Background on Basin Setting Components of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Christina Buck, PhD Assistant Director Butte County Water & Resource Conservation Vina SHAC: February 18, 2020



Basin Setting Project-Technical Foundation

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

- 1. Administrative Information
- 2. Basin Setting
 - Hydrogeologic
 Conceptual Model
 - Groundwater Conditions
 - Water Budget
 - Management Areas

ONE project for All THREE Subbasins

- 3. Sustainable Management Criteria
 - Sustainability Goal
 - Undesirable Results
 - Minimum Thresholds
 - Measurable Objectives

4. Monitoring Networks

- Monitoring Network
- Representative Monitoring
- Assessment & Improvement
- Reporting Monitoring Data
- 5. Projects and Management Actions

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM)

Regulations require

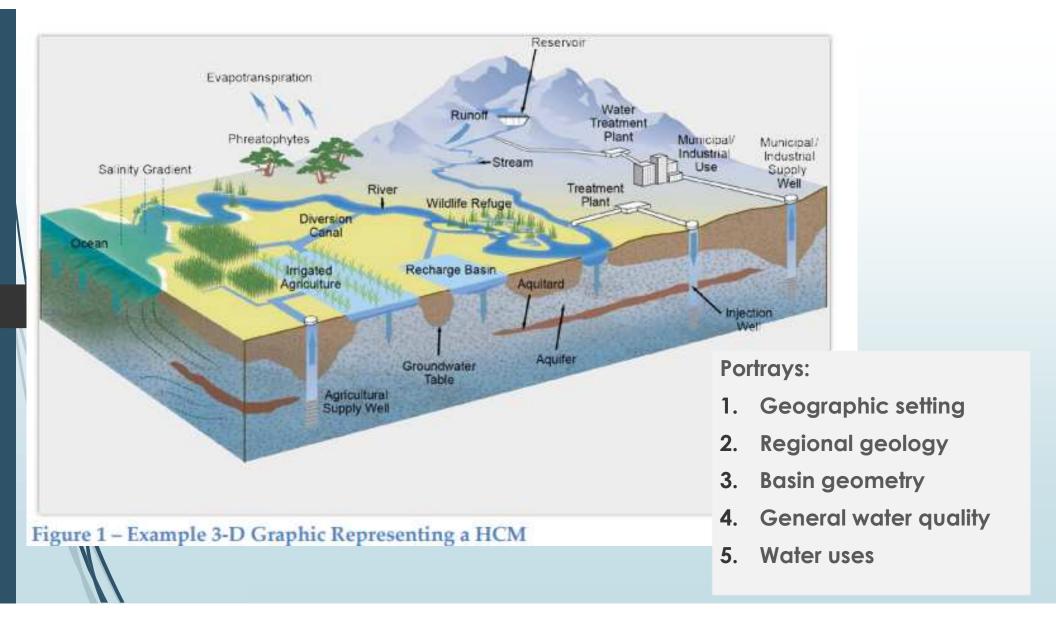
1. Narrative

3

2. Graphical Representation

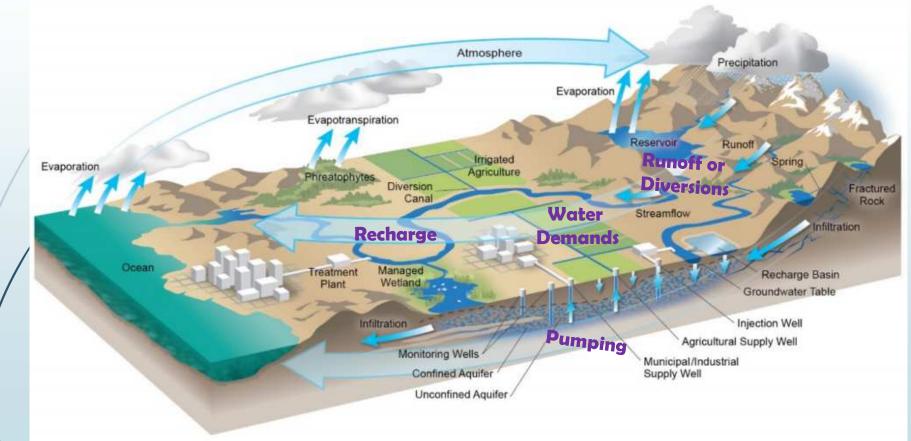
To provide an overview of:

- 1. Physical basin characteristics
- 2. Uses of groundwater
- 3. Sets the stage for the basin setting





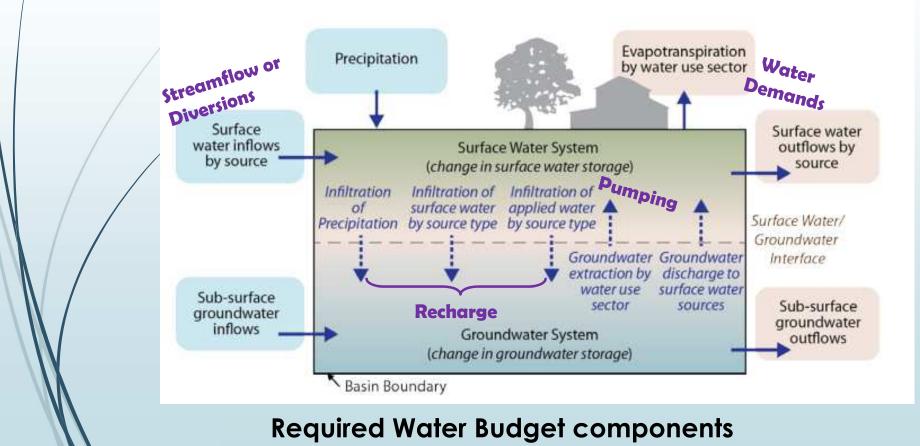
6 Add numbers to the narrative



Water Budget: Balance of Inflows and Outflows

Three Interacting Systems

- 1. Surface Water System
- 2. Land System
- 3. Groundwater System



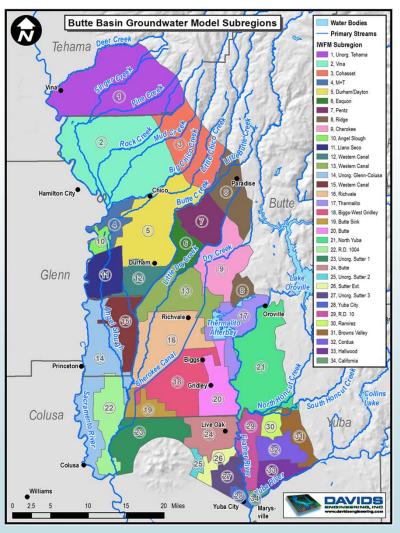
"Numerical" vs. "Conceptual" Model

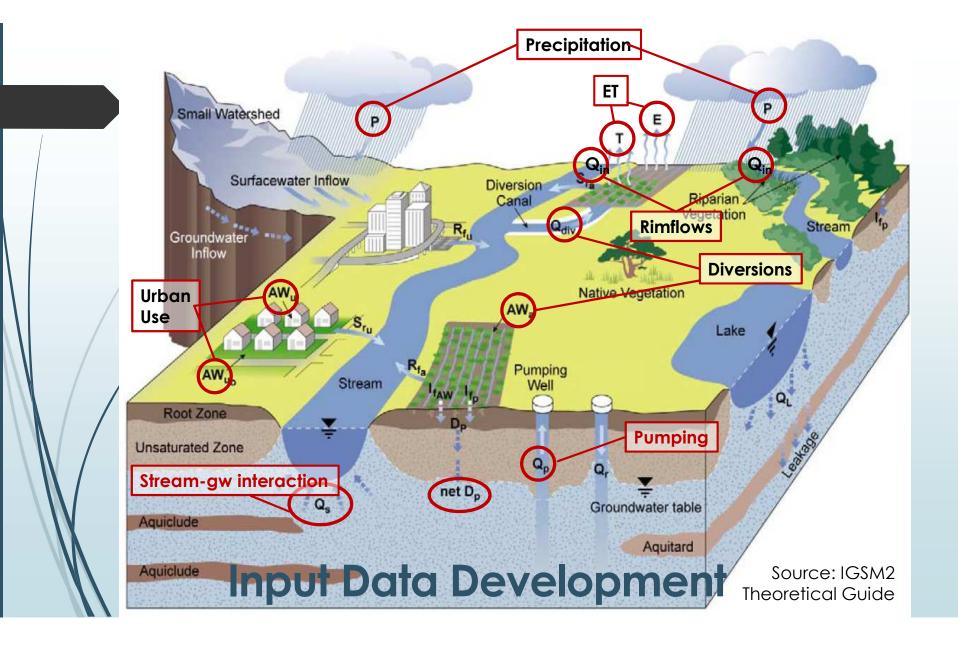
Butte Basin Groundwater Model

Butte Basin Groundwater Model (BBGM)

 Chosen to support Basin Setting GSP development

- Number cruncher over time and space
- Integrated Hydrologic Model meaning it includes things that happen above and below ground: All Three Systems
- Pulls together different types of data and hydrologic processes that all interact
- Used to estimate water budget numbers

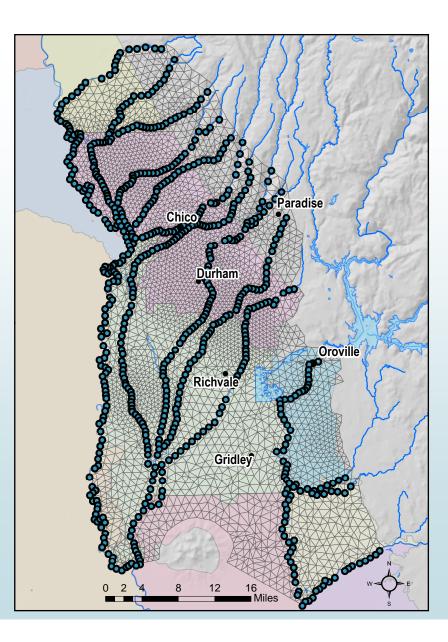


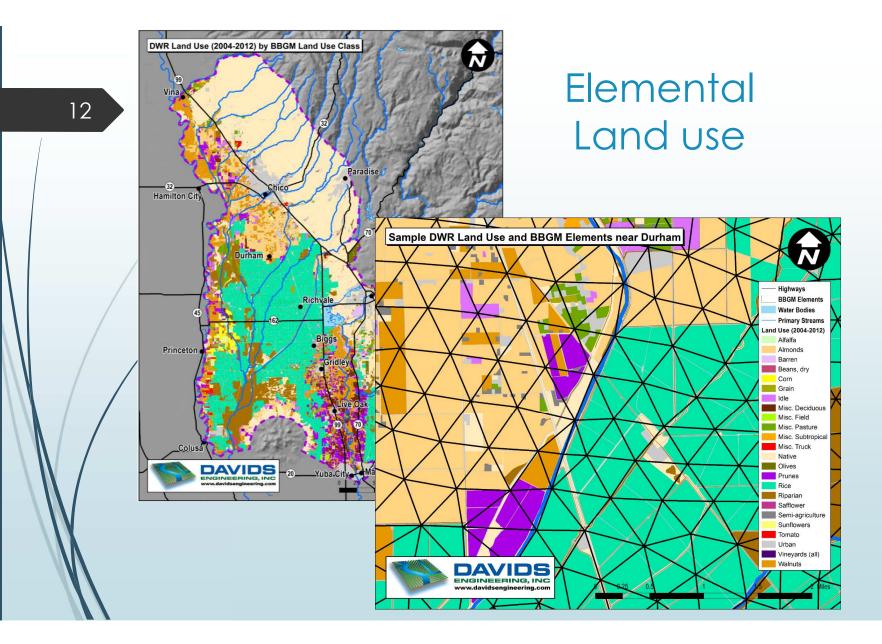


Butte Basin Groundwater Model

- Integrated GW-SW Model:
 - IWFM-2015 code
- 1970-2018, daily

- 1,265 square miles
- 7,200+ Individual elements
 15-670 acres (Avg. 112 acres)
- Boundaries:
 - Deer Creek,
 - Sacramento River,
 - North side of Sutter Buttes/Yuba River
 - Eastern foothills





Estimates Crop Water Demand

Given data:

13

- Climate conditions (precipitation, ETc)
- Soil and land surface physical properties
- Land use management practices

➔ Uses Irrigation-scheduling type approach to calculate crop water demand



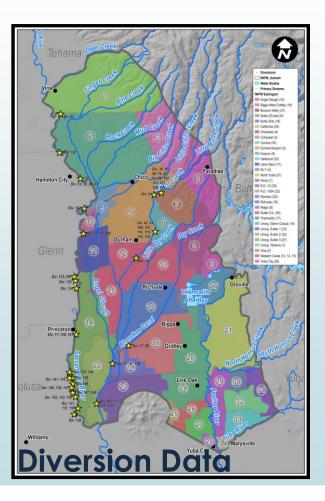
Estimates Groundwater Pumping 14

Crop Water Demand

- Diversions

= Pumping

- Representative well per element adjusts pumping amount to meet demand
- Urban groundwater pumping is specified using data



Groundwater Conditions & Monitoring Networks

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Includes groundwater elevations, water quality, and subsidence

Why Monitor Groundwater Levels?

- Track changes over time
- Compare well infrastructure (depth) to groundwater levels
- Estimate groundwater flow direction
- Understand how water is moving in and through the system (i.e. aquifer dynamics)
- Understand the resource \rightarrow protect and manage

Groundwater levels reflect the cumulative effects of hydrologic variability and groundwater use

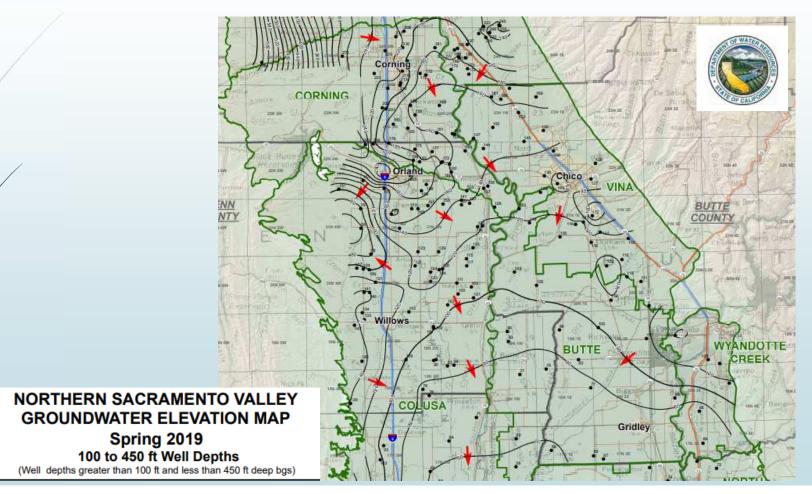




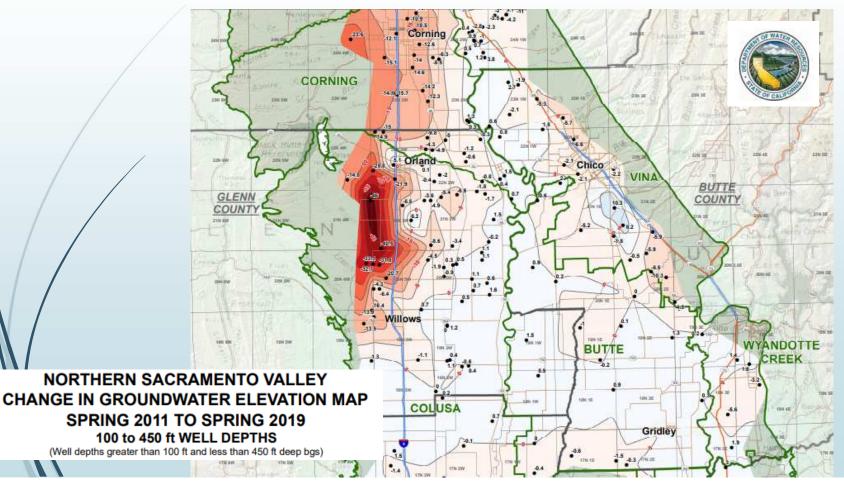
17 Wells are a window...

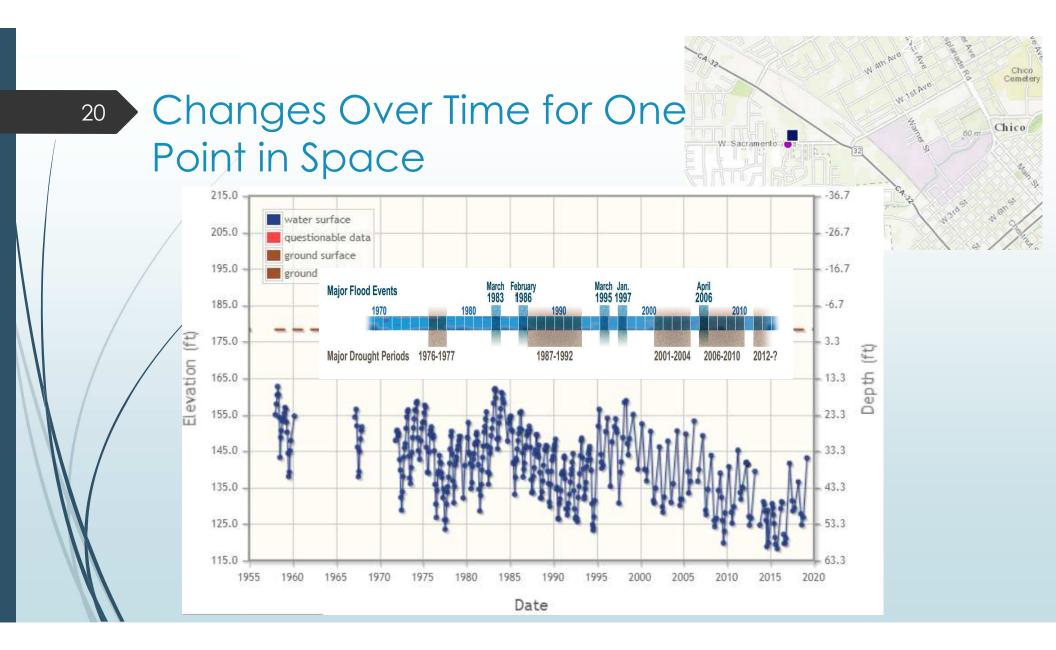


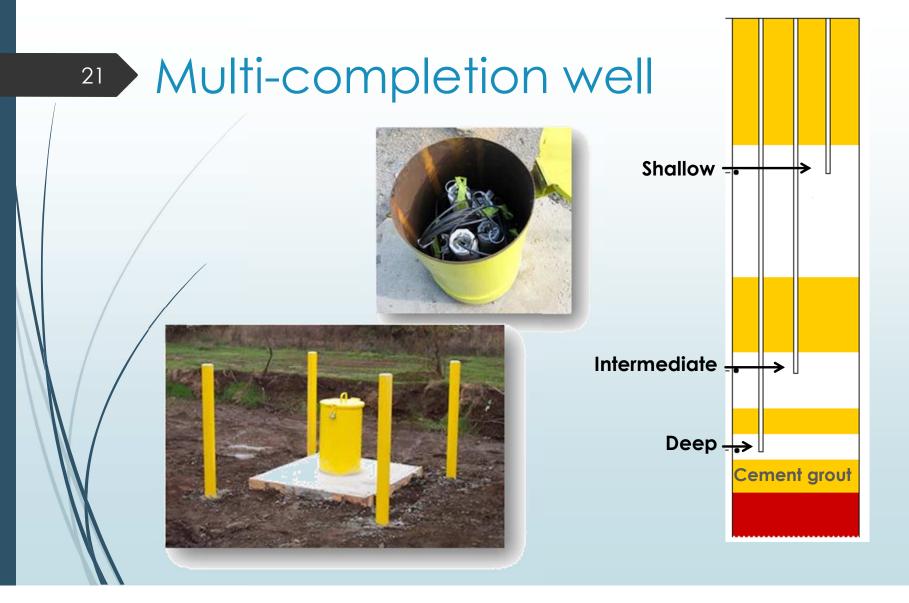
Contour Maps: GW Flow Direction 18

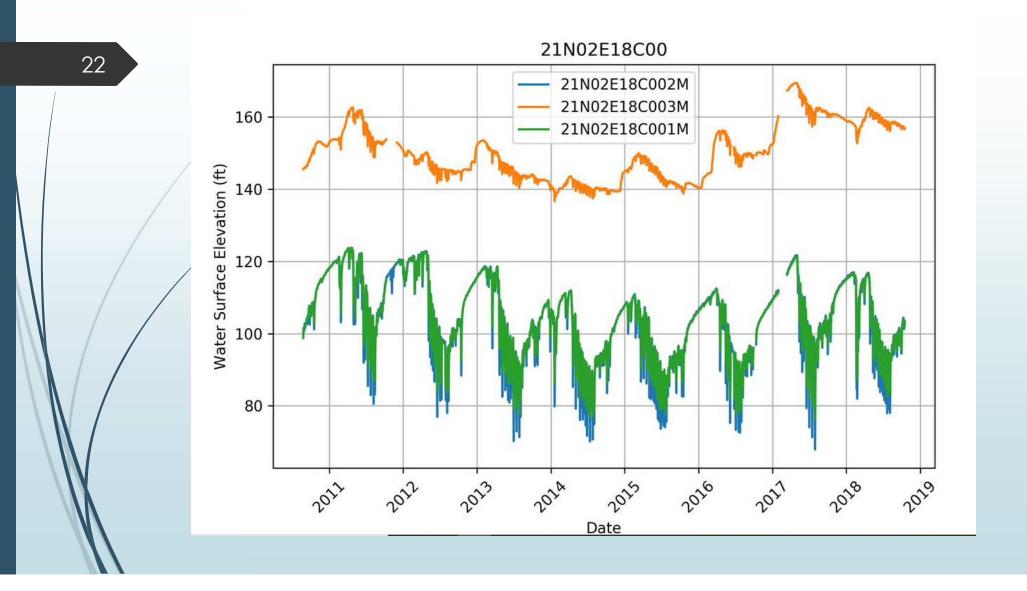


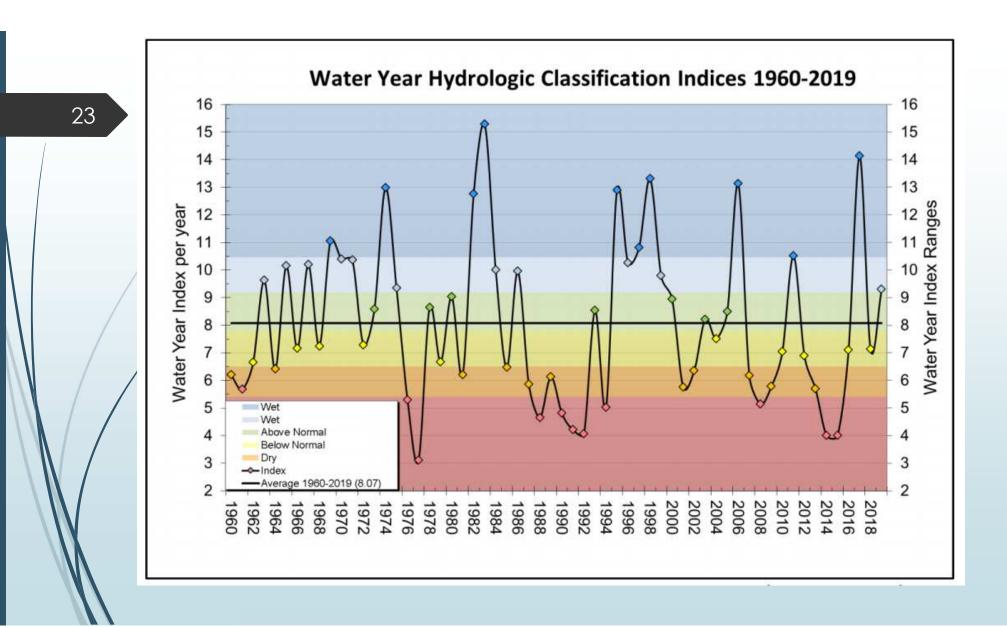
Change Maps: Changes over Space for a snapshot in Time

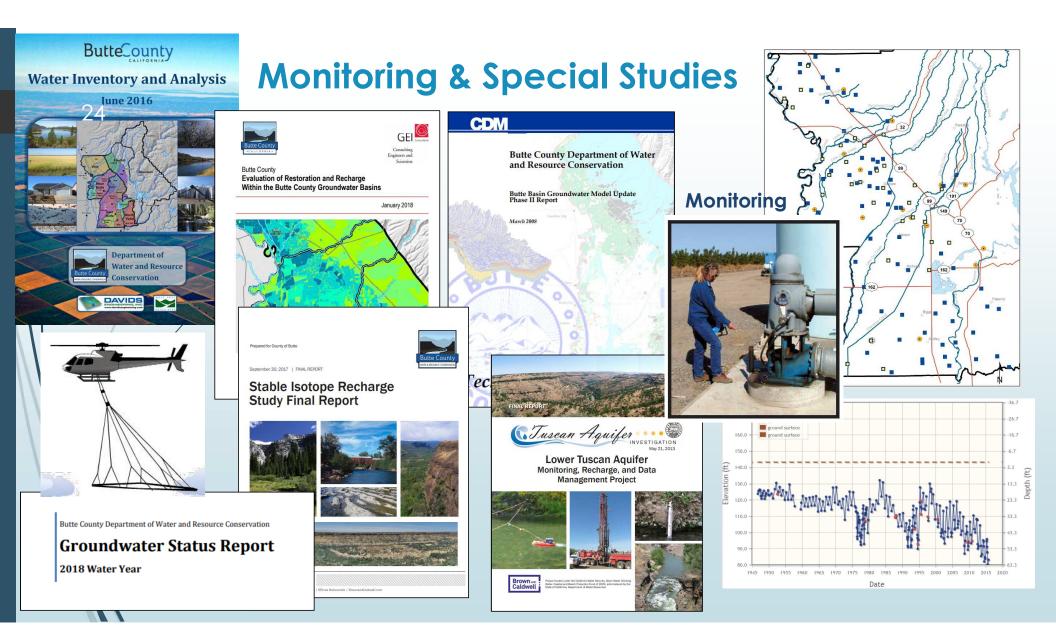


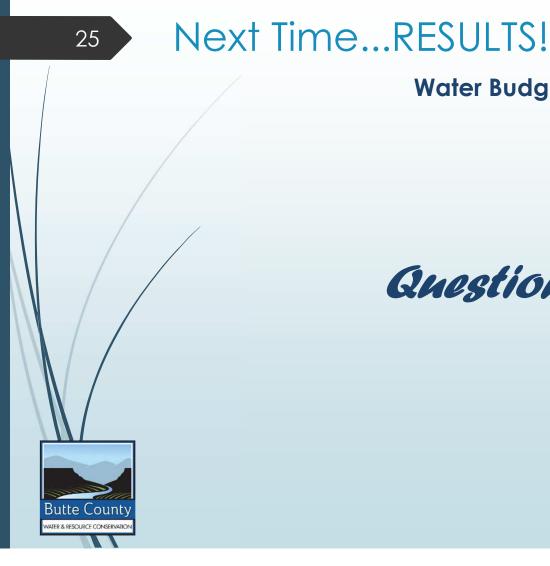












Questions?

Water Budget and Groundwater Conditions

Contact: **Christina Buck** cbuck@buttecounty.net