

NOTICE AND AGENDA

Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT, IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1

will be held at **3:00 P.M., Tuesday, March 28, 2023**

In-Person - 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA - Conference Room

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPTION VIA TELECONFERENCE

TELECONFERENCE PHONE NUMBER: 1-669-900-9128

MEETING ID: 929 0039 9487#

PARTICIPANT ID No.: 180175#

MEETING PASSCODE: 180175#

Important Notice Regarding Public Participation in This Meeting: For those who may not attend the meeting in person or teleconference but wish to provide public comment on an Agenda Item, please submit any and all comments and written materials to the District via electronic mail at general@syrwd.org. All submittals should indicate "**March 28, 2023 Board Meeting**" in the subject line. Public comments and materials received by the District will become part of the post-meeting Board packet materials available to the public and posted on the District's website. In the interest of clear reception and efficient administration of the meeting, all persons participating via teleconference are respectfully requested to mute their voices after dialing-in and at all times unless speaking.

1. **CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA**
4. **ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA**
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT** - Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any non-Agenda matter within the District's jurisdiction. The total time for all public participation shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed three (3) minutes. The District is not responsible for the content or accuracy of statements made by members of the public. No action will be taken by the Board on any public comment item.
6. **CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF FEBRUARY 21, 2023**
7. **CONSENT AGENDA** - All items listed on the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and will be approved or rejected in a single motion without separate discussion. Any item placed on the Consent Agenda can be removed and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion and possible action upon the request of any Trustee.
CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report
CA-2. Central Coast Water Authority Update
8. **MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
 - A. **DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**
 1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters
 - a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses
 - b) Approval of Accounts Payable
 - B. **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**
 1. Zone 3 Concrete Tank Cleaning and Repair
 - a) Change Order No.1
 - b) Notice of Completion

9. **REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:**
 - A. **STATEWIDE STORM EVENTS AND RELATED PROJECT CONDITIONS**
 1. Cachuma Project Update
 2. State Water Project Update
 - B. **SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**
 1. Eastern Management Area (EMA) Update
 - C. **SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**
 1. Draft Forty-Fifth Annual Engineering and Survey Report
10. **REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION**
11. **CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS**
12. **REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:** Any member of the Board of Trustees may request to place an item on the Agenda for the next regular meeting. Any member of the public may submit a written request to the General Manager of the District to place an item on a future meeting Agenda, provided that the General Manager and the Board of Trustees retain sole discretion to determine which items to include on meeting Agendas.
13. **NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:** The next Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees is scheduled for **April 18, 2023 at 3:00 p.m.**
14. **CLOSED SESSION:**

To accommodate the teleconferencing component of this meeting, the public access line will be closed for up to forty-five (45) minutes while the Board of Trustees conducts closed session. Upon conclusion of the closed session, the public teleconference line will be reopened for the remaining Agenda Items.

The Board will hold a closed session to discuss the following items:

 - A. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

[Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – 2 Cases]

 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests
 2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court Case No. 21CV02432
 - B. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - POTENTIAL LITIGATION**

[Subdivision (d)(2) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code – Significant Exposure to Litigation Against the Agency – One Matter]
15. **RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION**

[Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]
16. **ADJOURNMENT**

This Agenda was posted at 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, and notice was delivered in accordance with Government Code Section 54950 et seq., specifically Section 54956. This Agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Board reserves the right to change the order in which items are heard. Copies of any staff reports or other written documentation relating to each item of business on the Agenda are on file with the District and available for public inspection during normal business hours at 3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez. Such written materials will also be made available on the District's website, subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the regularly scheduled meeting. Questions concerning any of the Agenda items may be directed to the District's General Manager at (805) 688-6015. If a court challenge is brought against any of the Board's decisions related to the Agenda items above, the challenge may be limited to those issues raised by the challenger or someone else during the public meeting or in written correspondence to the District prior to or during the public meeting. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, any individual needing special assistance to review Agenda materials or participate in this meeting may contact the District Secretary at (805) 688-6015. Notification 72 hours prior to the meeting will best enable the District to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
 IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1
FEBRUARY 21, 2023 REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

A Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1, was held at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 21, 2023, in-person at 1070 Faraday Street and via teleconference.

Trustees Present:	Jeff Clay	Michael Burchardi
	Brad Joos	Nick Urton
Trustees Absent:	Jeff Holzer	
Others Present:	Paeter Garcia	Mary Martone
	Gary Kvistad	Karen King
	Eric Tambini	

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL:

President Clay called the meeting to order at 3:02 p.m., he stated this was a Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Ms. Martone conducted roll call and reported that four Trustees were present, and Trustee Holzer was absent.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

President Clay led the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. REPORT BY THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR POSTING OF THE NOTICE AND AGENDA:

Ms. Martone presented the affidavit of posting of the Agenda, along with a true copy of the Agenda for this meeting. She reported that the Agenda was posted in accordance with the California Government Code commencing at Section 54953, as well as District Resolution No. 340. The affidavit was filed as evidence of the posting of the Agenda items contained therein.

4. CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 832: A Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act in Accordance with AB 361

Mr. Garcia presented Resolution No. 832 and explained that pursuant to amendments to the Brown Act (Assembly Bill 361), public agencies are authorized to conduct remote meetings via video/teleconference during the COVID-19 pandemic, provided certain conditions exist and findings are made. He stated that in order for the Board to continue to meet under the provisions of AB 361, either remotely or under a hybrid approach of remote and in-person attendance, the Board is required to review and reconsider its determinations at least every 30 days. Mr. Garcia reported that because the State of California remains in a declared state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic and because state and local recommendations remain in place to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, approval of Resolution No. 832 would allow the Board to hold meetings under the provisions of AB 361.

No public comment was provided.

It was **MOVED** by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Urton, to adopt Resolution No. 832, a Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1 Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings Under the Ralph M. Brown Act in Accordance with AB 361.

1 The Motion carried and Resolution No. 832 was adopted by the following 4-0-0 roll call vote:
2

3 AYES, Trustees: Michael Burchardi
4 Jeff Clay
5 Brad Joos
6 Nick Urton
7

8 NOES, Trustees: None

9 ABSTAIN, Trustees: None

10 ABSENT, Trustees: Jeff Holzer
11

12 5. ADDITIONS OR CORRECTIONS, IF ANY, TO THE AGENDA:

13 There were no additions or corrections to the Agenda.
14

15 6. PUBLIC COMMENT:

16 President Clay welcomed any members of the public participating remotely and offered time for
17 members of the public to speak and address the Board on matters not on the agenda. There was
18 no public comment. Mr. Garcia reported that no written comments were submitted to the District
19 for the meeting.
20

21 7. CONSIDERATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF JANUARY 17, 2023:

22 The Regular Meeting Minutes from January 17, 2023 were presented for consideration.
23

24 President Clay asked if there were any changes or additions to the Regular Meeting Minutes of
25 January 17, 2023. There were no changes or additions requested.
26

27 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Urton, and carried by a 4-0-0 voice vote, with
28 Trustee Holzer absent, to approve the January 17, 2023 Minutes as presented.
29

30 8. CONSENT AGENDA:

31 The Consent Agenda Report was provided in the Board Packet.
32

33 Mr. Garcia reviewed the Consent Agenda materials for the month of January.
34

35 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Urton, and carried by a 4-0-0 voice vote,
36 with Trustee Holzer absent, to approve the Consent Agenda as presented.
37

38 9. MANAGER REPORTS - STATUS, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING
39 SUBJECTS:
40

41 A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
42

43 1. Financial Report on Administrative Matters

44 a) Presentation of Monthly Financial Statements – Revenues and Expenses

45 Ms. Martone announced that the Financial Statements were emailed to the Board
46 members that morning and posted on the District's website in the Board packet
47 materials for any members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.
48

49 Ms. Martone reviewed the Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the month of
50 January. She highlighted various line-items related to revenue and expense
51 transactions that occurred during the month and also referenced the Fiscal-Year-to-
52 Date Statement of Revenues and Expenses that provides a budget to actual snapshot
53 from July through January. Ms. Martone reported that District revenues for the
54 month of January exceeded the expenses by \$73,425.15 and the year-to-date net
55 income was \$2,472,862.89 which will be earmarked and utilized for the District's
56 annual State Water Project payment which is due in June 2023.
57

1 b) Approval of Accounts Payable

2 Ms. Martone announced that the Warrant List was emailed to the Board members that
3 morning and posted on the District's website in the Board packet materials for any
4 members of the public wishing to follow along or receive a copy.
5

6 The Board reviewed the Warrant List which covered warrants 24983 through 25044 in
7 the amount of \$ 423,220.94.
8

9 It was MOVED by Trustee Joos, seconded by Trustee Urton, and carried by a 4-0-0
10 voice vote, with Trustee Holzer absent, to approve the Warrant List for January 18,
11 2023 through February 21, 2023.
12

13 c) Six-Month FY 2022-2023 Budget Update

14 The Board packet included the six-month FY 2021-2022 budget report.
15

16 Ms. Martone reviewed the six-month budget update. She highlighted each budget
17 category and explained that the budget balance reflected revenues exceeding expenses
18 by \$2,179,922.25 six months into the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Ms. Martone explained that
19 water sales were up due to typical high usage months which occur during the first
20 half of the fiscal year. She indicated that water sales are anticipated to decline over
21 the remaining six months of the fiscal year. Ms. Martone reported that many of the
22 budgeted Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) are in the planning phases and will be
23 implemented in the second half of the fiscal year, resulting in increased expenses
24 related to these projects. She also stated that much of the CIP progress has been
25 delayed due to residual effects of the COVID pandemic and a delay in receiving
26 materials/components for various projects. She noted that the overall revenue
27 outlook remains stable at this point in the fiscal year.
28

29 d) Quarterly Balance Sheet Inclusive of Reserve Accounts

30 The Board packet included the Quarterly Balance Sheet inclusive of the Reserve
31 Accounts as of December 31, 2022.
32

33 Ms. Martone presented the December 31, 2022 Quarterly Balance Sheet and Reserve
34 Balance summaries. She explained the detail within each line-item, the allocation of
35 reserves, reserve fund activity during the quarter, the bottom-line net position, and
36 the District's reserve balances. Ms. Martone reported the District's assets and
37 liabilities balance at \$45,527,843.17 and that the total Board-restricted reserve balance
38 was \$14,081,346.04 on December 31, 2022.
39

40 Ms. Martone reported that in December the Board approved and accepted the FY
41 2021/2022 Financial Statements which resulted in surplus revenues in the amount of
42 \$3,400,612. She explained that management has reviewed the District's unrestricted
43 fund balance as of December 31, 2022 and recommends that the Board consider
44 splitting the surplus balance equally and transferring \$1,700,306 to both the Repair
45 and Replace and the Plant Expansion Board reserved funds respectively.
46

47 After a brief discussion, it was MOVED by Trustee Burchardi, seconded by Trustee
48 Urton, and carried by a 4-0-0 voice call vote, with Trustee Holzer absent, to authorize
49 the transfer of \$3,400,612 of unrestricted cash to be split equally at \$1,700,306 and
50 added to the Repair and Replace and Plant Expansion Board-restricted reserve
51 accounts.

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B. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

1. Operational and Water Service Matters

a) Proposed Water Main Extension and Water Main Extension Agreement

Mr. Garcia reported that in January the Board approved the final plans and Water Main Extension Agreement for the proposed main extension on Bramadero Road. Mr. Garcia reported the applicant has signed the Agreement and selected a contractor, although certain insurance and bonding requirements must still be satisfied before any work may commence on the project.

b) Update on Infrastructure Maintenance

Mr. Garcia stated that in December the Board awarded a contract to DN Tanks for the cleaning and maintenance of the District's Zone 3 Reservoir. He reported that work has commenced, and the project should be completed by the end of February. Mr. Garcia indicated that upon completion, the reservoir will be inspected and put back into service.

10. REPORT, DISCUSSION, AND POSSIBLE BOARD ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

A. STATEWIDE STORM EVENTS AND RELATED PROJECT CONDITIONS

1. Cachuma Project Update

The Board packet included the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Lake Cachuma Daily Operations Report, Santa Barbara County Flood Control District Rainfall and Reservoir Summary, current photos of Lake Cachuma, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District February 8, 2023 Press Release, and a Current News Article relating to Lake Cachuma Spill Conditions.

Mr. Garcia reviewed the Board packet materials and provided a report on the current Cachuma reservoir water supply conditions for January and February. He stated that Cachuma initially spilled on February 8, 2023 for the first time since 2011 and that the reservoir was recently reported to be at 99.9% of capacity. Mr. Garcia indicated that spill operations are projected to continue as additional storms occur and bring more inflow to Cachuma.

2. State Water Project Update

The Board packet included Department of Water Resources (DWR) Current and Historical Reservoir Conditions, a DWR Announcement of an Increase of State Water Project 2023 Allocation to 30 Percent, Central Coast Water Authority February 9, 2023 Correspondence regarding Notice of Potential San Luis Reservoir Spill Conditions, and Current News Articles regarding Recent Rainstorms in California.

Mr. Garcia reviewed the Board packet materials and explained that recent storms have significantly increased reservoir storage levels across California. He reported that in response to the recent storms and current reservoir conditions, the Department of Water Resources announced an increase to the 2023 SWP Table A allocation from 5 percent to 30 percent. Mr. Garcia reported that the Central Coast Water Authority has notified project participants that a high probability exists for San Luis Reservoir to spill within the next couple months. He reported that ID No.1 currently has 222 AF of prior years carryover in San Luis Reservoir that would be subject to spill. Mr. Garcia reviewed and discussed the current news articles relating to recent rainstorms and water supply conditions in California.

1 **B. SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT**

2 1. Eastern Management Area (EMA) Update

3 The Board packet included notice of an upcoming Eastern Management Area
4 Groundwater Sustainability Agency Committee meeting on February 23, 2023.
5

6 Mr. Garcia reported on activities related to the EMA GSA. He stated that the next regular
7 meeting of the EMA GSA is scheduled for February 23, 2023 and that the EMA Citizens
8 Advisory Committee recently convened to review and discuss draft policy options for
9 administering well verifications in the EMA. Mr. Garcia provided an overview of the
10 February 23, 2023 EMA GSA PowerPoint presentation regarding the four draft policy
11 options. He stated that the EMA GSA Committee will continue reviewing and
12 discussing the policy options and updates will be provided as additional information
13 becomes available.
14

15 **11. REPORTS BY THE BOARD MEMBERS OR STAFF, QUESTIONS OF STAFF, STATUS REPORTS,**
16 **ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND OTHER MATTERS AND/OR COMMUNICATIONS**
17 **NOT REQUIRING BOARD ACTION:**
18

19 Mr. Garcia reported that he and Trustee Burchardi are reviewing information from the Los
20 Olivos Community Services District as it may pertain to ID No.1.
21

22 The Board packet included the February 2023 Family Farm Alliance Monthly Briefing.
23

24 **12. CORRESPONDENCE: GENERAL MANAGER RECOMMENDS FILING OF VARIOUS ITEMS:**

25 The Correspondence List was received by the Board.
26

27 **13. REQUESTS FOR ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING AGENDA:**

28 There were no requests from the Board.
29

30 **14. NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

31 President Clay stated that the next Regular Meeting of the Board is scheduled for March 21,
32 2023. The Board members discussed their availability for the March 21st meeting and concluded
33 that in order to have a quorum staff would need to query the Board for an alternate date for
34 March.
35

36 **15. CLOSED SESSION:**

37 The Board adjourned to closed session at 5:25 p.m.
38

39 **A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION**

40 [Subdivision (d)(1) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code - 2 Cases]

41 1. Name of Case: Adjudicatory proceedings pending before the State Water Resources
42 Control Board regarding Permit 15878 issued on Application 22423 to the City of
43 Solvang, Petitions for Change, and Related Protests
44

45 2. Name of Case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood
46 Control and Water Conservation District, et al., Santa Barbara County Superior Court
47 Case No. 21CV02432
48

49 **B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - POTENTIAL LITIGATION**

50 [Subdivision (d)(2) of Section 54956.9 of the Government Code - Significant Exposure to
51 Litigation Against the Agency - One Matter]

1 **16. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION:**

2 [Sections 54957.1 and 54957.7 of the Government Code]

3
4 The public participation phone line was re-opened, and the Board reconvened to open session
5 at approximately 6:25 p.m.

6
7 Mr. Garcia announced that the Board met in closed session concerning Agenda Items 15.A.1,
8 15.A.2, and 15.B. and that there was no reportable action from closed session.
9

10 **17. ADJOURNMENT:**

11 Being no further business, it was **MOVED** by Trustee Burchardi, seconded by Trustee Joos, and
12 carried by a 4-0-0 voice vote, with Trustee Holzer absent, to adjourn the meeting at approximately
13 6:26 p.m.
14

15 **RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,**

16
17
18
19 _____
20 Mary Martone, Secretary to the Board

21
22 **ATTEST:** _____
23 Jeff Clay, President

24
25
26 **MINUTES PREPARED BY:**

27
28
29 _____
30 Karen King, Board Administrative Assistant

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.1
March 28, 2023**

Consent Agenda Report

CA-1. Water Supply and Production Report. Total water production in **February 2023 (116 AF)** was approximately 41 AF higher than total production in January 2022 (75 AF), 64 AF below the most recent 3-year running average (2020-2022) for the month of **February** (180 AF), and 47 AF less than the most recent 10-year running average (2013-2022) for the month of **February** (163 AF). As with January conditions, near record-low February production is attributable to the extraordinary rain events that have continued to occur in 2023. Generally speaking, however, the District's overall demands and total production have been trending well below historic levels for domestic, rural residential, and agricultural water deliveries due to water conservation, changing water use patterns, and private well installations.

For the month of **February 2023**, approximately 73 AF was produced from the Santa Ynez Upland wells, and approximately 43 AF was produced from the 4.0 cfs and 6.0 cfs well fields in the Santa Ynez River alluvium. As reflected in the Monthly Water Deliveries Report from the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), the District did not request or take any SWP supplies for the month. Direct diversions to the County Park and USBR were **1.33 AF**.

The USBR Daily Operations Report for Lake Cachuma in **February** (ending February 28, 2023) recorded the end of month reservoir elevation at **752.12'** with the end of month storage of **190,578 AF**. USBR recorded total precipitation at the lake of **8.89 inches** for the month. Due to spill conditions occurring from Bradbury Dam, no SWP deliveries were made to the reservoir for South Coast entities. Reported reservoir evaporation in **February** was **456.2 AF**.

Based on the updated maximum storage capacity of 192,978 AF (previously 193,305 AF), as of **March 22, 2023** Cachuma reservoir was reported at **97.3%** of capacity, with then-current storage of **187,748 AF** (Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, Rainfall and Reservoir Summary). At a point when reservoir storage exceeds 100,000 AF, the Cachuma Member Units typically have received a full allocation. Conversely, a 20% pro-rata reduction from the full allocation is scheduled to occur in Water Years beginning at less than 100,000 AF, where incremental reductions may occur (and previously have occurred) at other lower storage levels. For the federal WY 2021-2022 (October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022), USBR issued a 70% allocation, equal to 18,000 AF. ID No.1's 10.31% share of that allocation was 1,855 AF.

In the Fall of 2022 when reservoir conditions were low, the Cachuma Member Units initially requested an approximate 15% Cachuma Project allocation for federal WY 2022-2023. **By letter dated September 30, 2022, USBR issued an initial 0% allocation for WY 2022-2023. Based on rain conditions that have since filled and spilled the reservoir, on February 28, 2023 USBR issued a revised 100% Project allocation for WY 2022-2023.** ID No.1's share of that allocation is 2,651 AF.

Water releases for the protection of fish and aquatic habitat are made from Cachuma reservoir to the lower Santa Ynez River pursuant to the 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the 2019 Water Rights Order (WR 2019-0148) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These releases are made to Hilton Creek and to the stilling basin portion of the outlet works at the base of Bradbury Dam. The water releases required under the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion to avoid jeopardy to steelhead and adverse impacts to its critical habitat are summarized as follows:

NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion

- *When Reservoir Spills and the Spill Amount Exceeds 20,000 AF:*
 - 10 cfs at Hwy 154 Bridge during spill year(s) exceeding 20,000 AF
 - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge when spill amount exceeds 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
 - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge in the year immediately following a spill that exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach

- *When Reservoir Does Not Spill or When Reservoir Spills Less Than 20,000 AF:*
 - 5 cfs at Hwy 154 when Reservoir does not spill and Reservoir storage is above 120,000 AF, or when Reservoir spill is less than 20,000 AF
 - 2.5 cfs at Hwy 154 in all years when Reservoir storage is below 120,000 AF but greater than 30,000 AF
 - 1.5 cfs at Alisal Bridge if the Reservoir spilled in the preceding year and the spill amount exceeded 20,000 AF and if steelhead are present at Alisal Reach
 - 30 AF per month to “refresh the stilling basin and long pool” when Reservoir storage is less than 30,000 AF

The water releases required under the SWRCB Water Rights Order 2019-0148 for the protection of fish and other public trust resources in the lower Santa Ynez River and to prevent the waste and unreasonable use of water are summarized as follows:

SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148

- *During Below Normal, Dry, and Critical Dry water years (October 1 – September 30), releases shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the NMFS 2000 Biological Opinion as set forth above.*

- *During Above Normal and Wet water years, the following minimum flow requirements must be maintained at Hwy 154 and Alisal Bridges:*
 - 48 cfs from February 15 to April 14 for spawning
 - 20 cfs from February 15 to June 1 for incubation and rearing
 - 25 cfs from June 2 to June 9 for emigration, with ramping to 10 cfs by June 30
 - 10 cfs from June 30 to October 1 for rearing and maintenance of resident fish
 - 5 cfs from October 1 to February 15 for resident fish

- *For purposes of SWRCB Order WR 2019-0148, water year classifications are as follows:*
 - Wet is when Cachuma Reservoir inflow is greater than 117,842 AF;
 - Above Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 117,842 AF or greater than 33,707 AF;
 - Below Normal is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 33,707 AF or greater than 15,366 AF;
 - Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 15,366 AF or greater than 4,550 AF
 - Critical Dry is when Reservoir inflow is less than or equal to 4,550 AF

As of the end of **December 2022**, a total of approximately **49,653.3 AF** of Cachuma Project water had been released under regulatory requirements for the protection of fish and fish habitat below Bradbury Dam since the year after the 2011 spill. **For the month of February 2023, fish releases, spill releases, and other operational releases were made from the Cachuma Project. Reclamation is expected to provide an accounting of those releases in the near future.**

CA-2. State Water Project (SWP) and Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Updates.

In 2022 the SWP Table A allocation for SWP Contractors was only 5 percent, which translated to 35 AF for ID No.1's share of Table A supplies through CCWA. As previously reported, by Notice to the SWP Contractors dated December 1, 2022, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) issued an initial 2023 SWP Table A Allocation of 5 percent, along with a provisional allocation of additional SWP supplies to certain Contractors needing to ensure human health and safety needs. **In response to this year's hydrologic conditions and resulting storage increases in Lake Oroville, on January 26, 2023 DWR increased the 2023 SWP Table A Allocation to 30 percent. On February 22, 2023 DWR again increased the 2023 Table A allocation to 35 percent.** For ID No.1 the increase to 35 percent translates to a current 2023 Table A allocation of 770 AF. Of that amount, 245 AF is available to ID No.1 and the remaining 525 AF is contracted to the City of Solvang. As previously reported, the District also currently holds approximately 222 AF of prior years carryover in San Luis Reservoir. However, CCWA recently informed its member agencies that carryover in San Luis Reservoir is imminently subject to spill.

As reflected in the February and March 2023 Agendas for meetings of the CCWA Board of Directors and CCWA Operating Committee, CCWA remains engaged in a variety of matters relating to the SWP, including but not limited to: SWP supplies and changed hydrologic conditions; SWP operations and San Luis Reservoir conditions; the 2023 Supplemental Water Purchase Program; current and potential water banking programs; water quality challenges and new facilities to improve those conditions; CCWA's 2023/24 budget preparation; and CCWA succession planning. CCWA and its member agencies also remain engaged in their pending litigation against the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to maintain CCWA sovereignty over important decisions pertaining to SWP supplies. Upcoming regular meetings of the CCWA Board of Directors are scheduled for March 23, 2023 and April 27, 2023.



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Historical Archive and Report Database

Lake Cachuma Daily Operations

Run Date: 3/6/2023

February 2023

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE ACRE-FEET		COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON			RELEASE - AF.			EVAPORATION		PRECIP INCHES
		IN LAKE	CHANGE			RES. SURF. AF.	TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET SPILLWAY	AF.	INCH			
	752.37	191,349												
1	752.50	191,749	400	679.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	2.5	238.0	0.6	11.9	0.060	0.00	
2	752.56	191,934	185	477.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	2.5	235.0	0.6	17.9	0.090	0.00	
3	752.58	191,996	62	356.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	2.5	236.0	0.6	17.9	0.090	0.00	
4	752.67	192,275	279	572.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	2.5	232.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
5	752.74	192,494	219	428.0	0.0	72.3	35.0	4.0	232.0	0.6	9.9	0.050	0.28	
6	752.79	192,650	156	459.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	4.1	235.0	0.6	25.9	0.130	0.00	
7	752.84	192,806	156	465.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	4.2	234.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
8	752.81	192,712	-94	218.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	4.2	235.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
9	752.80	192,681	-31	480.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	4.2	221.0	217.6	15.9	0.080	0.00	
10	752.82	192,743	62	363.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	4.2	225.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
11	752.84	192,806	63	328.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	4.2	185.0	0.6	21.9	0.110	0.00	
12	752.89	192,962	156	358.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	4.9	128.0	0.6	15.9	0.080	0.00	
13	752.92	193,055	93	292.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	5.9	126.0	0.6	16.0	0.080	0.00	
14	752.95	193,149	94	293.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	7.7	126.0	0.6	14.0	0.070	0.00	
15	752.99	193,274	125	338.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	8.4	125.0	0.6	29.9	0.150	0.00	
16	753.02	193,367	93	298.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	4.3	127.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
17	753.04	193,430	63	277.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	8.5	125.0	0.6	18.0	0.090	0.00	
18	753.03	193,398	-32	279.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	8.5	222.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
19	753.02	193,367	-31	287.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	8.5	229.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
20	752.99	193,274	-93	222.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	8.5	228.0	0.6	18.0	0.090	0.00	
21	752.98	193,242	-32	270.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	8.5	227.0	0.6	6.0	0.030	0.00	
22	752.92	193,055	-187	130.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	8.5	228.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
23	752.95	193,149	94	409.0	0.0	15.5	60.8	8.5	227.0	0.6	33.9	0.170	0.06	
24	752.48	191,888	-1,461	2,268.0	0.0	520.4	44.3	8.6	228.0	3,968.9	0.0	0.000	2.02	
25	754.00	196,436	4,748	32,851.0	0.0	1,593.1	32.9	8.5	231.0	29,424.0	0.0	0.000	6.08	
26	752.46	191,626	-4,810	20,612.0	0.0	38.6	33.7	8.5	230.0	25,178.0	9.9	0.050	0.15	
27	752.27	191,041	-585	7,359.0	0.0	25.7	33.7	8.5	227.0	7,693.0	7.9	0.040	0.10	
28	752.12	190,578	-463	5,904.0	0.0	51.3	33.6	8.5	228.0	6,142.0	5.9	0.030	0.20	
TOTALS			-771	77,272.0	0.0		2,316.9	1,323.6	172.4	5,770.0	72,636.7	456.2	2,290	8.89
AVERAGE		192,748												

Comments: *Computed inflow is the sum of change in storage, releases and evaporation minus precip on the reservoir surface and ccwa inflow.
 Indicated outlet release includes leakage from outlet valves and spillway gates.
 Data based on a 24 hour period ending 0800.



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

Historical Archive and Report Database

Lake Cachuma Daily Operations

Run Date: 3/22/2023

March 2023

DAY	ELEV	STORAGE ACRE-FEET		COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON		RELEASE - AF.			EVAPORATION		PRECIP INCHES
		IN LAKE	CHANGE			RES. SURF. AF.	TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET	SPILLWAY	AF.	INCH	
	752.12	190,578											
1	752.05	190,363	-215	6,041.0	0.0	156.4	35.1	8.5	229.0	6,124.0	15.6	0.080	0.61
2	752.12	190,578	215	6,646.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	8.4	227.0	6,139.0	21.5	0.110	0.00
3	751.73	189,377	-1,201	5,202.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	8.5	226.0	6,116.0	19.4	0.100	0.00
4	751.17	187,666	-1,711	4,583.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	8.4	229.0	6,009.0	13.5	0.070	0.00
5	751.19	187,697	31	4,256.0	0.0	111.8	34.0	8.4	229.0	4,056.0	9.7	0.050	0.44
6	751.13	187,544	-153	4,058.0	0.0	27.9	32.4	8.5	226.0	3,970.0	1.9	0.010	0.11
7	751.00	187,148	-396	3,873.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	8.4	231.0	3,964.0	25.0	0.130	0.00
8	750.76	186,417	-731	3,515.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	8.4	222.0	3,950.0	19.2	0.100	0.00
9	749.79	183,488	-2,929	2,728.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	8.5	229.0	5,359.0	15.2	0.080	0.00
10	748.94	180,949	-2,539	7,406.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	8.3	226.0	9,647.0	16.9	0.090	0.00
11	750.13	184,513	3,564	12,034.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	8.3	230.0	8,186.0	0.0	0.000	0.00
12	750.28	184,965	452	8,895.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	8.0	218.0	8,160.0	13.4	0.070	0.00
13	749.91	183,850	-1,115	7,308.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	8.4	227.0	8,137.0	7.6	0.040	0.00
14	747.83	177,670	-6,180	6,904.0	0.0	46.4	42.6	8.3	227.0	12,821.0	31.5	0.170	0.19
15	748.05	178,318	648	11,696.0	0.0	310.9	45.3	8.2	226.0	11,079.0	0.0	0.000	1.27
16	749.91	183,850	5,532	10,773.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	8.3	117.0	5,062.0	9.5	0.050	0.00
17	750.75	186,386	2,536	7,031.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	8.4	43.0	4,365.0	30.7	0.160	0.00
18	751.29	188,032	1,646	5,870.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	8.4	43.0	4,125.0	2.1	0.011	0.00
19	751.61	189,007	975	5,182.0	0.0	7.7	45.0	8.5	43.0	4,097.0	21.3	0.110	0.03
20	751.47	188,581	-426	4,693.0	0.0	2.5	44.7	8.5	42.0	5,020.0	5.8	0.030	0.01
21	751.13	187,544	-1,037	4,704.0	0.0	167.5	47.1	8.4	43.0	5,791.0	19.3	0.100	0.66
TOTALS			-3,034	133,398.0	0.0	831.1	876.1	176.0	3,733.0	132,177.0	299.1	1.561	3.32
AVERAGE		185,902											

Comments: *Computed inflow is the sum of change in storage, releases and evaporation minus precip on the reservoir surface and ccwa inflow.
Indicated outlet release includes leakage from outlet valves and spillway gates.
Data based on a 24 hour period ending 0800.



Santa Barbara County - Flood Control District

130 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 - 805.568.3440 - www.countyofsb.org/pwd

Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 3/22/2023

Water Year: 2023

Storm Number: 23

Notes: Daily rainfall amounts are recorded as of 8am for the previous 24 hours. Rainfall units are expressed in inches. All data on this page are from automated sensors, are preliminary, and subject to verification.

*Each Water Year (WY) runs from Sept 1 through Aug 31 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends
County Real-Time Rainfall and Reservoir Website link: > <http://www.countyofsb.org/hydrology>

Rainfall	ID	24 hrs	Storm 2day(s)	Month	Year*	% to Date	% of Year*	AI
Buellton (Fire Stn)	233	0.78	1.11	3.64	26.53	186%	162%	
Cachuma Dam (USBR)	332	1.32	1.98	5.80	35.90	210%	184%	
Carpinteria (Fire Stn)	208	0.71	1.39	7.38	25.81	176%	152%	
Cuyama (Fire Stn)	436	0.47	0.56	2.32	13.06	207%	172%	
Figueroa Mtn. (USFS Stn)	421	1.54	2.20	7.85	38.28	213%	182%	4.0
Gibraltar Dam (City Facility)	230	1.91	2.90	8.62	56.44	250%	217%	4.0
Goleta (Fire Stn-Los Carneros)	440	1.34	2.18	8.36	28.07	178%	154%	
Lompoc (City Hall)	439	0.86	1.38	4.86	31.27	251%	217%	4.1
Los Alamos (Fire Stn)	204	0.81	1.22	5.23	30.01	232%	198%	
San Marcos Pass (USFS Stn)	212	2.34	3.56	11.78	70.06	237%	209%	
Santa Barbara (County Bldg)	234	0.70	1.34	8.13	33.27	211%	182%	
Santa Maria (City Pub. Works)	380	1.15	1.32	4.98	23.23	206%	176%	
Santa Ynez (Fire Stn /Airport)	218	1.15	1.64	5.17	30.40	225%	195%	
Sisquoc (Fire Stn)	256	0.75	0.96	4.43	23.80	188%	160%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : **212%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : **183%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall calculated assuming no more rain through Aug. 31, 2023 (End of WY2023).

AI (Antecedent Index / Soil Wetness)

6.0 and below = Wet (min. = 2.5)
6.1 - 9.0 = Moderate
9.1 and above = Dry (max. = 12.5)

Reservoirs

Reservoir Elevations referenced to NGVD-29.

**Cachuma is full and subject to spilling at elevation 750 ft. However, the lake is surcharged to 753 ft. for fish release water. (Cachuma water storage based on Dec 2021 capacity revision)

	Spillway Elev. (ft)	Current Elev. (ft)	Max. Storage (ac-ft)	Current Storage (ac-ft)	Current Capacity (%)	Storage Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Storage Change Year*(ac-ft)
Click on Site for Real-Time Readings							
<u>Gibraltar Reservoir</u>	1,400.00	1,400.22	4,693	4,743	101.1%	-7	3,443
<u>Cachuma Reservoir</u>	753.**	751.31	192,978	187,748	97.3%	-2,246	117,078
<u>Jameson Reservoir</u>	2,224.00	2,224.34	4,848	4,890	100.9%	-5	2,064
<u>Twitchell Reservoir</u>	651.50	624.07	194,971	110,586	56.7%	15,581	110,586

[Previous Rainfall and Reservoir Summaries](#)

CIMIS Daily Report

Rendered in ENGLISH Units.

Wednesday, February 1, 2023 - Tuesday, February 28, 2023

Printed on Wednesday, March 1, 2023

Santa Ynez - Central Coast Valleys - Station 64

Date	ETo (in)	Precip (in)	Sol Rad (Ly/day)	Avg Vap Pres (mBars)	Max Air Temp (°F)	Min Air Temp (°F)	Avg Air Temp (°F)	Max Rel Hum (%)	Min Rel Hum (%)	Avg Rel Hum (%)	Dew Point (°F)	Avg Wind Speed (mph)	Wind Run (miles)	Avg Soil Temp (°F)
2/1/2023	0.09	0.00	364	7.0	70.0	28.9	45.2	100	25	68	35.3	1.8	43.1	52.9
2/2/2023	0.07	0.00	249	7.0	69.9	32.0	48.1	100	22	61	35.5	1.9	46.3	52.7
2/3/2023	0.07 R	0.00	295	8.9	68.9	40.2	50.0	100	28	72	41.4	1.8	43.5	52.6
2/4/2023	0.09	0.06	0 R	14.2 Y	55.7	54.0 Y	54.8	100	45	97 Y	54.0 Y	1.1	26.3	53.0
2/5/2023	0.09	0.13	330	11.6	61.3	43.0	53.3	100	59	84	48.5	4.5	107.5	53.7
2/6/2023	0.10	0.00	389	7.7	65.2	36.6	50.3	97	35	62	37.9	3.6	86.2	54.2
2/7/2023	0.10 R	0.00	387	8.0	71.0	30.5	48.0	100	28	70	38.8	2.0	47.9	54.0
2/8/2023	0.10 R	0.00	393	8.6	74.4	35.0	51.1	100	24	67	40.6	1.7	40.4	53.9
2/9/2023	0.10 R	0.00	392	8.5	78.1	34.9	52.0	100	24	64	40.3	1.8	42.9	54.2
2/10/2023	0.10 R	0.00	366	10.1	75.5	34.0	51.3	100	27	79	44.9	2.6	63.0	54.5
2/11/2023	0.08	0.00	326	8.9	59.8	41.1	49.4	96	51	74	41.4	3.2	77.7	54.8
2/12/2023	0.09	0.00	370	9.0	67.1	35.3	47.6	100	42	81	41.9	2.7	65.2	54.8
2/13/2023	0.07	0.00	292	10.6	62.2	38.9	50.6	100	65	85	46.2	2.4	58.6	54.7
2/14/2023	0.11	0.00	403	8.3	58.7	41.6	50.3	89	32	67	39.8	6.9	166.2	54.9
2/15/2023	0.10	0.00	431 R	5.6	62.4	30.0	44.3	100	20	57	30.0	1.9	45.2	54.9
2/16/2023	0.08	0.00	317	5.2	62.7	24.7	41.8	100	16	57	27.9	1.6	38.7	54.4
2/17/2023	0.09 R	0.00	356	6.1	65.9	31.9	45.2	100	18	59	31.8	1.5	36.0	53.8
2/18/2023	0.09 R	0.00	350	5.9	70.6	27.9	45.4	100	18	57	31.2	1.6	38.5	53.7
2/19/2023	0.12 R	0.00	434	6.4	71.2	31.1	48.2	100	20	56	33.1	2.1	51.1	53.6
2/20/2023	0.12	0.00	0	9.5	60.5	40.3	49.7	100	25	79	43.3	1.1	26.1	53.8
2/21/2023	0.08 R	0.00	282	9.0	60.5	33.1	46.9	100	64	83	41.9	5.5	130.8	54.4
2/22/2023	0.07	0.03	266	7.1	53.0	38.0	45.1	100	50	70	35.9	5.7	135.7	54.2
2/23/2023	0.05	0.08 H	273	8.5	51.1	36.3	42.9	100	76	91	40.4	2.6	63.0	53.7
2/24/2023	0.00	1.22	51	11.0	54.6	40.6	48.2	100	87	96	47.0	7.5 Y	180.6 Y	51.3
2/25/2023	0.03	1.13 H	175	8.6	51.5	35.6	42.5	100	68	93	40.6	2.7	65.0	47.8 Y
2/26/2023	0.07	1.04 H	325	8.6	57.5	34.8	45.0	100	55	85	40.6	2.1	49.8	48.0 Y
2/27/2023	0.07	0.92 H	307	10.5	57.9	44.2	49.7	100	59	87	45.9	3.1	75.1	48.8
2/28/2023	0.07	0.85 H	319	10.2	59.0	40.9	47.9	100	60	90	45.1	2.2	52.0	49.9
Totls/Avgs	2.30	5.26	302	8.6	63.4	36.3	48.0	99	41	75	40.0	2.8	67.9	53.1

Flag Legend		
A - Historical Average	I - Ignore	R - Far out of normal range
C or N - Not Collected	M - Missing Data	S - Not in service
H - Hourly Missing or Flagged Data	Q - Related Sensor Missing	Y - Moderately out of range
Conversion Factors		
Ly/day/2.065=W/sq.m	inches * 25.4 = mm	(F-32) * 5/9 = c
mph * 0.447 = m/s	mBars * 0.1 = kPa	miles * 1.60934 = km



CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ray Stokes, Executive Director
Dessi Mladenova, Controller

March 6, 2023

FROM: Christine Forsyth, Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: Monthly Water Deliveries

According to the CCWA revenue meters at each turnout, the following deliveries were made during the month of February 2023:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro	138.91
López.....	86.34
Shandon.....	0.00
Guadalupe.....	40.81
Santa Maria.....	0.00
Golden State Water Co.....	0.38
Vandenberg.....	0.00
Buellton	1.85
Solvang	4.53
Santa Ynez ID#1.....	0.00
Bradbury.....	0.00
TOTAL	272.82

Due to needed pipeline operations, 17 acre-feet (AF) was accumulated in the pipeline reservoirs in February. These same reservoirs were returned to original levels in early March. Therefore, the DWR Revenue meter will show 17 AF higher than expected in February and 17 AF lower than expected in March. Therefore, 17 AF will be carried over into March's for the standard reconciliation process. In order to reconcile deliveries with the DWR revenue meter, which read 299 acre-feet, the deliveries will be reconciled to $299 - 17 = 282$ Aft. This results in the following delivery amounts that will be used for billing purposes:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Chorro	144
López	89
Shandon.....	0
Guadalupe.....	42
Santa Maria.....	0*
Golden State Water Co.....	0*
Vandenberg	0
Buellton	2
Solvang	5
Santa Ynez ID#1	0
Bradbury	0
TOTAL	282.00

***Golden State Water Company delivered 0 acre-feet into its system through the Santa Maria turnout. This delivery is recorded by providing a credit of 0 acre-feet to the City of Santa Maria and a charge in the same amount to the Golden State Water Company.**

Notes: Santa Ynez ID#1 water usage is divided into 0 acre-feet of Table A water and 0 acre-feet of exchange water.

The exchange water is allocated as follows

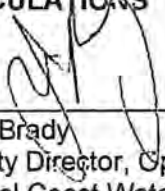
<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Exchange Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Goleta	0
Santa Barbara	0
Montecito	0
Carpinteria	0
TOTAL	0

Bradbury Deliveries into Lake Cachuma are allocated as follows:

<u>Project Participant</u>	<u>Delivery Amount (acre-feet)</u>
Carpinteria	0
Goleta	0
La Cumbre	0
Montecito	0
Morehart	0
Santa Barbara	0
Raytheon	0
TOTAL	0

cc: Tom Bunosky, GWD
 Mike Babb, Golden State WC
 Rebecca Bjork, City of Santa Barbara
 Janet Gingras, COMB
 Craig Kesler, San Luis Obispo County
 Paeter Garcia, Santa Ynez RWCD ID#1
 Shad Springer, City of Santa Maria
 Shannon Sweeney, City of Guadalupe
 Robert MacDonald, Carpinteria Valley WD
 Mike Alvarado, La Cumbre Mutual WC
 Pernell Rush, Vandenberg AFB
 Nick Turner, Montecito WD
 Jose Acosta, City of Solvang
 Rose Hess, City of Buellton

**REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF
 DELIVERY RECORDS AND ASSOCIATED
 CALCULATIONS**



 John Brady
 Deputy Director, Operations and Engineering
 Central Coast Water Authority



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
South-Central California Area Office
1243 N Street
Fresno, CA 93721-1813

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SCC-440
2.2.4.21

VIA ELECTRONIC AND U.S. MAIL

Mr. Matthew Young
Deputy Public Works Director
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
130 East Victoria Street, Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
mcyoung@countyofsb.org

Subject: Cachuma Project Updated Allocation for Water Year 2023 (WY 2023) (October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023) – Contract No. I75r-1802RA (Contract) – Cachuma Project, California

Dear Mr. Young:

I apologize for my delay in responding to your letter dated January 23, 2023, regarding the Santa Barbara County Water Agency's (Water Agency) "Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-23 Mid-Year Allocation Request," which also enclosed the Cachuma Project Member Units (Member Units) letter dated January 20, 2023.

The Member Units letter requests a full allocation of 25,714 acre-feet based on current reservoir level of storage. The Water Agency also requests that a full 25,714 acre-feet of Available Supply be allocated due to the above normal rainfall received this winter.

Pursuant to Article 3(b) of the Contract, this letter serves as notice of the WY 2023 updated allocation for the Cachuma Project. Based on current reservoir levels and forecast data, the Project Water being made available to the Member Units out of the Available Supply in Cachuma Reservoir is **100%** of the contract total, which equals 25,714 acre-feet.

Please also be advised that all previously stored carryover of both Project Water and Non-Project water was fully evacuated from Lake Cachuma as a result of recent storm events that included Spillway Gates and Outlet Works releases.

If you should have any questions, please contact Rain Emerson, Acting Contracts Branch Chief at (559) 262-0350, via email at remerson@usbr.gov or for the hearing impaired at TDD (800) 877-8339.

Sincerely,
Michael P. Jackson
MICHAEL JACKSON
MICHAEL JACKSON
Michael P. Jackson, P.E.
Area Manager

Digitally signed by MICHAEL JACKSON
Date: 2023.02.28 23:58:40 -08'00'

Enclosure: Santa Barbara County Water Agency Correspondence – Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-2023
Mid-Year Allocation Request Dated January 23, 2023
cc's continued next page.

INTERIOR REGION 10 • CALIFORNIA-GREAT BASIN

CALIFORNIA*, NEVADA*, OREGON*

* PARTIAL

cc's continued from previous page.

cc: Ms. Janet Gingras
Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board
3301 Laurel Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
jgingras@cachuma-board.org

Mr. Robert McDonald
Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
bob@cvwd.net

Mr. John McInnes
Goleta Water District
4699 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, CA 93110
jmcinnes@goletawater.com
(all w/enclosure)

Mr. Nicholas Turner
Montecito Water District
583 Ysidro Road
Montecito, CA 93150
nturner@montecitowater.com

Mr. Joshua Haggmark
City of Santa Barbara
630 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
jhaggmark@SantaBarbaraCA.gov

Mr. Paeter Garcia
Santa Ynez River Water Conversation
District Improvement District No. 1
P.O. Box 157
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
pgarcia@syrwd.org



Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

Flood Control * Water Agency * Project Clean Water
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
PH (805) 568-3440 FAX (805) 568-3434
<http://cosb.countyofsb.org/pwd/water>

SCOTT D. MCGOLPIN
Director

WALTER RUBALCAVA
Deputy Director

January 23, 2023

Mr. Michael Jackson, PE, Area Manager
South-Central California Area Office
United States Bureau of Reclamation
1243 "N" Street
Fresno, CA 93721-1813

RE: Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-2023 Mid-Year Allocation Request

Dear Mr. Jackson,

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Cachuma Water Service Contract 175r-1802R as amended by Amendatory Contract No. 175r-1802RA, in the allocation letter for Water Year 2022-2023 dated September 1, 2022, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (Water Agency) requested the right to make a mid-year allocation request should the winter bring inflow that yielded additional Project Water.

As you are aware, this winter we have received above normal rainfall and several high intensity storms that have produced considerable runoff and additional water available for the Cachuma Member Units (Member Units). On January 20, 2023, the Water Agency received the enclosed letter from the Member Units requesting a full allocation based on available supply. On behalf of the Member Units, the Water Agency requests that a full 25,714 acre-feet of Available Supply be allocated for Water Year 2022-2023.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at 805-568-3436.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matthew C. Young", is written over a faint, larger signature.

Matthew C. Young,
Water Agency Manager

Enclosure: Revised Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2022-23

CC: Ms. Janet Gingras, COMB
Mr. Paeter Garcia, SYRWCD ID#1
Mr. John McInnis, Goleta Water District
Mr. Joshua Haggmark, City of Santa Barbara
Mr. Nicholas Turner, Montecito Water District
Mr. Robert McDonald, Carpinteria Water District



The Cachuma Project Member Units

Goleta Water District
City of Santa Barbara
Montecito Water District
Carpinteria Valley Water District
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

January 20, 2023

Matthew Young
Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Manager
130 E. Victoria St., Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RE: Revised Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2022-23

Dear Mr. Young:

Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the April 14, 1996 Contract Between the United States and Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) Providing for Water Service from the Project, Contract No. 175r-1802R (as amended by Amendatory Contract No. 175r-1802RA (September 28, 2020) ("Master Contract")), the Cachuma Project Member Units acting jointly hereby provide a Revised Notice to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency requesting allocation of all Available Supply from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) during the remainder of Water Year 2022-23, which commenced October 1, 2022.

On September 1, 2022, the Cachuma Member Units submitted a joint Notice to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency specifying the total available supply requested for Water Year 2022-23. In that letter, the Cachuma Member Units reserved the right to submit a revised allocation in the event the Cachuma Project experienced significant inflow during the winter to account for any increased water availability.

There is currently an estimated 184,116 acre-feet (AF) in storage in the Cachuma Project with lake levels rising, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency has projected that Lake Cachuma may spill in the coming weeks. This level of storage supports, and the Cachuma Member Units hereby request, a full allocation of 25,714 AF of Available Supply in Water Year 2022-23 to meet the Cachuma Member Units' request. All such water can and will be put to reasonable and beneficial irrigation, municipal, domestic, and industrial uses within the Member Units' respective service areas.

This Revised Notice incorporates by reference the delivery schedules for each respective agency over Water Year 2022-23 and estimate of projected water deliveries previously submitted with the September 1, 2023 Notice.

Sincerely,

[Signatures to follow on next page]

John McInnes
General Manager
Goleta Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: John McInnes
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Joshua Haggmark
Water Resources Manager
City of Santa Barbara

DocuSigned by:
By: Joshua Haggmark
EDFC4613A7F6437...

Nicholas Turner
General Manager
Montecito Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: Nicholas Turner
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Robert McDonald
General Manager
Carpinteria Valley Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: Robert McDonald
89E956693F65424...

Paeter Garcia
General Manager
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

DocuSigned by:
By: Paeter Garcia
E0C6611A0C11489...

Cc: Michael Jackson, PE, Area Manager, South-Central California Area Office, United States Bureau of Reclamation

Paeter Garcia

From: Emerson, Rain L <remerson@usbr.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 1, 2023 10:11 AM
To: Young, Matthew
Cc: Janet Gingras; Robert McDonald; John McInnis; Nicholas Turner; Joshua Haggmark; Paeter Garcia; JACKSON, MICHAEL P.; Cavanaugh, Daniel J
Subject: Cachuma Project Updated Allocation for Water Year 2023 – Contract No. I75r-1802RA
Attachments: Cachuma_Mid-Year-Allocation_Update_Signed_2-28-2023.pdf

Mr. Young,

Please see attached updated Cachuma Project allocation for Water Year 2023 in response to your letter dated January 23, 2023. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Rain L. Emerson, M.S.
Acting Contracts Administration Branch Chief
Bureau of Reclamation
Interior Region 10 - California-Great Basin
South-Central California Area Office
Work Ph: 559-262-0350
Cell Ph: 559-353-4032

NOTICE TO STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS**Date:** 2/22/2023**Number:** 23-05**Subject:** Increase of State Water Project 2023 Allocation to 35 Percent**From:**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ted Craddock".

Ted Craddock
Deputy Director, State Water Project
Department of Water Resources

Substantial precipitation in January 2023, which resulted in an above average snowpack in the Sierras, was followed by a mostly dry February. With an updated water supply forecast, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is increasing the State Water Project (SWP) allocation from 30 to 35 percent of most¹ SWP contractors' Maximum Annual Table A amounts.

In determining available SWP supplies, DWR has considered several factors including SWP contractors' projected 2023 demands, existing storage in SWP conservation facilities, estimates of future runoff, SWP operational and regulatory requirements from the federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act, and water rights obligations under the State Water Resources Control Board's authority. DWR may revise the SWP allocation if warranted by the year's developing hydrologic conditions and available SWP water supplies.

DWR will develop the 35 percent water delivery schedules by prorating the existing schedules submitted by the Contractors in October 2022 (as part of initial requests), including any subsequent updates that may have been provided to DWR. If a contractor foresees any changes to their water delivery schedule, please communicate such changes to DWR in a timely manner.

¹ Attachment A presents these allocations.

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT

California Natural Resources Agency

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John Leahigh, Assistant Division Manager, Water Management, SWP Division of Operations and Maintenance, at (916) 902-9876.

Attachment A: Updated 2023 SWP Allocation Table

Attachment A
2023 STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION
Updated
2/22/2023

SWP CONTRACTORS	TABLE A (Acre-Feet) (1)	TABLE A INITIAL REQUEST (Acre-Feet) (2)	TABLE A APPROVED ALLOCATION (Acre-Feet) (3)	TABLE A PERCENT INITIAL REQUEST APPROVED (4) = (3)/(2)
FEATHER RIVER				
County of Butte	27,500	27,500	17,875	65%
Plumas County FC&WCD	2,700	2,700	945	35%
City of Yuba City	9,600	9,600	4,320	45%
Subtotal	39,800	39,800	23,140	
NORTH BAY				
Napa County FC&WCD	29,025	29,025	13,062	45%
Solano County WA	47,756	47,756	21,491	45%
Subtotal	76,781	76,781	34,553	
SOUTH BAY				
Alameda County FC&WCD, Zone 7	80,619	80,619	28,217	35%
Alameda County WD	42,000	42,000	14,700	35%
Santa Clara Valley WD	100,000	100,000	35,000	35%
Subtotal	222,619	222,619	77,917	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY				
Oak Flat WD	5,700	5,700	1,995	35%
County of Kings	9,305	9,305	3,257	35%
Dudley Ridge WD	41,350	41,350	14,473	35%
Empire West Side ID	3,000	3,000	1,050	35%
Kern County WA	982,730	982,730	343,956	35%
Tulare Lake Basin WSD	87,471	87,471	30,615	35%
Subtotal	1,129,556	1,129,556	395,346	
CENTRAL COASTAL				
San Luis Obispo County FC&WCD	25,000	25,000	8,750	35%
Santa Barbara County FC&WCD	45,486	45,486	15,921	35%
Subtotal	70,486	70,486	24,671	
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA				
Antelope Valley-East Kern WA	144,844	144,844	50,696	35%
Santa Clarita Valley WA	95,200	95,200	33,320	35%
Coachella Valley WD	138,350	138,350	48,423	35%
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA	5,800	5,800	2,030	35%
Desert WA	55,750	55,750	19,513	35%
Littlerock Creek ID	2,300	2,300	805	35%
Metropolitan WDSC	1,911,500	1,911,500	669,025	35%
Mojave WA	89,800	89,800	31,430	35%
Palmdale WD	21,300	21,300	7,455	35%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	102,600	102,600	35,910	35%
San Gabriel Valley MWD	28,800	28,800	10,080	35%
San Geronio Pass WA	17,300	17,300	6,055	35%
Ventura County WPD	20,000	20,000	7,000	35%
Subtotal	2,633,544	2,633,544	921,742	
TOTAL	4,172,786	4,172,786	1,477,369	35%



REVISED

A Meeting of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, February 23, 2023
via URL: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1476480841
or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code #147 648 0841

In response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency which directly impacts the ability of legislative bodies and the public to meet safely in person. To help minimize the potential spread of the COVID-19 virus, the CCWA Board of Directors shall consider whether to hold this public meeting telephonically pursuant to the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e), as amended by Assembly Bill 361 (2021). The CCWA Board of Directors and public will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Eric Friedman
Chairman

Jeff Clay
Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt
Farber Schreck
General Counsel

Member Agencies

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley
Water District

City of Guadalupe

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Maria

Goleta Water District

Montecito Water District

Santa Ynez River Water
Conservation District,
Improvement District #1

Associate Member

La Cumbre Mutual
Water Company

Public Comment on agenda items may occur via video call or telephonically, or by submission to the Board Secretary via email at lfw@ccwa.com no later than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please limit your comments to no more than 250 words.

Every effort will be made to read comments into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, your comment will be forwarded to Board members for their consideration.

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at https://www.ccwa.com.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

- II. * Resolution No. 23-02 of the Board of Directors of the Central Coast Water Authority Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings of the Board of Directors And All Subordinate Bodies Under the Ralph M. Brown Act
Staff Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 23-02 of the Board of Directors of the Central Coast Water Authority Authorizing Remote Teleconference Meetings of the Board of Directors and All Subordinate Bodies under the Ralph M. Brown Act.

- III. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board’s jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)

IV. Consent Calendar – For Approval

- * A. Minutes of the January 26, 2023 Regular Meeting
* B. Bills
* C. Controller’s Report
* D. Operations Report
Staff Recommendation: Approve the Consent Calendar

V. Executive Director’s Report

- A. Water Supply Situation Report
Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.

255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-2292
Fax (805) 686-4700
www.ccwa.com

* Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.

Continued
#50408_3

- B. **2023 Short-Term Water Exchange Program with Irvine Ranch Water District**
Staff Recommendation: Approve staff recommendation to enter into a short-term water exchange with Irvine Ranch Water District to allow for storage of carryover water from San Luis Reservoir.
 - * C. **CCWA Staff Salary Range Realignment**
Staff Recommendation: Authorize adjustment to the CCWA Salary and Grade Ranges to place the Water Treatment Plant Supervisor, Safety and Environmental Specialist and Maintenance Superintendent at salary grade 38.
 - * D. **CCWA Succession Planning and Operational Changes**
Staff Recommendation: Approve the staff recommendation to include two new positions in the CCWA FY 2023/24 Budget, and authorize the Executive Director to engage a management recruiting firm to assist in the talent search for the Operations Manager at an amount not to exceed \$19,000.
 - E. **State Water Contractors Update**
Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.
 - F. **Legislative Report**
Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.
- VI. Reports from Board Members for Information Only**
- * A. **Goleta Water District Appointment of Farfalla Borah Director and Kathleen Werner Alternate Director**
- VII. CLOSED SESSION**
- A. **CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION**
Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)
Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)
- Agenda Item VII, the Closed Session is anticipated to take 30 minutes.*
- VIII. Return to Open Session**
- A. **Report on Closed Session Actions (if any)**
- IX. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**
- X. Date of Next Regular Meeting: March 23, 2023**
- XI. Adjournment**



A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

will be held at 2:00 p.m., on Wednesday, March 8, 2023
via URL: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1471428793
or via telephone by dialing (623)404-9000 and entering code 147 142 8793 #

In response to State and Local Proclamations of a State of Emergency, the CCWA Board of Directors shall hold this public meeting telephonically pursuant CCWA Board of Director's Resolution 2023-02 and consistent with the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e), as amended by Assembly Bill 361 (2021), in order to protect the public health and safety. The CCWA Operating Committee and public will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Eric Friedman
Chairman

Jeff Clay
Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt
Farber Schreck
General Counsel

Member Agencies

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley
Water District

City of Guadalupe

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Maria

Goleta Water District

Montecito Water District

Santa Ynez River Water
Conservation District,
Improvement District #1

Associate Member

La Cumbre Mutual
Water Company

Public Comment on agenda items may occur via video call or telephonically, or by submission to the Board Secretary via email at lf@ccwa.com no later than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please limit your comments to no more than 250 words.

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Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at https://www.ccwa.com.

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
II. Public Comment - (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)
III. Executive Director's Report
* A. CCWA 2023 Short-Term Exchange Program with Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD)
IV. Reports from Committee Members for Information Only
V. Date of Next Regular Meeting: March 23, 2023
VI. Adjournment

Handwritten signature and number 50548



A REGULAR MEETING OF THE OPERATING COMMITTEE
of the
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, March 9, 2023
via URL: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1452877160
or via telephone by dialing (623)404-9000 and entering code 145 287 7160 #

In response to State and Local Proclamations of a State of Emergency, the CCWA Operating Committee shall hold this public meeting telephonically pursuant CCWA Board of Director's Resolution 2023-02 and consistent with the requirements of Government Code section 54953(e), as amended by Assembly Bill 361 (2021), in order to protect the public health and safety. The CCWA Operating Committee and public will participate in this meeting by video call or telephone.

Eric Friedman
Chairman

Jeff Clay
Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt
Farber Schreck
General Counsel

Member Agencies

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley
Water District

City of Guadalupe

City of Santa Barbara

City of Santa Maria

Goleta Water District

Montecito Water District

Santa Ynez River Water
Conservation District,
Improvement District #1

Associate Member

La Cumbre Mutual
Water Company

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- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
II. Public Comment - (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)
III. * Consent Calendar
A. Approve Minutes of the January 12, 2023 Operating Committee Meeting
IV. Executive Director's Report
A. Operations Update
B. Water Supply Situation Report
C. * CCWA FY 2023/24 Preliminary Budget
D. Antelope Valley East Kern (AVEK) High Desert Water Banking Program
V. Reports from Committee Members for Information Only
VI. Date of Next Regular Meeting: July 13, 2023
VII. Adjournment

255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-2292
Fax (805) 686-4700
www.ccwa.com

* Indicates attachment of document to agenda packet
The CCWA FY 2023/24 Preliminary Budget has been provided to Committee members and is available on-line at www.CCWA.com, if you require a hard copy please contact Lisa Watkins at lfww@ccwa.com

Handwritten signature and initials

A Meeting of the

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

will be held in person at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, March 23, 2023
at 255 Industrial Way, Buellton, California

Members of the public may participate by video call or telephone via
URL: <https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1442164233>
or via telephone by dialing 1(623) 404-9000 and entering code #144 216 4233



Eric Friedman
Chairman

Jeff Clay
Vice Chairman

Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

Brownstein Hyatt
Farber Schreck
General Counsel

Member Agencies

City of Buellton

Carpinteria Valley
Water District

City of Guadalupe

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Conservation District,
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La Cumbre Mutual
Water Company

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I. Call to Order and Roll Call

II. Closed Session

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION

Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)

Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)

Agenda Item II, the Closed Session, is anticipated to take 15 minutes. The remainder of the Meeting will start no sooner than 9:15 am.

III. Return to Open Session

IV. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to three minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)

V. Consent Calendar

- * A. Minutes of the February 23, 2023 Regular Meeting
- * B. Minutes of the March 8, 2023 Special Meeting
- * C. Bills
- * D. Controller's Report
- * E. Operations Report
- * F. Budget Transfer

Staff Recommendation: Approve the Consent Calendar.

VI. Executive Director's Report

- A. Water Supply Situation Report

Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.

255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427
(805) 688-2292
Fax (805) 686-4700
www.ccwa.com

Continued

* Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.

♦ The CCWA FY 2023/24 Preliminary Budget has been provided to Board members and is available on-line at www.CCWA.com, if you require a hard copy please contact Lisa Watkins at lfw@ccwa.com

#90582-1

- B. Legislative Update from the State Water Contractors Legislative Advocate, Glenn Farrell
Staff Recommendation: Informational Item Only.
- C. Water Management Strategies: CCWA Powers and Contracting Vehicles
Staff Recommendation: For Discussion.
- * D Procurement of Three Trucks and One Sedan, Anticipated Expenditure: \$174,692.67
Staff Recommendation: Authorize the Executive Director to procure the vehicles described in the amount of \$174,692.67 and sell the replaced vehicles as surplus equipment at public auction.
- * ♣ E. CCWA Preliminary FY 2023/24 Budget
Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.
- F. State Water Contractors Update
Staff Recommendation: Informational item only.
- G. Remote Meetings for Board of Directors and Committees
Staff Recommendation: For Discussion.

VII. Reports from Board Members for Information Only

VIII. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda

IX. Date of Next Regular Meeting: April 27, 2023

X. Adjournment

CONTRACT CHANGE ORDER FORM

CHANGE ORDER NUMBER: 1

DATE: 2/14/2023

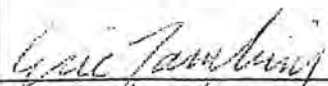
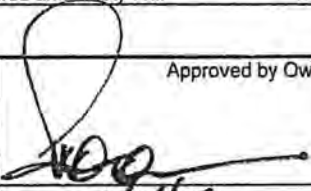
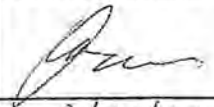
BASE CONTRACT AMOUNT:	\$163,177
PRIOR CHANGE ORDERS AMOUNT:	0.00
TOTAL CONTRACT PRIOR TO THIS CHANGE ORDER:	\$163,177
THIS CHANGE ORDER AMOUNT:	13,594
NEW CONTRACT AMOUNT:	\$176,771

ORIGINAL _____
 CONTRACT _____
 DATE: 9/20/2022

PROJECT: **Zone 3 Concrete Tank - Cleaning and Repair**
 OWNER: Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No.1
 CONTRACTOR: **DN Tanks, LLC**

Change Order Items	Addition	Deduction	Days Ext.
Bid Schedule Item 4 - Reduce concrete patch repair/replacement quantity to 1 @ \$2,133/ea.		\$4,266	
Bid Schedule Item 5 - Additional 68 lineal feet of support column footing crack repair @ \$145/ft.	\$9,860		
Bid Schedule Items 8 and 9 - Replace Bid Item 8 with Add/Alternate Bid Item 9 to prepare and coat all inlet and overflow piping.	\$8,000		
NET TOTAL:	\$17,860	\$4,266	

We hereby agree to make the above change subject to the terms of this order for the sum of: \$13,594
 Thirteen thousand five-hundred and ninety-four _____ Dollars.

Recommended by Engineer: 	Approved by Owner: 	Accepted by Contractor: 
Date: <u>2/14/23</u>	Date: <u>02/14/23</u>	Date: <u>2/22/23</u>

NOTE: The documents supporting this Change Order, including any drawings and estimates of cost, if required, are attached hereto and made a part hereof. This Order shall not be considered as such until it has been signed by the Owner, and the Contractor. Upon final approval, distribution of copies will be made as required.

CHANGES: All workmanship and materials called for by this Order shall be fully in accordance with the original Contract Documents insofar as the same may be applied without conflict to the conditions set forth by this Order. The time for completing the Contract will not be extended unless expressly provided for in this Order.

**RECORDING REQUESTED BY
AND WHEN RECORDED MAIL TO:**

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District
Improvement District No.1
P.O. Box 157
Santa Ynez, California 93460

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR RECORDER
ONLY
(Gov. Code § 27361.6)

Exempt from recording fee pursuant to
Government Code § 6103

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT:

1. The undersigned is an agent of the owner of the interest or estate stated below.
2. The full name of the owner is **Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1.**
3. The full address of the owner is **3622 Sagunto Street, Santa Ynez, California, 93460.**
4. The nature of the interest or estate is: **The property for the project is owned in fee by the Owner.**
5. A work of improvement on the property herein described was completed and the Owner accepted the project as complete as authorized by the Owner’s governing body on **March 28, 2023**, which is the completion date pursuant to California Civil Code Section 3086. The work completed includes: **1) initial cleaning of the tank floor; 2) removal and replacement of joint sealant along floor construction joints; 3) concrete repair work including crack filling on columns and column footings, and isolated patching of the tank floor; 4) surface preparation and application of a waterproof coating to footings and columns (to a height of 15 feet) showing hairline surface cracks; 5) preparation and painting of 12” steel inlet pipe and 12” steel overflow pipe; 6) final cleaning of the tank floor.**
6. The name and address of the contractor for such work of improvement is: **DN Tanks, LLC, 361 Cypress Lane, El Cajon, CA 92020**
7. The property for the project is located at **3070 Tejas Canyon Road, Los Olivos, California.**
8. The property on which said work of improvement was completed is located in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

Date: _____, 2023

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,
Improvement District No. 1

Paeter Garcia, General Manager

VERIFICATION

I, Paeter Garcia state: I am the General Manager of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1. I have read the above Notice of Completion and know the contents thereof. I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

Date: _____, 2023

Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District,
Improvement District No. 1

Paeter Garcia, General Manager

PROOF OF SERVICE DECLARATION

I, _____, declare that I served copies of the above NOTICE OF COMPLETION, (check appropriate box):

a. By personally delivering copies to _____
(name(s) and title(s) of person served at _____
(address) on _____, 20____ (date), at _____ (time).

b. By Registered or Certified Mail, Express Mail, or Overnight Delivery by an express service carrier, addresses to each of the parties at the address shown above on _____ (date).

c. By leaving the notice and mailing a copy in the manner provided in §415.20 of the California Code of Civil Procedure for service of Summons and Complaint in a Civil Action. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____, 20____ (date), at _____ (City), _____ (State).

(Signature of Person Making Service)



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Historical Archive and Report Database

Lake Cachuma Daily Operations

Run Date: 3/6/2023

February 2023

DAY	STORAGE ACRE-FEET			COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON		RELEASE - AF.				EVAPORATION		PRECIP INCHES
	ELEV	IN LAKE	CHANGE			RES. SURF. AF.	TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET	SPILLWAY	AF.	INCH		
	752.37	191,349												
1	752.50	191,749	400	679.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	2.5	238.0	0.6	11.9	0.060	0.00	
2	752.56	191,934	185	477.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	2.5	235.0	0.6	17.9	0.090	0.00	
3	752.58	191,996	62	356.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	2.5	236.0	0.6	17.9	0.090	0.00	
4	752.67	192,275	279	572.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	2.5	232.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
5	752.74	192,494	219	428.0	0.0	72.3	35.0	4.0	232.0	0.6	9.9	0.050	0.28	
6	752.79	192,650	156	459.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	4.1	235.0	0.6	25.9	0.130	0.00	
7	752.84	192,806	156	465.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	4.2	234.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
8	752.81	192,712	-94	218.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	4.2	235.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
9	752.80	192,681	-31	480.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	4.2	221.0	217.6	15.9	0.080	0.00	
10	752.82	192,743	62	363.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	4.2	225.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
11	752.84	192,806	63	328.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	4.2	185.0	0.6	21.9	0.110	0.00	
12	752.89	192,962	156	358.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	4.9	128.0	0.6	15.9	0.080	0.00	
13	752.92	193,055	93	292.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	5.9	126.0	0.6	16.0	0.080	0.00	
14	752.95	193,149	94	293.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	7.7	126.0	0.6	14.0	0.070	0.00	
15	752.99	193,274	125	338.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	8.4	125.0	0.6	29.9	0.150	0.00	
16	753.02	193,367	93	298.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	4.3	127.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
17	753.04	193,430	63	277.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	8.5	125.0	0.6	18.0	0.090	0.00	
18	753.03	193,398	-32	279.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	8.5	222.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
19	753.02	193,367	-31	287.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	8.5	229.0	0.6	20.0	0.100	0.00	
20	752.99	193,274	-93	222.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	8.5	228.0	0.6	18.0	0.090	0.00	
21	752.98	193,242	-32	270.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	8.5	227.0	0.6	6.0	0.030	0.00	
22	752.92	193,055	-187	130.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	8.5	228.0	0.6	19.9	0.100	0.00	
23	752.95	193,149	94	409.0	0.0	15.5	60.8	8.5	227.0	0.6	33.9	0.170	0.06	
24	752.48	191,688	-1,461	2,268.0	0.0	520.4	44.3	8.6	228.0	3,968.9	0.0	0.000	2.02	
25	754.00	196,436	4,748	32,851.0	0.0	1,593.1	32.9	8.5	231.0	29,424.0	0.0	0.000	6.08	
26	752.46	191,626	-4,810	20,612.0	0.0	38.6	33.7	8.5	230.0	25,178.0	9.9	0.050	0.15	
27	752.27	191,041	-585	7,359.0	0.0	25.7	33.7	8.5	227.0	7,693.0	7.9	0.040	0.10	
28	752.12	190,578	-463	5,904.0	0.0	51.3	33.6	8.5	228.0	6,142.0	5.9	0.030	0.20	
TOTALS			-771	77,272.0	0.0		2,316.9	1,323.6	172.4	5,770.0	72,636.7	456.2	2.290	8.89
AVERAGE		192,748												

Comments: *Computed inflow is the sum of change in storage, releases and evaporation minus precip on the reservoir surface and ccwa inflow.
 Indicated outlet release includes leakage from outlet valves and spillway gates.
 Data based on a 24 hour period ending 0800.



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Historical Archive and Report Database

Lake Cachuma Daily Operations

Run Date: 3/23/2023

March 2023

DAY	STORAGE ACRE-FEET		COMPUTED* INFLOW AF.	CCWA INFLOW AF.	PRECIP ON		RELEASE - AF.			EVAPORATION		PRECIP INCHES	
	ELEV	IN LAKE			CHANGE	RES. SURF. AF.	TUNNEL	HILTON CREEK	OUTLET	SPILLWAY	AF.		INCH
	752.12	190,578											
1	752.05	190,363	-215	6,041.0	0.0	156.4	35.1	8.5	229.0	6,124.0	15.6	0.080	0.61
2	752.12	190,578	215	6,646.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	8.4	227.0	6,139.0	21.5	0.110	0.00
3	751.73	189,377	-1,201	5,202.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	8.5	226.0	6,116.0	19.4	0.100	0.00
4	751.17	187,666	-1,711	4,583.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	8.4	229.0	6,009.0	13.5	0.070	0.00
5	751.19	187,697	31	4,256.0	0.0	111.8	34.0	8.4	229.0	4,056.0	9.7	0.050	0.44
6	751.13	187,544	-153	4,058.0	0.0	27.9	32.4	8.5	226.0	3,970.0	1.9	0.010	0.11
7	751.00	187,148	-396	3,873.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	8.4	231.0	3,964.0	25.0	0.130	0.00
8	750.76	186,417	-731	3,515.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	8.4	222.0	3,950.0	19.2	0.100	0.00
9	749.79	183,488	-2,929	2,728.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	8.5	229.0	5,359.0	15.2	0.080	0.00
10	748.94	180,949	-2,539	7,406.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	8.3	226.0	9,647.0	16.9	0.090	0.00
11	750.13	184,513	3,564	12,034.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	8.3	230.0	8,186.0	0.0	0.000	0.00
12	750.28	184,965	452	8,895.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	8.0	218.0	8,160.0	13.4	0.070	0.00
13	749.91	183,850	-1,115	7,308.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	8.4	227.0	8,137.0	7.6	0.040	0.00
14	747.83	177,670	-6,180	6,904.0	0.0	46.4	42.6	8.3	227.0	12,821.0	31.5	0.170	0.19
15	748.05	178,318	648	11,696.0	0.0	310.9	45.3	8.2	226.0	11,079.0	0.0	0.000	1.27
16	749.91	183,850	5,532	10,773.0	0.0	0.0	44.5	8.3	117.0	5,062.0	9.5	0.050	0.00
17	750.75	186,386	2,536	7,031.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	8.4	43.0	4,365.0	30.7	0.160	0.00
18	751.29	188,032	1,646	5,870.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	8.4	43.0	4,125.0	2.1	0.011	0.00
19	751.61	189,007	975	5,182.0	0.0	7.7	45.0	8.5	43.0	4,097.0	21.3	0.110	0.03
20	751.47	188,581	-426	4,693.0	0.0	2.5	44.7	8.5	42.0	5,020.0	5.8	0.030	0.01
21	751.13	187,544	-1,037	4,704.0	0.0	167.5	47.1	8.4	43.0	5,791.0	19.3	0.100	0.66
22	751.30	188,063	519	8,467.0	0.0	317.9	46.1	8.5	43.0	8,168.0	0.0	0.000	1.25
TOTALS			-2,515	141,865.0	0.0	1,149.0	922.2	184.5	3,776.0	140,345.0	299.1	1.561	4.57
AVERAGE		186,000											

Comments: *Computed inflow is the sum of change in storage, releases and evaporation minus precip on the reservoir surface and ccwa inflow.
 Indicated outlet release includes leakage from outlet valves and spillway gates.
 Data based on a 24 hour period ending 0800.



Santa Barbara County - Flood Control District

130 East Victoria Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101 - 805.568.3440 - www.countyofsb.org/pwd

Rainfall and Reservoir Summary

Updated 8am: 3/23/2023

Water Year: 2023

Storm Number: 23

Notes: Daily rainfall amounts are recorded as of 8am for the previous 24 hours. Rainfall units are expressed in inches.

All data on this page are from automated sensors, are preliminary, and subject to verification.

*Each Water Year (WY) runs from Sept 1 through Aug 31 and is designated by the calendar year in which it ends

County Real-Time Rainfall and Reservoir Website link: > <http://www.countyofsb.org/hydrology>

Rainfall	ID	24 hrs	Storm 3day(s)	Month	Year*	% to Date	% of Year*	AI
Buellton (Fire Stn)	233	0.37	1.48	4.01	26.90	187%	164%	
Cachuma Dam (USBR)	332	0.26	2.24	6.06	36.16	211%	185%	
Carpinteria (Fire Stn)	208	0.09	1.48	7.47	25.90	175%	152%	
Cuyama (Fire Stn)	436	0.03	0.59	2.35	13.09	206%	173%	
Figueroa Mtn. (USFS Stn)	421	1.17	3.37	9.02	39.45	217%	187%	3.7
Gibraltar Dam (City Facility)	230	0.73	3.63	9.35	57.17	252%	220%	4.0
Goleta (Fire Stn-Los Cameros)	440	0.15	2.33	8.51	28.22	178%	155%	
Lompoc (City Hall)	439	0.39	1.77	5.25	31.66	253%	219%	4.1
Los Alamos (Fire Stn)	204	0.77	1.99	6.00	30.78	236%	203%	
San Marcos Pass (USFS Stn)	212	1.48	5.04	13.26	71.54	240%	213%	
Santa Barbara (County Bldg)	234	0.25	1.59	8.38	33.52	211%	184%	
Santa Maria (City Pub.Works)	380	0.18	1.50	5.16	23.41	206%	177%	
Santa Ynez (Fire Stn /Airport)	218	0.44	2.08	5.61	30.84	227%	198%	
Sisquoc (Fire Stn)	256	0.15	1.11	4.58	23.95	188%	161%	

County-wide percentage of "Normal-to-Date" rainfall : **213%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall : **185%**

County-wide percentage of "Normal Water-Year" rainfall calculated assuming no more rain through Aug. 31, 2023 (End of WY2023).

AI (Antecedent Index / Soil Wetness)

6.0 and below = Wet (min. = 2.5)

6.1 - 9.0 = Moderate

9.1 and above = Dry (max. = 12.5)

Reservoirs

Reservoir Elevations referenced to NGVD-29.

**Cachuma is full and subject to spilling at elevation 750 ft.

However, the lake is surcharged to 753 ft. for fish release water.

(Cachuma water storage based on Dec 2021 capacity revision)

Click on Site for Real-Time Readings	Spillway	Current	Max.	Current	Current	Storage	Storage
	Elev. (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Storage (ac-ft)	Capacity (%)	Change Mo.(ac-ft)	Change Year*(ac-ft)
Gibraltar Reservoir	1,400.00	1,400.24	4,693	4,747	101.2%	-3	3,447
Cachuma Reservoir	753.**	751.73	192,978	189,039	98.0%	-955	118,369
Jameson Reservoir	2,224.00	2,224.28	4,848	4,883	100.7%	-12	2,057
Twitchell Reservoir	651.50	626.23	194,971	116,095	59.5%	21,090	116,095

[Previous Rainfall and Reservoir Summaries](#)



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
South-Central California Area Office
1243 N Street
Fresno, CA 93721-1813

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SCC-440
2.2.4.21

VIA ELECTRONIC AND U.S. MAIL

Mr. Matthew Young
Deputy Public Works Director
Santa Barbara County Water Agency
130 East Victoria Street, Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
mcyoung@countyofsb.org

Subject: Cachuma Project Updated Allocation for Water Year 2023 (WY 2023) (October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023) – Contract No. I75r-1802RA (Contract) – Cachuma Project, California

Dear Mr. Young:

I apologize for my delay in responding to your letter dated January 23, 2023, regarding the Santa Barbara County Water Agency's (Water Agency) "Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-23 Mid-Year Allocation Request," which also enclosed the Cachuma Project Member Units (Member Units) letter dated January 20, 2023.

The Member Units letter requests a full allocation of 25,714 acre-feet based on current reservoir level of storage. The Water Agency also requests that a full 25,714 acre-feet of Available Supply be allocated due to the above normal rainfall received this winter.

Pursuant to Article 3(b) of the Contract, this letter serves as notice of the WY 2023 updated allocation for the Cachuma Project. Based on current reservoir levels and forecast data, the Project Water being made available to the Member Units out of the Available Supply in Cachuma Reservoir is **100%** of the contract total, which equals 25,714 acre-feet.

Please also be advised that all previously stored carryover of both Project Water and Non-Project water was fully evacuated from Lake Cachuma as a result of recent storm events that included Spillway Gates and Outlet Works releases.

If you should have any questions, please contact Rain Emerson, Acting Contracts Branch Chief at (559) 262-0350, via email at remerson@usbr.gov or for the hearing impaired at TDD (800) 877-8339.

Sincerely,
Michael P. Jackson
MICHAEL JACKSON
Digitally signed by MICHAEL JACKSON
Date: 2023.02.28 23:58:40 -08'00'
Michael P. Jackson, P.E.
Area Manager

Enclosure: Santa Barbara County Water Agency Correspondence – Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-2023
Mid-Year Allocation Request Dated January 23, 2023
cc's continued next page.

INTERIOR REGION 10 • CALIFORNIA-GREAT BASIN

CALIFORNIA*, NEVADA*, OREGON*

* PARTIAL

cc's continued from previous page.

cc: Ms. Janet Gingras
Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board
3301 Laurel Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
jgingras@cachuma-board.org

Mr. Robert McDonald
Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
bob@cvwd.net

Mr. John McInnes
Goleta Water District
4699 Hollister Avenue
Goleta, CA 93110
jmcinnes@goletawater.com
(all w/enclosure)

Mr. Nicholas Turner
Montecito Water District
583 Ysidro Road
Montecito, CA 93150
nturner@montecitowater.com

Mr. Joshua Haggmark
City of Santa Barbara
630 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93102
jhaggmark@SantaBarbaraCA.gov

Mr. Paeter Garcia
Santa Ynez River Water Conversation
District Improvement District No. 1
P.O. Box 157
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
pgarcia@syrwd.org



Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

Flood Control ♦ Water Agency ♦ Project Clean Water
130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 200, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
PH (805) 568-3440 FAX (805) 568-3434
<http://cosb.countyofsb.org/pwd/water>

SCOTT D. MCGOLPIN
Director

WALTER RUBALCAVA
Deputy Director

January 23, 2023

Mr. Michael Jackson, PE, Area Manager
South-Central California Area Office
United States Bureau of Reclamation
1243 "N" Street
Fresno, CA 93721-1813

RE: Cachuma Project Water Year 2022-2023 Mid-Year Allocation Request

Dear Mr. Jackson,

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Cachuma Water Service Contract 175r-1802R as amended by Amendatory Contract No. 175r-1802RA, in the allocation letter for Water Year 2022-2023 dated September 1, 2022, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (Water Agency) requested the right to make a mid-year allocation request should the winter bring inflow that yielded additional Project Water.

As you are aware, this winter we have received above normal rainfall and several high intensity storms that have produced considerable runoff and additional water available for the Cachuma Member Units (Member Units). On January 20, 2023, the Water Agency received the enclosed letter from the Member Units requesting a full allocation based on available supply. On behalf of the Member Units, the Water Agency requests that a full 25,714 acre-feet of Available Supply be allocated for Water Year 2022-2023.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact me at 805-568-3436.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Matthew C. Young", is written over a light blue circular stamp.

Matthew C. Young,
Water Agency Manager

Enclosure: Revised Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2022-23

CC: Ms. Janet Gingras, COMB
Mr. Paeter Garcia, SYRWCD ID#1
Mr. John McInnis, Goleta Water District
Mr. Joshua Haggmark, City of Santa Barbara
Mr. Nicholas Turner, Montecito Water District
Mr. Robert McDonald, Carpinteria Water District



The Cachuma Project Member Units

Goleta Water District
City of Santa Barbara
Montecito Water District
Carpinteria Valley Water District
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

January 20, 2023

Matthew Young
Santa Barbara County Water Agency, Manager
130 E. Victoria St., Suite 200
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RE: Revised Notice on Behalf of All Cachuma Member Units Specifying Total Quantity of Available Supply Requested for Water Year 2022-23

Dear Mr. Young:

Pursuant to Section 3(a) of the April 14, 1996 Contract Between the United States and Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA) Providing for Water Service from the Project, Contract No. 175r-1802R (as amended by Amendatory Contract No. 175r-1802RA (September 28, 2020) ("Master Contract")), the Cachuma Project Member Units acting jointly hereby provide a Revised Notice to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency requesting allocation of all Available Supply from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) during the remainder of Water Year 2022-23, which commenced October 1, 2022.

On September 1, 2022, the Cachuma Member Units submitted a joint Notice to the Santa Barbara County Water Agency specifying the total available supply requested for Water Year 2022-23. In that letter, the Cachuma Member Units reserved the right to submit a revised allocation in the event the Cachuma Project experienced significant inflow during the winter to account for any increased water availability.

There is currently an estimated 184,116 acre-feet (AF) in storage in the Cachuma Project with lake levels rising, and the Santa Barbara County Water Agency has projected that Lake Cachuma may spill in the coming weeks. This level of storage supports, and the Cachuma Member Units hereby request, a full allocation of 25,714 AF of Available Supply in Water Year 2022-23 to meet the Cachuma Member Units' request. All such water can and will be put to reasonable and beneficial irrigation, municipal, domestic, and industrial uses within the Member Units' respective service areas.

This Revised Notice incorporates by reference the delivery schedules for each respective agency over Water Year 2022-23 and estimate of projected water deliveries previously submitted with the September 1, 2023 Notice.

Sincerely,

[Signatures to follow on next page]

John McInnes
General Manager
Goleta Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: John McInnes
70AC7EE9C05C46D...

Joshua Haggmark
Water Resources Manager
City of Santa Barbara

DocuSigned by:
By: Joshua Haggmark
EDFC4813A7F0437...

Nicholas Turner
General Manager
Montecito Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: Nicholas Turner
7169EC877618477...

Robert McDonald
General Manager
Carpinteria Valley Water District

DocuSigned by:
By: Robert McDonald
03E955653F65424...

Paeter Garcia
General Manager
Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1

DocuSigned by:
By: Paeter Garcia
E0C6641A0C11406...

Cc: Michael Jackson, PE, Area Manager, South-Central California Area Office, United States Bureau of Reclamation

Paeter Garcia

From: Emerson, Rain L <remerson@usbr.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 1, 2023 10:11 AM
To: Young, Matthew
Cc: Janet Gingras; Robert McDonald; John McInnis; Nicholas Turner; Joshua Haggmark; Paeter Garcia; JACKSON, MICHAEL P.; Cavanaugh, Daniel J
Subject: Cachuma Project Updated Allocation for Water Year 2023 – Contract No. I75r-1802RA
Attachments: Cachuma_Mid-Year-Allocation_Update_Signed_2-28-2023.pdf

Mr. Young,

Please see attached updated Cachuma Project allocation for Water Year 2023 in response to your letter dated January 23, 2023. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Rain L. Emerson, M.S.
Acting Contracts Administration Branch Chief
Bureau of Reclamation
Interior Region 10 - California-Great Basin
South-Central California Area Office
Work Ph: 559-262-0350
Cell Ph: 559-353-4032

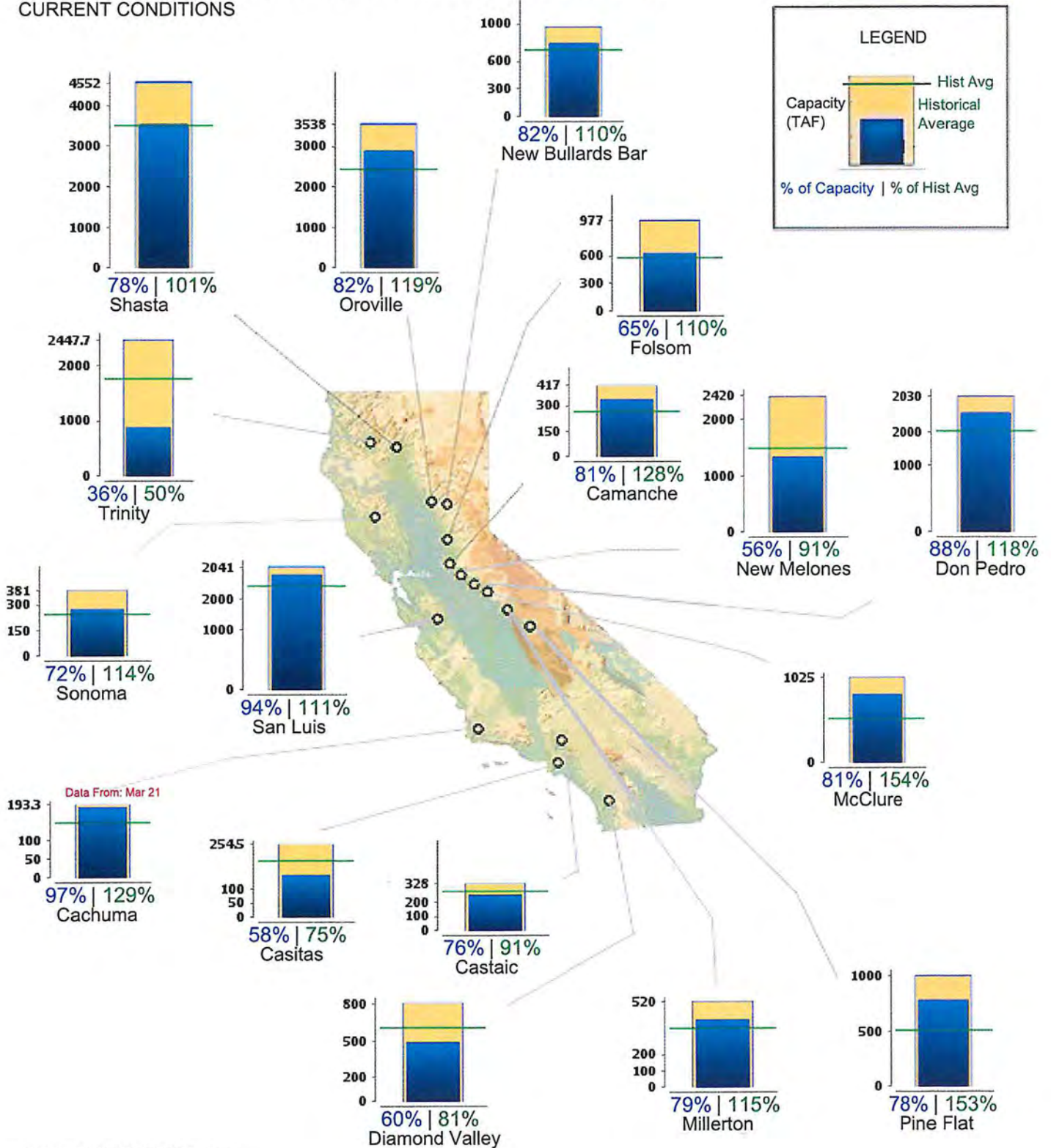


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight - March 22, 2023

CURRENT CONDITIONS

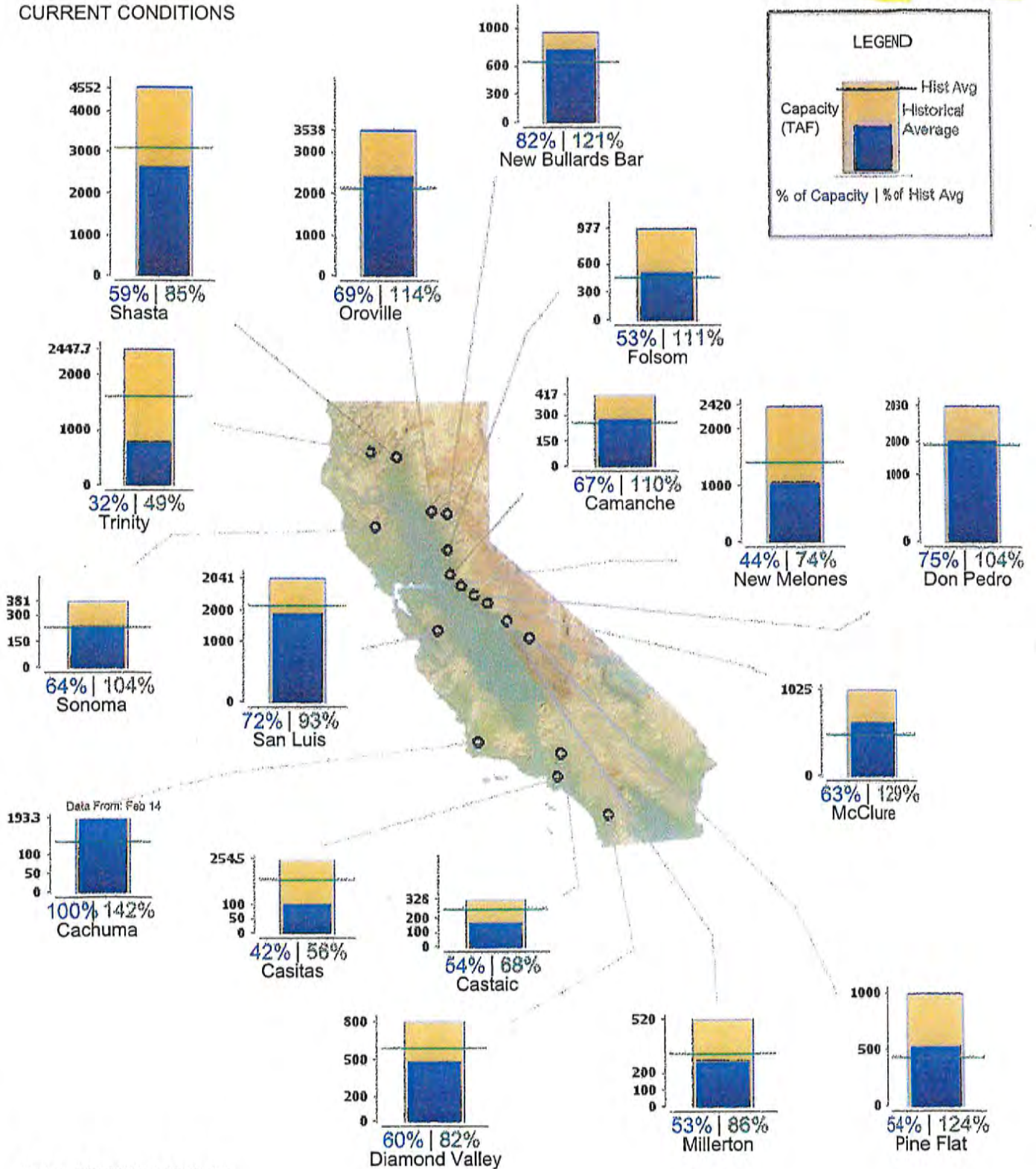
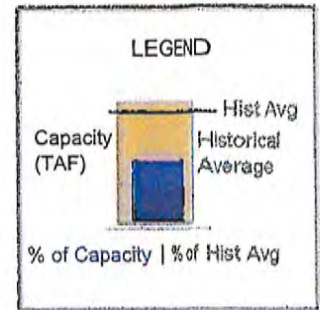


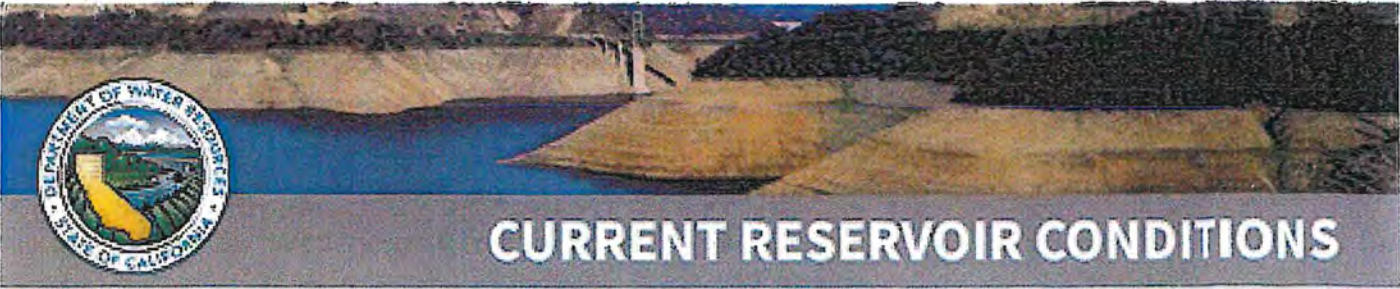


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - February 15, 2023

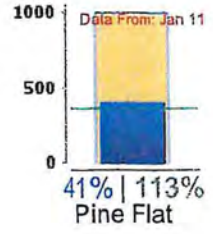
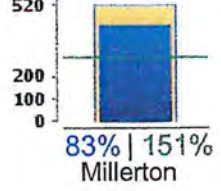
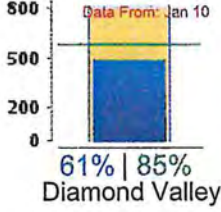
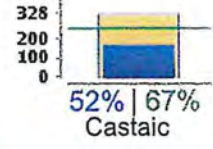
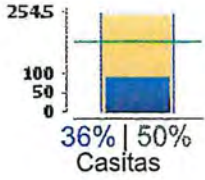
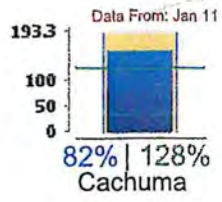
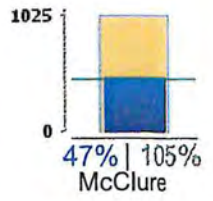
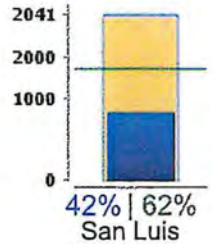
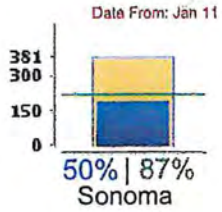
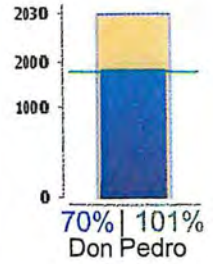
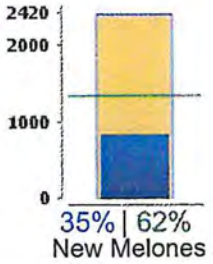
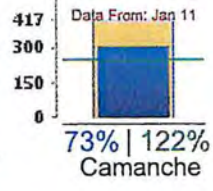
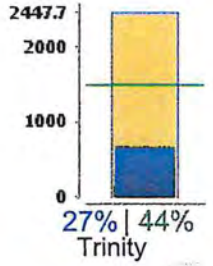
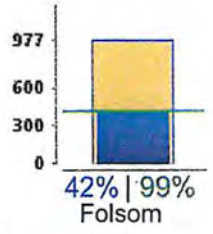
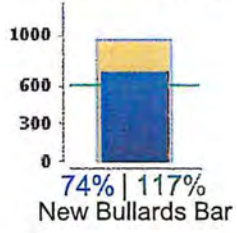
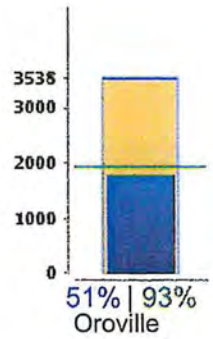
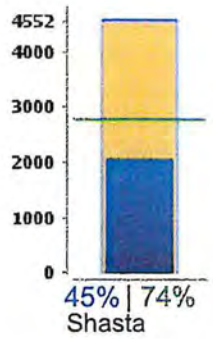
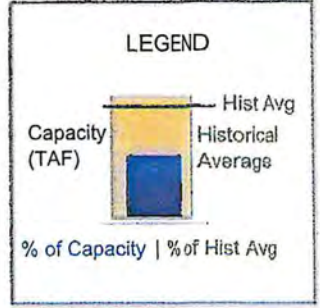




CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - January 12, 2023



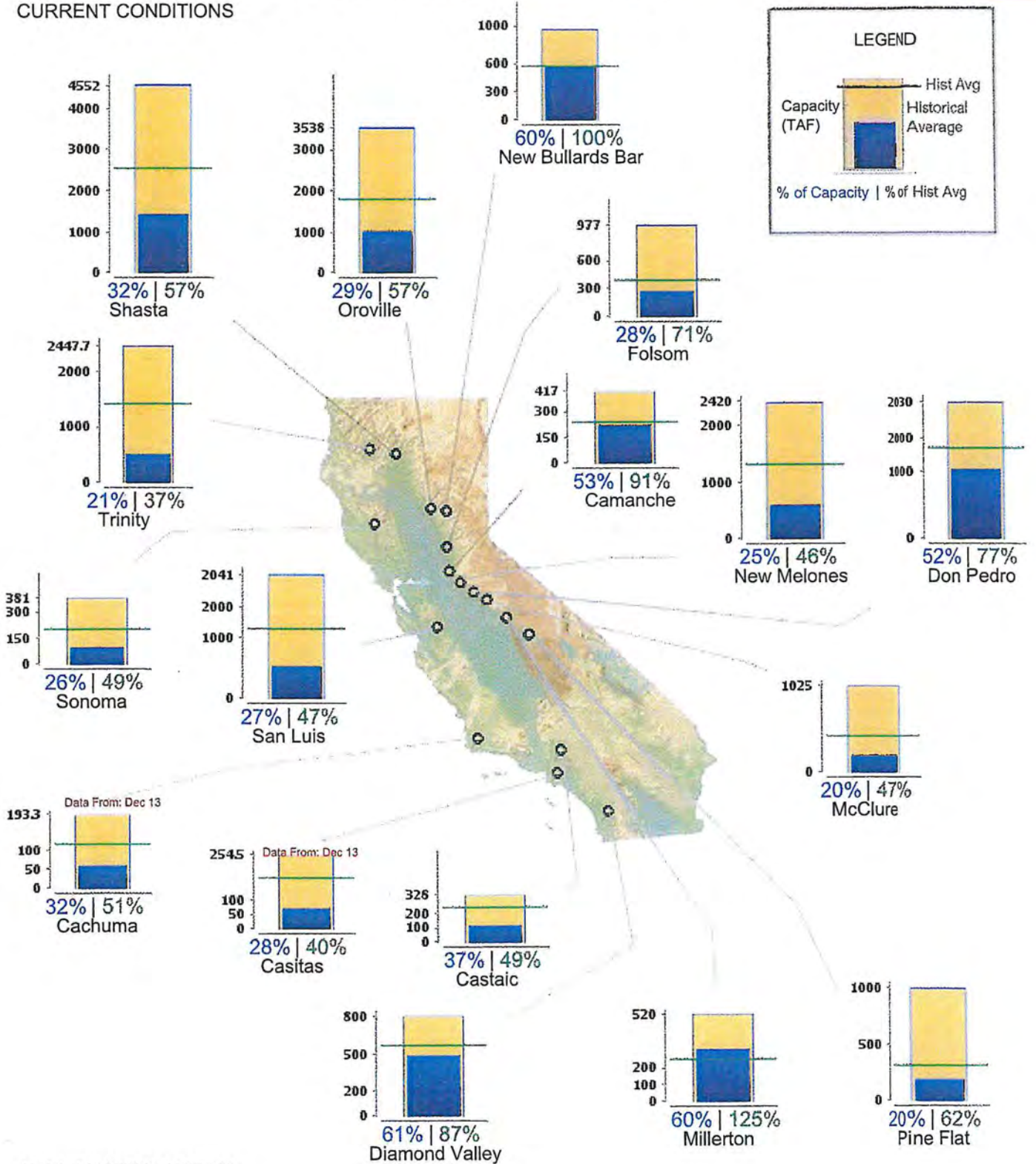
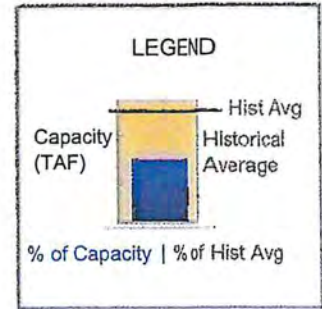


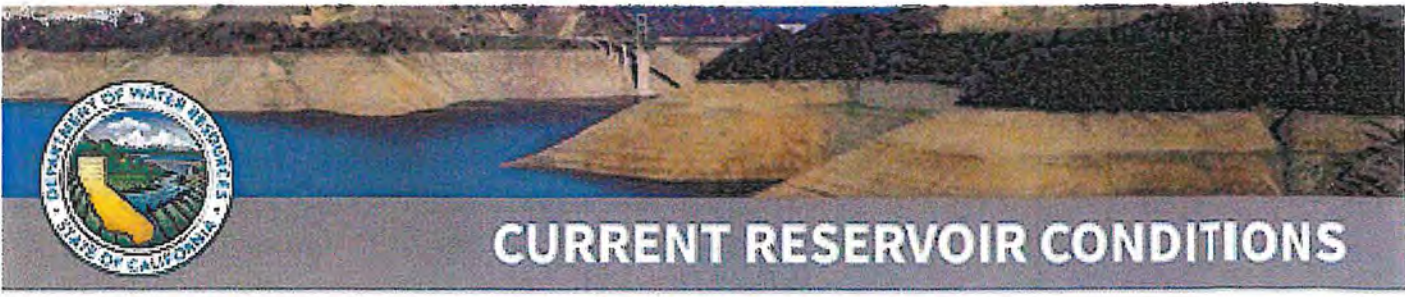
CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight - December 14, 2022

CURRENT CONDITIONS

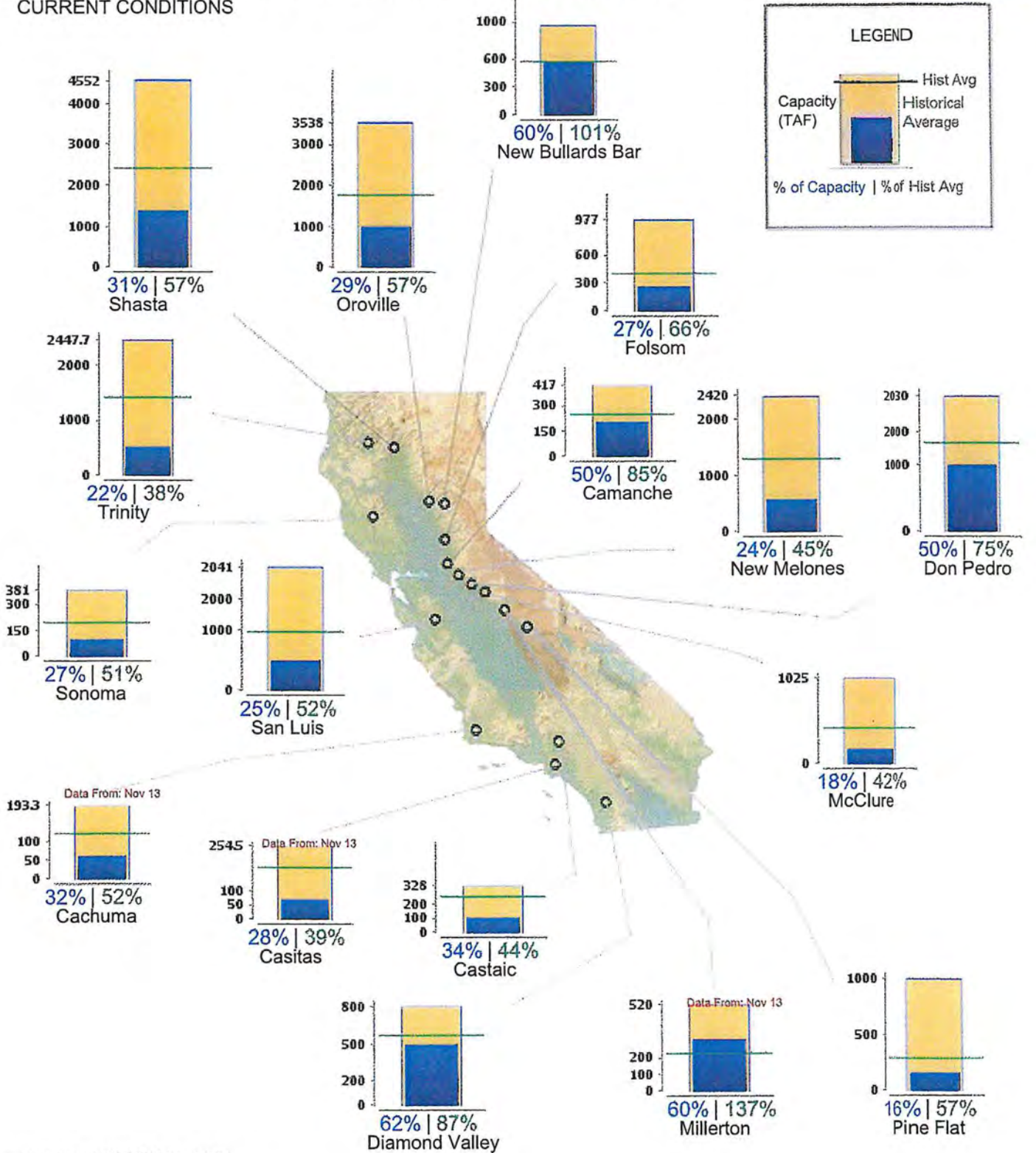




CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - November 14, 2022

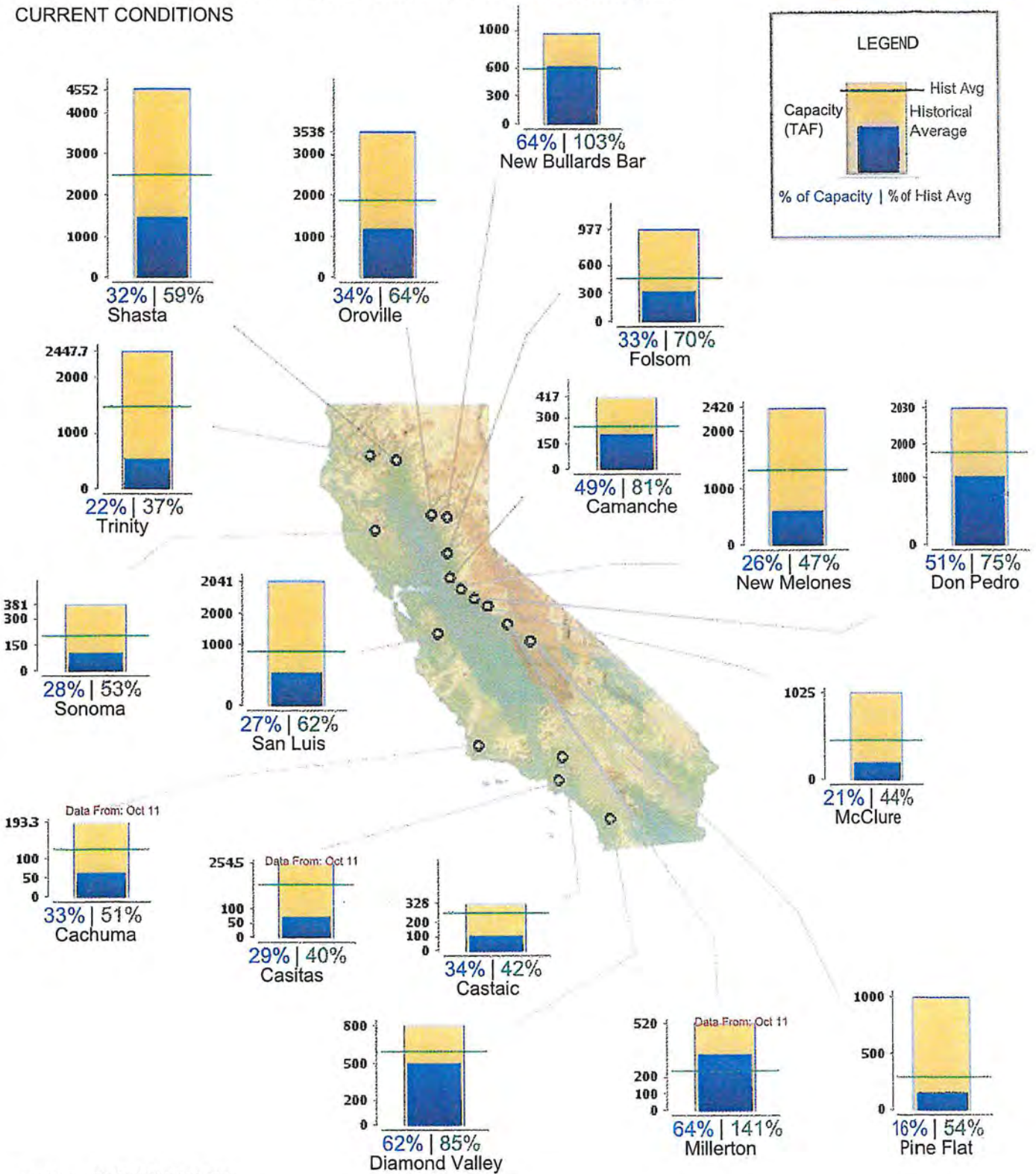
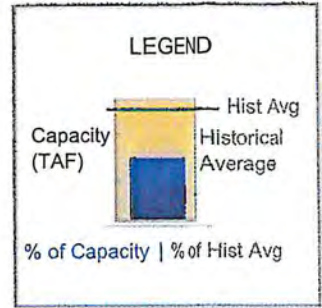


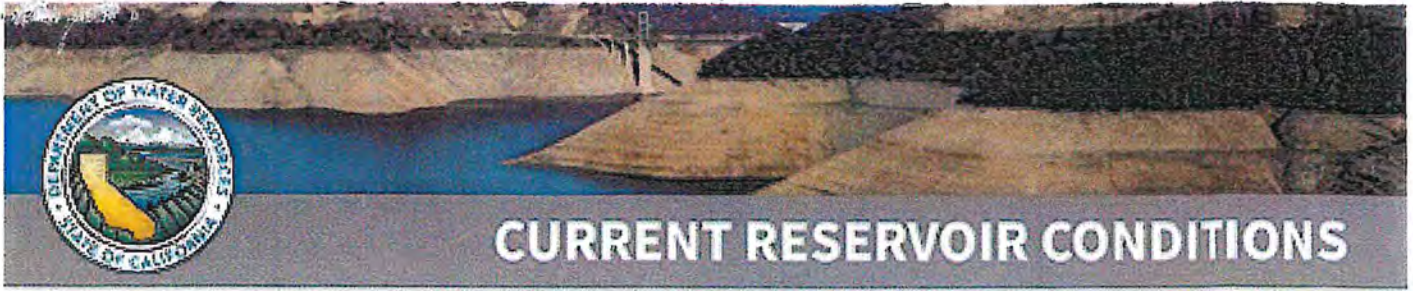


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS CURRENT CONDITIONS

Midnight - October 12, 2022



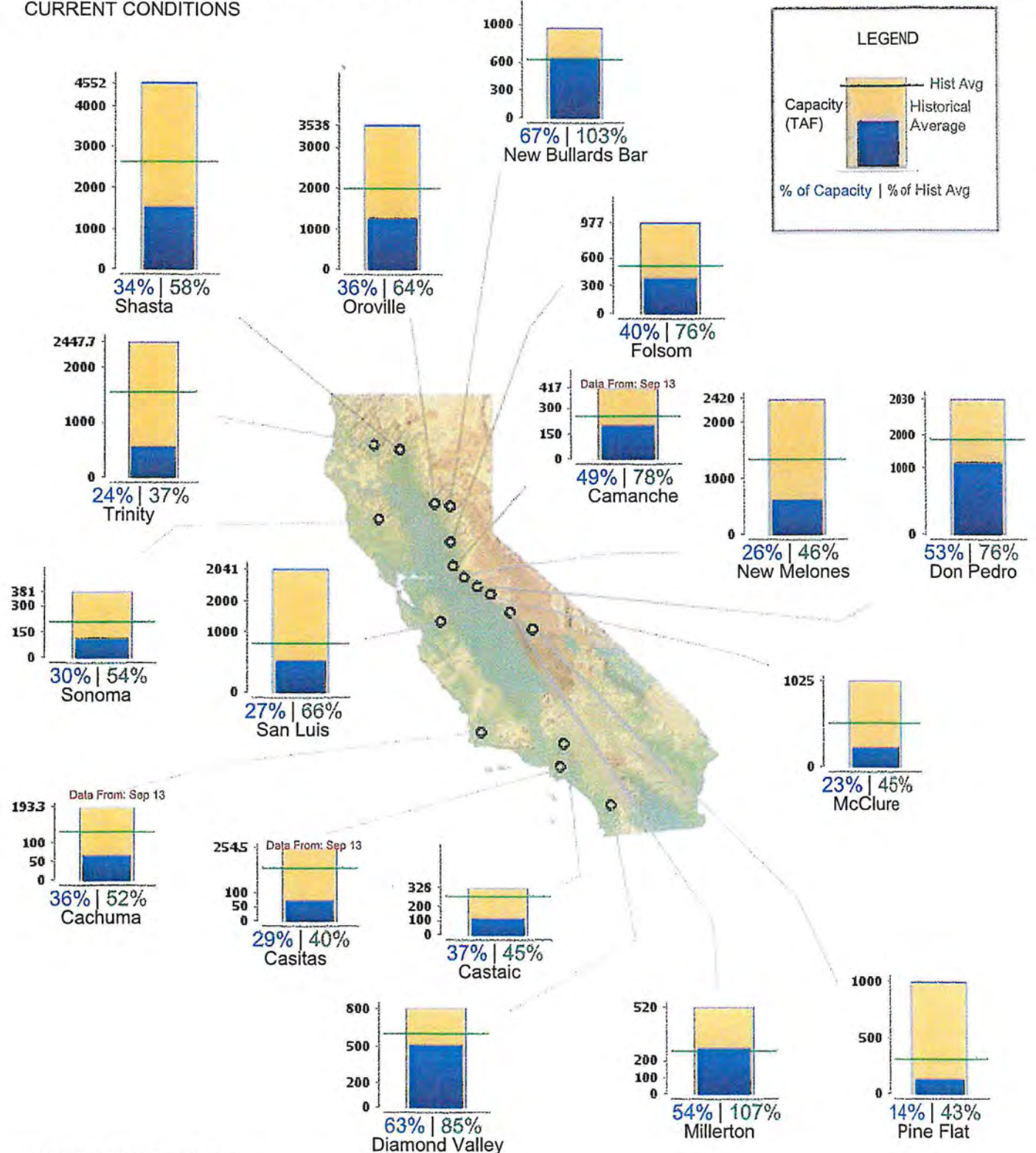


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight - September 14, 2022

CURRENT CONDITIONS



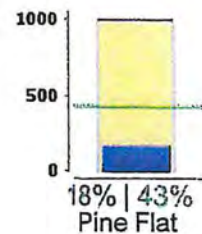
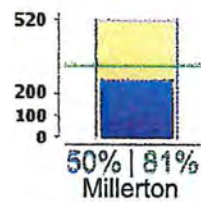
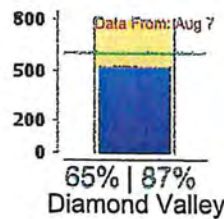
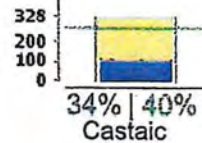
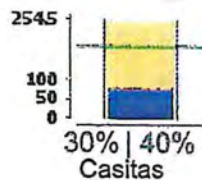
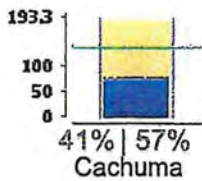
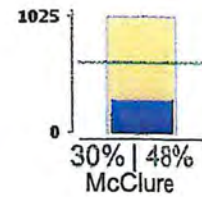
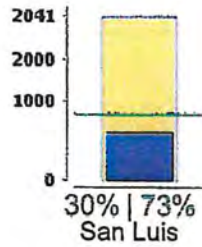
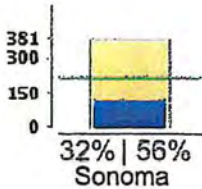
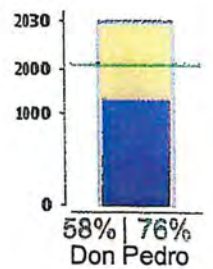
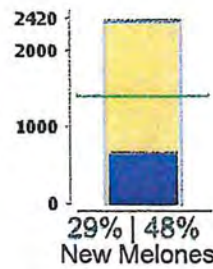
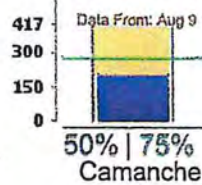
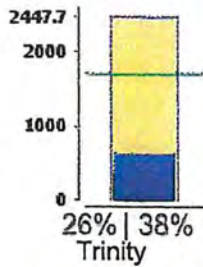
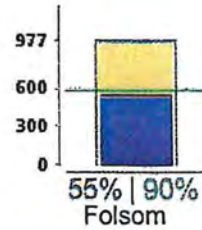
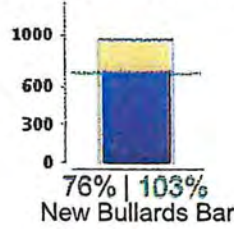
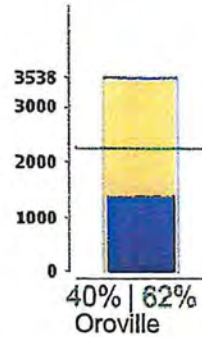
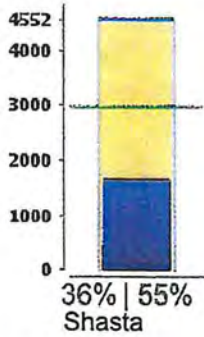
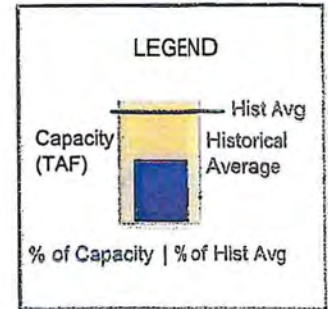


CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

CALIFORNIA MAJOR WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS

Midnight - August 10, 2022

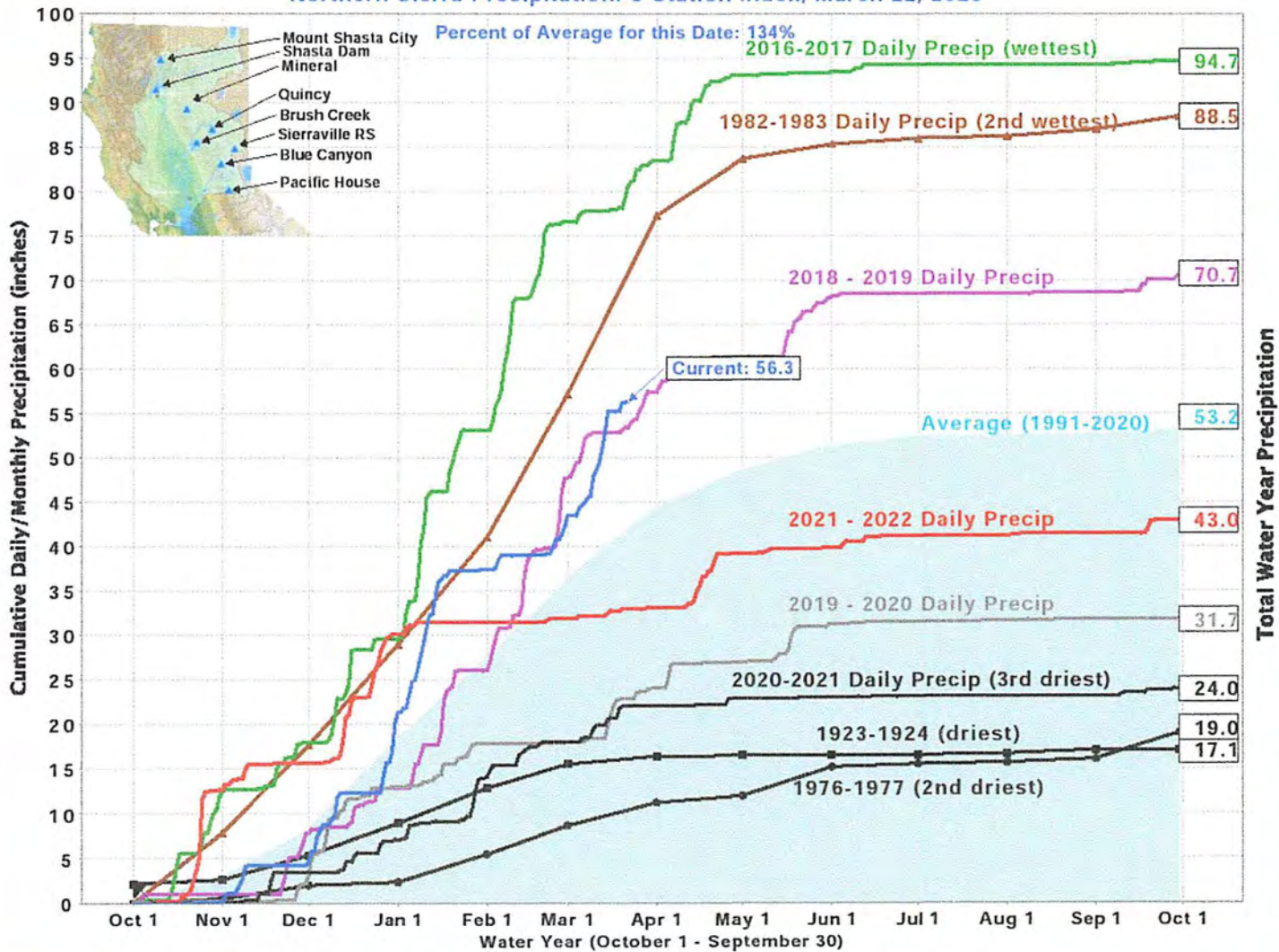
CURRENT CONDITIONS



CCWA Board Meeting
March 23, 2023

Water Supply Situation Report

Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, March 22, 2023



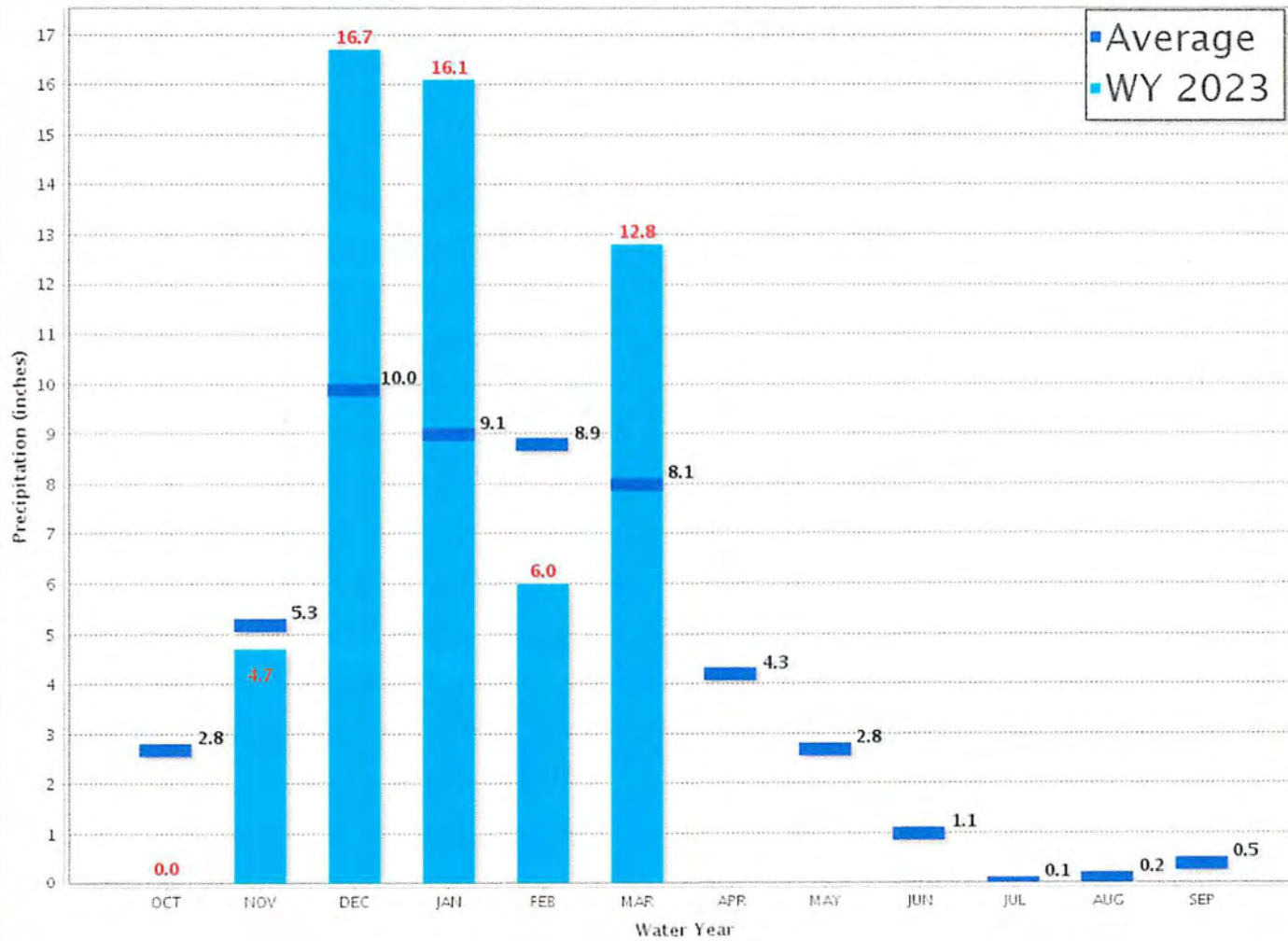


Northern Sierra 8-Station

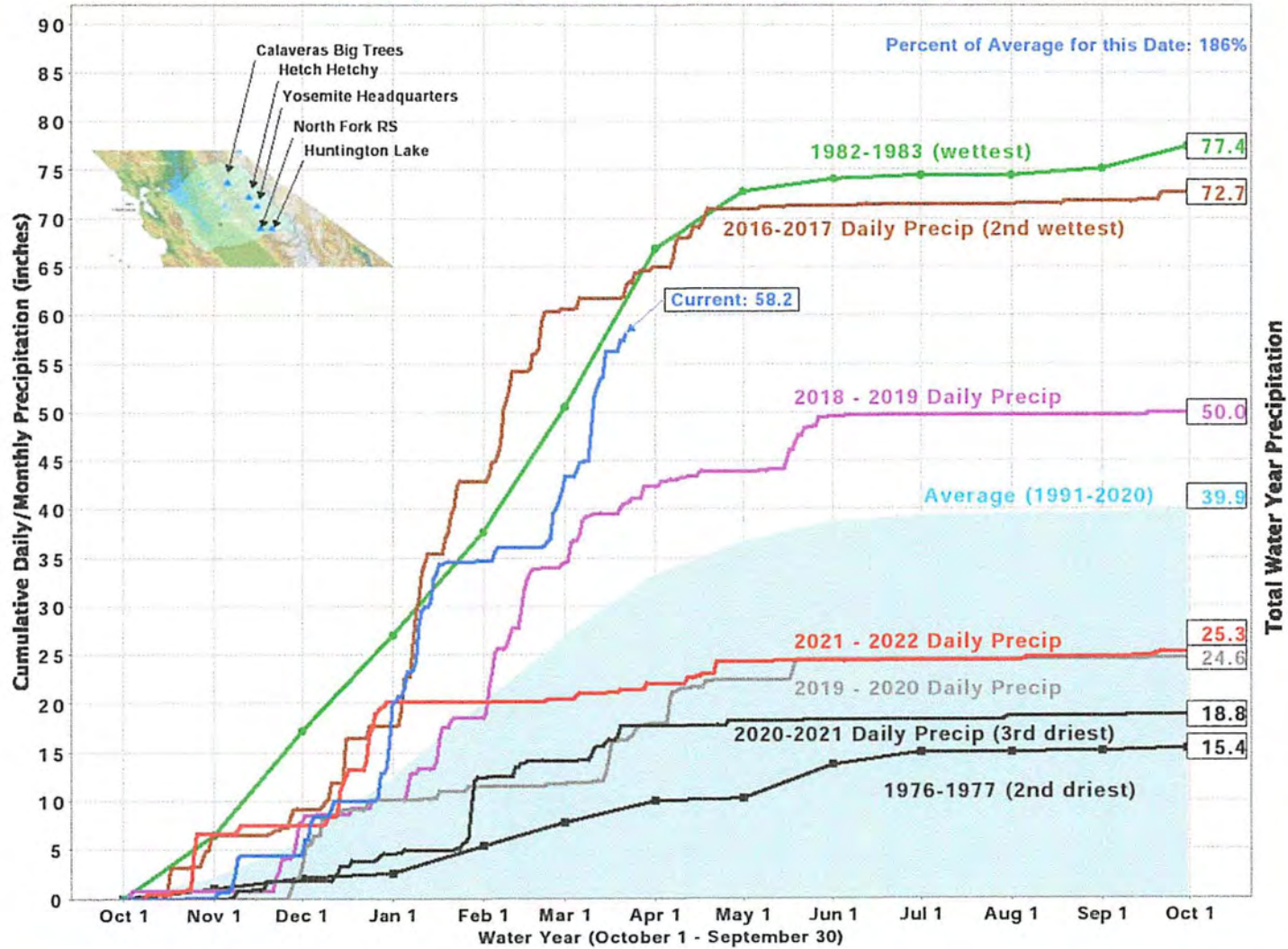
Precipitation Index for Water Year 2023 - Updated on March 22, 2023 10:48 AM

Note: Monthly totals may not add up to seasonal total because of rounding

Water Year Monthly totals are calculated based on Daily precipitation data from 12am to 12am PST



San Joaquin Precipitation: 5-Station Index, March 22, 2023



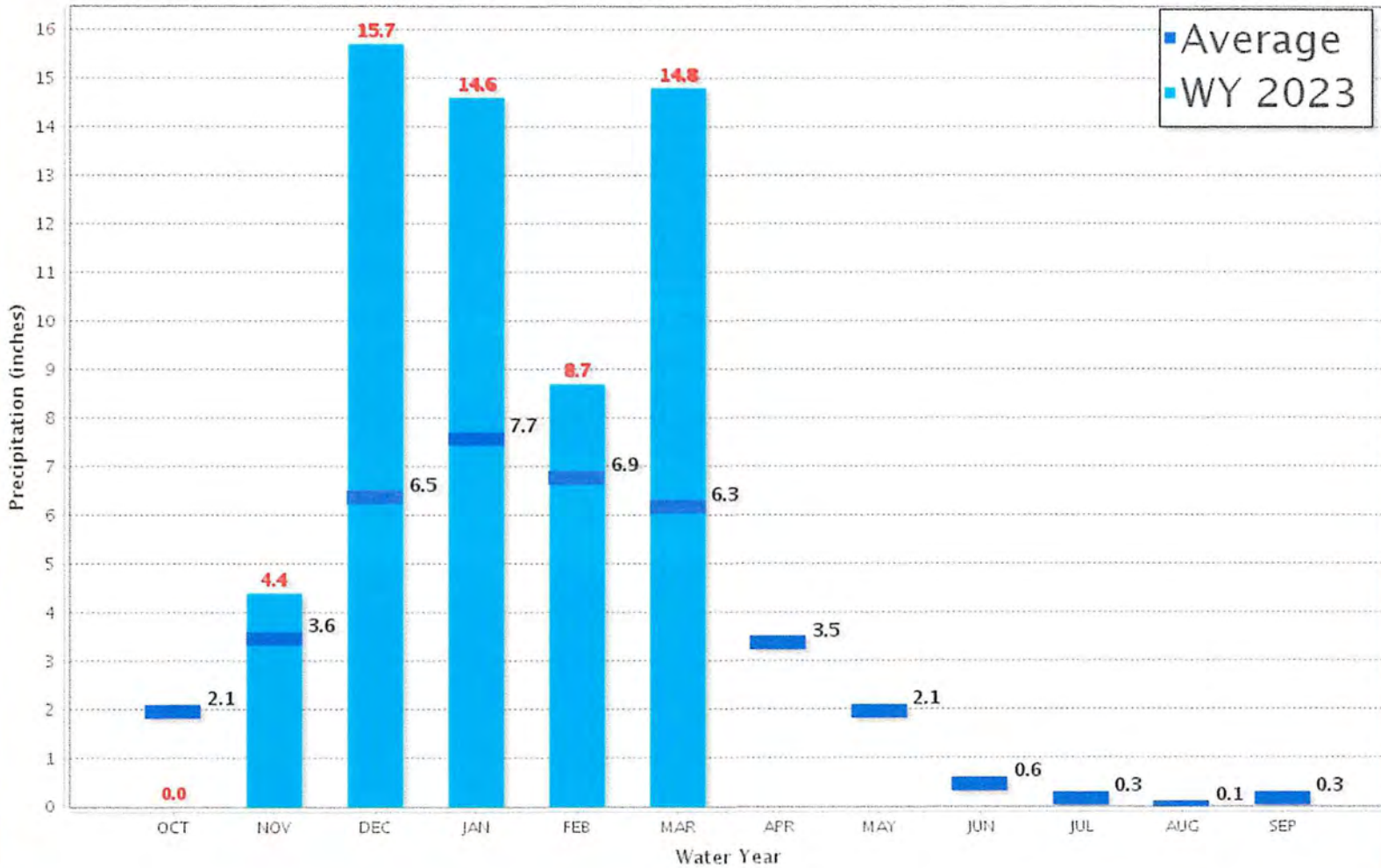


San Joaquin 5-Station

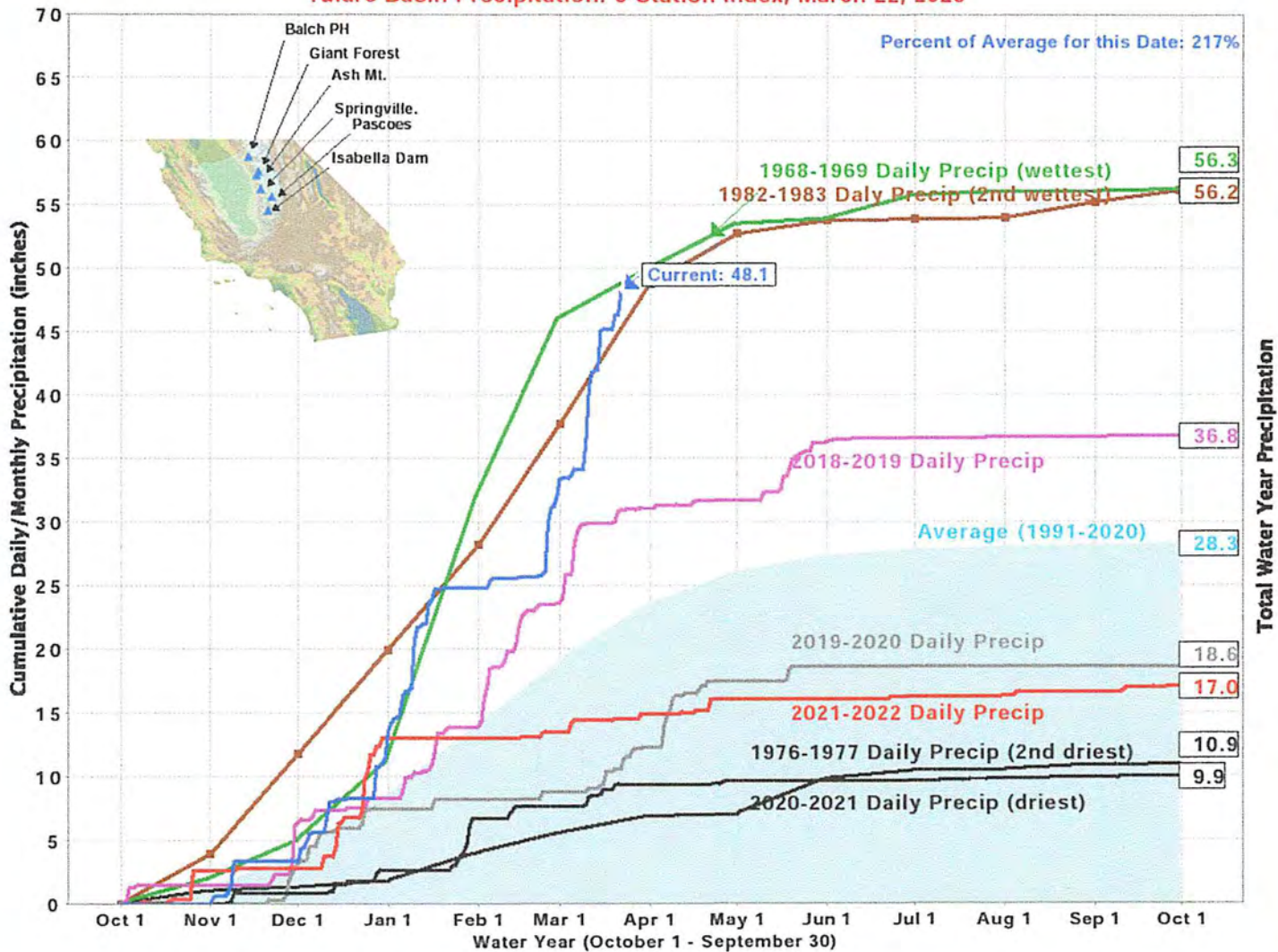
Precipitation Index for Water Year 2023 - Updated on March 22, 2023 10:48 AM

Note: Monthly totals may not add up to seasonal total because of rounding

Water Year Monthly totals are calculated based on Daily precipitation data from 12am to 12am PST



Tulare Basin Precipitation: 6-Station Index, March 22, 2023



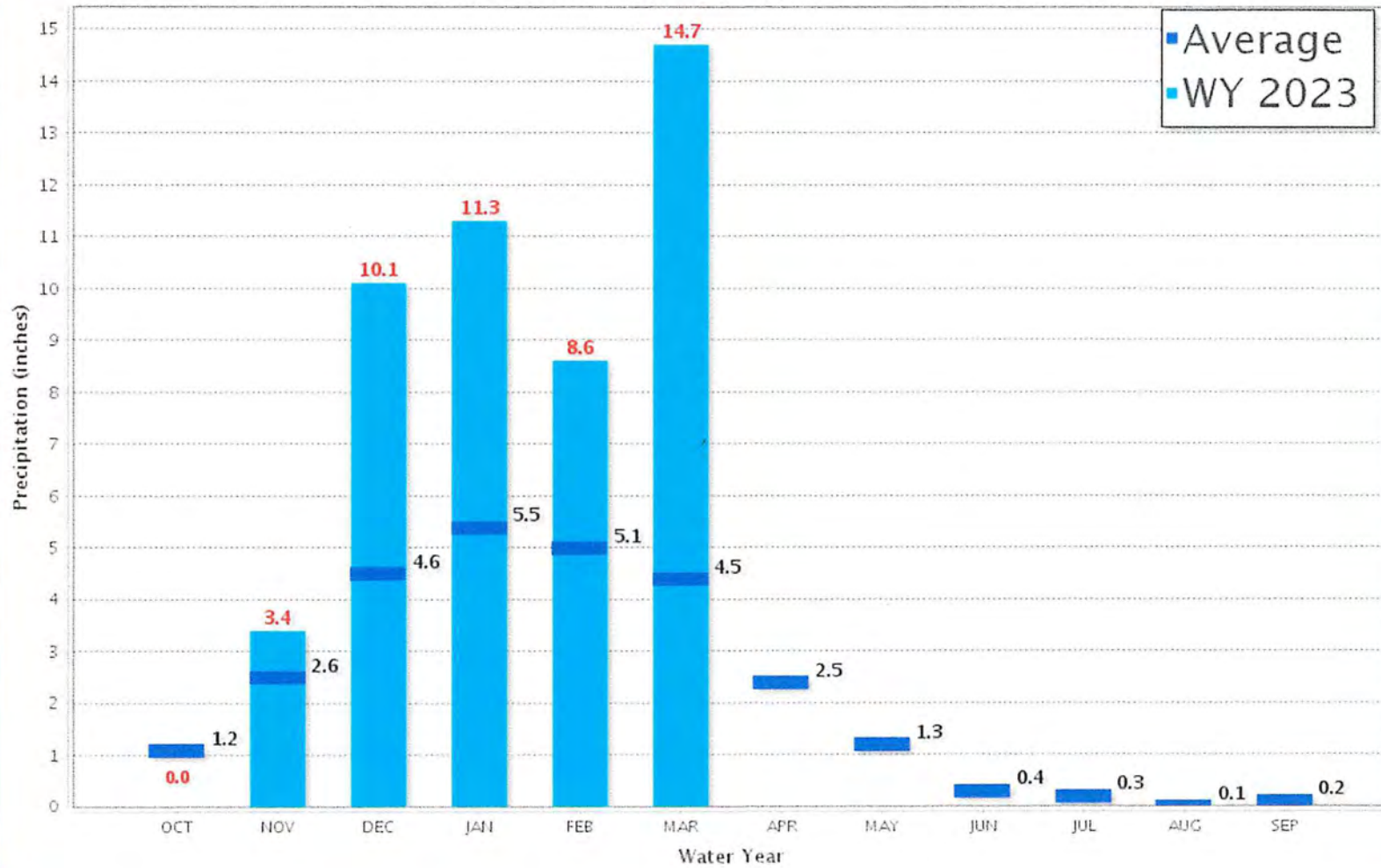


Tulare Basin 6-Station

Precipitation Index for Water Year 2023 - Updated on March 22, 2023 10:48 AM

Note: Monthly totals may not add up to seasonal total because of rounding

Water Year Monthly totals are calculated based on Daily precipitation data from 12am to 12am PST

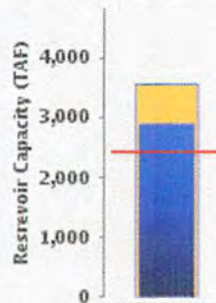




CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS



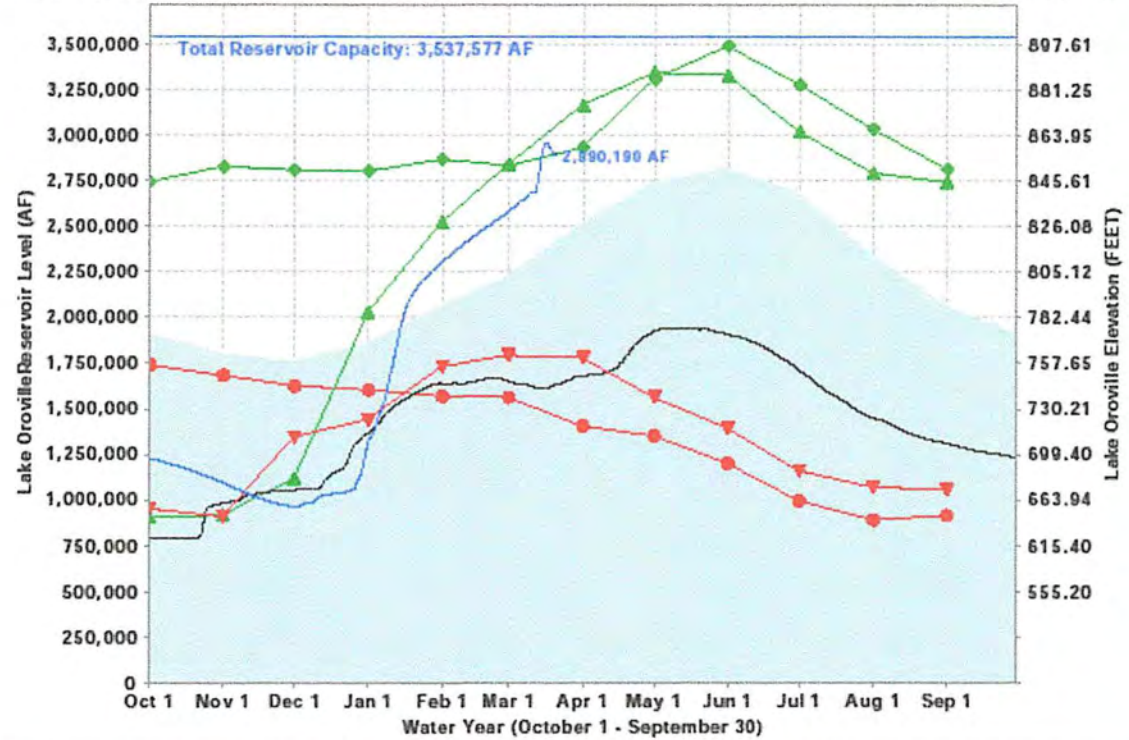
Lake Oroville Conditions (as of Midnight - March 21, 2023)



Current Level: 2,890,190 AF

82% (Total Capacity) | 120% (Historical Avg.)

Lake Oroville Levels: Various Past Water Years and Current Water Year, Ending At Midnight March 21, 2023

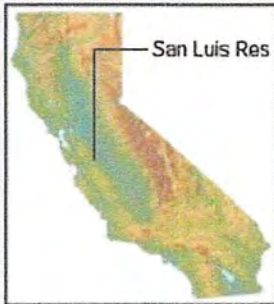


■ Historical Average
 — Total Reservoir Capacity
 ● 1976-1977 (Driest)
 ▲ 1977-1978
 ◆ 1982-1983 (Wettest)
 — 2021-2022
 ▼ 2014-2015
 — Current: 2022-2023

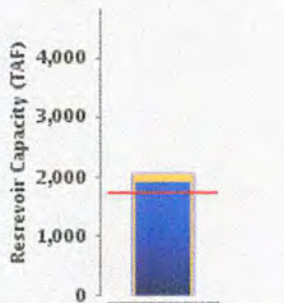
Data Updated 03/22/2023 11:18 AM



CURRENT RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

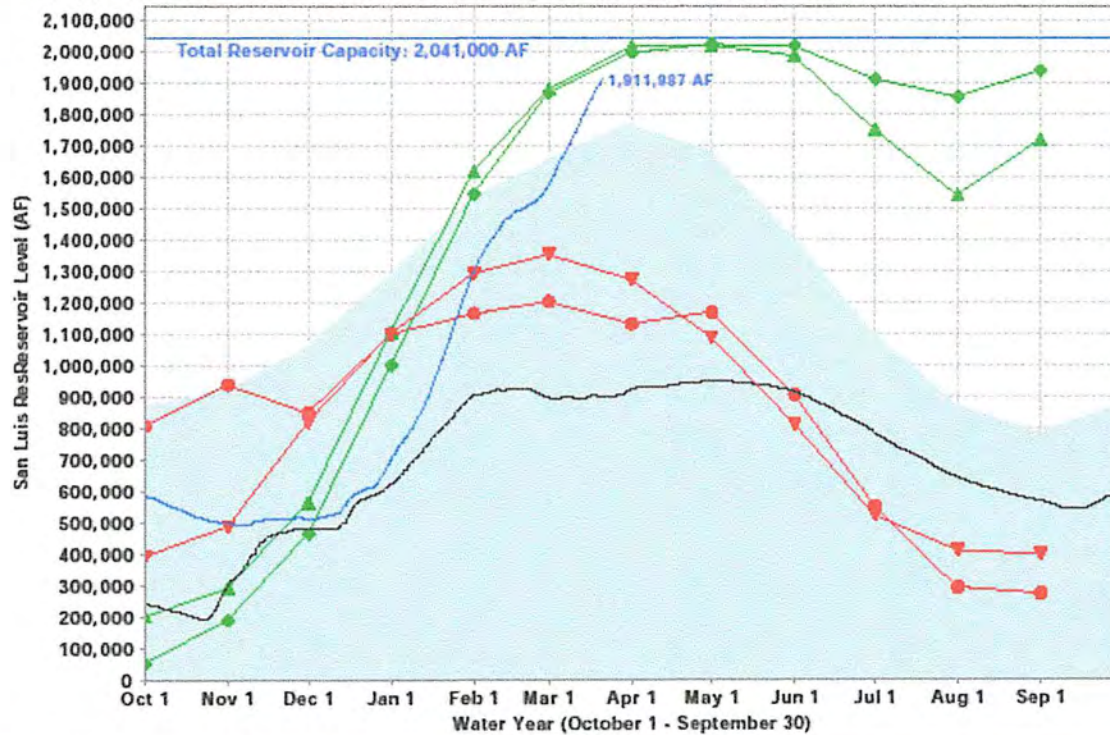


San Luis Res Conditions (as of Midnight - March 21, 2023)



Current Level: 1,911,987 AF
 94% (Total Capacity) | 111% (Historical Avg.)

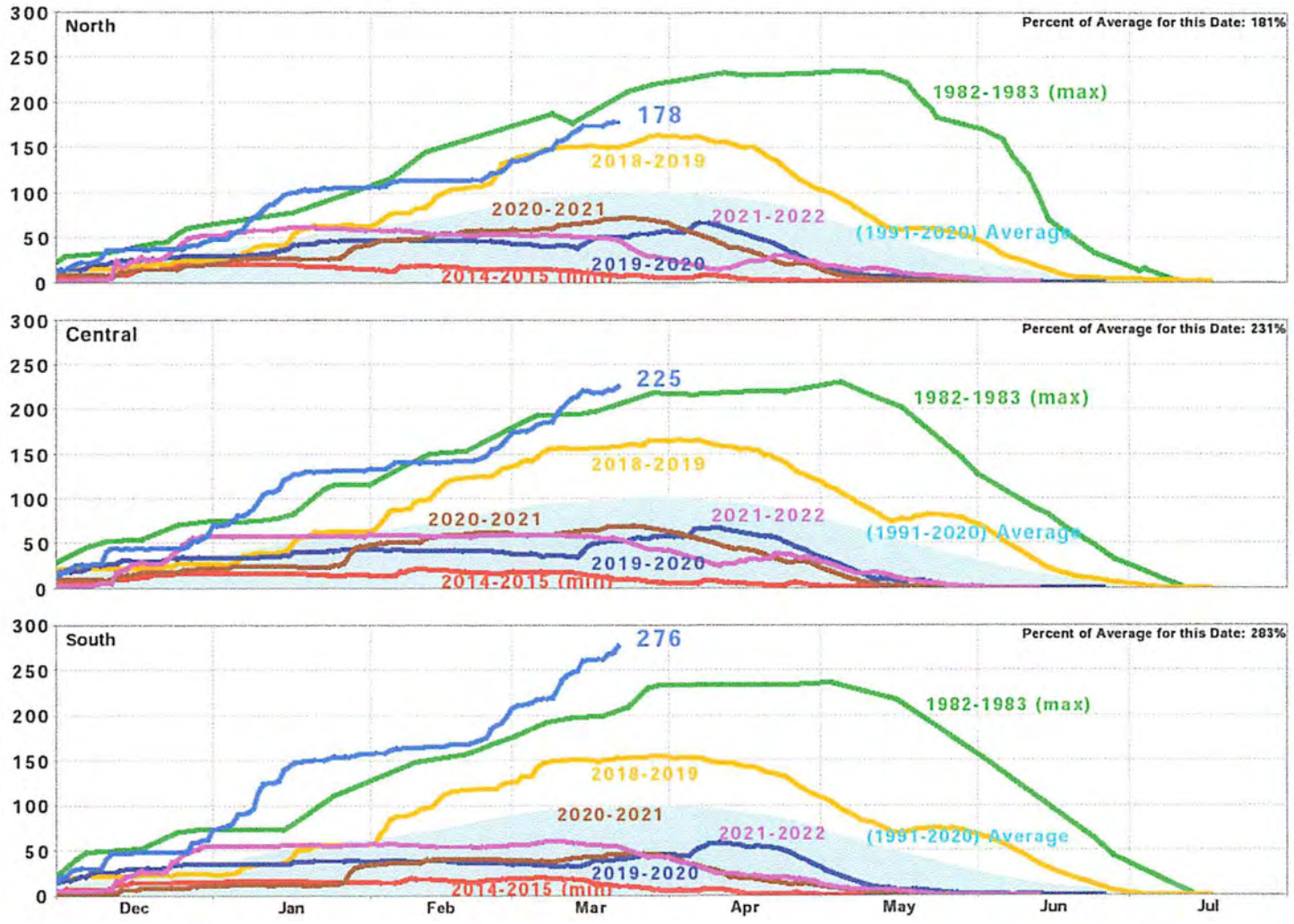
San Luis Res Levels: Various Past Water Years and Current Water Year, Ending At Midnight March 21, 2023



■ Historical Average
 — Total Reservoir Capacity
 ● 1976-1977
 ▲ 1977-1978
 ◆ 1982-1983 (Wettest)
 — 2021-2022
▼ 2014-2015 (Driest)
— Current: 2022-2023

Data Updated 03/22/2023 11:18 AM

California Snow Water Content, March 22, 2023, Percent of April 1 Average



Statewide Percent of April 1: 222%

Statewide Percent of Average for Date: 227%

NOTICE TO STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS**Date:** 2/22/2023**Number:** 23-05**Subject:** Increase of State Water Project 2023 Allocation to 35 Percent**From:**

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ted Craddock".

Ted Craddock
Deputy Director, State Water Project
Department of Water Resources

Substantial precipitation in January 2023, which resulted in an above average snowpack in the Sierras, was followed by a mostly dry February. With an updated water supply forecast, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) is increasing the State Water Project (SWP) allocation from 30 to 35 percent of most¹ SWP contractors' Maximum Annual Table A amounts.

In determining available SWP supplies, DWR has considered several factors including SWP contractors' projected 2023 demands, existing storage in SWP conservation facilities, estimates of future runoff, SWP operational and regulatory requirements from the federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act, and water rights obligations under the State Water Resources Control Board's authority. DWR may revise the SWP allocation if warranted by the year's developing hydrologic conditions and available SWP water supplies.

DWR will develop the 35 percent water delivery schedules by prorating the existing schedules submitted by the Contractors in October 2022 (as part of initial requests), including any subsequent updates that may have been provided to DWR. If a contractor foresees any changes to their water delivery schedule, please communicate such changes to DWR in a timely manner.

¹ Attachment A presents these allocations.

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT

California Natural Resources Agency

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact John Leahigh, Assistant Division Manager, Water Management, SWP Division of Operations and Maintenance, at (916) 902-9876.

Attachment A: Updated 2023 SWP Allocation Table

Attachment A
2023 STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION
Updated
2/22/2023

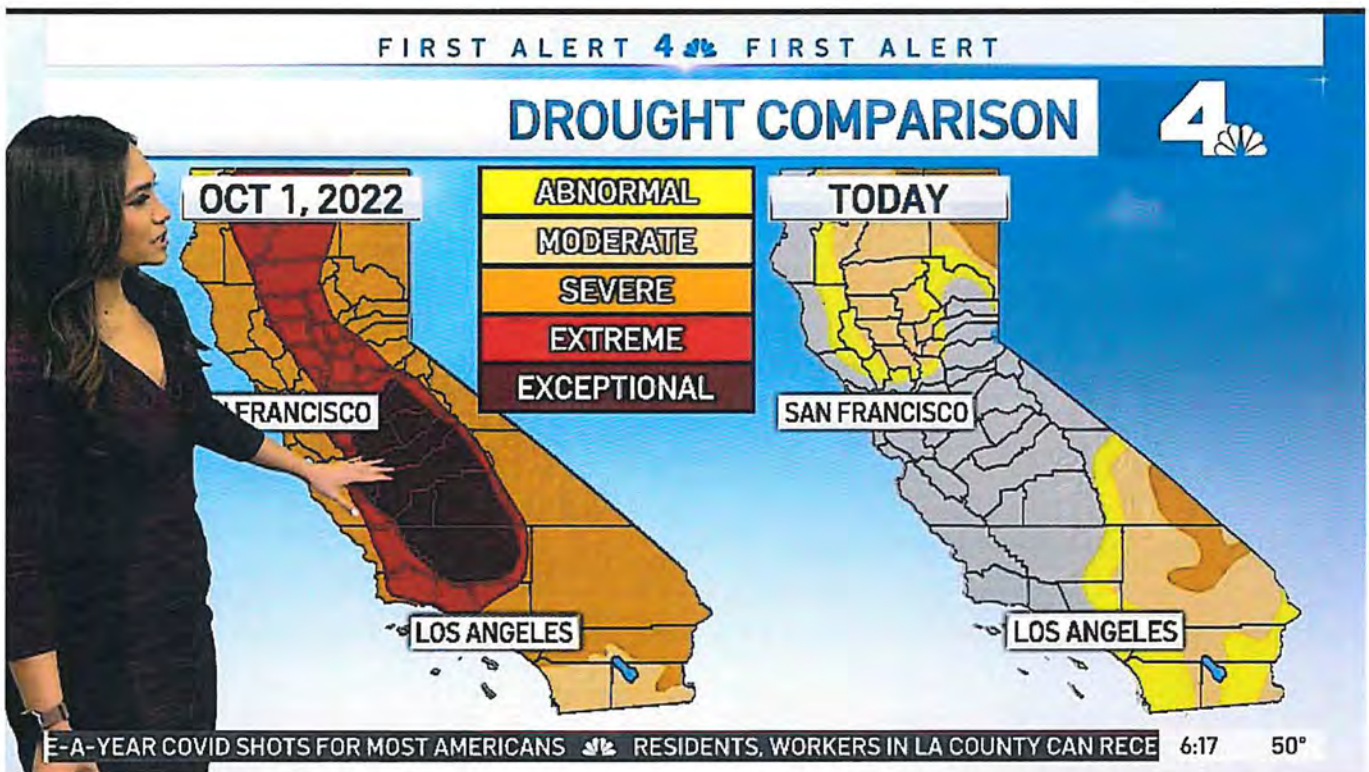
SWP CONTRACTORS	TABLE A (Acre-Feet)	TABLE A INITIAL REQUEST (Acre-Feet)	TABLE A APPROVED ALLOCATION (Acre-Feet)	TABLE A PERCENT INITIAL REQUEST APPROVED
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (3)/(2)
<u>FEATHER RIVER</u>				
County of Butte	27,500	27,500	17,875	65%
Plumas County FC&WCD	2,700	2,700	945	35%
City of Yuba City	9,600	9,600	4,320	45%
Subtotal	39,800	39,800	23,140	
<u>NORTH BAY</u>				
Napa County FC&WCD	29,025	29,025	13,062	45%
Solano County WA	47,756	47,756	21,491	45%
Subtotal	76,781	76,781	34,553	
<u>SOUTH BAY</u>				
Alameda County FC&WCD, Zone 7	80,619	80,619	28,217	35%
Alameda County WD	42,000	42,000	14,700	35%
Santa Clara Valley WD	100,000	100,000	35,000	35%
Subtotal	222,619	222,619	77,917	
<u>SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY</u>				
Oak Flat WD	5,700	5,700	1,995	35%
County of Kings	9,305	9,305	3,257	35%
Dudley Ridge WD	41,350	41,350	14,473	35%
Empire West Side ID	3,000	3,000	1,050	35%
Kern County WA	982,730	982,730	343,956	35%
Tulare Lake Basin WSD	87,471	87,471	30,615	35%
Subtotal	1,129,556	1,129,556	395,346	
<u>CENTRAL COASTAL</u>				
San Luis Obispo County FC&WCD	25,000	25,000	8,750	35%
Santa Barbara County FC&WCD	45,486	45,486	15,921	35%
Subtotal	70,486	70,486	24,671	
<u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>				
Antelope Valley-East Kern WA	144,844	144,844	50,696	35%
Santa Clarita Valley WA	95,200	95,200	33,320	35%
Coachella Valley WD	138,350	138,350	48,423	35%
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead WA	5,800	5,800	2,030	35%
Desert WA	55,750	55,750	19,513	35%
Littlerock Creek ID	2,300	2,300	805	35%
Metropolitan WDSC	1,911,500	1,911,500	669,025	35%
Mojave WA	89,800	89,800	31,430	35%
Palmdale WD	21,300	21,300	7,455	35%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	102,600	102,600	35,910	35%
San Gabriel Valley MWD	28,800	28,800	10,080	35%
San Geronio Pass WA	17,300	17,300	6,055	35%
Ventura County WPD	20,000	20,000	7,000	35%
Subtotal	2,633,544	2,633,544	921,742	
TOTAL	4,172,786	4,172,786	1,477,369	35%

CALIFORNIA DROUGHT

Map: Winter Storms Wipe Out Drought in California's Central Valley

This week's U.S. Drought Monitor update is a stark contrast from the one issued at the start of California's wet season.

By **Jonathan Lloyd** • Published 3 hours ago • Updated 9 mins ago



California's drought conditions show stark improvement. Shanna Mendiola has the forecast for Thursday March 16, 2023.

What to Know

- 1 Nearly all of California was in drought at the start of the water year, but this week's Drought Monitor report shows a significant difference.



3

Drought conditions also disappeared from the California coast from western LA County to the Oregon border.

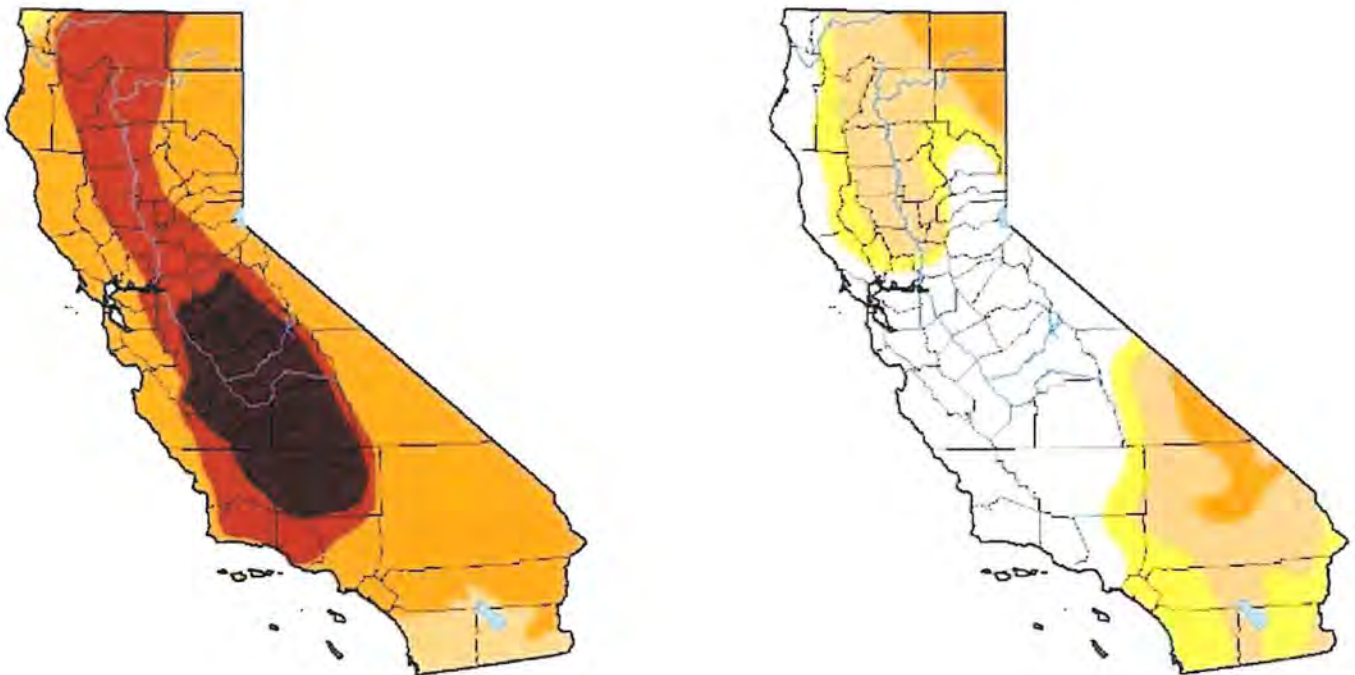
A large swath of California's agricultural Central Valley is no longer in drought after a series of atmospheric river-fueled winter storms that brought rain and snow over the past two months.

At the [start of the water year](#) in late September, the Central Valley was one of several regions facing extreme to exceptional drought, the two most severe drought categories in the weekly U.S. Drought Monitor report.

But the [most recent report](#) issued Thursday shows a stark contrast.

Get Southern California news, weather forecasts and entertainment stories to your inbox. [Sign up for NBC LA newsletters.](#)

US Drought Monitor



These maps show drought conditions in California on Sept. 27, 2022 and March 14, 2023.

border are no longer in drought, according to the Drought Monitor.

"There's a big change," said NBC4 forecaster Shanna Mendiola. "We don't have any drought in Central California. It's been completely wiped out by these storms."

Thirty-six percent of the state is in moderate drought, the least severe of the weekly report's four drought categories. At the start of the water year in late September, that figure was at 99.76 percent.

Only 8 percent of California is in severe drought, a significant improvement from 93 percent at the start of the water year.

The most recent Drought Monitor report includes data available up to the morning of March 14, so it does not account for precipitation recorded on the remainder of Tuesday and Wednesday. Precipitation from that storm will be included in next week's report.

More wet weather is in next week's forecast.



FEB 2

California's Snowpack Off to an 'Incredible Start!' What's That Mean for Drought?



MAR 2

Map: See How California's Drought Conditions Improved After a Wet February

Storms in February and March have triggered flooding, slides and other problems throughout the state. Some 27,000 people are still under evacuation orders statewide.

As of Wednesday, an additional 61,000 people remained under evacuation warnings and emergency shelters housed more than 650 people, according to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

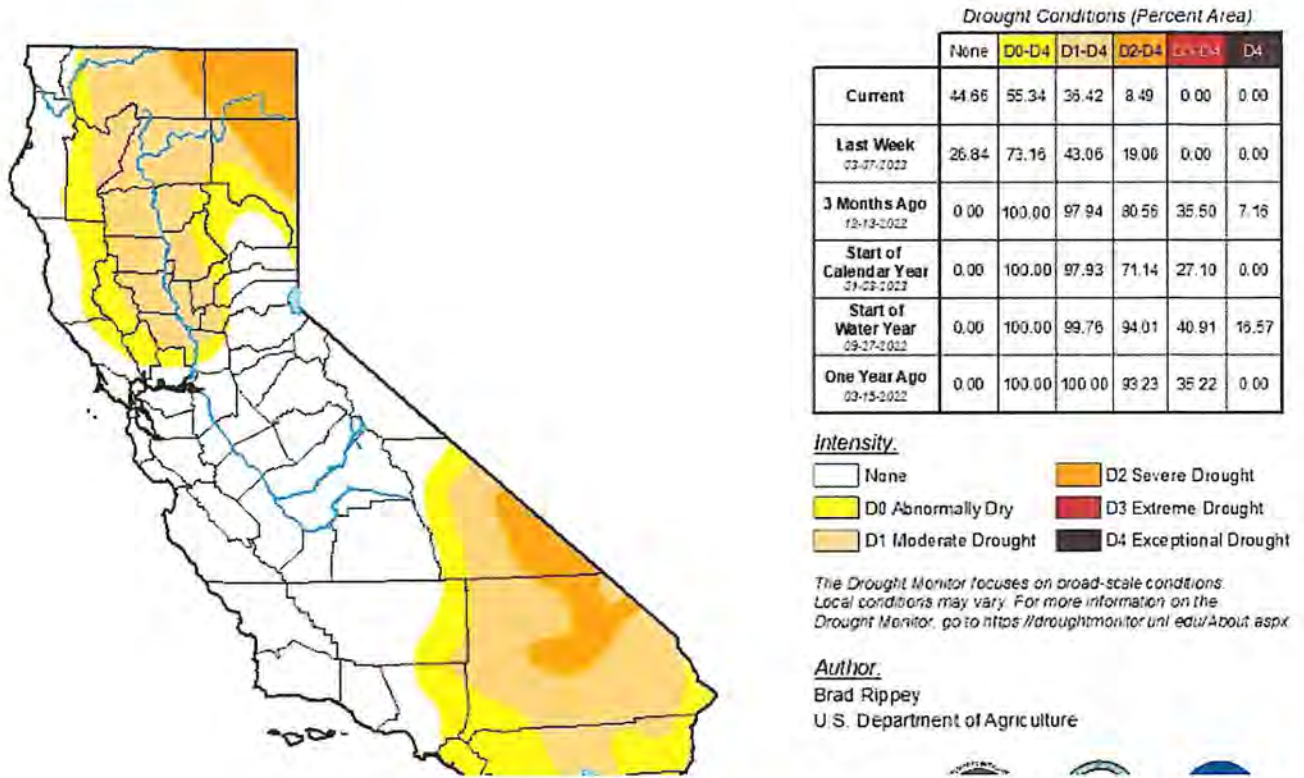
In Central California, a [levee break](#) along the Pajaro River caused flooding in Monterey County.

"Rain, along with melting of lower-elevation snowpack and dam releases, also led to significant water rises along many waterways in California's Central Valley," the Drought Monitor report said. "By March 15, the



foot of the February 2017 high-water mark.

The storm that arrived Tuesday is the latest in a series of February and March systems fueled by an atmospheric river. Downtown Los Angeles received 3.15 inches of rain in March as of Tuesday. That's well above the average of 2.23 inches for the entire month of March.



The U.S. Drought Monitor map for California released March 16, 2023. Click for larger image.

This is now the 14th-wettest water year for downtown Los Angeles on record at 23.99 inches. California's water year starts in October with most of the state's annual precipitation occurring during winter months, including snow that blankets the Sierra Nevada Mountains – the state's natural water reservoir.

California has spent most of the last 15 years in drought conditions. The most recent dry spell included one of the driest late winters on record.

The state's normal wet season runs from late fall to the end of winter, but dismal precipitation left about 95 percent of California in severe drought at the start of spring last year. California recorded its driest first three months of the year on record to start 2022 and by September nearly all of California was in drought.

storms blanket the mountains with snow during winter, building up the natural reservoir. That snow then melts in late spring and early summer, replenishing the state's water system.

The average mid-March water equivalency of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snowpack topped 55 inches. That's more than 220% of normal for an entire season, according to the California Department of Water Resources.

Roughly a third of California's water each year comes from melted snow in the Sierra Nevada, a mountain range that covers the eastern part of the state. The state has complex system of canals and dams to capture that water and store it in huge reservoirs so it can be used the rest of the year when it doesn't rain or snow.

The snowpack is off to one of its best starts in 40 years.

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF REGULAR MEETING

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY
FOR THE EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER GROUNDWATER BASIN

HELD AT

SANTA YNEZ COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
1070 FARADAY STREET, SANTA YNEZ, CALIFORNIA
(IN PERSON ONLY, NO REMOTE OR TELECONFERENCE OPTION)

AT 06:30 P.M., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 2023

AGENDA OF REGULAR MEETING

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Additions or Deletions to the Agenda
- III. Public Comment (Any member of the public may address the Committee relating to any non-agenda matter within the Committee's jurisdiction. The total time for all public comment shall not exceed fifteen minutes and the time allotted for each individual shall not exceed five minutes. No action will be taken by the Committee at this meeting on any public comment item.)
- IV. Review and consider approval of meeting minutes of January 26, and February 23, 2023
- V. Review and Consider Request for EMA GSA Written Verification under Executive Order N-7-22 in the EMA for APN 141-440-011 Kylix Sanjo Cota
- VI. Receive update on March 2023 Water-Levels for the EMA
- VII. Review Revised Draft Policy Options for Well Verification Requests
- VIII. Consider approving and submitting the Second Annual Report for the Eastern Management Area of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin to DWR
- IX. Update on Required Conflict of Interest Form 700 Filings
- X. Next EMA GSA Regular Meeting, Thursday, April 27, 2023, at the Santa Ynez Community Services District Community Room, 1070 Faraday Street, Santa Ynez, CA
- XI. EMA GSA Committee reports and requests for future agenda items
- XII. Adjournment

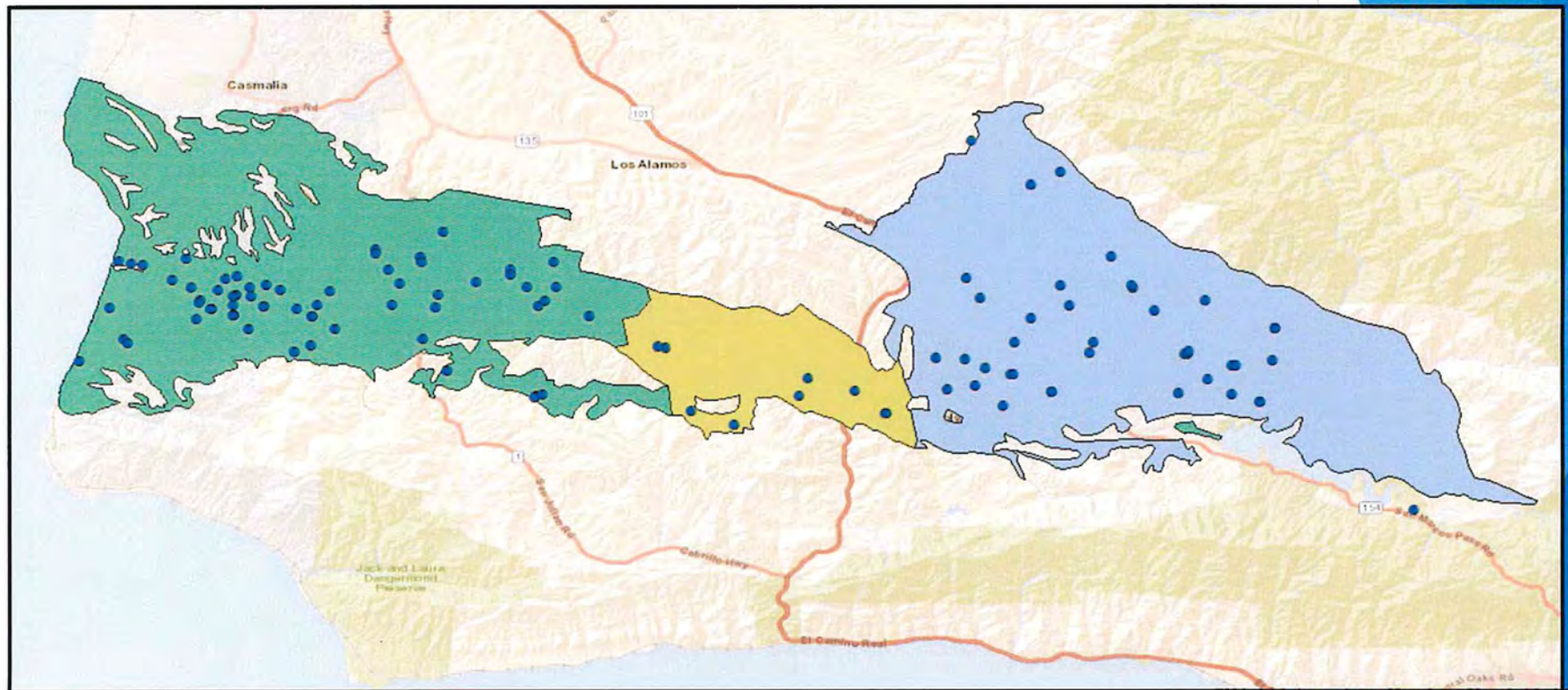
[This agenda was posted 72 hours prior to the scheduled regular meeting at 3669 Sagunto Street, Suite 101, Santa Ynez, California, and SantaYnezWater.org in accordance with Government Code Section 54954. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to review agenda materials or participate in this meeting, please contact the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District at (805) 693-1156. Advanced notification as far as practicable prior to the meeting will enable the GSA to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.]

SANTA YNEZ RIVER VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN

EASTERN MANAGEMENT AREA

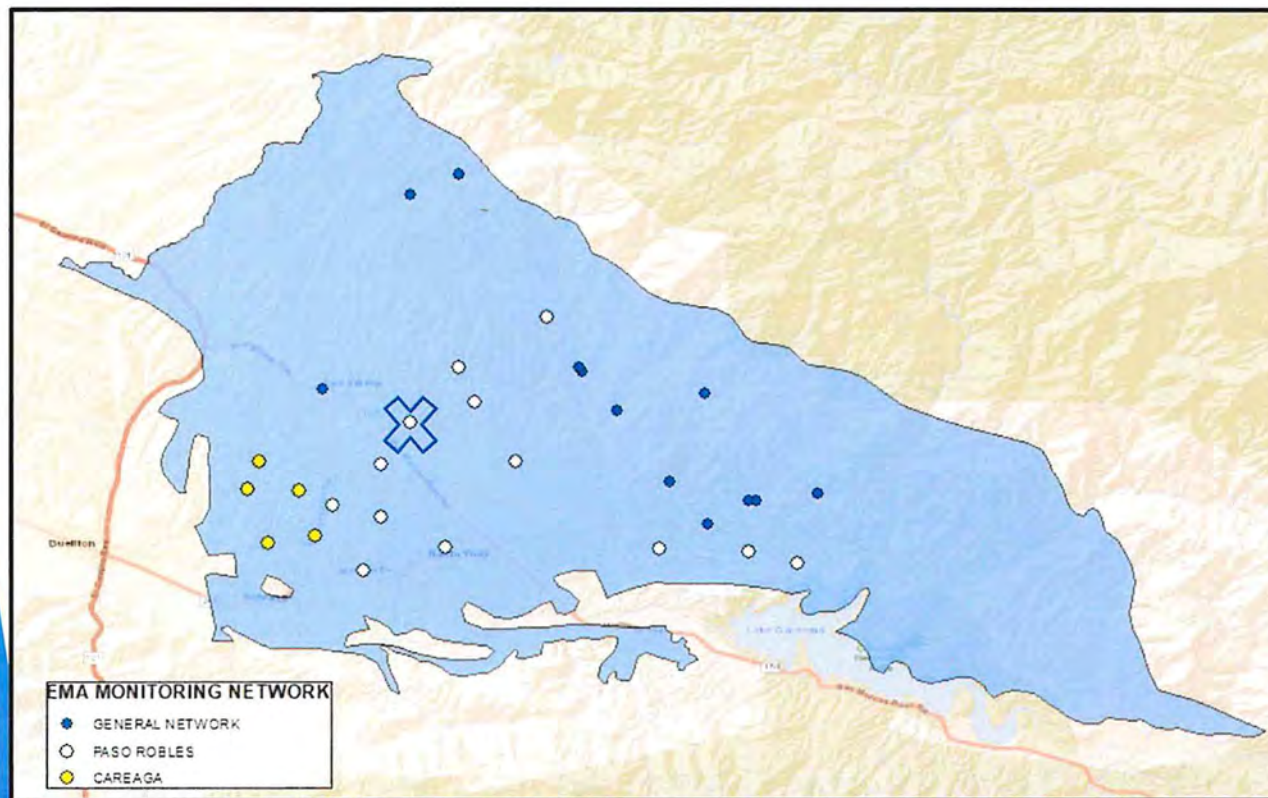
OVERVIEW OF HISTORICAL WATER LEVEL TRENDS AND
RECENT MARCH 2023 MEASUREMENTS

NETWORK OF 111 WELLS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SANTA YNEZ GROUNDWATER BASIN



NETWORK OF 33 WELLS WITHIN THE EMA

(20 19 ARE REPRESENTATIVE WELLS IN GSP)



- Water level measurements are completed biannually in March and October.
- Depth below land surface elevation is adjusted to mean sea level.
- 31 of the 33 wells measured in March 2023.
- 19 of 19 representative wells measured. Removed 1 from program.

MARCH 6-7, 2023 EMA WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS SHOWING 1-YEAR CHANGE

WELL ID (BOLD ARE REP)	DEPTH TO WATER (FT)	SPRING 2022 (FT)	1-YEAR CHANGE (FT)
6N/29W-5A1	11.80	dry	increase
6N/29W-6F1	17.43	19.17	1.74
6N/29W-6G1	52.45	53.47	1.02
6N/29W-7L1	243.93	258.44	14.51
6N/29W-8P1	dry	dry	
6N/29W-8P2	257.47	255.58	(1.89)
6N/30W-11G1	105.70	dry	increase
6N/30W-11G4	176.55	187.47	10.92
6N/30W-1R3	160.58	160.96	0.38
6N/30W-7G5	94.14	90.17	(3.97)
6N/30W-7G6	92.87	89.67	(3.20)
6N/31W-13D1	118.18	120.73	2.55
6N/31W-1P3	122.52	117.96	(4.56)
7N/30W-16B1	35.32	31.43	(3.89)
7N/30W-19H1	179.82	179.21	(0.61)
7N/30W-22E1	8.54	9.47	0.93

BOLD wells are representative

WELL ID (BOLD ARE REP)	DEPTH TO WATER (FT)	SPRING 2022 (FT)	1-YEAR CHANGE (FT)
7N/30W-24Q1	54.68	54.07	(0.61)
7N/30W-27H1	no access	10.73	
7N/30W-29D1	25.29	59.61	34.32
7N/30W-32R1	dry	dry	
7N/30W-33M1	254.94	251.14	(3.80)
7N/30W-35R(?) (R)	360.89	362.89	2.00
6N/31W-10F1	81.37	87.51	6.14
6N/31W-11D4	54.83	66.93	12.10
6N/31W-2K1	47.38	55.66	8.28
6N/31W-3A1	160.59	163.43	2.84
6N/31W-4A1	113.96	113.09	(0.87)
7N/31W-23P(?) (R)	90.42	87.14	(3.28)
7N/31W-34M2	183.10	182.21	(0.89)
7N/31W-36L2	119.39	118.44	(0.95)
8N/30W-30R1	5.36	23.49	18.13
8N/30W-30R2	pumping	pumping	
8N/31W-36H1	9.84	32.44	22.60

EMA SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

EMA MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

▶ PASO ROBLES FORMATION

- Measured in 14 wells (one recently removed from program)
- MT is 15 feet below Spring 2018 water levels

▶ CAREAGA SAND FORMATION

- Measured in 9 wells (5 measured by SBCWA)
- MT is 12 feet below Spring 2018 water levels

Undesirable results: Groundwater levels remain below Minimum Thresholds after two consecutive years of average or above-average precipitation in 50 percent of representative wells.

EMA REPRESENTATIVE EMA WELL MEASUREMENTS

PASO ROBLES FORMATION				
WELL IDENTIFICATION	MINIMUM THRESHOLD (FT)	SPRING 2022 (FT)	FALL 2022 (FT)	SPRING 2023 (FT)
6N/29W-7L1	639	610	599	625
6N/29W-8P1	676	DRY	DRY	DRY
DRY, WELL DEPTH 237 (678.2 ft above LSD)				
6N/29W-8P2	654	640	630	639
6N/30W-7G5	515	514	504	510
6N/30W-7G6	513	513	500	509
6N/30W-11G4	512	494	459	505
6N/31W-1P3	516	515	505	511
6N/31W-2K1	557	564	562	572
6N/31W-13D1	495	504	503	507
7N/30W-16B1	1021	1035	1032	1031
7N/30W-19H1	912	911	910	910
7N/30W-29D1	850	858	855	893
7N/30W-33M1	514	513	495	509
7N/31W-36L2	616	604	592	603

CAREAGA SAND FORMATION				
WELL IDENTIFICATION	MINIMUM THRESHOLD (FT)	SPRING 2022 (FT)	FALL 2022 (FT)	SPRING 2023 (FT)
7N/31W-34M2	484	489	486	488
6N/31W-3A1	573	575	568	578
6N/31W-4A1	483	488	485	487
6N/31W-10F1	464	468	466	474
6N/31W-11D4	502	498	496	510
Solvang HCA	320	341	325	343
6N/31W-16N7	377	392	391	389
6N/31W-9Q2	446	469	463	469
6N/31W-XXX	467	468	462	471

Spring 2022

- 9 of 14 wells below MT in Paso Robles
- 3 of 9 wells below MT in Careaga

Fall 2022

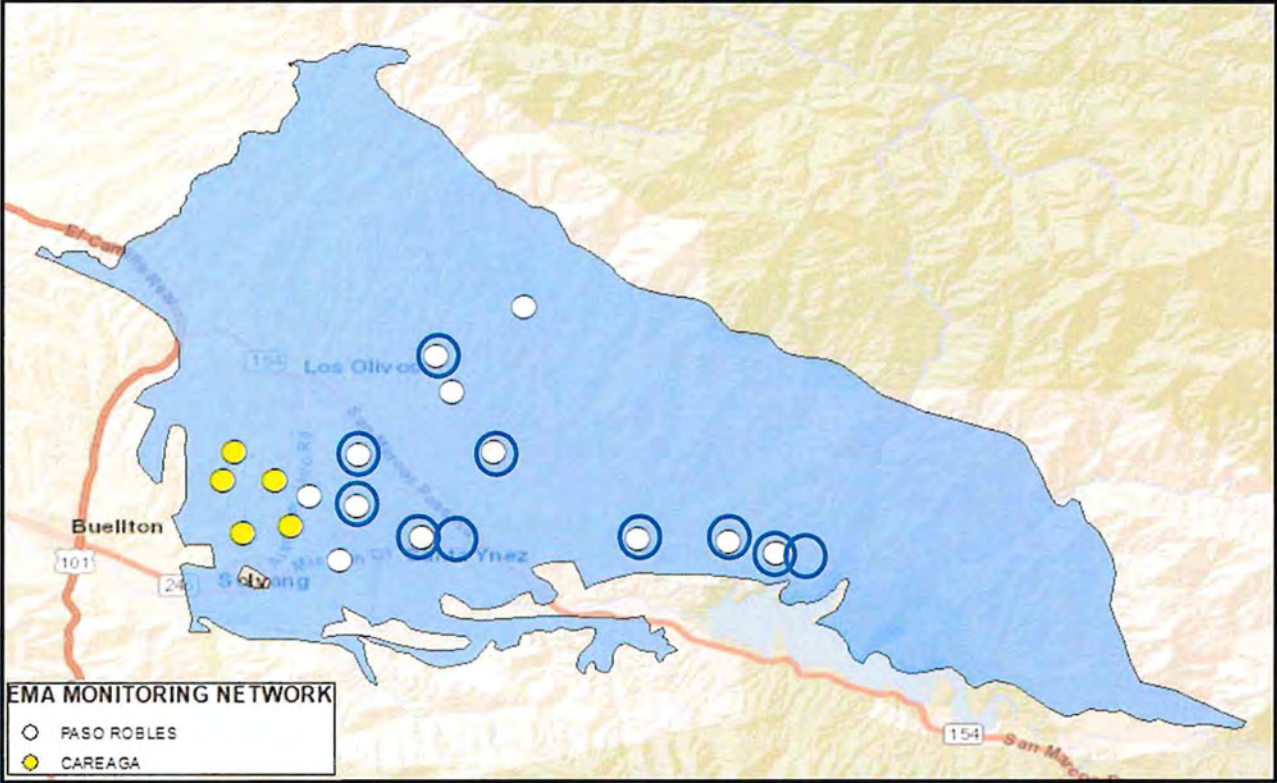
- 10 of 14 wells below MT in Paso Robles
- 4 of 9 wells below MT in Careaga

Spring 2023

- 10 of 14 wells below MT in Paso Robles
- 0 of 9 measured wells below MT in Careaga

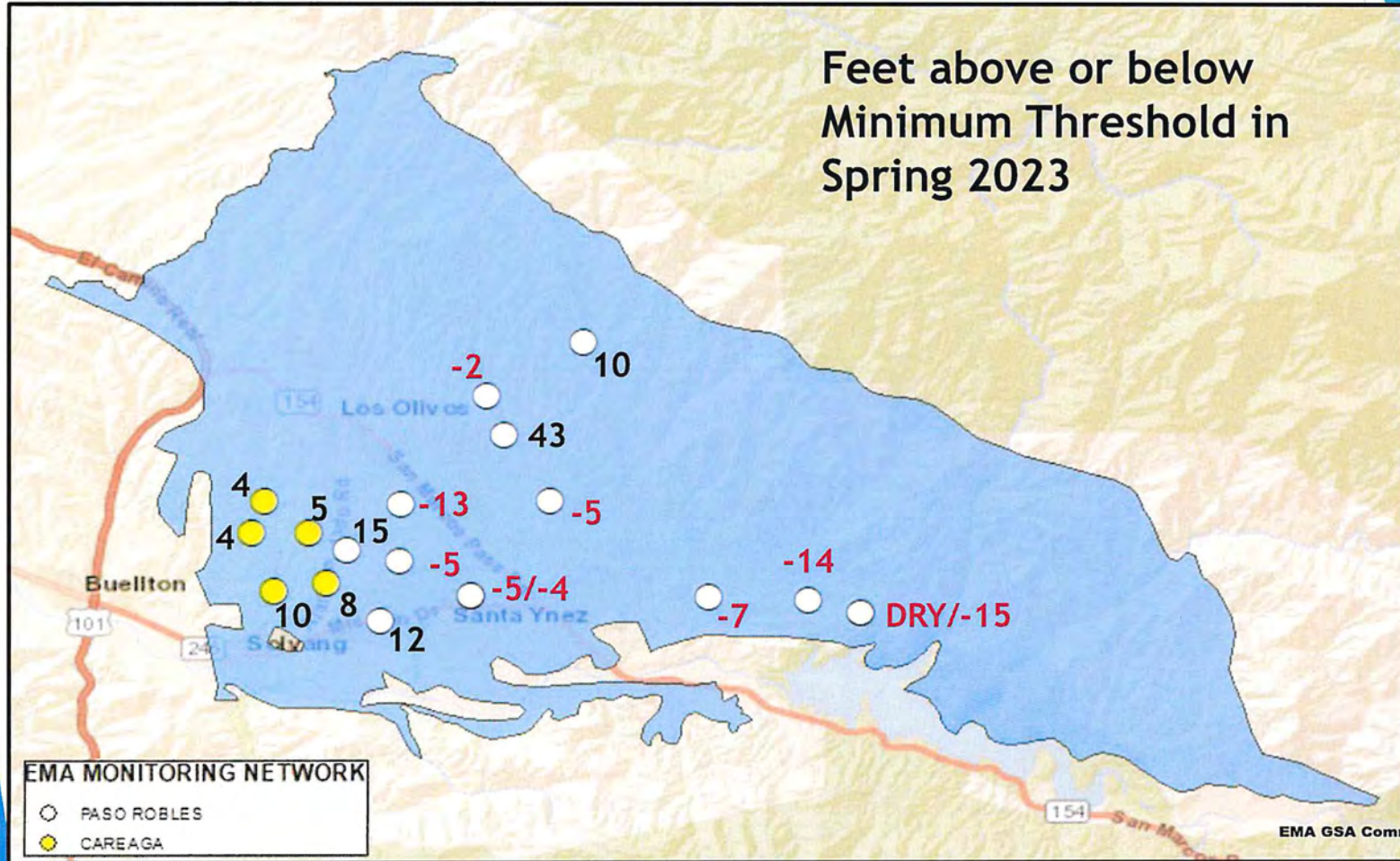
Wells highlighted **YELLOW** are below Minimum Threshold elevation
All measurements are in NAVD88 elevation

EMA REPRESENTATIVE WELLS BELOW MT MARCH 2023



- Circled wells were below Minimum Threshold in Spring 2023
- Total of 10 wells

EMA REPRESENTATIVE WATER LEVELS VS. MT



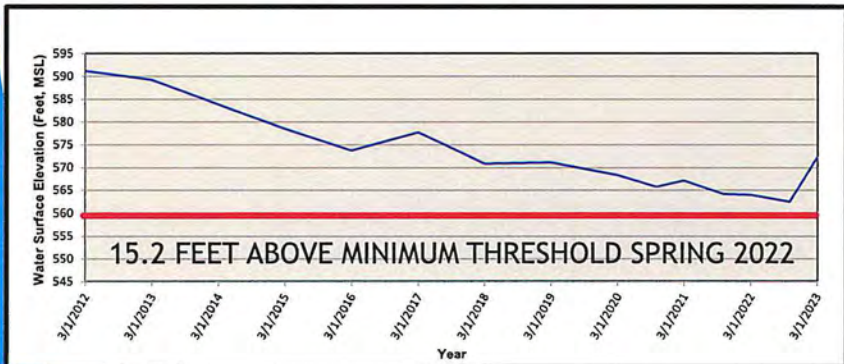
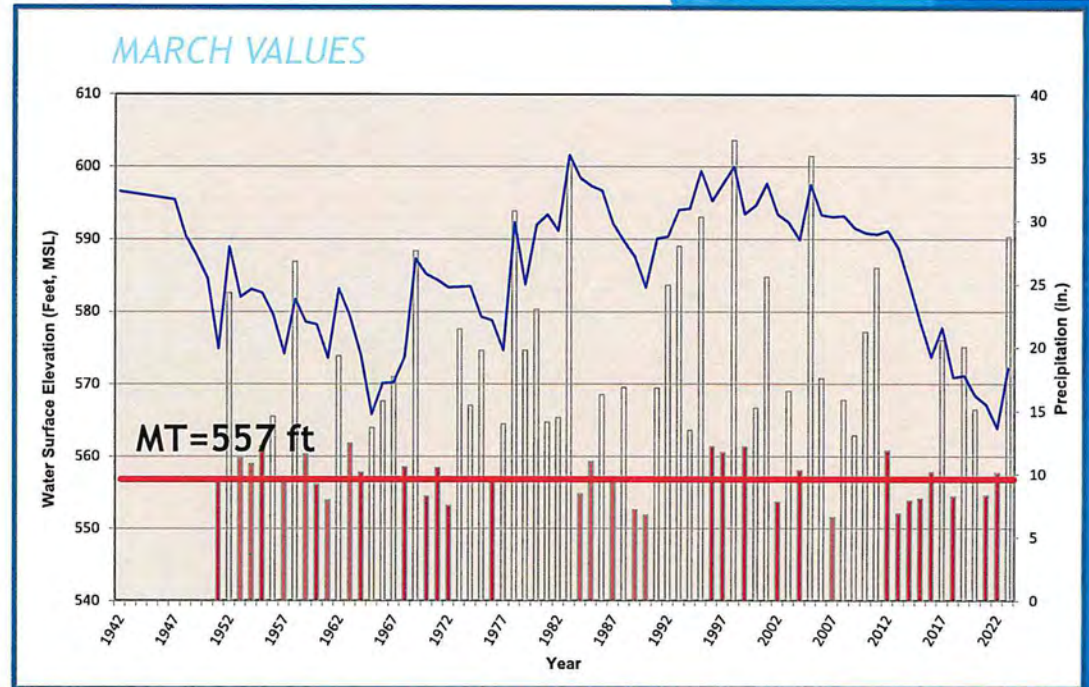
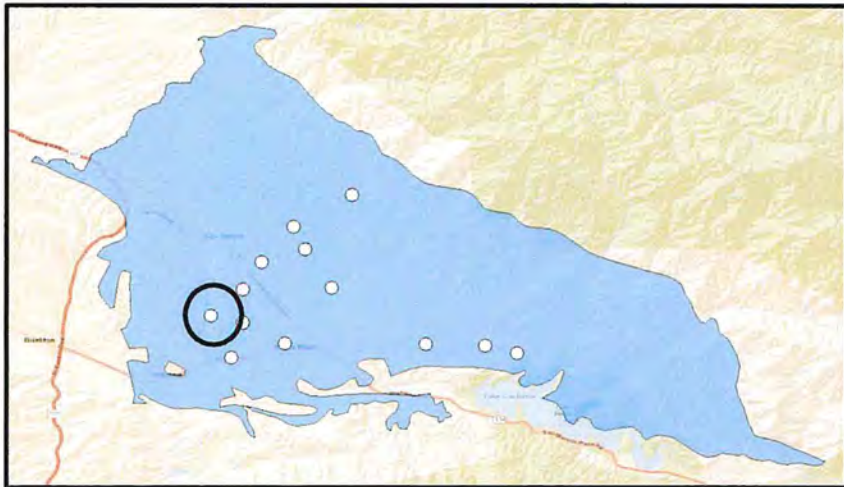
EMA PASO ROBLES FORMATION WELLS

15 wells measured by Water Agency




Representative Well ID	Well Use	Well Depth (ft)	Screen Interval(s) (ft bgs)	Ground Elevation (ft NAVD 88)	Reference Point Elevation (ft NAVD 88)	First Date Measured
6N/29W-07L01	Agricultural	—	—	868.9	870.7	1960
6N/29W-08P01	Domestic	—	210 to ?	915.2	915.4	1934
6N/29W-08P02	Domestic	—	—	896.0	897.0	1966
6N/30W-07G05	Municipal	166	—	604.3	606.7	1962
6N/30W-07G06	Municipal	566	305 to 410	602.3	604.3	1962
6N/30W-11G04	Agricultural	400	130 to 390	681.1	683.1	2010
6N/31W-01P03	Municipal	505	195 to 490	633.1	634.7	1967
6N/31W-02K01	Domestic	—	—	619.6	620.8	1942
6N/31W-13D01	Domestic	152	—	625.1	626.6	1941
7N/30W-16B01	Agricultural	—	—	1,066.4	1,069.3	1950
7N/30W-19H01	Agricultural	—	—	1,090.1	1,105.9	1954
7N/30W-29D01	Agricultural	—	—	917.8	919.3	1905
7N/30W-30M01	Agricultural	—	—	806.5	807.5	1905
7N/30W-33M01	Agricultural	349	150 to 340	764.3	764.7	1954
7N/31W-36L02	Domestic	—	—	722.6	723.6	1942

6N/31W-2K1 (Paso)

Well Hole Depth=71.0 feet

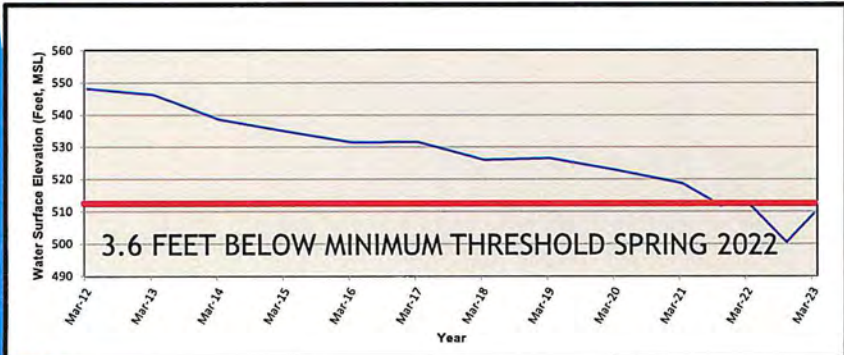
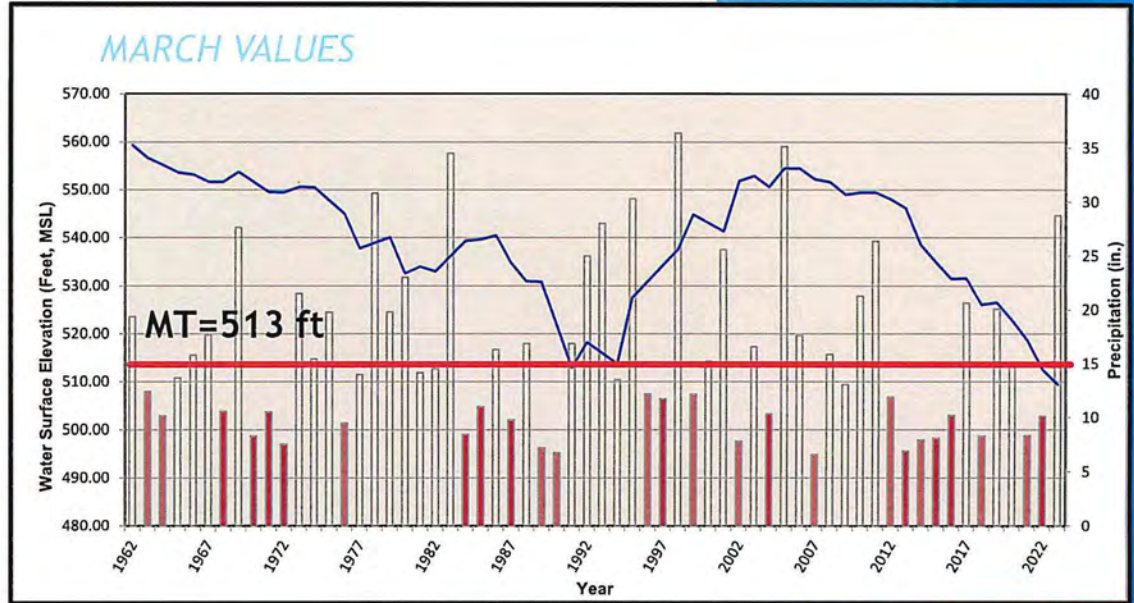
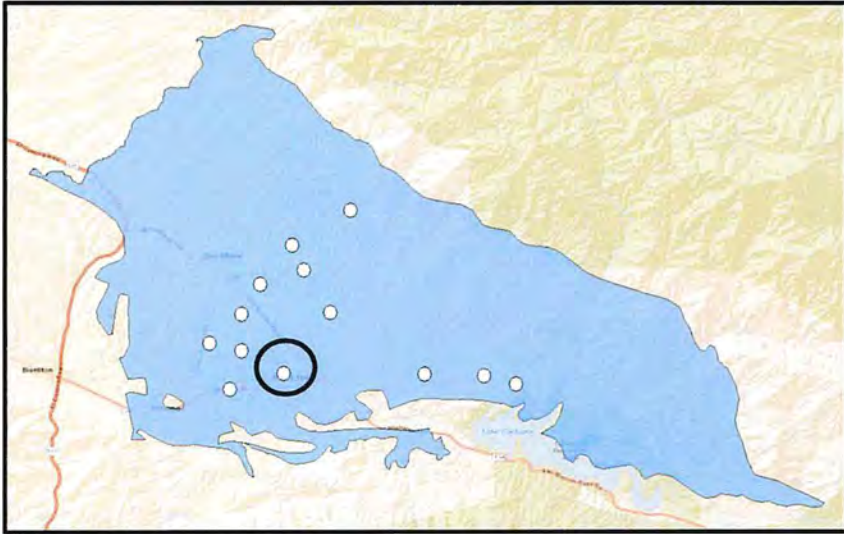


March 2022 to 2023 comparison
+8.3 feet

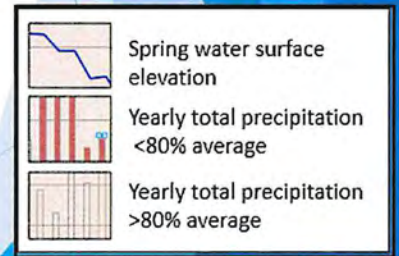
-  Spring water surface elevation
-  Yearly total precipitation <80% average
-  Yearly total precipitation >80% average

6N/30W-7G6 (Paso)

Well Depth=566 feet

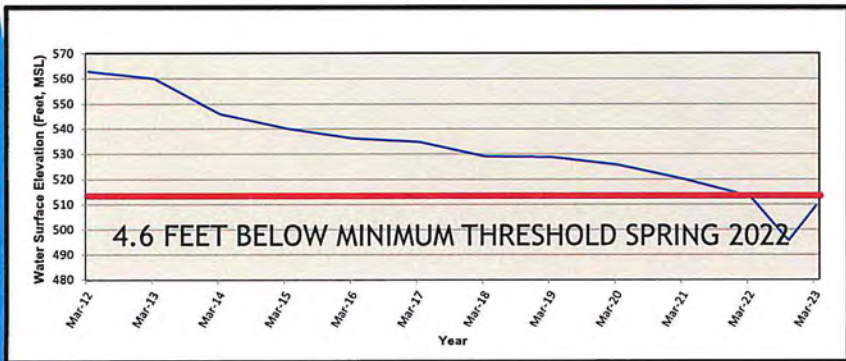
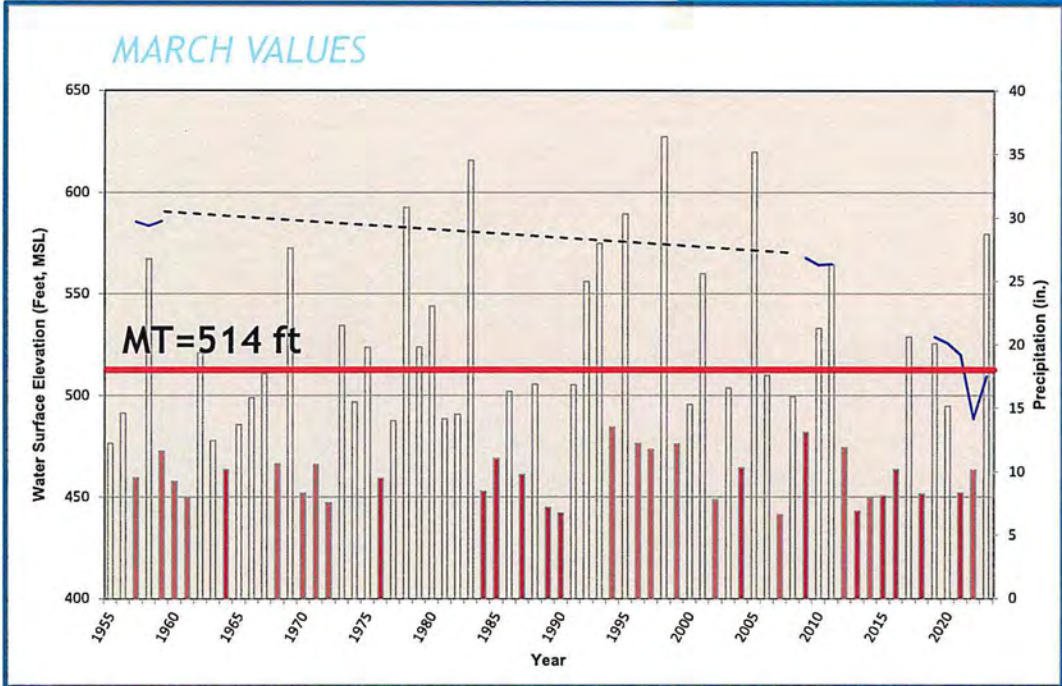
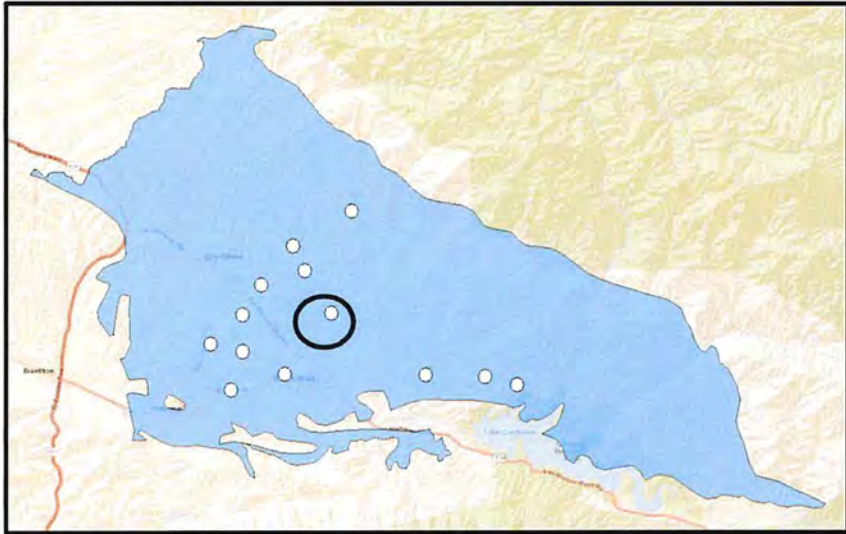


March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-3.2 feet

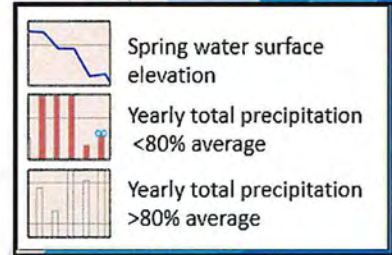


7N/30W-33M1 (Paso)

Well Depth=349 feet

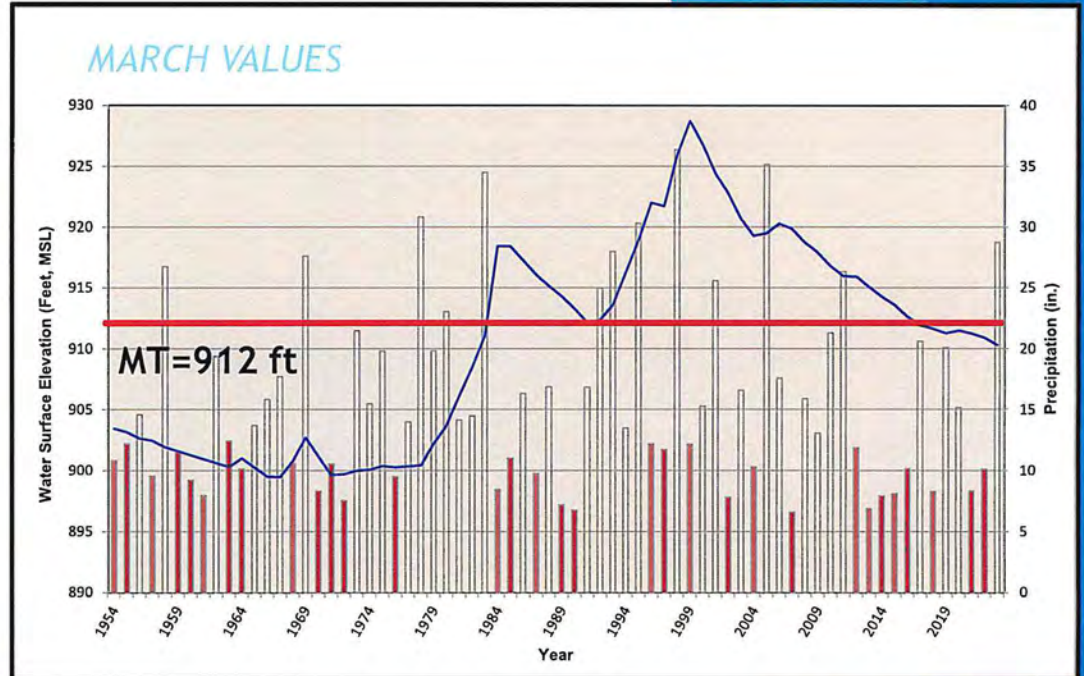
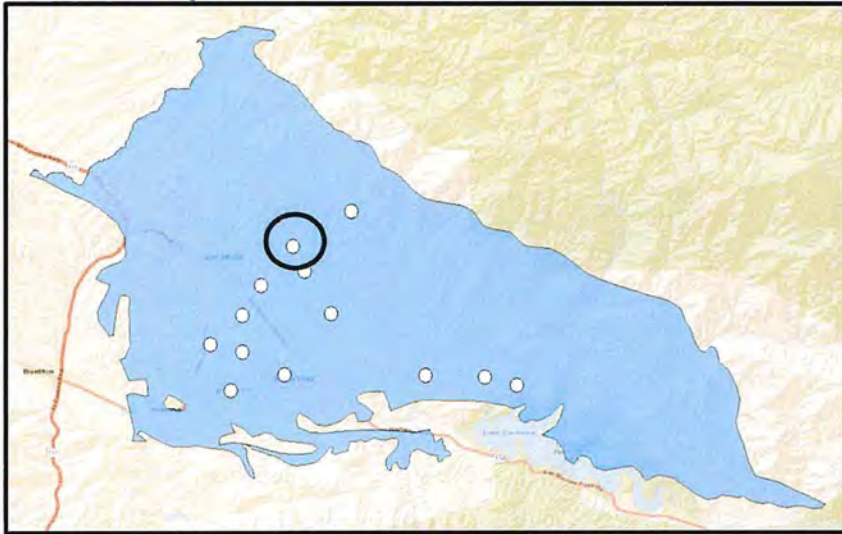


March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-3.8 feet

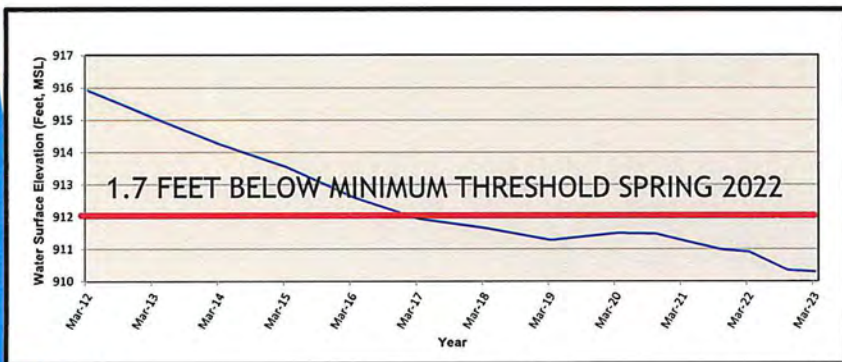





7N/30W-19H1

Well Depth=180 feet



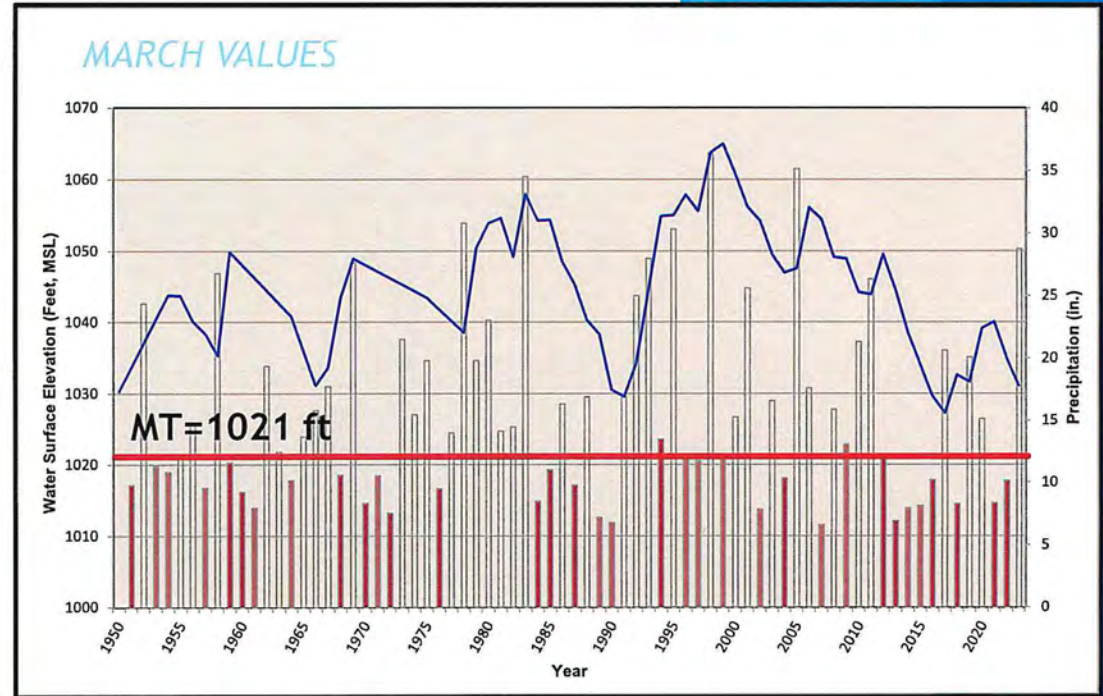
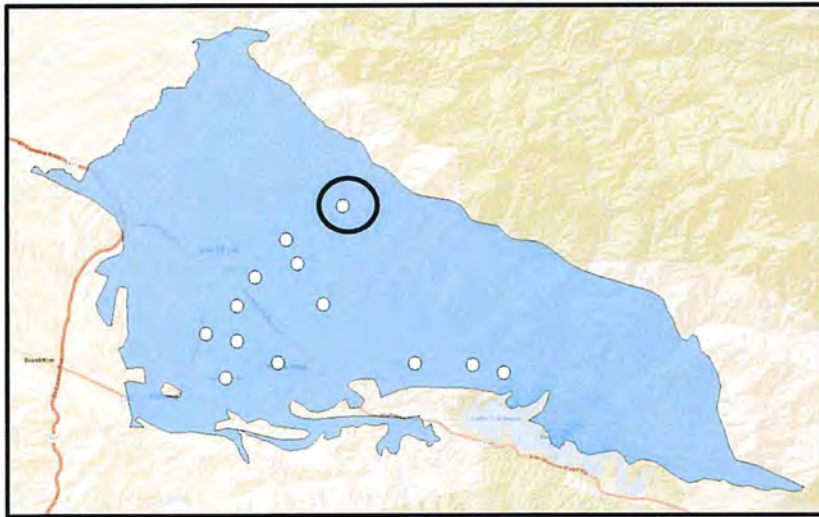
March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-0.6 feet



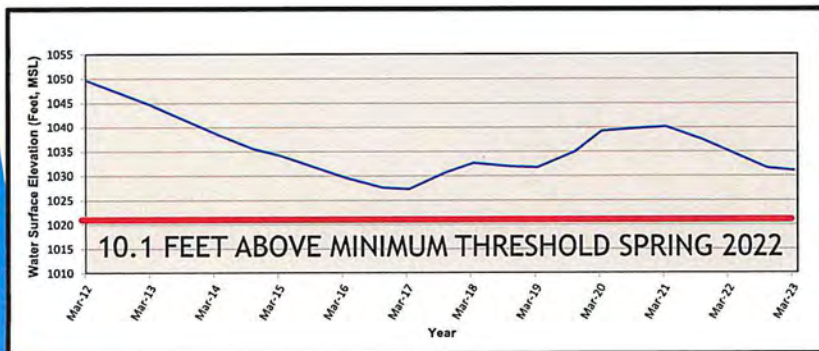
-  Spring water surface elevation
-  Yearly total precipitation <80% average
-  Yearly total precipitation >80% average




7N/30W-16B1

Well Hole Depth=150 feet



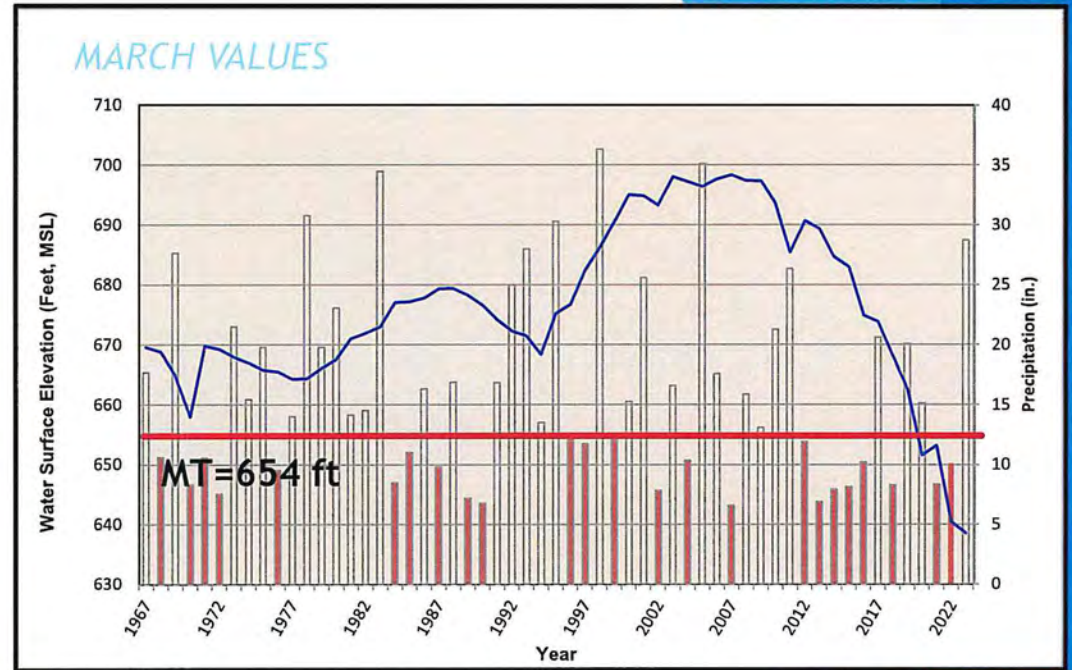
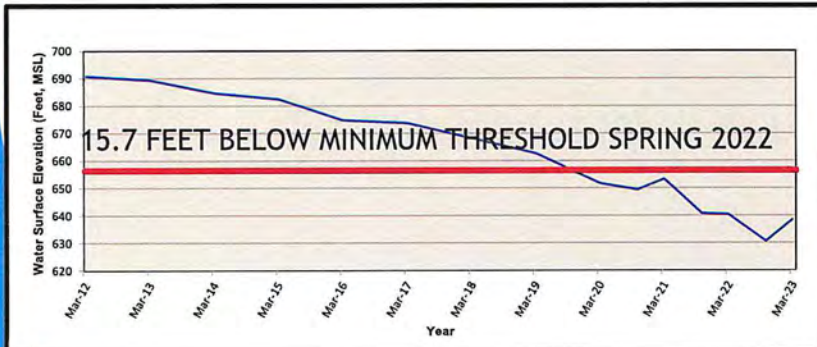
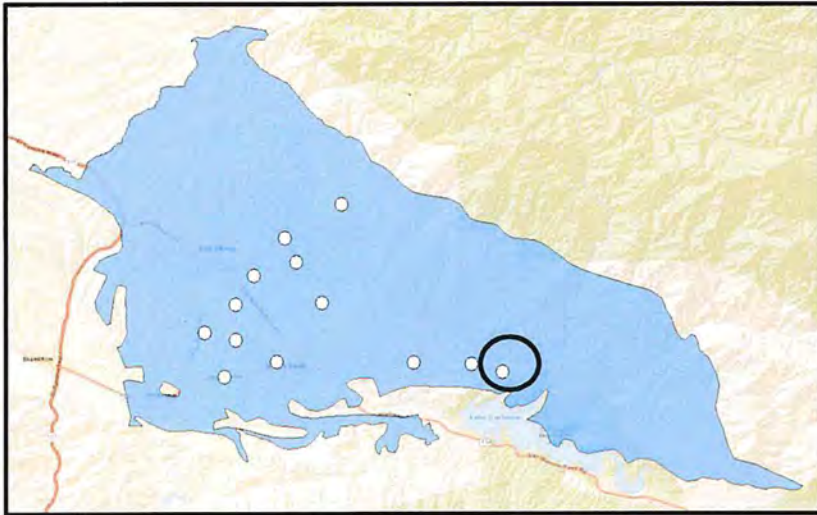
March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-3.9 feet



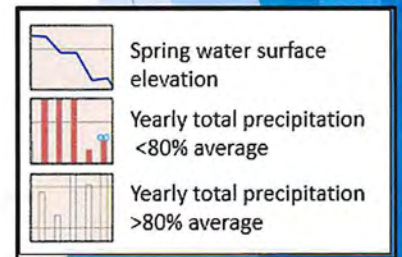
-  Spring water surface elevation
-  Yearly total precipitation <80% average
-  Yearly total precipitation >80% average

6N/29W-8P2 (Paso)

Well Depth=NA



March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-1.9 feet



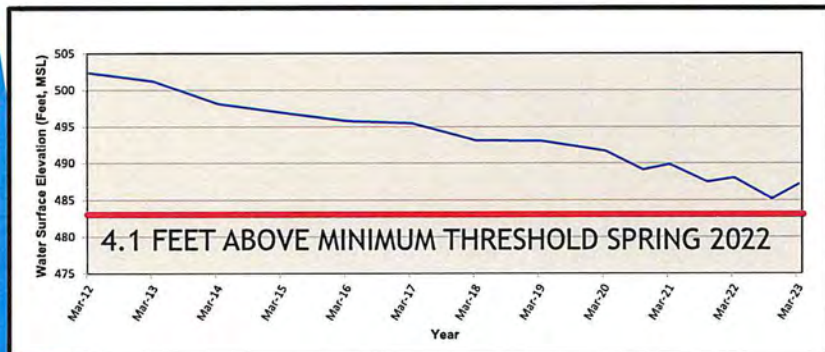
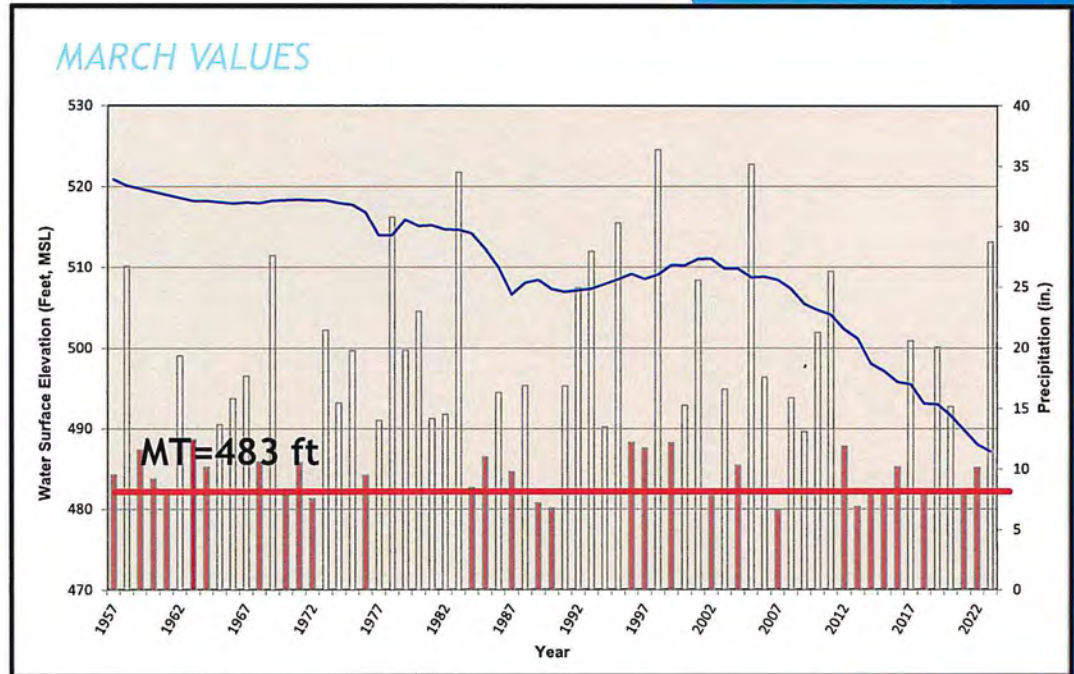
CAREAGA SAND FORMATION WELLS

9 wells, 5 measured by Water Agency




Representative Well ID	Well Use	Well Depth (ft)	Screen Interval(s) (ft bgs)	Ground Elevation (ft NAVD 88)	Reference Point Elevation (ft NAVD 88)	First Date Measured
7N/31W-34M02	Agricultural	—	—	671.1	673.1	2014
6N/31W-03A01	Domestic	—	—	738.5	740.0	1963
6N/31W-04A01	Domestic	259	—	601.1	603.1	1956
6N/31W-09Q02	Municipal	550	250 to 540	756.9	754.0	2011
6N/31W-10F01	Agricultural	265	—	555.6	556.7	1966
6N/31W-11D04	Agricultural	447	93 to ?	565.3	560.6	1955
6N/31W-16N07	Municipal	145	99 to 127	479.3	478.2	2011
6N/31W-xxxx ¹	Municipal	329	190 to 325	503.2	500.9	2011
Solvang HCA ¹	Municipal	490	180 to 470	398.0	402.8	2011

6N/31W-4A1 (Careaga)

Well Depth=259

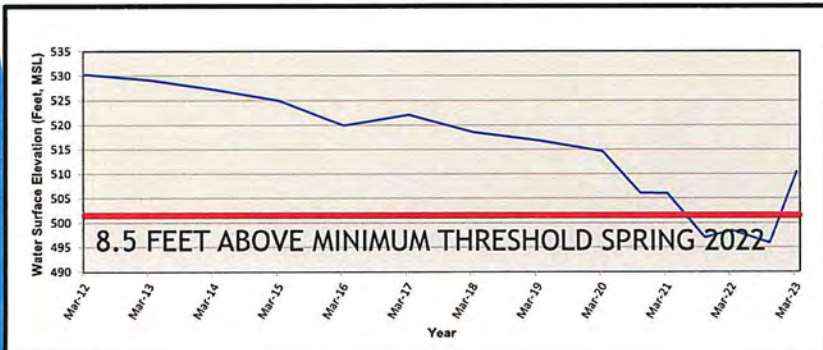
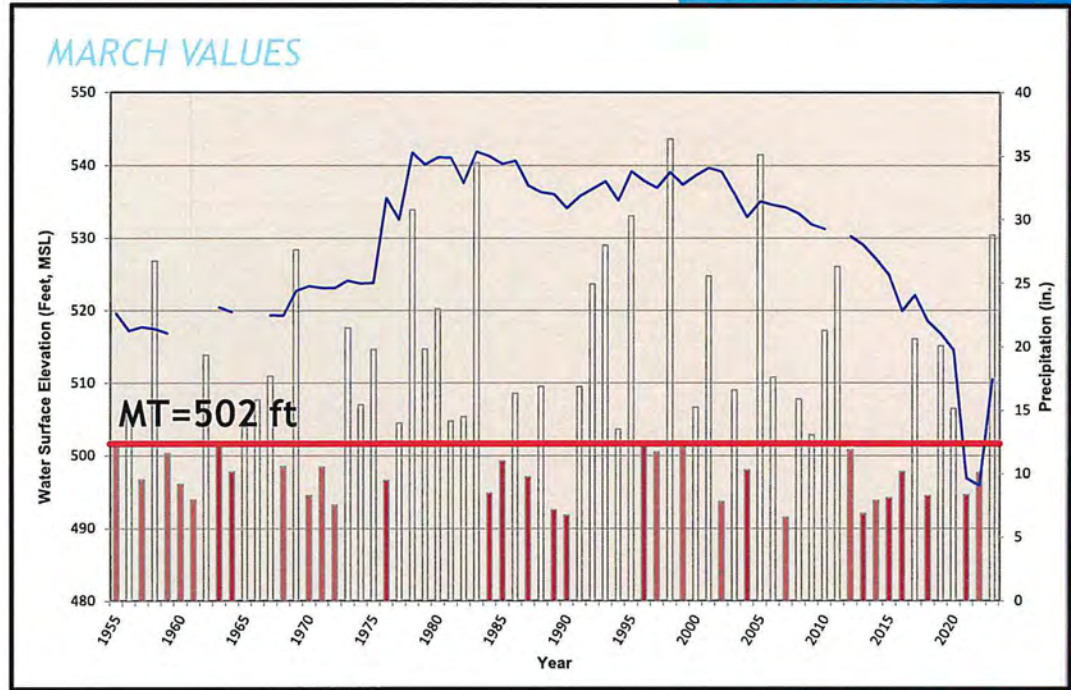


March 2022 to 2023 comparison
-0.9 feet




-  Spring water surface elevation
-  Yearly total precipitation <80% average
-  Yearly total precipitation >80% average

6N/31W-11D4 (Careaga)

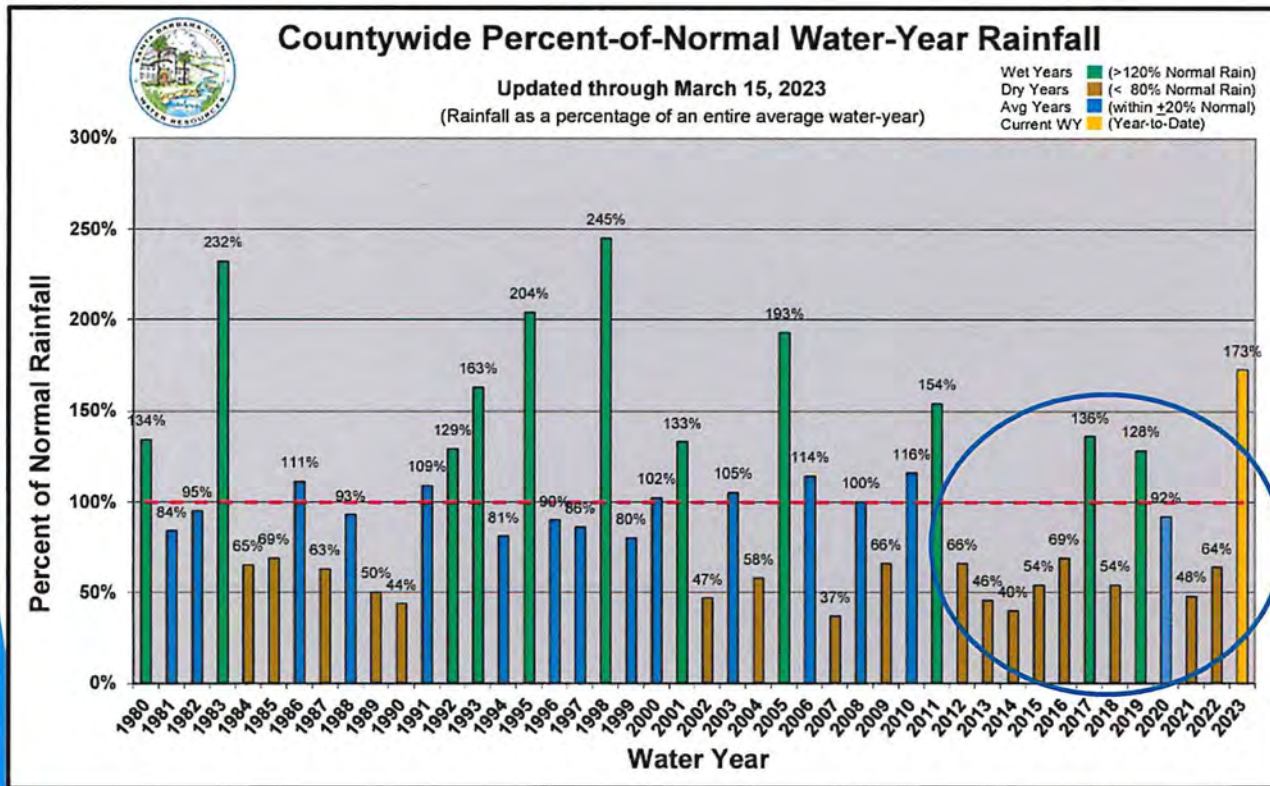
Well Depth=447 feet



October 2021 to 2022 comparison
+12 feet

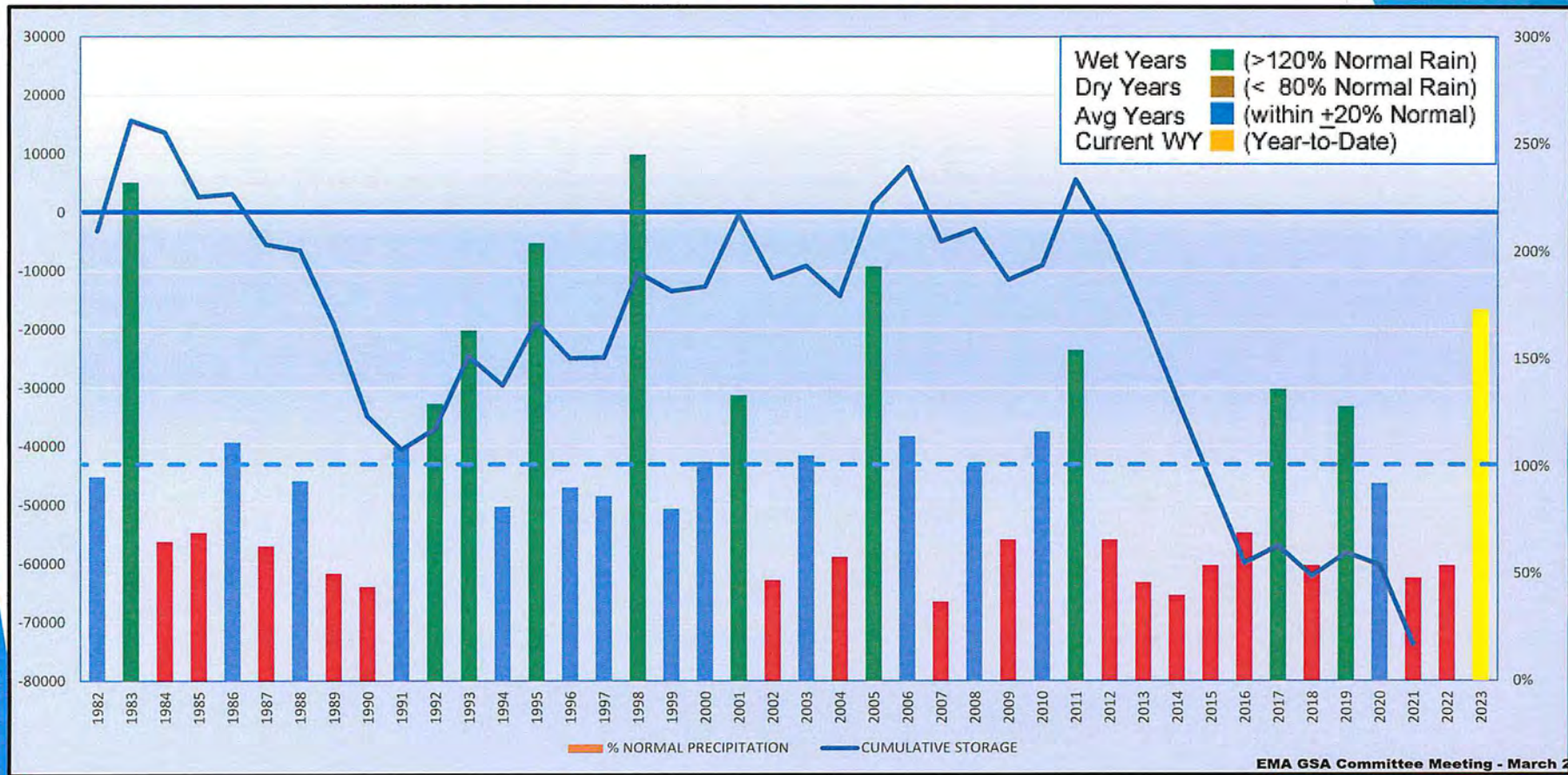
-  Spring water surface elevation
-  Yearly total precipitation <80% average
-  Yearly total precipitation >80% average

PRECIPITATION TREND




- 2021 Climate Normal Report from NOAA indicates warmer than average temperatures, and a 10% decrease in average annual precipitation in the Southwest.
- 9 of the last 12 years had below average precipitation.
- 5 of the last 12 years were near 50% or less of normal

CUMULATIVE CHANGE IN STORAGE WITH COUNTY % NORMAL PRECIPITATION




AVAILABLE BASIN INFORMATION

1



Santa Barbara County
2022 Groundwater
Basins Summary Report



View of the San Rafael Range north of Lake Cachuma from the Eastern Management Area of the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin

Public Works Department
Water Resources Division, Water Agency
September 2022

GROUNDWATER IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

<https://www.countyofsb.org/2523/Groundwater-in-Santa-Barbara-County>

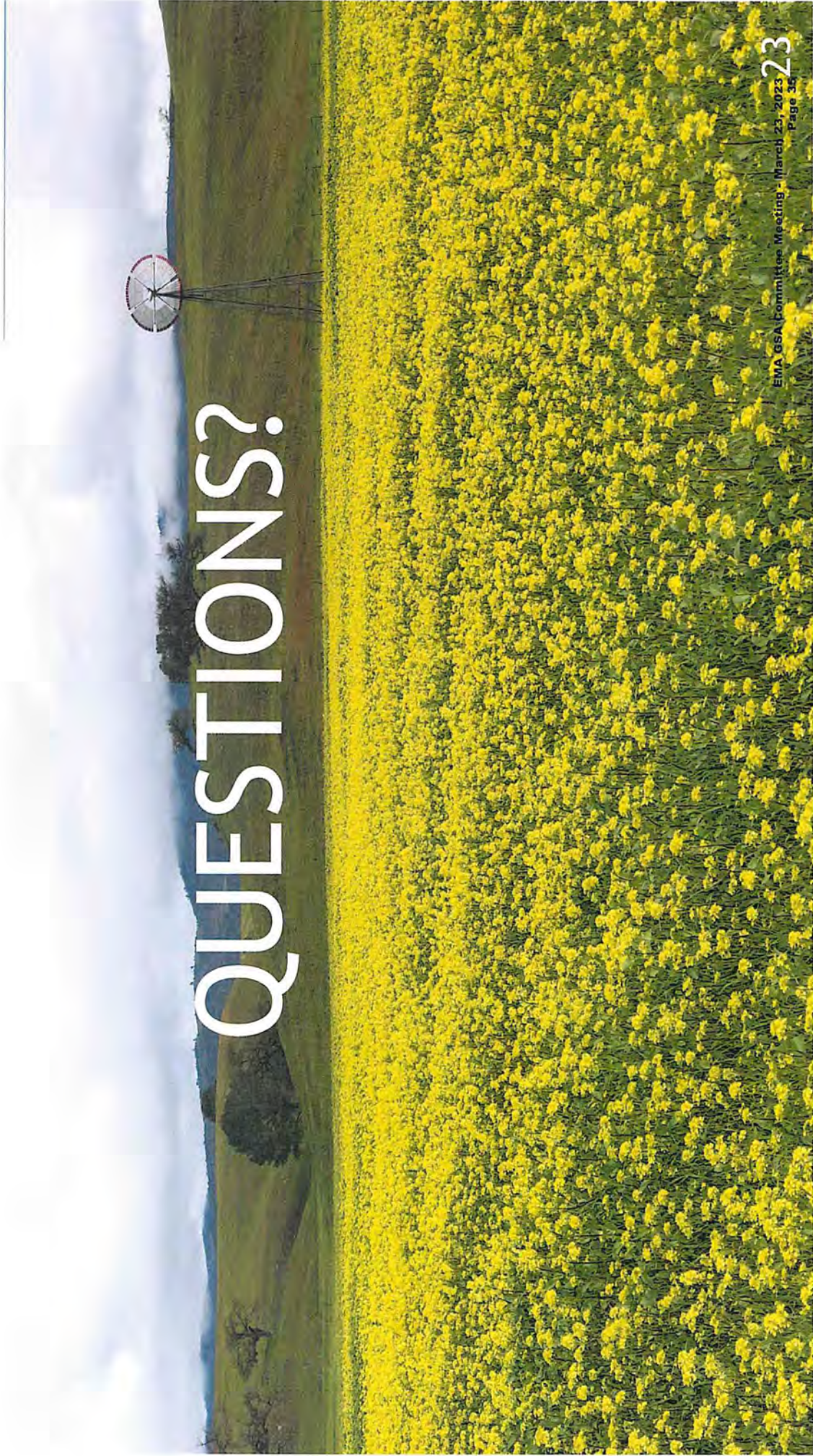
SANTA YNEZ RIVER VALLEY GROUNDWATER

<https://www.countyofsb.org/2543/Santa-Ynez-River-Valley-Groundwater-Basin>

GEOLOGY & GROUNDWATER

<https://www.countyofsb.org/2543/Santa-Ynez-River-Valley-Groundwater-Basin>

QUESTIONS?



DROUGHT EXECUTIVE ORDER N-3-23

- Governor issued **E.O. N-7-22 (March 28, 2022)** requiring new evaluations by GSAs and counties
- This Order was recently updated in **E.O. N-3-23 (Feb. 13, 2023)**
- Applies to medium and high priority basins
- For new groundwater wells and alteration of existing wells
- Certain wells exempt: (1) de minimis wells; (2) wells exclusively used for public water supply systems; and (3) wells replacing wells taken by actual or threatened use of eminent domain

Section 9a. (revised) Evaluation and Written Verification by GSAs

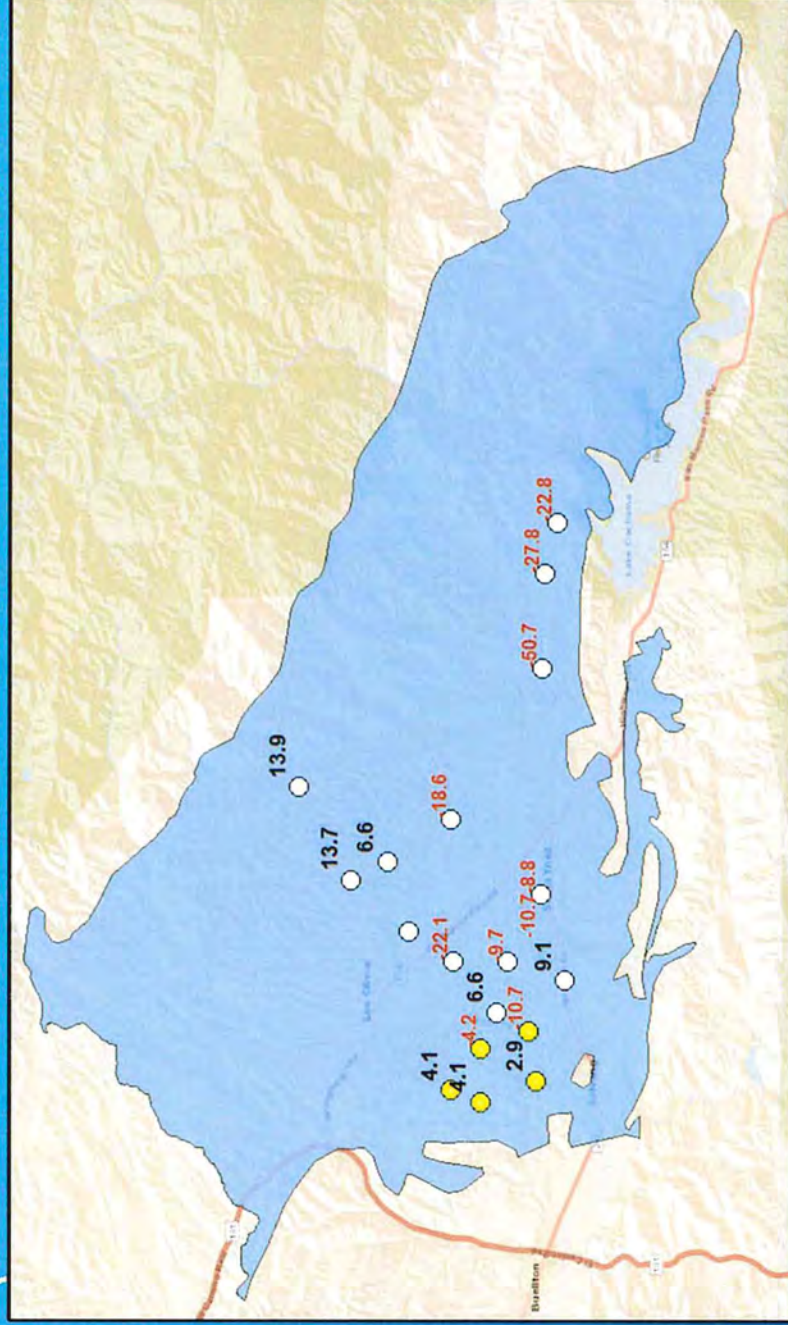
- Obtain written verification from the GSA that groundwater extraction by proposed well:
 - (a) would not be inconsistent with any sustainable groundwater management program in the GSP; and
 - (b) would not decrease the likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the EMA.

Section 9b. (revised) Evaluation and Determination by EHS, Prior to Issuing a Well Permit

- GSA has issued a Written Verification
- EHS reviews interference with existing nearby wells and subsidence

OVERVIEW OF RECENT OCTOBER 2022 WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS (JANUARY 2023 MEETING OF THE EMA GSA)

DRAFT



- 29 of the 34 wells measured in October 2022
- Water levels decrease in ~90% of measured wells
- Spring 2022 – 8 of 20 Rep. Wells below MT
-7 Paso Robles, 1 Careaga
- Fall 2022 – 11 of 20 Rep. Wells below MT
-9 Paso Robles, 2 Careaga

DRAFT POLICY OPTIONS FOR NEW WELL VERIFICATIONS BY THE EMA GSA

- (1) Continue to review requests for well verifications until undesirable results occur
- (2) Deny pending verification requests and cease accepting new requests based on imminent occurrence of undesirable results
- (3) Process New Well Verification requests pending review of semi-annual monitoring data
- (4) Continue to review requests for well verifications based on water-budget parameters and considerations contained in EMA GSP

OPTION 1: CONTINUE TO REVIEW REQUESTS FOR WELL VERIFICATIONS UNTIL UNDESIRABLE RESULTS OCCUR

- Undesirable results: water levels below minimum thresholds in greater than 50% of representative wells after two consecutive years of average or above average precipitation
- Uncertain when two consecutive average/above average precipitation years will occur, yet water levels may continue to decline and cause impacts

OPTION 2: DENY PENDING VERIFICATION REQUESTS AND CEASE ACCEPTING NEW REQUESTS BASED ON IMMINENT OCCURRENCE OF UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

- The EMA GSA will cease reviewing and deny any new [and pending] requests for well verifications on the basis that undesirable results are imminent according to trending water level data
- The EMA GSA will resume reviewing requests for well verifications based on criteria adopted by the GSA Committee

OPTION 3: PROCESS NEW WELL VERIFICATION REQUESTS PENDING REVIEW OF SEMI-ANNUAL MONITORING DATA

- If data from any semi-annual monitoring event indicates 50% of the representative wells are at or below minimum thresholds, then hold new well verification requests in abeyance until next semi-annual monitoring event
- If more than 50% of representative wells are above the minimum thresholds, then resume reviewing new well verifications

OPTION 4: CONTINUE TO REVIEW REQUESTS FOR WELL VERIFICATIONS BASED ON UNDESIRABLE RESULTS, WATER-BUDGET PARAMETERS, AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE EMA GSP

- Trending groundwater level declines in the EMA warrant a careful review of all requests for written verifications.
- Under the Executive Order, written verifications from the GSA must evaluate whether groundwater extraction from a proposed well would (1) be inconsistent with any **Sustainable Groundwater Management** program in the GSP or (2) decrease the likelihood of achieving the **Sustainability Goal** for the EMA.
- According to SGMA and the EMA GSP "**Sustainability**" is principally defined and implemented according to long-term considerations.
- See SGMA/statutory definitions for **Sustainable Groundwater Management**, **Sustainability Goal**, **Sustainable Yield**, and **Undesirable Result**. All are long-term concepts.

OPTION 4 (CONT.)

- Consistent with SGMA's definitions (above), the EMA GSP recognizes that **Sustainable Groundwater Management** is evaluated and implemented according to long-term fluctuations in groundwater levels that are expected to occur. (See, e.g., GSP Chapter 3, pp. 49, 55, 113, 146, 148.)
- The EMA GSP also recognizes that Minimum Thresholds may be exceeded in 50% of the Rep Wells before the EMA sees two consecutive years of average/above-average rainfall, which does not necessarily trigger an Undesirable Result. (See, e.g., GSP Chapter 5, pp. 20, 25-26, 30.)

OPTION 4 (CONT.)

- Based on SGMA, core "**Sustainability**" factors contained in the EMA GSP can be used to evaluate requests for written verifications and whether production from a proposed well is consistent with Sustainable Groundwater Management as set forth in the GSP.
 - A. **Undesirable Results** – Presence/Imminence/Absence
 - B. **Water Budget Parameters** – Short and Long-Term Land and Water Use Assumptions
 - C. **Projects and Management Actions** – Programs/Water Savings/Priorities

OPTION 4 (CONT.)

A. Undesirable Results

- Do groundwater level declines show Undesirable Results or imminence of Undesirable Results as described in the GSP?
 - Exceeding MTs in 50% of Rep Wells after two consecutive years of average or above-average precipitation?
 - How far below MTs are prevailing groundwater levels?
 - Regardless of average precipitation, are there reported impacts from well owners?
 - Exceeding other Undesirable Results (e.g., water quality) as defined in the GSP?

OPTION 4 (CONT.)

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B. GSP Water Budget Parameters

- Is the proposed well/production consistent with current/long-term water budget parameters in the GSP? (GSP Section 3)
 - Irrigated acreages – Total and per crop types
 - Projected production – Total and per crop types
 - Water Duty Factors for crop types
- Are other water use sectors trending with current/long-term water budget parameters in the GSP?

OPTION 4: (CONT.)

C. GSP Projects and Management Actions

- Is the proposed well/production "inconsistent" with any PMAs in the GSP? (Executive Order)
- Does the proposed well/production fall within projected water use savings from PMAs?
 - Groundwater pumping fee program (GSP Section 6, p.26)
 - Well registration, metering, and reporting (GSP Section 6, p. 29)
 - Water use efficiency and Best Management Practices (GSP Section 6, p. 36)
- Are specific conditions available to implement consistency with PMAs in the GSP?
 - Well Registration (Wat. Code 10725.6)
 - Well Metering (Wat. Code 10725.8)
 - Well Reporting (Wat. Code 10725.8)



Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin - Eastern Management Area Annual Report Water Year 2022

March 21, 2023

EMA

Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
Eastern Management Area
Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Prepared by:



Water Solutions, Inc.

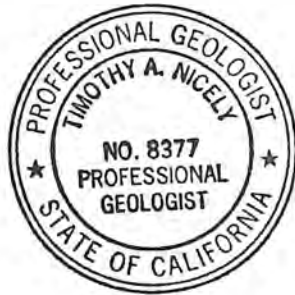
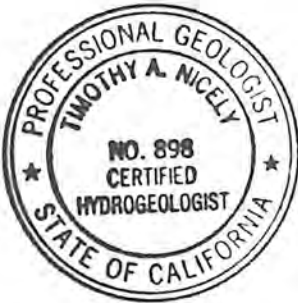
GSI Water Solutions, Inc.

418 Chapala Street, Suite H, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

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Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Eastern Management Area Annual Report for Water Year 2022

This report was prepared by the staff of GSI Water Solutions, Inc. under the supervision of professionals whose signatures appear below. The findings or professional opinion were prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering and geologic practice.



A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Timothy A. Nicely".

Tim Nicely, PG, CHg
Supervising Hydrogeologist
Project Manager

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
Basin	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin
CGPS	Continuous Global Positioning System
COC	constituent of concern
COGG	California Oil, Gas, and Groundwater
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EMA	Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin – Eastern Management Area
ET	evapotranspiration
ft/ft	feet per foot
GDE	groundwater-dependent ecosystem
gpm	gallons per minute
GSI	GSI Water Solutions, Inc.
HCM	hydrogeologic conceptual model
ID No. 1	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1
ILRP	Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
InSAR	Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar
MCL	maximum contaminant level
Plan	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
RMS	representative monitoring site
San Antonio Groundwater Basin	San Antonio Creek Valley Groundwater Basin
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SMCL	secondary maximum contaminant level
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UNAVCO	University NAVSTAR Consortium

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Executive Summary (§ 356.2[a])

ES-1 Introduction

The Annual Report Water Year 2022 for the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin), Eastern Management Area (EMA) has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and related SGMA regulations.

Following adoption and submittal of the EMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (Plan) (GSI, 2022) by January 31, 2022, the EMA Groundwater Sustainability Agency (EMA GSA) is required by Water Code Section 10728 to submit an Annual Report for the preceding water year (October 1 through September 30) to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) by April 1 of the following year. This is the second Annual Report for the EMA, which documents conditions and progress towards implementing the Plan during water year 2022 (between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022).

This Annual Report includes the following sections:

- **Section 1: Introduction.** A brief background of the formation and activities of the EMA GSA and development and submittal of the Plan.
- **Section 2: Basin Setting and Monitoring Networks.** A summary of the basin setting, basin monitoring networks, and ways in which data are used for groundwater management.
- **Section 3: Groundwater Elevations.** A description of recent monitoring data with groundwater elevation contours for seasonal high and low groundwater elevations and representative hydrographs.
- **Section 4: Groundwater Extractions.** Compilation of metered, self-reported, and estimated groundwater extractions by land use sector and approximate locations of extraction.
- **Section 5: Surface Water Supply.** Summary of the volume of surface water use that occurs in the EMA.
- **Section 6: Total Water Use (§ 356.2[b][4]).** A presentation of total water use by source and sector.
- **Section 7: Change in Groundwater in Storage (§ 356.2[b][5]).** A description of the methodology and presentation of changes in groundwater in storage based on annual groundwater elevation differences.
- **Section 8: Progress toward Basin Sustainability (§ 356.2[c]).** A summary of management actions taken throughout the EMA toward sustainability of the EMA's Plan.
- **Section 9: References.**

ES-2 Groundwater Elevations

Groundwater levels have declined from the spring 2018 levels presented in the Plan. The groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation have declined during the 2022 water year: groundwater elevations in the Paso Robles Formation have declined by an average of 8 feet in the Paso Robles Formation wells between the spring of 2021 and 2022 based on review of the representative monitoring wells.

The groundwater elevations in the representative Careaga Sand wells have declined during water year 2022 by an average of 2 feet between the spring of 2021 and 2022.

The water year type for water year 2022 was “critical.”

ES-3 Groundwater Extractions

The total annual volume of groundwater extracted in the EMA for water year 2022 was approximately 17,060 acre-feet (AF). Table ES-1 summarizes the metered and estimated groundwater extractions by water use sector for recent water years.

Table ES-1. Groundwater Extractions by Water Use Sector

(Values in acre-feet)

Water Year	Municipal and Self-Reported Domestic	Mutual Water Companies	Rural Domestic	Agriculture	Total
2019	1,431	951	305	12,278	14,965
2020	1,880	957	307	11,812	14,956
2021	2,320	963	309	13,379	16,971
2022	2,516	969	311	13,264	17,060

ES-4 Surface Water Supply

The total annual volume of surface water used in the EMA for water year 2022 was approximately 4,500 acre-feet (AF). The volume of surface water supply that was used in the EMA in water year 2022 is presented on Table ES-2. Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID No. 1) imports water into the EMA via the Cachuma Project and the State Water Project (SWP). ID No. 1 does not receive its Cachuma Project water directly; instead, it receives additional SWP water through an Exchange Agreement with the South Coast members of the Cachuma Project. A portion of the SWP water is contractually committed for use by the City of Solvang. ID No.1 and the City of Solvang also produce surface water from the Santa Ynez River underflow for use in the Santa Ynez Uplands.

Table ES-2. Surface Water Use

(Values in acre-feet)

Water Year	City of Solvang	ID No. 1 Table A	ID No. 1 Exchange	Solvang River Wells	ID No. 1 River Wells	Other River Wells ¹	Total River Wells	Total
2019	759	50	2,213	160	739	1,658	2,557	5,579
2020	745	315	1,740	148	567	1,566	2,281	5,081
2021	612	0	1,439	240	1,142	1,775	3,157	5,208
2022	590	0	544	270	1,632	1,478	3,380	4,514

Notes

¹ Includes other river wells reported to the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District.

ES-5 Change in Groundwater in Storage

The current groundwater monitoring network for the Paso Robles Formation, the most extensive principal aquifer within the EMA, does not have sufficient spatial distribution to adequately represent groundwater conditions throughout the Santa Ynez Uplands. Due to loss of access to several wells, the groundwater elevation monitoring network used for contouring groundwater elevations for both principal aquifers

provided greater spatial coverage of the EMA in water year 2018 compared to the data available for water year 2022. The EMA GSA is working to implement planned management actions to address the identified data gaps.

Because of this, the change in groundwater in storage within the Paso Robles Formation was calculated by using the water budget to estimate the total change in storage for both aquifers, and then removing the change in storage calculated for the Careaga Sand. The remaining change in storage was attributed to the Paso Robles Formation.

The change in groundwater in storage within the Careaga Sand was calculated for water year 2022 from the comparison of spring groundwater elevation contour maps from one year to the next. That is, the spring 2021 groundwater elevations for the Careaga Sand (Figure 10) were subtracted from the spring 2022 groundwater elevations (Figure 12) resulting in a map depicting the changes in groundwater elevations that occurred during the 2022 water year (Figure 16). The groundwater elevation change depicted on each map, along with a representative storage coefficient, is used to calculate the proportion of that change that is due to changes in groundwater in storage.

The total annual change of groundwater in storage for water year 2022 is presented in Table ES-3. As shown, the volume of groundwater in storage declined by about 11,500 AFY during the critical dry water year of 2022. Overall, since 2018, when the historical period presented in the Plan ended, an estimated net decrease of 23,100 AF of groundwater in storage has occurred.

Table ES-3. Annual Estimated Change in Groundwater in Storage

(Values in acre-feet)

Water Year	Change in Storage (Paso Robles Formation)	Change in Storage (Careaga Sand)	Total Annual Change in Storage
2019	3,047	996	4,043
2020	-1,662	-477	-2,139
2021	-12,737	-825	-13,562
2022	-10,983	-495	-11,478

ES-6 Progress toward Basin Sustainability

To achieve the sustainability goal established by the EMA GSA before 2042, and avoid undesirable results as required by SGMA, several management actions will be implemented in the EMA. These management actions are focused primarily on filling identified data gaps, developing funding for EMA GSA operations and future EMA monitoring, registering and metering wells, reporting groundwater production, developing new and expanded existing water use efficiency programs, and implementing a groundwater pumping fee program. As described in the Plan (GSI, 2022), the EMA GSA has begun planning for Group 1 management actions. A grant application has been submitted for the Basin to assist in funding several Group 1 PMAs within the EMA, including:

- Address Data Gaps
 - Expand Monitoring Well Network in the EMA to Increase Spatial Coverage and Well Density

- Perform Video Surveys in Representative Wells That Currently Do Not Have Adequate Construction Records to Confirm Well Construction
- Review/Update Water Usage Factors and Crop Acreages
- Groundwater Pumping Fee Program
- Well Registration Program and Well Meter Installation Program

Relative to the most current conditions as reported in the Plan, this Annual Report for Water Year 2022 indicates continued declines in groundwater levels. Groundwater elevations have declined in most of the representative monitoring wells, indicating a decrease in total groundwater in storage, driven by the recent exceptionally dry period and continued pumping. Group 1 management actions are planned to address data gaps through improvement of the monitoring and data-collection networks, as well as program implementation for better measurement of groundwater pumping to promote water use efficiency and sustainable groundwater use.

While water levels have declined below minimum thresholds in some representative wells, the number of wells falling below the minimum thresholds has not resulted in the undesirable results that are described in the Plan because one of the criteria is that these conditions must occur "after 2 consecutive years of average and above-average precipitation" has not occurred. Group 1 management actions (as outlined in Section 6 of the Plan and summarized in the above bulleted list) are being planned and implementation is projected to result in improved conditions. If they do not and it is determined that groundwater pumping is contributing to undesirable results, additional management actions described in the Plan (e.g., Group 2 and 3) may be warranted. The effect of the management actions will be reviewed periodically, and additional Group 2 management actions and Group 3 projects may be considered and implemented as necessary to avoid undesirable results.

The EMA GSA is not charged with managing groundwater quality unless it can be shown that water quality degradation is caused by groundwater pumping in the EMA, or projects implemented by the EMA that degrades water quality. As described in the Plan, groundwater quality in the EMA is generally suitable for both drinking water and agricultural purposes (GSI, 2022). Potential degradation of groundwater quality caused by groundwater pumping or projects and management actions will be monitored as part of the EMA's water quality monitoring network.

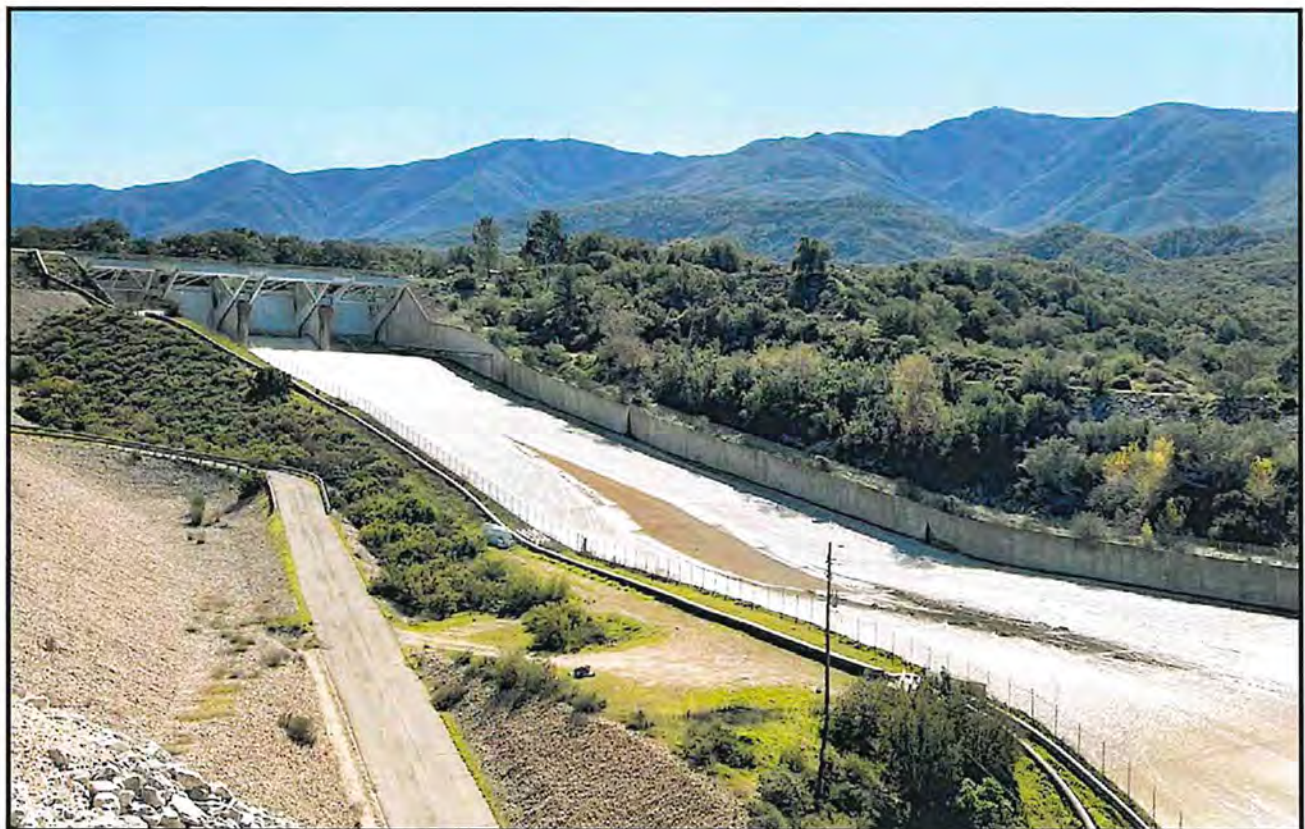
Land subsidence caused by groundwater extraction will be monitored as part of the Plan. Subsidence can be estimated using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR) data provided by DWR. The accuracy associated with the InSAR measurement and reporting methods is of 0.1 feet (or 1.2 inches). A land surface change of less than 0.1 feet is therefore within the noise of the data and is equivalent to no evidence of subsidence. Considering this, examination of the data between June 2015 and October 2022 show that no measurable land subsidence has occurred. The EMA GSA will continue to monitor and report annually on any subsidence.

Potential GDEs associated with one of the principal aquifers were identified on the downstream ends of Alamo Pintado Creek and Zanja de Cota Creek where groundwater may be interconnected with surface water. As described in the Plan, the EMA GSA has proposed to install piezometers in the GDE areas to assess whether depletion of interconnected surface water is occurring and whether significant and unreasonable adverse impacts to GDEs or reductions in discharge of interconnected surface water to the Santa Ynez River may be occurring as a result of groundwater conditions. Planning for installation of the proposed piezometers is underway.

The planning is underway to implement projects and managements actions and to evaluate their effectiveness. It is anticipated that the projects and management actions will enable the EMA to sustainably manage groundwater and achieve sustainability goals as defined in the Plan.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
ENGINEERING AND SURVEY REPORT
ON
WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS
OF THE
SANTA YNEZ RIVER
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

*A Summary of Findings for the
Previous Water Year (2021-2022), Current Water Year (2022-2023),
and Ensuing Water Year (2023-2024)*



DRAFT
March 10, 2023

Cover Photograph: Lake Cachuma spilling during the Spillway Gate Exercise conducted between 10 am and 4 pm on February 8, 2023. This was the first spill of Lake Cachuma since 2011 which released a net volume of between 300 to 400 acre-feet. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation staff took this photograph as part of official duties related to Lake Cachuma operations.

**FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL
ENGINEERING AND SURVEY REPORT ON
WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS OF THE
SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT**

**A Summary of Findings for the
Previous Water Year (2021-2022), Current Water Year (2022-2023),
and Ensuing Water Year (2023-2024)**

**DRAFT
March 10, 2023**



**W A T E R R E S O U R C E P R O F E S S I O N A L S
S E R V I N G C L I E N T S S I N C E 1 9 5 7**

◆ CARLSBAD, COVINA, AND SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA ◆ APACHE JUNCTION, ARIZONA ◆
◆ CENTENNIAL, COLORADO ◆ MEDFORD, OREGON ◆



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Northern California • Southern California • Arizona • Colorado • Oregon

1126-13

March 10, 2023

San Rafael

Board of Directors
Santa Ynez River Water
Conservation District
P.O. Box 719
Santa Ynez, California 93460

Re: DRAFT Forty-Fifth Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply
Conditions of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, 2022-2023

Dear Board Members:

Transmitted herewith is our Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (District) for 2022-2023. This Forty-Fifth Annual Report presents the required and pertinent information for the Board of Directors to make necessary findings and determinations for levying groundwater charges upon the production of groundwater from water-producing facilities (water wells) within the District. As such, it provides information on the status of the groundwater and surface water supplies, and the annual production of groundwater from within the District.

Sincerely,

Allan Richards
Stetson Engineers Inc.

W A T E R R E S O U R C E P R O F E S S I O N A L S
S E R V I N G C L I E N T S S I N C E 1 9 5 7

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LIST OF TERMS

Accumulated Overdraft.....	The amount of water necessary to be replaced in the intake areas of the groundwater basins within the District or any zone or zones thereof to prevent the landward movement of salt water into the fresh groundwater body, or to prevent subsidence of the land within the District or any zone or zones thereof, as determined by the board from time to time. Defined in Water Code Section 75505. See also Dewatered Storage
Acre-Foot	Volume of water to flood one acre to a depth of one foot (325,851 gallons).
Ad Valorem property tax	Property tax that is assessed according to the value of the property.
AF, AC-FT	Acre-Foot.

Agricultural water	Produced water first used on lands in the production of plant crops or livestock for market. Defined in Water Code Section 75508.
Alluvium	Sediments deposited through stream or river action. In Santa Ynez, these sediments are much younger, less consolidated, and with greater hydraulic conductivity, than the surrounding marine and non-marine sediments.
ANA	Above Narrows Account. Water rights release from Bradbury Dam (Lake Cachuma) made to replenish the groundwater basin upstream of the Lompoc Narrows area.
Annual Overdraft	The amount, determined by the board, by which the production of water from groundwater supplies within the District or any zone or zones thereof during the water year exceeds the natural replenishment of such groundwater supplies in such water year. Defined in Water Code Section 75506.
BNA	Below Narrows Account. Water rights release from Bradbury Dam (Lake Cachuma) made to replenish the groundwater basin downstream of the Lompoc Narrows area, i.e., for the Lompoc Plain subarea.
Board	Refers to the five Directors of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District.
Bradbury Dam	Completed in 1953, the dam impounds the Santa Ynez River to form Lake Cachuma. The dam stores floodwaters of the Santa Ynez River and SWP water. USBR is the agency that operates Bradbury Dam and water rights releases.
Cachuma Member Units	Beneficiary organizations of the Cachuma Project. Consists of: Carpinteria Valley Water District City of Santa Barbara Goleta Water District Montecito Water District Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID No. 1).
Calendar Year	January 1 through December 31.
CCWA.....	Central Coast Water Authority. The public entity which owns and operates pipelines and water treatment facilities enabling deliveries of water from the State Water Project to Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.
CFS.....	Cubic Feet per Second. Unit of flow rate commonly used in describing surface water flows.
Contractor	Organization contracted to receive State Water Project water. the Department of Water Resources as well as CCWA use this term.

Current Water Year	Water Year 2022-23 (July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023) The water year in which the investigation and report on the groundwater conditions of the District is made, the hearing thereon held, and the determination is made by the board as to whether a zone or zones should be established and a groundwater charge levied therein. Defined in Water Code Section 75507 (b).
Dewatered Storage	Unused and available space in the aquifer available for storing additional groundwater. See also Accumulated Overdraft.
Deposits	See Unconsolidated Deposits.
District.....	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District. Water conservation district representing the interests of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys.
District Fiscal Year	July 1 through June 30. Same as Water Year (statutory).
Drought Buffer	A term used to identify a source of supply within the State Water Project (SWP) system that will provide a higher level of reliability during times of drought. For most CCWA water purveyors, the drought buffer equals 10% of Table A amount.
DWR	Department of Water Resources State of California agency acting as a regulator for the implementation of SGMA.
Ensuing Water Year	Water Year 2023-24 (July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024) The water year immediately following the current water year. Defined in Water Code Section 75507 (d).
Entitlement.....	A term used formerly to refer to “Table A” amounts. Table A amounts are the maximum amount of State Water Project (SWP) water that the State agreed to make available to each SWP contractor for delivery during the year.
Forebay	In the Santa Ynez River Basin, the term is used to refer to the area where most of the percolation occurs from the Santa Ynez River to the Lompoc Plain aquifer, which consists of the eastern four miles of the river beginning at the Robinson Road Bridge and downstream to Floradale Avenue.
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency Local agency that implements SGMA. Defined in Water Code Section 70721 (j). The District is in three GSAs, each with its own management area of interest: Western Management Area, Central Management Area, and Eastern Management Area.
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan. The plan for managing the groundwater basin in compliance with the SGMA. Defined in Water Code Section 70721 (k).
Groundwater.....	All water beneath the earth’s surface but does not include water which is produced with oil in the production of oil and gas, or

	in a bona fide mining operation, or during construction operations, or from gravity or artesian springs. Defined in Water Code Section 75502.
ID No.1.....	Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1. Special improvement district which distributes and serves municipal and irrigation water in the Santa Ynez Uplands.
Lake Cachuma	Reservoir formed behind Bradbury Dam.
MOA	Memoranda of Agreement Agreement to organize the Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin into local agencies (GSAs) for SGMA implementation.
MG/L.....	Milligrams per Liter. Concentration units of mass per volume. In freshwater, this is equivalent to parts per million (ppm).
NOAA.....	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration The federal agency organized under the Department of Commerce concerned with oceans, waterways, and the atmosphere.
Operator	Public agencies, federal, state, and local, private corporations, firms, partnerships, limited liability companies, individuals, or groups of individuals, whether legally organized or not. Defined in Water Code Section 75501.
Other Water.....	Generally, refers to municipal, industrial, or domestic uses of pumped or produced water. Water used for purposes <u>not</u> including uses for agriculture or irrigation at parks, golf courses, schools, cemeteries, and publicly owned historic sites.
Overdraft	Net water loss to the groundwater basin. Calculated as the increase in dewatered storage.
Owner	Person to whom a water-producing facility is assessed by the county assessor of an affected county, or, if not separately assessed, the person who owns the land upon which a water-producing facility is located. Defined in Water Code Section 75501.
Person	See Operator.
Preceding Water Year	Water Year 2021-22 (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022) The water year immediately preceding the current water year. Defined in Water Code Section 75507 (c).
Precipitation	Combination of rainfall, snow, and any other form of water vapor that condenses on the ground.
Producer	An entity (person or corporate) that “produces” water by pumping groundwater from a well.

Production	The act of extracting groundwater by pumping or otherwise. Defined in Water Code Section 75503.
Project	Cachuma Project. Includes Bradbury Dam, Tecolote Tunnel, and all conveyance infrastructure to deliver project water to the South Coast.
Pump Charge	Fee for extraction of groundwater from a well.
Purchased Water	See definition of Turnback Pool Water. Refers to State Water Project (SWP) water purchased from another SWP Contractor.
Safe Yield	The amount of water that can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin without producing an undesired effect.
SBCWA	Santa Barbara County Water Agency. The county agency, organized under the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, tasked with providing technical support to other public agencies and manages multiple water supply and public information programs.
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Statewide framework for protecting groundwater resources. Mostly defined in Water Code 10720 – 10738, and California Code of Regulations Title 23 section 350 -358.
South Coast	Southern Santa Barbara County which includes the communities of Carpinteria and Goleta, and portions of the Gaviota Coast, Montecito, Santa Barbara, and Summerland.
Special Irrigation Water	Produced water used for irrigation purposes at parks, golf courses, schools, cemeteries, and publicly owned historic sites.
Streamflow Infiltration	Stream or river water that percolates into the subsurface.
Surface Water	Water on the ground surface, including lakes, rivers, and canals.
SWP	State Water Project. Water storage and delivery system operated by the California Department of Water Resources which transports water from northern California to users located primarily in the San Francisco Bay area and southern California.
SWRCB	State of California Water Resources Control Board.
Turnback Pool	Turnback Pool Water refers to State Water Project (SWP) water that contractors may choose to offer from their allocated SWP Table A water to other Contractors through two pools in February and March.
Unconsolidated Deposits	Sedimentary material that is loosely arranged and has not been cemented (through a combination of physical compaction or chemical deposition) into a cohesive whole.
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Federal bureau organized under the Department of the Interior

	concerned with the construction and operation of dams. Specifically, operates Bradbury Dam at Lake Cachuma.
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey. Federal bureau organized under the Department of the Interior concerned with natural science research.
Water Code	California state law related to water and water districts.
Water-producing facility	Any device or method, mechanical or otherwise, for the production of water from the groundwater supplies within the District. Defined in Water Code Section 75504.
Water Year (hydrologic)	One-year period from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. Water year for the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act defined by Water Code Section 10721 (aa).
Water Year (statutory)	One year period from July 1 through June 30 of the following year, defined by Water Code Section 75507 (a).
Water Year (county).....	One-year period from September 1 through August 31 of the following year. Used in Santa Barbara County Hydrology reports.
WR 73-37.....	SWRCB Order of 1973. The order addresses the storage and release of water in Lake Cachuma and the operation of the ANA and BNA accounts.
WR 89-18.....	SWRCB Order of 1973, as amended in 1989. Amends the permits regarding the operation of the Cachuma Project.
WR 94-5.....	SWRCB Order of 1973, as amended in 1994. Amends the permits regarding the operation of the Cachuma Project.
WR 2019-0148.....	SWRCB Order of 1973, as amended in 2019. Amends the permits regarding the operation of the Cachuma Project.
Zones.....	Specific geographic areas of the Santa Ynez Basin within the District with distinct groundwater charge rates:
	Zone A Santa Ynez River alluvium within the Santa Ynez subarea, Buellton subarea, and Santa Rita subarea
	Zone B Lompoc Area: Lompoc Plain subarea, Lompoc Upland subarea, Lompoc Terrace subarea
	Zone C Miscellaneous unconsolidated deposits and consolidated rocks
	Zone D Buellton Upland subarea
	Zone E Santa Ynez Upland subarea
	Zone F Santa Rita Upland subarea

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Forty-Fifth Annual Engineering and Survey Report on Water Supply Conditions of the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District for 2022-2023 presents the required and pertinent information for the Board of Directors to make the necessary findings and determinations for levying groundwater charges upon the production of groundwater from water-producing facilities within the District. As such, it provides information on the status of groundwater and surface water supplies and the annual production of groundwater from within the District.

This introduction provides: (1) historical background on the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District (hereinafter called District), inclusive of its purpose and its use of pump charges to finance its activities in part; (2) an overview of the boundaries and water resources of the District; (3) a summary of this report; and (4) findings and determinations required by the Water Code to establish the amount and set the rates of groundwater charges necessary to generate sufficient revenue to supplement existing revenue sources of the District.

Subsequent chapters provide information on groundwater production and charges (Chapter 2.0), precipitation (Chapter 3.0), surface water conditions (Chapter 4.0), and groundwater conditions (Chapter 5.0). Additional information is found in the Appendices including provisions of the Water Code pertinent to groundwater charges, historical groundwater charge rates, streamflow records, water right releases, a general description of the hydrogeology of groundwater sources, water-level hydrographs of selected wells, and well inventory data.

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The District was formed in 1939 for the primary purpose of protecting water rights on the lower Santa Ynez River. Reservoirs had been constructed in the upper reaches of the Santa Ynez River by the City of Santa Barbara (Gibraltar Reservoir) and the Montecito Water District (Jameson Lake), and litigation by downstream riparian landowners challenging those projects was not successful. The Federal Reclamation Act of 1939 had administratively authorized the Cachuma Project under Section 9(a) and additional projects or exportation of water were being studied. For these reasons, the people of the Santa Ynez and Lompoc Valleys joined together

to form the District. The purpose of the District is to protect, and if necessary, augment the water supplies of the District, which are necessary for the public health, welfare, and safety of all residents.

In recent years, the District has received roughly half of its necessary operating budget from ad valorem property taxes, and the remainder of the budget is funded from charges levied on the production of groundwater. The Water Conservation District Law of 1931 includes a detailed procedure outlined in Part 9 of Division 21 of the Water Code (Water Code Section 75500 through 75642) providing for the implementation of a groundwater pump charge. Initiated by the District in 1979, these charges are on the production of groundwater from water-producing facilities. Groundwater charges levied by the District are in furtherance of District activities in the protection and augmentation of the water supplies for users within the District or a zone or zones thereof which are necessary for the public health, welfare, and safety of the people of this state (Water Code Section 75521). Such activities include:

- Planning, scheduling, and managing the release of water from and downstream of the Cachuma Project Bradbury Dam for the satisfaction and benefit of downstream water rights, including the timing, volume, and rate of flows to promote recharge in the river alluvium and the Lompoc Plain, as provided in State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. WRO 2019-0148.
- Reporting on Santa Ynez river system conditions, basin surface water use, and water purchased by contract.
- Supporting compliance with agreement(s) and procedures to mitigate downstream flooding because of Cachuma Project storm operations.
- Contributing to the review, preparation, and compliance with applicable biological assessment and opinions, including associated consultations, revisions, and replacements, for the protection of endangered species in the Santa Ynez River, while assuring that downstream water rights and water quality in the basin and downstream of Bradbury Dam are maintained and protected.
- Recording groundwater production within the District.
- Monitoring and reporting on groundwater conditions within the District.
- Levying and collecting charges on groundwater production within the District.
- Making annual groundwater use estimates and forecasting groundwater storage and overdraft amounts within the District.

- Determining water volume for replenishment of the dewatered aquifer storage below Bradbury Dam.
- Participation in the three (3) Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSA) covering the Santa Ynez River Valley groundwater basin and District. Such participation includes, but is not limited to, coordination, preparation, and implementation activities and provision of administrative support (including arranging GSA committee and citizen advisory group meetings, recordkeeping, and bookkeeping) associated with the GSAs' Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP), annual reports, and associated implementation and other activities. This includes coordinating and contributing to responses to comments made on the GSPs and related technical studies. It also includes participation in discussions of long-term governance and funding for the GSAs.
- The District's administrative support of the GSAs, which requires an expenditure of significant District staff time, has been necessary, in part, because the GSAs have not yet hired their own staff or legal, engineering, or other consultants, and have yet to levy any groundwater fees or charges on landowners or pumpers within the GSAs or otherwise create an independent funding source (aside from grant funding and certain contributions from parties to the Memoranda of Agreement [MOA], as defined below). While it is expected that the District will continue to incur costs to participate in the three GSAs and as the single point of contact with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the level of District administrative support could change in the future depending on the GSAs' future governance structure, funding sources, and staffing and contracting decisions.
- The District's activities as a party to all three GSAs benefits all pumpers within the District, which depend upon the District to provide local agency Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) coverage within its approximately 180,000 acres within the basin. In the absence of such SGMA coverage by the District, the entire basin may not be covered and in such event would be subject to State Water Resources Control Board intervention and management of the basin as a probationary basin (Water Code Section 10735.2 (a)(4)(B)). The District's SGMA activities benefit, among other pumpers in the District, the pumpers in Zones A, who pump from the river alluvium and benefit from the District's investigation and efforts supporting the characterization of those zones as not groundwater subject to SGMA management in the GSPs, and the District's anticipated need to defend that characterization against those who disagree

with it and contend such pumping must be managed under SGMA. To date, DWR has not decided on the adequacy of the GSPs, which may include an evaluation of that characterization.

- Acting as the single point of contact between the GSAs and the DWR for SGMA compliance, for the benefit of all three GSAs.
- Administering SGMA grant funding for the benefit of all three GSAs.
- Participating in the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan process to promote regional water management strategies to ensure sustainable and reliable water supplies, including the protection of agriculture.

As mentioned above, after the enactment of SGMA (Water Code Section 10720, et seq.), effective January 1, 2015, the District in 2017 became a party to three Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) with other local agencies to form the three GSAs, the Western Management Area, Central Management Area, and Eastern Management Area, which collectively are the GSAs responsible for sustainable groundwater management within the groundwater basin. The MOAs recognize that the District is eligible to form a GSA and is the point of contract with DWR, under SGMA and its regulations. SGMA does not void or supplant the District's authority over groundwater, including its authority to manage groundwater through (among other long-standing activities) requiring well registration, requiring reporting of groundwater production, and levying groundwater charges. For example, SGMA expressly states: "[SGMA] is in addition to, and not a limitation on, the authority granted to a local agency under any other law." (Water Code Section 10726.8 (a).)

Groundwater charges are incurred by the owners of water production facilities and are charged at uniform rates (for each category of water) within the District or each Zone thereof, based on the amount of groundwater produced. Production is measured by water meters or is estimated by a variety of methods acceptable to the District. The use of water meters has never been required by the District. However, all methods used to estimate production are based on criteria relating to water use. Various legal remedies exist for the non-registration of wells, non-payment of groundwater charges, and submittal of fraudulent information. Should court action be necessary and a judgment obtained, a lien may be placed against the water-producing facility owner's real or movable property.

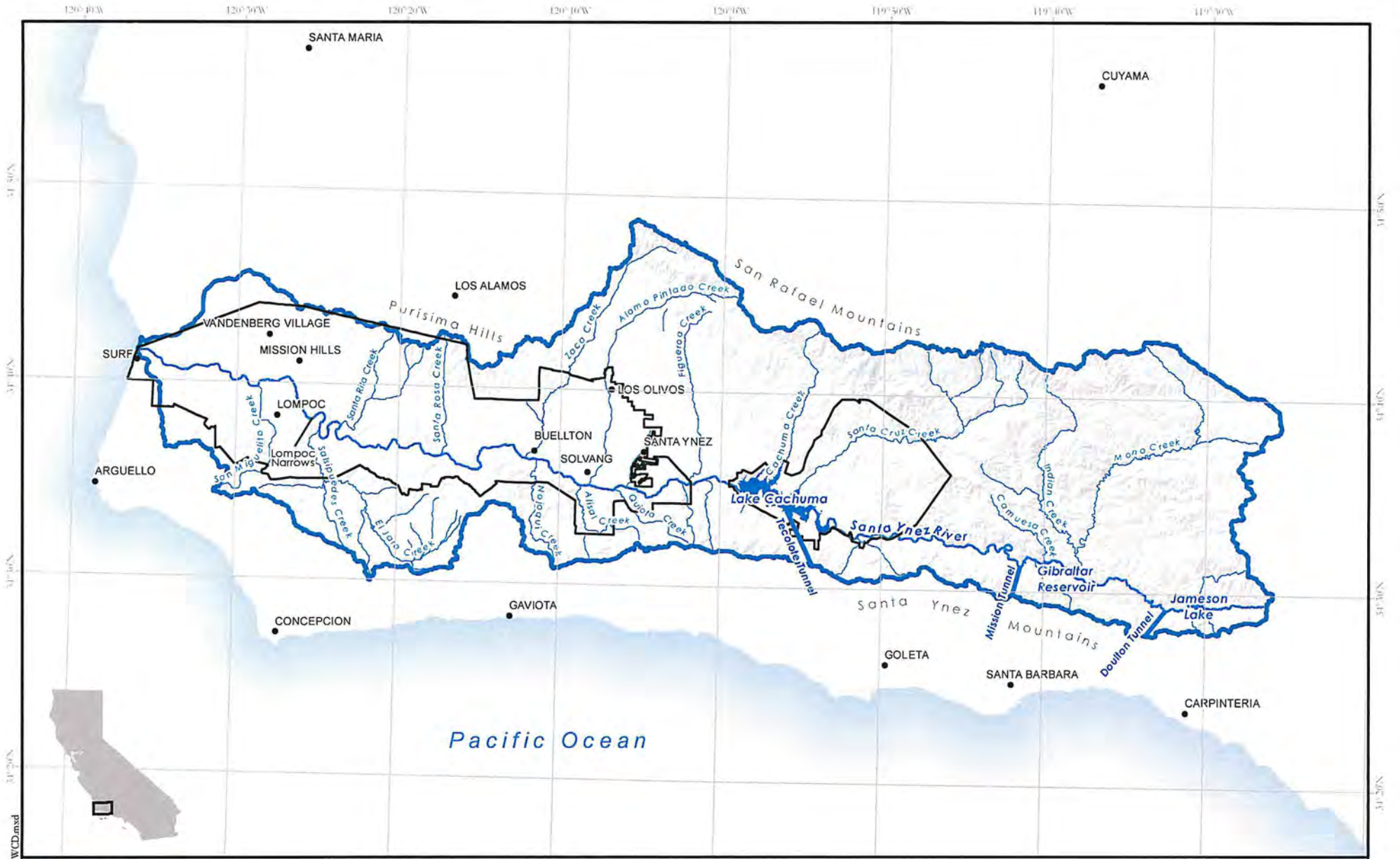
1.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The District, comprised of two non-contiguous parcels, encompasses approximately 180,000 acres including most of the Santa Ynez River watershed from the mouth of the river at Surf to a point about three miles downstream of Bradbury Dam and smaller watershed areas northeast and south of Lake Cachuma. Ground surface elevations vary from sea level at Surf to more than 1,700 feet above sea level along portions of the southern District boundary. The terrain south of the river rises steeply to the crest of the Santa Ynez Mountains. North of the river, the rise in elevation is generally gradual over upland terraces and hilly areas. Figure 1 shows the District boundary and various geographic features within or adjacent to the District.

The Santa Ynez River flows westerly, generally parallel to the southern boundary of the District until entering the Lompoc Plain. Thence, it flows northwesterly and westerly across the Plain to the Pacific Ocean. The flow of the river is intermittent throughout the District, carrying flood flows from tributary watershed land downstream of Bradbury Dam and occasional spills and releases of water from Lake Cachuma. During summer months, water may be released from Lake Cachuma if there is a need to meet downstream water rights.



Groundwater occurs within the District primarily in younger unconsolidated alluvial deposits and in older unconsolidated deposits. In most cases, the older and often deeper deposits are not in hydrologic continuity with the shallower alluvial deposits. The major occurrences of groundwater are in the alluvial deposits of the Santa Ynez River and Lompoc Plain, and the older unconsolidated deposits of the Santa Ynez Upland, Lompoc Upland, Buellton Upland, Santa Rita Upland, and the Lompoc Terrace subareas.

Classification of water production within the District by water-use type is seventy percent Agricultural, four percent Special, and twenty-six percent Other which includes domestic, municipal, and industrial water production. Apart from the Cities of Lompoc, Solvang, Buellton, the communities of Santa Ynez and Los Olivos, and two federal installations, (Vandenberg Space Force Base and the Lompoc Federal Penitentiary), most of the District land area is a mixture of rural areas with agriculture and suburban development.



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-  Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Boundary
-  Santa Ynez River Watershed

SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

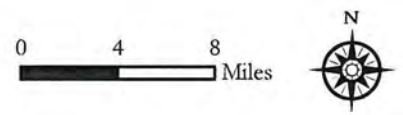


FIGURE 1

1.3. REPORT SUMMARY

The following is a summary of the information contained in this report.

1. Revenues from groundwater charges collected by the District for production during the entire previous July-June fiscal year 2021-22 amounted to \$600,387.22. Revenues collected through February 6, 2023 for production during the first half of the current fiscal year 2022-23 amounted to \$317,825.99. An additional \$6,277.66 has been received as overdue payments and assessments in connection with production before the fiscal year 2021-22.

2. The Board, on June 28, 2022, reaffirmed the following six groundwater charge zones for the District for the current fiscal year 2022-23.

Zone A - District portion of the Santa Ynez River alluvial channel from San Lucas Bridge downstream to Lompoc Narrows.

Zone B - District portion of the Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Upland, and Lompoc Terrace groundwater subareas.

Zone C - All other portions of the District not included in Zones A, B, D, E, and F.

Zone D - District portion of the Buellton Upland subarea.

Zone E - District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland subarea.

Zone F - District portion of the Santa Rita Upland subarea.

3. The groundwater charge rates per acre-foot of production for the current fiscal year 2022-23 were as follows:

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water
Zone A	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone B	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone C	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone D	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone E	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone F	14.14	14.14	14.14

Adopted June 28, 2022, Resolution No. 714

4. As of February 6, 2023, reported groundwater production for the entire previous fiscal year 2021-22 totaled 47,528 acre-feet. This is about 99 percent of the 47,968 acre-feet total water production reported for the entire fiscal year 2020-21.
5. Groundwater production reported, as of February 6, 2023, for the first half of the current fiscal year 2022-23 totaled 22,164 acre-feet. This is about 103 percent of the 21,421 acre-feet total water production reported for the first half of the fiscal year 2021-22 as of April 1, 2022.
6. Annual reported (as of February 6, 2023) groundwater production within the District for the past five years was as follows:

Fiscal Year (July-June)	First Half (Acre-Feet) ^A	Total Production (Acre-Feet)
2017-18	24,796	51,701
2018-19	23,833	47,326
2019-20	21,023	47,886
2020-21	22,697	47,968
2021-22	21,421	47,528
2022-23	22,164	In Progress

^A Reported as of the Annual Engineering and Survey Report

7. The projected estimated total groundwater production for fiscal years 2022-23 and 2023-24 is 47,530 acre-feet per year. A regression analysis determined that in recent years, the most accurate prediction of future year use was the most recent year. For both the current year (2022-23) and the ensuing year (2023-24), projected water use is shown in the following table:

Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Zone D	Zone E	Zone F	TOTAL
13,750	23,435	905	2,175	4,985	2,280	47,530

8. As of February 6, 2023, groundwater producers have registered 1,221 wells with the District. Of that number, approximately 985 are active and 236 are inactive.

9. Precipitation at Bradbury Dam and Lompoc during the preceding water year and the partial current water year was as follows:

	Bradbury Dam		Lompoc	
	Precipitation (Inches)	Percent of Normal	Precipitation (Inches)	Percent of Normal
2022 Preceding Hydrologic Water Year (October 2021-September 2022)	12.93	61	12.46	81
2022 Calendar Year (January 2022-December 2022)	9.60	45	10.98	71
Partial 2023 Current Hydrologic Water Year (October 2022-January 2023)	31.51	305	20.36	266

Source: Santa Barbara County Flood Control District and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

10. During the proceeding water year, 2021-22, the flow of the Santa Ynez River at the Lompoc Narrows was 2,209 acre-feet. The flow at the Narrows for the first half of the current water year, through the end of December 2022, was 3,843 acre-feet.
11. During the summer and fall of 2022 water rights releases were made from Lake Cachuma. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) released the following volumes:

2022 Calendar Year Releases	Above Narrows Account (Acre-Feet)	Below Narrows Account (Acre-Feet)	Total (Acre-Feet)
August	5,095	0	5,095
September	2,817	1,798	4,615
October	0	203	203
Year Total	7,912	2,001	9,913

Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

12. Water import deliveries to Central Coast Water Authority contractors receiving State Water Project water within the District were as follows:

Fiscal Year (July-June)	State Water Project Deliveries (Acre-Feet)			
	Improvement District No. 1	City of Solvang	City of Buellton	Vandenberg SFB
2021-22	1,127	557	123	1,048
2022-23 (First Half)	126	235	71	0

Source: Central Coast Water Authority

13. The estimated change in the quantity of groundwater in storage within the District and the estimated accumulated dewatered storage are summarized below.

Source of Groundwater	Change in Storage 2022 to 2023 (Acre-Feet)	Accumulated Dewatered Storage Through 2022-23 (Acre-Feet)
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	6,400	7,400
Lompoc Plain	1,800	16,300
Lompoc Upland	300	37,100
Lompoc Terrace	100	0
Santa Rita Upland	-300	14,500
Buellton Upland (Eastern Portion)	1,300	1,800
Santa Ynez Upland (District)	2,100	64,200
TOTAL	11,700	142,100

1.4. FINDINGS

The findings of this investigation are summarized below so that the Board may make the determinations required by law (Water Code Section 75574) for the current (2022-23) water year and fiscal year (July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023), proceeding water year (2021-22), and ensuing water year (2023-24). These findings are based upon historical data and data available about the first half of the current water year and apply to the entire District.

- (a) The average annual overdraft for the immediate past ten (10) water years (July 2012-June 2022): 4,180 ± acre-feet;

- (b) The estimated annual overdraft for the current (2022-23) water year (July 2022-June 2023): 300 ± acre-feet;
- (c) The estimated annual overdraft for the ensuing (2023-24) water year (July 2023-June 2024): 6,200 ± acre-feet;
- (d) The accumulated overdraft as of the last day of the preceding (2021-22) water year (June 30, 2022): 153,800 ± acre-feet in terms of accumulated dewatered storage. Accumulated overdraft as defined in Water Code Section 75505 is nominal, at this time;
- (e) The estimated accumulated overdraft as of the last day of the current (2022-23) water year (June 30, 2023): 142,100 ± acre-feet in terms of accumulated dewatered storage. Accumulated overdraft as defined in Water Code 75505 is nominal, at this time;
- (f) The estimated amount of agricultural and special irrigation water to be withdrawn from the groundwater supplies of the District for the ensuing (2023-24) water year (July 2023-June 2024): 31,680 acre-feet of agricultural water and 2,570 acre-feet of special irrigation water;
- (g) The estimated amount of water other than agricultural water or special irrigation water to be withdrawn from the groundwater supplies of the District for the ensuing (2023-24) water year (July 2023-June 2024): approximately 13,280 acre-feet;
- (h) The estimated amount of water necessary for surface distribution for the ensuing (2023-24) water year (July 2023-June 2024): approximately 300 acre-feet scheduled to be delivered by the Central Coast Water Agency to contractors within the District;
- (i) The amount of water, which is necessary for the replenishment of the groundwater supplies of the District: 142,100 ± acre-feet to completely replenish accumulated dewatered storage;
- (j) The amount of water the District is obligated by contract to purchase: The District is not obligated by contract to purchase water.

The amount of groundwater charge levied by the Board should be based upon the estimated amount of supplemental revenue required to continue essential District activities without increasing the cost of water to a producer to a point where it is not financially feasible for the producer to utilize the water.

The actual groundwater charge the Board will levy for the fiscal year 2023-24 will be based upon the District's anticipated expenses and revenue and consistent with applicable law.

1.5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The following is a list of sources where the information and data utilized to prepare this report were obtained:

- Groundwater production, revenue, and well registration – District
- State Water Project use – Central Coast Water Authority
- Water-level measurements – Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA), City of Buellton, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)
- Precipitation measurements – Santa Barbara County Flood Control District
- Water quality analyses – SBCWA and United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Lake Cachuma operations – USBR
- Surface water flow – USGS

2.0 GROUNDWATER CHARGES

Pumped groundwater is charged at uniform rates (for each category of water) within the District or each Zone thereof, based on the amount of groundwater produced. Groundwater charges are based on the costs the District incurs in conducting its necessary activities, including providing administrative support for ongoing SGMA planning and implementation efforts, among other District activities described above.

Consistent with applicable law, including Proposition 26, these charges may be set based on the relative burden and on the benefits received from the District's activities, including costs to serve each class of water use. For the fiscal year 2022-23, allocation of the District's costs to each class of water users was set as equal on a per acre-foot basis. Before the fiscal year 2022-23, rates were based on Water Code Section 75594 with Other Water rates being three and one-half times the Agricultural Water rates and Special Irrigation Water rates twice the Agricultural Water rates. Appendices A and B present additional information on groundwater charge rates, including a summary of historical rates.

2.1. ZONES

Before the end of the water year 2021-22, the Board reaffirmed the previously established six groundwater charge zones for the District:

Zone A – District portion of the Santa Ynez River alluvial channel from San Lucas Bridge downstream to Lompoc Narrows.

Zone B – District portion of the Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Upland, and Lompoc Terrace groundwater subareas.

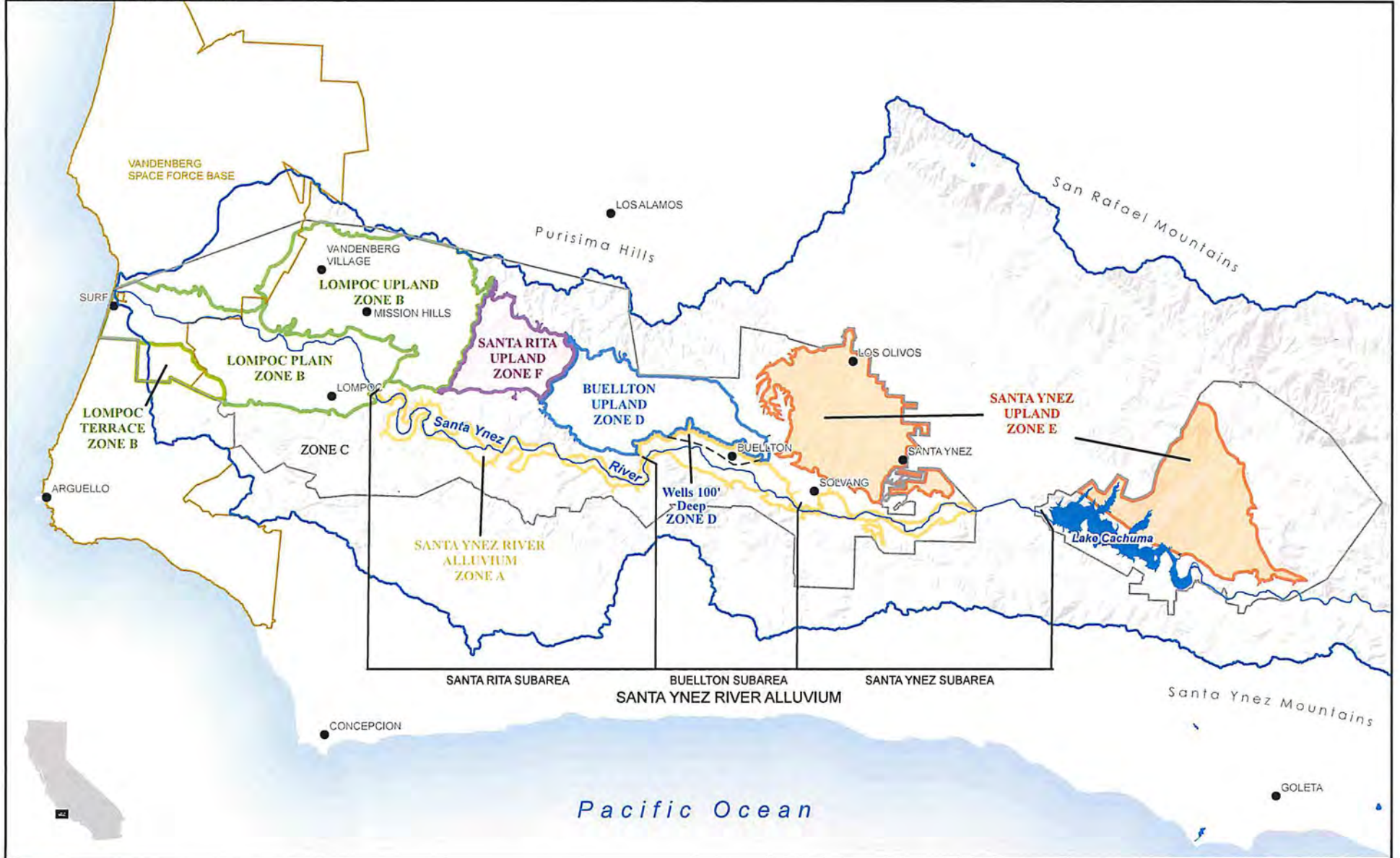
Zone C – All other portions of the District not included in Zones A, B, D, E, and F.

Zone D – District portion of the Buellton Upland subarea.

Zone E – District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland subarea.

Zone F – District portion of the Santa Rita Upland subarea.

A map showing the location of these zones is included in Figure 2. For the implementation of SGMA the basin was divided into three management areas: the Western Management Area is nearly coterminous boundaries with Zones B and F, the Central



- Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Boundary
- Drainage Basin Boundary

GROUNDWATER CHARGE ZONES SANTA YNEZ RIVER WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT



FIGURE 2

Management Area is nearly coterminous with Zone D, and the Eastern Management Area includes Zone E (but extends beyond the District). Zone C is not part of the basin regulated by SGMA. Zone A is the alluvial aquifer, which is not “groundwater” subject to SGMA regulation, although the exclusion of Zone A from SGMA regulation is still under review by the DWR.

For the fiscal year 2022-23, the Board established the following groundwater charge rates, in dollars per acre-foot of production, for each zone.

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water
Zone A	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone B	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone C	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone D	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone E	14.14	14.14	14.14
Zone F	14.14	14.14	14.14

Adopted June 28, 2022, Resolution No. 714

With the beginning of the intense SGMA planning effort, and the District bearing the entire staffing burden for this effort, a review of expenses that could be allocated on a zone basis showed that there would be no significant difference between a uniform rate and a rate based on costs to be allocated to each zone. At the beginning of the SGMA implementation phase, a zone-based allocation may be reviewed.

2.2. REVENUES

Revenues collected by the District based on groundwater production, through February 6, 2023, are presented below for specific periods.

	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
First-Half of Fiscal Year (July through December)	\$317,825.99	\$289,106.53	\$289,032.02	\$219,431.85
Fiscal Year Total (July through June)	In Progress	\$600,387.22	\$587,409.10	\$551,410.64
Years Prior	In Progress	\$6,277.66	\$10,569.85	\$16,951.81

2.3. GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

Summarized below is the reported (as of February 6, 2023) water production within the District, in acre-feet, for the complete previous fiscal year 2021-22.

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water	Total
Zone A	9,873.72	2,822.27	1,055.02	13,751.01
Zone B	15,249.54	6,744.08	1,439.76	23,433.38
Zone C	22.52	866.40	15.00	903.92
Zone D	1,613.26	526.80	37.00	2,177.06
Zone E	2,814.22	2,146.15	23.45	4,983.82
Zone F	2,099.42	179.87	0.00	2,279.29
TOTAL	31,672.68	13,285.57	2,570.23	47,528.48

Production reported for complete previous Fiscal Year 2021-22: July 2021-June 2022

The above total water production reported, as of February 6, 2023, for the previous fiscal year 2021-22 is about 100 percent of the 47,672.32 acre-feet of total water production reported for the fiscal year 2020-21 (as of April 1, 2022). The reported (as of February 6, 2023) water production within the District, in acre-feet, for the first half of the current fiscal year 2022-23 is as follows:

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water	Total
Zone A	4,719.87	1,166.42	391.09	6,277.38
Zone B	6,859.90	2,967.70	428.32	10,255.92
Zone C	6.09	542.73	4.37	553.19
Zone D	1,248.15	382.70	23.30	1,654.15
Zone E	1,363.14	1,161.57	17.30	2,542.01
Zone F	829.03	52.58	0.00	881.61
TOTAL	15,026.18	6,273.70	864.38	22,164.26

Production for the first half of the current Fiscal Year 2022-23: July 2022-December 2022

The above total water production reported, as of February 6, 2023, for the first half of the fiscal year 2022-23 is about 103 percent of the 21,421.17 acre-feet of total water production reported for the first half of the fiscal year 2021-22 (as of April 1, 2022).

A minority of groundwater producers were overdue in reporting groundwater production to the District after the previous Engineering and Survey report. This is water production that occurred before July 2021 but groundwater producers reported it after June 2022, during the current fiscal year (2022-23). That late reported production, in acre-feet, is as follows:

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water	Total
Zone A	50.75	1.52	0.00	52.27
Zone B	84.14	2.73	31.23	118.10
Zone C	0.00	2.05	0.00	2.05
Zone D	29.90	1.45	0.00	31.35
Zone E	248.50	186.60	0.00	435.10
Zone F	(28.20)	13.83	0.00	(14.37)
TOTAL	385.09	208.18	31.23	624.50

*Additional Production reported as newly reported pumping before July 2021
(Fiscal Year 2021-22, and previous years)*

Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D summarize the total annual production for the period 1979-80 through 2021-22 reported to the District as of February 6, 2023. The above late reported production and late reported production in previous years have been posted to the appropriate years. Figure 3 shows the 5-year average annual groundwater production by zone for the same period. The values of production shown in Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D, Figure 3, and in this “Groundwater Production” section are subject to future revision as additional late reported production is received by the District.

TABLE 1A
ANNUAL REPORTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WITHIN THE DISTRICT^a
ALL DISTRICT ZONES
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Fiscal Year^b</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Special Irrigation^c</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
1979-80	20,918	10,576		31,494
1980-81	24,584	11,531		36,115
1981-82	33,706	14,124		47,830
1982-83	29,010	10,916		39,926
1983-84	30,873	11,476		42,349
1984-85	31,131	12,444		43,575
1985-86	31,130	13,673	872	45,675
1986-87	34,474	12,781	1,546	48,801
1987-88	32,653	13,329	1,433	47,415
1988-89	33,938	11,918	1,780	47,636
1989-90	34,424	13,173	1,712	49,309
1990-91	37,317	12,569	1,691	51,577
1991-92	35,020	11,427	1,936	48,383
1992-93	34,160	11,720	2,507	48,387
1993-94	30,794	13,005	2,121	45,920
1994-95	28,254	13,155	1,821	43,230
1995-96	32,792	15,320	1,842	49,954
1996-97	35,757	14,552	1,955	52,264
1997-98	34,257	12,022	1,368	47,647
1998-99	34,605	12,384	1,736	48,725
1999-00	37,039	13,883	2,164	53,086
2000-01	38,314	13,247	2,004	53,565
2001-02	39,146	13,734	2,071	54,951
2002-03	33,894	12,354	2,107	48,355
2003-04	33,241	13,423	2,160	48,824
2004-05	31,907	12,425	1,764	46,096
2005-06	32,592	12,059	1,632	46,283
2006-07	32,663	13,347	1,893	47,903
2007-08	35,464	14,089	2,117	51,670
2008-09	35,086	13,916	2,075	51,077
2009-10	34,675	12,957	1,914	49,546
2010-11	33,959	12,016	1,557	47,532
2011-12	36,438	11,930	1,570	49,938
2012-13	40,485	13,553	1,900	55,938
2013-14	39,947	14,002	2,063	56,012
2014-15	40,610	12,801	1,615	55,026
2015-16	39,704	11,973	1,457	53,134
2016-17	37,597	11,218	1,609	50,424
2017-18	37,593	12,273	1,835	51,701
2018-19	34,312	11,415	1,599	47,326
2019-20	35,148	11,004	1,734	47,886
2020-21	33,258	12,834	1,876	47,968
2021-22	31,673	13,285	2,570	47,528

^a Revised February 6, 2023.

^b July 1 through June 30.

^c Based upon a 1984 amendment to the California Water Code. First year for reporting special irrigation water production was 1985-86.

TABLE 1B
ANNUAL REPORTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WITHIN THE DISTRICT^{a, b}
AGRICULTURAL WATER
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Fiscal Year^c</u>	<u>Zone A</u>	<u>Zone B</u>	<u>Zone C</u>	<u>Zone D</u>	<u>Zone E</u>	<u>Zone F</u>	<u>Total</u>
1979-80	6,363	7,233	7,322				20,918
1980-81	7,535	9,486	7,563				24,584
1981-82	7,780	18,037	7,889				33,706
1982-83	7,501	13,934	7,575				29,010
1983-84	9,427	14,865	6,581				30,873
1984-85	8,418	15,589	7,124				31,131
1985-86	8,621	15,240	7,269				31,130
1986-87	9,251	19,656	5,567				34,474
1987-88	6,652	19,839	6,162				32,653
1988-89	8,303	19,218	6,417				33,938
1989-90	8,265	17,358	8,801				34,424
1990-91	8,495	18,018	10,804				37,317
1991-92	8,982	18,960	7,078				35,020
1992-93	7,852	19,122	7,186				34,160
1993-94	8,076	16,748	713	1,108	3,505	644	30,794
1994-95	8,173	14,190	1,060	843	3,018	970	28,254
1995-96	8,993	16,327	743	1,158	4,672	899	32,792
1996-97	8,977	19,235	787	970	4,347	1,441	35,757
1997-98	9,627	19,197	429	1,034	2,822	1,148	34,257
1998-99	9,702	18,724	115	1,693	3,088	1,283	34,605
1999-00	10,319	19,832	113	1,739	3,480	1,556	37,039
2000-01	11,169	20,261	121	2,247	3,306	1,210	38,314
2001-02	11,170	21,174	148	2,311	2,897	1,446	39,146
2002-03	10,515	17,559	153	1,549	2,744	1,374	33,894
2003-04	11,193	15,602	189	1,972	3,018	1,267	33,241
2004-05	10,622	15,768	141	1,856	2,439	1,081	31,907
2005-06	10,044	16,854	158	1,965	2,155	1,416	32,592
2006-07	10,756	15,834	172	1,719	2,679	1,503	32,663
2007-08	11,709	15,892	186	2,461	3,309	1,907	35,464
2008-09	11,182	16,004	174	2,823	3,155	1,748	35,086
2009-10	11,072	16,381	152	2,711	2,551	1,808	34,675
2010-11	9,635	17,493	161	2,227	2,652	1,791	33,959
2011-12	10,445	18,276	169	2,631	2,742	2,175	36,438
2012-13	11,498	21,257	145	2,357	3,365	1,863	40,485
2013-14	11,760	19,336	121	3,043	3,613	2,074	39,947
2014-15	12,342	19,511	106	3,468	3,067	2,116	40,610
2015-16	12,683	18,552	76	2,734	3,346	2,313	39,704
2016-17	11,440	18,300	77	2,898	2,932	1,950	37,597
2017-18	11,761	17,972	91	2,647	2,985	2,137	37,593
2018-19	11,085	16,287	47	1,877	2,926	2,090	34,312
2019-20	10,099	17,402	40	2,617	2,786	2,204	35,148
2020-21	10,990	14,990	28	2,103	2,925	2,222	33,258
2021-22	9,874	15,250	23	1,613	2,814	2,099	31,673

^a Revised February 6, 2023.

^b Groundwater charge zones for the period 1979-80 through 1992-93 included the District portion of Zone A, Zone B and Zone C. Groundwater charge zones since 1993-94 include the District portion of Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, Zone D, Zone E and Zone F.

^c July 1 through June 30.

TABLE 1C
ANNUAL REPORTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WITHIN THE DISTRICT^{a, b}
OTHER WATER
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year^c</u>	<u>Zone A</u>	<u>Zone B</u>	<u>Zone C</u>	<u>Zone D</u>	<u>Zone E</u>	<u>Zone F</u>	<u>Total</u>
1979-80	1,815	6,399	2,362				10,576
1980-81	1,940	7,283	2,308				11,531
1981-82	2,471	7,506	4,147				14,124
1982-83	2,110	6,644	2,162				10,916
1983-84	2,380	6,714	2,382				11,476
1984-85	2,380	7,905	2,159				12,444
1985-86	2,119	9,407	2,147				13,673
1986-87	1,794	8,992	1,995				12,781
1987-88	2,358	8,546	2,425				13,329
1988-89	2,750	7,445	1,696				11,918
1989-90	2,516	8,495	2,162				13,173
1990-91	2,433	7,547	2,589				12,569
1991-92	2,761	6,698	1,968				11,427
1992-93	1,993	7,307	2,420				11,720
1993-94	1,662	7,681	1,224	430	1,930	78	13,005
1994-95	2,098	7,777	1,081	430	1,703	66	13,155
1995-96	2,144	8,585	1,079	469	2,993	50	15,320
1996-97	2,065	8,075	958	461	2,924	69	14,552
1997-98	1,581	7,463	978	264	1,658	78	12,022
1998-99	1,997	7,432	995	236	1,637	87	12,384
1999-00	2,262	7,906	1,208	340	2,084	83	13,883
2000-01	2,524	7,395	1,241	458	1,526	103	13,247
2001-02	2,806	7,509	1,476	537	1,284	122	13,734
2002-03	2,048	7,684	1,084	584	845	109	12,354
2003-04	2,260	8,027	1,067	508	1,455	106	13,423
2004-05	2,489	7,285	1,129	348	1,067	107	12,425
2005-06	1,992	7,624	880	265	1,194	104	12,059
2006-07	1,946	8,134	896	587	1,645	139	13,347
2007-08	2,216	8,173	886	813	1,857	144	14,089
2008-09	2,262	7,493	848	984	2,180	149	13,916
2009-10	2,611	7,006	830	1,026	1,330	154	12,957
2010-11	1,356	6,869	1,470	955	1,221	145	12,016
2011-12	1,511	6,859	982	711	1,715	152	11,930
2012-13	2,310	7,084	1,022	708	2,290	139	13,553
2013-14	2,444	7,203	1,121	750	2,338	146	14,002
2014-15	2,612	6,376	771	1,012	1,892	138	12,801
2015-16	2,273	5,994	1,081	911	1,599	115	11,973
2016-17	2,065	5,779	1,099	678	1,487	110	11,218
2017-18	2,448	6,178	1,225	559	1,736	127	12,273
2018-19	2,122	5,856	1,171	594	1,506	166	11,415
2019-20	2,043	5,773	1,019	499	1,495	175	11,004
2020-21	2,723	6,067	1,198	550	2,059	237	12,834
2021-22	2,822	6,744	866	527	2,146	180	13,285

^a Revised February 6, 2023.

^b Groundwater charge zones for the period 1979-80 through 1992-93 included the District portion of Zone A, Zone B and Zone C. Groundwater charge zones since 1993-94 include the District portion of Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, Zone D, Zone E and Zone F.

^c July 1 through June 30.

TABLE 1D
ANNUAL REPORTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WITHIN THE DISTRICT^{a, b}
SPECIAL IRRIGATION WATER^c
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year^d</u>	<u>Zone A</u>	<u>Zone B</u>	<u>Zone C</u>	<u>Zone D</u>	<u>Zone E</u>	<u>Zone F</u>	<u>Total</u>
1979-80							
1980-81							
1981-82							
1982-83							
1983-84							
1984-85							
1985-86	554	303	15				872
1986-87	523	955	68				1,546
1987-88	594	805	34				1,433
1988-89	738	1,002	40				1,780
1989-90	658	1,028	26				1,712
1990-91	669	981	41				1,691
1991-92	753	1,163	20				1,936
1992-93	1,052	1,205	250				2,507
1993-94	1,059	1,005	0	57	0	0	2,121
1994-95	1,056	729	0	36	0	0	1,821
1995-96	941	839	10	52	0	0	1,842
1996-97	935	988	10	22	0	0	1,955
1997-98	838	445	74	11	0	0	1,368
1998-99	862	836	17	13	8	0	1,736
1999-00	976	1,152	17	19	0	0	2,164
2000-01	906	1,054	12	32	0	0	2,004
2001-02	899	1,132	17	23	0	0	2,071
2002-03	1,012	1,058	10	27	0	0	2,107
2003-04	965	1,161	20	14	0	0	2,160
2004-05	876	861	19	8	0	0	1,764
2005-06	726	883	20	3	0	0	1,632
2006-07	796	1,039	23	35	0	0	1,893
2007-08	870	1,171	30	46	0	0	2,117
2008-09	858	1,126	22	69	0	0	2,075
2009-10	795	1,053	20	46	0	0	1,914
2010-11	568	939	17	33	0	0	1,557
2011-12	620	900	21	29	0	0	1,570
2012-13	762	1,088	18	32	0	0	1,900
2013-14	804	1,203	18	38	0	0	2,063
2014-15	619	939	11	46	0	0	1,615
2015-16	576	830	13	38	0	0	1,457
2016-17	626	937	12	34	0	0	1,609
2017-18	754	1,043	14	24	0	0	1,835
2018-19	639	913	12	27	7	0	1,599
2019-20	691	1,010	11	18	4	0	1,734
2020-21	779	1,057	11	15	14	0	1,876
2021-22	1,055	1,440	15	37	23	0	2,570

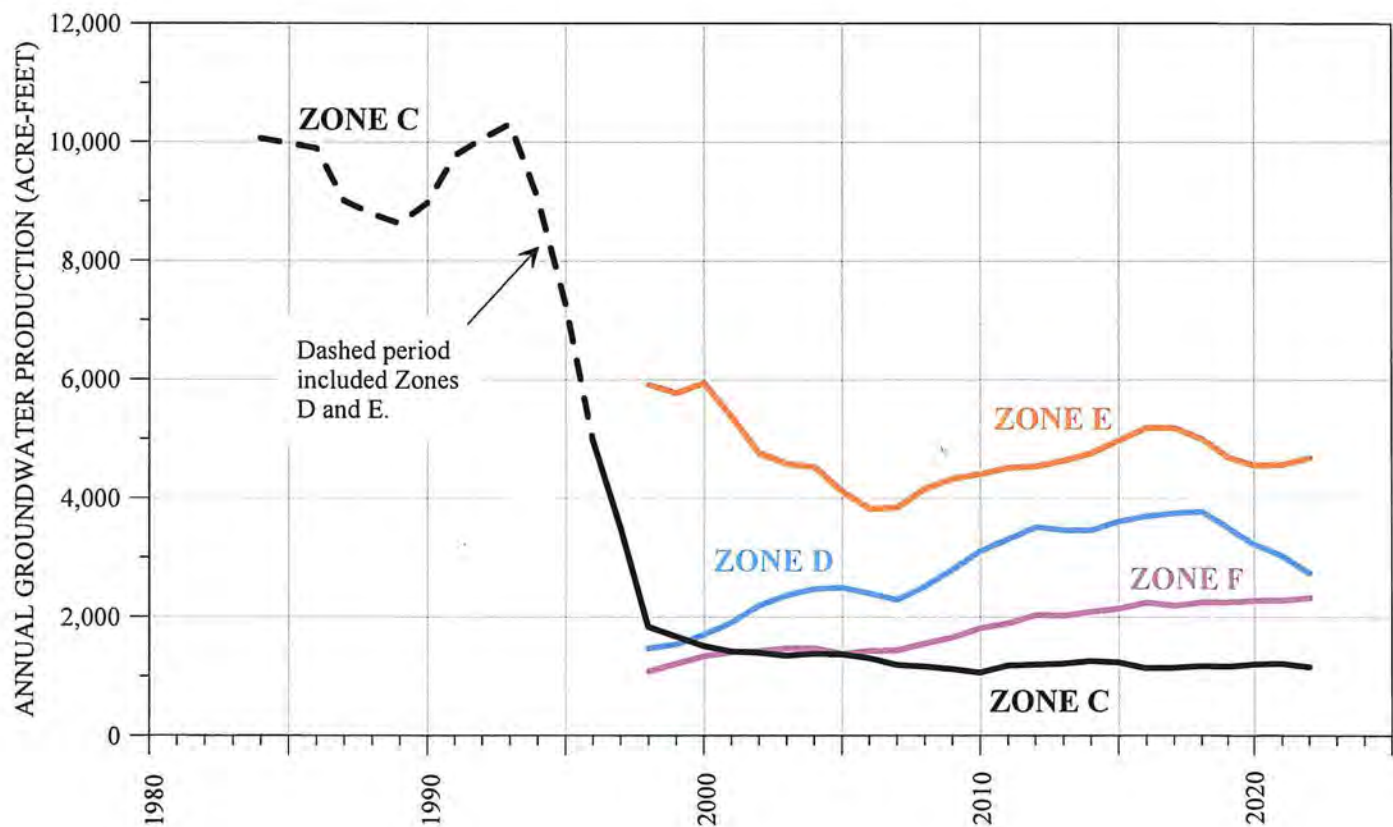
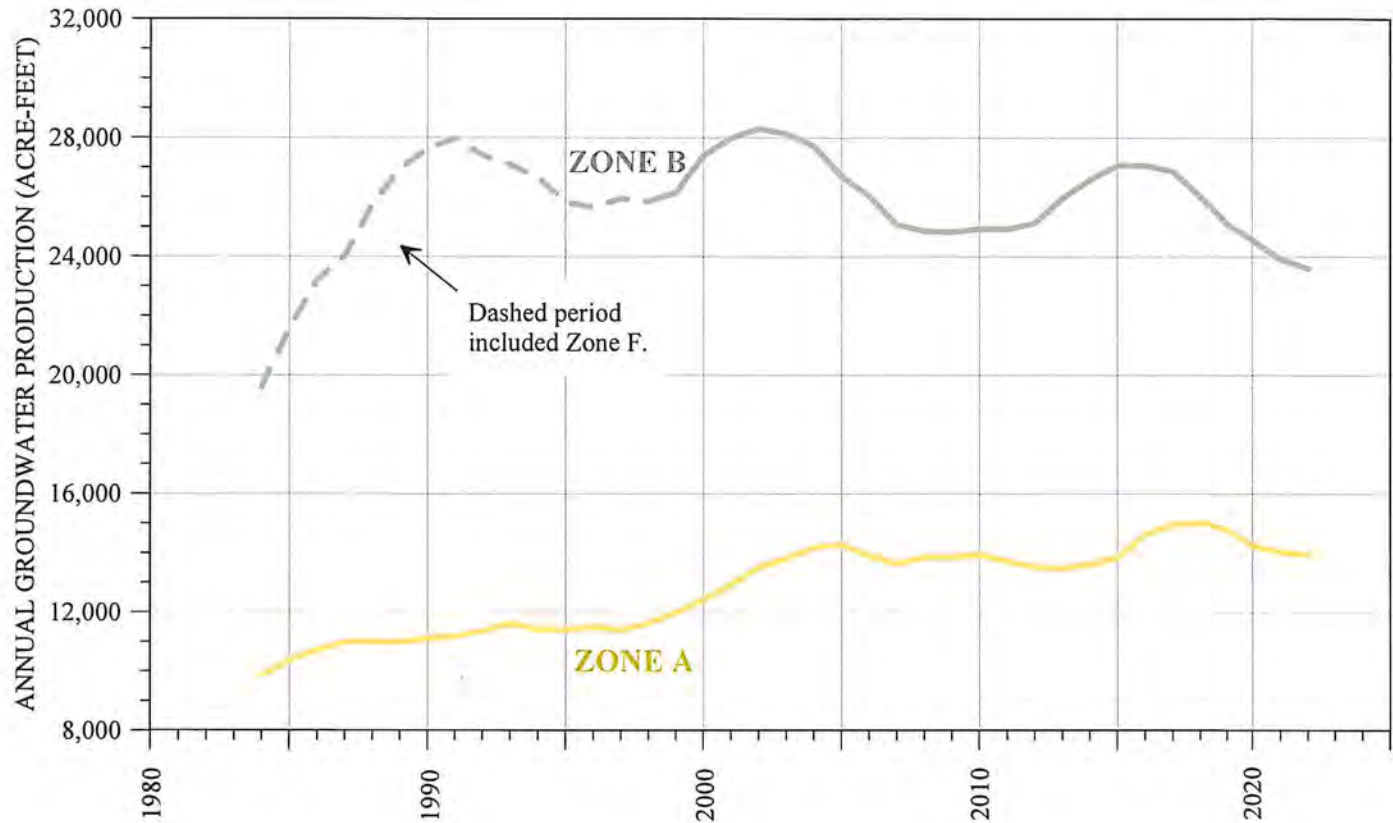
^a Revised February 6, 2023.

^b Groundwater charge zones for the period 1979-80 through 1992-93 included the District portion of Zone A, Zone B and Zone C. Groundwater charge zones since 1993-94 include the District portion of Zone A, Zone B, Zone C, Zone D, Zone E and Zone F.

^c Based upon a 1984 amendment to the California Water Code. First year for reporting special irrigation water production was 1985-86.

^d July 1 through June 30.

ANNUAL GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION WITHIN THE DISTRICT 5-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE



The projected groundwater production, in acre-feet, within the District for the current fiscal year (2022-23) and ensuing fiscal year (2023-24) is tabulated below. The estimates are based on the reported groundwater production for the previous fiscal year (2021-22).

	Agricultural Water	Other Water	Special Irrigation Water	Total
Zone A	9,875	2,820	1,055	13,750
Zone B	15,250	6,745	1,440	23,435
Zone C	25	865	15	905
Zone D	1,615	525	35	2,175
Zone E	2,815	2,145	25	4,985
Zone F	2,100	180	0	2,280
TOTAL	31,680	13,280	2,570	47,530

Projected pumping for the Current Fiscal Year 2022-23 (July 2022-June 2023), and the Ensuing Fiscal Year 2023-24 (July 2023-June 2024)

2.4. WELL REGISTRATION

As of February 6, 2023, groundwater producers have registered 1,221 wells with the District. Of that number, approximately 985 are active and 236 are inactive. This is an addition of seven new active wells since April 1, 2022.

	Active Wells	Inactive Wells	Total Wells
Zone A	242	68	310
Zone B	306	49	355
Zone C	61	31	92
Zone D	99	18	117
Zone E	211	58	269
Zone F	66	12	78
TOTAL	985	236	1,221

Registered Wells as of February 6, 2023

2.5. MAJOR PRODUCERS

The major water producers, those reporting groundwater production by ownership and/or lease during the fiscal year 2021-22 (as of February 6, 2023) were as follows:

	Major Water Producer Fiscal Year 2021-22	Production (Acre-Feet)
Zone A	SYRWCD, ID # 1 (also in Zone E)	1,287
	Acin Farms	1,186
	City of Buellton (also in Zone D)	1,070
	Brassica Farms (aka Freitas)	835
	S & B Vineyard / Sanford	802
	Jackson, Palmer (The Alisal)	683
	Sea Smoke, Rita's Crown & Southing Holdings	564
	Rancho LaVina	440
	City of Solvang (also in Zones C and E)	252
	Rancho Sanja Cota (was Gainey - also Zone E)	194
	Ballard Ranch (was part of Wygood)	118
	Fisher Edison (was part of Wygood)	107
	Novatt I (was part of Wygood)	88
	Espinoza leased to Campbell (also in Zone B)	71
	Williams, Norman (also in Zone D)	9
	Wygood (parcels sold; see Ballard Ranch, Fisher Edison & Novatt)	
Zone B	Santa Barbara Farms (Witt/Guerra)	4,913
	City of Lompoc (Parks Dept. & Water Div.)	4,303
	Lompoc Farming	3,408
	Campbell Ranches (also in Zone A)	2,264
	Rancho Laguna	1,413
	Vandenberg Village CSD	1,338
	Hibbits (Ranch and Family Trust)	759
	Sorrento Berry Farms	727
	Mission Hills CSD	575
	U.S. Penitentiary Farm	378
	Wineman / Reiter Berry Farms	213
	Boger & Sons Company	150
	Launchpad Lands	0
	Espinoza / Big E Produce	0
Zone C	Imerys (was Celite Corporation)	523
	City of Solvang (also in Zone A and E)	232
Zone D	Buell, James (incl. Marcelino, LLC)	402
	City of Buellton (also in Zone A)	285
	Foley Estates Vineyards (also in Zone F)	148
	Williams, Norman (also in Zone A)	82

Major Water Producer Fiscal Year 2021-22 - continued		Production (Acre-Feet)
Zone E	SYRWCD, ID #1 (also in Zone A)	1,499
	City of Solvang (also in Zones A and C)	208
	Rancho Sanja Cota-was Gainey (also Zone A)	192
Zone F	Oak Hills Ranch (was A & M Farms)	463
	Innovative – Lease from Campbell	461
	Foley Estates Vineyards (also in Zone D)	184
	Campbell Ranches (also in Zone A)	172
	Sorrento – Lease from Campbell	21

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3.0 PRECIPITATION

Water supply, water use, and groundwater conditions within the District are dependent upon precipitation. Precipitation, either directly or as streamflow infiltration, recharges the groundwater supplies. The quantity and timing of precipitation can indicate future water-level conditions. Based on the 30-year climate normal, a small proportion (approximately 0.5 percent) of annual precipitation occurs during the summer and fall months of July through September. Slightly above a quarter of precipitation (25 to 28 percent) falls in the autumn and early winter months of October through December, approximately two-thirds (63 to 65 percent) of precipitation falls in the winter and spring months of January through March, and a small proportion (2 to 3 percent) of precipitation falls in the late spring and summer months of April through June.

Table 2 presents the monthly precipitation and departure from normal for two precipitation stations, Bradbury Dam and Lompoc, for the period January 2022 through January 2023. Precipitation during the preceding hydrologic water year (October 2021 to September 2022) was 61 and 81 percent of normal at Bradbury Dam and Lompoc, respectively. Precipitation through January of the current hydrologic water year (October 2022 to January 2023) is 308 and 238 percent of normal at Bradbury Dam and Lompoc, respectively.

The long-term annual variation in precipitation at Santa Barbara, Gibraltar Dam, Bradbury Dam, and Lompoc is shown graphically in Figure 4. Also shown in Figure 4 is a graph of the accumulated departure from the mean annual precipitation. The analyses represented by these graphs indicate the historical wet and dry periods. Figure 4 indicates a wet period in the basin with an upward trend of the graph for years. Conversely, a dry period is indicated where the graph trends downward for years.

TABLE 2
MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND DEPARTURE
FROM NORMAL AT BRADBURY DAM AND LOMPOC
JANUARY 2022 THROUGH JANUARY 2023 ^a
(Inches)

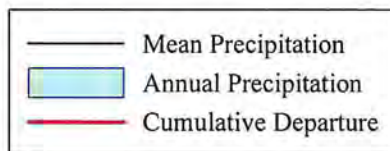
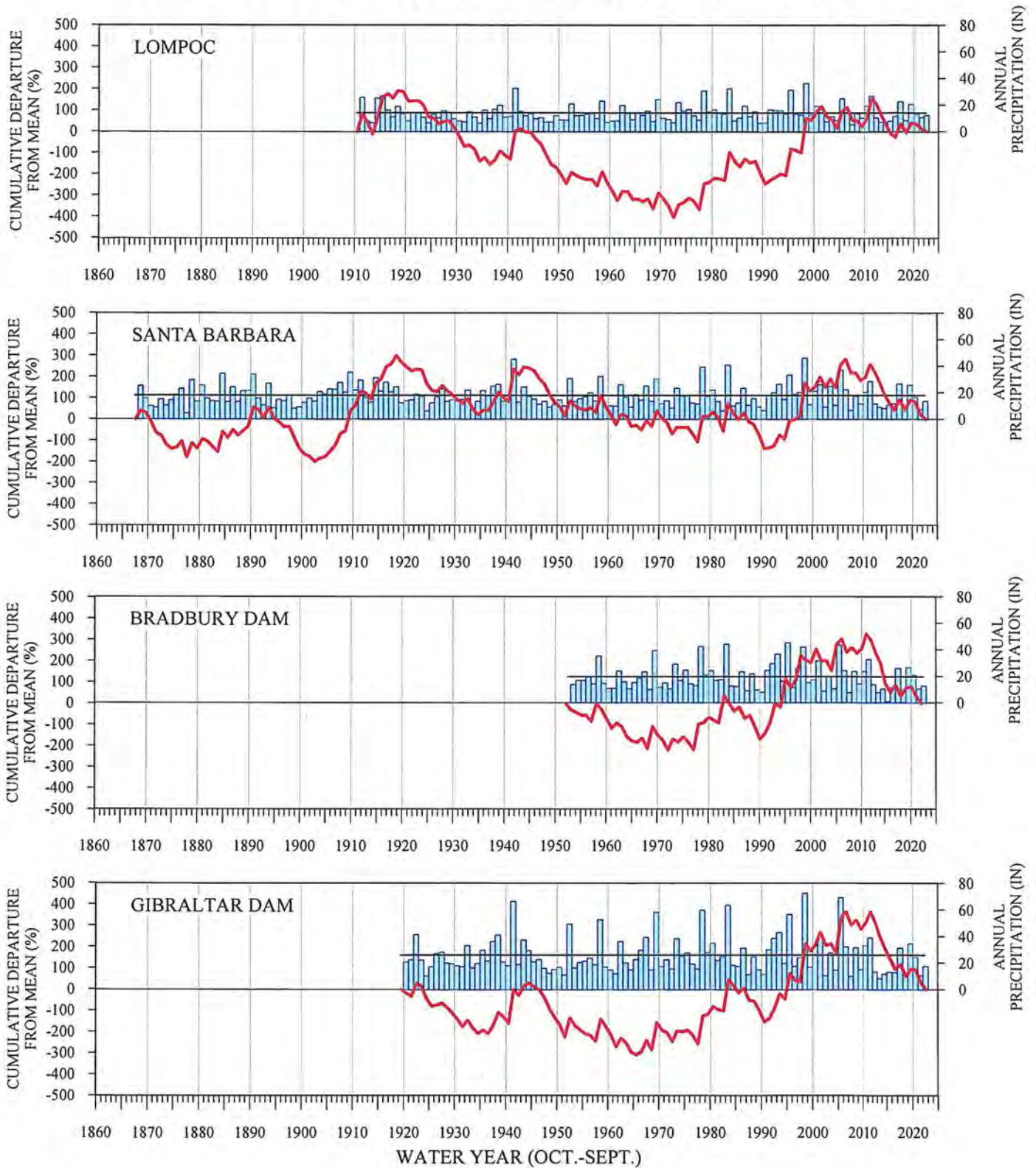
Month	Bradbury Dam		Lompoc	
	Precipitation	Departure ^b	Precipitation	Departure ^b
January 2022	0.45	-4.44	0.13	-3.16
February	0.06	-5.23	0.22	-3.44
March	2.14	-1.47	1.47	-1.33
April 2022	0.25	-1.06	0.28	-0.62
May	0.00	-0.54	0.00	-0.34
June	0.00	-0.06	0.01	-0.05
July 2022	0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.02
August	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.04
September	0.00	-0.08	2.28	2.23
October 2022	0.02	-0.78	0.06	-0.61
November	1.50	0.26	1.09	-0.12
December	5.17	1.87	5.39	2.99
2022 Calendar Year				
(January 2022-December 2022)	9.60	-11.53	10.98	-4.43
Percent of Normal	45		71	
January 2023	24.81	19.92	11.49	8.20
Partial / First Quarter + January				
2023 Current Hydrologic Water Year				
(October 2022-January 2023)	31.50	21.27	18.03	10.46
Percent of Normal	308		238	

^a Data from Santa Barbara County Flood Control District

^b Departure from normal is based on an averaging period of 1991 to 2020 as established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Percent of Normal is relative to the months in the specific period.

ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AND CUMULATIVE DEPARTURE FROM MEAN FOR LOMPOC, SANTA BARBARA, BRADBURY DAM, AND GIBRALTAR DAM



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4.0 SURFACE WATER CONDITIONS

Surface water supplies potentially available in the watershed include the main stem and tributaries of the Santa Ynez River and imported water from northern California through the State Water Project (SWP). As mentioned in Chapter 1, the upstream diversion works, constructed on the river system by South County interests and the Federal Government, were designed to export all or most of the diverted water out of the watershed. These diversion facilities include Juncal Dam (Jameson Reservoir), Doulton Tunnel, and Fox and Alder Creeks by the Montecito Water District, Gibraltar Dam (Gibraltar Reservoir), Mission Tunnel, and Devil's Canyon by the City of Santa Barbara, and Bradbury Dam (Lake Cachuma), and Tecolote Tunnel by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Drainage areas upstream of these diversion dams are approximately 14 (Juncal), 216 (Gibraltar), and 417 (Bradbury) square miles with the latter representing about 47 percent of the total watershed. These diversions significantly affect the recharge of the groundwater in the Santa Ynez River alluvial aquifer and the Lompoc Plain groundwater subarea.

The Cachuma Project is by far the largest of the upstream diversion facilities with a reservoir capacity of 183,751 acre-feet at a water surface elevation of 750 feet (192,978 acre-feet with a fish surcharge of three feet, October 2021 survey) and an annual operational yield of 25,714 acre-feet. Table 3 summarizes the annual operations of this Project, from its start in 1952 through 2022.

4.1. BASIN SURFACE WATER USE

This District contracted with the USBR through the Santa Barbara County Water Agency for 10.3 percent of the annual Cachuma Project yield and in 1959 established the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Improvement District No. 1 (ID No. 1) to distribute and serve municipal and irrigation water in the Santa Ynez Valley. The service area of ID No. 1 is roughly bordered by the towns of Santa Ynez, Los Olivos, and Solvang. With the creation of an independently elected trustee board in 1966, ID No. 1 became essentially a separate entity. In 1993 this District assigned its Cachuma entitlement to ID No. 1. ID No. 1 later exchanged this water (approximately 2,600 acre-feet) for treated SWP water with the other (South Coast) Cachuma Member Units. ID No. 1 continues to use a small portion of its

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF CACHUMA PROJECT OPERATIONS
WATER YEARS 1953 THROUGH 2022 ^a
(Acre-Feet)

Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.) ^b	[1] Lake Cachuma End-of-Year Storage	[2] Computed Inflow	[3] CCWA	[4] Precipitation on Reservoir	[5] Reservoir Evaporation	[6] Estimated Spill	[7] Diversion to Tunnel	[8] Park Diversions	[9] SYRWCD ID No. 1 Deliveries	[10] Downstream Release ^c
1953	9,188	17,942		106	1,319	0				7,541
1954	21,779	18,955		598	2,327	0				4,635
1955	19,584	4,941		936	2,540	0				3,922
1956	36,629	24,330		1,482	4,200	0	2,118			2,449
1957	30,154	6,150		1,162	4,642	0	5,470			3,674
1958	196,889	219,129		4,459	11,210	35,738	4,850			5,050
1959	187,178	15,068		3,629	14,624	3,056	8,432			2,296
1960	163,149	2,643		2,669	13,613	0	11,410	169	300	3,849
1961	134,493	795		2,382	12,015	0	17,309	662	239	1,608
1962	190,475	100,134		4,963	12,446	21,822	11,921	402	890	1,633
1963	171,736	4,270		3,788	12,157	0	10,595	510	694	2,843
1964	141,506	2,439		2,378	11,786	0	17,352	447	1,504	3,958
1965	122,308	12,314		3,043	10,204	0	14,909	182	1,837	7,423
1966	168,926	79,292		3,707	12,524	0	17,522	345	2,129	3,862
1967	191,622	208,961		5,774	12,683	153,823	14,155	246	2,575	8,557
1968	160,871	10,404		2,414	13,524	0	18,199	357	3,669	7,820
1969	190,181	525,370		9,727	12,305	472,411	15,031	240	2,597	3,199
1970	176,407	28,740		1,793	13,525	0	21,448	335	4,115	4,888
1971	161,345	31,045		3,497	12,308	0	22,800	357	3,115	11,028
1972	121,314	8,754		2,231	11,452	0	28,158	167	4,469	6,769
1973	185,591	125,804		5,948	12,056	29,300	18,456	129	3,552	3,982
1974	182,039	33,670		4,112	12,677	5,655	17,805	138	3,469	1,590
1975	184,467	50,544		5,867	11,866	16,804	20,854	128	3,057	1,275
1976	145,187	5,310		3,189	11,804	0	26,020	148	4,655	5,152
1977	112,077	1,520		2,601	10,775	0	18,740	98	4,583	3,035
1978	193,424	329,219		9,573	13,535	219,295	20,701	114	3,011	790
1979	183,949	61,692		5,250	13,917	36,385	20,102	147	4,029	1,837
1980	187,382	153,543		6,003	13,353	116,915	22,057	139	2,483	1,166
1981	168,871	22,066		4,019	13,811	0	20,856	178	5,007	4,743
1982	159,528	26,848		3,868	11,479	0	20,956	187	2,963	4,474
1983	196,347	428,601		10,995	12,630	361,675	22,616	183	1,532	4,142
1984	171,599	39,074		3,354	14,534	17,217	25,601	193	5,054	4,577
1985	135,748	5,057		2,816	12,275	0	22,781	142	2,664	5,862
1986	171,873	76,571		4,831	12,782	0	21,690	108	2,686	8,010
1987	128,352	2,374		1,996	12,147	0	27,209	150	3,812	4,573
1988	99,150	8,732		4,092	10,293	0	23,917	102	2,803	4,911
1989	66,098	4,044		1,459	8,366	0	20,632	86	2,802	6,670

TABLE 3 – CONTINUED
SUMMARY OF CACHUMA PROJECT OPERATIONS
WATER YEARS 1953 THROUGH 2022^a
(Acre-Feet)

Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.) ^b	[1] Lake Cachuma End-of-Year Storage	[2] Computed Inflow	[3] CCWA	[4] Precipitation on Reservoir	[5] Reservoir Evaporation	[6] Estimated Spill	[7] Diversion to Tunnel	[8] Park Diversions	[9] ID No.1 Deliveries	[10] Downstream Release ^c	[11] Fish Water Release
1990	34,188	2,627		909	6,019	0	16,384	66	863	4,792	
1991	60,995	53,566		2,057	8,373	0	15,762	43	1,656	4,983	
1992	157,066	135,828		4,022	11,239	0	18,170	52	891	13,427	
1993	177,479	333,387		8,875	13,428	280,698	22,582	79	2,042	1,591	1,429
1994	151,046	16,729		4,144	12,561	0	22,821	73	1,819	9,537	494
1995	134,855	365,092		10,063	10,321	354,402	23,887	64	109	1,823	740
1996	120,503	33,243		2,653	11,627	0	24,721	76	2,109	9,703	2,012
1997	124,771	58,552	148	2,911	11,861	0	26,785	83	1,785	13,205	1,623
1998	185,500	475,175	1354	12,071	11,350	386,055	24,473	60	0	3,956	1,976
1999	168,772	21,562	323	4,077	12,341	0	26,397	70	0	883	2,999
2000	170,840	51,895	2156	4,972	12,435	6,067	30,365	79	0	5,972	2,037
2001	173,479	152,773	818	7,712	11,995	112,313	26,089	78	0	3,502	2,157
2002	129,370	5,508	4,627	2,040	11,004	0	30,976	90	0	11,961	2,253
2003	115,449	18,822	6,816	3,707	9,402	0	28,781	99	0	2,292	2,691
2004	71,378	5,750	5,924	1,782	8,829	0	32,269	83	0	14,217	2,131
2005	179,997	401,755	3,137	8,385	11,763	260,078	26,796	62	0	2,894	3,045
2006	180,203	100,562	1,014	6,075	12,354	62,869	24,119	66	0	0	8,037
2007	132,392	4,348	5,204	1,716	11,940	0	32,797	83	0	9,327	4,932
2008	173,280	109,536	4,701	4,712	13,449	22,994	32,591	63	0	2,274	6,689
2009	142,479	13,218	2,602	3,112	12,220	0	27,634	82	0	0	8,688
2010	152,855	58,828	1,736	5,057	11,374	0	27,259	73	0	7,165	7,175
2011	180,986	151,343	1,258	7,226	11,871	85,755	26,866	79	0	1,481	5,642
2012	142,970	6,005	408	2,959	11,724	0	28,682	79	0	0	6,904
2013	91,922	2,982	2,101	1,497	9,943	0	31,039	76	0	12,613	3,956
2014	61,107	3,947	11,522	1,367	8,441	0	29,023	34	0	7,561	2,591
2015	32,989	4,006	8,316	1,074	7,443	0	17,137	25	0	12,600	2,156
2016	14,222	4,697	10,220	860	5,444	0	15,604	24	0	11,620	1,853
2017	82,459	87,508	14,073	2,196	11,352	0	14,451	25	0	8,612	807
2018	61,273	4,910	13,308	1,269	7,730	0	18,681	23	0	11,654	2,584
2019	144,475	105,371	4,606	3,500	9,467	0	13,867	23	0	0	6,918
2020	135,570	26,207	825	4,309	11,094	0	16,000	22	0	5,661	7,318
2021	95,720	3,536	1,530	2,227	9,634	0	24,741	20	0	8,625	4,123
2022	65,436	4,989	6,090	2,040	7,909	0	20,009	22	0	10,355	5,107
Average ^d	133,049	78,806	4,416	3,890	10,795	43,733	21,051	139	1,549	5,404	3,702

^a Source of Information: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

^b October 1 through September 30.

^c Includes leakage and water rights releases

^d For period of record

Water Balance Equation: [1] End of WY Storage = [1] Start of WY Storage + [2] + [3] + [4] - [5] - [6] - [7] - [8] - [9] - [10] - [11]

Water Balance Equation does not balance at the end of Water Year 1955, 1990, 2001, 2009, 2015, and 2018. New reservoir capacity tables were developed during these years and as a result, the storage capacity was reduced. The amount of unaccounted water equals the reduction in storage volume. End of WY2017 storage corrected by 293 AF due to gage reading error.

Cachuma entitlement water to serve the County Park at Lake Cachuma. Table 3 shows annual deliveries of Cachuma Project water to ID No. 1 before the exchange and direct diversions from the reservoir for the County Park.

Alisal Reservoir is located on Alisal Creek about three miles south of Solvang at the southern boundary of the District. The Permit issued by the SWRCB in 1969 allows for the diversion and storage of 2,342 acre-feet per year for irrigation, stock watering, domestic, and recreational uses. No quantification of actual water use for this reservoir has been done.

The District acquired Permit No. 17447 in 1978, which allowed for the diversion of up to forty thousand acre-feet per year of winter flow from the Santa Ynez River near Lompoc. Earthen dams were constructed and maintained in the Santa Ynez River for several years. When the District petitioned the SWRCB for an Extension of Time to further develop its rights under the Permit, the SWRCB placed the Permit in abeyance for many years, only to request a revised Petition for an Extension of Time in 2001. The District filed the Time Extension Petition and a Petition for Change at that time. There followed a decade of studies of various alternative designs and locations for an off-channel spreading facility, which would be environmentally superior to the earlier project design. In 2014, when it became clear that the project was not feasible or cost-effective, the District, with concurrence by the City of Lompoc, requested the SWRCB to revoke the Permit.

4.2. STATE WATER PROJECT WATER USE

Three water purveyors within the Santa Ynez Valley and one located partially in the Lompoc Valley have contracted for SWP water. Excluding drought buffers, the entities and their annual entitlements (in acre-feet) include: ID No. 1 (500); Solvang (1,500, contracted through ID No. 1); Buellton (578); and Vandenberg SFB (5,500, located partly in the Lompoc Valley). SWP deliveries to these entities, as reported by the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), for the preceding fiscal year (2021-22) and the first half of the current fiscal year (2022-23) in acre-feet are as follows:

Fiscal Year (July-June)	ID No. 1 (Acre-Feet)	City of Solvang (Acre-Feet)	City of Buellton (Acre-Feet)	Vandenberg SFB (Acre-Feet)
2021-22	1,127	557	123	1,048
2022-23 (First Half)	126	235	71	0

Source: Central Coast Water Authority

Deliveries to ID No. 1 include entitlement, drought buffer entitlement, exchange, and (turnback pool) purchased water.

4.3. RIVER SYSTEM FLOW CONDITIONS

The Lompoc Narrows are a natural constricting point of the Santa Ynez River where a stream gage measures river flows. For the 2021-22 (July-June) water year flows were 2,209 acre-feet and flows for the first half of the 2022-23 water year were 3,843 acre-feet through December 2022. Table 4 and the graphs in Figure 5 are summaries of annual and monthly flows.

Annual flows of Salsipuedes Creek near Lompoc, a major tributary of the Santa Ynez River upstream of the Lompoc Narrows, are shown in Table 5. Salsipuedes Creek flows for the 2021-22 (July-June) water year were 989 acre-feet and flows for the first half of the 2022-23 water year were 1,192 acre-feet through December 2022. Appendix C includes flow records for additional streams in the Basin.

4.4. WATER RIGHTS RELEASES

Water rights releases for users downstream of Lake Cachuma are outlined in the SWRCB Order of 1973 (WR 73-37), as amended in 1989 (WR 89-18) and 2019 (WR 2019-0148). These releases are based on the establishment of two accounts, and the accrual of credits (storing water) in Lake Cachuma for the above and below Narrows areas. Above Narrows Account (ANA) water rights releases are made at Bradbury Dam for the benefit of water users dam and the Lompoc Narrows. Releases from the Below Narrows Account (BNA) for the benefit of water users in the Lompoc Plain subarea likewise originate at the dam and flow in

TABLE 4
FLOW OF THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER AT THE LOMPOC NARROWS
(Acre-Feet)

Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow
		1925	7,300	1945	50,700	1965	4,980	1985	3,100	2005	431,420
		1926	90,100	1946	38,970	1966	29,240	1986	30,110	2006	87,730
		1927	152,000	1947	13,940	1967	161,700	1987	5,210	2007	6,864
1908	222,000	1928	30,800	1948	50	1968	5,700	1988	3,590	2008	72,553
1909	681,000	1929	9,770	1949	2,040	1969	617,700	1989	30	2009	3,743
1910	115,000	1930	5,780	1950	1,460	1970	8,500	1990	0	2010	31,900
1911	533,000	1931	2,390	1951	0	1971	7,420	1991	20,900	2011	135,294
1912	50,400	1932	142,000	1952	261,900	1972	3,180	1992	62,090	2012	5,635
1913	47,400	1933	17,700	1953	19,910	1973	80,770	1993	391,530	2013	4,032
1914	546,000	1934	24,170	1954	5,830	1974	20,400	1994	15,600	2014	4,484
1915	395,000	1935	56,830	1955	2,080	1975	61,860	1995	485,520	2015	46
1916	258,000	1936	40,830	1956	28,860	1976	3,980	1996	24,820	2016	2,310
1917	137,000	1937	209,000	1957	1,460	1977	270	1997	39,130	2017	31,918
1918	320,000	1938	352,400	1958	140,000	1978	391,600	1998	681,520	2018	4,812
1919	60,300	1939	32,960	1959	16,940	1979	70,200	1999	28,460	2019	42,989 +
1920	43,500	1940	20,610	1960	1,570	1980	189,100	2000	51,850	2020	11,277
1921	16,800	1941	652,300	1961	330	1981	20,240	2001	250,425	2021	12,315
1922	190,500	1942	67,310	1962	87,890	1982	6,450	2002	9,530	2022	4,038
1923	23,000	1943	231,900	1963	9,520	1983	503,600	2003	15,730	2023	3,036
1924	5,300	1944	119,400	1964	0	1984	34,110	2004	6,710	(through Dec)	
										Average (1908-2022)	102,900
										Average (1953-2022)	79,350

2019 flows do not include equipment failure January 14-17, likely totalling less than 400 Acre-Feet
 Data from U.S. Geological Survey include periods of 1908 through 1918, 1926 through 1950,
 1952 through 1963, and 1965 through March 2015.

Data from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation include periods of 1919 through 1925, 1951, and 1964.

Flow regulated by Lake Cachuma since November 1952.

MONTHLY SURFACE FLOW, SANTA YNEZ RIVER NEAR LOMPOC

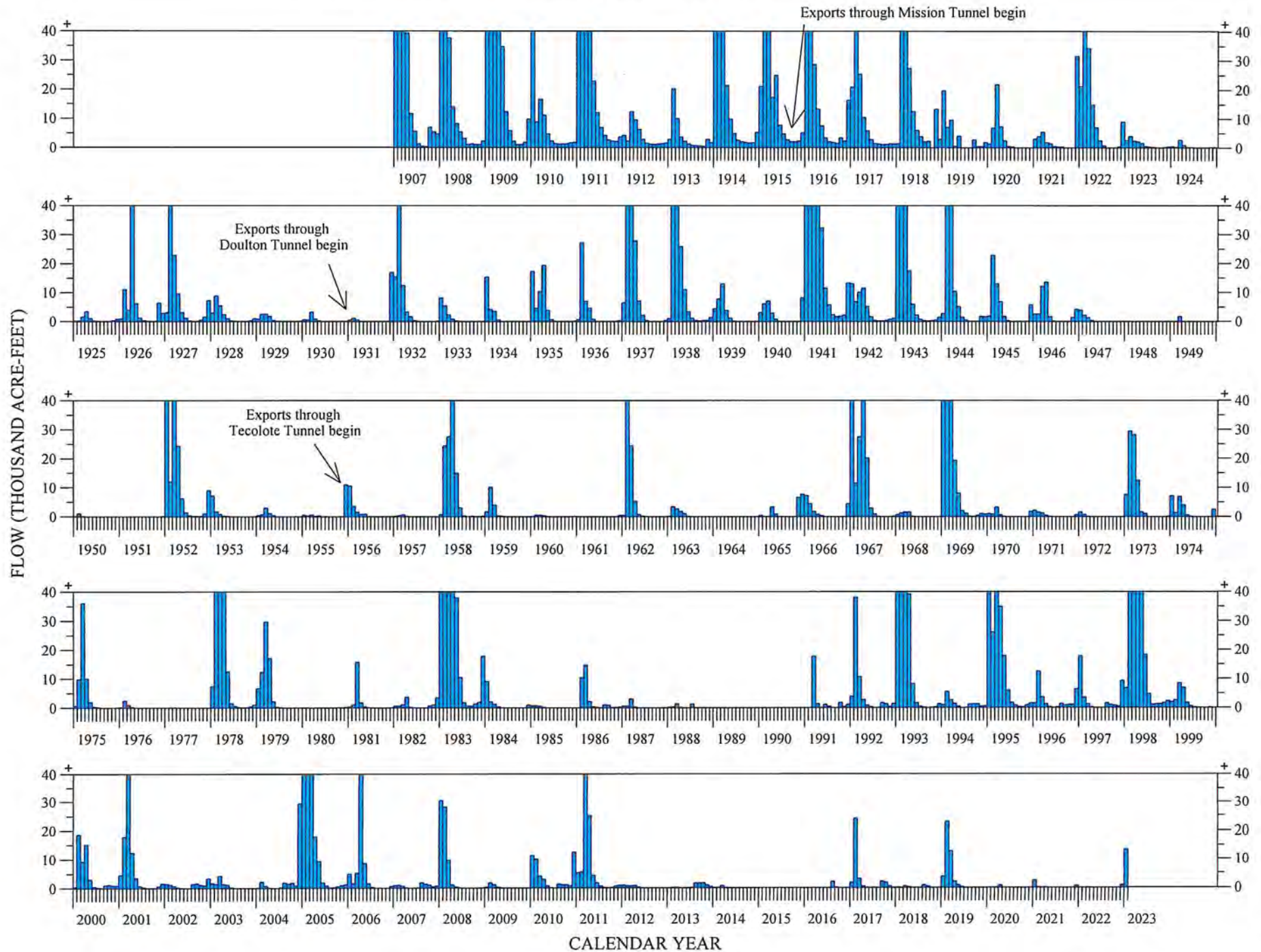


FIGURE 5

TABLE 5
FLOW OF SALSIPUEDES CREEK NEAR LOMPOC
(Acre-Feet)

Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow	Hydrologic Water Year (Oct.-Sept.)	Flow
		1945	2,270	1965	2,720	1985	1,170	2005	33,230
		1946	1,790	1966	9,480	1986	10,290	2006	5,620
		1947	870	1967	6,710	1987	1,610	2007	695
		1948	400	1968	780	1988	890	2008	8,736
		1949	1,710	1969	20,520	1989	210	2009	645
		1950	1,280	1970	1,810	1990	130	2010	4,841
		1951	320	1971	1,180	1991	4,420	2011	15,023
		1952	16,870	1972	520	1992	6,690	2012	1,108
		1953	4,630	1973	15,660	1993	17,030	2013	370
		1954	2,410	1974	5,320	1994	2,750	2014	243
		1955	1,320	1975	13,780	1995	58,360	2015	108
		1956	15,610	1976	1,520	1996	3,610	2016	172
		1957	1,250	1977	600	1997	5,480	2017	9,695
		1958	23,570	1978	36,290	1998	41,180	2018	239
		1959	2,620	1979	8,410	1999	6,160	2019	12,314
		1960	1,420	1980	14,980	2000	10,850	2020	1,596
		1961	690	1981	5,060	2001	19,986	2021	2,974
1942	10,650	1962	22,200	1982	1,610	2002	1,653	2022	982
1943	10,710	1963	5,330	1983	36,850	2003	3,630	2023	1,188
1944	8,870	1964	930	1984	3,360	2004	1,662	(through Dec)	
								Average (1942-2022)	7,670

Data from U.S. Geological Survey.

the Santa Ynez River to the Narrows. Combined releases of ANA and BNA water are made to replenish the groundwater basin in the above and below Narrows areas.

During the calendar year 2022, USBR made water rights releases from Lake Cachuma starting on August 8, 2022 to replenish both the Above and Below Narrows areas. These releases extended for 58 days through October 5, 2022. Summarized below are the amounts of water USBR released for groundwater replenishment.

2022 Calendar Year Releases	Above Narrows Account (Acre-Feet)	Below Narrows Account (Acre-Feet)	Total (Acre-Feet)
August	5,095	0	5,095
September	2,817	1,798	4,615
October	0	203	203
TOTAL	7,912	2,001	9,913

Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Appendix D shows additional details about the rate, duration, and geographical extent of the above water rights releases. Table 6 summarizes the historical water rights releases for the ANA and BNA accounts.

**TABLE 6
HISTORICAL WATER RIGHTS RELEASES**

Calendar Year	Releases (Acre-Feet)		Total	Calendar Year	Releases (Acre-Feet)		Total
	Above Narrows Account (ANA)	Below Narrows Account (BNA)			Above Narrows Account (ANA)	Below Narrows Account (BNA)	
Releases under Live Stream				Releases under WR 89-18			
1953	-	-	7,540	1990	4,792	0	4,792
1954	-	-	4,632	1991	7,745	3,638	11,383
1955	-	-	3,921	1992	4,930	3,287	8,217
1956	-	-	2,449	1993	0	0	0
1957	-	-	3,674	1994	6,727	4,012	10,739
1958	-	-	4,142	1995	0	0	0
1959	-	-	1,294	1996	7,319	3,459	10,778
1960	-	-	3,411	1997	9,572	3,438	13,010
1961	-	-	1,365	1998	0	0	0
1962	-	-	380	1999	0	0	0
1963	-	-	2,239	2000	4,360	1,858	6,218
1964	-	-	3,665	2001	0	0	0
1965	-	-	7,251	2002	9,054	4,412	13,466
1966	-	-	6,860	2003	0	0	0
1967	-	-	3,274	2004	11,494	4,512	16,006
1968	-	-	6,705	2005	0	0	0
1969	-	-	1,499	2006	0	0	0
1970	-	-	6,100	2007	6,703	4,897	11,600
1971	-	-	8,095	2008	0	0	0
1972	-	-	6,320	2009	0	0	0
1973	-	-	1,245	2010	5,122	3,524	8,646
Releases under WR 73-37				2011	0	0	0
1974	1,353	0	1,353	2012	0	0	0
1975	1,134	0	1,134	2013	10,694	6,779	17,473
1976	4,237	0	4,237	2014	4,698	0	4,698
1977	2,299	0	2,299	2015	10,603	0	10,603
1978	62	0	62	2016	9,334	2,286	11,620
1979	1,200	0	1,200	2017	7,758	4,454	12,212
1980	0	0	0	2018	6,606	1,448	8,054
1981	4,175	0	4,175	2019	0	0	0
1982	6,655	755	7,410	Releases under WR 2019-0148			
1983	0	0	0	2020	6,379	4,101	10,480
1984	3,162	0	3,162	2021	4,649	0	4,649
1985	5,686	0	5,686	2022	7,912	2,001	9,913
1986	5,317	1,780	7,097				
1987	3,887	0	3,887				
1988	5,050	1,283	6,333				
1989	5,192	0	5,192				

4.5. STATE WATER CODE REQUIREMENTS

The Water Code requires the Board to estimate for the ensuing water year: (1) the amount of water necessary for surface distribution, (2) the amount of water necessary for replenishment of groundwater supplies, and (3) the amount of water the District is obligated by contract to purchase (Water Code Sections 75574 (h), (i), and (j)). The amount of water necessary for surface distribution would be scheduled for delivery by ID No. 1, Solvang, Buellton, and Vandenberg SFB. The fiscal year 2022-23 delivery requests for State Water delivery according to the schedules submitted by ID No. 1, Solvang, Buellton, and Vandenberg SFB, are shown as follows. However, the actual delivery amounts would vary depending on changes in the delivery schedule and availability of SWP water.

	Acre-Feet ^a
ID No. 1	0
City of Solvang	200
City of Buellton	63
Vandenberg SFB	0
TOTAL	263

Requests for the current Calendar Year 2023

^a Includes buffer.

Source: Central Coast Water Authority

In addition, during the current fiscal year (2022-23), the SWP is scheduled to deliver ID No. 1 its Cachuma entitlement (approximately 2,600 acre-feet) subject to shortage reductions for surface distribution. The District does not have any contracts to purchase surface water nor the facilities to divert the Santa Ynez River and/or tributary flow.

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5.0 GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

There are two general types of water-bearing deposits within the District. They are: (1) river channel deposits and younger alluvium present along the Santa Ynez River and beneath the Lompoc Plain; and (2) older unconsolidated deposits either underlying the younger alluvial deposits or filling basins generally not in hydrologic continuity with the Santa Ynez River and its associated alluvial deposits.

5.1. SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER

The sources of groundwater comprising each of the District's zones are as follows:

Zone A - Santa Ynez River alluvial deposits

Santa Ynez subarea

Buellton subarea

Santa Rita subarea

Zone B - Lompoc Area

Lompoc Plain subarea

Lompoc Upland subarea

Lompoc Terrace subarea

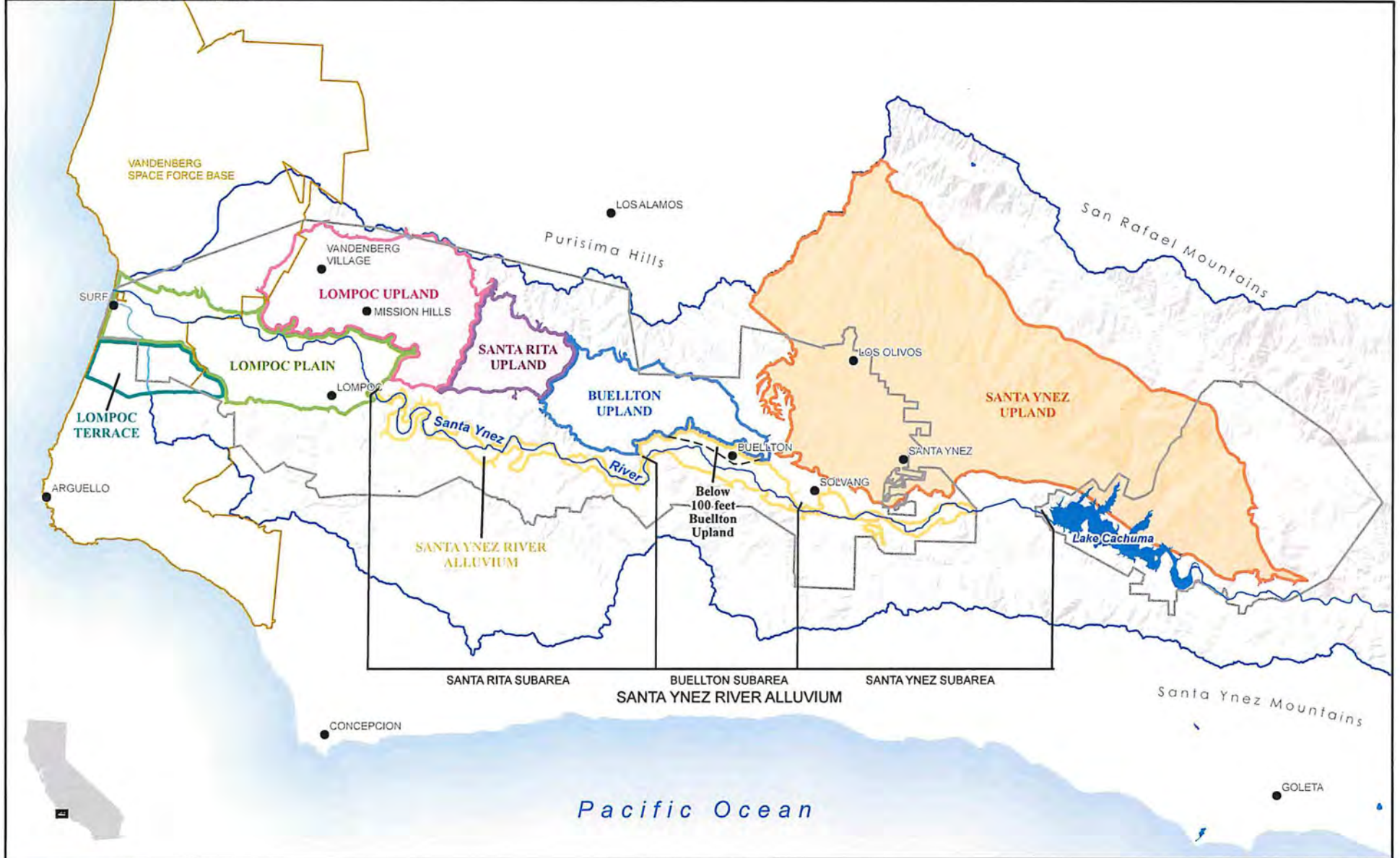
Zone C - Miscellaneous unconsolidated deposits and consolidated rocks



Zone D - Buellton Upland subarea

Zone E - Santa Ynez Upland subarea

Zone F - Santa Rita Upland subarea

The map in Figure 6 shows the extent of the major groundwater sources. A general description of the hydrogeology of the various sources of groundwater within the District is included in Appendix E. Groundwater levels from selected wells throughout the District are included in Appendix F.



 Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District Boundary
 Drainage Basin Boundary

MAJOR GROUNDWATER SOURCES SANTA YNEZ RIVER BASIN

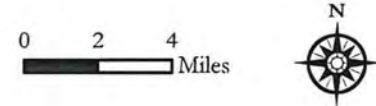


FIGURE 6

5.2. STORAGE CHANGES

Estimates of change in groundwater storage provide the general status of groundwater conditions of the District. For the current year and the ensuing year, the change in groundwater storage is forecasted for future conditions. For the previous years, the change in groundwater storage is calculated based on historical groundwater levels.

In March and April, the Santa Barbara County Water Agency (SBCWA), the City of Buellton, and USBR collect and report on spring water level measurements in wells throughout the District. Since spring water levels are unavailable until after the publication date, the change in storage for the current water year (2022-23) and ensuing water year (2023-24) is forecasted. The forecast is based on aspects of the water budget where partial data for the year is available, including antecedent conditions, inflows, and outflows. The parameters for prediction include rainfall and streamflow data that have occurred through January 31st and additional pumping and groundwater storage trends. While past performance does not guarantee future results, forecasted storage changes provide some insight into the likely range of outcomes. These forecasts of future groundwater storage change will be replaced each year based on groundwater level measurements from the previous year.

The change in water levels and storage for the preceding year is based on the water levels for the previous spring. A nodal system is used to calculate the change in storage and overdraft estimate for the preceding year (Water Year 2021-22). This calculated overdraft for the prior year is then used with the nine preceding years to determine the ten-year average annual overdraft.

5.2.1. Preceding Year (Spring 2021 to Spring 2022) Groundwater Levels

Groundwater level changes from spring to spring provide the best direct indication of groundwater conditions during the year. Water levels in spring 2022 represent the conditions near the end of the fiscal year 2022 and are reported in Appendix G. Water levels for Spring 2023 are collected after the publication of this report. The information in Appendix G and Tables 7 through 10 of the 45th Engineering and Survey Report are the same as reported in the 44th report. Tables 7 through 10 report changes in groundwater levels from spring 2021 to spring 2022. In these tables, a 0.0 reading indicates a change of fewer than 0.1 feet, while a dash is a null value meaning the change could not be calculated due to one or two years of missing data.

Table 7 presents the water-level changes for eight wells measured by the USBR and SBCWA in the forebay of the Lompoc Plain subarea and 29 additional wells measured by the SBCWA in the central and western portions of the Lompoc Plain. In the forebay, water levels increased from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 in two of the wells measured and decreased in six wells. The forebay well not measured by SBCWA and USGS has been dry since March 2016, so the water level change at this location is unknown. The water levels declined over the preceding year in 12 of the 29 measured wells located in the central and western portion of the Lompoc Plain while water levels rose in 16 of the 29 measured wells, one well remained the same. The hydrographs of three wells located in the Lompoc Plain subarea are shown in Figure F-1 (Appendix F).

Water-level changes over the preceding year are shown in Table 8 for ten wells measured by the SBCWA in the Lompoc Upland subarea. The water levels rose from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 in one well and declined in the remaining nine wells. Hydrographs for five wells located in the Lompoc Upland subarea are shown in Figure F-2 (Appendix F). The water level in the only well measured in the Lompoc Terrace subarea declined by 0.7 feet over the past year (Table 8 and Figure F-3, Appendix F).

In the Santa Rita Upland water levels rose in one well, stayed the same in one well, and declined in two wells (Table 9). A hydrograph of Well 7N/33W-27G1 is shown in Figure F-3 (Appendix F).

The change in water levels over the preceding year in all five wells measured in the Buellton Upland subarea is also presented in Table 9. The hydrograph of well 6N/31W-7F1 showing water-level elevations is included in Figure F-3 (Appendix F).

The change in water levels from Spring 2021 to Spring 2022 in 29 wells located in the Santa Ynez Upland subarea is shown in Table 10. Ten of these wells are located within the District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland subarea. Within the District portion of the subarea, the water level was observed to decline in all ten wells with two years of valid measurements. Hydrographs of two wells located in the Santa Ynez Upland subarea are included in Figure F-4 (Appendix F).

TABLE 7
WATER-LEVEL CHANGES
LOMPOC PLAIN SUBAREA
2021 TO 2022

Forebay ^a		Central and Western Plain ^b	
Well No.	Water-Level Change (Feet)	Well No.	Water-Level Change (Feet)
6N/34W-4G4	1.7 ^b	6N/34W-6C4	2.4
7N/34W-22M6	-15.7 ^b	7N/34W-20K4	3.8
7N/34W-25F3	0.8	7N/34W-27G6	-6.7
7N/34W-26B4	-1.3	7N/34W-29E4	-3.2
7N/34W-26H3	— ^c	7N/34W-29N6	2.9
7N/34W-26Q5	-0.7	7N/34W-29N7	5.9
7N/34W-27F9	-15.7	7N/34W-30L10	1.1
7N/34W-34R1	-4.0	7N/34W-31R2	9.5
7N/34W-35K9	-4.8	7N/34W-32H2	-1.4
		7N/35W-15M1	0.0
		7N/35W-17M1	2.9
		7N/35W-17K20	3.0
		7N/35W-18J2	—
		7N/35W-21G2	2.3
		7N/35W-22J1	-1.3
		7N/35W-22M1	-1.6
		7N/35W-23B2	1.4
		7N/35W-23Q2	0.3
		7N/35W-23Q3	-3.5
		7N/35W-23Q4	-3.8
		7N/35W-24J4	0.6
		7N/35W-24K5	-4.2
		7N/35W-24N3	—
		7N/35W-25F6	0.6
		7N/35W-25F7	5.9
		7N/35W-26F4	-15.3
		7N/35W-26L1	0.5
		7N/35W-26L2	-0.5
		7N/35W-26L4	-3.0
		7N/35W-27C1	-1.3
		7N/35W-35A3	0.1

^a Based upon measurements made during March by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

^b Based upon estimated elevations by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

^c Based upon measurements made during March and April by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency. Well 26H3 has been dry since 2016, so change in groundwater elevation could not be determined.

TABLE 8
WATER-LEVEL CHANGES
LOMPOC UPLAND AND LOMPOC TERRACE SUBAREAS
2021-2022

Lompoc Upland Subarea		Lompoc Terrace Subarea	
<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Water-Level Change (Feet)</u>	<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Water-Level Change (Feet)</u>
7N/33W-17M1	-2.1	7N/35W-27P1	-0.7
7N/33W-17N2	-2.2		
7N/33W-19D1	-0.1		
7N/33W-20G1	-0.6		
7N/34W-12E1	-0.2		
7N/34W-14F4	-3.8		
7N/34W-14L1	-1.4		
7N/34W-15D3	-6.8		
7N/34W-15E1	5.0		
7N/34W-15P2	-0.2		

Based upon measurements made during March and April by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency.

TABLE 9
WATER-LEVEL CHANGES
SANTA RITA AND BUELLTON UPLAND SUBAREAS
2021 TO 2022

Santa Rita Upland Subarea		Buellton Upland Subarea	
<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Water-Level Change (Feet)</u>	<u>Well No.</u>	<u>Water-Level Change (Feet)</u>
7N/33W-21G2	-1.7	6N/31W-7F1	-0.8
7N/33W-21N1	0.0	6N/32W-2Q1	-0.4
7N/33W-27G1	17.0	6N/32W-12K2	-8.9
7N/33W-28D3	-0.5	7N/32W-31M1	-1.2
		7N/33W-36J1	-2.0

Based upon measurements made during March by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency.

TABLE 10
WATER-LEVEL CHANGES
SANTA YNEZ UPLAND SUBAREA
2021 TO 2022

District Portion of Subarea		Non-District Portion of Subarea	
Well No.	Water-Level Change (Feet)	Well No.	Water-Level Change (Feet)
6N/30W-7G5	-6.1	6N/29W-6F1	-1.2
6N/30W-7G6	-6.1	6N/29W-6G1	-2.0
6N/31W-1P2	-	6N/29W-7L1	-28.4
6N/31W-1P3	-6.3	6N/29W-8P1	-
6N/31W-2K1	-3.2	6N/29W-8P2	-12.8
6N/31W-3A1	-4.3	6N/30W-1R3	-11.5
6N/31W-4A1	-1.8	6N/30W-11G4	-20.5
6N/31W-10F1	-3.0	7N/30W-16B1	-5.1
6N/31W-11D4	-7.6	7N/30W-19H1	-0.4
6N/31W-13D1	-2.3	7N/30W-22E1	0.4
7N/31W-23P1	-	7N/30W-24Q1	-3.4
7N/31W-36L2	-9.2	7N/30W-27H1	1.9
		7N/30W-29D1	-2.6
		7N/30W-30M1	-14.1
		7N/30W-33M1	-6.9
		8N/30W-30R1	-1.8
		8N/31W-36H1	14.6

Based upon measurements made during March by the Santa Barbara County Water Agency.

5.2.2. Preceding Year (2021-22) Storage Update

The general status of groundwater conditions in the District can be shown by estimates of changes in groundwater storage of the major sources of groundwater within the District. The USBR, in connection with SWRCB Order No. 89-18, determines monthly the quantity of dewatered storage beneath the forebay on the Lompoc Plain and in the Santa Ynez River alluvial deposits. Under normal water supply conditions, the Santa Ynez River alluvial deposits are replenished yearly. During extended drought periods, some shortages in supply may occur in these deposits.

To monitor the groundwater conditions of the District portions of the Lompoc Upland, Santa Ynez Upland, Lompoc Terrace, Santa Rita Upland, and the eastern portion of the Buellton Upland, nodal systems for each source were established. The nodal systems are used to estimate the annual change in the quantity of groundwater in storage and overdraft for the preceding year (2021-22), and for the past ten years (2012-13 through 2021-22).

5.2.3. Forecasted Change in Storage for the Current Year

The forecasted change in storage for the ongoing current water year (2022-23) is based on aspects of the water budget where partial data for the year is available. For each of the subareas, a statistical regression of measured and reported hydrological data for antecedent conditions, inflows, and outflows was evaluated against the historical period of record.

The estimated annual (Spring to Spring) change in groundwater storage in the alluvium of the Santa Ynez River (Zone A) for the past ten years, 2012-22 through 2021-22, and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted), are summarized in Table 11. For the data on the past years, the change in groundwater storage is based upon the USBR's 25-node system, which extends from Robinson Bridge near Lompoc to Bradbury Dam at Lake Cachuma. One node and a portion of another node lie outside the District, upstream of San Lucas Bridge. The totals shown in Table 11 for the Santa Ynez subarea reflect changes in the groundwater storage for these nodes. The forecasted accumulated dewatered storage at the end of March 2023 is about 7,400 acre-feet. As of December 31, 2022, the District had 4,995 acre-feet in the Above Narrows Account in Lake Cachuma which is set aside for replenishment of the Santa Ynez River Alluvium.

TABLE 11
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE SANTA YNEZ RIVER ALLUVIUM
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-23)
(Acre-Feet)

Year (Spring to Spring)	Santa Ynez Subarea		Buellton Subarea		Santa Rita Subarea		Total Santa Ynez River Alluvium	
	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage
2011-12		3,800		5,800		4,500		14,100
2012-13	-300	4,100	-300	6,100	-1,900	6,400	-2,500	16,600
2013-14	-600	4,700	-300	6,400	1,300	5,100	400	16,200
2014-15	-800	5,500	-200	6,600	-3,500	8,600	-4,500	20,700
2015-16	500	5,000	-100	6,700	1,800	6,800	2,200	18,500
2016-17	1,400	3,600	600	6,100	3,600	3,200	5,600	12,900
2017-18	-1,000	4,600	-200	6,300	-2,500	5,700	-3,700	16,600
2018-19	600	4,000	-300	6,600	1,000	4,700	1,300	15,300
2019-20	400	3,600	1,300	5,300	-1,100	5,800	600	14,700
2020-21	-500	4,100	100	5,200	-200	6,000	-600	15,300
2021-22	0	4,100	600	4,600	900	5,100	1,500	13,800
2022-23 ^a	3,000	1,100	600	4,000	2,800	2,300	6,400	7,400

^a Forecasted storage.

Based upon dewatered storage estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Values are rounded.

The estimated annual (Spring to Spring) change in groundwater storage in the Lompoc Plain subarea for the past ten years, 2012-13 through 2021-22, and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted), are summarized in Table 12. Table 12 indicates that the forecasted accumulated dewatered storage for March 2023 will be 16,300 acre-feet. There is a forecasted increase in groundwater storage in the Lompoc Plain subarea of 1,800 acre-feet during the current year, due to both the water rights releases in 2022 and the storms in January 2023. As of December 31, 2022, the District had 1,729 acre-feet of water in the Below Narrows Account in Lake Cachuma. This is water retained in Lake Cachuma dedicated to the eventual replenishment of the Lompoc Plain alluvium storage.

The estimated annual change in groundwater storage beneath the Lompoc Upland and the Lompoc Terrace subareas is shown in Table 13 for the past ten years, 2012-13 through 2021-22, and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted). Table 13 indicates that during those ten years, there has been an average decline of 650 acre-feet per year in the quantity of groundwater in storage in the Lompoc Upland. An increase of three hundred acre-feet in storage is forecasted for the current year, 2022-23. The estimated total dewatered storage in the Lompoc Upland subarea through Spring 2023 is 37,100 acre-feet. In the Lompoc Terrace during the current year, 2022-23, there has been an increase of one hundred acre-feet in storage. The estimated dewatered storage in the Lompoc Terrace subarea through Spring 2023 is eight hundred acre-feet.

The estimated annual change in groundwater storage in the Santa Rita Upland subarea is shown in Table 14 for the past ten years, 2012-13 through 2021-22, and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted). Table 14 indicates that during those ten years, there has been an average decline of 50 acre-feet per year in the quantity of groundwater in storage in the Santa Rita Upland subarea. During the current year, 2022-23, there is a forecasted decline of 300 acre-feet in storage.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE LOMPOC PLAIN SUBAREA
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-23)
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Year</u> (Spring to Spring)	<u>Change in</u> <u>Storage</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>Dewatered Storage</u>
2011-12		10,900
2012-13	-4,200	15,100
2013-14	100	15,000
2014-15	-4,500	19,500
2015-16	-2,300	21,800
2016-17	1,100	20,700
2017-18	900	19,800
2018-19	1,800	18,000
2019-20	2,900	15,100
2020-21	-200	15,300
2021-22	-2,800	18,100
2022-23	^a 1,800	16,300

Based upon dewatered storage estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Values are rounded.

^a Forecasted storage.

TABLE 13
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE LOMPOC UPLAND AND LOMPOC TERRACE SUBAREAS
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-23)
(Acre-Feet)

Year (Spring to Spring)	Lompoc Upland Subarea		Lompoc Terrace Subarea	
	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage
2011-12		30,900		200
2012-13	0	30,900	-100	300
2013-14	-1,400	32,300	-100	400
2014-15	-800	33,100	-200	600
2015-16	-400	33,500	-100	700
2016-17	-1,800	35,300	200	500
2017-18	-300	35,600	-500	1,000
2018-19	-200	35,800	400	600
2019-20	-400	36,200	-100	700
2020-21	-500	36,700	-100	800
2021-22	-700	37,400	-100	900
2022-23	^a 300	37,100	100	800

^a Forecasted storage.

The accumulated dewatered storage is based upon an estimate of existing dewatered storage of 25,500 acre-feet through 1973 from the Lompoc Upland subarea, and 800 acre-feet from the Lompoc Terrace subarea. The 1973 estimates were based upon review of water-level data and trends, and published USGS investigations.

TABLE 14
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE SANTA RITA UPLAND SUBAREA
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-23)
(Acre-Feet)

Year (Spring to Spring)	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage
2011-12		13,700
2012-13	100	13,600
2013-14	300	13,300
2014-15	-900	14,200
2015-16	400	13,800
2016-17	100	13,700
2017-18	-700	14,400
2018-19	1,000	13,400
2019-20	-1,000	14,400
2020-21	-2,800	17,200
2021-22	3,000	14,200
2022-23	^a -300	14,500

^a Forecasted storage.

The accumulated dewatered storage is based upon an estimate of existing dewatered storage of 7,400 acre-feet through 1973. The 1973 estimate was based upon review of water-level data and trends, and published USGS investigations.

The estimated annual change in groundwater storage in the eastern portion of the Buellton Upland subarea (deeper aquifer in the Buellton area) is shown in Table 15 for the past ten years, 2012-13 through 2021-22 and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted). Table 15 indicates that during those ten years, there has been an average increase of 30 acre-feet per year in the quantity of groundwater in storage. During the current year, 2022-23, the forecast is for an increase in the storage of 1,300 acre-feet.

The estimated annual change in groundwater storage within the District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland subarea is summarized in Table 16. The period includes the past ten years, 2012-13 through 2021-22, and the current year, 2022-23 (forecasted). Table 16 indicates that during those ten years, there has been an average decline of about 2,690 acre-feet per year in the quantity of groundwater in storage in the District portion of the subarea. The forecast for the District portion of the Santa Ynez Upland is an increase of groundwater in storage of 2,100 acre-feet during the current water year, 2022-23. The estimated total dewatered storage in the District portion of the subarea through Spring 2023 is 64,200 acre-feet.

Table 17 summarizes the annual change in storage and accumulated dewatered storage for 2021-22 and 2022-23 for the major sources of groundwater in the District.

5.3. CHANGE IN STORAGE TRENDS

There has been a long-term trend of increase in dewatered storage since 2006 in the Santa Ynez Upland subarea and to a lesser degree in the Lompoc Upland subarea. In the other groundwater subareas, as shown in Figure 7, there appears to be a gradual to no increase in the quantity of accumulated dewatered storage. So far in the current year 2023, rainfall has been above normal, and forecasts show an increase of groundwater in storage (decrease in dewatered storage).

5.4. SAFE YIELD

Table 18 shows estimates of the average annual pumping safe yield of the principal sources of groundwater within the District.

TABLE 15
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE BUELLTON UPLAND SUBAREA
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-2023)
(Acre-Feet)

<u>Year</u> <u>(Spring to Spring)</u>	<u>Change in</u> <u>Storage</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>Dewatered Storage</u>
2011-12		3,400
2012-13	600	2,800
2013-14	-1,700	4,500
2014-15	700	3,800
2015-16	900	2,900
2016-17	100	2,800
2017-18	1,700	1,100
2018-19	-200	1,300
2019-20	-500	1,800
2020-21	-200	2,000
2021-22	-1,100	3,100
2022-23	1,300 ^a	1,800

^a Forecasted storage.

Accumulated dewatered storage was originally estimated as 2,000 acre-feet through 1973 based upon review of water-level data and trends and published USGS investigations. Recent (2006) water-level measurements indicated that the accumulated dewatered storage was more likely on the order of 2,400 acre-feet in 1973.

TABLE 16
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CHANGE OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE
IN THE DISTRICT PORTION OF THE SANTA YNEZ UPLAND SUBAREA
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR (2022-2023)
(Acre-Feet)

Year (Spring to Spring)	Change in Storage	Accumulated Dewatered Storage
2011-12		39,400
2012-13	-2,400	41,800
2013-14	-5,300	47,100
2014-15	-3,800	50,900
2015-16	-3,100	54,000
2016-17	-1,200	55,200
2017-18	-2,300	57,500
2018-19	-1,800	59,300
2019-20	200	59,100
2020-21	-3,300	62,400
2021-22	-3,900	66,300
2022-23	2,100	64,200

^a Forecasted storage.

The accumulated dewatered storage is based upon an estimate of existing dewatered storage of 42,000 acre-feet through 1973. The 1973 estimate was based upon review of water-level data and trends, and published USGS investigations.

TABLE 17
SUMMARY OF CHANGE IN QUANTITY OF
GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE WITHIN THE DISTRICT
(Acre-Feet)

Source of Groundwater	Change in Storage ^a		Accumulated Dewatered Storage	
	2021-22	Forecasted 2022-23	2021-22	Forecasted 2022-23
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	1,500	6,400	13,800	7,400
Lompoc Plain (Lompoc Forebay)	-2,800	1,800	18,100	16,300
Lompoc Upland	-700	300	37,400	37,100
Lompoc Terrace	-100	100	900	800
Santa Rita Upland	3,000	-300	14,200	14,500
Buellton Upland (Eastern Portion)	-1,100	1,300	3,100	1,800
Santa Ynez Upland (District Portion)	-3,900	2,100	66,300	64,200
TOTAL	-4,100	11,700	153,800	142,100

^a Spring to Spring.

ACCUMULATED DEWATERED STORAGE (2003 THROUGH 2024)

WATER YEAR / FISCAL YEAR (JULY - JUNE)

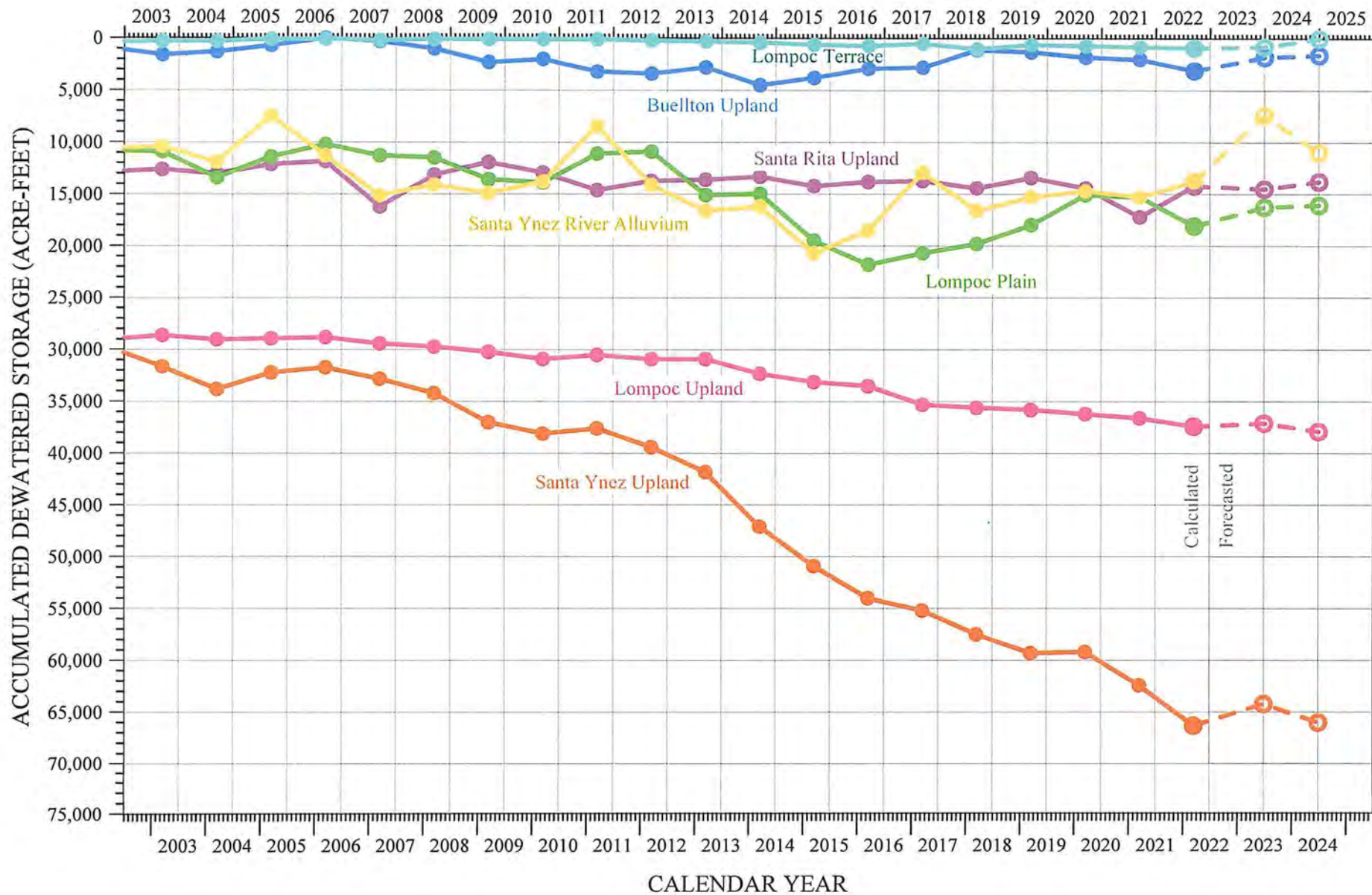


FIGURE 7

TABLE 18
ESTIMATED AVERAGE SAFE YIELD OF
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER WITHIN THE DISTRICT

<u>Source of Groundwater</u>	<u>Safe Yield (Acre-Feet per Year)</u>
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	Subject to shortages during drought periods.
Lompoc Plain Subarea	22,000 - 24,100
Lompoc Upland Subarea	3,000
Lompoc Terrace Subarea	300
Santa Rita Upland Subarea	1,100 - 1,800
Buellton Upland Subarea ^a	2,800
Santa Ynez Upland Subarea ^{a b}	9,800 - 12,200
Bedrock and other deposits	Unknown

Does not include return flow from imported water.

^a Estimated safe yield of entire subarea.

^b One third of the land area, and estimated one third of the pumping in the Santa Ynez Uplands is within the District.

Sources:

Stetson Engineers, January 18, 2022, Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin Western Management Area.

GSI Water Solutions, January 18, 2022, Santa Ynez River Valley Groundwater Basin - Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Stetson Engineers, August 31, 1992, Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, Water Resource Management Planning. Process, Phase I: Baseline Data and Background Information.

5.5. HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

Table 19 shows the estimated reported average historical groundwater production from the principal sources for groundwater within the District for the past ten years (2012-13 through 2021-22).

5.6. OVERDRAFT

For the District portion of each subarea, Table 20 shows the average annual overdraft for the past ten years and the estimated annual overdraft for the current (2022-23) and ensuing (2023-24) years. The information shown in Table 20 is based on estimates of change in the quantity of groundwater in storage. When the annual change in storage is greater than zero (an increase in the water supply), the annual overdraft is set to zero. The values of overdraft were determined solely to meet the provisions in the California Water Code on the implementation of a groundwater charge and do not necessarily represent the hydrologic status of the groundwater basin. Overdraft during the ensuing water year is assumed to be the same as for the current water year.

Table 21 shows estimates of accumulated overdraft based on estimated groundwater storage depletion. As of December 31, 2022, there were 1,729 acre-feet of water in the Below Narrows Account in Lake Cachuma to partially off-set accumulated overdraft in the alluvium of the Lompoc Plain and 4,995 acre-feet in the Above Narrows Account in Lake Cachuma to off-set the accumulated overdraft in the Santa Ynez River alluvium.

5.7. GROUNDWATER QUALITY

High concentrations of dissolved solids along the coast have been attributed by the USGS to the downward leakage of brackish water from the overlying Santa Ynez River estuary. Graphs showing total dissolved solids, chloride, and sodium concentrations of water from two wells located in the Lompoc Plain are presented in Figure 8. One of the wells (7N/35W-17K20) is located about one mile inland from the ocean. The location of this well means that potential seawater intrusion is in part monitored by changes in groundwater quality at this well.

TABLE 19
ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL HISTORICAL
REPORTED GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION FROM THE
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER WITHIN THE DISTRICT
(Acre-Feet)

Source of Groundwater	Estimated Average Annual Pumpage for the Past Ten Years (2012-13 through 2021-22)
Zone A Santa Ynez River Alluvium	14,470
Zone B Lompoc Plain, Lompoc Upland, and Lompoc Terrace Subareas	25,237
Zone C All portions of the District not included in other zones	1,146
Zone D Buellton Upland Subarea	3,245
Zone E Santa Ynez Upland Subarea (District Portion)	4,936
Zone F Santa Rita Upland Subarea	2,260
DISTRICT TOTAL	51,294

TABLE 20
AVERAGE ANNUAL OVERDRAFT OF PRINCIPAL SOURCES
OF GROUNDWATER WITHIN THE DISTRICT
(Acre-Feet)

Source of Groundwater	Average Annual Overdraft for the Past Ten Years (2012-13 through 2021-22)	Annual Overdraft (Forecasted)	
		Current Year 2022-23	Ensuing Year 2023-24
Zone A			
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	0	0	3,600
Zone B			
Lompoc Plain Subarea	720	0	0
Lompoc Upland Subarea	650	0	800
Lompoc Terrace Subarea	70	0	0
Zone C			
Bedrock and other deposits	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Zone D			
Buellton Upland Subarea (Eastern Portion)	0	0	0
Zone E			
Santa Ynez Upland Subarea (District Portion)	2,690	0	1,800
Zone F			
Santa Rita Upland Subarea	50	300	0
DISTRICT TOTALS	4,180 ±	300 ±	6,200 ±

Overdraft is based upon annual estimates of change in groundwater storage.

TABLE 21
ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED OVERDRAFT OF
PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER WITHIN THE DISTRICT
(Acre-Feet)

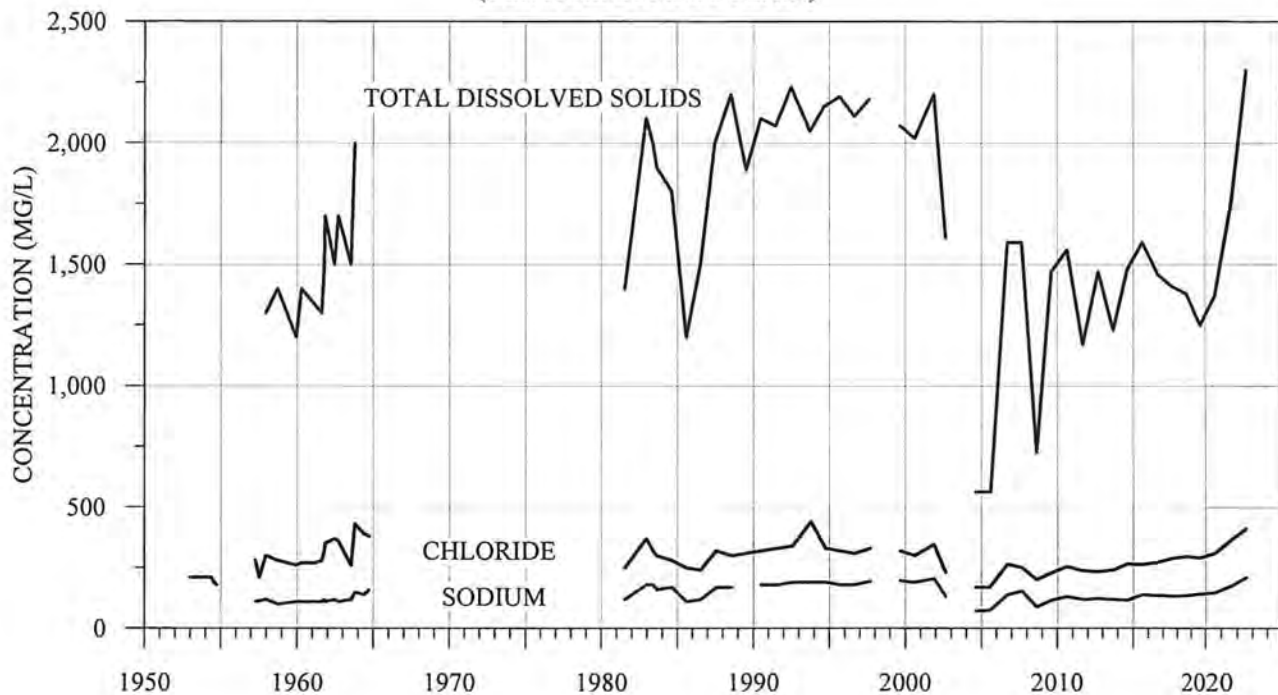
Principal Source of Groundwater	Accumulated Overdraft	
	Through Preceding Year (2021-22)	Through Current Year (2022-23)
Zone A		
Santa Ynez River Alluvium (Subarea is replenished annually. Some shortages in supply during drought periods)	13,800	7,400
Zone B		
Lompoc Plain Subarea	18,100	16,300
Lompoc Upland Subarea	37,400	37,100
Lompoc Terrace Subarea	900	800
Zone C		
Bedrock and other deposits	Unknown	Unknown
Zone D		
Buellton Upland Subarea (Eastern Portion)	3,100	1,800
Zone E		
Santa Ynez Upland Subarea (District Portion)	66,300	64,200
Zone F		
Santa Rita Upland Subarea	14,200	14,500
DISTRICT TOTALS	153,800 ±	142,100 ±

Accumulated overdraft is based upon estimates of accumulated dewatered storage (Table 17).

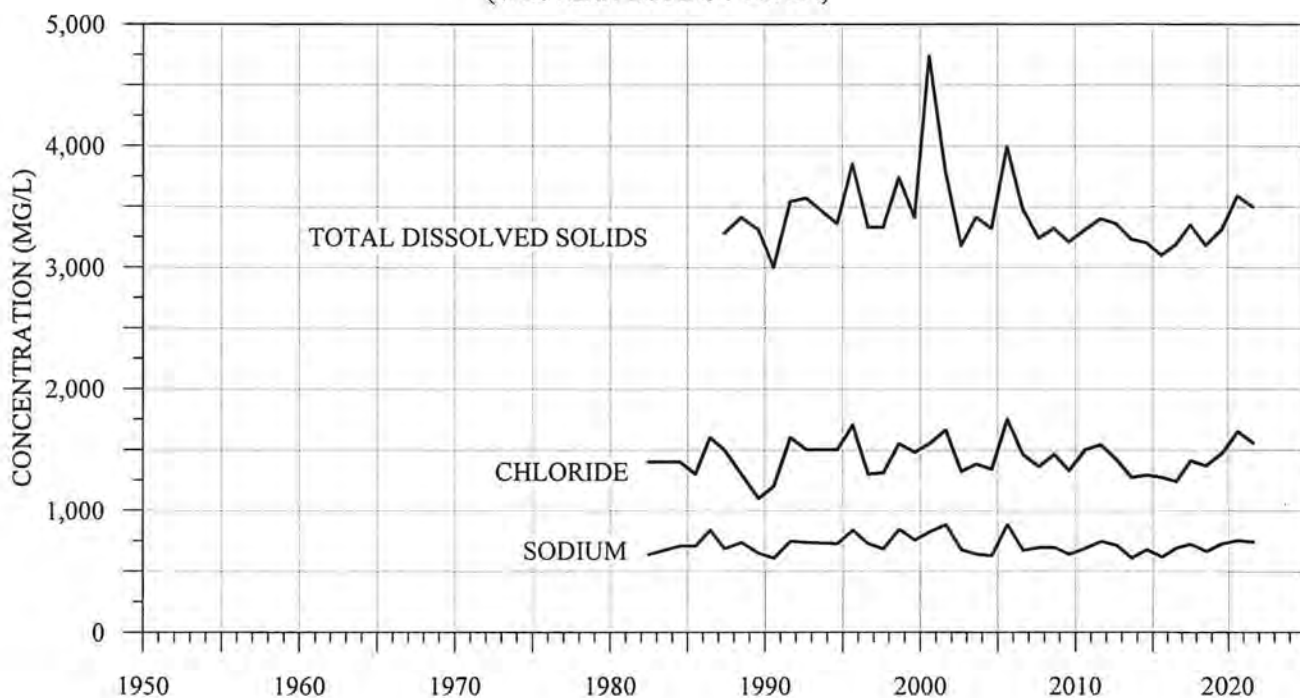
Current Year is forecasted.

**GRAPHS SHOWING TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS,
CHLORIDE AND SODIUM CONCENTRATIONS
IN GROUNDWATER FROM SELECTED WELLS
LOCATED IN THE LOMPOC PLAIN SUBAREA**

**WELL 7N/35W-26F4, 26F5
(CENTRAL LOMPOC PLAIN)**



**WELL 7N/35W-17K20
(WESTERN LOMPOC PLAIN)**





California State Treasurer
Fiona Ma, CPA

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Local Agency Investment Fund

“Your money is safe in LAIF”

With recent volatility in the fixed income market, including the closing of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, I wanted to reassure you that “your money is safe in LAIF”. The Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) has no current or past exposure to either Silicon Valley Bank or Signature Bank. We continue to follow the PMIA Investment Policy’s three goals: Safety, Liquidity and Yield, with an emphasis on safety and liquidity.

LAIF deposits total just over \$27 billion, which represents just under 14% of the PMIA’s total assets (\$200.5 billion) as of February 28, 2023. We continue to focus on managing cashflow for the State of California and LAIF participants. Over the past eight months, LAIF deposits have decreased by \$10 billion and the PMIA was able to meet all of the needs of its participants, without liquidating investments.

I would also like to remind you that LAIF is just one participant in the PMIA. Other large investors include the State of California’s General Fund and the Surplus Money Investment Fund. The PMIA is not a Net Asset Value Fund, a 2a7 fund, nor a “2a7-like fund”. This means the value of the underlying securities within the pool do not affect the value of the money that LAIF participants deposit in the fund. LAIF, in essence, acts as an “interest-bearing checking account”. Your deposits are available to you daily and will earn an equal share of interest based on the average daily balance within LAIF during each quarter.

While the PMIA is not rated by S&P, Moody’s, or Fitch, all of the securities within the PMIA are highly rated, as required by California Government Code and the PMIA’s Investment Policy.

For additional information about LAIF and the PMIA, including our policies and reports, visit the State Treasurer’s Office website www.treasurer.ca.gov. If you have any questions, or concerns, please call (916) 306-8260 or email LAIF@treasurer.ca.gov and we will do everything we can to assist you.

My team and I are honored to have the opportunity to assist you in managing your money and value your participation in LAIF.

Jeff Wurm
Director, Investment Division
jwurm@treasurer.ca.gov

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Monthly Briefing

A Summary of the Alliance's Recent and Upcoming Activities and Important Water News

2023 Conference Sets New Attendance Record

Hundreds Make the Trip to Reno, Despite West-wide Winter Storms

The Family Farm Alliance held its 2023 annual conference at the Silver Legacy in Reno, Nevada starting on Thursday, February 23, 2023.

While travelers driving and flying to Reno faced challenging winter weather conditions, this year's attendance at the Silver Legacy Resort was the largest ever, and the reaction from conference attendees was enthusiastic.

"We're getting better with age," said Alliance President Patrick O'Toole (WYOMING). "A journalist told me our conference had the highest level of intellectual discussion she had ever witnessed."

This year's conference theme was "A Wake-Up Call for America: Why Farms, Water and Food Matters."

President Pat O'Toole called the conference to order on the morning of February 23 and welcomed the attendees. What he had to say was sobering: farmers have been driven out of California, mostly because of uncertain water supplies. Mr. O'Toole spoke about the demonization of alfalfa and farmers in general by the mainstream media, mostly from spokespersons representing "unsustainable metropolises."

"Western cities have laid down a marker," he told the audience. "You're bad, we're good. The system is built for developers. Make no mistake about it - agricultural water supplies are being targeted."

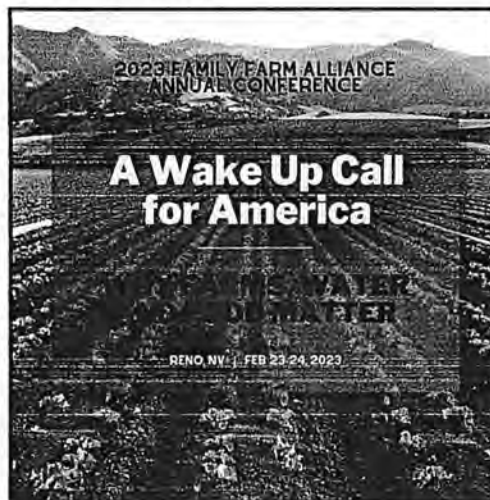
Keynote Speakers

The opening keynote speaker at this year's conference was Tanya Trujillo, the Interior Department Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, a Senate-confirmed appointed position which oversees the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Geological Survey. Assistant Secretary Trujillo noted that she had just wrapped up a call with the White House and said there has been a great deal of scrutiny on the Interior Department due to the unprecedented weather conditions we're now facing.

Much of her talk pertained to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's \$8.3 billion for Reclamation infrastructure and the Biden-Harris administration's direction.

"The government has an obligation to protect the infrastructure that allows it to deliver water," she said.

At the Interior Department, she noted that there is an



Continued on Page 2

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2023 Family Farm Alliance Annual Conference (Cont'd from Pg. 1)

acute awareness that they are working in emergency conditions in the Western water arena.

"The Klamath, the Colorado and Rio Grande basins are all under stress," she said, but also observed that there is a better snowpack this year and there is hope for a boost in water supplies in the Colorado River watershed.

Luncheon keynote speaker Congressman Cliff Bentz (R-OREGON), the new Chairman of the House Water, Oceans and Wildlife (WWF) Subcommittee, outlined priorities for the 118th Congress from a unique vantage point as a third-generation cattle rancher, water attorney, and former Oregon state legislator. Top priorities with his Subcommittee will be finding ways to modernize implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

"The WWF subcommittee is looking at a hearing to focus on fixing NEPA," he said.

He also said that ducks, geese and other waterfowl are losing water through federal agency decisions that direct the water to fish protected by the Endangered Species Act, instead.

"This single species intervention is causing harm," he said.

Mr. Bentz's speech was very well received by the audience

"We were thankful to have Rep. Bentz join us in person in Reno," said Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen. "He provided some much-needed reasons for optimism when dealing with water and the federal government."

The Thursday afternoon keynote speaker was Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Touton, a native Nevada and graduate of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

"That's a good thing, since Reclamation was founded here with the construction of Derby Dam - less than 20 miles from Reno - nearly 120 years ago. Now, one in five Western farmers get irrigation or other services from Reclamation."

Commissioner Touton said when she thinks of the Colorado River, she thinks of Pat O'Toole and the Ladder Ranch. When she goes to Trader Joe's she wants to know where her food is coming from. She then reeled off an impressive list of farmers in the audience and farms from around the West and the crops they grow.

"The challenges are very real and generational. That is why Reclamation matters, and why my staff will never forget that. The name in this organization says it all: family. Family Farm Alliance."

Other Meetings

The two-day conference general session was preceded by two full days of meetings with the Alliance board of directors and Advisory Committee, where 2023 priority issues and actions were identified. Key initiatives identified by the leadership of the Alliance for 2023 are summarized on Page 3 of this *Monthly Briefing*.

"This conference was a great way to show off the Alliance," said Mr. Keppen. "I would like to thank our board, Advisory Committee, Mark Limbaugh, Norm Semanko, Josh Rolph, and Jane Townsend - our conference planner and fundraising coordinator - for another successful conference."

The Annual Meeting and Conference general session wrapped up at noon on Friday, February 24th, and was followed by an offsite, working lunch hosted by the Western Agriculture and Conservation Coalition (WACC). Over fifty conference attendees opted to ride a full charter style bus across a snowy Reno cityscape to partake of some Mexican food at Mari Chuy's and hear about water conservation in the West and the upcoming Farm Bill.

Laura Ziemer, a Western environmental attorney with Culp & Kelly law firm, provided an overview of the WACC and its recent Farm Bill activities.

"Farmers and ranchers have been finding ways to successfully balance resource stewardship and their bottom line, thanks in part to the availability of Farm Bill conservation programs," she said.

Ms. Ziemer summarized recent WACC efforts to modernize and streamline the review process and raise the funding ceiling to \$50 million for the Watershed & Flood Prevention Operations Program (PL-566).

"We want NRCS to prioritize multi-benefit projects for watershed, ag producers and rural communities," she said. "We want more transparency from NRCS."

WACC also wants the Regional Conservation Partnership Program to reduce its administrative burdens and prioritize conservation innovations using outcome based payments to producers and projects enhancing drought resilience.

Josh Maxwell, consultant to the House Agriculture Committee, shared his experiences and answered questions about the 2023 Farm Bill. He reminded those at lunch that the Farm Bill funding is based on a Congressional Budget Office baseline that runs 10-years out.

"The 2018 Farm Bill was one of the most friendly to Western farmers and ranchers, in part due to the efforts of the WACC and organizations in this room," he said.

This *Monthly Briefing* is dedicated to coverage of other 2023 conference highlights.



Congressman Cliff Bentz (R-OR) who was the luncheon keynote speaker at this year's annual conference, talks water with newly appointed Alliance board member Nadine Bailey, who will represent Northern California. Photo courtesy of Dave Meurer.

A “Six Point Plan” to Tackle Western Water Challenges

The Alliance’s Top 6 Priorities for Federal Engagement in 2023

The Western drought, rising inflation and the Ukraine crisis all have a direct and serious impact on American consumers, along with global food supplies. Policy makers must understand the relationship between all of these challenges and how they intersect to impact national and global food security. We cannot continue to allow policy decisions that slowly and permanently downsize Western agriculture by focusing on long-term theoretical processes centered solely around conservation. Our irrigated system of agriculture in the West has and can continue to provide the most stable food supply in the world - but only if we allow it to function.

These challenges are daunting, and they will require innovative solutions. The following recommendations – three each for the Biden Administration and Congress to consider - reflect a philosophy that the best solutions come from the ground up and are driven locally by real people with a grasp of “on-the-ground” reality and who are heavily invested in the success of such solutions.

Three Priorities for the Biden Administration

1. **Federal agencies must efficiently and effectively implement the billions of dollars now available to repair aging water infrastructure, improve conservation efforts, and develop new storage and delivery infrastructure.**
2. **Agricultural water users dependent upon the Colorado River must be included as partners as Reclamation develops future long-term operating provisions on the River.** Something needs to be done, or Colorado River water users are facing “dead pool” conditions in the country’s largest reservoir – Lake Mead – in four years, or less.
3. **Restore our dead and dying federal forest lands through active forest management and work to better quantify watershed health improvements associated with these and other water conservation actions.**

Three Priorities for Congress

1. **Cut Red Tape** - If we are serious about building and rebuilding infrastructure, improving forest health, and protecting and promoting American production agriculture, then Congress must pass real, meaningful solutions that expedite federal permitting processes.
2. **Pass a Farm Bill that Addresses Western Agriculture Challenges** - Projects that help producers and water managers adapt to the water supply impacts of climate change must also be encouraged and supported.
3. **Carefully evaluate legislation that could have negative unintended impacts to Western producers.**

The Family Farm Alliance board of directors on March 20, 2023 formally adopted an 8-page policy paper that provides further details on these priorities. Please contact dan@familyfarmalliance.org if you would like to receive a PDF version of this policy document.

Solving Nutrient Challenges with “Bushels of Nature”: The Nutrient Work Group

Creative conservation, technology, finance and policy experts are working together to put coordinated action, analytics, and rapid funding for outcomes to work on behalf of river basins across the West. Joe Whitworth, President and CEO of the Freshwater Trust, moderated a panel that included Jim Gebhardt (Director of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center), Eric Letsinger (Founder and CEO, Quantified Ventures), Tim Male (Executive Director, Environmental Policy Information Center), and Tim Wigington (Vice President Finance & Policy, The Freshwater Trust).

The conference opening panel featured discussion on efforts to employ proven solutions from technology, finance, and policy to tackle the most critical water quality and quantity problems.

“Our goal is to develop bushels of nature with value for farmers and ranchers,” said Mr. Whitworth. “There is a tsunami of cash coming from Washington, D.C. and if we spend it the same way we have in the past, a few years down the road nothing will have changed.”

Mr. Letsinger explained how a sequestered carbon program gave farmers a stake in these investments. His company borrowed money and invested in farmers who were able to quantify carbon sequestration. This was sold to other industries as credits and Mr. Letsinger’s company was able to pay off the loan and realize a profit.

Tim Male discussed how to shorten the current cycle of writing grants for months or years and going through feasibility studies. He related how a program in Maryland has found a way to provide clear and fixed pricing that allowed a way around the status quo and sped up results.

Tim Wigington – who participated via ZOOM because the winter storms hitting Portland (OREGON) prevented him from flying to Reno - said there are so many pots of money from sources not usually identified with agriculture like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). One example was routing tail water to flow through wetlands, which act as a natural filter, as an alternative to developing a billion-dollar recycling facility.

The federal government has spent more than a trillion dollars on water matters and still has not achieved the progress the agency had hoped for, said Jim Gebhardt. He said there are ways to create projects that address sustainable development

which impact an entire area’s eco-health and also avoid the competitive “grant dance” for one-off projects.

Mr. Gebhardt said under the Trump administration, EPA’s head of the Office Water, David Ross, initiated the policy direction that prioritized working with agriculture to improve water quality. He is now working on aligning the funding sources and the regulatory processes to allow for investments.

A Nutrient Funding Group – which the Family Farm Alliance is a part of - has been created to fine tune a bipartisan policy approved by the agricultural community to improve the environment and provide fiscal sustainability.

“Things are all over the place, and that scattering discourages investments,” he said. “I want to see farmers managing the land they want to, without going out of business.”

Mr. Male said the goal is to find a way for the government to provide larger amounts of

capital to those who will put it to use. Relying on conditioned grants can actually be an impediment.

Mr. Letsinger said the good news is there is now plenty of capital.

“Matching grant funds was a process implemented to prevent fraud. In the digital age it isn’t an essential part of that goal,” said Mr. Wigington. “It can be a minor miracle to get to the money when a matching fund is a requirement.”

He said the federal agencies have the money, but there are “fences around it made out of electrified razor wire”.

“It takes a lot of time and energy and a risk of going into debt to get that matching money,” he said.

Mr. Male reported that developers in Maryland who want to build on the Chesapeake Bay have to purchase phosphorus and offsets for constituents.

“It’s the farmers who create the credits,” he said. “The value of these value of these credits help all involved. You must make the value crystal clear to the participants.”



Joe Whitworth moderated the opening panel of the 2023 annual conference. “Our goal is to develop bushels of nature with value for farmers and ranchers.” Photo source: Josh Rolph.

A Look at DC From the Hill

What's in store for Western water in the 118th Congress? Annual Conference attendees got the inside scoop from staff leaders on key Congressional water committees. Panelists included Josh Maxwell (House Committee on Agriculture), Matt Muirragui (House Natural Resources Committee, via ZOOM), John Tanner (Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, via ZOOM), Melanie Thornton (Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee), Kyle Varner (Senate Committee on Agriculture, via ZOOM), and Kiel Weaver (House Natural Resources Committee).

Mark Limbaugh (The Ferguson Group), the Alliance's representative in Washington, D.C. moderated this panel.

With two staffers from Congressional agriculture committees on the panel, much of the discussion was about the 2023 Farm Bill.

Mr. Maxwell noted that the last farm bill negotiations that occurred 5 years ago, the House Committee on Agriculture conducted more than 100 listening sessions across the country. He doesn't expect that many this time around.

"National security of food and the world's food supply are at the front of the committee's deliberations right now," he said.

Kyle Varner reported that the Senate Committee on Agriculture has been holding hearings, giving the public a chance to be heard and the elected officials a chance to ask questions. The Senate committee is looking at ways to improve rural internet service, food for families, and farmers markets, among other priorities.

"Each farm bill is different and the budget is the big divider," he said. "We expect a very busy year."

Democrat and GOP staff from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee said Senators will be interested in tracking the "unprecedented amount of money" to spend on infrastructure right now.

"It's been a while since there has been this much money and it will be difficult for the government to ramp up responsible spending," said Mr. Tanner.

Melanie Thornton said the Western members of the Committee are focused on how the infrastructure dollars will be spent, as well as drought and Colorado Basin issues.

Permitting and process are concerns for Republicans running the House Natural Resources Committee in the 118th Congress, Mr. Weaver reported.

"The Endangered Species Act hasn't been updated since 8-track cassette tapes were still the main source for recorded music," he said, holding up a tape of "Dark Side of the Moon", Pink Floyd's epic album that was recorded the same year the ESA was passed — 1973.

Matt Muirragui, a Democrat staffer on the House Natural Resource Committee said Democrats will be looking at opportunities to work together, but hopes not to retrace "the same old NEPA and ESA discussions". He spoke against heightening the contrast for political posturing.

Mr. Weaver said there is a history of bipartisan cooperation on the House Natural Resources Committee. The margins are

close in the House, so if anything is going to pass, it will have to be bipartisan. He added that some of the NEPA regulation, forestry concerns, and title transfers are on the table.

"Those ideas come from citizens," he said.

When asked by an audience member if Democrats acknowledge that NEPA needs to be updated, Ms. Thornton replied that, instead of catching fire over proposals to update NEPA, we should just identify the problems and work on them.

Mr. Muirragui acknowledged that there have been problems, mostly due to lack of staffing. He said the Democrats sought to spend \$1 billion on agency staffing to help speed the permit timelines.

Mr. Weaver noted that staffing might be part of the problem, but said that right now, when someone wants to get a WaterSmart Grant in California who has already gone through CEQA (California's state "NEPA-like" law) and then is told he has to go through NEPA, a fourth of the \$1 million grant will be lost to further bureaucracy.

"Why hire staff to permit something that doesn't need permitting?" he asked.



Mark Limbaugh (The Ferguson Group) moderated a panel of six Congressional committee staffers who participated virtually and in-person this year.

Generation “NEXT”: Re-framing Western Agriculture

A college student raised on a Wyoming ranch shared stories from working in the office of the Interior Secretary, where she witnessed firsthand how decisions in Washington, D.C. impact farmers and ranchers working thousands of miles away. Further West in Nevada, the next generation farmers are looking into regenerative farming, soil sciences, dairy production, while combining traditional and new practices with the help of fresh eyes bridging the ag-to-urban gaps for end products.

Moderated by Therese Ure Stix (Schroeder Law Offices, P.C. Reno, NV), this panel discussion considered the challenges facing the next generation, how traditional agriculture is embracing and fostering its youth, and how the next generation is thinking outside the box. Panelists included Ted Christoph (Liberty Jersey Dairy, NV), Joe Frey (Rambling River Ranch, NV), Emily Fulstone (Fulstone Ranch, NV), Siobhan Lally (Ladder Ranch, WY), and Adrienne Snow (Western States Hemp, NV).

“Even though most of today’s panelists are over 35-years of age, they are doers and not sit arounders,” Ms. Stix said in her introductory remarks.

Advocates for Soil Health

Emily Fulstone grew up in Nevada and spoke of her interest in soil biology. She said after her time at college she realized that farming is a biological unit. She explained the soil food cycle and noted that, when nitrogen fertilizer was introduced and more and more chemicals were being applied, soils began losing nutrients and the ability to store water.

Ms. Fulstone is now growing earthworms and using the worm excrement to amend the soil. She said she was able to save \$30 an acre on one 1,000 acre alfalfa field to treat blue legged aphids. She found that within three days the majority of the aphids were gone and for those left there were hungry lady bugs. The field also held on to water to a much better amount than any neighboring field and saved on irrigation water.

“Farmers don’t grow plants,” she concluded. “They create environments where plants grow.”

Joe Frey said he is now working with nature instead of fighting it. His Nevada ranch integrates cover crops, and he has observed an 80% reduction in fertilizer and pesticides. He said his earthworm population has soared.

His ranch now grazes cattle on the land as part of the farming cycle.

“Cattle add immense benefits to soil health,” he said.

Mr. Frey said he wants to avoid the problems of the past with chemicals and erosion. He allows beavers to flourish and build dams, which he believes has imparted a tremendous improvement to water supplies and soil moisture on his ranch.

Addressing Public Perception and Regulators

Mr. Frey said having open conversations about these farming practices and having the land where they can be implemented is key. Applying this openness to inheritance and financial planning matters has helped his organization, and he has urged other families to embrace this approach, as well.

Ted Christoph said he milks 750 head of dairy cows on 180 acres and helps feed 70,000 people every day. He said because people are not hungry they are not thinking about policy and government overreach and how that harms farms.

“Government inspectors have become adversaries instead of advocates,” he said. Last year, only five to eight people died from raw milk in

the United States. There is no data available for pasteurized milk.

“Perfection isn’t reality,” he said.

Mr. Christoph said in the next 5 to 15 years, most of the Baby Boomer generation will retire or die, which will result in one of the largest transfers of wealth in American history. Unfortunately, plans are not being made to deal with this.

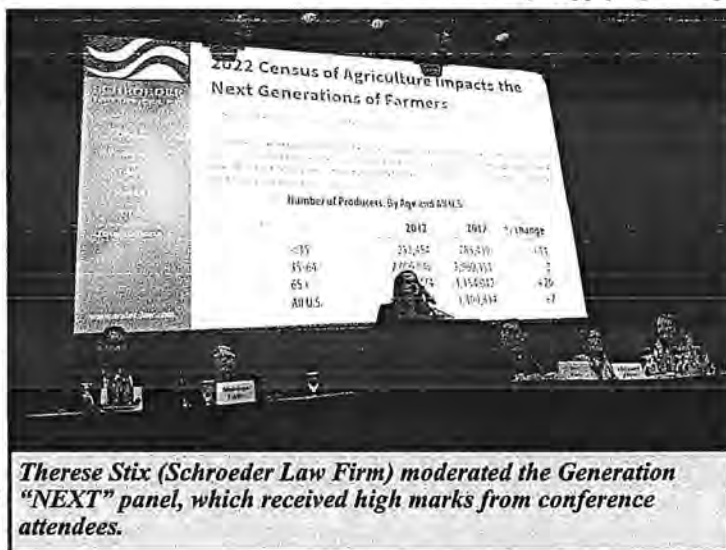
“I don’t want to see subsidies for agriculture, especially for corn and ethanol, as it hurts animal feed,” he said. “I want to see a return to true capitalism.”

He also believes the agriculture industry needs to “drastically” improve its marketing.

Ms. Lally Goes to Washington

Siobhan Lally is a sixth-generation rancher in Wyoming and the granddaughter of Alliance President Patrick O’Toole. She graduated from high school in 2021 and went directly to college at the University of Wyoming. She’s been attending the Family Farm Alliance annual conference since she was less than a year old; meetings have long been a part of her life.

In the summer of 2022, she interned with Interior Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Tanya Trujillo and sat through even more meetings, hearing and discussions.



Therese Stix (Schroeder Law Firm) moderated the Generation “NEXT” panel, which received high marks from conference attendees.

Continued on Page 7

SCOTUS & Western Water: The Highest Court Gets Busy in Your Backyard

Family Farm Alliance General Counsel Norm Semanko (Parsons Behle & Latimer, Boise, ID) moderated a panel of Western water attorneys engaged in recent U.S. Supreme Court (SCOTUS) cases with important ramifications for Western farmers and ranchers, including the *Sackett* "Waters of the U.S." case awaiting decision, the *Navajo Nation v Department of Interior* case on cert petition from the 9th Circuit, and the ongoing SCOTUS saga of *Texas v New Mexico*.

Panelists included Samantha Barncastle Salopek (Barncastle Law Firm, New Mexico), Patrick Sigl (Salt River Project, Arizona) and Paul Simmons (Somach, Simmons & Dunn, California).

Mr. Sigl spoke first about *Sackett v. EPA*, which deals with the jurisdictional standard for wetlands under the Clean Water Act (CWA). He explained that the case is essentially another phase of trying to determine just how to define the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) under the CWA. The Sacketts are a couple in Idaho who bought a lot on the shore of Priest Lake and started to build a home but were stopped by the EPA. They are represented by the Pacific Legal Foundation, who brought suit. The case has wended its way through the court system, and ended up in the Supreme Court. The lower court referenced Justice Kennedy's "significant nexus" test of jurisdictional waters, as opposed to the late-Justice Scalia's "relatively permanent continuous surface flow" test.

"Conceivably, the Court could adhere to existing precedent regarding adjacent wetlands, but jettison the significant nexus test for WOTUS," Mr. Semanko noted. "That would

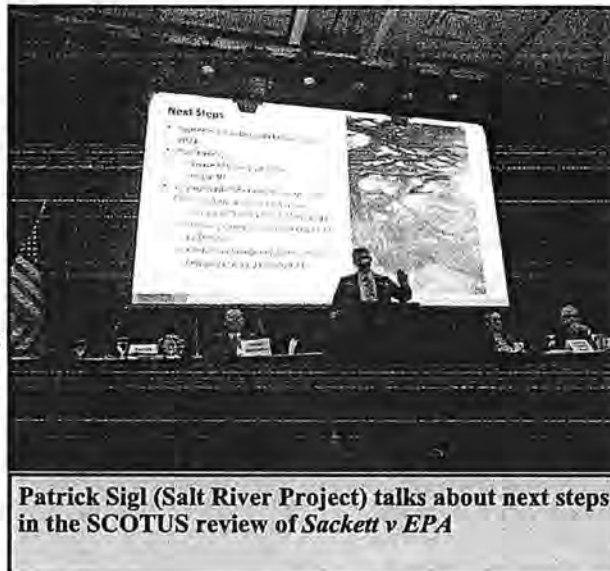
still be a very good result for farmers, ranchers and the larger regulated community."

Paul Simmons discussed *Interior Department v. Navajo Nation*, which deals with the Colorado River and federal trust obligations to Indian Tribes. The Navajo Nation seeks water for its reservation. The federal government argues that it is not legally obligated to assess the Navajo Nation's needs because no treaty, agreement or law explicitly addresses the tribe's claim to Colorado River water. Now, the Supreme Court will decide if the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals was right when it sided with the Navajo Nation and said Interior had a "duty to protect and preserve the Nation's right to water."

"Everyone should be concerned about this case, as it could introduce a great deal of uncertainty about enforcement of federal trust obligations regarding unknown, undeveloped or unadjudicated tribal water rights," said Mr. Simmons.

Samantha Barncastle Salopek, who represents Elephant Butte Irrigation District, discussed the long-running saga of *Texas v. New Mexico*, including last-minute efforts by the State of Colorado to derail a settlement almost reached in that case.

"New Mexico was previously only obligated, by the express terms of the Rio Grande Compact, to deliver water to Elephant Butte Reservoir, which is located approximately 100 miles north of the state line," she said. "This state line obligation is a new agreement never before used in practice but that will now tell us who gets what below the reservoir."



Patrick Sigl (Salt River Project) talks about next steps in the SCOTUS review of *Sackett v EPA*

Generation NEXT (Continued from Page 6)

"My takeaway from that experience was that no one knows how to fix it and everyone wants it fixed," she observed.

Following her D.C. internship, Ms. Lally has enrolled in a double major of political science and agribusiness. She has increasingly observed that there is a "systemic disrespect" for agriculture that is not based on reality.

Web-Based Marketing for Hemp Production

Adrian Snow grows hemp and runs a cow/calf operation in Northern Nevada. She started raising Jersey cows and found out soon that, while anything in Nevada goes, not so

for the sale of raw milk. She partnered with Mr. Christoph and Mr. Frey and started a hemp project. Because there was not a supply chain set up locally, she moved towards a web-based management approach.

"We had to figure everything out from seed to sale," she said.

Ms. Snow said they've been able to grow, and emphasized the importance of the business side of things to the audience.

"Ask yourself if what you're doing is working," she advised. "Spend more time looking over the finances. Figure out your family's happiness, your ability to participate in the community and if what you're doing is good for the planet."

Bureau of Reclamation Roundtable Tradition Continues

Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Touton kicked off this year's edition of a time-honored Family Farm Alliance conference tradition, which featured interactive discussion between a deputy commissioner, two regional directors, and three deputy regional directors.

David Palumbo (Deputy Commissioner), Jennifer Carrington (Columbia Basin/Pacific Northwest Regional Director), Jeff Payne (California/Great Basin Deputy Regional Director), Brent Esplin (Missouri Basin/Arkansas/Rio Grande Texas/Gulf of Mexico Regional Director), Stacy Wade (Lower Colorado Basin Deputy Regional Director), and Nick Williams (Upper Colorado Basin Acting Assistant Regional Director) participated in 75-minute discussion moderated by Alliance Executive Director Dan Keppen.

After the Commissioner's opening remarks (*see related story, Page 1*) Deputy Commissioner Palumbo noted that Reclamation was created in 1902 to support irrigated agriculture.

"It is an exciting mission, and we're glad to be here."

Challenges Across the West

Mr. Keppen noted that the Alliance was created over 25 years ago, and now includes members from every Reclamation state – those roughly located west of the 100th meridian – the "arid" part of the continental U.S. He asked the panelists to describe some of the challenges they are facing across the West.

The drought's impact on the Colorado River is a tough one, noted Ms. Wade. Her region is evaluating proposals to help keep the system's current storage shortage in check.

"Droughts and wet years come and go, so long-term durability is the best approach," she said.

Mr. Payne said the Klamath and Central Valley Projects are experiencing hydrologic conditions never seen before. He said much of the work he is overseeing is devoted to working on funding various water projects.

"Science and transparency are the focus and will continue through the years," he said.

Once-in-a-Lifetime Funding for Infrastructure

Mr. Keppen asked about the \$12.3 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) money, how Reclamation plans to spend those dollars over the next four years, and what the toughest implementation challenges were.

Everyone knows folks are watching, observed Mr. Payne. He said people, process and perception are the three areas.

"Staffing needs are bigger since the budget is so much bigger," he said. "This will help get requests processed faster. Getting the allocations and the obligations where they need to be is the focus."

Mr. Palumbo noted that there are meetings scheduled with Alliance leaders to help move the implementation phase along.

"Perceptions are confusing," he said. "There's the Biparti-

san Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act and other pots of gold. It makes it a challenge for folks to understand how much money is and where it is available."

Water users should work with the local Reclamation offices, Ms. Carrington advised. She pointed to canal safety projects in rapidly urbanizing Boise (IDAHO) and the proposed Anderson Dam raise as ongoing project examples.

Brent Esplin said there are other sources of money such as PL-566 that will allow Reclamation, local districts and the US Department of Agriculture to team up for funding.

Nick Williams summarized a project that allowed water stored behind Glen Canyon Dam to supply the town of Page, Arizona. Due to years of prolonged drought, Lake Powell water levels could drop to a point where power can no longer be generated and also hinder water deliveries to Page, which also serves parts of the Navajo Nation. Reclamation worked to develop a new outtake that allows Paige to access water from the full range of lake levels.

"It took less than a year to complete the project," said Mr. Williams. "The City of Page purchased the material instead of the federal government, which resulted in big savings in time and cost."

Mr. Payne noted that it is rare for Reclamation to enter into a project in California without an outside partner involved. Sites Reservoir, Los Vaqueros Reservoir and the San Luis Reservoir dam raise are all partnership projects.

Increased Public Pressure to Capture Water

Mr. Keppen said the recent atmospheric river storms and flooding in California – following on the heels of prolonged drought – has generated an amazing amount of press coverage, focusing on how much water has been lost to the sea. Will that have a beneficial impact on storage projects in the near future?

"If there was storage in the right place, this water could be captured," said Mr. Palumbo. "Reclamation is operating on the assumption that climate change is going to reduce the amount of snowpack available for surface supplies."

Colorado River Competing Demands

Ten minutes were set aside to field questions from the audience. An Imperial Valley producer said his grandfather invested time, sweat and labor to build their family farm and develop an efficient irrigation system. He said that agriculture has doubled its production every 20 years and that the Colorado River feeds 300 million people daily. Meanwhile, Clark County (NEVADA – home to Las Vegas) has added millions of people since the irrigation projects were over 100 years ago.

"Housing and urban development represents a permanent, perpetual crop," he said. "The Colorado River should be supplemented with water from the Missouri or Columbia Rivers, or farming will suffer. Urban growth will stop, as well, without food."

Continued on Page 11

Kiss The Ground with Forestry and Ag Solutions

Are government policies and bureaucracy the REAL fire starters in America? Are answers to a major climate crisis staring us in the face? Can forest managers, farmers and ranchers play a role in restoring our Western forests and capture carbon while also turning water and other inputs into food, feed, fiber and fuel?

Moderated by Nadine Bailey, COO for the Family Water Alliance (CALIFORNIA), this panel discussion shed light on what brought us to this point and the innovative solutions that Western producers are bringing to the table. Panelists included Jim Lauria (Vice President, Sales and Marketing, Mazzei Injector Company, LLC), Dale MacDougall (California Deer Association), Alliance President Patrick O'Toole and Ali Duvall (Headwaters of the Colorado River Project).

Ms. Bailey had some strong words and powerful photos showing how single species environmental management is killing off many other species. She lives in Northern California's Cottonwood-Anderson area and for the first time in 100 years, her family did not receive surface water supplies last year. Hundreds of acres of walnuts died, the wildlife was decimated and there was no improvement in the salmon population.

"The forests are our headwaters and we're burning them down as a result of mismanagement," she said, pointing to a photo of the devastating 2021 Dixie Fire in California.

Mr. O'Toole described the collapse of the national forests in Colorado and Wyoming, and said you can no longer ride a horse through part of his traditional grazing land because of forests "that have turned into 'Pick Up Sticks' because of pine beetle infestation. The Forest Service in recent years has proven to be very challenging to work with. Now billions of federal dollars are pouring into Forest Service coffers.

"The last thing we want to see is six brand new electric pickup trucks parked in front of the local Forest Service office," he said.

However, things are changing. He is helping to lead the Headwaters of the Colorado River Project, which will remove dead wood and thin the forests, leading to actual results

on the ground.

Dale MacDougall spoke about the link in the chain between agriculture and landscape-scale management. The forest mismanagement has led to a decline in California's deer population. California's deer population has declined from 2 million in the 1960s to 850,000 in the 1990s. Now, there are 400,000 deer and they could be facing a potential listing.

The California Deer Association (CDA) hired Mr. MacDougall to help broaden the association's credibility and to secure "a seat at the table". CDA now has a Master Stewardship agreement that allows the organization to work on every acre of federal land in California, which is more than seven million acres. This secures CDA a role in wildlife habitat and watershed health, in places that include the Lake Shasta watershed area, where just about every forest health metric – things like tree density, erosion, merchantable timber density -

is "three times worse than it should be."

"You literally cannot see the forest function for the trees," said Mr. MacDougall. "It's a wall of green."

Addressing these challenges would yield an additional three billion gallons a day to Lake Shasta.

Jim Lauria described how the "Circular Water Economy" begins and ends with Agriculture. Growing up in New York City as a child, his first experience with agriculture was having the police chase him and his friends off the grass and out of the trees.

"So, I grew up realizing that agriculture can have overreaching regulation", he joked.

Mr. Lauria made it clear that agriculture uses 80 % of the captured water in California, not 80-percent of all the water. He pointed to a report from Lawrence Livermore National Labs called "Getting to Neutral, Carbon Neutrality by 2045" where agriculture plays a major part in reaching that goal.

"Smart irrigation leads to more efficient carbon capture," he said. "The topic is as timely as it gets — both water efficiency and carbon sequestration are high-visibility issues right now around the world."



Jim Lauria (Mazzei Injector Co.) speaks on the "Kiss the Ground" panel. "Smart irrigation leads to more efficient carbon capture".



Meet Don Wright of WaterWrights.net, this year's *Monthly Briefing* Special Conference edition's on-site correspondent!

Don took detailed notes that helped form the basis for the articles in this *Monthly Briefing*. However, final editing was performed by Family Farm Alliance contractors, so any criticism can be leveled at dan@familyfarmalliance.org. Don's

WaterWrights.net has carved a niche covering news at "the intersection of public and private transfer"— California's water and irrigation districts.

"I'm very glad I was able to attend the Family Farm Alliance conference this year," said Don. "I learned a lot and met some dedicated people. I want to thank Patrick O'Toole and Dan Keppen for their willingness to not only work with me but make me feel at home."

Thanks, Don! Great work!

The PL - 566 Small Watershed Program – A Report from the Field

The opening panel discussion on the morning of February 24 focused on field reports of experiences associated with implementing the Small Watershed Program administered by the federal Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The program is often referred to as “PL-566”, a reference to the public law that authorized it.

The presentation panel was moderated by Raija Bushnell (Farmers Conservation Alliance) and featured Craig Horrell (Central Oregon Irrigation District), Andy Mueller (Colorado River District), Ben Shawcroft (Truckee-Carson Irrigation District) and Craig Simpson (East Columbia Basin Irrigation District).

“PL-566 is a complicated program, with a 188-page manual, just for starts”, Ms. Bushnell explained in her opening remarks.

Those comments were echoed by panelists who also lamented the difficulty in coordinating with two federal agencies.

Mr. Mueller said one of the projects he’s working on has been delayed because Reclamation and NRCS program delivery systems and embedded engineering standards don’t line up.

“It took so long for one of our agreements to be met by the

federal agencies, that the cost went up and the matching portion of the grant was lost,” he said.

Mr. Shawcroft said his first concern is coordinating differing engineering standards between the two agencies. He expressed hope that Reclamation would push hard for improved interagency collaboration as it realizes its WaterSmart grant program isn’t enough to fund all the needs.

One of the hurdles all the panelists mentioned was not knowing what proper environmental documentation was needed to satisfy the agencies’ requirements.

“Developing a standard MOU between Reclamation and NRCS could be very helpful,” Ms. Bushnell observed, before asking, “What advice to you have to share about your PL-566 experiences?”

“Bring partners and a good story to the table,” said Mr. Mueller.

Mr. Horrell agreed that bringing partners to the table - including Members of Congress - is very helpful.

Mr. Simpson said that quickly assembling a team and working immediately on getting to know the local NRCS folks were top priorities.

“Manage expectations early on,” said Mr. Shawcroft. “This takes time to work out.”

Biden’s Water Leaders Discuss Opportunities to Best Implement PL-566

Following the panel discussion featuring real-life implementation stories of the PL-566 program (*see above story*), high-level Interior Department and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials discussed opportunities and ways to improve coordination between the departments on implementing watershed programs in the West.

Julie O’Shea (Farmers Conservation Alliance Executive Director) moderated the panel, which featured Gloria Montano Greene (USDA Deputy Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation), Tanya Trujillo (Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Department of Interior), Dr. Dave Raff (Chief Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation), and Ron Alvarado (Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon State Conservationist).

Mr. Alvarado noted that recent application of the PL-566 program in the West has changed the view on how it can be applied to tackle drought challenges, expanding from the program’s long-term priority for single purpose flood control projects. There are six PL-566 programs underway in Oregon.

“The program was originally meant for flood control,” he said. “It takes a village of cooperation to make it work.”

Ms. Trujillo said the Department of Interior has \$1.6 billion for infrastructure funding that will help ecosystems impacted by drought. There is an executive order that lays out the criteria that includes environmental solutions. The WaterSmart program for that past decade has provided several funding options for water recycling, irrigation efficiency, and other improvements. There is also a new environmental water program with \$80 million for multi-benefit projects that will improve watershed health and aquatic ecosystems.

“I’m always thinking about removing the logjams in the funding stream,” she said. “There is a new federal inter-agency water group dedicated to improving coordination as a result of the drought. I see better flexibility and responsiveness as a likely result.”

Mr. Raff said Reclamation is interested in improving the process. The Bureau has heard about the need to improve the PL-566 process. The Bureau and NRCS have worked out a Memorandum of Understanding to streamline the PL-566 process where NRCA addresses planning and Reclamation handles construction.

“We are ready to work with growers, districts and other agencies to find better ways to implement these programs,” he said, and invited interested conference attendees to talk with him.

Mr. Alvarado talked further about the future of watershed planning. In Oregon, NRCS has met with Reclamation staff and have agreed to meet monthly to check that “they are not stepping on each other’s toes”. The goal is to get through the planning stages quicker. It is a very complex process and that in itself slows things down.

“If there is an existing plan already on the table that will accomplish the same goals of a PL-566, it would be worthwhile to use that if it moves the needle to the implementation process,” he said.

Ms. Montano Greene said USDA’s goal is to “safely move agriculture to the next generation”. USDA recently re-

Continued on Page 11

Ag in the Crosshairs:

Colorado River Agricultural Water Management and Policy Challenges

What are the policy implications and unintended consequences of looking to agriculture as the “default reservoir” to meet competing demands along the Colorado River? The last panel of the conference focused on innovative approaches being employed to stretch dwindling agricultural water supplies.

Panelists included Richard Morrison (Esq. Adjunct Professor, Arizona State University Law School); Greg Peterson (Executive Director, Colorado Ag Water Alliance); and Tina Shields, (Water Department Manager, Imperial Irrigation District).

Lane Dickson moderated the panel, and in his introductory remarks discussed the recent ramped up attacks on agricultural water users in the Colorado River by interests representing competing water sectors.

“It’s not paranoia – they really are out to get you,” he said. “It’s hard to listen to the attacks on agriculture and alfalfa, followed by the often-inane responses to fix the problem.”

He pointed to recent comments by former Clinton Administration Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt where the Arizonan said the problem on the Colorado River can be summed up in one word: “agriculture.”

“Not constructive,” Mr. Dickson observed.

Challenges in the Lower Basin

Tina Shields explained that the priority system employed on the Colorado River was not designed to be implemented after certain water demands are “carved out”. Nor are such actions necessary, despite the advocacy for such approaches by junior water rights holders -many of them urban interests - seeking this opportunity to circumvent existing laws and agreements that already contemplate and address such needs.

Ms. Shields said as the irrigation becomes more efficient at IID and tailwater volumes diminish, the flows to the Salton

Continued on Page 12

Reclamation Roundtable (Cont’d from Page 8)

Deputy Commissioner Palumbo replied and said as long as cities grow grass, there should be no expectation to reduce alfalfa.

“Following is the ‘F’ word to the Bureau of Reclamation,” he said.

Mr. Keppen said that urban water purveyors are doing a great job of cutting back on “per capita” water use, but no one seems to be addressing the “capita” part of the equation. Many urban areas dependent on the Colorado River are planning for millions of new citizens in the coming decades.

“What keeps you up at night?”

“What keeps you up at night and what can you do about it?”, Mr. Keppen asked all the panelists as the Roundtable came to an end.

“Aging infrastructure,” said Mr. Esplin. “I’m concerned about failure during planting or other critical times.”

Ms. Carrington said this is a “once in a lifetime” oppor-

tunity to get the BIL and IRA money out there. Reclamation has hired 300 new staffers to help in this effort, so “loyalty amongst staff” was important to her. Ms. Wade thinks about the rising costs to American consumers for both food and energy. She’s aware that Reclamation staff are also feeling these economic impacts.

Mr. Palumbo said the drought and reduced runoff in light of higher temperatures are troubling. The recent storms will also generate erosion, which can create a whole set of additional problems.

“I’m concerned about growers going broke before any more storage can be built,” said Mr. Payne.

Mr. Williams joked that his teenagers keep him up at night, as well as “impacts and expectations” associated with operating reservoirs at historically lower levels.

Commissioner Touton ended the session on an upbeat note.

“I can sleep at night because of the people on this panel,” she said.

Agency Leaders Assess P.L.-566 (Cont’d from Page 10)

leased some funding categories geared to the West, and she would like to see more staffing to help implement this.

“The Inflation Reduction Act is bringing a good deal of money to the table,” she said. “That is triggering a national and local level discussion about streamlining the process of moving the money to the finished project.”

Mr. Alvarado noted there are irrigation districts now in the

construction phase, which is “music to my ears”, due to the multiple benefits that are generated from these projects. He acknowledged that NRCS cannot do this alone, and adding new federal employees isn’t necessarily the answer.

“The answer is building a community,” he said.

“Construction takes time and water has to be delivered when it is needed. Adding flexibility is an important part of that.”

Colorado River Challenges (Continued from Pg. 11)

Sea also diminish, and the Sea shrinks.

"This harms birds and people," she said.

In his state, Mr. Morrison said implementation of the Arizona Groundwater Management Act has been working for the past 40-years to bring improvements.

"There are very few areas in Arizona where the water comes from rivers," he said. "It has been more reliant on groundwater."

Still, he predicts there will be a dust bowl in Arizona.

"Pinal County is going to go dry," he said.

Upper Basin Concerns and Impacts

Further upstream, Mr. Peterson said there is already a projection that 40% of irrigated agriculture in Colorado will be lost. He said 4,000 wells were shut down in the three major agricultural counties in the state. There were 23 growers who committed suicide.

"Every basin in that state but for the North Platte is facing drastic cutbacks," he said. "This is a matter of survival."

Mr. Peterson said Crowley County, Colorado had its water supply purchased out from under it by metropolitan areas. The county now has the highest poverty rate in the state, impacting over 40 % of the population.

"There are no good ends when water is removed because the economics are removed," he said.

The federal government wants to conserve water in the Upper Colorado River Basin by giving farmers and ranchers cash to let their fields lie fallow. However, the interstate agency running the program isn't offering these producers enough money to quit farming voluntarily, Mr. Peterson said.

"Farmers and ranchers know the cost of food," he said.

"They know what it costs them to produce it and the offers to fallow for a price per acre usually fall far short."

Public Perception of Agricultural Water Use

Mr. Dickson said he has observed that agriculture's reduction of water usage and increased production doesn't get a fair "apples for apples" comparison when urban water usage is discussed.

Mr. Morrison replied that, while in the past he wouldn't use per-capita as a metric for agricultural water use, he now agreed that it would be good to take a look at what Western agriculture has achieved in terms of feeding people.

"I don't see much room for more water efficiency," he said. "There also isn't much more room for increasing production from modified genetic organisms."

Mr. Peterson noted that some claim agriculture uses 80%

of the water.

"That may be true," he said. "However, ag also produces 100% of the food. You can't replace ag with housing, municipalities and industry and improve the economy or the environment. We need to be more creative in how we bring the message."

Ms. Shields said the 80% figure needs to be updated. She suggested that the ag industry should focus on showing people how much water a year-round yield – something that occurs in Yuma and the Imperial Valley – actually achieves.

Food Security

The conversation shifted towards food security.

Morrison said some folks would argue there are enough offshore food sources to counter the lost agricultural production in the West, whether or not that is true.

"The attack on alfalfa is an attack on the human food sources it produces," said Ms. Shields. "By the time there isn't enough food at the stores it will be too late to fix it."

Closing Remarks

Mr. Dickson closed out the session by asking each panelist what the biggest problem they are facing in the Colorado River Basin, and how best to address it.

Mr. Morrison said the shortage of water is a big challenge.

"Urban developers are claiming Arizona could support 30 million people if ag water is removed. No one but developers want that."

Richard Morrison, Esq.
Adjunct Professor, Arizona State University Law School

There have been preliminary talks with an Israeli company that could build a desalination plant on the Cortez Sea capable of producing one-million-acre feet of water annually. He said it would cost \$3,000 per acre foot, well above what agricultural water users could afford. He thinks this water will go to urban areas.

"Urban developers are claiming Arizona could support 30 million people if ag water use is removed," he said. "No one but developers want that."

Ms. Shields said California didn't buy in on the recent 6-state Colorado River agreement proposal because the other states relied upon California's water and Mexico's water shares.

"It took billions of dollars and decades of awkward agreements between state agencies to get the California portion of the Colorado River together," she said. "Our area has no other water source."

Mr. Peterson said many people in the Upper Basin do not understand how the Lower Basin operates, especially when it comes to addressing evaporative losses in the system. However, he realizes the people in the Lower Basin are the same as the people he represents.

"I hope it works out for farmers in the Imperial Valley," he said. "They need water, too."

A Big Thank You to Our New and Supporting Members!

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

CHAMPION (\$10,000 and Above)

**Banta-Carbona Irrigation District (CALIFORNIA)
Yuba Water Agency (CALIFORNIA)**

ADVOCATE (\$5,000 - \$9,999)

**Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District
Idaho Water Users Association
Klamath Water Users Association (OR)
Oregon Water Resources Congress
Southwestern Colorado Water Conservation District
Stone Land Company (CA)
Tulelake Irrigation District (CA)
Twin Loups Reclamation District (NE)**

DEFENDER (\$1000-\$4999)

**Arizona AgriBusiness & Water Council
Anderson Farms Inc. (WA)
Deschutes Basin Board of Control (OR)
Dolores Water Conservancy District (CO)
Firebaugh Canal Water District (CA)
Fremont-Madison Irrigation District (ID)
Kansas-Bostwick Irrigation District (KS)
Kittitas Reclamation District (WA)
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District (NM)
Orange Cove Irrigation District (CA)
Pathfinder Irrigation District (NE)
Poe Valley Improvement District (OR)
Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District
Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District (WA)
Upper Arkansas Water Conservancy District (CO)
Whitman/SWK Farms (AZ)**

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A Big Thank You to Our New and Supporting Members!

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2023

PARTNER (\$500-\$999)

Ainsworth Irrigation District (NE) Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District (CO)
 Arizona Farm and Ranch Group (AZ) Arnold Irrigation District (OR) Bailey Brothers (CA)
 Barncastle Law Firm (NM) Bill Diedrich (CA) Burley Irrigation District (ID)
 Carlsbad Irrigation District (NM) Central District Water Users Association (NE)
 Colorado River District (CO) East Basin Irrigators Association (WA)
 Hills Valley Irrigation District (CA) Jordan Ramis PC (OR)
 Kaweah Delta Water Conservation District (CA) Kendrick J Hafen (UT)
 Lower South Platte Water Conservancy District (CO) Pacheco Water District (CA)
 Parreira Almond Processing (CA) Pioneer Irrigation District (ID)
 Salopek 6U Farms (NM) Salopek Foundation (NM)
 Seus Family Farms, Inc. (CA) Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District (CA)
 Stanfield Irrigation District (OR) Three Sisters Irrigation District (OR)
 Western Canal Water District (CA) Westside Irrigation Company (WA)
 Wheat Land, Inc. (CA)

SUPPORTER (\$250—\$499)

Britz Inc. (CA) Columbia Basin Development League (WA)
 Falls Irrigation Company (ID) Frank Hammerich (OR) Joe Mahaffey (CO)
 K-Cubed, L.L.C (OR) Love Farms, Inc. (OR)
 Midland Tractor (CA) Parsons Behle & Latimer (ID)
 Perez Farms (CA) Tempe Farming (AZ)
 Tumalo Irrigation District (OR) Warren Eckloff (CO)
 Water Resources Consulting (AZ)

DONOR SUPPORT

Make your tax-deductible gift to the Alliance today! Grassroots membership is vital to our organization. Thank you in advance for your loyal support.

If you have questions, please call our fundraising coordinator, Jane Townsend, at (916)206-7186 OR EMAIL jane@familyfarmalliance.org

OR EMAIL jane@familyfarmalliance.org



Contributions can also be mailed directly to:
 Family Farm Alliance
 P.O. Box 1705
 Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

CORRESPONDENCE LIST
MARCH 2023

Agenda Item 11

1. February 17, 2023 – Can and Will Serve Letter from District for APN 137-070-038
2. February 21, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin Eastern Management Area for the February 23, 2023 Regular Meeting
3. February 23, 2023 – Letter from District to Santa Barbara County Clerk regarding submittal of Form 700 for one Trustee and General Manager
4. February 23, 2023 – Transmittal from District to Central Coast Water Authority regarding submittal of Form 700 for one Trustee and General Manager
5. February 23, 2023 – Letter from District to ACWA/JPIA regarding submittal of Form 700 for one Trustee and General Manager
6. February 23, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board February 27, 2023 Regular Meeting
7. February 24, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Santa Ynez Community Services District for the February 28, 2023 Finance Committee Meeting
8. February 28, 2023 – Letter from District to thirteen customers regarding backflow testing requirement
9. February 28, 2023 – Letter from District to Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District regarding 2022 Annual Report for FID/DICE E/S Generators
10. February 28, 2023 – Water Service Requirements Letter from District for APN 143-350-010
11. March 7, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Central Coast Water Authority regarding the March 8, 2023 Special Board of Directors Meeting
12. March 8, 2023 – Letter received from Santa Barbara County Fire Department regarding Fire Department requirements for APN 143-310-010
13. March 9, 2023 – Can and Will Serve Letter from District for APN 143-350-010
14. March 9, 2023 – Letter from District to five customers regarding past due balance on water service account
15. March 9, 2023 – Request received from Santa Barbara County Public Works Department Transportation Division for information regarding infrastructure in project location
16. March 13, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Santa Ynez Community Services District for the March 15, 2023 Regular Board of Directors Meeting
17. March 13, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received from the Citizen Advisory Group for the Eastern Management Area in the Santa Ynez River Groundwater Basin for the March 15, 2023 Special Meeting
18. March 15, 2023 – Notice received from the California State Treasurer - Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) “Your Money is safe in LAIF”

19. March 16, 2023 – Notice received from the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District regarding March 8, 2023 Increases in Releases Due to Weather Forecast – Bradbury Dam
20. March 16, 2023 – Response from District to Santa Barbara County Public Works Department Transportation Division regarding location of infrastructure
21. March 17, 2023 – District submitted Property Schedule Review and Renewal to ACWA/JPIA
22. March 20, 2023 – Notice and Agenda received for March 23, 2023 Regular Meeting of the Groundwater Sustainability Agency for the Eastern Management Area
23. March 21, 2023 – Can and Will Serve Letter from District for APN 141-201-064
24. March 21, 2023 – Agenda Letter received from Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors regarding Property Tax Administrative Cost Recovery for FY 2022/2023
25. March 21, 2023 – Notice received from the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District regarding March 21, 2023 Increased Releases Due to Storm – Bradbury Dam
26. March 22, 2023 – Letter received from Pacific Gas and Electric Company regarding Cancellation of a Planned Electric Service Interruption