

Appendix N

GSA Operational Water Budgets

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GSA OPERATIONAL WATER BUDGET SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The development of GSA scale water budgets provides a means to assess the net groundwater use from GSA water management operations. The GSA Operational Water Budgets are a checkbook-style analysis used to develop an applied water balance for each of the GSAs. This process consistent with checkbook water budgets presented in prior Subbasin GSP coordination agreements. These local water budgets support the GSAs in their sustainability planning including the development of Projects and Management Actions (P/MAs). The following discussion provides a description of the data fields presented on the attached GSA Operational Water Budget Tables.

Data for the GSA operational water budgets are based on updated Basin Study data in spreadsheet format while model calibration is being finalized. Therefore, these are considered interim results as additional future local scale water budget analysis is currently underway and is anticipated to be ongoing process throughout SGMA implementation.

MANAGED SURFACE WATER INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS

Surface water inflows/outflows to the basin were developed based on data entered into the Subbasin Data Management System (DMS) by local agencies. All major surface inflows/outflows were quantified primarily based on measured data. Flows that have not been entered into the DMS were manually entered into the analysis. This data was based on either previous work on the basin groundwater model or provided directly by local agencies. In the future, it is envisioned that all data required for the groundwater model and/or the checkbook would be fully incorporated into the DMS.

Surface inflows/outflows were broken down into the sources/types listed and defined below.

- **Managed Surface Water Inflows**
 - **DWR State Water Project (SWP)** – State Water Project water volume diverted into the Subbasin by the California Aqueduct. The Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) was created in 1961 by a special act of the California State legislature to serve as the local contracting entity for the State Water Project (SWP).
 - **USBR Central Valley Project (CVP)** – Center Valley Project water volume diverted into the Subbasin primarily via the Friant-Kern Canal. The Central Valley Project (CVP), operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), has provided water supply to CVP contractors in the Subbasin since 1951 with the completion of the Friant-Kern Canal.

- **Kern River** – Kern River flows consist of regulated and managed releases from Lake Isabella, which was constructed by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) in 1953. Since that time, Isabella Dam has been operated for flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, and conservation storage. Reservoir storage and Kern River flow management are coordinated by the Kern River Watermaster, working with the USACE, participating water districts, and the City of Bakersfield. Except for periods of high runoff, releases from Lake Isabella are regulated through requests, or “calls” for water by the City on behalf of the Kern River Watermaster.
- **CVC** – Water transfers that may be of local or undifferentiated sources that are diverted from Cross Valley Canal water volume to the GSA.
- **Poso Creek** – Poso Creek water volume diverted under SWRCB-approved *Agreement Regarding Operation And Monitoring Of Poso Creek Flows* (date May 23, 1997) among Cawelo Water District ("CWD"), Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD), and North Kem Water Storage District ("NKWSD") for maximizing "in-lieu" groundwater recharge through direct deliveries for irrigation and groundwater recharge.
- **Transfers In** – Transfers of water from one GSA to another to account for water volumes diverted into the GSA from outside agency
- **Recycled, Produced, Reclaimed, Other** – Water volumes from wastewater treatment facilities that percolates or is applied to land for irrigation; Water volumes produce during oil extraction process from oil fields that is reused for agriculture; Any other volume that doesn’t fit into the other inflow categories above.
- **Managed Surface Water Outflows**
 - **Transfers Out** – Water volume diverted out of the GSA to another GSA.
 - **Pump-In** – Recovery of banked water within the Subbasin that is delivered, or pumped in, to the California Aqueduct or Friant-Kern Canal for delivery to an entity outside of the Subbasin representing a return of a banking obligation to a banking partner.
 - **Exports** – Diversion of water within the Subbasin that is exported to an area outside of the Subbasin for use. In most cases, this represents a water district that overlies areas both inside and outside of the Subbasin.

The total surface water supply that remains in the area is calculated as the sum of the inflows minus the sum of the outflows. A summary table of these volumes for the subbasin excluding the major banking areas is displayed below in Table 1.

OPERATIONAL WATER USAGE

The operational water usage accounts for agricultural crop demand, urban usage and water surface evaporation. The following discussion provides additional information on how these were derived.

GSA Land Area

Land use is not a direct water use, but it is a component in calculating components of the operational water budget, so it is presented here. The following land use categories are used in the GSA Operational Water Budgets. Definitions for each of the land use categories are listed below.

- **GSA Land Area**
 - Total area of the GSA for all land uses
- **Developed Land Area**
 - Irrigated Area- Lands that were cropped and irrigated at any time during the year, including a fall crop or a spring crop or both fall and spring crop.
 - Urban Lands - cities, industrial, roads, railroads, farmhouses, etc.
 - Fallow Lands – Lands that were not cropped and were not irrigated for the entire year, but have been previously cropped.
 - Recharge Basin – area of dedicated recharge basins for water banking and conjunctive use operations.

Land uses developed for the Basin Study model were used to identify the irrigated area within the basin for each year. The ET volume for the irrigated area was used in the analysis to quantify the ET of applied water for irrigated agriculture.

A complete coverage of land use for Kern Subbasin for each year for the 1995 through 2023 period were developed by merging together the various sources of spatial data as shown on Table N-1. Priority was given to the DWR Statewide Crop Mapping Data and the DWR Land Use Surveys. Kern County Agricultural Commissioner's data was used where DWR data was unavailable. Land use data was quality controlled by extracting an ET value for each polygon/field in the land use coverage and comparing the ET to the land use type.

Agricultural Water Usage

Evapotranspiration (ET) and evaporation volumes were taken directly from the Basin Study groundwater model that is currently in development. This section will describe the data sets and processes related to ET that were used in the groundwater model. More detailed documentation will be released early next year as part of the Basin Study. The Basin Study model has not been fully calibrated at this time. The ET results from

the model are subject to change during model calibration, however changes are expected to be small.

Table N-1. Data Sources used for Land Use in the Basin Study model

Data Source	Data Type	Extent	Years Available	Land Use Types Covered
California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Land Use Survey	Spatial	Kern County	1990, 1998, 2006	Full Coverage
California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Statewide Crop Mapping (LandIQ)	Spatial	California	2014, 2016	Full Coverage, no fallow/idle or native vegetation
California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Statewide Crop Mapping (LandIQ)	Spatial	California	2018-2022	All Irrigated Agriculture, Dairy Farms, and Urban
Kern County Department Of Agriculture And Measurement Standards (Spatial Data)	Spatial	Kern County	1997-2024	All Irrigated Agriculture, Dairy Farms
Land IQ Kern Subbasin Crop Mapping	Spatial	Kern Subbasin	2022, 2023	All Irrigated Agriculture, Dairy Farms
Cawelo Water District (CWD) Crop Data	Spatial	CWD	2015-2023	Full Coverage
Henry Miller Water District (HMWD) Crop Data	Spatial	HMWD	1999-2024	All Irrigated Ag, Fallow/Idle
Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD) Crop Data	Spatial	SWSD	2011-2017, 2019-2023	Full Coverage
US Census Bureau Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER)	Spatial	USA	All Model Years	Roads
California Geologic Energy Management (CalGEM) Inland Well Data	Spatial	California	All Model Years	Wells/Oil Fields

Crop Evapotranspiration

Actual crop ET (ETc) data was provided by the Irrigation Training Research Center at California Polytechnic State University. ITRC uses a modified Mapping of EvapoTranspiration with Internal Calibration (ITRC - METRIC) procedure to compute actual evapotranspiration using LandSAT Thematic Mapper (LandsAT) data. Raster results from the process were provided to the basin for the 1993 through 2022 period. ETc data for 2023 was developed and provided to the basin by LandIQ .

A comparison of the overlap period between the LandIQ and the ITRC-METRIC data was reviewed. Results from the analysis show that the ITRC-METRIC data is likely underestimating ETc particularly in the winter months. An adjustment was performed on the data to correct the underestimation of winter ETc. This analysis on the ETc is part of the ongoing Basin Study (Section 9.4.1). General analysis steps are listed below.

- Estimate idle land ET using the IWFM-IDC model to perform a monthly rootzone water balance; reference ET was used as model input for the idle land ET and the model applied water stress when precipitation was depleted.

- Compare idle land ET to ITRC-METRIC ET on a field-by-field basis for each month.
- If the idle land ET was greater than the ITRC-METRIC ET than the idle land ET was used for that month otherwise the ITRC-METRIC ET was used for that month

An example of the adjustments on a 127-acre field of cotton is displayed in Figure 3. The idle land ET was greater than the ITRC-METRIC during the winter months and the ITRC-METRIC was greater than the idle land ETc during the summer months.

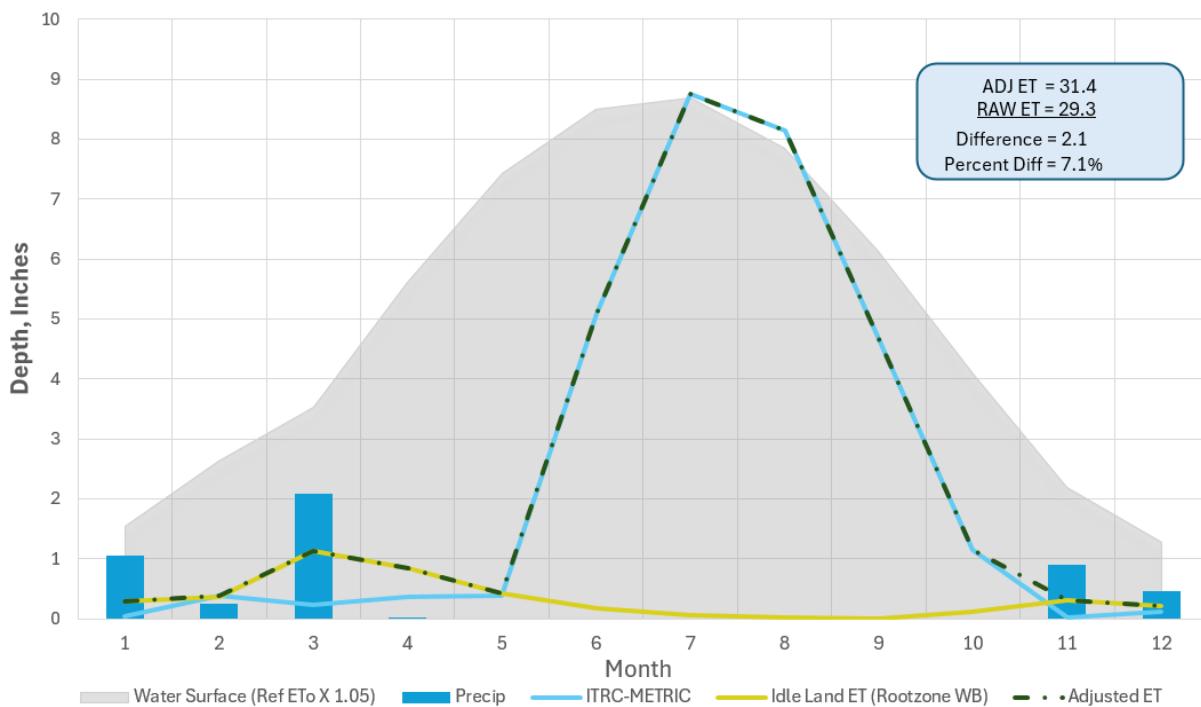


Figure N-1. ET Adjustment Example

This general trend was seen across the subbasin and resulted in a 7% (1.3 inches) increase in basin wide ET over the 1995-2022 period (Table N-2). A methodology change in the ITRC-METRIC processing occurred around 2013. This resulted in a higher increase during the 2013 through 2022 period. No adjustments were made to the 2023 LandIQ ETc.

Table N-2. Subbasin Results of ETc Adjustment

Period	ITRC-METRIC Average ETc (inches)	Adjusted Average ETc (inches)	Difference (inches)	Percent Difference
1995-2010	19.1	19.6	0.6	3%
2013-2022	15.6	17.8	2.2	14%
1995-2022	17.7	19.0	1.3	7%

The adjusted ET values for each field were averaged by land use and model subregion for use as input to the groundwater model. The model was used to partition the ETc into ET of applied water and ET of precipitation. ETc and ET of precipitation outputs from the model for the irrigated areas were used for the GSA Operational Water Budgets (Table N-2). The total subbasin-wide ET output from the model was compared to the ITRC-METRIC data clipped to the subbasin boundary as a final validation of the model ET setup (Figure N-2). During the early period, wet years show an increase in ETc and the dry years show no change in ETc. During the later period all year were increased indicating that the ITRC-METRIC methodology changed for this period.

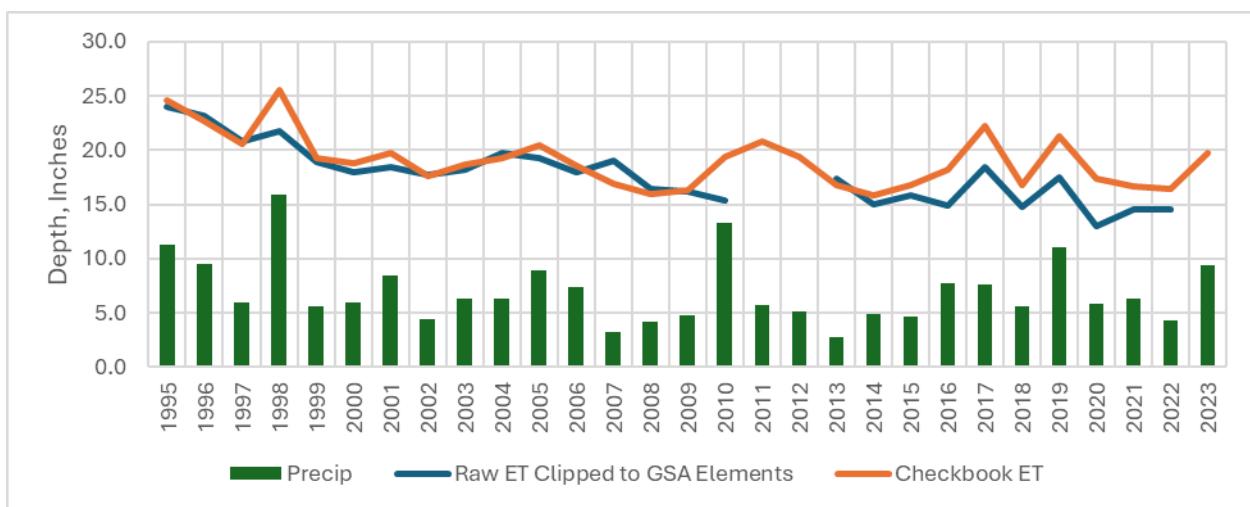


Figure N-2. Basin wide ET Validation

The following GSAs have purchased one or more additional years of Land IQ ETc independent from the Basin Study. The additional years provided a period of overlap between the LandIQ data and the ITRC-METRIC data.

- North Kern GSA (2021-2023)
- Shafter-Wasco GSA (2020-2022)
- South San Joaquin MUD GSA (2021-2023)
- Cawelo GSA (2021-2022)
- Kern River GSA (2022)
- Semitropic Water Storage District (2017-2022)

This general trend was seen across the subbasin and resulted in a 7% (1.3 inches) increase in basin wide ET over the 1995-2022 period (Table N-1). A methodology change in the ITRC-METRIC processing occurred around 2013. This resulted in a higher increase during the 2013 through 2022 period. No adjustments were made to the 2023 LandIQ ETc.

Effective Precipitation

Effective precipitation is the volume of precipitation that meets part of the agricultural crop demand. The spatial distribution of precipitation for 1995 through 2022 was developed using PRISM data. A precipitation timeseries was developed for each element of the model based on the PRISM spatial data set. The 2023 model precipitation was developed using monthly raster provide by LandIQ.

Applied Water Demand

The applied water demand is the fraction of the ET_C that is met by applied water following the application of effective precipitation.

Urban Water Use

The urban water use is to account for residential, commercial and industrial water usage within the Subbasin.

Municipal and Industrial Water Use

List of major water purveyors whose historical water use is included under the *Municipal and Industrial Water Use* category.

- Arvin CSD
- Bakersfield Municipal
- California Water Service
- City of Delano
- City of Shafter
- City of Wasco
- East Niles CSD
- Greenfield CWD
- Kern Valley State Prison
- Lamont PUD
- Lredo County Jail
- Lost Hills Utility District
- McFarland MWC
- North of the River MWD
- Oildale MWC
- Vaughn WC
- Wasco State Prison
- West Kern WD

Water supply and use data for these are derived from the Subbasin DMS and other sources including data compiled by GSAs, KCWA Water Supply Reports (1977-2011) and data provided by the cities.

Domestic, Industrial and Small Water System Water Use

The majority of the population resides within the major urban areas that are served by one the major water purveyors listed above. Limited data are available for determining the water use in areas outside of these major water purveyors. A GIS spatial analysis was applied to determine the population located outside if the major water purveyor areas are based on the 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 US Census tract maps.

Table N-3 summarizes the results of this preliminary analysis which indicates that a very high percentage of the population within the Subbasin resides in municipal areas with water service. The population trends show that the Subbasin population has grown by over 350,000 people whereas the population outside of the municipal areas with water service has decreased. This represents an overall trend of urban expansion over this period.

The water use was calculated based on an estimated per capita water use that is consistent with urban uses and shows a decreasing trend over time to account for statewide efforts for water conservation. The estimated water use for this population has declined proportionally to the decreasing population and per capita water use. The GIS spatial analysis applied this water use to the various GSAs.

Table N-3. Estimated Population and Water Use for areas outside of the major water purveyors

Data Source	Estimated Population with the Subbasin	Estimated Population Outside of Major Water Purveyors	Estimated Per Capita Water Use (AFY)	Estimated Water Use (AFY)
1990 Census	454,507	41,325	0.40	16,530
2000 Census	571,448	33,369	0.375	12,513
2010 Census	741,385	38,860	0.34	13,212
2020 Census	810,259	33,703	0.30	10,111

In addition, seventy-three small water systems were identified from state and county agencies the provide water supply to industries or institutions. These are calculated separately because their water use is not population based. At this time, only limited water use data is available for this systems. To account for this water use, a conservative assumption of 30 AFY per year as assumed for each of the seventy-three small water systems, resulting in 2,190 AFY of additional water use in the Subbasin.

These water use estimates should be considered as a preliminary screening level analysis to incorporate this water use in the GSA Operational Water Budgets. Future work will be necessary to improve these estimates.

Water Surface Evaporation

Evaporation of water surfaces for open channel conveyance systems and recharge basins was estimated for the operational water budgets. Evaporation from conveyance

systems was estimated by multiplying the average water surface areas by reference ET and then by a water surface evaporation coefficient of 1.05. Evaporation from recharge basins was estimated from 3 to 6 percent of the recharge basin delivery volume to the GSA. Refinement of these initial estimates should be considered in future updates.

OPERATIONAL WATER BUDGET CALCULATION

The GSA Operational Water Budgets provides a summation of total annual supplies and demands. The result is shown as the net groundwater deficit within each GSA as shown by the following relationships:

$$\text{Net Groundwater Deficit} = \text{Outflows} - \text{Inflows}$$

$$\text{Net Groundwater Deficit} = \text{TD} + \text{WBA} - \text{SW} - \text{EP} - \text{NYA}$$

Since the result is shown as a deficit, a positive number represents the total net use of groundwater beyond the native yield whereas a negative number represents the net surface water surplus to meet demand. A surplus indicates a higher reliance on surface water resources where deep percolation of applied surface water to groundwater and water banking/conjunctive use operations exceed groundwater pumping. Conversely, a deficit indicates a higher reliance of groundwater resources.

Operational Water Budget Calculation Components

The following summarize the components shown on the following GSA Operational Water Budget Tables

- **Total Water Demand (TD):** The total water demand is the summation of the managed water uses including agriculture, managed refuge, municipal, industrial, small water systems and domestic water demands within the Subbasin. Evaporative losses from surface conveyance and recharge basins are also included as part of the total demand. Water use for water banking, conjunctive use operations, and deep percolation of applied surface water are not included as part of the demand because their net effect is groundwater recharge.
- **Total Surface Water Supplies (SW):** Summation of surface water inflows and outflows shown under the *Managed Surface Water Inflows And Outflows* Section.
- **Effective precipitation (EP):** Volume of precipitation that meets part of the agricultural crop demand as shown under *Operational Water Usage* Section.
- **Native Yield on Developed Area (NYA):** The volume of groundwater based on natural recharge sources, deep percolation of precipitation to groundwater and groundwater recharge from small watersheds surrounding the Subbasin. The native yield, discussed Section 9.4.2, is an estimate of the sustainable

volume of groundwater that can be used in the Subbasin to meet total demand. Additional work on deriving the native and sustainable yields of the Subbasin is ongoing. As a preliminary, planning level assumption, the native yield is applied as 0.15 feet of water for each acre of developed agricultural and urban land in the GSA. This method accounts for about 58 percent of the estimated 280,754 AFY native yield discussed in Section 9.4.2.

- **Water Banking Adjustment (WBA):** An adjustment to account for water banking activities based on change in the overall bank accounts (Appendix N). For bank operators, an increase in the overall account balances represents an increase in bank storage which has a future return obligation; therefore, the adjustment is to decrease the water supply to meet the total demand. Conversely, a decrease in the overall account balances represents an decrease in water in bank storage representing a lowering of future return obligations.
- **Net Subbasin Operational Deficit:** Sum of the Net GSA Operational Deficit and the Water Banking Adjustment. This includes the effects of the water banking operations by the GSA that are not restricted to the geographic boundaries of the GSA. This is the deficit that is utilized for developing the P/MA targets for future planning. The GSA operational water budgets are also used to develop the P/MA targets used in Section 14.

GSA Operational Water Budget Data Tables

The following data tables provide an annual summary of the operational water budget is calculated for each GSA.

WATER BANKING ACCOUNT BALANCE SUMMARY

Kern County entities have been involved in water banking for several decades.

Water Bank Account Balance Tables

To integrate the water banking operations into the GSA Operational Water Budgets, each water bank operator provided a summary table of the account balances at the end of each water year from 1994 to 2023. Water bank account balances are provided for the following categories:

- **Out-of-Subbasin Return Obligation** - Account balances of remaining return obligations of surface water stored at the water bank facility for banking partners located outside of the Subbasin.
- **In Subbasin Return Obligation** - Account balances of remaining return obligations of surface water stored at the water bank facility for banking partners at specified GSAs located inside of the Subbasin.

- **Other Return Obligations** - Account balances of remaining return obligations of surface water stored at the water bank facility for banking partners where the location of use by the receiving entity is unspecified and may be located either within the Subbasin and/or outside of the Subbasin.
- **Storage Account Balances** – Account balances of remaining return obligations of surface water stored on behalf of Subbasin GSAs that have storage accounts at one or more Subbasin water banking operations.

Tables of these account balances is providing in the tables attached following the GSA Operational Water Budget Tables.

Project and Management Action (P/MA) Target Methodology

The P/MA targets presented in Section 14 are based on the Net Subbasin Operational Deficit from the GSA Operational Water Budgets. A deficit adjustment is added to the Net Subbasin Operational Deficit that to distribute the difference with the 2030 Climate Change Scenario planning deficit to calculate the Adjusted Subbasin Planning Deficit. GSAs with an Adjusted Subbasin Planning Deficit that is negative represent a negative deficit are set to zero. GSAs with an Adjusted Subbasin Planning Deficit that is positive are rounded to the nearest ten to develop the Proposed P/MA Target used in Section 14.

The exclusive water bank GSAs and projects (Kern Water Bank GSA, Pioneer GSA and Berrenda Mesa Spreading Grounds) are shown with a zero P/MA target in Table N-4 because their total supplies and demands are banking related, and as such are operated in a manner to maintain a positive banking balance over time as is demonstrated by the account balances shown in Table 9-7 and Appendix N Water Bank Account Balance Tables.

Table N-4. Project and Management Action (P/MA) Target

GSA	Net Subbasin Operational Deficit (AFY)	Deficit Adjustment (AFY)	Adjusted Subbasin Planning Deficit (AFY)	Proposed PMA Target Rounded (AFY)
Arvin GSA	27,604	-781	26,823	26,820
Buena Vista WSD GSA	-20,937	-456	-21,394	0
Berrenda Mesa Spreading Ground	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Cawelo WD GSA	847	-320	526	530
Eastside Water Management Area	3,336	-10	3,326	3,330
Henry Miller WD GSA	6,057	-104	5,953	5,950
Kern River GSA	63,608	-1,391	62,217	62,220
Kern Water Bank GSA	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Kern-Tulare WD GSA	-3,687	-101	-3,788	0
North Kern WSD GSA	-28,961	-805	-29,766	0
Olcese WD GSA	181	-4	177	180
Pioneer GSA	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Rosedale-Rio Bravo WSD GSA	10,304	-450	9,853	9,850
Semitropic WSD GSA	164,031	-1,087	162,944	162,940
Kern National Wildlife Refuge	-8	-73	-81	0
Shafter-Wasco ID GSA	22,489	-304	22,185	22,190
7th Standard	17,287	-39	17,249	17,250
Southern San Joaquin MUD GSA	26,541	-468	26,073	26,070
Tejon-Castac WD GSA	-1,751	0	-1,751	0
West Kern WD GSA	-2,534	-81	-2,615	0
Westside DWA GSA	-89,527	-1,339	-90,866	0
Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa GSA	14,990	-629	14,361	14,360
Kern Non-Districted Land Authority	23,949	-29	23,920	23,920
TOTAL	233,819	-8,471	225,346	375,610

GSA Operational Water Budget Tables

Water Banking Account Balance Summary Tables

Water Banking Account Balances for Return Obligations to Banking Partners Located Outside of the Subbasin

Out of Subbasin Return Obligations														Total
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,915
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,860
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296,647
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451,966
1998	18,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548,386
1999	105,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	773,230
2000	208,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943,635
2001	242,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913,998
2002	226,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925,925
2003	244,893	0	2,600	0	0	0	17,919	43,216	0	0	0	0	0	1,071,342
2004	232,226	0	4,754	0	0	0	17,919	39,767	0	0	0	0	0	1,001,450
2005	207,054	0	5,354	0	0	0	31,782	58,333	0	12,000	0	0	0	1,276,499
2006	209,933	0	10,954	0	0	0	36,290	70,626	0	29,310	0	0	0	1,465,533
2007	206,034	0	11,554	0	0	0	31,290	67,415	0	40,454	0	0	0	1,320,749
2008	163,419	0	13,172	0	0	0	22,888	46,822	0	34,119	0	0	0	1,101,619
2009	120,339	0	13,772	0	0	0	9,872	29,244	0	41,064	0	0	0	919,381
2010	94,682	0	19,372	0	0	0	80,141	15,238	0	58,389	0	0	0	1,152,622
2011	104,433	0	24,972	0	0	0	160,365	54,262	0	66,270	0	0	0	1,613,919
2012	214,489	0	35,727	0	0	0	204,943	50,326	0	53,439	0	0	0	1,786,069
2013	198,410	0	35,453	0	0	0	193,443	44,620	0	44,945	0	0	0	1,605,764
2014	181,396	0	27,280	0	0	0	167,352	27,476	0	37,714	0	0	0	1,392,500
2015	144,128	0	20,851	0	0	0	135,376	19,376	0	34,123	0	0	0	1,147,348
2016	108,013	0	24,951	0	0	0	115,533	19,235	0	34,123	0	0	0	1,111,475
2017	122,678	0	29,551	0	0	0	157,538	56,023	0	36,819	0	0	0	1,520,287
2018	150,102	0	30,151	0	0	0	157,538	53,645	0	37,864	0	0	0	1,579,656
2019	142,257	0	35,751	0	0	0	207,739	77,662	0	51,374	0	0	0	1,902,450
2020	142,257	0	36,351	0	0	0	191,009	66,483	0	43,314	0	0	0	1,771,826
2021	139,537	0	35,041	0	0	0	159,645	51,419	0	34,006	0	0	0	1,512,908
2022	119,127	0	24,458	0	0	0	131,209	38,673	0	28,281	0	0	0	1,251,446
2023	100,201	0	25,058	0	0	0	144,103	73,658	0	33,144	0	0	0	1,488,225
Ending Balance	100,201	0	25,058	0	0	0	144,103	73,658	0	33,144	0	0	0	1,488,225
1994 Initial Account Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,374	95,541	0	96,915
1995-2014 Account Balance Change	181,396	0	27,280	0	0	0	167,352	27,476	0	37,714	0	0	0	1,295,585
2015-2023 Account Balance Change	-81,195	0	-2,222	0	0	0	-23,249	46,182	0	-4,570	0	0	90,163	70,434
											0	682	0	-500

Water Banking Account Balances for Return Obligations to Banking Partners Located Within the Subbasin

Water Banking Account Balances for Return Obligations to Other Banking Partners

Other Return Obligations											Total
	Kern Non-Districted Lands		Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa GSA		Westside District Water Authority GSA		West Kern Water District GSA		Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District		
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1994	0	0	0	0	16,089	0	34,861	0	47,542	0	98,492
1995	0	0	0	0	22,405	0	34,682	0	67,838	0	125,572
1996	0	0	0	0	28,527	0	17,632	0	37,623	0	188,676
1997	0	0	0	0	28,527	0	17,632	0	37,607	0	194,235
1998	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,632	0	37,563	0	200,248
1999	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,958	0	34,363	0	207,063
2000	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,958	0	34,363	0	214,128
2001	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,958	0	37,709	0	251,805
2002	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,958	0	37,709	0	241,745
2003	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	17,958	0	39,604	0	243,700
2004	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	38,918	0	250,020
2005	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	40,233	0	256,981
2006	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	52,632	0	280,321
2007	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	64,048	0	273,797
2008	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	46,034	0	249,953
2009	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	44,307	0	246,060
2010	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	33,324	0	255,885
2011	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	45,427	0	293,137
2012	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	46,951	0	305,024
2013	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	35,919	0	276,972
2014	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	35,919	0	260,687
2015	0	0	0	0	14,662	0	30,511	0	29,292	0	240,598
2016	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	29,292	0	208,309
2017	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	34,317	0	325,537
2018	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	41,288	0	338,203
2019	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	46,001	0	357,874
2020	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	46,001	0	339,992
2021	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	43,109	0	317,081
2022	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	41,779	0	298,850
2023	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	41,456	0	318,168
Ending Balance	0	0	0	0	3,499	0	30,511	0	41,456	0	318,168
1994 Initial Account Balance	0	0	0	0	16,089	0	34,861	0	47,542	0	98,492
1995-2014 Account Balance Change	0	0	0	0	-1,427	0	30,511	0	1,058	0	162,195
2015-2023 Account Balance Change	0	0	0	0	-11,163	0	0	0	5,537	0	57,481

