



GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS (GSPs) TURLOCK SUBBASIN AND MODESTO SUBBASIN



STANISLAUS COUNTY WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER 29, 2021



I. Overview of Both Subbasins Combined

2. Modesto Subbasin

3. Turlock Subbasin

Basin Setting

Sustainable Management Criteria

GSP Projects

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

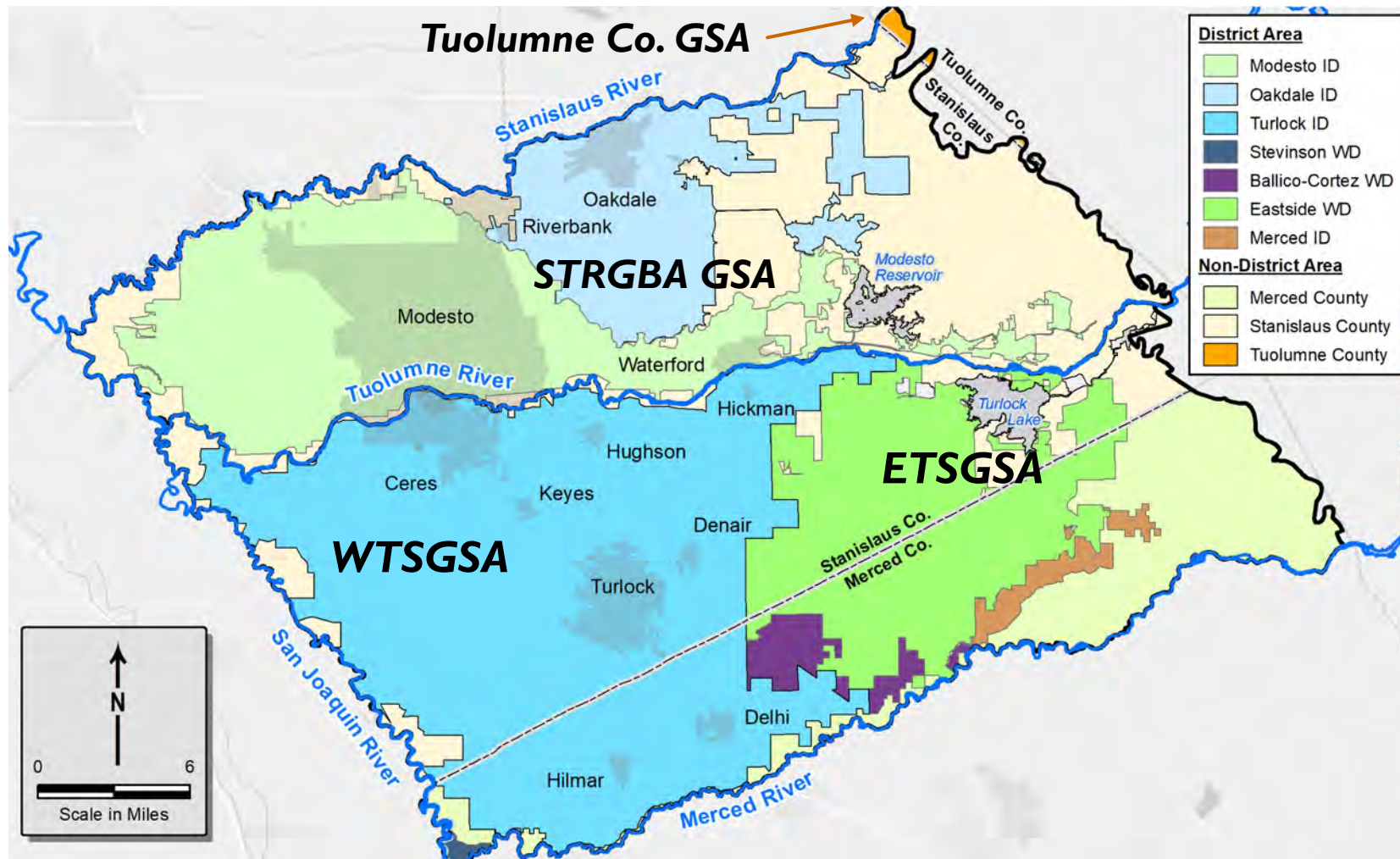
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MODESTO AND TURLOCK SUBBASINS SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN



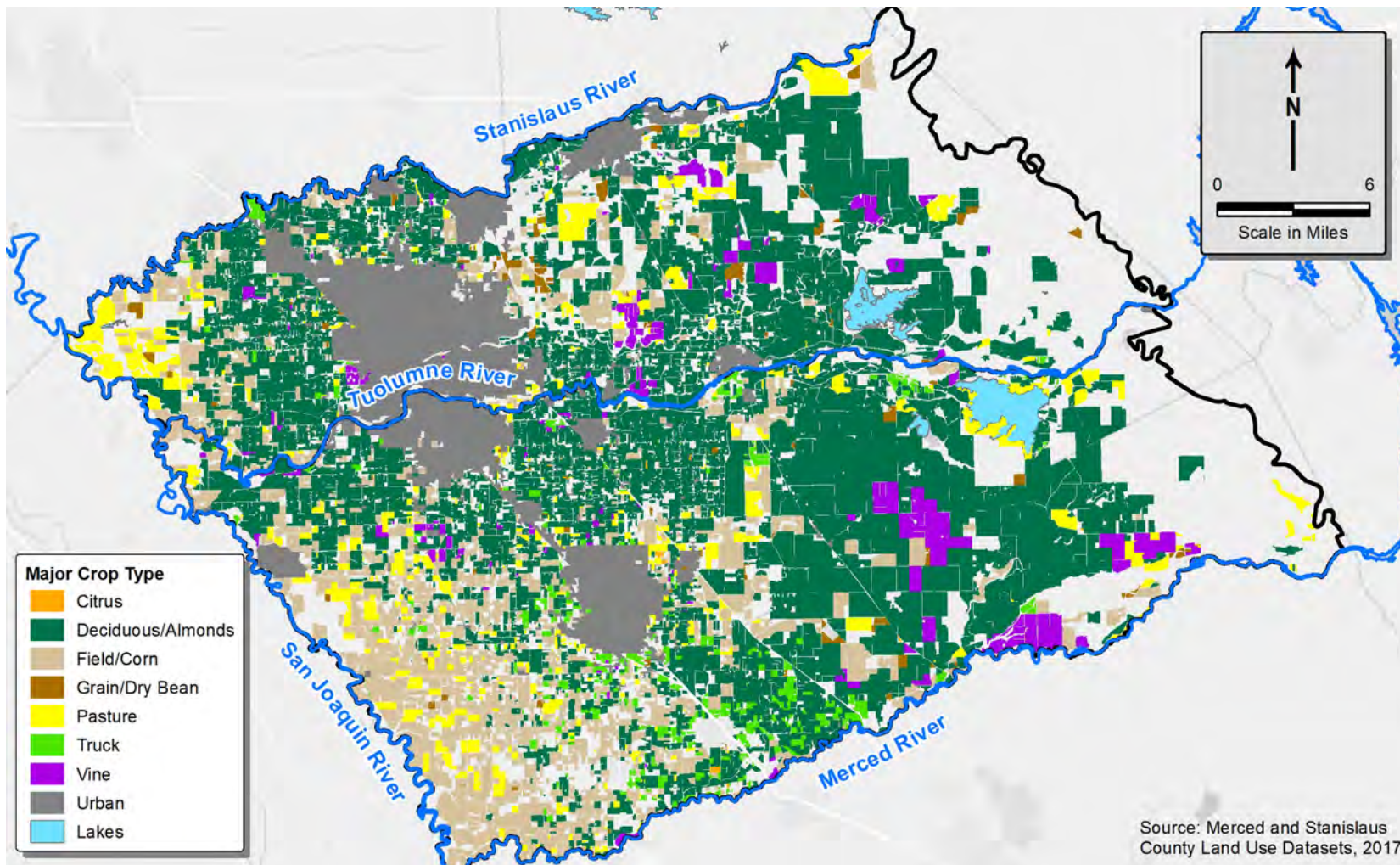
- Modesto Subbasin
 - 245,000 acres
- Turlock Subbasin
 - 348,000 acres
- Surrounded by Critically Overdrafted Subbasins
- Modesto/Turlock:
 - Surface water supplies
 - No subsidence or streamflow impacts

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCIES (GSAs) AND LOCAL AGENCIES / URBAN AREAS



- Two GSAs in each Subbasin
- Tuolumne Co. GSA participates through agreement with Stanislaus County
- Many agencies overlap both subbasins:
 - Stanislaus County
 - City of Modesto
 - Waterford/Hickman
- Shared water resources from the Tuolumne River

EXISTING LAND USE (2017)



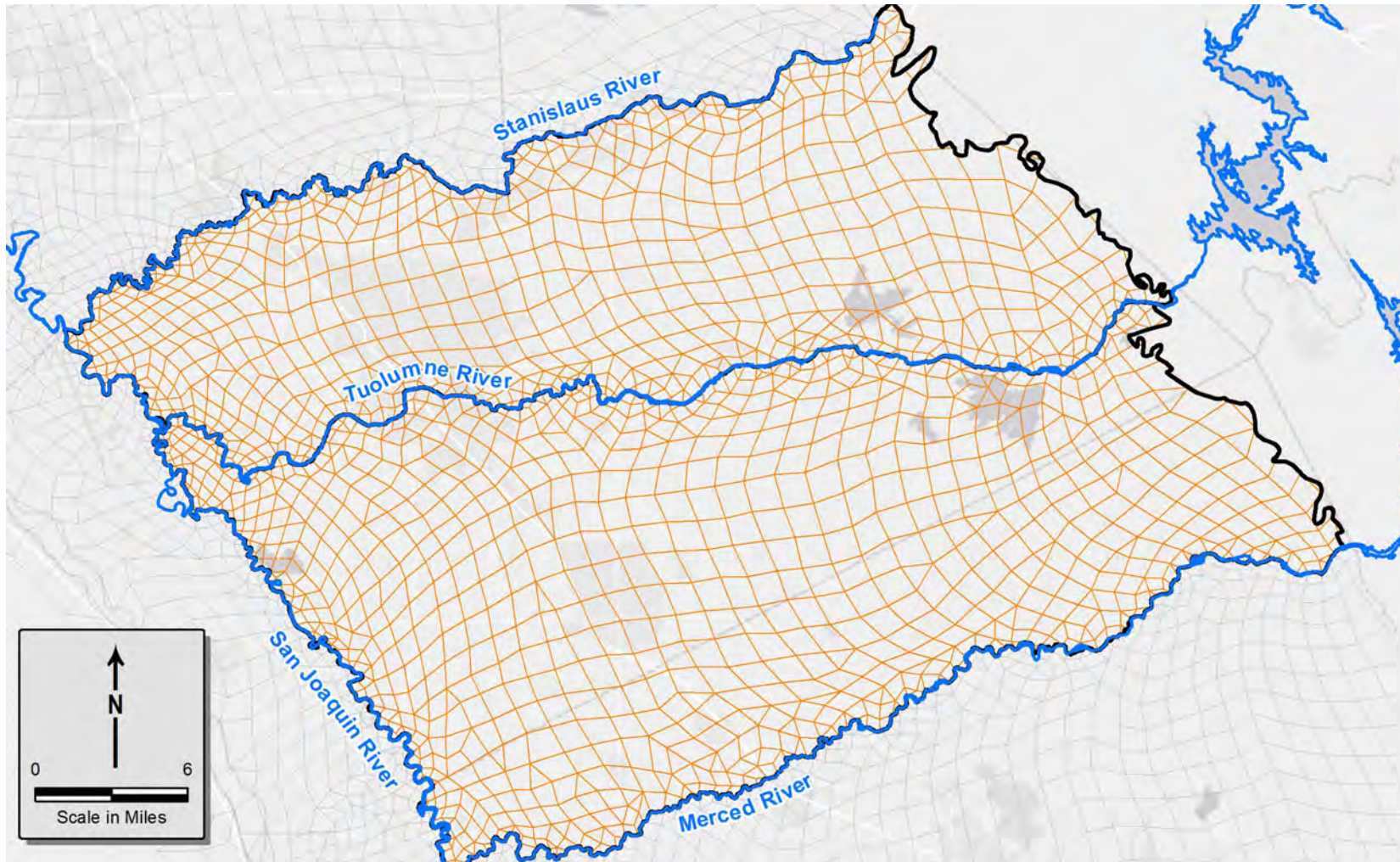
Modesto Subbasin

- 134,691 acres agriculture (55%)
- 36,391 acres urban (15%)
- 74,136 acres (30%) other/undeveloped

Turlock Subbasin

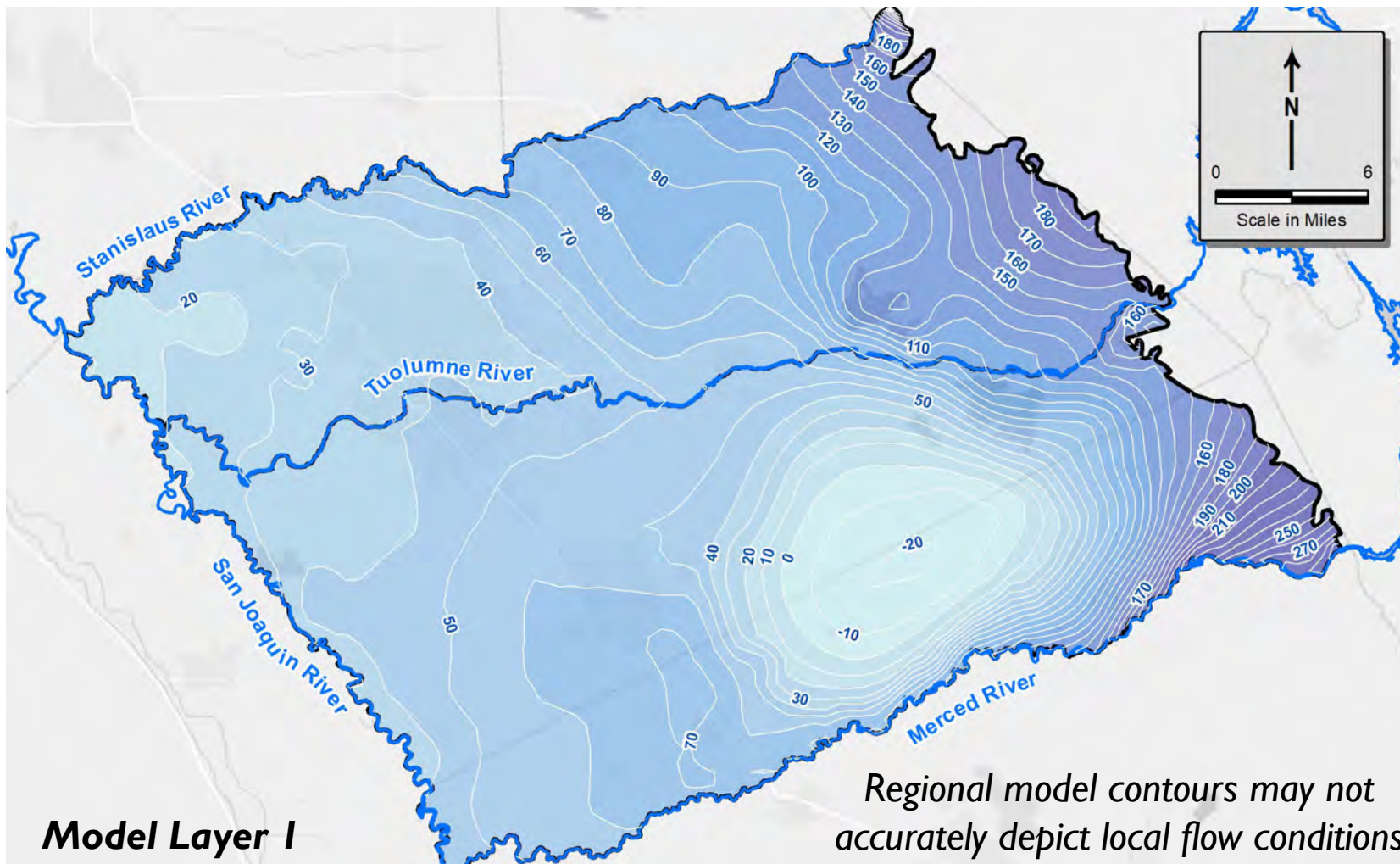
- 262,920 acres agriculture (75%)
- 23,220 acres urban (7%)
- 62,004 acres (18%) other/undeveloped

TURLOCK & MODESTO INTEGRATED SURFACE WATER-GROUNDWATER MODEL



- Based on C2VSim-FG regional DWR model
- Covers both subbasins
- Estimates boundary flows between subbasins
- Predicts dynamic interaction between groundwater and surface water along river boundaries







SIMULATED GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS OCTOBER 2015



Regional model contours may not accurately depict local flow conditions







- Chronic water level declines in eastern areas solely reliant on groundwater
- Largest historical declines in Turlock Subbasin
- Lack of historical data in eastern portions of both subbasins

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

					
Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Seawater Intrusion	Inelastic Land Subsidence	Depletion of Inter-connected Surface Water

- 6 Sustainability Indicators – If conditions are determined to be significant and unreasonable, they are defined as undesirable results
- Minimum Thresholds / Measurable Objectives – to quantify undesirable results

SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

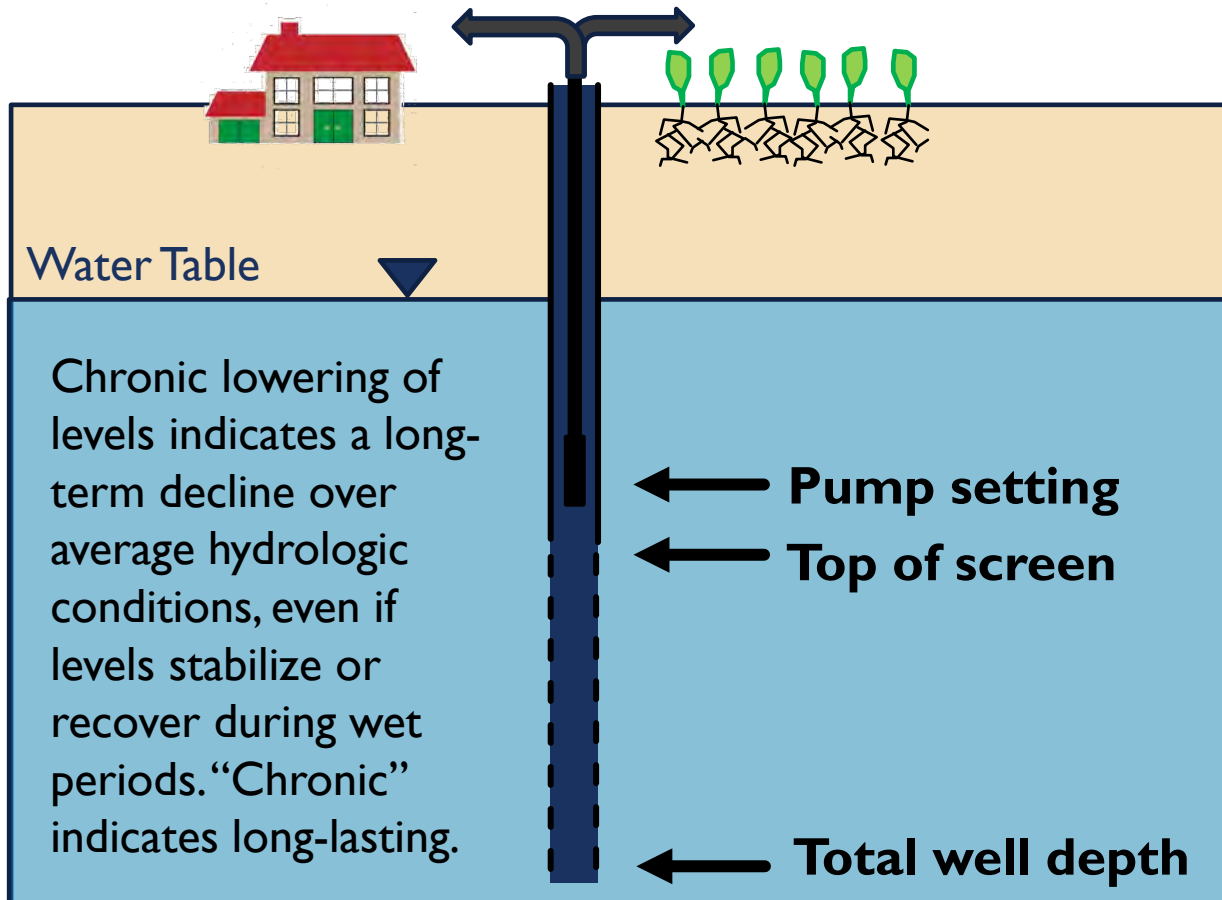
Sustainability Indicator	Modesto Subbasin	Turlock Subbasin
 Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Adverse impacts to water supply wells; declines affect other indicators	Same as Modesto Subbasin
 Reduction of GW in Storage	Overdraft conditions in eastern Subbasin	Same as Modesto Subbasin
 Degraded Water Quality	Track 7 constituents of concern monitored by others; coordinate with other programs	Track 6 constituents of concern monitored by others; coordinate with other programs
 Seawater Intrusion	Not applicable	Not applicable
 Inelastic Land Subsidence	No documented impacts to date; potential for future impacts	Same as Modesto Subbasin
 Interconnected Surface Water	Projected increase in streamflow depletion along river boundaries	Projected increase in streamflow depletion; disconnection may occur if declines continue

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

- GSAs are not required to address undesirable results that occurred before, and have not been corrected by, January 1, 2015. (§10727.2 (b)(4))
- Focus GSP on eliminating any current or projected future undesirable results.
- Develop robust monitoring networks; improvements over time.
- Recognize the need for adaptive management:
 - Demonstrate GSP implementation progress through annual reporting
 - Re-assess sustainable management criteria and aquifer response to projects/actions at five-year evaluation of GSP.



CHRONIC LOWERING OF WATER LEVELS

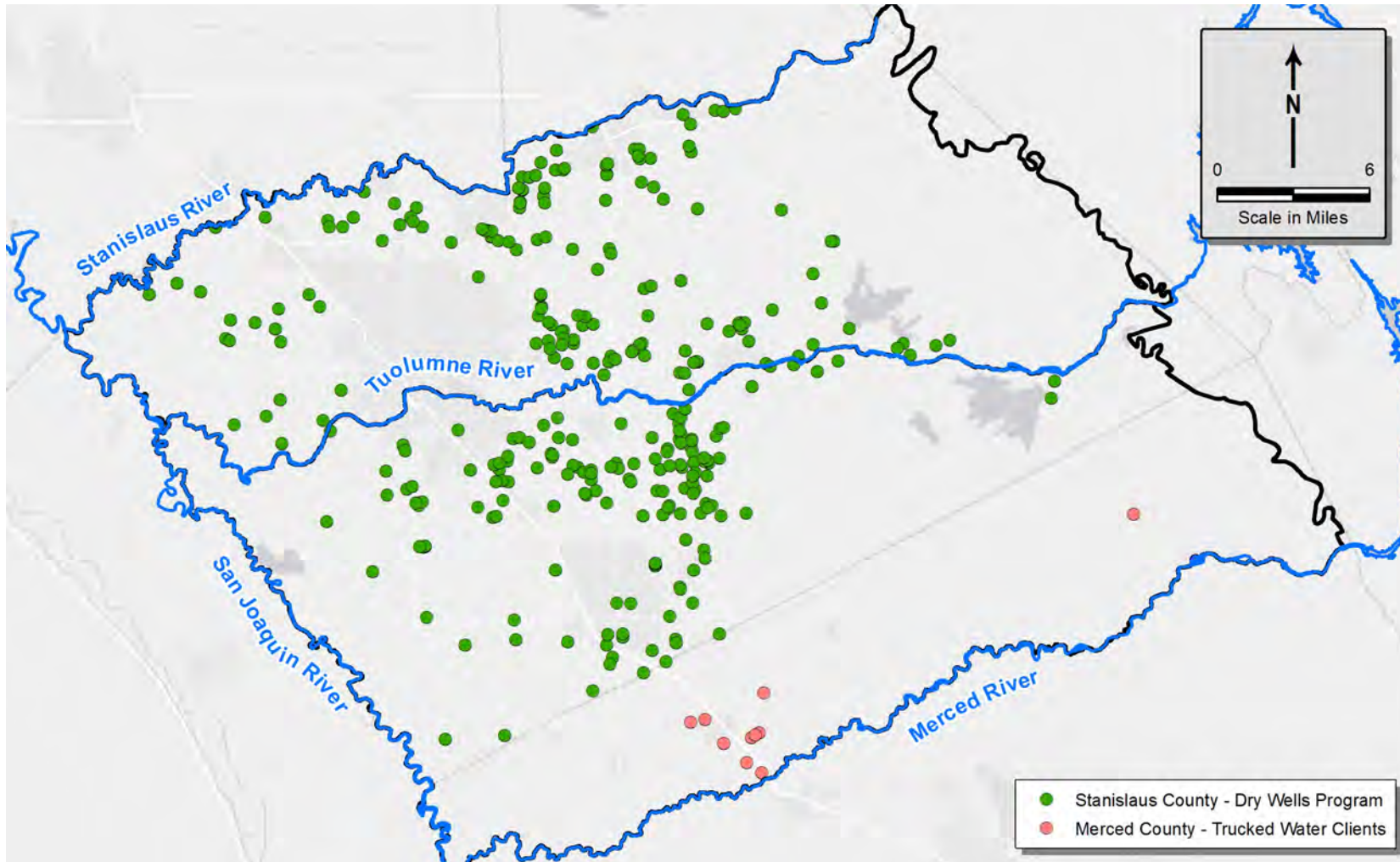


- Have water level declines affected beneficial uses of wells?
- During the recent drought of record, did we have:
 - Dry wells?
 - Operational issues?
 - Water quality concerns?
- Are these undesirable results?

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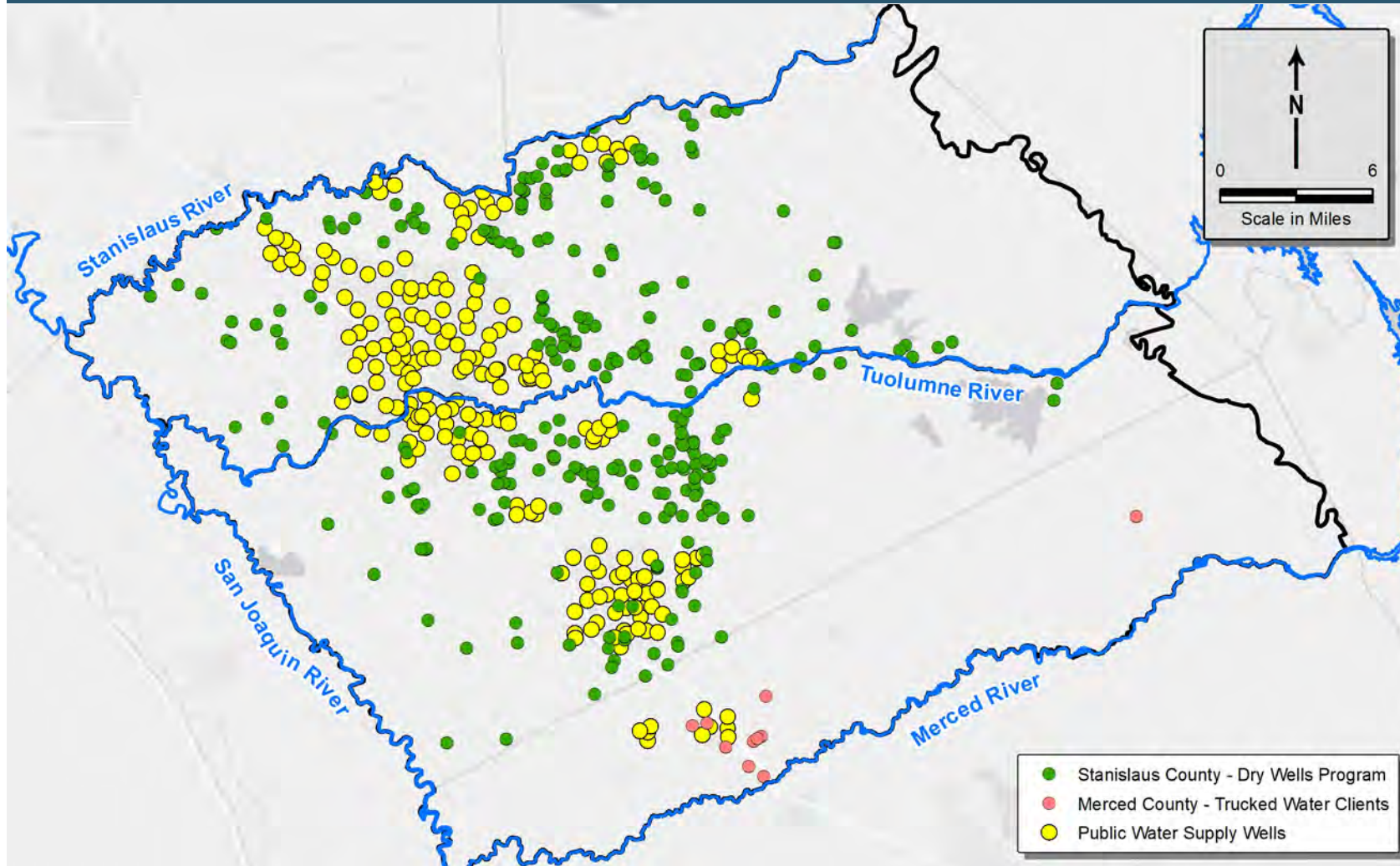
COUNTY PROGRAM FOR FAILED DOMESTIC WELLS DURING 2014 – 2017 DROUGHT



- Stanislaus and Merced counties assisted homeowners with failed domestic wells during 2014-2017 drought
 - 159 in Modesto Subbasin
 - 165 in Turlock Subbasin
- Most failed wells were older wells less than 100 feet deep
- Most domestic wells appear to have been replaced; 211 new domestic wells drilled since 2015



PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELLS IMPACTS DURING 2014 – 2017 DROUGHT



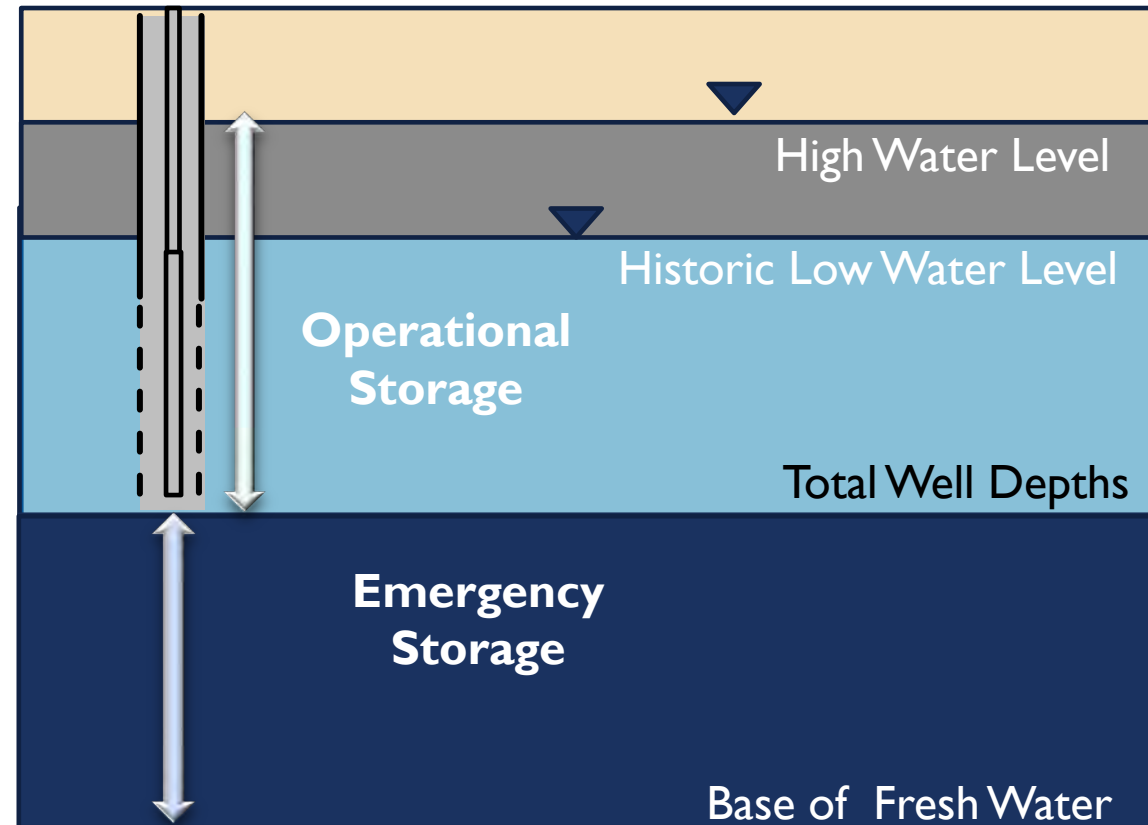
- Adverse impacts to some of the public water supply wells during drought
 - Collapsed casing
 - Replaced/lowered pumps
 - Loss of capacity
 - Water quality
- More wells at risk during future droughts



REDUCTION OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

Considerations:

- Depletion of Supply
 - *Will we “run out of water”?*
- Overdraft Conditions
 - *Is the basin being managed within its sustainable yield?*





GSP WATER BUDGETS

Historical Conditions

Historical

- * Land use
- * Water use
- * Hydrology

WY 1991-2015

Projected Conditions

Projected

- * Land use
 - * Water use
- Historical
- * Hydrology (1969-2018)

50-Year Forecast

Projected with Climate Change

Projected

- * Land use
- * Water use
- * Hydrology

50-Year Forecast

Sustainable Yield

Projected Conditions

Draft Sustainable Management Criteria

Preliminary based only on demand reduction

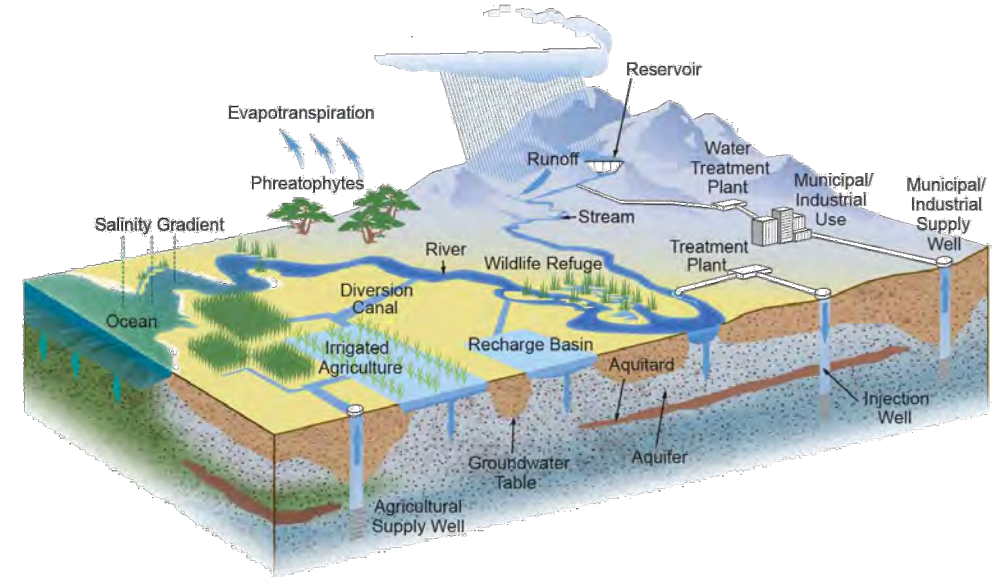
50-Year Forecast

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PROJECTED WATER BUDGETS

- Forecast future inflows and outflows over the planning and implementation horizon (50 years)
- Provide a *baseline* of future conditions without projects or management actions
- Assist with sustainable management criteria (undesirable results)
- Target projects and actions needed to achieve sustainability



Quantify natural and managed recharge, extractions/discharge, subsurface flows, and interactions between surface water and groundwater (interconnected surface water)



DEGRADED WATER QUALITY

- GSAs are not required to take over regulatory roles assigned to agencies with primary responsibility for groundwater quality.
- GSAs are required to assess potential impacts on water quality from GSP projects or management actions.
- Recent DWR/SWRCB comment letters note that GSAs are also responsible for regulating water levels and extractions; therefore, GSAs are responsible for water quality impacts affected by water levels/pumping.
- GSAs are recommended to track all constituents of concern, determine if degradation is related to GSA actions, and then confer with other regulatory agencies on any water quality undesirable results.
- GSP should provide a “cross-walk” between GSAs and water quality regulatory agencies.

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Water Boards

State Water Resources Control Board

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER
MANAGEMENT OFFICE

June 3, 2021

Mr. Taylor Blakslee
Cuyama Basin GSA Project Coordinator
4900 California Avenue, Tower B, 2nd Floor
Bakersfield, CA 93308

RE: Cuyama Valley 2020 Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Dear Taylor Blakslee,

The Cuyama Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) submitted the Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to the Department of Water Resources (Department) for evaluation and assessment as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).¹ This letter is intended to initiate consultation between the Department and the GSA in advance of issuance of a determination described under the GSP Regulations.²

Department staff recognize the significant effort that went into development of the first GSP for the Basin and believe the aggressive approach toward demand management is a significant step toward achieving groundwater sustainability for the Basin.

Department staff have completed an initial review of the GSP and have identified deficiencies which may preclude the Department's approval.³ Consistent with the GSP Regulations, Department staff are considering corrective actions⁴ that the GSA should review to determine whether and how the deficiencies can be addressed. The deficiencies and corrective actions are generally related to the need to define sustainable management criteria in the manner required by SGMA and the GSP Regulations, further address water quality, and better explain how overdraft will be mitigated.

The Department has the authority to determine the GSP is incomplete and, if it does so, the deficiencies precluding approval will need to be addressed within a period of time not to exceed 180 days from the determination, which would be issued no later than January 28, 2022. Prior to making that determination, and after you review the contents of this letter, Department staff will contact you to discuss the deficiencies and consult

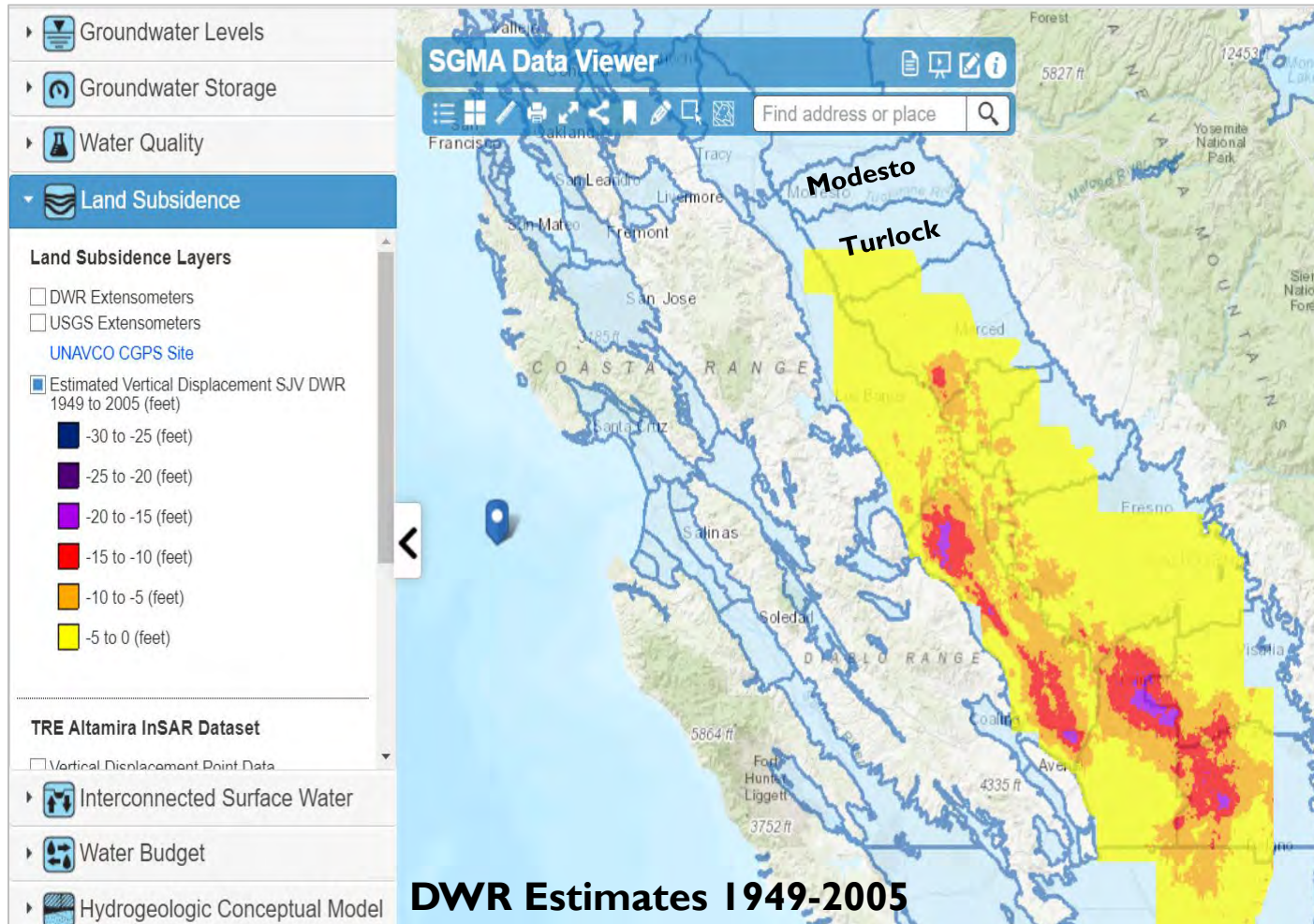
¹ Water Code § 10720 et seq.
² 23 CCR Division 2, Chapter 1.5, Subchapter 2.
³ 23 CCR § 365.2(e)(2).
⁴ 23 CCR § 365.2(e)(2)(B).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA | GOVERNOR DARIN NERSON | CALIFORNIA'S WATER RESOURCES AGENCY

providing these view of the groundwater



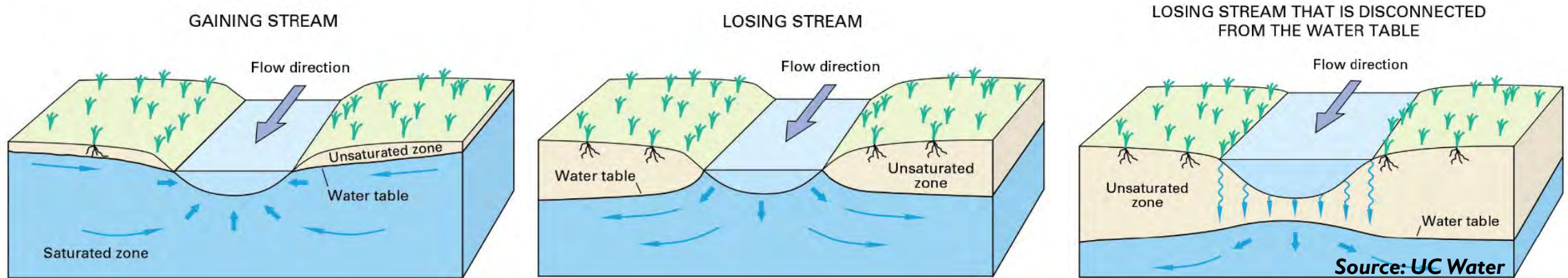
LAND SUBSIDENCE



- GSP requirements :
 - Minimum Threshold shall be the rate and extent of subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses and may lead to undesirable results (354.28(c)(5))
- Given the lack of impacts to date, it is difficult to determine an exact rate that would lead to undesirable results in Turlock/Modesto.
- Managing groundwater levels at or above historic low levels would be protective against future impacts from land subsidence.



INTERCONNECTED SURFACE WATER



- Historical water budget – Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin rivers were net gaining streams; Merced River was a slightly net losing stream, on average.
- Projected future modeling suggests significant increases in streamflow depletion in all except San Joaquin River. Merced River may become disconnected.
- Streamflow depletion provides a benefit to groundwater supply but can adversely impact surface water rights and ecosystems (e.g., GDEs).

MODESTO SUBBASIN

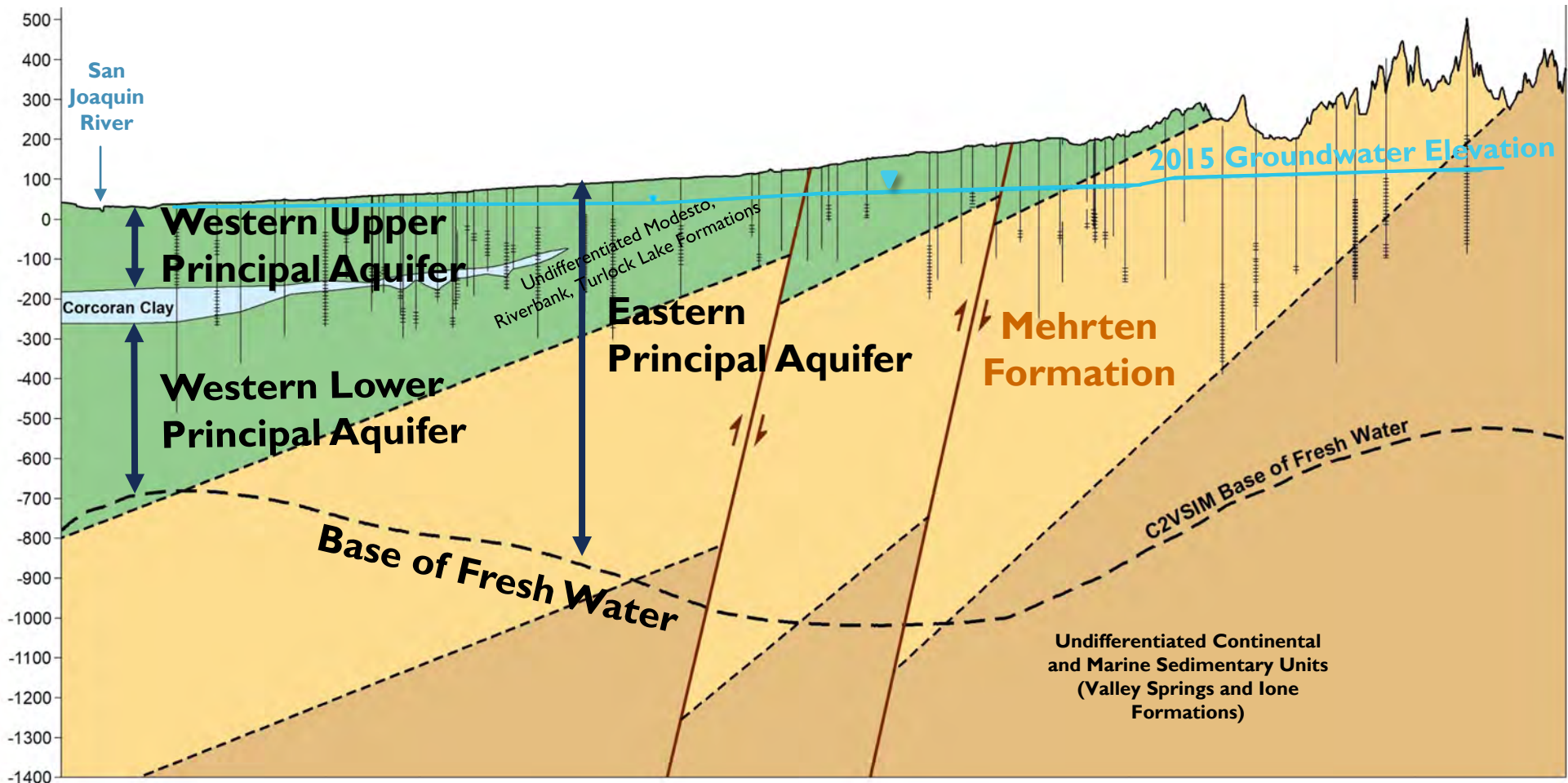


BASIN SETTING – PRINCIPAL AQUIFERS AND HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK



SOUTHWEST

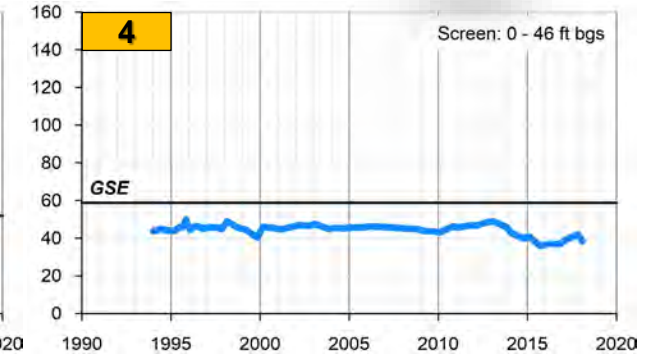
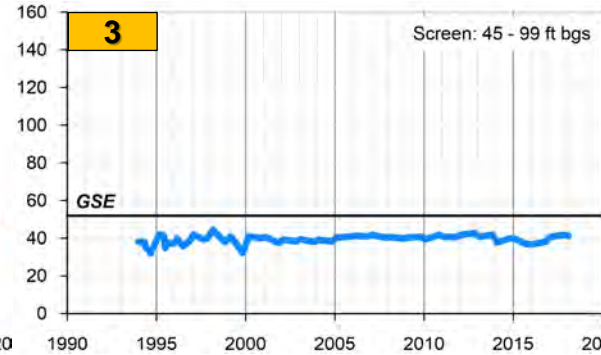
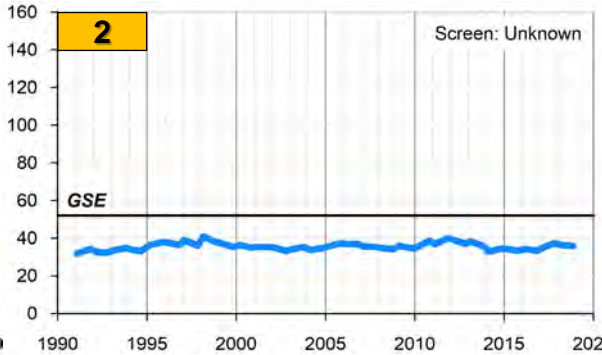
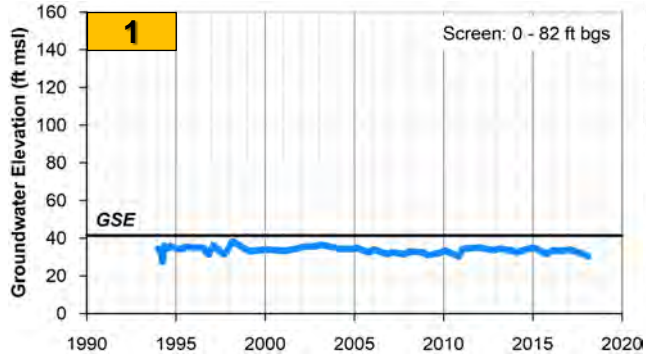
NORTHEAST



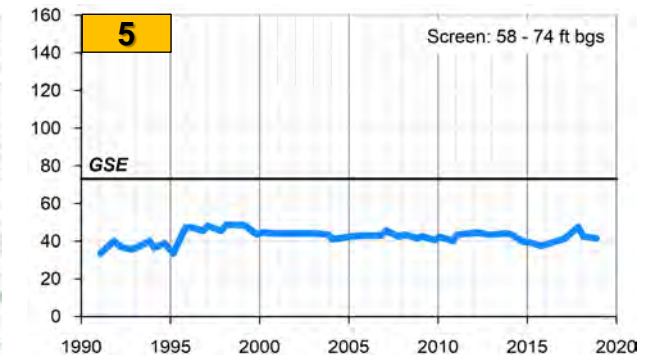
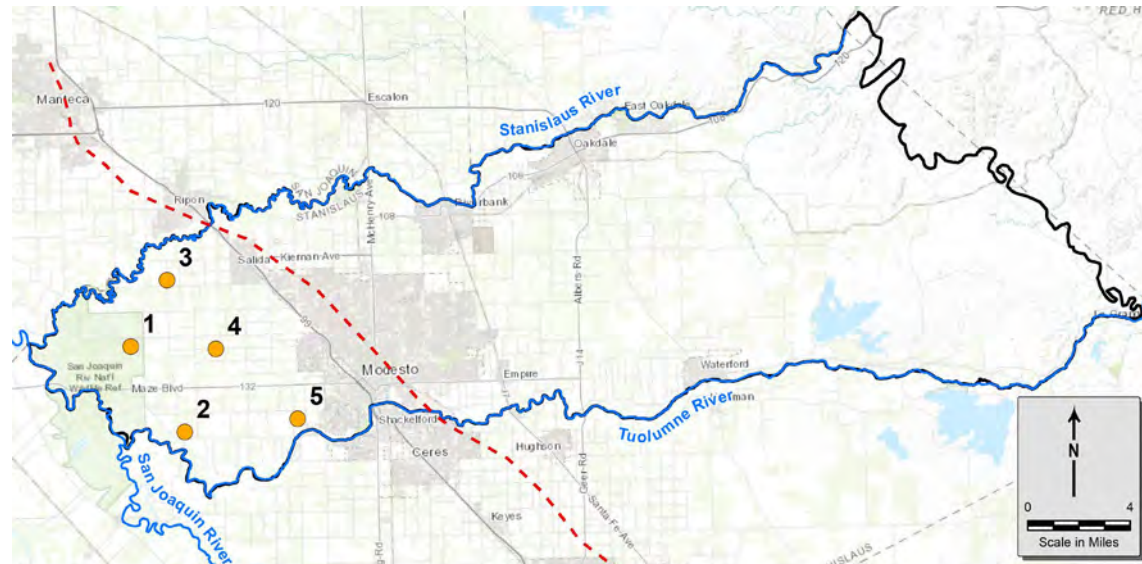
- 3 Principal Aquifers
- Defined by Corcoran Clay
- Basin Bottom (Base of Fresh Water) up to 1,200 feet thick



HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS WESTERN UPPER PRINCIPAL AQUIFER



- No significant long-term declines (<15 ft)
- Water levels recover during wet periods

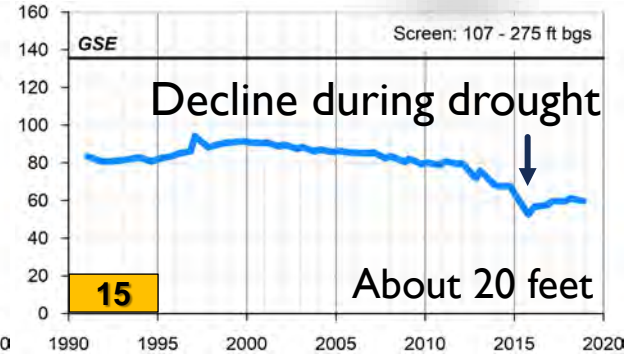
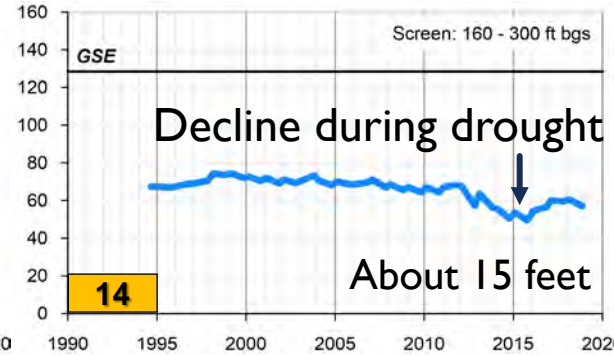
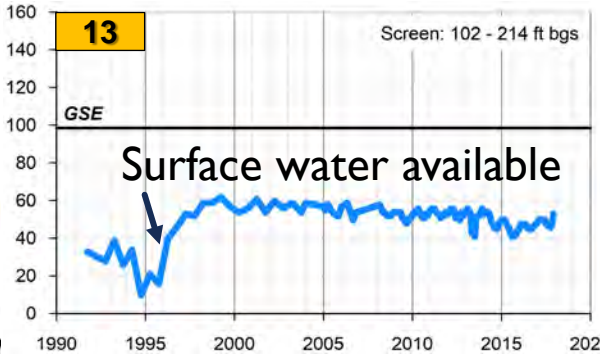
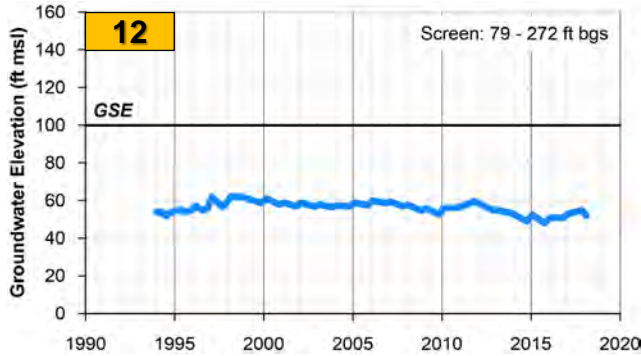


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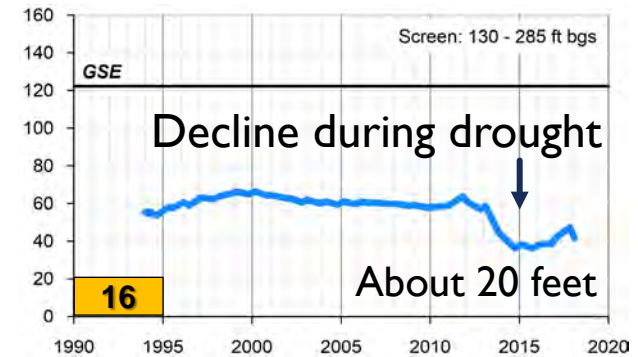
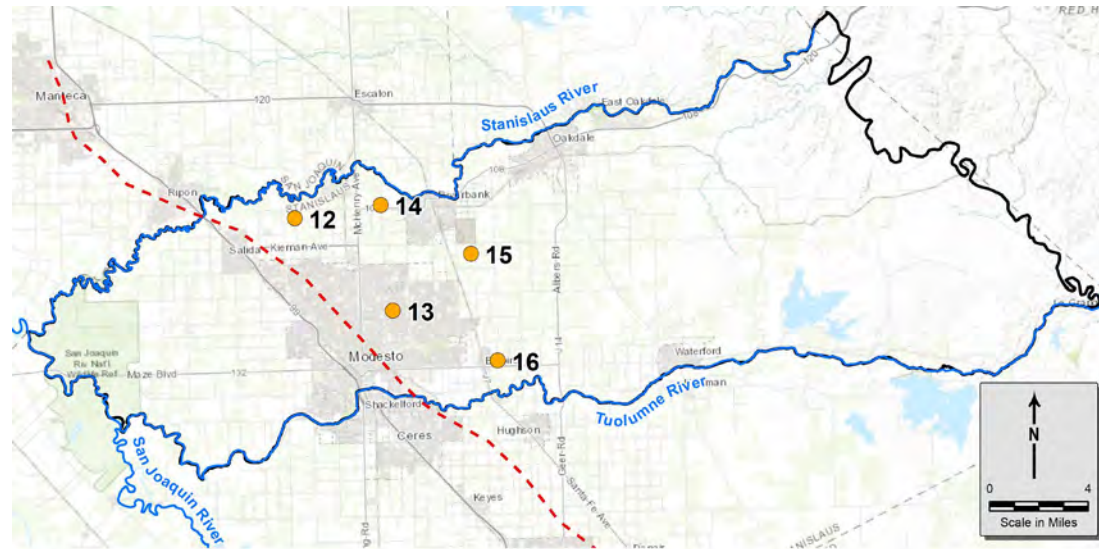
Western Upper Principal Aquifer Wells



HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS EASTERN PRINCIPAL AQUIFER



- Overall drought declines of 15 ft to 20 ft
- City of Modesto Well (#13) rose when surface water became available
- Eastern-most wells have not recovered fully from drought (#14, 15, and 16)

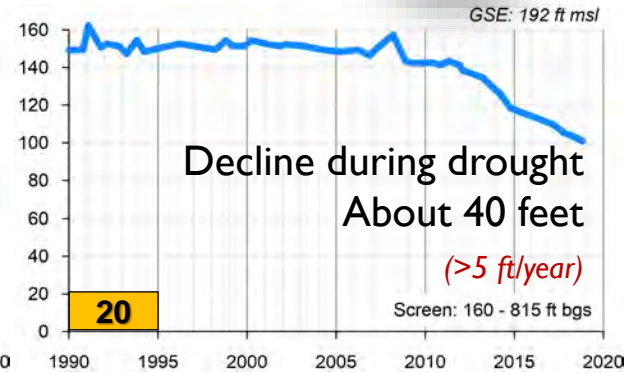
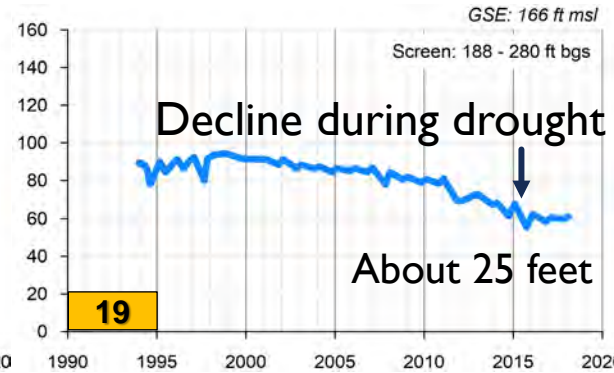
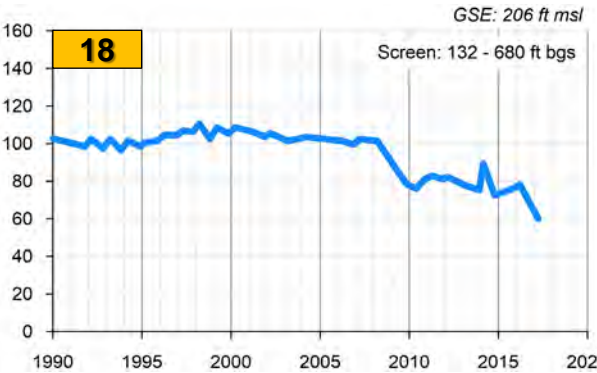
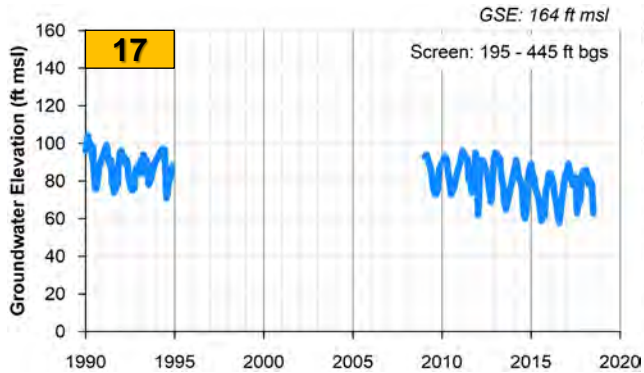


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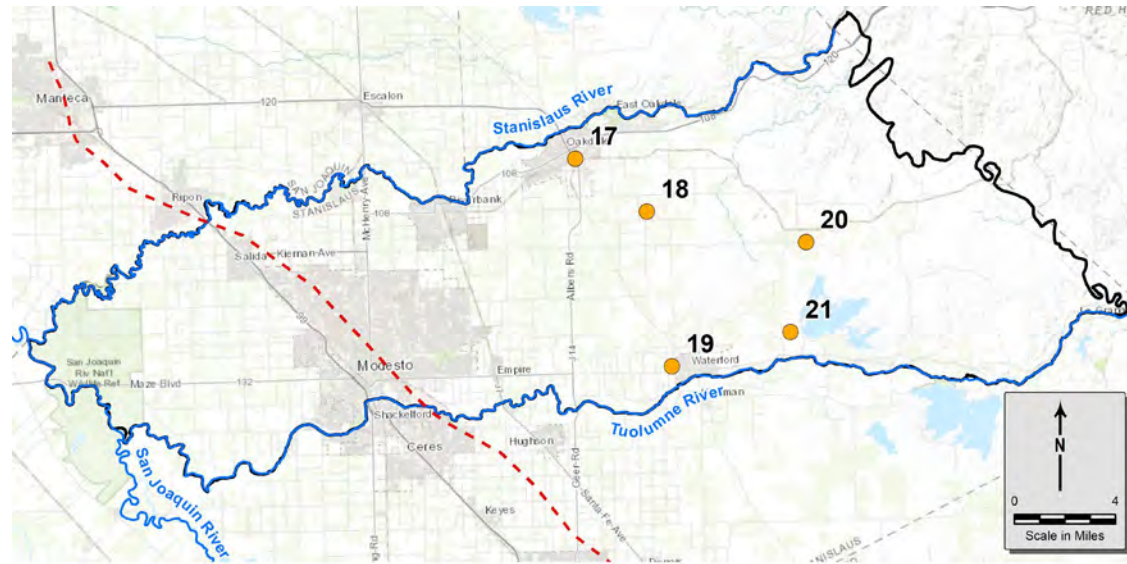
Eastern Principal Aquifer Wells



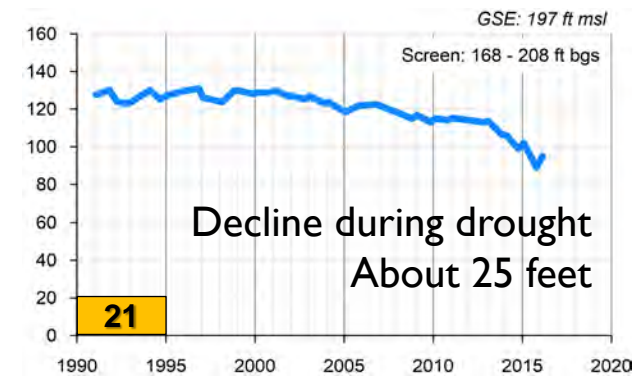
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS EASTERN PRINCIPAL AQUIFER



- Largest water level declines in Non-District East area
- Declines of 25 ft to 40 ft during recent drought
- Rate of decline more than 5 feet/year for some eastern wells



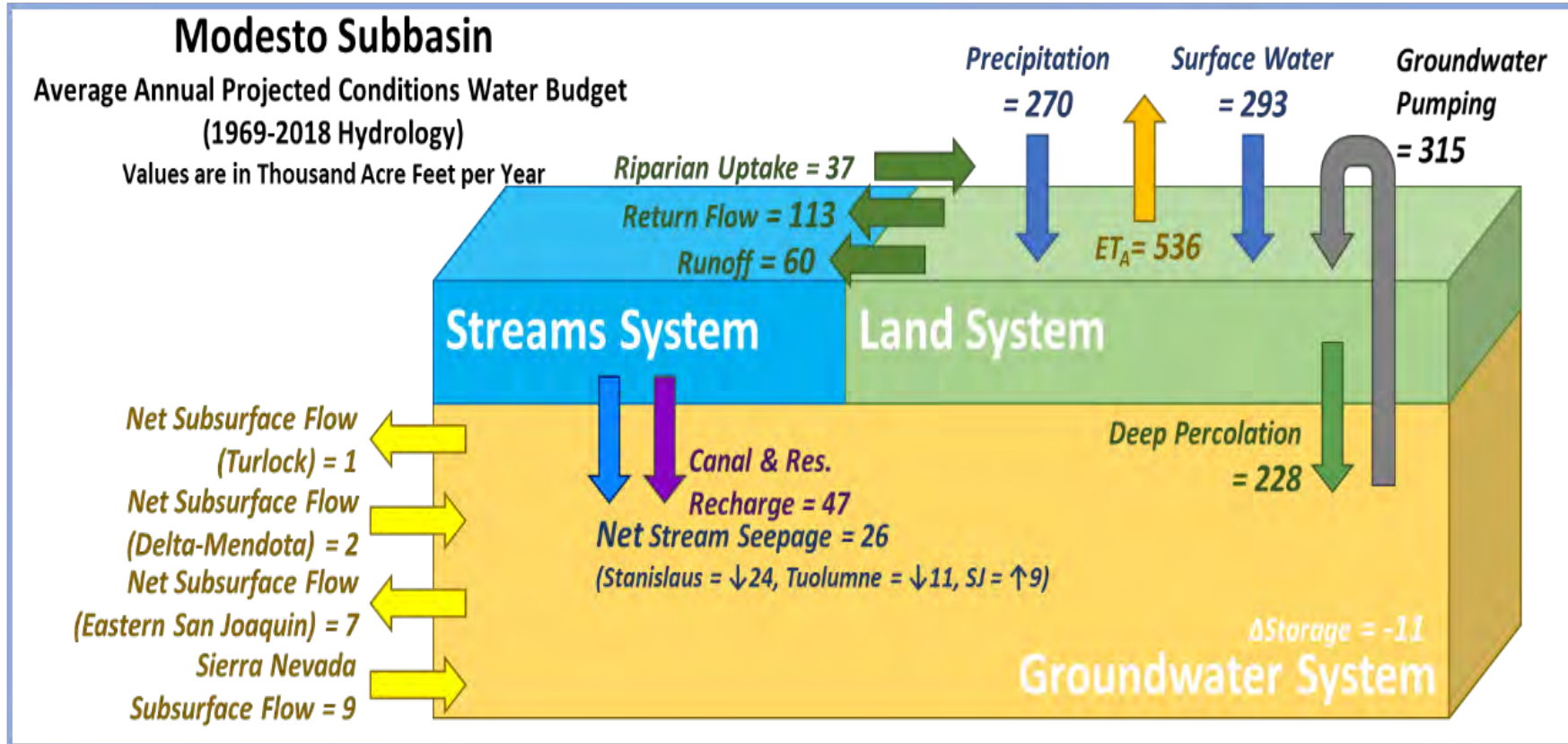
Eastern Principal Aquifer Wells



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PROJECTED FUTURE WATER BUDGET MODESTO SUBBASIN



- Monthly inflows and outflows over 50 years
- Overdraft -11,000 AFY
- Improved from historical -43,000 AFY but at expense of increase in streamflow depletion

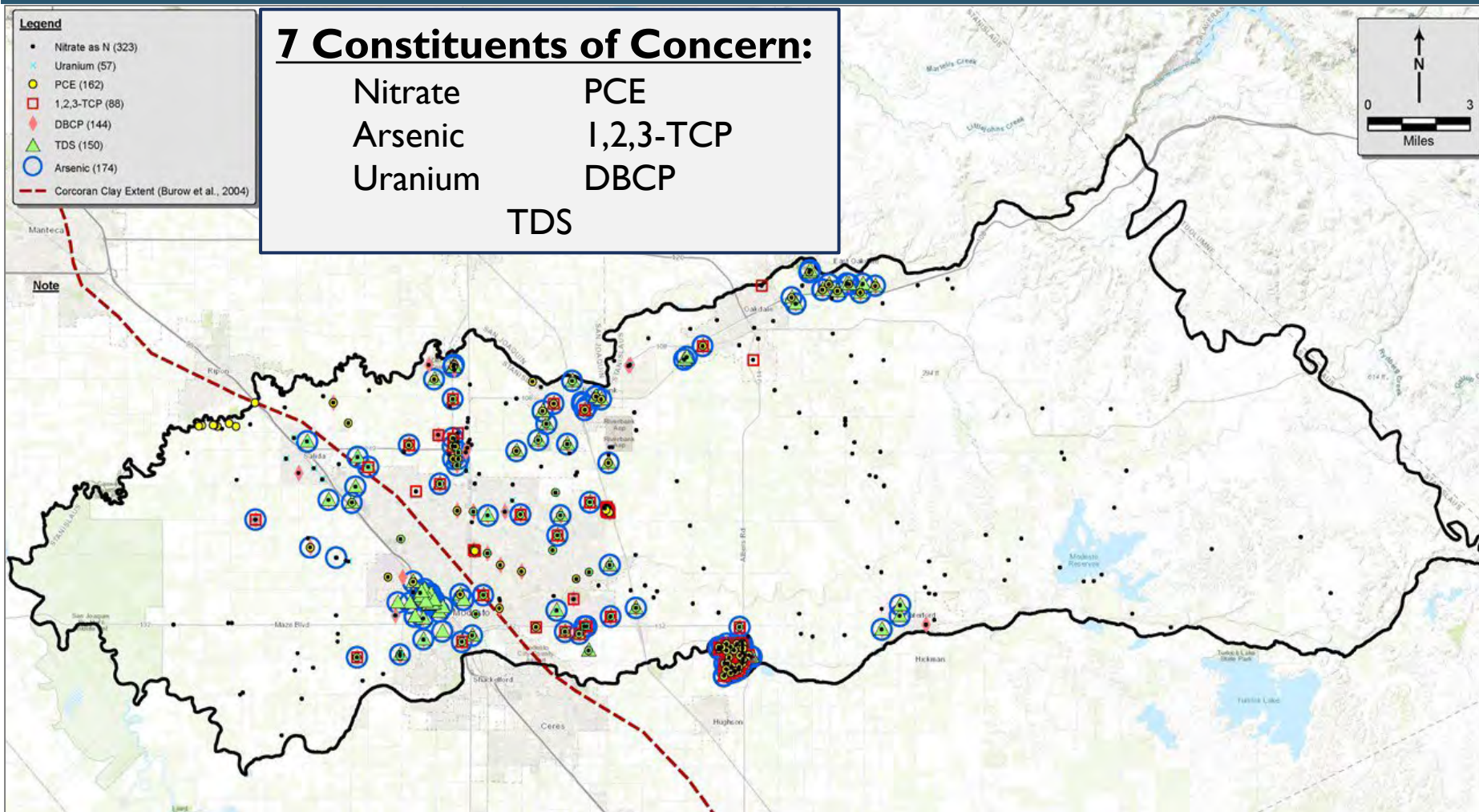
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Most of the projected overdraft and increase in streamflow depletion are associated with areas using groundwater as the sole water supply.



WATER QUALITY MONITORING SITES

OCTOBER 2019 – SEPTEMBER 2020 (WY 2020)



- Over 300 wells sampled in WY 2020
- Leverage existing data
- Download annually from databases:
 - GeoTracker
 - GAMA
 - Water Quality Coalitions

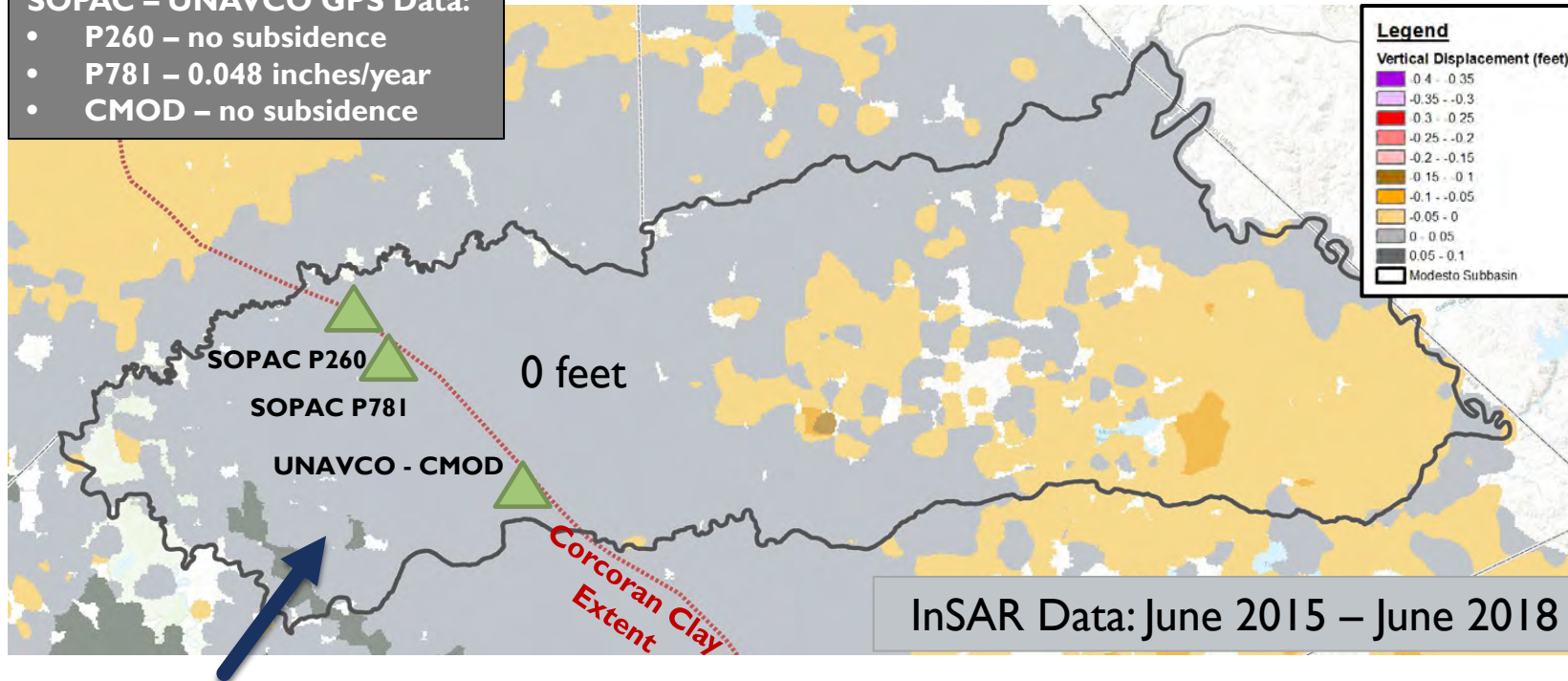


INSAR DATA AND EXISTING GPS STATIONS FOR FUTURE TRACKING OF POTENTIAL LAND SUBSIDENCE



SOPAC – UNAVCO GPS Data:

- P260 – no subsidence
- P781 – 0.048 inches/year
- CMOD – no subsidence

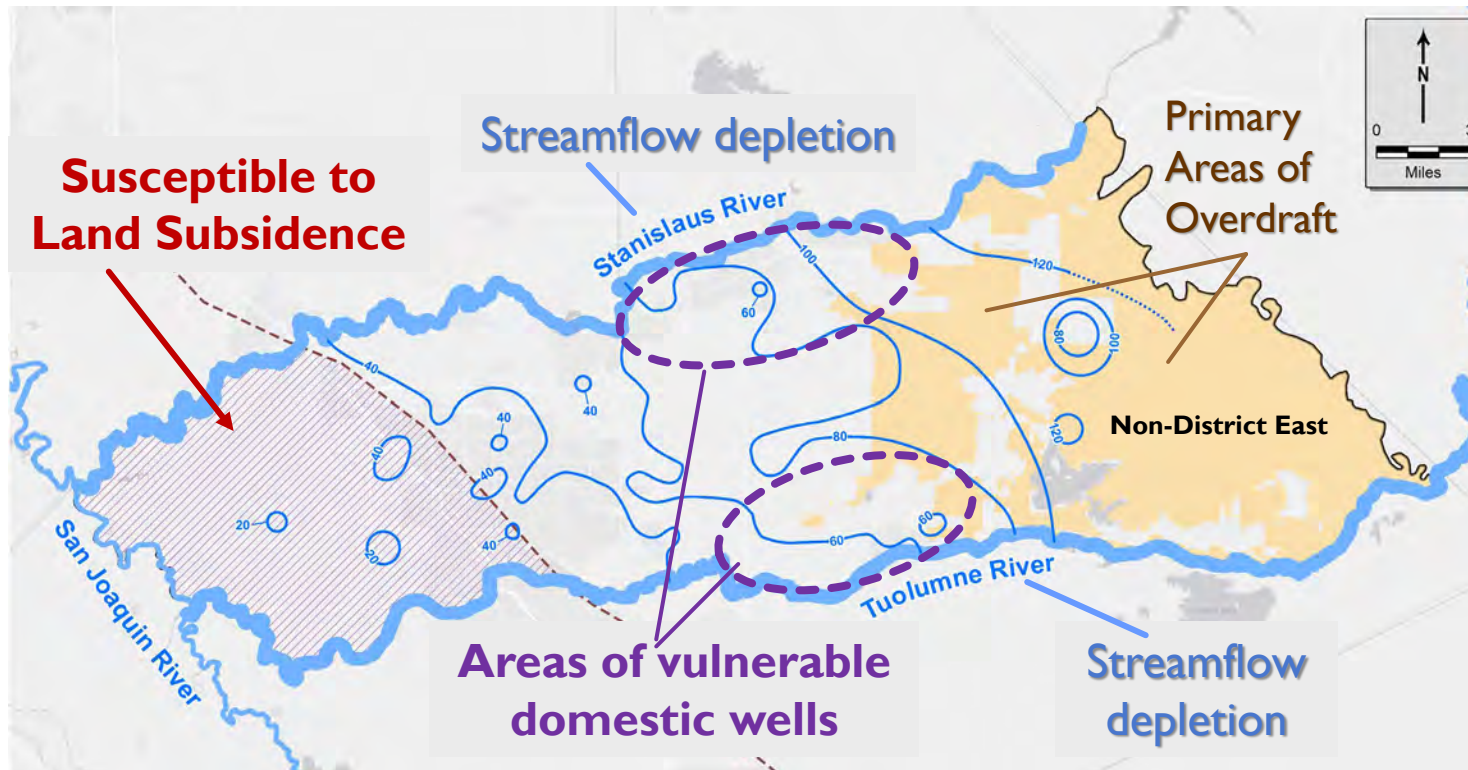


- InSAR data published annually by DWR
- 3 GPS stations monitored by others for land subsidence
- Track data for future indications of subsidence outside of extent of the Corcoran Clay
- Manage water levels at or above historic lows protective against future land subsidence impacts

Zero to low rates of vertical displacement in areas most likely to be susceptible to land subsidence (extent of the Corcoran Clay)

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SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS MODESTO SUBBASIN









- Declining groundwater levels and overdraft
- Water supply well impacts
- Streamflow depletion on Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers
- Corcoran Clay and associated compressible clay layers susceptible to land subsidence

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SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

MODESTO SUBBASIN

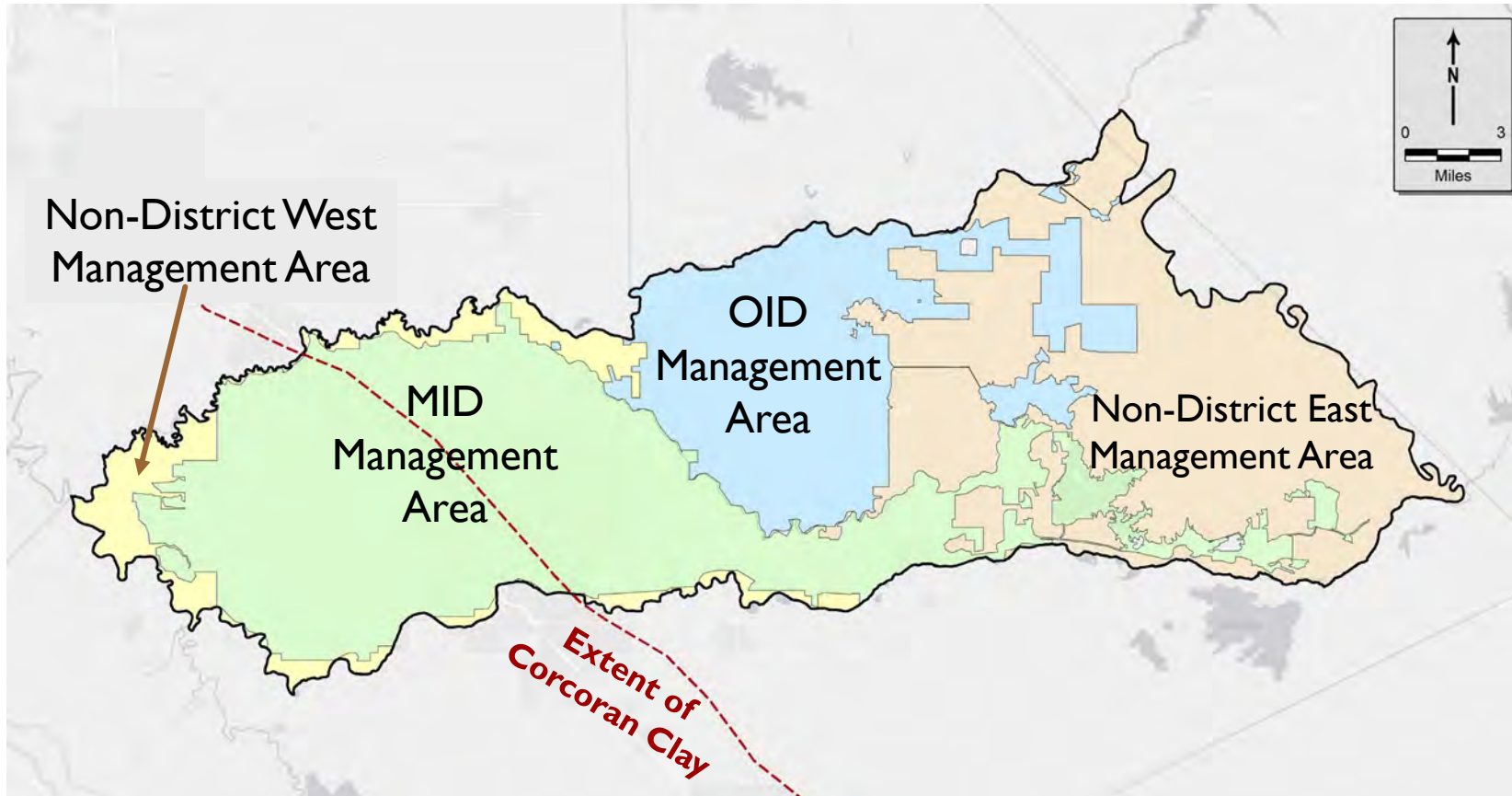


Sustainability Indicator	Undesirable Results (narrative)	Minimum Thresholds
 Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Adverse impacts to water supply wells from over-pumping	Historical low water level WY 1991–2020 (typically 2015, 1991, or current)
 Reduction of GW in Storage	Long-term overdraft conditions based on projected water use and average hydrology	As above; linked to sustainable yield volume
 Degraded Water Quality	Degradation caused by GSA projects/actions or management of water levels/extractions	MCLs of 7 constituents of concern
 Seawater Intrusion	Not applicable	Not applicable
 Inelastic Land Subsidence	Inelastic land subsidence that adversely impacts land use/infrastructure	Historical low water level WY 1991–2020 (typically 2015, 1991, or current)
 Interconnected Surface Water	Adverse impacts on beneficial uses of surface water caused by groundwater extraction	Fall 2015 water levels (in coordination with adjacent subbasins)

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Sustainable management criteria above are summarized/shortened for space; please refer to the GSPs for complete descriptions of criteria.

GSP MANAGEMENT AREAS MODESTO SUBBASIN



- Management Areas established to facilitate Projects and Management Actions
- Supports current agency management and responsibilities
- Promotes coordination for surface water projects

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MODESTO SUBBASIN GSP PROJECTS



Draft: Work in Progress	Direct Recharge (AFY)	In-Lieu Recharge (AFY)	Demand Reduction (AFY)
Projects			
City of Modesto Municipal Conservation Projects			18,700
Waterford/Hickman Surface Water Supply Project		900	
Storm Drain Cross Connection Removal Project	248		
MID to Out-of-District Lands In-lieu or Direct Recharge Project		28,800	
OID to Out-of-District Lands In-lieu or Direct Recharge Project		9,600	
Tuolumne River Flood Mitigation Direct Recharge Project	9,600		
Dry Creek Flood Mitigation Direct Recharge Project	5,400		
All Projects	15,248	39,300	18,700

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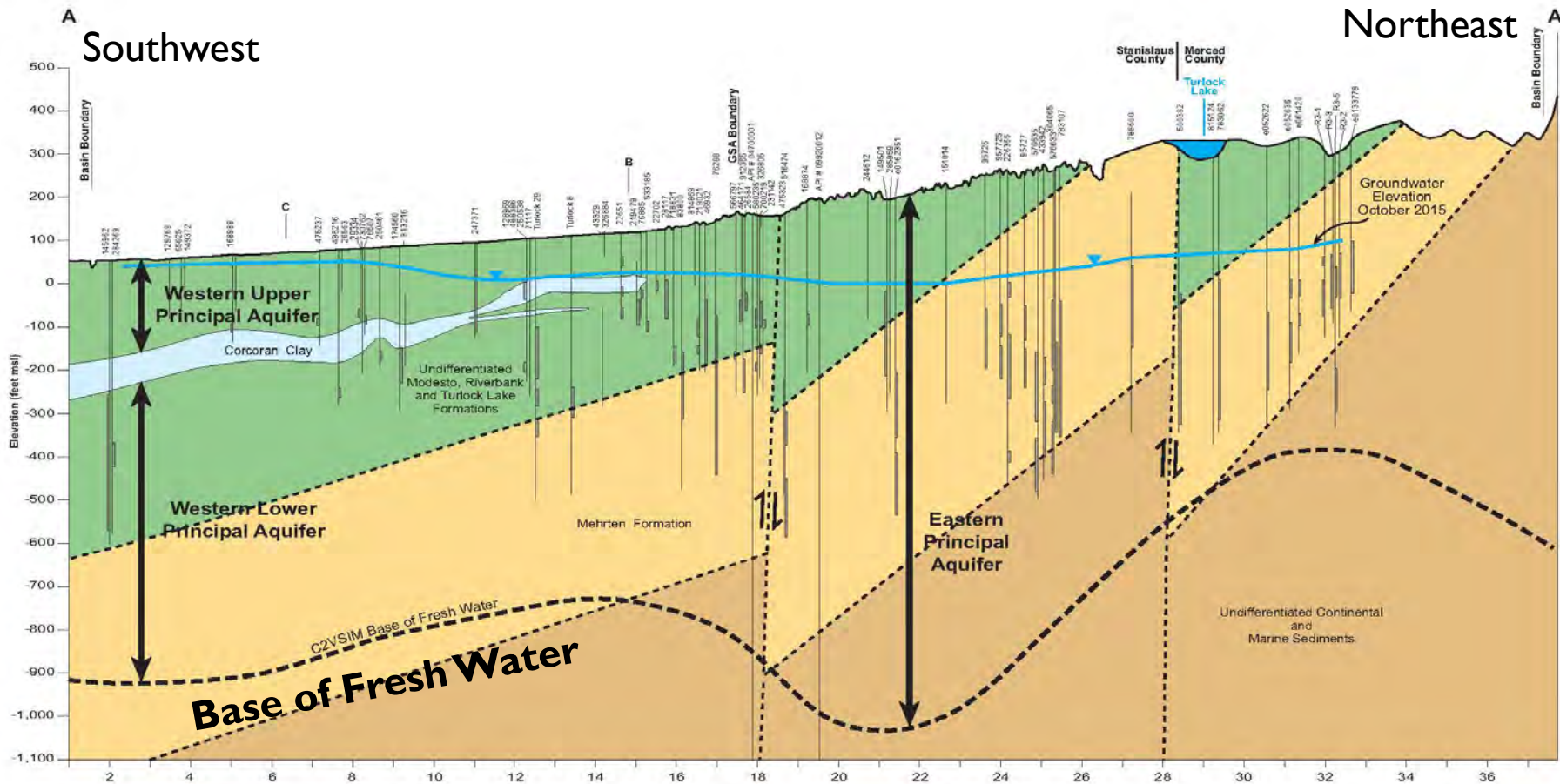


TODD
GROUNDWATER

TURLOCK SUBBASIN



BASIN SETTING – PRINCIPAL AQUIFERS AND HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK



- Regional cross sections with geologic formations and structure
- Delineated Principal Aquifers same as in Modesto Subbasin
- Bottom of basin – Base of fresh water

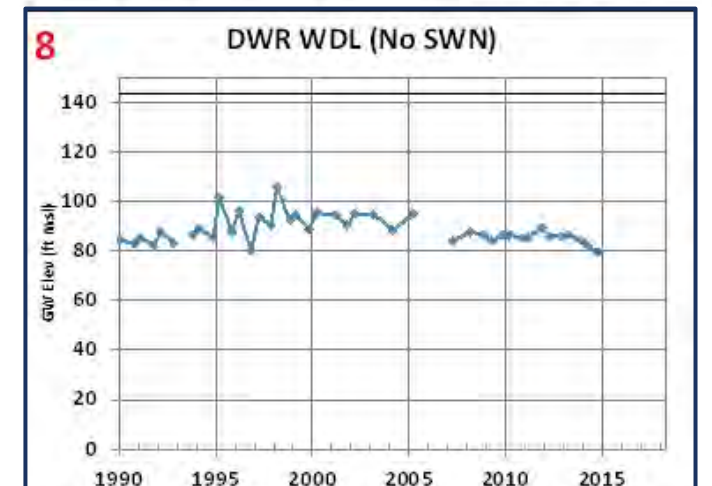
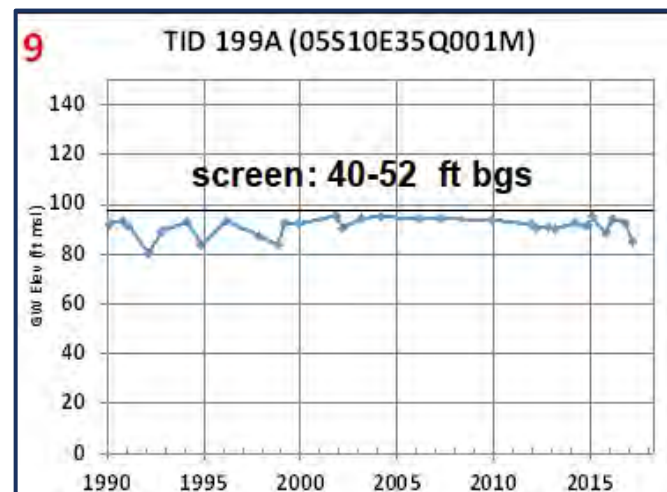
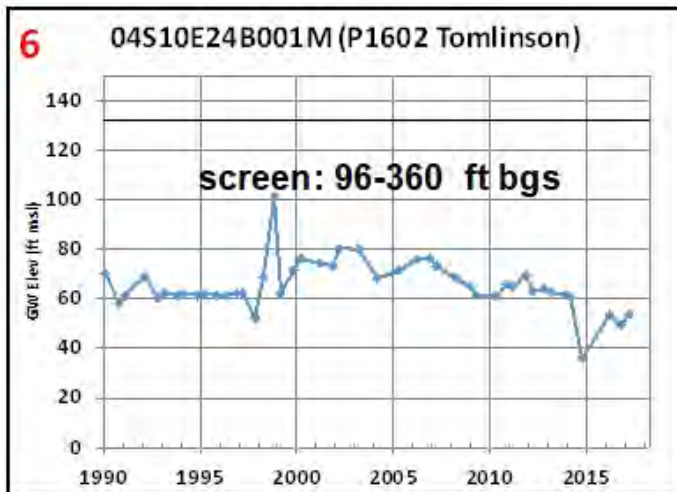
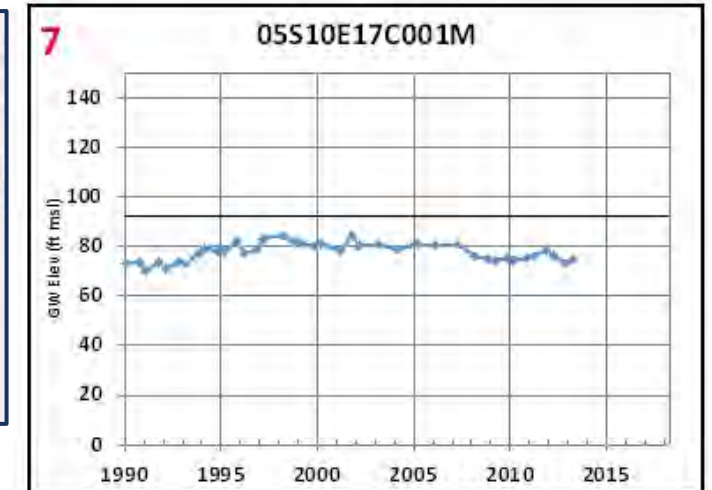
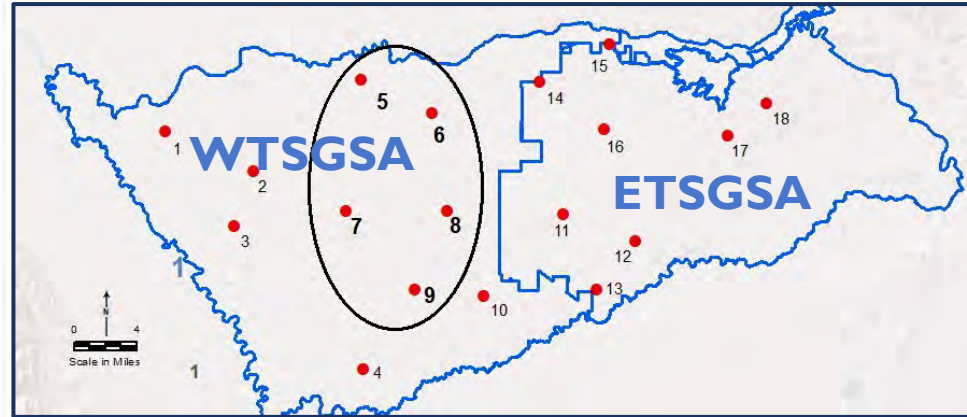
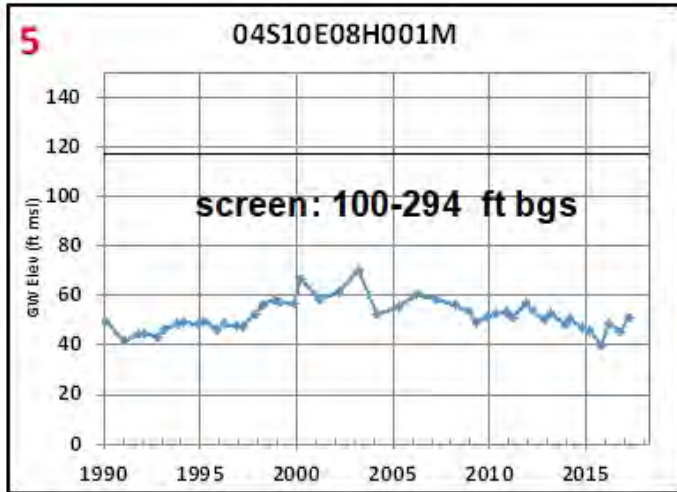
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Wood Rodgers, 2019



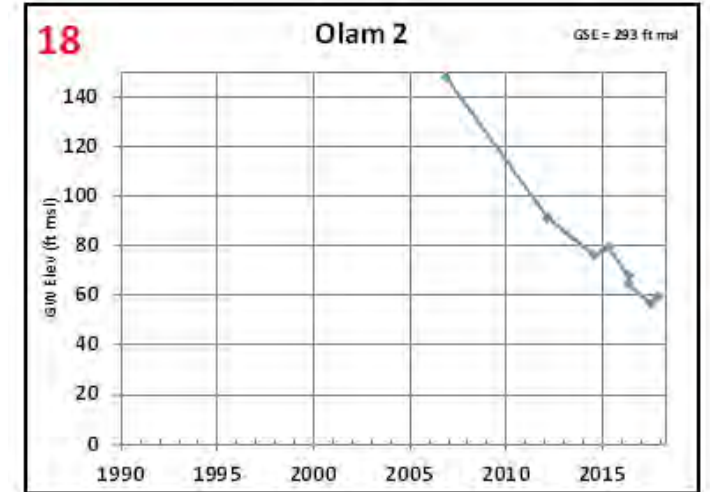
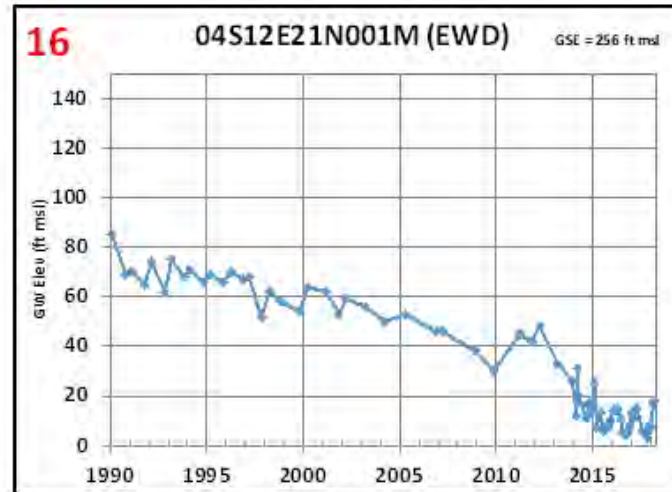
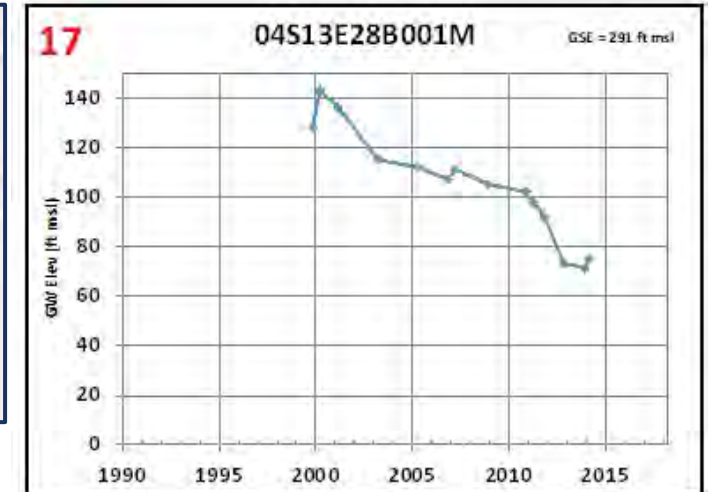
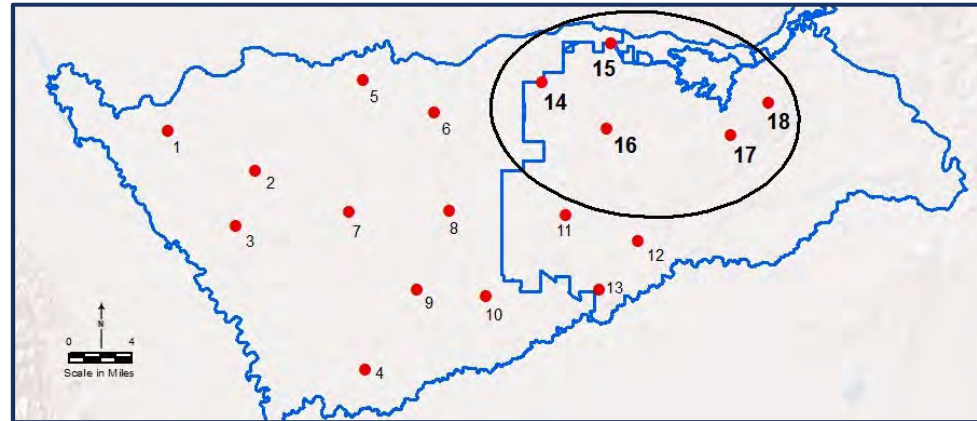


HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS WEST TURLOCK SUBBASIN GSA (WTSGSA)



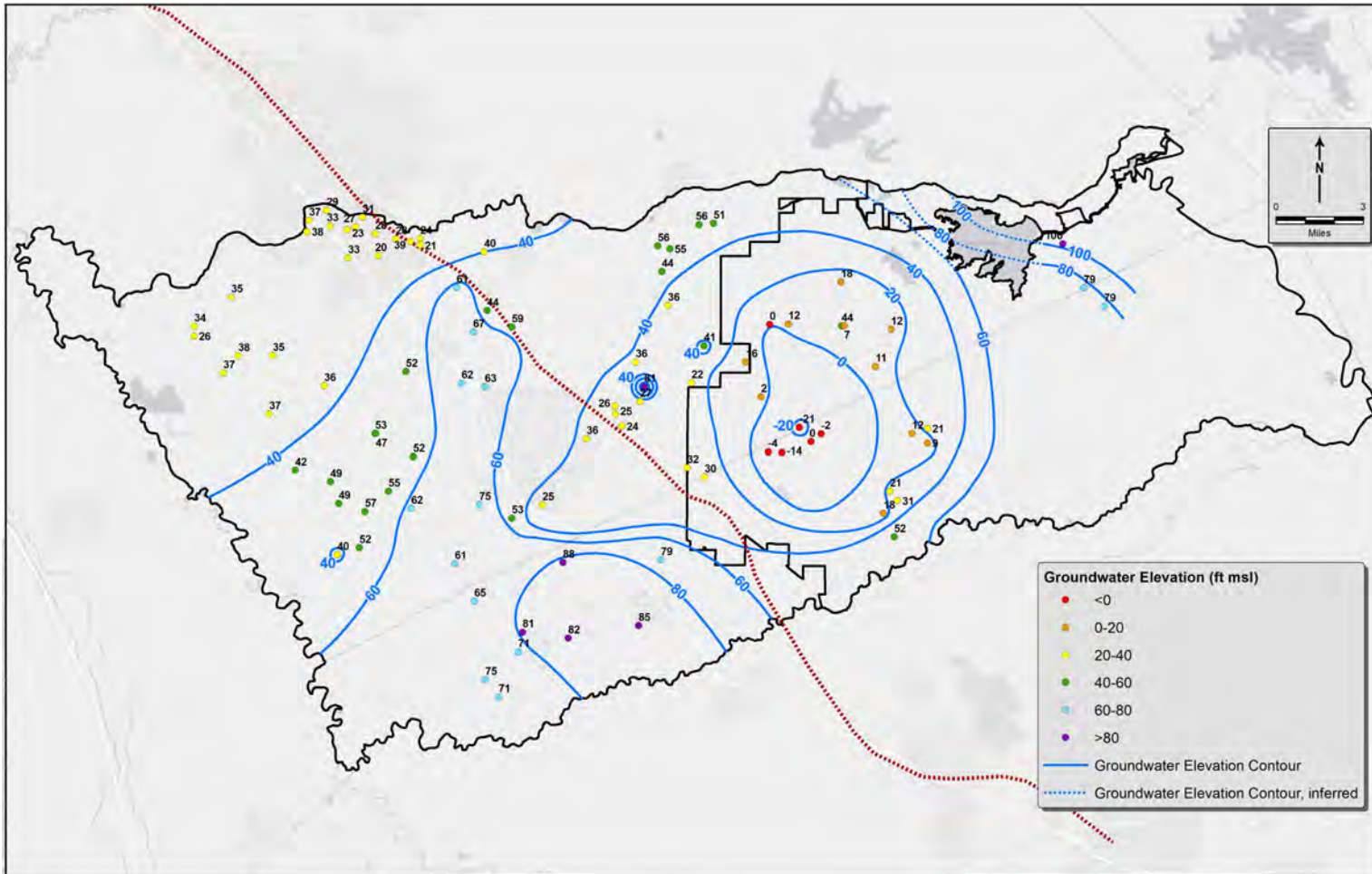


HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS EAST TURLOCK SUBBASIN GSA (ETSGSA)





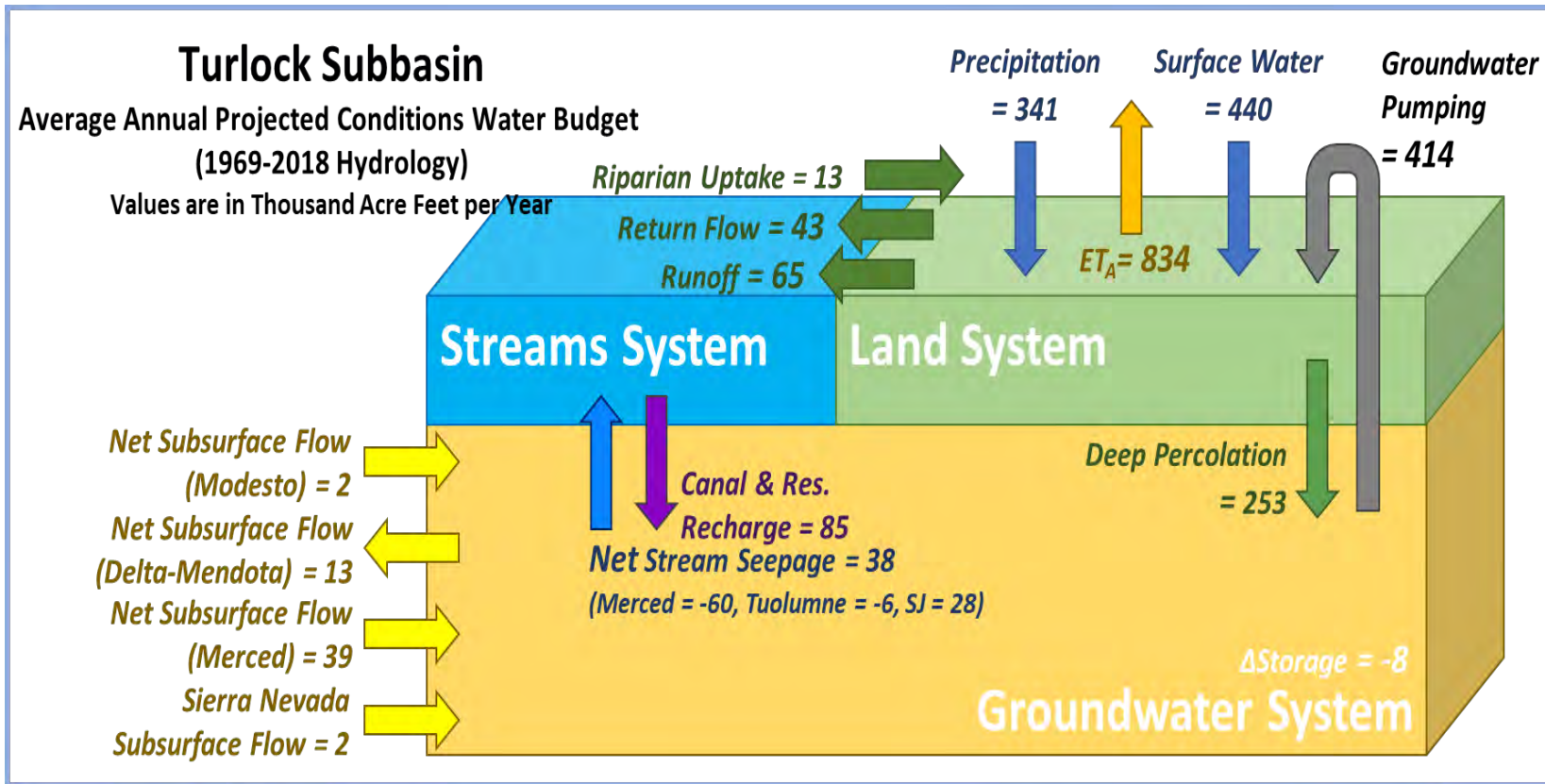
2015 GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS



- Historical overdraft and declining water levels in east-central Subbasin
- Expansion of cone of depression radially around historical pumping centers, extending north and south to rivers
- Data gaps in areas of eastern Subbasin pumping



FUTURE PROJECTED WATER BUDGET TURLOCK SUBBASIN



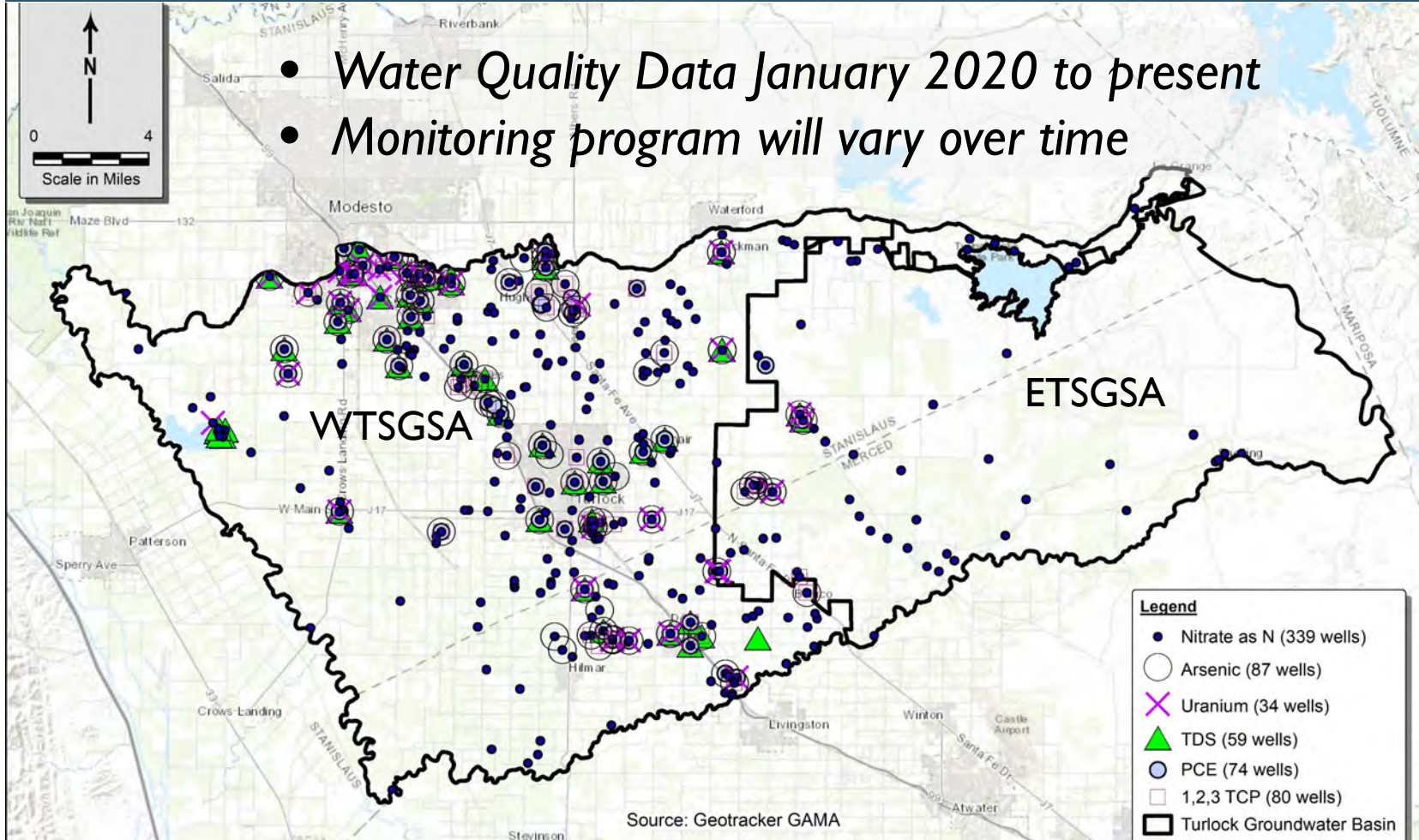
- Monthly inflows/outflows over 50-year period
- Projected future overdraft of -8,000 AFY
- Historical overdraft of -63,900 AFY
- Improvement in overdraft results from increase in streamflow depletion – an undesirable result.

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Most of the projected overdraft and increase in streamflow depletion are associated with areas using groundwater as the sole water supply.



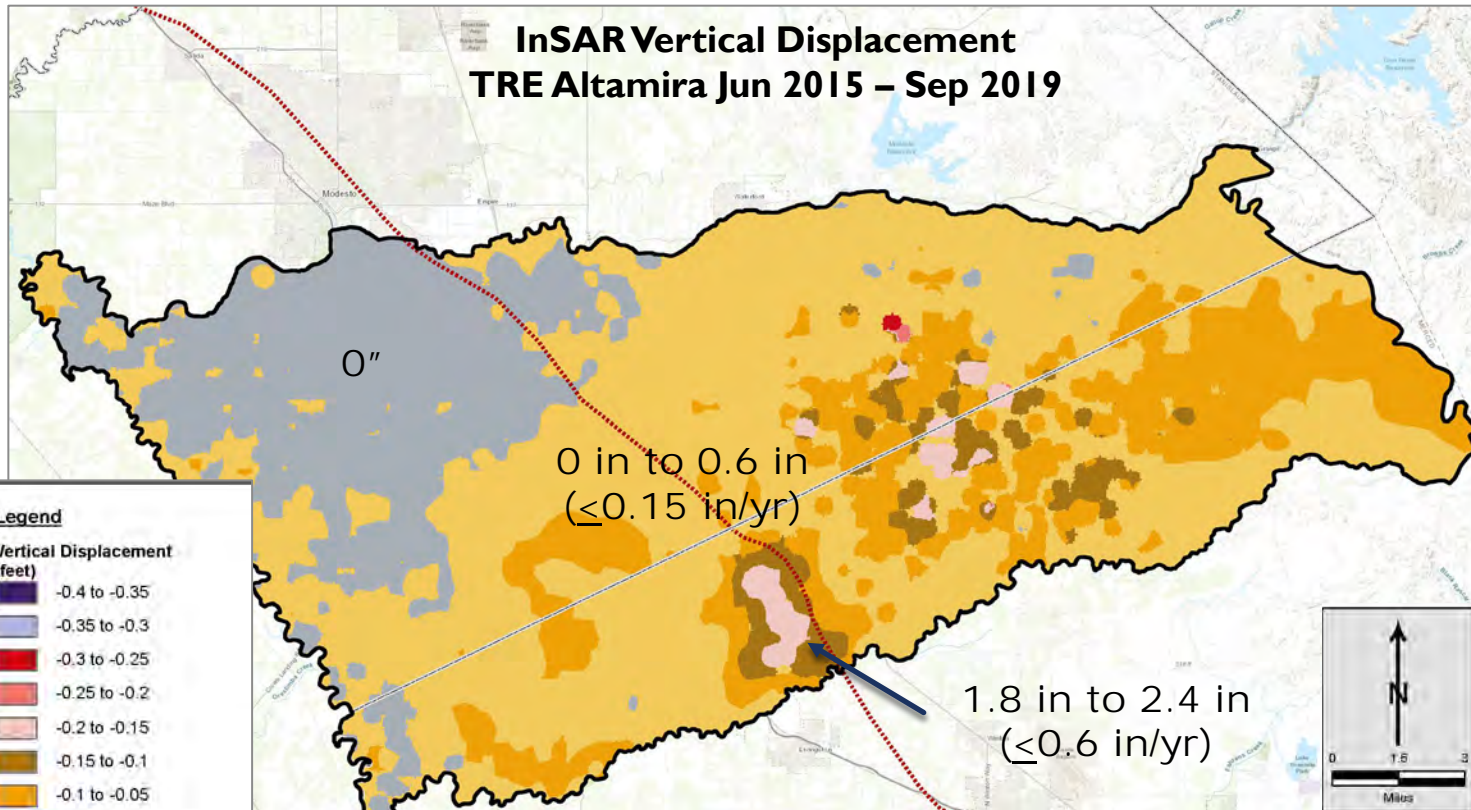
WATER QUALITY DATA MONITORED BY OTHERS SWRCB DATA ONLINE – GEOTRACKER-GAMA



- Data compiled from numerous programs on GeoTracker website
- Number of wells sampled for each potential COC:
 - Arsenic – 87 wells
 - Nitrate – 339 wells
 - TDS – 59 wells
 - Uranium – 34 wells
 - 1,2,3-TCP – 80 wells
 - PCE – 74 wells
- Data focused in areas of drinking water supply



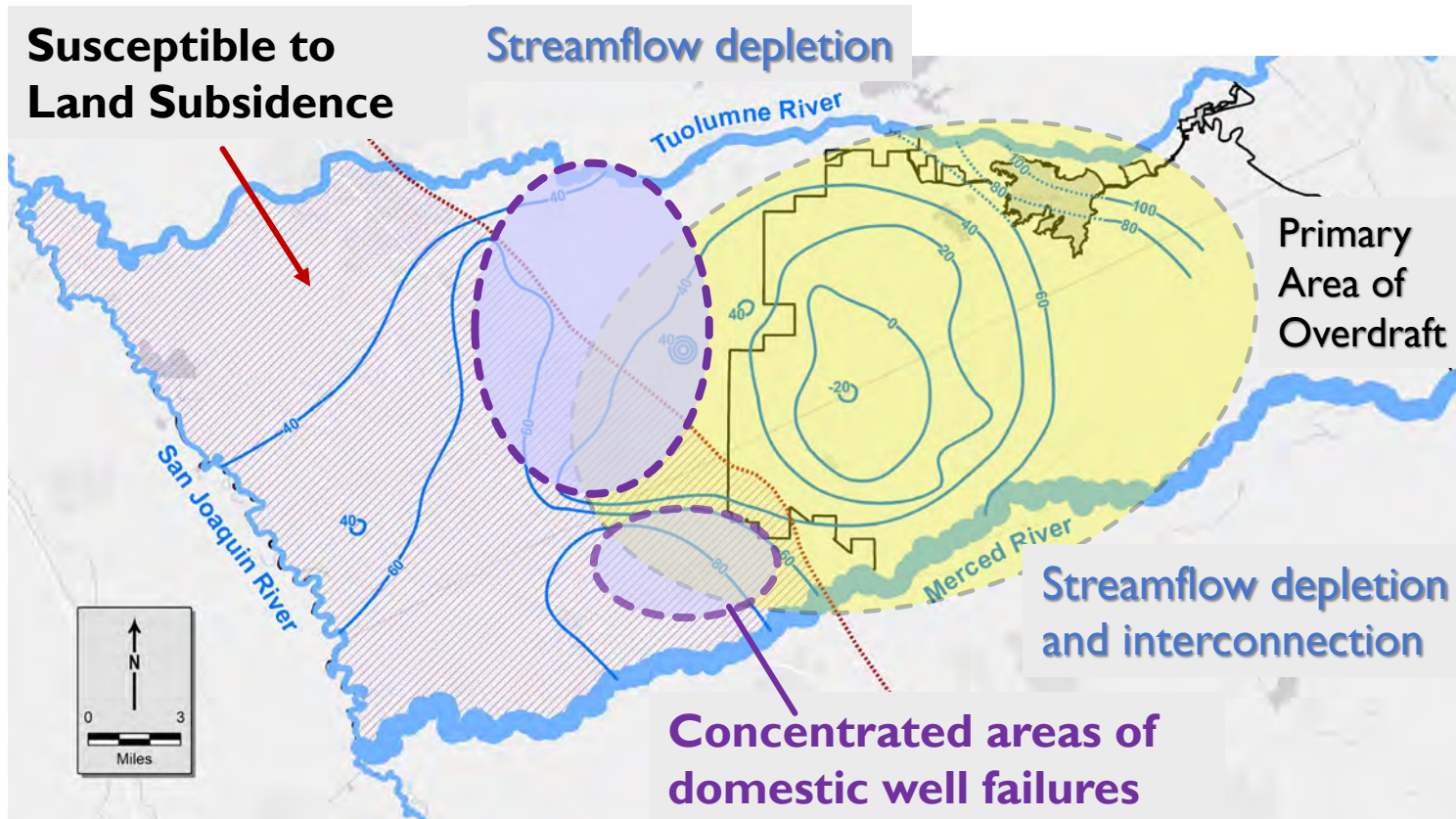
RECENT INSAR DATA FOR LAND SUBSIDENCE



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- InSAR data published by DWR in April 2021
- Useful for annual screening
- June 2015 to Sept 2019:
 - Most of Turlock Subbasin < 0.6 inches (≤ 0.15 inches/year)
 - Maximum 1.8 to 2.4 inches (up to 0.6 inches/year)
 - For comparison, Merced Subbasin had 9.0 inches/year or 15x the rate in the Turlock Subbasin

SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS









- Declining groundwater levels and overdraft
- Water supply well impacts
- Streamflow depletion and possible disconnection along the Merced River
- Streamflow depletion on Tuolumne River
- Corcoran Clay and associated compressible clay layers susceptible to land subsidence

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SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

TURLOCK SUBBASIN



Sustainability Indicator	Undesirable Results (narrative)	Minimum Thresholds
 Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Adverse impacts to water supply wells during multi-year droughts	Fall 2015 groundwater levels
 Reduction of GW in Storage	Long-term overdraft conditions based on projected water use and average hydrology	Fall 2015 groundwater levels; linked to sustainable yield volume
 Degraded Water Quality	Degradation caused by GSA projects/actions or management of water levels/extractions	MCLs of 6 constituents of concern
 Seawater Intrusion	Not applicable	Not applicable
 Inelastic Land Subsidence	Inelastic land subsidence that adversely impacts land use/infrastructure	Fall 2015 groundwater levels
 Interconnected Surface Water	Adverse impacts on beneficial uses of surface water caused by groundwater extraction	Tuolumne/SJ rivers: Fall 2015 water levels Merced River: Spring 2014 water levels

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Sustainable management criteria above are summarized/shortened for space; please refer to the GSPs for complete descriptions of criteria.

TURLOCK SUBBASIN GSP PROJECTS



Draft: Work in Progress	Direct Recharge (AFY)	In-Lieu Recharge (AFY)	Demand Reduction (AFY)
Projects			
Regional Surface Water Supply Project		17,600	
Stanislaus State Stormwater Recharge	460		
Dianne Storm Basin	23		
TID On-Farm Recharge	5,200		
Recycled water from TUR		2,000	
Ceres Main Regulating Reservoir	400		600
WTSGSA Projects	5,683	19,600	600
ETSGSA Agricultural Recharge	1,600	3,400	
Mustang Creek Flood Control Recharge	600		
Upland/Waterford Pipeline Recharge	1,100		
ETSGSA Projects	3,300	3,400	0
All Projects	8,983	23,000	600

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TODD
GROUNDWATER

Next Steps:

- Complete modeling of GSP Projects
- Finalize Management Actions
- Complete GSP draft chapters – TAC review
- Publish remaining draft GSP chapters for public review

