

TEHAMA COUNTY GROUNDWATER COMMISSION



Tehama County Board of Supervisors Chambers
727 Oak Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080
<https://tehamacounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 2026

8:30 AM

Commissioners: Elijah Stanley, City of Corning; Jeff Godwin, City of Red Bluff; Hal Crain, City of Tehama; Kris Lamkin, El Camino Irrigation District; Todd Hamer, Los Molinos Community Services District; Martha Slack, Rio Alto Water District; Liz Merry District 1; Adam Englehardt, District 2; Seth Lawrence, District 3; Michael Ward, District 4; David Lester, District 5;

Justin Jenson, Flood Control/Water Resources Manager; Lena Sequeira, Administration

This meeting conforms to the Brown Act Open Meeting Requirements, in that actions and deliberations of the Groundwater Commission, created to conduct the people's business are taken openly; and that the people remain fully informed about the conduct of its business. Any written materials related to an open session item on this agenda that are submitted to the Clerk less than 72 hours prior to this meeting, and that are not exempt from disclosure under the Public Records Act, will promptly be made available for public inspection at Tehama County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1509 Schwab Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080 during normal business hours.

Call to Order / Pledge of Allegiance / Introductions

Public Comment

This time is set aside for citizens to address this Board on any item of interest to the public that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of this Board provided the matter is not on the agenda or pending before this Board. Each agenda item will have an opportunity for public comment at the time the item is called. Persons wishing to provide public comment are asked to address the Board from the podium. The Chair reserves the right to limit each speaker to three (3) minutes. Disclosure of the speaker's identity is purely voluntary during the public comment period.

For audio and real-time commenting via phone:
(530) 212-8376, conference code 142001. Press 5* on your phone keypad to raise your hand to comment.

For live audio of the meeting:

Go to: <https://tehamacounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>

1. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES - Groundwater Commission 11/17/25** [26-0312](#)
 - a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 11/17/2025
2. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES - Groundwater Commission 12/10/25** [26-0313](#)
 - a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 12/10/2025
3. **Update on GDEs** [26-0314](#)

Update from Dr. Kirsten Kacznski with CSU-Chico on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems.
4. **Fees Update** [26-0206](#)
5. **Annual Report Update** [26-0315](#)

Update from LSCE on the Annual Report
6. **Demand Management Update** [26-0338](#)
7. **Outreach Ad Hoc Update** [26-0208](#)
8. **Standing Agenda Items** [26-0209](#)
 1. Groundwater Recharge
 2. Grant Status
 3. Demand Management Plan Working Group Update
 4. Annual Report Status
 5. Outreach
9. **Commission Matters**

Adjourn

The County of Tehama does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of its buildings, facilities, programs, services, or activities. Questions, complaints, or requests for additional information regarding the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may be forwarded to the County's ADA Coordinator: Tom Provine, County of Tehama, 727 Oak St., Red Bluff, CA 96080, Phone: (530) 527-4655. Individuals with disabilities who need auxiliary aids and/or services or other accommodations for effective communication in the County's programs and services are invited to make their needs and preferences known to the affected department or the ADA Coordinator. For aids or services needed for effective communication during Groundwater Sustainability Agency Groundwater Commission meetings, please contact the ADA Coordinator prior to the day of the meeting. This notice is available in accessible alternate formats from the affected department or the ADA Coordinator.



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0312

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 1.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES - Groundwater Commission 11/17/25

Requested Action(s)

a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 11/17/2025

Financial Impact:

None

Background Information:



Tehama County
Wednesday, November 12, 2025 8:30
AM
Groundwater Commission
Meeting Minutes

Tehama County Board of Supervisors
Chambers
727 Oak Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080
<https://tehamacounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>
Board Chambers

8:30 AM

Commissioners: Martin Spannaus, City of Corning; Jeff Godwin, City of Red Bluff; Hal Crain, City of Tehama; Kris Lamkin, El Camino Irrigation District; Todd Hamer, Los Molinos Community Services District; Martha Slack, Rio Alto Water District; Liz Merry District 1; Adam Englehardt, District 2; Seth Lawrence, District 3; Michael Ward, District 4; David Lester, District 5;

Justin Jenson, Flood Control/Water Resources Manager; Lena Sequeira, Administration

Call to Order / Pledge of Allegiance / Introductions

Present	Commissioner Kris Lamkin, Commissioner Michael Ward, Commissioner Hal Crain, Commissioner Martin Spannaus, Commissioner Adam Englehardt, Commissioner David Lester, Commissioner Liz Merry, and Commissioner Jeff Godwin
ABSENT	Commissioner Todd Hamer, Commissioner Martha Slack, and Commissioner Seth Lawrence

Public Comment

Frank Andres Came up to give update on his well measurements. There is one well he has being monitored by DWR and has other residents who are going to also have their wells monitored by DWR.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - August 13 2025 25-1970

a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 8/13/2025

RESULT: APPROVE

MOVER: Michael Ward

SECONDER: Liz Merry

AYES: Commissioner Lamkin, Commissioner Ward, Commissioner Crain, Commissioner Spannaus, Commissioner Englehardt, Commissioner Lester, Commissioner Merry, and Commissioner Godwin

ABSENT: Commissioner Hamer, Commissioner Slack, and Commissioner Lawrence

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - September 10 2025 25-1971

a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 9/10/2025

RESULT: APPROVE

MOVER: Michael Ward

SECONDER: Liz Merry

AYES: Commissioner Lamkin, Commissioner Ward, Commissioner Crain, Commissioner Spannaus, Commissioner Englehardt, Commissioner Lester, Commissioner Merry, and Commissioner Godwin

ABSENT: Commissioner Hamer, Commissioner Slack, and Commissioner Lawrence

3. Groundwater Recharge Presentation by LSCE 25-1974

A resident commented on projects currently taking place and shared their opinion regarding recharge locations. The resident requested reports outlining how recharge project locations were selected.

Englehardt stated that he would also like to review the requested reports.

Teasdale presented budget information specific to the Red Bluff area in relation to grant time restrictions and explained the deadline for expending funds. He noted that an extension to utilize the grant funds was not approved. As a result, projects were identified that could be implemented within the remaining timeframe. He stated that the District is partnering with the RCD to complete these projects. Teasdale reviewed project details and provided an update on their current status.

Englehardt asked about the possibility of purchasing materials in advance for future use.

Teasdale confirmed that materials would be purchased ahead of time for later implementation.

Discussion followed regarding the costs and resources associated with the proposed projects. The group also discussed reconvening the Recharge Ad Hoc Committee to assist in making decisions regarding expenditure of funds.

Kevin, representing the RCD, provided a brief overview of the previously mentioned projects, noting that they are aimed at supporting groundwater sustainability. He stated that \$400,000 has been allocated for these efforts, which must be expended by March 31, 2026. He acknowledged the challenges associated with completing the work within the given timeframe and reviewed the efficiencies and benefits the projects are expected to provide.

Englehardt commented on the process and shared his perspective on partnering with the RCD.

Kevin reflected on his experience performing this scope of work.

Merry asked whether the RCD would like the commissioners to share contact information with local growers.

Kevin responded affirmatively and provided clarification.

Jenson commented that, in his opinion, this approach has the potential to provide the least expensive available water. He clarified that growers are not technically purchasing water, but rather reducing usage and leaving more water in the aquifer.

Will Anderson with LSCE presented a PowerPoint presentation on groundwater recharge, providing an update on the current status of projects. He began with the Los Molinos Subbasin, reviewing project updates and outlining next steps.

Discussion occurred regarding project formalities and associated water rights.

Anderson continued presenting on recharge assessments and described the partnership with GEI to divert floodwater for recharge. He reviewed related data and outlined the next steps required for approval.

Discussion followed regarding the floodwater diversion process and the agencies or entities that would be involved.

Anderson presented an overview of annual data, noting that the Los Molinos Subbasin is experiencing fewer groundwater challenges compared to other areas.

Slack asked whether the diversion efforts would be affected following implementation of the Sikes Reservoir project.

Anderson clarified and further explained the process for flood diversions. He provided an update on the current status of permitting and outlined the next steps.

Anderson discussed recharge plans that are pending approval, noting that the wells proposed for use already exist and are currently production wells.

Crain asked whether there are additional potential recharge projects under consideration.

Discussion followed regarding project details and potential water quality concerns associated with recharge efforts.

Jenson asked Anderson to explain the benefits of Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) compared to surface water application for recharge.

Anderson responded that, particularly in the identified locations, placing more water into the aquifer improves the ability to use it later. He explained that surface recharge can result in water loss, including through evaporation, whereas directing water deeper into the aquifer increases the likelihood of future recovery.

Discussion followed regarding review of related reports.

Jenson commented that staff are working on creating a section of the website where related data will be publicly available.

Ward asked whether a map of project locations could be provided.

Anderson stated that he would distribute a map.

Anderson then provided an update on the Thomes Creek project.

Discussion followed comparing the number of annual diversion days at Thomes Creek to those at Elder Creek.

Ward asked whether any recharge occurs beyond flood diversions.

Anderson responded that additional recharge is possible and explained the circumstances under which it may occur. He noted that he could not quantify the percentage but confirmed that some additional recharge does take place.

Anderson also provided an update on grant funding for groundwater recharge in the Red Bluff Subbasin. He stated that the effort is ongoing and that the same GEI system successfully used in Los Molinos will be utilized. He reviewed the estimated acre-feet anticipated from stormflow diversions.

Discussion occurred regarding project costs. It was explained that grant funding will cover assessments aimed at maximizing potential diversion points. This was followed by discussion related to water rights associated with the proposed diversions.

Jenson discussed water volume and availability during flood diversion events. He noted that the District is working with DWR to obtain a higher diversion ratio in order to increase overall diversion totals.

Discussion followed regarding diversion allowances.

Anderson reviewed surface water use in the Red Bluff Subbasin, outlining potential project availability. He noted that currently contracted surface water supplies are not being fully utilized for in-lieu recharge.

Discussion occurred regarding estimated annual in-lieu recharge and its potential impact on addressing groundwater overdraft.

Anderson then provided an update on the Corning Subbasin, including the Simpson Road multi-benefit project. He reviewed the recharge sites that were evaluated and determined to be viable.

Discussion occurred regarding potential recharge and associated projections.

Lester asked about the amount of lateral flow that may not ultimately reach the aquifer. Anderson responded that it varies by site, but generally the flow follows a pathway that moves away from the creek.

Jenson commented that additional time and continued monitoring will be necessary to better understand the results as the work progresses.

Ward asked about beneficial use related to the recharge efforts.

Anderson explained that recharge itself does not qualify as beneficial use, but storing water for later use does. He described the process and noted that a monitoring system is in place to track stored water.

Anderson provided an update on the status of recharge projects in the Corning Subbasin.

Discussion followed regarding recharge rates and flow directions.

Anderson highlighted a project near the Rolling Hills Casino, noting that the tribe has a long-term plan to create a recreational water feature. The plan includes incorporating existing dry wells to capture excess water for aquifer recharge. He explained that this is a slower, long-term project aimed at putting water into the aquifer through the dry wells.

Crain asked about the installation of dry wells.

Anderson responded that no dry wells would be installed this season, as the work must align with the tribe's long-term plans. He noted that engineering work is ongoing to integrate the wells into their plan, so there will likely be no benefits this winter.

Anderson provided an update on the California Olive Ranch project along the Tehama-Colusa Canal, explaining that the project would utilize 215 water when available.

Discussion followed regarding the annexation and approval of the Kirkwood Water District.

Anderson explained that 215 water refers to water that can be sold at a reduced rate when there is excess supply.

Crain asked whether these allocations are typically available during the winter.

Anderson noted that, in some cases, allocations may occur as late as April or May.

Discussion followed regarding purchasing and allocation of water.

Munson, with the LSCE grant team, reviewed processes related to purchasing water and how the contracting is handled.

Anderson provided an update on the Stony Creek diversion project, outlining next steps and projected diversion rates.

Discussion followed regarding project permitting, the timeline to bring the project online, and the schedule for flood diversions. The group also discussed the status of fish screens for all projects. Anderson explained the role of the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the process and noted that certain activities could be delayed due to regulatory restrictions.

Public comment

A resident shared their opinion on groundwater recharge through diversions.

Anderson responded, explaining how the projects have been prioritized and providing estimated benefits by water district.

Englehardt asked about project deadlines.

Anderson answered that the Corning Subbasin grant has been extended through the end of next year, while Red Bluff was not extended and has a deadline of April 30, 2026.

Anderson reviewed estimated annual recharge amounts, noting that they may fluctuate from year to year.

Ward requested copies of the original applications.

Jenson stated that Ward could email the request and staff would provide copies if available.

Crain asked about obtaining data on the recharge budget by subbasin.

Anderson replied that some of that information would be included in the RCD portion of the reporting.

Discussion followed regarding the data package to be made available on the website.

Public Comment Continued

A resident asked about monitoring wells for the discussed projects and how LSCE would distinguish between regular recharge and project-specific recharge.

Anderson explained that each site with a five-year plan must have a monitoring plan. Existing wells in the area are being used, and recharge impacts will be compared and quantified to assess each project.

4. Well Mitigation Presentation

25-1973

Jenson presented on the Well Mitigation Program, requesting the group focus on key details where input is needed to make a recommendation to the Board by next month's meeting. He highlighted that both this program and Demand Management will require a series of local legislative actions after plan approval, which could take up to six months.

Englehardt requested clarification that today's discussion is only to familiarize the group with the concept and that a more detailed discussion would occur next month.

Jenson confirmed, stating that no approval is being sought today.

Jenson continued, explaining who is involved in making decisions and the purpose of the discussion. He noted that there are no additional working group or ad hoc meetings associated with this plan; final decisions will be made by the Groundwater Commission to forward to the Board for approval. He reviewed key issues and eligibility criteria for the program.

Englehardt asked if the program would address only domestic wells.

Jenson clarified that there is no distinction between agricultural or domestic well types.

Jenson went over different scenarios, emphasizing fairness in the process and the goal of using existing resources to make the program efficient. He noted that the program is planned to begin January 1st, but required legislation will take approximately six months to implement. He explained that the program is a response to approved plans from DWR.

Jenson detailed the initial assessment process to determine if a well is dry and who would conduct the assessment. He explained next steps if a well is determined to be dry, eligibility criteria for applicants, and noted that low-income users may be directed to North Valley Services. He stated that the majority of wells replaced by the District would be for higher-income users.

Ward asked about the income threshold and funding.

Jenson clarified and continued explaining program requirements and stipulations, including reimbursement, documentation, well age, and proration allowances. He provided detailed discussion on the 40-year well lifespan guideline.

Englehardt asked about acquiring property with no well information.

Jenson responded that Environmental Health should have well records for properties after 1985.

Jenson continued reviewing program requirements, discussing the possibility of incorporating access to drinking water within the program. He explained the timeline associated with well replacement, the process after an application is received, and the criteria required to qualify.

He noted that there would be a \$40,000 reimbursement cap, which should cover most domestic wells and some agricultural or commercial wells. Jenson emphasized that the

program does not differentiate well types; the cap is intended to prevent the District from funding large infrastructure projects.

He highlighted that program implementation would take approximately six months after Board approval.

Jenson asked the group to review the information presented and provide input at the next meeting to make a recommendation to the Board.

Discussion followed regarding the cost of potential lawsuits versus the cost of well installation.

Jenson noted that low-income wells would be supported through North Valley, and that funding for those wells is already available.

Englehardt asked about other counties that have implemented caps on well replacement.

Jenson discussed the well mitigation comparison document and explained how it was developed.

Slack asked whether the program outline had been submitted for legal review.

Jenson stated that it has not yet been submitted for legal review.

Merry commented on the replacement of agricultural wells, asking why the District should be assisting large extractors in pumping more water.

Jenson explained the rationale for the wording in the program, noting that the group did not want to exclude agricultural wells in order to also support smaller users throughout the county.

A resident shared their experience with wells in their area and asked whether there would be compensation for new pumps or for lowering pumps due to reduced groundwater levels caused by over-pumping.

Jenson responded that a well would only be considered dry if there is no pumpable water. He further explained that the District would take responsibility for providing short-term access to water in such cases.

A resident commented on the work that has gone into the program and requested refinement of a core principle. They shared their opinion regarding the age stipulation in the program requirements.

Jenson noted that the age limit is something for the Commission to consider.

Discussion followed regarding the 40-year age limit defined in the plan.

A resident spoke about the 40-year age restriction as it relates to their area, requesting that the age threshold be reconsidered. They shared their experience with issues caused by large agricultural wells being installed nearby.

Further discussion regarding the age restriction.

A resident expressed concern about the cost of replacing wells that must be drilled deeper and asked about the source of funding and the expected reimbursement timeline.

Englehardt asked whether a lack of available funds would serve as a cap on the program.

Jenson responded that this is a valid point and noted that there is less risk in mitigating wells when focusing on paying for irrigation efficiency measures.

5. Standing Agenda Items

25-1972

Recharge

Was covered earlier in the meeting.

Grant Status

Jenson noted that some funds were extended while others were not, which is why certain projects are being fast-tracked. He emphasized that the Groundwater Recharge projects should expend a significant portion of the remaining funds.

Discussion followed on obtaining a list of projects from LSCE and scheduling a Recharge Ad Hoc meeting.

Well Mitigation Plan Working Group Update

Was covered earlier in the meeting. Jenson noted there will be no further meetings for this group.

Demand Management

Jenson stated that a meeting for final discussion on legal review has been requested before moving forward and mentioned that the technical memo is available.

Ward requested to see the legal opinion.

Discussion followed regarding the workplan.

Outreach

Jenson stated that two community outreach meetings are scheduled for December 4th and 5th, and provided details on what would be covered.

Englehardt asked to add "surface water interaction" to the standing agenda items and inquired about coordination with the Planning Commission related to SGMA.

Jenson responded that he would need to speak with them before adding the item.

6. Commission Matters

None

Adjourn

11:51am



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0313

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 2.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES - Groundwater Commission 12/10/25

Requested Action(s)

a) Waive the reading and approve the minutes of the regular meeting held 12/10/2025

Financial Impact:

None

Background Information:



Tehama County
Wednesday, December 10, 2025 8:30
AM
Groundwater Commission
Meeting Minutes

Tehama County Board of Supervisors
Chambers
727 Oak Street, Red Bluff, CA 96080
<https://tehamacounty.legistar.com/Calendar.aspx>
Board Chambers

8:30 AM

Commissioners: Martin Spannaus, City of Corning; Jeff Godwin, City of Red Bluff; Hal Crain, City of Tehama; Kris Lamkin, El Camino Irrigation District; Todd Hamer, Los Molinos Community Services District; Martha Slack, Rio Alto Water District; Liz Merry District 1; Adam Englehardt, District 2; Seth Lawrence, District 3; Michael Ward, District 4; David Lester, District 5;

Justin Jenson, Flood Control/Water Resources Manager; Lena Sequeira, Administration

Call to Order / Pledge of Allegiance / Introductions

8:30am

Present	Commissioner Todd Hamer, Commissioner Martha Slack, Commissioner Kris Lamkin, Commissioner Michael Ward, Commissioner Seth Lawrence, Commissioner Hal Crain, Commissioner Martin Spannaus, Commissioner Adam Englehardt, Commissioner David Lester, and Commissioner Liz Merry
ABSENT	Commissioner Jeff Godwin

Public Comment

Hamer talked about being back and reminded commissioners to please turn on their microphones.

1. Well Mitigation Program

25-2107

Jenson started by reminding the group that they have reviewed the proposed plan at the last meeting and today he is looking for the Commission to make a recommendation to the Board. He will be going over the proposal as it stands now.

He recapped why they are doing this and who has been involved revisiting the key issues, criteria and major considerations for the plan and the ongoing issues for program development/implementation.

Jenson went over the proposal in detail reminding the group that after this is voted on the legislation will still need to be passed and could take up to six months highlighting that adopting this does not put the governance into place and wanted to make sure that there was no expectation that come January 1st 2026 wells would be replaced.

He reviewed that this program is being created because of the resolution stating that we will do this as part of the proposal in our plans. He talked about North Valley Community Foundation being a non profit funded by the state and how it could be funded by the District in the future. He went over the program structure and guiding principles. He highlighted that this resolution did not define well type therefor within Tehama County the purpose for this is because well type can be a gray area. He continued to go over the key program services, program eligibility, application details, well owner and well mitigation obligations, funding, financing and program implementation.

Jenson reiterated that the goal today is to get a recommended path forward for the Board of Directors to pass a program highlighting that this is to start the clock necessary for ordinances and legislation to be put in place. There will be more time after this is voted on to have input and feedback necessary to make small modifications.

Hamer asked if the application fee, if approved would be included in the reimbursement.

Jenson confirmed.

Slack asked how long it would take to determine the cost of the application fee.

Jenson estimated about a month if the board agrees stating there will have to be a simple checklist.

Slack asked if they would be accepting applications prior to ordinances being approved.

Jenson said they would be taking in reports of dry wells and then once the ordinances are in place they would contact people to fill out applications.

Hamer asked if they would have the checklist as the application is turned in so the landowner could get ahead of the game.

Jenson answered that they would start the process as soon as the ordinance is put into place.

The intent is to do as quickly as possible, but the governance to create oversight and laws takes time and public hearings also have to take place which is why it could take up to 180 days.

Merry expressed concerns with the program as written, stating she does not support the cap on domestic wells or the proposed proration structure.

Jenson discussed minimum reimbursement in cases of over-pumping and asked the Commission for direction, noting he is seeking a recommendation before bringing the item to the Board. He also raised the issue of overall program liability.

Ward expressed concerns with proration, noting that many homes built prior to 1980 could be affected. He questioned the 40-year well lifespan assumption, does not support the one-well cap, and stated that if the GSA is responsible, it should remain liable if a replacement well goes dry.

Jenson explained that a separate state program exists to replace wells for low-income residents without age restrictions and provided context on how that program interacts with the District's proposal.

Lester asked whether the state program will continue. Jenson stated he believes it will have a termination date and noted that continued groundwater decline could increase future well replacement needs.

Englehardt commented that the 40-year proration may be too restrictive and suggested adjusting the timeline. He also asked about precedent in other GSAs for including agricultural wells.

Jenson responded that other mitigation plans were reviewed and some do not differentiate by well type. He stated the 40-year cap was intended to prevent misuse and noted that many wells in the county have already been re-drilled, with staff estimating only a limited number may remain eligible.

Discussion occurred regarding disagreement with portions of the proposal and concerns about relying on assumptions without sufficient data.

Lester stated that the discussion appears to assume sustainability may not be achievable. He commented that if the GSA assumes responsibility, agricultural users would ultimately bear the cost of well replacement. He emphasized that someone must pay and questioned how far the responsibility should extend.

Ward stated that the GSA has assumed responsibility and that doing so creates an incentive to achieve sustainability.

Lawrence explained the rationale for the 40-year well lifespan, noting that a well is a piece of equipment and that Environmental Health records extend back 40 years. He compared the concept to car insurance, stating that after 40 years, reimbursement would reflect the value of the equipment rather than full replacement.

Merry stated that it is not the GSA's responsibility to replace wells, but rather to ensure access to water for those without it.

Jenson responded that the statement is open to interpretation.

Lamkin shared that her well was installed in 1975 and that she has replaced the equipment. She noted that if her well were to go dry due to groundwater depletion, she would not qualify under the current criteria.

Englehardt questioned the overall financial exposure for the County. He stated that he understands both perspectives and suggested that excluding agricultural wells and focusing solely on domestic wells could reduce financial exposure and concentrate resources where most needed. He noted that he was unable to find precedent for including agricultural wells, as most programs focus on domestic wells.

Hamer asked whether such a change could be made without the Board defining it.

Jenson responded that the Board would need to define that direction and that there could be other ramifications, though it is not impossible. He emphasized that the decision ultimately rests with the Commission.

Lawrence stated that agricultural wells do not represent significant financial exposure and explained his reasoning.

Englehardt continued to express concerns regarding potential exposure and program structure.

Jenson stated that the purpose of SGMA is to create programs tailored to local communities. He emphasized that each basin's plan is unique and designed to address specific local conditions, and that the Commission's decision should reflect what is best for Tehama County.

Lawrence stated that the intent is to protect small farmers and expressed that he does not believe large agricultural operations would likely utilize the program, but rather smaller producers.

Spannaus stated that the goal is to protect small rural landowners, aligning them more closely with domestic and small rural wells.

Englehardt raised concerns about liability, noting that retaining agricultural wells in the program and increasing the eligible well age would increase potential financial exposure.

Merry commented that as the basin approaches sustainability, the need for the program should decrease.

Hamer asked if there were any additional thoughts regarding the proration structure.

Slack stated she has no issue with increasing the monetary cap or adjusting the depreciation schedule. However, she expressed concern about how wells are classified and suggested

being more specific in defining small users and domestic wells. She noted that many small farmers are impacted and should be included.

Jenson shared that most inquiries he receives are from small-scale agricultural users.

Lamkin noted that El Camino allows irrigation of up to one acre for agricultural use and suggested that acreage-based criteria could be considered.

Public Comment

A resident shared their experience with depleted water levels and suggested backdating the program to reimburse those who have already replaced wells.

A resident commented on the proration portion of the program and asked about access to drinking water.

A resident shared their opinion on including AG wells in the plan and on the proration portion of the program.

Ward expressed concern that good standing should not affect restoring access to water, stating people have a right to water and questioning its use as a program criterion.

Englehardt asked if it would be possible to remove depreciation from the time cap on casing and drilling and apply it only to the pump, noting that equipment naturally wears out.

Jenson explained that some programs only drill and case the well, requiring participants to reuse or purchase equipment, and confirmed such programs do exist.

A resident agreed with Englehardt, stating that the well hole can be reused even if it is old and that age should not be a factor. They felt any well affected by a lowered water table should be mitigated.

A resident shared concerns about the requirement to take a class to drill a well, arguing that professionals can handle it and that the rule adds unnecessary regulation. They expressed opinions on Environmental Health, large well drillers and felt the cap on well reimbursement is too restrictive.

Merry shared her opinion on the requirement to take a class to be eligible for the program.

A resident commented that the focus should be on replenishing water rather than just dry wells. They suggested exploring government land for water storage and noted that with population growth and high agricultural use, water replenishment is critical.

Hamer asked the committee whether they wanted to redline the proposal and address changes now or move forward and make adjustments later, emphasizing the need to advance a program for board approval.

Englehardt made a motion to implement changes, outlining his proposed modifications.

Lawrence discussed the class requirement, noting an online option to demonstrate well maintenance, and explained that new wells funded by the program would follow these maintenance guidelines.

Discussion followed regarding these points.

Hamer asked if there was a second for the motion.

Ward stated that further discussion was needed.

The group discussed the proposed amendments to the program.

Jenson explained that Environmental Health enforces county codes, and being in violation would affect good standing.

The group clarified the motion with amendments and discussed stipulations.

Jenson stated there would be no good standing requirement with Environmental Health, no class requirement, no depreciation or age requirement on the well hole, and the 40-year cap would only apply to equipment.

Ward raised a concern about homeowners having to front the \$30,000 cost before reimbursement.

Jenson suggested that reimbursement be issued within 30 days of completion.

The amendment was approved.

Hamer asked if not prorating the well, would the program cover the full cost of equipment.

Ward noted that a burned-out pump due to groundwater elevation would be partially addressed by proration.

Hamer asked whether the equipment cap should be 40 years or 20 years.

The group reached consensus on 20 years.

The 40-year equipment cap was amended to 20 years, with consensus approval.

Jenson summarized the program modifications: good standing with the GSA only, no class requirement, no depreciation on the drilled hole and casing, 20-year depreciation on pump and equipment, and a 30-day maximum reimbursement timeline.

Lamkin asked if someone living illegally in a travel trailer could access the program.

Jenson clarified that a well is a well if it goes dry on a property, it would be replaced regardless of how the property is used.

Englehardt shared his opinion on including Environmental Health good standing.

Slack sought clarification on separating depreciation for the well versus equipment.

Jenson confirmed no depreciation on the drilled hole and casing, with 20-year depreciation on equipment.

Lester confirmed there is no age cap on the hole, and Jenson agreed.

Discussion was held to clarify the amendments and depreciation numbers.

The final motion was read: program as presented with good standing with the GSA only, no class requirements, no depreciation on drilling, casing, or the hole, 20-year depreciation on equipment, and a 30-day maximum reimbursement period.

RESULT: APPROVE
MOVER: Adam Englehardt
SECONDER: Martha Slack
AYES: Commissioner Hamer, Commissioner Slack, Commissioner Lamkin, Commissioner Ward, Commissioner Lawrence, Commissioner Crain, Commissioner Spannaus, Commissioner Englehardt, and Commissioner Lester
NAYS: Commissioner Merry
ABSENT: Commissioner Godwin

2. Demand Management Program

25-2109

Jenson reviewed the packet documents and noted modifications made after attorney review. He discussed the Farm Bureau's submitted plan versus the staff-recommended plan, highlighting that last week a request was received to provide a recommendation on the Farm Bureau's framework. He explained that the plans involve two separate resolutions requiring Demand Management.

Ward asked about Section 3, noting what is being addressed and that some elements are already in place.

Jenson explained that Phase One involves voluntary, incentivized measures, some already implemented with grant funding, including irrigation efficiency improvements. Phase Two would involve more advanced actions, like pumping restrictions, ready for implementation within five years. Possible measurable categories and additional programs could be added as funding allows, but the program does not preclude funding these efforts. Existing plans include graphic applicability and management zone determinations. If volume is used as the measurement, credits would not apply, and incentives would require fees, which are not part of this program. Ward expressed concern about the credit component and elaborated on potential issues. Jenson described the verification method, the math used to create safe yield, and continued reviewing the program. Section 5 is already incorporated, Section 6 covers monitoring and enforcement with higher fines, and funding and financing are addressed. He clarified that the base administrative fee does not fund or finance anything associated with Demand Management; that work would require its own fees. The admin fees are only for SGMA compliance and do not include any other program work.

Englehardt noted that the base fee covers SGMA administration, while any additional work would be funded through pumping fees, and shared his perspective on the document.

Jenson reviewed Section 4, explaining that incentivized actions will not start immediately while waiting for the long-term program. He prefers not to implement voluntary, incentivized actions at this time.

Ward pointed out that the fee source for voluntary measures is not identified, emphasizing that the base fee covers only administration and that other fees will be required for additional programs.

Jenson agreed, noting that efficiency improvements require dedicated funding. Future funding may come from overuse actions, but upfront support is not included. The current fee structure covers only administrative costs for SGMA compliance.

Jenson summarized the program as previously described, incorporating feedback from independent legal counsel. Legal comments included the need for a technical memo supporting any factual basis for decisions, involvement of a rate consultant for fee creation, and consideration of potential overdraft conditions in the subbasin before 2031, including possible feedback from DWR.

He then reviewed definitions for Demand Management and explained recommended changes to clarify measurable objectives (MOs) and measurable thresholds (MTs).

Attorney Joe Hughes, who drafted the Farm Bureau Demand Management Plan, joined the call and shared his background with the Southern Valley. He highlighted the importance of stakeholder engagement and public outreach under SGMA, emphasizing frontloading these efforts before designing a program. Drawing on his experience in Kern County, he noted that engaging the public early ensures input is incorporated and prevents issues later. He stressed that SGMA is a planning process—submitting a plan does not mean all problems are immediately solved, and the State Board expects to see ongoing implementation.

Jenson agreed with Hughes, noting that fixing everything at once is impossible and that community outreach is a SGMA requirement. He continued reviewing staff-recommended changes from the previous meeting, including program definitions, fees, and trigger-based management actions.

Jenson outlined Management Action One and Two, explaining that adoption of an ordinance would allow fines once sustainable yield is reached. He detailed water trading rules for Tehama County, noting that a separate water trading ordinance will be adopted by the Board of Directors before December 2030.

He presented a slide on Management Action One, illustrating how it would function using hydrographs and associated calculations.

Englehardt asked whether the plan was modeled after other GSA plans.

Jenson clarified that it was not, the plan was developed based on local input received.

A discussion followed regarding this approach.

Jenson explained that the committee made no recommendation. He described the secondary step: as groundwater levels drop below the measurable objective (MO), the maximum fee increases, showing the associated math.

Ward asked if this involves a pumping reduction. Jenson clarified that it does not.

Merry expressed concern that it would charge people more without saving water.

Jenson explained how it would save water.

Crain noted that the numbers currently used are arbitrary and likely would not be upheld by DWR, citing a lack of robust analysis.

Englehardt commented on requirements at this stage, and Crain added that none are required yet based on feedback and civil code.

Jenson clarified that this approach is about fees, not pumping restrictions; as conditions worsen, higher fees apply to incentivize solutions in problem areas. He showed when the second-tier fees would apply and the math behind them, explaining the cost to reduce demand. Step 4 applies when 100% below MO, incurring an 80% fee on excess pumping.

Jenson then reviewed Management Action Number Two and its details.

Merry reminded the group that triggers were supposed to be based on MOs versus MTs. Jenson confirmed but noted this particular section is not based on that.

A discussion followed.

Jenson continued discussing total safe yield, sustainable pumping, and how calculations meet water code requirements. He reviewed community outreach, noting the GSA qualified for assistance and presented CBI reports showing outreach results. He highlighted deadlines, key outcomes, and accomplishments with their timelines.

Englehardt asked if the ad hoc meetings were the GSA's method for complying with outreach requirements. A discussion followed on the legal review and timeline of the document.

Jenson clarified timeline concerns. Englehardt noted the program uses a new methodology not recommended by the committee and is now asking for approval.

Jenson explained that many meetings presented different methodologies, input was incorporated, and a straw plan was developed over time. Some items could not reach consensus. Discussion then turned to the timeline included in the plan.

Hamer noted that the commission reviewed this in September; while some wording has changed, the general outline remains the same, and legal suggested improvements.

Jenson acknowledged consensus issues.

Crain expressed concern that legal review and the technical memo were provided just two days before the meeting, leaving incomplete information.

Jenson disagreed, stating all data had been shared in prior meetings and encouraged members to focus on what they would vote on. He outlined areas needing further discussion, including governance structure, roles of ad hoc and working group members, staff, and consultants, as well as key milestones and timelines. He then reviewed the proposed incentivized demand management, explaining the two methods for offering incentives.

Englehardt asked about using credit programs to reduce water use, noting other GSAs have applied them.

Jenson responded that basin-wide differences create challenges with offsets, but a water trading market could be created separately.

Englehardt said the Farm Bureau specifically recommends credit programs.

Jenson confirmed their plan does as well. Discussion followed on the credit incentive approach.

Jenson reviewed the water trading ordinance included in the plan.

Discussion continued on the credit incentive.

Englehardt stated that the committee has not had sufficient time to review the plan properly and favors the Farm Bureau's approach.

Crain commented on the input that has been received.

Public Comment

A resident from the working group stated they could not support moving forward with the proposed plan and shared their opinions and comments.

Englehardt asked for clarification on the resident's points.

A resident from the Demand Management group noted legal concerns with the polygon method, cited insufficient stakeholder outreach, and stated they do not support the proposed plan, favoring the Farm Bureau plan.

A resident appreciated the attorney's call, noting the program is flexible and the State Water Board seeks a methodology, not a finalized plan. They suggested considering new AG well installations, discussed efficient irrigation, and presented a community outreach document.

A resident serving on multiple committees reviewed the documents and stated the Farm Bureau plan is clearer and preferable. They expressed that they do not support the proposed plan.

A resident commented that public input and outreach were insufficient and expressed support for an alternative plan.

A resident, president of the Tehama Farm Bureau, thanked the commissioners and staff, expressed concern that input from their group was not fully considered, and requested that the Farm Bureau plan be presented to the Board of Directors.

A resident commented that the plan seems to delay action and shared their view that, while the Farm Bureau plan has useful ideas, it is not fully suitable for adoption.

Ward commented that he appreciates the Farm Bureau's work but cannot approve the documents. He finds them readable and understandable, but has concerns about the fee methodology, credit system, and missing short-term goals and objectives.

Englehardt asked what options the group has if they do not make a recommendation, noting the Board of Directors would then decide.

Lester asked about any binding timeline.

Jenson explained that an extension could be requested, but they did not get to fully discuss all input. Extra time might be allowed if requested.

Crain expressed appreciation for considering more time, noting that a previous request to meet again was denied. He emphasized that two more months would still not allow adequate legal review or consideration of data, and that public input and cause-and-effect analysis are necessary.

Ward clarified that he is not asking for specifics but reminded that the GSP defines undesirable results and explained his points further.

Discussion followed regarding legal advice being requested and reviewed.

Crain suggested approving the Farm Bureau plan.

Englehardt noted that Justin has been tasked with presenting something to the Board, so something will be submitted for approval regardless. He suggested there is an opportunity to include caveats and shared his opinion.

Merry proposed presenting both plans, taking the best parts of each, and recommending a merged document. She suggested inviting someone from the local DWR to the working group for input.

Crain clarified that the local DWR cannot direct policy.

Eddy with LSCE confirmed that the local office can assist with data collection but not with policy decisions.

Jenson agreed that the local DWR office cannot provide policy guidance. He noted that with the Farm Bureau plan, it's harder to implement late in the process and emphasized that any plan moving forward needs a funding mechanism, which the current Farm Bureau plan lacks.

Englehardt disagreed, stating that administrative costs are covered.

Jenson clarified that the fees primarily cover administration.

Discussion followed on the fee structure and budget.

Englehardt recommended that the Board adopt the Farm Bureau plan with amendments.

The motion was moved by Englehardt and seconded by Crain.

Merry discussed redlining items in the plan.

Crain shared advice received from a water attorney.

Merry agreed with the suggestion to amend part B and explained her reasoning.

Lester noted that this pertains only to demand management and shared his thoughts on volumetric considerations.

Discussion followed regarding baseline fees and volumetric charges.

Lester stated that he cannot agree with the Farm Bureau plan because he has not seen it and cannot vote as a working group member today.

Crain shared his opinions on timelines.

Discussion followed regarding timelines.

Jenson noted that with the right presentation it could be approved and shared his thoughts on the need for clear objectives.

Crain raised concerns about lack of funding.

Jenson confirmed the funding issue.

Crain emphasized the need for appropriate legal funding.

Discussion continued regarding necessary fees.

Jenson clarified timelines.

Hamer called to return to the motion on the floor.

Ward stated that an intensive legal review is not needed and shared his concerns.

Englehardt shared his opinions on Section 7.3 in relation to Ward's concerns.

Crain expressed support for the concept.

Discussion included the possible striking of Section 7.3 and what to eliminate.

Englehardt explained his proposed amendment regarding a program to govern the creation

and transfer of credits.

Jenson provided clarification.

Further discussion focused on water trading and credits.

The motion did not pass.

Merry recommended to the board that more time is needed.

Jenson noted he will not be at the February meeting and suggested addressing it in April.

Merry amended the recommendation to allow four months.

Crain asked if this includes additional legal review.

Discussion followed on the time needed, with consensus to hold off until April and request this extension from the Board of Directors.

RESULT: APPROVE AS AMENDED
MOVER: Liz Merry
SECONDER: Adam Englehardt
AYES: Commissioner Hamer, Commissioner Slack, Commissioner Ward, Commissioner Lawrence, Commissioner Crain, Commissioner Spannaus, Commissioner Englehardt, Commissioner Lester, and Commissioner Merry
ABSENT: Commissioner Lamkin, and Commissioner Godwin

3. Standing Agenda Items

25-2090

None at this time

Commission Matters

None at this time

Adjourn

12:43pm



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0314

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 3.

Update on GDEs

Requested Action(s)

Update from Dr. Kirsten Kacznski with CSU-Chico on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems.

Financial Impact:

N/A



Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Investigation

Kristen Kaczynski, PhD

Principal Investigator, Sub-Terra Heritage Resource Investigations

What are GDEs



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

The California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) developed regulations to implement SGMA and officially recognized groundwater dependent ecosystems (GDEs) in the Act and provided the following definitions:

- **‘Groundwater dependent ecosystem’** refers to **ecological communities or species** that **depend on groundwater emerging from aquifers or** on groundwater **occurring near the ground surface** (23 CCR § 351(m))

Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater (NCCAG) defined by TNC and iGDEs are these mapped communities – dataset hosted by DWR



Field Verification + GIS



Field Sampling to assess health of GDEs



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Random points placed throughout mapped community and selected pre-field visit

- **All have three 25m transects**
- Collect data on
 - **Verification of mapped GDE (is it what it says it's mapped as?)**
 - **Native and non-native tree, shrub and herbaceous species presence and percent cover**
 - **Overall assessment of the current health of GDE**
- Sampling design based on *AIM National Aquatic Monitoring Framework: Field Protocol for Lentic Riparian and Wetland Systems* (Technical Reference 1735-3; 2024)



Woodson Bridge, narrow leaf willc³²

Field Sampling to assess health of GDEs



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Sampled 30 sites across Antelope (10 sites) and Corning (20) in 2024 and 2025

All sites were identified as GDEs

Dominant communities: Valley Oak, Fremont Cottonwood, narrow leaf willow and California black walnut

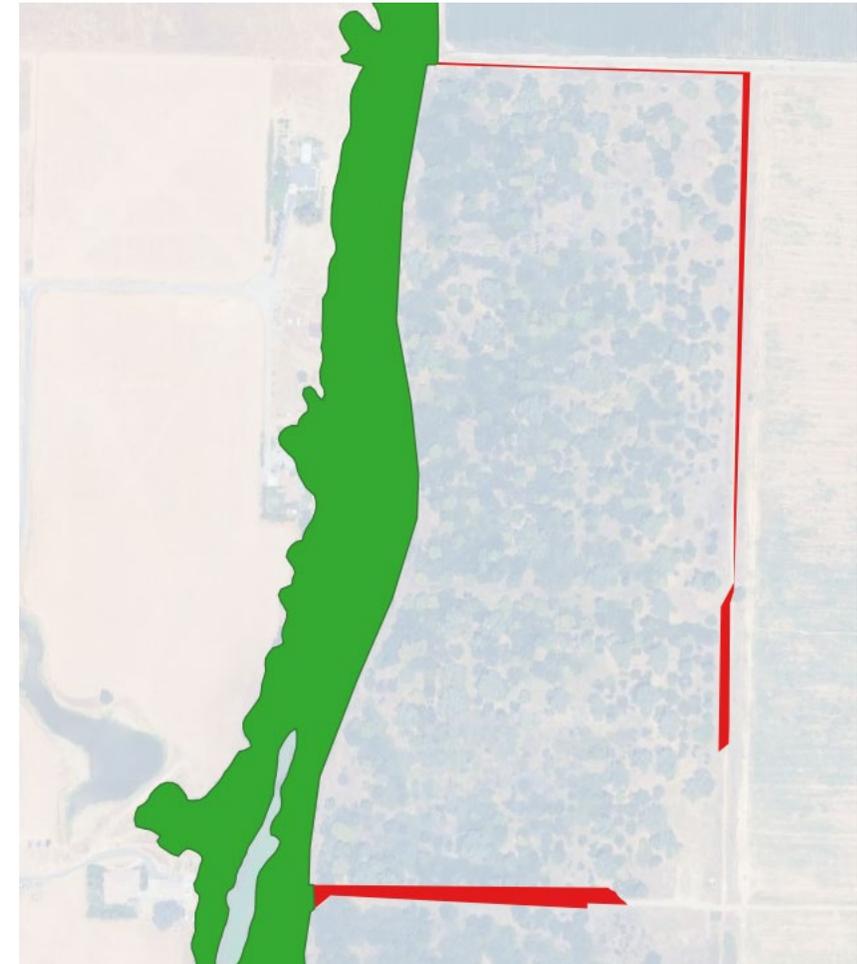




Structured approach:

- Aerial analysis of each polygon
 - Vegetation and land use verification
- Used 2013 – 2024 DWR fall contours \longrightarrow interpolated surface
- NDVI long-term average for each polygon

We identified polygons that were ‘likely GDEs’ and ones which were ‘not likely GDEs’ to refine the areas that should be monitored in the future





GDE Pulse (TNC) – allows assessment of changes in GDE health

NDVI – based on satellite data, identifies the “greenness” of the site (value from -1 to +1), with higher values meaning healthier vegetation

We calculated an average value over the time period 2013 – 2024

We assumed sites that were **> 0.4 (moderate-high and high) are currently healthy**

Identified GDEs that had an NDVI as **< 0.4 to monitor into the future**

(categories based on Brown 2018)

Preliminary Results



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

	Initial GDE database (TNC)	Likely not GDE	Classified as GDE
Antelope	1451 acres	73 acres	1379 acres
	254 polygons	32 polygons	222 polygons
Corning	6472 acres	1997 acres	4475 acres
	1203 polygons	586 polygons	617 polygons

*Rounded to the nearest acre



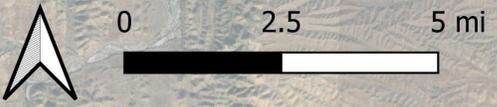
Initial GDEs: 6472 acres
(1203 polygons)

Refined GDEs: 4475 acres
(617 polygons)

**1997 acres classified as
'likely not GDE'
(586 polygons)**

- Sampled Plot Locations
- Project Subbasins
- Likely GDEs
- Likely not GDEs (removed)

Google Satellite

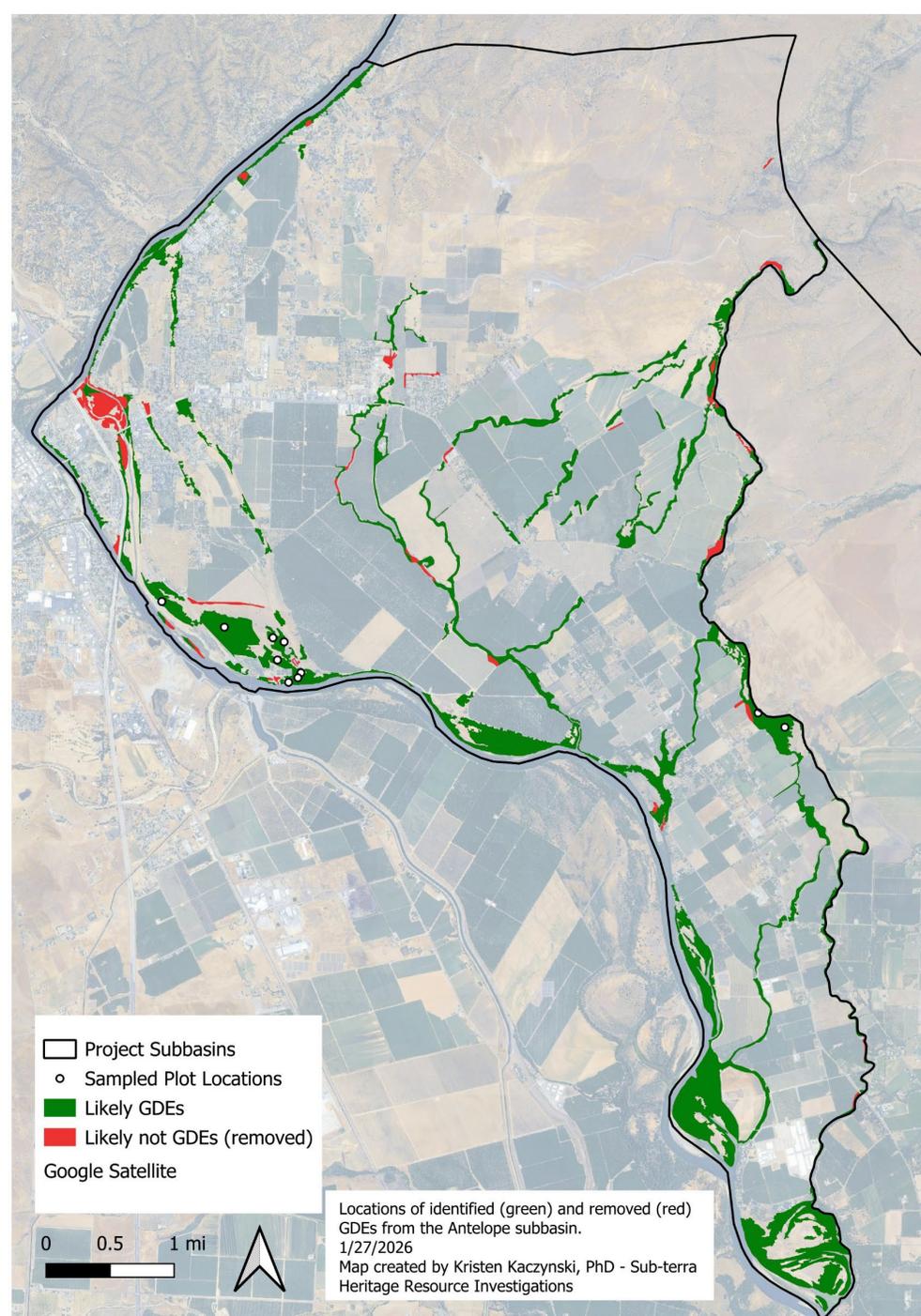


Results thus far

Initial GDEs: 1451 acres
(254 polygons)

Refined GDEs: 1379 acres
(222 polygons)

**73 acres classified as ‘likely
not GDE’
(32 polygons)**



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Suggestions for future monitoring



TEHAMA COUNTY
Flood Control and Water Conservation District

- GDEs with low average NDVI in each should be monitored
- Field sampling
 - repeat photos for qualitative assessment
 - more rapid approach looking just at the woody species at the site
- Arundo restoration



Capay Unit, Valley Oak



Technical Memo forthcoming!

Kristen Kaczynski – kkaczynski@sub-terraheritage.com

cell: 303-319-4342



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0206

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 4.

Fees Update

Requested Action(s)

Groundwater Commission Agenda Item

Tehama GSA Annual GSP Implementation Fee Update

3.11.2026 Meeting



**Luhdorff &
Scalmanini**
Consulting Engineers

Tehama GSA – Annual GSP Implementation Fees

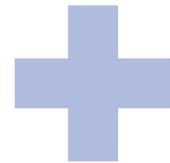
Why Are Fees Needed?

2021-2026:

\$19M in grants covered GSA costs.

2027-2042:

Sustainable Fees are needed with no grant funds available.



261 GSAs in California

- Medium;
- High; and
- Critically Over drafted subbasins.

Most GSAs have long term fees or charges in place to achieve SGMA compliance with local control.

Annual GSP Implementation Fee Item Outline

- Annual Fee Development Status:
 - Five-Year GSP Implementation Budget Established Oct. 2025
 - GSA Administration Revenue Requirements.
 - PMA Revenue Requirements
 - Fee Options Evaluated - Prioritized For Review Dec. 2025
 - Two (2) GSA Operations Fee Options.
 - Two (2) Project Management Action Fee Options.
 - Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review Mar. 2026
 - Groundwater Commission and TCFCWCD Board
 - Fee Report Approval April 2026
 - Based on GWC and Board review comments in March 2026.
 - Includes two public workshops (April 1, 2, 2026).
 - Board approval at April meeting.



Five-Year GSP Implementation Budget

GSA Operations Revenue Requirements

GSA Operations fees focused on achieving SGMA compliance with local control.

Tehama County Groundwater Sustainability Agency Budget Forecast					
EXHIBIT "A"					
FIVE YEAR TEHAMA GSA BUDGET					
Inflation Adjustment Factor - 3% Recommended		1.5% Assumed	1.5% Assumed	1.5% Assumed	1.5% Assumed
Category	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
OPERATING EXPENSES	FY26/27	FY27/28	FY28/29	FY29/30	FY30/31
Legal Services					
General Legal Support	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Total Legal Services	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
Technical Services					
Fee Process	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Special Studies/Consultant Support	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Total Technical Services	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000
Administrative Services					
Administration and Management (0.75 FTE)	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$160,000
Administrative Support (0.5 FTE)	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$51,000
District Overhead	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000
Audits	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Outreach Materials/Printing & Copying	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Postage	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Website Development/Maintenance	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Financial Services/Banking/Bookkeeping	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Total Administrative Services	\$289,000	\$289,000	\$289,000	\$289,000	\$289,000
OPERATING EXPENSES SUBTOTAL	\$381,000	\$381,000	\$381,000	\$381,000	\$381,000
Operating Expenses Reserve (10%)	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000
TOTAL OPERATION EXPENSES	\$419,000	\$419,000	\$419,000	\$419,000	\$419,000
SGMA COMPLIANCE EXPENSES					
GSP Annual Monitoring/Reporting	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$225,000
GSA Sub-basin Coordination	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
GSP Periodic Evaluation/Amendments (@ 5 Yrs.)	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Monitoring/Data Management	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
GSP Implementation Grant Funding	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
SGMA COMPLIANCE EXPENSES SUBTOTAL	\$690,000	\$690,000	\$690,000	\$690,000	\$690,000
SGMA Compliance Expenses Reserve (10%)	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$69,000	\$69,000
TOTAL SGMA COMPLIANCE EXPENSES	\$759,000	\$759,000	\$759,000	\$759,000	\$759,000
TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGET	\$1,178,000	\$1,200,770	\$1,223,540	\$1,246,310	\$1,269,080



Five-Year GSP Implementation Budget Project Management Action (PMA) Revenue Requirements

Tehama County Groundwater Sustainability Agency Budget Forecast

EXHIBIT "A"

Cost Avoidance Strategy-List

FIVE YEAR TEHAMA GSA BUDGET - PMA Program Costs

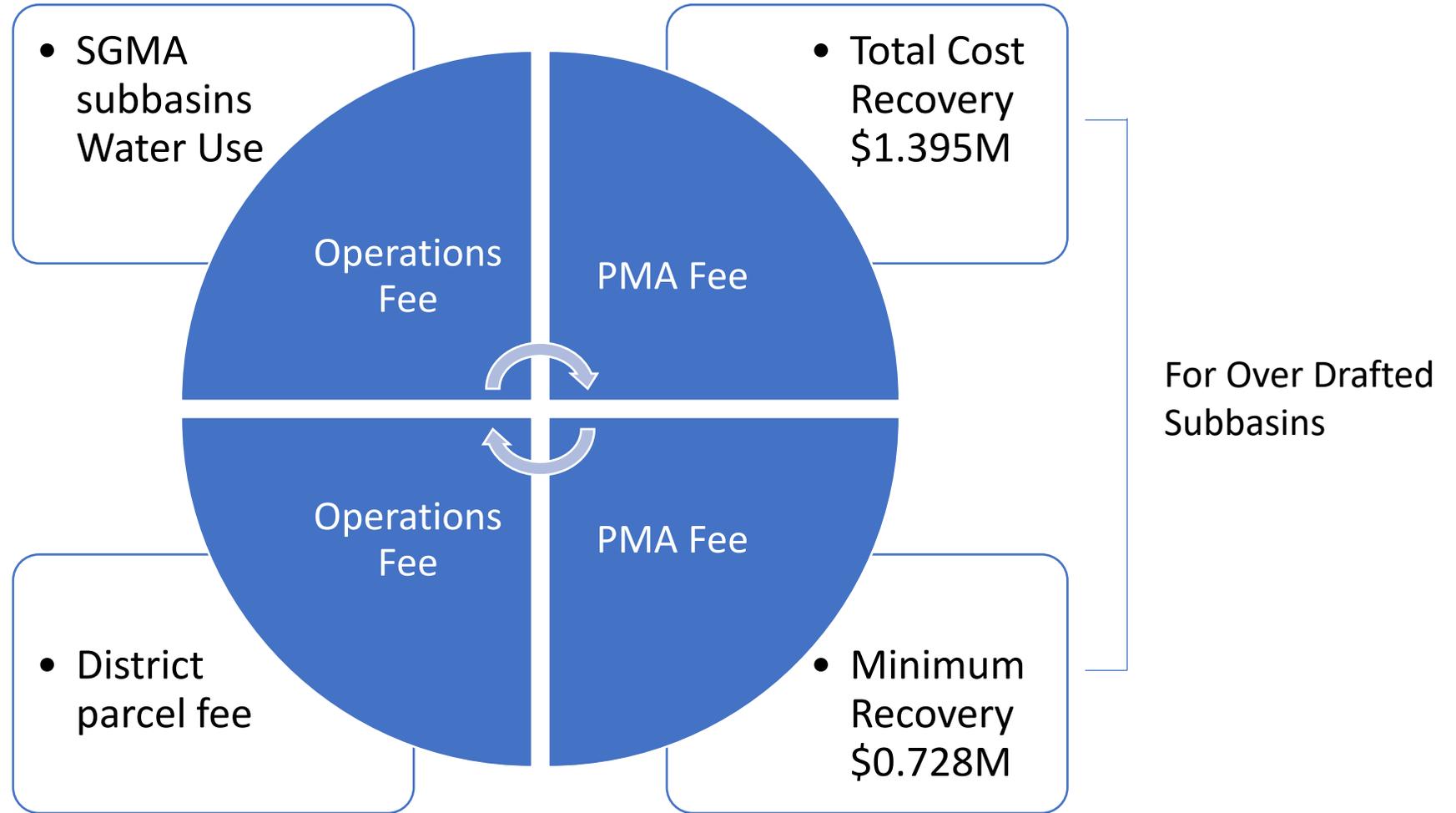
Category	Proposed FY26/27	Proposed FY27/28	Proposed FY28/29	Proposed FY29/30	Proposed FY30/31
PMA EXPENSES					
Demand Management Program					
Admin. Process	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Voluntary Incentive Program	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333
Total DM Program Costs	\$468,333	\$468,333	\$468,333	\$468,333	\$468,333
Demand Management Cost Basis					
Total Annual Overdraft (C, RB, LM)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Incentive Cost/Ac-Ft	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Annual Adjustment Factor (2042)	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Annual Adjustment Factor (50%)	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Total Voluntary Incentive Costs	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333	\$433,333
Well Mitigation Program					
Admin. Process	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Well Replacement Costs	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Total WM Program Costs	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Well Mitigation Cost Basis					
Avg. Cost/Domestic Well Replaced	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
# Wells Replaced/Year	1	1	1	1	1
Total Annual Well Mitigation Costs	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
TOTAL PMA EXPENSES	\$528,333.33	\$528,333.33	\$528,333.33	\$528,333.33	\$528,333.33
Total PMA Costs-Water Purchases					
Total Annual Overdraft (C, RB, LM)	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Project Cost/Ac-Ft	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
Annual Adjustment Factor (2042)	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Annual Adjustment Factor (50%)	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Total PMA Costs-Water Purchases	\$866,667	\$866,667	\$866,667	\$866,667	\$866,667
TOTAL PMA COSTS	\$1,395,000	\$1,421,000	\$1,447,000	\$1,473,000	\$1,499,000

PMA fees focused on addressing groundwater overdraft.

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Evaluated – Prioritized For Review

Based on direction from the Groundwater Commission and Flood Control Board.



Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

Fee Option Evaluation – Factors to Consider.

- Meets Annual GSA Revenue Requirements
- Supports SGMA Compliance Through Local Actions
- Reasonable – only includes necessary costs
- Easy to Understand
- Easy to Implement
- Low Implementation Costs
- Annual Budget Reviews and Audits
- Includes Fee Appeal Process-Updates

Overview of Fee Options Evaluated

Overview Description of Tehama County APN Parcel Data Alternatives			
<i>APN Data Alternative</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Ag Only</i>	<i>Ag, Resid., Comm</i>
All Parcels	County-wide data		✓
All Subbasins	5 Managed Subbasins (Antelope, Bowman, Corning, Red Bluff, Los Molinos)	✓	✓
Overdraft Subbasins	Three Overdrafted Subbasins (Corning, Red Bluff, Los Molinos)	✓	
Overdraft Subbasin Wells	Overdrafted Subbasins (Wells Only)	✓	

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

GSA Operations Fee – All Parcels (District-wide Parcel Fee).

Estimated Annual GSP Operations Fee - District-wide Parcel Fee	
Fee Component	<i>District-wide (All Parcels)</i>
Annual GSP Operations Costs (\$/Yr.)	\$1,178,000
Est. No. of Parcels (Ag/Resid./Comm.)	38,627
Est. Annual GSP Operations Fee	
Annual GSP Operations Fee (\$/Parcel/Year)	\$30.50

Key Assumptions:

District-wide parcels.

Exceptions: Timber Land/Water Resources.

Annual fees collected on property tax bill.

Lowest Fee implementation cost option.

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

GSA Operations Fee – All Parcels District-wide Parcel Fee [Customer Impact].

Estimated Annual GSA Operations Fee - Typical Fees Based on District-wide Number of Parcels (Ag/Residential/Commercial)¹			
Fee Component	<i>Number of Parcels</i>	<i>Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>District-wide (All Parcels)</i>
GSA Operations Fee - Annual Charge (Funding Level = \$1.178 M/Year)			
Typical SFR - All Parcels/Subbasins	17,704	0.58	\$30.46
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - All Parcels/Subbasins	6,047	40.7	\$30.46
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - All Parcels/Subbasins	3,540	195.7	\$30.46
All Other Parcels (AG-3, AG-4, Commercial) ¹	11,382	47.7	\$30.46

1. Excluded parcels are those designated Natural Resource (NR), Floodplain (FP), and Timber (TPZ).

Not excluding any parcels, fee is \$29.19/Parcel.

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

GSA Operations Fee – All Subbasins (By Water Use Fee).

Estimated Annual GSP Operations Fee - Based on Estimated Annual Water Use		
Fee Component	All Subbasins - Ag Only	All Subbasins - All Parcels
Annual GSP Operations Costs	\$1,178,000	\$1,178,000
Est. Annual Volume (AF/Yr.) - Ag Only	1,712,615	
Est. Annual Volume (AF/Yr.) - All Parcels		1,755,569
Estimated Annual GSP Operations Fee		
Annual GSP Operations Fee (\$/AF/Yr.)	\$0.69	\$0.67

Key Assumptions:

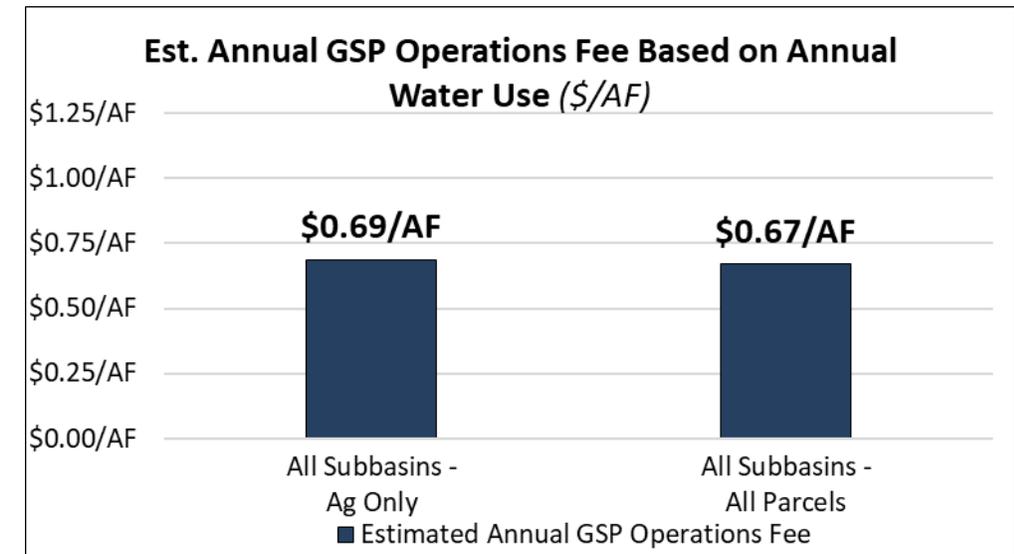
SGMA Subbasin parcels.

Estimated water use.

Exceptions: Timber Land/Water Resources.

Annual fees collected on property tax bill.

Potential Fee implementation costs.



Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

GSA Operations Fee – All Subbasins By Water Use Fee [Customer Impact].

Estimated Annual GSA Operations Fee - Typical Fees Based on Annual Water Use				
Fee Component	<i>Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>Typical Water Use (AF/Parcel/Yr.)</i>	<i>Managed Subbasins - Ag Only</i>	<i>Managed Subbasins - Ag, Resid., Comm.</i>
Estimated Annual GSA Operations Fee - Recommended Funding Level (\$1.178 M)				
Typical SFR - Managed Subbasins	0.58	0.74	\$0.51	
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - Managed Subbasins	40.8	140.8	\$96.81	
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - Managed Subbasins	199.4	688.5	\$473.56	
<i>GSA Operations Fee Based on Water Use (\$/AF/Yr)</i>			\$0.69	
Typical SFR - Managed Subbasins	0.58	0.74		\$0.50
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - Managed Subbasins	40.8	140.8		\$94.44
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - Managed Subbasins	199.4	688.5		\$461.97
<i>GSA Operations Fee Based on Water Use (\$/AF/Yr)</i>				\$0.67

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Full Cost Recovery \$1.395M.

Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Based on Estimated Annual Water Use	
Fee Component	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>
<i>PMA Funding (\$/Yr.) - Recom. Funding Level</i>	<i>\$1,395,000</i>
<i>Est. Annual Volume (AF/Yr.) - Ag Only</i>	<i>1,428,565</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees (\$/AF/Yr.)	
Annual PMA Fee - Recom. Funding Level	\$0.98

Key Assumptions:

SGMA Over Drafted Subbasin parcels.
 Estimated water use [Ag Only].
 PMA Cost Recovery = \$1.395M/year.
 Exceptions: Timber Land/Water Resources.
 Annual fees collected on property tax bill.
 Potential Fee implementation costs.

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Full Cost Recovery \$1.395M [Customer Impact].

Estimated Annual GSA Operations Fee - Typical Fees Based on Annual Water Use			
Fee Component	<i>Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>Typical Water Use (AF/Parcel/Yr.)</i>	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Recommended Funding Level (\$1.395 M)			
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasins</i>	41.9	144.7	\$141.33
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasins</i>	202.1	697.9	\$681.48
<i>PMA Fee Based on Water Use (\$/AF/Yr)</i>			\$0.98

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Minimal Cost Recovery \$0.728M.

Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Based on Estimated Annual Water Use	
Fee Component	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>
<i>PMA Funding (\$/Yr.) - Min. Funding Level</i>	<i>\$728,000</i>
<i>Est. Annual Volume (AF/Yr.) - Ag Only</i>	<i>1,428,565</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees	
Annual PMA Fee (\$/AF/Yr.) - Min. Funding Level	\$0.51

Key Assumptions:

SGMA Over Drafted Subbasin parcels.
 Estimated water use [Ag Only].
 PMA Cost Recovery = \$0.728M/year.
 Exceptions: Timber Land/Water Resources.
 Annual fees collected on property tax bill.
 Potential Fee implementation costs.

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Minimal Cost Recovery \$0.728M [Customer Impact].

Estimated Annual GSA Operations Fee - Typical Fees Based on Annual Water Use			
Fee Component	<i>Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>Typical Water Use (AF/Parcel/Yr.)</i>	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Minimum Funding Level (\$728k)			
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasins</i>	41.9	144.7	\$73.75
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasins</i>	202.1	697.9	\$355.64
<i>PMA Fee Based on Water Use (\$/AF/Yr)</i>			\$0.51

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

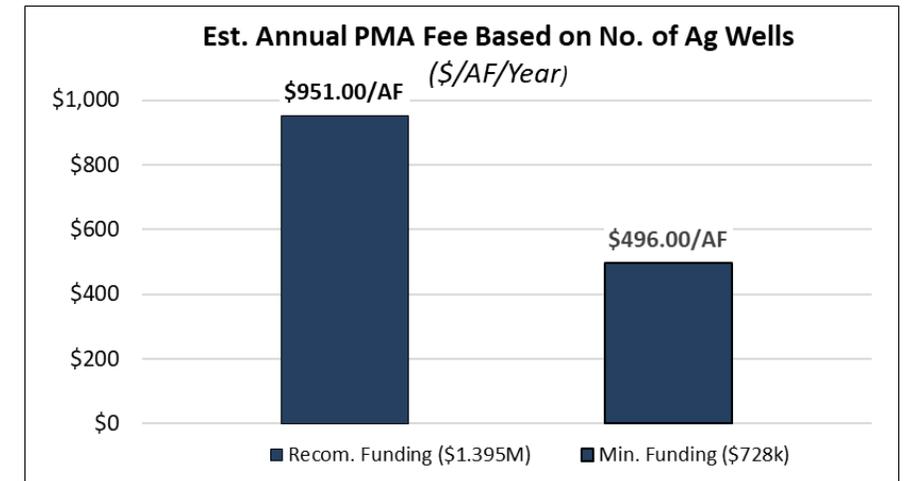
Annual Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Fee Based on Number of Ag Wells.

Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Based on Estimated Number of Ag Wells (1,467 Wells)		
Fee Component	Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only	Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Based on Number of Ag Wells		
PMA Funding (\$/Yr.) - Recom. Funding Level	\$1,395,000	
PMA Funding (\$/Yr.) - Min. Funding Level		\$728,000
<i>Est. Number of Wells - Ag Only</i>	1,467	1,467
PMA Fee - Recom. Funding (\$1.395M)	\$951.00	
PMA Fee - Min. Funding (\$0.728M)		\$496.00

Key Assumptions:

SGMA Over Drafted Subbasin parcels.
 Ag Wells Only (1,467 Wells by zoning)
 PMA Cost Recovery = \$1.395M/year
 PMA Cost Recovery = \$0.728M/year
 Exceptions: Timber Land/Water Resources.
 Annual fees collected on property tax bill.
 Potential Fee implementation costs.



Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Based on Number of Ag Wells [Customer Impact].

Estimated Annual PMA Fee - Typical Fees Based on Number of Ag Wells (1,467 Wells Total)		
Fee Component	<i>Approx. Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Minimum Funding Level (\$1.395M)		
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	41.0	\$951.00
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	200.0	\$951.00
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Minimum Funding Level (\$728k)		
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	41.0	\$496.00
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	200.0	\$496.00

Tehama GSA – GSP Implementation Project

Fee Options Analysis – Preliminary Review

PMA Fee – Based on Number of Ag Wells [Customer Impact with Small/Large Ag Adjustment].

Estimated Annual PMA Fee - Typical Fees Based on Number of Ag Wells (1,467 Wells Total)				
Fee Component	<i>Approx. Typical Acreage Per Parcel</i>	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>	<i>Overdraft Subbasins - Ag Only</i>	
			<i>Adjusted - Small Ag</i>	<i>Adjusted - Large Ag</i>
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Minimum Funding Level (\$1.395M)				
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	41.0	\$951.00	\$690.00	
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	200.0	\$951.00		\$3,260.00
Estimated Annual PMA Fees - Minimum Funding Level (\$728k)				
Typical Small Ag (AG-2) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	41.0	\$496.00	\$360.00	
Typical Large Ag (AG-1) - <i>Overdraft Subbasin Wells</i>	200.0	\$496.00		\$1,700.00

Next Steps

- March 2026 Flood Control Board Meeting
 - preliminary fee option review
- April 2026 Outreach
 - April 1 and 2 public workshops
- April 2026 Groundwater Commission Meeting
 - finalize fee recommendations
- April 2026 Flood Control Board Meeting
 - approve fee report with recommended fees



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0315

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 5.

Annual Report Update

Requested Action(s)

Update from LSCE on the Annual Report

Groundwater Commission Standing Item

Annual Report Update

3.11.2026 Meeting



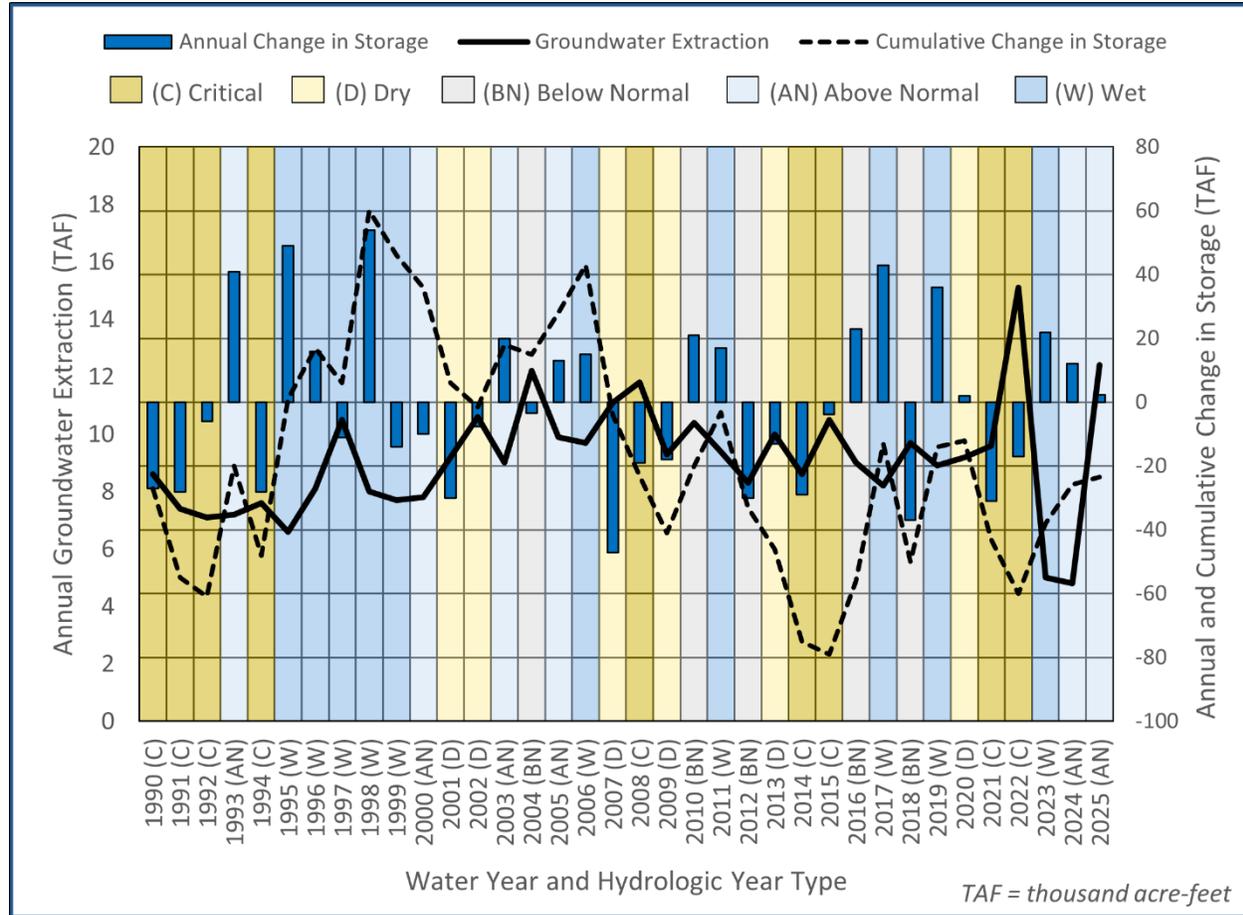
**Luhdorff &
Scalmanini**
Consulting Engineers

DWR Annual Reports – SGMA Compliance Action

- Medium, High and Critically Drafted subbasins in California are required to prepare and submit Annual Reports to DWR to maintain compliance with SGMA regulations.
- Tehama GSA – prepares Annual Reports for Corning, Red Bluff, Los Molinos, Antelope, and Bowman subbasins.
- Annual Reports for Water Years 2022, 2023 and 2024 have been prepared and submitted to DWR by the April 1 annual deadline.
- Annual Reports for Water Year 2025 are being prepared following the usual schedule
 - Oct-Dec: Monitoring network data collection and analysis.
 - Jan-Feb: Data evaluation and QA/QC.
 - March: Preparation and approval of Annual Reports.
 - April: Submittal of approved Annual Reports to DWR.
- DWR requires future annual reports to include:
 - **Detailed descriptions of actions taken to avoid/reverse threshold exceedances.**
 - **Specific PMAs to address unsustainable water supply areas.**
 - **Improved monitoring data (seasonal lows, measurement dates, and reduced data gaps).**
- Failure to provide requested information could trigger a periodic review and potential DWR intervention.

DWR Annual Reports – Bowman

Table 3-3. Bowman Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector					
Sector	WY 2025				
	Groundwater (AF)	Surface Water (AF)	Total (AF)	Percent of Total Water Use	Total Sector Area (acres)
Agricultural	2,500	14,600	17,100	63%	4,100
Municipal	4,700		4,700	18%	
Rural Residential	5,200		5,200	19%	n/a
Total	12,400	14,600	27,000	100%	
Percent of Total Water Use	46%	54%	100%		



DWR Annual Reports – Bowman

Table 5-1. Bowman Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
No indication of undesirable results. No RMS Well spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at the same RMS wells exceed the associated MT for two consecutive measurements.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Spring 2015 groundwater elevation minus five feet (for wells with increasing or no groundwater trends) or projected spring 2042 groundwater elevation minus five feet for wells with declining groundwater elevations.	Upper Aquifer: Spring groundwater elevation where less than 10% or less than 20% of domestic wells could potentially be impacted. Lower Aquifer: Spring groundwater elevation minus 20 to 120 feet.
Reduction of Groundwater Storage			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater storage when groundwater elevations are at their measurable objective.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: The amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their minimum threshold.
Degraded Water Quality			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 TDS measurements above the MO or MT.	At least 25% of RMS exceed the minimum threshold for water quality for two consecutive years at each well where it can be established that GSP implementation is the cause of the exceedance.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: California lower limit secondary MCL concentration for TDS of 500 mg/L measured at RMS wells.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: TDS concentration of 750 mg/L at all RMS wells.

Table 5-1. Bowman Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Land Subsidence			
No indication of undesirable results. No InSAR pixel exceeded MT in WY 2025.	50% of the RMS exceed the minimum threshold over a 5-year period, which is irreversible and is caused by a lowering of groundwater elevations.	One foot over 20 years (zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error). If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 feet, and any measurement 0.1 feet or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.	Two feet over 20 years (i.e., no more than 0.5 feet of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to <u>lowering of</u> groundwater elevations.
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at RMS wells drop below the associated threshold during two consecutive years in the Upper Aquifer.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

DWR Annual Reports – Bowman

Table 4-1. Bowman Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Cumulative Change in Storage (AF)
1990 (C)	8,600	-27,000	-27,000
1991 (C)	7,400	-28,000	-55,000
1992 (C)	7,100	-6,000	-61,000
1993 (AN)	7,200	41,000	-20,000
1994 (C)	7,600	-28,000	-48,000
1995 (W)	6,600	49,000	1,000
1996 (W)	8,100	16,000	17,000
1997 (W)	10,500	-11,000	6,000
1998 (W)	8,000	54,000	60,000
1999 (W)	7,700	-14,000	46,000
2000 (AN)	7,800	-10,000	36,000
2001 (D)	9,200	-30,000	6,000
2002 (D)	10,600	-7,600	-1,600
2003 (AN)	9,000	20,000	18,400
2004 (BN)	12,200	-3,500	14,900
2005 (AN)	9,900	13,000	27,900
2006 (W)	9,700	15,000	42,900
2007 (D)	11,100	-47,000	-4,100
2008 (C)	11,800	-19,000	-23,100
2009 (D)	9,300	-18,000	-41,100
2010 (BN)	10,400	21,000	-20,100
2011 (W)	9,400	17,000	-3,100
2012 (BN)	8,300	-30,000	-33,100
2013 (D)	10,000	-13,000	-46,100
2014 (C)	8,600	-29,000	-75,100
2015 (C) ²	10,500	-3,800	-78,900

Table 4-1. Bowman Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Groundwater Storage Change (AF)	Cumulative Change in Storage (AF)
2016 (BN)	9,000	23,000	-55,900
2017 (W)	8,200	43,000	-12,900
2018 (BN)	9,700	-37,000	-49,900
2019 (W)	8,900	36,000	-13,900
2020 (D)	9,200	2,000	-11,900
2021 (C) ²	9,600	-31,000	-42,900
2022 (C) ²	15,100	-17,000	-59,900
2023 (W)	5,000	22,000	-37,900
2024 (AN)	4,900	12,200	-25,700
2025 (AN)	12,400	2,300	-23,400
Historic Averages (1990-2024) ³			
1990-2024 (35 years)	9,000	-700	
W (10 years)	8,200	22,700	
AN (5 years)	7,800	15,200	
BN (5 years)	9,900	-5,300	
D (6 years)	9,900	-18,900	
C (9 years)	9,600	-21,000	

DWR Annual Reports – Bowman

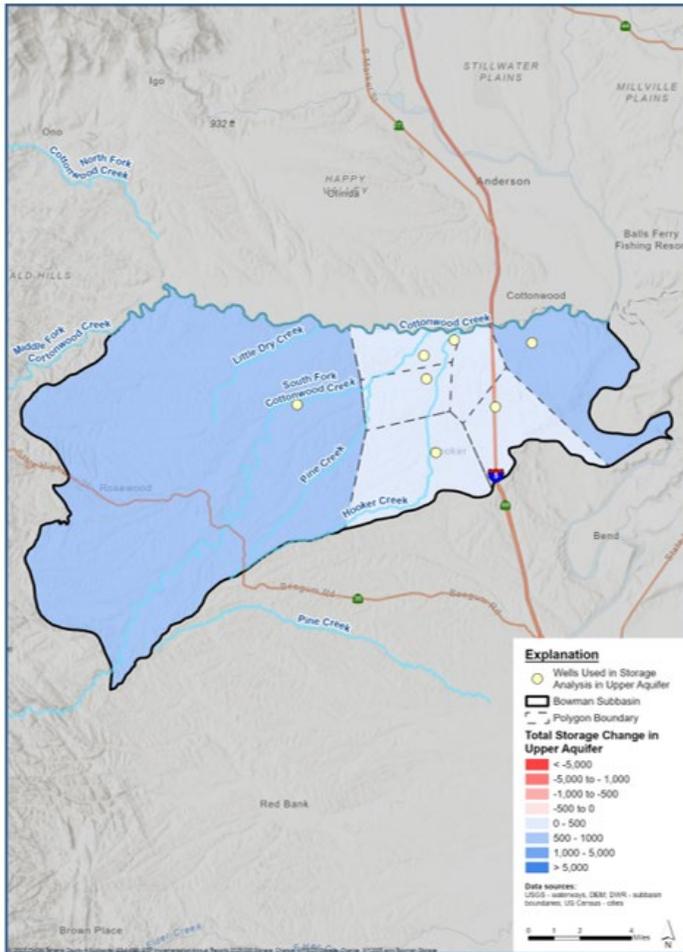


Figure 4-2. Bowman Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Upper Aquifer

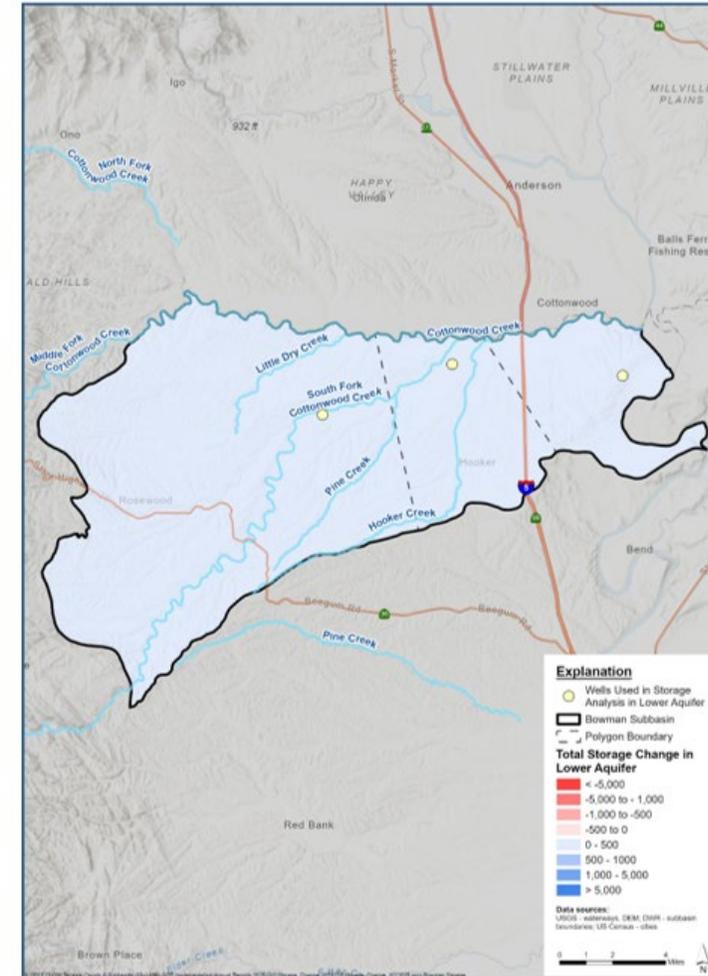


Figure 4-3. Bowman Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Lower Aquifer

DWR Annual Reports – Bowman

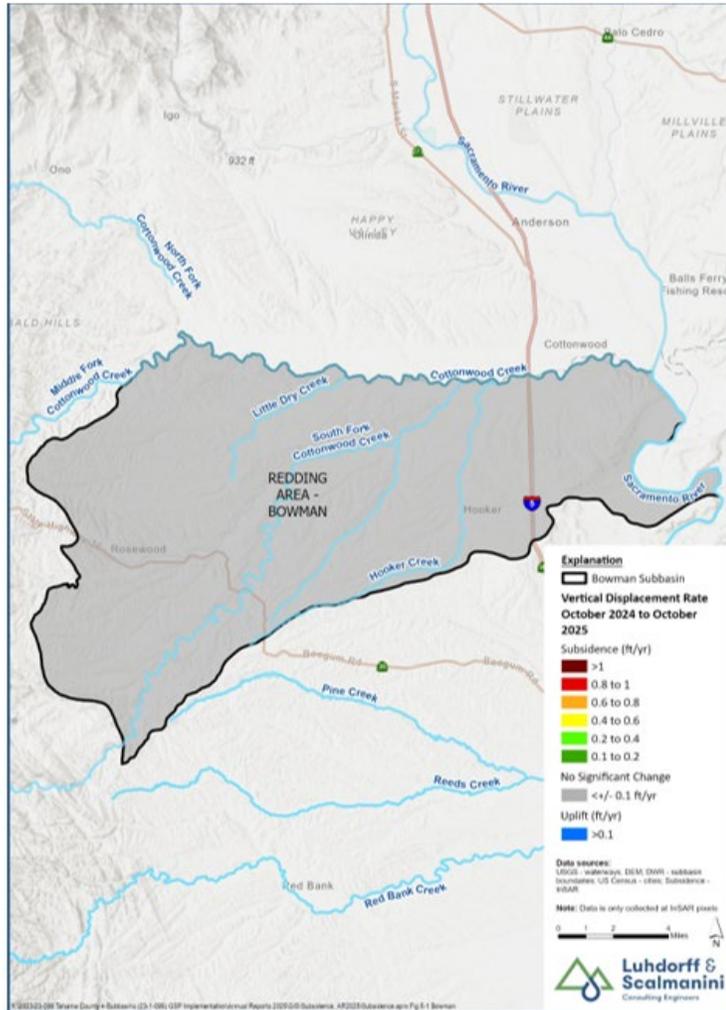


Figure 5-1. Bowman Change in Subsidence from 10/2024 to 10/2025

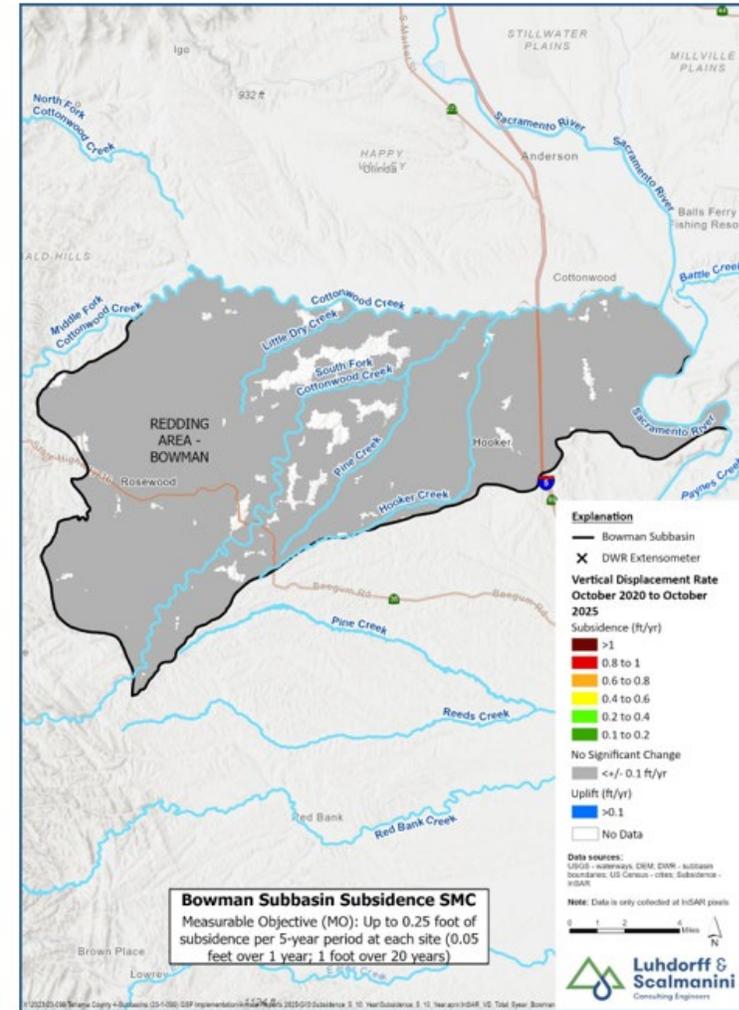
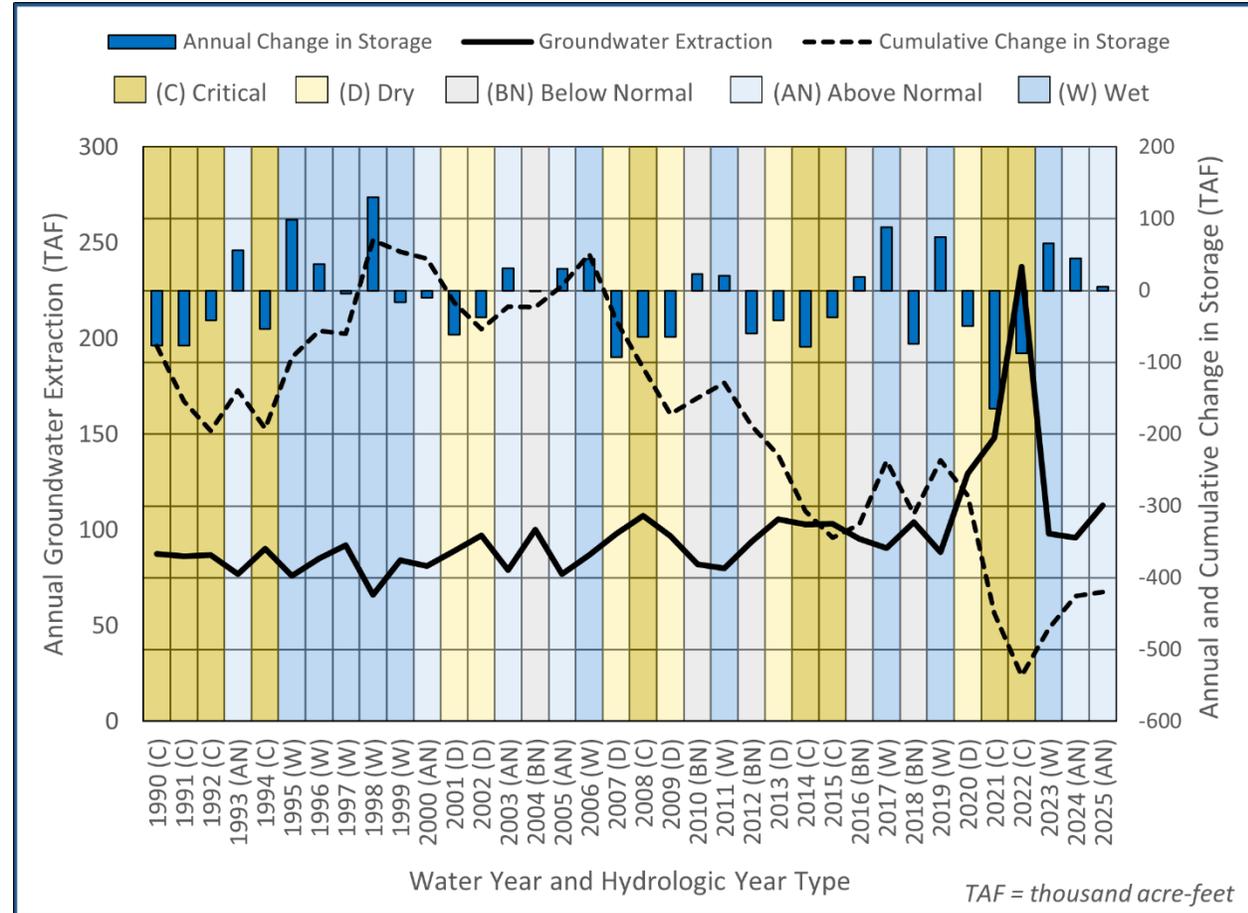


Figure 5-2. Bowman Change in Subsidence from 10/2020 to 10/2025

DWR Annual Reports – Red Bluff

Table 3-3. Red Bluff Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector

Sector	WY 2025				
	Groundwater (AF)	Surface Water (AF)	Total (AF)	Percent of Total Water Use	Total Sector Area (acres)
Agricultural	95,300	1,500	96,800	85%	38,200
Municipal	6,000	0	6,000	5%	0
Rural Residential	11,600	0	11,600	10%	n/a*
Total	112,900	1,500	114,400	100%	
Percent of Total Water Use	99%	1%	100%		



DWR Annual Reports – Red Bluff

Table 5-1. Red Bluff Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	Measurable Objective (MO) Definition	Minimum Threshold (MT) Definition
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	10 supply wells become dry (after the GSP revision) within a tessellation hexagon, or when water levels at any RMP in the future decline 7.5 feet or more over a five (5) year period.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Spring 2015 groundwater elevation minus five feet (for wells with increasing or no groundwater trends) or projected spring 2042 groundwater elevation minus five feet for wells with declining groundwater elevations.	Focus Areas: 2020-2022 groundwater lows. Outside Focus Areas: 2020-2022 lows minus 20 feet.
Reduction of Groundwater Storage			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at the same RMS wells exceed the associated MT for two consecutive fall measurements.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater storage when groundwater elevations are at their MO.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their MT.
Degraded Water Quality			
No indication of undesirable results One RMS well exceeded the MO and MT in WY 2025.	At least 25% of RMS exceed the MT for water quality for two consecutive years at each well where it can be established that GSP implementation is the cause of the exceedance.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: California lower limit secondary MCL concentration for TDS of 500 mg/L measured at RMS wells.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: TDS concentration of 750 mg/L at all RMS wells.

Table 5-1. Red Bluff Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	Measurable Objective (MO) Definition	Minimum Threshold (MT) Definition
Land Subsidence			
No indication of undesirable results. No InSAR pixel exceeded MT in WY 2025.	50% of the RMS exceed the MT over a 5-year period, which is irreversible and is caused by the lowering of groundwater elevations.	One foot over 20 years (zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error). If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 feet, and any measurement 0.1 feet or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.	Two feet over 20 years (i.e., no more than 0.5 feet of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to lowering of groundwater elevations.
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations, measured at the same RMS wells, exceed the associated MTs for 2 consecutive fall measurements.	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

DWR Annual Reports – Red Bluff

Table 4-1. Red Bluff Subbasin Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (AFY)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
1990 (C)	87,400	-77,000	-77,000
1991 (C)	86,300	-77,000	-154,000
1992 (C)	86,800	-41,000	-195,000
1993 (AN)	76,900	56,000	-139,000
1994 (C)	90,200	-53,000	-192,000
1995 (W)	76,000	99,000	-93,000
1996 (W)	85,000	37,000	-56,000
1997 (W)	92,000	-3,900	-59,900
1998 (W)	66,000	130,000	70,100
1999 (W)	84,000	-16,000	54,100
2000 (AN)	81,000	-9,500	44,600
2001 (D)	89,000	-61,000	-16,400
2002 (D)	97,000	-37,000	-53,400
2003 (AN)	79,000	31,000	-22,400
2004 (BN)	100,000	-1,000	-23,400
2005 (AN)	77,000	30,000	6,600
2006 (W)	87,000	44,000	50,600
2007 (D)	98,000	-93,000	-42,400
2008 (C)	107,400	-65,000	-107,400
2009 (D)	96,900	-65,000	-172,400
2010 (BN)	81,900	23,000	-149,400
2011 (W)	79,900	21,000	-128,400
2012 (BN)	93,800	-60,000	-188,400

Table 4-1. Red Bluff Subbasin Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (AFY)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
2013 (D)	105,500	-41,000	-229,400
2014 (C)	102,800	-78,000	-307,400
2015 (C) ²	103,200	-37,000	-344,400
2016 (BN)	95,400	19,000	-325,400
2017 (W)	90,600	88,000	-237,400
2018 (BN)	104,200	-74,000	-311,400
2019 (W)	88,300	75,000	-236,400
2020 (D)	129,300	-49,000	-285,400
2021 (C) ²	148,100	-164,000	-449,400
2022 (C) ²	237,300	-87,000	-536,400
2023 (W)	98,000	66,000	-470,400
2024 (AN)	95,800	44,800	-425,600
2025 (AN)	112,900	5,500	-420,100
Historic Averages (1990-2024)³			
1990-2024 (35 years)	97,100	-12,200	
W (10 years)	84,700	54,000	
AN (5 years)	81,900	30,500	
BN (5 years)	95,100	-18,600	
D (6 years)	102,600	-57,700	
C (10 years)	116,600	-75,400	

DWR Annual Reports – Red Bluff

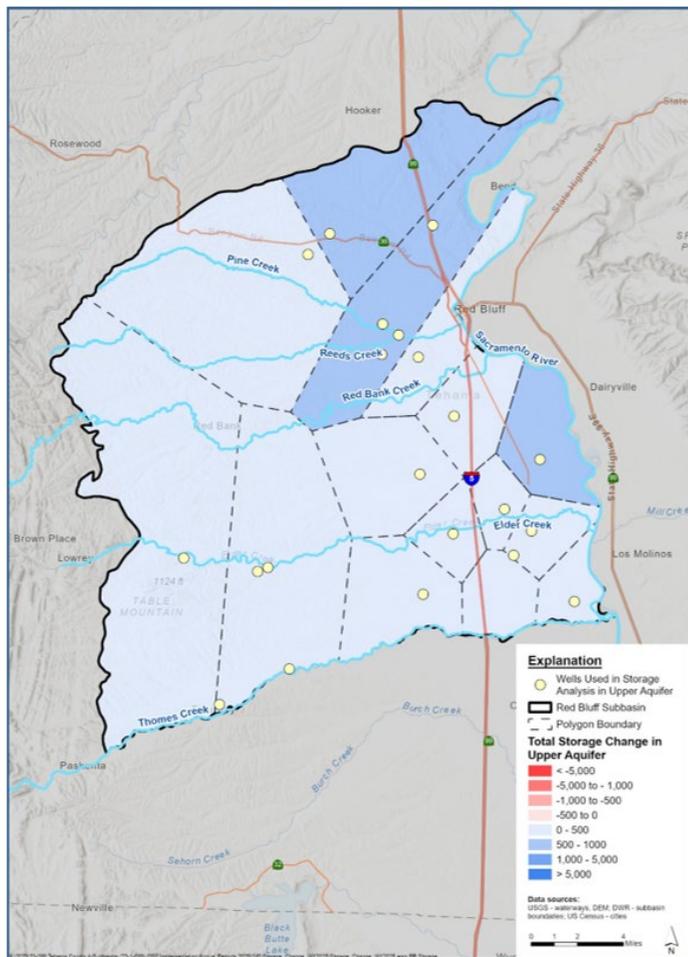


Figure 4-2. Red Bluff Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Upper Aquifer

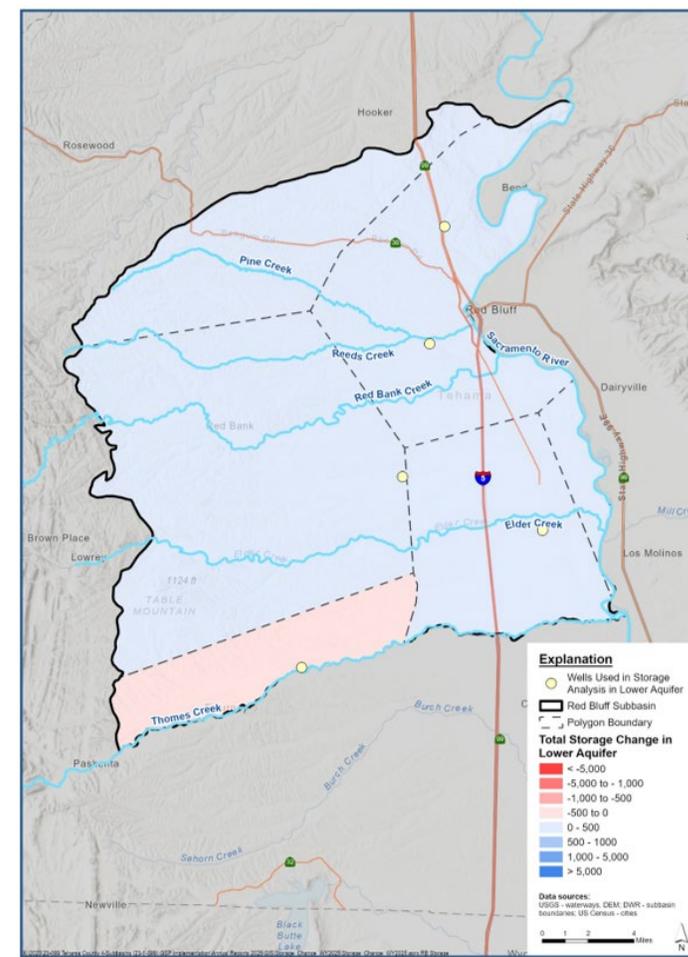


Figure 4-3. Red Bluff Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Lower Aquifer

DWR Annual Reports – Red Bluff

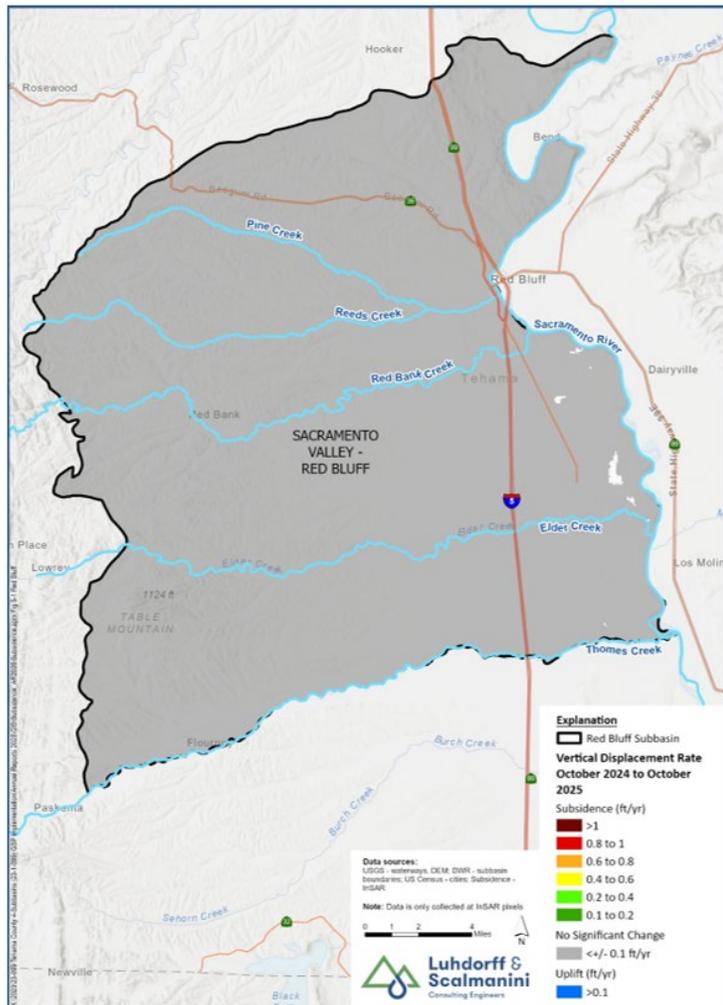


Figure 5-1. Red Bluff Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2024 to 10/2025

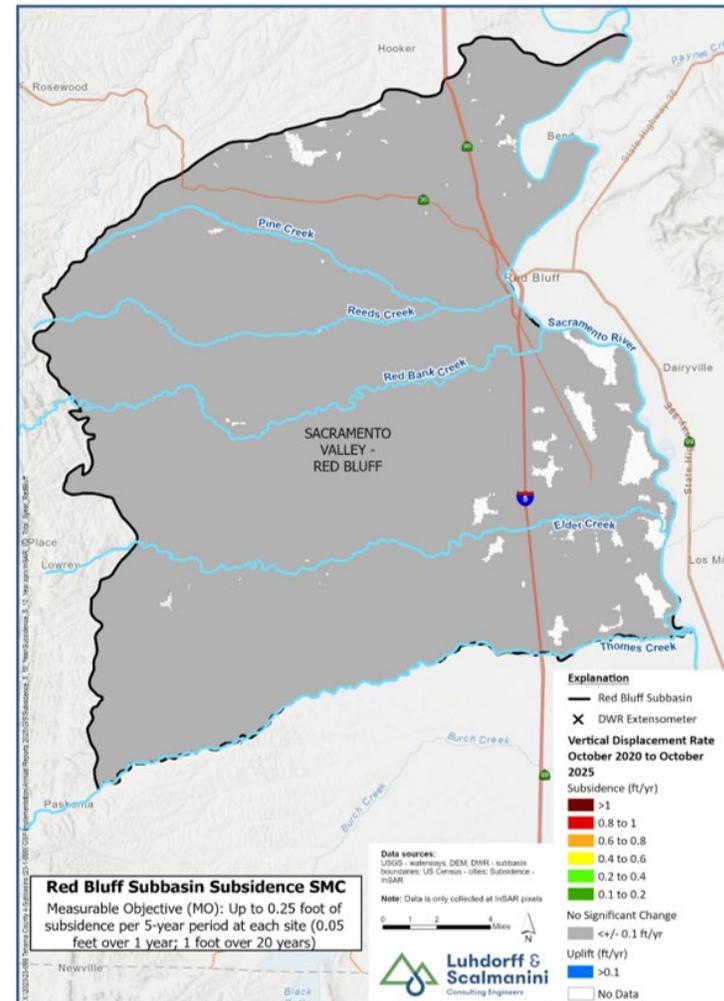
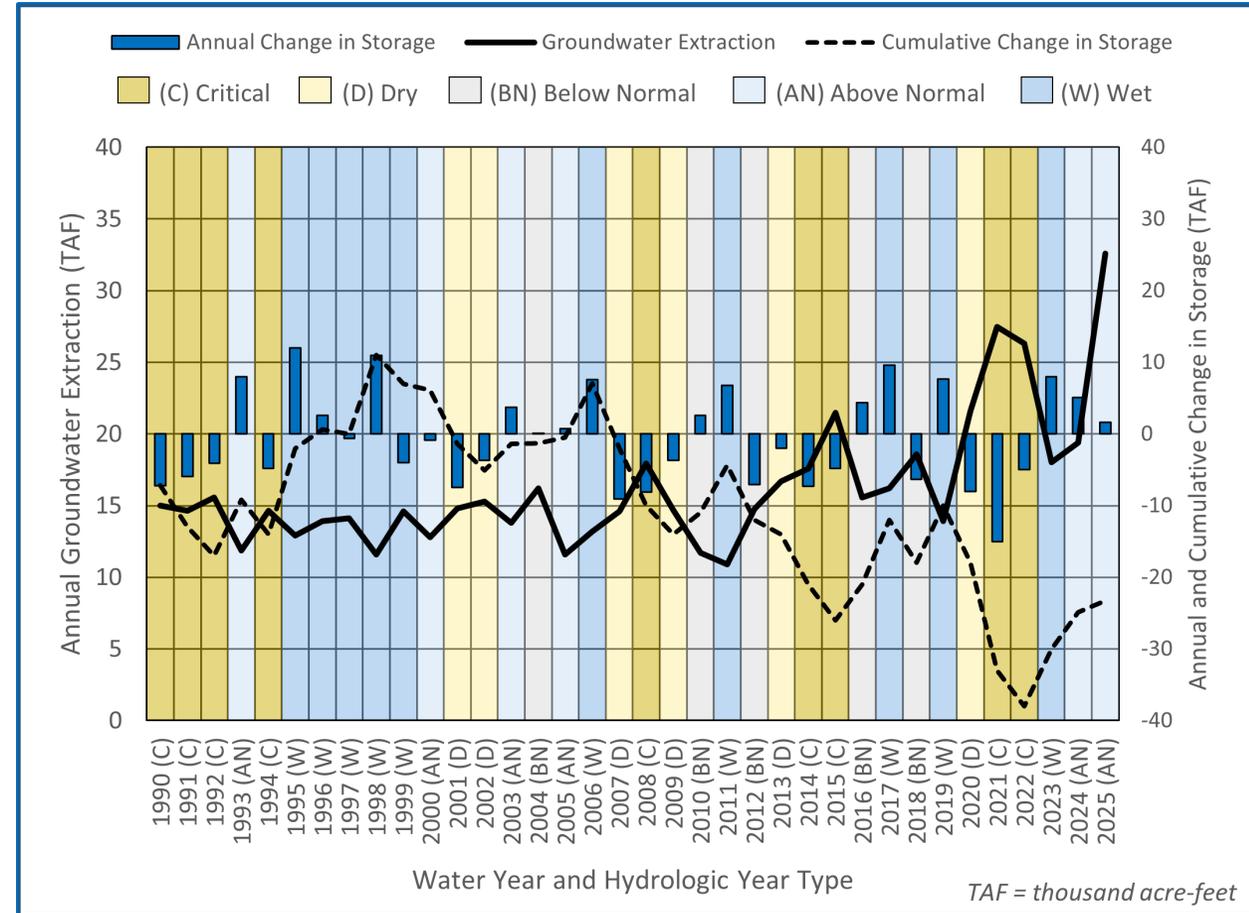


Figure 5-2. Red Bluff Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2020 to 10/2025

DWR Annual Reports – Antelope

Table 3-3. Antelope Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector

Sector	WY 2025 (AF)				
	Groundwater	Surface Water	Total	Percent of Total Water Use	Total Sector Area (acres)
Agricultural	18,900	9,800	28,700	84%	8,400
Municipal	300	0	300	1%	0
Rural Residential	5,100	0	5,100	15%	n/a*
Total	24,300	9,800	34,100	100%	
Percent of Total Water Use	71%	29%	100%		



DWR Annual Reports – Antelope

Table 5-1. Antelope Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	10 supply wells become dry (after the GSP revision) within a tessellation hexagon or when water levels at any RMP in the future decline 7.5 ft or more over a five (5) year period.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Spring 2015 groundwater elevation minus five ft (for wells with increasing or no groundwater trends) or projected spring 2042 groundwater elevation minus five ft for wells with declining groundwater elevations.	Focus Areas: 2020-2022 groundwater lows. Outside Focus Areas: 2020-2022 lows minus 20 ft.
Reduction of Groundwater Storage			
No indication of undesirable results There were no RMS with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at the same RMS wells exceed the associated MT for two consecutive fall measurements.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater storage when groundwater elevations are at their MO.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their MT.
Degraded Water Quality			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS with TDS levels above their <u>MTs</u> . There were two wells with nitrate as nitrogen (N) concentrations above their MO, but not above their MT.	TDS: At least 25% of the RMS exceed the MT for water quality for 2 consecutive years at each RMS well Or Nitrate: one RMS exceeds the MT for water quality once. With the stipulation for both TDS and nitrate as N, GSP implementation is the cause of the exceedance.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: California lower limit secondary MCL concentration for TDS of 500 mg/L measured at RMS wells. Nitrate: concentration of 5 mg/L nitrate as N at all RMS wells.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: TDS concentration of 750 mg/L at all RMS wells. Nitrate: concentration of 10 mg/L nitrate as N at all RMS wells.

Table 5-1. Antelope Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Land Subsidence			
No indication of undesirable results. No InSAR pixel exceeded MT in WY 2025.	50% of the RMS exceed the MT over a 5-year period, which is irreversible and is caused by lowering groundwater elevations.	One foot over 20 years (Zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error). If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 ft, and any measurement 0.1 ft or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.	Two feet over 20 years (i.e., no more than 0.5 ft of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to lowering of groundwater elevations.
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at RMS wells drop below the associated threshold during two consecutive fall measurements.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

DWR Annual Reports – Antelope

Table 4-1. Antelope Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (Pumping & Uptake) (AFY) ¹	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
1990 (C)	15,000	-7,200	-7,200
1991 (C)	14,620	-5,900	-13,000
1992 (C)	15,550	-4,100	-17,000
1993 (AN)	11,870	8,000	-9,200
1994 (C)	14,620	-4,800	-14,000
1995 (W)	12,900	12,000	-2,000
1996 (W)	13,900	2,600	600
1997 (W)	14,100	-600	0
1998 (W)	11,600	11,000	11,000
1999 (W)	14,600	-4,000	7,000
2000 (AN)	12,800	-880	6,100
2001 (D)	14,800	-7,500	-1,400
2002 (D)	15,300	-3,700	-5,100
2003 (AN)	13,800	3,700	-1,400
2004 (BN)	16,200	81	-1,300
2005 (AN)	11,600	780	-520
2006 (W)	13,200	7,600	7,100
2007 (D)	14,600	-9,100	-2,000
2008 (C)	17,920	-8,100	-10,000
2009 (D)	14,670	-3,700	-14,000
2010 (BN)	11,700	2,600	-11,000
2011 (W)	10,880	6,800	-4,400
2012 (BN)	14,740	-7,100	-12,000
2013 (D)	16,680	-2,000	-14,000
2014 (C)	17,560	-7,300	-21,000
2015 (C)	21,490	-4,800	-26,000
2016 (BN)	15,570	4,400	-21,000
2017 (W)	16,200	9,600	-12,000
2018 (BN)	18,600	-6,300	-18,000
2019 (W)	13,920	7,700	-10,000
2020 (D)	21,590	-8,000	-18,000

Table 4-1. Antelope Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (Pumping & Uptake) (AFY) ¹	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
2021 (C) ²	27,460	-15,000	-33,000
2022 (C) ²	26,300	-5,000	-38,000
2023 (W)	18,000	8,000	-30,000
2024 (AN)	19,400	5,100	-24,900
2025 (AN)	24,300	1,600	-23,300
Historic Averages (1990-2024) ³			
1990-2024 (35 years)	15,800	-700	
W (10 years)	13,900	6,100	
AN (5 years)	13,900	3,300	
BN (5 years)	15,400	-1,300	
D (6 years)	16,300	-5,700	
C (9 years)	18,900	-6,900	

DWR Annual Reports – Antelope

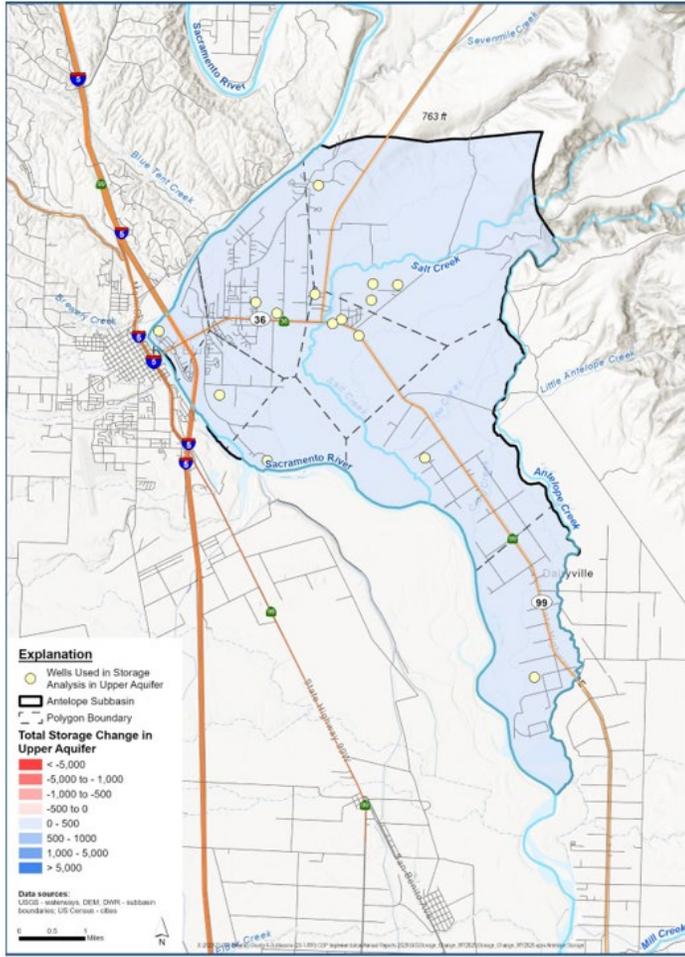


Figure 4-2. Antelope Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Upper Aquifer

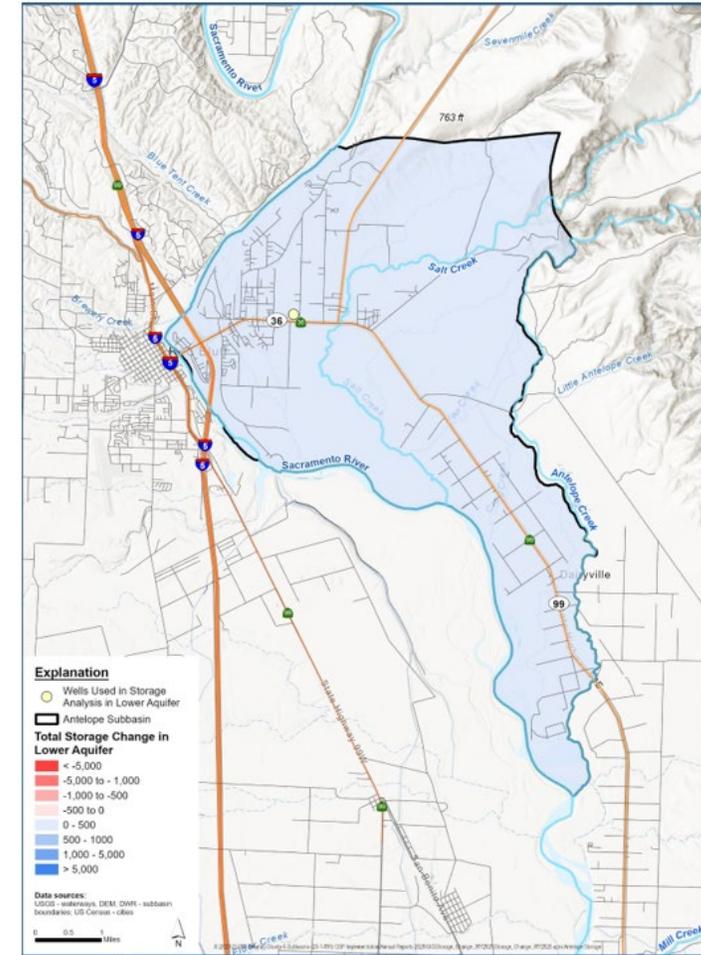


Figure 4-3. Antelope Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Lower Aquifer

DWR Annual Reports – Antelope

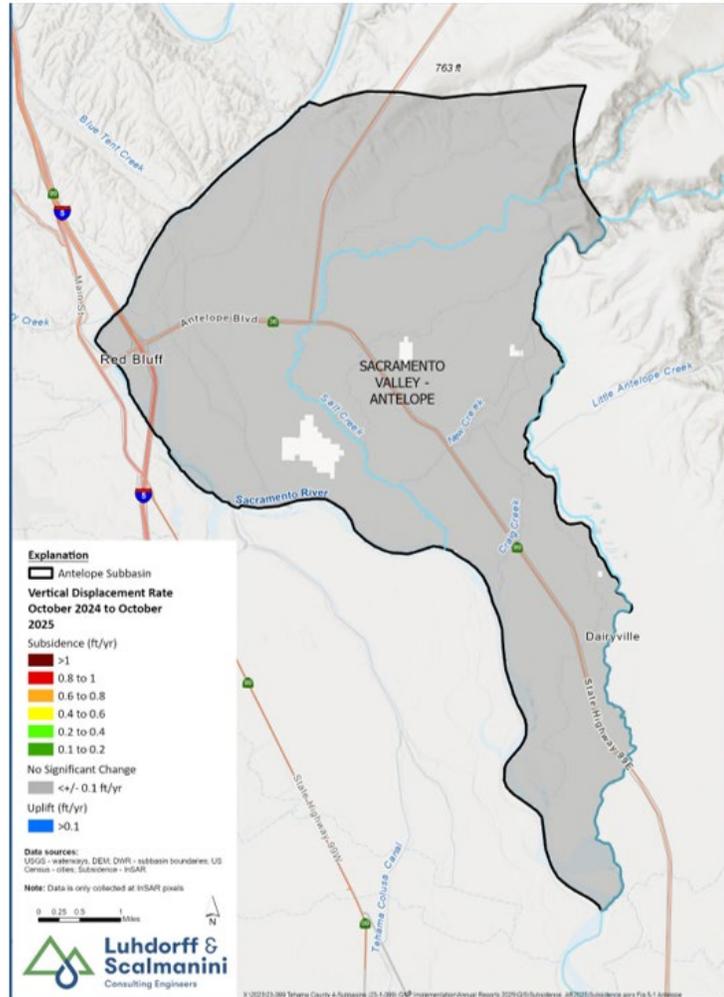


Figure 5-1. Antelope Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2024 to 10/2025

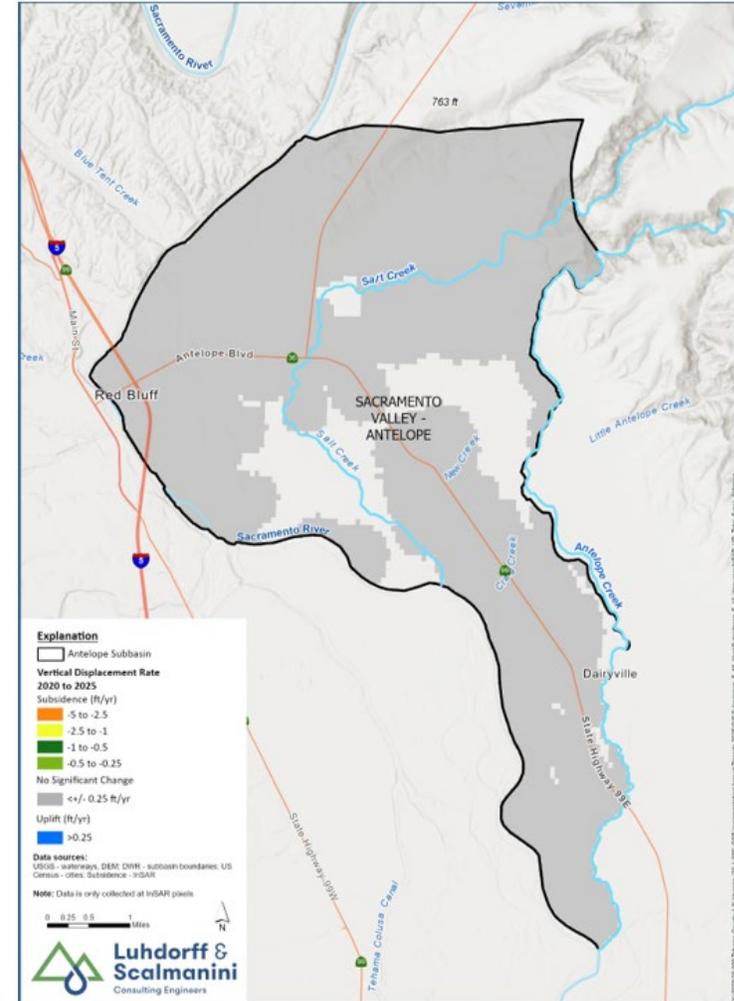
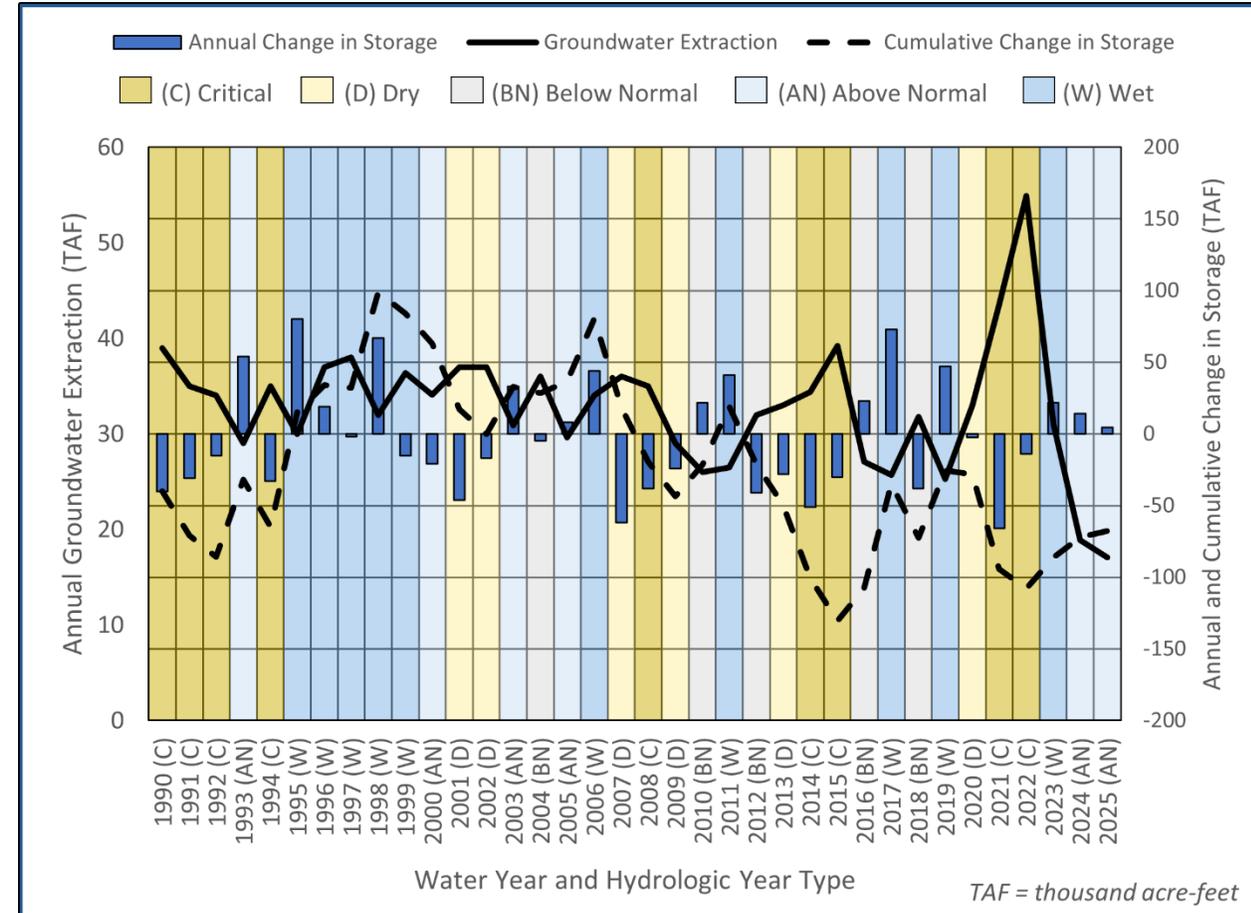


Figure 5-2. Antelope Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2020 to 10/2025

DWR Annual Reports – Los Molinos

Table 3-3. Los Molinos Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector

Sector	WY 2025 (AF)				
	Groundwater	Surface Water	Total	Percent of Total Water Use	Total Sector Area (acres)
Agricultural	13,200	54,800	68,000	95%	17,400
Municipal	300	0	300	0%	0
Rural Residential	3,600	0	3,600	5%	n/a
Total	17,100	54,800	71,900	100%	
Percent of Total Water Use	24%	76%	100%		



DWR Annual Reports – Los Molinos

Table 5-1. Los Molinos Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	10 supply wells become dry (after the GSP revision) within a tessellation hexagon, or when water levels at any RMP in the future decline 7.5 feet or more over a five (5) year period.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Spring 2015 groundwater elevation minus five feet (for wells with increasing or no groundwater trends) or projected spring 2042 groundwater elevation minus five feet for wells with declining groundwater elevations.	2020-2022 lows minus 20 feet.
Reduction of Groundwater Storage			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells with spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at the same RMS wells exceed the associated MT for two consecutive fall measurements.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater storage when groundwater elevations are at their MO.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their MT.
Degraded Water Quality			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMS wells that exceeded the MT in WY 2025.	At least 25% of RMS exceed the MT for water quality for two consecutive years at each well where it can be established that GSP implementation is the cause of the exceedance.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: California lower limit secondary MCL concentration for TDS of 500 mg/L measured at RMS wells.	Upper & Lower Aquifer: TDS concentration of 750 mg/L at all RMS wells.

Table 5-1. Los Molinos Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Land Subsidence			
No indication of undesirable results. No InSAR pixel exceeded MT in WY 2025.	50% of the RMS exceed the MT over a 5-year period, which is irreversible and is caused by the lowering of groundwater elevations.	One foot over 20 years (zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error). If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 feet, and any measurement of 0.1 feet or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.	Two feet over 20 years (i.e., no more than 0.5 feet of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to <u>lowering of</u> groundwater elevations.
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water			
No indication of undesirable results. No RMS well spring or fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	25% of groundwater elevations measured at RMS wells exceed the associated MTs for 2 consecutive fall measurements.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as the chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

DWR Annual Reports – Los Molinos

Table 4-1. Los Molinos Subbasin Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (AFY)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
1990 (C)	39,000	-40,000	-40,000
1991 (C)	35,000	-31,000	-71,000
1992 (C)	34,000	-15,000	-86,000
1993 (AN)	29,000	54,000	-32,000
1994 (C)	35,000	-33,000	-65,000
1995 (W)	30,000	80,000	15,000
1996 (W)	37,000	19,000	34,000
1997 (W)	38,000	-2,000	32,000
1998 (W)	32,000	67,000	99,000
1999 (W)	36,400	-15,000	84,000
2000 (AN)	34,100	-21,000	63,000
2001 (D)	37,000	-46,000	17,000
2002 (D)	37,000	-17,000	0
2003 (AN)	30,900	33,000	33,000
2004 (BN)	36,000	-4,700	28,300
2005 (AN)	29,600	8,100	36,400
2006 (W)	34,000	44,000	80,400
2007 (D)	36,000	-62,000	18,400
2008 (C)	35,000	-38,000	-19,600
2009 (D)	29,000	-24,000	-43,600
2010 (BN)	26,000	22,000	-21,600
2011 (W)	26,500	41,000	19,400
2012 (BN)	32,000	-41,000	-21,600
2013 (D)	33,000	-28,000	-49,600
2014 (C)	34,400	-51,000	-100,600
2015 (C)	39,200	-30,000	-130,600
2016 (BN)	27,100	23,000	-107,600
2017 (W)	25,700	73,000	-34,600
2018 (BN)	31,800	-38,000	-72,600
2019 (W)	25,300	47,000	-25,600
2020 (D)	33,000	-2,500	-28,100
2021 (C)	43,500	-66,000	-94,100

Table 4-1. Los Molinos Subbasin Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (AFY)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (AFY)
2022 (C)	54,900	-14,000	-108,100
2023 (W)	31,000	22,000	-86,100
2024 (AN)	18,900	14,100	-72,000
2025 (AN)	17,100	4,400	-67,600
Historic Averages 1990-2024)³			
1990-2024 (35 years)	33,300	-2,100	
W (10 years)	31,600	37,600	
AN (5 years)	28,500	17,600	
BN (5 years)	30,600	-7,700	
D (6 years)	34,200	-29,900	
C (9 years)	38,900	-35,300	

DWR Annual Reports – Los Molinos

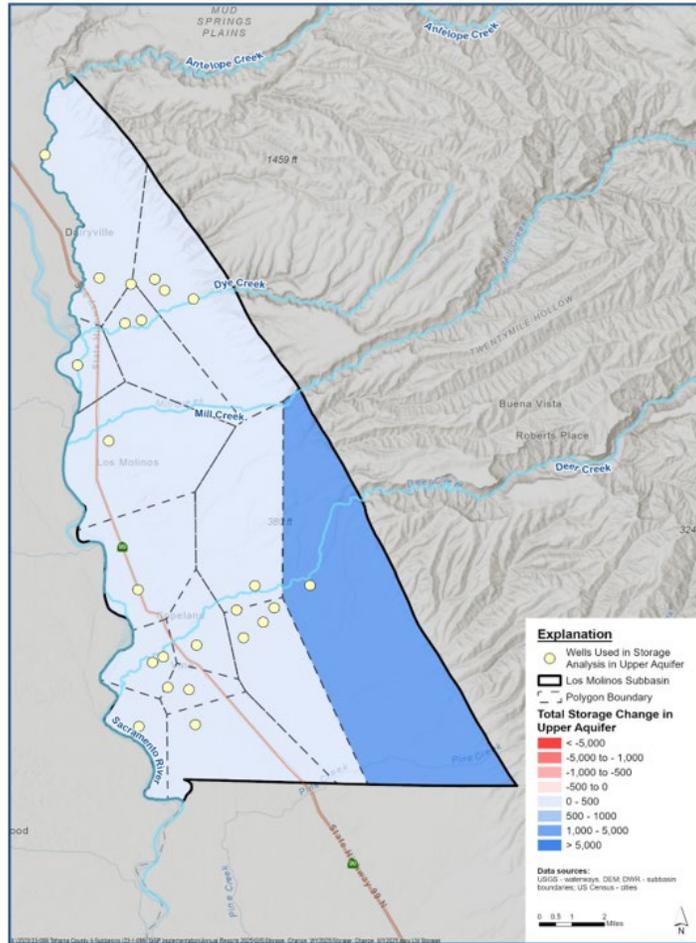


Figure 4-2. Los Molinos Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Upper Aquifer

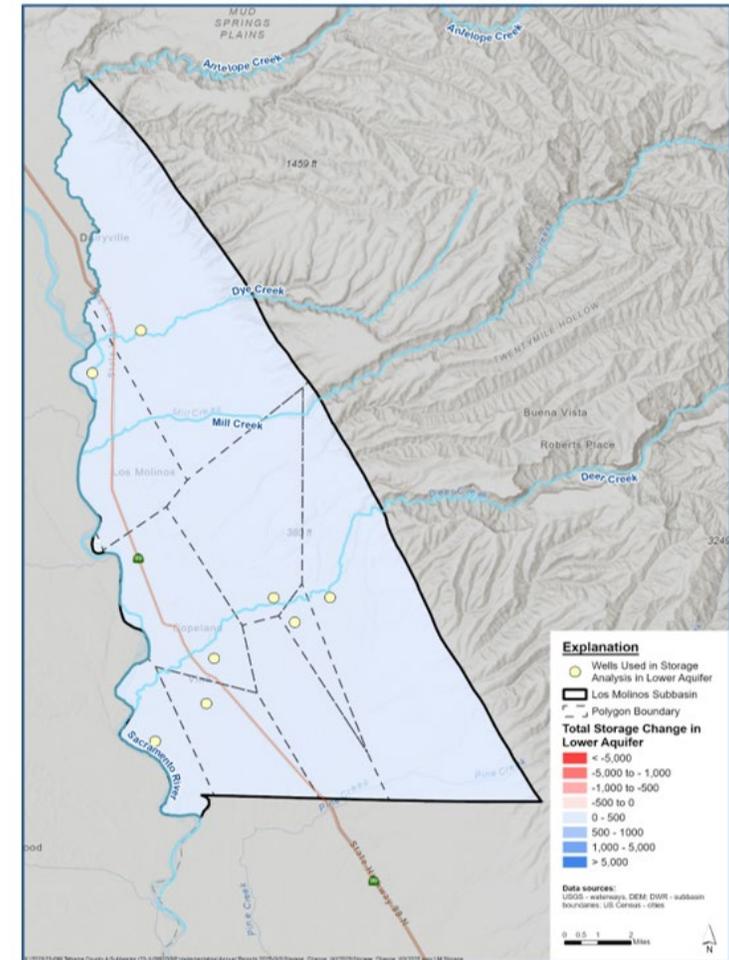


Figure 4-3. Los Molinos Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025 in the Lower Aquifer

DWR Annual Reports – Los Molinos

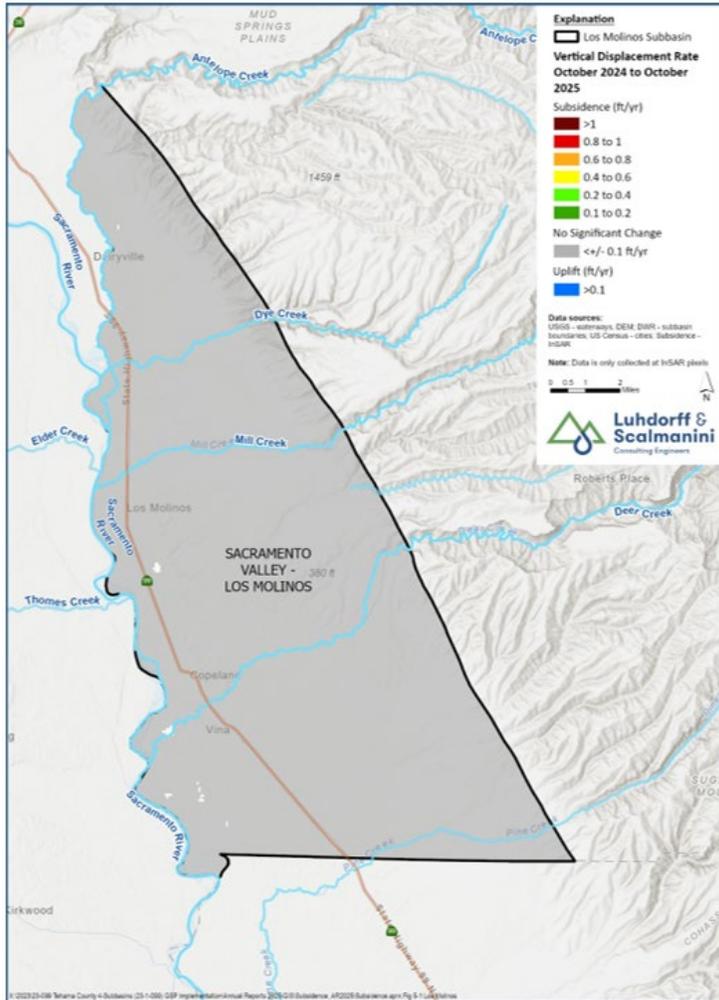


Figure 5-1. Los Molinos Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2024 to 10/2025

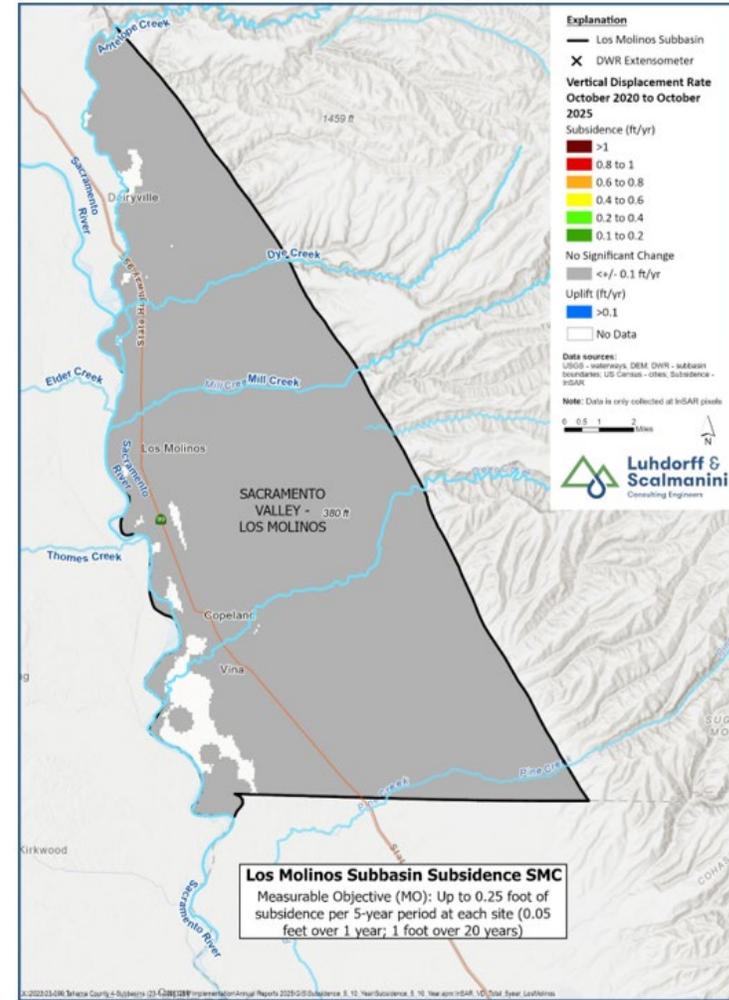
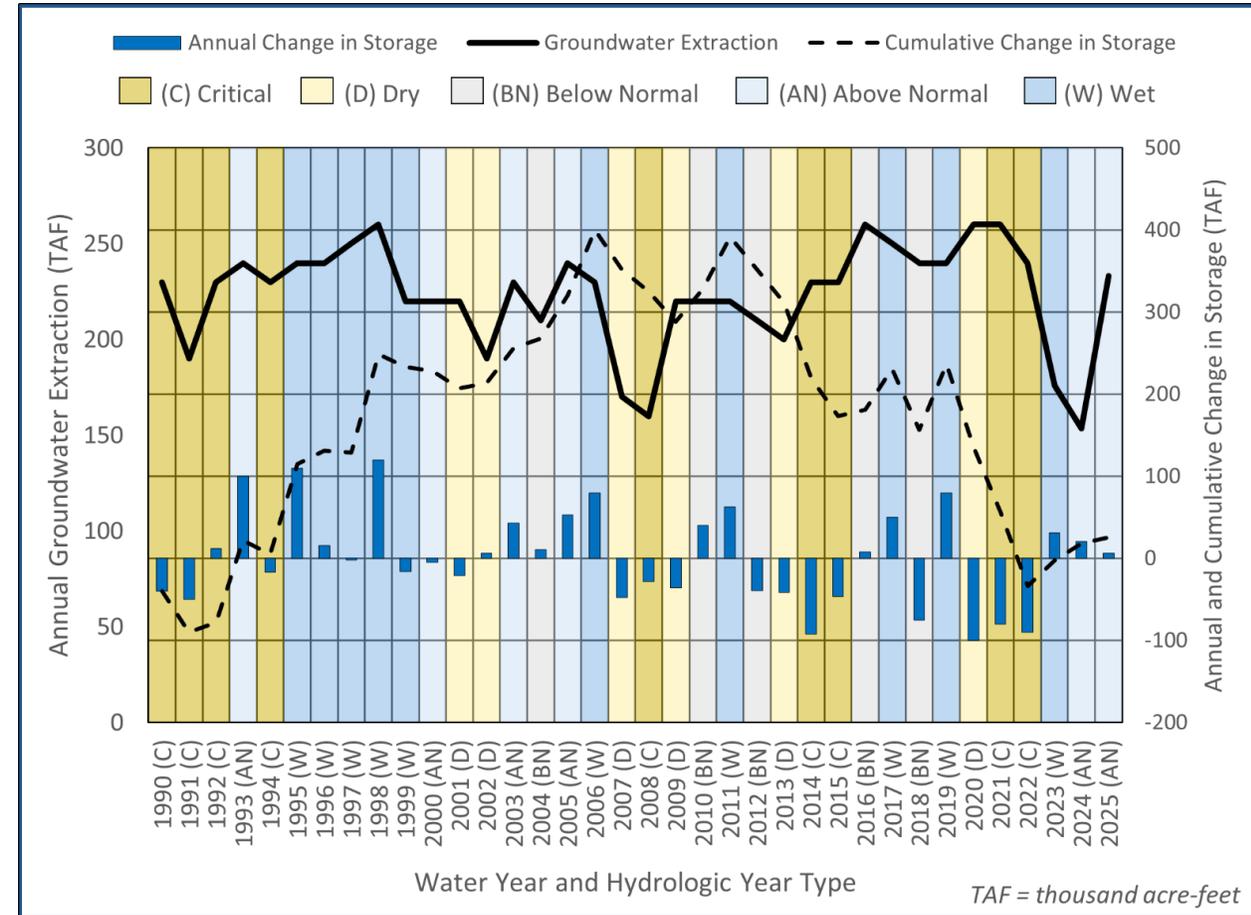


Figure 5-2. Los Molinos Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2020 to 10/2025

DWR Annual Reports – Corning

Table 3-3. Corning Subbasin Total Water Use by Water Use Sector

Sector	WY 2025				
	Groundwater (AF)	Surface Water (AF)	Total (AF)	Percent of Total Water Use	Total Sector Area (acres)
Agricultural	166,600	26,100	192,700	83%	68,200
Municipal	31,500	0	31,500	13%	0
Rural Residential	8,900	0	8,900	4%	n/a*
Total	207,000	26,100	233,100	100%	



DWR Annual Reports – Corning

Table 5-1. Corning Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels			
No indication of undesirable results. There were nine RMP wells with fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT; however, no reports of dry wells or greater than a 7.5 ft water level decline occurred.	10 supply wells are becoming dry (after the GSP revision) within a Thiessen Polygon established in the revised GSP, or when water levels at any RMP in the future decline 7.5 feet or more over a five (5) year period.	Stable wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation since 2012. Declining wells: Maximum fall groundwater elevation in 2015.	Focus Areas: Five (5) feet higher than MTs as published in the 2022 GSP. Outside Focus Areas: MTs as published in the 2022 GSP.
Reduction of Groundwater Storage			
No indication of undesirable results. There were nine RMP wells with fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	More than 20% of groundwater elevations measured at RMP wells drop below the associated minimum threshold during 2 consecutive years measured in the fall of each year.	Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their measurable objective – since groundwater levels are used as a proxy, the same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels measurable objectives.	Amount of groundwater in storage when groundwater elevations are at their minimum threshold– since groundwater levels are used as a proxy, same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels minimum thresholds.
Degraded Water Quality			
No indication of undesirable results. There were no RMP wells with TDS levels above their <u>MTs</u> .	At least 25% of RMP wells exceed the minimum threshold for water quality for 2 consecutive years at each well where it can be established that GSP implementation is the cause of the exceedance.	California <u>lower limit SMCL concentration</u> for TDS of 500 mg/L measured at public supply wells.	TDS concentration of 750 mg/L at public supply wells.

Table 5-1. Corning Subbasin Sustainability Indicator Summary

2025 Status	Undesirable Result Identification	MO Definition	MT Definition
Land Subsidence			
No indication of undesirable results. No InSAR pixel exceeded MT in WY 2025.	Any exceedance of a minimum threshold that is irreversible and caused by lowering groundwater elevations.	Zero inelastic subsidence, in addition to any measurement error. If InSAR data are used, the measurement error is 0.1 feet, and any measurement of 0.1 feet or less would not be considered inelastic subsidence.	No more than 0.5 feet of cumulative subsidence over a five-year period (beyond the measurement error), solely due to lowered groundwater elevations
Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water			
No indication of undesirable results. There were nine RMP wells with fall 2025 groundwater level measurements below the MT.	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.	Same as chronic lowering of groundwater levels.

DWR Annual Reports – Corning

Table 4-1. Corning Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (Pumping & Uptake) (afy)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (afy)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (afy)
1990 (C)	230,000	-40,000	-40,000
1991 (C)	190,000	-50,000	-90,000
1992 (C)	230,000	12,000	-78,000
1993 (AN)	240,000	100,000	22,000
1994 (C)	230,000	-17,000	5,000
1995 (W)	240,000	110,000	115,000
1996 (W)	240,000	16,000	131,000
1997 (W)	250,000	-2,000	129,000
1998 (W)	260,000	120,000	249,000
1999 (W)	220,000	-16,000	233,000
2000 (AN)	220,000	-5,000	228,000
2001 (D)	220,000	-21,000	207,000
2002 (D)	190,000	6,500	213,500
2003 (AN)	230,000	43,000	256,500
2004 (BN)	210,000	11,000	267,500
2005 (AN)	240,000	53,000	320,500
2006 (W)	230,000	80,000	400,500
2007 (D)	170,000	-48,000	352,500
2008 (C)	160,000	-28,000	324,500
2009 (D)	220,000	-36,000	288,500
2010 (BN)	220,000	40,000	328,500
2011 (W)	220,000	63,000	391,500
2012 (BN)	210,000	-39,000	352,500
2013 (D)	200,000	-41,000	311,500
2014 (C)	230,000	-92,000	219,500
2015 (C)	230,000	-46,000	173,500
2016 (BN)	260,000	8,000	181,500
2017 (W)	250,000	50,000	231,500
2018 (BN)	240,000	-75,000	156,500
2019 (W)	240,000	80,000	236,500
2020 (D)	260,000	-100,000	136,500

Table 4-1. Corning Subbasin Annual Groundwater Extraction and Change in Storage

Water Year & Type	Groundwater Extraction (Pumping & Uptake) (afy)	Annual Groundwater Storage Change (afy)	Cumulative Groundwater Storage Change (afy)
2021 (C)	260,000	-80,000	56,500
2022 (C)	240,000	-90,000	-33,500
2023 (W)	176,000	31,000	-2,500
2024 (AN)	153,600	20,900	18,400
2025 (AN)	207,000	6,800	25,200
Historic Averages (1990-2024)³			
1990-2024 (35 years)	223,100	500	
W (10 years)	232,600	53,200	
AN (5 years)	216,700	42,400	
BN (5 years)	228,000	-11,000	
D (6 years)	210,000	-39,900	
C (9 years)	222,200	-47,900	

DWR Annual Reports – Corning

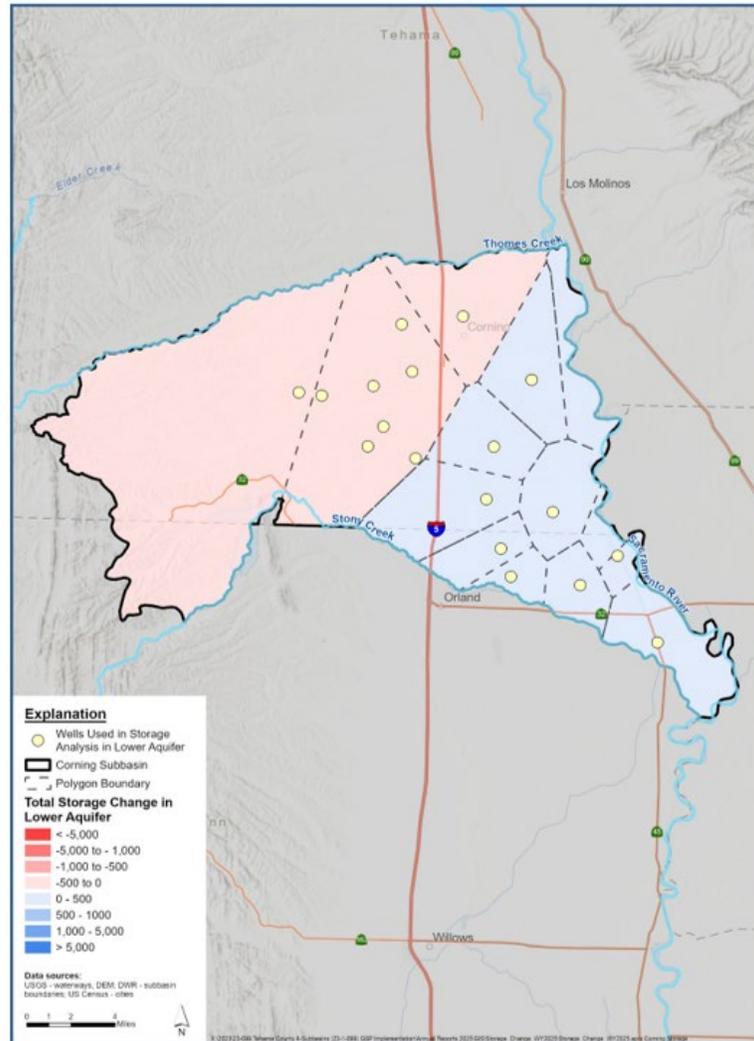


Figure 4-2. Corning Subbasin Change in Groundwater Storage from Spring 2024 to Spring 2025

DWR Annual Reports – Corning

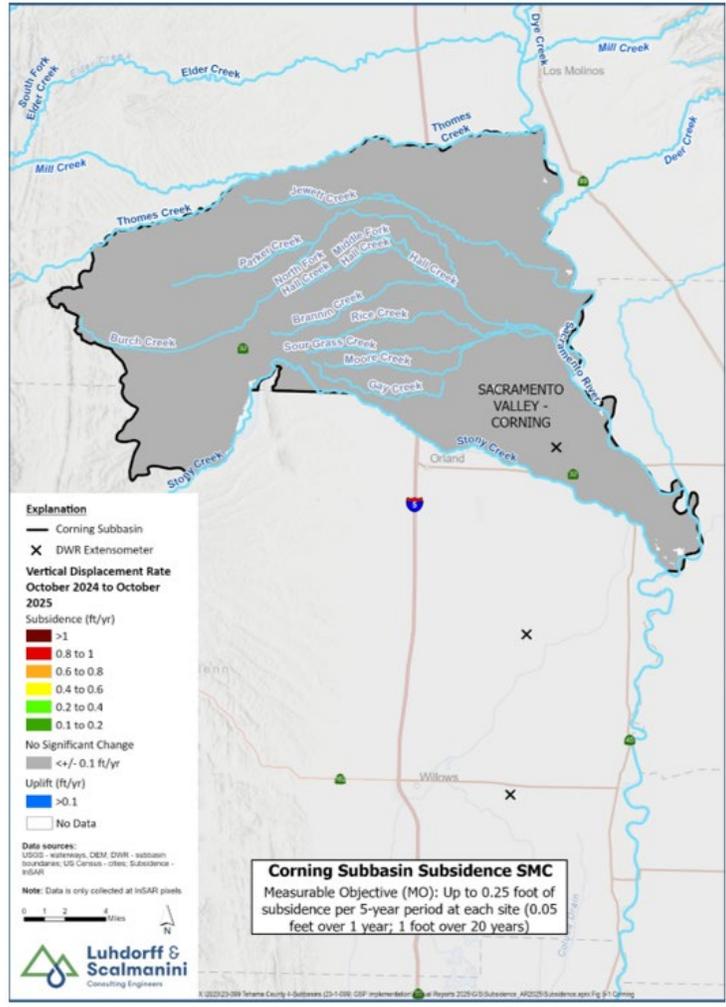


Figure 5-1. Corning Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2024 to 10/2025

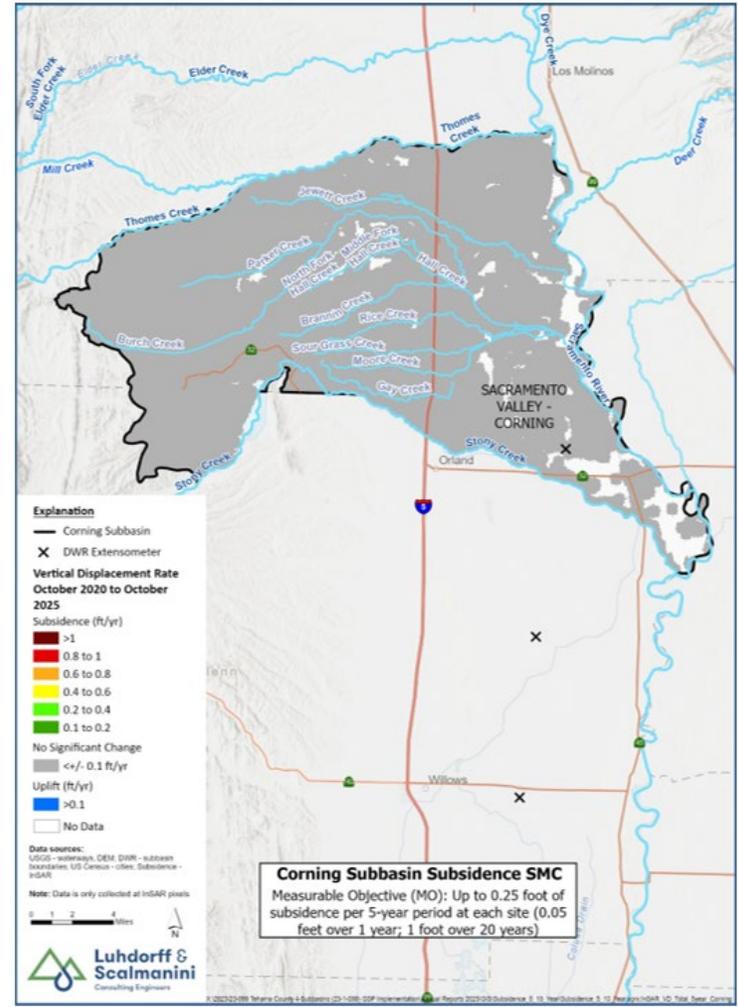


Figure 5-2. Corning Subbasin Change in Subsidence from 10/2020 to 10/2025



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0338

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 6.

Demand Management Update

Requested Action(s)



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0208

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 7.

Outreach Ad Hoc Update

Requested Action(s)



Tehama County

Agenda Request Form

File #: 26-0209

Agenda Date: 3/11/2026

Agenda #: 8.

Standing Agenda Items

Requested Action(s)

1. Groundwater Recharge
2. Grant Status
3. Demand Management Plan Working Group Update
4. Annual Report Status
5. Outreach