# YSGA Working Group Meeting

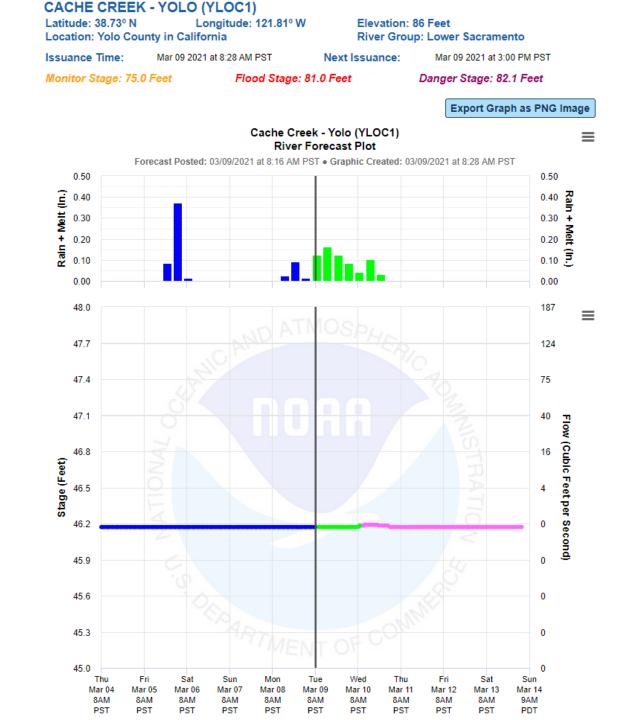
March 9, 2021

# Agenda

- Approve Minutes
- Executive Officer Update Kristin Sicke
- GSP Development:
  - Update Received from SEI Water Budget and Model Documentation
  - Land Subsidence & GW/SW Interaction
    - Method for establishing MTs and MOs
    - Data Utilized and Relationship to Sustainability Criteria
    - Process for Selecting Representative Wells for GW/SW Interaction
- Draft Chapters of the GSP and Scheduling Focused Workshops
- BOD Meeting Agenda

# Approve Minutes

# Executive Officer Update



Well Monitoring						SCADA Links			Well Map		Select Date		03/09/21				
Depth to Water Historical Comparison (Daily Average DTW in feet)				Comparison Trends			С	Comparison Table 2		1		_					
<u>Well</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>20</u> 2	<u>18</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Δ 2020</u> - 2021	_	<u>Δ 2015</u> - 2021	
1.	82.3	77.9	78.9	78.9	94.4	101.3	104.2	91.0	89	.8	90.9	86.9	96.1	-9.2		5.2	
2.	31.6	29.2	30.0	29.3	36.3	39.6	40.9	23.7	30	.1	25.0	29.9	32.1	-2.2		7.5	
3.		<mark>4</mark> 2.2	39.6	39.5	51.3	59.2	59.4	<b>3</b> 9.1	40	.2	38.3	39.8	44.0	-4.2		15.1	
4.		25.0	29.3	24.6	31.8	41.5	39.3	21.1	28	.4	18.8	27.7	35.8	-8.0		5.7	
5.		21.1	21.3	22.7	29.7	33.6	39.6	12.0	28	.2	8.4	22.8	29.9	-7.0		3.8	
6.			41.2	34.2	42.7	50.9	54.0	25.8	36	.2	20.2	36.0	43.1	-7.1		7.9	
7.					21.4	32.2	34.1	16.4	21	.1	14.6	19.7	26.0	-6.3		6.2	
8.					49.9	60.0	<mark>63.2</mark>	47.3	42	.4	37.6	37.9	46.7	-8.7		13.3	
9.					49.9	55.7	58.6	37.5	40	.7	34.9	41.6	47.4	-5.8		8.3	
10.						24.3	26.9	12.3	12	.1	9.5	11.1	17.7	-6.5		6.7	
11.						11.1	12.7	5.4	8.	8	5.6	9.3	12.7	-3.4		-1.6	
12.											112.5	101.3	109.8	-8.6			
13.									53	.2	48.0	48.9	<u>59.0</u>	-10.1			
14.											6.1	9.5	12.5	-3.0			
15s.											34.2	36.9	45.9	-9.0			
16.											26.1	36.7	37.5	8			

# GSP Technical Team Activities

- TAC Meetings
  - #4: 12/8 Water Budgets Review & Land Subsidence
  - #5: 1/14 Land Subsidence & Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water
  - #6: 2/9 Land Subsidence & Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water
- Yolo Subbasin Farmers Update on GSP Development: 12/18
- Management Area Workshops
  - Capay Valley: 10/6
  - North Yolo: 10/28
  - Clarksburg: 11/4
  - South Yolo: 11/13
  - Central Yolo: 12/4
- Discussions with TNC and CDFW about GDE Identification

# Management Area Workshops

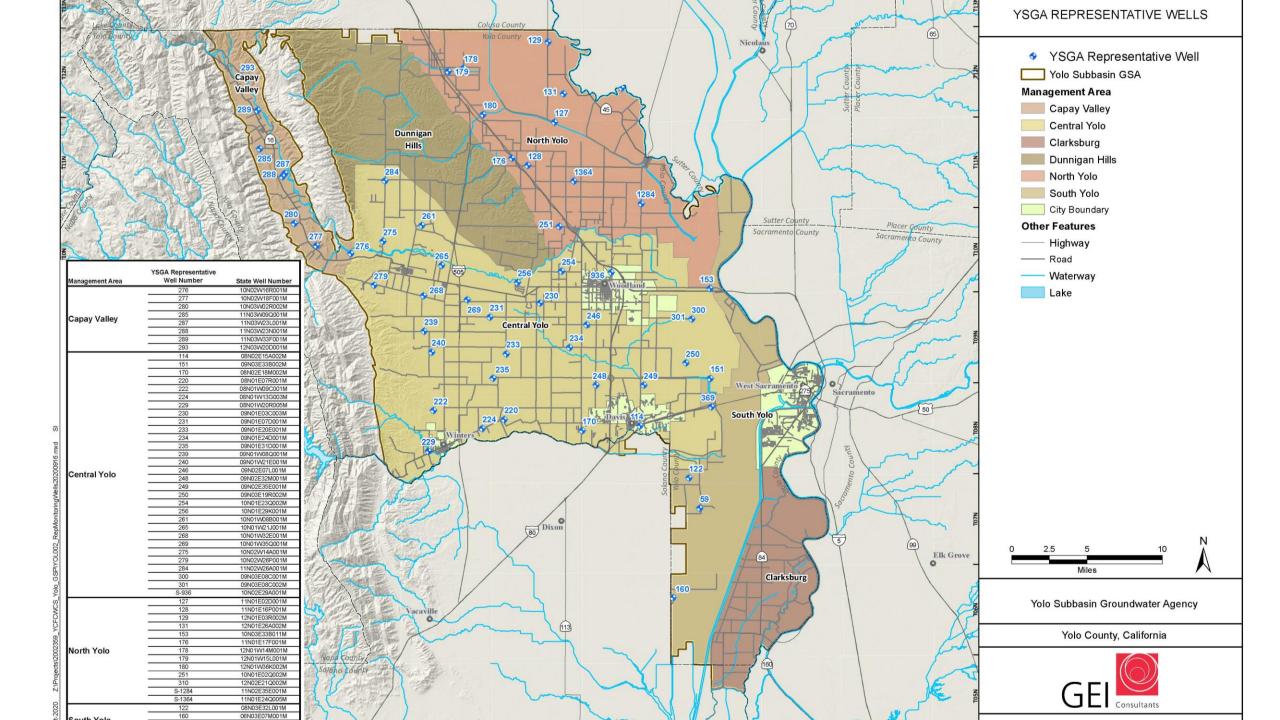
Management Area	Findings/Comments					
Capay Valley	Need to improve selected rep wells to include wells in the upper aquifer (newer, shallow wells)					
	Desire to focus on regenerative agricultural practices for improving groundwater recharge					
North Yolo	Likely reduction of surface water supplies available + need to rely more on groundwater supplies in the future					
	Desire to consider alternate methodology for setting MTs (below historical average)					
Clarksburg	High groundwater levels, limited groundwater use – consider as a formal monitoring area					
South Yolo	Consider impacts/changes in Yolo Bypass, along with projects					
Central Yolo	Emphasized the need to thoughtfully consider the definition of <i>reasonable</i> and <i>beneficial use of, and access to</i> groundwater					
	Areas of special concern: N and NW of Winters / Hungry Hollow-Dunnigan Hills					

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#### **COMMON THEMES**

- Local action policies:
  - responsive to MT exceedances in drought
  - mitigation of individual well impacts
  - land use relationship with County
- Coordinate with County DEH on Well Permitting process
- Projects/Management Actions are important to MA sustainability

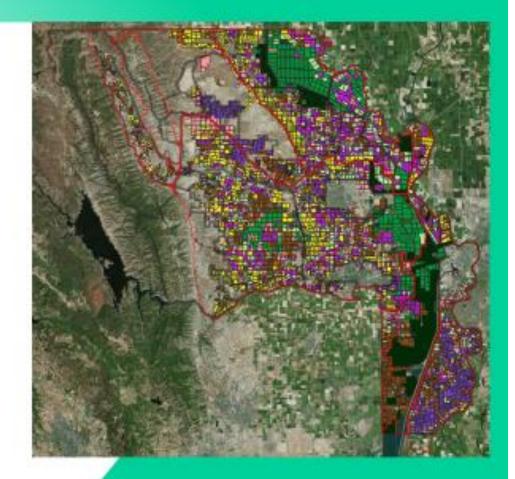


## <u>GSP Development – TAC Meeting Update</u> from SEI on Water Budget and Model Documentation

# Yolo Subbasin Water Budgets

Key results from Draft #2 of the Water Budget chapter

- 1. YSGA model overview
- 2. Historical water budget
- 3. Future scenarios
- 4. Sustainable Yield
- 5. Next steps





Vishal Mehta

Susie Bresney

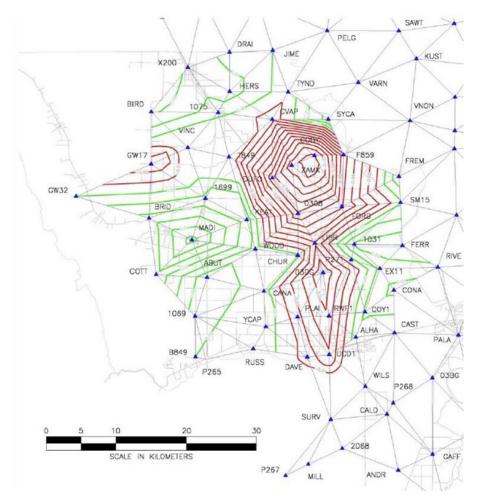
**Charles Young** 

YSGA TAC meeting Dec 8, 2020

# <u>GSP Development – Land Subsidence</u>

GPS-Based Approach: Yolo Subsidence Network 1999-2008 Contours (Potterfield and Frame, 2009)

- Elevation gains in green, elevation decreases in red
- Total subsidence within the Subbasin ranges from +7 to -26 cm (1999-2008)
- Maximum subsidence in the Zamora area
- Average rate of subsidence:
   +0.8 to -2.9 cm per year

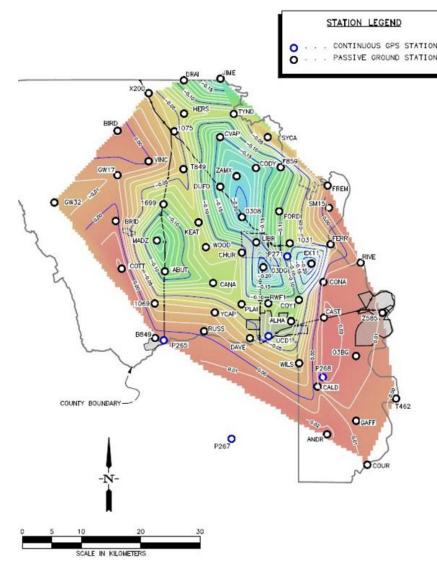


Credit: Potterfield and Frame, 2009



GPS-Based Approach: Yolo Subsidence Network 2008-2016 Contours (Frame, 2016)

- Elevation gains in green, elevation decreases in red
- Total subsidence within the Subbasin ranges from +2 to -20 cm (2008-2016)
- Maximum subsidence in the Zamora area
- Average rate of subsidence:
   +0.25 to -2.5 cm per year

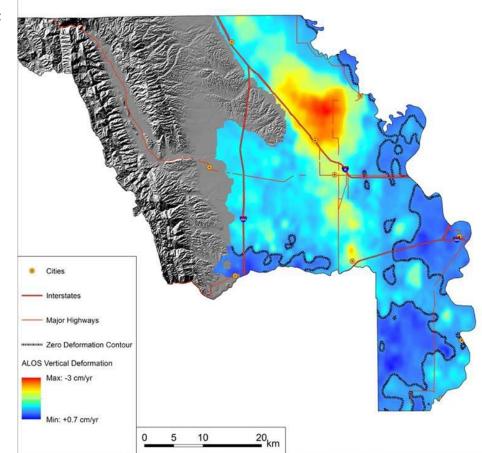


Credit: Frame, 2016



Interferometric Synthetic-Aperture Radar (InSAR) Results, 2007-2011 period (Crew, 2017)

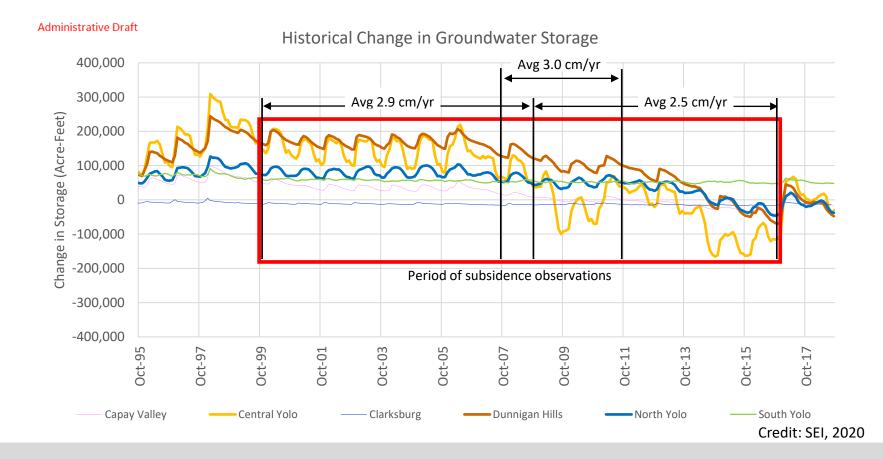
- Maximum rate of subsidence between Zamora and Woodland – up to 3 cm per year
- Areas to the south and east have displayed positive elevation gains during wet years



Credit: Stanford University, Crew 2017

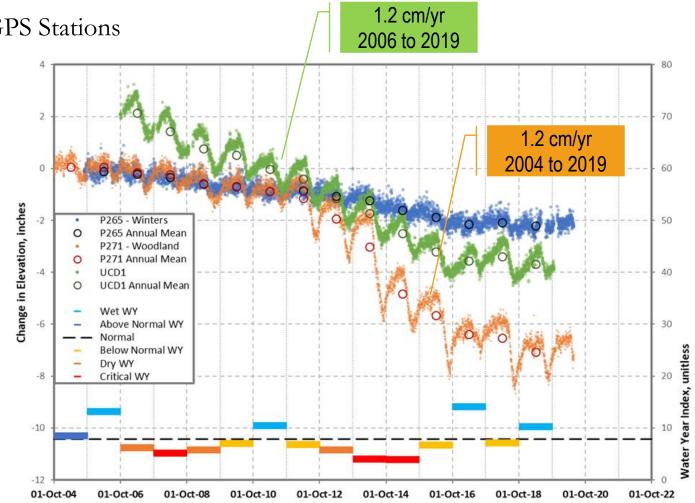


#### Relationship between subsidence and change in groundwater storage.

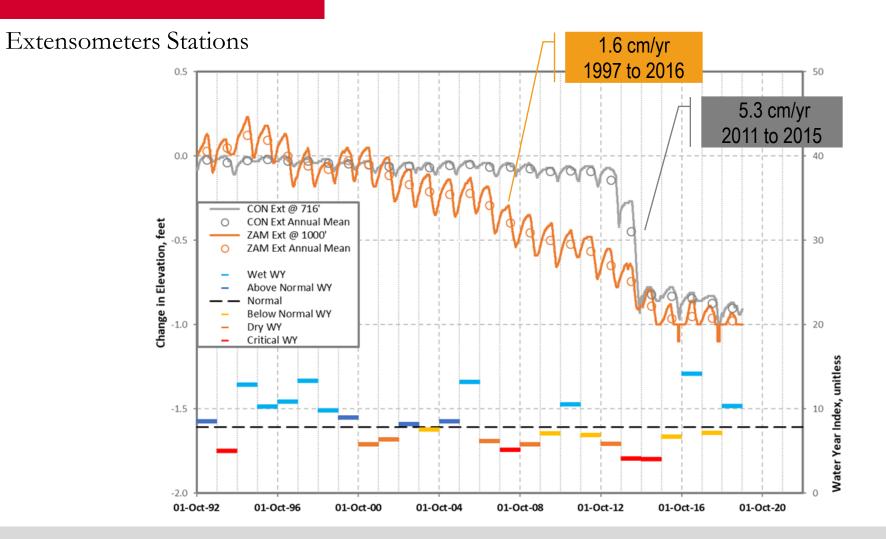




#### Continuous GPS Stations









- Subsidence has been observed in the Subbasin, most notably in area between Woodland and Zamora, and to a lesser extent around Davis.
- $\succ$  Are there currently impacts to land uses?
  - Impacts could include conveyance facilities, channel gradients, or major infrastructure (roads, highways, transmission lines, buildings and facilities)
  - Currently there are no documented impacts to land uses from subsidence



#### § 354.26. Undesirable Results

(a) Each Agency shall describe in its Plan the processes and criteria relied upon to define undesirable results <u>applicable to the basin</u>.

Undesirable results occur when significant and unreasonable effects for any of the sustainability indicators are caused by groundwater conditions <u>occurring throughout the basin</u>.

#### § 354.28

(c)(5) Land Subsidence. The minimum threshold for land subsidence shall be the rate and extent of subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses and may lead to undesirable results.



## Undesirable Results - Draft Definition

## ►Land Subsidence

- The point at which significant and unreasonable impacts, as determined by the rate and extent of subsidence in the Subbasin, that affects surface land uses or critical infrastructure.
- Next step is to define level of impacts that would cause significant and unreasonable impacts



## Undesirable Results - Draft Definition

#### ≻Measurable Objective

• The three-year running average of the maximum rate of subsidence established for each management area shall not be exceeded in 2 or more management areas (or sub-management).

#### ≻Minimum Threshold

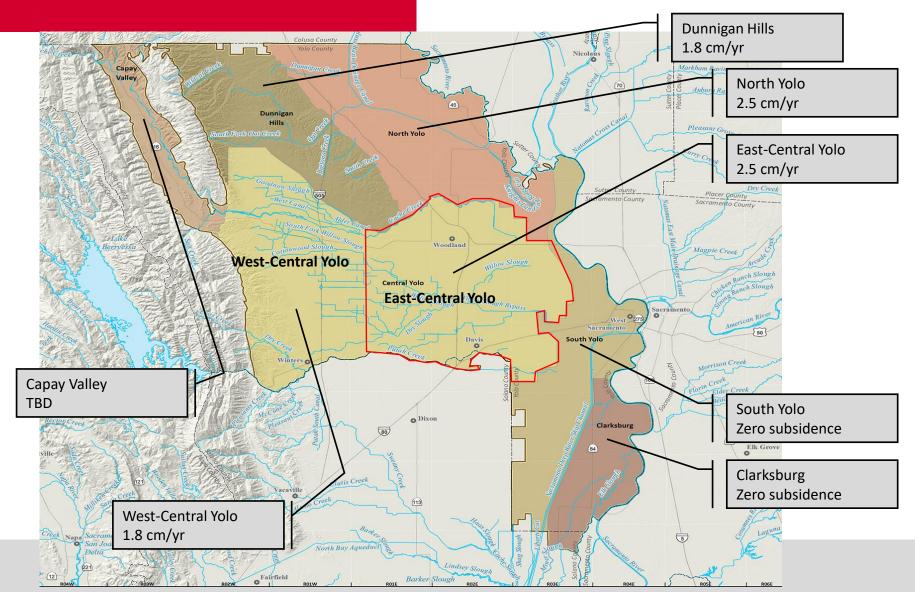
• The five-year running average of the maximum rate of subsidence established for each management area shall not be exceeded in 2 or more management areas (or sub-management area).



## Undesirable Results - Draft Definition

- Establish a maximum rate of subsidence within a management area (or portion of a management area) that is presumed to avoid significant and unreasonable impacts
  - Require continued monitoring and reporting of the level of land subsidence occurring in the Subbasin
  - Require annual monitoring and reporting of potential impacts to land uses, critical infrastructure, and wells (domestic, production and municipal)
  - Based on observed data continue to refine the understanding of the causes of subsidence (water management vs tectonic)
  - Based on observed data quantify the amount of subsidence which causes impacts to infrastructure
  - Based on observed data consider establishing future subsidence thresholds as maximum amount of subsidence in critical areas of the Subbasin







## <u>Questions/Comments</u>





# <u>GSP Development – GW/SW Interaction</u>

#### **SGMA Requirements**

#### § 354.28 Minimum Thresholds

(c)(6) Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water: The minimum threshold for depletions of interconnected surface water shall be the rate or volume of surface water depletions caused by groundwater use that has adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water and may lead to undesirable results.

Minimum thresholds shall be supported by the following:

- (A) The location, quantity, and timing of depletions of interconnected surface water.
- (B) A description of the groundwater and surface water model (or an equally effective method, tool, or analytical model) used to quantify surface water depletion.



#### **SGMA Requirements**

#### § 354.34 Monitoring Network

#### (c)(6) Depletions of Interconnected Surface Water:

The monitoring network shall be able to characterize the following:

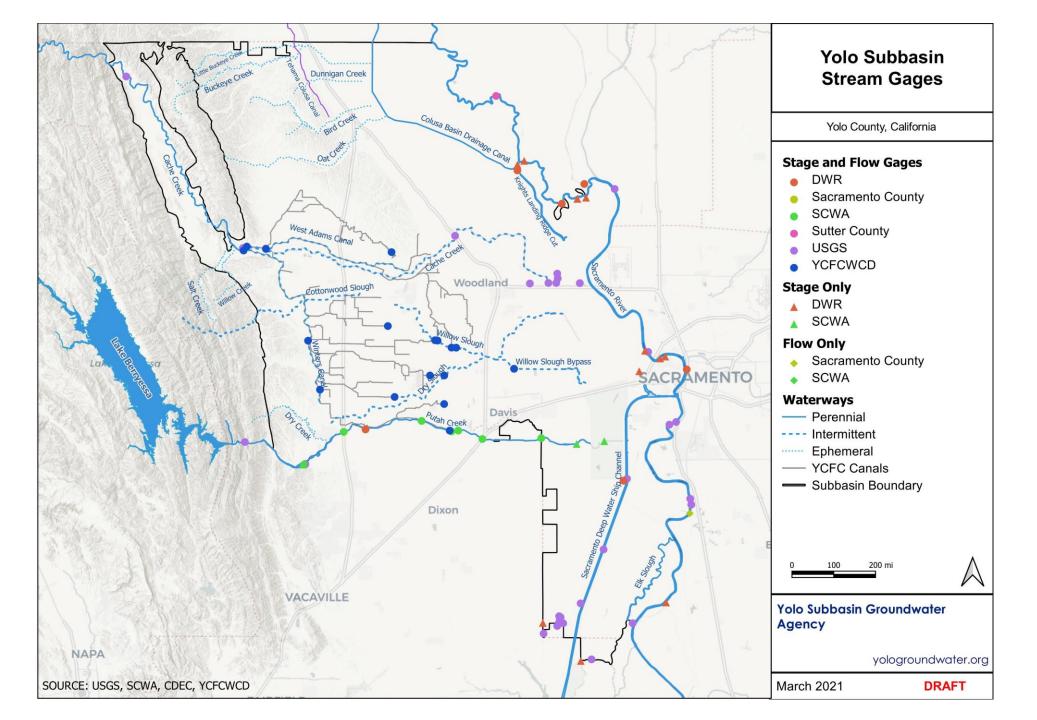
- a. Flow conditions including surface water discharge, surface water head, and baseflow contribution.
- b. Identifying the approximate date and location where ephemeral or intermittent flowing streams and rivers cease to flow, if applicable.
- c. Temporal change in conditions due to variations in stream discharge and regional groundwater extraction.
- d. Other factors that may be necessary to identify adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water.



Definition: Surface Water Types

- 1. Perennial
- 2. Intermittent
- 3. Ephemeral







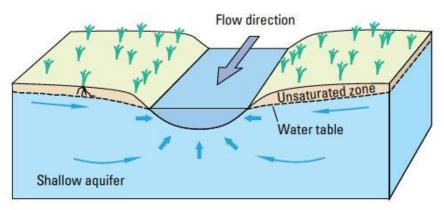
# Surface Water / Groundwater Interaction

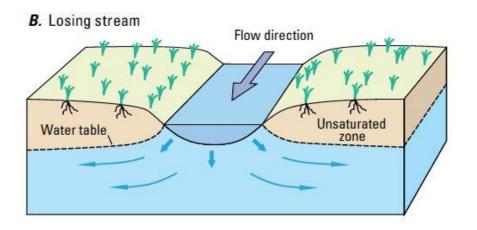


# Connected

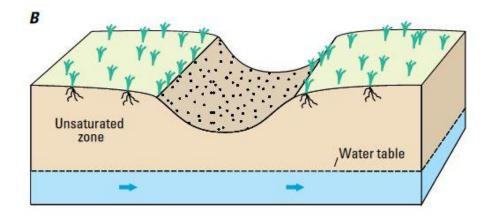
# Disconnected

#### A. Gaining stream





# A Flow direction



#### **Definition:**

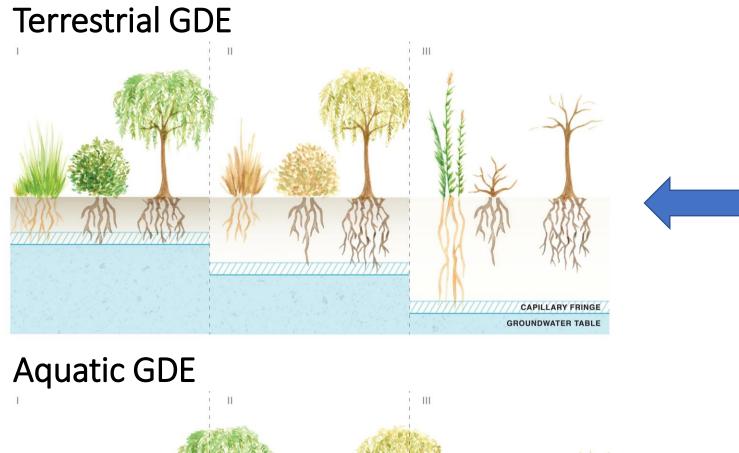
#### **Beneficial Uses/Users of Groundwater**

- > Agricultural users
- ➢ Domestic well owners
- ➤ Municipal well operators
- ➢ Public water systems
- ► Local land use planning agencies
- Environmental users of groundwater
- Surface water users, if there is a hydrologic connection between surface and groundwater bodies
- > The federal government, including, but not limited to, the military and managers of federal lands
- California Native American tribes
- > Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems
- Entities listed in Section 10927 that are monitoring and reporting groundwater elevations in all or a part of a groundwater basin managed by the groundwater sustainability agency.



# GDEs are a User of Groundwater (not a SMC)

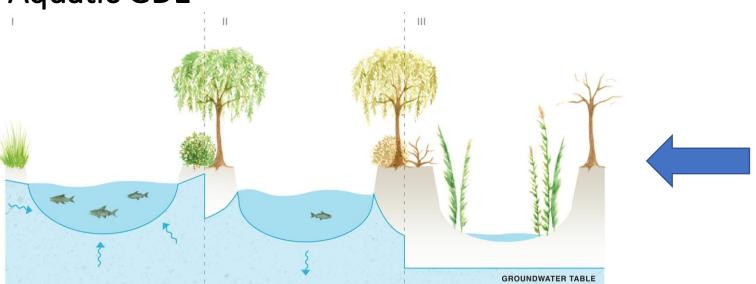
Sustainability	Lowering	Reduction	Seawater	Degraded	Land	Surface Water
Indicators	GW Levels	of Storage	Intrusion	Quality	Subsidence	Depletion
Metric(s) Defined in GSP Regulations	• Groundwater Elevation	• Extraction Volume	<ul> <li>Chloride concentration isocontour</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Migration of Plumes</li> <li>Number of supply wells</li> <li>Volume</li> <li>Location of isocontour</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Rate and Extent of Land Subsidence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Volume or rate of surface water depletion</li> </ul>



Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC)

#### **SMC: Water Level**

Minimum Threshold is the historic minimum level in WL Representative Wells



#### SMC: SW/GW Interaction

Minimum Threshold is the historic minimum level in SW/GW Representative Wells

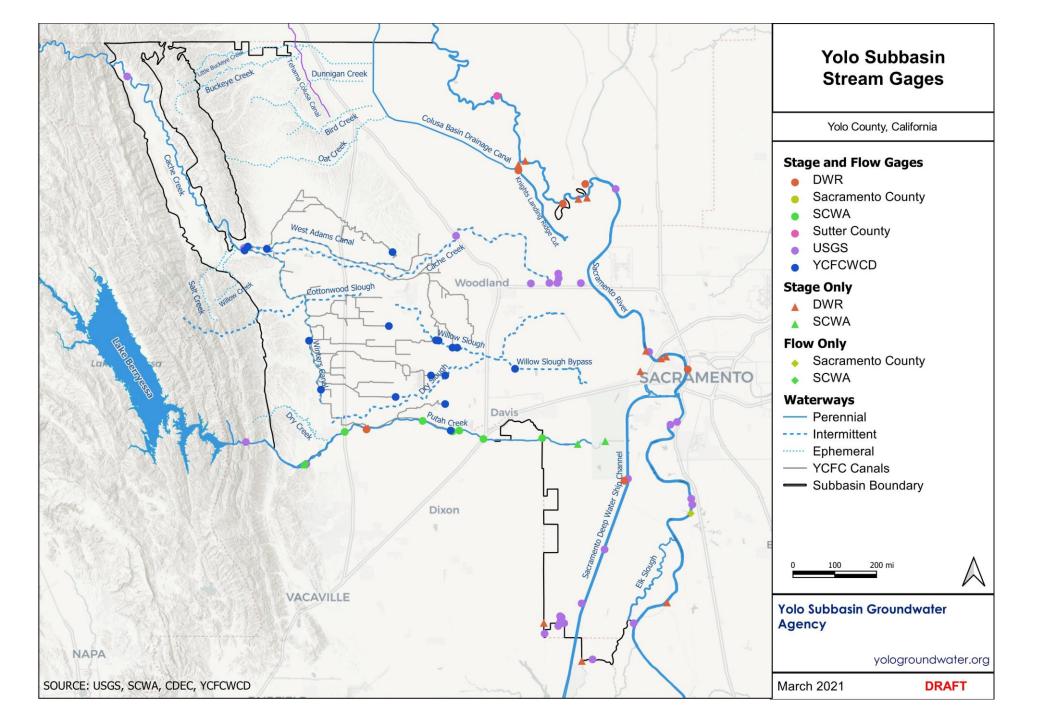
## Two Sets of Representative Wells

- 1. Water Level
- 2. SW/GW Interaction

Existing Programs: Perennial Waterways

> Sacramento River Putah Creek





#### YSGA SW/GW Interaction Analysis

- 1. Quantification of Gains and Losses in acrefeet/year
- 2. Two sets of monitoring wells
  - a) Representative water level (regular monitoring wells)
  - b) Shallow aggregate mine monitoring
- 3. Thalweg intersection of elevation contours shows gaining and losing reaches.

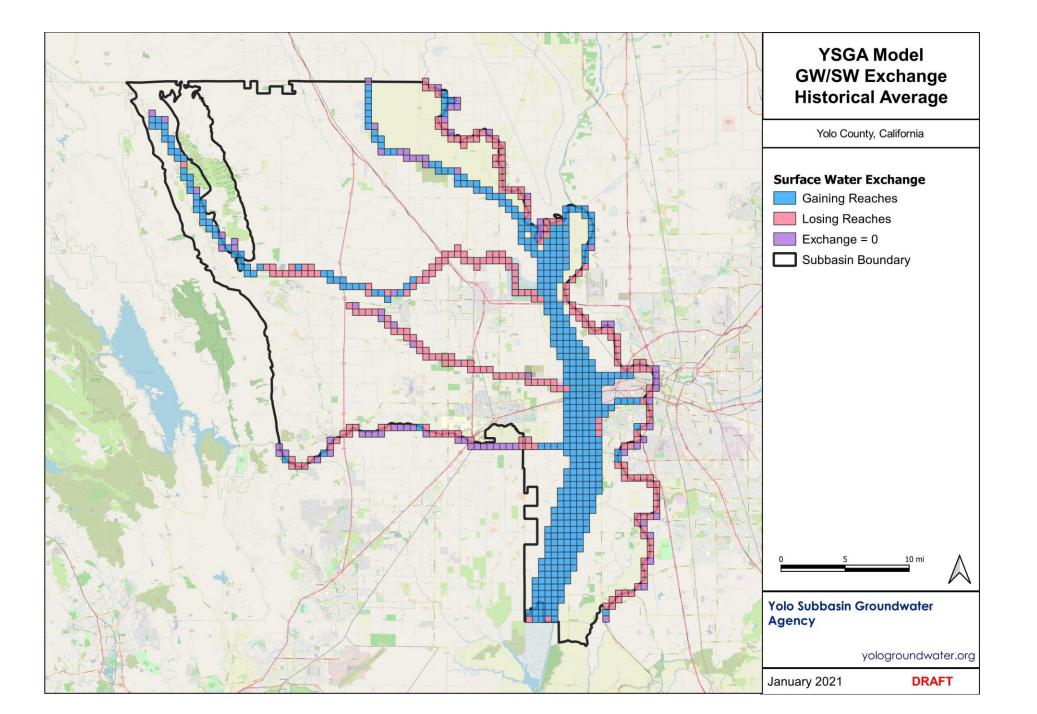


#### Quantification of SW/GW Interaction

Gaining (GW to SW)

Cache Creek: 29 TAF	• Yolo Bypass: 25.7 TAF	
<ul> <li>Putah Creek: 13.9 TAF</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Knights Landing Ridge Cut: 1.5 TAF</li> </ul>	
• Sacramento River: 0.9 TAF	Colusa Basin Drain: 2 TAF	

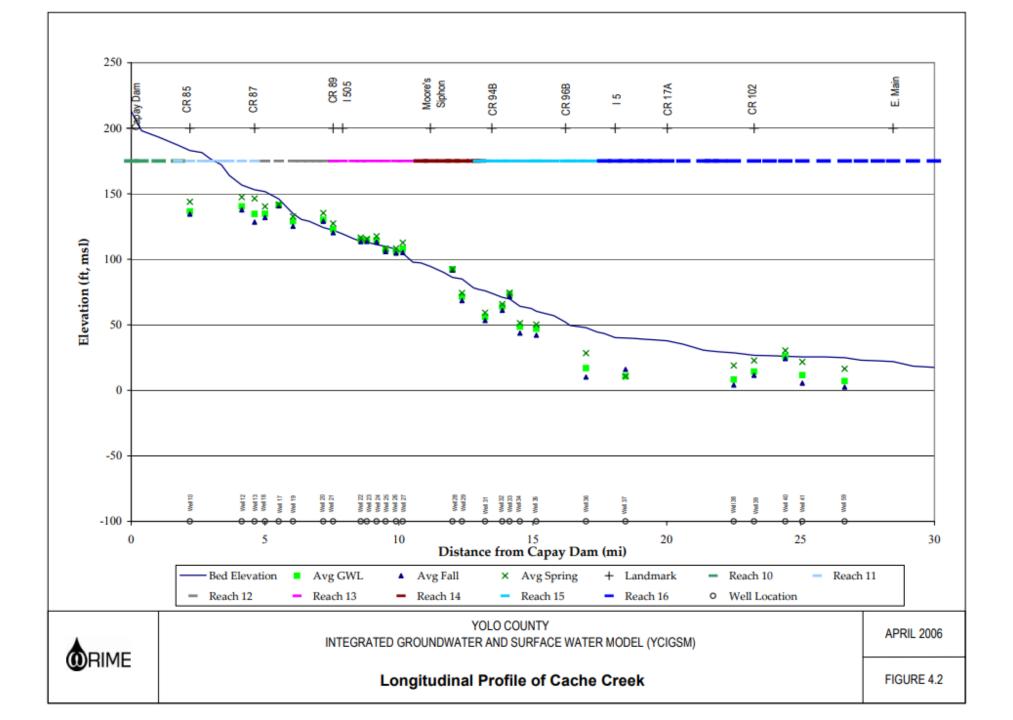


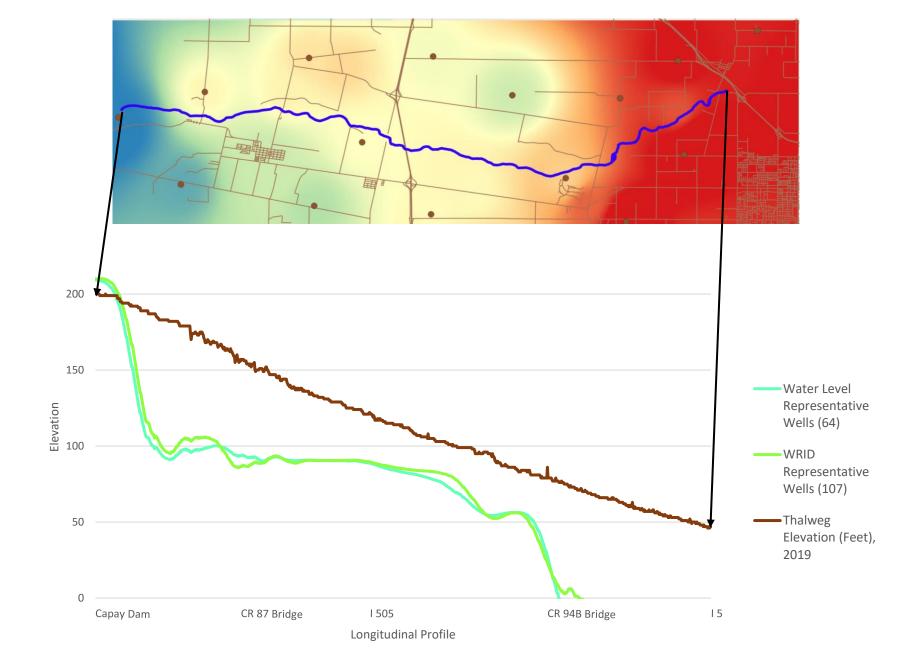


Groundwater Comes to the Surface: Cache Creek

### Analysis with Water Level Representative Wells





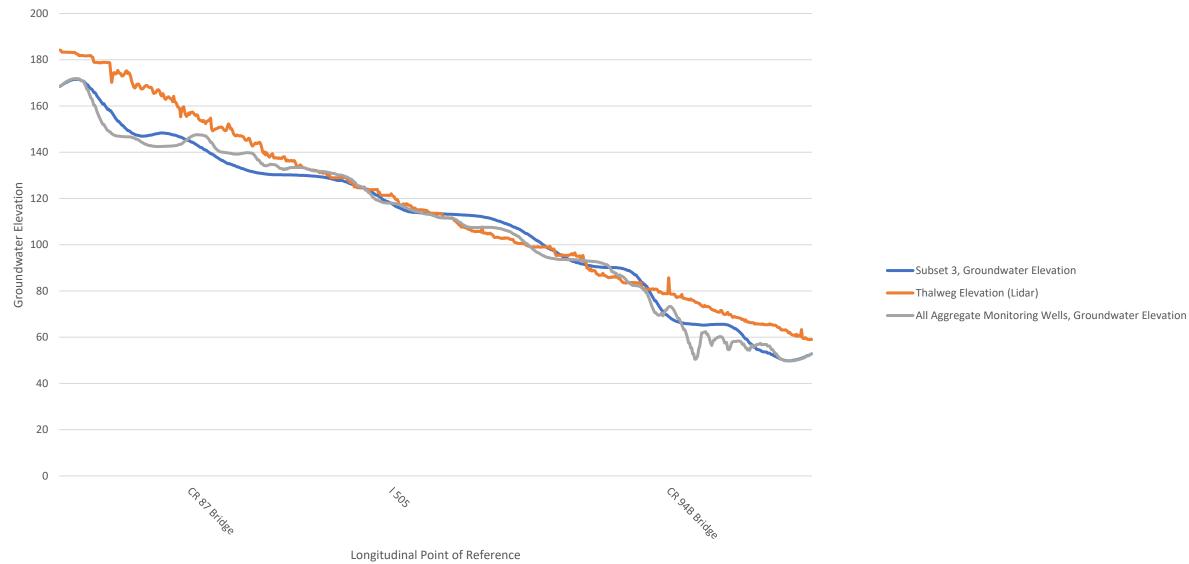


Groundwater Comes to the Surface: Cache Creek

# Analysis with special aggregate mining monitoring wells



Subset	Number of	Vells Selection Criteria	
3	11	Known Screening Intervals, <100 Ft Deep	
		<ul> <li>Distance from thalweg &lt; 4000 feet</li> </ul>	
		Creates a 'hull' around Cache Creek	
		<ul> <li>Hydrographs were analyzed</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Additionally, <i>potential</i> MT's and MO's control</li> </ul>	onsidered
Subset #3, Ag	ggregate Wells	<ul> <li>Subset #3, Aggregate Wells</li> <li>Aggregate Monitoring Wells</li> <li>Cache Creek Thalweg</li> </ul>	Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency
Yolo Count	ty, California		
	ty, Callottia		February 2021 DRAFT



Groundwater Access to Terrestrial GDE: Basin-Wide

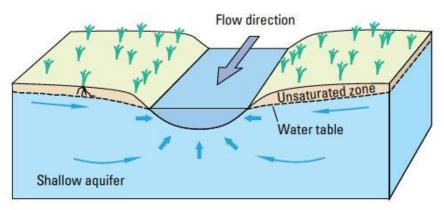
### Basin-wide Interconnected Surface Water

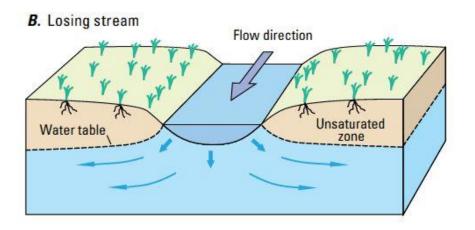


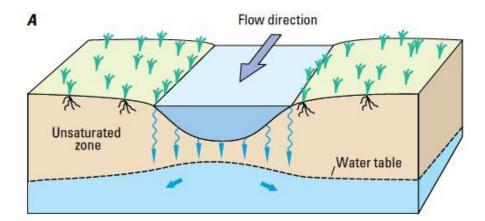
### Connected

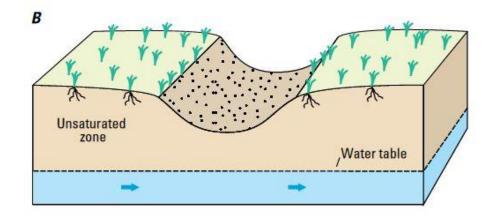
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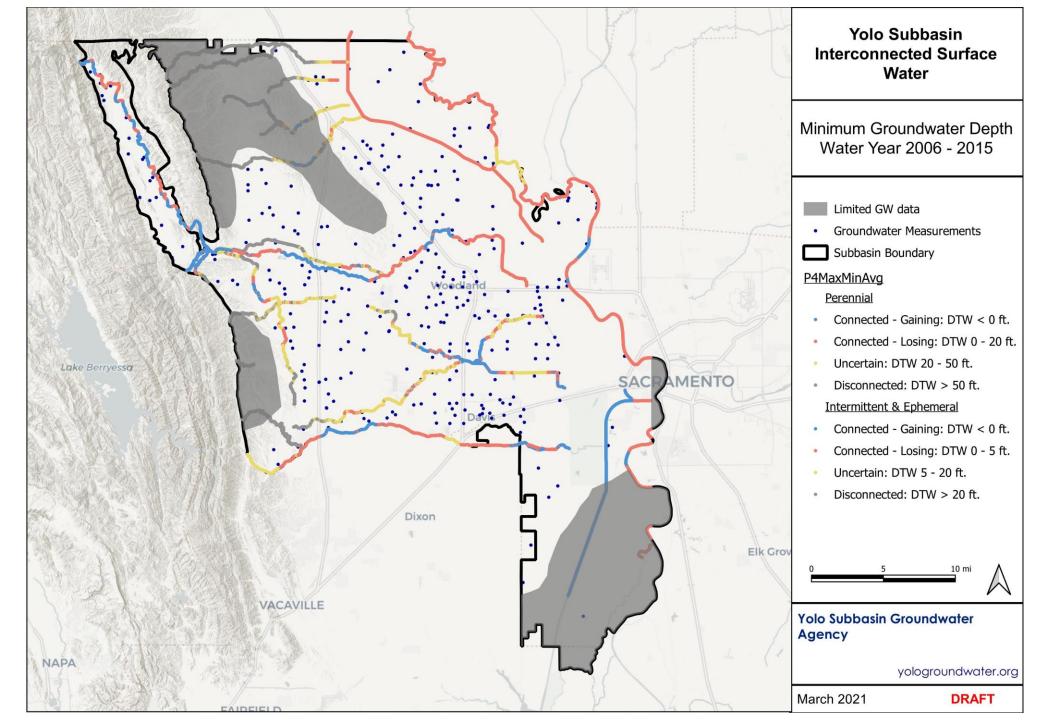
#### A. Gaining stream

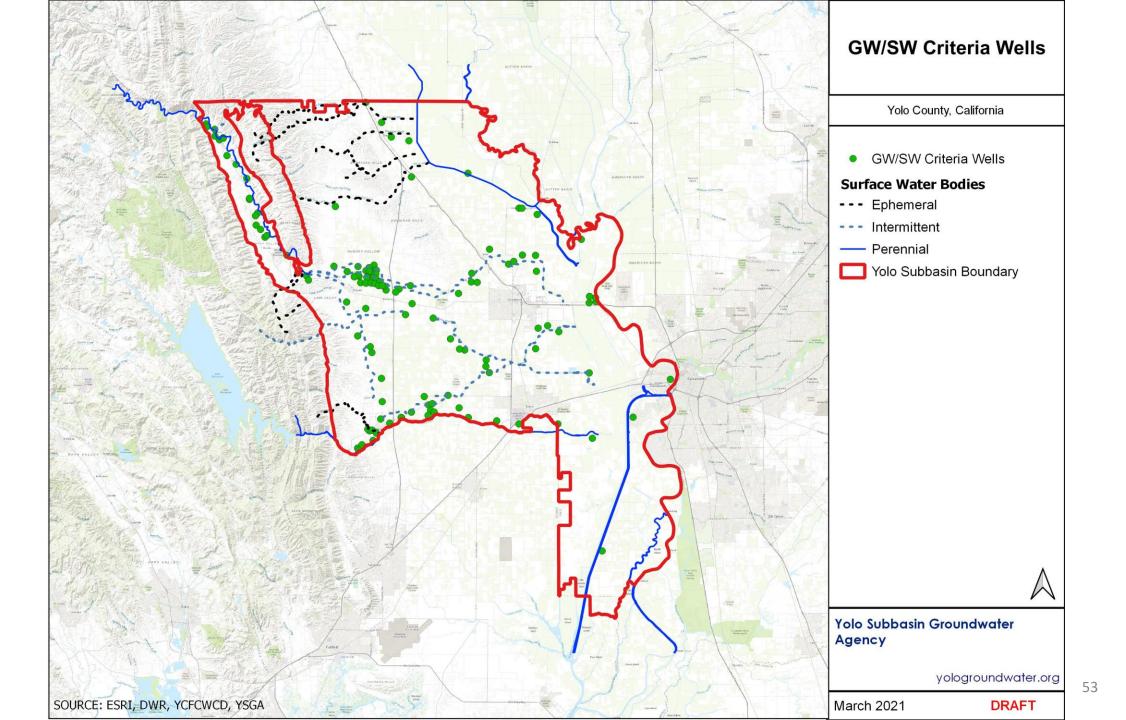


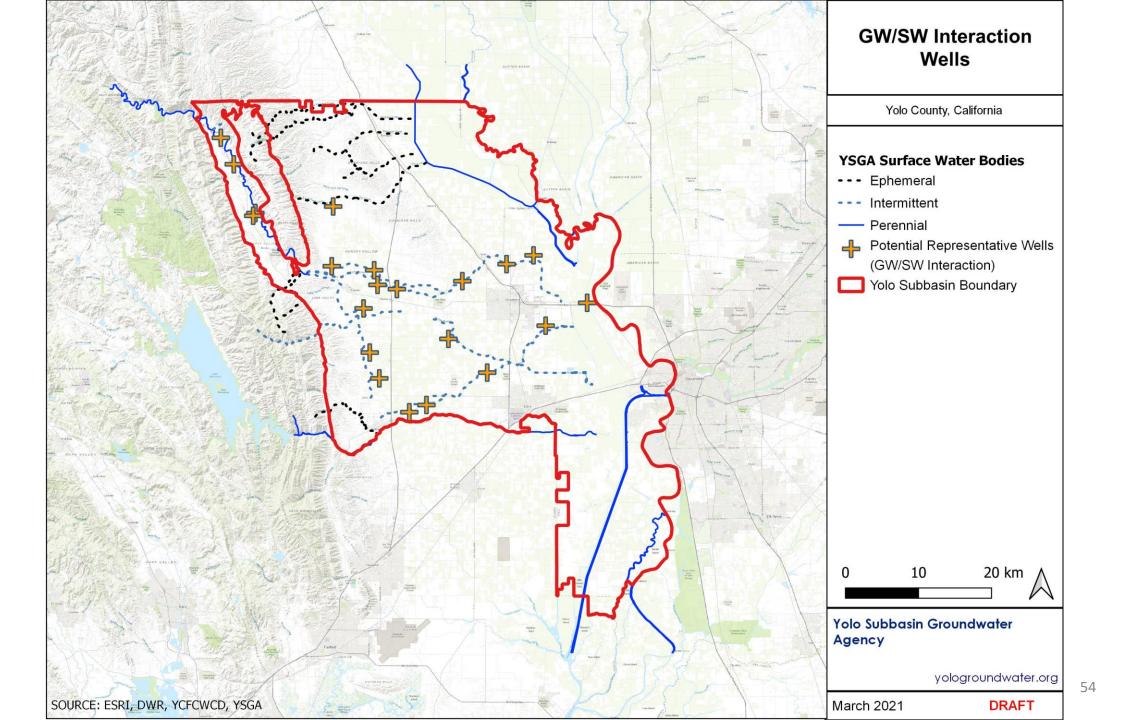


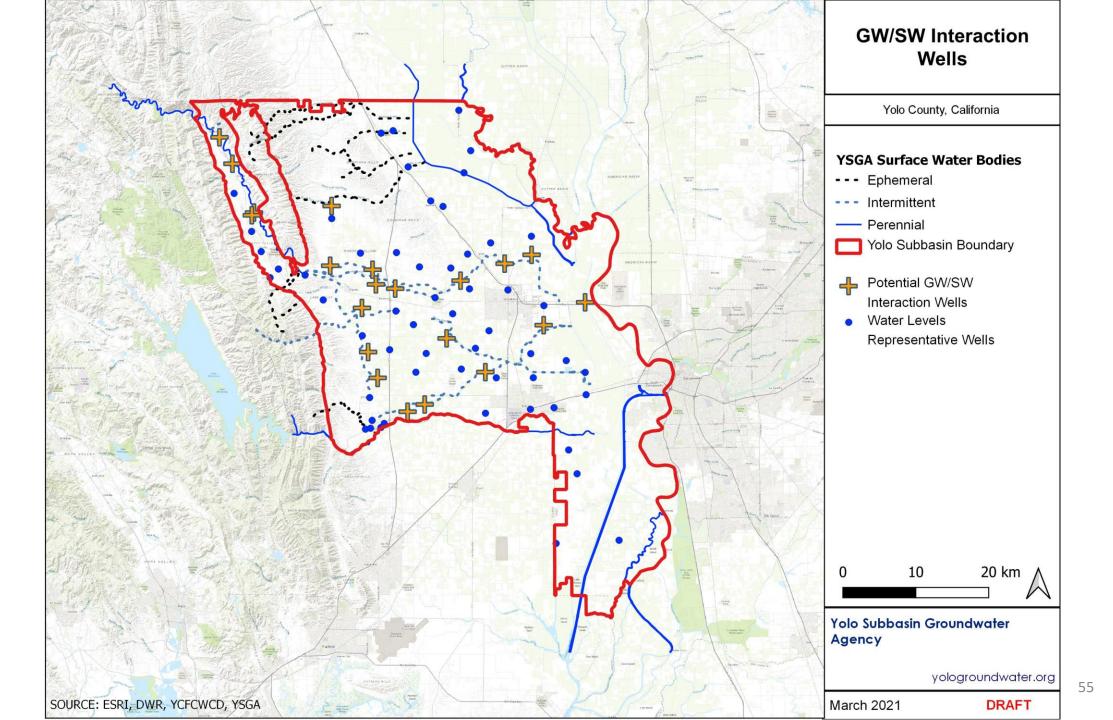














### Draft Chapters of the GSP – Basin Setting

### **Scheduling Focused Workshops**

# **Projects/Management Actions**

#### **PROJECTS**

- Excess storm flow diversions into canals, sloughs, etc. (China Slough to Zamora)
- Water transfers/imported water supplies
- Outreach to YCFC&WCD service area landowners: optimized conjunctive management

#### **MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

- Maintain and enhance existing groundwater monitoring network
- Continue to coordinate with member entities, landowners, beneficial users, etc.
- Improve public access to groundwater data transparency
- Gather information on known data gaps
  - Groundwater-dependent ecosystems (GDEs)
  - Environment beneficial users
  - Surface water groundwater interaction
  - Dunnigan Hills MA, etc.
- Adaptive Management

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