

**Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency  
Meeting  
July 28, 2022  
3:00 pm**

**(Meeting to be held at Ojai City Hall and via Zoom  
Teleconferencing. Access details noted on the agenda.)**

**Agenda Package**



Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency  
A Special District of the State of California

**AGENDA**  
**Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency**  
**Meeting of July 28, 2022**

**Meeting Time 3:00 pm**

Council Chambers, Ojai City Hall

401 South Ventura Street, Ojai, CA 93023

**Phone:** (805) 640-1207 **Web site:** obgma.com

**Email address:** [obgma@aol.com](mailto:obgma@aol.com)

**Zoom Teleconferencing for Public Call in Participation:**

1. Zoom Dial in Information: 1-669-900-9128, Meeting ID: 827 5712 7464, Password: 218792.

**For Public Viewing**

**2. Zoom Meeting**

**Link:** <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82757127464?pwd=Rm5JenhNUDNvRVovaEUwMzdScnFRdz09>

3. The OBGMA.com Website;

4. City of Ojai YouTube Channel at:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC3DhCB5Z1DynNC7n8qcNeDQ/live> (2 Minute delay of transmission)

5. In Ojai, CA: Spectrum Channel 10.

**Public Comments:** Members of the public may provide public comment under item 6 or on each agenda item presented herein. Please wait until the Board Chair ask if any members of the public wish to comment. This will provide for orderly participation during the meeting.

Members of the public may also submit written public comments in advance via e-mail no later than 12:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting. Public comment e-mails should be sent to [OBGMA@aol.com](mailto:OBGMA@aol.com) "Attention Board of Directors".

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

**2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

**3. DIRECTOR ANNOUNCEMENTS/REPORTS/COMMENTS**

- Mutuels:
- Ojai Water Conservation District:
- City of Ojai:
- Casitas Municipal Water District – Lake Level
- Community Facilities District - CMWD Ojai Service Area:

**4. GENERAL MANAGER COMMENTS**

**5. BASIN STATUS REPORTS**

- Current Status of Basin: Input, Output and Storage
- Nested Monitoring Well Project Pumping and Water Quality Update

## **6. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**

The board will receive comments from the public at this time. Other than for emergency items, no action can be taken during this period. Matters raised at this time may be briefly discussed by the board and will generally be referred to staff and/or placed on a subsequent agenda.

## **7. ACTION ITEMS**

### **a. Update on Groundwater Sustainability Plan Activity**

- Board to review and approve draft response letter to SWRCB comments on the GSP.
- Prop 68 Grant Information.

### **b. Metering Notification to Well Owners**

- Board to review and comment on draft meter requirement letter to well owners.

### **c. Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company Well Permit Application**

- Board to review application and approve or deny.

### **d. Treasurer's Report for June 2022**

- Board to review and approve Treasurers Report for June 2022.

### **e. OBGMA Board Calendar for the remainder of 2022**

- Board to review, discuss and determine Board meeting dates for the remainder of 2022.

**8. ADJOURNMENT:** The regular meetings of the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency are held on the last Thursday of each month. The next regular board meeting is scheduled for **August 25, 2022, 3:00 p.m.** Meetings are typically held in the Council Chambers at Ojai City Hall and by Zoom Teleconferencing. Details for providing public comment and or observation of the meeting will be posted with the agenda 72 hours prior to the meeting.

# OJAI BASIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY



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## MEMBER AGENCIES

Ojai Water Conservation District  
Casitas Municipal Water District  
City of Ojai  
Community Facilities District

Ojai Basin Mutual Water Companies  
Senior Canyon MWC  
Siete Robles MWC  
Hermitage MWC

Paul Gosselin  
Deputy Director  
Sustainable Groundwater Management Office  
Department of Water Resources

July 29, 2022

Dear Deputy Director Gosselin,

On July 1, 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) submitted a letter to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) providing a review of the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (OVGB) Draft Final Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). The Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA), acting as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (OVGB), has reviewed this letter and is providing responses to assist DWR with its GSP review. Detailed responses to each comment provided by the SWRCB are attached as an addendum to this letter.

The SWRCB's letter is primarily concerned with the GSP's characterization of interconnected surface waters (ISW) in the OVGB and how groundwater extraction may affect beneficial uses and users of water (human and ecosystem). The SWRCB's letter focuses on the GSP's hydrogeologic conceptual model, evaluation of groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDE), and treatment of sustainable management criteria. The SWRCB makes several recommendations on how the OBGMA should revise the GSP, including:

- Utilization of the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model and/or Ventura River Watershed Groundwater-Surface Water Model (VRW GW-SW Model) to establish sustainable management criteria for ISWs
- Expanded discussion of GDEs to incorporate the best available information

- Re-evaluation of provisional estimate of sustainable yield to incorporate depletion of ISWs
- Expanded discussion regarding the determination that conditions in the OVGB have been sustainable
- Expanded description of specific triggers for implementation of several of the projects and management actions (PMA) and how the OBGMA will coordinate with other agencies to implement the PMAs

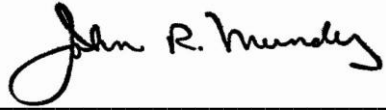
The OBGMA appreciates the SWRCB's review of the GSP and comments regarding the importance of effectively characterizing the link between surface water and groundwater in the OVGB. The OBGMA agrees that all beneficial uses and users of groundwater (human and ecosystem) should be incorporated into the final determination of the sustainable yield of the basin but recognize that ecosystem reliance on groundwater is not well constrained by measured data in the basin. This lack of historical data characterizing interconnected surface water and groundwater is described throughout the GSP and identified as a critical data gap that will be addressed through GSP implementation. Importantly, the GSP notes that this data gap contributes to significant uncertainty in current model estimates of interconnected surface water in the basin. As such, the OBGMA believes that utilizing current model estimates of the impact of groundwater pumping on surface water flows to establish sustainable management criteria and estimate the sustainable yield is inappropriate.

The OBGMA remains committed to better characterizing the relationship between groundwater pumping, shallow groundwater conditions, and interconnected surface water in the OVGB. This commitment is exemplified through: (i) the recent construction of a depth-discrete monitoring well in the southwestern part of the OVGB to characterize the relationship between groundwater conditions in the shallow perched aquifer, deeper production aquifer, and surface water flow in San Antonio Creek, and (ii) the active monitoring of perennial baseflows and first daylight of surface water flow in San Antonio Creek. These data have been incorporated into the first GSP annual report for the basin and are regularly reported at public board meetings to provide ongoing assessment of conditions in the basin. The OBGMA plans to incorporate these data into the 5-year update of the GSP.

Furthermore, while the adopted GSP does not contain specific sustainable management criteria for interconnected surface water, the GSP does identify key projects that would support reevaluation of ISWs, groundwater dependent ecosystems and sensitive habitat, and the associated management criteria through GSP implementation (for example, see Section 4.2 of the GSP – *Projects and Management Actions*). The OBGMA is committed to these projects and currently assessing funding opportunities to support implementation of these projects and looks forward to coordinating with other agencies throughout project development and implementation. The recent project implementation and commitment to pursue additional projects to better characterize the impact of groundwater production on surface water flow and sensitive

ecosystems demonstrates the OBGMA's continued commitment to the long-term sustainable management of the OVGB.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John R. Mundy". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

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*General Manager  
Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency*

# Addendum 1: Detailed responses to the SWRCB July 1, 2022 Comment Letter

## SWRCB Comments on GSP Table of Contents

**SWRCB-1** Comment #1: The list of preparers and contributors appears to be missing from the GSP (GSP Section TOC; p. iv)

OBGMA Response: The GSP was prepared by Dudek for the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA; GSP Cover Page). The OBGMA's Plan Manager is John Mundy, and the GSP was prepared under the direction of Arthur (Trey) Storer Driscoll, III (PG No. 8511, CHG No. 936). The GSP was signed by Trey Driscoll on pg. 15 (S-1).

**SWRCB-2** Comment: The GSP concludes that the southwestern basin is comprised of a multi-layered aquifer system containing a shallow “perched aquifer” and a deep “production aquifer” that are completely hydraulically separated by a thick and extensive clay aquitard (GSP Section 2.3.2; pp. 2-77 through 2-82). The GSP's description that there is complete hydraulic separation between deep aquifers and surface flows in the southwestern basin is not consistent with the GSP's own model (discussed in other comments below), the OBGMA (DBS&A, 2020), the GSP's own water budget for the basin (Table 2-13; pp. 2-158 through 2-159), the State Water Board's draft VRW GW-SW Model (Geosyntec and DBS&A, 2021b), and basic understanding of groundwater flow in intramontane alluvial basins (e.g., Theis, 1940; Fetter, 2011). Geosyntec and DBS&A (2021a) elaborate:

*Although we agree that the surficial clay is present, there is no evidence that groundwater discharging to San Antonio Creek within the [basin] surficial clay is perched or hydraulically separated from deeper aquifers [emphasis added]. A “perched aquifer” refers to a discontinuous saturated lens, with unsaturated conditions existing both above and below (Freeze and Cherry, 1979; Fetter, 2001)...*

*Perched aquifers are typically not laterally extensive (Fetter, 2001). Isolated perched zones may exist within the [basin] (for example within urban areas and around gas stations with leaking pipe), but there is no evidence that a large continuous perched zone exists including in the key areas where groundwater discharges to San Antonio Creek.*

OBGMA Response: The GSP presents water quality and groundwater level data that supports characterization of the shallow groundwater system and deeper production units as being functionally disconnected (e.g., Figure 2-37; Section 2.3.4.6). While the GSP incorporates results from the OBGMA to characterize the Basin water budgets and

projected conditions, the GSP also notes that the OBGMA's estimates of stream flows and corresponding groundwater-surface water interactions are associated with a high degree of uncertainty. These model estimates are uncertain because the surface water model used to estimate recharge, stream flow, and creek recharge is uncalibrated (DBS&A 2011). Importantly, the GSP notes that these model estimates of recharge are one of the largest sources of model uncertainties (Section 2.4.5). The OBGMA has identified the lack of stream flow measurements in the Basin as a significant data gap that will be addressed through GSP implementation (Section 4.2, Table 4-1).

Additionally, during construction of the new depth-discrete monitoring well located in the south-central part of the Basin, Kear Groundwater noted that the perched aquifer was underlain by "increasing subaerially-exposed soil" at depth (Kear 2021). The areal extent of the aerially exposed aquifer is not well constrained but will be evaluated as part of the 5-year GSP update. The OBGMA will consider revising the naming convention in future Plan updates to reflect this data and analysis.

**SWRCB-3** Comment: State Water Board also disagree with the GSP's interpretation of groundwater-surface water connection in the basin (GSP section 2.3.4.6; p. 2-141). The GSP maintains that surface water in the southern and west portions of the basin are connected to a shallow perched aquifer that is functionally hydraulically disconnected from the deeper production aquifer.

The GSP appears to acknowledge the link between groundwater extraction in the basin and depletions of ISW in other parts of the GSP:

- a. The GSP relies on the OBGMA, rather than on the GSP's narrative hydrogeological conceptual model, in estimating the basin's water budget (GSP Table 2-13). In summarizing groundwater outflows, the GSP states that groundwater discharge to surface flow in San Antonio Creek is the largest simulated source of groundwater outflows in most water-year types, constituting outflows of 1,904 acre-feet (AF) per year (AFY) to 12,190 AFY. Discharge from a laterally limited perched aquifer would not play such a substantial role in groundwater outflows.
- b. The GSP notes in Section 4.3.1 that the "Conjunctive Management of Surface Water Imports and Groundwater Pumping" project would benefit the depletions of the ISW sustainability indicator, among others Surface water imports from Lake Casitas reservoir, an off-stream reservoir in a separate sub-watershed within the Ventura River watershed, "serves as the backup supply for many customers in the [basin] when groundwater supplies become depleted." The GSP implies that low groundwater in storage impacts ISW.

State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA revise the GSP to be consistent with best available science, including the OBGMA (DBS&A 2020) and Draft VRW GW-SW Model (Geosyntec and DBS&A 2021b). Revisions should include sections of the GSP that rely on the GSP's hydrogeological conceptual model and interpretation of groundwater-surface water connection as the basis for additional technical conclusions [*bulleted list included in comment letter*]



OBGMA Response: As noted above, the GSP characterizes the OBGMA's estimates of precipitation recharge, stream flow, and groundwater-surface water interaction as highly uncertain because the surface water model used to generate these estimates was not calibrated (Section 2.4.5). Additionally, the OBGMA's GSP consultant provided technical comments to the State Water Board regarding the draft VRW GW-SW Model, noting that the current state of the model does not warrant incorporation into the GSP, primarily due to the fact that the VRW GW-SW model overestimates the degree of groundwater surface water connectivity in the Basin (comment letter attached as Addendum 2).

The OBGMA recognizes the importance of accurately characterizing groundwater-surface water interactions in the Basin. To this end, the OBGMA installed a depth-discrete nested monitoring well in June 2021 and are actively collecting groundwater elevations, manual daily discharge measurements in San Antonio Creek, and first daylighting of groundwater in San Antonio Creek to better characterize the relationship between surface water flows and groundwater levels in the shallow and deeper portions of the Basin. These data were presented in the GSP and the first GSP annual report (OBGMA 2022). The OBGMA is currently assessing funding opportunities to support implementation of the GDE assessment projects outlined in the GSP.

**SWRCB-4** Comment: State Water Board staff believe the GSP's evaluation of GDE's (GSP section 2.3.4.7; pp. 2-151 through 2-152) does not incorporate the best available information. The description of GDE's is limited to descriptions of vegetation and wetland communities. The GDE section does not demonstrate information was sought after or evaluated for status of other ecosystem beneficial users, including animal species in GDEs such as federally listed endangered steelhead and other state or federally listed species. Nor does the GSP's discussion of beneficial uses of ISW include aquatic species such as steelhead.

Staff recommend the OBGMA expand its discussion and consideration of GDEs and beneficial uses of ISW to include aquatic ecosystems and species. Revisions should include sections of the GSP that reply on the GSP's discussion of GDEs and beneficial uses of ISW as the basis for additional technical conclusions [*bulleted list included in appended comment letter*].

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA acknowledges the State Water Board's recommendation. As part of GSP implementation, the OBGMA plans to perform GDE assessments that better characterize the presence of both riparian and aquatic habitats that utilize groundwater (Section 4.2.4, Table 4-1). The OBGMA plans to incorporate results from these ecosystem assessments into future Plan updates and will re-assess the need to establish sustainable management criteria to protect these ecosystems as data is acquired.

**SWRCB-5** Comment: The GSP's provisional estimate of sustainable yield should consider inflows to and outflows from ISW as well as undesirable results associated with depletions of ISW. The OBGMA does not consider groundwater-surface water interaction in its estimate of sustainable yield, claiming that there is too little data available regarding

the impact of groundwater extraction rates on depletions of ISW (GSP section 2.4.7, pp. 2-186 through 2-187). The claim is inconsistent with modeling results from the GSP's own OBGMA (DBS&A 2011, 2020) and the Draft VRW GW-SW Model (Geosyntec and DBS&A 2021b) and the data used to develop those models.

During 1996 to 2009, the estimated average annual groundwater extraction from the basin was 4,939 AFY. OBGMA results indicate that groundwater extractions range from 4,500 to 5,000 AFY would contribute to a significant decline in groundwater discharge to San Antonio Creek during multi-year droughts (DBS&A 2011). More recently, Geosyntec and DBS&A (2021a, p. 23) concluded:

*It is our opinion that groundwater pumping in the [basin], including the deep portions...primarily captures what would otherwise be natural discharge to San Antonio Creek [emphasis added]. This is illustrated in Figures 1 and 17 that display simulation results with the OBGMA and [VRW GW-SW Model] varying the amount of [basin] pumping. For each model, total discharge (from natural sources and pumping) is always about the same, but **as pumping increases, groundwater discharges to streams decreases proportionately** [emphasis added].*

State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA revisit the estimate of sustainable yield in the GSP using the best available scientific knowledge about the effects of groundwater pumping on depletions of ISW. The OBGMA may then update the sustainable yield further in future GSP updates as they fill data gaps on groundwater-surface water connection in the Basin.

OBGMA Response: As noted above, the GSP characterizes the OBGMA's estimates of precipitation recharge, stream flow, and groundwater-surface water as highly uncertain (Section 2.4.5). The OBGMA plans to revisit the estimate of sustainable yield as additional data characterizing interconnected surface water are collected through GSP implementation.

**SWRCB-6** Comment: State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA clarify how it determined the provisional estimated safe yield value of 4,100 AFY (GSP section 2.4.7, p. 2-186 through 2-187). Sustainable yield as defined under SGMA requires avoiding undesirable results including depletions of ISW that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water. The OBGMA must therefore consider ISW depletion in determining basin sustainable yield. Previous studies, as cited above, have demonstrated that basin pumping contributes to ISW depletions.

OBGMA Response: The GSP documents the method for developing the provisional estimate of sustainable yield (Section 2.4.7). As noted in the GSP, this estimate was calculated by adding the projected groundwater production rates to the projected change in groundwater in storage (Section 2.4.7). This approach is appropriate because the groundwater extraction rate of 4,100 AFY is not expected to lead to undesirable results in the Basin (Section 2.4.4.3). Importantly, Section 2.4.7 of the GSP notes that the impact of groundwater extractions on depletion of interconnected

surface water is not well constrained and a data gap in the Basin. As such, this sustainability indicator was not incorporated into the estimated sustainable yield.

As noted in the GSP, the OBGMA plans to implement a combination of ecological assessment and stream flow characterization projects to better constrain the effects of pumping on habitat that may rely on groundwater. Results from these projects will be incorporated into future Plan and model updates and will be used to re-evaluate the estimate of sustainable yield.

**SWRCB-7** Comment: State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA clarify the meaning of “historical sustainable yield” (GSP section 2.4.4.3.1; p 2-170) and how the value of 4,100 AFY was determined. The GSP states that, during the 1971-2019, groundwater extractions averaged 4,100 AFY. OBGMA results indicates that groundwater extraction rates in the basin during 1970-2009 maintained average groundwater elevations because infrequent wet years significantly recovered groundwater levels.

State Water Board staff are concerned the GSP (GSP section 2.4.7, p. 2-186 through 2-187) characterizes 5,000 AFY as a previous safe yield estimate that is similar to the GSP’s provisional estimated safe yield of 4,100 AFY. During 1996 to 2009, the estimated average annual groundwater extraction from the basin was 4,939 AFY. OBGMA results indicate that groundwater extractions in the range of 4,500 to 5,000 AFY contributed to significant decline in groundwater discharge to San Antonio Creek during multi-year droughts (DBS&A 2011).

OBGMA Response: State Water Board’s reference to the “historical sustainable yield” on p. 2-170 identifies a typo in the text. This should read, “historical safe yield”. However, as noted in Section 2.4.7, the sustainable yield of the Basin is defined using future scenario model results that do not indicate the occurrence of undesirable results in the Basin. Undesirable results associated with depletion of interconnected surface waters and GDEs were not incorporated into the definition of sustainable yield because the relationship between groundwater production and surface water depletion is a data gap. This indicator will be incorporated into a revised sustainable yield through implementation of GSP-identified projects (Section 4.2).

**SWRCB-8** Comment: The GSP describes that groundwater levels in a key monitoring well (04N22W05L001S) fluctuate in response to recharge from precipitation (GSP section 2.3.4.1; p. 2-91; Figure 2-19). The GSP does not describe the potential influence of groundwater extraction on groundwater elevation changes at this, and other, wells that are monitored. State Water Board staff recommend that the GSP specify whether groundwater extraction also impacted fluctuations in groundwater levels for the GSP’s key monitoring well.

Similarly, the GSP (GSP section 2.4.6; p 2-185) later states:

*Groundwater elevation measurements collected in the [basin] indicate that the volume of groundwater in storage fluctuates in response to wet and dry climate cycles*

State Water Board recommend the GSP clarify the impact of groundwater pumping, the second-largest simulated groundwater outflow, on groundwater elevations.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's recommendation and will incorporate this discussion in future Plan updates.

**SWRCB-9** Comment: The GSP states that groundwater management and climatic conditions from 2015 through 2019 resulted in an increase in groundwater storage of approximately 7,100 AFY (GSP section 2.4.4.2; p. 2-167). State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA clarify which groundwater management actions it took between 2015 and 2019 and evaluate how those actions led to a cumulative increase in groundwater in storage.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA has remained actively involved in the sustainable groundwater use in the Basin. These management activities are outlined in the 2018 Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Plan Update and included:

- Adoption of Resolution No. 2017-04 to facilitate cooperation between CMWD and the OBGMA on the development of an agreement for Integrated Use of Surface Water and Groundwater to promote efficient water use, water conservation and beneficial uses
- Groundwater level and groundwater extraction monitoring
- New water well design support
- Compilation of geologic and hydrogeologic data to further understanding of the basin
- Ongoing design, permitting, and implementation of the San Antonio Spreading Grounds rehabilitation project (SACSGRP)
- Approval of ordinances and resolutions on meter testing, reporting, and revenue
- Adoption of the 2018 Groundwater Management Plan

**SWRCB-10** Comment: State Water Board staff recommend that the GSP describe the Ventura County Watershed Protection District streamflow gage 616: San Antonio Creek at Camp Comfort and that the OBGMA consider data from the gage in describing ISW and GDEs (GSP section 2.2.2; pp. 2-57 through 2-58). Although the gage is located outside the basin, the streamflow gage is relevant for the GSP because it is located on San Antonio Creek and quantifies surface flows near the terminus, and outflow point, of the basin. The GSP includes descriptions and evaluations of other streamflow gages that are outside the basin boundary, including a gage that is farther downstream on San Antonio Creek.

OBGMA Response: Gage 616 is presented in Table 2-4 of the GSP. The data associated with this gage was not discussed in detail in the GSP because the gage became active on 10/1/2018, and the GSP reporting period ended 9/30/2019. The 1-year of data provided by this gage is still noted as preliminary by the VCWPD and was not temporally sufficient to characterize ISWs and GDEs for the GSP. The OBGMA will incorporate this data into future Plan updates.

**SWRCB-11** Comment: The GSP states that groundwater levels in the basin are hydraulically disconnected from the Pacific Ocean due to the basin's inland and elevated location (GSP section 2.3.4.3; p. 2-95). Staff recommend that the OBGMA clarify in the GSP that the basin is hydrologically connected to the Pacific Ocean via San Antonio Creek and the Ventura River.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the recommendation from State Water Board staff and will consider incorporating this revision in future Plan updates as appropriate.

**SWRCB-12** Comment: State Water Board note new information is available for representing onsite wastewater treatment systems, such as septic systems, in groundwater models in the Ventura River watershed. The GSP acknowledges that the water budget's groundwater system inflows do not include septic system return flows from approximately 780 parcels in the basin with septic systems (GSP section 2.4.1.4; p. 2-160). An estimated 3,000 parcels have on-site wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) in the Ventura River watershed. In developing the Draft VRW GW-SW Model released in December 2021, Geosyntec and DBS&A (2021) estimated Domestic OWTS recharge to be 200 gallons per day per system. State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA update its GSP and the OBGMA with information from the Draft VRW GW-SW Model to represent OWTS in the water budget.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's recommendation and will consider incorporating the new OWTS into future model updates.

**SWRCB-13** Comment: State Water Board staff note section 2.4.4.4 Subsurface Outflows (p. 2-163) immediately follows section 2.4.2.3 Evapotranspiration. It appears that section for Subsurface Outflows has an incorrect header number.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's note and will address this typo in future Plan updates.

**SWRCB-14** Comment: The GSP (section 3.1.3; p. 3-3) states "Conditions within the [basin] have been sustainable over the modeled period from 1971-2019 (49 year period)...". State Water Board staff note that OBGMA submitted a GSP Alternative to DWR in 2016 that purported to demonstrate that the basin had operated within its sustainable yield over a period of at least ten years based on similar analyses included in the GSP. DWR previously concluded that the Alternative did not sufficiently demonstrate 10 years of operation within the sustainable yield that avoids all applicable undesirable results and so DWR did not approve the Alternative (DWR 2019).

Additionally, the estimated average annual groundwater extraction from the basin during 1996 to 2009, 4,939 AFY, exceeded the basin's "historical sustainable yield" of 4,100 AFY (GSP section 2.4.4.3.1; p 2-170) and contributed to a dramatic decline in groundwater discharge to San Antonio Creek during multi-year droughts (DBS&A 2011), suggesting negative effects on ISW in part from groundwater use within that period. The GSP should clarify what new information has become available since 2016 to lead the OBGMA to the conclusion that conditions in the basin have been sustainable for five decades. Board staff note the sustainable yield definition must consider ISW depletion (see comment #6).

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA recognizes the importance of considering the depletion of interconnected surface water in the final estimation of the sustainable yield of the Basin. The OBGMA also note that the reference to "historical sustainable yield" reflects a typo and should read "historical safe yield". As described in the GSP, data characterizing the interconnection between surface water and groundwater, and corresponding influence of pumping on ISW depletion, is limited and a data gap. Because measured data characterizing the influence of pumping on ISW depletion is limited and not incorporated into the Basin model, use of the OBGMA results to define ISW depletion is inappropriate. The OBGMA plans to implement projects to address this data gap and incorporate these project data into future plan and model updates to refine the estimate of sustainable yield of the Basin.

**SWRCB-15** Comment: The GSP's discussion of SMC for lowering of groundwater levels is missing certain information required by the GSP regulations. Specifically, the GSP does not appear to: make an explicit link between minimum thresholds (MT) and undesirable results and effects on beneficial users (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 23, §354.28, subd. (b)(1) & (b)(4)); describe how MTs have been selected to avoid causing undesirable results in adjacent basins (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 23 §354.28, subd. (b)(3)); and describe the relationship between the MTs for each sustainability indicator (Cal. Code Regs., title. 23, §354.28, subd. (b)(2).

a. *MTs and Undesirable Results:* The GSP does not describe how water levels at or near the MTs may impact domestic wells, public water systems, aquatic ecosystems or other GDEs, other beneficial users, or land use and property interests, nor does it describe how these interests were considered in setting the MTs. The OBGMA uses the lowest historic groundwater elevation in monitoring well 04N22W05L008S to set a MT for groundwater elevations (GSP section 3.3.1.1; Table 3-2; pp. 3-11 through 3-14; Figure 3-1). Additionally, the GSP sets MTs at wells that serve as additional representative monitoring points (RMPs). The MTs at additional RMPs are generally set at, near, or below the lowest groundwater elevations ever measured at these RMPs, with no explanation of how maintaining groundwater levels above these elevations avoids undesirable results.

The GSP provides little evidence that undesirable results would not occur at historical low groundwater levels. As noted earlier, DWR concluded that the Alternative did not sufficiently demonstrate 10 years of operation within a

sustainable yield that avoids all applicable undesirable results and did not approve the Alternative (DWR 2019).

The GSP's discussion of its SMC should include a description of how groundwater conditions at or near MTs may affect beneficial uses and users of water (human and ecosystem) and adjacent basins and whether those effects do or do not constitute an undesirable result.

- b. *Adjacent basins.* The GSP's evaluation of the impacts of MTs on adjacent basins is limited to subsurface outflow component of its water budget and does not include groundwater discharge to streams (GSP section 3.3.1.3; p. 3-19). In the context of the basin's water budget; the GSP states groundwater discharge to streams "is the largest source of groundwater outflow from the [basin]" (GSP Section 2.4.2.1; p. 2-161).
- c. *Other Sustainability Indicators:* The GSP does not present an evaluation of the impacts of groundwater elevations at MTs on other sustainability indicators, including groundwater quality (GSP section 3.3.1.2 through 3.3.1.4; pp. 3-19 through 3-20).

The GSP's discussion of its SMC should include a description of how groundwater conditions at or near MTs may affect beneficial uses and users of water (human and ecosystem), sustainability in adjacent basins, and other sustainability indicators, within the basin and whether those effects do or do not constitute an undesirable result.

OBGMA Response: The GSP describes the impact to beneficial uses and users of groundwater if undesirable results were to occur associated each of the five sustainability indicators applicable to the Basin. Specifically, undesirable results associated with each sustainability indicator were used to set lower limits that protect municipal and domestic water supply wells (MUN), agricultural supply wells (AGR), industrial processing wells (PROC), and industrial service supply wells (IND) (Sections 3.2.1 through 3.2.6). These undesirable results occur primarily in the form of a loss of accessible groundwater to support current and/or planned future beneficial uses and users (Section 3.2.1). In addition, the GSP documents the expected relationship between sustainability indicators and impacts to adjacent basins (Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.6).

The GSP notes that the impact of groundwater extraction on depletion of ISWs is currently being studied (Section 3.2.6), and that the data collected through these studies will be incorporated into the 5-year plan update.

**SWRCB-16** Comment: The OBGMA uses the MTs for chronic lowering of groundwater levels as a proxy for reduction of groundwater storage (GSP section 3.3.2.1; p. 3-21). State Water Board staff are concerned with the GSP's establishment of MTs for reduction of groundwater in storage for the same reason staff are concerned about MTs for chronic lowering of groundwater levels (see #17). The GSP states "reduction of groundwater

in storage has not occurred historically and is not currently occurring.” The GSP does not present an evaluation showing how beneficial uses and users and land use and property interests were impacted during historical low volumes of groundwater in storage, such as in 2016.

Additionally, the GSP presents and does not address an apparent ~18,000 AF discrepancy of estimated and simulated volumes of groundwater in storage.

*The historical low volume of groundwater in storage, based on static springtime groundwater levels, was estimated to be 41,310 AF in 2016 (OBGMA 2018), and based on OBGMA simulations, was 59,049 AF in 2016.*

OBGMA Response: Impacts to beneficial uses and users due to chronic lowering of groundwater levels are the same as those associated with reduction of groundwater in storage (Section 3.2.2). The GSP provides justification for characterizing the long-term sustainability of the Basin by describing the change in volume of groundwater in storage between 1971 and 2019 (Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.3.2.1).

The GSP reports two different estimates of the volume of groundwater in storage in spring 2016 (Section 3.3.2.1). These two values were estimated using different methods; one method based on a simple regression model that relates groundwater levels at one well to groundwater in storage in the Basin, and the second estimate coming from the OBGMA. The difference in estimated storage values does not impact Basin operation, but rather represents the range of estimated volume in storage.

**SWRCB-17** Comment: The OBGMA does not establish measurable objectives for chronic lowering of groundwater levels in the GSP (GSP section 3.4.1; p. 3-28), as is required in the GSP regulations. OBGMA should propose initial measurable objectives for lowering of groundwater levels based on best available scientific information and outreach with beneficial users and other interested parties. OBGMA should also outline a timeline for developing the comprehensive conjunctive management plan to be used to refine MOs in the future. “...as part of the development of the conjunctive management plan the OBGMA may establish formal numeric groundwater level measurable objectives at RMPs based on groundwater levels and corresponding target volumes of groundwater in storage”.

OBGMA Response: Based on the data described in the GSP, conditions in the Basin have historically been sustainable, and are anticipated to remain sustainable under projected conditions. The GSP describes in Section 3.4.1 that the primary measurable objective for chronic lowering of groundwater levels is for groundwater levels at RMPs to remain above established minimum thresholds, and for groundwater levels to stabilize and recover after each drought period in average and wet water years. Numeric measurable objectives for groundwater levels will be developed as part of a comprehensive conjunctive management plan as described in Sections 3.4.1 and 4.3.1. The OBGMA is committed to working with CMWD on development of an agreement for Integrated Use of Surface Water and Groundwater as evidenced by adoption of Resolution No. 2017-04. As stated in Section 4.3.1, development of the



comprehensive conjunctive management plan is proposed to be implemented as a component of the first 5-year GSP update but requires coordination with CMWD in order to develop a firm schedule.

**SWRCB-18** Comment: State Water Board staff are concerned the GSP's evaluation of undesirable results for degraded water quality (GSP section 3.2.4, p. 3-8) does not evaluate potential groundwater impairments to GDEs or beneficial users of ISW. Nor do the MTs for degraded groundwater quality discuss potential impacts of degraded groundwater quality on ecosystem beneficial users of GDEs (GSP section 3.3.4; p. 3-24).

OBGMA Response: As noted in the GSP, the minimum thresholds for groundwater quality were established using Title 22 CCR drinking water MCLs (Section 3.3.4; Table 3-3). The connectivity between surface water and groundwater in the Basin is a data gap that will be addressed during GSP implementation. The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's comment regarding groundwater quality impacts on surface water and will assess these potential impacts in future plan updates that incorporate data collected during implementation of GSP projects.

**SWRCB-19** Comment: State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA expand on its evaluation of the adequacy of its monitoring network for depletions of ISW. This evaluation would benefit from a more detailed characterization of the OBGMA's streamflow monitoring efforts (GSP section 3.5.2.2; p. 3-27 through 3-28). For example, the GSP should clarify whether the OBGMA's monthly manual stream discharge monitoring and continuous stream stage monitoring are conducted at the same streamflow gage site, and how the information is evaluated and used.

In describing the adequacy of its monitoring network, the OBGMA concludes the "historical and existing spatial and temporal coverage of surface water flow gauges provide adequate coverage for the short-term, seasonal, and long-term surface flow conditions in the [basin]". However, later the GSP identifies data gaps with the OBGMA's own streamflow monitoring program (e.g., coarse measurement intervals) (GSP section 3.5.7.2; p. 3-47).

The GSP also states "In the future, to the extent possible, additional stream gauges will be installed and incorporated into the existing monitoring network" (GSP Section 3.5.2.2; pp. 3-37 through 3-38). However, the GSP does not identify a schedule for installing additional stream gauges and the list of Projects and Management Actions (PMAs) does not include assessing streamflow monitoring data gaps described in the GSP (GSP section 3.5.7.4; p. 3-48).

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's recommendations and notes the following:

- Figure 2-7 of the GSP shows the location where the OBGMA's manually collects stream flow measurements. This site is located at the intersection of San Antonio Creek and Skunk Ranch road.

- The OBGMA continues to evaluate their streamflow monitoring program to identify critical areas where installation of additional gauging stations will better characterize the connectivity between surface water and groundwater in the basin (Section 4.2.4).
- Section 4.2.4 of the GSP states that the identification of additional stream gauges will be completed prior to the GSP's first 5-year update. Project specifics are still under development.

The OBGMA will consider expanding on these topics as part of the 5-year GSP update.

**SWRCB-20** Comment: The GSP states that groundwater extractors shall self-report quarterly groundwater extraction volumes to the OBGMA (GSP section 3.5.4.4; p. 3-42). State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA require groundwater extractors report monthly, not quarterly, groundwater extraction volumes, to improve the temporal resolution of groundwater use in a way that will help characterize the effect of groundwater extractions on depletions. State Water Board staff further note that, in their experience, self-reported water use data are challenging to work with. For example, water users may report wildly inaccurate data, duplicative data, overreport, underreport, or report inconsistent or incorrect units. State Water Board staff recommend the GSP define a quality assurance and quality control process for self-reported groundwater extraction data.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's recommendations and are currently assessing opportunities to expand groundwater extraction metering and reporting in the Basin. Changes to the groundwater extraction metering and reporting will be documented in the GSP annual reports and incorporated into the GSP 5-year update.

**SWRCB-21** Comment: The GSP states that groundwater elevations (GSP section 3.5.3.1; p. 3-39) and groundwater quality (GSP section 3.5.3.3; p. 3-41) will be monitored at least semiannually. State Water Board staff are concerned the frequency for measuring these SMCs is too infrequent for evaluating the effects of plan implementation, particularly on depletions of ISW, and recommend the OBGMA monitor elevations and quality quarterly.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA has pressure transducers and data loggers installed in five RMPs including South-Central DDMW, SACSGRP DDMW, Elrod Well, Lagomarsino Well, and Hansen Well that continuously monitor groundwater levels at a sub-daily frequency. Two of these wells (South-Central DDMW and SACSGRP DDMW) are located near San Antonio Creek and consist of several nested depth-discrete casings. Data from these wells have historically been and are currently being used to evaluate short-term, seasonal, and long-term effects of groundwater extraction, climate, and groundwater management on Basin conditions, including depletions of ISW. The semi-annual monitoring of additional groundwater wells in the basin is in compliance with §354.34 of the GSP Emergency Regulations.

**SWRCB-22** Comment: Regarding Figure 3-5, State Water Board staff recommend the GSP clearly communicate the type of data that is collected at each groundwater monitoring well (groundwater elevations, groundwater quality, etc.) and the agency collecting the data.

OBGMA Response: The GSP does not include a Figure 3-5. The OBGMA assumes this comment is referring to Figure 3-3. Though Figure 3-3 does not indicate what type of data are collected at each well, Table 3-5 does provide this information. The OBGMA appreciates the State Water Board's recommendation and will consider the figure revisions as part of the 5-year update.

**SWRCB-23** Comment: The GSP does not describe specific triggers for implementation of several of its demand management sub-actions (GSP section 4.3; pp. 4-17 through 4-23). GSPs are required to describe the "circumstances under which projects or management actions shall be implemented, the criteria that would trigger implementation and termination of projects or management actions, and the process by which the Agency shall determine that conditions requiring the implementation of particular projects or management actions have occurred." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §354.44, subd. (b)(1)(A).)

Given there is no certainty that a particular project will ultimately be approved, or when, it is important the GSP clarify proposed timelines for projects and management actions and consider how changes in those timelines could impact the subbasin's ability to achieve sustainability by 2040. Clear timelines, alternative strategies, and triggers for those strategies would ensure the OBGMA can effectively evaluate when they should move towards implementing such contingency projects or management actions if primary projects or management actions are not implemented on projected timelines.

OBGMA Response: Under each PMA in Chapter 4 are subheadings including the measurable objective expected to benefit, expected benefits and evaluation, circumstances for implementation, public noticing, permitting and regulatory process, implementation schedule, legal authority, and estimated costs. A summary of the PMAs, including the sustainability indicators benefited, circumstances for implementation, and schedule, is provided in Section 4.2, Table 4-1. As indicated in Table 4-1, a number of the PMAs developed are to be implemented quarterly, semi-annually, yearly, prior to the first 5-year GSP update, or ongoing.

Implementation of the additional management actions noted in Section 4.3 of the GSP are contingent on groundwater conditions and the occurrence of undesirable results in the Basin. These groundwater conditions will be continuously monitored through GSP implementation and the OBGMA will assess the need to develop clear timelines, alternative strategies, and triggers as additional data is collected. Importantly, the OBGMA recognizes the ability to amend the GSP with projects as they are identified based on acquisition of additional data and better characterization of conditions in the Basin.

**SWRCB-24** Comment: State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA better explain in the GSP how the OBGMA will coordinate with other relevant water management efforts in the

Ventura River watershed. In Table 4-1 (GSP Section 4.2; pp. 4-4 through 4-5), the Management Action groups 1 (Understand the Basin) and 3 (Encourage Supporting Activities) do not describe any potential opportunities for coordination with the Upper Ventura River Groundwater Agency, State Water Board modeling of the Ventura River watershed and the LARWQCB's efforts to update the Ventura River Total Maximum Daily Load (Geosyntec and DBS&A, 2021b) and instream flow evaluation efforts for federally listed endangered steelhead in the Ventura River watershed (CDFW 2021). The scientific information developed under these efforts will add to the best available science that the OBGMA must consider.

The GSP (GSP Section 4.2.4; pp. 4-11 through 4-13) briefly states the OBGMA will "coordinate with the SWRCB and other agencies" on the identification of critical riffles and habitat areas. This description should be expanded to describe the State Water Board and CDFW's ongoing watershed modeling and instream flow evaluation efforts for federally listed endangered steelhead species in the Ventura River watershed, respectively, which are producing better available science on this topic (Geosyntec and DBS&A, 2021b; CDFW, 2021).

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates State Water Board staff's recommendation and will describe the coordination efforts in future Plan updates as applicable.

**SWRCB-25** Comment: The GSP lists local agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the State Water Board as potential partners to support the OBGMA's assessment of GDEs. State Water Board staff are available to coordinate on this effort and recommend including the state and federal fishery agencies (e.g., CDFW, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service) as potential partners.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates State Water Board staff's recommendation and will consider these partnership opportunities as they develop project specifics relates to the assessment of GDEs in the Basin.

**SWRCB-26** Comment: The "Conduct Groundwater Extraction Monitoring" PMA (GSP section 4.2.2; p. 4-8) should be expanded to state the undesirable results of groundwater quality degradation and depletions of ISW may also benefit from the PMA. The OBGMA's planned evaluation of ISW and GDEs would also benefit from the PMA.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates State Water Board staff's recommendation and will consider incorporating this description in future plan updates based on data collected through the first 5-years of GSP implementation.

**SWRCB-27** Comment: The "Develop Water Conservation Program" PMA (GSP section 4.3.3; p. 4-20) describes water conservation actions being undertaken by urban and agricultural water users (GSP Section 4.3.3; p 4-20). State Water Board staff recommend the OBGMA expand this section to describe how the OBGMA will document and quantify these activities for the purposes of completing annual reports and future GSP updates.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates State Water Board staff's recommendation and anticipates expanding this section in response to this comment as part of the 5-year GSP update.

**SWRCB-28** Comment: Regarding the GSP's Explore Opportunity to Implement Focused Recharge PMA (GSP Section 4.4.3; pp. 4-26 through 4-27), the PMA may require new or amended water rights. If a project would rely on existing water rights, the OBGMA should identify the water right identification numbers and other relevant details. It may be unreasonable for the GSP to assume that projects that currently lack adequate water rights for implementation can obtain either new water rights or modifications to existing water rights within a timeframe that will allow the project to contribute to the GSP's achieving sustainability.

OBGMA Response: The OBGMA appreciates State Water Board staff's comment regarding water rights. This project would be operated using the right to divert surface water held by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (Point of Diversion ID: 52606), or through stormwater capture for shallow aquifer recharge. The OBGMA will coordinate with VCWPD and/or the City of Ojai to implement this PMA. The OBGMA also notes that this project is not required for the Basin to achieve sustainability. Based on the data described in the GSP, conditions in the Basin have historically been sustainable, and are anticipated to remain sustainable under projected conditions.

**Addendum 2: Comments on the  
Ventura River Watershed Groundwater-  
Surface Water Numerical Model**

Mr. Kevin Delano  
State Water Resources Control Board  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, California 95812

March 31, 2022

**Subject: Technical Comments on the Draft Groundwater-Surface Water Model of the Ventura River Watershed on behalf of the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency**

Dear Mr. Delano:

Dudek has prepared this comment letter on the *Draft Groundwater-Surface Water Model of the Ventura River Watershed* as part of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) technical comment solicitation, and in response to comments from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) on the Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) prepared for the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (OVGB) (OBGMA 2021). The comments by CDFW note that the GSP for the OVGB, “does not incorporate CDFW’s Instream Flow Criteria or the SWRCB’s groundwater-surface water modeling of the Ventura River Watershed,” and provide the recommendation that, “the OBGMA incorporate the model’s data and simulation results into the final GSP” (CDFW 2021). To assess the appropriate use of this numerical model, and corresponding incorporation of model results into the final GSP, Dudek has evaluated the Ventura River Watershed Groundwater Surface Water (VRW GW-SW) model’s ability to characterize historical groundwater conditions and interconnected surface water and groundwater interactions along San Antonio Creek.

Based on this initial review of the VRW GW-SW model, Dudek concludes that the VRW GW-SW model does not provide adequate representation of the hydrogeology underlying San Antonio Creek to characterize the effects of pumping on interconnected surface water along San Antonio Creek. Interconnected surface water is characterized as a data gap in the Draft Final GSP prepared for the OVGB (OBGMA 2022a). Projects are proposed in the GSP to reduce this data gap throughout GSP implementation. Key findings from the model review and justification for the continued characterization of interconnected surface water as a data gap in the OVGB are provided below.

**General Overview of the Ventura River Watershed Groundwater Surface Water Model**

The VRW GW-SW model is an integrated surface water-groundwater model that extends across the entire Ventura River Watershed (VRW). The VRW GW-SW model is designed to estimate existing instream flows, characterize the impacts of water supply and groundwater pumping on these instream flows, estimate unimpaired flows across the VRW, and ultimately serve as the basis for the development of a VRW nitrogen transport

model that will help inform Total Maximum Daily Load development in the VRW<sup>1</sup>. The VRW GW-SW model utilizes GSFLOW. GSFLOW is a USGS software package that couples the Precipitation Runoff Modeling System (PRMS) watershed modeling software with Modular Groundwater Flow (MODFLOW) modeling software. The VRW GW-SW model has gone through a rigorous review process, including, “six public and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comment solicitation periods covering most aspects of model development.”

The simulation period in the VRW GW-SW model begins on October 1, 1993 and ends on September 30, 2017 (i.e., water years 1994–2017). Precipitation measurements collected at the NOAA climate station in Ojai (Station No. USC00046399) indicate that this climatic period starts with a wetter-than-average climate cycle from the mid-1990s through 2010, followed by a dry period from 2011 through the end of the simulation.

The VRW GW-SW model represents groundwater pumping across the watershed using both reported and estimated extraction rates. Groundwater pumping in the OVGB was constrained using reported and estimated well-by-well extractions compiled by the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA). In addition to simulating the effects of climate and pumping on groundwater conditions, the VRW GW-SW model also incorporates stream flow diversions and operations at Lake Casitas and the Matilija Reservoir.

### **General Review of Model Calibration**

The VRW GW-SW model was calibrated by comparing modeled groundwater elevations and stream flow to measured groundwater elevations and stream flow. In the OVGB, simulated stream flows were calibrated to measured stream flow at gage 605A/605 (San Antonio Creek at Old Creek Road/Highway 33) and simulated groundwater elevations were calibrated to measured groundwater elevations at 31 wells within the OVGB. The VRW GW-SW model does a good job of reproducing historical stream flow measurements at gage 605A/605 over the 1998–2017 record of measurement (e.g., see Figure 5.17 and Table 5.4 of DBS&A 2021). For groundwater elevations in the OVGB between 1998 and 2017, the VRW GW-SW model has a root mean square error (RMSE) for groundwater elevations of 40.4 ft and a normalized residual of 6.7%. This is within the industry-standard acceptable normalized residual threshold (Rumbaugh and Rumbaugh 2005). During this period, correlation between simulated and measured groundwater elevations is strong ( $R^2 = 0.927$ ), which meets the project goals of achieving a correlation coefficient greater than 0.9.

### **Model Calibration along San Antonio Creek in the OVGB**

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<sup>1</sup> The nitrogen transport model has not been completed and will be documented in a subsequent report expected fall 2022.



While the general calibration statistics of the VRW GW-SW model are within industry-accepted values, a comparison of simulated and measured groundwater elevations along San Antonio Creek suggests that the VRW GW-SW model does not adequately represent the degree to which surface water and groundwater are connected across the OVGB.

In the northern portion of the OVGB, the VRW GW-SW model predicts that groundwater elevations at well 05N22W32J02S fluctuate up to approximately 75 feet in response to large climate events, while measured groundwater elevations are relatively stable across the historical record of measurement (Figures 1 and 2). The model does not accurately simulate either the observed groundwater elevations or the observed groundwater elevation trends at this well.

Downstream of well 05N22W32J02S, the VWR GW-SW model does not reflect the different groundwater elevation trends observed in the shallow and deeper aquifers of the OVGB measured at the depth discrete well at the San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds Rehabilitation Project (SACSGRP DDMW, Figures 1 and 3). Historical groundwater elevation measurements at the SACSGRP DDMW are complex, with relatively stable groundwater elevations measured in the shallow completion wells during the recent drought, and fluctuations of up to approximately 20 feet in the deeper completion that likely reflect the influence of pumping from the primary production aquifer (Figure 3). The VRW GW-SW does not accurately simulate groundwater elevations in the SACSGRP DDMW (Figure 3). Additionally, the VRW GW-SW model simulates groundwater elevation fluctuations of up to approximately 80 feet in both the upper and lower portions of the aquifer, which suggests that the model inaccurately represents the primary production aquifer's response to stream flows in San Antonio Creek (Figure 3).

In the central and western OVGB, the model does a good job of reproducing historical groundwater elevation trends near San Antonio Creek (e.g., at wells 04N22W05D03S and 04N22W06K03S; Figures 1, 4, and 5). However, at well 04N22W06K03S, the VRW GW-SW model overestimates the frequency with which groundwater actively contributes to stream flow in San Antonio Creek. Over the simulation period, the model estimates groundwater elevations were greater than the land surface elevation during five discrete time intervals (Figure 5). In contrast, measured groundwater elevations at well 04N22W06K03S did not exceed the land surface elevation at any time between October 1993 and September 2017 (Figure 5). Furthermore, during the recent drought, the VRW GW-SW model underestimates groundwater elevation declines at 04N22W06K03S by approximately 80 to 140 feet and predicts a more rapid and pronounced groundwater elevation recovery than observed in the measured data (Figure 5). Similar discrepancies between modeled and measured groundwater elevations occur at well 04N22W07B02S (Figures 1 and 6).

Within the estimated extent of the perched aquifer as shown on Figure 1, the VRW GW-SW model generally overestimates groundwater elevation fluctuations and responses to

climate. Groundwater elevations have been measured in the shallow perched aquifer since 2005 at the Ojai Valley Imports MW-1 well<sup>2</sup> (Figures 1 and 7). At this well, where groundwater was encountered at an average depth of approximately 3.5 feet below ground surface (bgs), groundwater elevations remained relatively stable from 2005 to 2011 and exhibited seasonal variations of up to 4 feet (Figure 7). During this same period, the VRW GW-SW model predicts that groundwater occurs at an average depth of approximately 25 feet bgs and that seasonal groundwater elevation declines exceed 70 feet during dry climatic periods, which is in stark contrast to the stable groundwater elevations measured at this well (Figure 7). During the peak of the 2011–2015 drought, the VRW GW-SW model simulates groundwater elevation declines of approximately 100 feet at this well; conversely, groundwater elevations measured at the Ojai Valley Imports MW-1 declined by approximately 10 feet during this period (Figure 7).

In the southwestern portion of the OVGB, along the downstream reaches of San Antonio Creek, the VRW GW-SW model does a reasonable job representing the long-term declining groundwater elevation trend measured at well 04N23W12H02S (Figures 1 and 8), but over-estimates the seasonal groundwater elevation variability measured at this well (Figure 8). This results in modeled conditions in which groundwater contributes to baseflow at this location of San Antonio Creek (e.g., groundwater elevation is higher than land surface elevation; Figure 8). Groundwater elevations measured at 04N23W12H02S indicate that groundwater has occurred at approximately 15 to 50 feet bgs since the mid-1990s (Figure 8). A comparison of simulated groundwater levels to simulated stream flow at gage 605/605A demonstrates that the seasonal variability in simulated groundwater elevations at this well are correlated to stream flow events (Figure 9); the dampened response in the measured groundwater elevations at this well indicates that the VRW GW-SW model overestimates the degree of connectivity between surface water and groundwater in this part of the perched aquifer. The VRW GW-SW model simulates similar responses to stream flows in deeper portions of the aquifer (e.g., as measured at well 04N23W12L002S; Figures 1 and 10). Importantly, at well 04N23W12L002S, the VRW GW-SW overestimates groundwater elevations, which likely results in an overestimate of the volume and rate of groundwater discharges to San Antonio creek in this part of the OVGB.

### **Discussion of Simulated Groundwater Conditions along San Antonio Creek**

The comparison of simulated and measured groundwater elevations along San Antonio Creek demonstrates that the VRW GW-SW model inadequately represents the interaction between surface water and groundwater in the OVGB. These interactions are controlled

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<sup>2</sup> The Annual Report covering Water Year 2021 for the Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (OBGMA 2022b) presents new provisional groundwater level data for 15 wells likely screened exclusively in the perched aquifer. The data covers a period from 2008 to 2022 and was compiled by the Ojai Valley Sanitation District. In addition, groundwater level data from OBGMA's new nested South Central depth discrete monitoring well (DDMW) provides additional data for the perched and underlying primary production aquifer.

by local geologic conditions that are difficult to refine at the spatial scales covered by the VRW GW-SW model. The influence of these local-scale properties on groundwater conditions are most pronounced in the southwestern part of the OVGB, where groundwater occurs both in a shallow perched aquifer system, that extends from approximately 15 to 30 feet bgs (Kear 2005, 2021), and under semi-confined to confined conditions within the deeper primary production aquifer. In this part of the OVGB, the shallow perched aquifer and primary production aquifer are separated from the underlying production aquifer by an approximately 100-foot-thick clay layer (OBGMA, 2022a).

The VRW GW-SW model represents the aquifer in this part of the OVGB using six model layers that extend from land surface to depths that exceed 500 feet bgs. The upper layer in the VRW GW-SW model, which is numerically connected to San Antonio Creek, ranges in thickness from approximately 5 feet to greater than 100 feet (Figure 11) and is characterized using hydraulic conductivity values that range from approximately 0.1 to 20 feet per day. This range of hydraulic conductivity is orders-of-magnitude higher than published conductivity ranges for the unconsolidated clays encountered between the perched and primary production aquifer (Freeze and Cherry 1979). This upper layer is underlain by a second model layer that also ranges in thickness from approximately 5 feet to greater than 100 feet (Figure 12) and is characterized using similar hydraulic conductivity values as layer one.

The lack of a refined representation of the hydrostratigraphy in this part of the OVGB likely contributes to the VRW GW-SW model's overestimate of the contribution of groundwater to baseflows in San Antonio Creek.

### **Concluding thoughts on the appropriate use of the numerical models of the OVGB for GSP Development**

Based on the data described above, Dudek has concluded that the VRW GW-SW model does not adequately represent the interaction between surface water and groundwater along San Antonio Creek in the OVGB.

This conclusion is supported by results from the numerical model that demonstrate:

- (1) Over-estimated aquifer responses to stream flow in the northern parts of the OVGB
- (2) Limited ability to capture groundwater elevation declines during drought in the central and western OVGB
- (3) Over-estimated frequency and duration of conditions in which groundwater contributes to baseflow in San Antonio Creek in the central and western OVGB


- (4) Coarse representation of the geologic conditions in the perched aquifer in the western part of the OVGB.

Based on this preliminary review, Dudek has concluded that the continued characterization of interconnected surface water as a data gap in the OVGB is appropriate for the Draft Final GSP. While the VRW GW-SW model builds on the initial conceptualization of groundwater conditions in the OVGB developed using the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model (DBS&A 2011), the model results provided by the VRW GW-SW model do not currently warrant revisions to the Draft Final GSP to incorporate these new data. Additionally, Dudek believes that use of the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model to characterize a general water budget and initial estimate of sustainable yield for the OVGB is appropriate and, as noted in the Draft Final GSP, Dudek does not recommend using the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model to characterize interconnected surface water in the OVGB.

Dudek notes that the scale of the VRW GW-SW model makes it difficult to capture the localized processes controlling groundwater surface water interactions in the OVGB and that these processes will be better characterized and constrained through acquisition of additional data in the OVGB. Dudek also acknowledges that the VRW GW-SW model may be an important tool to help characterize interconnected surface water as the model is further refined.

Dudek appreciates the opportunity to provide technical comments on the Draft Groundwater-Surface Water Model of the Ventura River Watershed. If you require further discussion, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



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Trey Driscoll, PG No. 8511, CHG No. 936  
Senior Principal Hydrogeologist



Trevor Jones, PhD  
Senior Hydrogeologist

*Att.: Attachment A, Figures 1 – 12*  
*cc: John Mundy, Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency*

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# Addendum: Detailed responses to the Non-Governmental Organization Consortium April 30, 2022 Comment Letter

**NGO-1**      Comment #1: The GSP somewhat engages stakeholders.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, the OBGMA developed a Public Outreach and Engagement Plan and held seventeen public meetings where presentations on the GSP were made and stakeholders and the public were provided opportunity to comment. In addition, the OBGMA conducted public outreach at a booth during Ojai Day held on October 16, 2021. In regards to interests of tribes, Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Tribal Chair of the The Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, the local Chumash Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians are a stakeholder group in the OVGB. Julie Tumamait-Stenslie attended and spoke at the OBGMA meeting held on June 9, 2021. There are no DACs in the OVGB.

**NGO-2**      Comment #2: The GSP did not provide a map of the tribal lands or tribal interests in the basin. The GSP did not map the depth of domestic wells (such as minimum well depth, average well depth, or depth range).

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians do not have a federally recognized tribal land boundary. Figure 2-5 shows domestic well locations in the OVGB.

**NGO-3**      Comment #3: The GSP did not map ISWs in the basin. The GSP does not clearly acknowledge that the perched aquifer is a shallow principal aquifer. The GSP discusses perched zones in the basin, but does not clearly state whether stream reaches connected to the perched aquifer are considered ISWs.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, nearly the entire length of every creek that transects the OVGB is classified by the USGS NHD as intermittent, with the exception of the lowermost reaches of San Antonio Creek, Thacher Creek, and Fox Canyon Drain/Stewart Canyon which are classified as perennial (Figure 2-36). The OBGMA conducts stream discharge and stage monitoring on lower San Antonio Creek to monitor perennial baseflows and document the location of daylighting groundwater (Appendix E, Figure 6). As described in the previous response to comment letter, the GSP clearly indicates that the shallow perched aquifer

in the southern and western portion of the OVGB is in hydraulic connection with surface water of San Antonio Creek and its tributaries. While the perched aquifer is by definition a “principal aquifer” as defined by CCR Title 23 Section 351(aa) based on its ability to store, transmit, and yield significant quantities of water to surface water systems, it is not an aquifer that is typically targeted for groundwater extraction to yield significant or economic quantities of groundwater to wells, which is an important distinction in the OVGB.

**NGO-4** Comment #4: The GSP may have improperly disregarded some mapped features in the NC dataset.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, all of the vegetation and wetland communities in the NCCAG were retained as “potential GDEs” and characterized to identify which communities have the greatest potential to be impacted by groundwater extraction, based on available data, in order to prioritize where additional study should be focused. Because there is limited groundwater level data from shallow and depth-discrete monitoring wells in the OVGB there is not sufficient data at this time to generate depth-to-groundwater contour maps. As recommended, the GSP was revised to state that the maximum rooting depth of Valley Oak is 80 feet.

**NGO-5** Comment #5: The GSP did not consider multiple climate scenarios (such as the 2070 wet and 2070 extremely dry climate scenarios) in the projected water budget. The GSP did not include surface water flow inputs, including imported water, for the projected water budget and incorporate the effects of climate change on these flows.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, CMWD’s surface water supply and demand projections presented in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan were incorporated into the projected water budget. The OBGMA has proposed to simulate extreme climate scenarios as a component of the first 5-year GSP update. The analysis will utilize monthly adjustment factors representing wetter milder warming and drier extreme warming conditions provided by DWR to assess groundwater conditions under extreme climate conditions. Additionally, the OBGMA will reevaluate projected water budgets and groundwater elevations to further characterize uncertainty in groundwater conditions. Measured groundwater elevations, groundwater extraction data, and climatological data will be incorporated into the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model updates to assess current and projected basin demands and management strategies.

**NGO-6** Comment #6: Native vegetation was improperly omitted in the historical, current, and projected water budgets.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, the water budget for the OVGB considered evapotranspiration from irrigated crops and native vegetation. Between water years 1971 and 2014, the average annual evapotranspiration by riparian habitats, calculated by the Ojai Basin Groundwater Model, was 266 acre-feet per year.

**NGO-7**

Comment #7: The GSP does not provide an analysis of the direct or indirect impacts on drinking water users when defining undesirable results. In addition, the GSP does not provide an analysis of the impacts of the proposed minimum thresholds nor measurable objectives for the groundwater elevation nor water quality sustainability indicators. The GSP does not provide an analysis of the direct or indirect impacts on GDEs and environmental beneficial users of surface water when defining undesirable results. In addition, the GSP does not provide an analysis of the impacts of the proposed minimum thresholds nor measurable objectives for the groundwater elevation, water quality, nor depletion of surface water sustainability indicators.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, all beneficial uses and users of groundwater were considered when establishing sustainable management criteria for the applicable sustainability indicators. The lowering of groundwater levels is significant and unreasonable if sufficient in magnitude to lower the rate of production of existing groundwater wells below that necessary to meet the minimum required to support the overlying beneficial uses, where alternative means of obtaining sufficient groundwater resources or local surface water resources from Lake Casitas are not technically or financially feasible for the well owner to absorb, either independently or with assistance from the OBGMA, or other available assistance/grant program(s). Although limited available information indicates that a number of shallow groundwater production wells located near the edge of the OVGB have experienced production issues during periods of prolonged drought, the OBGMA and local groundwater users have determined that the conditions do not constitute an undesirable result because other sources of water have been available. The OBGMA will continue to monitor groundwater levels in wells located throughout the OVGB and collect information from private well owners to reevaluate and update, if needed, the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for groundwater levels. Groundwater quality is significant and unreasonable if the magnitude of degradation precludes the use of groundwater for existing beneficial uses, including through migration of contaminant plumes that impair water supplies, where alternative means of treating or otherwise obtaining sufficient alternative water resources are not technically or financially feasible. Degradation of groundwater quality is an undesirable result that is not occurring and will not occur within the framework of existing regulations and adherence to state and local OVGB plans. Adherence to existing regulations and to state and local OVGB plans (which are used as the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for this sustainability indicator), as well as implementation of sustainability criteria for chronic lowering of groundwater levels and reduction of groundwater in storage, in combination, is sufficient to ensure adverse effects related to groundwater quality would continue to be neither significant nor unreasonable. The potential impacts of groundwater extraction on depletion of interconnected surface water and GDEs is currently a data gap. This data gap must first be addressed before the OBGMA can potentially develop sustainable management criteria for interconnected surface water and GDEs.

**NGO-8**

Comment #8: The GSP did not identify and reconcile data gaps for some beneficial users in the basin.



OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, the potential impacts of groundwater extraction on depletion of interconnected surface water and GDEs is a data gap in the OVGB. The OBGMA is proactively working to address this data gap through the ongoing collection of groundwater level, water quality, and streamflow data. The OBGMA plans to complete the Prepare Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Assessment Project and Management Action (PMA) and potentially install additional stream gauges and depth-discrete monitoring wells to address this data gap.

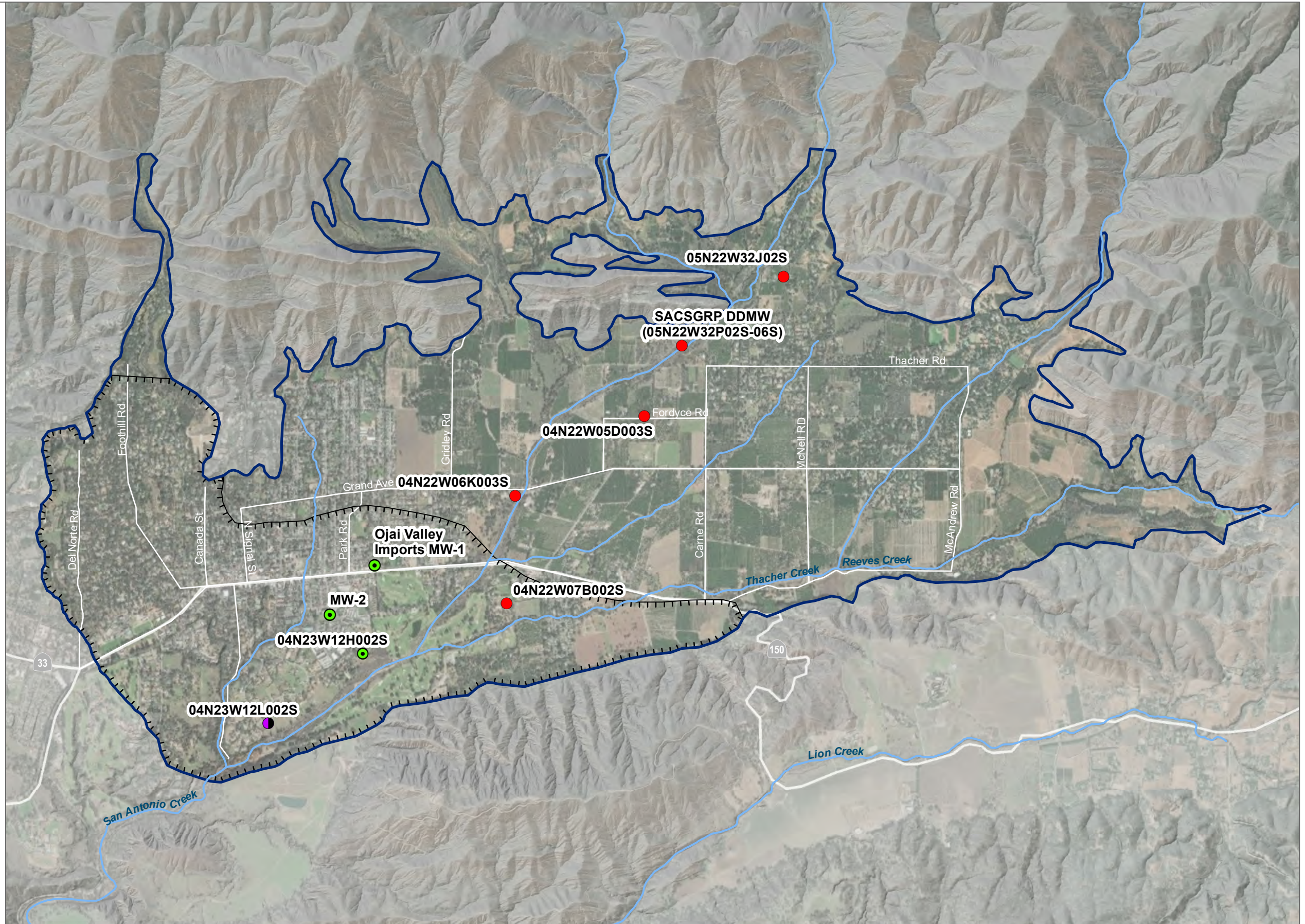
**NGO-9** Comment #9: The GSP does not satisfactorily identify potential impacts to beneficial users in the projects and management actions.

OBGMA Response: As described in the previous response to comment letter, the OBGMA and local groundwater users have determined that if alternative means of obtaining sufficient groundwater resources or local surface water resources from Lake Casitas are feasible, conditions do not constitute an undesirable result. The OBGMA will continue to monitor groundwater levels in wells located throughout the OVGB and collect information from private well owners to reevaluate and update, if needed, the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for groundwater levels. As described in the previous response to comment letter, the OBGMA will develop a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan if required by the RWQCB, or if undesirable results are determined to be occurring or likely to occur. In addition, the OBGMA has proposed the Explore Opportunity to Implement Focused Recharge PMA which includes working with VCWPD to develop a workplan to bring the San Antonio Creek Spreading Grounds back into operation, as well as working with the City of Ojai to conduct a feasibility study to identify opportunities to capture and direct runoff to open spaces for shallow aquifer recharge.

# Legend

## Groundwater Monitoring Wells

- Primary Production Aquifer Wells
- Perched Aquifer
- Unknown Screen Interval
- ▭ Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (4-002)
- ▭ Estimated Extent of Perched Aquifer



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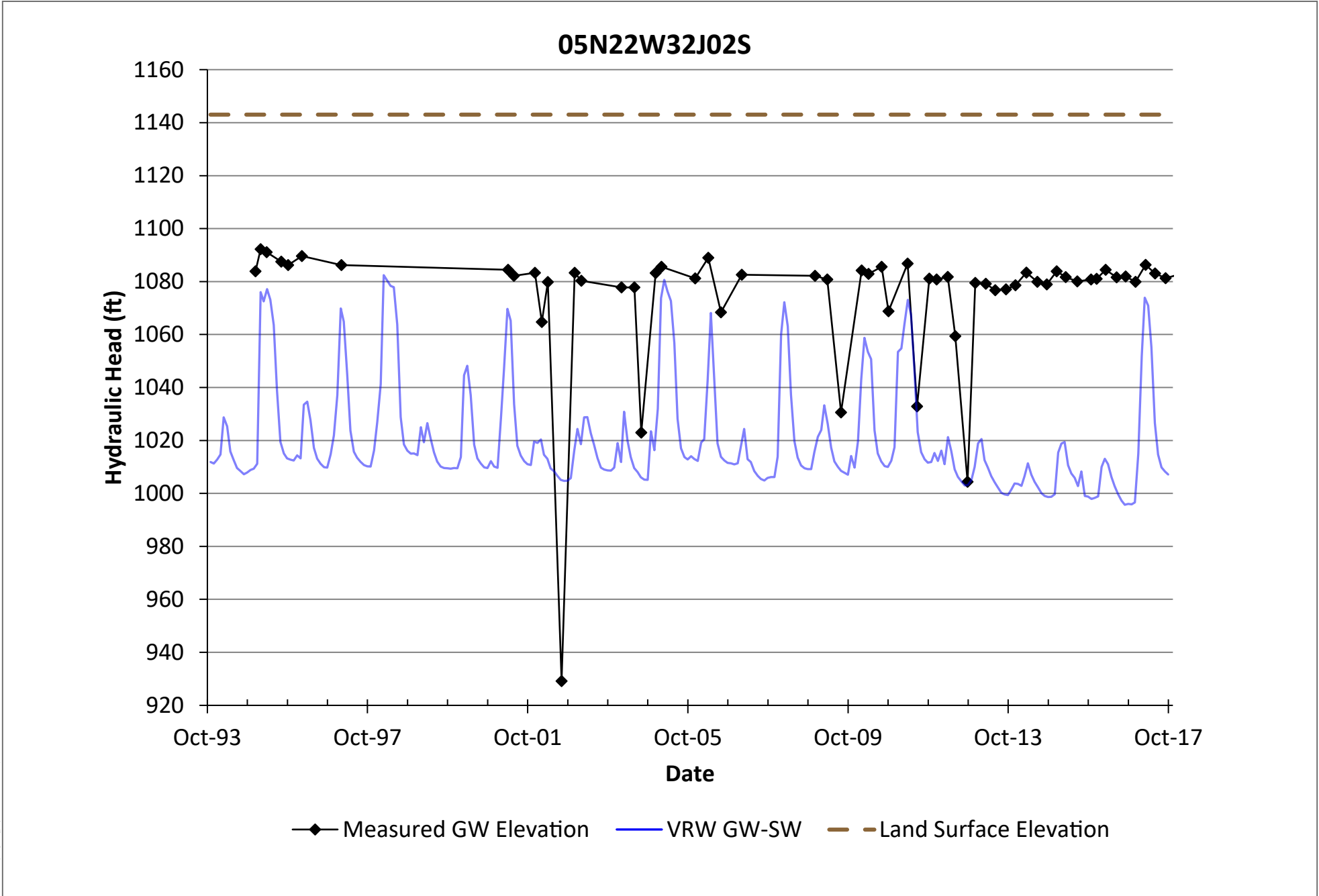
DATUM: NAD 1983 DATA SOURCE: ESRI; DWR; USGS; VCWPD; OBGMA



FIGURE 1

Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



Path: P:\0201\Hydrology\Ojai\_GSP\_1252016\Report\Review of Version 10\Unrestricted Model

**FIGURE 2**

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 05N22W32J02S

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

### SACSGRP DDMW (05N22W32P03-06S)

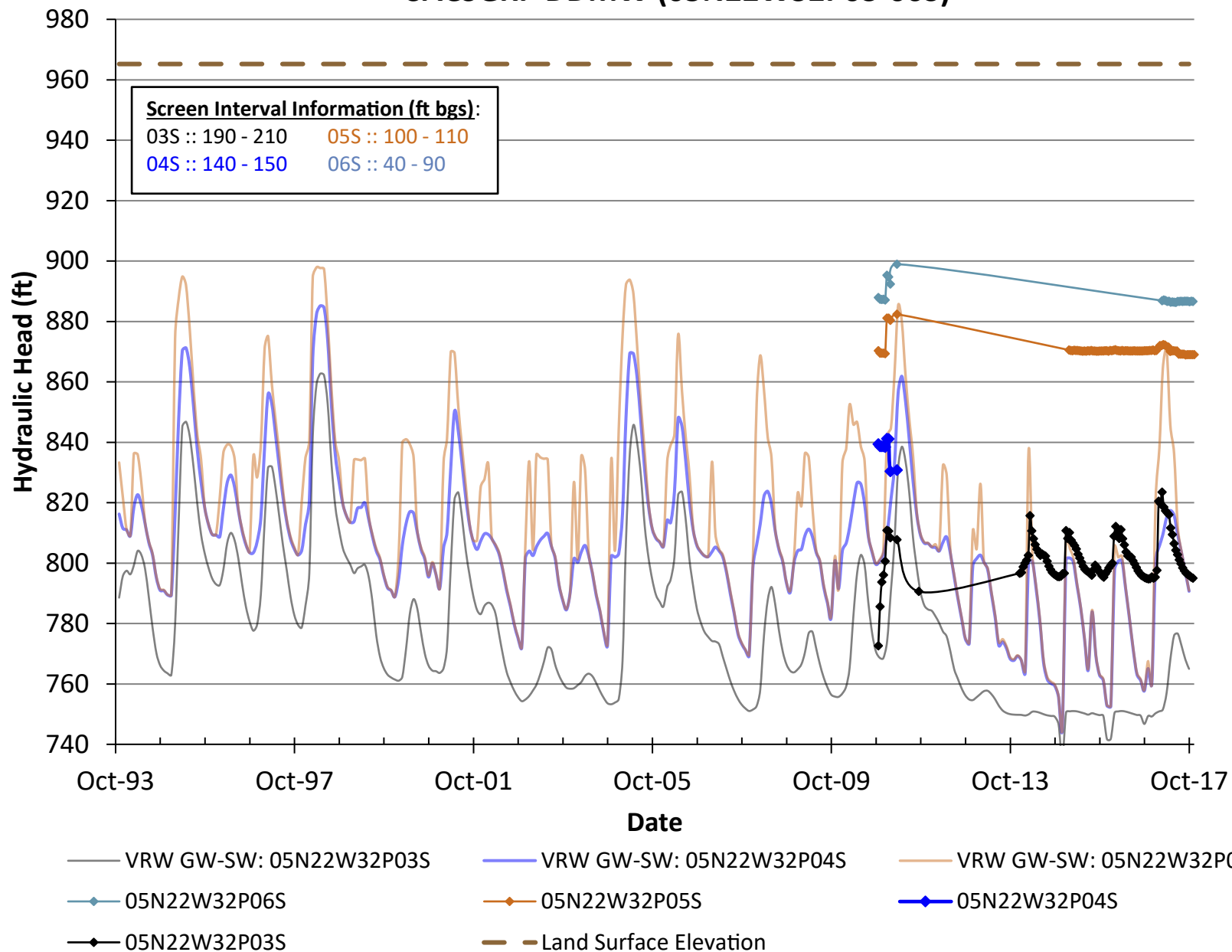
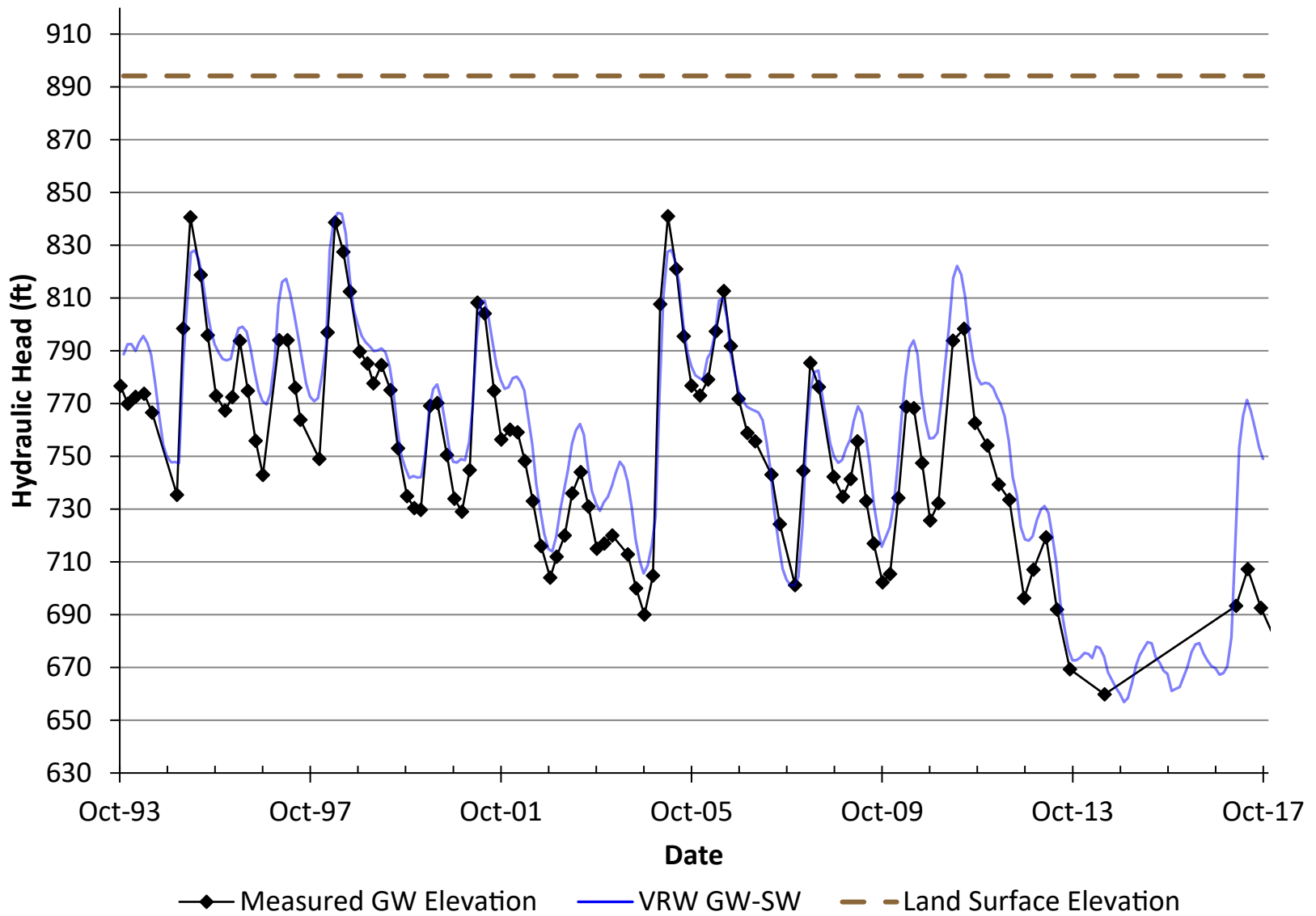


FIGURE 3

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at SACSGRP DDMW

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

# 04N22W05D03S

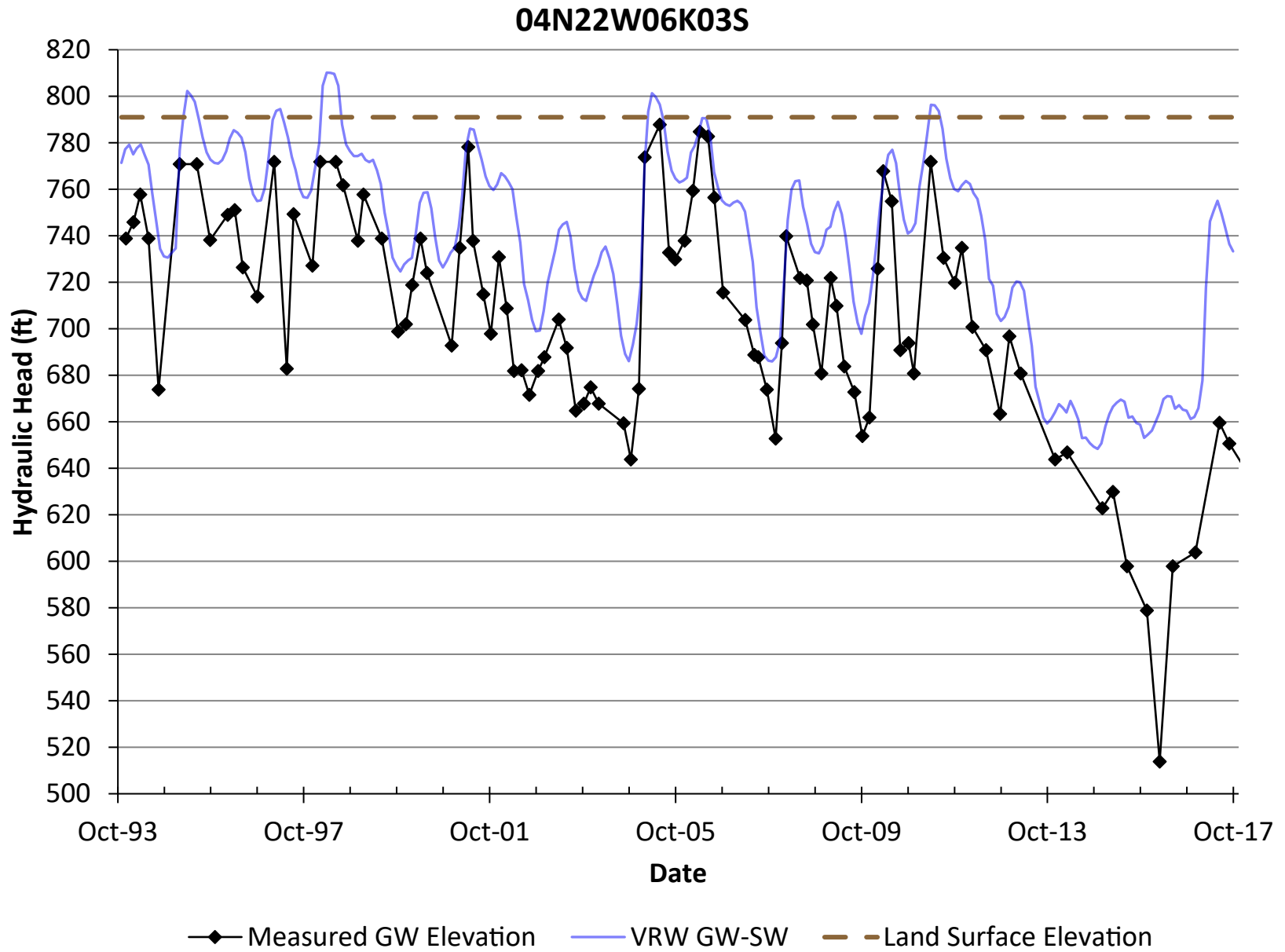


Path: P:\0201\hydrology\04N\_03S\_12520101\Report\Review of Version 1\Unlabeled Model

FIGURE 4

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N22W05D03S

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



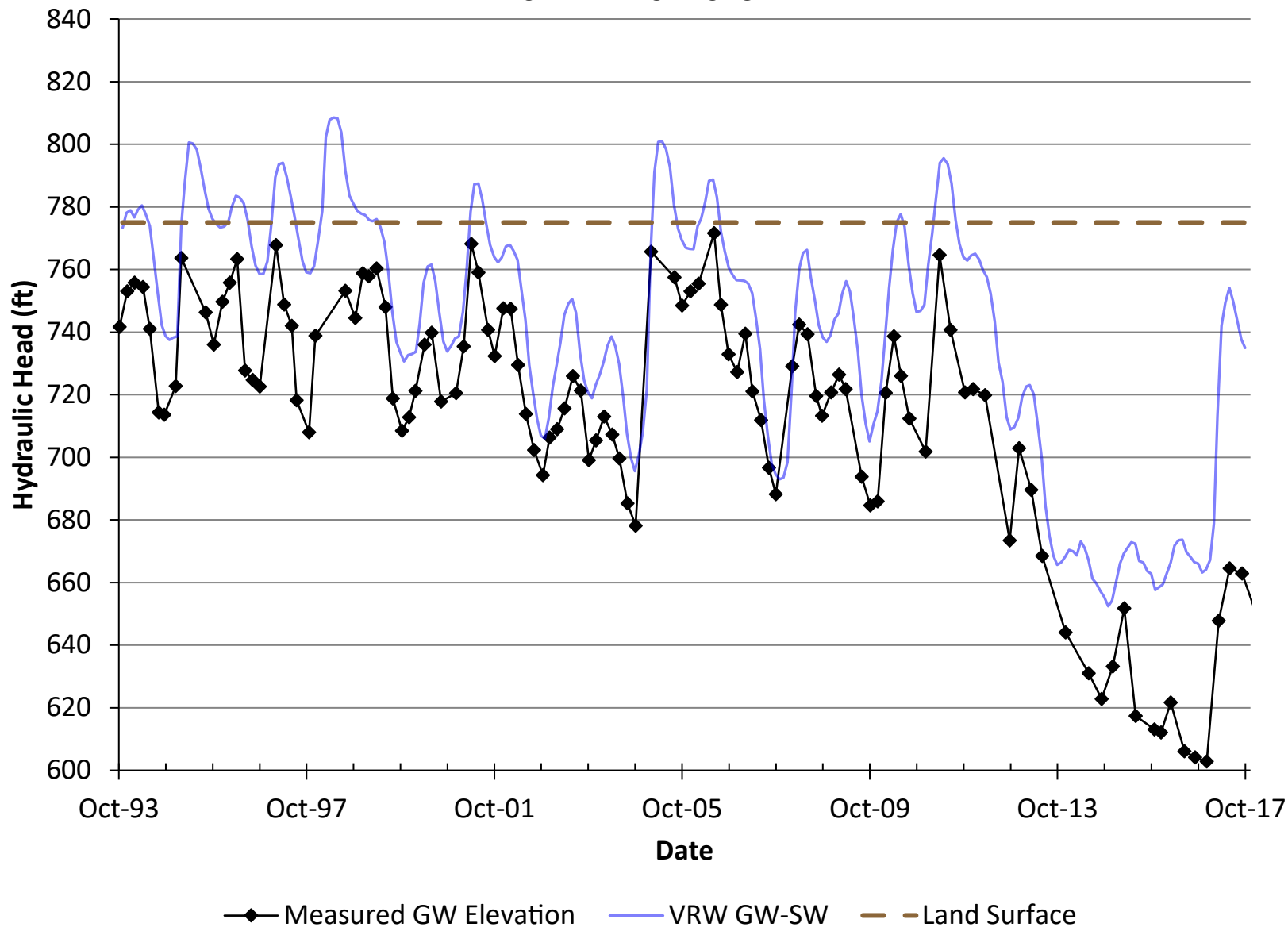
Path: P:\001\Hydrology\Ojai\_GSP\_120204\Report\Review of Version 10\Unrestricted Model

**FIGURE 5**

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N22W06K03S

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

# 04N22W07B02S



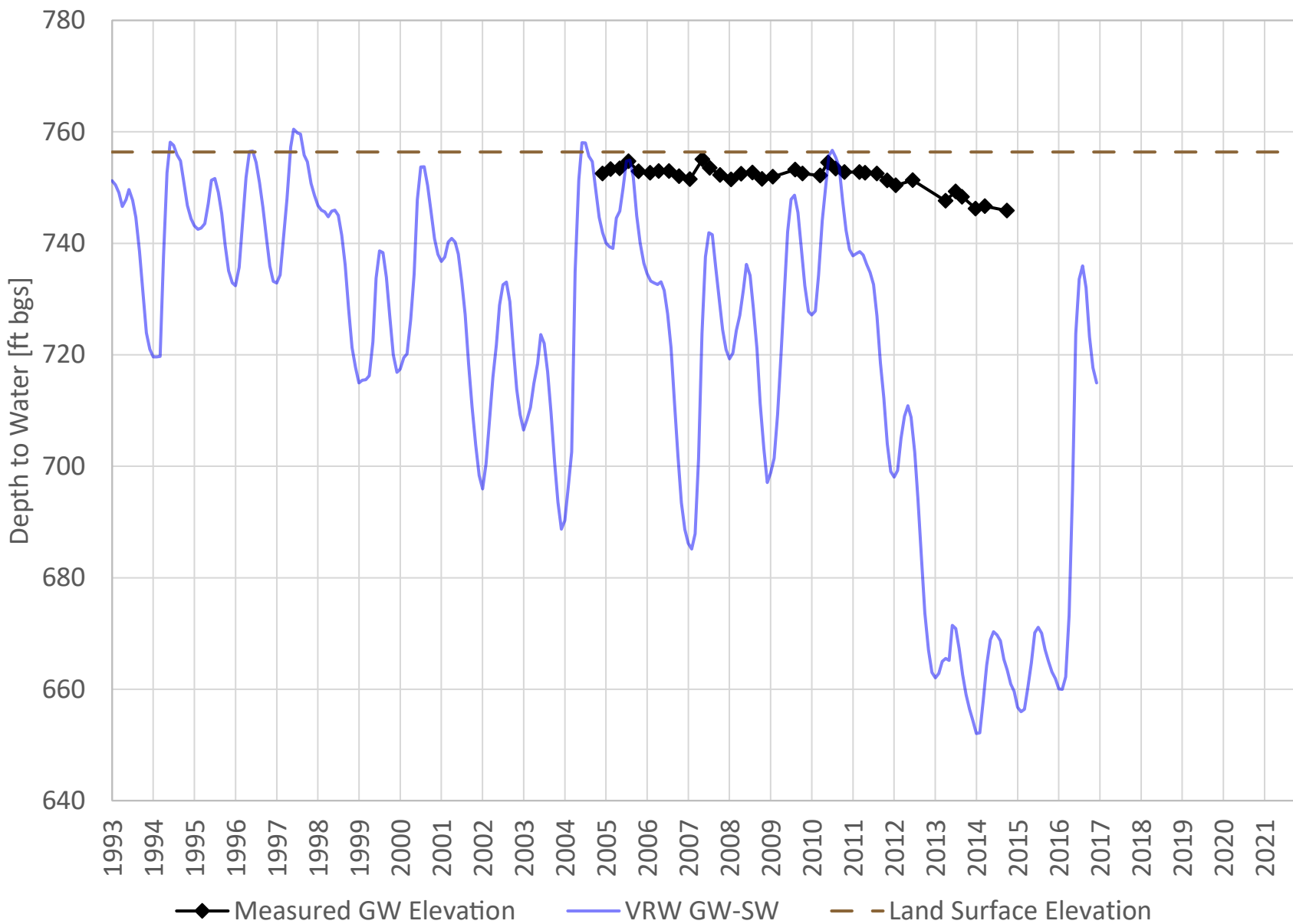
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FIGURE 6

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N22W07B02S

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

### Ojai Valley Imports MW-1



◆ Measured GW Elevation    — VRW GW-SW    - - Land Surface Elevation

FIGURE 7

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at the Ojai Valley Imports MW-1 well

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



04N23W12H02S

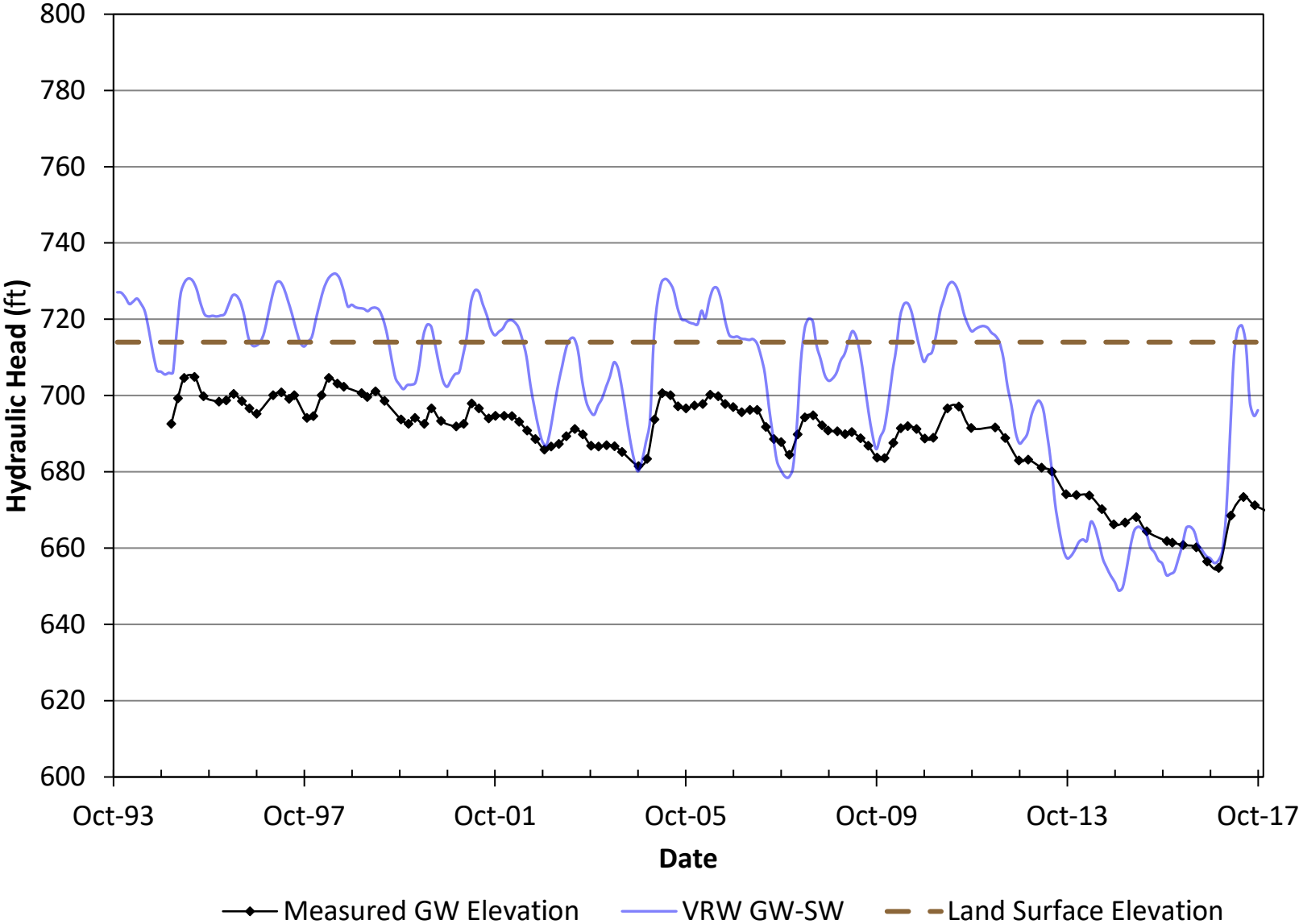


FIGURE 8

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N23W12H02S

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

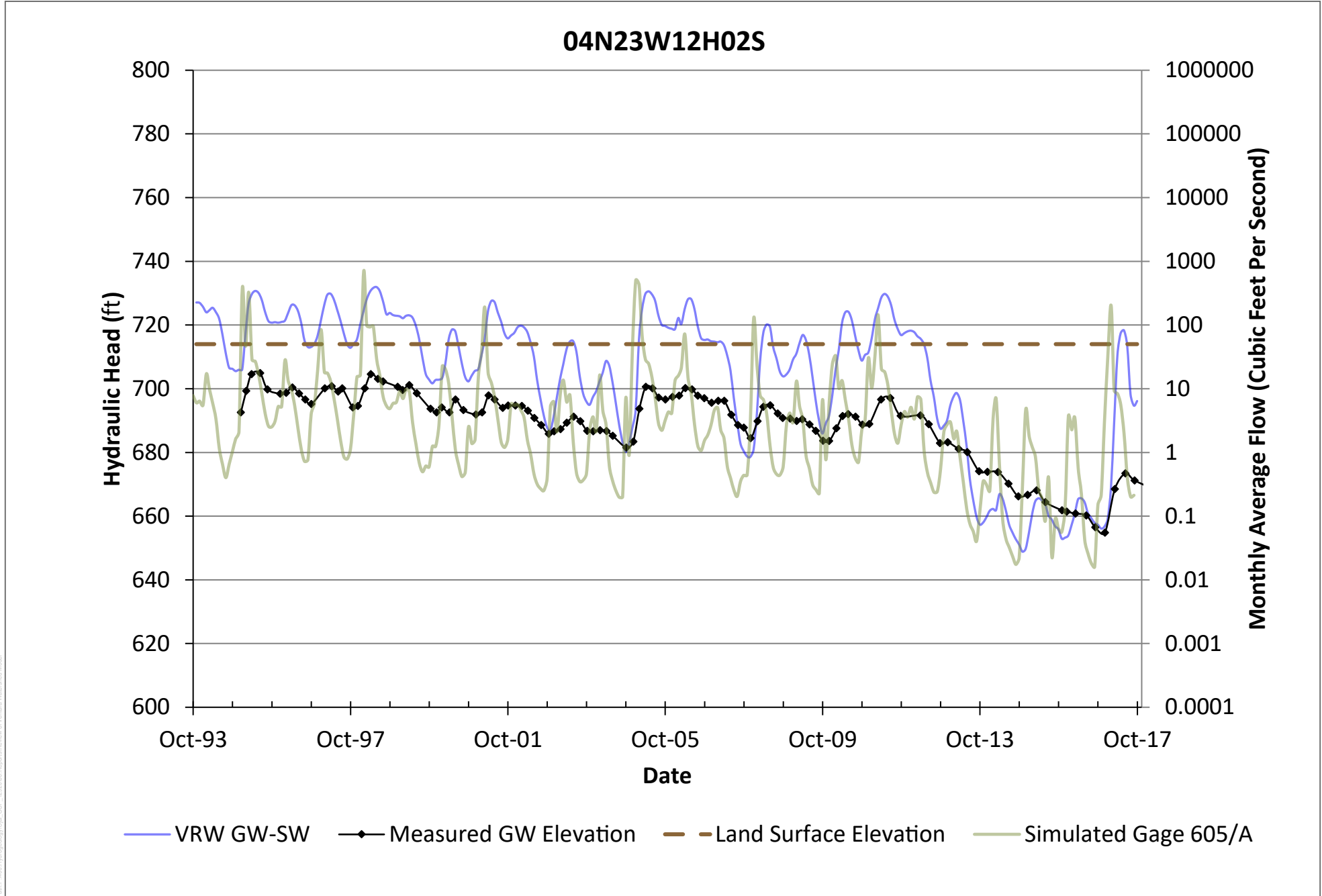


FIGURE 9

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N23W12H02S and Simulated Stream Flow at Gauge 605/605A

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin

# 04N23W12L02S

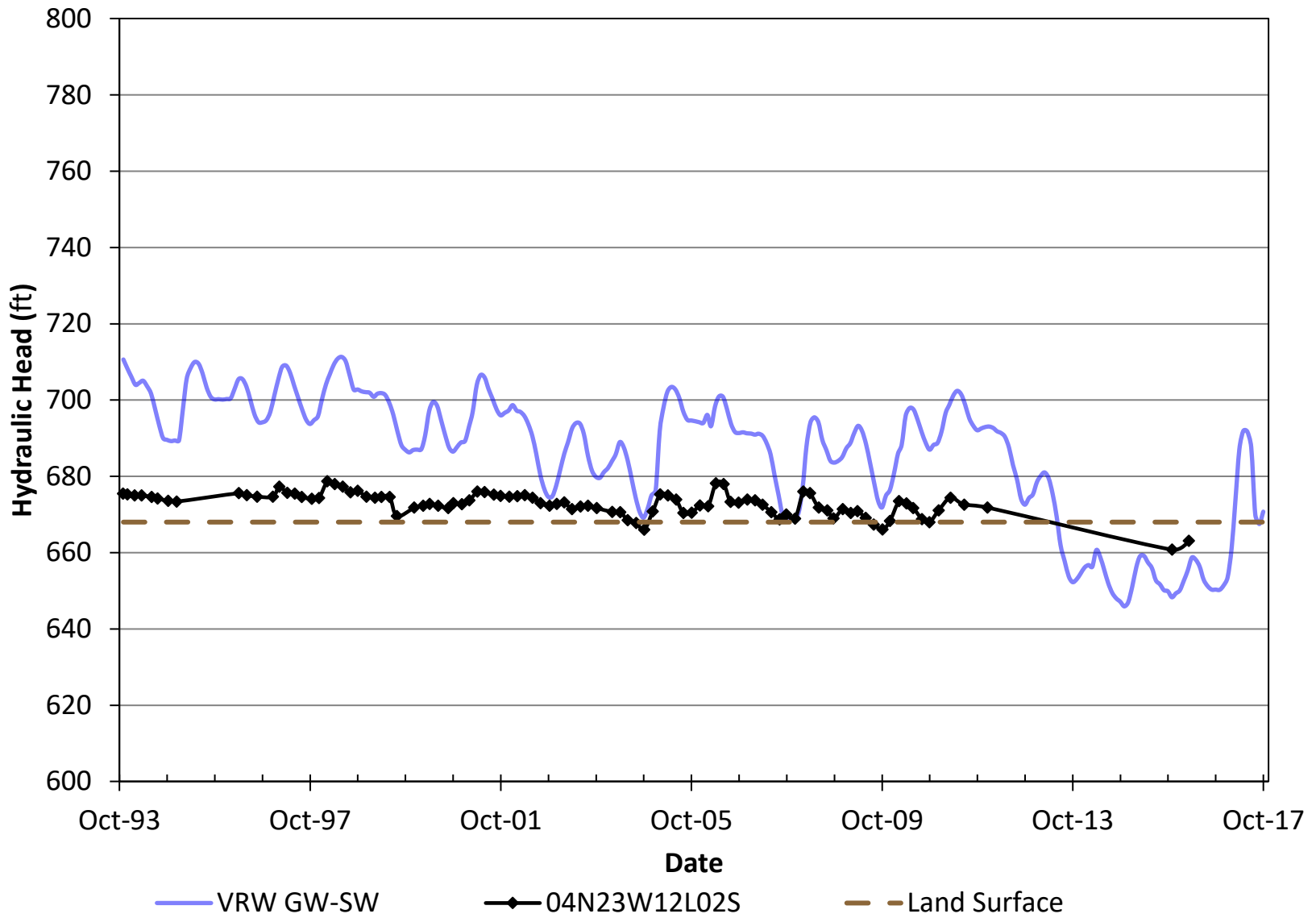
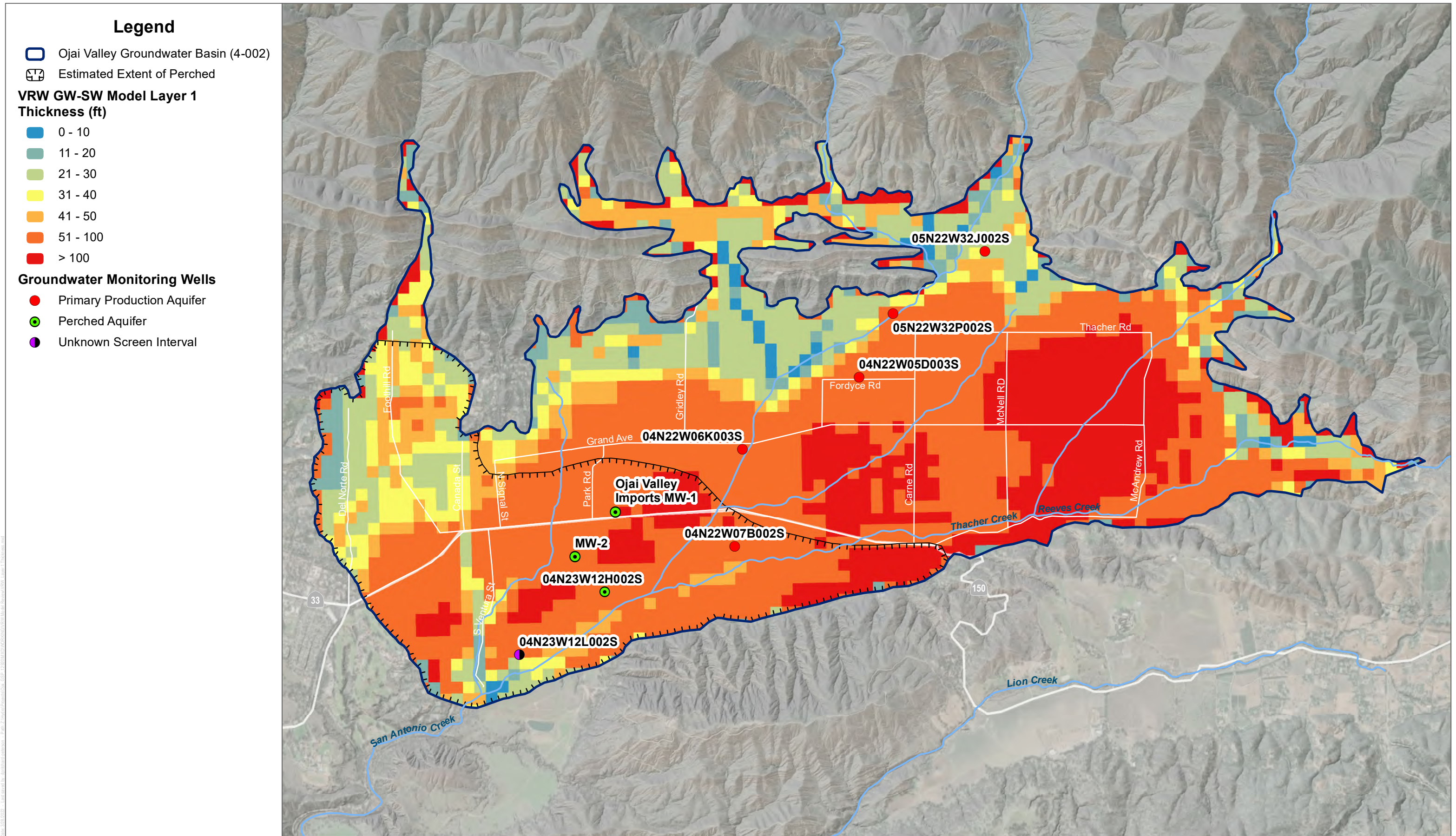


FIGURE 10

Simulated and Measured Groundwater Elevations at well 04N23W12L02S

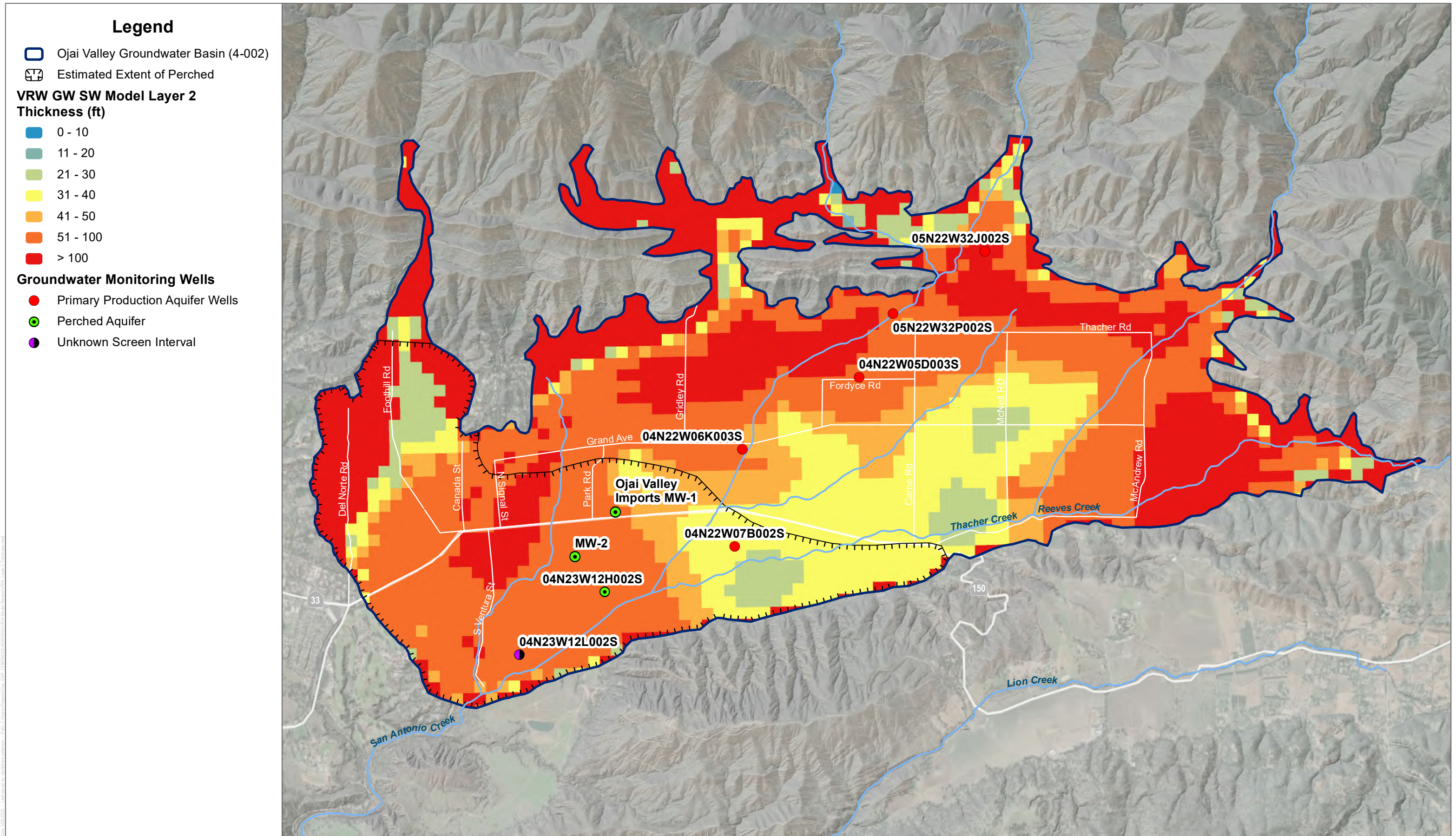
Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



DRAFT  
 DATUM: NAD 1983 DATA SOURCE: ESRI; DWR; USGS; VCWPD; OBGMA; DBS&A



**FIGURE 11**  
 Ventura River Watershed GW-SW Model: Thickness of Model Layer 1  
 Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



**Legend**

- Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin (4-002)
- Estimated Extent of Perched

**VRW GW SW Model Layer 2 Thickness (ft)**

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 - 50
- 51 - 100
- > 100

**Groundwater Monitoring Wells**

- Primary Production Aquifer Wells
- Perched Aquifer
- Unknown Screen Interval

DRAFT

DATUM: NAD 1983 DATA SOURCE: ESRI; DWR; USGS; VCWPD; OBGMA; DBS&A



**FIGURE 12**

Ventura River Watershed GW-SW Model: Thickness of Model Layer 2

Ojai Valley Groundwater Basin



# OJAI BASIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY



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## MEMBER AGENCIES

Ojai Water Conservation District  
Casitas Municipal Water District  
City of Ojai  
Community Facilities District

Ojai Basin Mutual Water Companies  
Senior Canyon MWC  
Siete Robles MWC  
Hermitage MWC

July ?, 2022

Dear Water Well Owner,

Since 1991 the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA) has required water meters to be installed on extraction water wells for the purposes of accurately measuring the water extracted from the Ojai Basin. This information is recorded and has provided the agency a fairly good understanding of water use by well owners, weather patterns affecting extractions and basin recharge, and when combined with water use in the basin supplied by Casitas Municipal Water District a very good understanding of total water use in the basin has been developed.

In 2014 the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor of California. This law was developed and approved due to the growing effects of groundwater extraction by residential and agricultural water users. This includes loss of supplies due to chronic lowering of groundwater basin levels and/or increase of pollutants affecting water quality, and impacts to habitat and wildlife due to the loss of water in inter-connected water ways throughout the State. The law also required groundwater management agencies, such as OBGMA, to complete and file a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) with the State. This was done in January 2022 and is currently under review by the State for completeness.

Further, ongoing drought conditions within California and specifically in our region has resulted in continued reduction in the availability of groundwater to those that depend on this resource. Most of these impacts can be reduced or avoided if water is efficiently managed and properly recorded.

Therefore, this letter is to notify you that a water meter is required to be installed on your well if not already installed. Once installed you will be required to self-report the usage recorded by the meter on Extraction Statements mailed every

three months by OBGMA. These statements are to be returned with the payment of the fees established by OBGMA based on the amount of water extracted.

These fees are used to pay for the basic operation of the agency and to meet the requirements of SGMA. Moving forward OBGMA is required to report to the State all water use within the basin through an annual report. This report will also include activities OBGMA has undertaken to improve the sustainability of the basin. Every five years OBGMA will provide updates to its GSP adding or amending its sustainability measures based on the prior 5 years of data collected. Every 20 years the GSP is required to be updated to reflect the needs of the basin moving forward and document the accomplishments of the agency in reaching sustainability.

As previously stated you are required to install a water meter on you well (extraction facility). This may be accomplished by yourself or a reputable plumber. Water meters and associated hardware can be found at most major plumbing supplies. Do not use irrigation meters supplied by the home improvement stores as these meters are typically not accurate and fail within a few years. If you need further assistance to understand where and the type of meter you can install please contact OBGMA by email at [obgma@aol.com](mailto:obgma@aol.com).

Your meter is to be installed by January 30, 2023. Once installed please notify OBGMA of the type and size of meter installed, the reading on the date of installation, any multiplier that is used by the meter in properly calculating water use and an electronic photo of the installation and the meter face. A scheduled onsite inspection will also be required.

As our offices do not have full-time staffing please communicate with OBGMA by email should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency  
Board of Directors.



# OJAI BASIN GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY

A STATE OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCY  
428 Bryant Circle, Suite 100, Ojai CA 93023  
P.O. Box 1779, Ojai, CA 93024  
www.obgma.com

## WATER WELL PERMIT APPLICATION (NO-FEE REQUIRED)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency (OBGMA) requires all groundwater extraction facilities within the boundaries of the Agency to be registered with the Agency. All new extraction facilities constructed within the Agency Boundary shall obtain a **no-fee permit** from the Agency prior to the issuance of a Well Permit by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District. No extraction facility may be operated or otherwise utilized so as to extract groundwater within the boundaries of the Agency unless that facility is registered with the Agency, metered and permitted and all extractions reported to the Agency as required.

**All wells are now required to have a meter installed. (OBGMA Ordinance # 8)**

Copies of this ordinance and other pertinent information on the OBGMA can be obtained by visiting our website: [www.obgma.com](http://www.obgma.com) or by calling (805)640-1207.

### INSTRUCTIONS

*(Fill in the requested information and provide a map as described under item D.)*

#### **A. OWNERSHIP**

Owner's Name: Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company  
Operator's Name (if different from Owner): \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 600, Ojai, California 93024  
Phone No(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Fax No: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell No: (805) 798-2971 or (323) 481-9392  
Email: peter.thielke@gmail.com or ackear@gmail.com APN: 014-0-120-030

#### **B. TYPE OF USE**

If use of water is for irrigation, check box at step 1 and describe proposed crops and acreage. If water is for domestic, municipal, industrial or uses, check the appropriate box at step 2 and complete. If a monitoring well go to step 2.

Step 1.  **Irrigation**

List types of crops and corresponding acreage that will be irrigated:

<u>Crop Type</u>
_____
_____

<u>Acreage</u>
_____
_____

#### **TYPE OF IRRIGATION**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Step 2. Domestic  Municipal  Industrial  Monitoring

List number of people and /or number of housing units served. If industrial use is proposed please describe. The proposed new well will join Senior Canyon's existing domestic water system, following required treatment and/or disinfection. The existing domestic system serves approximately 800 people through 206 residential and 5 institutional metered connections. Additionally, some agricultural uses are served from the domestic system.

**C. PROPOSED EXTRACTION**

Anticipated annual pumping in acre-feet per year (AF/yr): 250  
Drilling contractors name: (Soliciting bids from Hansen Well-Do Service, Vic's Well Drilling, others.)  
Please notify OBGMA on drillers mobilization.  
Please note that the OBGMA staff may visit the site.

**D. LOCATION OF PROPOSED USE**

Please attach a map by using one of the following: Map Quest, Google Maps, Thomas Guide or Assessor Parcel Map.

Accurately plot and outline the location(s) of proposed groundwater use. Show location of proposed water well. Give dimensions of area(s) to be irrigated. Indicate crop type for each area. For M & I or other uses, show location of water distribution system, type of water and location of structures to be served. Attach the map to this application. *(No permit applications will be approved without an adequate attached map)*  
Attachment 1 shows the approximate location of the proposed well on Senior Canyon's reservoir property, as plotted from the Ventura County "County View" GIS, which shows the well is outside of the defined basin boundary. Attachment 2 shows Senior Canyon's service area, where water from the proposed well could be delivered as part of Senior Canyon's domestic water system. Attachment 3 is a schematic of Senior Canyon's water system. Attachment 4 provides additional information on the proposal.

**E. APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE AND DATE**

Sign, date and submit this application to the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency, P.O. Box 1779, Ojai CA 93024.

Applicant's signature:  Adam Kear, General Counsel Date July 7, 2022

**DISPOSITION OF OBGMA APPLICATION**

(For office use only)

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approved                 | State well number _____    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Approved with conditions | GMA permit number _____    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denied                   | County permit number _____ |

**Owner will provide a copy of the well completion report within 30 days to OGBMA**

Conditions/Reasons for Denial: \_\_\_\_\_

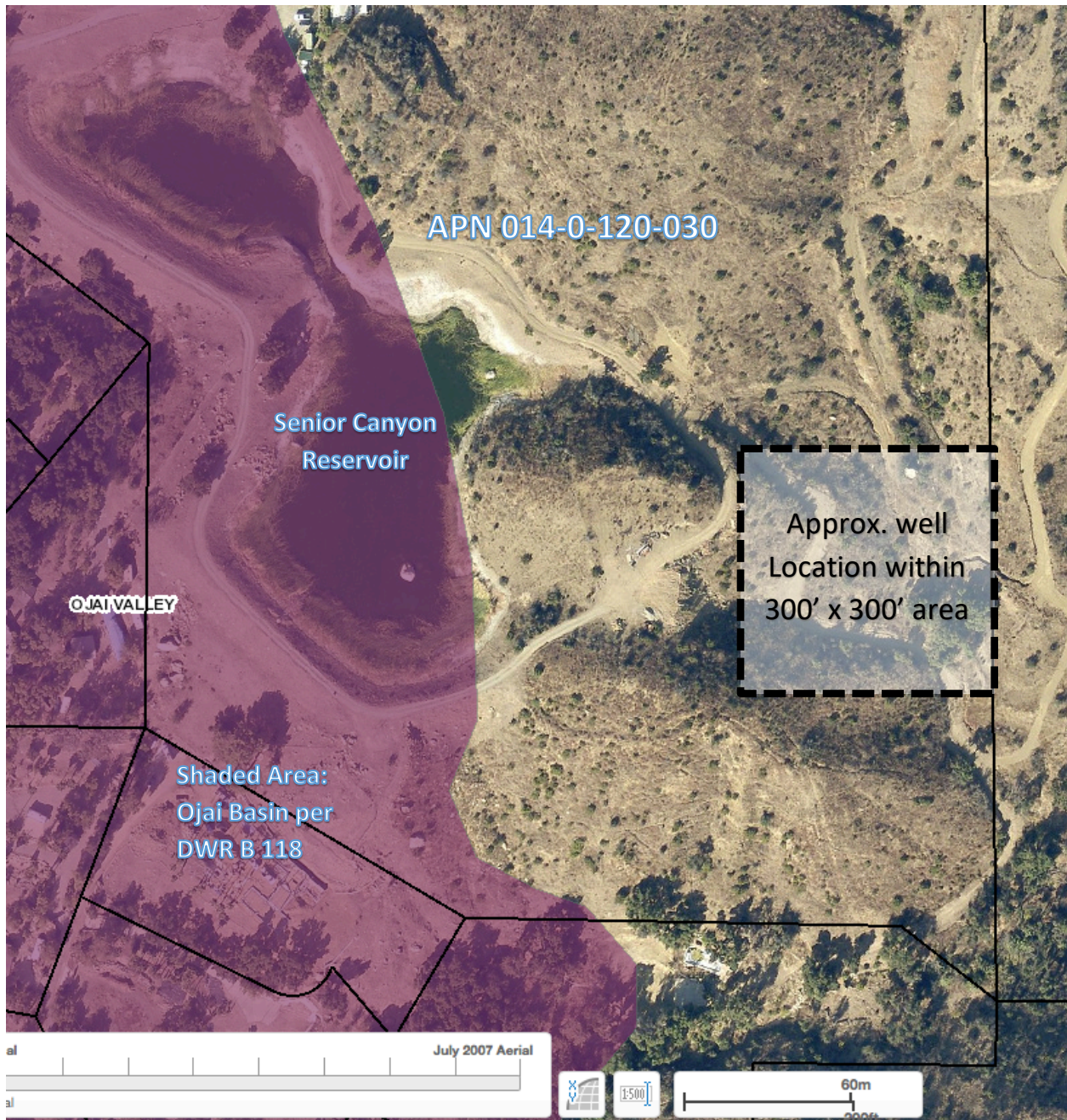
By: \_\_\_\_\_

This application is a permit when signed by the OBGMA Executive Officer or his/her designated appointee.

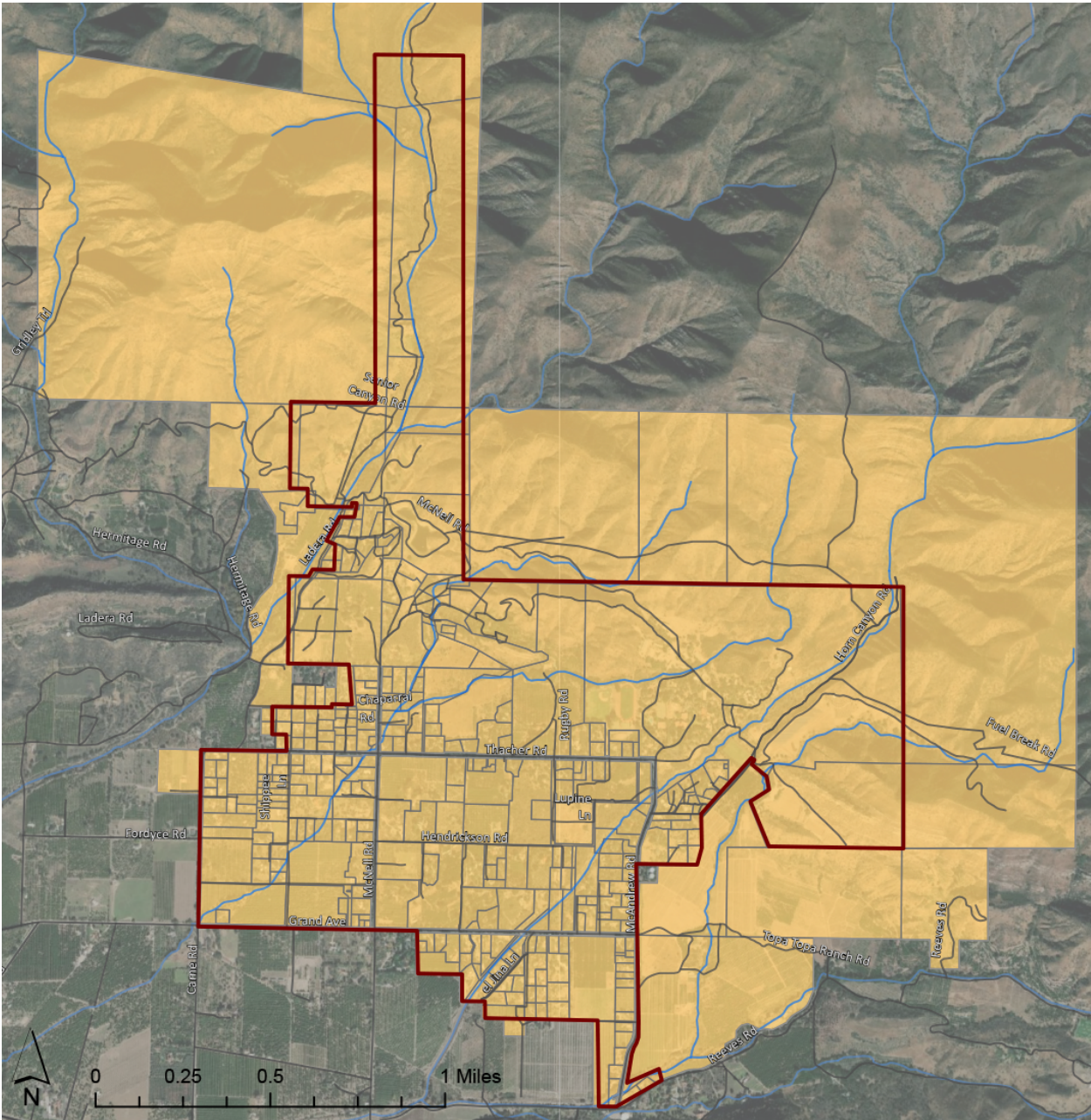
Cece VanDerMeer, Executive Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment 1 – Well Location

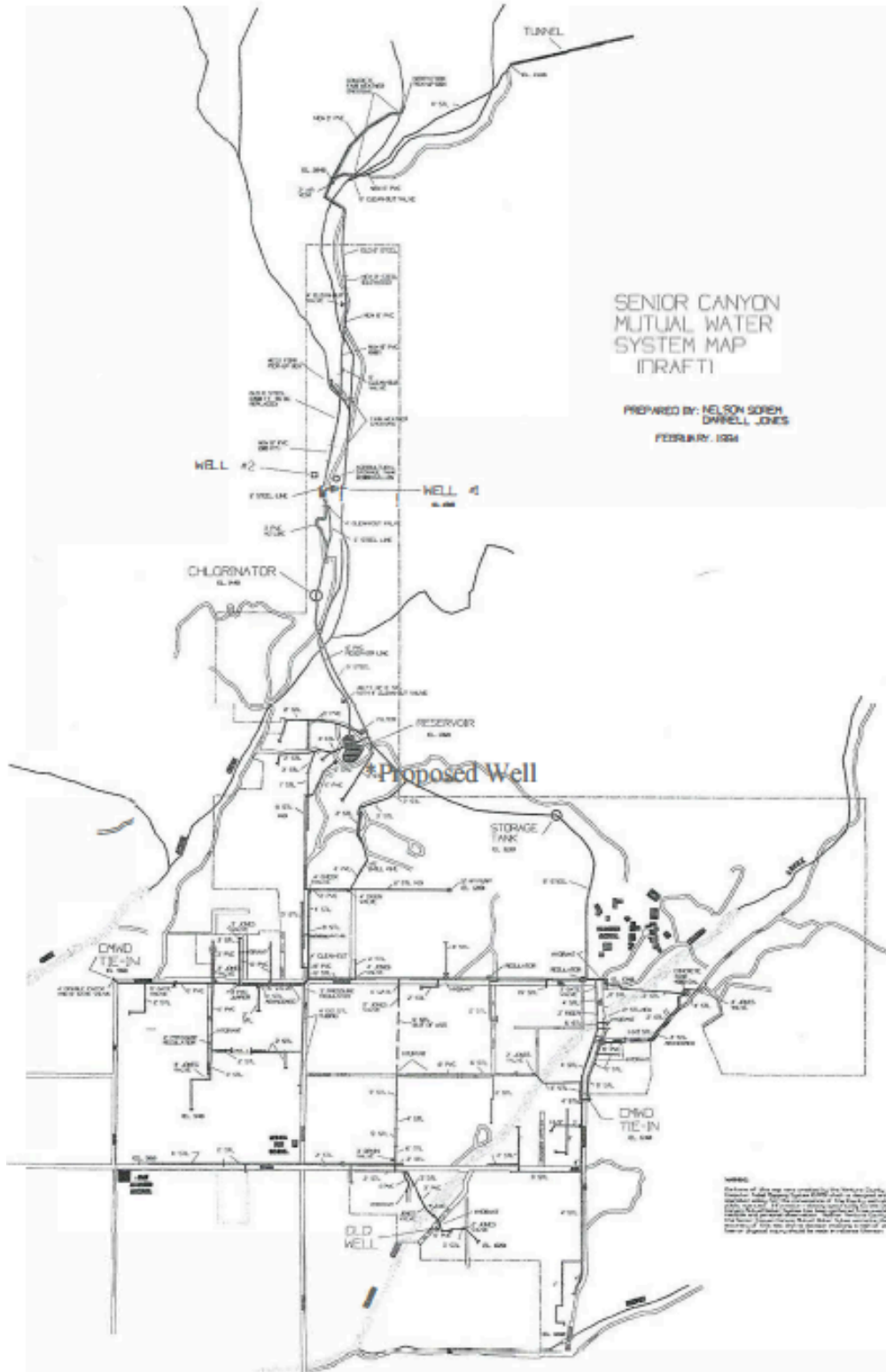


Attachment 2 – Service Area



Senior Canyon’s service area shown within dark red boundary.

### Attachment 3 – Water System Schematic



## Attachment 4 – Potential Findings

The following is provided for the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency Board's consideration concerning Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company's Water Well Permit Application:

1. The proposed water well will exclusively provide groundwater to Senior Canyon Mutual Water Company's domestic water system, which is a public water supply system as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, and therefore findings required by California Executive Order N-7-22, Items 9 (a) and (b) do not apply.
2. The proposed water well will be located outside of the Ojai Basin as defined by DWR Bulletin 116 and therefore no groundwater will be extracted or exported from the Ojai Basin.
3. The proposed well will be constructed and operated pursuant to the standards of Ventura County Ordinance 4468, Section 4814, which incorporates California Well Standards, Bulletin 74-81; the draft supplemental, Bulletin 74-90; and Ventura County Water Well Standards Bulletin No. 74-9.
4. The proposed well will meet the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency's requirements for construction of new wells including registration, monitoring, reporting, and any special conditions of approval.
5. The proposed well is not located near a source of contamination or other environmental concern that would require the Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency or the County of Ventura to exercise their discretion in order to mitigate potential adverse environmental effects of the proposed well. (See *Protecting Our Water & Env'tl. Res. v. Stanislaus Cnty.*, S251709 (Cal. May 29, 2020).)
6. As such, Ojai Basin Groundwater Management Agency's consideration and approval of the well permit application is a ministerial action and not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the same is expected for final approval of the proposed well by the County of Ventura.

**OBGMA**  
Budget Actuals FYTD 21/22

	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22
<b>Beginning Bank Balance</b>								
Checking	27,778.77	30,204.19	9,828.77	13,327.40	24,503.75	73,296.13	13,334.54	43,942.00
Savings	50,016.23	25,016.23	5,016.23	5,019.40	5,019.40	5,019.40	5,020.02	5,020.02
	<b>77,795.00</b>	<b>55,220.42</b>	<b>14,845.00</b>	<b>18,346.80</b>	<b>29,523.15</b>	<b>78,315.53</b>	<b>18,354.56</b>	<b>48,962.02</b>
<b>Income</b>								
Returned Check Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GSP Extraction Fees	33,036.50	3,320.28	4,962.03	20,678.20	3,049.23	244.08	27,848.73	6,398.85
Well Head Fee	5,395.19	1,352.54	1,432.67	4,854.99	1,672.02	1,165.94	6,895.20	3,080.94
Interest Charges	5.42	-	-	-	-	4.20	5.91	5.57
Recordation Fee	351.38	68.35	60.29	308.61	73.94	70.17	425.18	203.32
Extraction Charges	22,838.15	2,381.10	1,763.35	15,000.09	2,218.09	353.11	19,578.04	4,655.40
Savings Acct Interest	-	-	3.17	-	-	0.62	-	-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>61,626.64</b>	<b>7,122.27</b>	<b>8,221.51</b>	<b>40,841.89</b>	<b>7,013.28</b>	<b>1,838.12</b>	<b>54,753.06</b>	<b>14,344.08</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>61,626.64</b>	<b>7,122.27</b>	<b>8,221.51</b>	<b>40,841.89</b>	<b>7,013.28</b>	<b>1,838.12</b>	<b>54,753.06</b>	<b>14,344.08</b>
<b>Expense</b>								
Equipment Purchased	160.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Repairs	-	780.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability Insurance	2,444.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage and Delivery	221.99	67.11	42.99	17.99	17.99	67.99	117.99	17.99
Bank Service Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
Workers Comp Ins	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.40	333.27
Office Supplies	16.09	1,063.49	-	-	-	649.90	159.68	-
Payroll Expenses	2,228.36	1,937.70	1,711.63	1,845.48	2,240.94	2,718.80	2,472.12	2,712.78
Professional Fees	12,104.03	8,808.33	4,366.66	5,398.75	9,374.47	14,966.16	5,280.15	3,727.50
Rent	905.30	905.30	800.00	905.30	905.30	905.30	905.30	907.10
Special Events	26.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecommunications	222.44	264.76	307.22	284.43	243.59	330.37	287.58	244.60
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>18,329.95</b>	<b>13,826.69</b>	<b>7,228.50</b>	<b>8,451.95</b>	<b>12,782.29</b>	<b>19,638.52</b>	<b>9,419.22</b>	<b>7,958.24</b>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<b>43,296.69</b>	<b>(6,704.42)</b>	<b>993.01</b>	<b>32,389.94</b>	<b>(5,769.01)</b>	<b>(17,800.40)</b>	<b>45,333.84</b>	<b>6,385.84</b>
<b>Grant Activity</b>								
WCB Grant Income	-	-	-	-	77,721.28	-	-	-
WCB (WS) Expenses	3,454.20	-	-	-	406.25	279.23	13,956.57	-
GSP Expenses	61,950.05	34,058.75	-	20,652.30	23,173.78	42,454.40	-	20,725.00
	<b>(65,404.25)</b>	<b>(34,058.75)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,652.30)</b>	<b>54,141.25</b>	<b>(42,733.63)</b>	<b>(13,956.57)</b>	<b>(20,725.00)</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>(22,107.56)</b>	<b>(40,763.17)</b>	<b>993.01</b>	<b>11,737.64</b>	<b>48,372.24</b>	<b>(60,534.03)</b>	<b>31,377.27</b>	<b>(14,339.16)</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>								
Transfer to Savings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer From Savings	25,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit Adj from Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll Tax Liab Paymts	813.63	-	-	937.05	-	-	1,200.99	-
Payroll Liab on hold	359.11	308.61	269.33	320.26	395.14	522.76	425.43	481.65
Customer Overpayments	-	2.22	409.46	60.50	25.00	50.30	108.50	76.37
Voided Checks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refund- Work Comp Ins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer Credits Applied	12.50	-	-	5.00	-	-	102.75	23.45
Refunds	-	26.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Comp Fund Dividend	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Reimbursement	-	-	1,830.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ending Bank Balance</b>								
Checking	30,204.19	9,828.77	13,327.40	24,503.75	73,296.13	13,334.54	43,942.00	30,137.41
Savings	25,016.23	5,016.23	5,019.40	5,019.40	5,019.40	5,020.02	5,020.02	5,020.02
	<b>55,220.42</b>	<b>14,845.00</b>	<b>18,346.80</b>	<b>29,523.15</b>	<b>78,315.53</b>	<b>18,354.56</b>	<b>48,962.02</b>	<b>35,157.43</b>

**OBGMA**  
Budget Actuals FYTD 21/22

	Jun-22	YTD
<b>Beginning Bank Balance</b>		
Checking	30,137.41	
Savings	5,020.02	
	<b>35,157.43</b>	
<b>Income</b>		
Returned Check Charges		-
GSP Extraction Fees	547.34	<b>100,085.24</b>
Well Head Fee	1,080.53	<b>26,930.02</b>
Interest Charges	3.75	<b>24.85</b>
Recordation Fee	34.87	<b>1,596.11</b>
Extraction Charges	513.76	<b>69,301.09</b>
Savings Acct Interest	0.63	<b>4.42</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,180.88</b>	<b>195,760.85</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>2,180.88</b>	<b>195,760.85</b>
<b>Expense</b>		
Equipment Purchased	-	<b>160.82</b>
Computer Repairs	-	<b>780.00</b>
Printing and Reproduction	-	-
Liability Insurance	-	<b>2,444.00</b>
Postage and Delivery	17.99	<b>590.03</b>
Bank Service Charges	9.99	<b>24.99</b>
Workers Comp Ins	-	<b>529.67</b>
Office Supplies	79.74	<b>1,968.90</b>
Payroll Expenses	2,551.30	<b>17,867.81</b>
Professional Fees	7,970.38	<b>71,996.43</b>
Rent	907.10	<b>8,046.00</b>
Special Events	-	<b>26.92</b>
Telecommunications	330.19	<b>2,184.99</b>
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>11,866.69</b>	<b>106,620.56</b>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<b>(9,685.81)</b>	<b>89,140.29</b>
<b>Grant Activity</b>		
WCB Grant Income	-	<b>77,721.28</b>
WCB (WS) Expenses	-	<b>18,096.25</b>
GSP Expenses	-	<b>203,014.28</b>
	-	<b>(143,389.25)</b>
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>(9,685.81)</b>	<b>(54,248.96)</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>		
Transfer to Savings	-	
Transfer From Savings	-	
Deposit Adj from Bank	-	
Payroll Tax Liab Paymts	-	
Payroll Liab on hold	435.44	
Customer Overpayments	15.25	
Voided Checks	-	
Refund- Work Comp Ins	-	
Customer Credits Applied	-	
Refunds	-	
State Comp Fund Dividend	-	
Rent Reimbursement	-	
<b>Ending Bank Balance</b>		
Checking	20,901.66	
Savings	5,020.65	
	<b>25,922.31</b>	

**OBGMA**  
**Disbursements**  
*June 2022*

Date	Num	Name	Description	Amount
06/01/2022	e	Condor Self Storage	Storage Rent	(107.10)
06/03/2022	e	AT&T	Telephone	(219.59)
06/23/2022	e	AT&T Uverse	Internet	(85.60)
06/25/2022	e	Stamps.com	Postage and Delivery	(17.99)
06/27/2022	e	Staples	Office Supplies	(79.74)
06/30/2022	e	AT&T Uverse	Service Charge	(9.99)
06/09/2022	3409	Kear Groundwater	Professional Fees	(3,509.22)
06/23/2022	3410	Hollister & Brace, Attorneys at Law	Professional Fees	(4,242.41)
06/30/2022	3411	417 Bryant Circle LLC	Rent	(800.00)
06/30/2022	3412	M J Saltis Bookkeeping	Professional Fees	(218.75)
06/30/2022	3413	Roberta Barbee	Telephone	(25.00)
06/30/2022	3414	Barbee, Roberta J	Payroll	(2,115.86)
<b>Total Disbursements June 2022</b>				<b>(11,431.25)</b>



**OBGMA**  
**Cash Flows**  
*June 2022*

**Beginning Cash Balances June 1, 2022**

Bank of the Sierra-Checking	30,137.41
Bank of the Sierra-Savings	5,020.02
	<u>\$ 35,157.43</u>

**Inflows**

GSP Extraction	547.34
Well Head Fee	1,080.53
Interest Charge On Extraction	3.75
Recordation Fee	34.87
Extraction Charges	513.76
Overpymts	15.25
Interest Earned in Savings Acct	0.63
	<u>\$ 2,196.13</u>

**Outflows**

Internet	95.59
Postage and Delivery	17.99
Office Supplies	79.74
Payroll Expenses	2,115.86
Professional Fees	7,970.38
Rent	907.10
Telephone	244.59
	<u>\$ 11,431.25</u>

**Ending Cash Balances June 30, 2022**

Bank of the Sierra-Checking	20,901.66
Bank of the Sierra-Savings	5,020.65
	<u>\$ 25,922.31</u>

**Net Change in Financial Position**

\$ (9,235.12)

# OBGMA Reconciliation Summary

Bank of the Sierra-Checking, Period Ending 06/30/2022

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	<u>Jun 30, 22</u>
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	54,233.54
<b>Cleared Transactions</b>	
Checks and Payments - 12 items	-32,357.78
Deposits and Credits - 3 items	2,195.50
<b>Total Cleared Transactions</b>	<u>-30,162.28</u>
<b>Cleared Balance</b>	<b><u>24,071.26</u></b>
<b>Uncleared Transactions</b>	
Checks and Payments - 5 items	-3,169.60
<b>Total Uncleared Transactions</b>	<u>-3,169.60</u>
<b>Register Balance as of 06/30/2022</b>	<b><u>20,901.66</u></b>
<b>New Transactions</b>	
Checks and Payments - 4 items	-801.80
<b>Total New Transactions</b>	<u>-801.80</u>
<b>Ending Balance</b>	<b><u>20,099.86</u></b>

# OBGMA Reconciliation Detail

Bank of the Sierra-Checking, Period Ending 06/30/2022

Type	Date	Num	Name	Clr	Amount	Balance
<b>Beginning Balance</b>						54,233.54
<b>Cleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Checks and Payments - 12 items</b>						
Bill Pmt -Check	05/19/2022	3404	Dudek	X	-20,725.00	-20,725.00
Bill Pmt -Check	05/19/2022	3405	M J Saltis Bookkeep...	X	-315.00	-21,040.00
Paycheck	05/31/2022	3408	Barbee, Roberta J	X	-2,231.13	-23,271.13
Bill Pmt -Check	05/31/2022	3406	417 Bryant Circle LLC	X	-800.00	-24,071.13
Bill Pmt -Check	05/31/2022	3407	Roberta Barbee	X	-25.00	-24,096.13
Bill Pmt -Check	06/01/2022	e	Condor Self Storage	X	-107.10	-24,203.23
Bill Pmt -Check	06/03/2022	e	AT&T	X	-219.59	-24,422.82
Bill Pmt -Check	06/09/2022	3409	Kear Groundwater	X	-3,509.22	-27,932.04
Bill Pmt -Check	06/23/2022	3410	Hollister & Brace, At...	X	-4,242.41	-32,174.45
Bill Pmt -Check	06/23/2022	e	AT&T Uverse	X	-85.60	-32,260.05
Check	06/25/2022	e	Stamps.com	X	-17.99	-32,278.04
Check	06/27/2022	e	Staples	X	-79.74	-32,357.78
Total Checks and Payments					-32,357.78	-32,357.78
<b>Deposits and Credits - 3 items</b>						
Deposit	06/09/2022			X	906.75	906.75
Deposit	06/16/2022			X	571.25	1,478.00
Deposit	06/23/2022			X	717.50	2,195.50
Total Deposits and Credits					2,195.50	2,195.50
Total Cleared Transactions					-30,162.28	-30,162.28
Cleared Balance					-30,162.28	24,071.26
<b>Uncleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Checks and Payments - 5 items</b>						
Paycheck	06/30/2022	3414	Barbee, Roberta J		-2,115.86	-2,115.86
Bill Pmt -Check	06/30/2022	3411	417 Bryant Circle LLC		-800.00	-2,915.86
Bill Pmt -Check	06/30/2022	3412	M J Saltis Bookkeep...		-218.75	-3,134.61
Bill Pmt -Check	06/30/2022	3413	Roberta Barbee		-25.00	-3,159.61
Bill Pmt -Check	06/30/2022	e	AT&T Uverse		-9.99	-3,169.60
Total Checks and Payments					-3,169.60	-3,169.60
Total Uncleared Transactions					-3,169.60	-3,169.60
Register Balance as of 06/30/2022					-33,331.88	20,901.66
<b>New Transactions</b>						
<b>Checks and Payments - 4 items</b>						
Check	07/01/2022	e	Geek Squad		-349.99	-349.99
Bill Pmt -Check	07/01/2022	e	Condor Self Storage		-107.10	-457.09
Bill Pmt -Check	07/01/2022	e	Condor Self Storage		-107.10	-564.19
Bill Pmt -Check	07/05/2022	e	AT&T		-237.61	-801.80
Total Checks and Payments					-801.80	-801.80
Total New Transactions					-801.80	-801.80
<b>Ending Balance</b>					<b>-34,133.68</b>	<b>20,099.86</b>

12:59 PM

07/14/22

# OBGMA Reconciliation Summary

Bank of the Sierra-Savings, Period Ending 06/30/2022

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	<u>Jun 30, 22</u>
Beginning Balance	5,020.02
Cleared Transactions	
Deposits and Credits - 2 items	<u>0.63</u>
Total Cleared Transactions	<u>0.63</u>
Cleared Balance	<u><b>5,020.65</b></u>
Register Balance as of 06/30/2022	5,020.65
Ending Balance	5,020.65

# OBGMA Reconciliation Detail

Bank of the Sierra-Savings, Period Ending 06/30/2022

Type	Date	Num	Name	Clr	Amount	Balance
<b>Beginning Balance</b>						5,020.02
<b>Cleared Transactions</b>						
<b>Deposits and Credits - 2 items</b>						
Check	04/01/2022	e	USPS	X	0.00	0.00
Deposit	06/30/2022			X	0.63	0.63
Total Deposits and Credits					0.63	0.63
Total Cleared Transactions					0.63	0.63
Cleared Balance					0.63	5,020.65
Register Balance as of 06/30/2022					0.63	5,020.65
<b>Ending Balance</b>					<b>0.63</b>	<b>5,020.65</b>

## OBGMA EXTRACTION CHARGES BY PERIOD

### October/November/December 2020 (2021/1)

(\$25/acre foot)

2021/1	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	904.66	\$17,659.81				
Dom/Land	81.65	\$2,234.77				
Muni/Indus	35.22	\$880.50				
CMWD	339.00	\$8,487.50				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1360.53</b>	<b>\$29,262.58</b>	<b>\$9,880.00</b>	<b>\$590.00</b>	<b>\$42,791.94</b>	<b>\$82,524.52</b>

### Jan/Feb/Mar 2021 (2/2021)

(\$25/acre foot)

2021/2	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	446.16	\$11,323.57				
Dom/Land	55.77	\$1,455.44				
Muni/Indus	11.60	\$290.00				
CMWD	241.30	\$6,032.50				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>754.83</b>	<b>\$19,101.51</b>	<b>\$9,100.00</b>	<b>\$545.00</b>	<b>\$26,908.16</b>	<b>\$55,654.67</b>

### April/May/June 2021 (3/2021)

(\$25/acre foot)

2021/3	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	870.30	\$21,843.09				
Dom/Land	99.82	\$2,633.24				
Muni/Indus	13.74	\$343.50				
CMWD	322.00	\$8,055.00				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1305.86</b>	<b>\$32,874.83</b>	<b>\$8,580.00</b>	<b>\$510.00</b>	<b>\$47,694.80</b>	<b>\$89,659.63</b>

### July/August/September 2021 (2021-4)

(\$25/acre foot)

2021/4	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	621.62	\$15,607.58				
Dom/Land	112.95	\$2,995.39				
Muni/Indus	9.90	\$247.50				
CMWD	334.60	\$8,365.00				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1079.07</b>	<b>\$27,215.47</b>	<b>\$8,320.00</b>	<b>\$495.00</b>	<b>\$38,721.14</b>	<b>\$74,751.61</b>

### Total for water YTD 10/1/20- 9/30/21

Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head Fee	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
4500.29	\$ 108,454.39	\$35,880.00	\$2,140.00	\$156,116.04	\$302,590.43

### October/November/December 2021 (1/2022)

(\$25/acre foot)

2022/1	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	394.22	\$10,001.44				
Dom/Land	55.97	\$1,566.62				
Muni/Indus	4.60	\$115.00				
CMWD	288.90	\$7,235.00				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>743.69</b>	<b>\$18,918.06</b>	<b>\$8,255.00</b>	<b>\$490.00</b>	<b>\$32,175.94</b>	<b>\$59,839.00</b>

### Jan/Feb/Mar 2021 (2/2022)

(\$25/acre foot)

2022/2	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture	440.84	\$11,180.45				
Dom/Land	55.60	\$1,600.15				
Muni/Indus	31.30	\$795.00				
CMWD	213.71	\$5,355.25				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>741.45</b>	<b>\$18,930.85</b>	<b>\$7,995.00</b>	<b>\$490.00</b>	<b>\$27,100.23</b>	<b>\$54,516.08</b>

### April/May/June 2021 (3/2022)

(\$25/acre foot)

2022/3	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture						
Dom/Land						
Muni/Indus						
CMWD						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>				<b>\$0.00</b>

### July/August/September 2021 (4/2022)

(\$25/acre foot)

2022/4	Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head	Recordation	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
Agriculture						
Dom/Land						
Muni/Indus						
CMWD						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>				<b>\$0.00</b>

### Total for water YTD 10/1/20- 9/30/21

Acre Feet	Charges	Well Head Fee	Recordation Fee	GSP Fees	Total Rec'd
1485.14	\$ 37,848.91	\$16,250.00	\$980.00	\$59,276.17	\$114,355.08

## **OBGMA Board of Directors Meeting July 28, 2022**

To: **OBGMA Board of Directors**

From: **John R. Mundy, General Manager- *JRM***

Subject: **Board Calendar for the remainder of 2022**

The following dates are the regularly scheduled Board Meeting dates for the remainder of 2022 assuming meetings are held on the last Thursday of each month, at 3:00 p.m., in the Council Chambers of Ojai City Hall:

- August 25
- September 29
- October 27
- November 24
- December 29

In past years the Board has not held meetings in August due to vacation schedules. However, this has not been the case the last two years due to development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Typically the Board combines the November and December Meetings, due to the holidays, with the meeting set in early December. The early Thursday dates in December are the 1<sup>st</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>. Of course any final date in December will need to be coordinated with the City of Ojai for the availability of the Council Chambers.

### **Recommendation**

Board to discuss and determine if it desires to cancel the regularly scheduled meeting of August 25 and its preference for holding a meeting during the November/December timeframe.

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