

Revisiting the GSP Basin Setting Chapter in Relation to Projects and Management Actions

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Vina GSA Board
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Tonight's Agenda Topic

- ▶ Projects and Management Actions are being scoped and reviewed.
- ▶ The **magnitude of the basin imbalance drives the magnitude and scope of needed Projects and Management Actions** to be adopted in this GSP.
- ▶ Projects and Management Actions must reflect what imbalance is expected over the next twenty years.
- ▶ Assumptions can be made about future (best case to worst case) basin imbalances using the information from the Basin Setting chapter.
- ▶ A policy decision will need to be made on the projected imbalance that must be overcome by 2042.
- ▶ No matter which starting point, best case to worst case or something in between, this will be reassessed every five years.

Tonight's Agenda Topic

The initial policy decision will drive the magnitude, scope and locations of Projects and Management Actions – this will have program and financial consequences for GSP Implementation

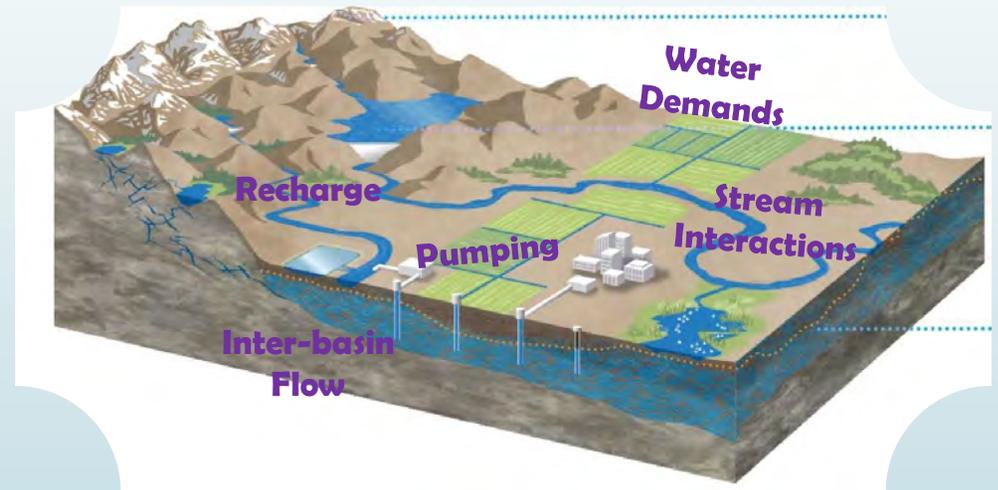
- ▶ An **optimistic view (target 5,000 AF/yr)** would address the estimated imbalance under current conditions.
- ▶ A **middle of the road view (target 15,000 AF/yr)** would address the potential increased imbalance due to urban growth over the next 10 years.
- ▶ A **worst case view (target 30,000 AF/yr)** would address the imbalance for changed conditions due to urban growth and potential impacts of climate change.
- ▶ Going from the optimistic view to worst case view would increase the number of complex, controversial and costly Projects and Management Actions.

Requested Action: Provide direction to staff regarding the future level of risk to the subbasin and input on the magnitude and targeted areas of need to be addressed by Projects and Management Actions.

Step 1. Basin Setting: Understand the System

Basin Setting

- Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model
- Groundwater Conditions
- Water Budget
- [Management Areas]



First, a clarification...

Basin Setting Chapter: Groundwater Budget

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2000-2018 1971-2018*

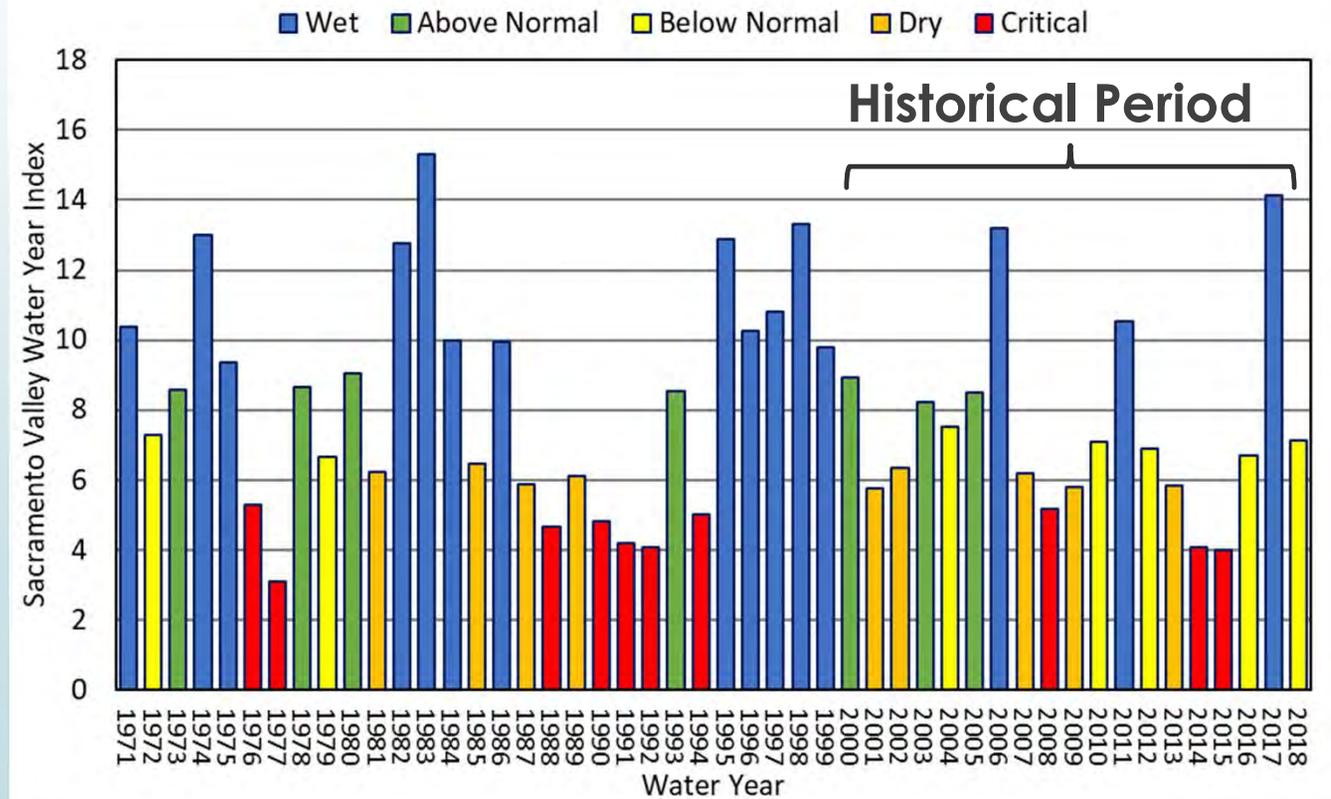
Component	Historical (AFY)	Current (AFY)	Future, No Climate Change (AFY)	Future, 2030 Climate Change (AFY)	Future, 2070 Climate Change (AFY)
Inflows					
Subsurface Inflows	137,400	143,200	142,800	144,600	145,500
Foothill Area	45,700	50,100	49,700	50,600	50,600
Los Molinos Subbasin	63,000	67,000	67,300	67,900	68,100
Butte Subbasin	28,600	25,900	25,500	25,800	26,600
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin	200	300	200	300	300
Deep Percolation	192,700	191,800	189,300	194,500	196,800
Precipitation	120,200	125,400	120,400	123,500	123,600
Applied Surface Water	4,800	5,600	5,600	4,900	4,500
Applied Groundwater	67,600	60,900	63,300	66,100	68,700
Seepage	24,000	27,700	27,800	27,800	27,400
Streams	20,800	24,100	24,200	24,600	24,400
Canals and Drains	3,200	3,600	3,600	3,200	3,000
Total Inflow	354,100	362,700	359,900	366,900	369,700
Outflows					
Subsurface Outflows	70,400	76,200	72,000	70,700	67,800
Foothill Area	300	200	200	200	200
Los Molinos Subbasin	4,700	900	900	900	900
Butte Subbasin	65,400	75,100	70,800	69,500	66,600
Wyandotte Creek Subbasin	0	0	0	0	0
Groundwater Pumping	243,500	209,200	215,800	225,900	231,000
Agricultural	209,100	185,500	184,800	194,700	200,000
Urban and Industrial	26,500	20,100	27,500	27,500	27,500
Managed Wetlands	8,000	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,500
Stream Gains from Groundwater	3,700	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
Western Boundary Net Outflows	56,100	77,400	73,000	71,000	65,600
Total Outflow	373,700	363,900	361,800	368,600	372,400
Change in Storage (Inflow - Outflow)	-19,600	-1,100	-1,700	-1,700	-2,600

Q1. Why the big difference? And what's the target?

Role of Hydrologic Variability

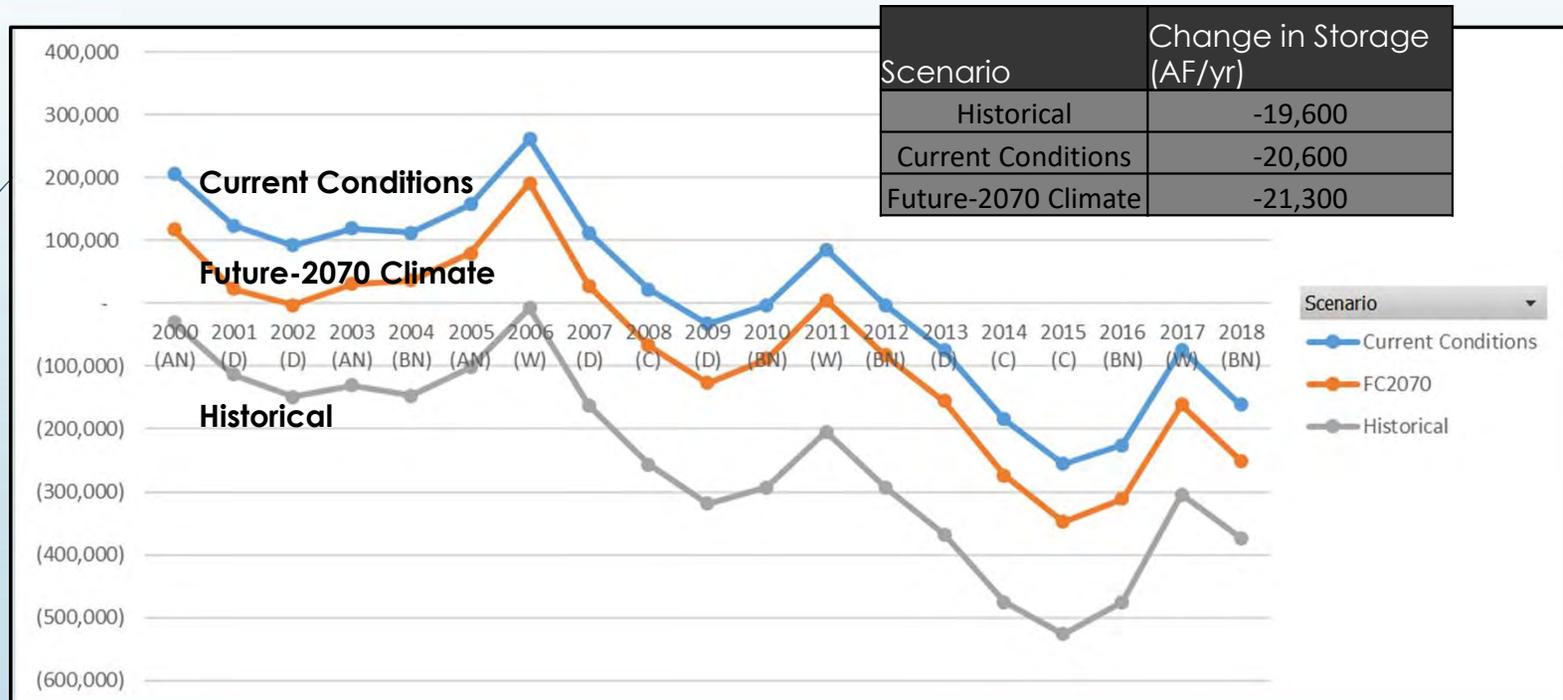
Hydrologic variability means the selected time period can significantly change the average annual amount

Time Period	Precipitation (AF/yr)
1971-2018	420,000
1990-2018	430,500
2000-2018	411,000



Change in Storage: 2000-2018

For the same time period, the Historical, Current Conditions, and Future Conditions-2070 Climate Change scenarios all have a change in storage of about -20,000 AF/yr

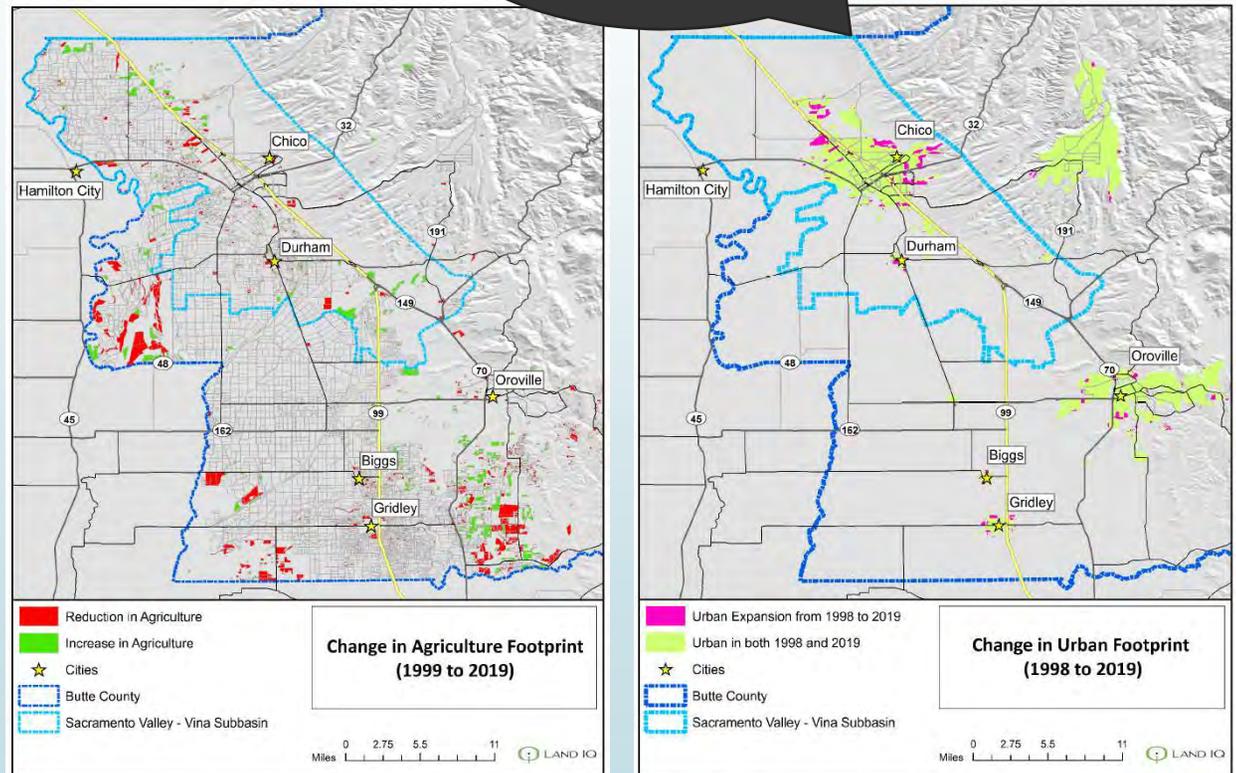


“Current Conditions”

Compared to Historical Conditions:

- Smaller agricultural footprint
- Increased irrigation efficiency
- Crop shift with lower water demand
- If these improvements have not occurred, the situation would be worse

Q2. Have we already fixed the problem?



From “20-Year Land and Water Use Change in Butte County and the Vina Subbasin (1999-2019)”
Prepared by Land IQ for Agricultural Groundwater Users of Butte County, January 2021

Water Budget Scenarios

Water Budget Sensitivity- How does the system respond to changes in Land Use (Current/Future) and Climate Changed-Hydrology (CC 2030 and CC 2070)?

Use the Butte Basin Groundwater Model to explore the system's response to different changes.

Model Runs and Scenario Assumptions

Scenario	Hydrology	Land Use	Water Supplies
Historical Simulation	Historical (daily)	Historical (annual)	Historical (monthly)
Current Conditions Baseline	Historical	Current (2015 and 2016)	Current (2015 and 2016 surface water diversions, 2016-2018 average urban demands)
Future Conditions, No Climate Change Baseline	Historical	Current, adjusted based on Butte County 2030 General Plan	Current (2015 and 2016 Surface water diversions and 2050 projected urban demands)
Future Conditions, 2030 Climate Change Baseline	Historical, adjusted based on 2030 climate change	Current, adjusted based on General Plan	Current, adjusted based on climate change
Future Conditions, 2070 Climate Change Baseline	Historical, adjusted based on 2070 climate change	Current, adjusted based on General Plan	Current, adjusted based on climate change

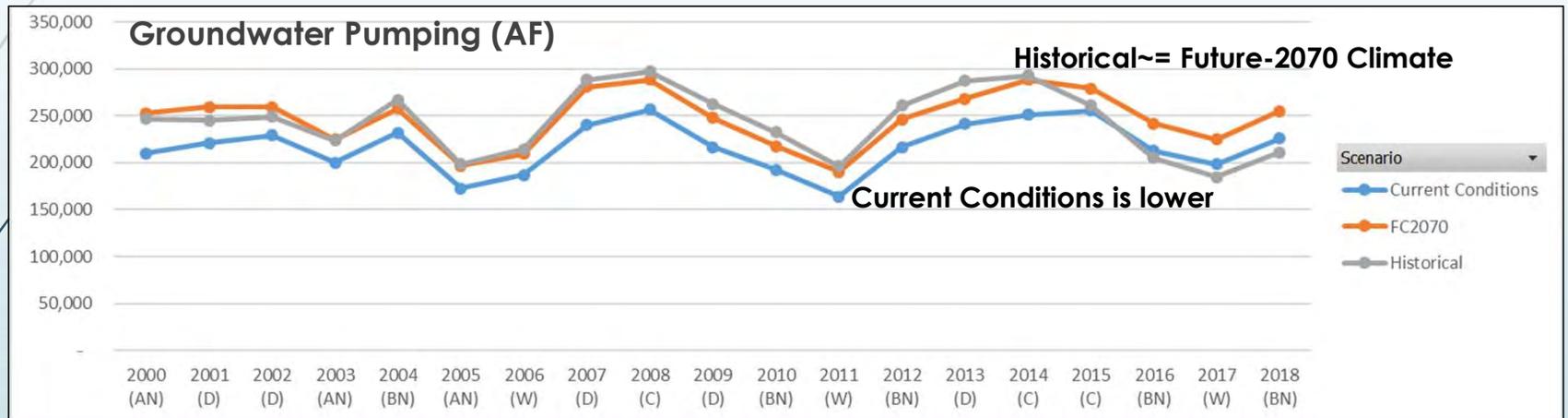
Scenario
Runs



Impacts of Climate Change?

Groundwater Pumping and Evapotranspiration

Future Conditions with 2070 Climate looks a lot like Historical amounts of groundwater pumping. Climate change impacts are estimated to increase water demand (evapotranspiration) above Historical levels.



Scenario	Evapotranspiration (TAF/yr)*	Groundwater Pumping (TAF.yr)*
Historical	281	243
Current Conditions	275.5 ↓	217 ↓
FC_Climate 2070	302.5 ↑	247 ↑

*2000-2018 average annual estimates
Evapotranspiration includes total ET for ag, urban, and managed wetlands

Targeting the Need: Net Recharge

Net Recharge = Deep Percolation + Stream Losses - Pumping

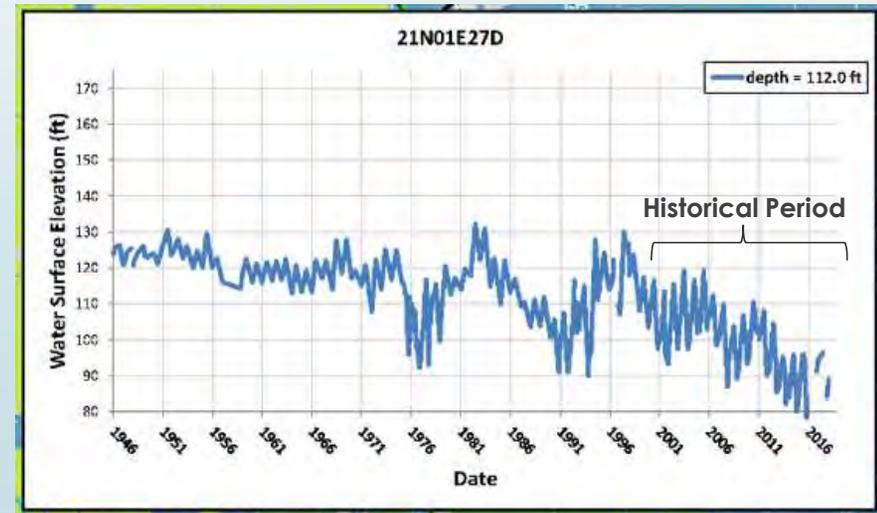
- Focus on the vertical balance
- “Stream Losses” includes recharge from creeks and streams within the subbasin (excludes the Sacramento River)
- Stream losses are relatively insensitive to land use change or climate change impacts.
 - Increased <1,000 AF/yr with Future-2070 Climate compared to Current Conditions

Targeting the Need: Net Recharge

Net Recharge = Deep Percolation + Stream Losses - Pumping

Net Recharge (TAF/yr)

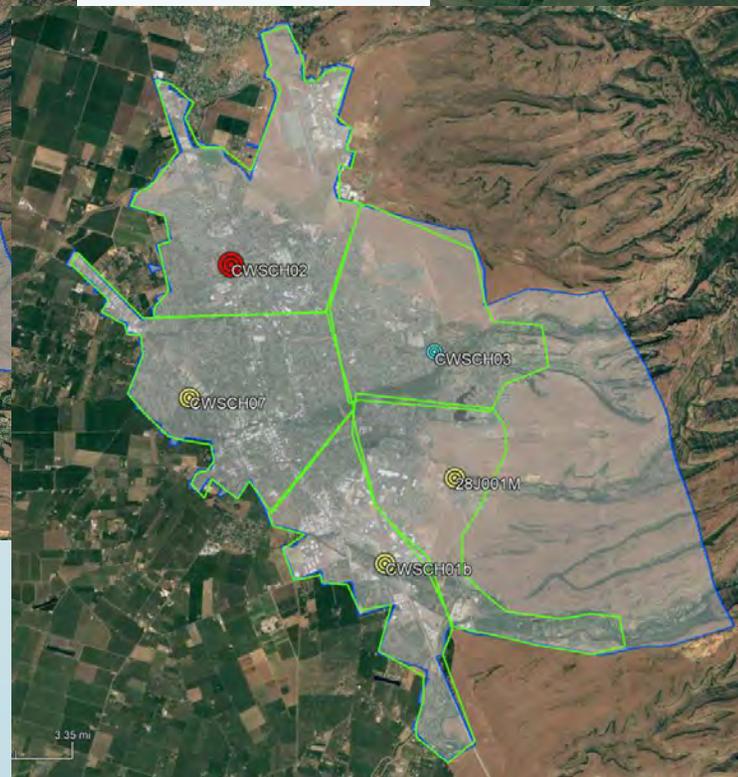
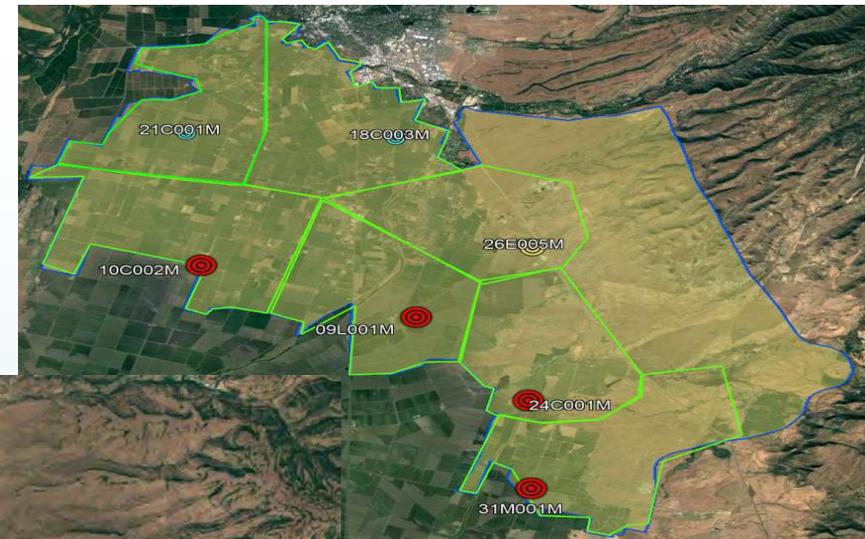
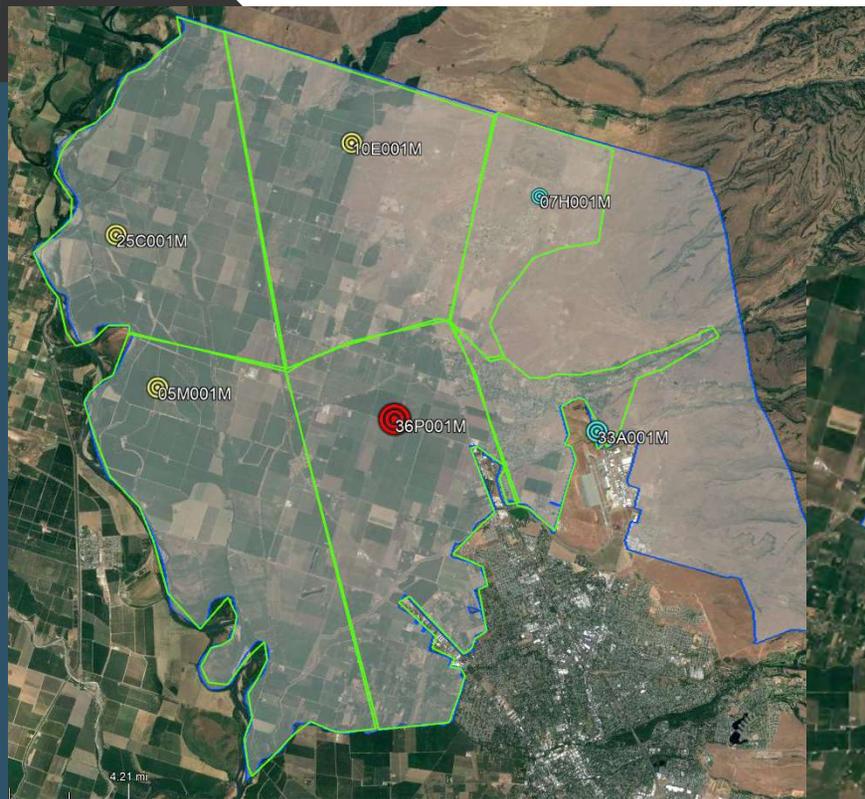
Scenario	2000-2018	1971-2018
Historical	-27	-
Current Conditions	-5	+8.5
Future Conditions	-14	-0.5
FC_Climate 2070	-31	-16



Framing the Discussion

- ▶ An **optimistic view** could target **5000 AF/yr** to address the imbalance. This focuses on addressing the estimated imbalance under current conditions.
- ▶ A **middle of the road view** could target **15,000 AF/yr** to address the imbalance. This plans for the potential increased imbalance due to urban growth over the next 10 years.
- ▶ A **worst case view** could target **30,000 AF/yr** to address the imbalance. This plans for changed conditions due to urban growth and potential impacts of climate change.

Potential Target Areas



**Relative comparison:
Downward trends are
the steepest in Vina
South, then Vina North,
and lastly Chico Urban
Area**

Policy Decision Implications

- The initial policy decision on the risk to the basin will drive the magnitude, scope and locations of Projects and Management Actions that will have consequences
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Questions/Discussion



To sign up for notifications, draft documents and announcements you may do so by visiting the website or by texting the word **BCWATER** to **22828**.

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Lowering
GW Levels



Surface Water
Depletion



Degraded
Quality



Land
Subsidence



Sewer
Intrusion



Reduction
of Storage