

Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency

**Ukiah Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan:
Community Outreach Meeting**

February 23, 2021



Introduction



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Meeting Format and Remote Meeting Protocols

- Mute your Microphone
 - To help keep background noise to a minimum, make sure you mute your microphone when you are not speaking.
 - To unmute on your phone dial *6
- Asking Questions
 - Click Raise Hand in Webinar Controls
 - By Phone dial *9 to raise your hand

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Meeting Agenda

■ INTRODUCTION

- Welcome
- Introduction to Meeting Format/Remote Meeting Protocols
- Overview of Meeting Agenda
- Message from the Chair

■ GOVERNANCE

- Ukiah Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- Q&A

■ PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- Venues of Engagement
- Q&A

■ GSP TECHNICAL PROCESS

- Introduction to PMAs
- Updates on GSP Monitoring Networks
- Planned next steps and schedule
- Q&A

■ NEXT STEPS

- Planned Next Steps and Schedule

Terms and Acronyms

- GSA – Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- UVB – Ukiah Valley Basin
- GSP – Groundwater Sustainability Plan
- MO – Measurable Objectives
- MT – Minimum Threshold
- SGMA – Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
- SMC – Sustainable Management Criteria
- TAC – Technical Advisory Committee
- UR – Undesirable Result
- SW – Surface Water
- GW – Groundwater
- PMA – Projects and Management Actions
- GDE – Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
- ISW – Interconnected Surface Water

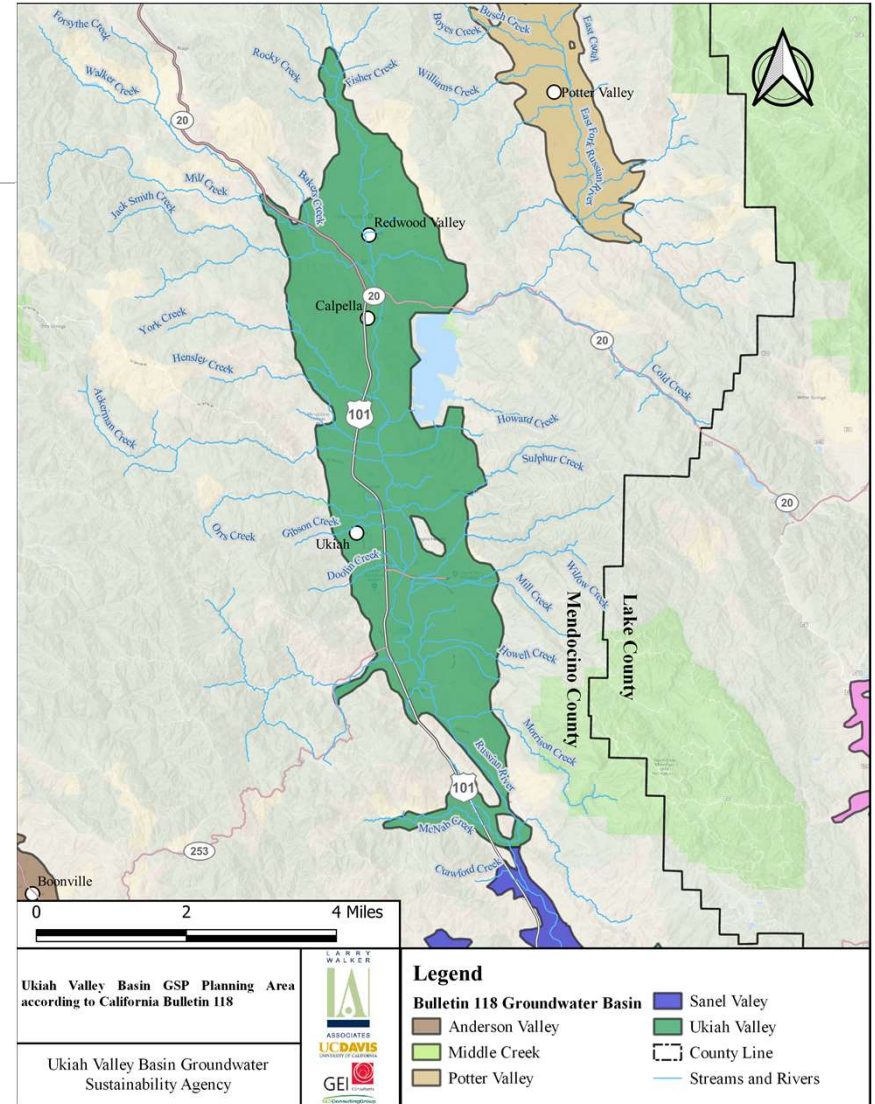
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Governance



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Introduction to UVBGSA



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Introduction to UVBGSA: Organization and Team Structure

Groundwater Sustainability Agency	Technical Advisory Committee	Technical Team	Working Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• County of Mendocino• City of Ukiah• RRFC• URRWA• Tribal Rep.• Agricultural Rep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• County of Mendocino• City of Ukiah• URRWA• RRFC• Tribal Rep.• Agricultural Rep.• Sonoma Water• MCRC• CLSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Larry Walker Associates• UC Davis• GEI• SCI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject Matter Experts<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SW/GW Interaction WG• PVP Operations• Ag Reps• GW Elevation WG• PMAs WG

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Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members

Name	Organization
James Linderman	County of Mendocino
Sean White	City of Ukiah
Ken Todd	Upper Russian River Water Agency
Elizabeth Salomone, Chair	Russian River Flood Control
Javier Silva	Tribal Representative
Levi Paulin	Agricultural Representatives
Don Seymour	Sonoma Water
Mike Webster	Mendocino County RCD
Laurel Marcus	California Land Stewardship Institute

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Public Engagement



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Venues for Engagement

- Sign up for Interested Parties List
 - You can use County e-Notification System
<https://www.mendocinocounty.org/community/enotification>



- Receive, review, and comment on public drafts of chapters
- Attend Public and Community meetings

- Attend Board and TAC Meetings
 - Find dates, agendas, minutes, and presentation materials on County website
 - You will be notified if you signed for interested parties list



Venues of Engagement for Public: Get Involved

Typically, 2nd
Thursday of the
month from 1:30-

**UVBGSA
Board
Meetings**

11 March
2021

8 April
2021

Typically, 2nd
Wednesday of the month
from 1:30-3:30PM

**TAC
Meetings**

10 March
2021

7 April 2021

Look for similar
posters and eblasts

**Community
Meetings**

June-July 2021

Post-September
2021

Contact us if you are
proficient in the subject
and want to get involved

**Working Group
Meetings**

SW/GW
Interaction

PVP Operations

Ag
representatives
(Farm Bureau)

GW Elevation

PMA's

Your participation matters

- GSAs: have authority and responsibility for GSP and content within
- TAC: members provide advice, input, and recommendations to the GSAs on all aspects of the GSP
- Technical Team: researches technical issues, prepares draft content for the GSP
- Working Groups: provide subject-specific advice, input, and recommendations to the Technical Team and TAC

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GSP Technical Process



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GSP Development Schedule



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Plan contents and current status

A GSP has five chapters:

1. Introduction



2. Plan Area and Basin Setting



3. Sustainable Management Criteria



4. Projects and Management Actions



5. Plan Implementation

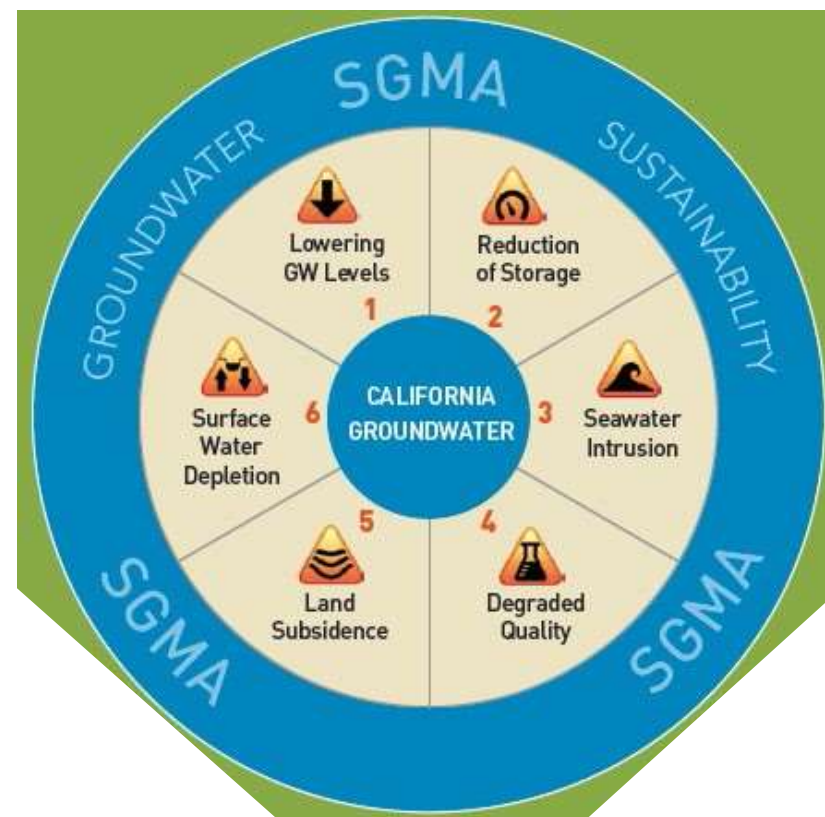


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Sustainability Indicators: Learning a New Language

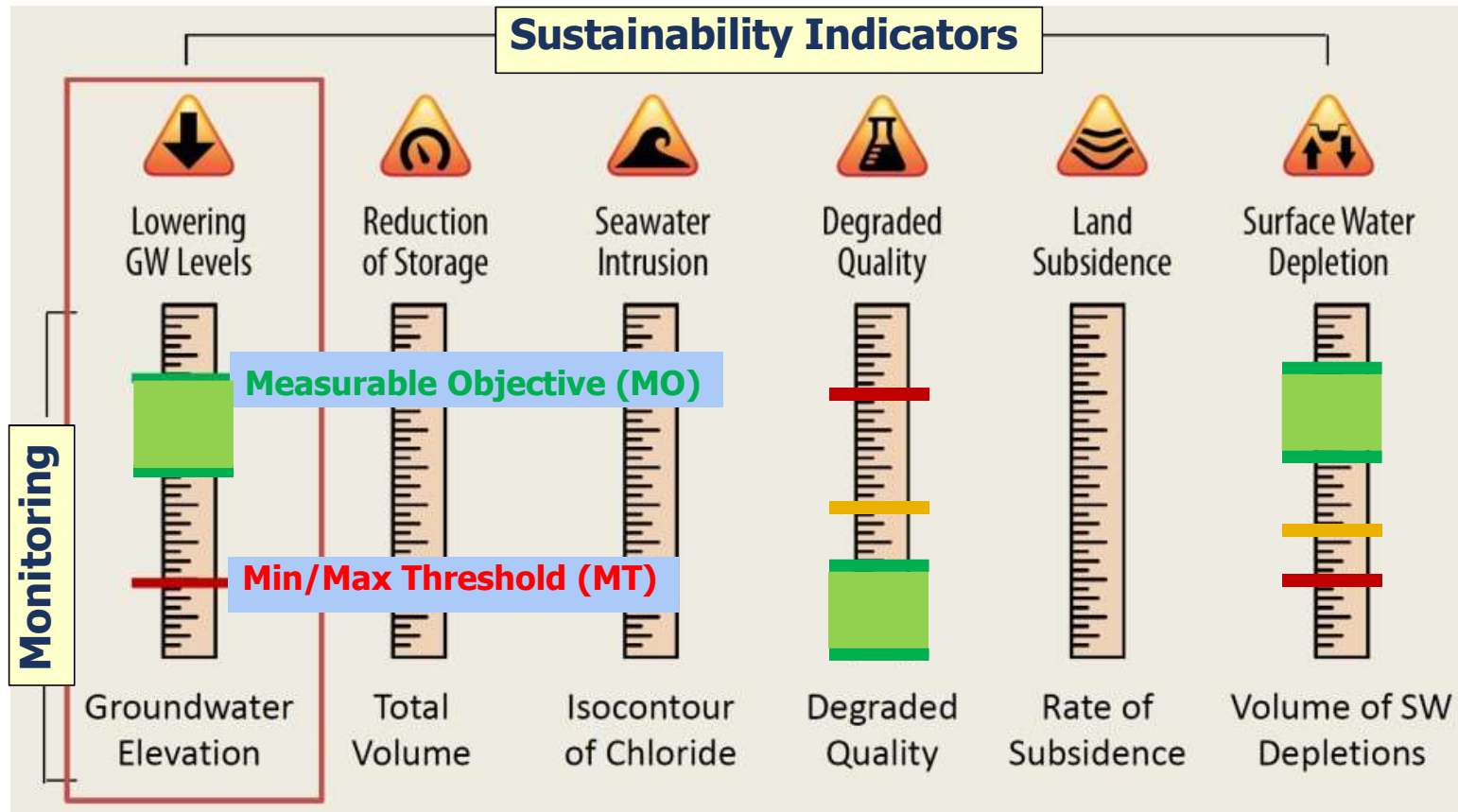
Sustainable Management Criteria and ***Projects and Management Actions*** are the Key Components of the GSP:

- GSP needs to consider and demonstrate the applicability (or not) of all the sustainability indicators
- We will focus on: lowering groundwater levels, reduction of storage, degraded quality, and surface water depletion
- Monitoring networks to characterize and inform sustainability indicators



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Developing “Thermometers” to Gauge the Health of the Basin for Each Applicable Undesirable Result



modified from Ca DWR 2016

- **Measurable Objective:**

Goal that we want to strive for.

- **Minimum Threshold:**

Quantitative value reflecting what is significant and unreasonable. *The line we don't want to cross.*

Projects and Management Actions

- Why do we need projects and management actions (PMAs)?
 - To **achieve the sustainability goal** by 2042 and avoid undesirable results through 2092
 - To respond to **changing conditions** in the Basin
 - Each of the PMAs may support achieving sustainability for **one or more sustainability indicators**
- Can be categorized into
 - Existing PMAs
 - Proposed or planned PMAs to reach sustainability
 - PMAs to be evaluated in the future

Existing PMAs

■ Existing PMAs:

- City of Ukiah RW project (Water Supply)
- PVP Project (Water Supply)
- Ukiah Valley-Redwood Valley Water Supply Reliability Intertie and Well Development Project (Water Supply)
- Forecast Informed Reservoir Operation (Water Supply)
- Water Main and Meter Replacement (Demand Management)
- Conservation ordinances and programs outlined in general plans and water plans
- Public education and outreach
- Improved frost and heat forecasting

Proposed PMAs

■ Proposed Projects:

- Reduce evaporation losses in storage facilities
 - Use of WaterSavr for Lake Mendocino and agricultural ponds
 - Use shade ball cover for agricultural ponds
- Implement recharge projects
 - Using ag fields to recharge by utilizing frost protection systems and/or timely off-season diversions
 - Implement multi-benefit infiltration projects including stormwater BMPs and LIDs
- Protect source waters and recharge areas
 - Purchase surface water tributaries' headwaters
 - Limit urbanization of recharge areas through working with land use planning agencies

Integrated Model and PMAs

■ What the Integrated Model Provides:

- Simulates existing and potential PMAs to assess their impact in terms of the relative change between baseline and projected conditions.
- Helps evaluate how such impacts would translate to SMC settings and achieving the sustainability goal
- Final projected model will include all relevant PMAs agreed upon for the GSP that allow maintenance of SMCs over the 50-year planning and implementation horizon.

■ What It Needs:

- Detailed information that quantifies projects in a manner that is implementable in the model

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Questions?

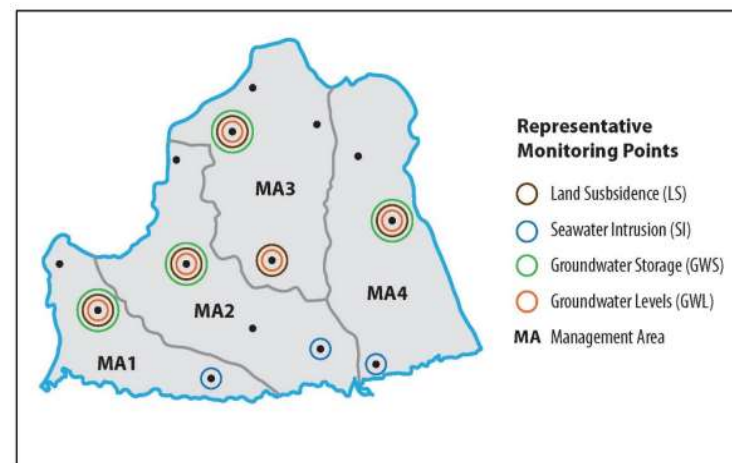
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Update on GSP Monitoring Networks



Monitoring Networks

- Why is it important?
 - Measures progress toward the achievement of any management goal and measurable objectives
 - Sustainability criteria are defined based on the components of the monitoring network
- May be different for each sustainability indicator
- Must have sufficient temporal frequency and spatial distribution to:
 - demonstrate short-term, seasonal, and long-term trends in basin conditions
 - monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater
 - quantify annual changes in water budget components
- A series of RMPs or a single RMP may be adequate to characterize a management area or basin.
- RMPs should demonstrate similar levels, trends, and seasonal fluctuations to the surrounding monitoring wells in their represented area.



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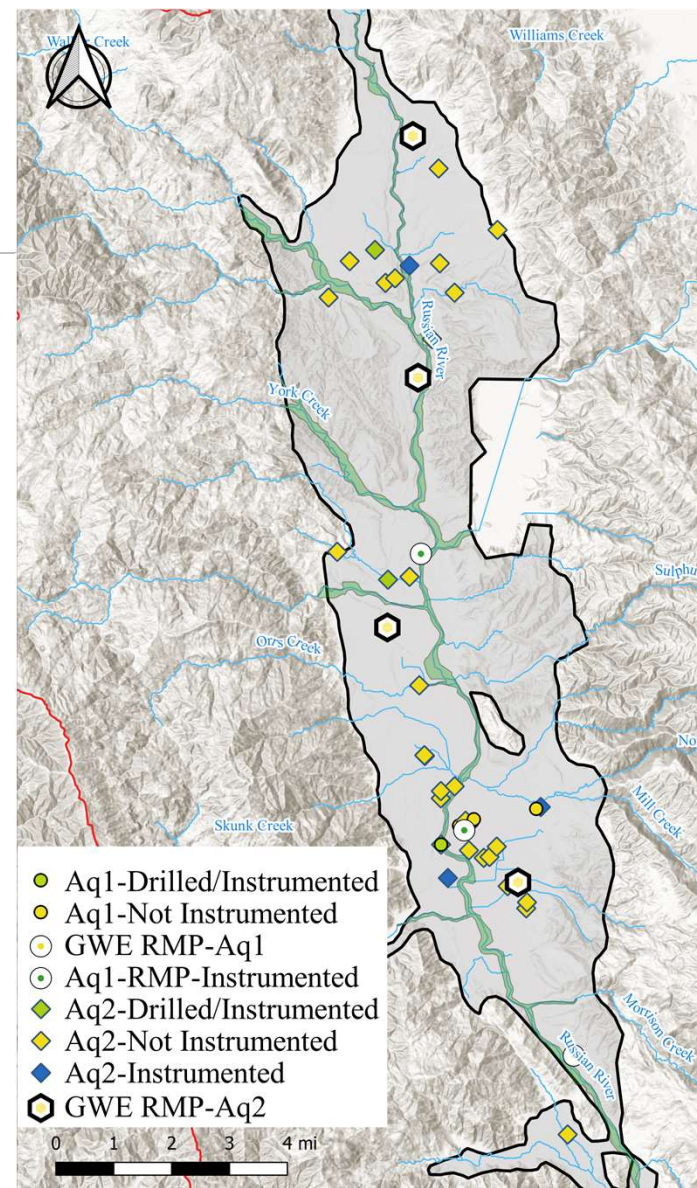
Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels

■ Goal:

- Adequate spatial distribution, coverage, and well density
- Long-term history
- Adequate frequency to capture seasonal, short and long-term trends

■ What is needed:

- Monitoring History: Available historical data
- Well Information: construction information such as well depth and screened interval(s)
- Well Access



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Degradation of Water Quality

■ Goal:

- Adequate spatial distribution, coverage, and well density
- Long-term history
- Adequate frequency to capture seasonal, short and long-term trends

■ What is needed:

- Monitoring History: Available historical data
- Well Information: construction information such as well depth and screened interval(s)

- Well Access

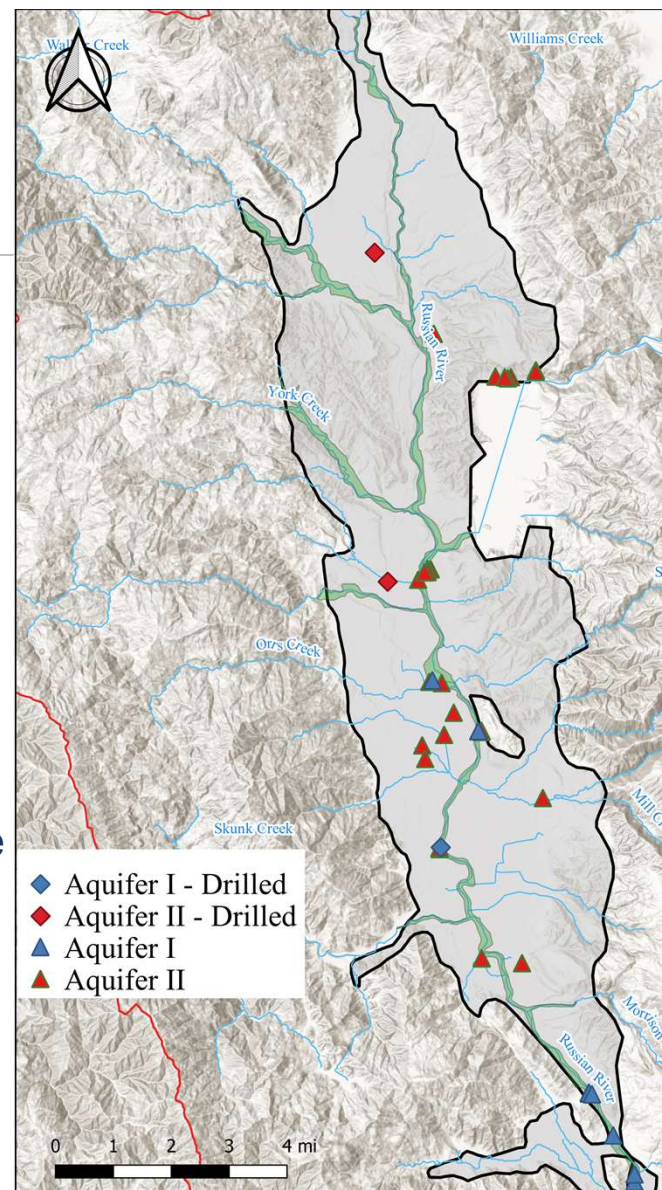
- Sampling of COCs with defined frequency

■ COCs

- Boron
- Iron
- Manganese
- Nitrate
- Specific conductivity

- Started from all Public/Private Supply wells with DDW Sampling record of COCs.

- Limited to ones we could identify their aquifers.



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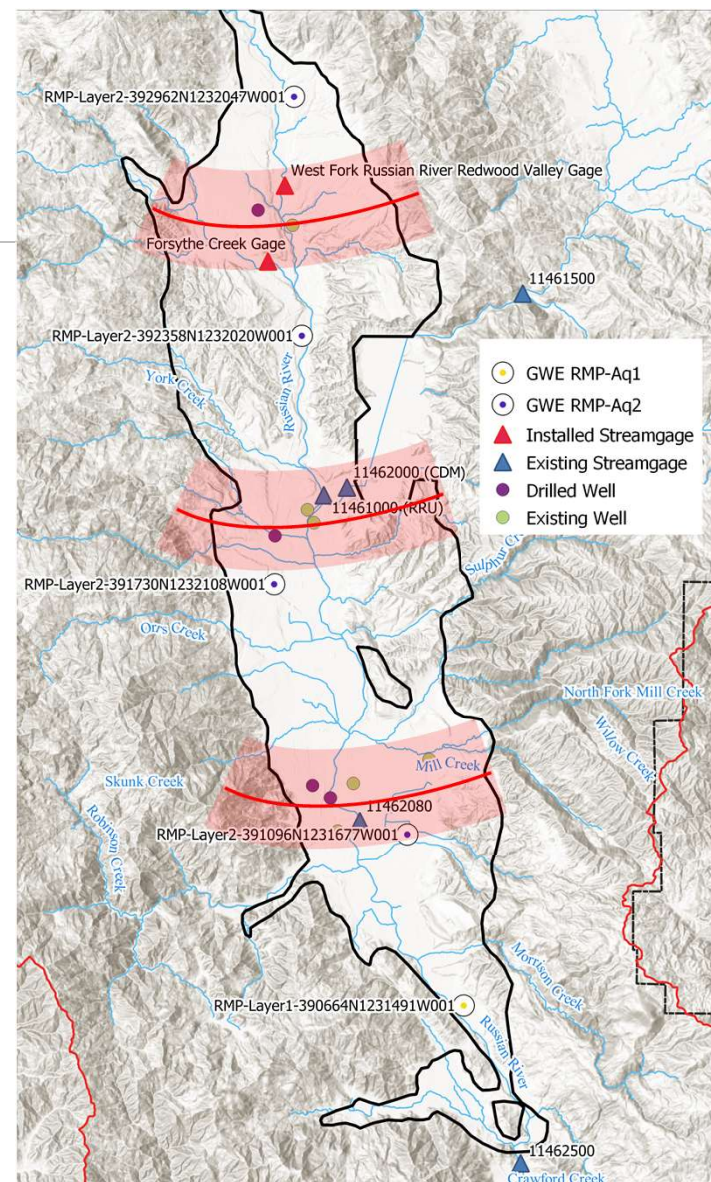
Depletion of Surface Water Monitoring Network

■ Goal:

- Characterize spatial and temporal exchanges between SW/GW
- Characterize flow conditions:
 - surface water discharge
 - surface water head
 - baseflow contribution
- Identify the approximate date and location where ephemeral or intermittent flowing streams and rivers cease to flow
- Characterize temporal change in conditions due to variations in stream discharge and regional GW extraction

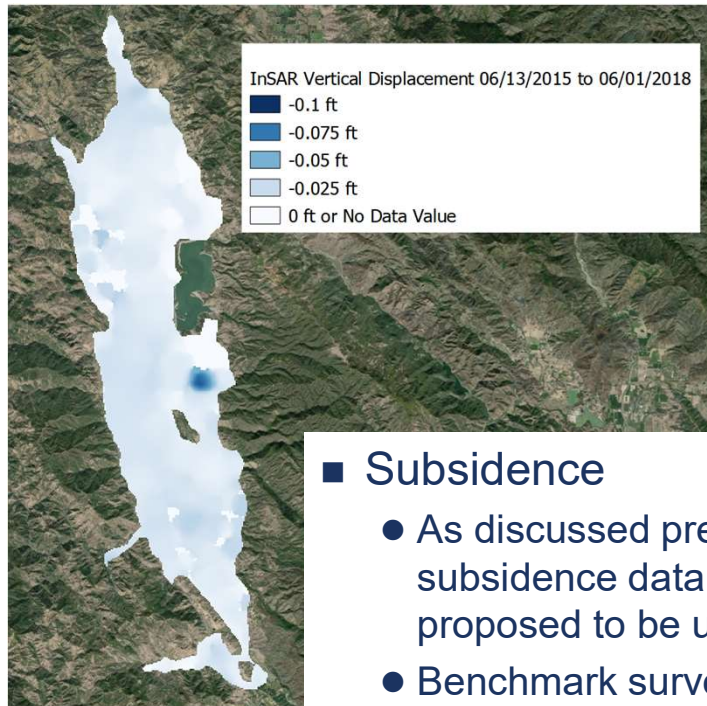
■ What is needed:

- Streamgages and flow measurement
- High-frequency GW elevation measurement
- Observations of flowing/not flowing conditions
- Estimation of depleted volume and changes in condition (integrated model)



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Reduction in Storage and Subsidence

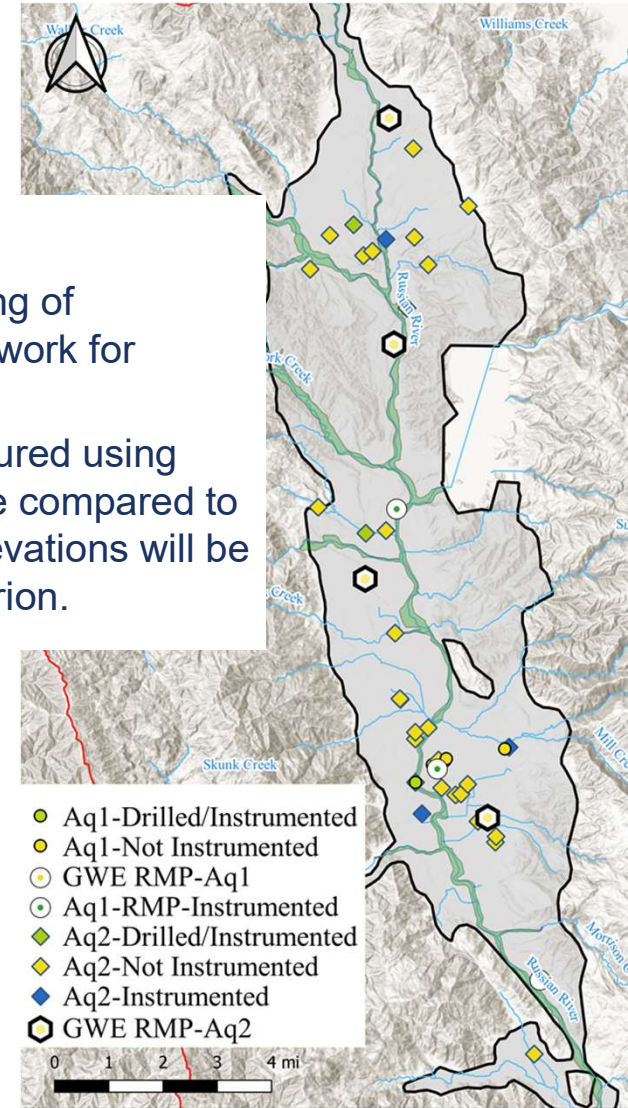


■ Subsidence

- As discussed previously, InSAR satellite-derived subsidence data product published annually by DWR is proposed to be used for the monitoring.
- Benchmark surveys or groundwater levels as proxy can also be used for monitoring subsidence. However, due to lack of historical subsidence in the basin they are not proposed as of now.

■ Reduction in Storage

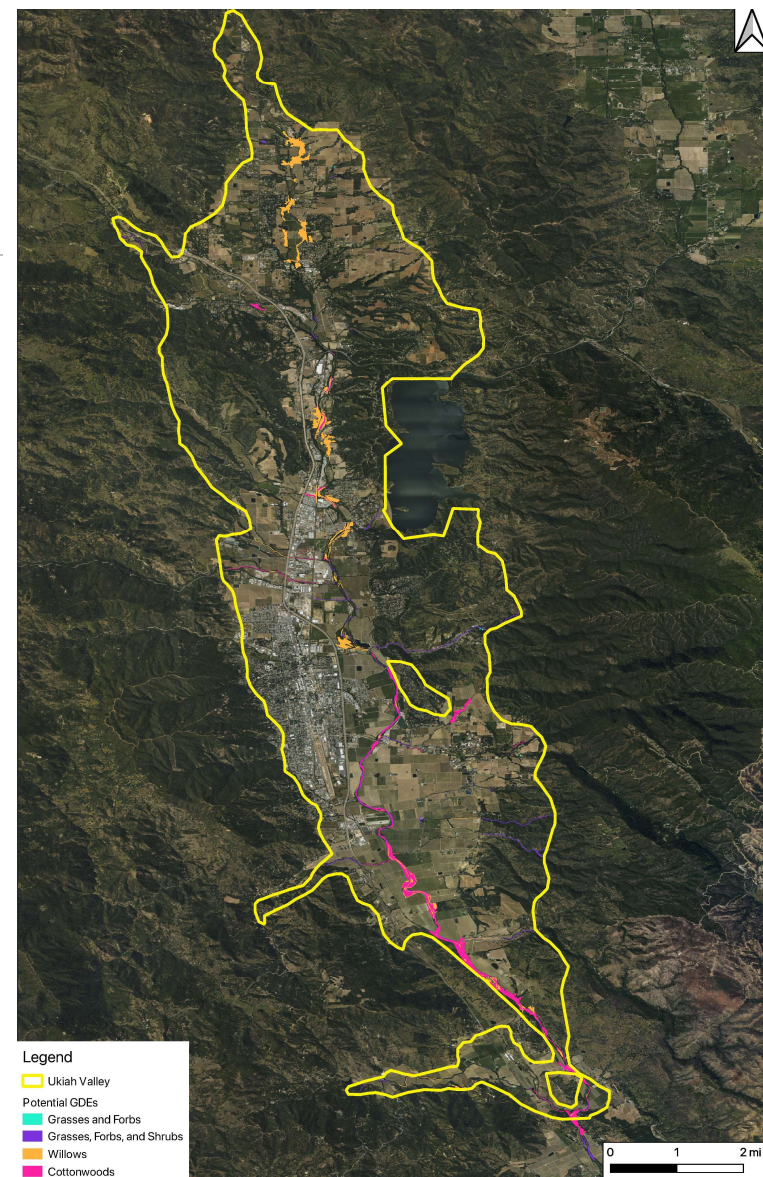
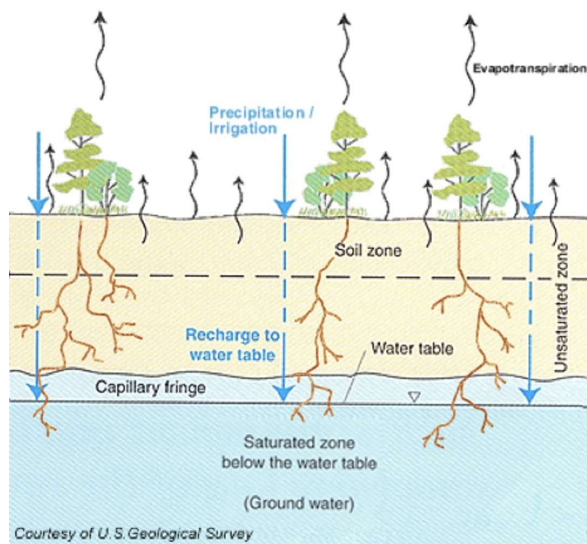
- We propose to use chronic lowering of groundwater levels monitoring network for reduction in storage.
- Reduction in storage will be measured using groundwater elevations and will be compared to model estimates. Groundwater elevations will be used as proxy to monitor this criterion.



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Monitoring of GDEs

- Groundwater dependent ecosystem refers to ecological communities or species that depend on:
 - Groundwater emerging from aquifers; or
 - Groundwater occurring near the ground surface.
- Undesirable Result for GDEs is the lowering of groundwater levels to cause diminishment of GDE habitat.



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Questions?

Next Steps



Planned Next Steps and Schedule

TAC meeting	Key topics
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water budget: historical, current and future conditions, and primary scenarios• Comparison of data and model; approach and results for ISW and GDEs analysis
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refinement of Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) and ISW approach• Refinements to water budget• Additional Scenarios• Discussion to set chronic groundwater elevation decline SMC• Discussion to set reduction in storage SMC
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finalize SMCs for chronic groundwater elevation decline• Discussion to set depletion of surface water SMC• Finalize PMAs• Discuss implementation plan

How to Get Involved

- **Next Public Meeting will be held in early summer**
- **But you are encouraged to:**
 - **Attend** public Board and TAC meetings and submit verbal comments/questions during the meeting
 - **Contact MCWA** to share information and comments and submit questions to be discussed in public Board and TAC meetings.
 - **Communicate** with appropriate representatives on the Board and/or TAC and convey comments and questions.

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Questions?



Thank you!