KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

APPENDICES - Final Draft

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency KRGSA Plan Area

December 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Appendices

Attachments

APPENDIX A

Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

April 12, 2016

Mark Nordberg, GSA Project Manager
Sustainable Groundwater Management Section
California Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, California 94236-0001

Re: Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Dear Mr. Nordberg,

Per Section 10723.8(a) of the California Water Code, the City of Bakersfield, the Kern Delta Water District, and the Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No.4 hereby give notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), passed in 2014, requires that all basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins that are subject to critical overdraft conditions are to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) or coordinated GSPs (Section 10720.7). The Kern County Subbasin is a high-priority basin and is identified as having critical overdraft conditions. Information regarding the status of groundwater basins is provided by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) at:
http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/cod.cfm.

This GSA notification and supporting materials are submitted to DWR within 30 days of the decision to form the GSA by its member agencies per Water Code §10723.8(a).

Water Code §10723.8(a)(1) requires that this GSA notification include information regarding the service area boundaries of the GSA and the boundaries of the basin the GSA intends to manage. Exhibit 1 includes three maps to satisfy the requirements of Water Code §10723.8(a)(1). Map (A) shows the Kern River GSA boundary. Map (B) shows the Kern River GSA boundary within the Kern County Subbasin. Map (C) shows the boundaries of the service areas of the agencies that comprise the Kern River GSA. The digital GIS data corresponding to the GSA boundary maps shown in Exhibit 1 are included with this submittal and provided on compact disc.

Water Code §10723.8(a)(1) also requires information regarding other agencies managing or proposing to manage groundwater within the basin. At the time of this Kern River GSA Notification submittal to DWR, it is our understanding that the Buena Vista Water Storage District has submitted a Notification to Form a GSA with DWR for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin. Within the Kern County subbasin, we understand that other agencies may be considering or proposing to form GSAs to manage groundwater resources in their own services areas. To our knowledge at this time, the following entities have held either a public hearing or expressed interest in forming a GSA: the Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA) and the Olcese Water District. We understand that the Greenfield County Water District has held a public hearing, passed a resolution to form a GSA, and will be submitting their Notification to Form a GSA with DWR.

On March 1, 2016 the governing Board of the Kern Delta Water District held a public hearing (Water Code §10723.b) regarding formation of the Kern River GSA. On March 15, 2016 the Board passed Resolution 2016-03 wherein the District resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with the City of Bakersfield and Improvement District No.4 of the Kern County Water Agency for the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown in Exhibit 1. Exhibit 2 contains a copy of the approved resolution to form the Kern River GSA by the governing Board of the Kern Delta Water District. Exhibit 3 includes details regarding the public noticing of the March 1, 2016 hearing by the Kern Delta Water District. The noticing process was consistent with the requirements of Section 6066 of the California Government Code.

On March 2, 2016 the City Council of Bakersfield held a public hearing (Water Code §10723.b) regarding formation of the Kern River GSA. On March 30, 2016 the City Council passed Resolution 039-16 wherein the City resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with the Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No.4 of the Kern County Water Agency for the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown in Exhibit 1. A copy of Resolution 039-16 is included in Exhibit 2. Details regarding the public noticing of the March 2, 2016 hearing by the City Council are provided in Exhibit 3 and are consistent with the requirements of Section 6066 of the California Government Code.

On March 31, 2016 the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency on behalf of Improvement District No.4 held a public hearing (Water Code §10723.b) regarding formation of the Kern River GSA. On March 31, 2016 the Board of Directors passed Resolution 11-16 wherein the Kern County Water Agency, Improvement District No.4 resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with the Kern Delta Water District and the City of Bakersfield for the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown in Exhibit 1.   A copy of Resolution 11-16 is included in Exhibit 2. Details regarding the public noticing of the March 31, 2016 hearing by the Board of Directors are provided in Exhibit 3 and are consistent with the requirements of Section 6066 of the California Government Code.

Exhibit 4 provides a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Kern Delta Water District, City of Bakersfield, and Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No.4 to form the Kern River GSA and manage groundwater resources sustainably within the GSA boundary. Please note that Exhibit C-1 to the MOU in Exhibit 4 contains a list of additional agencies that have joined the Kern River GSA.   Exhibit 5 includes additional supporting documents related to these additional agencies that have joined the Kern River GSA.

Per California Water Code §10723.2, GSAs shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater within their service area, as well as those responsible for implementing Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). Exhibit 6 lists interested parties developed pursuant to Water Code §10723.2 and describes how these users and uses will be considered during the development and operation of the Kern River GSA and implementation of the GSP for the Kern River GSA. If additional interested parties are discovered, they too will be included in the development and operation of the GSA and the development and implementation of the agency's sustainability plan (Water Code 10723.8(a)(4)).

Water Code §10723.4 states that a GSA shall also establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents. Any person may request, in writing, to be placed on the list of interested persons. The Kern River GSA will establish and maintain such a list of persons interested in receiving notices.

Except for the authorities granted to a GSA pursuant to Part 2.74 of Division 6 of the California Water Code (SGMA), no new bylaws, ordinances, or authorities have been adopted by the District or City at this time of forming the Kern River GSA (Water Code §10723.8(a)(3)).

The undersigned hereby represents that the information required by California Water Code §10728.3 is included within this notice and that the notification process is complete.

If you have any further questions or require any clarification regarding the information provided in this GSA Notification submittal, please do not hesitate to contact one of our GSA program coordinators as identified on the following page.

Thank you,

Rodney Palla
President, Board of Directors, Kern Delta Water District

Harold Hanson
Vice Mayor, City of Bakersfield

Ted Page
President, Board of Directors, Kern County Water Agency

GSA Program Coordinators

Art Chianello
Water Resources Manager
Water Resources Department
(661) 326-3715
achianel@bakersfieldcity.us

Mark Mulkay
General Manager
Kern Delta Water District
(661) 834-4656
mulkay@kerndelta.org

David Beard
Manager
Kern County Water Agency
Improvement District No. 4
(661) 634-1400
dbeard@kcwa.com

Exhibits:

Exhibit 1: GSA Maps – including (A) map of Kern River GSA boundary, (B) map of Kern River GSA boundary within Kern County Subbasin, and (C) map of Kern River GSA showing member agencies service area boundaries

Exhibit 2: GSA Forming Resolutions by Kern Delta Water District, City of Bakersfield, and Improvement District No. 4 of the Kern County Water Agency

Exhibit 3: Public Hearing Noticing Information for GSA Member Agencies

Exhibit 4: Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District No.4 of the Kern County Water Agency

Exhibit 5: Supporting Documents for Entities Also Joining the Kern River GSA

Exhibit 6: List of Interested Parties

Exhibit 7: List and Map of Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) in GSA

EXHIBIT 1

<u>GSA MAPS</u>

INCLUDING:

(A) MAP OF KERN RIVER GSA BOUNDARY

(B) MAP OF KERN RIVER GSA BOUNDARY WITHIN KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN

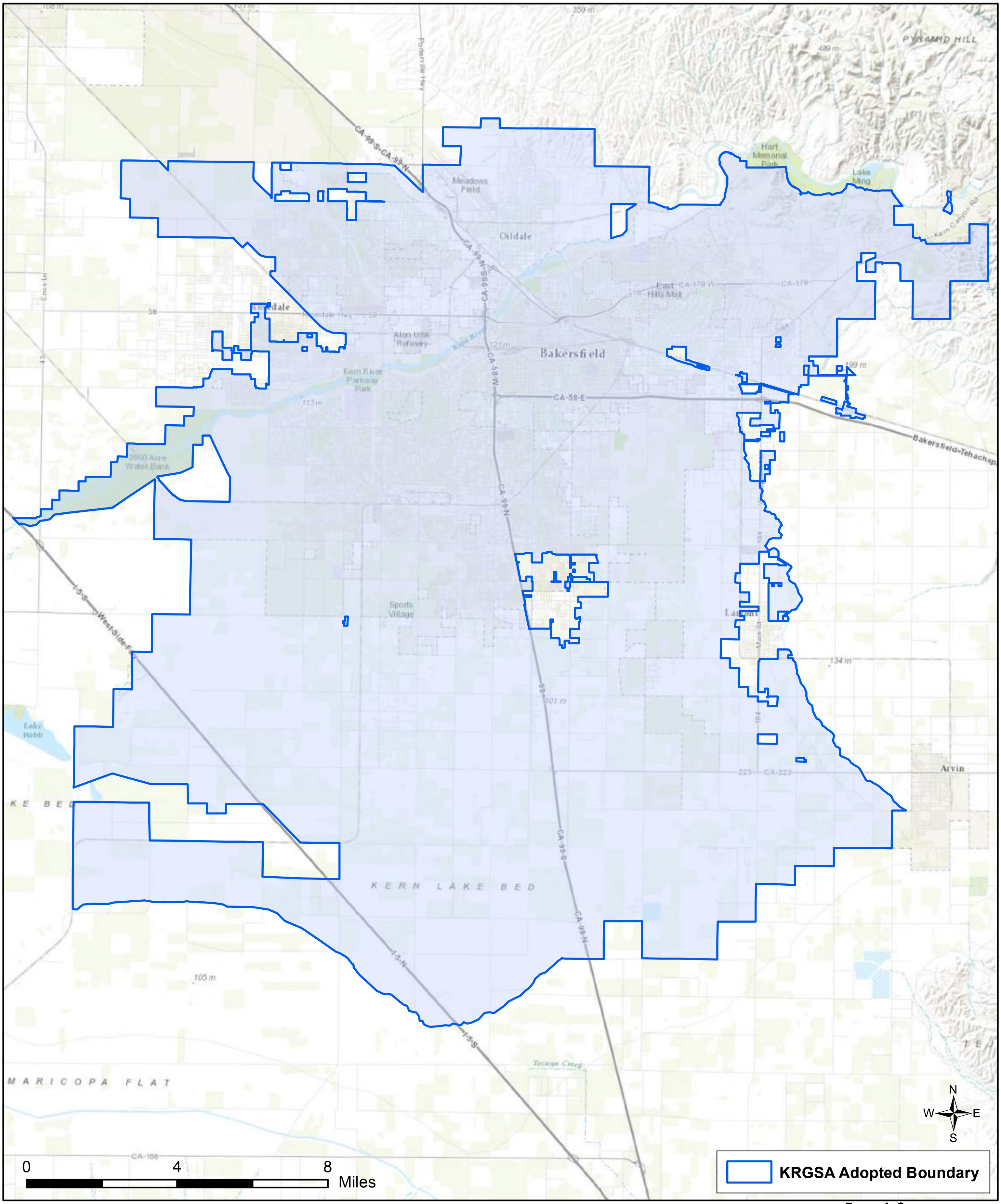
(C) MAP OF KERN RIVER GSA SHOWING MEMBER AGENCIES SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Exhibit 1-A

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Adopted Boundary as of March 31, 2016



--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Exhibit 1-B

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Adopted GSA Boundary Within Subbasin 5-22.14 of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region

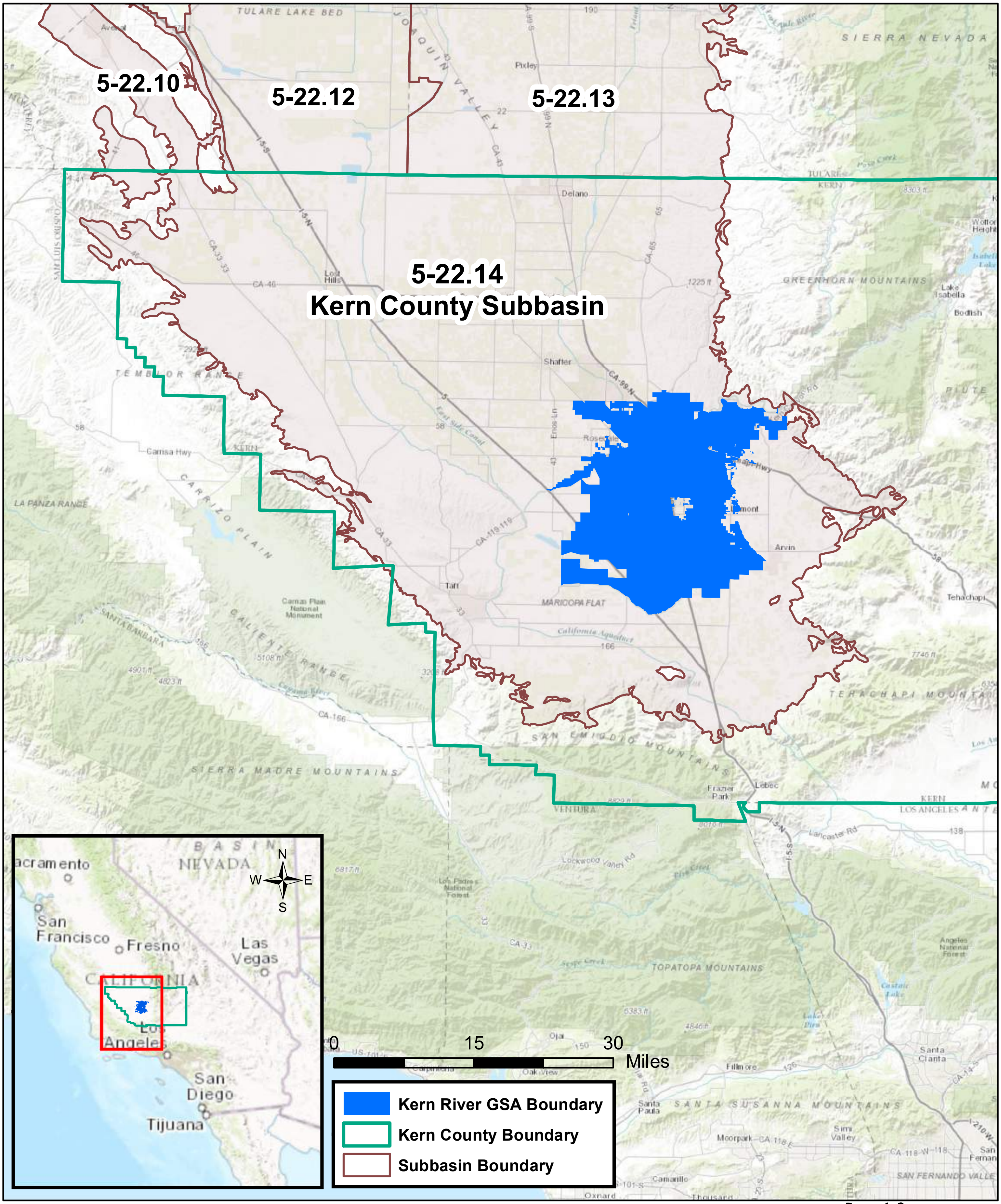


Exhibit 1-C

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Adopted Boundary with Service Areas

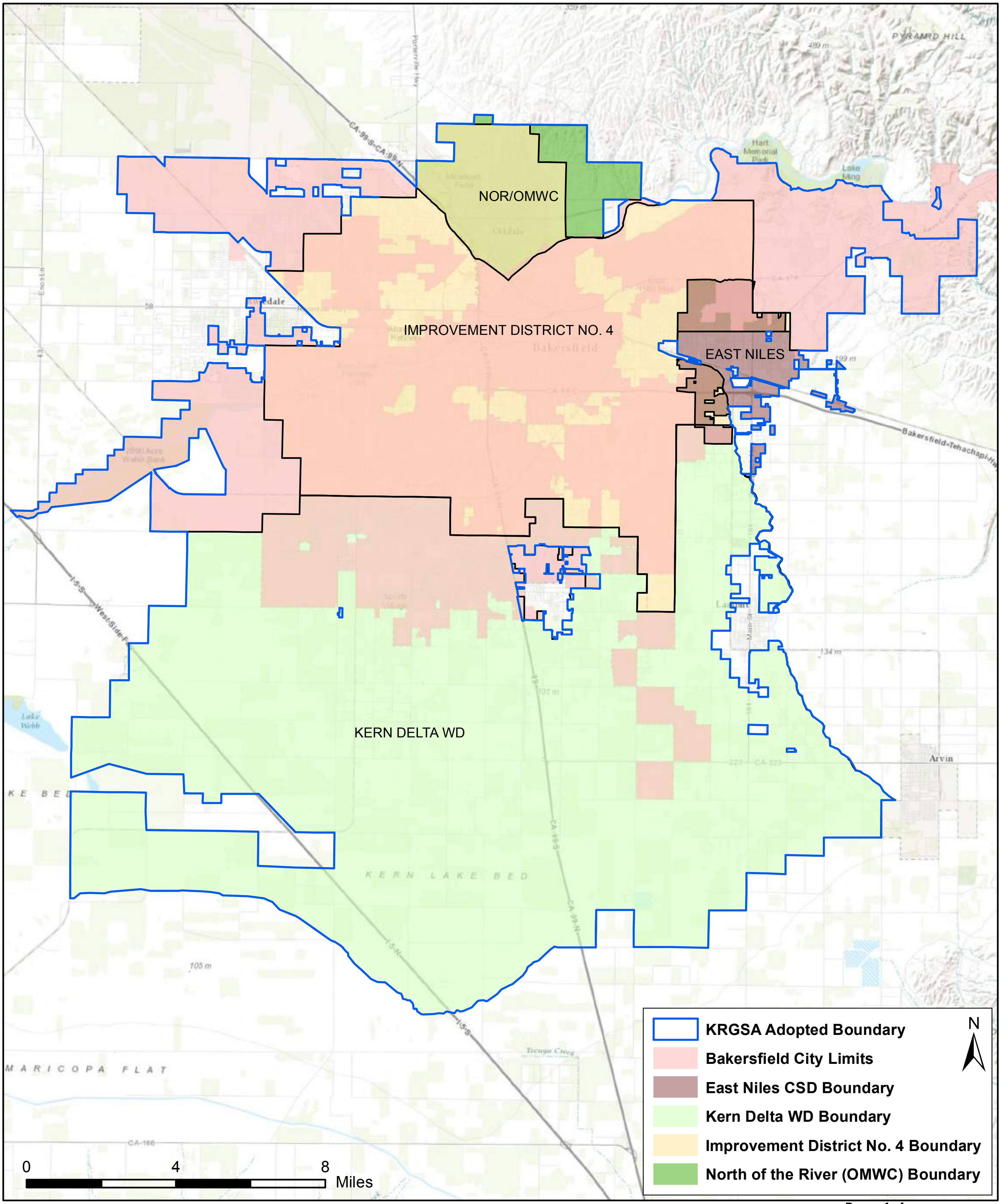


EXHIBIT 2

<u>RESOLUTIONS</u>

INCLUDING:

(A) RESOLUTION FORMING GSA, APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT, MARCH 15, 2016

(B) RESOLUTION FORMING GSA, APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD, MARCH 30, 2016

(C) RESOLUTION FORMING GSA, APPROVED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.4 OF THE KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY, MARCH 31, 2016

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-03

IN THE MATTER OF:

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code § 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code §10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code §10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("District") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code §34000) and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin portion of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, as defined in Bulletin 118 of the California Department of Water Resources and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code 10723.6 (b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Tuesday March 1, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section §10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section §6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Kern Delta Water District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies and which may include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That Kern Delta Water District herein decides to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other local agencies, and which may include the participation of legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as depicted in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code 10723.8, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section §10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section §10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of Kern Delta Water District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code §10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and cause notice to be given to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of Kern Delta Water District to create the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

ALL THE FOREGOING being on the motion of Director Frick, seconded by Director Tillema and authorized by the following vote, namely:

AYES: Antongiovanni, Bidart, Collins, Frick, Garone, Kaiser, Palla, Tillema

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution is the resolution of the Kern Delta Water District as duly passed and adopted by its Board of Directors at a legally convened meeting held on the 15th day of March, 2016.

Rodney Palla
Board President of Directors
KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

ATTESTED:

L. Mark Mulkay
Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors
KERN DETLA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 039 - 16

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT.

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723(a) authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because City manages water, has water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of City; and

WHEREAS, Improvement District No. 4 ("ID4") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, City held a public hearing on March 2, 2016, after publication of notice pursuant to Government Code Section 6066 to consider adoption of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, City, Kern Delta, and ID4 will work collaboratively with other interested entities to form a GSA known as the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Bakersfield as follows:

1. The above recitals and findings are true and correct.

2. That City of Bakersfield does hereby elect in concert with Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on **Exhibit "A"** attached to this Resolution.

3. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District.

4. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.2

5. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.4.

6. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District No. 4 will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin to DWR.

----------o0o----------

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Bakersfield at a regular meeting thereof held on MAR 3 0 2016, by the following vote:

YES:	COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA, MAXWELL, WEIR, SMITH, HANSON, SULLIVAN, PARLIER
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBER None
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBER None
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBER None

Roberta Gafford

ROBERTA GAFFORD, CMC
CITY CLERK and Ex Officio Clerk of the Council of the City of Bakersfield

APPROVED MAR 3 0 2016

By

HARVEY L. HALL
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

By Virginia Gennaro

VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

RI:dll
S:\WATER\GSA\Reso.Fnl.Docx

— FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY —

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

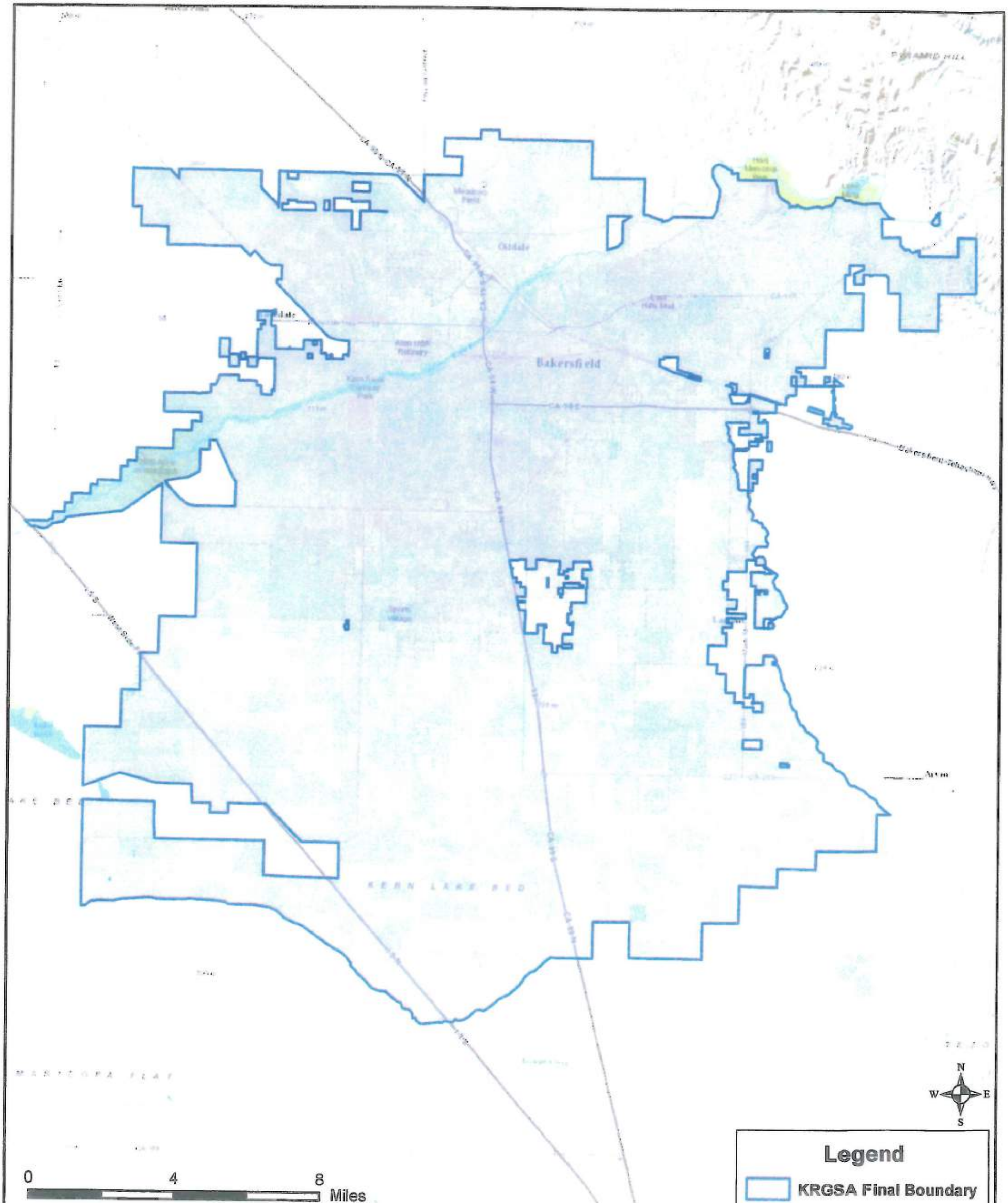


EXHIBIT "A"

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY

In the matter of:

AUTHORIZING IMPROVEMENT *
DISTRICT NO. 4 TO BECOME A *
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY *
AGENCY *

I, Lucinda J. Infante, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, of the County of Kern, State of California, do hereby certify that the following resolution proposed by Director Lundquist, and seconded by Director Fast, was duly passed and adopted by said Board of Directors at an official meeting hereof this 31st day of March, 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Lundquist, Fast, Wulff, Milobar, Cerro and Page

Noes: None

Absent: Hafenfeld

Lucinda J. Infante

Secretary of the Board of Directors
of the Kern County Water Agency

Resolution No. 11-16

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (Board) of the Kern County Water Agency (Agency) is also empowered as the Board of the Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4); and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of

Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 10723 authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, ID4 is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because ID4 is an Improvement District of the Kern County Water Agency formed to provide a supplemental water supply for the metropolitan Bakersfield area and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5- 22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because the City manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District (Kern Delta) is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Agency, the City and Kern Delta will work collaboratively with other interested agencies to form a GSA known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, acting as the Board of Directors of Improvement District No. 4, that:

1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct.

2. ID4 does hereby elect in concert with the City and Kern Delta to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on Exhibit A.

3. ID4, the City and Kern Delta will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to ID4, the City and Kern Delta.

4. The Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section 10723.2.

5. The Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements and availability of draft plans, maps and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section 10723.4.

6. ID4, the City and Kern Delta will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin.

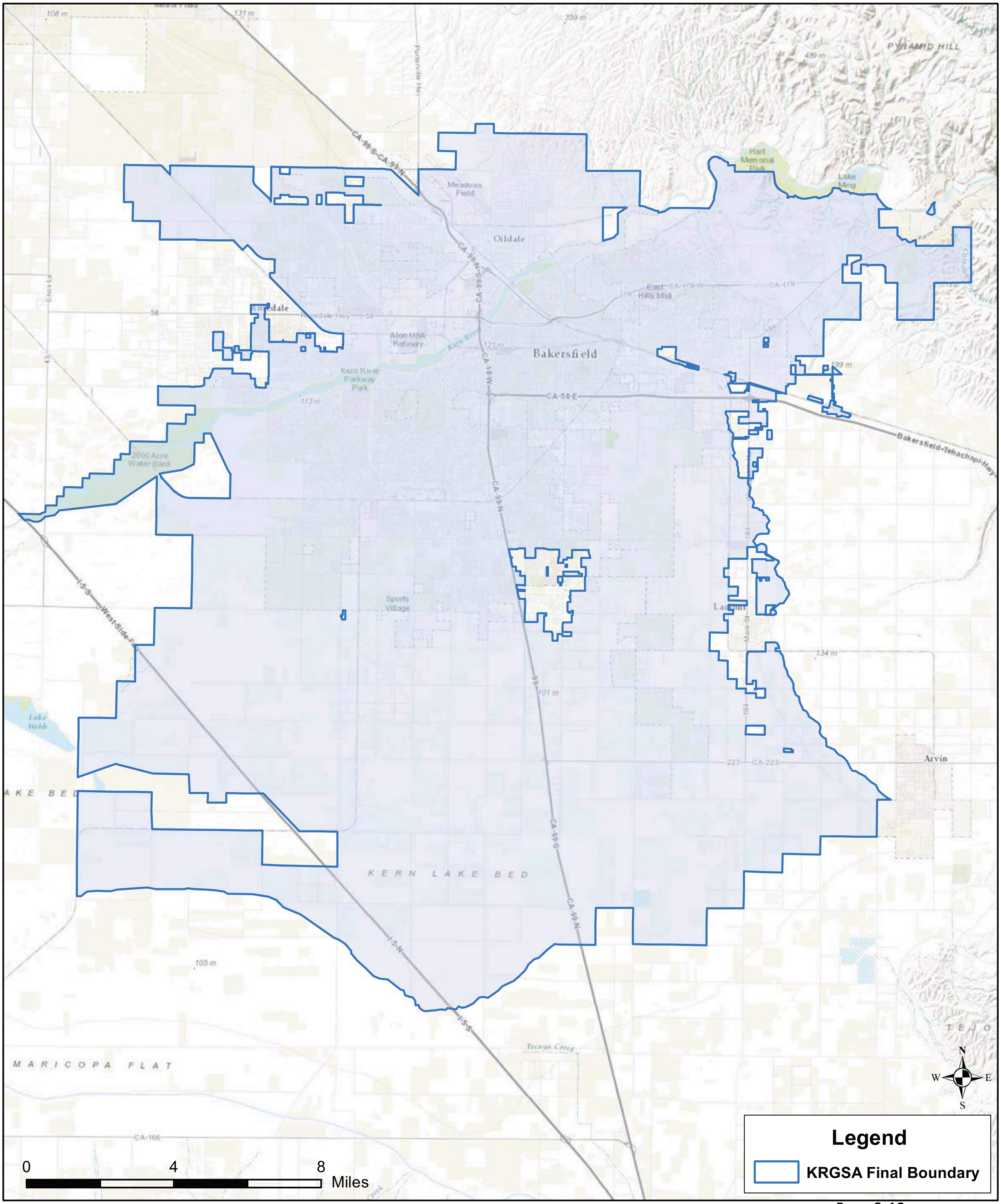
7. The Agency Board President is authorized to execute the Memorandum of Understanding Forming the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency as shown on Exhibit B.

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY --- Exhibit 2-C

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

Exhibit A



____

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FORMING THE KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ("MOU") is made and entered into on ______________________, by and between the **CITY OF BAKERSFIELD,** a municipal corporation, ("CITY" herein), **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT** ("KERN DELTA" herein), and **KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY on behalf of its IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 4,** ("ID4" herein), each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties."

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Senate Bills 1168 and 1319 and Assembly Bill 1739, known collectively as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of SGMA is to create a comprehensive management system in the State of California by creating structure to manage groundwater at the local level, while providing authority to the State to oversee and regulate, if necessary, the local groundwater management system; and

WHEREAS, SGMA empowers local agencies to adopt groundwater management plans that are tailored to the resources and needs of their communities to provide a buffer against drought and contribute to reliable water supply for the future; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723.6 authorizes a combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") by using a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement; and

WHEREAS, CITY is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because CITY manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Sub-basin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin"), a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code, manages water, has a water supply and overlies a portion of the Basin just south of CITY; and

WHEREAS, ID4 is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because ID4 is an improvement district of the Kern County Water Agency formed to provide a supplemental water supply for the metropolitan Bakersfield area and overlies a portion of the Basin; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2016, CITY and KERN DELTA entered into Agreement No. 10-009 to establish a working relationship with the goal of jointly forming a GSA; and

WHEREAS, CITY and KERN DELTA mutually agree to add ID4 as a Party to this MOU; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2016, KERN DELTA held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 15, 2016, KERN DELTA adopted Resolution No. 2016-03 electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-1"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 2, 2016, CITY held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA and on March 30, 2016, CITY adopted Resolution No. 039-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with KERN DELTA and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-2"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2016, ID4 held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 31, 2016, ID4 adopted Resolution No. __________-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and KERN DELTA, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-3"**; and

WHEREAS, CITY, KERN DELTA and ID4 will jointly submit a Notice of Decision to form and be the founding Parties of a GSA, which will cover the portion of the Basin as shown on the map in **Exhibit "B-1"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, the Parties will work collaboratively with other interested agencies to develop and implement a Ground Water Sustainability Plan ("GSP") to sustainably manage the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

NOW, THEREFORE, incorporating the above recitals herein and exhibits attached, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

1. **<u>PURPOSE</u>.** This MOU is entered into by and between the Parties to facilitate a cooperative and ongoing working relationship that will allow compliance with SGMA and State law, both as amended from time to time.

2. **<u>KERN RIVER GROUND WATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY</u>.** The Parties hereby establish the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") to manage the portion of the Basin as set forth in **Exhibit "B-1."**

3. ADDITIONAL AGENCIES. Additional agencies with service area boundaries outside the jurisdiction of the Parties may join and incorporate their service area boundaries or portions thereof into KRGSA upon the mutual consent of all Parties. The additional agencies will be added to **Exhibit "C-1,"** as amended from time to time in compliance with SGMA, and the boundaries of the KRGSA may be expanded accordingly.

4. POWERS

4.1 In addition to any other action available to develop and implement SGMA, including a GSP, the KRGSA may perform the following functions:

4.1.1 Adopt standards for measuring and reporting water use.

4.1.2 Develop and implement policies designed to reduce or eliminate overdraft within the boundaries of the GSA.

4.1.3 Develop and implement conservation best management practices.

4.1.4 Develop and implement metering, monitoring and reporting related to groundwater pumping.

5. DECISION MAKING PROCESS

5.1 With the exceptions noted herein, it is the intent of the Parties that all actions undertaken by the KRGSA are done by unanimous consent of the Parties; however, if unanimous consent is not possible, a majority vote of the Parties is required.

5.2 In the event of an impasse or disagreement, the Parties shall use their best efforts to find a mutually agreeable result. To this effect, the Parties shall consult and negotiate with each other in good faith in an attempt to reach a solution that is mutually satisfactory. If the Parties do not reach a solution, then the matter shall be submitted to non-binding arbitration or mediation within a reasonable period of time.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES

6.1 The Parties will work jointly to fulfill the Purpose of this MOU, SGMA, and the development and implementation of a GSP within the boundaries of the KRGSA.

6.2 The Parties will meet regularly to discuss SGMA, GSP development and implementation activities, assignments, and ongoing work progress.

6.3 The Parties may form committees as necessary from time to time discuss issues that impact the KRGSA.

6.4 The CITY and ID4 are jointly responsible for implementing the GSP in areas of the KRGSA that are within both City limits and ID4 boundaries.

6.5 KERN DELTA is responsible for implementing the GSP in agricultural areas of the KRGSA within KERN DELTA's boundary.

7. FUNDING. Unless agreed to otherwise, each Party's participation in this MOU is at its sole cost and expense.

8. TERM. This MOU shall remain in effect unless terminated by the mutual written consent of the Parties and as allowed by State law.

9. AMENDING THE MOU. This MOU and Exhibits hereto may only be amended by a subsequent writing, approved and signed by all Parties.

10. HOLD HARMLESS. No Party, nor any officer or employee of a Party, shall be responsible for any damage or liability occurring by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by another Party under or in connection with this MOU.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
CITY OF BAKERSFIELD

By:______________________________
HARVEY L. HALL
Mayor

DATE:__________________

WATER BOARD

By: ______________________________
HAROLD HANSON
Water Board Chair

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-5.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

By:______________________________
RODNEY PALLA
Board President

DATE:__________________

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

By: ______________________________
L. MARK MULKAY
General Manager

Additional Signatures on Following Page

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

By: ______________________________
ART CHIANELLO
Water Resources Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By:______________________________
GENE R. McMURTREY
Attorneys for Kern Delta Water District

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-6.

By:______________________________
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 4

By: ______________________________
TED R. PAGE
Board President

COUNTERSIGNED:

By:______________________________
NELSON SMITH
Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: ______________________________
AMELIA T. MINABERRIGARAI
General Counsel

VG:dll/vlg
S:\WATER\GSA\MOU Kern Delta&ID4.City-Final.Docx

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT**

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-03

IN THE MATTER OF:

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code § 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code §10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code §10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("District") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code §34000) and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin portion of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, as defined in Bulletin 118 of the California Department of Water Resources and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code 10723.6 (b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Tuesday March 1, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section §10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section §6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Kern Delta Water District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies and which may include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That Kern Delta Water District herein decides to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other local agencies, and which may include the participation of legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as depicted in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code 10723.8, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section §10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section §10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of Kern Delta Water District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code §10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and cause notice to be given to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of Kern Delta Water District to create the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

ALL THE FOREGOING being on the motion of Director Frick, seconded by Director Tillema and authorized by the following vote, namely:

AYES: Antongiovanni, Bidart, Collins, Frick, Garone, Kaiser, Palla, Tillema

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution is the resolution of the Kern Delta Water District as duly passed and adopted by its Board of Directors at a legally convened meeting held on the 15th day of March, 2016.

Rodney Palla
Board President of Directors
KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

ATTESTED:

L. Mark Mulkay
Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors
KERN DETLA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. ______________

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT.

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723(a) authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because City manages water, has water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of City; and

WHEREAS, Improvement District No. 4 ("ID4") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, City held a public hearing on March 2, 2016, after publication of notice pursuant to Government Code Section 6066 to consider adoption of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, City, Kern Delta, and ID4 will work collaboratively with other interested entities to form a GSA known as the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Bakersfield as follows:

1. The above recitals and findings are true and correct.

2. That City of Bakersfield does hereby elect in concert with Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on **Exhibit "A"** attached to this Resolution.

3. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District.

4. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.2

5. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.4.

6. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District No. 4 will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the

Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin to DWR.

----------o0o----------

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Bakersfield at a regular meeting thereof held on ______________________________, by the following vote:

YES:	COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA, MAXWELL, WEIR, SMITH, HANSON, SULLIVAN, PARLIER
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____

Draft - See final signed version on Page 2-23.

____
ROBERTA GAFFORD, CMC
CITY CLERK and Ex Officio Clerk of the Council of the City of Bakersfield

APPROVED ___________

By ____________________________
HARVEY L. HALL
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

By ____________________________
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

RI:dll
S:\WATER\GSA\Reso.Fnl.Docx

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Exhibit 2-C

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

Exhibit B-1

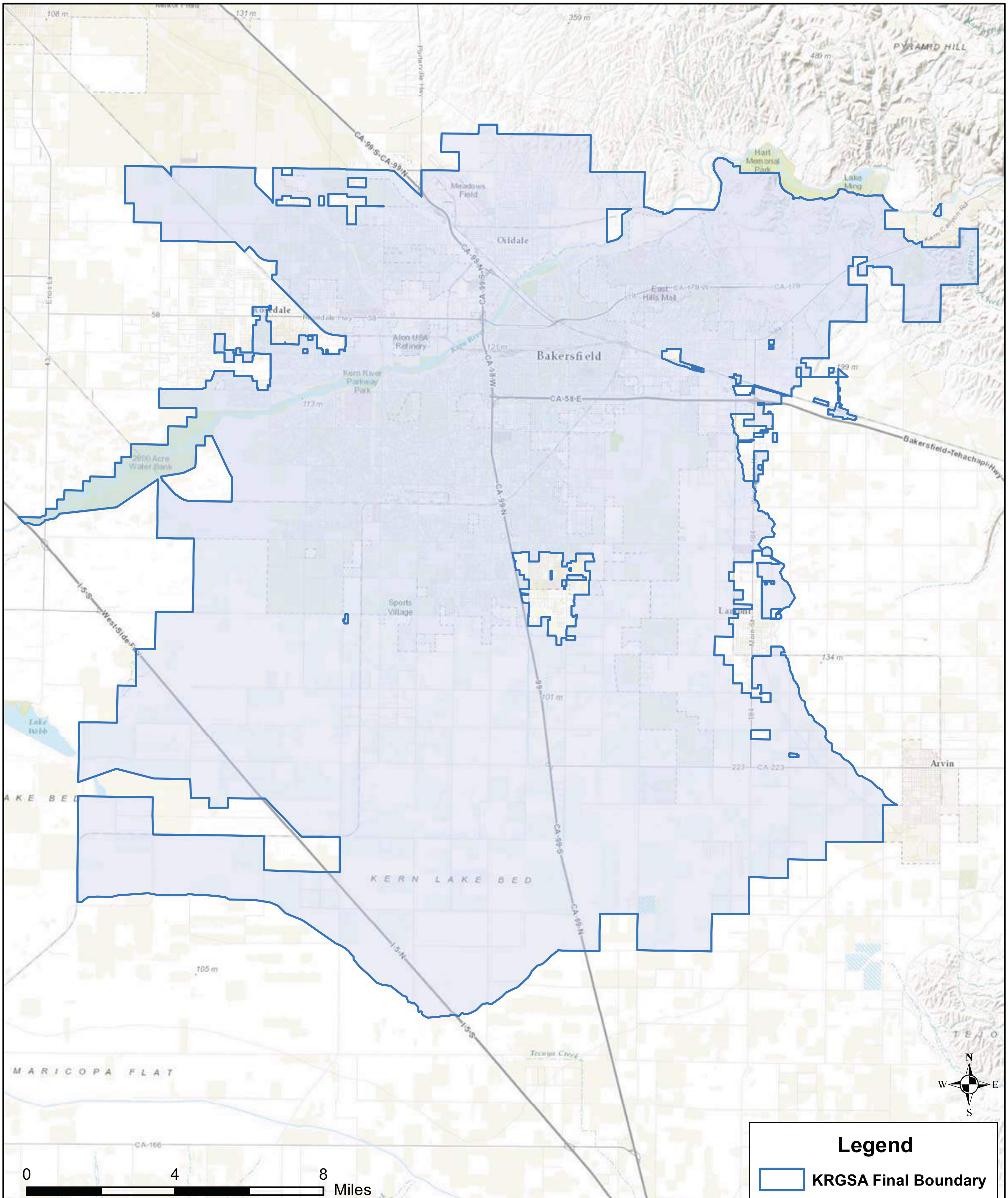


EXHIBIT C-1

ADDITIONAL AGENCIES

The agencies identified below hereby agree to join and incorporate their service area boundaries, or portion thereof, into the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") as shown on the maps attached as Exhibit "B".

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT

By:____________________________

TIMOTHY P. RUIZ
GENERAL MANAGER

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-34.

OILDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
/NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By: ____________________________

DOUG NUNNELEY
General Manager

S:\WATER\GSA\ADDITIONAL AGENCIES.Docx

EXHIBIT 3

<u>NOTICING</u>

INCLUDING:

(A) NOTICING FOR MARCH 1, 2016 PUBLIC HEARING - KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

(B) NOTICING FOR MARCH 2, 2016 PUBLIC HEARING - CITY OF BAKERSFIELD

(C) NOTICING FOR MARCH 31, 2016 PUBLIC HEARING – IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.4 KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

KERN DELTA WATER DIST
501 TAFT HWY
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93307

Ad Number:	14078033	**PO #:**	
Edition:	1TBC	**Run Times**	2
Class Code	Public Notices		
Start Date	2/16/2016	**Stop Date**	2/23/2016
Billing Lines	15	**Inches**	90.92
Total Cost	$ 231.18	**Account**	1KDE05
Billing Address	KERN DELTA WATER DIST 501 TAFT HWY BAKERSFIELD,CA 93307		

--

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 2/16/16
2/23/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

BMuy

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA
2/23/16

Solicitor I.D.: 0

First Text
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGNOTICE IS HEREBY

Ad Number 14078033

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723 (b), Kern Delta Water District (District) will hold a public hearing on Tuesday March 1, 2016 at the hour of 1:00 p.m., at the District offices located at 501 Taft Highway, Bakersfield, California to consider and determine whether the District shall decide to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and/or to consider and determine whether the District will form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency with one or more other local agencies and water purveyors, for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the District, to the attention of L. Mark Mulkay, District Manager no later than 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday March 1, 2016. During the hearing, the District will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

FEBRUARY 16,23, 2016
14078033

RECEIVED
MAR 11 2016
KDWD

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD/LEGALS ONL
1600 TRUXTUN AVE 2ND FLOOR
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301

Ad Number:	14078413	**PO #:**	
Edition:	1TBC	**Run Times**	**2**
Class Code	Public Notices		
Start Date	2/16/2016	**Stop Date**	2/21/2016
Billing Lines	23	**Inches**	138.92
Total Cost	$ 346.70	**Account**	1BCI11
Billing Address	CITY OF BAKERSFIELD/LEGALS OI 1600 TRUXTUN AVE 2ND FLOOR BAKERSFIELD,CA 93301		

--

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER
AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 2/21/16
2/16/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA

FEB 21 2016

Solicitor I.D.: 0

First Text
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE IS HERE

Ad Number 14078413

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Bakersfield will hold a public
hearing pursuant to California Water Code § 10723 on March 2, 2016, at 3:30 p.m., or as
soon thereafter as the matter maybe heard, in the City Council Chambers at City Hall South,
1501 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, California to determine whether the City should elect to
become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) under the Sustainable Groundwater Man-
agement Act (SGMA) for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Ground
Water Basin.

PUBLIC COMMENT will be accepted in writing on or before the hearing date indicated above at
the City Clerk's Office, 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301. Any interested person
may appear and be heard as to whether the City should become a GSA.

ROBERTA GAFFORD, CMC
Clerk of the City of Bakersfield and
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Council

FEBRUARY 16,21, 2016
14078413

Exhibit 3-C 20.1.1 Agency Org Proof of Publication

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

Ad Number:	14102957	**PO #:**	
Edition:	1TBC	**Run Times**	2
Class Code	Public Notices		
Start Date	3/17/2016	**Stop Date**	3/24/2016
Billing Lines	78	**Inches**	462.92
Total Cost	$ 513.82	**Account**	1KCO85
Billing Address	KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY P.O. Box 58 BAKERSFIELD,CA 93302		

KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY
P.O. Box 58
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

RECEIVED - Kern County Water Agency
MAR 28 2016
CLC BEW HLM LAB MMV MLA SE LJI ATM DMB SMR NLP CMV DRB SE All Orig to file Scan

--

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

Solicitor I.D.: 0

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 3/17/16
3/24/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

B Mertz

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA
3/24/16

First Text

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON DECISION TO

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723 (b), the Kern County Water Agency (Agency) will hold a public hearing on Thursday, March 31, 2016 at the hour of 2:00 p.m., at the Agency offices located at 3200 Rio Mirada Drive, Bakersfield, California to consider and determine whether the Agency shall decide to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and/or to consider and determine whether the Agency will form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency with one or more other local agencies and water purveyors, for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the Agency, to the attention of David R. Beard, Improvement District No. 4 Manager, no later than 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 31, 2016. During the hearing, the Agency will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

Lucinda J. Infante
Secretary of the Board of Directors
of the Kern County

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY

In the matter of:

AUTHORIZING THE PUBLISHING OF A NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

I, Lucinda J. Infante, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, of the County of Kern, State of California, do hereby certify that the following resolution proposed by Director Lundquist, and seconded by Director Milobar, was duly passed and adopted by said Board of Directors at an official meeting hereof this 16th day of March, 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Lundquist, Fast, Milobar, Hafenfeld, Cerro and Page
Noes: None
Absent: Wulff

Lucinda J. Infante
Secretary of the Board of Directors
of the Kern County Water Agency

Resolution No. 07-16

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (Board) of the Kern County Water Agency (Agency) is also empowered as the Board of the Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4); and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 10723 authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, the Agency is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because the Agency manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high priority basin; and

WHEREAS, the Agency is required to notice a public hearing pursuant to Government Code section 6066 to consider the formation of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, acting as the Board of Directors of Improvement District No. 4, that:

1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct.
2. A public hearing will be held on Thursday, March 31, 2016 at 2:00 p.m. on ID4's decision to become of a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin.
3. Agency staff is authorized and directed to publish the Notice of Public Hearing in the manner prescribed by law.

MARCH 17,24, 2016
14102957

EXHIBIT 4

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)

BETWEEN CITY OF BAKERSFIELD,

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT, and

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO.4 OF THE KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY

16-048

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FORMING THE KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ("MOU") is made and entered into on MAR 3 0 2016, by and between the **CITY OF BAKERSFIELD,** a municipal corporation, ("CITY" herein), **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT** ("KERN DELTA" herein), and **KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY on behalf of its IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 4,** ("ID4" herein), each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties."

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Senate Bills 1168 and 1319 and Assembly Bill 1739, known collectively as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of SGMA is to create a comprehensive management system in the State of California by creating structure to manage groundwater at the local level, while providing authority to the State to oversee and regulate, if necessary, the local groundwater management system; and

WHEREAS, SGMA empowers local agencies to adopt groundwater management plans that are tailored to the resources and needs of their communities to provide a buffer against drought and contribute to reliable water supply for the future; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723.6 authorizes a combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") by using a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement; and

WHEREAS, CITY is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because CITY manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Sub-basin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin"), a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code, manages water, has a water supply and overlies a portion of the Basin just south of CITY; and

WHEREAS, ID4 is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because ID4 is an improvement district of the Kern County Water Agency formed to provide a supplemental water supply for the metropolitan Bakersfield area and overlies a portion of the Basin; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2016, CITY and KERN DELTA entered into Agreement No. 10-009 to establish a working relationship with the goal of jointly forming a GSA; and

WHEREAS, CITY and KERN DELTA mutually agree to add ID4 as a Party to this MOU; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2016, KERN DELTA held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 15, 2016, KERN DELTA adopted Resolution No. 2016-03 electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-1"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 2, 2016, CITY held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA and on March 30, 2016, CITY adopted Resolution No. 039-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with KERN DELTA and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-2"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2016, ID4 held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 31, 2016, ID4 adopted Resolution No. 11-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and KERN DELTA, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-3"**; and

WHEREAS, CITY, KERN DELTA and ID4 will jointly submit a Notice of Decision to form and be the founding Parties of a GSA, which will cover the portion of the Basin as shown on the map in **Exhibit "B-1"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, additional detail identifying boundaries of the Parties and agencies covering the portion of the Basin as shown in Exhibit "B-1" is shown on the maps attached as **Exhibit "B-2"** and **"B-3"**; and

WHEREAS, the Parties will work collaboratively with other interested agencies to develop and implement a Ground Water Sustainability Plan ("GSP") to sustainably manage the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

NOW, THEREFORE, incorporating the above recitals herein and exhibits attached, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

1. **PURPOSE.** This MOU is entered into by and between the Parties to facilitate a cooperative and ongoing working relationship that will allow compliance with SGMA and State law, both as amended from time to time.

2. **KERN RIVER GROUND WATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY.** The Parties hereby establish the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") to manage the portion of the Basin as set forth in **Exhibit "B-1."**

3. **ADDITIONAL AGENCIES**. Additional agencies with service area boundaries outside the jurisdiction of the Parties may join and incorporate their service area boundaries or portions thereof into KRGSA upon the mutual consent of all Parties. The additional agencies will be added to **Exhibit "C-1,"** as amended from time to time in compliance with SGMA, and the boundaries of the KRGSA may be expanded accordingly.

4. **POWERS**

4.1 In addition to any other action available to develop and implement SGMA, including a GSP, the KRGSA may perform the following functions:

4.1.1 Adopt standards for measuring and reporting water use.

4.1.2 Develop and implement policies designed to reduce or eliminate overdraft within the boundaries of the GSA.

4.1.3 Develop and implement conservation best management practices.

4.1.4 Develop and implement metering, monitoring and reporting related to groundwater pumping.

5. **DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

5.1 With the exceptions noted herein, it is the intent of the Parties that all actions undertaken by the KRGSA are done by unanimous consent of the Parties; however, if unanimous consent is not possible, a majority vote of the Parties is required.

5.2 In the event of an impasse or disagreement, the Parties shall use their best efforts to find a mutually agreeable result. To this effect, the Parties shall consult and negotiate with each other in good faith in an attempt to reach a solution that is mutually satisfactory. If the Parties do not reach a solution, then the matter shall be submitted to non-binding arbitration or mediation within a reasonable period of time.

6. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES**

6.1 The Parties will work jointly to fulfill the Purpose of this MOU, SGMA, and the development and implementation of a GSP within the boundaries of the KRGSA.

6.2 The Parties will meet regularly to discuss SGMA, GSP development and implementation activities, assignments, and ongoing work progress.

6.3 The Parties may form committees as necessary from time to time discuss issues that impact the KRGSA.

6.4 The CITY and ID4 are jointly responsible for implementing the GSP in areas of the KRGSA that are within both City limits and ID4 boundaries.

6.5 KERN DELTA is responsible for implementing the GSP in agricultural areas of the KRGSA within KERN DELTA's boundary.

7. FUNDING. Unless agreed to otherwise, each Party's participation in this MOU is at its sole cost and expense.

8. TERM. This MOU shall remain in effect unless terminated by the mutual written consent of the Parties and as allowed by State law.

9. AMENDING THE MOU. This MOU and Exhibits hereto may only be amended by a subsequent writing, approved and signed by all Parties.

10. HOLD HARMLESS. No Party, nor any officer or employee of a Party, shall be responsible for any damage or liability occurring by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by another Party under or in connection with this MOU.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT: **CITY OF BAKERSFIELD**	APPROVED AS TO CONTENT: **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT**
By:________________	By:________________
HARVEY L. HALL Mayor	**RODNEY PALLA** Board President
DATE: MAR 3 0 2016	DATE: April 1, 2016

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD ORIGINAL

Additional Signatures on Following Page

WATER BOARD

By: ______________________
HAROLD HANSON
Water Board Chair

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

By: ______________________
L. MARK MULKAY
General Manager

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

By: ______________________
ART CHIANELLO
Water Resources Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: ______________________
GENE R. McMURTREY
Attorneys for Kern Delta Water District

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

By: ______________________
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 4

By: ______________________
TED R. PAGE
Board President

COUNTERSIGNED:

By: ______________________
NELSON SMITH
Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: ______________________
AMELIA T. MINABERRIGARAI
General Counsel

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Kern

I,Roberta Gafford, City Clerk of the City of Bakersfield, State of California, hereby certify the foregoing and annexed to be a full, true and correct copy of the original agreement 16-048 on file in this office and that I have compared the same with the original.
WITNESS my hand and seal this 8 day of April 2016
Roberta Gafford, City Clerk
By:
By: Kathrin Dye Deputy City Clerk

VG:dll/vlg
S:\WATER\GSA\MOU Kern Delta&ID4.City-Final.Docx

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-03

IN THE MATTER OF:

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code § 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code §10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code §10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("District") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code §34000) and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin portion of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, as defined in Bulletin 118 of the California Department of Water Resources and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code 10723.6 (b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Tuesday March 1, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section §10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section §6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Kern Delta Water District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies and which may include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That Kern Delta Water District herein decides to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other local agencies, and which may include the participation of legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as depicted in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code 10723.8, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section §10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section §10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of Kern Delta Water District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code §10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and cause notice to be given to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of Kern Delta Water District to create the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

ALL THE FOREGOING being on the motion of Director Frick, seconded by Director Tillema and authorized by the following vote, namely:

AYES: Antongiovanni, Bidart, Collins, Frick, Garone, Kaiser, Palla, Tillema

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution is the resolution of the Kern Delta Water District as duly passed and adopted by its Board of Directors at a legally convened meeting held on the 15th day of March, 2016.

Rodney Palla
Board President of Directors
KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

ATTESTED:

L. Mark Mulkay
Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors
KERN DETLA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 039-16

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT.

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723(a) authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because City manages water, has water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of City; and

WHEREAS, Improvement District No. 4 ("ID4") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, City held a public hearing on March 2, 2016, after publication of notice pursuant to Government Code Section 6066 to consider adoption of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, City, Kern Delta, and ID4 will work collaboratively with other interested entities to form a GSA known as the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

EXHIBIT "A-2"

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Bakersfield as follows:

1. The above recitals and findings are true and correct.

2. That City of Bakersfield does hereby elect in concert with Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on **Exhibit "A"** attached to this Resolution.

3. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District.

4. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.2

5. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.4.

6. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District No. 4 will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin to DWR.

----------o0o----------

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Bakersfield at a regular meeting thereof held on MAR 3 0 2016, by the following vote:

YES:	COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA, MAXWELL, WEIR, SMITH, HANSON, SULLIVAN, PARLIER
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBER None
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBER None
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBER None

Roberta Gafford

ROBERTA GAFFORD, CMC
CITY CLERK and Ex Officio Clerk of
the Council of the City of Bakersfield

APPROVED MAR 3 0 2016

By

HARVEY L. HALL
Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

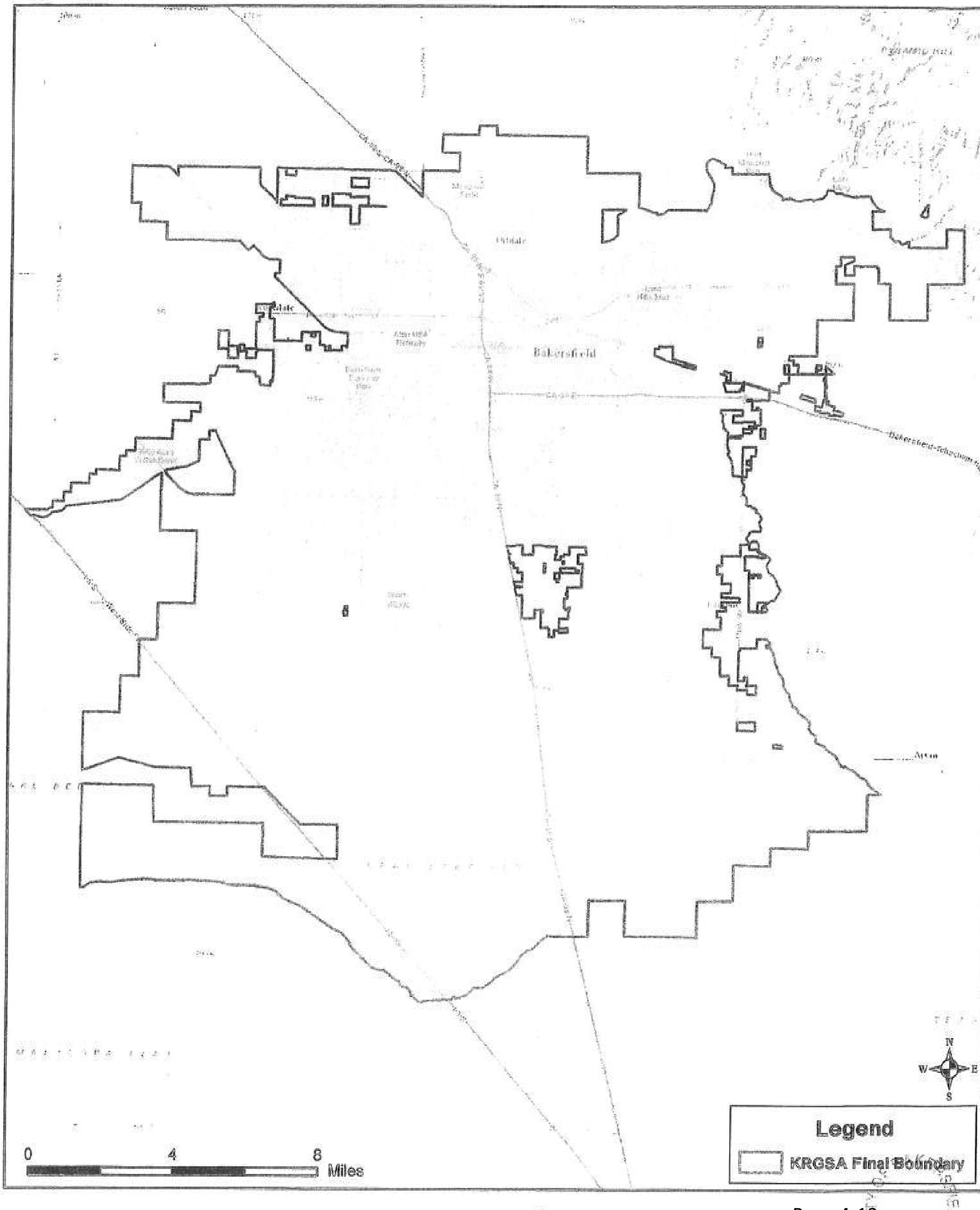
By Virginia Gennaro
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

RI:dll
S:\WATER\GSA\Reso.Fnl.Docx

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD ORIGINAL

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016



BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY

In the matter of:

AUTHORIZING IMPROVEMENT *
DISTRICT NO. 4 TO BECOME A *
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY *
AGENCY *

I, Lucinda J. Infante, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, of the County of Kern, State of California, do hereby certify that the following resolution proposed by Director Lundquist, and seconded by Director Fast, was duly passed and adopted by said Board of Directors at an official meeting hereof this 31st day of March, 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

Ayes: Lundquist, Fast, Wulff, Milobar, Cerro and Page

Noes: None

Absent: Hafenfeld

Lucinda J. Infante

Secretary of the Board of Directors
of the Kern County Water Agency

Resolution No. 11-16

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (Board) of the Kern County Water Agency (Agency) is also empowered as the Board of the Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4); and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of

EXHIBIT "A-3"

Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code section 10723 authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, ID4 is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because ID4 is an Improvement District of the Kern County Water Agency formed to provide a supplemental water supply for the metropolitan Bakersfield area and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5- 22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because the City manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District (Kern Delta) is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Agency, the City and Kern Delta will work collaboratively with other interested agencies to form a GSA known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Kern County Water Agency, acting as the Board of Directors of Improvement District No. 4, that:

1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct.

2. ID4 does hereby elect in concert with the City and Kern Delta to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on Exhibit A.

3. ID4, the City and Kern Delta will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to ID4, the City and Kern Delta.

4. The Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section 10723.2.

5. The Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements and availability of draft plans, maps and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section 10723.4.

6. ID4, the City and Kern Delta will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin.

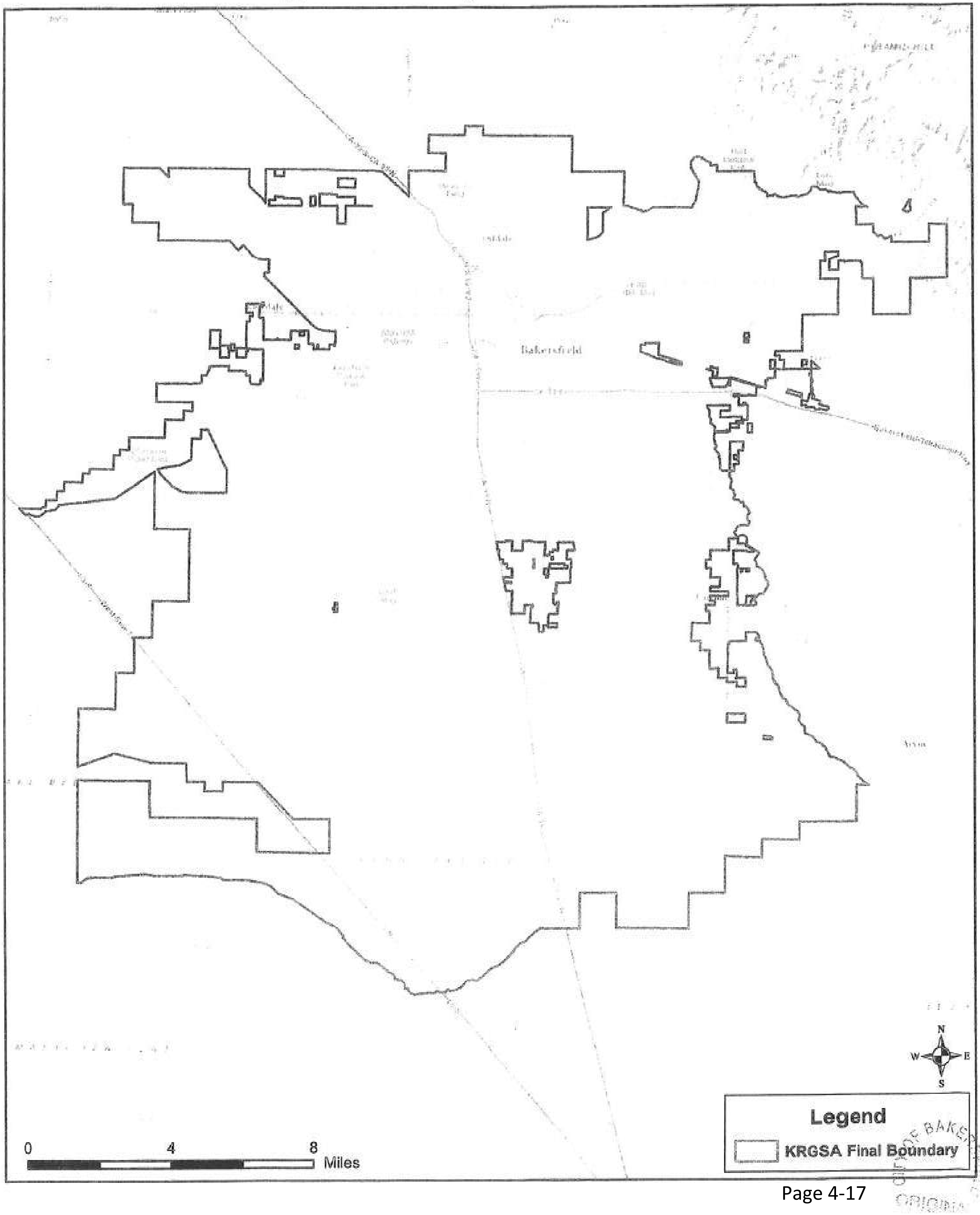
7. The Agency Board President is authorized to execute the Memorandum of Understanding Forming the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency as shown on Exhibit B.

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

Exhibit A



____

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FORMING THE KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ("MOU") is made and entered into on ______________________, by and between the **CITY OF BAKERSFIELD**, a municipal corporation, ("CITY" herein), **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT** ("KERN DELTA" herein), and **KERN COUNTY WATER AGENCY on behalf of its IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 4**, ("ID4" herein), each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties."

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law Senate Bills 1168 and 1319 and Assembly Bill 1739, known collectively as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA"); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of SGMA is to create a comprehensive management system in the State of California by creating structure to manage groundwater at the local level, while providing authority to the State to oversee and regulate, if necessary, the local groundwater management system; and

WHEREAS, SGMA empowers local agencies to adopt groundwater management plans that are tailored to the resources and needs of their communities to provide a buffer against drought and contribute to reliable water supply for the future; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723.6 authorizes a combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") by using a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement; and

WHEREAS, CITY is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because CITY manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Sub-basin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin ("Basin"), a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code, manages water, has a water supply and overlies a portion of the Basin just south of CITY; and

WHEREAS, ID4 is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because ID4 is an improvement district of the Kern County Water Agency formed to provide a supplemental water supply for the metropolitan Bakersfield area and overlies a portion of the Basin; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2016, CITY and KERN DELTA entered into Agreement No. 10-009 to establish a working relationship with the goal of jointly forming a GSA; and

WHEREAS, CITY and KERN DELTA mutually agree to add ID4 as a Party to this MOU; and

WHEREAS, on March 1, 2016, KERN DELTA held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 15, 2016, KERN DELTA adopted Resolution No. 2016-03 electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-1"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 2, 2016, CITY held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA and on March 30, 2016, CITY adopted Resolution No. 039-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with KERN DELTA and ID4, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-2"**; and

WHEREAS, on March 31, 2016, ID4 held a public hearing to determine whether to become a GSA, and on March 31, 2016, ID4 adopted Resolution No. __________-16, electing to jointly become a GSA with CITY and KERN DELTA, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A-3"**; and

WHEREAS, CITY, KERN DELTA and ID4 will jointly submit a Notice of Decision to form and be the founding Parties of a GSA, which will cover the portion of the Basin as shown on the map in **Exhibit "B-1"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, the Parties will work collaboratively with other interested agencies to develop and implement a Ground Water Sustainability Plan ("GSP") to sustainably manage the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

NOW, THEREFORE, incorporating the above recitals herein and exhibits attached, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

1. **PURPOSE.** This MOU is entered into by and between the Parties to facilitate a cooperative and ongoing working relationship that will allow compliance with SGMA and State law, both as amended from time to time.

2. **KERN RIVER GROUND WATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY.** The Parties hereby establish the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") to manage the portion of the Basin as set forth in **Exhibit "B-1."**

3. **ADDITIONAL AGENCIES**. Additional agencies with service area boundaries outside the jurisdiction of the Parties may join and incorporate their service area boundaries or portions thereof into KRGSA upon the mutual consent of all Parties. The additional agencies will be added to **Exhibit "C-1,"** as amended from time to time in compliance with SGMA, and the boundaries of the KRGSA may be expanded accordingly.

4. **POWERS**

4.1 In addition to any other action available to develop and implement SGMA, including a GSP, the KRGSA may perform the following functions:

4.1.1 Adopt standards for measuring and reporting water use.

4.1.2 Develop and implement policies designed to reduce or eliminate overdraft within the boundaries of the GSA.

4.1.3 Develop and implement conservation best management practices.

4.1.4 Develop and implement metering, monitoring and reporting related to groundwater pumping.

5. **DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

5.1 With the exceptions noted herein, it is the intent of the Parties that all actions undertaken by the KRGSA are done by unanimous consent of the Parties; however, if unanimous consent is not possible, a majority vote of the Parties is required.

5.2 In the event of an impasse or disagreement, the Parties shall use their best efforts to find a mutually agreeable result. To this effect, the Parties shall consult and negotiate with each other in good faith in an attempt to reach a solution that is mutually satisfactory. If the Parties do not reach a solution, then the matter shall be submitted to non-binding arbitration or mediation within a reasonable period of time.

6. **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PARTIES**

6.1 The Parties will work jointly to fulfill the Purpose of this MOU, SGMA, and the development and implementation of a GSP within the boundaries of the KRGSA.

6.2 The Parties will meet regularly to discuss SGMA, GSP development and implementation activities, assignments, and ongoing work progress.

6.3 The Parties may form committees as necessary from time to time discuss issues that impact the KRGSA.

6.4 The CITY and ID4 are jointly responsible for implementing the GSP in areas of the KRGSA that are within both City limits and ID4 boundaries.

6.5 KERN DELTA is responsible for implementing the GSP in agricultural areas of the KRGSA within KERN DELTA's boundary.

7. **FUNDING**. Unless agreed to otherwise, each Party's participation in this MOU is at its sole cost and expense.

8. **TERM**. This MOU shall remain in effect unless terminated by the mutual written consent of the Parties and as allowed by State law.

9. **AMENDING THE MOU**. This MOU and Exhibits hereto may only be amended by a subsequent writing, approved and signed by all Parties.

10. **HOLD HARMLESS**. No Party, nor any officer or employee of a Party, shall be responsible for any damage or liability occurring by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by another Party under or in connection with this MOU.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT: **CITY OF BAKERSFIELD**	APPROVED AS TO CONTENT: **KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT**
By:________________ **HARVEY L. HALL** Mayor	By:________________ **RODNEY PALLA** Board President
DATE:______________	DATE:______________
WATER BOARD	**KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT**
By: ________________ **HAROLD HANSON** Water Board Chair	By: ________________ **L. MARK MULKAY** General Manager

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-5.

Additional Signatures on Following Page

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

By: ______________________________
ART CHIANELLO
Water Resources Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

By: ______________________________
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-6.

COUNTERSIGNED:

By: ______________________________
NELSON SMITH
Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: ______________________________
GENE R. McMURTREY
Attorneys for Kern Delta Water District

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT 4

By: ______________________________
TED R. PAGE
Board President

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: ______________________________
AMELIA T. MINABERRIGARAI
General Counsel

VG:dll/vlg
S:\WATER\GSA\MOU Kern Delta&ID4.City-Final.Docx

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-03

IN THE MATTER OF:

KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT DECISION TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code § 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code §10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code §10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("District") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code §34000) and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin portion of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, as defined in Bulletin 118 of the California Department of Water Resources and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code 10723.6 (b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Tuesday March 1, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section §10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section §6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the Kern Delta Water District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may include the City of Bakersfield and other Local Agencies and which may include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That Kern Delta Water District herein decides to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include the City of Bakersfield and other local agencies, and which may include the participation of legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as depicted in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code 10723.8, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section §10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section §10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of Kern Delta Water District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code §10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and cause notice to be given to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of Kern Delta Water District to create the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD ORIGINAL

ALL THE FOREGOING being on the motion of Director Frick, seconded by Director Tillema and authorized by the following vote, namely:

AYES: Antongiovanni, Bidart, Collins, Frick, Garone, Kaiser, Palla, Tillema

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing resolution is the resolution of the Kern Delta Water District as duly passed and adopted by its Board of Directors at a legally convened meeting held on the 15th day of March, 2016.

Rodney Palla
Board President of Directors
KERN DELTA WATER DISTRICT

ATTESTED:

L Mark Mulkay

L. Mark Mulkay
Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors
KERN DETLA WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. ____________

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD TO BECOME A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT.

WHEREAS, on September 16, 2014, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) was signed into law by the Governor to provide for sustainable management of groundwater by providing local groundwater agencies with the authority to sustainably manage groundwater through the adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans; and

WHEREAS, Water Code Section 10723(a) authorizes local land use authorities, water suppliers, and certain other local agencies, or a combination of local agencies, overlying a groundwater basin to elect to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for the basin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because City manages water, has water supply, and has land use responsibilities over a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin; and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA because Kern Delta is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin just south of City; and

WHEREAS, Improvement District No. 4 ("ID4") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin; and

WHEREAS, City held a public hearing on March 2, 2016, after publication of notice pursuant to Government Code Section 6066 to consider adoption of this Resolution; and

WHEREAS, City, Kern Delta, and ID4 will work collaboratively with other interested entities to form a GSA known as the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency, which will cover the portion of the Kern County Subbasin as shown on the map included in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, adoption of this Resolution does not constitute a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to 15060(c)(3) and 15378(b)(5) of the State CEQA Guidelines because it is an administrative action that does not result in any direct or indirect physical change in the environment.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Bakersfield as follows:

1. The above recitals and findings are true and correct.

2. That City of Bakersfield does hereby elect in concert with Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency known as the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency to cover the portion of DWR Basin No. 5-22.14 as shown on **Exhibit "A"** attached to this Resolution.

3. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District and Improvement District No. 4 will work to develop the governing structure of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which may involve other entities in addition to the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District.

4. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.2

5. That the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code Section 10723.4.

6. That City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District No. 4 will jointly submit a notice of their decision to form the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the

Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin to DWR.

----------o0o----------

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted by the Council of the City of Bakersfield at a regular meeting thereof held on ____________________, by the following vote:

YES:	COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA, MAXWELL, WEIR, SMITH, HANSON, SULLIVAN, PARLIER
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____________________
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____________________
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBER ____________________

____

ROBERTA GAFFORD, CMC
CITY CLERK and Ex Officio Clerk of the Council of the City of Bakersfield

APPROVED ________________

By ____________________

HARVEY L. HALL
Mayor

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-12.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

By ____________________

VIRGINIA GENNARO
City Attorney

RI:dll
S:\WATER\GSA\Reso.Fnl.Docx

Exhibit 4

--- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ---

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

Exhibit B-1

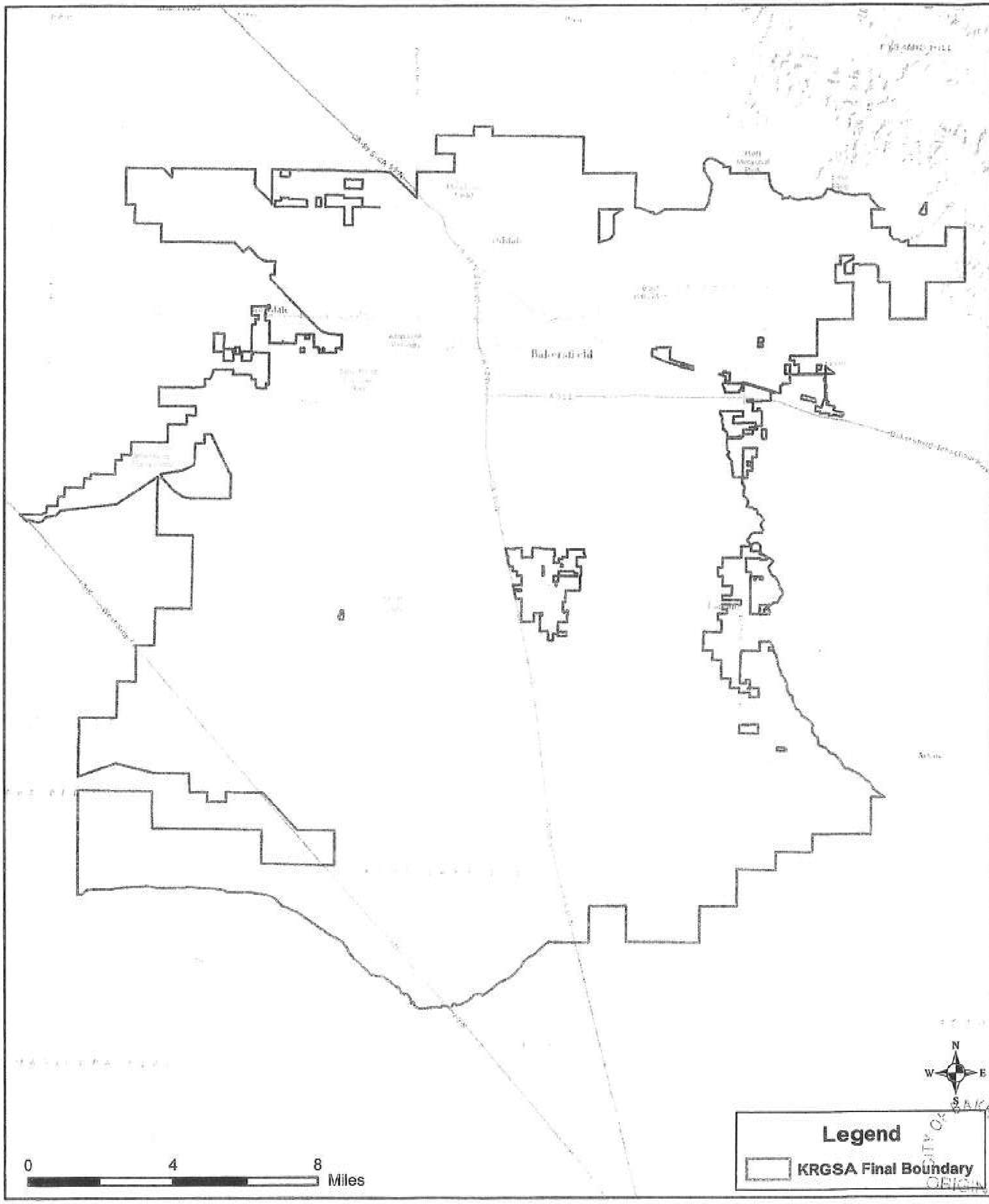


EXHIBIT C-1

ADDITIONAL AGENCIES

The agencies identified below hereby agree to join and incorporate their service area boundaries, or portion thereof, into the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") as shown on the maps attached as Exhibit "B".

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT

By:______________________________

TIMOTHY P. RUIZ
GENERAL MANAGER

Draft - See final signed version on Page 4-34.

OILDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY /NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By:______________________________

DOUG NUNNELEY
General Manager

S:\WATER\GSA\ADDITIONAL AGENCIES.doc

Exhibit 4

— FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY —

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

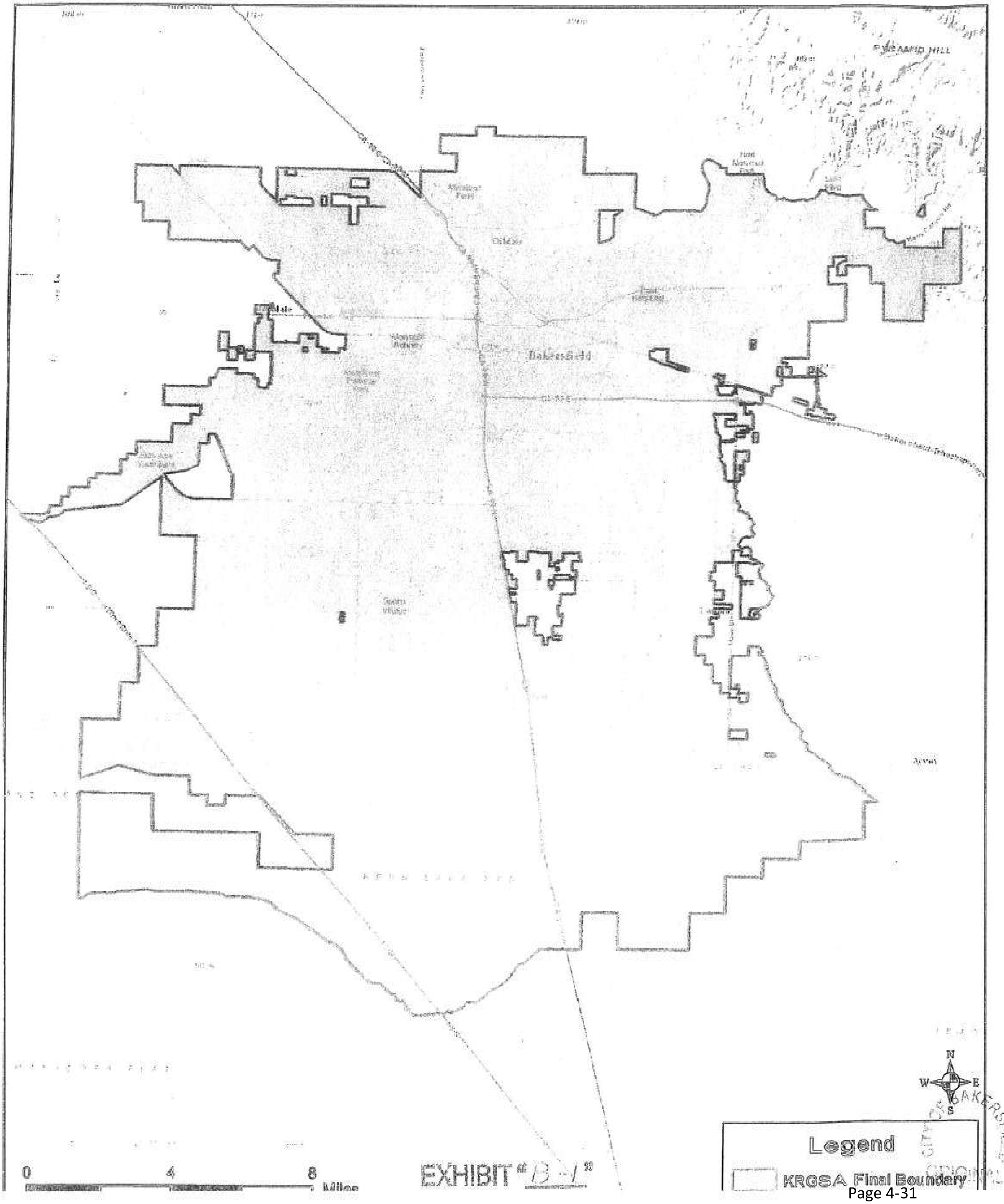


Exhibit 4

— FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY —

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

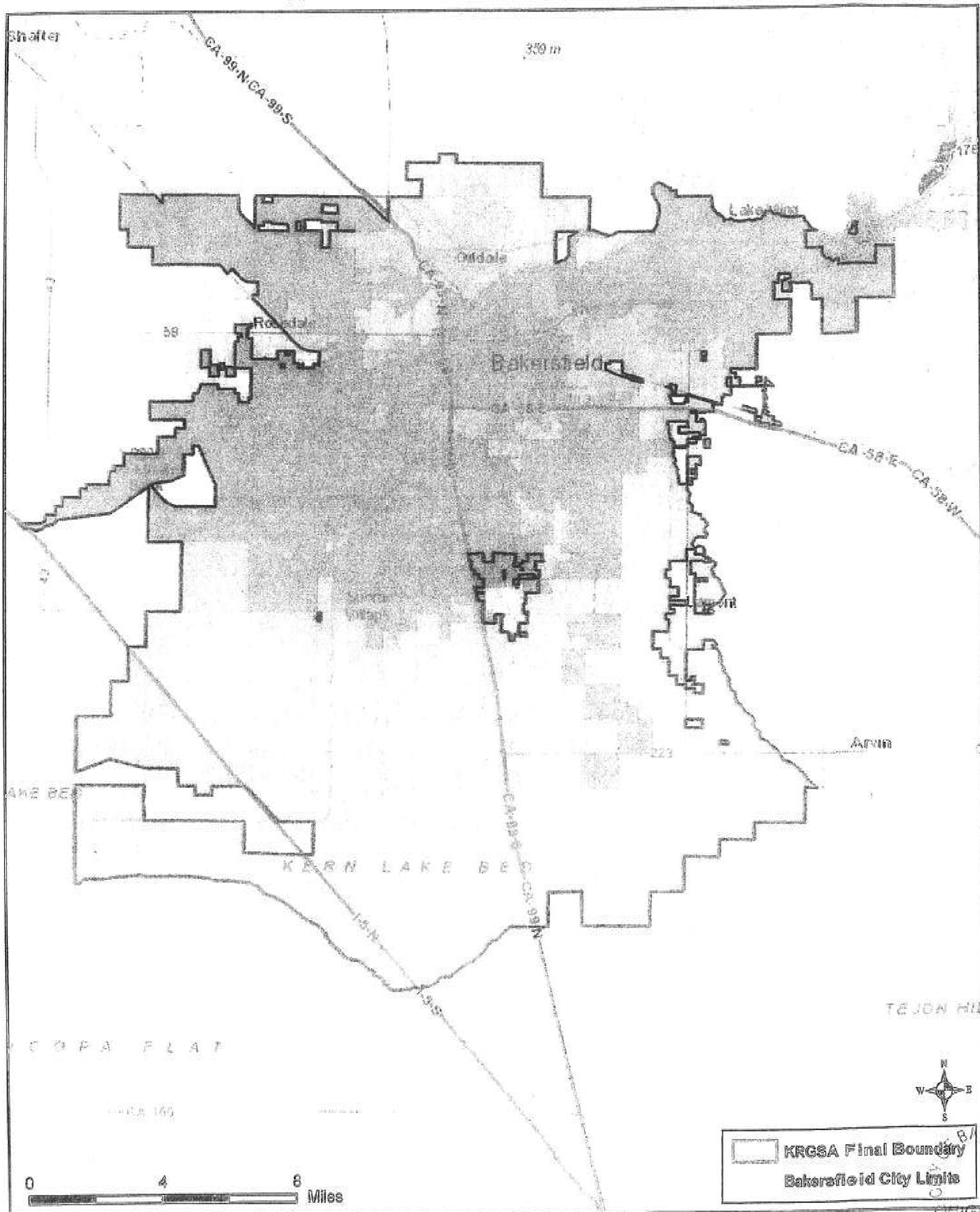


EXHIBIT "A - 3"

Exhibit 4

— FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY —

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

Approved Boundary as of March 30, 2016

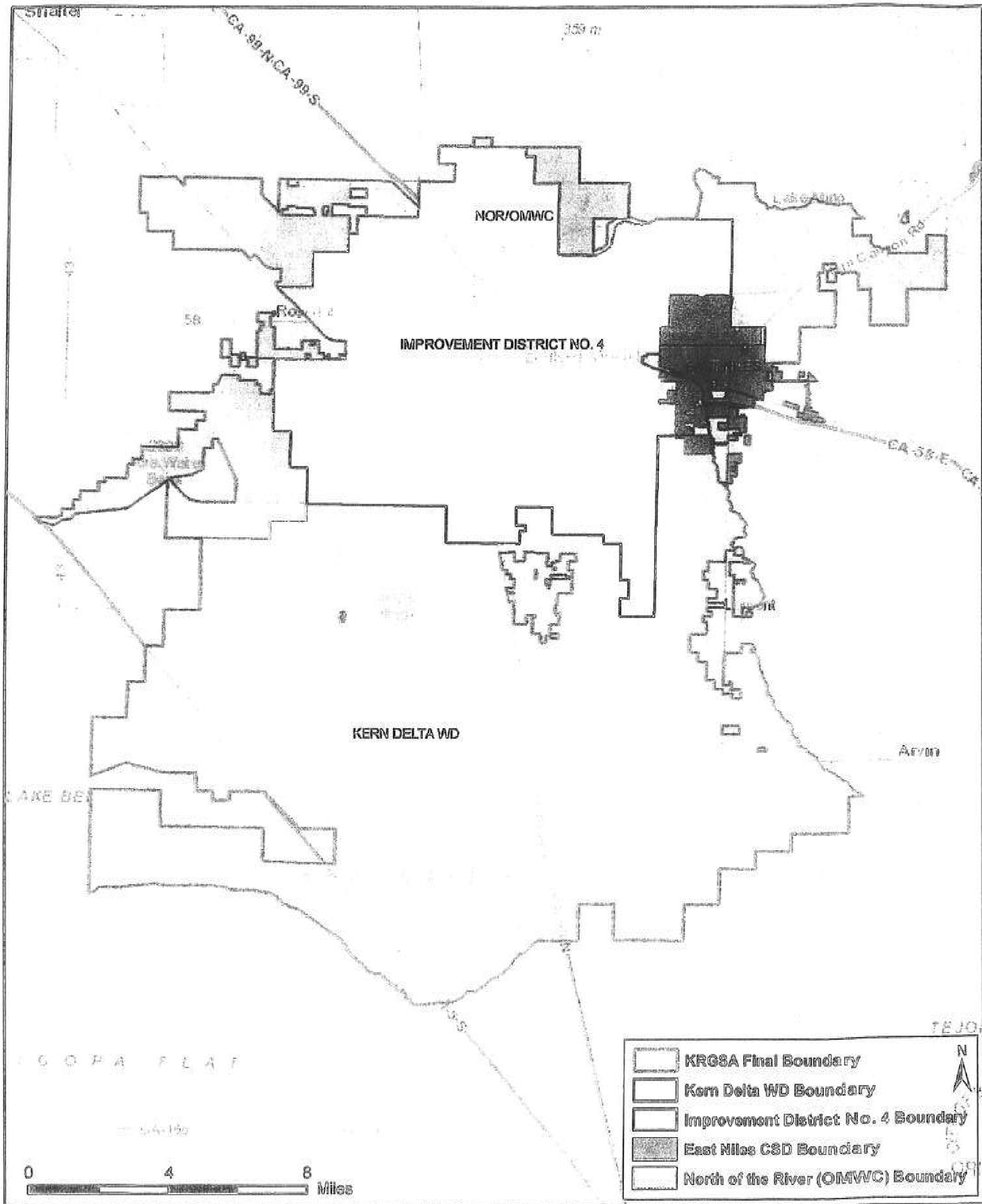


EXHIBIT C-1

ADDITIONAL AGENCIES

The agencies identified below hereby agree to join and incorporate their service area boundaries, or portion thereof, into the Kern River Ground Water Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") as shown on the maps attached as Exhibit "B".

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT

By:______________________________
TIMOTHY P. RUIZ
GENERAL MANAGER

OILDALE MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
/NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By: X ______________________________
DOUG NUNNELEY
General Manager

S:\WATER\GSA\ADDITIONAL AGENCIES.Docx

EXHIBIT "C"

EXHIBIT 5

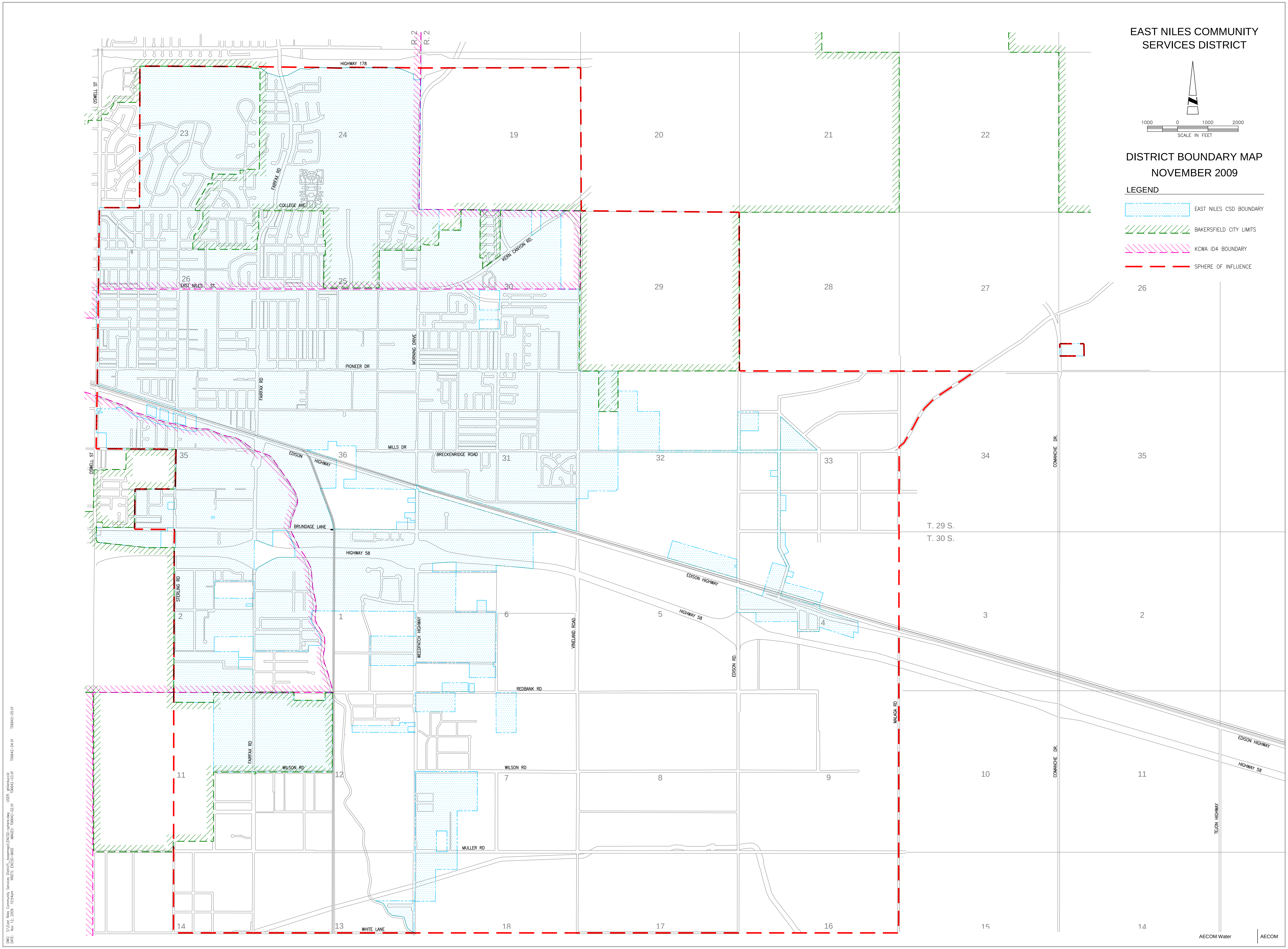
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR ENTITIES ALSO JOINING THE KERN RIVER GSA

INCLUDING:

DOCUMENTS FROM

(A) EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

(B) NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT


EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
1000 0 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET
DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP
NOVEMBER 2009
LEGEND
EAST NILES CSD BOUNDARY
BAKERSFIELD CITY LIMITS
KCWA ID4 BOUNDARY
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
HIGHWAY 178
COLLEGE AVE
FAIRFAX RD
KERN CANYON RD.
EAST NILES ST
PIONEER DR
MORNING DRIVE
MILLS DR
BRECKENRIDGE ROAD
EDISON HIGHWAY
BRUNDAGE LANE
HIGHWAY 58
STERLING RD
OSWELL ST
WEEDPATCH HIGHWAY
VINELAND ROAD
EDISON RD
REDBANK RD
WILSON RD
MULLER RD
WHITE LANE
MALAGA RD
COMANCHE DR.
TEJON HIGHWAY
T. 29 S.
T. 30 S.
R. 29 E.
R. 30 E.
AECOM Water
AECOM

BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-04

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT DECISION TO FORM AND PARTICIPATE IN A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code § 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code §10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code §10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, East Niles Community Services District ("District") is a Community Services District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with the Community Services District Law, (commencing with Government Code §61000) and overlies a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin portion of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region, as defined in Bulletin 118 of the California Department of Water Resources and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code §34000) and is a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield (City) is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code 10721 (n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form and participate in a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include Kern Delta, the City of Bakersfield, other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code 10723.6 (b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Monday, March 21, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section §10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section §6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the East Niles Community Services District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which is ultimately intended to include Kern Delta Water District, the City of Bakersfield, and perhaps other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That the East Niles Community Services District herein decides to form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which will include all or part of Kern Delta Water District, the City of Bakersfield, and other local agencies, and which may also include the participation of other legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as depicted in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code 10723.8, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section §10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section §10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of East Niles Community Services District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code §10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and cause notice to be given to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of East Niles Community Services District to create and participate in the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the East Niles Community Services District held on the 21st day of March 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:	Directors Harger, McCalla, Powell and Ruiz
NOES:	None
ABSENT:	Director Mayberry
ABSTAIN:	None

Sally A Ruiz
Board President

ATTESTED:

Board Secretary

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723 (b), East Niles Community Services District (District) will hold a public hearing on Monday March 21, 2016 at the hour of 5:30 p.m., at the District offices located at 1417 Vale Street, Bakersfield, California to consider and determine whether the District shall decide to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and/or to consider and determine whether the District will form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency with one or more other local agencies and water purveyors, for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the District, to the attention of Timothy P. Ruiz, District Manager no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday, March 21, 2016. During the hearing, the District will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SVC
1417 VALE ST
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93306

Ad Number:	14091226	**PO #:**	
Edition:	1TBC	**Run Times**	2
Class Code	Legal Notices		
Start Date	3/1/2016	**Stop Date**	3/8/2016
Billing Lines	17	**Inches**	102.92
Total Cost	$ 265.06	**Account**	1ENC02
Billing Address	EAST NILES COMMUNITY SVC 1417 VALE ST BAKERSFIELD,CA 93306		

--

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 3/1/16
3/8/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Ayana Lorence

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA

MAR 0 8 2016

Solicitor I.D.: 0

First Text
EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICTN(

Ad Number 14091226

EAST NILES COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723 (b), East Niles Community Services District (District) will hold a public hearing on Monday March 21, 2016 at the hour of 5:30 p.m., at the District offices located at 1417 Vale Street, Bakersfield, California to consider and determine whether the District shall decide to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency and/or to consider and determine whether the District will form a Groundwater Sustainability Agency with one or more other local agencies and water purveyors, for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the District, to the attention of Timothy P. Ruiz, District Manager no later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday, March 21, 2016. During the hearing, the District will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

March 1, 8, 2016
14091226

RECEIVED MAR 1 5 2016

North of the River Municipal Water District

PO Box 5836 – Bakersfield, CA - 93388
(661) 399-5516 office / (661) 399-5598 fax

RESOLUTION No. 2016-2

NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT DECISION TO FORM AND PARTICIPATE IN A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY PURSUANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

WHEREAS, the California legislature passed a statewide framework for sustainable groundwater management, known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (California Water Code sections 10720 et seq.) pursuant to Senate Bill 1168, Senate Bill 1319, and Assembly Bill 1739, which was approved by the Governor and Chaptered by the Secretary of State on September 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, sustainable groundwater management is intended to occur pursuant to Groundwater Sustainability Plans that are created and adopted by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723(a), a Local Agency or combination of Local Agencies, as defined in California Water Code section 10721(n), may decide to become or form a Groundwater Sustainably Agency; and

WHEREAS, North of the River Municipal Water District ("District") is a local agency qualified to become a GSA because the District manages water and has a water supply in a portion of the Kern County Sub-basin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, a DWR-designated high-priority basin and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code section 10721(n); and

WHEREAS, Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") is a California Water District formed and operating pursuant to and in accordance with Division 13 of the California Water Code (commencing with Water Code section 34000) and is a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code section 10721(n); and

WHEREAS, the City of Bakersfield ("City") is a local public agency that manages water, has a water supply, and has land use responsibilities, and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code section 10721(n); and

WHEREAS, Improvement District No. 4 of the Kern County Water Agency ("ID4") is also a local agency qualified to become a GSA and overlies a portion of the Kern County Sub-basin and is therefore a "Local Agency" as defined within California Water Code section 10721(n); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to form and participate in a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which may include Kern Delta, the City of Bakersfield, ID4, other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of certain water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and mutual water companies, as authorized pursuant to Water Code section 10723.6(b); and

WHEREAS, the District held a public hearing on Wednesday, April 6, 2016 pursuant to California Water Code section 10723(b), after publication of notice of such hearing pursuant to California Government Code section 6066; and

WHEREAS, at the public hearing, the North of the River Municipal Water District Board of Directors considered oral and written comments to the extent provided by the public; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the best interests of the District to participate in a Groundwater Sustainability Agency, which is ultimately intended to include Kern Delta Water District, the City of Bakersfield, and ID4, and perhaps other Local Agencies, and which may also include the participation of various legally authorized entities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the foregoing is true and correct.

2. That the North of the River Municipal Water District herein decides to participate in a Groundwater Sustainability Agency which will include all or part of Kern Delta Water District, the City of Bakersfield, ID4, and other local agencies, and which may also include the participation of other legally authorized entities, and which shall have all the powers granted to a groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

3. That the portion of the groundwater basin that the herein formed Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall manage shall be that portion of the basin as stated in the notification provided to the Department of Water Resources pursuant to California Water Code section 10723.8, the map provided at the public hearing, and which boundary may be modified from time to time.

4. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, as required by California Water Code section 10723.2.

5. That the groundwater sustainability agency hereby created shall establish and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices regarding plan preparation, meeting announcements, and availability of draft plans, maps, and other relevant documents, as required by California Water Code section 10723.4.

6. That the General Manager of North of the River Municipal Water District shall be authorized to execute a memorandum of agreement or other legal agreement(s) with other local agencies and legally authorized entities pursuant to Water Code section 10723.6(a), as deemed appropriate by the General Manager, and may consent to the City of Bakersfield or Kern Delta to provide notice to the California Department of Water Resources of the decision of the North of the River Municipal Water District to participate in the above referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency.

7. Consistent with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and in particular Water Code section 10720.5(b), the District's participation in the above-referenced Groundwater Sustainability Agency shall not determine or alter in any manner the District's or its constituents' surface water or groundwater rights or otherwise modify the District's powers and authorities under applicable law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the North of the River Municipal Water District held on the 6th day of April 2016, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: Directors: Etcheverry, Tyack, Hupp, Barnes and Enos

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Board President

ATTESTED:

Board Secretary

North of the River Municipal Water District
Notice of Public Hearing

Notice is hereby given pursuant to California Water Code Section 10723 (b) and California Gov. Code Section 6066 that a Public Hearing with the North of the River Municipal Water District ("NOR") Board of Directors will be held on April 6, 2016 at 4:30 p.m. at 2836 McCray Street, Bakersfield, CA 93308. The purpose of the hearing is to hear public comments regarding a proposed NOR Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") or become a GSA under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 for certain portions of the Kern County Sub-basin lying within the service area.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

YOUNG WOOLRIDGE/LEGAL
1800 30TH AVE 4TH FLR
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301

Ad Number:	14105292	**PO #:** 11856-33	
Edition:	1TBC	**Run Times**	2
Class Code	Legal Notices		
Start Date	3/23/2016	**Stop Date**	3/30/2016
Billing Lines	22	**Inches**	132.92
Total Cost	$ 178.42	**Account**	1YOU09
Billing Address	YOUNG WOOLRIDGE/LEGAL 1800 30TH AVE 4TH FLR BAKERSFIELD,CA 93301		

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 3/23/16
3/30/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

B Montoya

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA

3/30/16

Solicitor I.D.: 0

First Text
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING NORTH OF THE RI

Ad Number 14105292

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING NORTH OF THE RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given pursuant to California Water Code Section 10723(b) and California Gov. Code Section 6066 that a Public Hearing with the North of the River Municipal Water District (NOR) Board of Directors will be held on April 6, 2016 at 4:30 p.m. at 2836 McCray Street, Bakersfield, CA 93308. The purpose of the hearing is to hear public comments regarding a proposed NOR Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("GSA") or NOR combining with other public agencies to become a GSA under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 for certain portions of the Kern County Sub-basin lying within its service area.

March 23, 30, 2016
(14105292)

EXHIBIT 6

LIST OF INTERESTED PARTIES

Pursuant to Water Code Section 10723.2: a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA) shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs). The list of interested parties presented below was developed during the current GSA formation process. Many of the agencies identified below have already been contacted by the City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, or the Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No. 4 or to coordinate the GSA planning process. The interests of the agencies, organizations, and individuals identified below shall be considered during the development of the GSP for the GSA.

(a) Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including:

(1) Agricultural users.

- Rosedale Ranch Improvement District
- Various landowners

A significant portion of the land located within the Kern River GSA boundary is used for agricultural purposes. Kern District Water District maintains a landowner list and contact information for such users within its service area boundaries. The GSA will maintain a landowner list of all other such users, with contact information.

(2) Domestic well owners.

- Bear Mountain Truck Stop
- Cal Mat (Panama Lane Facility)
- Cemex Construction Materials Pacific LLC
- Countryside Market & Restaurants
- Delta Trading Water System
- Donnovan Bros. Golf
- Derrel's Mini Storage #66
- Farmer John Egg Ranch #2
- Golden Empire Concrete Company
- Grace Community Church Water System
- Harvest Steakhouse
- J.G. Boswell Company Water System
- Kern County Cemetery Association
- Kern Oil and Refining Company
- Kidz Kountry Preschool

- Lakeside School
- Pinewood Lake Homeowners Association
- Seven Oaks Country Club
- Stockdale Country Club
- Various private entities

There may be additional domestic well owners located within the GSA boundary. The GSA will maintain a list of such owners, with contact information.

(b) Municipal well operators.

- Ashe Water Company
- City of Bakersfield
- California Water Service Company
- East Niles Community Services District
- Greenfield County Water District
- Kern County Water Agency, Improvement District No.4
- North of the River Mutual Water District

It is believed that this is the extent of the municipal well operators located partially or fully within the GSA boundary. However, there may be other municipal well owners located partially or fully within the GSA boundary. The GSA will maintain a list of municipal well operators with contact information.

(c) Public water systems.

- Ashe Water Company
- Athal Mutual Water System
- Bear Mountain RV Park Water System
- California Water Service Company
- Casa Loma Water Company
- East Niles Community Services District
- East Wilson Road Water Company
- El Adobe POA, Inc.
- Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company
- Gosford Road Water Company
- Greenfield County Water District
- North of the River Mutual Water District
- Oasis Property Owners Association
- Oildale Mutual Water Company
- Old River Mutual Water Company
- Panama Road Property Owners Association
- Ski West Village Water System

- South Kern Mutual Water Company
- Stockdale Annex Mutual Water Company
- Stockdale Mutual Water Company
- Vaughn Water Company
- Wini Mutual Water Company

It is believed that this is the extent of the public water systems located partially or fully within the GSA boundary. However, there may be other public water systems located partially or fully within the GSA boundary. The GSA will maintain a list of public water systems with contact information.

(d) Local land use planning agencies.

- County of Kern
- Kern County Planning and Community Development Department

The City of Bakersfield is also a local land use planning agency within the GSA boundary. The City Manager's office, City Attorney, Community Development Department, and Water Resources Department have been, and will continue to be, engaged in a coordinated effort in the formation of this GSA, development of the subsequent GSP, and ongoing coordination with other GSAs in the Kern River Subbasin with the goal of ensuring sustainability within the Subbasin.

(e) Environmental users of groundwater.

- Panorama Vista Preserve
- Kern River Parkway Foundation
- City of Bakersfield

The City has developed the Kern River Flow and Municipal Water Program to restore streamflow and increase groundwater recharge along the Kern River. The Program will implement City-adopted plans and policies to enhance and protect the natural resources of the Kern River through increasing river flows. Increased river flows provide benefits of increased groundwater recharge, recreation, and habitat enhancement. The Program would allow surplus water to flow down the Kern River channel seasonally and percolate to the groundwater basin below. The City draws off of the recharged basin to support its municipal water supply needs. The Kern River Flow and Municipal Water Program will be considered in development of the GSP.

(f) Surface water users, if there is a hydrologic connection between surface and groundwater bodies.

- Buena Vista Water Storage District
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District

The City and Kern-Delta Water District own long-standing historic surface water rights and supplies, and typically use such water supplies for deliveries to constituents (surface deliveries and conjunctive use deliveries) within the their boundaries.

(g) The federal government, including, but not limited to, the military and managers of federal lands.

- There are no known lands owned or operated by the federal government within the GSA. If in the future such interests are discovered, they will be included as an interested party.

(h) California Native American Tribes.

• There are no known lands owned or operated by California Native American Tribes within the GSA. If in the future such interests are discovered, they will be included as an interested party.

(i) Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems.

- Calder's Corner
- Edison
- Greenfield
- Kern City
- Magunden

Exhibit 7 provides a list and map of the census tracts within the GSA boundary that meet the definition of "disadvantaged community."[1] The GIS data of the disadvantaged community census tracts shown in the attached map were obtained from the CalEPA website.[2]

(j) 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.[3]

---

[1]As defined in *Designation of Disadvantaged Communities Pursuant to Senate Bill 535 (De Leon).* Available:<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/GHGInvest/Documents/SB535DesCom.pdf>. Accessed: January 26, 2016.

[2]Available:<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/EnvJustice/GHGInvest/>. Accessed: January 26, 2016.

[3]Water Code Section 10927. Any of the following entities may assume responsibility for monitoring and reporting groundwater elevations in all or a part of a basin or subbasin in accordance with this part:

(a) A watermaster or water management engineer appointed by a court or pursuant to statute to administer a final judgment determining rights to groundwater.

(b) (1) A groundwater management agency with statutory authority to manage groundwater pursuant to its principal act that is monitoring groundwater elevations in all or a part of a groundwater basin or subbasin on or before January 1, 2010.

(2) A water replenishment district established pursuant to Division 18 (commencing with Section 60000). This part does not expand or otherwise affect the authority of a water replenishment district relating to monitoring groundwater elevations.

(3) A groundwater sustainability agency with statutory authority to manage groundwater pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(c) A local agency that is managing all or part of a groundwater basin or subbasin pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750) and that was monitoring groundwater elevations in all or a part of a groundwater basin or subbasin on or before January 1, 2010, or a local agency or county that is managing all or part of a groundwater basin or subbasin pursuant to any other legally enforceable groundwater management plan with provisions that are substantively similar to those described in that part and that was monitoring groundwater elevations in all or a part of a groundwater basin or subbasin on or before January 1, 2010.

- Kern Groundwater Authority
- Kern Water Bank Authority
- Arvin-Edison Water Storage District
- Deer Creek & Tule River Authority
- Kern County Water Agency Improvement District 4
- Kern-Tulare Water District
- North Kern Water Storage District
- Semitropic Water Storage District
- Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District
- Kern Fan Authority (which is a coalition consisting of the Kern-Delta Water District, Buena Vista Water Storage District, Henry Miller Water District, and Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District, and which was previously known as the Kern River Fan Group)

The City and Kern-Delta Water District also monitor and report groundwater elevations. Cal Water, the City's operations and maintenance contractor, takes monthly groundwater elevation readings for the City's domestic water wells. City staff also measures groundwater levels in the City's Olcese Wells and in monitoring wells in the City's 2800 Acre Recharge Facility. Kern Delta staff takes certain weekly, monthly, and bi-annual groundwater elevation measurements throughout the District. Some of the bi-annual data is reported to the Kern County Water Agency and some to the State of California through the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program.

The following are other interested parties that do not fit the various categories outlined in Water Code §10723.2:

- Kern River Watershed Coalition Authority

All of the above interested parties will be considered in the operation of the GSA and the development of the GSP.

(d) A local agency that is managing all or part of a groundwater basin or subbasin pursuant to an integrated regional water management plan prepared pursuant to Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) that includes a groundwater management component that complies with the requirements of Section 10753.7.
(e) A local agency that has been collecting and reporting groundwater elevations and that does not have an adopted groundwater management plan, if the local agency adopts a groundwater management plan in accordance with Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750) by January 1, 2014. The department may authorize the local agency to conduct the monitoring and reporting of groundwater elevations pursuant to this part on an interim basis, until the local agency adopts a groundwater management plan in accordance with Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750) or until January 1, 2014, whichever occurs first.
(f) A county that is not managing all or a part of a groundwater basin or subbasin pursuant to a legally enforceable groundwater management plan with provisions that are substantively similar to those described in Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750).
(g) A voluntary cooperative groundwater monitoring association formed pursuant to Section 10935.

Regional Coordination

Regional coordination is an important component of forming this GSA and the subsequent GSP. Currently, the Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA) has been engaging in public outreach, and both the City of Bakersfield (City), Kern-Delta Water District (KDWD), and the Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4) and have participated in this current outreach effort with the KGA. To date, the KGA, has organized a number of regular meetings since April 2014 at which the City, KDWD, and ID4 have participated. Prior to the KGA, the City also participated in regional coordination meetings with the Kern Groundwater Management Committee (KGMC) since January 2012. These meetings with the KGA and the KGMC included discussion of the SGMA and Kern County local compliance and coordination efforts.

Continued Public Outreach

This GSA will conduct public outreach efforts to engage the public and interested parties listed above in the ongoing effort to comply with SGMA and develop the GSP. It is the GSA's intent to hold additional educational workshops in the future to keep the public and interested parties informed of the ongoing GSP development efforts. We will plan workshops in the future before adoption of the GSP. Additional future public outreach efforts may include forming a committee to oversee public outreach and potentially developing a website to provide the public with current information regarding the GSA. The purpose of these efforts would be to ensure a clear communication path with the public and interested parties to keep them informed regarding the progress of the GSA and GSP.

The Kern River GSA will consider the interests of all of the foregoing beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing GSPs. In this effort, the District will (1) continue to meet with the KGA and its members, (2) meet with other local GSAs that may be formed and endeavor to coordinate with such agencies pursuant to §§ 10727 and 10727.6, (3) have open and public meetings of the Kern River GSA members' Board of Directors, and (4) solicit feedback in the adoption of its GSP and any subsequent amendments. In addition to the foregoing, and pursuant to Water Code §10727.8, prior to initiating the development of a GSP, the Kern River GSA will make available to the public and DWR a written statement describing the manner in which interested parties may participate in the development and implementation of the GSP. The Kern River GSA will encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within that portion of the groundwater basin to be managed by the Kern River GSA. For these purposes, interested parties will include entities listed in Water Code §10927 that are monitoring and reporting groundwater elevations in all or a part of the groundwater basin that is managed by the Kern River GSA.

Furthermore, and pursuant to Water Code §10728.4, the Kern River GSA will adopt or amend its GSP only after a public hearing, held at least 90 days after providing notice to any city or county within the area of the proposed plan or amendment. The Kern River GSA will also review and consider comments from any city or county that receives notice pursuant to the above-referenced Water Code section and will consult with a city or county that requests consultation within 30 days of receipt of the notice.

EXHIBIT 7

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES (DAC) IN KERN RIVER GSA

INCLUDING:

(A) LIST OF DACs
(B) MAP OF DACs

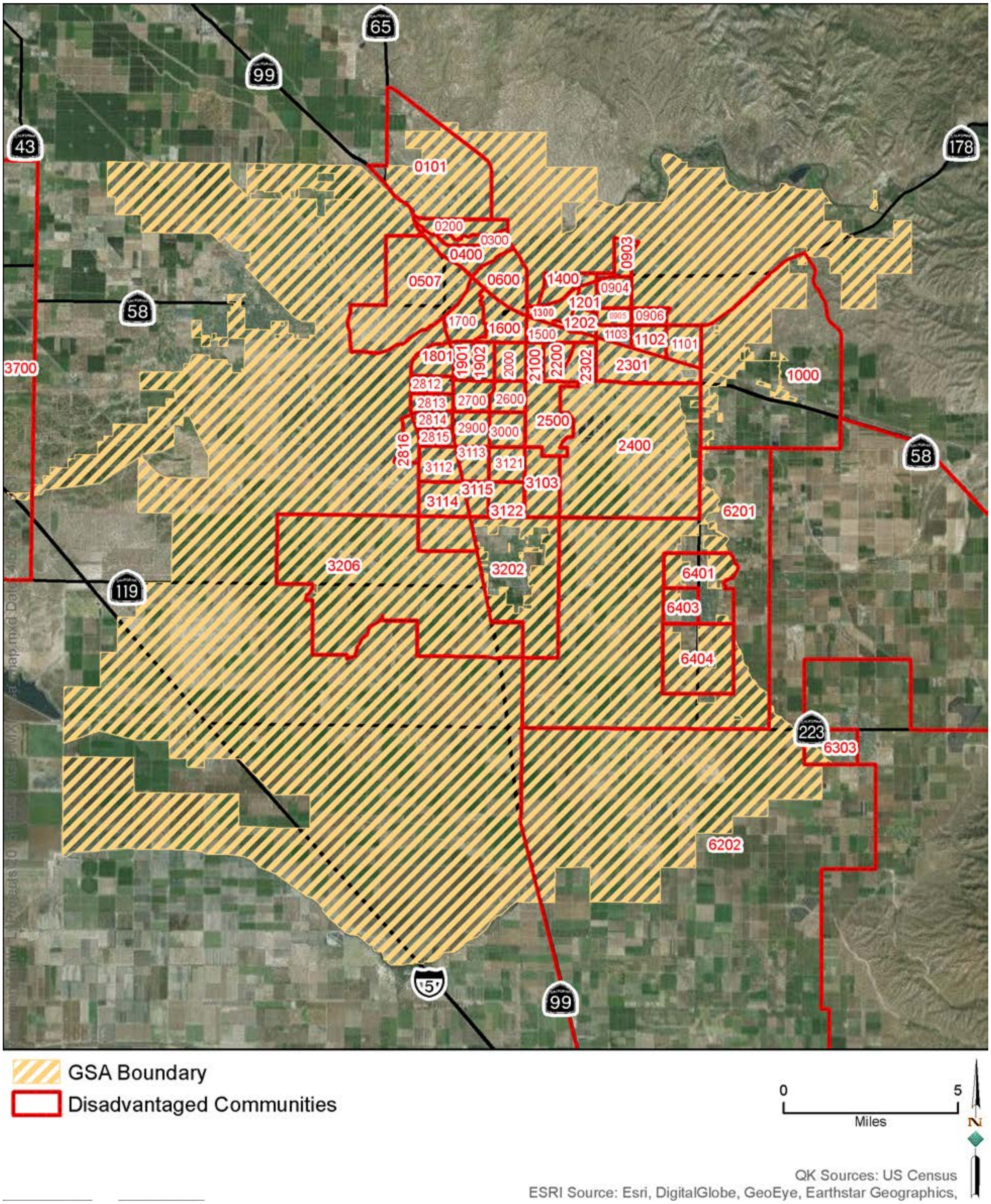
(A) DACs Listed by Census Tract within the Kern River GSA Boundary

GEOID[1]	Tract Name[2]	Population[3]	Nearest Zip Code
3113	Census Tract 31.13	5298	93307
3112	Census Tract 31.12	5658	93313
2900	Census Tract 29	6787	93309
0300	Census Tract 3	4381	93308
0200	Census Tract 2	7957	93308
3206	Census Tract 32.06	13845	93307
2812	Census Tract 28.12	5581	93309
6201	Census Tract 62.01	3244	93203
0400	Census Tract 4	4495	93301
0507	Census Tract 5.07	3703	93309
0600	Census Tract 6	6453	93301
0904	Census Tract 9.04	4402	93306
0903	Census Tract 9.03	4150	93306
0905	Census Tract 9.05	2553	93306
0906	Census Tract 9.06	3881	93306
3115	Census Tract 31.15	5954	93307
3114	Census Tract 31.14	7430	93313
3122	Census Tract 31.22	8612	93307
3121	Census Tract 31.21	8136	93307
1103	Census Tract 11.03	5588	93307
1201	Census Tract 12.01	3269	93305
1202	Census Tract 12.02	5864	93305
1500	Census Tract 15	2682	93307
1400	Census Tract 14	8745	93305
1300	Census Tract 13	7205	93305
1600	Census Tract 16	1580	93307
2200	Census Tract 22	5804	93307
1700	Census Tract 17	4088	93309
2100	Census Tract 21	3372	93307
1902	Census Tract 19.02	4958	93301
1901	Census Tract 19.01	3786	93309
1801	Census Tract 18.01	6251	93309
2302	Census Tract 23.02	3444	93307
2301	Census Tract 23.01	10255	93307
3700	Census Tract 37	3806	93206
6202	Census Tract 62.02	6887	93243
3103	Census Tract 31.03	3810	93307
2000	Census Tract 20	7529	93307
2600	Census Tract 26	3500	93307
2700	Census Tract 27	6152	93309
2500	Census Tract 25	8592	93307

GEOID[1]	Tract Name[2]	Population[3]	Nearest Zip Code
2400	Census Tract 24	8470	93307
3000	Census Tract 30	8119	93307
3202	Census Tract 32.02	17216	93307
2813	Census Tract 28.13	4327	93309
2815	Census Tract 28.15	4918	93309
2814	Census Tract 28.14	4306	93309
2816	Census Tract 28.16	6119	93309
0101	Census Tract 1.01	12616	93308
6303	Census Tract 63.03	6768	93203
6404	Census Tract 64.04	3318	93241
6403	Census Tract 64.03	6513	93241
1000	Census Tract 10	10276	93307
6401	Census Tract 64.01	8698	93241
1102	Census Tract 11.02	6496	93307
1101	Census Tract 11.01	4413	93307

Notes:
[1]Partial U.S. Census GEOID. Each full GEOID begins with 0602900 followed by the partial GEOID shown in the table. For example, partial GEOID 3112 has a full U.S. Census GEOID of 06029003112.
[2]GSA boundary includes all or part of the aerial extent of each census tract.
[3]GSA boundary includes all or part of the population for each census tract.

(B) Map of DACs Identified by Census Tract within the Kern River GSA Boundary



APPENDIX B

Notification of Intent to Develop Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

May 19, 2017

Mr. Trevor Joseph
Sustainable Groundwater Management Section Chief
California Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, California 94236-0001

SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO DEVELOP GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

Dear Mr. Joseph,

The purpose of this letter is to notify you that the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA) intends to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) pursuant to Water Code Section 10727.8 for its service area within the Kern County Subbasin (Basin Number 5-22.14, DWR Bulletin 118). The KRGSA is an exclusive GSA whose formation was posted by DWR on April 21, 2016.

The KRGSA is engaged in several coordination and outreach efforts across the Kern County Subbasin, as well as, within the more specific service area of the KRGSA. The KRGSA actively participates in technical and planning meetings and forums with other GSAs in the Kern County Subbasin, recognizing that the findings of the KRGSA's GSP will need to be coordinated with other GSP development efforts occurring in parallel within the Kern County Subbasin. The KRGSA has taken the lead in developing modelling tools that will facilitate integration and plan alignment among multiple GSAs/GSPs in the subbasin. The KRGSA holds monthly public meetings to review and discuss on-going planning activities in support of the GSA and GSP development process. These meetings welcome public input and feedback to the GSA and the GSP development process.

Once the GSP process is more fully underway, the KRGSA will also be holding quarterly meetings with the specific objective of reviewing progress in developing the technical elements of the GSP. These quarterly GSP update meetings will be open to the public and welcome participation by other GSAs in the Kern County subbasin, interested parties within the basin or KRGSA service area, or other members of the public. In addition to these coordination and technical efforts described above, the KRGSA will also be holding educational workshops specifically intended for the interested parties and general public (residents) living in the KRGSA service area. These additional workshops will have an educational focus to inform attendees on the overall role and purpose of the GSA, describe the method and process to develop the GSP, and share our understanding on how the GSP will eventually be implemented. One of the key goals of these public workshops will be to hear comments and feedback from the public that can be used to further inform the GSP development process.

The KRGSA has established a website at: http://kernrivergsa.org/ . This website is already actively in use and will continue to provide the public with key information regarding the GSA and GSP development process including the dates of public meetings and workshops. The KRGSA website also makes our resource planning and GSP documents available to the public.

Attached for your reference is the draft KRGSA GSP development schedule. More specific dates for public workshops and other educational and outreach events will be added to the working schedule in time.

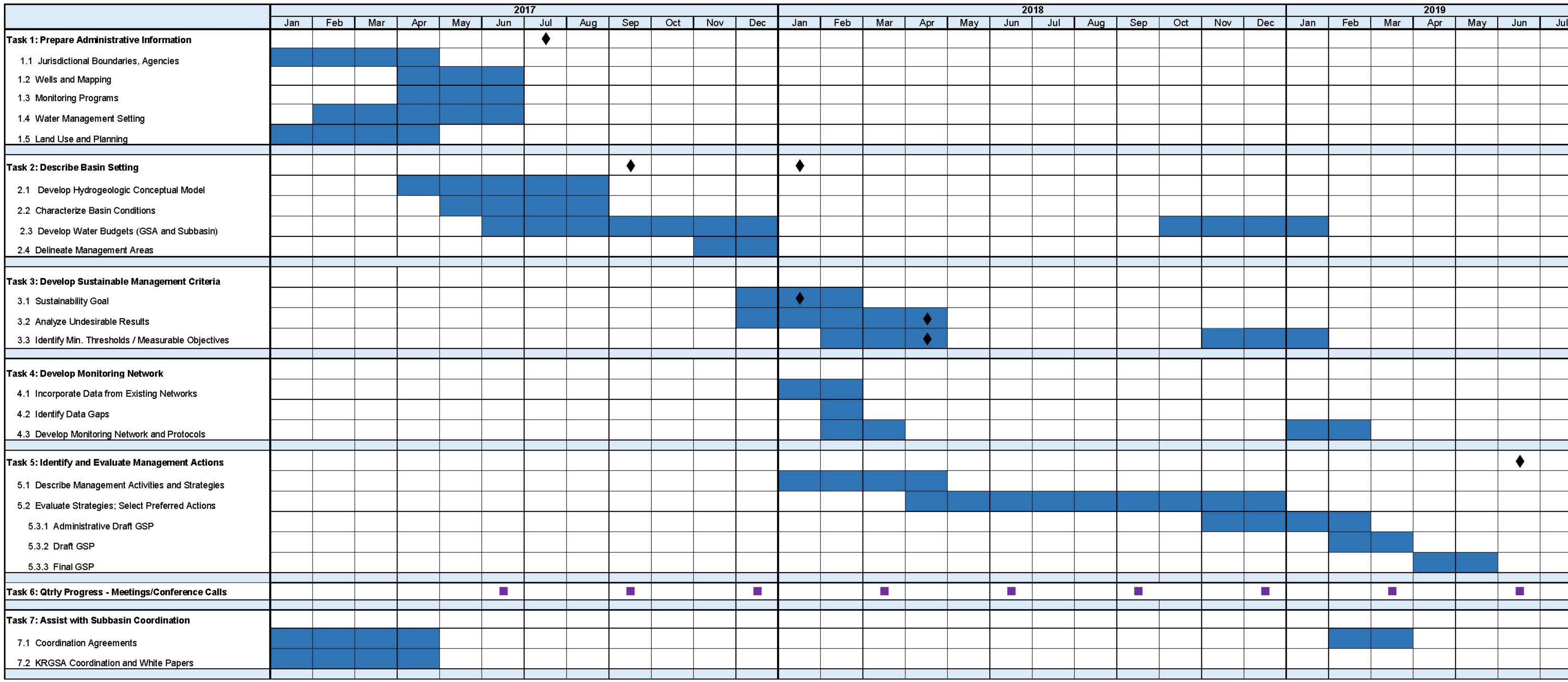
If you have any questions regarding our GSP development process, please don't hesitate to contact me at the phone number or email below.

Thank you,

Art Chianello

Art Chianello, P.E.
City of Bakersfield, Water Resources Manager
achianel@bakersfieldcity.us
(661) 326-3715

Table 1. KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan, Project Schedule **Todd Groundwater**



Note: Schedule revised to coordinate with Subbasin Modeling tasks (see Table 2).

KRGSA Meeting or Workshop ♦

Progress Report (In-person Meeting or Conference Call) ■

APPENDIX C

Notice of Greenfield County Water District's Intent to Serve as Groundwater Sustainability Agency For A Portion of the Kern County Subbasin 5-22.14

Memorandum of Understanding for Development and Implementation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Memorandum of Understanding RE Participation in Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Greenfield County Water District

551 TAFT HIGHWAY PHONE (661) 831-0989
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA 93307

April 12, 2016

Via Email & FedEx

Mark Nordberg, GSA Project Manager
Senior Engineering Geologist
California Department of Water Resources
901 P Street, Room 213A
P. O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236
Mark.Nordberg@water.ca.gov

Dane Mathis
Sup. Engineering Geologist
3374 East Shields Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726
Dane.Mathis@water.ca.gov

Re: **Notice of Greenfield County Water District's Intent to Serve as Groundwater Sustainability Agency For A Portion of the Kern County Subbasin- 5-22.14**

This letter constitutes notice to the Department of Water Resources (**DWR**), pursuant to Water Code sections 10723(d) and 10723.8, of Greenfield County Water District's (**District**) intent to undertake sustainable groundwater management of a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (**Basin**) No. 5-22.14 as a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (**GSA**) pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (**SGMA**). This notice of intent is timely filed within 30 days of the date the District's Board of Directors (**Board**) approved a resolution electing to serve as a GSA. The resolution is attached hereto as Exhibit 1, and maps showing the District's service area boundaries and proposed GSA management area are attached as an exhibit to the resolution. No new bylaws, ordinances, or other new authorities were adopted in connection with this resolution to serve as GSA.

As of the date of this notice, DWR has posted a notice pursuant to Water Code section 10733.3 of Buena Vista Water Storage District's intent to serve as a GSA for a portion of the Basin.

A list of potential GSAs within the Basin is attached as Exhibit 2. Potential GSA's within the District's proposed management area include the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District. The District anticipates coordinating with both the City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District in the development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (**GSP**).

Interested parties within the District's proposed GSA management area, determined pursuant to Water Code section 10723.2, and to the best of the District's knowledge, include:

(a) Holders of Overlying Groundwater Rights, including:

(1) Agricultural Users,

The District's proposed management area is composed predominantly of residential, commercial and industrial water users, most of whom have a pre-existing relationship with the District. There is a small amount of agricultural land within the District, most of which is fallow pending development. Active agricultural water users within the District's boundary will fall under the GSA of Kern Delta Water District.

(2) Domestic Well Owners.

There are domestic wells within the proposed GSA management area. However, because SGMA excludes "de minimis extractors" (those that extract no more than two acre-feet per year) from certain regulatory requirements, it is anticipated that the GSP will exclude some domestic wells from such requirements.

(b) Municipal Well Operators.

The District is the only known municipal well operator within the proposed management area.

(c) Public Water Systems.

The District is the only known public water system within the proposed management area.

(d) Local Land Use Planning Agencies.

The County of Kern and the City of Bakersfield and the local land use planning agencies.

(e) Environmental Users of Groundwater.

N/A.

(f) Surface Water Users, if there is a Hydrologic Connection between Surface and Groundwater bodies.

The District, Kern Delta Water District and the City of Bakersfield are surface water users within the District's boundaries.

(g) The Federal Government, including, but not limited to, the Military and Managers of Federal Lands.

N/A

(h) California Native American Tribes.
N/A

(i) Disadvantaged Communities, including, but not limited to, those Served by Private Domestic Wells or Small Community Water Systems.
The District is not aware of any Disadvantaged Communities within the proposed management area.

(j) Entities listed in Water Code Section 10927 that are Monitoring and Reporting Groundwater Elevations in all or part of a Groundwater Basin Managed by the Groundwater Sustainability Agency.
Possibly Kern Delta Water District and the City of Bakersfield.

The District intends to engage in a collaborative, open and inclusive process in implementing SGMA. The District will listen to and consider the interests of the Basin's other GSAs, stakeholders, and other interested parties in the development and operation of the GSA, and in the development and implementation of the GSP. Interested parties will have opportunities, both formal and informal, to provide input to the District through the process of developing, operating, and implementing the GSA and GSP. Such opportunities may include, but are not limited to, public comment as required by SGMA (e.g., Water Code section 10728.4); opportunities for public comment during the initial District's regular and special board meetings, and at other times to be determined and noticed pursuant to Water Code section 10727.8(a).

Mel Johnson, General Manager and Secretary
Greenfield County Water District

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT FOR AN ELECTION TO SERVE AS GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

WHEREAS, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 ("SGMA") was signed into law on September 16, 2014 and became effective January 1, 2015; and

WHEREAS, SGMA requires that each California groundwater basin or subbasin be managed by a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), or multiple GSAs, and that such management be implemented pursuant to an approved Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) or multiple GSPs; and

WHEREAS, Greenfield County Water District (District) overlies a subbasin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin known as the Kern County Subbasin (Basin No. 5-22.14 in the Department of Water Resources' CASGEM system), an unadjudicated groundwater basin overlying portions of Kern County (the "Basin"); and

WHEREAS, the District, as a local public agency overlying the Basin, is authorized to be a GSA for the Basin; and

WHEREAS, notice of a public hearing to consider whether the District should elect to be a GSA for a portion of the Basin, a copy of which is attached as **Exhibit A**, was published in the *Bakersfield Californian* on February 25, 2016 and again on March 3, 2016, pursuant to section 6066 of the Government Code, as required by section 10723(b) of the Water Code; and

WHEREAS, courtesy copies of the hearing notice were also provided to the Basin's other potential GSAs within the Basin, including the Kern Groundwater Authority, County of Kern City of Bakersfield and Kern Delta Water District;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT as follows:

1. The District hereby elects to be the exclusive Groundwater Sustainability Agency for at least that portion of the Kern County Subbasin that is shown on the map attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and incorporated herein by this reference.

2. Within 30 days of the date of this Resolution, the General Manager is directed to submit a notice of the District's intent to the Department of Water Resources, pursuant to Water Code section 10723.8(a).

3. The General Manager shall, after complying with Water Code section 10727.8, begin the process of developing the District's Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the Basin in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations.

Exhibit 1

4. The General Manager shall create and maintain a list of persons interested in receiving notices concerning the District's SGMA process pursuant to section 10723.4 of the Water Code.

5. The General Manager shall provide regular progress reports on SMGA implementation to the Board.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of March, 2016.

David Rasmussen
President of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Mel Johnson, Secretary

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution No. 16-01 was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Directors of Greenfield County Water District at a regular meeting thereof held on March 14, 2016, on the following roll call vote:

AYES:	David Rasmussen
	Roberto Figueroa
	Robert Actis
	Alex Alvarado
	Dennis Costa
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None

Mel Johnson, Secretary
Greenfield County Water District

Exhibit A

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723(b), the Board of Directors of Greenfield County Water District (District) will hold a public hearing on March 14, 2016, at 7:00 p.m., at the District's office located at 551 Taft Highway, Bakersfield, California to consider and decide whether the District shall become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the District, to the attention of Mel Johnson, District Manager, no later than 7:00 p.m. on Monday, March 14, 2016. During the hearing, the District will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

Dated: February 23, 2016

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By ____________________
Mel Johnson
General Manager and Secretary

T:\1083.00 - Greenfield Co WD - General\SGMA-Sustainable Groundwater Mgmt Act\Notice of Public Hearing 3-14-16.doc

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN
P.O. BOX 440
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93302

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER
DISTRICT
551 TAFT HIGHWAY
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93307

Ad Number:	14087881	PO #:	
Edition:	1TBC	Run Times	2
Class Code	Public Notices		
Start Date	2/25/2016	Stop Date	3/3/2016
Billing Lines	23	Inches	138.92
Total Cost	$ 349.20	Account	1GRE35

Billing Address: GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DIS
551 TAFT HIGHWAY
BAKERSFIELD,CA 93307

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF KERN

I AM A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES AND A RESIDENT OF THE COUNTY AFORESAID: I AM OVER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS, AND NOT A PARTY TO OR INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED MATTER. I AM THE ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE PRINTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIAN, A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY IN THE CITY OF BAKERSFIELD COUNTY OF KERN,

AND WHICH NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN ADJUDGED A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION BY THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, UNDER DATE OF FEBRUARY 5, 1952, CASE NUMBER 57610; THAT THE NOTICE, OF WHICH THE ANNEXED IS A PRINTED COPY, HAS BEEN PUBLISHED IN EACH REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID NEWSPAPER AND NOT IN ANY SUPPLEMENT THEREOF ON THE FOLLOWING DATES, TO WIT: 2/25/16
3/3/16

ALL IN YEAR 2016

I CERTIFY (OR DECLARE) UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Nyana Lorence

DATED AT BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA

MAR 0 8 2016

Solicitor I.D.: 0

First Text
GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICTNOTICE

Ad Number 14087881

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to California Water Code section 10723(b), the Board of Directors of Greenfield County Water District (District) will hold a public hearing on March 14, 2016, at 7:00 p.m., at the District's office located at 551 Taft Highway, Bakersfield, California to consider and decide whether the District shall become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin of the Tulare Lake Groundwater Basin. Written comments should be submitted to the District, to the attention of Mel Johnson, District Manager, no later than 7:00 p.m. on Monday, March 14, 2016. During the hearing, the District will receive oral and written comments before making a decision.

Dated: February 23, 2016

GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

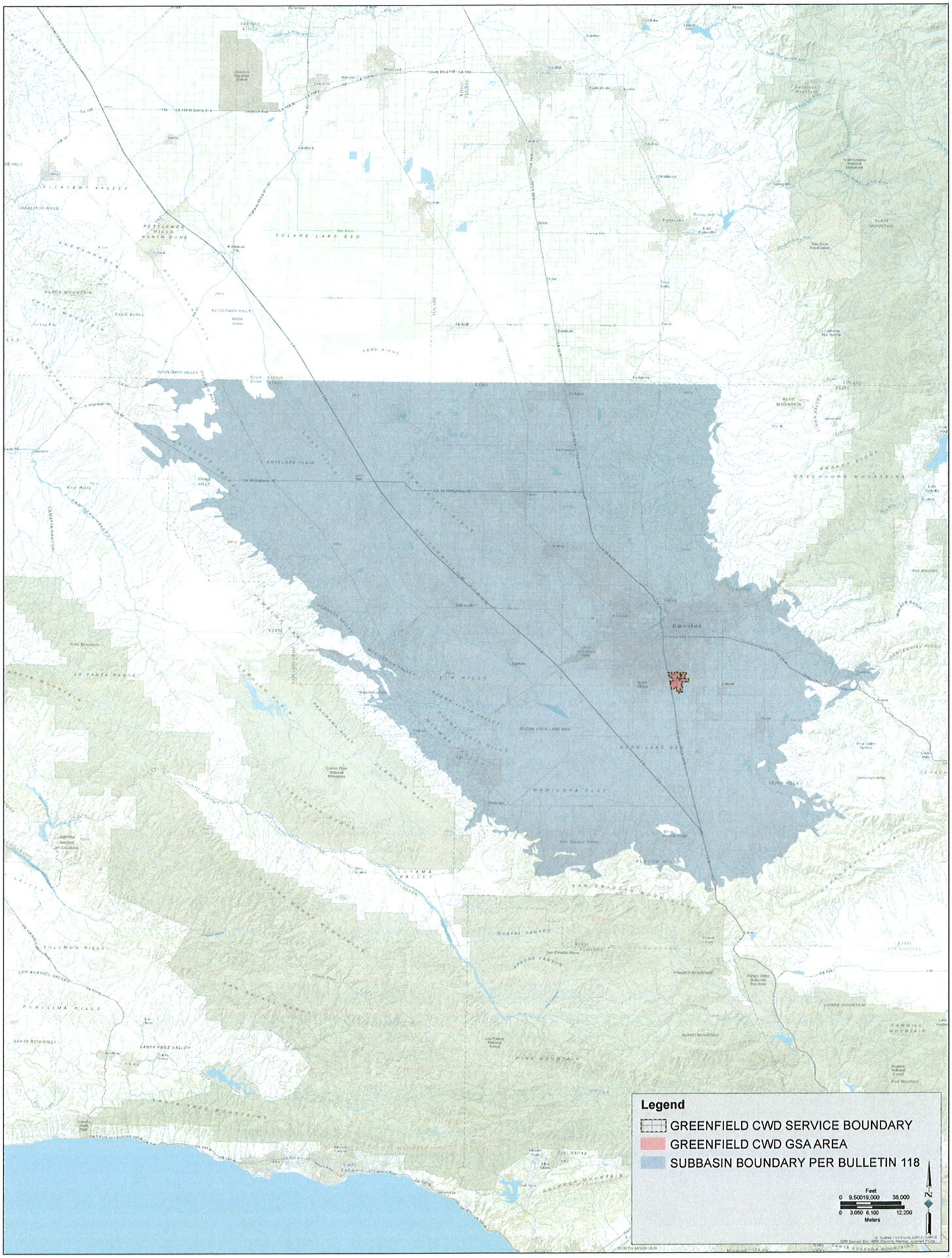
By /s/
Mel Johnson
General Manager and Secretary

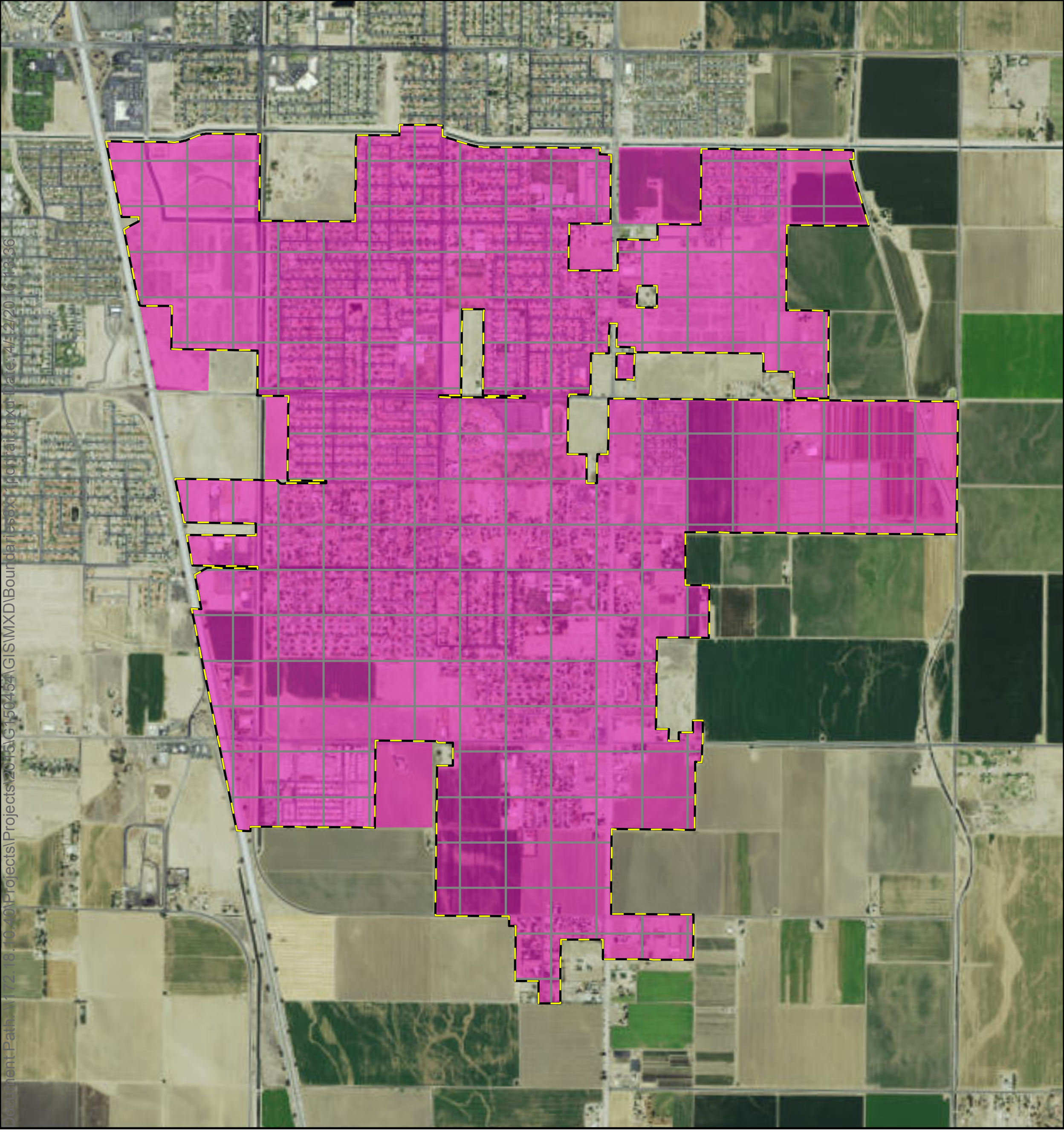
FEBRUARY 25, MARCH 3, 2016
14087881

Exhibit B

Greenfield County Water District GSA Boundary

GSA Boundary within subbasin 5-22.14 of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region





Greenfield County Water District GSA Boundary

GREENFIELD CWD SERVICE BOUNDARY

GREENFIELD CWD GSA AREA

0 2,100

Feet

N

QK Sources:

ESRI Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,

Arvin Edison Community Services District
Arvin-Edison Water Storage District
Belridge Water Storage District
Berrenda Mesa Water District
Buena Vista Water Storage District
Buttonwillow County Water District
Cawelo Water District
City of Arvin
City of Bakersfield
City of Delano
City of Maricopa
City of McFarland
City of Shafter
City of Taft
City of Wasco
County of Kern
Delano-Earlimart Irrigation District
Devil's Den Water District
East Niles Community Services District
Henry Miller Water District
Kern County Water Agency (Including Improvement District No. 4)
Kern Delta Water District
Kern-Tulare Water District
Lamont Public Utilities District
Lost Hills Utility District
Lost Hills Water District
McAllister Ranch Irrigation District
North of the River Municipal Water District
North Kern Water Storage District
Olcese Water District
Rag Gulch Water District
Rosedale Ranch Improvement District
Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District
Semitropic Water Storage District
Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District
Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District
West Kern Water District
Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District

Exhibit 2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ("MOU") is made and entered into on 1-14-2019 by and between the **Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency** ("KRGSA") and **Greenfield County Water District** a Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("Greenfield"), each a "Party" and collectively the "Parties."

WHEREAS, the KRGSA was formed pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding ("KRGSA MOU") by and between the City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Kern County Water Agency on behalf of its Improvement District No. 4 ("KRGSA MOU Parties") and is the exclusive groundwater sustainability agency for a portion of the Kern Subbasin (Department of Water Resources basin # 5-022.14); and

WHEREAS, the KRGSA has retained one or more consultants to prepare a groundwater sustainability plan ("GSP") for the area within the KRGSA boundaries ("KRGSA GSP") pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA"); and

WHEREAS, Greenfield is also an exclusive groundwater sustainability agency for a portion of the Kern Subbasin (Department of Water Resources basin # 5-022.14); and

WHEREAS, the entirety of the geographic area encompassed by Greenfield's boundaries is encircled by the KRGSA's boundaries; and

WHEREAS, Greenfield has requested to participate in and coordinate with the KRGSA in the preparation and implementation of the KRGSA GSP with the intent that the KRGSA GSP will include both KRGSA and Greenfield lands; and

WHEREAS, KRGSA is willing to allow Greenfield to participate in the preparation and implementation of the KRGSA GSP upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

NOW, THEREFORE, incorporating the above recitals herein, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

1. <u>EXPANDED KRGSA GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN</u>:

   1.1 The KRGSA will continue with the preparation of the KRGSA GSP, and will expand such GSP to include the area located within the existing Greenfield GSA boundaries ("Greenfield GSA Area"), as depicted on Exhibit A, and as such area may be amended from time to time. Greenfield will timely provide all necessary information and data to the KRGSA and its consultants, and cooperate in the preparation of such GSP.

1.2 Outreach activities undertaken in the preparation and adoption of the KRGSA GSP shall include those persons or entities designated by Greenfield as "interested parties" under SGMA.

1.3 All KRGSA GSP preparation, maintenance, and updating costs attributable to inclusion of the Greenfield GSA Area (including but not limited to plan preparation, modeling, and outreach costs) shall be paid by Greenfield, such costs to be allocated between Greenfield and KRGSA on a per-acre basis (Greenfield GSA gross acreage area in relation to the entire KRGSA gross acreage area). Payment shall be due upon invoicing and payable within thirty (30) days thereof.

1.4 Greenfield shall have timely access to all non-privileged drafts, reports, technical information, and other materials and communications, and an ability to be actively engaged in all open meetings related to the preparation, review, adoption, and implementation of the KRGSA GSP.

1.5 Adoption of the KRGSA GSP shall be determined by the KRGSA MOU Parties, pursuant to the KRGSA MOU. Greenfield shall separately consider whether to adopt the KRGSA GSP.

1.6 Greenfield is responsible for implementing the KRGSA GSP within the Greenfield GSA Area. The KRGSA is responsible for implementing the KRGSA GSP within its Area.

2. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS: All actions and decisions regarding KRGSA GSP preparation and adoption shall be made by KRGSA MOU Parties, pursuant to the KRGSA MOU. This MOU shall at no time be construed to modify, alter, or amend the KRGSA MOU.

3. GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILTY PLAN COORDINATION: The KRGSA GSP shall be coordinated with other Kern County Basin groundwater sustainability plans through the KRGSA.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS:

4.1 This MOU shall remain in effect unless terminated by either Party in writing or as allowed by State law.

4.2 This MOU may only be amended by a subsequent writing, approved and signed by all Parties.

4.3 No Party, nor any officer or employee of a Party, shall be responsible for any damage or liability occurring by reason of anything done or omitted to be done by another Party under or in connection with this MOU.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT
KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

By: ______________________
RODNEY PALLA, Board Chair

Date: 1/10/2019

APPROVED AS TO FORM
KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

By: Virginia Gennaro

Date: 1/10/2019

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT
GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By: ______________________
ALEX ALVARADO, Board President

Date: 1/14/19

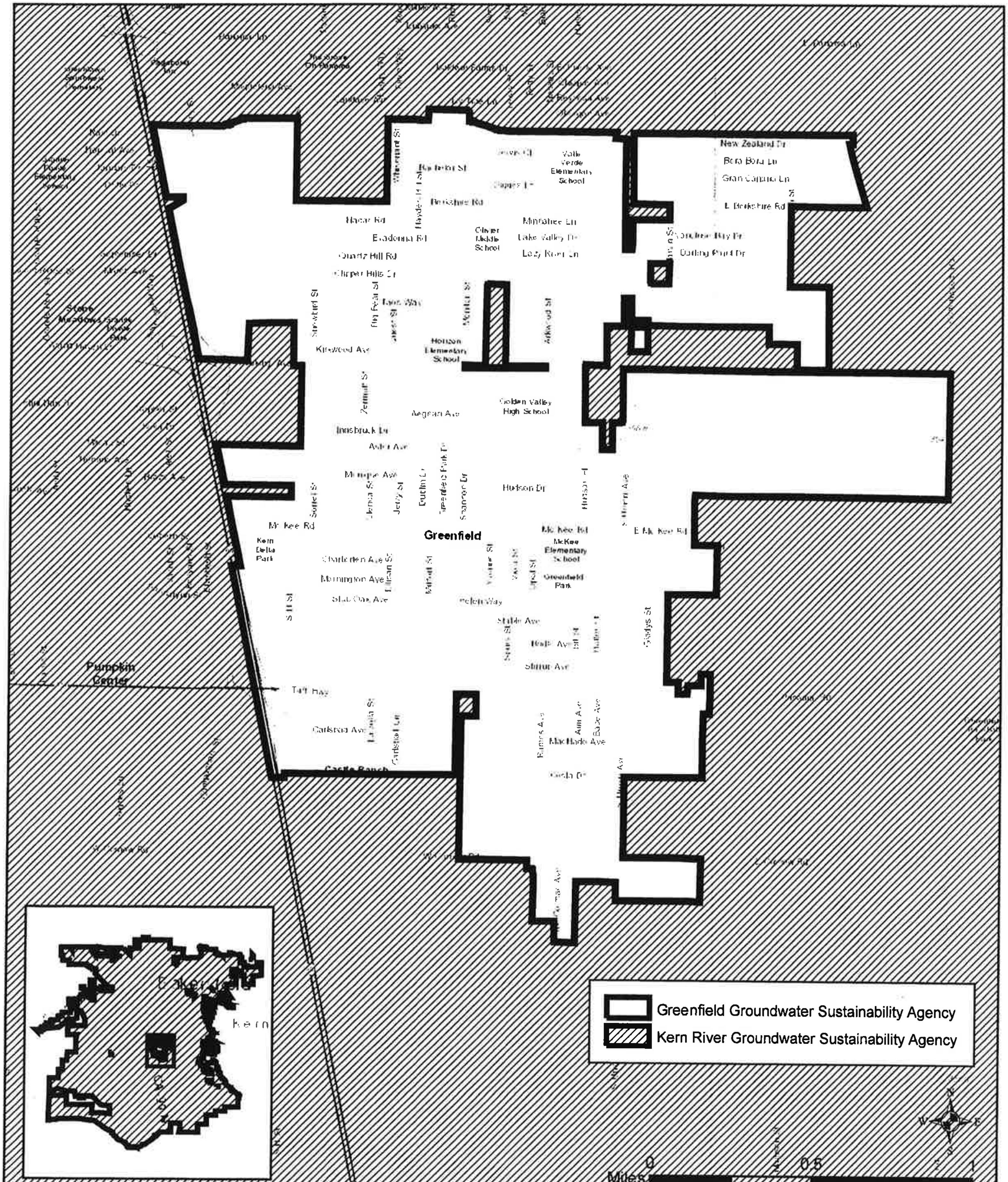
APPROVED AS TO FORM
GREENFIELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By: ______________________
ROBERT G. KUHS, District Counsel

Date: 1-14-2019

Greenfield Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Memorandum of Understanding Exhibit A



Kern County
Agt.# 1138-2016

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
RE PARTICIPATION IN
KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Agreement No. KRGSA16-003
Approved Dec 1, 2016

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made as of DEC 06 2016 (Effective Date) by and among the **County of Kern** (County) and the **Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency** (KRGSA), collectively the "Parties", each of whom agree as follows:

RECITALS

A. On or about March 30, 2016, certain entities entered into Agreement 16-048 entitled "Memorandum of Understanding Forming the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency" (MOU).

B. On or about April 12, 2016, the KRGSA filed a notice of determination to become a GSA with the Department of Water Resources (DWR), which notice was posted by DWR on April 21, 2016.

C. On or about July 20, 2016, the County filed a notice of determination to become a GSA which created an overlap with the KRGSA causing both notices to be suspended pending resolution of the overlap.

D. The Parties now desire to resolve the overlap by (i) having the County withdraw its notice of determination to become a GSA with respect to lands within the boundaries of the proposed KRGSA and (ii) having the County join the KRGSA as a non-voting "additional entity", all upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated.

MEMORANDUM

1. County agrees to withdraw its notice of determination to become a GSA with respect to lands within the boundaries of the proposed KRGSA.

2. County has jurisdiction over certain lands within the Kern County Sub-basin which the County may wish to designate for inclusion within the boundaries of the KRGSA. The KRGSA will consider inclusion within the boundaries of the KRGSA of the lands designated by the County and, if included, such lands shall be subject to the MOU, the KRGSA Bylaws, and any rules or regulations of the KRGSA heretofore or hereafter adopted or amended.

3. County hereby commits to participate in the KRGSA as a non-voting "additional entity". County participation as a non-voting "additional entity" is conditioned on the following assurances provided by the KRGSA:

   a. <u>Indemnification</u>: If the County is asked by the KRGSA to use the County's police powers for a specific purpose for the KRGSA, then the KRGSA shall indemnify the County against liability for the exercise of its police powers.

   b. <u>Land Use Powers</u>: The KRGSA and its participants agree, and the GSP will provide, that nothing in the GSP or any actions taken by the KRGSA, shall modify, limit or preempt the County's police powers, including its land use authority. On the other hand, the County does

AGENCY ORIGINAL

not intend to designate or zone a specific project with an expectation that the KRGSA will provide more water allotment than that which is determined by the GSP allotment and policies.

c. White Lands: The KRGSA will manage "white lands" included within its boundaries if requested to do so by the County.

d. Well Permits: Well permitting is under the County's jurisdiction and should remain so. The KRGSA will not transform the well-permitting process from a ministerial function (which does not trigger CEOA) to a discretionary function (which triggers CEOA) without prior consultation with the County. If the GSP or the KRGSA shall cause CEQA to be triggered with respect to well permitting. KRGSA shall indemnify County against liability, costs and attorney's fees awarded to petitioner(s) in any CEQA challenge to well permitting.

e. Water Transfers: Water transfers within the basin are essential to economic stability and future development opportunities. The KRGSA will consider this position when assessing its water transfer policy in the GSP. Further, the KRGSA does not intend to restrict use of water within its boundaries to a specific use.

f. Unincorporated Communities: The needs and water resources of unincorporated communities will be considered and addressed in the GSP.

g. JPA v. MOU: It is understood that the development and implementation of the GSP does not require the joint exercise of powers among the Parties and, therefore, formation of a JPA is unnecessary. The Parties will form a JPA if and to the extent legally mandated.

h. Participation: The KRGSA will ensure that all additional agencies (including the County) will have a continuous opportunity to participate in the preparation, review, and adoption of the GSP. The term "participate" in this context means access to all non-privileged drafts, reports, technical information, and other materials and communications, and an ability to be actively engaged in all open meetings related to the preparation, review, and adoption of the GSP. "Actively engaged" means as a signatory to the MOU (i.e., an "additional agency") and more than as a member of the general public.

i. Oil & Gas: The KRGSA will cooperate with the County, the oil and gas industry, and the State Department of Water Resources to preserve and protect available water supplies. Additionally, the GSP may incorporate current adopted mitigation measures found in the Oil and Gas Environmental Impact Report approved by the Board of Supervisors as a means to address best management practices and related GSA oil and gas concerns.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

COUNTY OF KERN

By: ______________________

MICK GLEASON, Board Chair

DATE: DEC 06 2016

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

By: ______________________

RODNEY PALLA, Board Chair

DATE: Dec. 1 2016

APPROVED AS TO FORM
Office of County Counsel
Kern County

By: ______________________

AGENCY ORIGINAL

KRGSA
Agreement No. 16-003(A)
Approved June 6, 2019

KERN RIVER GSA

Rodney J. Palla, Chair
Bob Smith
Gene Lundquist

June 14, 2019

Mr. Alan Christensen
Chief Deputy CAO
County Administrative Office
1115 Truxtun Avenue, Fifth Floor
Bakersfield CA, 93301-4639

Dear Mr. Christensen:

This letter is in response to your June 4, 2019 letter (enclosed) to the Kern River Groundwater sustainability Agency (KRGSA), in which you requested the KRGSA manage certain non-districted areas (white lands) within the current boundaries of the KRGSA.

As you referenced in your letter, the December 6, 2016 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the County of Kern and the KRGSA (enclosed) includes the following language:

> 2. *County has jurisdiction over certain lands within the Kern County Sub-basin which the County may wish to designate for inclusion within the boundaries of the KRGSA. The KRGSA will consider inclusion within the boundaries of the KRGSA of the lands designated by the County and, if included, such lands shall be subject to the MOU, the KRGSA Bylaws, and any rules or regulations of the KRGSA heretofore or hereafter adopted or amended.*
>
> *3c. <u>White Lands:</u> The KRGSA will manage "white lands" included within its boundaries if requested to do so by the County.*

The KRGSA Board of Directors recently approved the County's request and this letter serves as confirmation that the KRGSA will manage and monitor the "white land" areas within the boundaries of the KRGSA (see areas outlined in red on the enclosed map), pursuant to the MOU. It is the view of the KRGSA that the existing MOU with the County provides for this inclusion and management activity and no further agreement is necessary. Please provide the County's concurrence by returning a signed copy of this letter to the KRGSA so we may proceed accordingly.

Sincerely,

Rodney Palla -Chair
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Enclosures

On Behalf of the County of Kern

APPENDIX D

Kern County Groundwater Subbasin Coordination Agreement

APPENDIX E

GSP Preparation Checklist
California Department of Water Resources
(DWR)

GSP Regulation Section	Water Code Section	Requirement	Description	Section(s) or Page Number(s) in the GSP
Article 3. Technical and Reporting Standards				
352.2		Monitoring Protocols	• Monitoring protocols adopted by the GSA for data collection and management • Monitoring protocols that are designed to detect changes in groundwater levels, groundwater quality, inelastic surface subsidence for basins for which subsidence has been identified as a potential problem, and flow and quality of surface water that directly affect groundwater levels or quality or are caused by groundwater extraction in the basin	Section 6
Article 5. Plan Contents, Subarticle 1. Administrative Information				
354.4		General Information	• Executive Summary • List of references and technical studies	Page ES-1; Section 9
354.6		Agency Information	• GSA mailing address • Organization and management structure • Contact information of Plan Manager • Legal authority of GSA • Estimate of implementation costs	Section 1.3; Section 1.3.1; Page 1-3; Section 1.3.2; Section 1.3.3
354.8.a	10727.2.(a).4	Map(s)	• Area covered by GSP • Adjudicated areas, other agencies within the basin, and areas covered by an Alternative • Jurisdictional boundaries of federal or State land • Existing land use designations • Density of wells per square mile	Figures 1-1 and 2-1; Figures 1-2, 2-3, 2-4; Figure 2-2; Figures 2-5 - 2-9; Figures 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14
354.8.b		Description of the Plan Area	• Summary of jurisdictional areas and other features	Section 2, Sections 2.1, 2.2; Figures 2-1 - 2-15
354.8.c, d, e	10727.2(g)	Water resource monitoring and management programs	• Description of water resources monitoring and management programs • Description of how the monitoring networks of those plans will be incorporated into the GSP • Description of how those plans may limit operational flexibility in the basin • Description of conjunctive use programs- Description of conjunctive use programs	Section 2.5.1; Page 2-22; Page 2-22; Section 2.5.2, 2.4, Table 2-2, Section 3.2.4.3
354.8.f	10727.2(g)	Land Use Elements or Topic Categories of Applicable General Plans	• Summary of general plans and other land use plans • Description of how implementation of the GSP may change water demands or affect achievement of sustainability and how the GSP addresses those effects • Description of how implementation of the GSP may affect the water supply assumptions of relevant land use plans • Summary of the process for permitting new or replacement wells in the basin • Information regarding the implementation of land use plans outside the basin that could affect the ability of the Agency to achieve sustainable groundwater management	Section 2.6, 2.6.1 - 2.6.3; Tables 2-4, 2-5, 2-6; Section 2.6.5; Section 2.6.4 (permitting); Section 2.6.5, last sentence.
354.8.g	10727.4	Additional GSP Contents	**Description of Actions related to:** • Control of saline water intrusion • Wellhead protection • Migration of contaminated groundwater • Well abandonment and well destruction program • Replenishment of groundwater extractions • Conjunctive use and underground storage • Well construction policies • Addressing groundwater contamination cleanup, recharge, diversions to storage, conservation, water recycling, conveyance, and extraction projects • Efficient water management practices • Relationships with State and federal regulatory agencies • Review of land use plans and efforts to coordinate with land use planning agencies to assess activities that potentially create risks to groundwater quality or quantity • Impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems	Section 2.6.6 (a) through 2.6.6 (l); See also Section 2.5; Wellhead/Recharge - Section 2.4.6, 2.5.2, 3; Contamination: 3.4.6; Well policies: 2.6.4; Replenishment/Conj. Use: 2.5.2; Water recycling 2.4.4, Table 2-1; Land use Tables 2-4, 2-5. GDEs Section 2.5.1

GSP Regulation Section	Water Code Section	Requirement	Description	Section(s) or Page Number(s) in the GSP
354.10		Notice and Communication	• Description of beneficial uses and users • List of public meetings • GSP comments and responses • Decision-making process • Public engagement • Encouraging active involvement • Informing the public on GSP implementation progres	Section 2.7; Appendix F
Article 5. Plan Contents, Subarticle 2. Basin Setting				
354.14		Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model	• Description of the Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model • Two scaled cross-sections • Map(s) of physical characteristics: topographic information, surficial geology, soil characteristics, surface water bodies, source and point of delivery for imported water supplies	Section 3.1; Figures 3-20, 3-21, and 3-22; Figures 3-1 through 3-5, 3-7, 3-8, and 3-11
354.14.c.4	10727.2.(a).5	Map of Recharge Areas	• Map delineating existing recharge areas that substantially contribute to the replenishment of the basin, potential recharge areas, and discharge areas	Figures 2-9, 3-11, 3-12;
	10727.2.(d).4	Recharge Areas	• Description of how recharge areas identified in the plan substantially contribute to the replenishment of the basin	Section 3.2.4.3 and 3.2.4.5; Figures 2-9, 3-11, 3-12;
354.16	10727.2.(a).1, 10727.2.(a).2	Current and historical groundwater conditions	• Groundwater elevation data • Estimate of groundwater storage • Seawater intrusion conditions • Groundwater quality issues • Land subsidence conditions • Identification of interconnected surface water systems • Identification of groundwater-dependent ecosystems	Section 3.3.2; Section 3.3.3; Section 2.6.6 (a); Section 3.3.4 Section 3.3.5; Section 3.3.6; Section 3.3.6;
354.18	10727.2.(a).3	Water Budget Information	• Description of inflows, outflows, and change in storage • Quantification of overdraft • Estimate of sustainable yield • Quantification of current, historical, and projected water budgets	Section 4; Section 4.4.1 and 4.5.4; Section 4.5.5; Sections 4.2, 4.3, and 4.7;
	10727.2.(d).5	Surface Water Supply	• Description of surface water supply used or available for use for groundwater recharge or in-lieu use	Section 2.5.2
354.20		Management Areas	• Reason for creation of each management area • Minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for each management area • Level of monitoring and analysis • Explanation of how management of management areas will not cause undesirable results outside the management area • Description of management areas	Section 5.2; Section 5.3.1 and 5.3.2; Also Section 5.4 - 5.8, Sections 6.2.2, 6.2.4, and 6.2.5; Section 5.3; Section 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3; (Also Sections 5.4 - 5.8);
Article 5. Plan Contents, Subarticle 3. Sustainable Management Criteria				
354.24		Sustainability Goal	• Description of the sustainability goal	Section 5.1
354.26		Undesirable Results	• Description of undesirable results • Cause of groundwater conditions that would lead to undesirable results • Criteria used to define undesirable results for each sustainability indicator • Potential effects of undesirable results on beneficial uses and users of groundwater	Sections 5.4, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 5.7, 5.7, 5.8, and 5.8; Section 5.4.1; 5.5.1, 5.7.1; Section 5.4.2, 5.5.3, 5.5.2, 5.5.3, 5.7.2, 5.7.3, 5.8.2, and 5.8.3; Section 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4
354.28	10727.2.(d).1, 10727.2.(d).2	Minimum Thresholds	• Description of each minimum threshold and how they were established for each sustainability indicator • Relationship for each sustainability indicator • Description of how selection of the minimum threshold may affect beneficial uses and users of groundwater • Standards related to sustainability indicators • How each minimum threshold will be quantitatively measured	Section 5.3.1, 5.3.3, 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4, 5.10, Appendix J; Section 5.3.3, 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4; Section 5.3.3, 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4; Section 5.7.4; Section 6

GSP Regulation Section	Water Code Section	Requirement	Description	Section(s) or Page Number(s) in the GSP
354.30	10727.2.(b).1, 10727.2.(b).2, 10727.2.(d).1 10727.2.(d).2	Measureable Objectives	• Description of establishment of the measureable objectives for each sustainability indicator • Description of how a reasonable margin of safety was established for each measureable objective • Description of a reasonable path to achieve and maintain the sustainability goal, including a description of interim milestones	Section 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4, Appendix J; Section 5.3.3, 5.4.4, 5.5.4, 5.7.4, 5.8.4; Section 5.11;
Article 5. Plan Contents, Subarticle 4. Monitoring Networks				
354.34	10727.2.(d).1, 10727.2.(d).2, 10727.2.(e), 10727.2.(f)	Monitoring Network	• Description of monitoring network • Description of monitoring network objectives • Description of how the monitoring network is designed to: demonstrate groundwater occurrence, flow directions, and hydraulic gradients between principal aquifers and surface water features; estimate the change in annual groundwater in storage; monitor seawater intrusion; determine groundwater quality trends; identify the rate and extent of land subsidence; and calculate depletions of surface water caused by groundwater extractions • Description of how the monitoring network provides adequate coverage of Sustainability Indicators • Density of monitoring sites and frequency of measurements required to demonstrate short-term, seasonal, and long-term trends • Scientific rational (or reason) for site selection • Consistency with data and reporting standards • Corresponding sustainability indicator, minimum threshold, measureable objective, and interim milestone	Sections 5.10, 6.2; Section 6.1; Section 6.2.1, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7; 5.8; Section 5.10, 6.2; Section 6.2.2; Section 6.2.1; Section 6.5; Section 6.2;
			• Location and type of each monitoring site within the basin displayed on a map, and reported in tabular format, including information regarding the monitoring site type, frequency of measurement, and the purposes for which the monitoring site is being used • Description of technical standards, data collection methods, and other procedures or protocols to ensure comparable data and methodologies	Table 6-1, Figure 6-1, 6-22; Section 6.2.1, Appendix I;
354.36		Representative Monitoring	• Description of representative sites • Demonstration of adequacy of using groundwater elevations as proxy for other sustainability indicators • Adequate evidence demonstrating site reflects general conditions in the area	Section 6.2.1; Sections 5.4, 5.5, 5.7; 5.8; Sections 5.4, 5.5, 5.7; 5.8;
354.38		Assessment and Improvement of Monitoring Network	• Review and evaluation of the monitoring network • Identification and description of data gaps • Description of steps to fill data gaps • Description of monitoring frequency and density of site	Sections 5.10; 7.2.10; Sections 3.4, 4.8; Section 7.2; Section 6.2.2, 7.2.1;
Article 5. Plan Contents, Subarticle 5. Projects and Management Actions				
354.44		Projects and management actions	• Description of projects and management actions that will help achieve the basin's sustainability goal • Measureable objective that is expected to benefit from each project and management action • Circumstances for implementation • Public noticing • Permitting and regulatory process • Time-table for initiation and completion, and the accrual of expected benefits • Expected benefits and how they will be evaluated • How the project or management action will be accomplished. If the projects or management actions rely on water from outside the jurisdiction of the Agency, an explanation of the source and reliability of that water shall be included. • Legal authority required • Estimated costs and plans to meet those costs • Management of groundwater extractions and recharge	Sections 7.1, 7.2; Sections 7.1, 7.2; Sections 7.1,, 7.2, 7.3; Sections 7.1, 7.2; Sections 7.1, 7.2; Table 8-1; Sections 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 5.10; Sections 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4; Sections 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4; Section 8.1; Sections 7.2.3;
354.44.b.2	10727.2.(d).3		• Overdraft mitigation projects and management action	Section 7.1.1.1; 7.1.2.1, 7.1.3;
Article 8. Interagency Agrements				

GSP Regulation Section	Water Code Section	Requirement	Description	Section(s) or Page Number(s) in the GSP
357.40	10727.6	Coordination Agreements - Shall be submitted to the Department together with the GSPs for the basin and, if approved, shall become part of the GSP for each participating Agency.	**Coordination Agreements shall describe the following:** • A point of contact • Responsibilities of each Agency • Procedures for the timely exchange of information between Agencies • Procedures for resolving conflicts between Agencies • How the Agencies have used the same data and methodologies to coordinate GSPs • How the GSPs implemented together satisfy the requirements of SGMA • Process for submitting all Plans, Plan amendments, supporting information, all monitoring data and other pertinent information, along with annual reports and periodic evaluations • A coordinated data management system for the basin • Coordination agreements shall identify adjudicated areas within the basin, and any local agencies that have adopted an Alternative that has been accepted by the Department	Appendix D;

APPENDIX F

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency Communication and Engagement Plan for the Groundwater Sustainability Plan

KERN RIVER
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

AUGUST 2019

REVISED DECEMBER 2019

DRAFT

COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

Prepared for:

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
City Hall North
1600 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
KernRiverGSA.org

Contact Persons:
Art Chianello, City of Bakersfield
David Beard, Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No. 4
Mark Mulkay, Kern-Delta Water District

Consultants:

Horizon Water and Environment
Contact: Ken Schwarz
Phone: (510) 986-1851

August 2019
Revised December 2019

Table of Contents

Appendices

List of Figures

List of Tables

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CGC	California Government Code
City	City of Bakersfield
Communication Plan	*Communication and Engagement Plan for the Groundwater Sustainability Plan*
CWC	California Water Code
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
Draft Strategic Plan	*Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan DRAFT Strategic Plan*
DWR	Department of Water Resources
GSA	Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
ID4	Improvement District No. 4
KCWA	Kern County Water Agency
KDWD	Kern-Delta Water District
KRGSA	Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NOD	*Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency*
NOI	Notice of Intent
Plan	*Communication and Engagement Plan for the Groundwater Sustainability Plan*
Regulations Guide	*Sustainable Groundwater Management Program Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Emergency Regulations Guide*
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan
Subbasin	Kern County Subbasin (No. 5-22.14)

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) became state law in 2015 and requires that important groundwater basins in California be managed sustainably. Local groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) are empowered to develop groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs) that establish a basic understanding of groundwater resources in the basin and describe the planning and management actions that are being implemented so that undesirable results are avoided through the active management of the basin. SGMA requires that all basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins subject to critical overdraft conditions are to be managed under a GSP or coordinated GSPs (California Water Code [CWC] Section 10720.7). The Kern County Subbasin is a high-priority basin and is identified as having critical overdraft conditions.

This introductory section of the Communication and Engagement Plan (Communication Plan or Plan) introduces the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA), the development of its GSP, and summarizes the purpose of this Communication Plan within the GSP framework. This section also describes the regulations and requirements of the SGMA that pertain to public outreach and receiving stakeholder input and introduces the geographic scales (tiers) used to organize this Plan. This section also summarizes the categories of interested parties from which the KRGSA is soliciting input during GSP development, and outlines the outreach efforts for various interested parties.

1.1. Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency Overview

Per California Water Code (CWC) Section 10723.8(a), the City of Bakersfield (City), Kern-Delta Water District (KDWD), and Improvement District No. 4 (ID4) of the Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) formed the KRGSA for a portion of the Kern County Subbasin (No. 5-22.14) (Subbasin) as defined in Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin 118 (California Department of Water Resources, 2003) within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin.

On March 1, 2, and 31 of 2016, the KDWD Board of Directors (Board), City of Bakersfield City Council, and KCWA Board, respectively, held public hearings per CWC Section 10723(b) regarding formation of the KRGSA. On March 15, 2016, the KDWD Board passed Resolution 2016-03 wherein the District resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with the City and ID4. On March 30, 2016, the City Council passed Resolution 039-16 wherein the City resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with KDWD and ID4. On March 31, 2016, the KCWA Board passed Resolution 11-16 wherein ID4 resolved to become a GSA in cooperation with the KDWD and the City. The noticing processes for KDWD, the City, and ID4 were consistent with the requirements of California Government Code (CGC) Section 6066.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was developed between the City, KDWD, and ID4 to form the KRGSA and manage groundwater resources sustainably within the GSA boundary. This MOU includes the following additional participating agencies that have joined the KRGSA:

- East Niles Community Services District
- Oildale Mutual Water Company / North of the River Municipal Water District

The following private entities are also participating in the KRGSA:

- California Water Service Company
- Vaughn Water Company

In April 2016, the newly formed KRGSA submitted a notification and supporting materials to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) describing the forming of the KRGSA. DWR posted the KRGSA Notice on its website on April 21, 2016. The KRGSA Notice underwent the 90-day noticing period, which was interrupted for a few months while the KRGSA clarified and removed some small boundary overlaps with the County of Kern's GSA. The KRGSA became an exclusive GSA in February 2017.

1.2. Communication and Engagement Plan Goals and Purpose

The purpose of this Communication and Engagement Plan is to:

- Describe the process by which the KRGSA engages with the community and stakeholders to inform them of the GSP development process and provide a basis to receive input from the community regarding the GSP;
- Provide a basis to document and demonstrate how the KRGSA communicated with and engaged stakeholders throughout the development of the GSP;
- Comply with SGMA communication and engagement guidance and requirements;
- Provide a basis to share with the public the KRGSA's governance and decision-making process, and methods for disseminating information;
- Serve as the "communications section" of the GSP;
- Demonstrate compliance with SGMA requirements for communication and public engagement; and
- Be a living document throughout the GSP development process to serve the KRGSA's needs for communication and engagement.

1.3. SGMA Requirements and Guidance for Outreach

Per CWC Section 10723.2, GSAs shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater within their service area as well as those responsible for implementing GSPs.

A core component to developing a GSP is communication and engagement. As stated in the *Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan Draft Strategic Plan* (Draft Strategic Plan) (California Department of Water Resources, 2015):

> *Successful implementation [of the GSP] is directly tied to effective communication and outreach, in addition to coordination at all levels of government…In addition to communication, proactive outreach to and engagement of partners and stakeholders is essential to achieving sustainable groundwater management at the local and regional level. Local and regional agencies in turn must reach out to keep local citizens, groundwater users, and stakeholders informed. Adaptive, practical, and two-way communication is essential to establishing and maintaining the partnerships needed. This section of the Strategic Plan provides an overview of DWR's initial plan for communication, outreach, and coordination with partners. The key audiences for this effort include:*
>
> - *State, Federal and Tribal Governments – Governor's Administration, Legislature and key state and federal agencies, tribes*
> - *Regional and local governments and agencies – Water and groundwater management agencies and districts; land use entities such as counties and cities*
> - *Other stakeholders – Non-governmental organizations including water and groundwater, environmental, environmental justice, agriculture; universities*
> - *General public – Residents, employers, and employees who live and/or work within the KRGSA boundaries*

The Draft Strategic Plan (California Department of Water Resources, 2015) describes how "communication" provides for continuous sharing of information on all aspects of SGMA implementation. DWR envisions that proactive, regular, and timely communication enable the following benefits to be developed between GSAs and their communities. The Draft Strategic Plan highlights that GSAs should:

- Engage – Seek and maintain collaboration and cooperation with other agencies and stakeholders, and solicit and encourage public participation in SGMA implementation
- Educate – Educate stakeholders, water users, and citizens on the requirements of the SGMA and water management sustainability objectives, and DWR's role in its implementation, relative to other State agencies

- <u>Provide Accessibility</u> – Provide easy access to informative materials, data, reports and DWR's technical experts

- <u>Demonstrate Accountability</u> – Measure and report on progress and accomplishments in implementing the SGMA and provide transparency about DWR's implementation activities

The Draft Strategic Plan (California Department of Water Resources, 2015) also provides that "outreach" is critical to successful implementation of the SGMA. Outreach, stakeholder and public engagement, and interaction through the GSP development process fosters proactive interaction of information, ideas, and the opportunity for a two-way exchange. The GSP Emergency Regulations Guide (Regulations Guide) (California Department of Water Resources, 2016), describe that a GSP must include a "communications section" for identifying and engaging the public stakeholders. This section should be developed as one of the first priorities of the plan (California Department of Water Resources, 2016).

GSP Regulations (Section 354.10) require a communications section to include the following:

1. An explanation of the GSA's decision-making process.

2. Identification of opportunities for public engagement and a discussion of how public input and response will be used.

3. A description of how the GSA encourages active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the basin.

4. The method the GSA shall follow to inform the public about progress implementing the Plan, including the status of projects and actions.

DWR released additional draft guidance documents for engagement and communication, including a Guidance Document for Groundwater Sustainability Plan – Stakeholder Communication and Engagement (C&E Guidance Document) (California Department of Water Resources, January 2018). The C&E Guidance Document describes how a GSP could meet public notification and engagement requirements in order to comply with the SGMA and GSP regulations. However, the C&E Guidance Document provides that GSAs have discretion on how they communicate and engage with beneficial uses and users of water within the basin.

During the adequacy review of the GSP, DWR will assess:

1. Whether the interests of the beneficial uses and users of groundwater in the basin, and the land uses and property interests potentially affected by the use of groundwater in the basin, have been considered; and

2. Whether the GSA or local agency has adequately responded to comments that raise credible technical or policy issues with the GSP or alternative.

This Communication Plan has been developed to follow and comply with the communication guidance of the Draft Strategic Plan, criteria and requirements of the SGMA Regulations Guide, and more recent guidance provided in the C&E Guidance Document as described above.

1.4. Geographic Scales of the Communication and Engagement Plan

The implementation of this Communication and Engagement Plan requires coordination and/or outreach at multiple geographical scales, ranging from topics of statewide attention to issues focused within the KRGSA service area. More specifically, these geographic zones are considered as follows:

- Engagement Within the KRGSA Service Area –The boundary of the KRGSA service area is nested within the greater Kern County Subbasin boundary. The KRGSA conducts more specific outreach directly to interested parties within the KRGSA service area to explain the GSA formation and GSP development process, receive feedback on these processes, and understand better the needs and concerns of the interested parties, stakeholders, and community members within the KRGSA service area.

- Engagement Across Kern County Subbasin – The KRGSA actively participates in outreach and planning activities, information exchanges, and coordination within the boundary of the Kern County Subbasin. This includes leadership and coordination for technical studies including groundwater model development for the benefit of the entire Kern County Subbasin. The KRGSA also participates in GSP coordination activities with multiple GSAs and other parties throughout the Kern County Subbasin. These activities provide the basis for the future coordination and alignment of multiple GSPs within the Kern County Subbasin.

- Engagement Outside Kern County Subbasin Boundary – The KRGSA participates in outreach and planning activities, information exchanges, and coordination with parties outside of the Kern County Subbasin including participating in statewide forums and providing technical documents for the benefit of other California GSAs.

The Kern County Subbasin and KRGSA boundaries are shown in Figures 1-1 and 1-2, respectively.

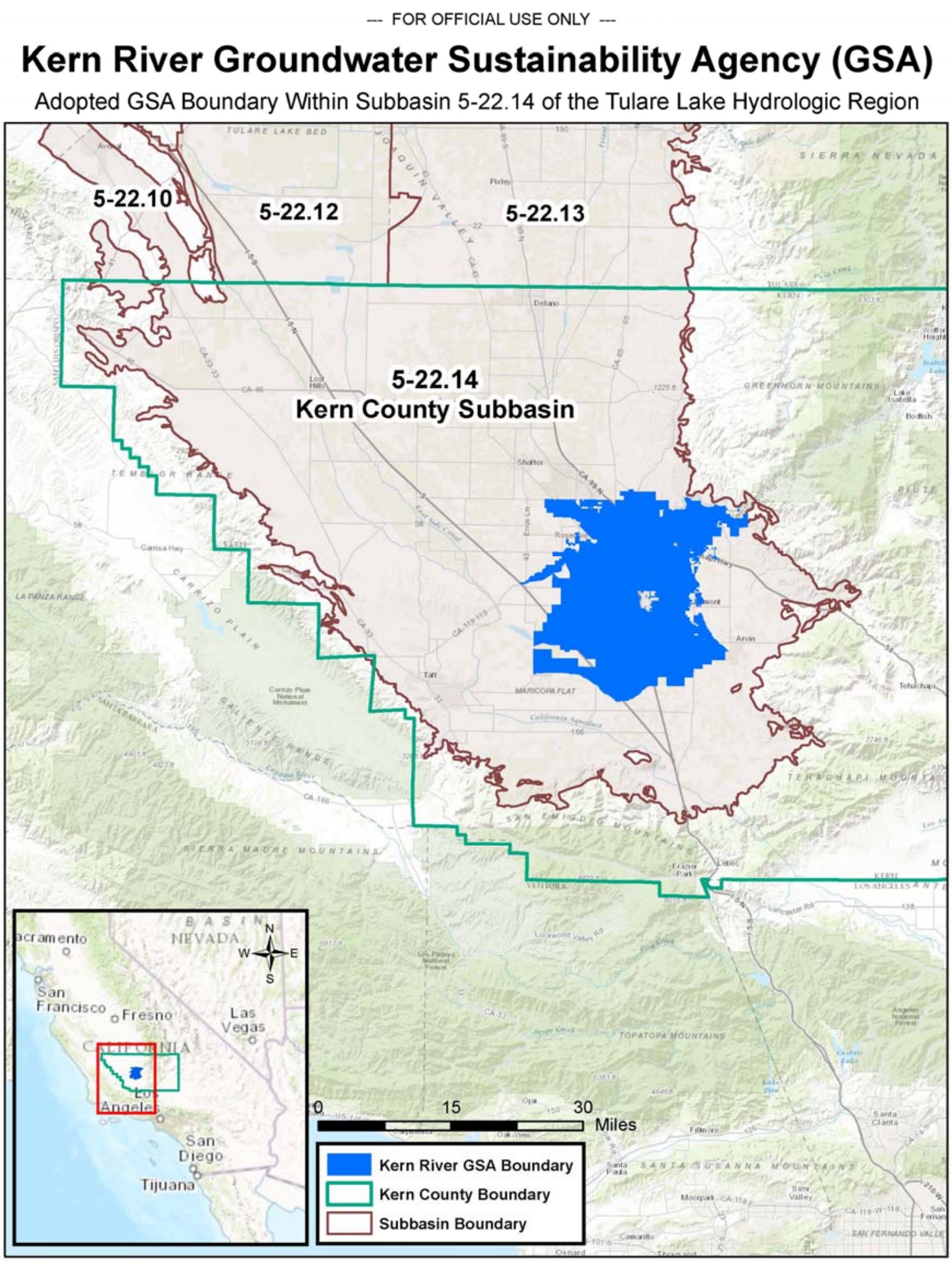


Figure 1-1
Kern County Subbasin Boundary

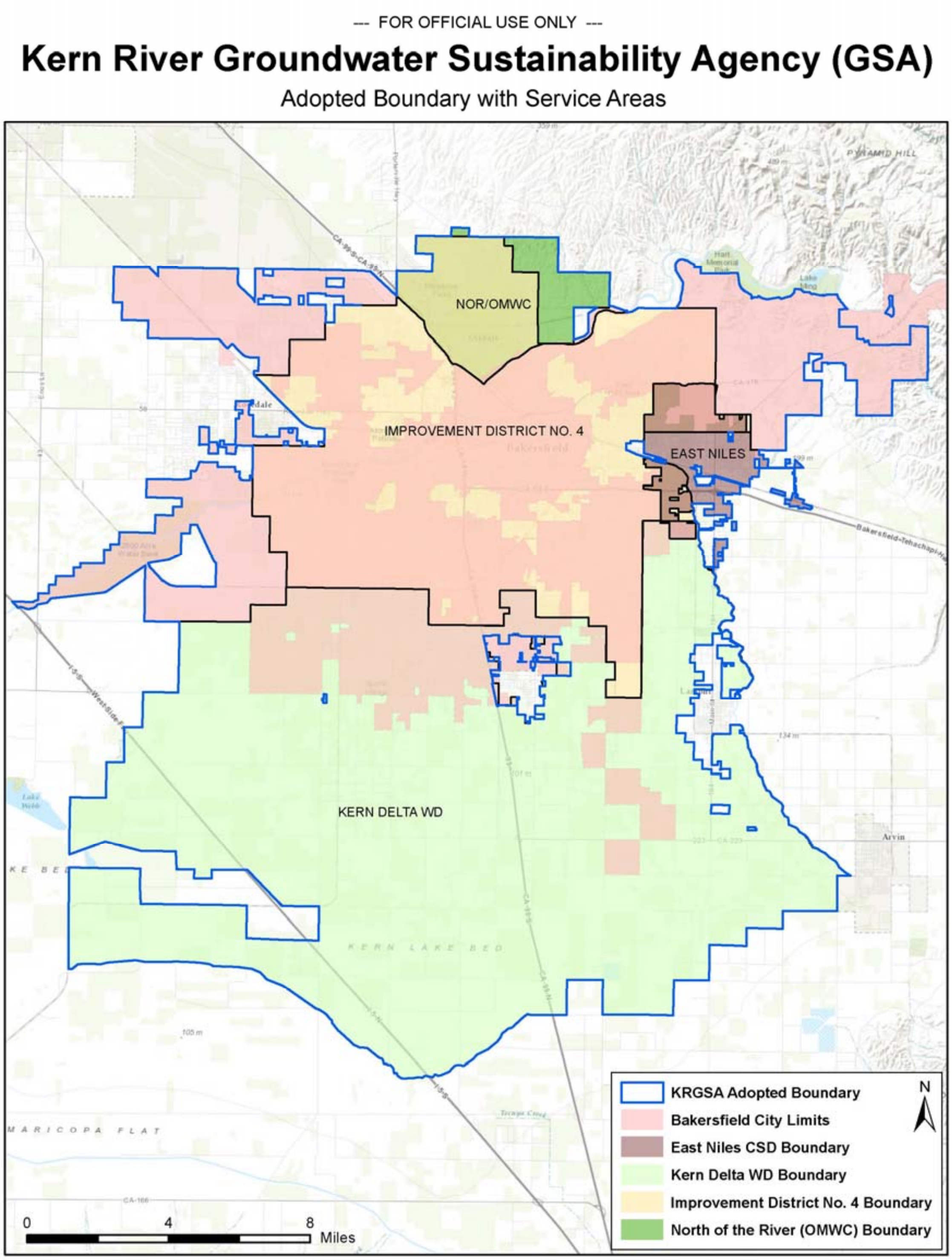


Figure 1-2
KRGSA Boundary

1.5. Overview of Interested Parties

Pursuant to CWC Section 10723.2, a GSA shall consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing GSPs. The following list includes the categories of interested parties that have been identified for potential outreach by the KRGSA pursuant to CWC Section 10723.2:

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights, including:
  - Agricultural users and
  - Domestic well owners;
- Municipal well operators;
- Public water systems;
- Local land use planning agencies;
- Environmental users of groundwater;
- Surface water users;
- Federal government;
- California Native American tribes;
- Disadvantaged communities;
- Groundwater monitoring and reporting entities; and
- Specific interested parties requesting information and communication from KRGSA.

A complete list of interested parties is provided in Appendix F.1. More specific information regarding the KRGSA's approach to engaging with interested parties is described in Sections 3, 4, and 5 below.

1.6. Notification of Intent to DWR

On May 19, 2017, the KRGSA sent DWR a notification of intent (NOI) to a develop a GSP pursuant to CWC Section 10727.8. In general, the NOI outlines the KRGSA communication and engagement efforts to date and briefly discusses efforts that are planned in the future. The NOI sent to DWR is provided in the GSP.

SECTION 2. KRGSA ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

The governance and management of the KRGSA occurs through 4 primary units:

1. Board of Directors – One representative each from the City of Bakersfield, the Kern Delta Water District (KDWD), and Kern County Water Agency's Improvement District 4 (ID4). The Board of Directors serves as the executive decision-making body of the KRGSA.

2. Participating Agencies – East Niles Community Services District, Oildale Mutual Water Company/North of the River Municipal Water District, California Water Service Company, and Vaughn Water Company are participating agencies in the KRGSA.

3. Management Group – A representative from each of the MOU signatory agencies of the KRGSA (City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District #4 – Kern County Water Agency) manages the day-to-day ongoing tasks that the KRGSA conducts, including: developing the GSP, coordinating with partner agencies across the Kern County Subbasin, managing consultants, and conducting outreach efforts within the KRGSA service area.

4. Legal Counsel – An attorney from each of the each of the MOU signatory agencies of the KRGSA (City of Bakersfield, Kern Delta Water District, and Improvement District #4 – Kern County Water Agency) guides the KRGSA on legal topics.

In terms of governing actions and decision-making, under the *Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency,* the KRGSA may:

1. Adopt Standards for measuring and reporting water use,

2. Develop and implement policies designed to reduce or eliminate overdraft within the boundaries of the GSA,

3. Develop and implement conservation best management practices; and

4. Develop and implement metering, monitoring, and reporting related to groundwater pumping.

In addition, the MOU signatory agencies of the KRGSA have the decision-making power necessary to meet SGMA requirements, including the development and implementation of a GSP within the KRGSA boundaries. According to the MOU creating the KRGSA, it is the intent that all implementation actions occur following unanimous agreement by the signatory agencies. In order to properly conduct these responsibilities and decision-making processes, the parties meet regularly to discuss SGMA and GSP development and implementation activities, including this Communication & Engagement Plan. Decision-making occurs at routine KRGSA board and management team meetings. A list of these meetings can be found in Appendix F.2.

The KRGSA routinely decides how it will coordinate with partner agencies across the Kern County Subbasin and consultants to conduct the coordination and technical studies needed to develop the GSP. Activities to support the GSP objective include conducting coordination meetings, technical workshops, model development, data analysis, and other communication and engagement services within the KRGSA.

SECTION 3. COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITHIN KRGSA SERVICE AREA

The following section discusses KRGSA's outreach within the KRGSA service area.

3.1. KRGSA Website

The KRGSA has developed a website (kernrivergsa.org) that provides information about the Agency, including its history, current Board members, and contact information. The website is also a repository of resources and documents such as the KRGSA bylaws, the agency's notification package to the DWR for its formation, applicable geographical information system (GIS) shapefiles, and Board agendas and meeting minutes. The website also has a tab where a party can request inclusion in, and information regarding, KRGSA matters. Following release of the draft GSP in August 2019, the document was made available on the KRGSA website.

3.2. Public Meetings and Workshops

The KRGSA has held public meetings and workshops throughout the development of the GSP. A list of regularly scheduled board meetings can be found in Appendix F.2. In addition, KRGSA agendas and minutes for regular Board meetings can be found on the "Board Members" tab of the KRGSA website at www.kernrivergsa.org/?page_id=79. KRGSA also holds special meetings and workshops approximately every quarter during the GSP development process. Appendix F.3 lists the public meetings and workshops held by the KRGSA.

The public meetings and workshops have varied in their location, timing, and content, but each served to meet the SGMA's requirements of ensuring that (1) the interests of the beneficial uses and users of groundwater in the basin, and the land uses and property interests potentially affected by the use of groundwater in the basin, have been considered, and (2) the GSA has adequately responded to comments that raise credible technical or policy issues with the GSP.

The interested parties listed in Appendix F.1 are invited to KRGSA meetings and workshops and are also notified of all public meetings and workshops once they formally request such notifications.

3.2.1. KRGSA TECHNICAL GROUNDWATER WORKSHOPS

During the development of the KRGSA's GSP, the Agency has held several technical workshops to guide the GSP development process. The schedule for these workshops is identified in the General Schedule provided in Appendix F.3. Appendix F.4 provides presentation materials for KRGSA meetings and workshops. KRGSA-sponsored technical workshops are listed below:

- Groundwater Supply Workshop – July 13, 2017
- C&E Workshop – General Public and DAC Workshop – September 2017
- C2VSim Modeling Workshop – November 2017
- Basin Setting Workshop – January 2018
- Hydrogeology Modeling/Groundwater Conditions Workshop – April 2018
- Kern County Subbasin Water Budget Workshop – June 2018
- General Public and DAC Workshop – August 2018
- General Public and DAC Workshop – November 2018
- Interested Parties Workshop – March 2019
- Groundwater Technical Workshop – April 2019
- Draft GSP Presentation – August 2019
- General Public and DAC Workshop – October 2019
- General Public and DAC Workshop – November 2019
- KDWD Grower Outreach Meeting – November 2019

3.2.2. General Community Engagement Workshops

During the development of the KRGSA's GSP, the Agency held several community workshops to solicit input and feedback on the GSP development process. The schedule for these workshops is identified in the General Schedule provided in Appendix F.3. Appendix F.4 provides presentation materials for KRGSA meetings and workshops.

3.3. General Outreach and Audience Mapping

Pursuant to SGMA requirements, the KRGSA conducted extensive audience outreach and audience mapping to better understand the KRGSA's constituency as part of developing this Communication & Engagement plan. This process included directly contacting and surveying potentially interested parties within the KRGSA's boundaries. DWR's Draft Communication and Engagement Plan (2017), provides guidance that GSA's should include the following audiences for outreach, as interested parties to the GSA/GSP, as applicable:

- State, Federal, and Tribal Governments
- Regional and local governments and agencies
- Other stakeholders
- Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)
- General public

Section 3.3.1 describes the steps taken to conduct thorough, targeted outreach to the aforementioned interested parties.

3.3.1. Outreach for Interested Parties

Under the SGMA, the KRGSA should conduct outreach to the interested parties in its service area. The KRGSA conducted initial outreach by utilizing water service records to contact parties identified as interested stakeholders, including service providers and registered groundwater users. This process included, where possible, direct phone calls and emails notifying parties about KRGSA activities including workshops, public meetings, and other events. The targeted outreach effort also collected primary contact information from interested parties. Data collected includes names, phone numbers, email addresses, and organizational information. This data enables efficient and targeted sharing of pertinent information in the future.

Interested parties are also engaged through additional communication and engagement efforts happening at the Kern County Subbasin scale. Table 3-1 describes what type of outreach effort has been conducted for the different interested party categories.

Table 3-1
Outreach Effort Approach for Interested Party Categories

Interested Party Category	Outreach Approach		
	KRGSA Service Area	Kern County Subbasin	
		GSP and Management Coordination with Other GSAs	Technical Studies and Coordination
Agricultural users[1]	X	X	
Domestic well owners[1]	X	X	
Municipal well operators[2]	X		X
Public water systems[2]	X		X
Local land use planning agencies[1]	X	X	
Environmental users of groundwater[3]	X		
Surface water users	X		X
Disadvantaged communities[3]	X		
Groundwater monitoring and reporting entities[2]	X		X

[1]For large agricultural users and well owners outside of the KRGSA - some outreach and coordination may be needed if the other GSA is developing goals, policies, and implementation measures applicable to a large area that may potentially also affect the KRGSA.
[2]Some operators and systems are tasked with monitoring and maintaining water use records and may have valuable input on technical studies or cross-subbasin coordination.
[3]Outreach with these parties is specific to the KRGSA service area.

In the *Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency* (NOD) (Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency, 2016), the KRGSA determined that there are no known lands owned or operated by the federal government within the GSA. Therefore, this interested party category is excluded from further consideration in this Communication Plan. Additionally, the NOD determined that there are no known lands owned or operated by California Native American tribes within the GSA and therefore, this interested party category is also excluded.

GSP communication and engagement must include outreach to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) in the GSA service area. Serving the needs of low-income communities is a high priority for DWR to ensure that such communities receive due consideration in the development of GSPs. There are several DACs within KRGSA boundaries and this C&E Plan specifically included efforts to reach these communities. More information about measures used to engage the DACs in the KRGSA service area included in Section 3.5. Appendix F.1 lists the DACs in the KRGSA service area and provides a map of their locations by census block.

3.3.2. Interested Parties and Individuals Requesting Information

In addition to the interested parties discussed above, the KRGSA received correspondence from specific interested parties and individuals requesting that they receive information (e.g., notices, meeting announcements, documents) related to the development of the GSP. Appendix F.1 provides information about these additional interested parties and individuals.

3.4. Targeted Meetings with Interested Parties

In addition to roughly quarterly public meetings and workshops, the KRGSA also held a series of targeted meetings with various interested parties to provide updates on the GSP development process and to receive specific input on their interests for the GSP. These targeted meetings were designed to inform targeted parties of KRGSA activities while providing a more personal forum to gather information and communicate with interested parties. Appendix F.5 lists the targeted meetings held by the KRGSA.

All interested parties and individuals listed in Appendix F.1 that requested to be notified of GSA activities were also notified of future targeted meetings once they formally requested such notifications.

3.5. Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities

The California Department of Water Resources places a high priority on the inclusion of disadvantaged communities in Groundwater Sustainability Plan development. There are two main classifications: Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Severely Disadvantaged Communities (SDAC). California defines a DAC as “a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the Statewide annual median household income” (Water Code §79505.5). California defines an SDAC as “a community with an annual median household income that is less than 60 percent of the Statewide annual median household income” (Water Code § 79702(v)). These communities, widely dispersed throughout California and the Kern County Subbasin, are especially sensitive to groundwater overdraft and decreases in local water quality such as that in the KRGSA Service Area.

As part of the targeted engagement approach, the KRGSA has engaged Self Help Enterprises to assist in reaching out to and facilitating meetings with specifically targeted DACs or SDACs within the KRGSA service area that are mapped as such according to the state guidelines. A list of Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged Communities that were identified for outreach can be found in Appendix F.1, and Figure F.1-1 identifies locations of these DACs by Census Tract within the KRGSA service area.

Meetings targeted toward informing and gathering the input of DACs and SDACs have been held at the following locations:

- August 20, 2018 – Fruitvale-Norris Park Recreation Room, 6221 Norris Road, Bakersfield, CA 93308
- November 13, 2018 – Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center, 10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241
- ~~Additional meetings will occur in October and November 2019 to review and solicit comments on the draft GSP.~~
- October 15, 2019 – 601 Douglas St., Community Room, Bakersfield, CA 93308
- November 6, 2019 – Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center, 10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

Each presentation included a general overview of the SGMA, an introduction to the establishment of the KRGSA, and technical information about development of the GSP. All informational and promotional materials, including flyers, comment cards, stakeholder surveys, and copies of the presentation, are made available in English and Spanish. A Spanish-language translator is available at all DAC meetings to assist as needed.

3.6. Ongoing Communication and Public Outreach

Following adoption of a GSP by the Board, KRGSA will continue to engage in public outreach activities. Regular updates on the progress of GSP management actions and projects will be provided on the KRGSA website and at Board meetings. Information about groundwater monitoring and water quality data will be available through the annual reports provided to DWR. Additional outreach activities and opportunities for public input and feedback will be made available as appropriate during GSP implementation.

SECTION 4. COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT ACROSS KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN

The following section discusses KRGSA's coordination and outreach within the Kern County Subbasin.

4.1. General Kern County Subbasin Coordination and Outreach

4.1.1. REGULAR AND SPECIAL KRGSA BOARD MEETINGS

The KRGSA Board holds regular meetings that are open and available to the public every first Thursday at 10:00 a.m. These meetings are usually located at City Hall North, 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Conference Room A, Bakersfield, CA, but occasionally have also been held at the Kern County Water Agency. The KRGSA Board also conducts special meetings to inform or discuss particular topics relevant to GSA coordination efforts or the development of the GSP. Both regular and special meetings of the KRGSA are noticed, follow an agenda, and occur under the purview of the Brown Act (Cal. Gov. Code Section 54950 *et seq.*), which governs open meetings for local government bodies. A list of KRGSA's scheduled and special meetings is found in Appendix F.2. The agendas, presentation materials, and meeting minutes for regular and special meetings of the KRGSA can be found on the "Board Members" tab of the KRGSA website at www.kernrivergsa.org/?page_id=79. The agenda of the most current upcoming meeting is also posted under this tab prior to the meeting and in compliance with applicable law.

4.1.2. COORDINATION WITH KERN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

The Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA) provides local policy makers, stakeholders, and the public a forum to monitor, report, and discuss groundwater activities and issues in Kern County. The KGA is the largest GSA in the Kern County Subbasin and is composed of nineteen member agencies. The KGA has formed a GSA with its service area across Kern County, though its GSA boundary does not include areas that have already been designated as exclusive GSAs, such as within the KRGSA. The KGA has organized several workshops and meetings in Kern County to discuss groundwater (www.kerngwa.com/workshops) and representatives of the KRGSA have attended and participated in most of those meetings. In addition, KRGSA worked directly with KGA to prepare the SGWP Grant Application on behalf of the entire Kern County Subbasin.

The KRGSA management team sees the KGA as a valuable partner in Kern County to coordinate with on GSP development. Per SGMA requirements, the KRGSA and KGA have developed a coordination agreement to ensure that their respective GSPs are aligned and not contradictory. The KRGSA also sees the KGA as a valuable partner to coordinate with during the GSP implementation phases over the longer-term.

4.1.3. OTHER SUBBASIN COORDINATION

In addition to the KGA, the KRGSA has also coordinated with other GSAs in the Kern County Subbasin, including the GSAs formed by the Buena Vista Water Storage District, Greenfield County Water District, West Kern Water District, Pioneer Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project, Olcese Water District, Henry Miller Water District, Semitropic Water Storage District, McFarland, and Cawelo Water District. The KRGSA has invited representatives of these other GSAs to its regular meetings and scheduled workshops to keep these other regional groundwater management agencies apprised of the KRGSA's planning activities. Similarly, managers from the KRGSA have participated in several meetings and workshops sponsored by these other GSAs. For example, KRGSA participated in a SGMA Roundtable meeting on October 20, 2017, with almost every GSA within the subbasin to ensure GSP compliance. Similarly, KRGSA joined many of the GSAs in the region to participate in a series of SGMA Open Houses sponsored by KGA and the Kern County Farm Bureau on May 14, 2019, and September 26, 2019, at the Kern Ag Pavilion. ~~Another such open house is being planned for September 26, 2019.~~ The KRGSA is working closely with these other GSAs to develop appropriate coordination agreements to guide the implementation of the various GSPs.

4.2. Technical and Modeling Coordination and Outreach in Kern County Subbasin

The KRGSA has taken an active role in leading the Subbasin-wide groundwater modeling efforts and has provided technical expertise to the benefit of the entire Subbasin. In partnership with the KGA and other entities, the KRGSA with its groundwater consultant Todd Groundwater, is developing a Subbasin-wide groundwater–surface water numerical model based on the DWR C2VSim model, which provides a common platform for sustainability analyses by GSAs in the Kern County Subbasin. More specifically, the modeling approach that KRGSA has sponsored enables GSAs to develop Subbasin-wide water budgets in compliance with GSP regulations. The modeling framework enables the GSAs to coordinate their GSP development across the Subbasin. KRGSA's leadership in developing these shared modeling tools has assisted the Subbasin in achieving its sustainability goals. Appendix F.3 lists the technical workshops led by the KRGSA. The interested parties identified in Appendix F.1 are invited to attend these technical workshops. All specific interested parties and individuals found in Appendix F.1 are also notified of future technical workshops once they formally request such notifications. Appendix F.4 provides presentation materials for technical workshops.

SECTION 5. KRGSA COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT OUTSIDE OF SUBBASIN

The following section discusses KRGSA's leadership actions and coordination efforts outside of the Kern County Subbasin that support SGMA and provide coordination benefits across the state.

5.1. Participation in DWR Forums and Workshops

The KRGSA has participated in DWR forums and workshops throughout the development of the GSP. These forums and workshops covered a variety of topics including, but not limited to, GSP preparation, coordination and outreach, and sustainable groundwater management. These forums and workshops occurred in various locations across the state, as well as in webinars. Appendix F.3 identifies the DWR forums and workshops that the KRGSA has participated in throughout the GSP development process.

In 2017, DWR announced Proposition 1 grant funding to assist GSAs with development of their GSPs. DWR hosted a Groundwater Sustainability Plan and Projects Grant Proposal Solicitation Workshop on September 27, 2017. KRGSA and KGA participated in this workshop as the primary GSAs in the Kern County Subbasin. KRGSA and KGA submitted a grant proposal in November 2017 and were awarded $1.5 million in grant funding in April 2018.

DWR announced the availability of additional grant funding in July 2019. This grant was funded through Proposition 1 and Proposition 68. KRGSA and KGA submitted a grant proposal on November 1, 2019, requesting funding to select and develop a data management system for the Subbasin. At this time, applications are still being evaluated.

5.2. White Paper Development

A draft coordination agreement has been developed for Kern County Subbasin GSAs and is undergoing legal review as of November 2018. As part of this process, the member agencies have developed and disseminated a series of white papers that describe common baseline conditions in the subbasin. The topics of these white papers are as follows:

A – Groundwater Elevation Data
B – Groundwater Extraction Data
C – Surface Water Supply Data
D – Total Water Use
E – Change in Groundwater Storage

5.3. Other Board Meetings and Workshops

All KRGSA member agencies hold regular and special board meetings on a monthly schedule. The schedule for these meetings is provided in Appendix F.3.

SECTION 6. GENERAL SCHEDULE

The General Schedule shown in Appendix F.3 describes the communication and engagement activities that have been conducted and/or planned on behalf of the KRGSA for SGMA purposes. These communication and engagement activities are designed to comply with SGMA guidance and requirements, engage interested parties, and inform the public of new developments. This schedule is subject to change throughout the GSP development process and is only meant as a general guide for planned activities.

The General Schedule includes outreach and coordination across all three scales described above, with special focus on those parties located within KRGSA boundaries. This outreach began with calls and emails to groundwater users and suppliers as identified in county and municipal documents. Every effort has been made to contact each groundwater user or supplier; in circumstances where the contact information provided was inaccurate or out of date, additional efforts have been made to contact the parties directly.

Other methods of contacting interested parties include email blasts, advertising on the KRGSA webpage, placement of information in local newspapers, notifying local municipalities and agencies, and contacting relevant internet blogs and websites. Self Help Enterprises has assisted with additional avenues of notification to DACs. The schedule is subject to change and will continue to be updated as additional workshops and meetings occur, dates change, and the GSP progresses toward completion.

REFERENCES

Community Water Center. (2015). *Collaborating for Success: Stakeholder Engagement for Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.*

California Department of Water Resources. (2015). *Sustainable Groundwater Management Program DRAFT Strategic Plan.*

California Department of Water Resources. (2016). *Sustainable Groundwater Management Program Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Emergency Regulations Guide.*

California Department of Water Resources. (January 2018). *Guidance Document for Groundwater Sustainability Plan - Stakeholder Communication and Engagement.*

Department of Water Resources. (2003). *California's Groundwater, Bulletin 118, Update 2003.*

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency. (2016). *Notice of Decision to Become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX F.1
INTERESTED PARTIES

Groundwater Rights Holders

The groundwater rights holders include 1) agricultural users and 2) domestic well owners.

AGRICULTURAL USERS

The agricultural users identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Rosedale Ranch Improvement District
- Various landowners

DOMESTIC WELL OWNERS

The domestic well owners identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Bear Mountain Truck Stop;
- Cal Mat (Panama Lane Facility);
- Cemex Construction Materials Pacific LLC;
- Countryside Market & Restaurants;
- Delta Trading Water System;
- Donnovan Bros. Golf;
- Derrel's Mini Storage #66;
- Farmer John Egg Ranch #2;
- Golden Empire Concrete Company;
- Grace Community Church Water System;
- Harvest Steakhouse;
- J.G. Boswell Company Water System;
- Kern County Cemetery Association;
- Kern Oil and Refining Company;
- Kidz Kountry Preschool;
- Lakeside School;
- Pinewood Lake Homeowners Association;

- Seven Oaks Country Club;
- Stockdale Country Club; and
- Various private entities.

Municipal Well Operators

The municipal well owners identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Ashe Water Company;
- City of Bakersfield;
- California Water Service Company;
- East Niles Community Services District;
- Greenfield County Water District (now WAKC);
- Kern County Water Agency, Improvement District No.4; and
- North of the River Mutual Water District.

Public Water Systems

The public water system identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Ashe Water Company;
- Athal Mutual Water System;
- Bear Mountain RV Park Water System;
- California Water Service Company;
- Casa Loma Water Company;
- East Niles Community Services District;
- East Wilson Road Water Company;
- El Adobe POA, Inc.;
- Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company;
- Gosford Road Water Company;
- Greenfield County Water District (now WAKC);
- North of the River Mutual Water District;
- Oasis Property Owners Association;
- Oildale Mutual Water Company;
- Old River Mutual Water Company;
- Panama Road Property Owners Association;
- Ski West Village Water System;

- South Kern Mutual Water Company;
- Stockdale Annex Mutual Water Company;
- Stockdale Mutual Water Company;
- Vaughn Water Company; and
- Wini Mutual Water Company.

Local Land Use Planning Agencies

The local land use planning agencies identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- City of Bakersfield;
- County of Kern; and
- Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department.

Environmental Users of Groundwater

The environmental users of water identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Panorama Vista Preserve;
- Kern River Parkway Foundation; and
- City of Bakersfield.

Surface Water Users

The surface water users identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Buena Vista Water Storage District and
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District

Federal Government

There are no federal government surface water users in the KRGSA service area, and therefore no outreach has been identified to this category of interested party.

California Native American Tribes

There are no California Native American tribes that have land ownership or land management responsibilities in the KRGSA, and therefore no outreach has been identified to this category of interested party.

Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged Communities

The disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged communities identified for outreach with the assistance of Self Help Enterprises include, but are not limited to:

- Buttonwillow
- Calder's Corner
- Cherokee Strip
- Crome-Heights Corner
- Edison
- Fruitvale
- Fuller Acres
- Kern City
- Lamont
- Lonsmith
- Lost Hills
- Magunden
- Mayfair
- Meridian
- Mexican Colony
- Oil Junction
- Oildale
- Pond
- Saco
- Smith Corner
- Thomas Lane
- Weed Patch
- Weed Patch Highway

Figure A-1 shows the locations of these communities by Census Tract.

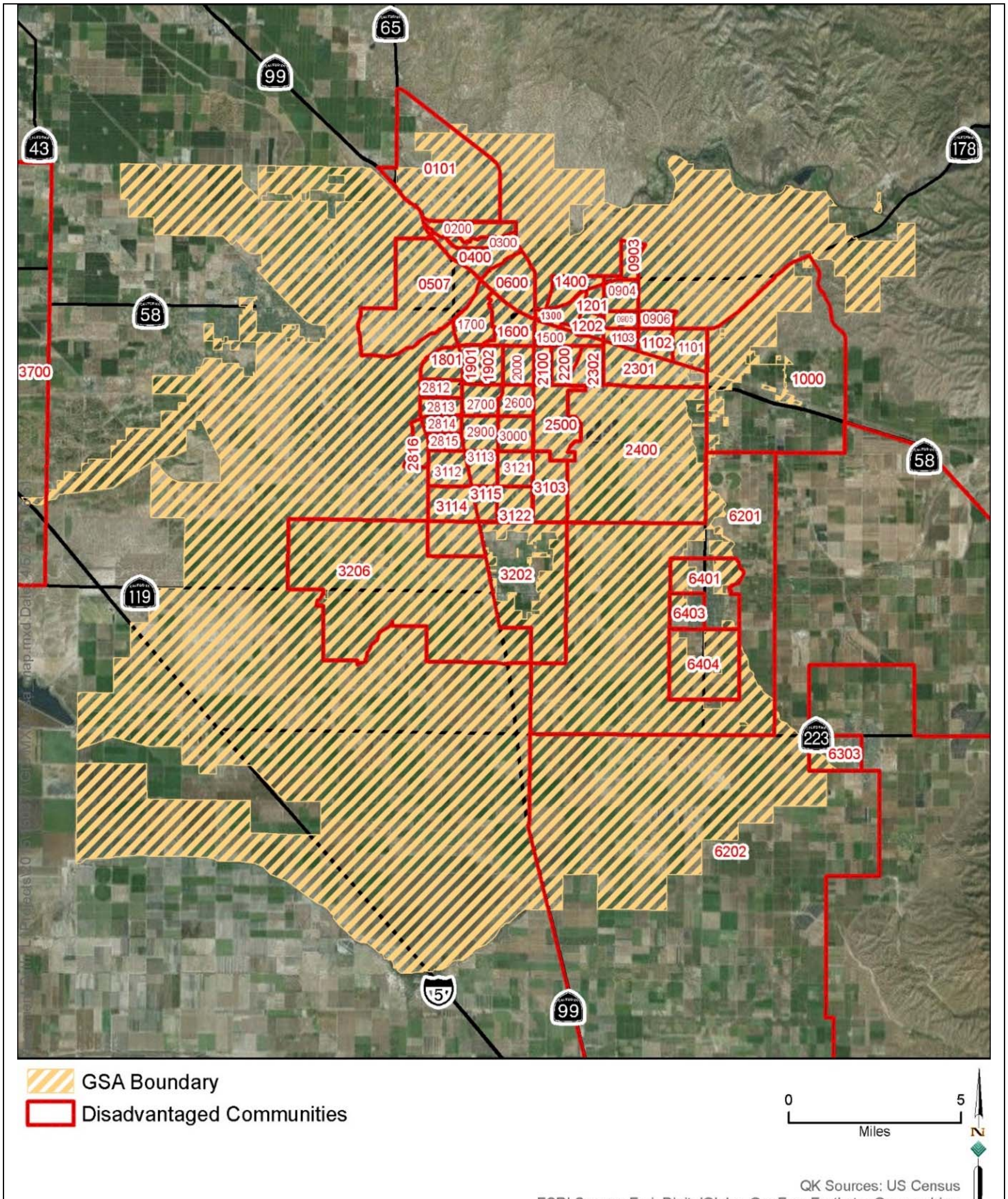


Figure F.1-1

Disadvantaged Communities within KRGSA Service Area

Groundwater Monitoring and Reporting Entities

The groundwater monitoring and reporting entities identified for outreach include, but are not limited to:

- Kern Groundwater Authority;
- Kern Water Bank Authority;
- Arvin-Edison Water Storage District;
- Deer Creek & Tule River Authority;
- Kern County Water Agency Improvement District 4;
- Kern-Tulare Water District;
- North Kern Water Storage District;
- Semitropic Water Storage District;
- Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District; and
- Kern Fan Authority (a coalition consisting of the Kern-Delta Water District, Buena Vista Water Storage District, Henry Miller Water District, and Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District, and which was previously known as the Kern River Fan Group).

Specific Interested Parties Requesting Information and Communication from KRGSA

Name	Contact Information	Date Requested
Kristal Davis Fadtke, Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish & Wildlife 830 S Street Sacramento, CA 95811 (916) 445-3453 kristal.davis-fadtke@wildlife.ca.gov	6/2/16
Evelyn Young Spath, EdD; Executive Assistant to the President	California State University, Bakersfield Mail Stop 33 BDC 9001 Stockdale Highway Bakersfield, CA 93311 (661)654-2241	7/14/16
Patty Poire	Grimmway Farms (661) 845-5790 ppoire@grimmway.com	11/11/16
Joe Cisneros	(661) 817-3600 joepcisneros@gmail.com	1/6/17
Shelley Huskey; Environmental Manager, QISP	(217) 454-3542 shelleyk.huskey@cemex.com	1/17/17
Kristin Dobbin, Regional Water Management Coordinator	Community Water Center 311 West Murray Avenue Visalia, CA 93291 (559) 733-0219 kristin.dobbin@communitywater center.org	1/18/17
Pamela McNemar, Certified Legal Secretary	Young Wooldridge 1800 30th Street, 4th Floor Bakersfield, CA 93301 (661) 327-9661 pmcnemar@youngwooldridge.com	1/27/17
Scott Lipton, Government Affairs Specialist	Aera Energy LLC (661) 665-5927 sdlipton@aeraenergy.com	2/27/17
Tim Gobler	Wonderful Orchards (661) 776-1321 timothy.gobler@wonderful.com	2/27/17
Preston Brittian	Pacific Resources (661) 301-1708 pres@prh2o.com	3/2/17

Name	Contact Information	Date Requested
J. Paul Hendrix	Tulare Irrigation District 6826 Avenue 240 Tulare, CA 93274 (559) 686-3425 jph@tulareid.org	3/22/17
Matthew Fisher	Rancho del Rio Mutual Water Company (661) 858-3938 mfisher@cmcfarming.com	5/12/17
Anthony J. Amarante	1307 Princeton Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93305 (661) 873-0407	N/A
Kristal Davis-Fadtke, Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife 830 S Street Sacramento, CA 95811 Kristal.davis-fadtke@wildlife.ca.gov (916) 445-3453	N/A
Evelyn Young Spath Executive Assistant to CSU Bakersfield President	9001 Stockdale Highway Bakersfield, CA 93311 Eyoung3@csub.edu	N/A
Greg Hammett	ghammett@bmwd.org ghammett@beldridgewsd.com	N/A
Don A. Wright	Freelance Journalist/Consultant daw@sti.net (559) 355-2389	N/A
Lisa Rubin	Dellavalle Laboratory, Inc. L.Rubin@dellavallelab.com (408) 667-7661	N/A
Steve Tolin	Kern High Stolin@kernhigh.org 827-3181	10/24/2017
Todd Noble	Edison School District tnoble@edison.k12.ca.us 340-1150	10/24/2017
David Carlsen	Greenfield Unified School District carlsend@gfusd.net 837-6030	10/24/2017
Armando Murrieta	Self Help Enterprises	10/24/2017
Helena Gutierrez	Self Help Enterprises helenag@selfhelpenterprises.org (562) 659-0095	10/24/2017

Name	Contact Information	Date Requested
Veronica Penen	Self Help Enterprises veronicap@selfhelpenterprises.org (559) 802-1635	10/24/2017
Briana 'Bri' Seapy, Statewide SGMA Coordinator	CDFW Groundwater Program groundwater@wildlife.ca.gov (916) 445-1724	4/17/18
Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company	P.O. Box 125, Lamont, CA 93241 fulleracresw@yahoo.com (661) 319-5008	5/21/18
Darin Ritchie	4904 Islands Drive Bakersfield, CA 93312 (661) 213-3875	6/12/18
Matthew Owens	California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Management Section 3374 East Shields Avenue, Room 3 Fresno, CA 93726 (559) 230-3335 Matthew.Owens@water.ca.gov	6/12/18
Raminder Kahlon, Director	CPUC Water Division 505 Van Ness Avenue, Room 3102 San Francisco, CA 7031837 Raminder.Kahlon@cpuc.ca.gov	1/15/19
Andrew G. Gordus, Ph.D., Staff Toxicologist	CDFW Central Region GSA contact person 1234 East Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710 (559) 243-4014, ext. 239 Andy.Gordus@wildlife.ca.gov	1/15/19

Parties that Submitted Comments on the Draft GSP

Name	Contact Information	Date Comments Received
Julie A. Vance, Regional Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, Central Region 1234 East Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710	11/25/19
Jasmene del Aguilar, Amanda Monaco, Nataly Escobedo Garcia	Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability amonaco@leadershipcounsel.org	11/26/19
Dana Munn, General Manager (via Braun Gosling)	Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District P.O. Box 1168 Wasco, CA 93280	11/26/19 (fwd 12/3/19)

APPENDIX F.2
SCHEDULE OF KRGSA AND AGENCY BOARD MEETINGS

Table F.2-1. Schedule of KRGSA and Agency Board Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Location	Summary
KRGSA Meetings			
KRGSA Coordination	7/11/2017	Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District	KGA Groundwater Authority General Meeting
KRGSA Technical Workshop	7/13/2017	Kern County Water Agency Board Room	Technical Groundwater Supply Workshop
KRGSA Coordination	7/17/2017	Phone	Discuss Coordination agreement for DWR grant funding.
KRGSA C&E Workshop	9/14/2017	Bakersfield City Chambers	Communication & Engagement Workshop
KRGSA Coordination Meeting	9/14/2017	Bakersfield City Chambers	Discuss GSP Coordination
Kern County Subbasin Grant Application Meeting	9/14/2017		SGMA Planning Grant Program
KRGSA GSP Coordination	9/15-11/3 (every Friday)	Phone	Coordinate Kern County Subbasin GSP Application
SGMA Roundtable (SHE)	10/20/2017	South Valley SGMA Practitioners	Coordinate SGMA Compliance
SGMA Roundtable for Schools (SHE)	10/24/2017	Bakersfield City School District Professional Development Center	Overview of SGMA/GSP Coordination with school districts
C2VSim Modeling Workshop	11/1/2017		
Basin Setting Workshop	1/1/2018		
Kern County Subbasin Water Budget Workshop	6/1/2018		
KRGSA Groundwater Workshop (SHE)	8/20/2018	Fruitvale-Norris Park Recreation Room, Bakersfield	Overview of SGMA with DACs and stakeholders
General Public/DAC Workshop	11/13/2018	Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center, Lamont	Overview of SGMA with DACs and stakeholders
Groundwater Technical Workshop	4/1/2019		
Draft GSP Presentation	8/21/2019	KRGSA Board Room	Overview of Draft GSP

Table F.2-1. Schedule of KRGSA and Agency Board Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Location	Summary
KRGSA Groundwater Workshop (SHE)	10/15/2019	Stan Keasling Community Room, 601 Douglas Street, Bakersfield	Review of Draft GSP with DACs and stakeholders
KRGSA Groundwater Workshop (SHE)	11/6/2019	Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center, Lamont	Review of Draft GSP with DACs and stakeholders
Basinwide/Other GSA Meetings			
Kern County Groundwater Subbasin - Workshop 2	11/1/2016	KCWA, Bakersfield	Overview of SGMA and GSP requirements
Kern County Groundwater Subbasin - Workshop 3	11/15/2016	Kern Ag Pavilion	
Other workshops	11/28, 12/5, 12/20/2016		
Getting Involved in Groundwater (SHE, UCS, CWC)	10/26/2017	University Square Hotel, Fresno	Toolkit release and panel discussion
KGA GSA Community Workshop (SHE)	4/26/2018	Shafter	Overview of SGMA and GSP requirements
Local Agency Meeting	5/9/2018		Discuss C2VSim data needs for modeling by Todd Groundwater
KGA GSA Community Workshop (SHE)	5/21/2018	Arvin Veterans Hall, Arvin	Overview of SGMA and GSP requirements
Local Agency Meeting	8/6/2018		Discuss water budget - Todd Groundwater
Arvin-Edison WSD and Arvin CSD SGMA Workshop (SHE)	10/2/2018	Arvin Veterans Hall, Arvin	Three informational workshops
Groundwater Quality and SGMA Roundtable (SHE, CWC, UCS, LCJA	10/10/2018	Visalia	Focused on groundwater contamination
Local Agency Meeting	10/16/2018		Preliminary C2VSim model results - Todd Groundwater
GSP Workshop 2.0 (SHE)	10/27/2018		Followup to previous workshops in Aprl, June 2017
Local Agency Meeting	1/11/2019		Draft historical water budgets - Todd Groundwater

Table F.2-1. Schedule of KRGSA and Agency Board Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Location	Summary
Local Agency Meeting	3/22/2019		Revised draft historical and current water budgets - Todd Groundwater
SGMA Open House (KGA, KCFB)	5/14/2019	Kern Ag Pavilion	
GSP Open House (KGA, KCFB)	9/26/2019	Kern Ag Pavilion	
Technical Peer Review Team Meetings			
Peer Review Meeting #1	5/17/2018		
Peer Review Meeting #2	9/26/2018		
Peer Review Meeting #3	10/16/2018		
Peer Review Meeting #4	11/13/2018		
Peer Review Meeting #5	12/4/2018		
Additional Coordination Information			
The Nature Conservancy	9/24/2018	Email + file attachments	Potential beneficial users of surface water in your GSA
Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability	6/21/2019	Letter	Request for inclusion of DACs in GSP process
Agency Board Meetings			
KRGSA Board Meetings - KRGSA Board Meetings occur at 10:00 AM on the 1st Thursday of every month at Bakersfield City Hall, North Conference Room A, 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.			
KRGSA Board Meeting	3/2/2017	KRGSA	Water Budget presentation by Todd Groundwater
KRGSA Board Meeting	7/13/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	8/3/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	9/7/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	9/14/2017	KRGSA	Special meeting: SGMA and development of a local GSP
KRGSA Board Meeting	10/5/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	11/2/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	12/7/2017	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	1/4/2018	KRGSA	

Table F.2-1. Schedule of KRGSA and Agency Board Meetings

Meeting Type	Date	Location	Summary
KRGSA Board Meeting	2/1/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	3/1/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	4/5/2018	KRGSA	Hydrogeologic Modeling/ Groundwater Conditions presentation by Todd Groundwater
KRGSA Board Meeting	5/3/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meetings, cont'd			
KRGSA Board Meeting	6/7/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	8/2/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	9/6/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	10/4/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	11/8/2018	KRGSA	Special meeting: C2VSim model update
KRGSA Board Meeting	10/6/2018	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	1/10/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	2/7/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	3/12/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	4/4/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	5/2/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	6/6/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	7/11/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	8/1/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	8/21/2019	KRGSA	Special meeting: Presentation of GSP
KRGSA Board Meeting	10/3/2019	KRGSA	
KRGSA Board Meeting	12/5/2019	KRGSA	Special meeting: Consider approval of GSP

Kern Delta Water District - KDWD Board Meetings occur at 12:00 Noon at KDWD on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month, at 501 Taft Hwy Bakersfield, CA 93307.

City of Bakersfield City Council Meetings - City of Bakersfield City Council meetings begin at 3:30 PM and 5:15 PM. The exact dates are variable, but routinely run the second and 4th Wednesday of the month. Meeting are at Bakersfield City Hall, South Council Chambers, 1501 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.

Improvement District No. 4 - KCWA/ID4 Meetings occur at 12:00 Noon on the 4th Thursday of every month. (Except the 3rd Thursday in November and December), at 3200 Rio Mirada

Table F.2-1. Schedule of KRGSA and Agency Board Meetings

Bakersfield Water Board - The Bakersfield Water Board meetings are held monthly on the first Wednesday at 2:00 p.m., in the Water Resources Department Conference Room, 1000 Buena Vista Road, Bakersfield, CA 93311.

Urban Bakersfield Advisory Committee - UBAC Board meetings occur at 2:30 PM on the day before any KCWA board meeting, at 3200 Rio Mirada Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93308.

APPENDIX F.3
PUBLIC WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Schedule Overview
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
KRGSA Communication & Engagement Tracking Sheet
December 2019

Tasks and Target Areas		2017							2018											
		June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1. KRGSA Service Area																				
1.1	KRGSA Website																			
1.2	Public Meetings & Workshops	*	GW Supply Workshop	*	General Public and DAC Workshop	*	C2VSim Modeling Workshop	*	Basin Setting Workshop	*	*	Hydrogeo. Modeling/ GW Conditions Workshop	*	Kern County Subbasin Water Budget Workshop	*	General Public and DAC Workshop	*	*	General Public and DAC Workshop	*
1.3	General Outreach & Audience Mapping																			
1.4	Targeted Meetings with Interested Parties																			
1.5	Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities																			
2. Kern Subbasin Coordination & Outreach																				
2.1	General Outreach																			
2.2	Regular and Special KRGSA Board Meetings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2.3	Coordination with Kern Groundwater Authority												♦				♦	♦	♦	♦
2.4	Workshops and Other Subbasin Coordination		GW Supply Workshop		General Public and DAC Workshop		C2VSim Modeling Workshop		Basin Setting Workshop			Hydrogeo. Modeling/ GW Conditions Workshop	C2VSim Data Needs Local Agency Mtg	Kern County Subbasin Water Budget Workshop		General Public/DAC | Water Budget Workshops		Prelim. C2VSim Model Results Local Agency Mtg	General Public and DAC Workshop	
3. Communication and Engagement Outside Kern Subbasin																				
3.1	DWR Forums and Workshop Participation																			
3.2	White Papers (2016)																			
3.3	Other Board Meetings and Workshops	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*	Denotes a board meeting. The different boards and meeting dates are listed in Appendix B.
♦	Denotes a Technical Peer Review Team meeting.
(grey)	Denotes ongoing activity throughout the period.

Schedule Overview
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
KRGSA Communication & Engagement Tracking Sheet
December 2019

Tasks and Target Areas		2019 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	2020+ TBD
1. KRGSA Service Area														
1.1	KRGSA Website													
1.2	Public Meetings & Workshops	*	*	Interested Parties Workshop	GW Technical Workshop		*	*	Draft GSP Presentation	*	General Public and DAC Workshop	General Public and DAC Workshop	*	*
1.3	General Outreach & Audience Mapping													
1.4	Targeted Meetings with Interested Parties													
1.5	Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities													
2. Kern Subbasin Coordination & Outreach														
2.1	General Outreach													
2.2	Regular and Special KRGSA Board Meetings	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2.3	Coordination with Kern Groundwater Authority													
2.4	Workshops and Other Subbasin Coordination	Historical Water Budget Local Agency Mtg		Water Budget Local Agency Mtg	GW Technical Workshop	SGMA Open House			Draft GSP Presentation	GSP Open House	General Public and DAC Workshop	General Public and DAC Workshop		
3. Communication and Engagement Outside Kern Subbasin														
3.1	DWR Forums and Workshop Participation					DWR Open House								
3.2	White Papers													
3.3	Other Board Meetings and Workshops	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*	Denotes a board meeting. The different boards and meeting dates are listed in Appendix B.
◆	Denotes a Technical Peer Review Team meeting.
(grey)	Denotes ongoing activity throughout the period.

APPENDIX F.4
PUBLIC WORKSHOP MATERIALS

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Groundwater Sustainability Plan – Consultant Workplan

Special Meeting: July 12, 2016

SGMA Overview

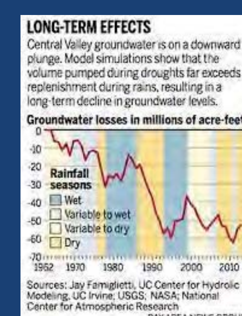
- The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014 established a new structure for managing California's groundwater resources at a local level by local agencies.
- SGMA requires the formation of locally-controlled groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) in the State's high- and medium-priority groundwater basins and subbasins (basins).
- A GSA is responsible for developing and implementing a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) to meet the sustainability goal of the basin, to ensure that the basin is operated within its sustainable yield, without causing undesirable results.

Outline

1. SGMA Overview and Background
2. GSA Formation Process
3. GSP Requirements
4. Consultant Workplan for GSP
5. Consultant Qualifications and Experience

SGMA: Focus on Sustainability

- According to SGMA – Sustainable yield is the maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result. Sustainable yield is calculated over a base period that is representative of long-term conditions in the basin.

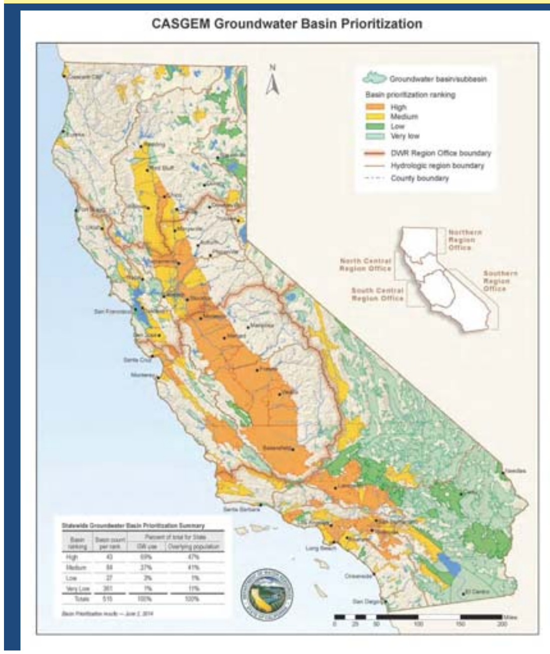


SGMA: Protect Against Undesirable Results

1. Chronic lowering of groundwater levels and depletion of supply.
2. Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage.
3. Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion.
4. Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality, including the migration of contaminant plumes that impair water supplies.
5. Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses.
6. Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water.

Kern County Subbasin – Critically Overdrafted Basin

Kern County Subbasin – High Priority



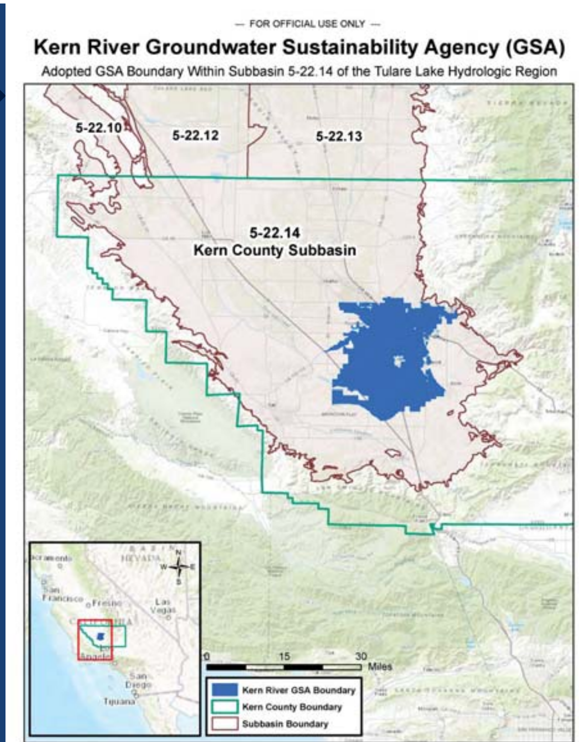
SGMA Timeline

- ❑ SGMA requires that GSAs are formed by June 30, 2017.
- ❑ SGMA requires that GSPs for critically overdrafted basins are developed by January 31, 2020.
- ❑ State intervention, through the SWRCB, may (will) occur at the local level if local agencies don't achieve timeline or comply with SGMA requirements.

Kern River GSA Formation Process

- ❑ Member agencies held hearings and approved formation of the KRGSA in March 2016.
- ❑ April 12 – GSA formation notification was submitted to DWR
  - ✓ GSA boundary maps
  - ✓ GSA forming resolutions
  - ✓ Public hearing notifications
  - ✓ MOU
  - ✓ Supporting documentation from other entities joining the KRGSA
  - ✓ List of interested parties
  - ✓ List and map of disadvantaged communities
- ❑ April 21 – DWR posted KRGSA notification
- ❑ 90-day notification period ends July 20, 2016

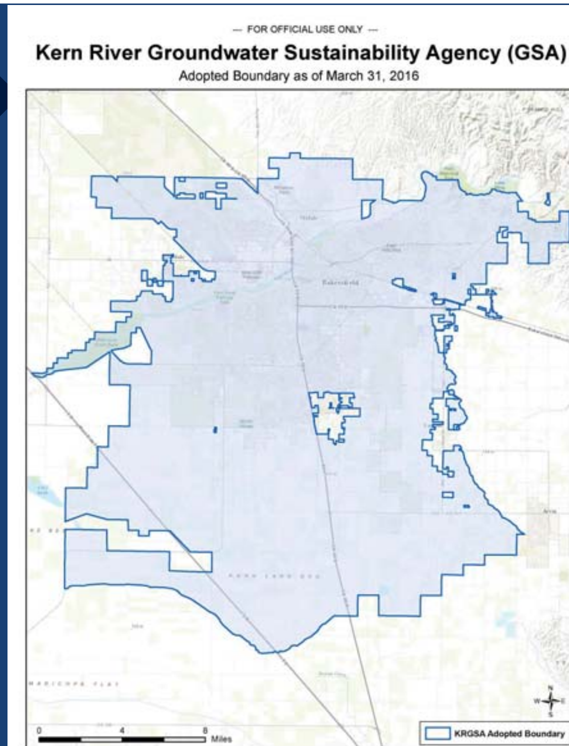
Kern River GSA



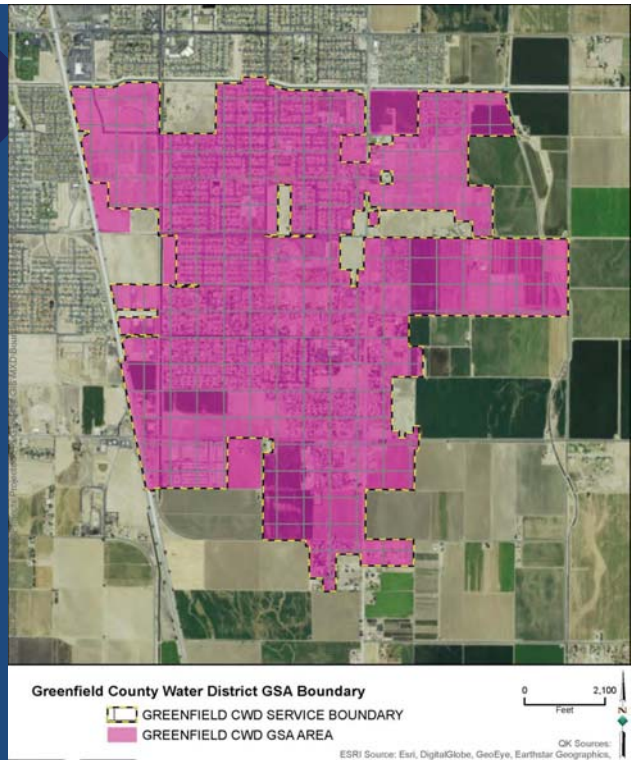
SGMA – No Overlapping GSAs

- ❑ A key issue for SGMA and DWR is that there are not overlapping areas between and among various GSAs.
- ❑ GSA areas need to be discreet and unique – without overlap. This is an ongoing issue, there are several basins with overlapping GSAs
- ❑ http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/gsa_table.cfm

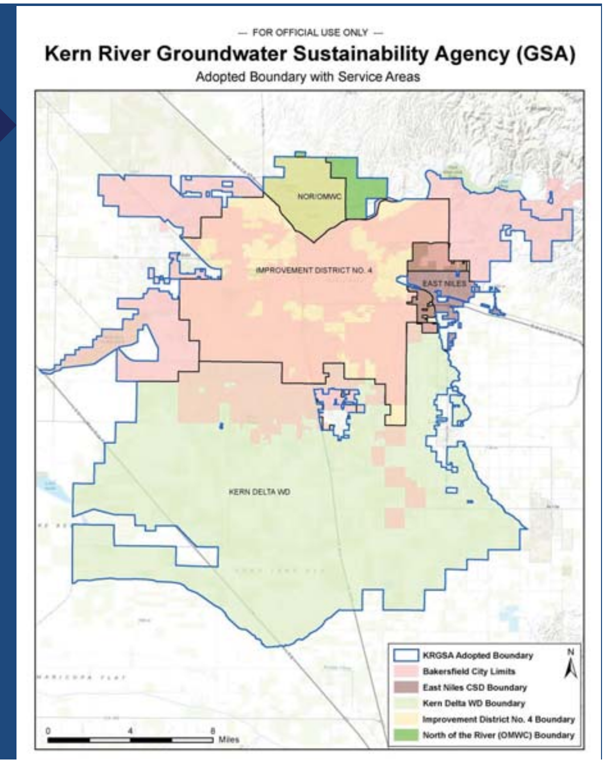
Kern River GSA



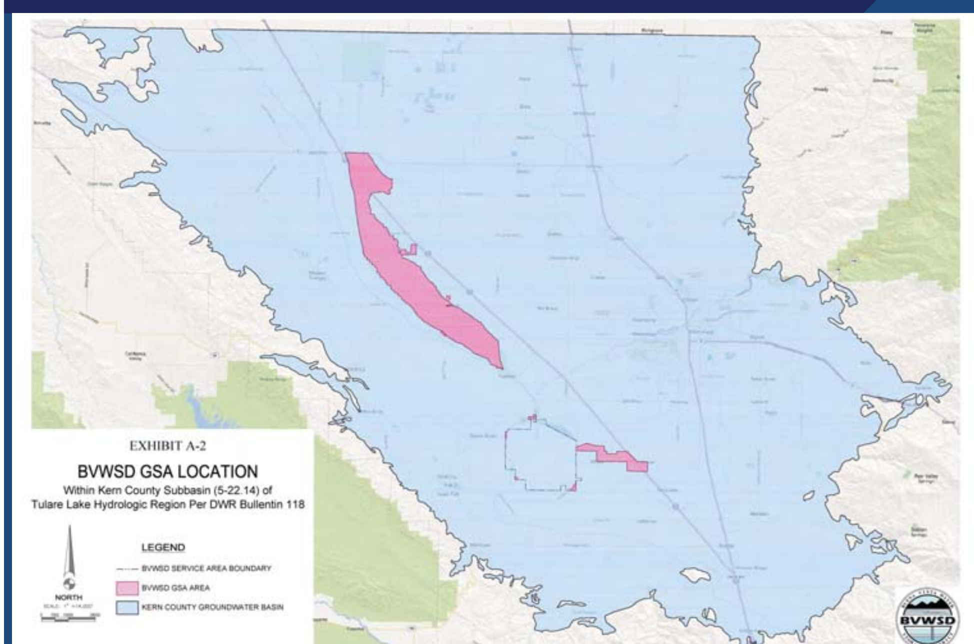
Greenfield CWD GSA



Kern River GSA



Buena Vista WSD GSA



KRGSA Status is Pending

GSA Name	Basin Name	Basin Number	County(s) the GSA is Located	Date Notice Posted	Status or 90-day Period
County of Kern	Kern County	5-22.14	Kern	06/17/2016	Overlap
Greenfield County Water District	Kern County	5-22.14	Kern	04/21/2016	07/20/2016
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency	Kern County	5-22.14	Kern	04/21/2016	07/20/2016
Buena Vista Water Storage District	Kern County	5-22.14	Kern	03/10/2016	Overlap

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

- ❑ Kern River GSA now poised to prepare a GSP for its GSA area
- ❑ SGMA requires that GSPs for critically overdrafted basins are developed by January 31, 2020.
- ❑ DWR recently published emergency regulations regarding the objectives and content of an acceptable GSP.

GSP – Plan Contents

1. Administrative Information
2. Basin Setting
3. Sustainable Management Criteria
4. Monitoring Networks
5. Projects and Management Actions

Importance of Coordinated Plan

- ❑ The GSP regulations focus on coordination and agreement across GSAs within a basin or subbasins.
- ❑ Kern River GSA will continue to meet with neighboring GSAs and interested parties to develop a coordinated plan within the overall basin.

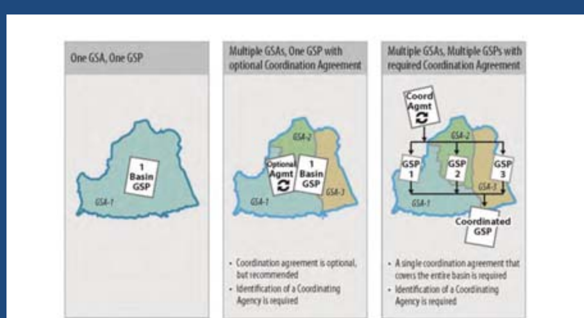


Figure 2. Three Options for GSP Submittals

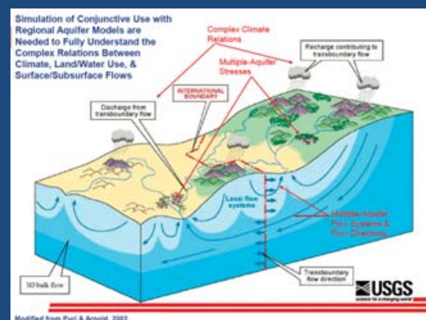
GSP – Plan Contents

1. Administrative Information

- ❑ Introduction to Administrative Information
- ❑ Executive Summary + References
- ❑ Agency Information
- ❑ Description of Plan Area
- ❑ Notice and Communication

GSP – Plan Contents
2. Basin Setting

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Hydrologic Conceptual Model
- ❑ Groundwater Conditions
- ❑ Water Budget
- ❑ Management Areas



GSP – Plan Contents
3. Sustainable Management Criteria

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Sustainability Goal
- ❑ Undesirable Results
- ❑ Minimum Thresholds
- ❑ Measurable Objectives

GSP – Plan Contents
4. Monitoring Networks

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Monitoring Network
- ❑ Representative Monitoring
- ❑ Assessment and Improvement
- ❑ Reporting to DWR

GSP – Plan Contents
5. Projects and Management Actions

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Projects and Management Actions

Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Consultant Workplan

Two consultant teams

- ❑ Horizon / QK – program management, schedule tracking, plan development and review, community outreach and communication, DWR coordination
- ❑ Todd GW – technical groundwater analysis for plan development, lead author on technical plan components

Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Tentative Schedule

	Task	Start	End
1	Final GSP Regulations and Confirm Consultant Workplan	June 2016	August 2016
2	Basin Coordination	June 2016	December 2019
3	GSP: Peer Review Draft Chapters	July 2016	October 2017
4	GSP: Communication Plan	July 2016	November 2016
5	GSP: Projects and Management Actions	April 2018	March 2019
6	GSP: Plan Refinement and Finalization	April 2019	July 2019
7	GSP Approval and Submittal to DWR	September 2019	December 2019
8	General Program Communications and Meetings	June 2016	January 2020

Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Horizon Workplan

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

1. Confirm Workplan – develop GSP outline/approach based on final DWR GSP guidelines
2. Support Basin Coordination
3. Peer Review Draft GSP Sections
4. Communication and Outreach
5. GSP Projects and Management Actions
6. GSP Plan Refinement
7. GSP Plan Approval and DWR Submittal

Horizon Water and Environment
Firm Description and Qualifications

- Interdisciplinary environmental consulting firm specializing in California water resources
- Public agency focus – water supply districts, flood control agencies, cities, counties, State agencies (DGS, DWR, CDFW, CDFA, CPUC)
- Planning documents - EIRs, river and watershed mgmt plans, gw mgmt plans, ws evaluations, O&M manuals, permit applications, GPUs, grant applications, CIP manuals, storwmwater mgmt plans, restoration and mitigation, monitoring plans, etc.

Horizon Water and Environment

Ken Schwarz - Qualifications

- BA - UC Berkeley; MA/Ph.D. - UCLA
- 23 yrs. consulting experience
- Director at Philip Williams & Associates
- Principal at Jones & Stokes Associates
- Founded Horizon in 2008

Quad Knopf

Firm Description and Qualifications

- 40-year presence in Central Valley
- Local Bakersfield Office
  - Planning
  - GIS
  - Engineering, survey, urban design, and biology
- Steve Esselman – local project manager with many years of Bakersfield experience

Horizon Water and Environment

Ken Schwarz – Relevant Experience

- State Board Testimony on Kern River Flows
- Kern River Flow and Municipal Water Program EIR
- Kern River USACE Levee Inspection Compliance
- Expert Witness and Legal Proceedings Support
- Program Manager for SCWA, SJWC, SM County, CC County, SCVWD on past/current projects

Quad Knopf

Firm Description and Qualifications

- Public outreach and coordination
- Strong knowledge of program area, communities, and local priorities
- Supported KRGSA application and notification
- Local research and spatial analysis
- QK staff live and work in Kern County, share a desire for a successful community outcome

Questions

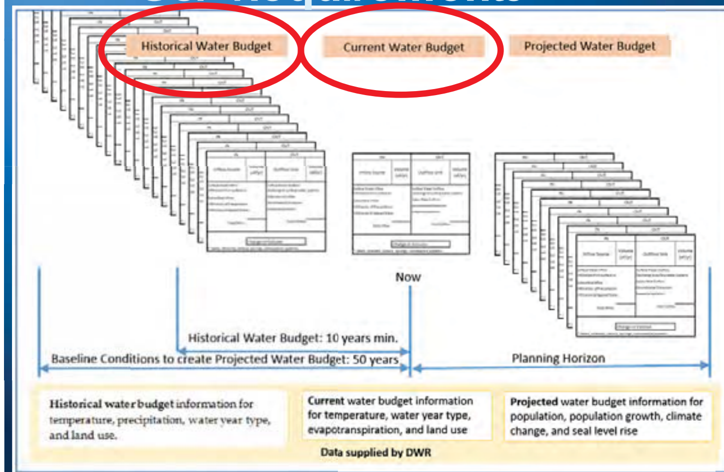
Horizon
WATER and ENVIRONMENT

Modeling Approach for GSP-Required Water Budgets

KERN COUNTY GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSP Requirements



Focus on Current and historical budgets first

Must cover entire subbasin!

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA requested modeling approach to comply with GSP regulations

- Historical and Current Water Budgets
- Cover entire subbasin
- Quantify annual overdraft over average conditions
- Meet GSP deadlines
  - Model is not the end zone; water budgets are the **basis** for the plan and sustainability indicators
  - Lot to do AFTER model water budgets are available
  - Need a tool that is close to being DONE!

TODD GROUNDWATER

Potential GSP Modeling Tools

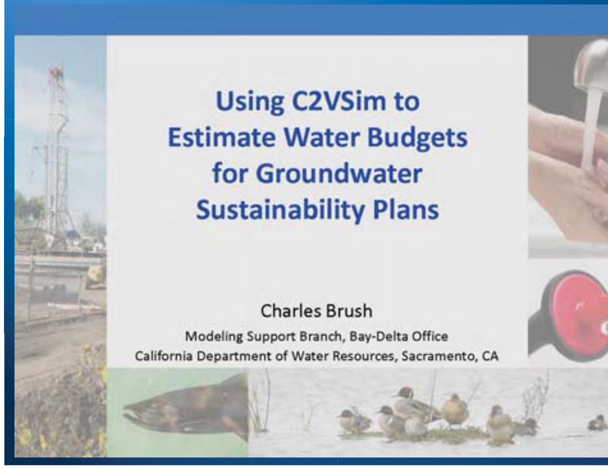
- 2 Regional Models
- 3 Local Models
- Additional Agency local models
- More than one model may be beneficial for various GSP tasks
- Use the right tool for the job

TODD GROUNDWATER

- IWFM code
- 1922 – 2015
- DWR update available 2017

- OWM-Modflow
- 1965– 2013
- USGS update available 2017

DWR 2016 Presentation



- DWR Technical Assistance with C2VSim for GSPs
- §354.18(f) "The Department shall provide…C2VSIM… for use…in developing the water budget."

TODD GROUNDWATER

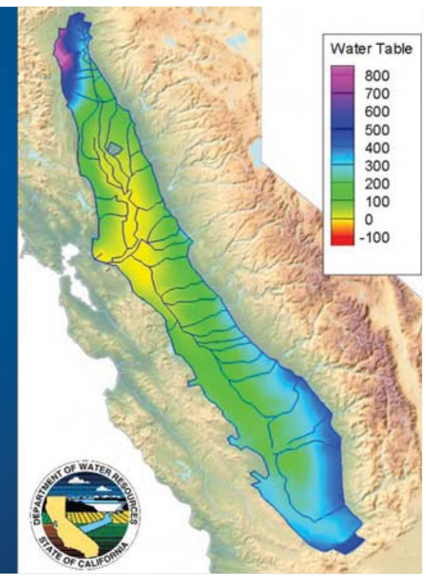
Application to Water Budgets

Model	Advantages	Disadvantages
Local Models	• Hydrogeology • Water Budgets • Calibrations	• Don't cover entire subbasin • Don't "talk" to each other • Most not updated
CVHM	• Regional Model • Hydrogeology	• Not yet updated • No banking/recharge • Calibration • Lack of modeling tools
C2VSIM	• Regional Model • Focus on Water Budgets • Update in progress • DWR-approved for SGMA	• Hydrogeology? • Calibration? • Improvements in progress

GROUNDWATER

C2VSim Model focus on Water Budgets

- DWR use for surface water and groundwater budgets
- Supports statewide applications for Bay-Delta office, CalSim 3, CWP
- Facilitate local zone budgets

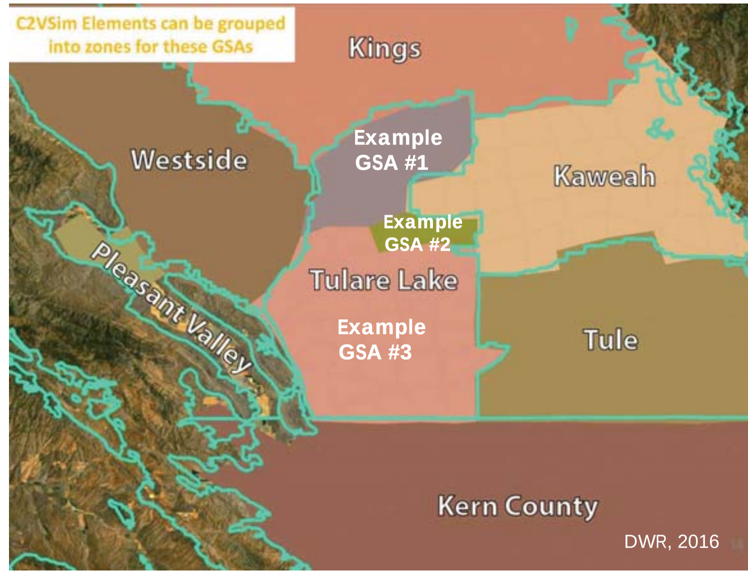


TODD GROUNDWATER

C2VSim Regional Model

- Monthly streamflow, surface water diversions, precipitation, land use (crop acreages)
- Dynamically calculates crop water demands, allocates precipitation, soil moisture, and surface water
- Calculates groundwater demand
- 1922 – 2009 WY
- Calibrated 1976-2003 WY
- Update through 2015 in progress

TODD GROUNDWATER



Creating C2VSim Zones around Districts or GSAs

TODD GROUNDWATER

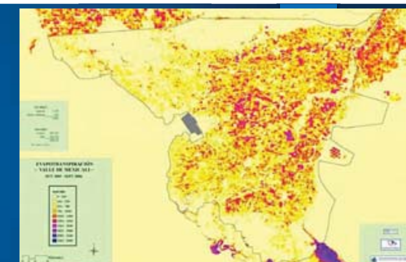
Coarse-grid v. Fine-grid Model

Average Element Area:
14.4 square miles

Average Element Area:
0.64 square miles

TODD GROUNDWATER

Proposed C2VSim Revisions



- METRIC data from ITRC
  - Processing in progress
  - Final format? Monthly ET Zones? 20 years?
  - Acceptance of ET data?
  - ET zones v. crop coefficients
- Kern Fan Banking Operations
- Local GSA/District areas with accurate data

TODD GROUNDWATER

Steps for Model Revision

- Get C2VSIM update inputs from DWR NOW
- Work with DWR on updated features in new model
- Review METRIC data and develop method for model input
- Parse model into zone budgets matching GSA/District boundaries
- GSAs provide input for water budget modifications in local area
- Update banking operations
- Revise C2VSim – use fine-grid if available; coarse-grid if not; update to fine-grid when available.
- Develop current and historical water budgets for the entire subbasin
- GSAs can use local models or regional model for analyzing projects
- Hydrogeologic Conceptual Models from the GSPs can be used for recommendations of future model improvements

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSP Modeling Approach Advantages

- C2VSIM developed by DWR for water budgets
- Sanctioned by DWR and incorporated into GSP regulations
- Existing tool
- Covers entire subbasin
- Update and improvements available
- Relatively straightforward to check and revise local Agency data

TODD GROUNDWATER

Criteria for Historical Water Budget Time Period

- Sufficiently long to approximate average hydrologic conditions (Kern River, precipitation)
- Recent time periods - current operations, widely-available and higher-quality data
- Initial conditions of stable (low) water levels
- Proposed:
  - Current water budget – WY 2015
  - Historical water budget – WY 1995 – WY 2014
  - Kern Fan Banking – back through WY 1978
- Also compile data through WY 2016

TODD GROUNDWATER

Discussion

TODD GROUNDWATER

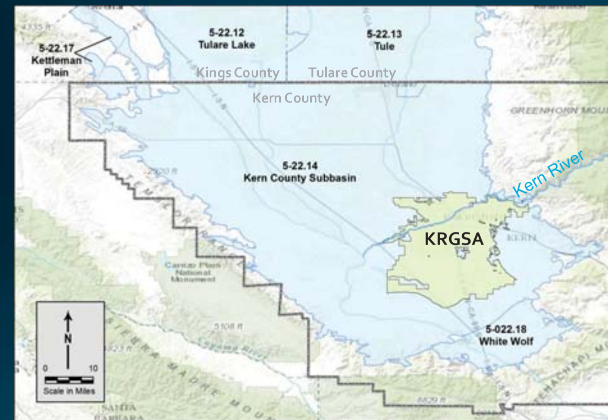
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

Groundwater Supply Workshop
Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

July 13, 2017

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA and Groundwater Basins



- Located in Kern County Subbasin
- DWR critically-overdrafted basin
- KRGSA
  - 357 square miles
  - Kern River

TODD GROUNDWATER

Workshop Presentation

- KRGSA Formation
- Contents of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)
- Sustainability Criteria
- KRGSA Planning Area
- Request for information on groundwater supply and demand
- Schedule

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSAs in Kern County Subbasin

- GSAs cover entire subbasin
- KRGSA Exclusive GSA December 2016
- Others recently formed

Exclusive GSA

GSA Notice Submitted

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSAs in Kern County Subbasin

- GSAs must form ***Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP)*** by 2020
- Achieve sustainability by 2040

Exclusive GSA

GSA Notice Submitted

TODD GROUNDWATER

Sustainability Indicators

- Chronic lowering of water levels
- Depletion of groundwater in storage
- Degradation of groundwater quality
- Land subsidence from groundwater pumping
- Depletion of interconnected surface water affecting beneficial uses

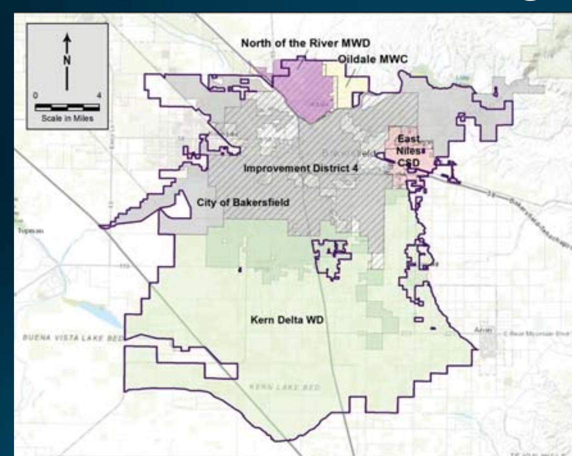
An indicator is an <u>undesirable result</u> if determined to be "significant and unreasonable"

TODD GROUNDWATER

What is in a Groundwater GSP?

TODD GROUNDWATER

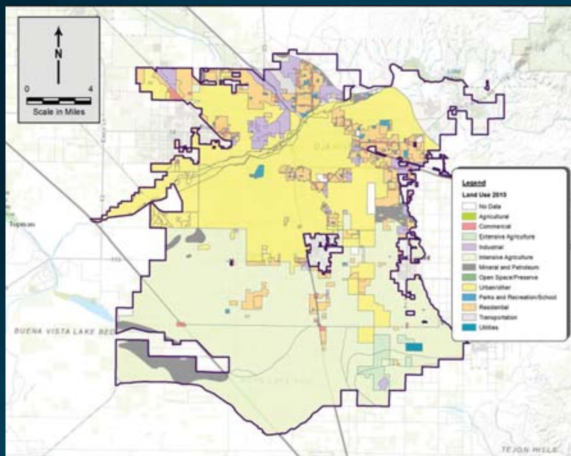
KRGSA and Member Agencies



- BOARD/MANAGEMENT:
  - City of Bakersfield
  - Kern County Water Agency, Improvement District 4 (ID4)
  - Kern Delta Water District
- PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:
  - East Niles Community Services District (CSD)
  - North of the River Municipal Water District (MWD) / Oildale Mutual Water Company (MWC)
  - CA Water Service Company
  - Vaughn Water Company

TODD GROUNDWATER

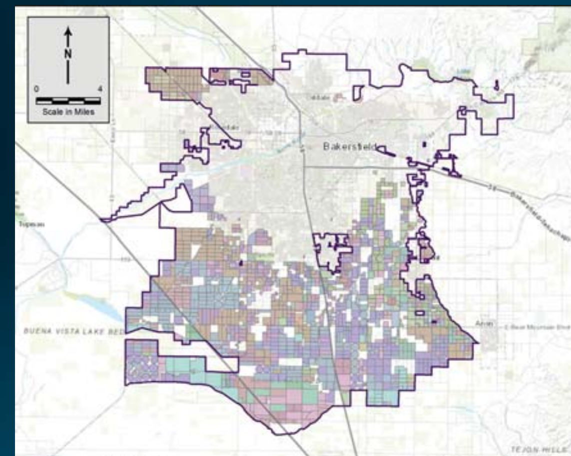
Land Use



- Mix of Land Uses
- Large urban center
- Residential and industrial
- Large agricultural area
- Some petroleum resources

TODD GROUNDWATER

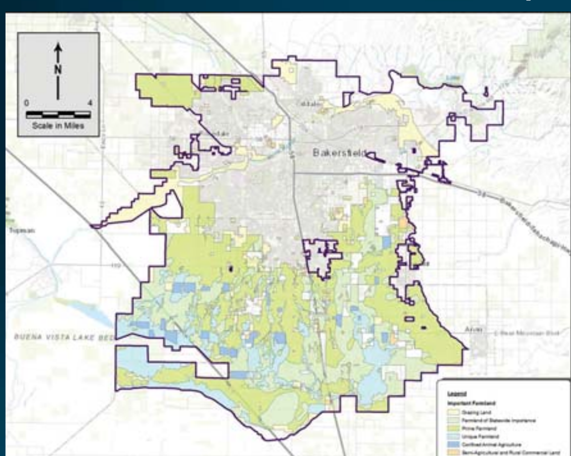
Agricultural Crops



- Mix of agricultural crops
- Increasing permanent crops

TODD GROUNDWATER

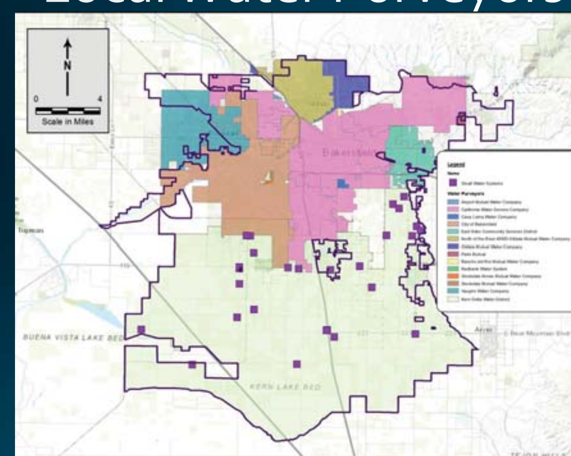
Farmland of State Importance



- Prime and unique Farmland
- Some Grazing Lands
- Dairies

TODD GROUNDWATER

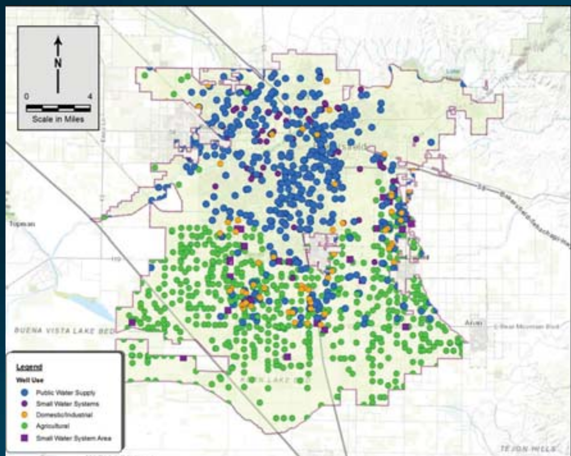
Local Water Purveyors



- 46 water suppliers in the KRGSA
- Includes 32+ small water systems
- Most of these systems rely on groundwater for part of supply

TODD GROUNDWATER

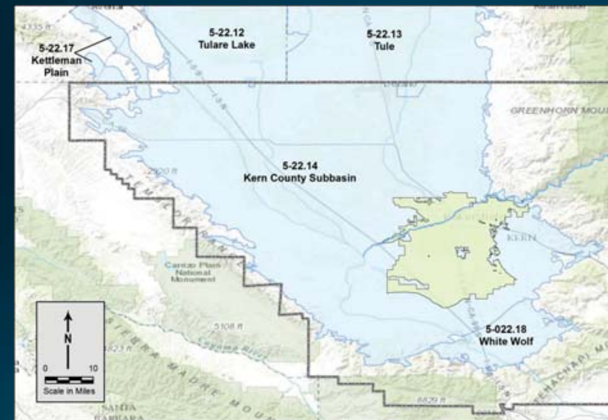
Active Wells in the KRGSA >1,100



- 300+ municipal water supply wells
- 93+ small water system wells
- 106 domestic / industrial wells
- 642 agricultural wells
- GSP regulations require well identification and mapping

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSP Basin-wide Water Budgets



- Account for all inflows, outflows, and change in storage (groundwater and surface water)
- Current, Historical, and Projected water budgets
- Must cover the entire subbasin (>3,000 mi²)

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSP Requires Detailed Water Budgets: Historical, Current, and Future

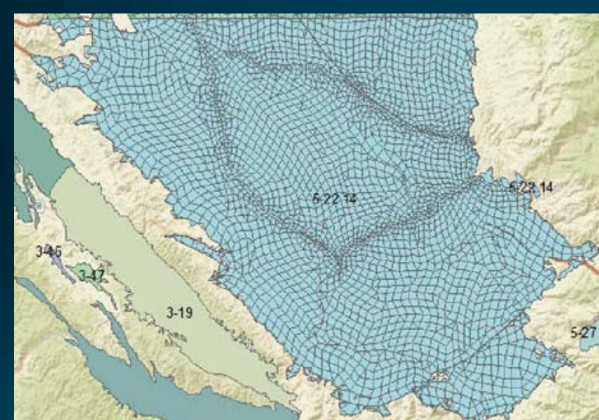
CA Water Foundation

Tabulate inflows and outflows for the KRGSA groundwater system

Document surface water entering and leaving the GSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

DWR Basin-wide Groundwater Model

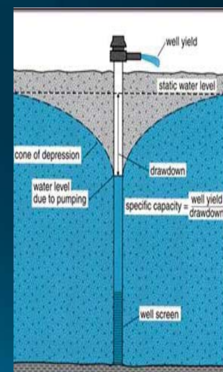


- C2VSim numerical computer model
- Regional model with incomplete local data
- Modify local water budgets for KRGSA in model
- Model Study Period: WY 1994 – WY 2015

TODD GROUNDWATER

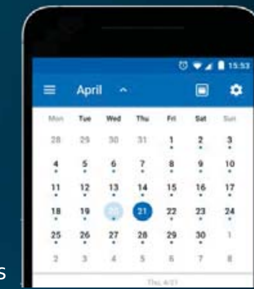
Well and Production Data Needed

- Wells
  - Number of wells and location (lat/long, coordinates)
  - Depth, screen interval, casing diameter and materials
  - Surface elevation / reference elevation
  - Capacity and use (active, standby, etc.)
  - Water use
- Monthly pumping (by well): October 1994 – Present
- If monthly data unavailable, will estimate from annual production
- Other water sources and use



TODD GROUNDWATER

Schedule



- GSP must be completed by 2020
- 2017
  - Describe Plan Area
  - Evaluate hydrogeology and groundwater conditions
  - Develop and analyze water budgets
  - Evaluate sustainability indicators for undesirable results
- 2018
  - Determine Sustainability Criteria
  - Identify and analyze management actions
  - Develop Plan
- 2019
  - Coordinate with other GSPs in the subbasin
  - Develop Monitoring networks
  - Prepare data for plan submittal to DWR

TODD GROUNDWATER

Wastewater and Recycled Water Needed

- City of Bakersfield
  - WWTP #2 and #3
  - Recharge ponds
  - Irrigation with recycled water
- Kern Sanitation Authority
- NOR Sanitary District No. 1
- Kern County Service Area 71
- Septic systems – where?

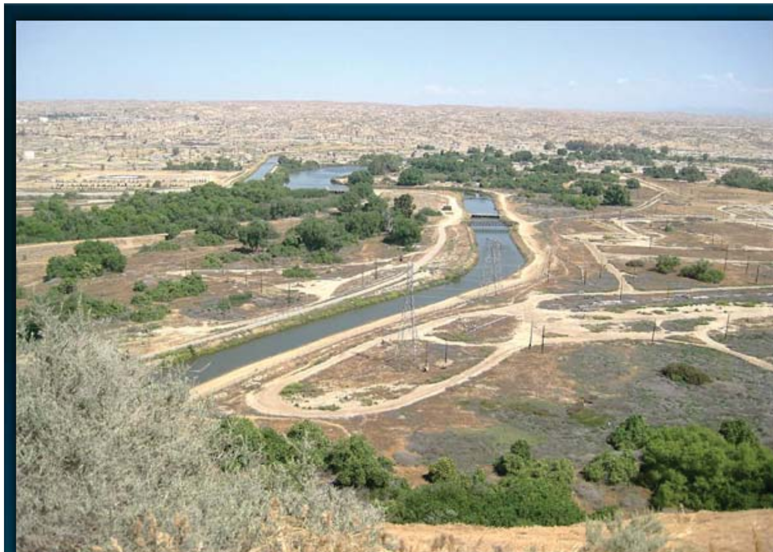
TODD GROUNDWATER

Get Involved

- GSP will contain information on the shared groundwater supply in the KRGSA
- GSP regulations require management and reporting of groundwater extractions
- Monthly Board meetings
- Quarterly information meetings

http://kernrivergsa.org

TODD GROUNDWATER



Discussion and Questions

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Public Meeting:

Introduction to the KRGSA and Developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan

September 14, 2017

Meeting Agenda

- SGMA Overview
- KRGSA Background
- KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan Overview
- GSP Components and Activities
- GSP Timeline
- How to Get Involved
- Feedback, Questions, and Comments

SGMA Overview

- Requires Groundwater Sustainability Agencies to be formed in high or medium priority basins by June 2017
- GSAs are to develop a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).
- Basins can have a single GSP or multiple coordinated GSPs.
- Kern County GSP(s) due January 31, 2020.

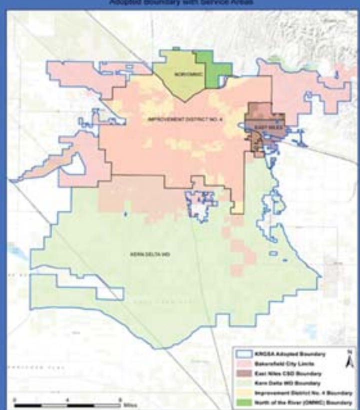
Source: Department of Water Resources

SGMA Key Steps and Timeline

Step One	Step Two	Step Three
Local agencies must form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies by June 30, 2017	Local GSAs must adopt a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) by Jan. 31, 2020.	Once GSP is in place, local agencies must achieve sustainability by 2040.

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Adopted Boundary with Service Areas



Source: Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Core Agencies
- City of Bakersfield
- Kern County Water Agency Improvement District 4 (ID4)
- Kern Delta Water District (KDWD)

Participating Agencies
- East Niles Community Services District (CSD)
- North of the River Municipal Water District (MWD)/Oildale Mutual Water Company (MWC)
- California Water Service Co.
- Vaughn Water Company

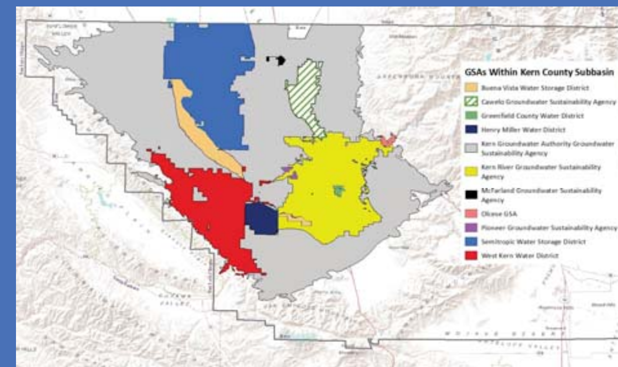
KRGSA and Kern County Subbasin

Source: Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

- KRGSA located in the Kern County Subbasin
- Critically-overdrafted Basin
- KRGSA - 357 sq. mi.

Coordination with other GSAs in Kern County Subbasin

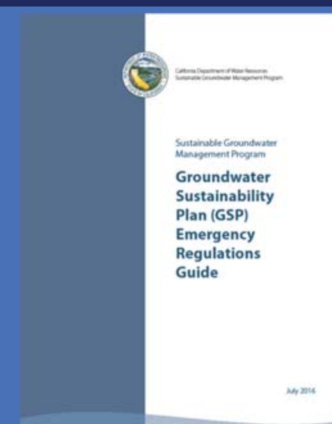
Eleven GSAs Within Kern County Subbasin



Source: DWR SGMA Portal

GSP Requirements and Goals

- Manage groundwater without causing undesirable results.
- Don't adversely affect an adjacent basin.
- Describe basin-wide governance and coordination to reach sustainability.
- Establish timeline to fill data gaps.
- Use adaptive management.
- Achieve sustainability goal for basin by 2040.

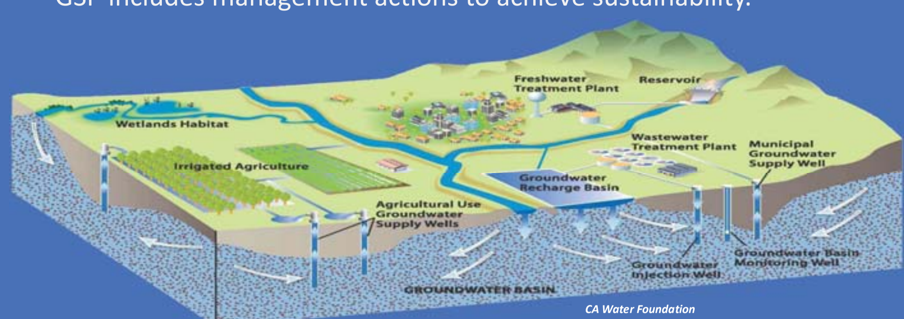


Prevent Undesirable Results

- Chronic lowering of water levels.
- Depletion of groundwater.
- Degradation of groundwater quality.
- Land subsidence from groundwater pumping.
- Depletion of interconnected surface water affecting beneficial uses.

Understanding the Basin

- GSP requires conceptual model/understanding of basin.
- GSP must describe basin water budget.
- GSP includes management actions to achieve sustainability.



CA Water Foundation

Developing the GSP

Todd Groundwater is the technical consultant for the KRGSA, developing the groundwater analysis and modeling

1. Conduct Data Compilation/Management.
2. Establish Water Supply/Plan Area.
3. Develop a Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model and Conceptual Groundwater Budget.
4. Develop Water Budget for Current and Historic Conditions.
5. Establish Sustainability Goals and Criteria.
6. Establish Management Scenarios and Projected Water Budget for Future Conditions.
7. Actively Monitor Networks and GSP Development.

Kern County Groundwater Model

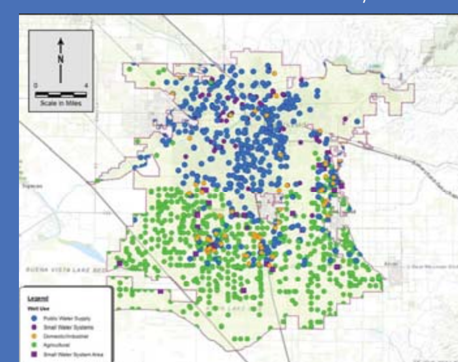
Source: Todd Groundwater

Importance of Community Participation

Public Input is Essential:

- Data
- Feedback on GSP
- Feedback on potential management actions
- Implementation and monitoring
- Reflects community ideas and concerns

Active Wells in KRGSA Territory

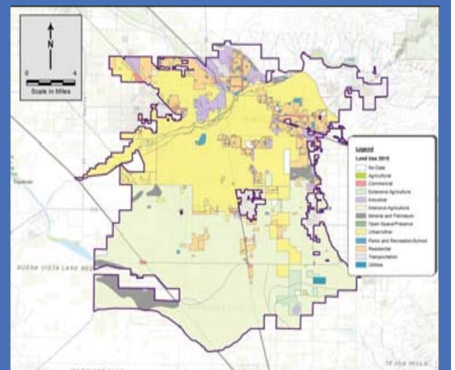


Source: Todd Groundwater

Stakeholders and Community Participation

- KRGSA to engage a broad range of stakeholders within the KRGSA and the Kern County Subbasin, prior to making any local decisions.
- Stakeholders (Interested Parties) include:
  - Water Providers
  - Public Agencies
  - Disadvantaged Communities
  - Environmental Groups
  - Agricultural Entities
  - Industrial Users
  - Other GSAs
  - Parties Requesting Contact
  - Any Other Beneficial Uses and Users

Land Uses Within KRGSA Territory

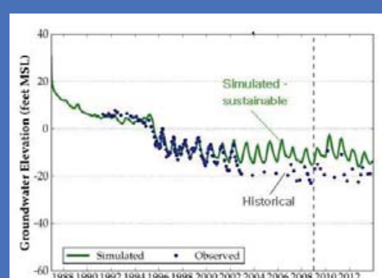


Source: Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

KRGSA Activities Moving Forward

- Continue GSP Development.
- Develop water budget to evaluate scenarios.
- Coordinate with other agencies in Kern County Subbasin.
- Conduct outreach to interested parties.
- Provide GSP status updates & meetings.
- Conduct targeted meetings and public workshops.

Simulated Sustainable Groundwater Model



Source: Todd Groundwater

KRGSA Timeline 2017-2020

Introductory Public Meeting September 14, 2017

KRGSA Basin Setting and Sustainability Workshop January, 2018

Minimum Thresholds and Undesirable Results Workshop April, 2018

On-Going GSP Preparation and Outreach

On-Going Meetings With Stakeholders

Draft GSP Workshop 2019

Coordinate Multiple GSPs Within Kern County Subbasin

Submit KRGSA GSP by January 31, 2020

How to Get Involved

- Tracking on Website
- Quarterly Public Meetings and Workshops
- Monthly Board Meetings
- Upcoming Targeted Meetings
- Request a Meeting with KRGSA Staff
- Sign Up Sheet (to be added to contact list)

http://kernrivergsa.org

Source: Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Feedback and Questions

Source: Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Thank you!

Please contact us with any questions or concerns.

For more information, please visit our website at:

http://kernrivergsa.org

Phone: (661) 326-3767

Email: krgsa@kernrivergsa.org

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model and Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

April 5, 2018

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSP Overview

- Data Compilation / Data Management System
- Institutional Setting – Water Supply / Plan Area
- Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model / Groundwater
- Water Budget (Current and Historical)
- Sustainability Goals and Criteria
- Management Scenarios Projected Water Budget
- Monitoring Networks Plan Development

Workshop →

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model, Groundwater Conditions, and Water Budgets collectively inform the Sustainability Analysis →

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Workshop Presentation

- ▶ Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Requirements
- ▶ Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM)
- ▶ Groundwater Conditions
- ▶ Next Steps

BASIN SETTING

HCM | GW Conditions | Water Budget

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model Regulatory Requirements

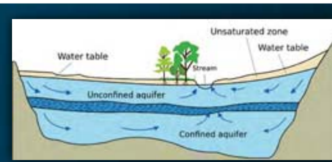
What does the groundwater basin look like?

- Physical Setting
  - Topography
  - Geologic and structural setting
  - Surface geology, soils
  - Hydrology
- Groundwater Basin and Aquifers
  - Basin geometry, lateral boundaries and bottom
  - Principal aquifers and aquitards and properties
  - Stratigraphic and structural changes

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Groundwater Conditions Regulatory Requirements

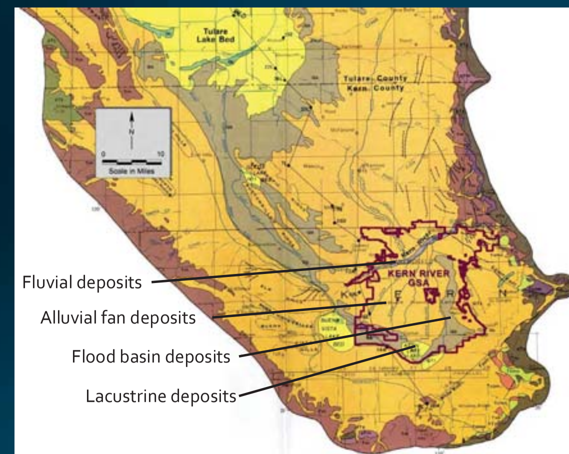


What are the current and historical groundwater conditions?

- Hydrographs (changes in groundwater levels over time)
- Groundwater elevation contour maps
- Changes in groundwater in storage (between seasonal highs)
- Groundwater quality
- Land subsidence
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (if applicable)

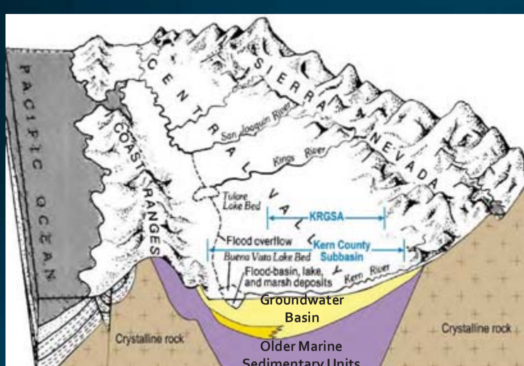
DRAFT

Regional Geology and Depositional Environments



- Coarse-grain fluvial deposits along the Kern River in the KRGSA
- Coarse-grain alluvial fan
- Fine-grain flood basin deposits along fan edges
- Fine-grain lacustrine deposits in the old lake beds

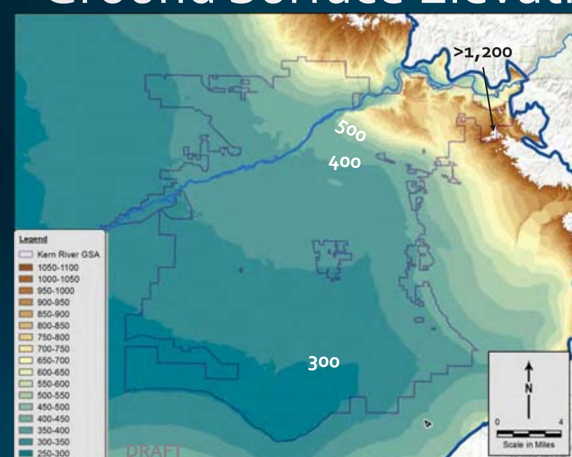
Conceptual Hydrogeologic Setting Kern County Subbasin



- Alluvial-filled trough between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges
- Underlain by older marine sedimentary units
- Flanked by crystalline bedrock

DRAFT

Ground Surface Elevations - KRGSA



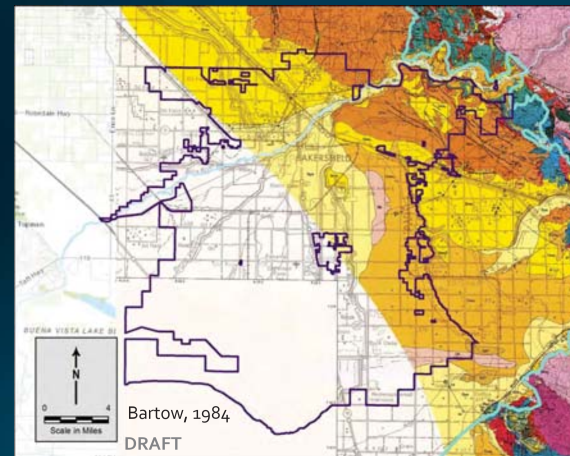
- Ground surface elevations vary >900 feet over the KRGSA
- Highest elevation in the northeast > 1,200 ft msl
- Lowest elevation in the south of about 280 ft msl
- Most of the KRGSA between 300 ft msl and 400 ft msl

Surface Geology – Statewide Maps

- KRGSA mostly overlain by Quaternary age alluvial deposits
- Rimmed by older units on the northwest in upper surface elevations
- Quaternary- and Pliocene-age units begin around 500 feet msl
- Miocene units at higher elevations (above about 800 ft msl)

TODD GROUNDWATER

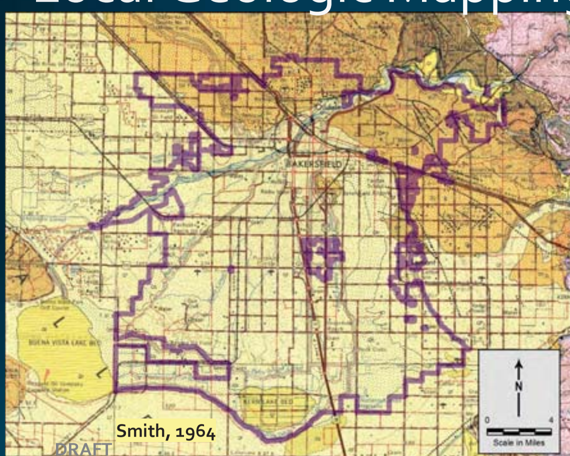
Additional USGS Geology Map



- Additional compilation and modifications provided by USGS, 1984
- Focus on the Tertiary geology
- General agreement with other maps with additional modifications

TODD GROUNDWATER

Local Geologic Mapping



- Older local geologic maps provide more detail in the northeast
- Local maps for the Bakersfield Quadrangle compiled by Division of Mines and Geology 1964
- Contain structural information required by GSP regulations such as geologic faults and folds

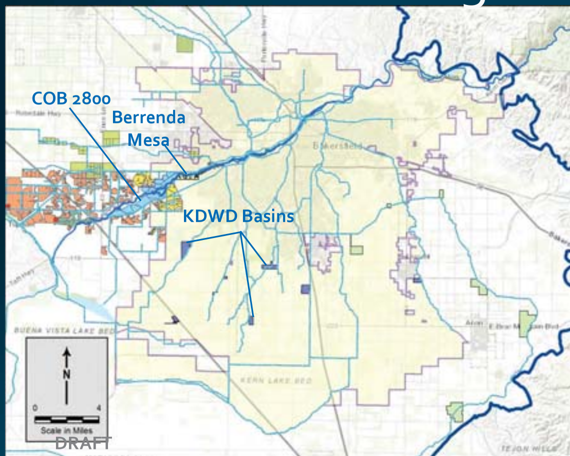
TODD GROUNDWATER

Soil Textures

- More permeable textures indicated by lighter colors (white, yellow, light orange)
- Lower permeability textures indicated by dark orange, green and brown
- Soil textures agree well with geologic framework

TODD GROUNDWATER

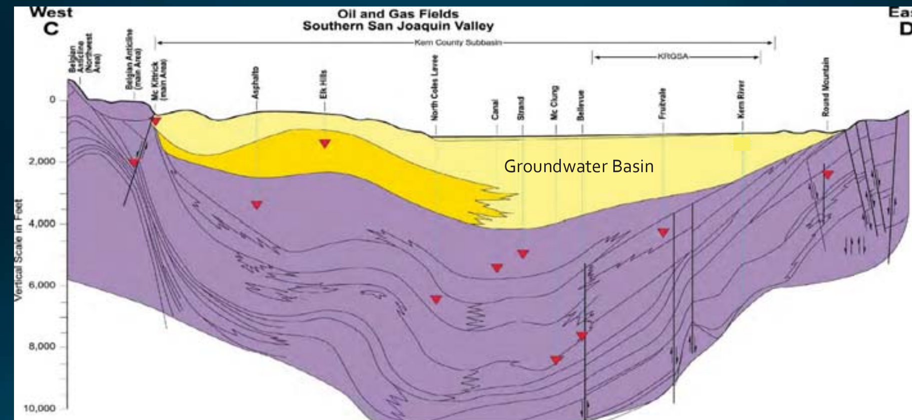
Canals and Recharge Basins



- Managed recharge in river channel, unlined canals, and basins
- KRGSA groundwater banking projects:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Metropolitan Project
- Numerous additional banking projects nearby

TODD GROUNDWATER

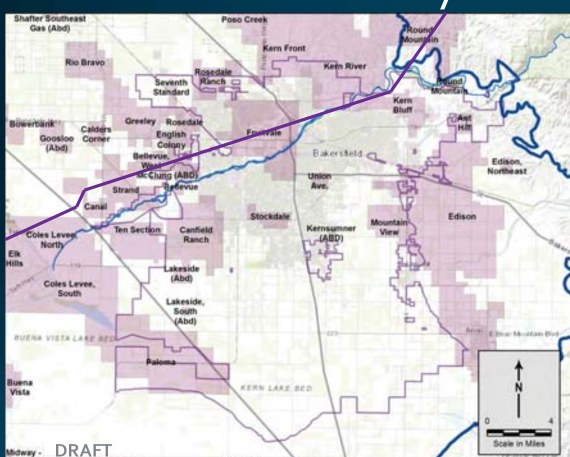
Regional Cross Section and Oil Fields



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

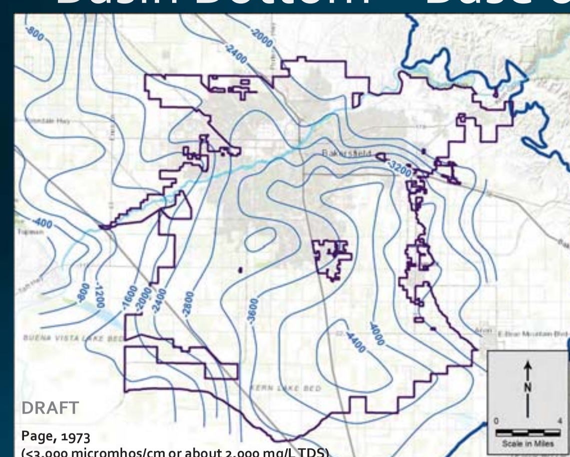
Oilfields in Vicinity of KRGSA



- KRGSA underlain by numerous oilfields at depth
- Cross section through northern GSA illustrates relationship to the groundwater basin

TODD GROUNDWATER

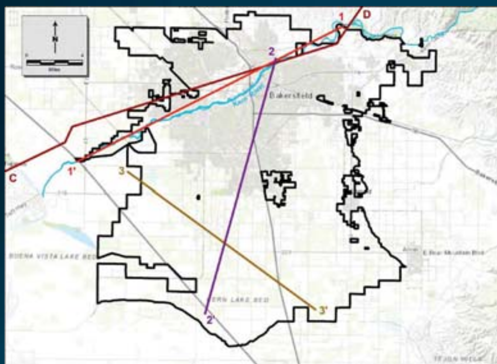
Basin Bottom – Base of Fresh Water



- USGS mapped the base of fresh water in 1973
- Provide depths to define the groundwater basin bottom
- Operationally, the basin is limited by elevated metals and other constituents at depth (almost all wells <1,100 feet deep)

TODD GROUNDWATER

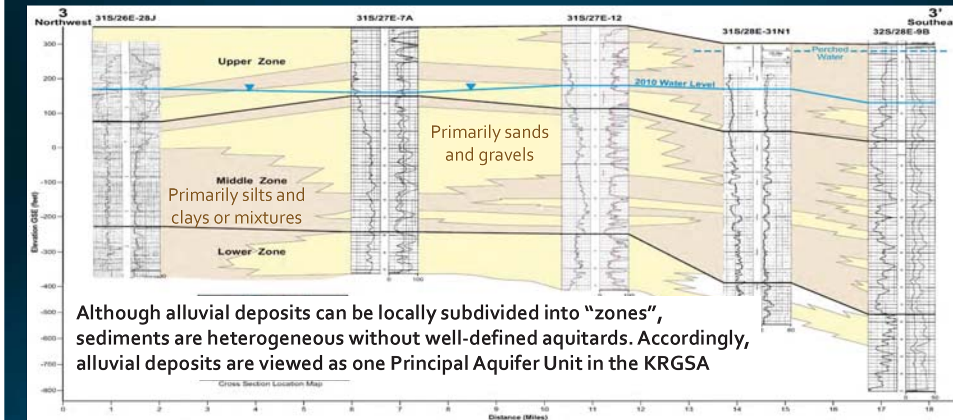
Cross Section Location Map



- Numerous working cross sections developed across KRGSA
- Illustrate principal aquifer and subsurface textures
- Developed using geophysical logs at large scale; reduced for convenience in report

DRAFT

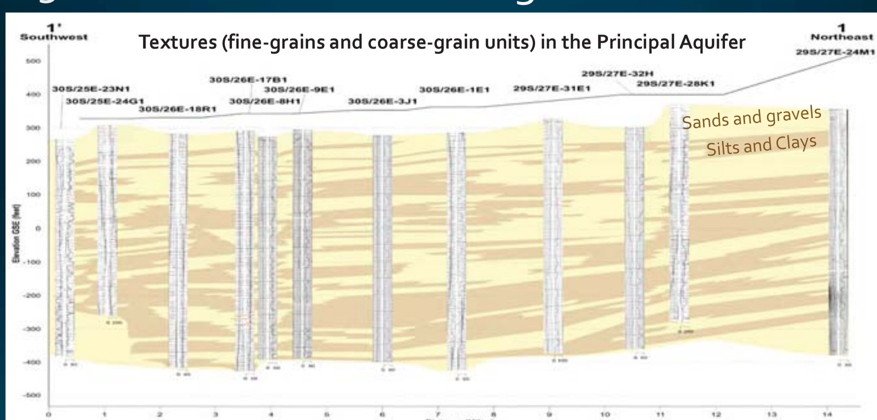
19-mile Cross Section in southern KRGSA



Although alluvial deposits can be locally subdivided into "zones", sediments are heterogeneous without well-defined aquitards. Accordingly, alluvial deposits are viewed as one Principal Aquifer Unit in the KRGSA

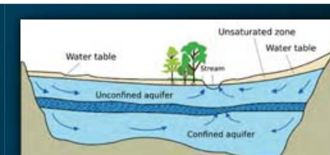
DRAFT

15-mile Cross Section along the Kern River



DRAFT

Groundwater Conditions Regulatory Requirements

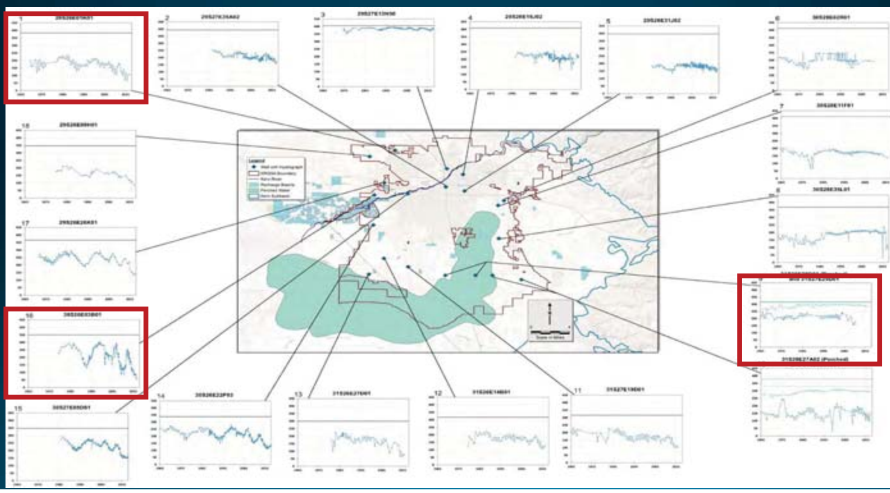


What are the current and historical groundwater conditions?

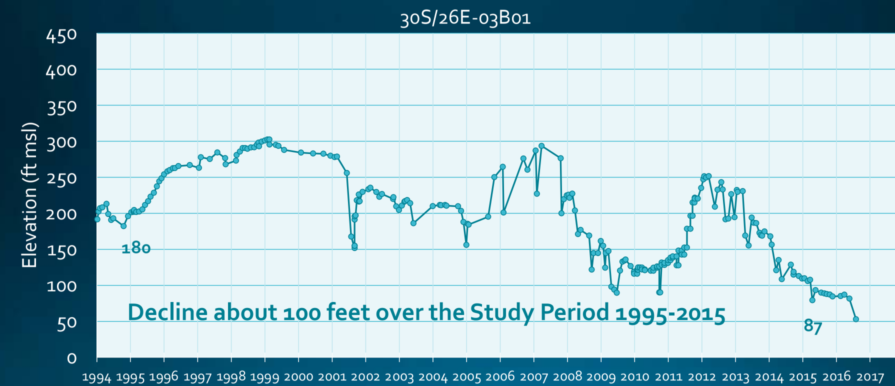
- Hydrographs (changes in groundwater levels over time)
- Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps
- Changes in groundwater in storage (between seasonal highs)
- Groundwater quality
- Land subsidence
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems

DRAFT

KRGSA Water Level Hydrographs 1965-2017



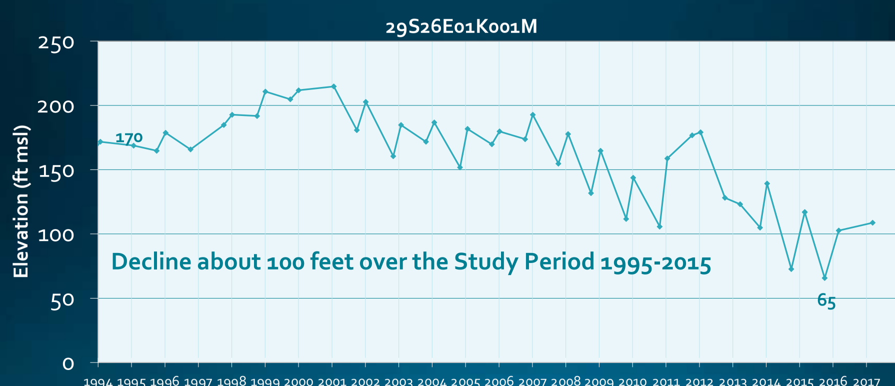
Western KRGSA (Banking Area)



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

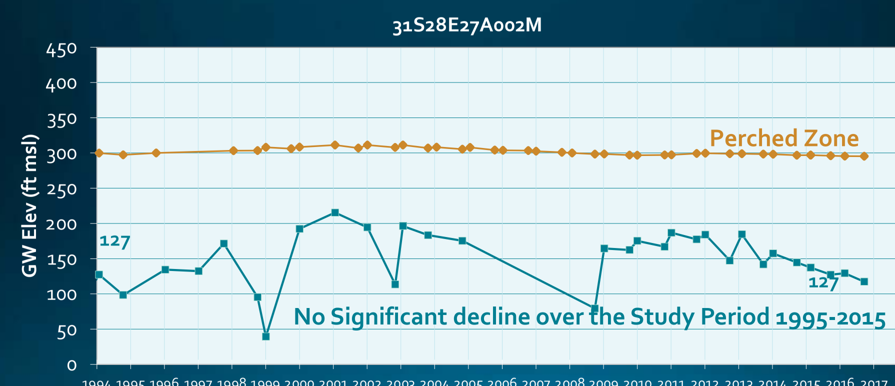
Northern Border KRGSA



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

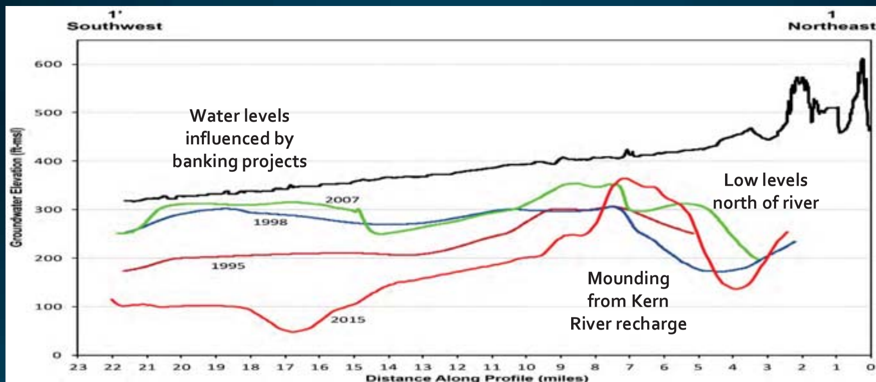
Southeastern KRGSA



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

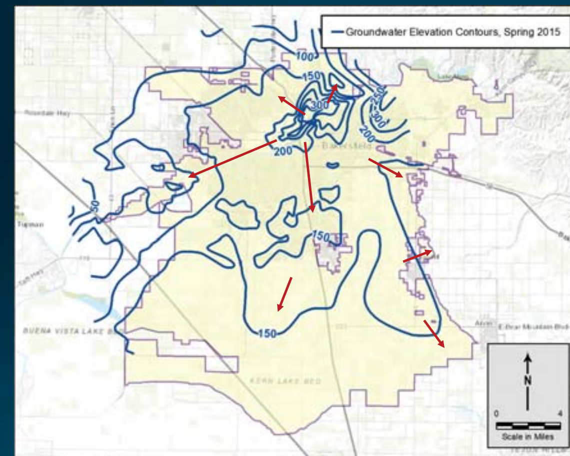
Hydrologic Profiles beneath the Kern River



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Groundwater Elevation Contours 2015



- Severe Drought year
- In general, higher water levels than surrounding areas
- Except for the river, groundwater is flowing out of the KRGSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

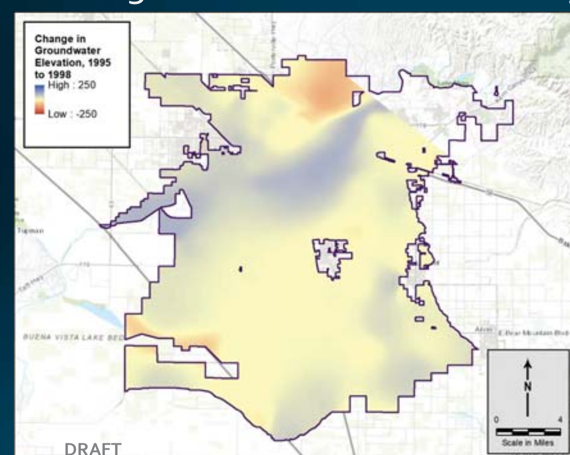
Groundwater Elevation Contours 1998

- 20 groundwater elevation contour maps (Spring data)
- Examined maps and data for perched layers (zone of shallow water levels)
- Example for wet year - Spring 1998

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Change in Groundwater in Storage, 1995 to 1998

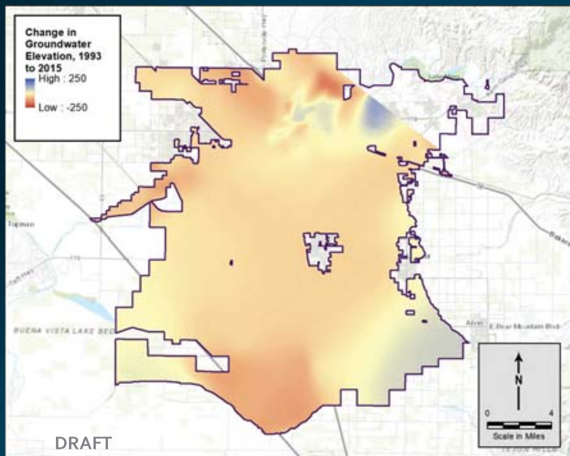


- Created 20 annual water levels change maps using KCWA Spring water level contour maps
- Blues areas indicate water level rise; red areas indicate water level declines
- Limited data create uncertainty for some areas and time periods

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

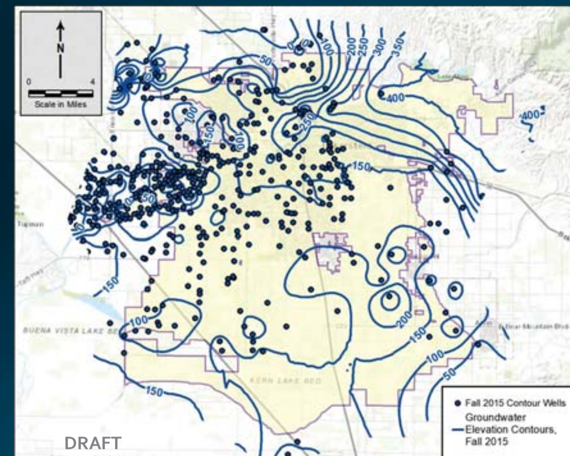
Change in Groundwater in Storage, 1993 to 2015



- Change in water levels over the entire study period
- Impacts of the recent drought result in water level declines over most of the KRGSA
- Some areas of uncertainty due to limited data

TODD GROUNDWATER

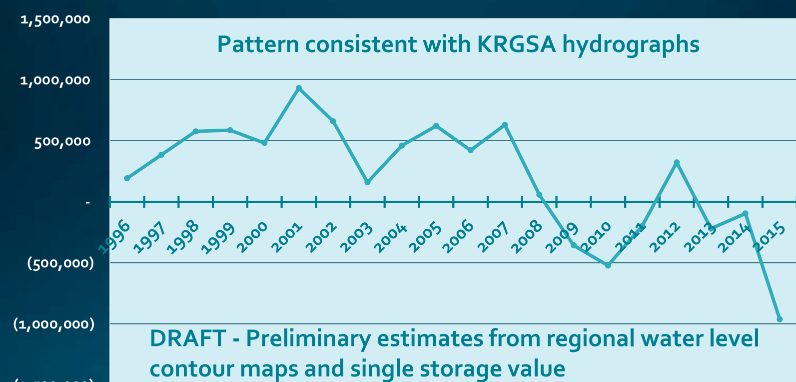
Minimum Groundwater Elevation Contours, Fall 2015



- Generated a groundwater elevation contour map for Fall 2015
- Represents minimum water levels in KRGSA
- Potential application to sustainability analysis and criteria
- Subsidence and other(?) undesirable results

TODD GROUNDWATER

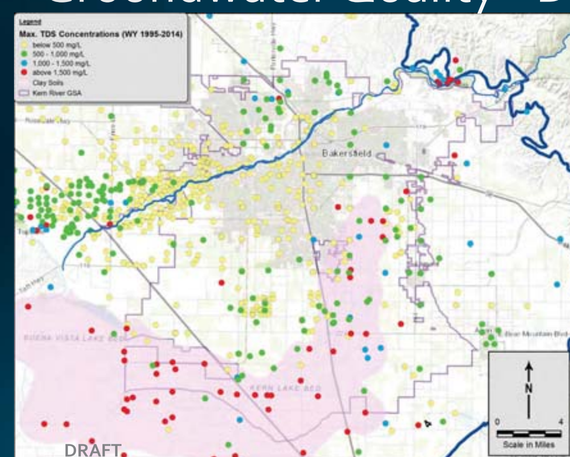
Cumulative Change in Storage from Annual Spring Water Level Contour Maps



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

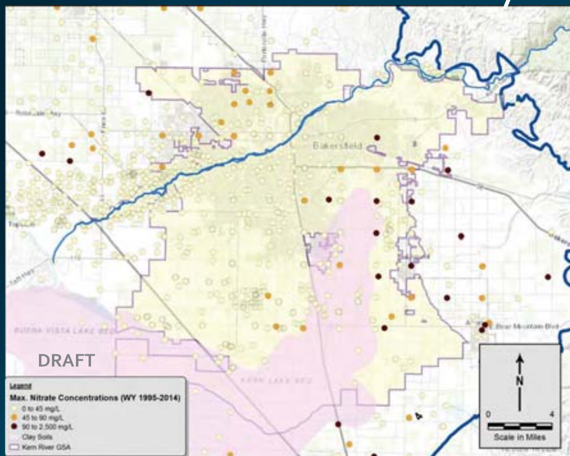
Groundwater Quality - Distribution of TDS



- Water quality database 1995 – 2014
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) below 1,000 mg/L over most of the KRGSA
- Elevated TDS values associated with clay-rich sediments and areas of perched groundwater

TODD GROUNDWATER

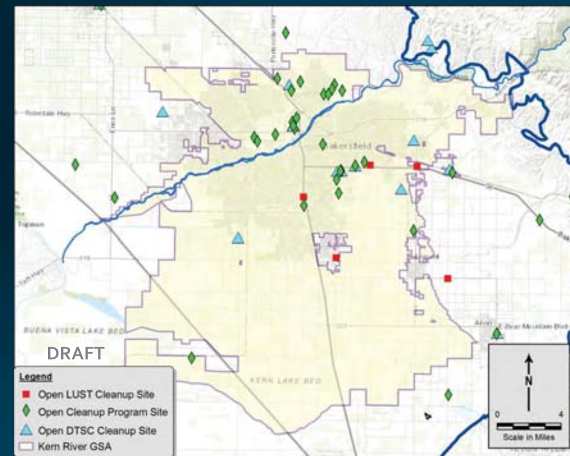
Groundwater Quality – Nitrate (NO3)



- Most of the area has concentrations below MCL
- Localized areas of elevated nitrate exceeding the MCL
- Areas of limited data
- Additional water quality data from Cal Water

TODD GROUNDWATER

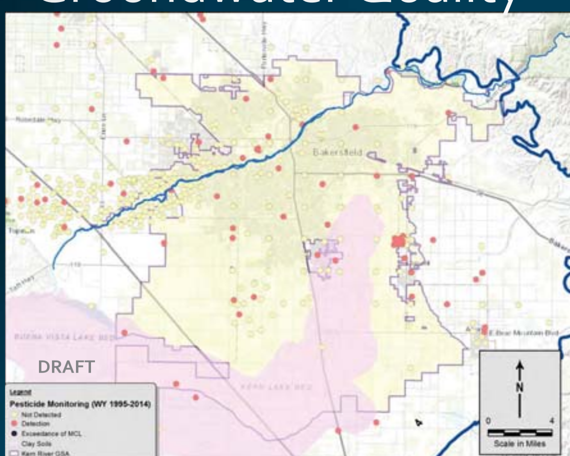
Groundwater Quality – Environmental Cleanup Sites



- Environmental Cleanup sites under the regulation of the Central Valley Water Board
- Data available from GeoTracker (state website)
- Only active (open) sites are included

TODD GROUNDWATER

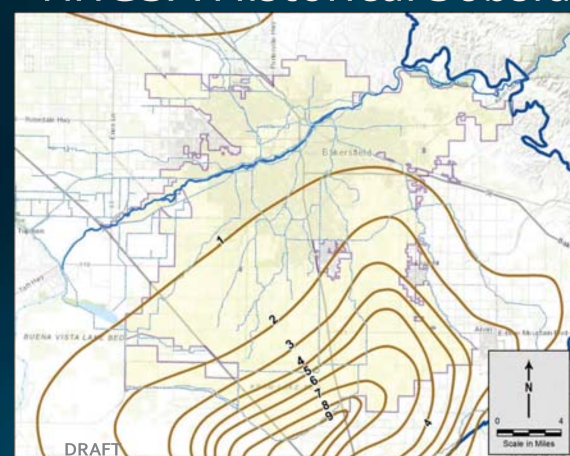
Groundwater Quality - Pesticides



- Localized areas of pesticides detected in groundwater
- No concentrations exceeding MCLs
- Additional water quality data available from Cal Water

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Historical Subsidence 1926-1970



- Historical subsidence mapped by USGS (in feet)
- Associated with clay sediments in the southern portion of the KRGSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

Recent Subsidence 2015 - 2016

- Analyzed by Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- 4 to 8 inches of recent subsidence indicated in the southern KRGSA.

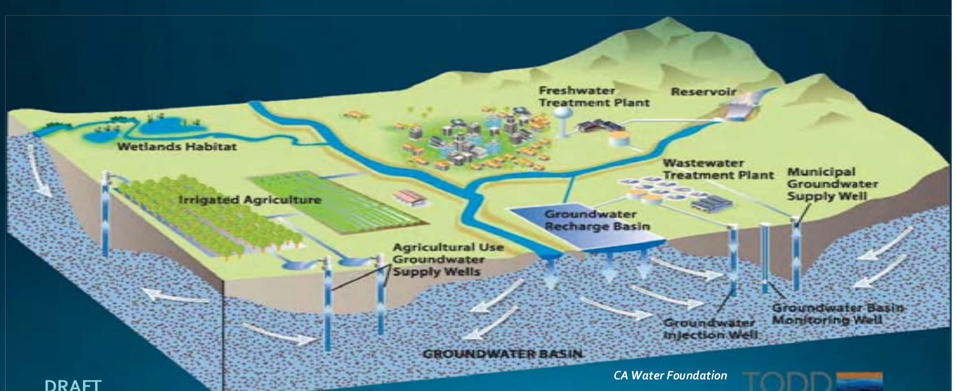
TODD GROUNDWATER

Incorporate KRGSA data into the Basin-wide Groundwater Model

- Received early release of C2VSim model
- Model runs successfully; working on pre-processing
- Involving former DWR modeler who built the current version as a subconsultant
- On-call advisor to expedite schedule

TODD GROUNDWATER

Next Step – Finalize KRGSA Water Budget

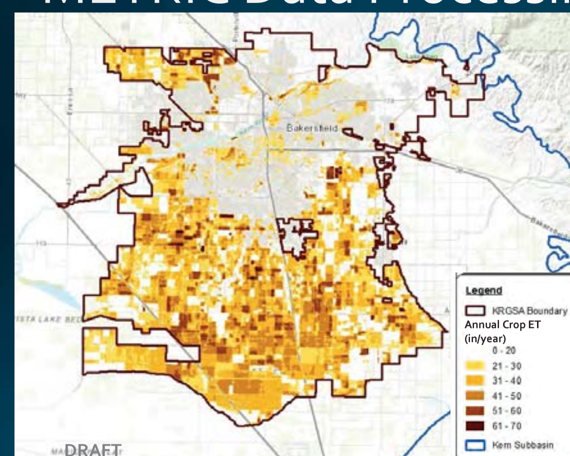


DRAFT

CA Water Foundation

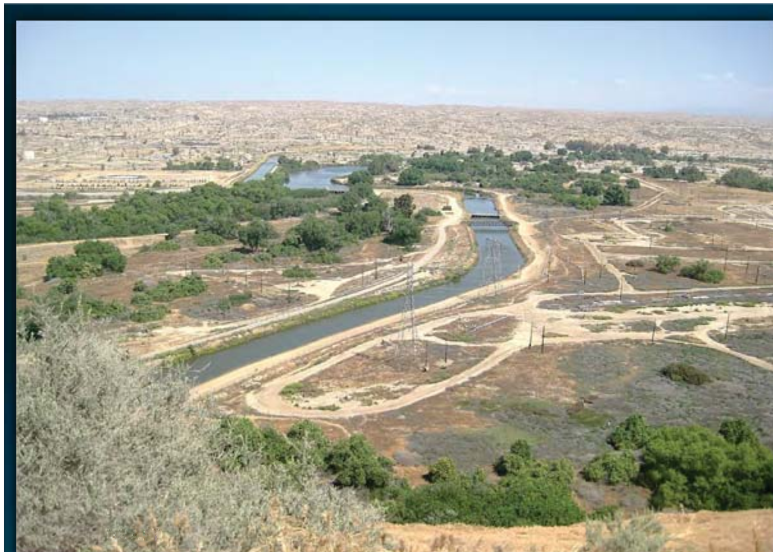
TODD GROUNDWATER

METRIC Data Processing



- 240 METRIC maps covering the entire Kern Subbasin
- ET data for each 30m x 30m pixel (1/4 acre)
- More than 800,000 pixels in KRGSA
- Processing to limit data to agricultural areas
- Reconcile with water budgets

TODD GROUNDWATER



Discussion and Questions

TODD GROUNDWATER

SGMA Discussion Meeting

July 17, 2018

Name	Company	Email
WYATT SHIPLEY	VAQUERO ENERGY	WSHIPLEY@VAQUEROENERGY.COM
Mark Yarlot	Hathaway LLC	myarlot@hathawayllc.com
David Chapin	Aera Energy LLC	dcchapin@aeraenergy.com
RANDY HORNE	NAFTEX	RHORNE@NAFTEX.COM
B Joe Ashley	CRC	joe.ashley@crc.com
Abby Auffant	Chevron	AmAuffant@chevron.com
Diana Martin	Chevron	martindo@hunterAE.com
Jeff Johnson	Chevron	jojw@chevron.com
STEVE LEWIS	E+B	slewis@ebresources.com
Trent Rosenlieb	Berry	trosenlieb@bry.com
Christine Halley	Sentinel Peak Resources	challey@sentinelpeakresources.com
Tim Cooley	Macpherson	Tcooley@MacphersonEnergy.com
Christine Zimmerman	WSPA	christine@wspa.org
Willie Rivera	CIPA	willie@cipa.org

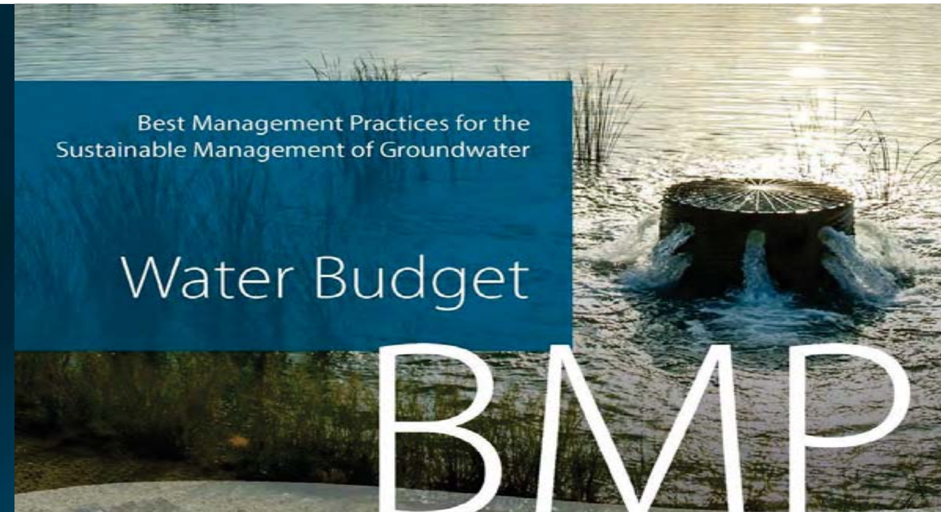
Kern River Groundwater
Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

DRAFT

Water Budget Workshop
KGA Coordination Committee Meeting

August 6, 2018

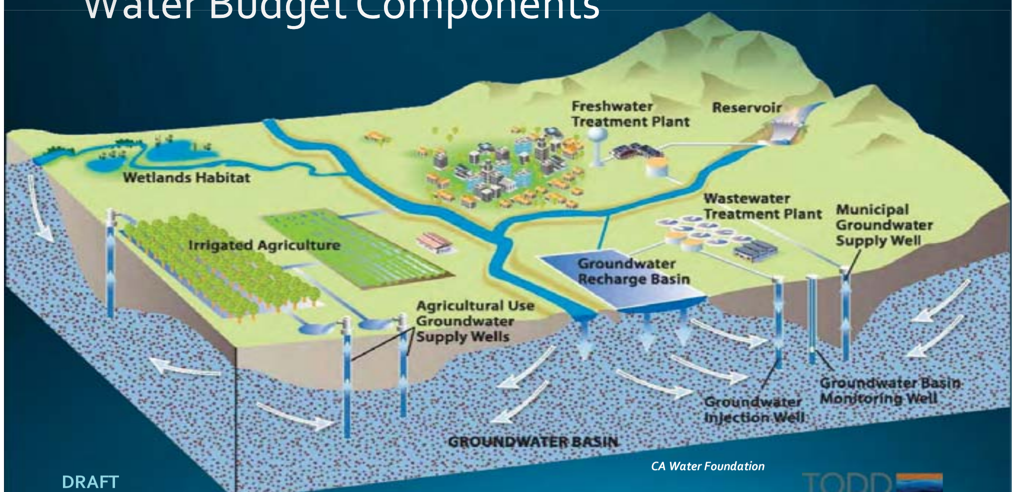
TODD GROUNDWATER



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Water Budget Components

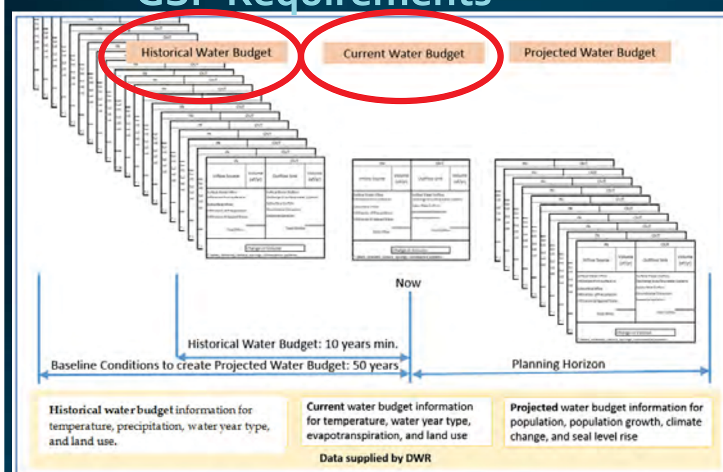


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

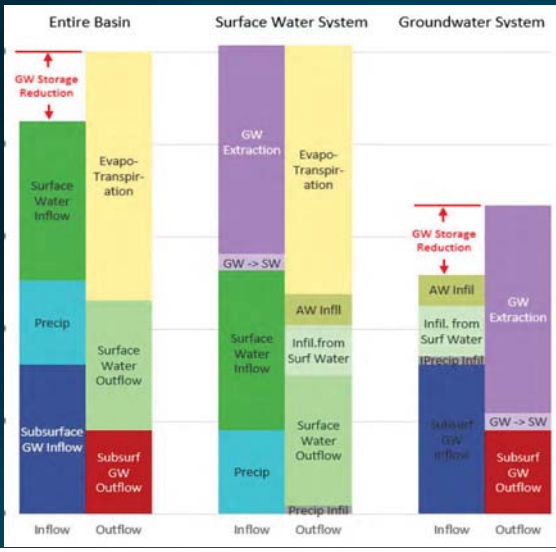
GSP Requirements



- Focus on current and historical budgets first
- Must cover entire subbasin

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



Water Budgets BMP Example

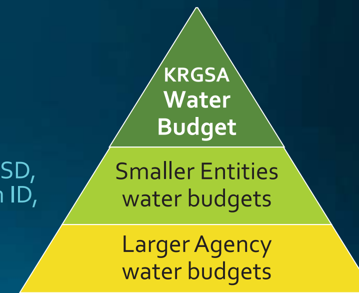
- Separate water budgets for groundwater and surface water
- Combine for GSA and Subbasin budgets
- Graphical representation required by regulations

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Water Budgets - Approach

- Conduct analysis at the agency level
  - KCWA Improvement District No. 4 (ID4)
  - City of Bakersfield Water Resources
  - Kern Delta Water District
- Incorporate additional agencies/areas:
  - Cal Water, Greenfield County WD, East Niles CSD, NOR/OMWC, Berrenda Mesa, Rosedale Ranch ID, Vaughn MWC, Lamont CSD
- Combine for a KRGSA Water Budget
  - Groundwater and Surface Water
  - Document space and time
- How to handle "white areas" within KRGSA?



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Water Budgets

KRGSA Water Budgets – KRGSA GSP

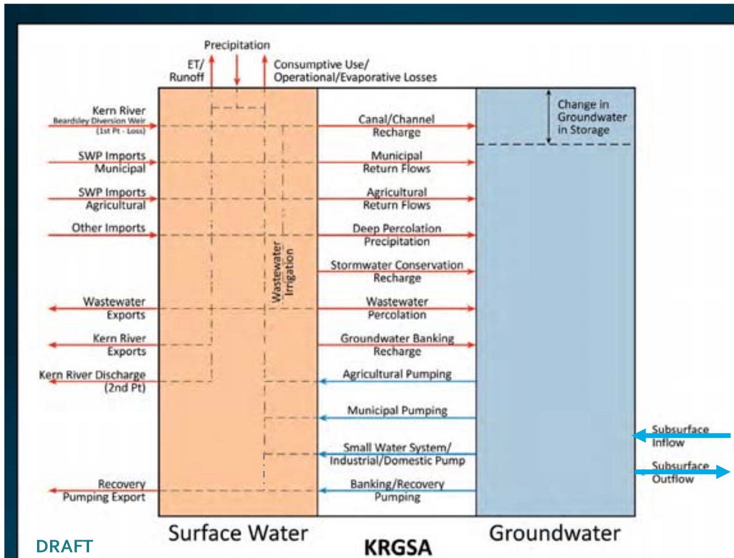
- Develop Water Budgets for KRGSA agencies (without subsurface inflows and outflows)
- Scale up to a KRGSA Water Budget for the GSP

Subbasin Water Budgets – Groundwater Model

- Incorporate water budgets into the Subbasin groundwater model
- Combine with other subbasin water budget data
- Use model for Subbasin Water Budget and subsurface inflows and outflows

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

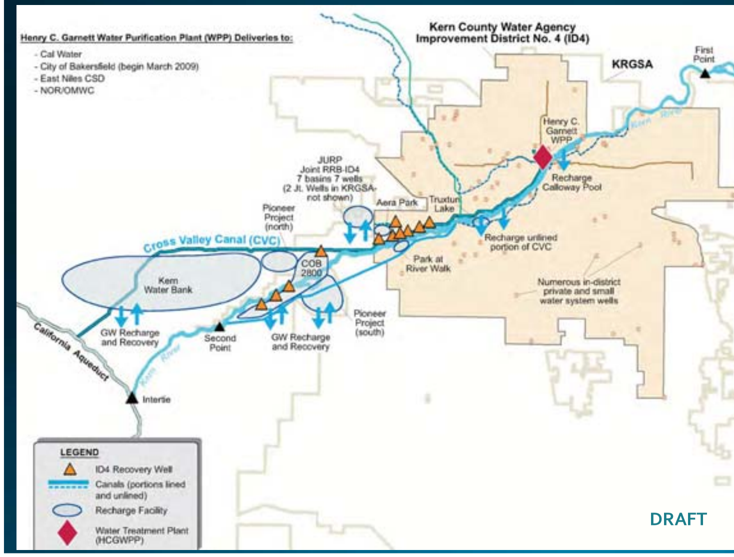


DRAFT

KRGSA Combined Water Budget Components

TODD GROUNDWATER

Schematic Diagram ID4

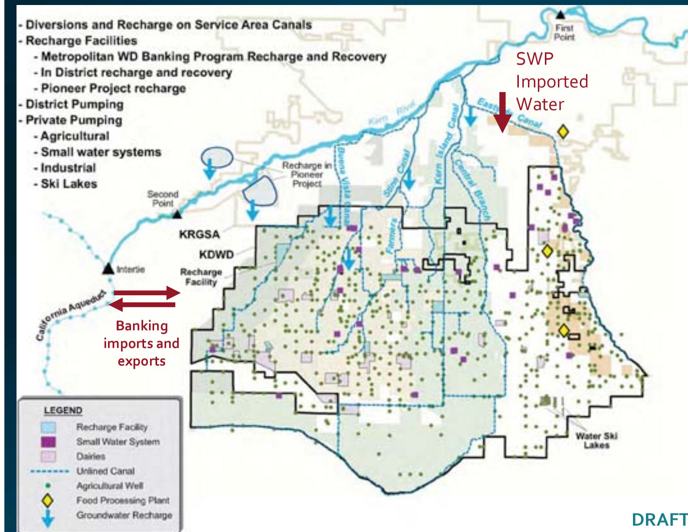


- Monthly inflows to the WPP including SWP, groundwater, and other water sources by exchange
- Recharge in Calloway pool, unlined CVC, and banking projects (supplemental data from KR Annual Reports)
- ID4 recovery pumping
- Private in-district pumping (except City, Cal Water, other agencies)
- Treated surface water deliveries other KRGSA agencies

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Schematic Diagram KDWD



- Agricultural ET demand from METRIC ET data
- Diversions and managed recharge from District and KR Annual Reports
- ET demand not met by surface water assumed pumped from groundwater
- Dairies and food processing pump groundwater, consume small amounts, then recirculate for irrigation and recharge

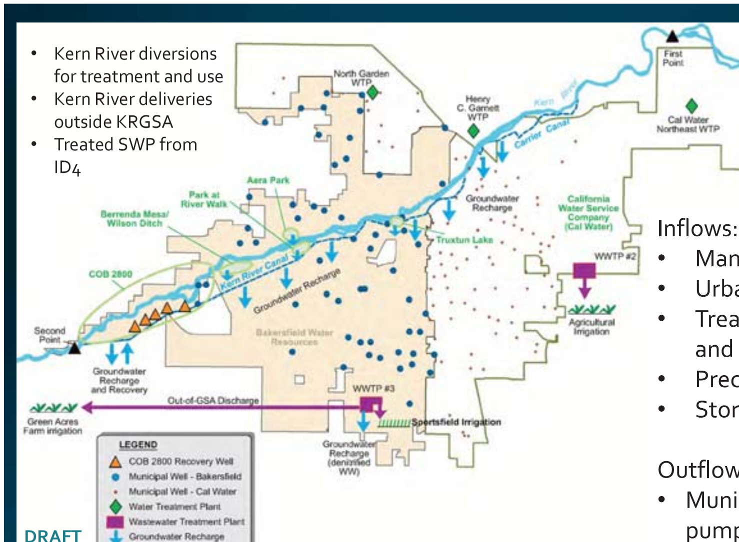
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Schematic Diagram Bakersfield

Water Resources

- Kern River diversions for treatment and use
- Kern River deliveries outside KRGSA
- Treated SWP from ID4

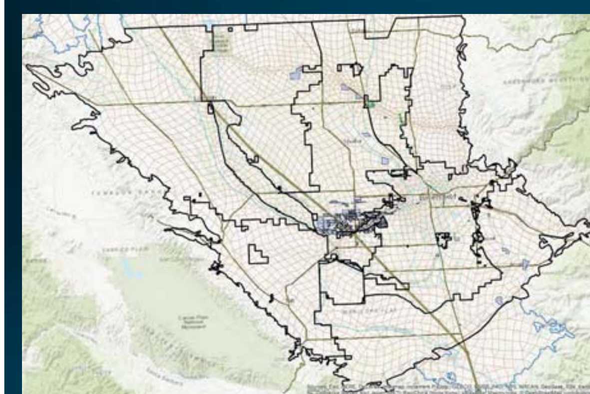


Inflows:
- Managed Recharge
- Urban Return Flows
- Treated wastewater recharge and irrigation return flows
- Precipitation infiltration
- Stormwater conservation

Outflows
- Municipal and Recovery pumping

DRAFT

Subbasin Water Budget - C2VSim Update



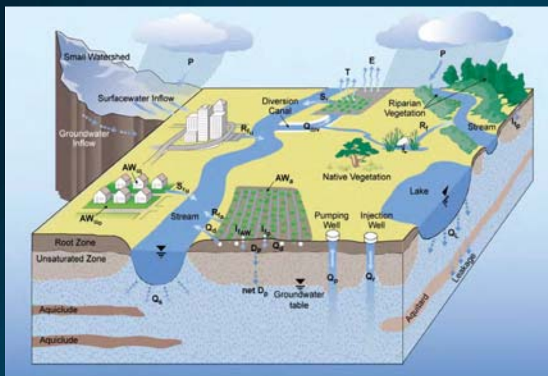
- C2VSim – DWR regional planning model released May 2018
- Use C2VSim model for subbasin water budget analysis
- Revise managed water supply and demand data with local subbasin data
- Maintain current model structure (layers and properties)
- Incorporate other existing data already in the C2VSim (e.g., soils)

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Subbasin Water Budget - Approach

Update Managed Water Supply and Demand Data

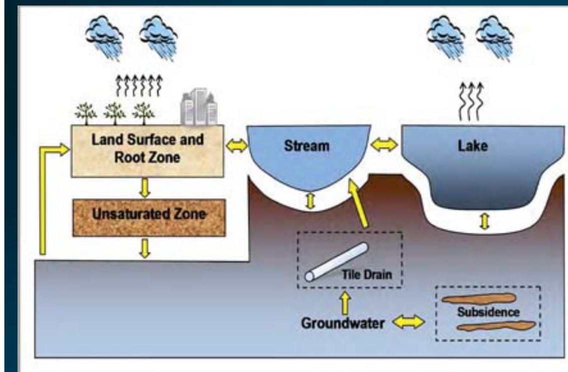


- Surface water diversions by water district
- Groundwater banking and recharge programs
- Groundwater banking recovery for in-basin use and export
- M&I water use
- Locally important water budget components
- Crop demand based on METRIC ET data

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT

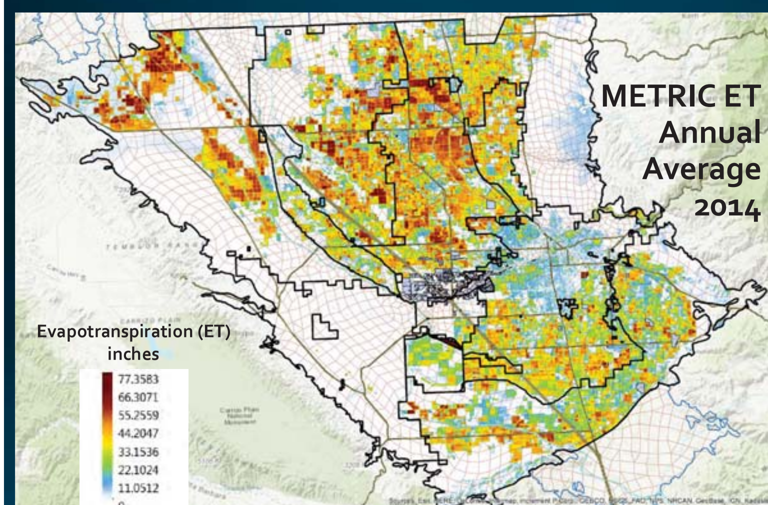
IWFM – Integrated Process-Based Model



- Model simulates key hydrological processes
  - Surface Land Use, Root Zone, and Unsaturated Zone
  - Surface water deliveries from rivers and canals
  - Groundwater flow
- Focus on physical water
  - Where does the "wet water" go? (not paper exchanges)
  - Prevent "double-counting"

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT

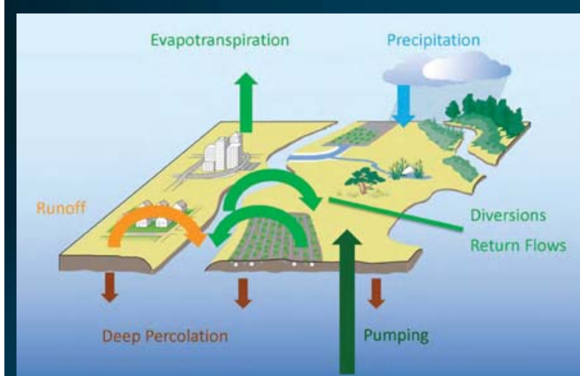


- Monthly data 1994-2015 (except 2012)
- Use for Irrigated Agriculture
- Approximate cutoff of 20 inches per year to exclude urban areas

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT

Land Surface and Root Zone Processes

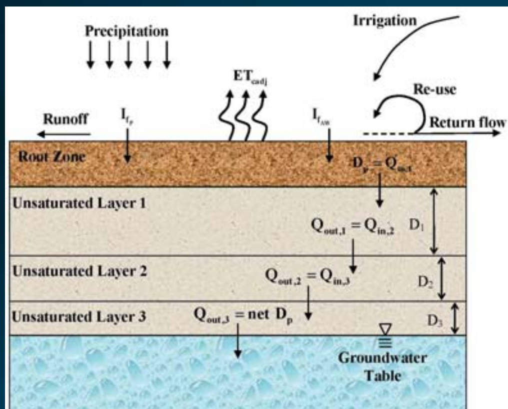


- Automatically adjusts diversions and pumping to meet demands following user-defined rules
  - Uses surface water, groundwater, and precipitation to meet water demand for different land uses
- Root Zone water budget tracks:
  - Surface runoff
  - Consumptive use
  - Deep percolation to groundwater

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT

IWFM Independent Demand Calculator (IDC)

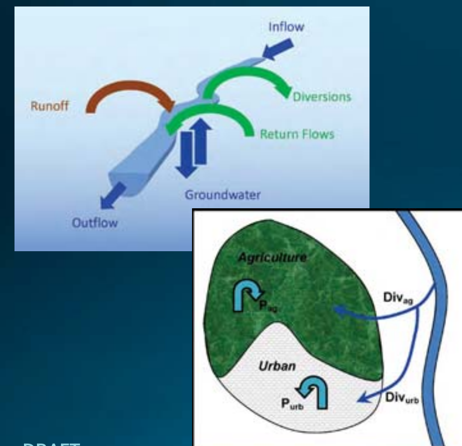


- Calculates agricultural demand based on soil moisture budget
  - Monthly METRIC data used to generate crop ET time series to determine crop demand
  - Tracks change in soil moisture content throughout simulation
  - If soil moisture falls below minimum level (wilting point), irrigation water added to reach target level (field capacity) to cover ET, deep percolation and runoff

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Surface Water Process



- Tracks surface water delivered for agricultural and urban use
  - Directs diversions to designated subareas
  - Each subarea provides for spatial distribution of agricultural and urban use
- Surface Water budget tracks:
  - Diversions
  - River and canal seepage
  - Groundwater-surface water interactions
  - Natural inflows and outflows

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Example Water Budget Output for Each Process Module

Land and Water Use Budget

	Column	Flow	08/31/2004	Source
Agricultural	Area (AC)		6,604,404	
	Potential CUAW		2,586,635	
	Supply Requirement	OUT	3,294,699	
	Pumping	IN	1,601,200	GW
	Diversion	IN	1,693,677	SW
	Shortage	(IN)	-177	
	Re-use		67,228	
Urban	Area (AC)		1,147,412	
	Supply Requirement	OUT	249,902	
	Pumping	IN	162,716	GW
	Diversion	IN	91,371	SW
	Shortage	(IN)	-4,185	
	Re-use		0	

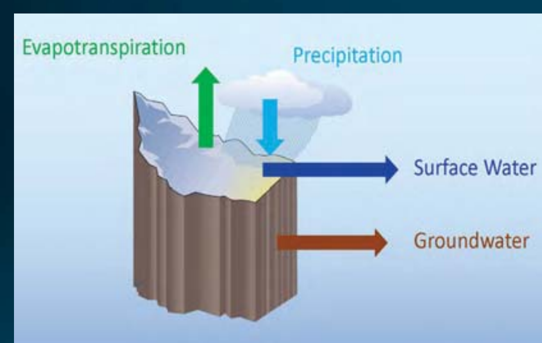
Root Zone Moisture Budget

	Column	Flow	08/31/2004	Process
Agricultural	Area (AC)		6,604,404	
	Precipitation	IN	92	
	Runoff	OUT	0	SW
	Prime Applied Water		3,294,876	
	Reused Water		67,228	
	Total Applied Water	IN	3,362,104	GW/SW
	Return Flow	OUT	99,094	SW
	Beginning Storage		4,100,673	
	Net Gain from Land Expansion (+)	+/-	0	
	Infiltration (+)	IN	3,195,874	
	Actual ET (-)	OUT	3,051,486	
	Deep Percolation (-)	OUT	166,381	GW
	Ending Storage (=)		4,078,680	

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Small Watershed Process

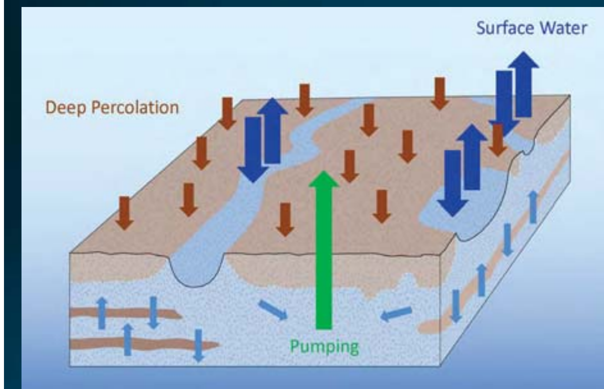


- Calculates runoff and inflow from adjacent small watersheds
  - Uses Soil Conservation Service methods for estimating runoff
  - Systematic method to track inflow from unmeasured watersheds
- Small Watershed budget tracks
  - Surface water runoff into basin
  - Infiltration of runoff to groundwater
  - Subsurface inflow into basin

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Groundwater Process

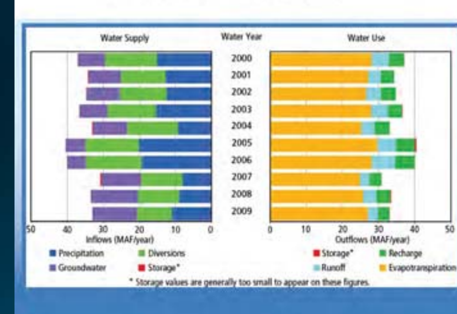


- Groundwater process integrates the inflows and outflows from other processes and simulates
  - Flow through aquifers
  - Groundwater pumping (unless designated)
  - Subsidence
- Groundwater budget tracks:
  - Volume for each inflow and outflow component
  - Storage change over time
  - Change in groundwater levels

DRAFT

Water Budget Data can be Presented Graphically

Sources and Sinks



Agricultural Budget

DRAFT

Groundwater Budgets List Inflow and Outflow of All Components for Each Time Step

Groundwater Budget

Subregion 12

Column	Flow	08/31/2004	Process
Deep Percolation	IN	2,880	RZ
Beginning Storage (+)		42,057,306	
Ending Storage (-)		42,064,339	
Net Deep Percolation (+)	IN	8,203	UZ
Gain from Stream (+)	+/-	-11,243	SW
Recharge (+)	IN	21,179	LS
Gain from Lake (+)	+/-	0	SW
Boundary Inflow (+)	IN	0	SWS
Subsidence (+)		-62	
Subsurface Irrigation (+)	IN	0	LS
Tile Drain Outflow (-)	OUT	0	SW
Pumping (-)	OUT	7,200	LS
Net Subsurface Inflow (+)	+/-	-3,844	GW
Discrepancy (=)		0.00	
Cumulative Subsidence		977	

Z-Budget

Subregion 12, 8/31/2008

Column	Flow	IN	OUT	Process
GW Storage		8,766	15,838	
Streams	+/-	6,253	17,491	SW
Tile Drains	OUT	0	0	SW
Subsidence		18	80	
Net Deep Percolation	IN	8,203	0	LS
Small Watershed Baseflow	IN	0	0	SWS
Small Watershed Percolation	IN	0	0	SWS
Diversion Recoverable Loss	IN	21,179	0	SW
Bypass Recoverable Loss	IN	0	0	SW
Lakes	+/-	0	0	SW
Pumping by Element	OUT	0	0	LS
Pumping by Well	OUT	0	7,200	LS
Zones 12 and 10	+/-	397	2,248	
Zones 12 and 11	+/-	2,952	2,619	
Zones 12 and 13	+/-	713	3,005	
Overall Zone Error		0.00		

DRAFT

Model Results will only be as good as the input data provided

- C2VSim Kern County Subbasin revisions focus on managed water supply and demand data of regional or local significance during the hydraulic period
- Data need to be consistent with data and databases that will be included in each GSP
- If data are unavailable, the DWR data set in C2VSim is used as the default

DRAFT

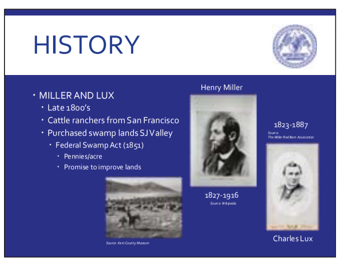
Modeling Schedule

- NOW: completing initial model runs with priority components
- Late August: provide model to peer reviewer
- August – Sept: Internal QA/QC
- Sept – Oct: Identify, compile, and incorporate the lower-priority budget items and make corrections to existing data, as needed
- Early November – share results

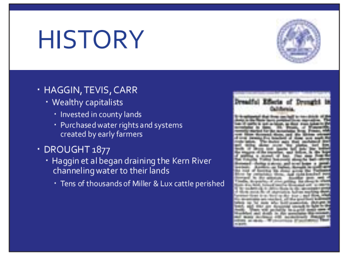
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Good afternoon – thank you for choosing to spend some time with us here at Kern Delta, we welcome the opportunity to tell you a little about ourselves.
So I'm going to give you a cursory history of how we came to be – and then we'll jump into who and where we are now, and what we do on a daily basis. I'm absolutely not a historian, so, please, if you are better-versed in these historical details, shout them out



So, land, San Joaquin Valley, 1800s – Henry Miller and Charles Lux (both of whom had immigrated from German) were a couple of prosperous butchers from San Francisco, they decided to jump into cattle ranching in the SJ Valley…they were savvy,



Not too long after Miller and Lux purchased their lands

Miller & Lux won, critical importance because out of that came the Wright Irrigation Act

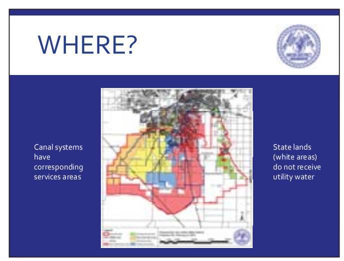
These canals, from the late 1800s, are the canals & the systems we use today in 2018

So this is a look at the construction of the Kern Island Canal, one of, and the biggest, of our 5 canal system - but let's move ahead to find out how Kern Delta Water District got here

Fast forward to the color pictures
1965 KDWD forms for exactly 2 reasons: 1) to contract for state water and 2) to protect existing landowner water rights

And here again, the Kern Island Canal, approximately 130 years later and still at peak performance.
Tidbit of information: when the Kern Island canal is running at full capacity it is capable of running at 475 cfs – 213,195 gallons per minute (448.83 conversion unit)

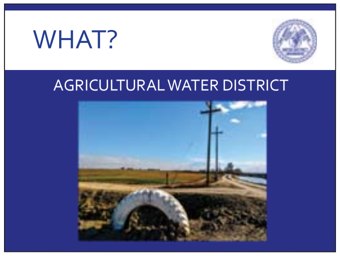
So now that we know how and why Kern Delta came to be, let's look at where we are: We stretch from west of the I-5 to the Buena Vista Lake bed, then all the way east past Weedpatch Highway, into Arvin. We have over 128,000 acres within our boundaries, with approximately 80,000 acres being irrigated agriculture – the irrigated acreage number change with the growing seasons as well as with the continued residential and commercial development that takes farmland out of production.



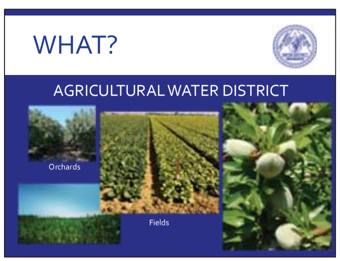
So here's another look at out District – the shaded colors indicate our different service areas – each canal system has a designated service area – the areas correspond to the canal locations, it's pretty much just logistics. So why aren't there any canals in the white area? Those are what we call state lands, and from what I know (???) Back when the canals were being constructed, the landowners in these areas chose not to pitch in any $, thus, no canals were constructed for them (in these area)

We are kind of everywhere. We are in developed beautiful locations like Mill Creek Park,

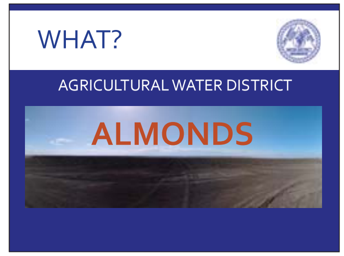
We are also in places you might not even know about – we were here long before the major thoroughfares



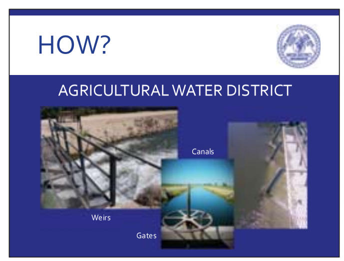
I guess I should slow down after showing you where we are and all those nice pictures of the canals and tell you exactly WHAT we are – so, we're an agricultural water (you probably already knew that), and we sell and deliver Kern River water and to a lesser extent, California State Aqueduct water, to growers… so that



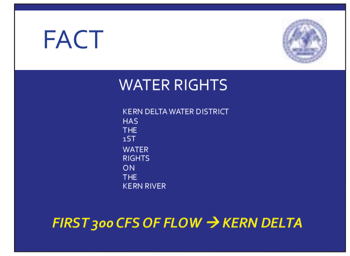
this can happen!



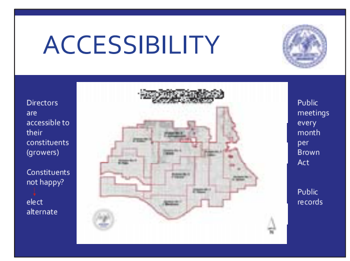
And this!



How is this done? Old school. Canals, weirs, gates – all tended to by hand, gates opened and closed by a team of canal tenders – up and down the canals all day long every day. It's the grower's responsibility, their choice, to decide what to do with the water once it leaves our canal – some may channel it into a reservoir where it's piped out into sprinklers in their fields, some may have field that directly abuts the canal and choose to let the water flow right onto the field – but they place the order, they pay, and we deliver.

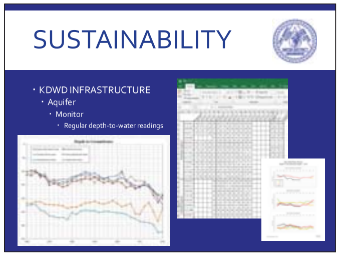


134,649 GALLONS/MINUTE



Kern Delta is governed by a Board of Directors – these Directors/members have a division – the growers know who the Director for their division is – don't like him vote him out

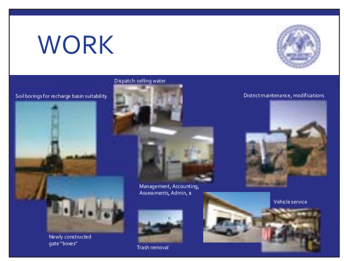
As an independent Special District because we get our funding in 2 ways: direct water sales, and property assessments.



How do we sustain our infrastructure? Our infrastructure sustains agriculture, the service we provide out here is the only water-delivery service the growers have (aside from a grower utilizing his own well)– our canals, weirs, gates, are part of our infrastructure, but also our aquifer, the aquifer below, is critical (DISCUSS SGMA: sustainability requirements, avoiding deadly sins, what we do and plan to do, etc.)– and that is one of the very important things we do – monitor it. We monitor depth to groundwater levels throughout our entire district on a continual basis: we measure monthly for our Board/in-house purposes to keep track of trends, groundwater declines as well as hopefully rebounds. We also measure depth to water levels and share the data with various state agencies to comply with various regulations (CASGEM, SGMA).

We currently have over 800 acres of active recharge ponds, and we are in the process of purchasing additional lands to construct more. Actively recharging the aquifer, which is critically overdraft in the San Joaquin Valley is not only good stewardship, it helps us with our SGMA goal attainment (not critically overdrafting it anymore, avoiding subsidence), etc (mention benefits)

Over 800 acres spread throughout the District…..perched water table area where there are none



One of the great things here at Kern Delta is that we do all of our own maintenance, we do a lot of our own construction work, (describe soil borings for basin, tie into sustainability)

Caliente creek perpendicular to Eastside canal, excess waters dump into our canal, runs high, soils become super saturated and give way - we work together as a team and we inevitably find solutions – and by and large as I mentioned, we do all of the work ourselves.

Protection for public safety

'cause sometimes…………critters

Other challenges? Well…..we do the best we can

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT & ARVIN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

INVITES YOU TO AN…

INFORMATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER PLAN & COMPLIANCE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2018

THREE SEPARATE WORKSHOPS

TIMES: 8:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M. & 5:00 P.M.

LOCATION: ARVIN VETERAN'S HALL

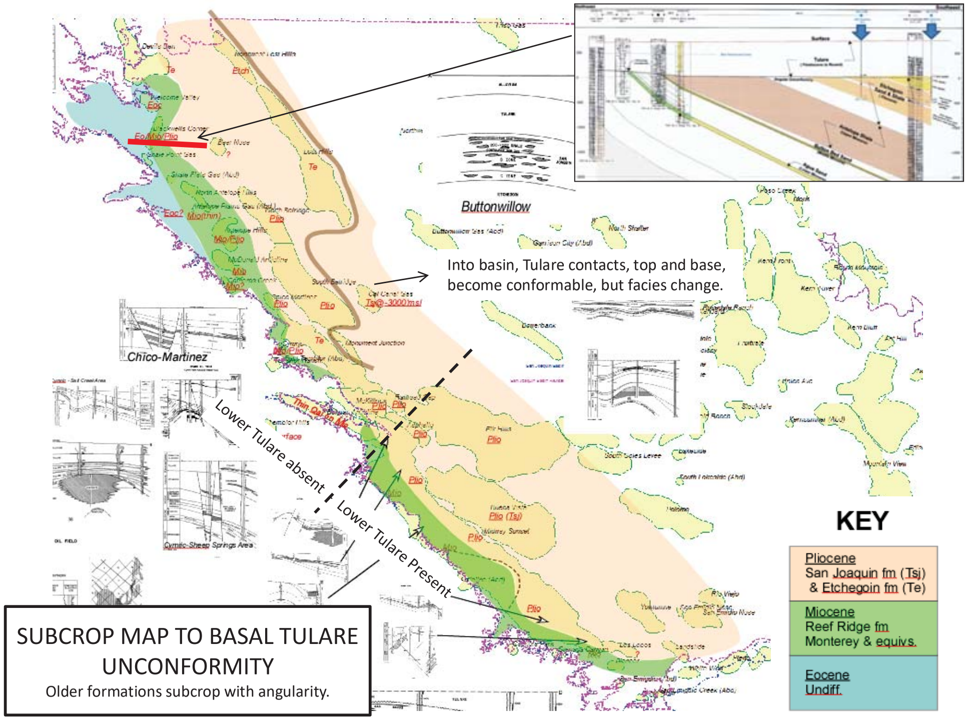
414 4th STREET

ARVIN, CALIFORNIA

Self-Help Enterprises

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT est. 1942 75 YEARS

ARVIN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT



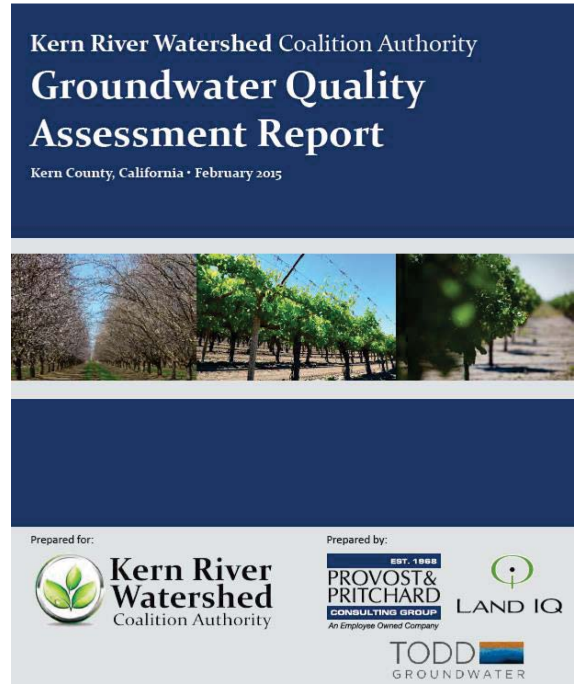
Into basin, Tulare contacts, top and base, become conformable, but facies change.

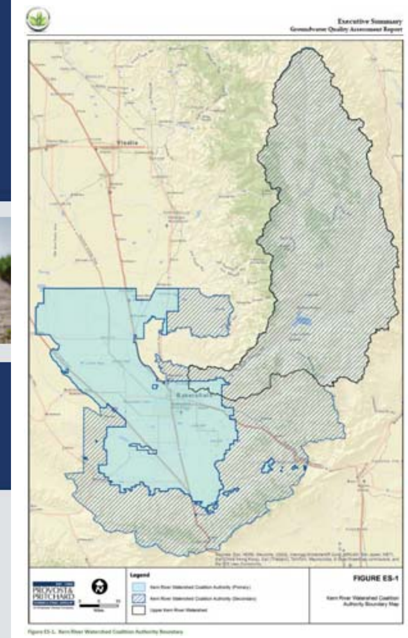
Lower Tulare absent

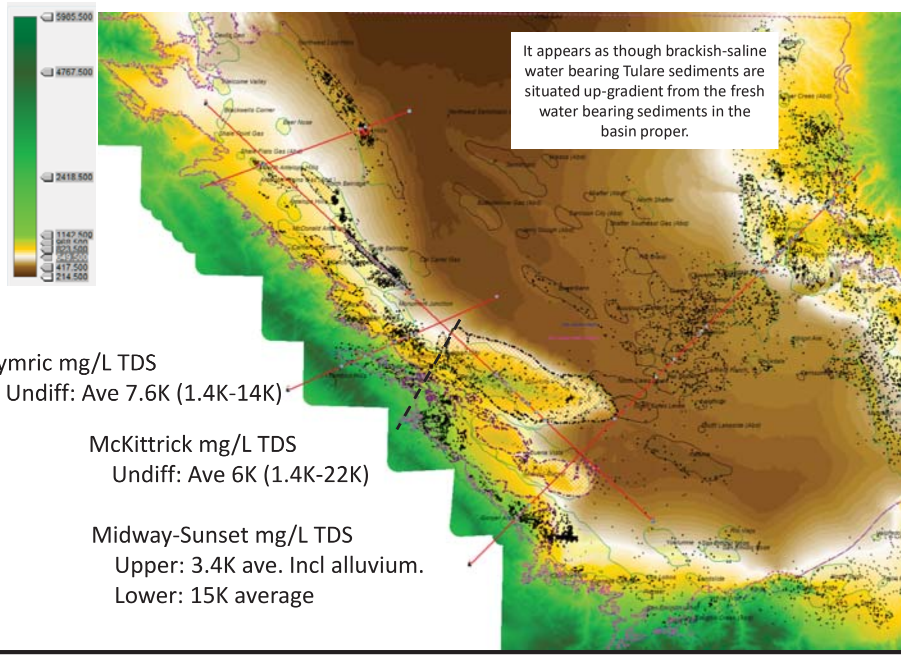
Lower Tulare Present

SUBCROP MAP TO BASAL TULARE UNCONFORMITY

Older formations subcrop with angularity.







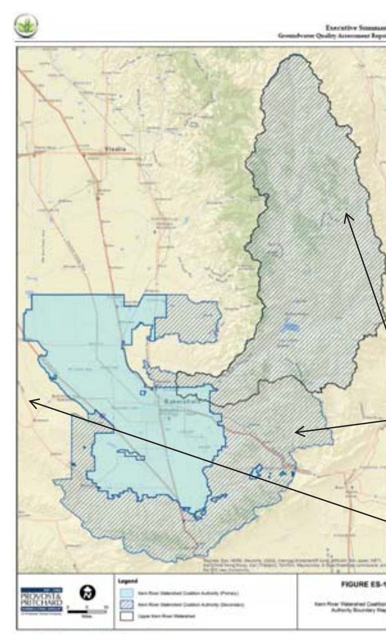
It appears as though brackish-saline water bearing Tulare sediments are situated up-gradient from the fresh water bearing sediments in the basin proper.

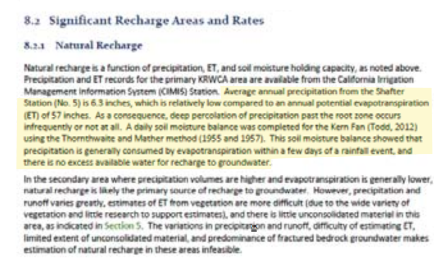
Cymric mg/L TDS
Undiff: Ave 7.6K (1.4K-14K)

McKittrick mg/L TDS
Undiff: Ave 6K (1.4K-22K)

Midway-Sunset mg/L TDS
Upper: 3.4K ave. Incl alluvium.
Lower: 15K average

GROUND ELEVATION WITH TULARE FM OUTCROPS & WATER QUALITY





8.2 Significant Recharge Areas and Rates

8.2.1 Natural Recharge

Natural recharge is a function of precipitation, ET, and soil moisture holding capacity, as noted above. Precipitation and ET records for the primary KRWCA area are available from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) Station. Average annual precipitation from the Shafter Station (No. 5) is 6.3 inches, which is relatively low compared to an annual potential evapotranspiration (ET) of 57 inches. As a consequence, deep percolation of precipitation past the root zone occurs infrequently or not at all. A daily soil moisture balance was completed for the Kern Fan (Todd, 2012) using the Thornthwaite and Mather method (1955 and 1957). This soil moisture balance showed that precipitation is generally consumed by evapotranspiration within a few days of a rainfall event, and there is no excess available water for recharge to groundwater.

In the secondary area where precipitation volumes are higher and evapotranspiration is generally lower, natural recharge is likely the primary source of recharge to groundwater. However, precipitation and runoff varies greatly, estimates of ET from vegetation are more difficult (due to the wide variety of vegetation and little research to support estimates), and there is little unconsolidated material in this area, as indicated in Section 5. The variations in precipitation and runoff, difficulty of estimating ET, limited extent of unconsolidated material, and predominance of fractured bedrock groundwater makes estimation of natural recharge in these areas infeasible.

Basin groundwater supply comes from here:
1)immense watersheds
2)sandy media for infiltration and recharge

Not here:
1)limited watershed area
2)Eto>>precip conditions dominate
3)Fractured Miocene shales capture rainwater

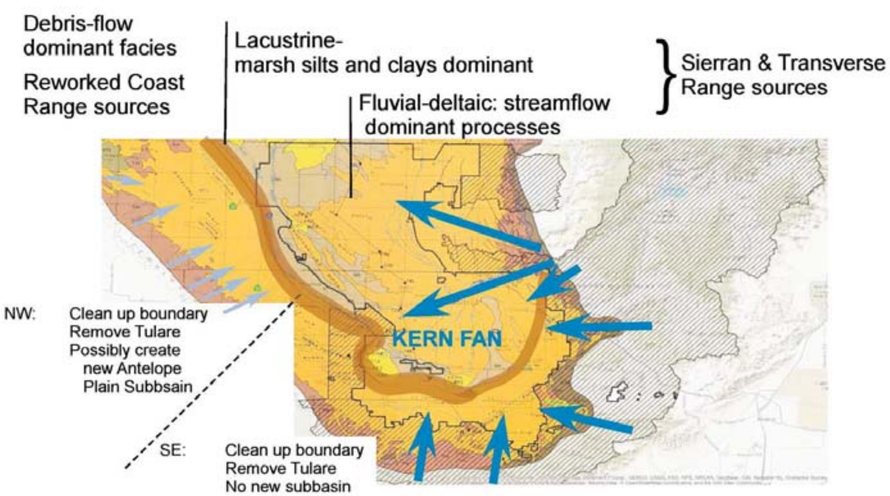
EXPLAINING AIR SANDS

THE PROBLEM OF PRECIPITATION AND EVAPORATION – CALCULATING THE DEFICIT AND EXPLAINING THE PERMANENT PRESENCE OF AIR SANDS

CIMIS STATIONS
#205 Coalinga
#54 Blackwells Corner
#146 Belridge

infrequently or not at all. A daily soil moisture balance was completed for the Kern Fan (Todd, 2012) using the Thornthwaite and Mather method (1955 and 1957). This soil moisture balance showed that precipitation is generally consumed by evapotranspiration within a few days of a rainfall event, and

Thornwaite & Mather method to be applied to data from these three CIMIS stations



CIPA/WSPA Meeting with KGA
1/9/19

Name	Company/Agency	Email
CHAD HATHAWAY	HATHAWAY LLC	CHATHAWAY@HATHAWAYLLC.COM
Matt Mayry	GEI	MMayry@geiconsultants.com
LARRY RODRIGUEZ	GEI	lrodriguez@geiconsultants.com
Jim Voyles	Chevron	jamesvoyles@chevron.com
Janie Moehnke	Chevron	JMoehnke@chevron.com
Diana Martin	HAK	martindp@HuntenAK.com
Jeff Johnson	Chevron	johnsjw@chevron.com
KEVIN MALAMMA	STANTEC/CHEVRON	Kevin.malamma@stantec.com
Megan Schwartz	Catalyst	mschwartz@ce.solutions
AMY ROTH	E+B NATURAL RES.	aroth@ebresources.com
David Chapin	Aera	dcchapin@aeraenergy.com
Julie GLAVIN	AERA	jaglavin@aeraenergy.com
Christine Zimmerman	WSPA	christine@wspa.org
HARRY STARKEY	WKWD	harry@wkwd
MARK SMITH	EOC	eoc1911@gmail.com
STEVE LEWIS	E+B	slewis@ebresources.com
Rebecca Smith	WSPA/Downey Brand	rsmith@downeybrand.com
Chris Reedy	VWM	creedy@valleywatermanagement.org
Tim Lorley	Macpherson	tlorley@macphersonenergy.com
RANDY HORNE	NAFTEX OP. CO.	RHORNE@NAFTEX.COM
Christin Faber	Aera Energy	clfaber@aeraenergy.com

CIPA/WSPA Meeting with KGA
1/9/19

Name	Company/Agency	Email
Christina Dixon	Sentinel Peak Resources	cdixon@sentinelpeakresources.com
Megan Silva	Aera	mesilva@aeraenergy.com

Comments	Response	Edits Made	Notes
General Comments	Additional edits have been made; however, additional sources and references to back up all changes are pending before the document can be considered a final draft. All exempted aquifers and primacy productive limits that were reasonably accessible in the public domain have been excluded from discussion as aquifer for beneficial use. **It is requested that WSPA members review the list of Exemptions, Primacy Productive Limits with depths to Hydrocarbons, and provide additional comments to maintain appropriate accuracy.** A Conceptual Profile was added in response to Exhibit A recommendation. The Definable bottom of the Basin has been updated. Additional data will likely be considered to further refine the Base of Fresh Water and the Base of USDW.	A Conceptual Profile was added in response to Exhibit A recommendation. The Definable bottom of the Basin has been updated. Additional data will likely be considered to further refine the Base of Fresh Water and the Base of USDW.	General Comments
2.1.2.1	Corcoran Clay extents and updates are pending for the west side and southwest side including Lost Hills and Midway Sunset area. Additional feedback coordination with WSPA members may be helpful for GEI regarding this comment.		Corcoran Clay
2.1.3	Lateral and vertical boundaries of formations may not be possible to fully address for the 2020 GSP due to time constraints in completing the GSP in time for public review, unless WSPA members have very specific input to expedite this process; rather, the 2020 GSP is focusing on extent of known groundwater use, groundwater quality, depth to freshwater, depth to non-USDW, and exempted aquifers.	Revisions have been made in the text to better clarify the lateral boundaries as it relates to groundwater quality, depth to freshwater, depth to non-USDW, and exempted aquifers	Lateral and Vertical boundaries of formations.
2.1.5	Bottom of Basin has been updated with discussion of depth to freshwater, depth to non-USDW, and exempted aquifers.	Bottom of Basin has been updated with discussion of depth to freshwater, depth to non-USDW, and exempted aquifers. Due to time constraints, the Umbrella GSP may not present all structure and differing depths of hydrocarbons within Productive Limits and Exemptions. **At this time, the shallowest hydrocarbon depth was used for presentation within the Productive limits and exempted aquifers.** A Data Gap will be acknowledged regarding the mapping of non-USDW and exempted aquifers associated with Oil and Gas activities. based on generalization as described above.	Bottom of Basin
2.1.6	Updates to aquifer descriptions have been made; however, this section is very much in draft form.		Principal Aquifers.
2.1.6.3	Beneficial use or affects of activities are pending for the Umbrella Chapter. Once chapter GSPs, are available, additional data on water quality and use of aquifers across the subbasin can be documented in the Umbrella Setting.		Water Quality of Principal Aquifers.
2.1.8	GEI respectfully requests that WSPA members provide USGS researchers with approval to allow the use of USGS pp1713 3-D Geologic model layers 11 to 15 (Temblor to TOPO), in order to better develop acceptable cross sections with respect to Oil and Gas fields, at a subbasin-wide scale.	In the interim, the conceptual profile provides details of the current understanding of the subbasin from west to east. Final Cross sections will delineate Base of Freshwater data, non-USDW data by Gillespie et. al., and any data from depth to Hydrocarbons in Primacy Productive limits, as well as depth to and lateral extents of exempted aquifers that intersect the cross section lines.	Cross Sections
2.1.9.3	No comment at this time		
2.1.9.6	Revision made as recommended		Produced water as an imported source of water.
2.2.5	UICs have been removed. WSPA member input is requested to clarify which Produced Water Ponds should remain in this section to satisfy SGMA requirements. It is not the intent of this section to evaluate or confirm whether any or all of these sites as listed by regulatory agencies are significantly impacting groundwater with beneficial use. This section presents cases as were listed from the regulatory databases, and labels them as potential groundwater contamination sites and plumes.		GW Quality
2.2.5.1	GW quality section has been modified substantially, but it may not better address comments provided. This section will likely be a work in progress for the next few months.	Added brief paragraph on naturally occurring hydrocarbon deposits.	GW Quality
2.2.6	Added recommended comment	Added recommended comment	Land Subsidence
2.2.8	Potential GDEs A new map of the KCS with neighboring subbasins will be added; similar to Exhibit B that was provided	New NCCAG figures are provided in Appendix, and revised discussion has been added accordingly.	Potential GDEs
2.4	*pending*		MA, Mgmt zones

Kern Groundwater Authority & Kern County Farm Bureau

invites you to the...

SGMA Open House

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

A "One-Stop-Shop" for groundwater users with interests throughout the Kern Subbasin to meet with representatives from subbasin GSAs and water/irrigation districts, and from the State Water Resources Control Board & California Department of Water Resources to discuss the Kern Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plans and future SGMA implementation.

Tuesday, May 14, 2019 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Location: Kern Ag Pavilion (3300 E. Belle Terrace, Bakersfield, CA 93307)

Participating groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) and water/irrigation districts that will have tables at the event:

Kern Groundwater Authority

- Arvin Community Services District (ACSD)
- Arvin-Edison Water Storage District (AEWSD)
- Cawelo Water District (CWD)
- City of Shafter
- County of Kern
- Kern County Water Agency (KCWA)
- Kern-Tulare Water District (KTWD)
- Kern Water Bank Authority (KWBA)
- North Kern Water Storage District (NKWSD)
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (RRBWSD)
- Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD)
- Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District (SWID)
- Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District (SSJMUD)
- Tejon-Castaic Water District (TCWD)
- West Kern Water District (WKWD)
- Westside District Water Authority (WDWA)
- Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District (WRMWSD)

Henry Miller Water District GSA

Buena Vista Water Storage District GSA

Olcese Water District GSA

Kern River GSA

- Kern Delta Water District
- City of Bakersfield
- Improvement District No. 4

Co-hosted by:

KERN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

KERN COUNTY FARM BUREAU

For questions about the event, email ppoire@kerngwa.com or call the Kern County Farm Bureau at (661) 397-9635.

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Jasmene del Aguila	Suite 212 1527 19th St., Bakersfield, CA 93301	661.843.7677	jdelaguila@leadershipcounsel.org
David Ansolabehere	17207 Industrial Farm	661 393-6072	
Lawrence O'Leary	on file	619 840 3622	lawrence@mottech.com
Max Palmer	1717 W Park Ave, Redlands, CA 92373	909-292-6296	max.palmer@gsinc.com
Marko Zaninovich	1998 Road 152 Delano 93215	661 792 3151	
David Nixon			DANAEWSD@AOL.COM
Michelle Anderson			manderson@kcwa.com

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Karen Andrew		661 747-7835	KAndrew@farmmanagementservices.com
Marcos Perez	5080 California Ave	661 336 0967	marcos.perez@usda.gov
[illegible] Iger		661 303 6607	riger@[illegible].com
Dominic Farinelli	16460 F	559-930-5767	dominic@powwowenergy.com
[illegible] Brittan	4831 Calloway #102/Bksfd 93312	661-301-1708	pres@prh2o.com
Dennis Mullins		328-5358	
Dan Hoekstra	7122 Heatherwood Dr 93313	805 839 8292	dan@hoekstraassociates.com
Tim Holtermann	P.O. Box 507	(661) 340-3201	tims@holtermann-ag.com
Jeff Giumarra	P.O. Bin 1969 Bakersfield 93303	661-395-7000	jeff@grapeking.com

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Paul Nugent	4831 Calloway Dr. Ste. 102 Bakersfield CA 93312	829-5109	nugentag@gmail.com ~~rod@rtsag.com~~
Rod Stiefvater	"	"	rod@rtsag.com
DAN RAYTIS		444 5770	dan@bbr.law
Jason Selvidge			jselvidge@aol.com
Gabriela Gonzalez	2600 F St 93301	661 421 3515	gabriela@provconsult.com
SATYA GALA	GEI	916 388 4166	SGALA@GEICONSULTANTS.COM
KENT H. STEPHENS	1998 Rd 152 DELANO, CA 93215	661 792-3151	
KEN BONESTEEL		661 616 4600	KBonesteel@PPENG.com
Aaron Wilson Wilson Ag	P.O. BOX 1300 Shafter 93263	661 746 2623	wilsonag@atginternet.com
Alan Christensen	Kern County	661 817 0443	achristensen@kerncounty.com
DEE JASPAR	DJA	661 393 4796	djaspar@djacivil.com

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Don A Wright	11465 Tollhouse Rd Clovis CA 93619	559/355-2389	don@waterwrights.net
Ron Bock	283 N. Caesar Ave CLOVIS CA 93612	559/435-4333	morethankful@aol.com
Geoff VandenHeuvel	1407 Monsecco St Tulare, CA	909-730-1240	geoff@milkproducers.org
Mark Valpredo	5279 FALLGATTER ST BKFLD CA 93308	661-747-2056	MBVALPREDO@GMAIL.COM
Reilly Hossner	2023 Regis Dr. Davis, CA 95618	925 464 0399	reilly@bachandassociates.com
WALT FISHER	PO Box 68 EDISON CA 93220	661.805-5797	IBCATTLE@AOL.COM
Rob Goff	13654 Hwy 33, Lost Hills, CA 93249	661-203-9660	rob.goff@wonderful.com
Javi Higuera Jr	2231 Orpheus Ct 93308	661-300-0229	Javi@trilogyplm.com
MARTY BARNES	133 EASY St 93308	661 809-5612	gmc2001cb@gmail.com
[illegible]	PO Box 455	6612136754	KCR@ATGINTERNET.Com
Desirea Lawrence	11200 River Run Blvd. #101	410-6026	lawrenced@missionbank.com
Mike Martens	" "	410-6021	martensm@missionbank.com

Kern County SGMA Open House
May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Warren Plaskett	11638 S. Granite Rd Bak 93308	661 979 5445	papaplaskett@yahoo.com
Bill Dewey	985 W. Millbrook Hanford CA 93230	559-904-6989	bill.dewey@olamnet.com
Juan Ramos	930 18th Bakersfield CA 93301	661 229-8542	juanr@2bfarminginc.com
MEL JOHNSON	551 TAFT HWY BAK. CAL 93307	661-333-3914	greenfieldwater@hotmail.com
TIM RUIZ	P.O. BOX 6038 BAK, CA 93306	661-871-2011	truiz@eastnilescsd.org
ALAN TRAN	12000 Vista Del Mar Playa Del Rey, CA 90293	310-648-5995	ALAN.TRAN@Lacity.org
LEE WADDLE	31192 APPALOOSA VISALIA 93292	559-368-3519	LWADDLE@TechAg.com
BEN KING	P.O. BOX 29 COLUSA CA 95932	530-723-3119	bking@paegldag.com
Mark Tomlinson	PO Box 2205	661-322-4004	mtomlinson@kuhsparkerlaw.com
Shulamit Shroder	1031 S. Mt. Vernon	661-868-6218	sashroder@ucanr.edu
Jose A Gomez R	930 18Th Bakerfield	661 201-9052	pepe@2bfarminginc.com
Julio Ramos	930 18th st Bakersfield 93301	661 344-6599	Julio@2bfarminginc.com

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Tom Watson	tomwatson@aqualogic.com	323 823 2324	
Don Uhrig	2910 Club Dr Los Angeles, CA 90064	310 497-3117	DBURF@AOL.COM
Anona Dutton	—	650.292.9100	adutton@ekiconsult.com
Ella Kelsey	PO Box 455, McFarland 93250	661-792-3604	[illegible]@att internet.com
Matt Thomson	19407 Wildwood Rd Buttonwillow, CA 93206	661 549-3088	mjthomson1@gmail.com
Christina Lutter Zimmerman	901 Tower Way, Ste 300 Bakersfield, CA	661-343-5753	christine@wspa.org
Dan Bartel	849 Allen Rd Bakersfield CA 93312	661 589 6045	dbartel@rrbwsd.com
Eric Averett	"	"	eaverett@rrbwsd.com
Tom Brackman	441 Vineland Rd Bks 93307	661 549 8123	tom@sridge.net
Doug Gosling			dgosling@[illegible]gosling.com
John Karner		661 808 0766	TECTA.1976@GMAIL.COM
Vincent Sorena		661-340-0848	vincent.sorena@ac-foods.com

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Stacie Ann Silva	—	—	ssilva@newcurrentwater.com
Mohammad Gorayya	1508 Fieldspring Dr BKF 93311	661-398-5500	mgorayya@gmail.com
Jake Cauzza	1600 Corn Camp Rd Buttonwillow 93206	661-331-0760	jakecauzza@gmail.com
Rebecca Smith	621 Capitol Mall, 18th Floor Sacramento CA	916-520-5281	rsmith@downeybrand.com
Joe Eller	4300 Midway Rd, Taft, CA 93268	661-763-1537	jeller@holmeswestern.com
C Micah Eggleton	—	—	ceggleton@woodardcarran.com
Jeff Looker	1998 Rd 152, Delano, CA 93215	(661) 792-3151	jlooker@sunviewvineyards.com
Randy Womble	8660 Indian Clover Ct. Bakersfield 93311	213 216 4114	randywomble57@gmail.com
Scott Hamilton	7718 Davin Park Dr 93308	661 3031540	scott@resource econ. solutions
John Allen	9301 Shafter Rd 93311	661.332.2838	allenalmonds@gmail.com
Jeff Johnson	7812 Calle Espada 93309	661-412-7059	jojw@chevron.com
Sam Blue			SBLUE@BAKERSFIELDCITY.US

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Andy Gordus	1234 East Shaw Ave Fresno, CA DFish+wildlife	559 243-4014 x239	Andy.gordus@wildlife.ca.gov
Chris Bellue	Kern Delta Water Dist.	661 834-4656	chris@kerndelta.org
Kate Melberg	1149 South Broadway St. Los Angeles, CA 90015	213-847-5188	sarah.melberg@lacity.org
Christina Jones	"	213 847 5179	Christina.jones@lacity.org
GARY MORRIS	24886 HWY 33 FELLOWS CA 93224	661-332-5280	GJMORRIS45@HOTMAIL.COM
STEVE LEWIS	1600 NORRIS RD BAK CA 93306	661-912-2604	slewis@cbresources.com
John Battistoni	1234 E Shaw Ave Fresno, CA 93710 CaDept. of Fish & Wildlife	559-243-4014	John.Battistoni@wildlife.ca.gov
Don Nelson	5330 Office Center Ct #34 Bakersfield, CA 93309	661-378-8652	don.bakersfield@yahoo.com
Matthew Haddon	2106 Lone Tree ct 93312	661-747-3967	matthew@supremealmonds.com
Tom Regan	300 N. Lake Ave, Ste 400 Pasadena, CA 91101	(626) 568-6044	thomas.regan@stantec.com
Eric Vogler	300 N LAKE PASADENA	626 298 5009	eric.vogler@stantec.com
KRIS LAWRENCE	1405 Commercial way, suite 125 Bakersfield, CA, 93309	661-666-1095	klawrence@lhwd.org

Kern County SGMA Open House

May 14, 2019, Kern Ag Pavilion

Name	Mailing Address	Telephone	Email
Martin Milobar	154 E White Ln 93307	661-302-7457	mmilobar@kcwa.com
Mark Sherfy	4200 Truxtun Ave suite 101 93309	661-858-3016	msherfy@farmmanagementservices.com
Steve Johnson	5405 peppertree Ln 93309	909-476-2247	steve.johnson@qcinc.com
Frank Guzman	711 Pine Cone st 93226	661 742 5725	Frank.Guzman@Olamnet.com
Robert Kuhs	P. O. Box 2205 BAK 93303		
Kelly Cecil	3647 Puccini St.	661-330-7071	Kelly_384@outlook.com
Kevin Pascoe	9400 Etchart Rd. Bak. 93314	661-805-6331	KPascoe@grimmway.com
Everett McGhee	8520 Fuller Dr. 93307	661-319-5008	fulleracresw@yahoo.com
Frances Alcorn	8520 Fuller Dr. 93307	661-319-5008	
Ben Taft	PO Box 445 Edison, CA 93220	661 978-9044	ben@ cafruitdepot.com
Mohammad Yaghmour	1031 S. Mt Vernon Ave Bakersfield 93307	661-868-6211	mayaghmour@ucanr.edu
Leroy Ellinghouse	1416 9th st Sac Ca 95814	916 653-7168	leroye@water.ca.gov

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT & ARVIN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

INVITES YOU TO AN

INFORMATIONAL WORKSHOP ON

SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER PLAN & COMPLIANCE

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 2019

THREE SEPARATE WORKSHOPS

TIMES: 8:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M. & 5:00 P.M.

LOCATION: ARVIN VETERAN'S HALL

414 4th STREET

ARVIN, CALIFORNIA

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT & ARVIN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Te invita a un taller informativo sobre el
plan de agua subterranea
sustentable y cumplimeniento

Jueves 30 Mayo del 2019

tres talleres a las

Horarios: 8:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M. y 5:00 P.M.

Ubicación: Salon de veteranos de Arvin

414 4th Street

ARVIN, CALIFORNIA

Self-Help Enterprises

ARVIN-EDISON WATER STORAGE DISTRICT est. 1942 75 YEARS

ARVIN COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

Review Draft
KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

Special
Board Meeting
August 21, 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Sustainability Goal

Manage groundwater resources sustainably in the KRGSA Plan Area to:

- support current and future beneficial uses of groundwater including municipal, agricultural, industrial, domestic, public supply, and environmental uses
- optimize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater
- avoid or eliminate undesirable results over the implementation and planning horizon.

TODD GROUNDWATER

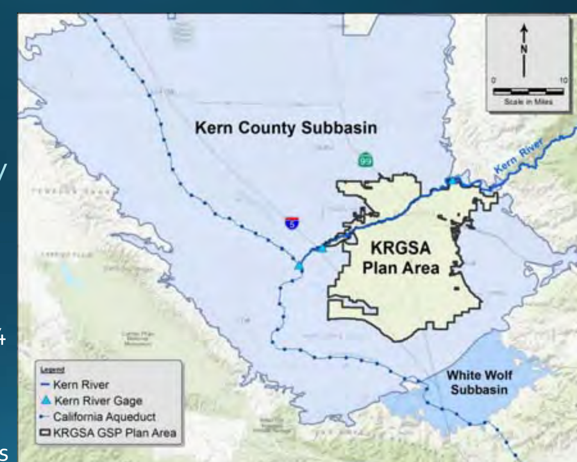
KRGSA GSP Organization

1 Administrative Information
2 Plan Area
3 HCM/Groundwater Conditions
4 Water Budgets
5 Sustainable Management Criteria
6 Monitoring Networks
7 Projects and Management Actions
8 Implementation Plan
9 References and Technical Studies

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA GSP Plan Area

- 361 square miles
- 13% of the Kern County Subbasin
- Composed of:
  - City of Bakersfield
  - Improvement District No. 4 (KCWA)
  - Kern Delta Water District (KDWD)
  - Additional smaller agencies

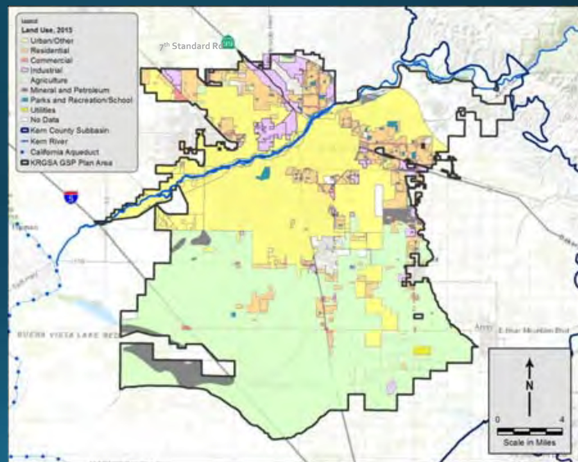


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Land Use in the KRGSA Plan Area

- North – Urban
- South – Agricultural
- 2015 Land Use
  - 41% - Agricultural
  - 33% - Urban
  - 26% - Undeveloped

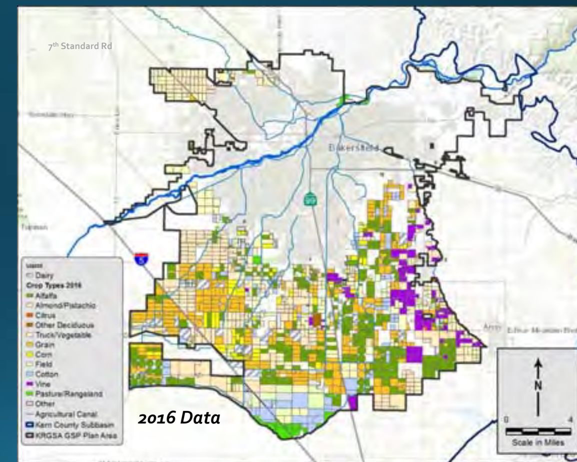


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Agricultural Lands in the KRGSA

- 90,000 acres irrigated agriculture in southern Plan Area
- 16,000 acres irrigated lands in northern Plan Area
- 20 Dairies in southern Plan Area

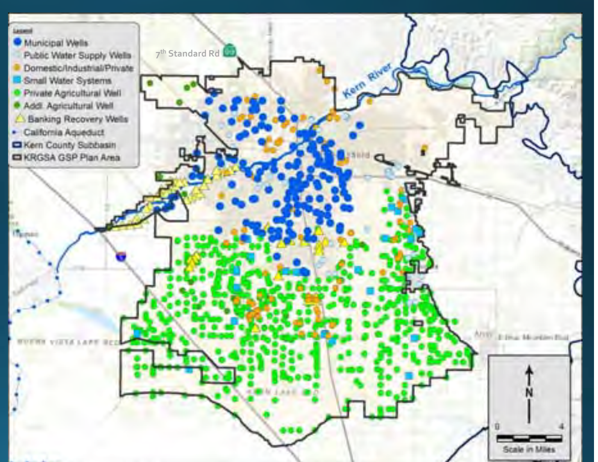


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Active Wells in the KRGSA

- 162 Municipal wells
- 67 Public Supply and Small Water System wells
- 151 Industrial, Domestic, and other Private wells
- 642 Agricultural wells
- 54 Banking recovery wells

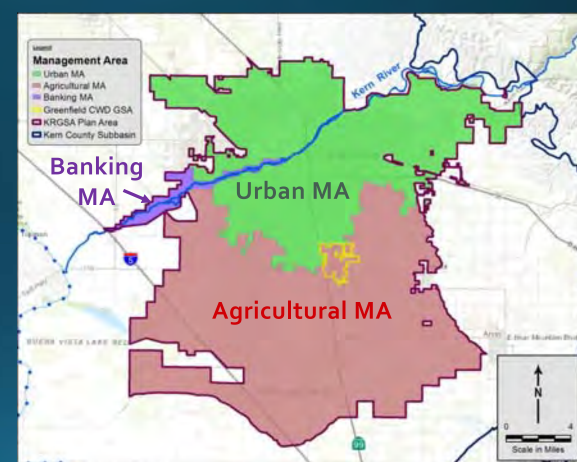


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Preliminary Management Areas (MA)

- Based on land use and well use
  - Urban MA – 41%
  - Agricultural MA – 57%
  - Banking – 2%



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Sustainability Indicators

- Chronic Lowering of Water Levels
- Reduction of Groundwater Storage
- Degradation of Water Quality caused by management actions
- Land subsidence affecting land use
- Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water affecting beneficial use

If a sustainability indicator is determined to be significant and unreasonable , then it is an Undesirable Result

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Chronic Lowering of Water Levels

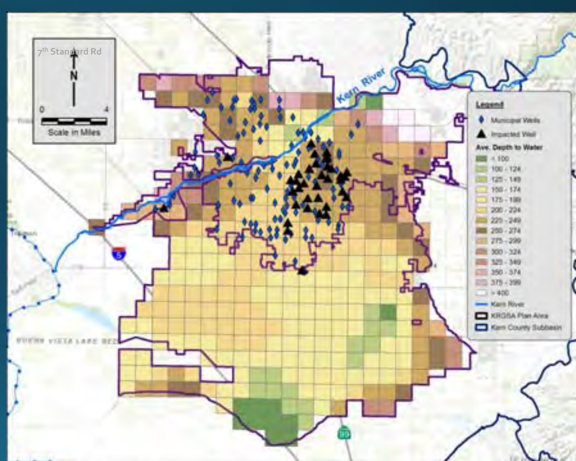
- Undesirable results: when significant and unreasonable impacts occur over the implementation/planning horizon, as determined by depth/elevation of water, affect the reasonable and beneficial use of, and access to, groundwater by overlying users.
- Impacts focus on groundwater wells
- Balance the need for:
  - higher water levels in municipal wells
  - lower water levels in irrigation and banking wells, primarily to provide critical supplies during multi-year droughts.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Historic Low WLs Impacts to Wells

- Comparison of depth to water and top of municipal well screens
- During 2015, water levels were below the top of screens in more than 40 municipal wells
- Significant expenditures for lowering pumps, wells offline, securing supplemental supplies

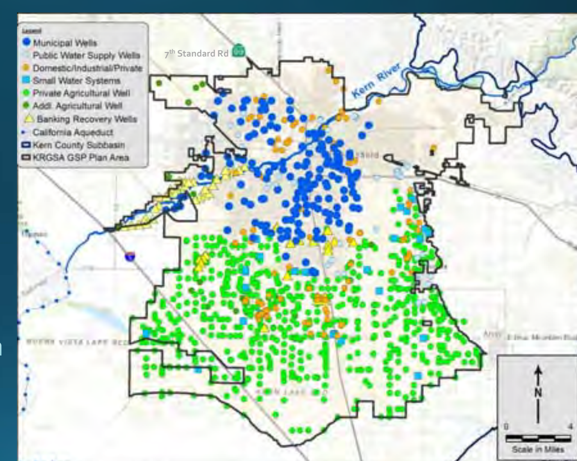


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Concentrated pumping in banking and ag wells

- More than 150 municipal wells intermingled with more than 50 banking recovery wells
- 642 Agricultural wells, mostly southern Plan Area
- Urban wells extend into the south-central Plan Area



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

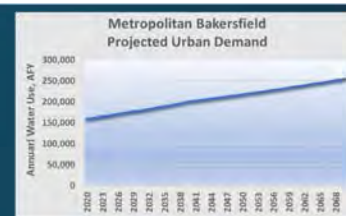
Reduction of Groundwater in Storage

- 3 Independent Methods
- Relatively good agreement
- Minimal deficits; sustainable budget
- Deficit for banking adjustments

Historical Water Budget Method	Change in Groundwater in Storage (AFY)[1]	Comments
Checkbook	-1,978 AFY	Tabulates recharge and pumping for the physical groundwater system beneath the KRGSA
C2VSimFG-Kern Model	4,055 AFY	Simulated inflows and outflows including subsurface flows
Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps	-2,912 AFY	Subtraction of spring groundwater elevation contour maps
Adjusted Checkbook	-29,153 AFY	Removes recharge and pumping attributable non-KRGSA parties. Adds banking outside of KRGSA attributable to KRGSA agencies

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets Future Deficits



- Increase urban demand
- Decrease SWP supply
- Increase agricultural demand (climate changes factors)
- Potential Future Water Budget Deficits
- Plus Historical Adjusted deficit of -29,000 AFY

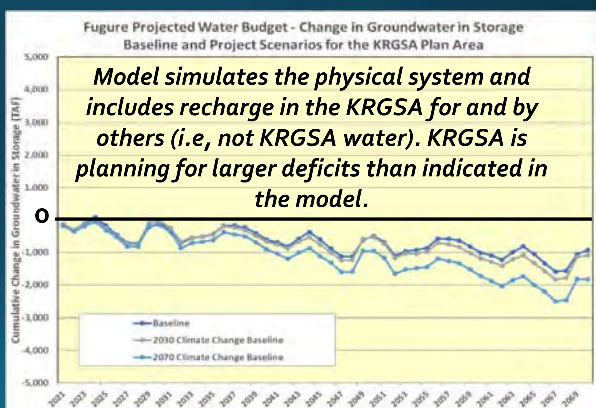
Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets C2VSimFG-Kern Model

- Baseline - current land use and projected water supply and demand
- 2030 Climate Change Scenario with increases in agricultural demand and decreased supply
- 2070 Climate Change Scenario with further increase in demand and decrease in supply

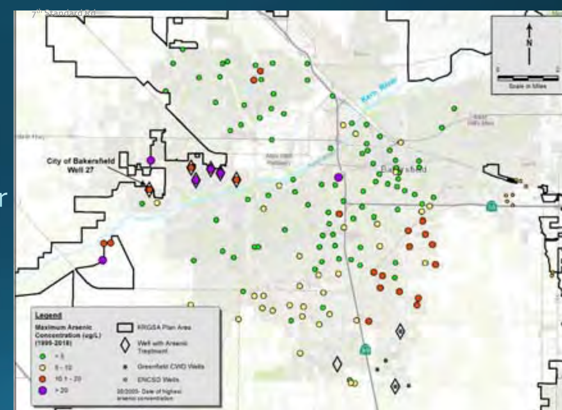


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Constituent of Concern Arsenic

- Focus on constituents affected by management actions
- Arsenic concentrations increase with declining water levels
- More than 25 wells with detections above the MCL
- Widespread issue in the Plan Area

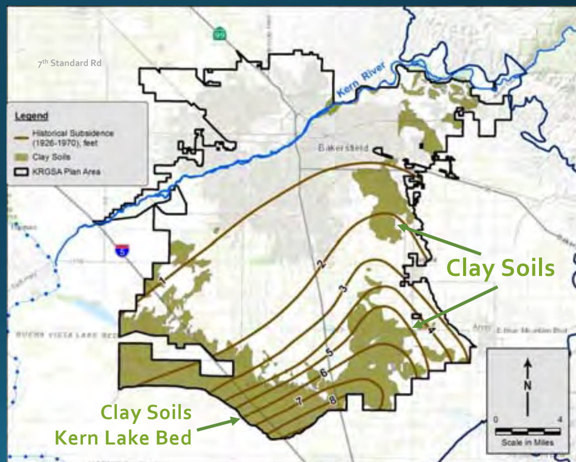


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Inelastic Land Subsidence

- Historical Subsidence from 1926 – 1970 mapped by USGS
- Up to 9 feet in southern Plan Area
- Correlates to areas of clay soils (and subsurface clay sediments) in south and east Plan Area

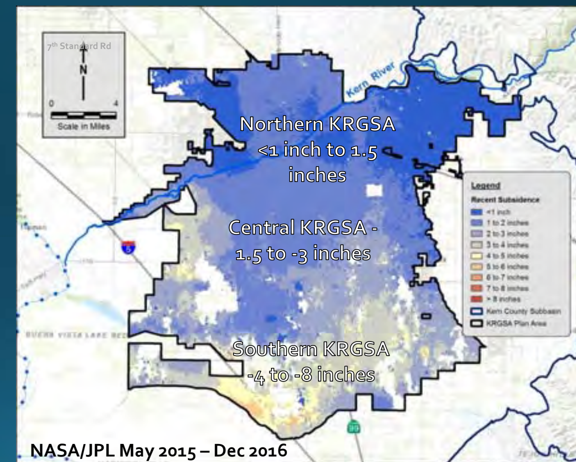


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Recent Drought Subsidence

- Recent subsidence May 2015 – Dec 2016 from NASA/JPL data
- Minimal subsidence in northern Plan Area
- -4 to -8 inches in southern Plan Area
- Recent subsidence in same areas as historical subsidence



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Subsidence and Critical Infrastructure

- Critical infrastructure includes pipelines, canals, utilities, structures, wells, transportation
- No damage to critical infrastructure in the Plan Area identified to date
- Set minimum thresholds to mitigate future subsidence

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Analysis of Interconnected Surface Water

- Evaluated groundwater conditions using local NCCAG* maps along Kern River
- Kern River is actively managed through regulated releases, diversions, and managed aquifer recharge

More than 80% of the flow is diverted above the Calloway Weir
River was dry below the Calloway Weir more than 25 % of the time
Groundwater is deeper than 50' below the river throughout the entire KRGSA

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Analysis of Interconnected Surface Water

*NCCAG - Natural Communities Commonly Associated with Groundwater

- Evaluated groundwater conditions at local NCCAG areas in southern Plan Area
- Analysis indicates that local vegetation and wetlands are not supported by groundwater in the Principal Aquifer

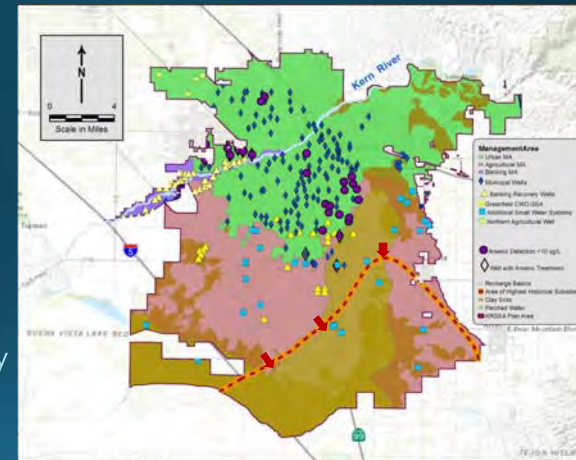
Mapped areas include recharge basins, spills along the rim canal, artificially-constructed ski lakes. Local irrigation and perched water conditions throughout the area.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Sustainability Considerations

- WL below screens in Municipal Wells
- Deficits for Projected Water Budgets
- Arsenic in Municipal Wells
- Ability of banking recovery wells to recover water
- Historical subsidence



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Approach to Minimum Thresholds

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

- Undesirable results relate historic low water levels; keep urban wells near historic lows.
- Allow operational flexibility for banking wells to recover critical supplies during drought.
- Measurable Objectives are selected as the midpoint for an operational range.
- Keep MTs and MOs SIMPLE to facilitate management.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Approach to Minimum Thresholds

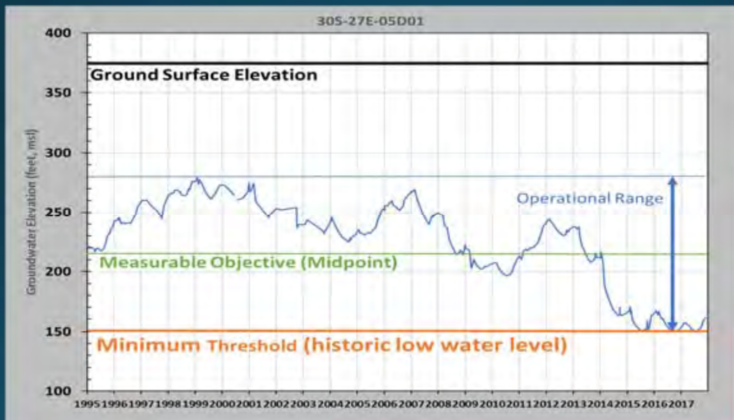
KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutie Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Add number of wells and duration to refine definition of undesirable results.

TODD GROUNDWATER

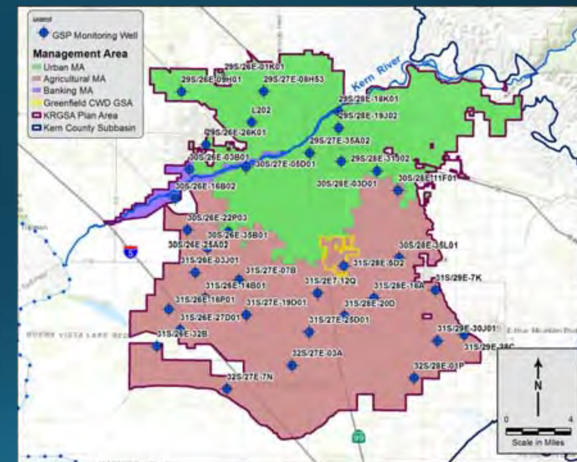
Assignment of MT, MO, and Operational Range



TODD GROUNDWATER

Preliminary GSP Monitoring Wells

- 36 wells identified
- Currently monitored in other WL programs:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm
  - KCWA/ID4 WL Program
  - City Monitoring Wells
  - KDWD Monitoring Programs
- Possible additional Urban MA wells from Cal Water and ENCSD

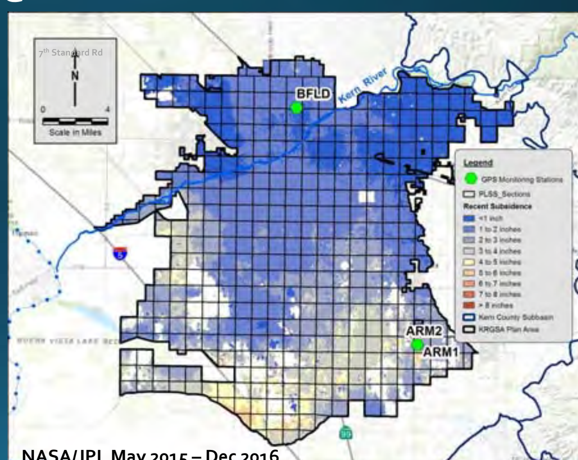


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Subsidence Monitoring

- Water level monitoring
- Three GPS stations for screening
- InSAR Subsidence available from DWR (on 1-mile grids)
- Coordinate with KGA and other GSAs for regional Subbasin-wide subsidence monitoring



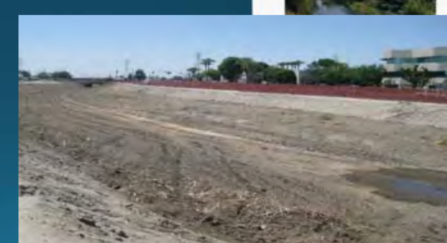
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key Management Projects

KDWD Kern River Water Allocation Plan

- Optimizes Kern River recharge across the southern Plan Area
- Reduces groundwater pumping
- Allows local maintenance of water levels
- SEIR completed 2018 – implementation initiated



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key Management Projects

City of Bakersfield Optimized Conjunctive Use

- Prioritizes use of City's available Kern River water
- Increasing water availability over the implementation and planning horizon
- Allows municipal pumping to be reduced to avoid undesirable results
- Meets future projected water budget deficits for urban demand

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key Management Projects

East Niles Community Services District
North Weedpatch Highway Consolidation

- Consolidation of up to six small water systems with ENCSD to address water quality concerns: nitrate, TCP, and arsenic
- Grant funding through the DWRSF program
- Improves drinking water quality for disadvantaged communities in the KRGSA

1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

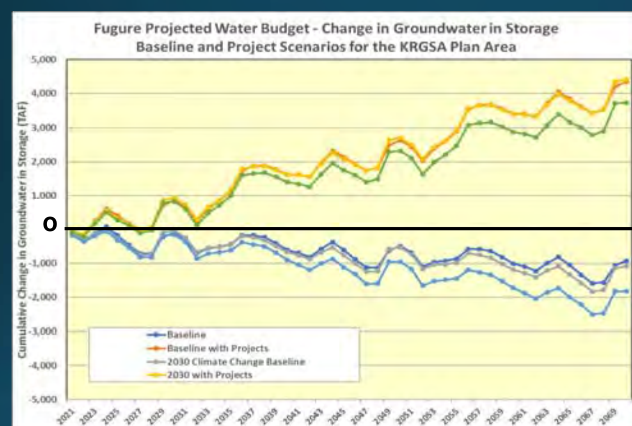
Management Actions

- 5-Step Action Plan if Minimum Thresholds are exceeded
- Implement well metering in the Agricultural MA (KDWD)
- Program for reporting groundwater extractions in the KRGSA
- Conserve recycled water in the KRGSA Plan Area (City)
- Support Delta Conveyance to preserve imported supplies
- Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation Stratgies (ID4)
- Improve monitoring program
- Coordinate water quality analysis with existing programs

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets with Projects



Collectively, these projects and management actions address current and projected groundwater deficits to achieve sustainable management.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

90-Review Period and Outreach

- Communication and outreach with Stakeholders for GSP input
- Outreach accomplished at many levels:
  - Agency Board Meetings and Workshops
  - Targeted community meetings
  - Coordinate with other GSAs on Open House
- GSP is a draft document and can be revised based on input:
  - Working to improve monitoring program
  - Incorporate details on how GSP implementation can be achieved
- KRGSA supports collaborative efforts and internal coordination to achieve sustainable management for the Subbasin shared groundwater resources

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern Groundwater Authority & Kern County Farm Bureau
invites you to the...

GSP Public Review Open House

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act & Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

A "One-Stop-Shop" for groundwater users with interests throughout the Kern Subbasin to meet with representatives from subbasin GSAs and water/irrigation districts to discuss the Kern Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plans during the 90-day public review period.

Thursday, September 26, 2019 from 5:30 to 7 p.m.

Location: Kern Ag Pavilion (3300 E. Belle Terrace, Bakersfield, CA 93307)

Participating groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs) and water/irrigation districts that will have tables at the event:

Kern Groundwater Authority

- Arvin Community Services District (ACSD)
- Arvin-Edison Water Storage District (AEWSD)
- Cawelo Water District (CWD)
- City of Shafter
- County of Kern
- Kern County Water Agency (KCWA)
- Kern-Tulare Water District (KTWD)
- Kern Water Bank Authority (KWBA)
- North Kern Water Storage District (NKWSD)
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District (RRBWSD)
- Semitropic Water Storage District (SWSD)
- Shafter-Wasco Irrigation District (SWID)
- Southern San Joaquin Municipal Utility District (SSJMUD)
- Tejon-Castaic Water District (TCWD)
- West Kern Water District (WKWD)
- Westside District Water Authority (WDWA)
- Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District (WRMWSD)

Henry Miller Water District GSA

Buena Vista Water Storage District GSA

Olcese Water District GSA

Kern River GSA

- Kern Delta Water District
- City of Bakersfield
- Improvement District No. 4

Co-hosted by:

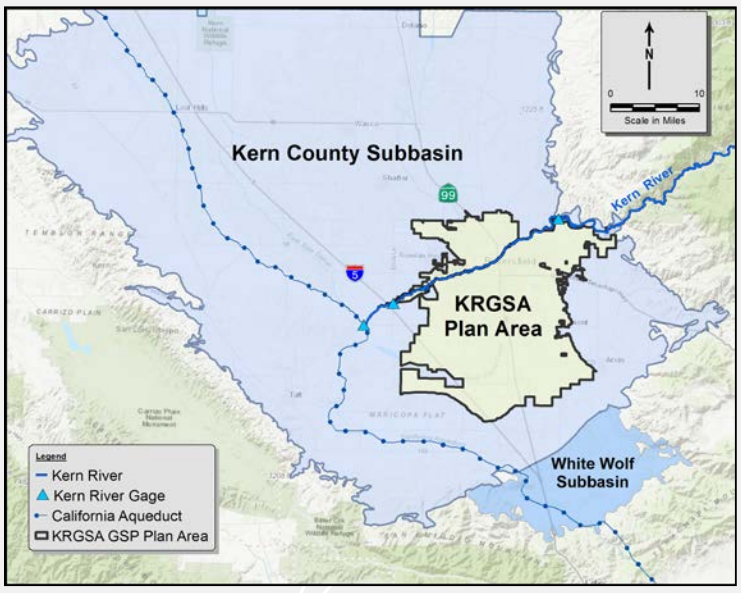
KERN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

KERN COUNTY FARM BUREAU

For questions about the event, email ppoire@kerngwa.com or call the Kern County Farm Bureau at (661) 397-9635.

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)



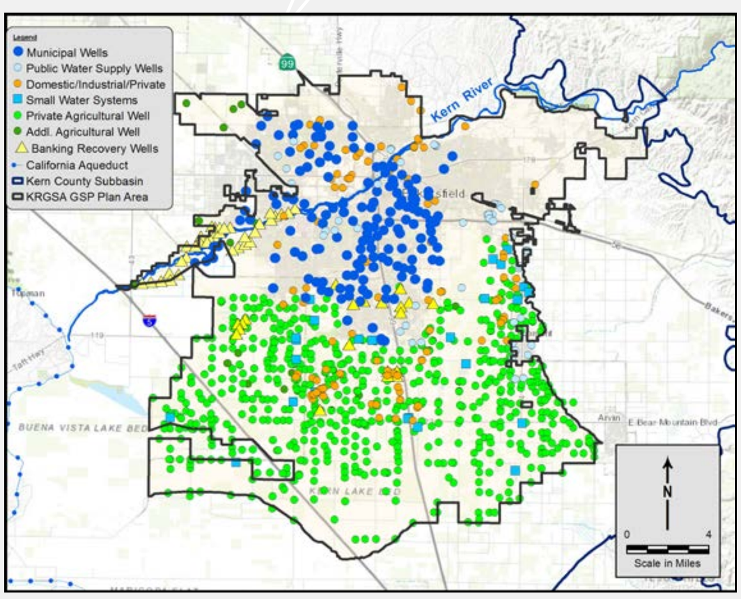
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Plan Area

The GSP Plan Area is located in the Kern County Subbasin, the largest groundwater basin in California. Covering about 2,834 square miles, the Subbasin extends from the Tehachapi/San Emigdio Mountains in the south to the northern Kern County line.

The KRGSA Plan Area covers 361 square miles, about 13 percent of the Subbasin. The area includes most of the Bakersfield city limits and extends from 7th Standard Road in the northwest to near Copus Road in the south. Both Highway 99 and I-5 cross the Plan Area. The area contains about 16 miles of the Kern River from the foothills on the northeast to the 2nd Point measuring station near I-5 in the southwest.

KRGSA member agencies include the City of Bakersfield (City), Kern County Water Agency – Improvement District No. 4 (ID4), Kern Delta Water District (KDWD), and other agencies. The City, ID4, and KDWD serve as the GSP Plan Managers.

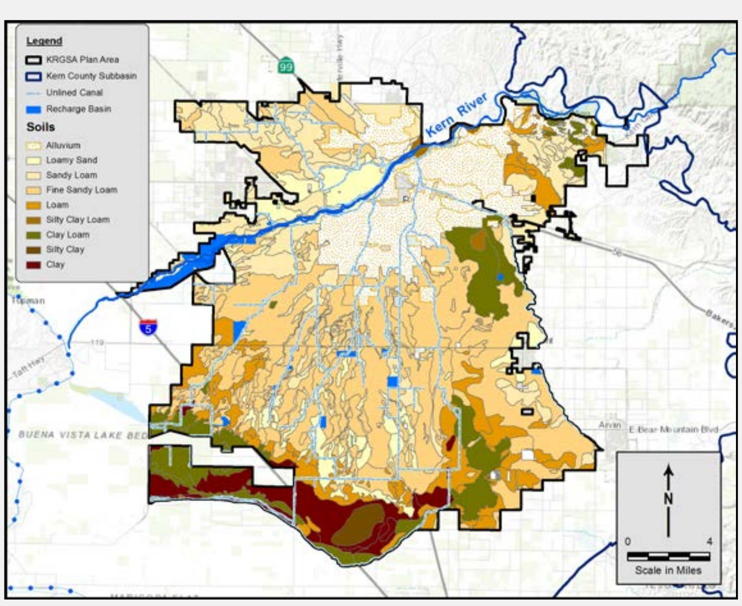


Land Use and Groundwater Wells in KRGSA Plan Area

Most of the northern KRGSA Plan Area is urban with sparsely populated or undeveloped areas in the northeast. The primary land use in the southern KRGSA Plan Area is agriculture. The west-central Plan Area is dominated by recharge basins and groundwater banking projects, mostly along the Kern River. Land use in the Plan Area is approximated as follows:

- 41% Agricultural
- 33% Urban
- 26% Undeveloped

The KRGSA relies heavily on groundwater with more than 1,000 active wells (see map at left). Most northern wells are municipal (blue dots) and banking recovery wells (yellow triangles). Southern wells are mostly agricultural (green dots). Additional private and public wells are distributed throughout the Plan Area.

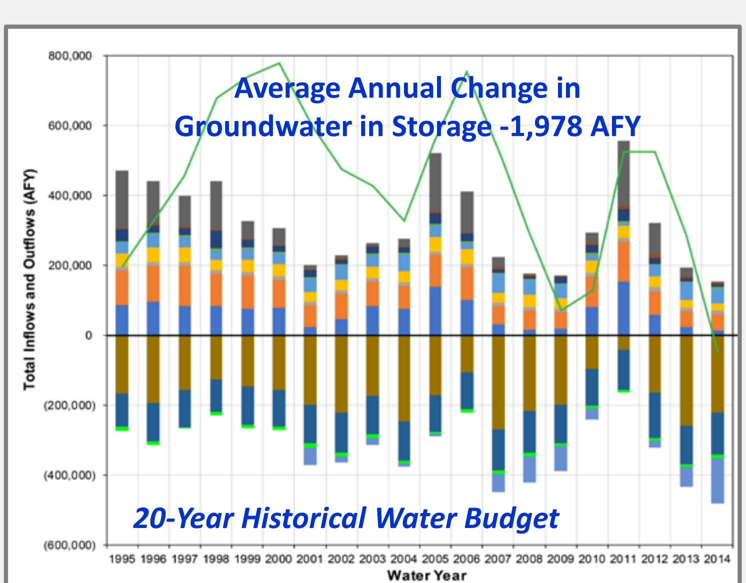


Conjunctive Use and Managed Recharge

Three primary water sources support beneficial uses in the Plan Area.

- Imported Water – ID4 manages and treats water from the State Water Project (SWP) to provide drinking water to much of the northern Plan Area. KDWD manages SWP water for agricultural irrigation in the southern Plan Area.
- Kern River Water – The City manages the Kern River on behalf of the Kern River Watermaster to provide drinking water, agricultural irrigation, and other uses.
- Groundwater – Public and private wells supplement surface water supplies.

These three sources are managed conjunctively in the KRGSA to optimize water supply. Both imported water and Kern River water are also recharged for replenishment and/or recovery in recharge basins, the river channel and along unlined canals. Areas of managed and natural recharge are indicated on the map.



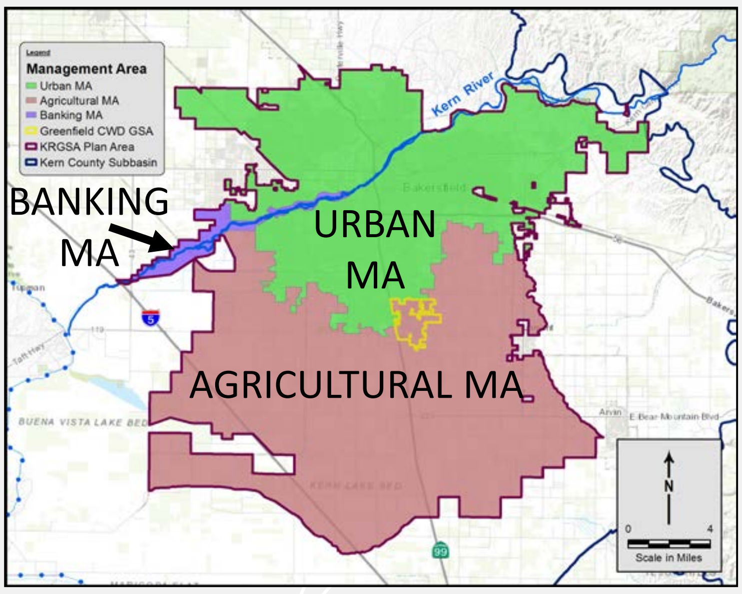
Basin Setting

The GSP evaluates the Basin Setting of the Plan Area and addresses the following topics:

- **Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model -** describes the physical conditions of the groundwater basin including geology, topography, soils, hydrology, basin geometry and the aquifers and aquitards that control groundwater recharge, storage, and movement.
- **Groundwater Conditions –** evaluates groundwater occurrence and flow, groundwater levels and quality, inelastic land subsidence due to groundwater withdrawal, and interconnected surface water, if any.
- **Water Budgets -** provide an accounting of inflows and outflows of the groundwater system including an analysis of historical, current, and projected future conditions. Annual Change of Groundwater in Storage from the historical water budget is shown at left, indicating minimal depletion over 20 years.

TODD GROUNDWATER

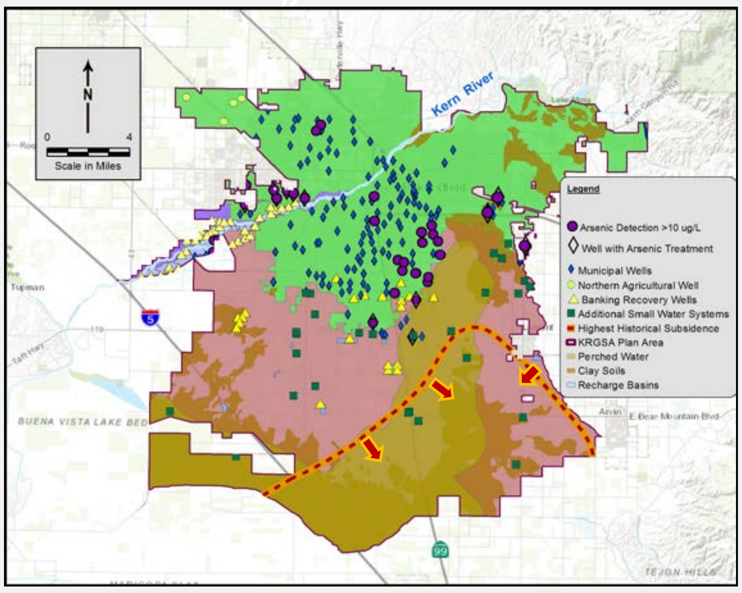
Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)



Management Areas (MAs) and Sustainability Indicators

Three Management Areas (MAs) have been delineated to accommodate different sustainable management criteria, to facilitate management actions, and to align management responsibilities with agency jurisdictional boundaries. The GSP evaluates the six sustainability indicators listed below for each MA. *Undesirable results* are defined as any sustainability indicator determined by the KRGSA to be significant and unreasonable.

- **Chronic Lowering of Water Levels**
- **Inelastic Land Subsidence**
- **Reduction of Groundwater in Storage**
- **Interconnected Surface Water (not identified in KRGSA)**
- **Degraded Water Quality**
- **Seawater Intrusion (Not applicable to KRGSA)**



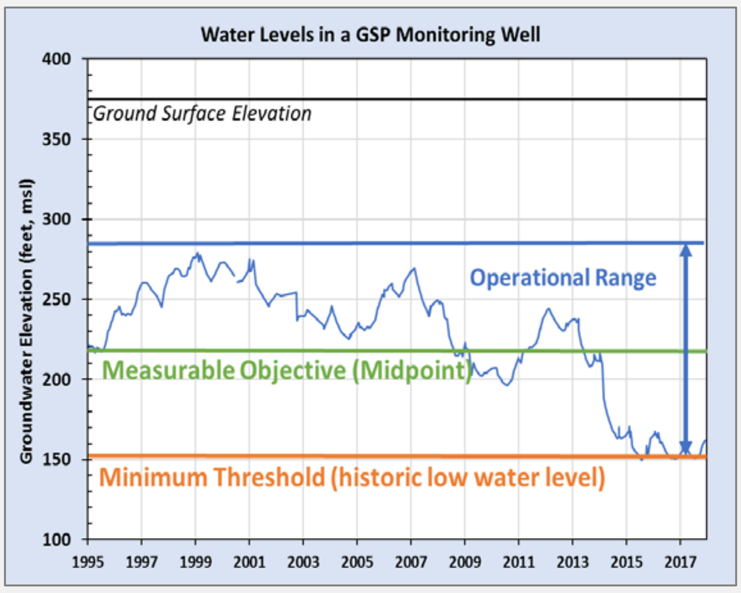
KRGSA GSP Sustainability Considerations

During the recent drought, water levels fell below the top of screens in more than 40 municipal wells (blue diamonds on map), creating significant expenditures for well modifications and leaving other wells at risk if water levels are lowered. This need for higher water levels in the Urban MA is balanced with the need for banking recovery wells and irrigation wells to lower water levels during drought for provision of critical supplies.

Projected water budgets identified future deficits with decreases in supply and increases in demands. Projects were identified to meet these deficits.

Arsenic concentrations increased in municipal wells during historic low water levels (purple dots). Although wellhead treatment managed the issue during the drought, numerous wells remain at risk if water levels decline further.

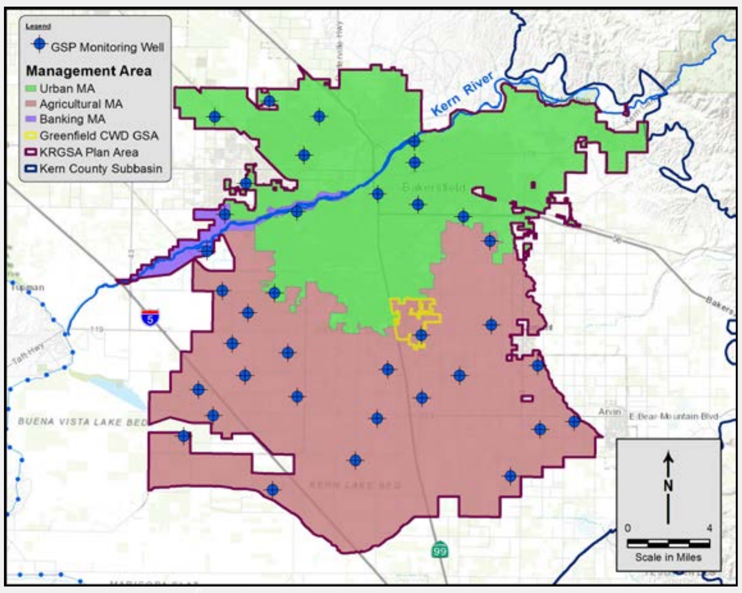
Historical land subsidence has occurred in the southern Plan Area. Although no infrastructure damage has been identified, subsidence remains a concern.



KRGSA GSP Minimum Thresholds (MTs) and Measurable Objectives (MOs)

Based on the sustainability considerations above, undesirable results were determined to have occurred at the historic low water levels for the Water Level and Water Quality indicators for most of the Urban MA. Accordingly, minimum thresholds (MTs) are set at historic low water levels. MTs are lower in the Agricultural MA and Banking MA where well screens and arsenic are of lesser concerns. This allows operational flexibility for banking and irrigation wells, especially during drought. Water levels are also maintained relatively high in areas of historical subsidence.

Measurable Objectives (MOs) are selected as the midpoint between the MT and the historical high water level to set a reasonable operational range for water levels beneath the KRGSA Plan Area. These designations allow for all sustainability indicators to be monitored by water levels only, providing a relatively simple construct to facilitate GSP monitoring and sustainable management.



KRGSA GSP Monitoring Network

Approximately 36 monitoring wells have been selected for the KRGSA GSP monitoring network. Wells were included based on long water level records and ease of use. Additional wells are being evaluated for possible inclusion in the program. Monitoring objectives are listed as follows:

- Demonstrate progress toward achieving MOs.
- Monitor impacts to the beneficial uses or users of groundwater.
- Monitor changes in groundwater conditions relative to MOs and MTs.
- Quantify annual changes in water budget components.
- Document performance of GSP projects and management actions.
- Ensure that management actions do not cause undesirable results.
- Demonstrate ability to achieve the KRGSA Sustainability Goal (see next page).

This monitoring program is supplemented by data from other monitoring programs in the Plan Area, such as the Irrigated Lands Program and drinking water programs.

TODD GROUNDWATER

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

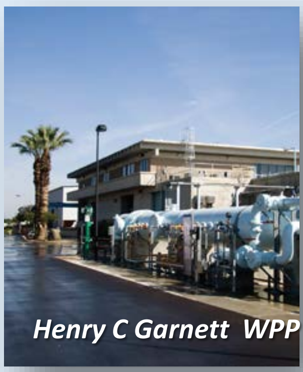
Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

KRGSA Sustainability Goal:

Manage groundwater resources sustainably in the KRGSA Plan Area to:

- support current and future beneficial uses of groundwater including municipal, agricultural, industrial, domestic, public supply, and environmental uses
- optimize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater
- avoid or eliminate undesirable results over the implementation and planning horizon.

Imported water is critical to sustainability in the KRGSA Plan Area



Henry C Garnett WPP

Summary of Undesirable Results and Minimum Thresholds for Each Management Area

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

GSP PROJECT – KDWD Water Allocation Plan

- Optimizes Kern River recharge in the southern Plan Area
- Reduces groundwater pumping
- Allows local maintenance of water levels
- SEIR completed 2018 – implementation initiated

Recharge in unlined canals

TCP Treatment

GSP PROJECT – North Weedpatch Consolidation

- Consolidates up to 6 small water systems with East Niles CSD to address water quality concerns
- Provides for 1,2,3-TCP and arsenic treatment to improve drinking water for disadvantaged communities

GSP PROJECT – City of Bakersfield Optimized Conjunctive Use

- Prioritizes use of City's available Kern River water
- Water availability increases over the implementation and planning horizon
- Allows municipal pumping to be reduced to avoid undesirable results
- Meets future projected water budget deficits for decreases in imported water and increases in urban demand

Managed Recharge in the COB 2800 Facility

Additional GSP Projects and Management Actions

- 5-Step Action Plan if Minimum Thresholds are exceeded
- Implement a Well Metering Program
- Implement a Groundwater Extraction Reporting Program
- Conserve recycled water in the KRGSA Plan Area
- Support Delta Conveyance to preserve imported supplies
- Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
- Improve the GSP Monitoring Program
- Coordinate water quality analysis with existing programs
- Track urbanization of agricultural lands
- Consider water exchanges for water quality improvement

Managed Recharge and Conjunctive Use - the Foundation of Sustainable Management in the Plan Area

TODD GROUNDWATER

APPENDIX F.5
TARGETED WORKSHOP MATERIALS

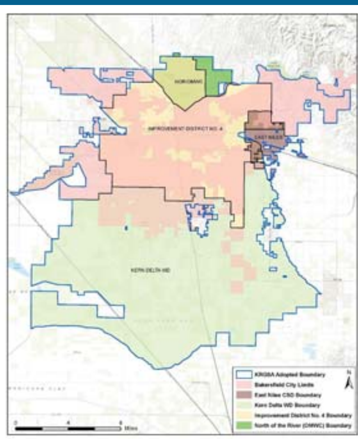
Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Groundwater Workshop

August 20, 2018

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

- SHE is a nationally-recognized non-profit housing and community development organization whose mission is to work together with low-income families to build and sustain healthy homes and communities.
- Community Development Program provides technical assistance and leadership development in rural communities who face clean water, sanitary sewer and other infrastructure challenges.
- Community Engagement and Planning Team supports community participation in regional water management and groundwater sustainability planning as well as building water management capacity and expertise in rural communities.

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY



Members of the Kern River GSA

- City of Bakersfield
- Kern County Water Agency – Improvement District #4 (ID4)
- Kern Delta Water District

Communities within the GSA

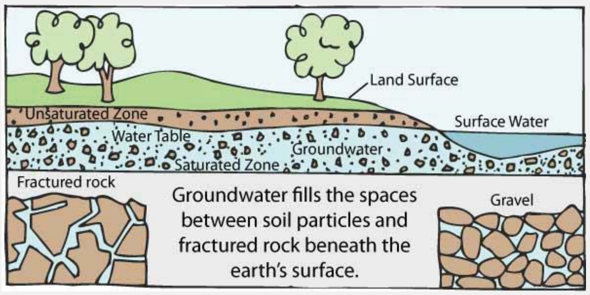
- Edison
- Fuller Acres
- Oildale
- Oil Junction
- Rexland Acres
- Weedpatch
- Lamont (small northern portion only)

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

- California's New Groundwater Law – The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)
- Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)
- KRGSA's GSP Development Efforts
- Share Your Thoughts – Stakeholder Survey
- Wrap Up and Closing Remarks

GROUNDWATER MATTERS

On average Californians get 40% of their water from groundwater. During droughts, that number can go up to 60%.

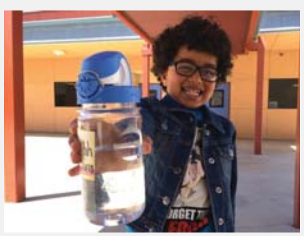


- In the Central Valley, we are even more dependent on groundwater than the state as a whole
- 90% of Central Valley residents rely on groundwater for at least part of their drinking water supply
- Most unincorporated communities are 100% reliant on groundwater – includes many of our small school districts

HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

- Previously, groundwater management was voluntary in certain areas of the state
- Groundwater levels have been declining due to over-pumping, less surface water, and not enough recharge
- The drought (2012-2016) had an unprecedented impact on our state
- Dry wells (i.e., Arvin, Lamont area, and many others)
- Subsidence

HOW COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS USE GROUNDWATER



CALIFORNIA'S SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (SGMA)

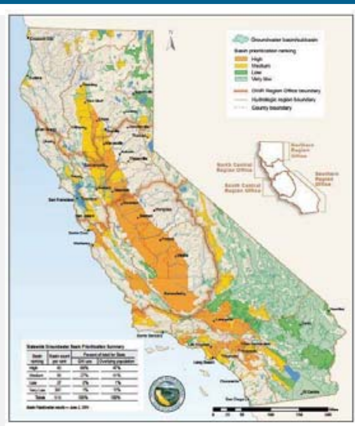
- Three-bill package: SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1319 (Pavley)
- Signed by Governor Brown on September 16, 2014
- Objective: Ensure the long-term reliability of our groundwater resources and connected surface water resources requiring "sustainable" management
- Core Principle: Local control

PREVENT UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

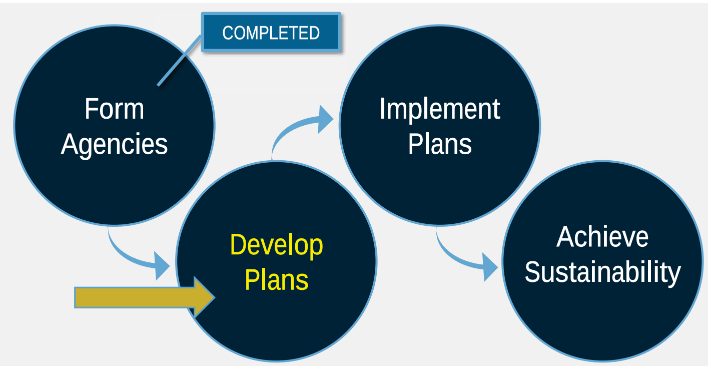
WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE?

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights (agricultural and domestic)
- Public water systems
- Local land use planning agencies
- Environmental users of groundwater
- Surface water users
- California Native American tribes
- Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems

WHO MUST COMPLY WITH SGMA?



SGMA DESIGN



MULTIPLE GSAs IN A SUBBASIN

- More than one GSA can be formed in a sub-basin
- If there are multiple GSAs in a sub-basin, the GSAs can collaborate to write one single plan, or each GSA can write its own plan so long as the GSAs establish a coordination agreement for implementing multiple plans.
- However, GSAs must cover the entire area of the sub-basin, leaving no areas unmanaged
- All GSAs were approved in July 2017

DEVELOPMENT OF GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

- GSPs must contain important information:
  - Description of plan area & basin setting
  - Sustainability criteria
  - Monitoring program and projects
- GSPs will serve as the roadmap to achieve sustainability
- GSAs will need to develop GSPs with stakeholder input

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GSA

GSP SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL BY DWR

- GSPs must be written by **January 31, 2020 (or January 31, 2022 if the basin is not critically overdrafted)**
- DWR determinations
  - Adequate
  - Inadequate
  - Incomplete
- If the Department of Water Resources decides that a GSP **will not sustainably manage groundwater by 2040 (or 2042 if not in critically overdrafted basins)…**

  → <u>The State may step in and manage the sub-basin itself!</u>

  Much more expensive
  Less local control

GSP IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

- After submitting its GSP, a GSA has 20 years to reach sustainability
  - **Sustainability must be reached by 2040 (2042 for areas not in critical overdraft)**
- DWR will review all plans every five years to assess progress and recommend corrective actions as needed
- Annual Reporting

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

1. **Description of the plan area and basin setting:** Groundwater conditions, water budget, hydrogeological conceptual model, management areas
2. **Sustainability criteria:** set sustainability goal, set minimum thresholds for undesirable results, set measurable objectives
3. **Projects and management actions:** projects, management actions, mitigation measures, monitoring plan

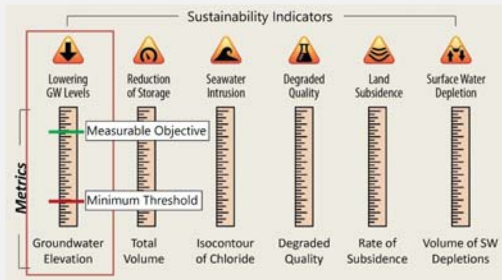
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

WATER BUDGETS

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA
MEASUREABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

Prevent "Undesirable results that are significant and unreasonable"

At this time, the only undesirable result that we can be certain doesn't apply to the Kern River GSA area is Seawater intrusion



GENERAL PRINCIPLES – MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

- Cannot harm sustainability in a neighboring basin
- Cannot continue to be in long-term overdraft
- Cannot deplete surface water

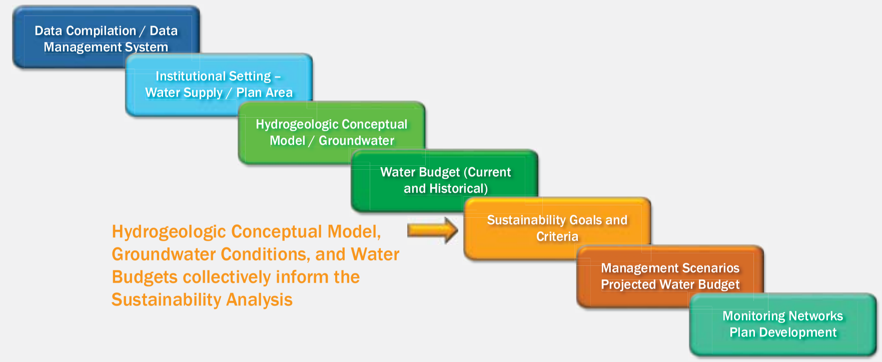
SUSTAINABILITY IS DEFINED LOCALLY

- SGMA requires GSAs to define sustainability using two concepts:
  - Measurable objectives are aspirational goals. Technically, you should achieve them by 2040 (or 2042 if not critically overdrafted).
  - Minimum thresholds are to be avoided. If they are crossed, you may be out of compliance with your plan and violating the obligation to reach sustainability.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

KRGSA's GSP DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

GSP OVERVIEW



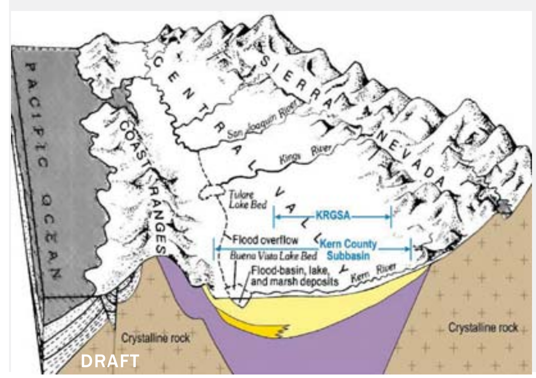
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSAs AND GSPs IN KERN SUBBASIN
(AS OF APRIL 2018)

- GSAs Preparing Their Own GSPs:
  - Kern River GSA
  - Kern Groundwater Authority
  - Buena Vista Water Service District GSA
  - Henry Miller Water District GSA
  - Olcese Water District GSA
- GSAs That Have Not Formalized GSP Preparation Plans:
  - City of McFarland GSA
  - Greenfield County Water District GSA

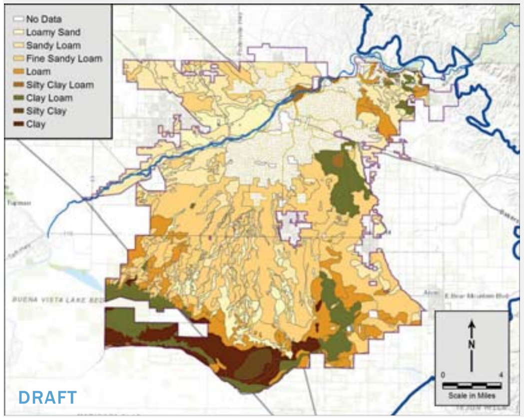
CONCEPTUAL HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN



- Alluvial-filled trough between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges
- Underlain by older marine sedimentary units
- Flanked by crystalline bedrock

TODD GROUNDWATER

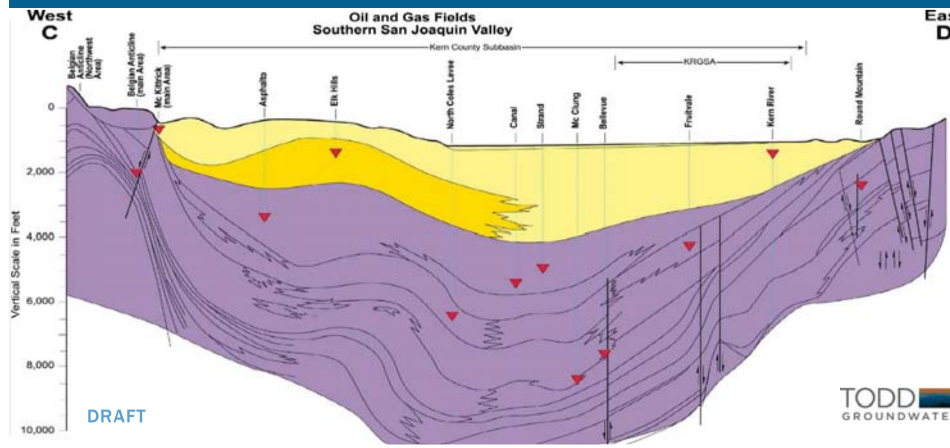
SOIL TEXTURES



- More permeable textures indicated by lighter colors (white, yellow, light orange)
- Lower permeability textures indicated by dark orange, green and brown
- Soil textures agree well with geologic framework

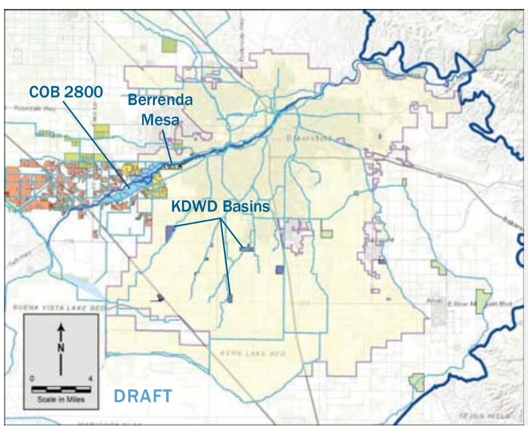
TODD GROUNDWATER

REGIONAL CROSS SECTION AND OIL FIELDS



TODD GROUNDWATER

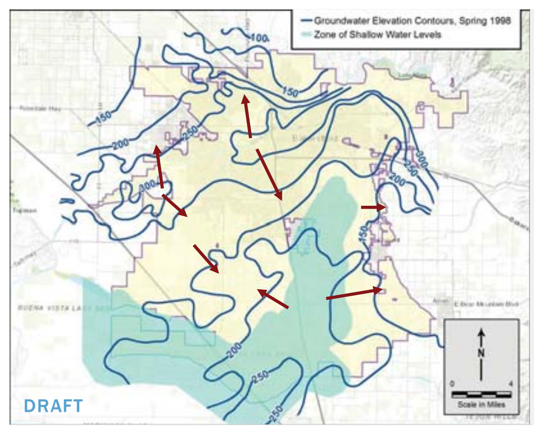
CANALS AND RECHARGE BASINS



- Managed recharge in river channel, unlined canals, and basins
- KRGSA groundwater banking projects:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Metropolitan Project
- Numerous additional banking projects nearby

TODD GROUNDWATER

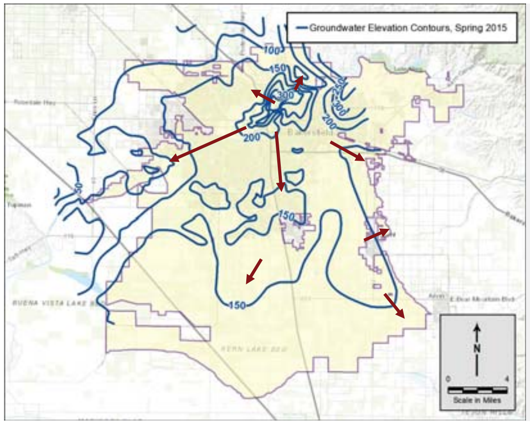
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 1998



- 20 groundwater elevation contour maps (Spring data)
- Examined maps and data for perched layers (zone of shallow water levels)
- Example for wet year - Spring 1998

TODD GROUNDWATER

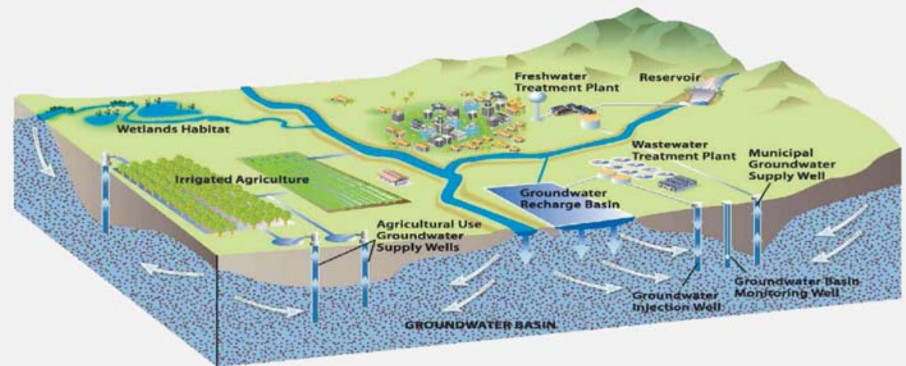
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 2015



- Severe Drought year
- In general, higher water levels than surrounding areas
- Except for the river, groundwater is flowing out of the KRGSA area

TODD GROUNDWATER

FINALIZING THE KRGSA WATER BUDGET

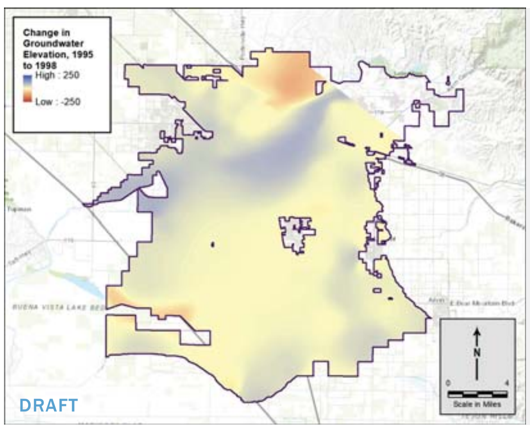


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE, 1995-1998



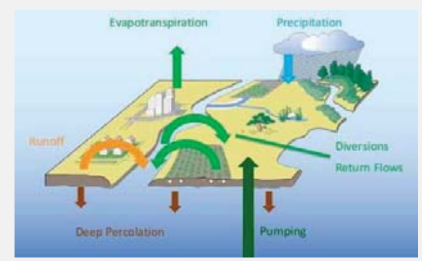
DRAFT

- Created 20 annual water level change maps using KCWA Spring water level contour maps
- Blue areas indicate water level rise; red areas indicate water level declines
- Limited data create uncertainty for some areas and time periods

TODD GROUNDWATER

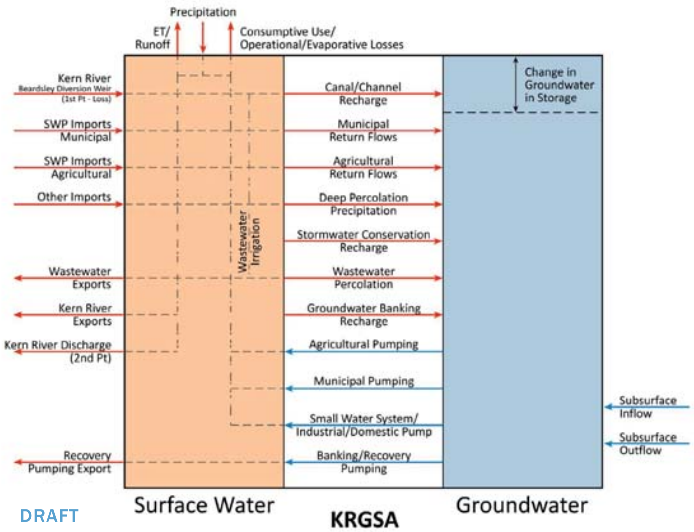
KRGSA WATER BUDGETS – APPROACH

- Kern County water managed in real time for optimal use
- Provides flexibility and optimization of water but results in complex accounting of physical molecules
  - Focus on the physical system
    - Where does the "wet water" go? (not paper exchanges)
    - Water budget process follows the molecules – does not assign "ownership" of the water
    - Prevent "double-counting"



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



KRGSA COMBINED WATER BUDGET COMPONENTS

TODD GROUNDWATER

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

NEXT STEPS

- Work with agencies to reconcile data and local water budgets
- Compile for KRGSA
- Format data sets for model

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

TODD GROUNDWATER

PARTICIPATE IN GSP DEVELOPMENT

You can help shape what is included in the plan by:

- Providing information about your past or present groundwater challenges
- Sharing information about your water usage and/or water well
- Sharing your vision for sustainability
- Identifying projects that can help address the groundwater conditions
- Completing the Stakeholder Survey

STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

We want to hear from you!

- What do you know about SGMA?
- How do you use water?
- What else should we know?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- Technical Assistance for Severely Disadvantaged Communities
  - Self-Help Enterprises: https://www.selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Eva Dominguez, 559-802-1634, EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Maria Herrera, 559-802-1676, MariaH@selfhelpenterprises.org
- Local Information – Kern River GSA: https://kernrivergsa.org
    - Art Chianello, 661-326-3715, AChianel@bakersfieldcity.us
- Statewide Information
  - Department of Water Resources: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/
  - State Water Resources Control Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/sgma.html

STAY INVOLVED

- Attend GSA Meetings
  - KRGSA Board Meetings are held the last Wednesday of each month at 8 a.m. at 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301
- Get on the “interested parties” list to receive correspondence and information from the KRGSA
- Visit the website to learn more: http://www.kernrivergsa.org/
- Attend future workshops

UPCOMING REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

- Groundwater Quality Roundtable – October 3, 2018
- Groundwater Workshop 2.0 – October 27, 2018

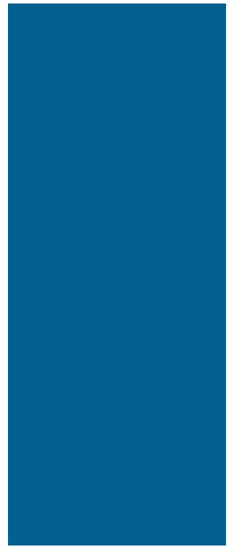
Sponsored by Self Help Enterprises, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, Community Water Center, and Union of Concerned Scientists

More information is available at the back table

THANK YOU!

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Groundwater Workshop

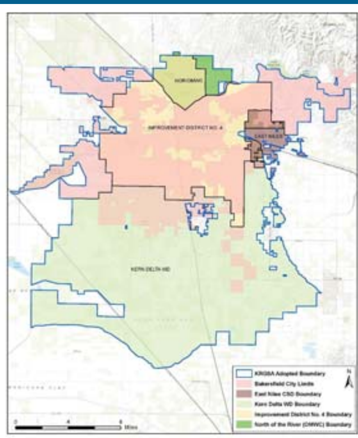
August 20, 2018



SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

- SHE is a nationally-recognized non-profit housing and community development organization whose mission is to work together with low-income families to build and sustain healthy homes and communities.
- Community Development Program provides technical assistance and leadership development in rural communities who face clean water, sanitary sewer and other infrastructure challenges.
- Community Engagement and Planning Team supports community participation in regional water management and groundwater sustainability planning as well as building water management capacity and expertise in rural communities.

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY



Members of the Kern River GSA

- City of Bakersfield
- Kern County Water Agency – Improvement District #4 (ID4)
- Kern Delta Water District

Communities within the GSA

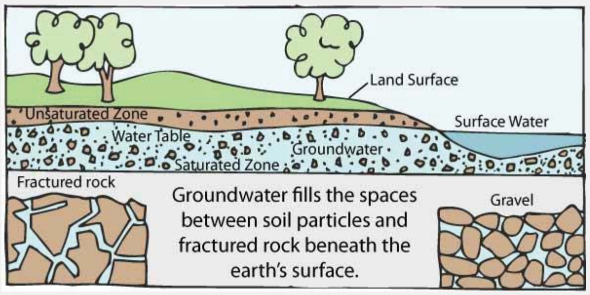
- Edison
- Fuller Acres
- Oildale
- Oil Junction
- Rexland Acres
- Weedpatch
- Lamont (small northern portion only)

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

- California's New Groundwater Law – The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)
- Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)
- KRGSA's GSP Development Efforts
- Share Your Thoughts – Stakeholder Survey
- Wrap Up and Closing Remarks

GROUNDWATER MATTERS

On average Californians get 40% of their water from groundwater. During droughts, that number can go up to 60%.

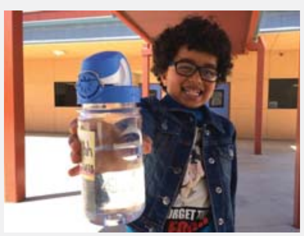


- In the Central Valley, we are even more dependent on groundwater than the state as a whole
- 90% of Central Valley residents rely on groundwater for at least part of their drinking water supply
- Most unincorporated communities are 100% reliant on groundwater – includes many of our small school districts

HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

- Previously, groundwater management was voluntary in certain areas of the state
- Groundwater levels have been declining due to over-pumping, less surface water, and not enough recharge
- The drought (2012-2016) had an unprecedented impact on our state
- Dry wells (i.e., Arvin, Lamont area, and many others)
- Subsidence

HOW COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS USE GROUNDWATER



CALIFORNIA'S SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (SGMA)

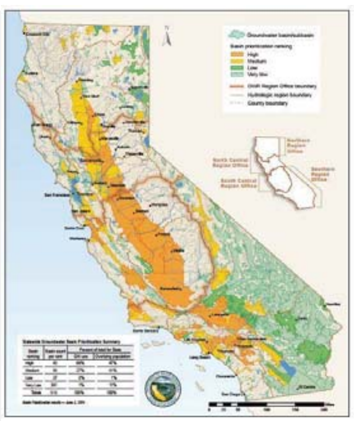
- Three-bill package: SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1319 (Pavley)
- Signed by Governor Brown on September 16, 2014
- Objective: Ensure the long-term reliability of our groundwater resources and connected surface water resources requiring "sustainable" management
- Core Principle: Local control

PREVENT UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

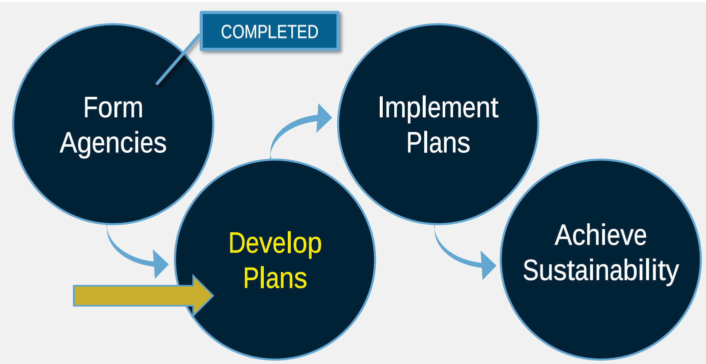
WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE?

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights (agricultural and domestic)
- Public water systems
- Local land use planning agencies
- Environmental users of groundwater
- Surface water users
- California Native American tribes
- Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems

WHO MUST COMPLY WITH SGMA?



SGMA DESIGN



MULTIPLE GSAs IN A SUBBASIN

- More than one GSA can be formed in a sub-basin
- If there are multiple GSAs in a sub-basin, the GSAs can collaborate to write one single plan, or each GSA can write its own plan so long as the GSAs establish a coordination agreement for implementing multiple plans.
- However, GSAs must cover the entire area of the sub-basin, leaving no areas unmanaged
- All GSAs were approved in July 2017

DEVELOPMENT OF GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

- GSPs must contain important information:
  - Description of plan area & basin setting
  - Sustainability criteria
  - Monitoring program and projects
- GSPs will serve as the roadmap to achieve sustainability
- GSAs will need to develop GSPs with stakeholder input

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GSA

GSP SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL BY DWR

- GSPs must be written by January 31, 2020 (or January 31, 2022 if the basin is not critically overdrafted)
- DWR determinations
  - Adequate
  - Inadequate
  - Incomplete
- If the Department of Water Resources decides that a GSP will not sustainably manage groundwater by 2040 (or 2042 if not in critically overdrafted basins)…

  → <u>The State may step in and manage the sub-basin itself!</u>

  Much more expensive

  Less local control

GSP IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

- After submitting its GSP, a GSA has 20 years to reach sustainability
  - **Sustainability must be reached by 2040 (2042 for areas not in critical overdraft)**
- DWR will review all plans every five years to assess progress and recommend corrective actions as needed
- Annual Reporting

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

1. **Description of the plan area and basin setting:** Groundwater conditions, water budget, hydrogeological conceptual model, management areas
2. **Sustainability criteria:** set sustainability goal, set minimum thresholds for undesirable results, set measurable objectives
3. **Projects and management actions:** projects, management actions, mitigation measures, monitoring plan

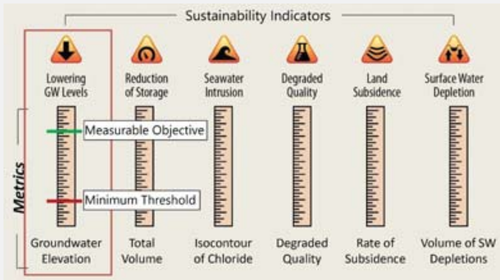
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

WATER BUDGETS

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA
MEASUREABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

Prevent "Undesirable results that are significant and unreasonable"

At this time, the only undesirable result that we can be certain doesn't apply to the Kern River GSA area is Seawater intrusion



GENERAL PRINCIPLES – MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

- Cannot harm sustainability in a neighboring basin
- Cannot continue to be in long-term overdraft
- Cannot deplete surface water

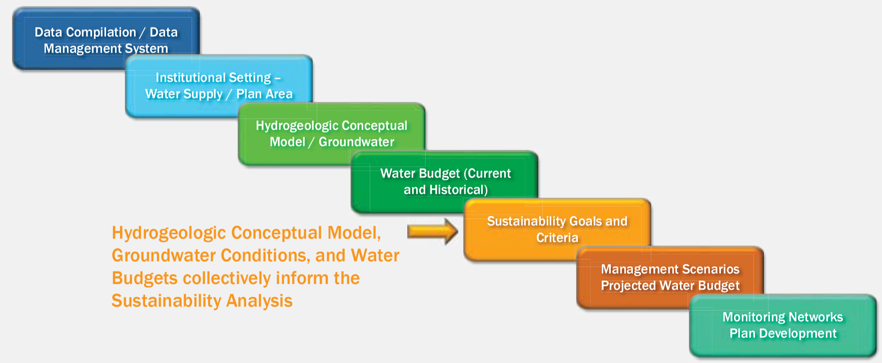
SUSTAINABILITY IS DEFINED LOCALLY

- SGMA requires GSAs to define sustainability using two concepts:
  - Measurable objectives are aspirational goals. Technically, you should achieve them by 2040 (or 2042 if not critically overdrafted).
  - Minimum thresholds are to be avoided. If they are crossed, you may be out of compliance with your plan and violating the obligation to reach sustainability.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

KRGSA's GSP DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

GSP OVERVIEW



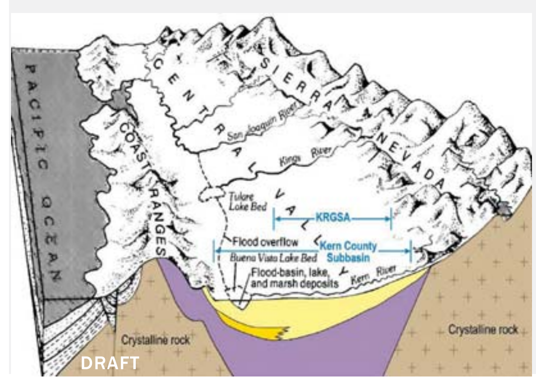
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSAs AND GSPs IN KERN SUBBASIN
(AS OF APRIL 2018)

- GSAs Preparing Their Own GSPs:
  - Kern River GSA
  - Kern Groundwater Authority
  - Buena Vista Water Service District GSA
  - Henry Miller Water District GSA
  - Olcese Water District GSA
- GSAs That Have Not Formalized GSP Preparation Plans:
  - City of McFarland GSA
  - Greenfield County Water District GSA

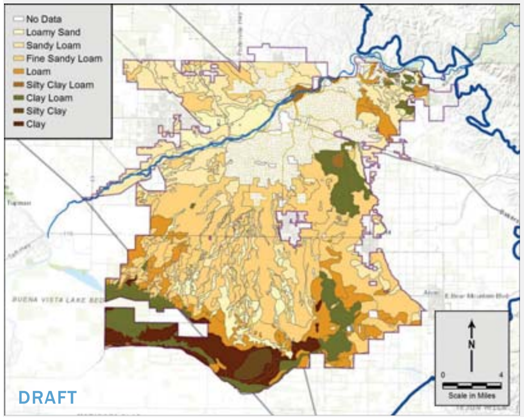
CONCEPTUAL HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN



- Alluvial-filled trough between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges
- Underlain by older marine sedimentary units
- Flanked by crystalline bedrock

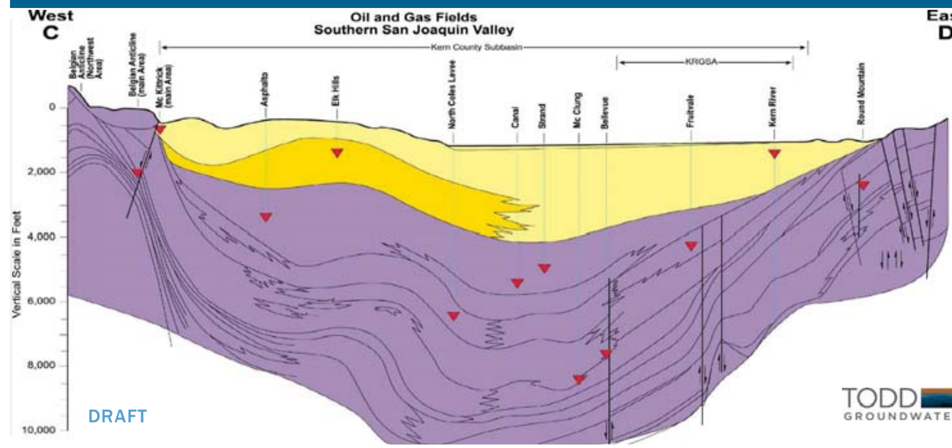
TODD GROUNDWATER

SOIL TEXTURES

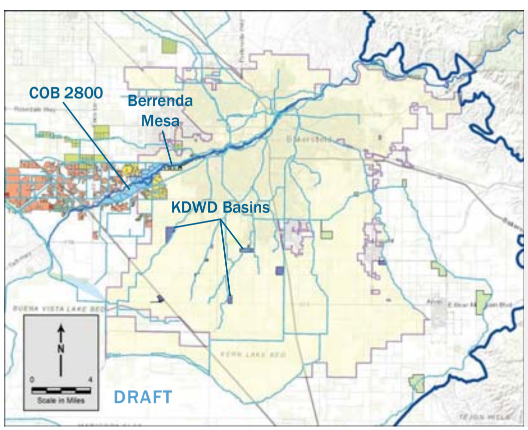


- More permeable textures indicated by lighter colors (white, yellow, light orange)
- Lower permeability textures indicated by dark orange, green and brown
- Soil textures agree well with geologic framework

REGIONAL CROSS SECTION AND OIL FIELDS

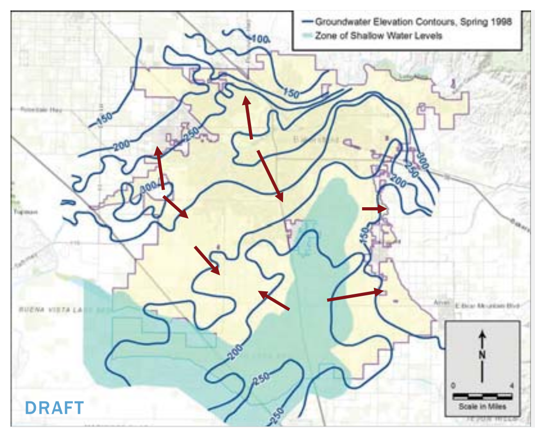


CANALS AND RECHARGE BASINS



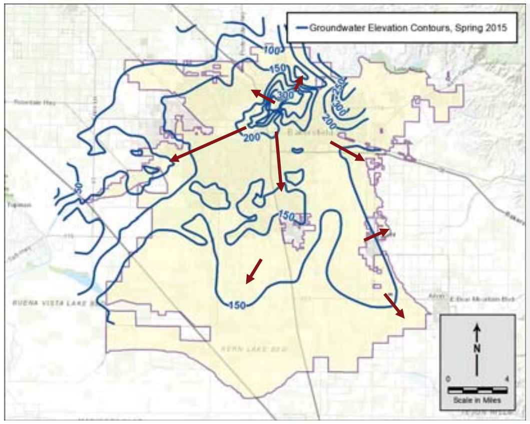
- Managed recharge in river channel, unlined canals, and basins
- KRGSA groundwater banking projects:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Metropolitan Project
- Numerous additional banking projects nearby

GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 1998



- 20 groundwater elevation contour maps (Spring data)
- Examined maps and data for perched layers (zone of shallow water levels)
- Example for wet year - Spring 1998

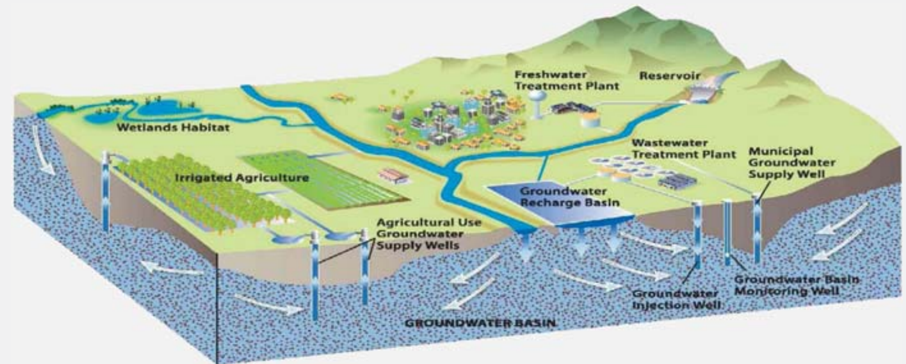
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 2015



- Severe Drought year
- In general, higher water levels than surrounding areas
- Except for the river, groundwater is flowing out of the KRGSA area

TODD GROUNDWATER

FINALIZING THE KRGSA WATER BUDGET

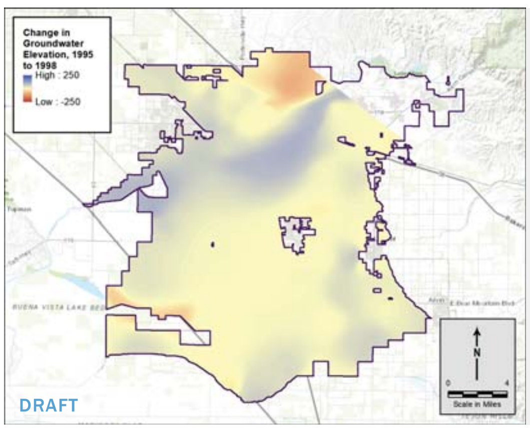


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE, 1995-1998

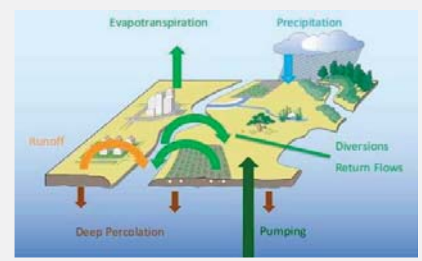


- Created 20 annual water level change maps using KCWA Spring water level contour maps
- Blue areas indicate water level rise; red areas indicate water level declines
- Limited data create uncertainty for some areas and time periods

TODD GROUNDWATER

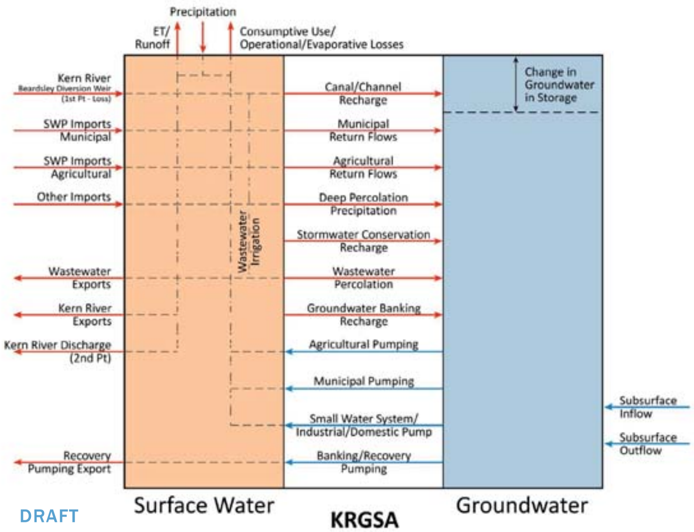
KRGSA WATER BUDGETS – APPROACH

- Kern County water managed in real time for optimal use
- Provides flexibility and optimization of water but results in complex accounting of physical molecules
  - Focus on the physical system
    - Where does the "wet water" go? (not paper exchanges)
    - Water budget process follows the molecules – does not assign "ownership" of the water
    - Prevent "double-counting"



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



KRGSA COMBINED WATER BUDGET COMPONENTS

TODD GROUNDWATER

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

NEXT STEPS

- Work with agencies to reconcile data and local water budgets
- Compile for KRGSA
- Format data sets for model

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

TODD GROUNDWATER

PARTICIPATE IN GSP DEVELOPMENT

You can help shape what is included in the plan by:

- Providing information about your past or present groundwater challenges
- Sharing information about your water usage and/or water well
- Sharing your vision for sustainability
- Identifying projects that can help address the groundwater conditions
- Completing the Stakeholder Survey

STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

We want to hear from you!

- What do you know about SGMA?
- How do you use water?
- What else should we know?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- Technical Assistance for Severely Disadvantaged Communities
  - Self-Help Enterprises: https://www.selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Eva Dominguez, 559-802-1634, EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Maria Herrera, 559-802-1676, MariaH@selfhelpenterprises.org
- Local Information – Kern River GSA: https://kernrivergsa.org
    - Art Chianello, 661-326-3715, AChianel@bakersfieldcity.us
- Statewide Information
  - Department of Water Resources: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/
  - State Water Resources Control Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/sgma.html

STAY INVOLVED

- Attend GSA Meetings
  - KRGSA Board Meetings are held the last Wednesday of each month at 8 a.m. at 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301
- Get on the "interested parties" list to receive correspondence and information from the KRGSA
- Visit the website to learn more: http://www.kernrivergsa.org/
- Attend future workshops

UPCOMING REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

- Groundwater Quality Roundtable – October 3, 2018
- Groundwater Workshop 2.0 – October 27, 2018

Sponsored by Self Help Enterprises, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, Community Water Center, and Union of Concerned Scientists

More information is available at the back table

THANK YOU!

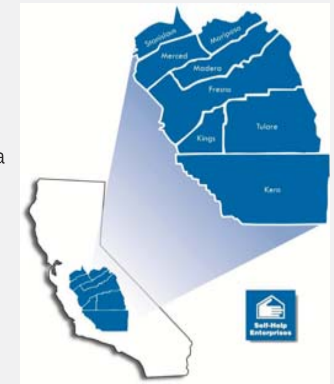
Agencia de Manejo Sostenible de Agua Subterránea de Kern River

Taller de Agua Subterránea

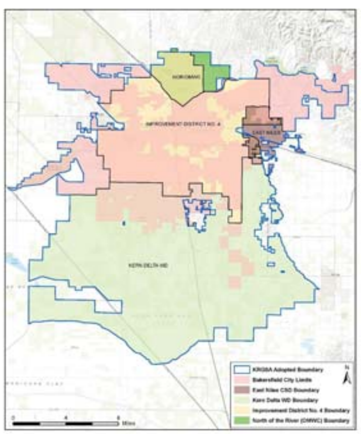
20 de Agosto 2018

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

- SHE es una organización de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario reconocida a nivel nacional (organización sin fines de lucro) cuya misión es trabajar junto con familias de bajos ingresos para construir y mantener hogares y comunidades saludables.
- El Programa de Desarrollo Comunitario brinda asistencia técnica y desarrollo de liderazgo en comunidades rurales que enfrentan desafíos para proporcionar agua limpia, alcantarillado sanitario y otra infraestructura.
- El Equipo de Planeación y Participación de la Comunidad apoya la participación de la comunidad en la gestión regional del agua y la planificación de la sostenibilidad del agua subterránea, así como la capacidad y experiencia en la gestión del agua en las comunidades rurales.



AGENCIA DE MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA DE KERN RIVER (KRGSA)



Miembros de la Kern River GSA

- Cuidad de Bakersfield
- Agencia de Agua del Condado de Kern – Distrito de Mejora No. 4
- Distrito de Agua de Kern Delta

Comunidades dentro de la GSA

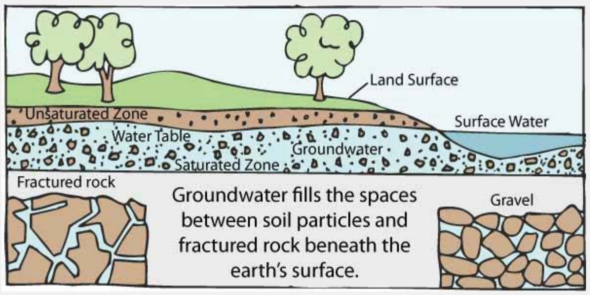
- Edison
- Fuller Acres
- Oildale
- Oil Junction
- Rexland Acres
- Weedpatch
- Lamont (pequeña porción del norte solamente)

DESCRIPCIÓN GENERAL DEL TALLER

- Nueva Ley Estatal del Agua Subterránea: Ley del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)
- Planes de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSPs)
- Esfuerzos para Desarrollar el GSP de la KRGSA
- Comparta sus Pensamientos – Encuesta para las Partes Interesadas
- Palabras de Finalización y Cierre

IMPORTANCIA DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

En promedio, California obtienen el 40% de su agua del agua subterránea. Durante las sequías, ese número puede llegar hasta el 60%.

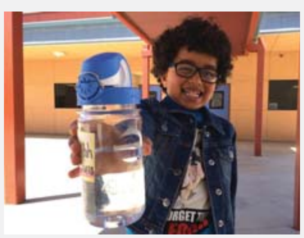


- En el Valle Central, somos aún más dependientes del agua subterránea que el estado en general
- El 90% de los residentes de Central Valley dependen del agua subterránea para al menos parte de su suministro de agua potable
- La mayoría de las comunidades no incorporadas dependen en un 100% de las aguas subterráneas, e incluyen muchos de nuestros distritos escolares pequeños.

DESAFÍOS DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA: ¿POR QUÉ LA LEY DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA?

- Anteriormente, el manejo del agua subterránea era voluntaria en ciertas áreas del estado
- Los niveles de agua subterránea han disminuido debido al exceso de bombeo, las restricciones excesivas en las importaciones de agua de superficie y la falta de recarga
- La sequía (2012-2016) tuvo un impacto sin precedentes en nuestro estado.
- Pozos secos (por ejemplo: Arvin, área de Lamont y muchos otros)
- Hundimiento

CÓMO LAS COMUNIDADES & LAS ESCUELAS UTILIZAN EL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA



LEY DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA DE CALIFORNIA (SGMA)

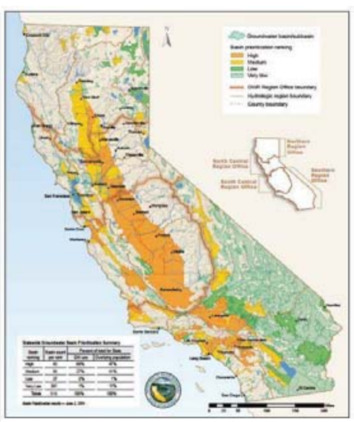
- Paquete de tres leyes: SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1319 (Pavley)
- Firmado por el Gobernador Brown el 16 de Septiembre de 2014
- Objetivo: Asegurar la confiabilidad a largo plazo de nuestros recursos de agua subterránea y los recursos hídricos superficiales conectados que requieren manejo "sostenible"
- Principio central: control local

PREVENIR LOS RESULTADOS INDESEABLES

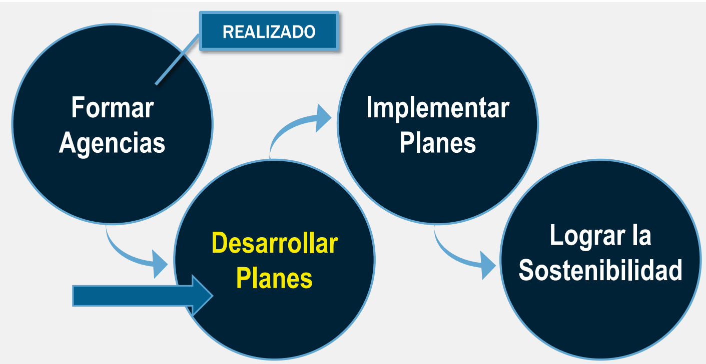
¿CUÁLES SON LOS INTERESES EN JUEGO?

- Titulares de derechos de aprovechamiento de agua subterránea (agricultura y doméstico)
- Sistemas de agua públicos
- Agencias locales de planificación del uso de la tierra
- Usuarios del agua subterránea para uso ambientales
- Usuarios de agua superficial
- Tribus de Nativos Americanos de California
- Comunidades de bajo ingresos, incluso las que reciben agua de pozos domésticos privados o pequeños sistemas de agua comunitarios

¿QUIÉN DEBE CUMPLIR CON SGMA?



DISEÑO DE SGMA



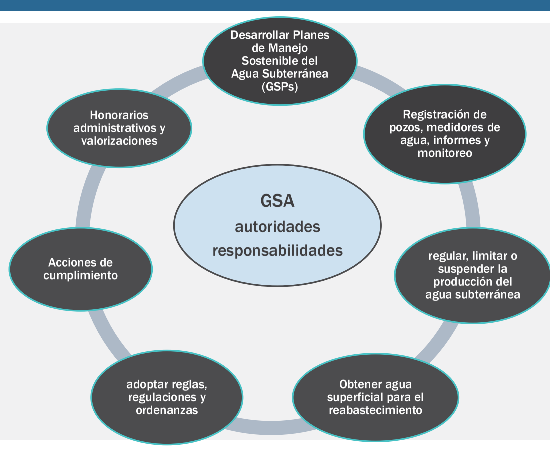
MÚLTIPLES GSAS EN UNA SUBCUENCA

- Mas de una GSA se puede formar en una subcuenca
- Si existen múltiples GSAs en una subcuenca, las GSAs pueden colaborar para crear un plan único, o cada GSA puede crear su propio plan solo que las GSAs establecen un acuerdo de coordinación para implementar múltiples planes.
- Sin embargo, las GSAs deben cubrir toda el área de la subcuenca, sin dejar áreas sin gestionar
- Todas las GSAs fueron aprobadas en Julio 2018

DESARROLLO DEL PLAN DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

- Los GSPs deben incluir información importante:
  - Descripción del área del plan y la colocación del cuenca
  - Criterios de sostenibilidad de la cuenca
  - Programa de monitoreo y proyectos
- Los GSP servirán como una hoja de ruta para lograr la sostenibilidad dentro de 20 años
- Las GSAs deben desarrollar los GSPs con la participación de las partes interesadas

¿QUÉ PUEDE HACER UNA GSA?



ENVÍO DE GSP Y APROBACIÓN POR DWR

- Los GSPs deben ser escritos antes del **31 de enero 2020 (o 31 de enero 2022 si la cuenca no esta críticamente en exceso)**
- Determinaciones de DWR (Departamento de Recursos Hídricos)
  - Adecuado
  - No Adecuado
  - No Completo
- Si el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos decide que el GSP **no gestionara de forma sostenible las aguas subterráneas antes del 2040 (o 2042 si la cuenca no esta críticamente en exceso)**...

→ **El Estado puede intervenir y administrar la subcuenca en sí!**

Mucho mas costoso
Menos control local

IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE GSP Y LOGRO DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- Después de presentar su GSP, una GSA tiene 20 años para alcanzar la sostenibilidad
  - **La sostenibilidad debe alcanzarse para 2040 (2042 para áreas que no están críticamente en exceso)**
- DWR revisará todos los planes cada cinco años para evaluar el progreso y recomendar acciones correctivas según sea necesario
- Reportes Anuales

PLANES DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DE AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS

1. **Descripción del área del plan y la configuración de la cuenca:** Aguas subterráneas, presupuesto hídrico, modelo conceptual hidrogeológico, áreas de manejo
2. **Criterios de sostenibilidad:** establecer un objetivo de sostenibilidad, establecer umbrales mínimos para resultados indeseables, establecer objetivos medibles
3. **Proyectos y acciones de gestión:** proyectos, acciones de manejo, medidas de mitigación, plan de monitoreo

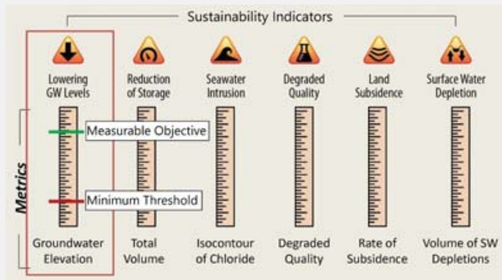
PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS

PRESUPUESTOS DE AGUA

CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD OBJETIVOS MEDIBLES Y UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

Prevenir "resultados indeseables que son significativos e irrazonables“

En este momento, el único resultado indeseable del que podemos estar seguros no se aplica al área de Kern River GSA es la intrusión de agua de mar



PRINCIPIOS GENERALES - OBJETIVOS MEDIBLES Y UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

- No se puede dañar la sostenibilidad en una cuenca vecina
- No puede seguir estando en exceso a largo plazo
- No se puede agotar el agua superficial

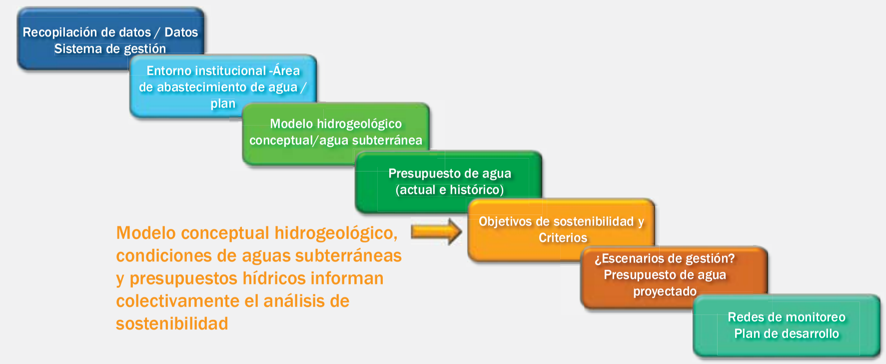
LA SOSTENIBILIDAD SE DEFINE LOCALMENTE

- SGMA requiere que la GSA define la sostenibilidad utilizando dos conceptos:
  - **Objetivos Medibles** son metas aspiracionales. Técnicamente, deberías alcanzarlos para 2040 (o 2042 si no es cuenca críticamente en exceso).
  - **Umbrales Minimos** deben ser evitados Si se cruzan, puede estar fuera del cumplimiento de su plan y violar la obligación de alcanzar la sostenibilidad.

ACCIONES Y PROYECTOS DE GESTIÓN

ESFUERZOS DE DESARROLLO PARA EL GSP DE KRGSA

GSP VISION EN CONJUNTO



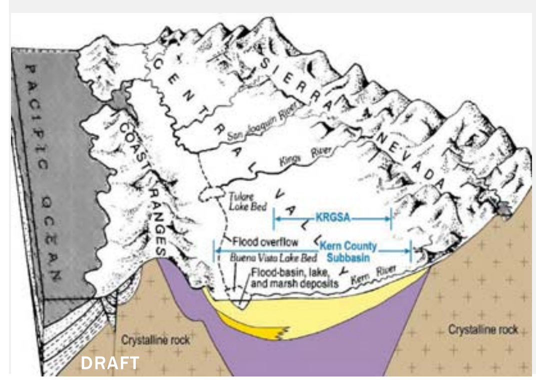
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

GSAs Y GSPs EN LA SUBCUENCA KERN
(DESDE ABRIL 2018)

- **GSAs Que Prepararan su Propio GSP:**
  - Kern River GSA
  - Kern Groundwater Authority
  - Buena Vista Water Service District GSA
  - Henry Miller Water District GSA
  - Olcese Water District GSA
- **GSAs Que No Han Formalizado Sus Planes Para Preparar Su GSP:**
  - City of McFarland GSA
  - Greenfield County Water District GSA

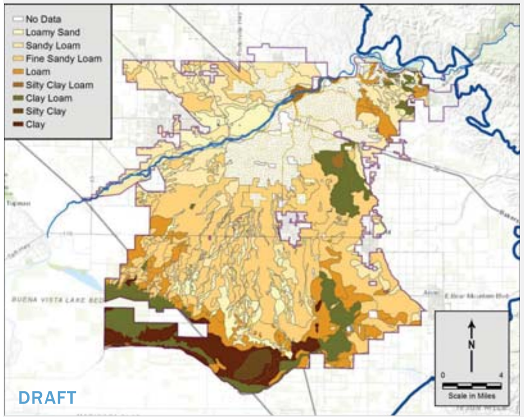
CONFIGURACIÓN HIDROGEOLÓGICA CONCEPTUAL SUBCUENCA DEL CONDADO DE KERN



- Canal lleno de aluviones entre Sierra Nevada y Coast Ranges
- Subyacente por unidades sedimentarias marinas más antiguas
- Flanqueado por un lecho de roca cristalino

TODD GROUNDWATER

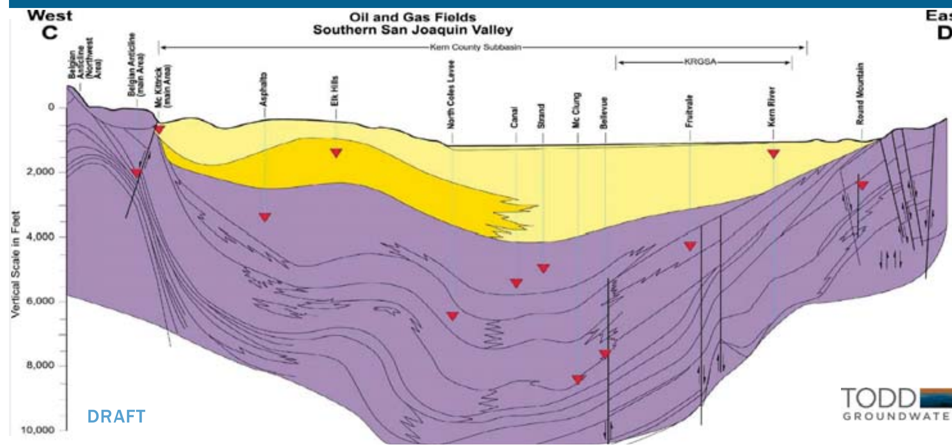
TEXTURAS DEL TIERRA



- Texturas más permeables indicadas por colores más claros (blanco, amarillo, naranja claro)
- Las texturas de baja permeabilidad indicadas por naranja oscuro, verde y marrón
- Las texturas del suelo concuerdan bien con el marco geológico

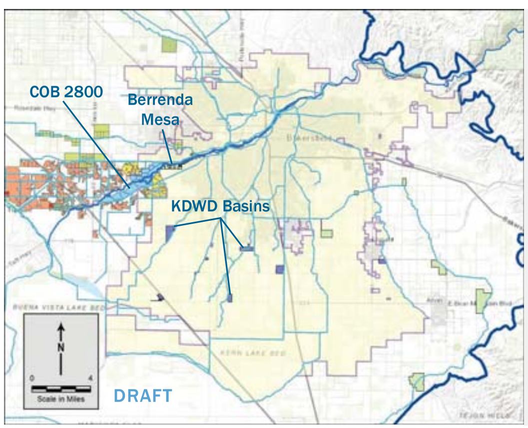
TODD GROUNDWATER

SECCIÓN REGIONAL Y YACIMIENTOS PETROLÍFEROS



TODD GROUNDWATER

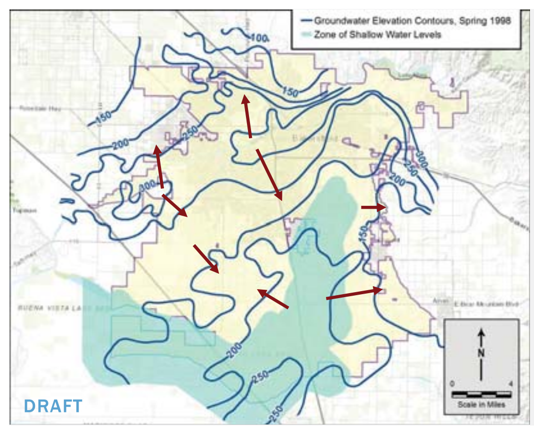
CANALES Y CUENCAS DE RECARGA



- Recarga administrada en el canal del río, canales sin revestimiento y cuencas
- Proyectos de banca de aguas subterráneas KRGSA:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Proyecto Metropolitano
- Numerosos proyectos bancarios adicionales cerca

TODD GROUNDWATER

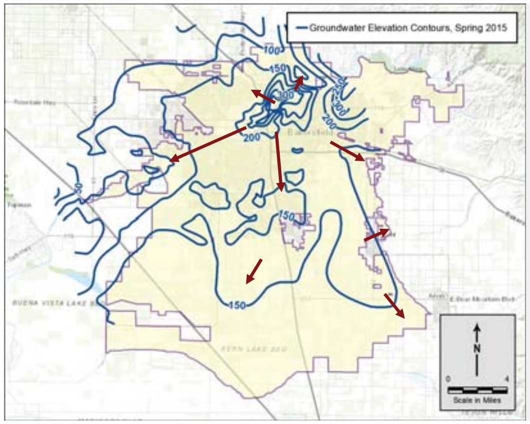
CONTORNOS DE ELEVACIÓN DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA 1998



- 20 mapas de contorno de elevación del agua subterránea (datos de primavera)
- Mapas y datos examinados para capas encaramadas (zona de niveles de aguas poco profundas)
- Ejemplo para el año lluvioso - Primavera de 1998

TODD GROUNDWATER

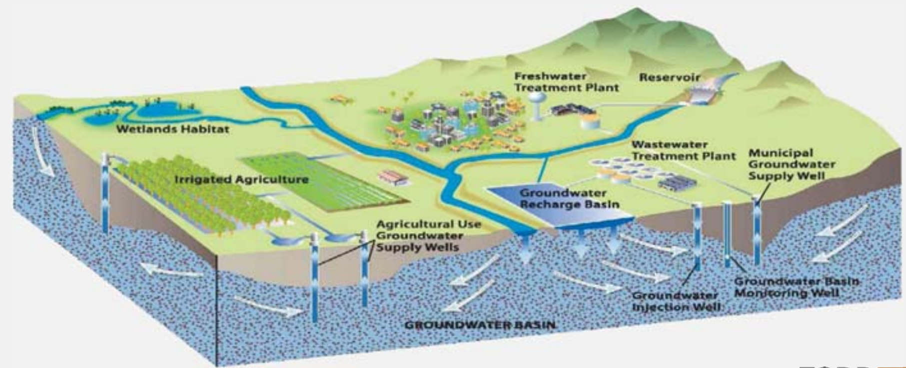
CONTORNOS DE ELEVACIÓN DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA 2015



- Año de sequía severa
- En general, niveles de agua más altos que las áreas circundantes
- Excepto por el río, el agua subterránea fluye fuera del área de KRGSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

FINALIZANDO EL PRESUPUESTO DE AGUA DE KRGSA

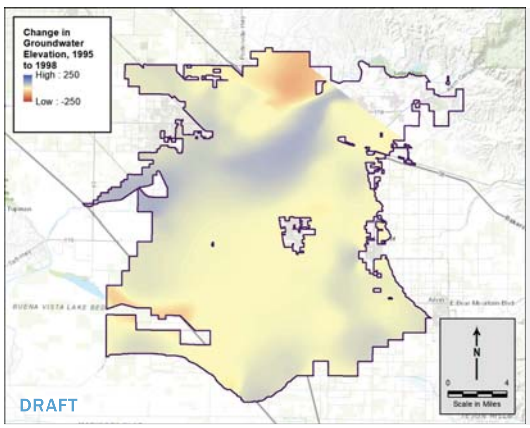


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

CAMBIO EN LAS AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS EN EL ALMACENAMIENTO, 1995-1998



- Se crearon 20 mapas anuales de cambio de nivel de agua utilizando los mapas de contorno de nivel de agua de KCWA Spring
- Las áreas azules indican un aumento en el nivel del agua; las áreas rojas indican una disminución del nivel de agua
- Los datos limitados crean incertidumbre para algunas áreas y períodos de tiempo

DRAFT

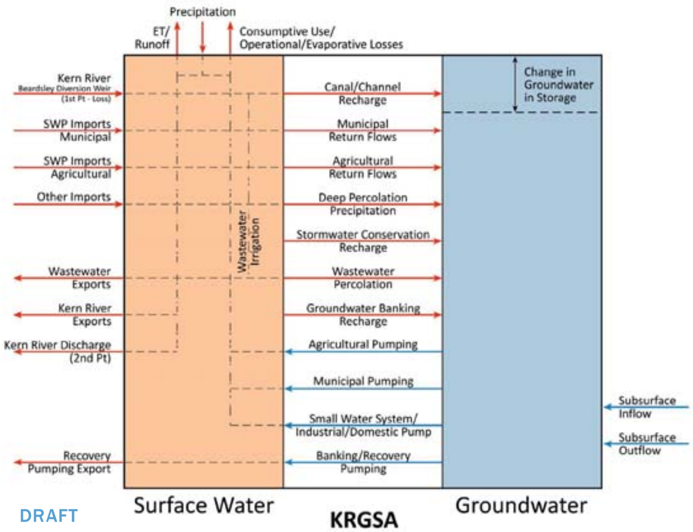
TODD GROUNDWATER

PRESUPUESTOS DE AGUA KRGSA - ENFOQUE

- El agua del Condado de Kern se administra en tiempo real para un uso óptimo
- Proporciona flexibilidad y optimización de agua, pero da como resultado una contabilidad compleja de moléculas físicas
  - Enfoque en el sistema físico
    - ¿A dónde va el "agua mojada"? (no intercambios de papel)
    - El proceso presupuestario del agua sigue las "moléculas": ¿no se le asigna "propiedad" al agua?
    - Evitar el "doble conteo"

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



COMPONENTES DE PRESUPUESTO COMBINADO DE AGUA DE KRGSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS

PROXIMOS PASOS

- Trabajar con agencias para conciliar datos y presupuestos locales de agua
- Compilar para KRGSA
- Formato de conjuntos de datos para el modelo

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

TODD GROUNDWATER

PARTICIPE EN EL DESARROLLO DEL GSP

Puede ayudar a dar forma a lo que está incluido en el planificar por :

- Proporcionar información sobre sus desafíos de agua subterránea pasados o presentes
- Compartir información sobre su consumo de agua y / o pozo
- Compartiendo su visión para la sostenibilidad
- Identificar proyectos que pueden ayudar a abordar las condiciones del agua subterránea
- Completando la Encuesta de Parte Interesada

ENCUESTA DE PARTES INTERESADAS

Queremos escuchar de ti!

- ¿Qué sabes sobre SGMA?
- ¿Cómo se usa el agua?
- ¿Qué más deberíamos saber?

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL Y RECURSOS

- Asistencia técnica para comunidades severamente desfavorecidas
  - Self-Help Enterprises: https://www.selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Eva Dominguez, 559-802-1634, EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Maria Herrera, 559-802-1676, MariaH@selfhelpenterprises.org
- Información Local– Kern River GSA: https://kernrivergsa.org
    - Art Chianello, 661-326-3715, AChianel@bakersfieldcity.us
- Información Estatal
  - Department of Water Resources: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/
  - State Water Resources Control Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/sgma.html

MANTENTE INVOLUCRADO

- Asista a las reuniones de GSA
  - Las reuniones de la Mesa Directiva de KRGSA se llevan a cabo el último miércoles de cada mes a las 8 a.m. en 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.
- Ingrese en la lista de "partes interesadas" para recibir correspondencia e información de KRGSA
- Visita el sitio web para saber más: http://www.kernrivergsa.org/
- Asiste a talleres futuros

PRÓXIMOS TALLERES REGIONALES

- Discusión Sobre la Calidad de Agua Subterránea y la Ley de Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea– October 10, 2018
- Taller Sobre el Plan del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea– October 27, 2018

Patrocinado por Self Help Enterprises, Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, Community Water Center, y Union of Concerned Scientists

Más información está disponible en la mesa de atrás

GRACIAS!

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

KERN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

DRAFT

Kern County Subbasin
C2VSim Modeling Update

October 26, 2018

TODD GROUNDWATER

Acknowledgements

- C2VSim Model Team
  - Mike Maley – Todd Groundwater
  - Charlie Brush – Hydrolytics LLC (formerly with DWR)
- Peer Review Team
  - Saquib Najmus and Frank Qian, Woodard & Curran
- Data Gatherers
  - GEI compiled surface water data for KGA and others
  - Todd GW compiled data for KRGSA, Kern River and past modeling efforts
- KRGSA and KGA
  - Water Districts and Consultants
  - Terry Erlewine and Patty Poire

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

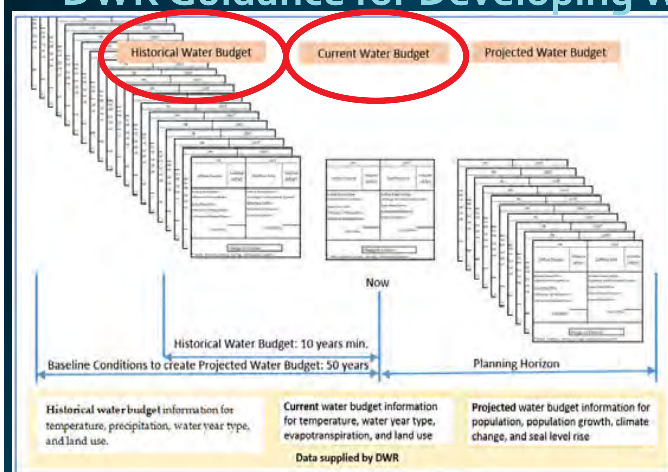
Presentation Outline

- Objectives and Background
- Moving Data into the Model
- Current Model Performance
- Next Steps for Historical/Current Water budgets
- Proposed Projected Future Water Budgets

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

DWR Guidance for Developing Water Budgets



- Separate groundwater and surface water budget
- Consistent approach for all GSAs in the Subbasin
- For entire Subbasin with interactions with adjoining subbasins
- Tabular and graphical representation required by regulations

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

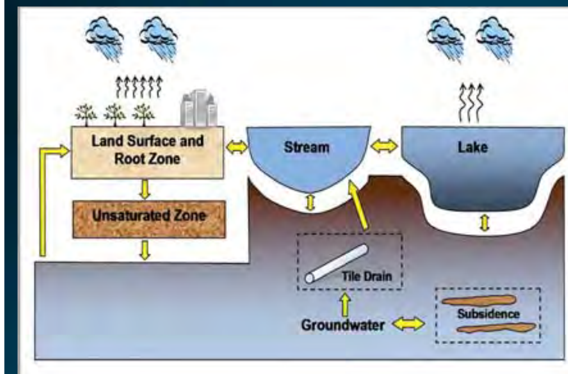
Keeping up with Summer Schedule

- NOW: completing initial model runs with priority components
- Late August: provide model to peer reviewer
- August – Sept: Internal QA/QC
- Sept – Oct: Identify, compile, and incorporate the lower-priority budget items; make corrections to existing data, as needed
- Early November – share results

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

IWFM – Integrated Process-Based Model



- Model simulates key hydrological processes
  - Land Surface, Root Zone, and Unsaturated Zone
  - Surface water deliveries from rivers and canals
  - Groundwater flow
- Demand-driven model
  - Many control points
- Tracks water throughout the system
  - Need to understand water consumption and losses

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

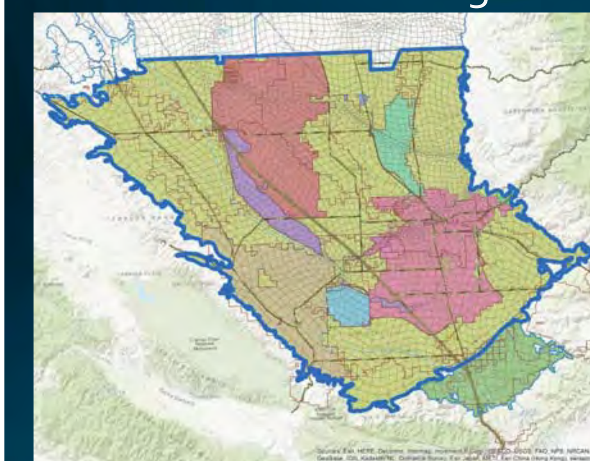
C2VSim is a Regional Planning Model

- C2VSim
  - Covers Entire Central Valley
  - Focus to support CVP/SWP Planning
  - Beta-Version released May to support SGMA
- Regional Planning Model for DWR
  - Regionalized data application and assumptions
- Kern County was not original focus
  - Lacks key data for groundwater banking and local water use

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Subbasin Water Budget - C2VSim Update



- Use C2VSim model for subbasin water budget analysis
- Update Managed Water Supply and Demand Data
  - Use local subbasin data
  - Focus on physical water
- Maintain current model structure (layers and properties)
- Retain general C2VSim data structure with Kern County Updates

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Phased Approach to Model Revisions

- Phase 1 – Data Input
  - Restructure model to incorporate new data
- Phase 2 – Updates and Beta-Version Revisions
  - Review and update new data - QA/QC
  - Revise Beta-version parameters affecting model performance
- Phase 3 – Local Revisions
  - Incorporate locally-significant data
  - Continue to improve model performance
- Draft Historical and Current Water Budgets for District Review
- Phase 4 – Revisions and Refinements
  - Provide water budget updates
  - Final water budgets for GSP

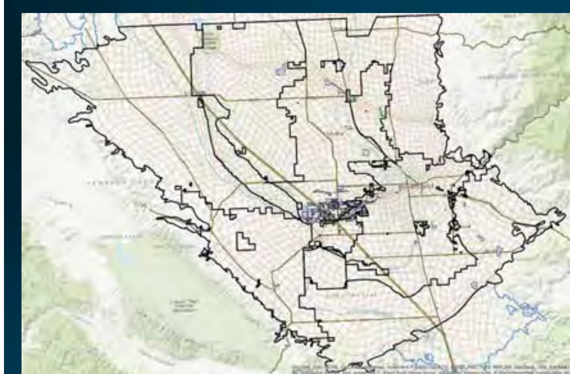
DRAFT

Managed Water Supply and Demand Data

- Surface water diversions by water district
- Groundwater banking and recharge programs
- Groundwater banking recovery for in-basin use and export
- Crop demand based on METRIC ET data
- Urban M&I water use
- Locally important water budget components

DRAFT

Working Collaboratively with Peer Reviewers



- Regular Meetings to Discuss Model Progress
  - Vet approach with experienced modelers
  - Working to resolve issues
- W&C reviewing data consistency and application in the model

DRAFT

Surface Water Conveyance and Service Areas

- Separate diversion for:
  - Each surface water source
  - Each district service area
  - Groundwater banking projects
  - Urban use
- Surface Water Data Sources
  - GEI compiled surface water data for KGA and others
  - Todd GW compiled surface water data for KRGSA and Kern River

DRAFT

Surface Water Conveyance and Service Areas

Arvin Edison WSD	Cawelo WD	Lost Hills WD	Shafter-Wasco ID
Belridge WSD	Henry Miller WD	North Kern WSD	Semitropic WSD
Berrenda Mesa WD	Kern Delta WD (5 SAs)	Rosedale Ranch ID	SSJMUD
Buena Vista WSD (2 SAs)	Kern-Tulare WD	Rosedale-Rio Bravo WSD	Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa WSD

2800 Acres	Buena Vista WSD	Kern Water Bank	Semitropic WSD
Arvin-Edison WSD	Cawelo WD	North Kern WSD	West Kern WD
Berrenda Mesa WSD	Kern Delta WD	Pioneer Project	

City of Bakersfield
KCWA ID 4
Lost Hills UD

Kern NWR

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KERN-TULARE WATER DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS FOR **ENTIRE DISTRICT** (AF)

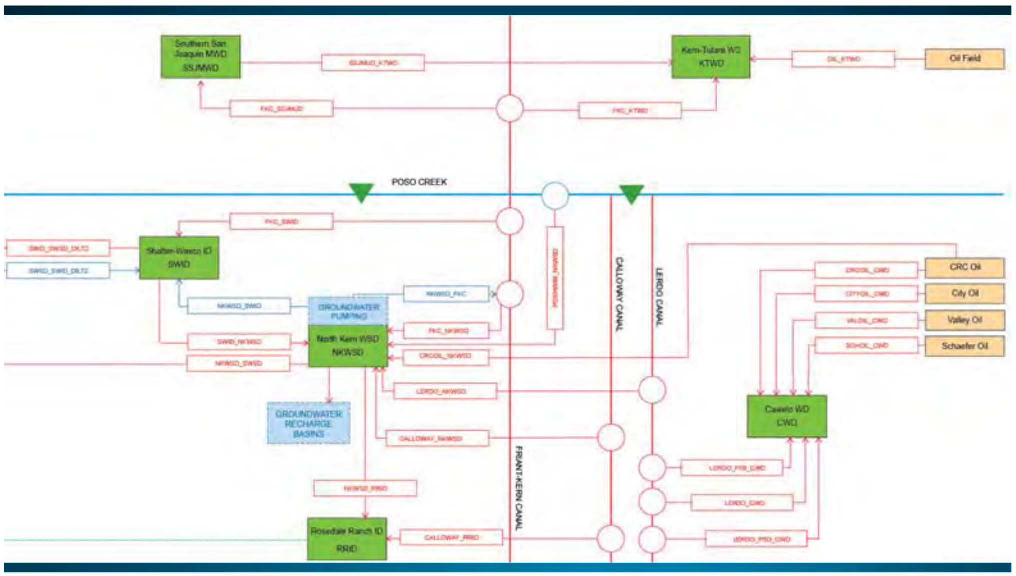
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inflows															
(+) Friant-Kern Canal Deliveries	38,767	42,364	40,806	43,409	46,477	36,575	42,660	44,686	48,407	42,059	36,842	40,227	35,278	35,027	39,488
(+) From Other Districts															
(+) SSJMUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,081	2,168	40	0	2,344	0	1,969	1,541	188
(+) Oilfield Produced Water	386	374	380	376	346	277	248	257	241	238	208	265	216	204	356
(=) Total Inflow to District	**39,153**	**42,738**	**41,187**	**43,785**	**46,823**	**36,852**	**44,989**	**47,111**	**48,688**	**42,297**	**39,394**	**40,492**	**37,463**	**36,772**	**40,032**
Outflows															
(+) To Other Districts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(=) Total Outflow from District	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Difference															
(=) Inflow - Outflow	**39,153**	**42,738**	**41,187**	**43,785**	**46,823**	**36,852**	**44,989**	**47,111**	**48,688**	**42,297**	**39,394**	**40,492**	**37,463**	**36,772**	**40,032**

SUMMARY OF INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS WITHIN **KERN SUBBASIN** (AF)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Inflows															
(=) Total Inflow to Kern Subbasin	**25,902**	**28,273**	**27,218**	**28,935**	**30,126**	**23,711**	**28,946**	**29,591**	**29,850**	**25,637**	**23,825**	**24,490**	**22,658**	**21,908**	**23,837**
Outflows															
(=) Total Outflow from Kern Subbasin	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Difference															
(=) Inflow - Outflow	**25,902**	**28,273**	**27,218**	**28,935**	**30,126**	**23,711**	**28,946**	**29,591**	**29,850**	**25,637**	**23,825**	**24,490**	**22,658**	**21,908**	**23,837**

Summary | (+) FKC | (+) SSJMUD | (+) Produced | INFLOWS | (-) Other Districts | OUTFLO…

TODD GROUNDWATER



Friant-Kern Canal Diverisons

Kern-Tulare Inflow (AF)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
1993	203	347	1,359	2,427	4,724	6,484	7,390	6,749	4,868	2,815	1,008	394	38,767
1994	222	379	1,485	2,652	5,162	7,086	8,076	7,375	5,319	3,077	1,102	430	42,364
1995	214	365	1,430	2,554	4,972	6,825	7,779	7,104	5,124	2,963	1,061	415	40,806
1996	228	388	1,522	2,717	5,289	7,261	8,275	7,557	5,450	3,152	1,129	441	43,409
1997	244	415	1,629	2,909	5,663	7,774	8,860	8,091	5,836	3,375	1,209	472	46,477
1998	192	327	1,282	2,289	4,457	6,118	6,972	6,367	4,592	2,656	951	372	36,575
1999	191	337	1,204	2,225	5,189	7,122	8,065	7,558	5,776	3,595	1,398	0	42,660
2000	34	85	965	2,816	6,067	8,224	8,545	7,695	5,561	2,317	1,253	1,124	44,686
2001	69	102	1,224	2,607	7,043	8,590	8,957	8,787	6,456	3,704	618	250	48,407
2002	171	551	1,761	3,547	5,342	7,118	7,378	6,489	4,744	3,347	1,108	503	42,059
2003	0	755	2,399	2,723	3,668	6,097	6,967	5,562	4,213	3,285	715	458	36,842
2004	273	304	1,552	3,721	6,078	7,105	7,085	6,543	4,846	2,110	424	186	40,227
2005	0	79	554	2,123	3,291	6,015	7,195	6,770	4,732	2,531	1,496	492	35,278
2006	244	749	800	686	4,520	6,485	6,709	6,226	4,883	2,176	977	572	35,027
2007	863	217	1,927	2,861	5,063	6,413	6,946	6,402	4,263	2,943	1,567	23	39,488
2008	0	210	1,901	3,517	5,169	6,328	7,478	6,526	4,870	3,107	957	289	40,352
2009	85	322	1,936	2,967	4,693	5,297	6,717	5,482	3,873	1,934	1,456	303	35,065
2010	75	5	742	1,088	3,899	5,817	6,731	6,486	4,645	2,464	852	0	32,804
2011	383	337	719	1,719	3,954	5,383	6,761	6,397	4,758	2,359	1,173	381	34,324
2012	468	1,135	1,301	1,285	4,114	6,223	6,657	6,647	4,357	2,968	1,133	0	36,288
2013	0	203	1,440	3,134	5,068	6,364	7,016	6,051	3,860	3,152	1,166	880	38,334
2014	286	219	773	1,229	2,315	3,080	4,150	3,777	2,762	1,549	406	136	20,682
2015	40	55	601	854	1,095	2,212	2,946	2,773	2,251	1,448	386	407	15,068
2016	37	5	814	1,932	3,613	4,879	5,928	5,237	3,455	2,108	228	0	28,236

Source: Data provided by KTWD (via email from Costas Cero dated 5/8/2018)

(+) FKC | (+) SSJMUD | (+) Produced | INFLOWS | (-) Othe…

Kern-Tulare Water District

Kern-Tulare WD from Friant-Kern Canal

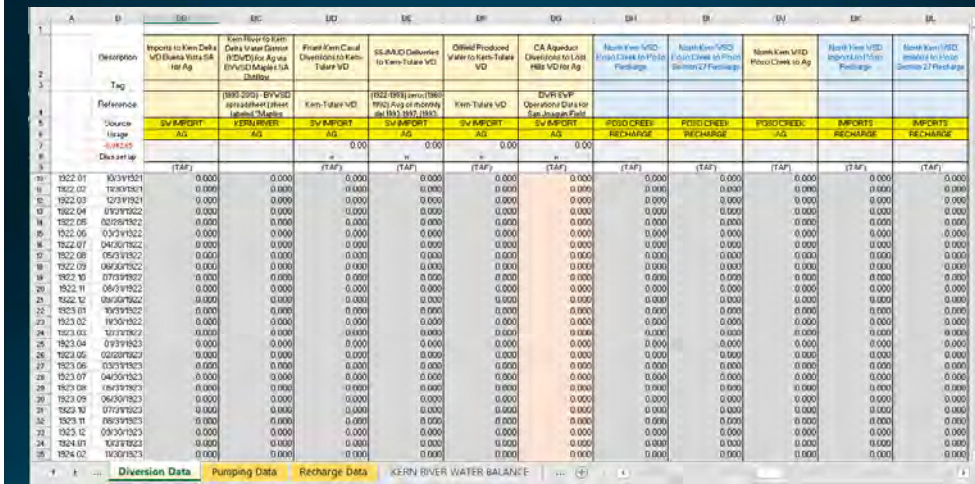
- 1922-1960 Zero
- 1961-1992 Estimated: Monthly average of 1993-97
- 1993-2015 District data

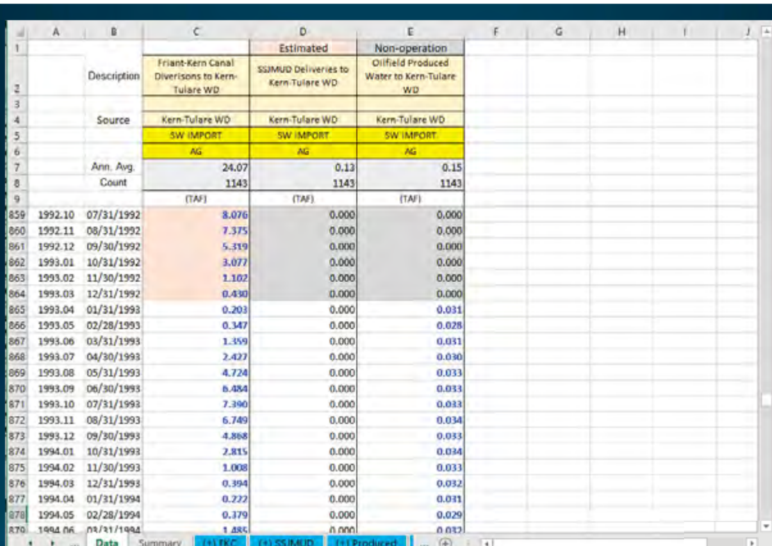
Kern-Tulare WD from SSJMUD

- 1922-1992 Zero
- 1993-2015 District data

Kern-Tulare WD from Oilfield produced water

- 1922-1992 Zero
- 1993-2015 District data

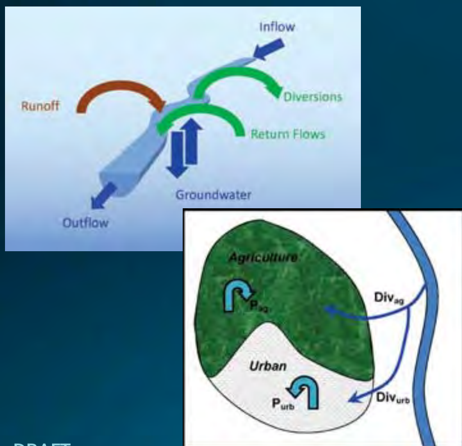




	A	B	C	D	E
1				Estimated	Non-operation
2		Description	Friant-Kern Canal Diversions to Kern-Tulare WD	SSJMUD Deliveries to Kern-Tulare WD	Oilfield Produced Water to Kern-Tulare WD
4		Source	Kern-Tulare WD	Kern-Tulare WD	Kern-Tulare WD
5			SW IMPORT	SW IMPORT	SW IMPORT
6			AG	AG	AG
7		Ann. Avg.	24.07	0.13	0.15
8		Count	1143	1143	1143
9			(TAF)	(TAF)	(TAF)
859	1992.10	07/31/1992	8.076	0.000	0.000
860	1992.11	08/31/1992	7.375	0.000	0.000
861	1992.12	09/30/1992	5.319	0.000	0.000
862	1993.01	10/31/1992	3.077	0.000	0.000
863	1993.02	11/30/1992	1.102	0.000	0.000
864	1993.03	12/31/1992	0.430	0.000	0.000
865	1993.04	01/31/1993	0.203	0.000	0.031
866	1993.05	02/28/1993	0.347	0.000	0.028
867	1993.06	03/31/1993	1.359	0.000	0.031
868	1993.07	04/30/1993	2.427	0.000	0.030
869	1993.08	05/31/1993	4.724	0.000	0.033
870	1993.09	06/30/1993	6.484	0.000	0.033
871	1993.10	07/31/1993	7.390	0.000	0.033
872	1993.11	08/31/1993	6.749	0.000	0.034
873	1993.12	09/30/1993	4.868	0.000	0.033
874	1994.01	10/31/1993	2.815	0.000	0.034
875	1994.02	11/30/1993	1.008	0.000	0.033
876	1994.03	12/31/1993	0.394	0.000	0.032
877	1994.04	01/31/1994	0.222	0.000	0.031
878	1994.05	02/28/1994	0.379	0.000	0.029

Data | Summary | (+) FKC | (+) SSJMUD | (+) Produced

Surface Water Process

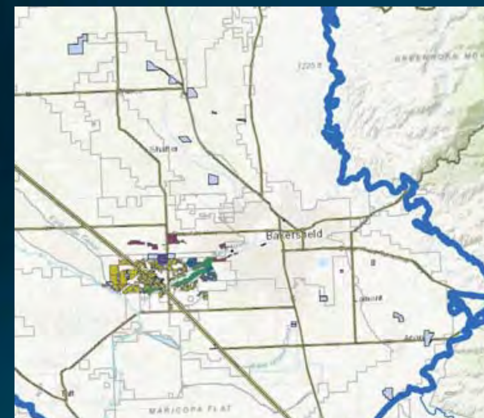


- Tracks surface water delivered for agricultural and urban use
  - Directs diversions to designated subareas
  - Each subarea provides for spatial distribution of agricultural and urban use
- Surface Water budget tracks:
  - Diversions
  - River and canal seepage
  - Groundwater-surface water interactions
  - Natural inflows and outflows

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Groundwater Banking and Recharge Locations



- Data Sources
  - Directly from local districts
  - Published reports or other sources
  - Historic data back to 1960's
- Facilities Include:
  - Groundwater Banks
  - Managed Aquifer Recharge
  - Recovery Wells

DRAFT

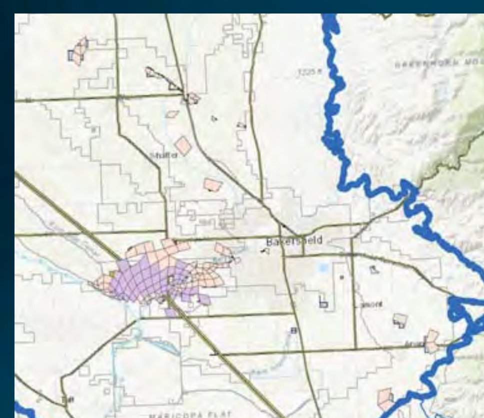
TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern-Tulare Water District

Diversion	Leakage	Evap.	Delivery
Kern-Tulare WD from Friant-Kern Canal	1%	1%	98%
Kern-Tulare WD from SSJMUD	1%	1%	98%
Kern-Tulare WD from Oilfield produced water	1%	1%	98%

TODD GROUNDWATER

Assigned C2VSim Elements to GW Banks

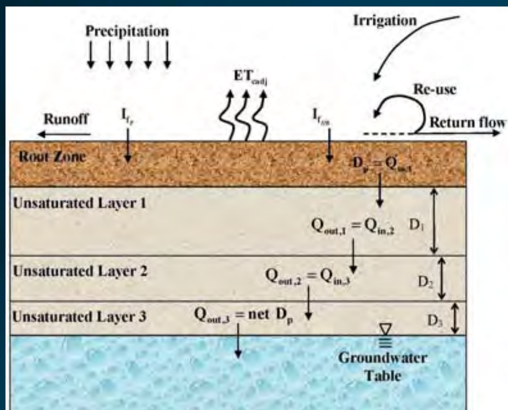


- Data Sources
  - Directly from local districts
  - Published reports or other sources
  - Historic data back to 1960's
- Facilities Include:
  - Groundwater Banks
  - Managed Aquifer Recharge
  - Recovery Wells

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

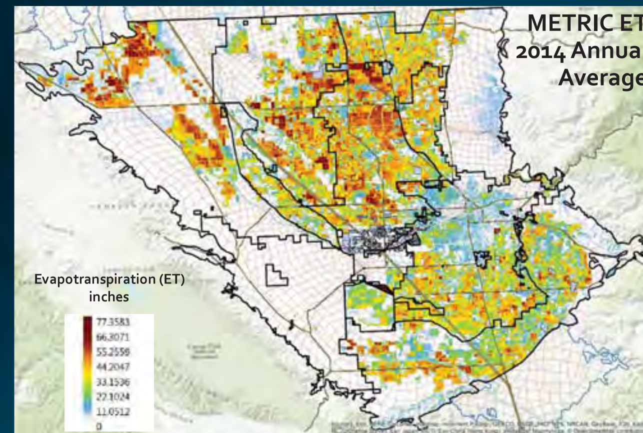
IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC)



- Calculates agricultural demand based on soil moisture budget
  - Monthly crop ET time series
  - Tracks soil moisture content throughout simulation
  - If soil moisture falls below minimum level (wilting point), irrigation water added to reach target level (field capacity) to cover ET, deep percolation and runoff

DRAFT

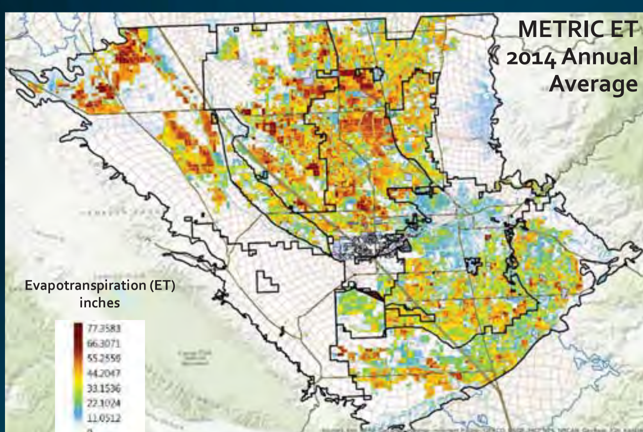
Mapping METRIC ET Data to C2VSim



- METRIC ET Processing
  - Correlate METRIC ET and land use at 30 m pixel level
  - Average up pixel ET rate to C2VSim crop type or land use
  - Monthly Average ET for each C2VSim crop type
  - Maintain Volumetric Consistency

DRAFT

ITRC METRIC ET Data



- Monthly data from ITRC
  - 1994-2015 (no 2012)
  - 30 m pixel
- Calculated METRIC ET rates for:
  - Irrigated Agriculture
  - Other land use

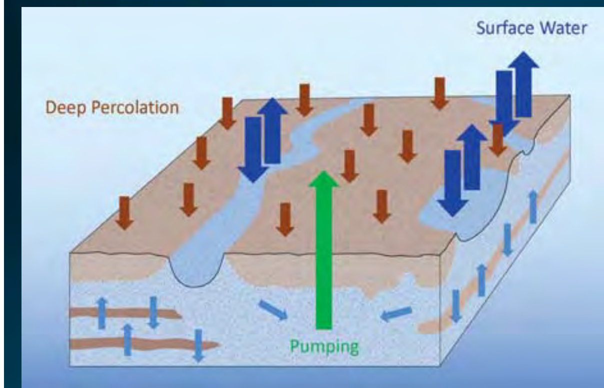
DRAFT

C2VSim Applies Urban Demand over Zone

- Urban Demand Data
  - Surface water deliveries
  - Groundwater pumping volumes from major water purveyors
- C2VSim uses Urban Zones
  - Applied to urban land use areas
  - Population and Per Capita Use for M&I
- Kern County Updates
  - Defined new Metro Bakersfield Zone
  - Updated population data
  - Revised Per Capita Rates to reflect actual water use

DRAFT

Groundwater Process

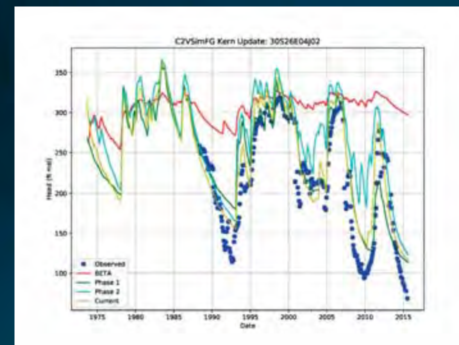


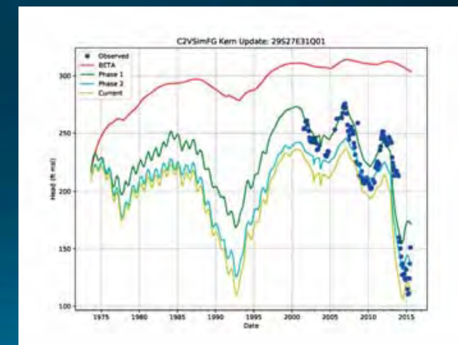
- Groundwater process integrates the inflows and outflows from other processes
- Groundwater budget tracks:
  - Volume for each inflow and outflow component
  - Storage change over time
- Change in groundwater levels
  - Hydrographs

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance City of Bakersfield

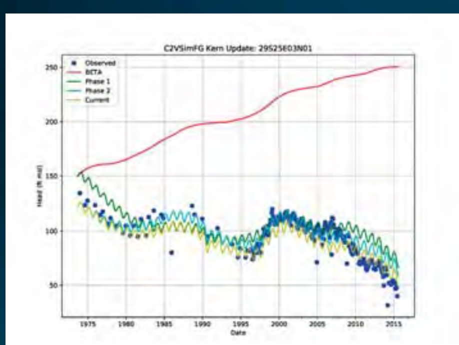


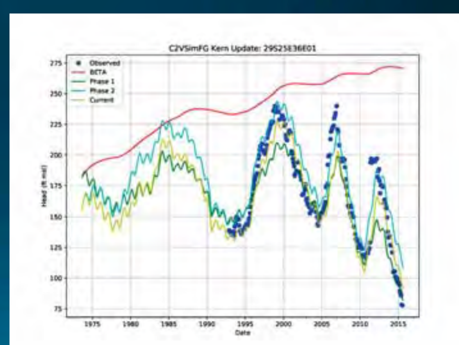


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance Rosedale-Rio Bravo Area

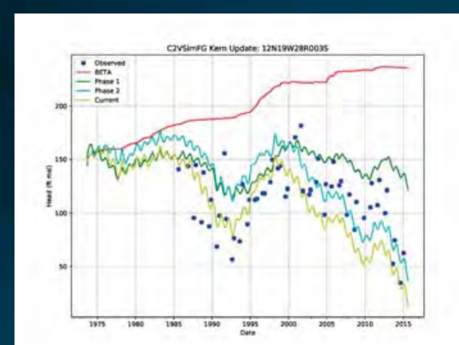


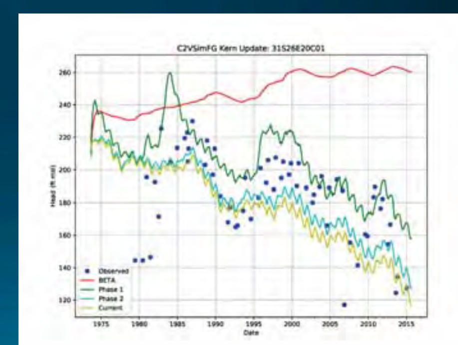


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance Arvin-Edison WSD and Kern Delta WD

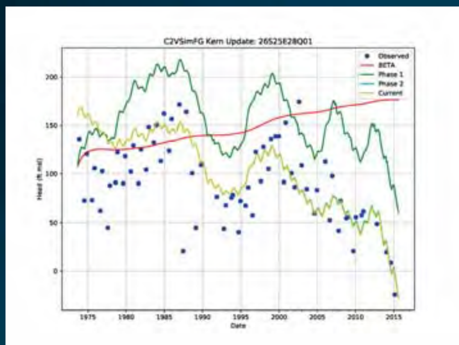


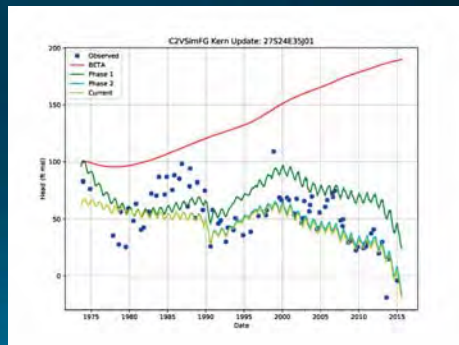


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance North Kern WSD and Shafter-Wasco ID

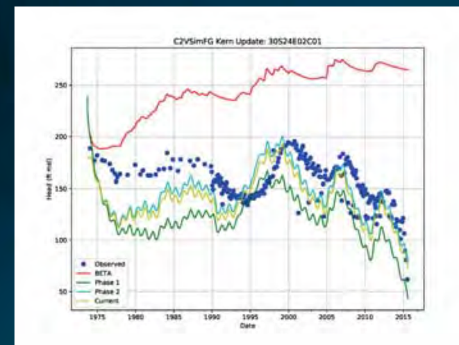


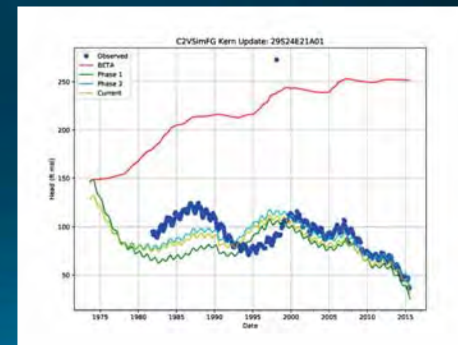


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance Buena Vista WSD and Semitropic WSD

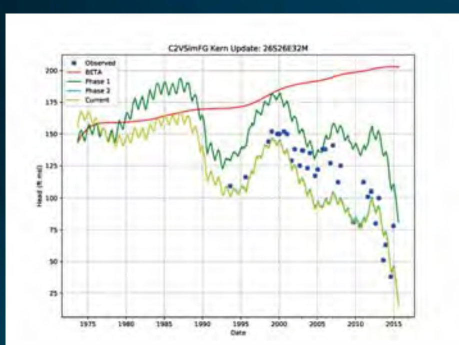


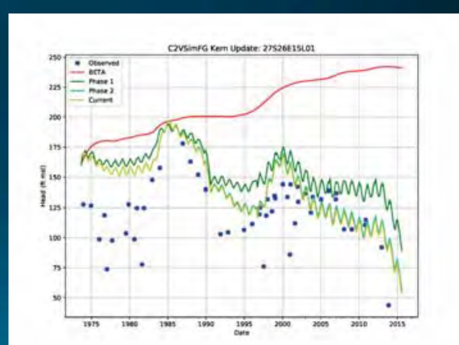


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance – Cawelo WD and Kern-Tulare WD

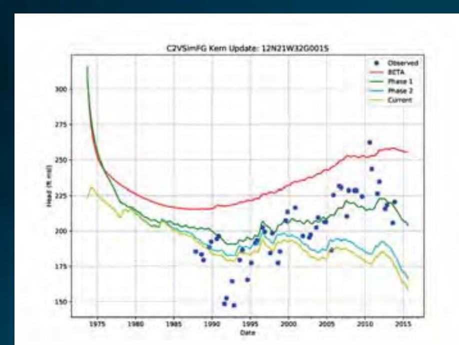


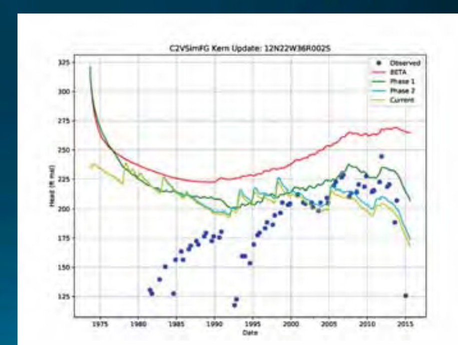


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Remaining Model Issues – Initial Condition Affecting Results

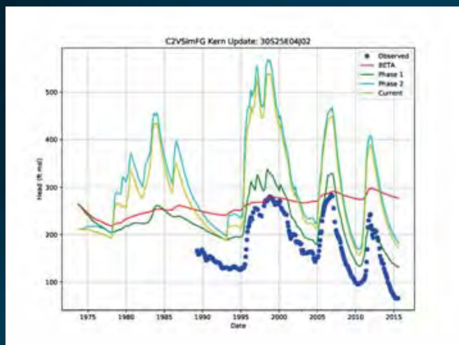


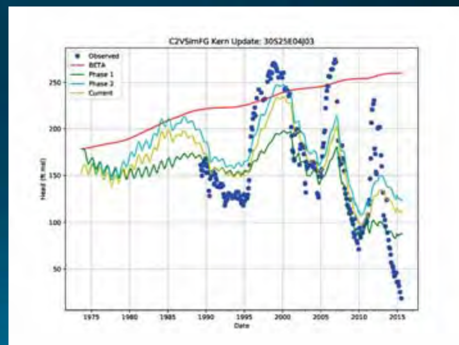


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Remaining Model Issues – Excess Recharge Retention in Layer 1

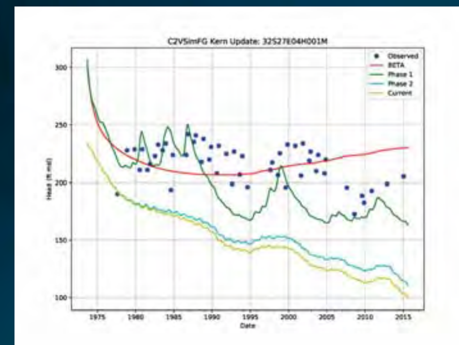


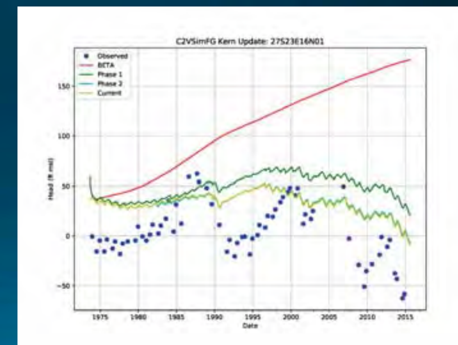


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Remaining Model Issues – Local Areas of Poor Correlation

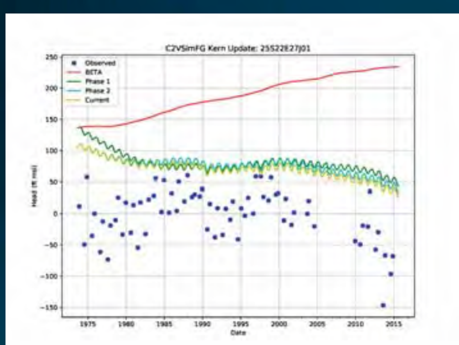


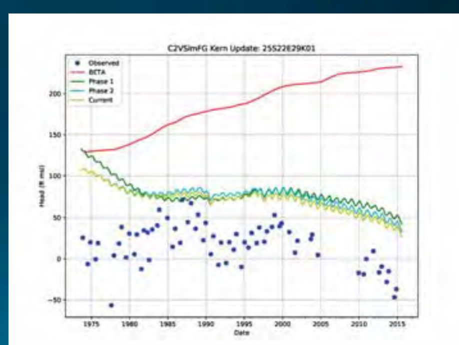


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Remaining Model Issues – Unwarranted Stream Recharge in Northwest

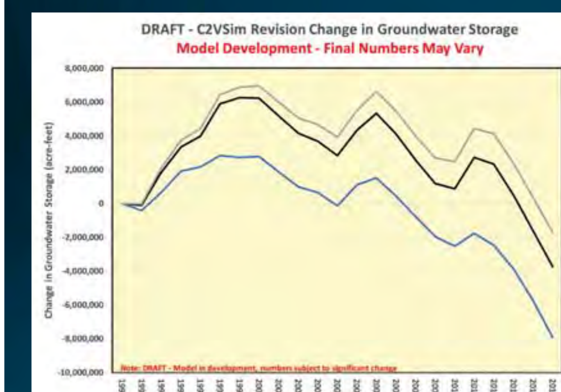




DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Model Status – Groundwater Storage Change



- Current range gives a guide to final results
  - Anticipate lower storage as remaining issues are resolved
  - Reconcile Draft Model Results with Local water budgets
- Model does not account for Groundwater Banking Accounts
  - Water stored in basin for use by others

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Current Model Status

- Phase 1 - Data Input Complete
  - Primary Managed Water Data is Entered
  - Some local data additions are left to do
- Phase 2 and 3 - Working to Improve Model Performance
  - QA/QC of new data input structure still ongoing
  - Reconciling Beta-version issues
  - Limited adjustment to model parameters
- Develop Draft Historical and Current Water Budgets
  - Follow DWR Guidance for Water Budgets
  - Tabular and graphical results
  - Basinwide and Local GSA

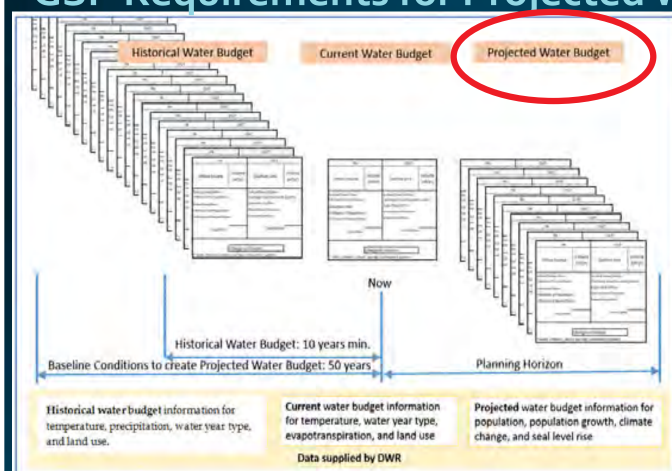
Projected Future Water Budgets

Next Steps for Model

- Early November – working to improve model performance
- Nov 13 – Submit for Peer Review
- Nov 22 – Share Draft results
- Early December – Model Update
- Phase 4 – Periodic Model updates as new information is available
- December – Transition to Projected Future Water Budgets

DRAFT

GSP Requirements for Projected Water Budget



- Baseline
  - Project current land and water use
  - 50-years Historic hydrologic period
- Climate Change
  - DWR Guidance
  - 2030 and 2070 projected climate change
- Projected Sustainability Assessment
  - Test sustainability approach for

DRAFT

Projected Future Modeling Baseline Development

- Projected Baseline Development
  - Current land use and historic hydrology over 50 year planning horizon
- Climate Change Baseline Development
  - Follow DWR Climate Change Guidance to modify Baseline Condition

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Future Modeling Sustainability Assessment

- Sustainability Alternatives Screening Analysis
  - Early test of potential sustainability alternatives to support GSAs
  - Addresses DWR Uncertainty Analysis requirement
- Projected Future Sustainability Assessment
  - GSAs provide proposed sustainability alternatives
  - Develop basinwide scenarios
- Preferred Sustainability Alternative
  - Finalize scenarios for use in GSPs

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

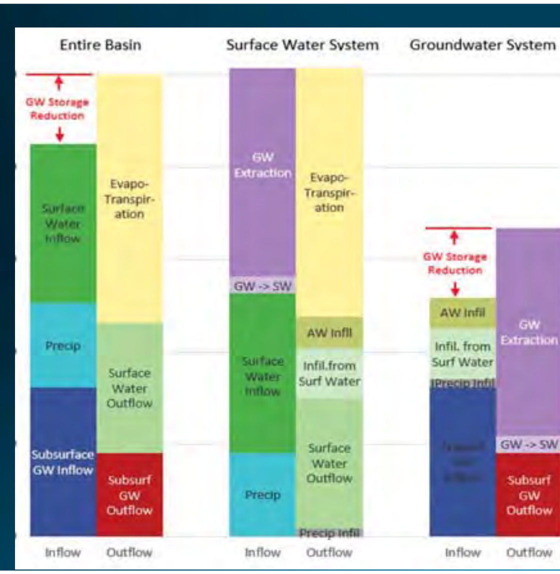
Projected Future Sustainability Assessment

CA Water Foundation

- Supply-Side Project
  - Recharge projects
  - Operational changes
  - Recycled Water
- Demand Reduction
  - Urban water reduction
  - Changes in Ag operations
- Variable Changes
  - Imported Water Delivery

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



Projected Future Water Budgets

- Evaluate baseline conditions
- Viability of Proposed Sustainability Plans
- How may Climate Change affect Proposed Sustainability Plan

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER


Discussion
and
Questions

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Groundwater Workshop

Tuesday, November 13, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.
Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center
10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

AGENDA

6:00 p.m. – 6:05 p.m.	Welcome & Introductions
6:05 p.m. – 6:25 p.m.	California's New Groundwater Law and Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSP)
6:25 p.m. – 6:45 p.m.	Local Efforts to Comply with SGMA - Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency GSP Development Efforts
6:45 p.m. – 7:20 p.m.	Share your Thoughts – Stakeholder Discussion
7:20 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Next Steps and Closing Remarks

Agencia de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas de Kern River
Taller de Agua Subterránea

Martes, 13 de noviembre, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.
Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center
10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

AGENDA

6:00 p.m. – 6:05 p.m.	Bienvenida y Presentaciones
6:05 p.m. – 6:25 p.m.	Nueva Ley de Aguas Subterráneas de California y Planes de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSP)
6:25 p.m. – 6:45 p.m.	Esfuerzos Locales para Cumplir con SGMA - Esfuerzos de Desarrollo del GSP de la Agencia de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas de Kern River
6:45 p.m. – 7:20 p.m.	Comparta sus pensamientos - Discusión de las partes interesadas
7:20 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Próximos Pasos y Clausura

You're Invited!
GROUNDWATER WORKSHOP

THIS WORKSHOP WILL COVER:

- **California's New Groundwater Law — the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) of 2014**
- **Your Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)**
- **Your Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)**
- **How to participate!**

DATE: Tuesday, November 13, 2018

TIME: 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

WHERE: Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center

10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

For more information, please contact:

Eva Dominguez (559) 802-1634, EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org or
Maria Herrera (559) 802-1676, MariaH@SelfHelpEnterprises.org

Translation services will be available

Self-Help Enterprises

KRGSA

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

¡Estás Invitado!
TALLER DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

TEMAS DEL TALLER:

- **Nueva ley estatal del agua subterránea: la Ley del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA) de 2014**
- **Su Agencia de Manejo Sostenible de Agua Subterránea**
- **Su Plan de Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea**
- **Como participar!**

FECHA: Martes, 13 de noviembre 2018

HORA: 6:00 - 7:30 p.m.

DÓNDE: Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center

10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

Para mas información, póngase en contacto con:

Eva Dominguez (559) 802-1634, EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org o
Maria Herrera (559) 802-1676, MariaH@SelfHelpEnterprises.org

Servicios de traducción estarán disponibles

Self-Help Enterprises

KRGSA

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Kern River GSA Groundwater Workshop
Tuesday, November 13, 2018, 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Bear Mountain Recreation David Head Center, 10300 San Diego St., Lamont, CA 93241

	Name/Nombre	Agency/Agencia	Phone/Telefono	Email/Correo Electrónico	Would you like to be notified of future meetings? ¿Desea que le avisemos sobre futuras reuniones?
1	Antone Mattos	El Adobe	661-428-9650	T.MATTOS@TEJONRANCH.COM	X
2	Jana Marquez	KDWD	661 834 4656	Jana@Kerndelta.org	
3	Patty Poire	KGA			
4	David Beard	KCWA ID4	661 634 1400	dbeard@kcwa.com	
5	Debra Lilly	Horizon	916 465 8074	debra@horizonh2o.com	
6	Pete Kaiser	KDWD			
7	Ken Schwarz	Horizon Water & Environment	510-986-1851	ken@horizonh2o.com	
8	Mark Mulkay	KDWD	661-834-4656		
9	Art Chianello	City of Bakersfield	661-326-3715	achianel@bakersfieldcity.us	
10	Jeevan Muhar	Arvin-Edison WSD	661-854-5573	jmuhar@aewsd.org	X
11	Jasmene del Aguila	LCJA	661-843-7477	jdelaguila@leadershipcounsel.org	X
12	David Hampton	CWD	661-831-6390	dhampton@cawelowd.org	
13	Ramon Zavala	Lamont	661-845-213 (casc)	661-332-7090	
14					
15					
16					

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Groundwater Workshop

November 13, 2018

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

KRGSA

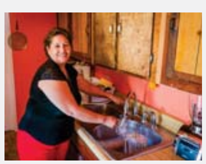
Self-Help Enterprises

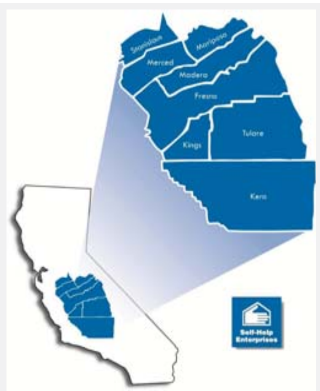
WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

- California's New Groundwater Law – The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)
- Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)
- KRGSA's GSP Development Efforts
- Stakeholder Discussion
- Wrap Up and Closing Remarks

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

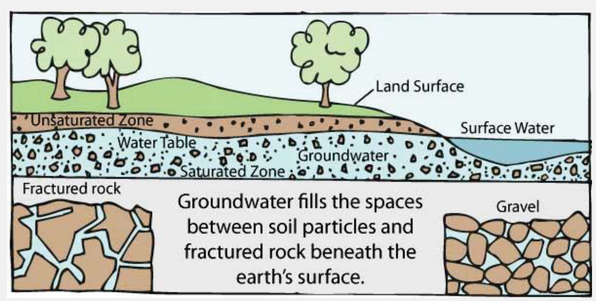
- SHE is a nationally-recognized non-profit housing and community development organization whose mission is to work together with low-income families to build and sustain healthy homes and communities.
- Community Development Program provides technical assistance and leadership development in rural communities who face clean water, sanitary sewer and other infrastructure challenges.
- Community Engagement and Planning Team supports community participation in regional water management and groundwater sustainability planning as well as building water management capacity and expertise in rural communities.





GROUNDWATER MATTERS

On average Californians get **40%** of their water from groundwater. During droughts, that number can go up to **60%.**



- In the Central Valley, we are even more dependent on groundwater than the state as a whole
- **90%** of Central Valley residents rely on groundwater for at least part of their drinking water supply
- Most unincorporated communities are **100%** reliant on groundwater – includes many of our small school districts

HOW COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOLS USE GROUNDWATER

CALIFORNIA'S SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (SGMA)

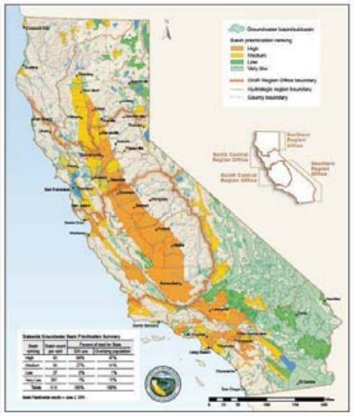
- Three-bill package: SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1319 (Pavley)
- Signed by Governor Brown on September 16, 2014
- Objective: Ensure the long-term reliability of our groundwater resources and connected surface water resources requiring "sustainable" management
- Core Principle: Local control

HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

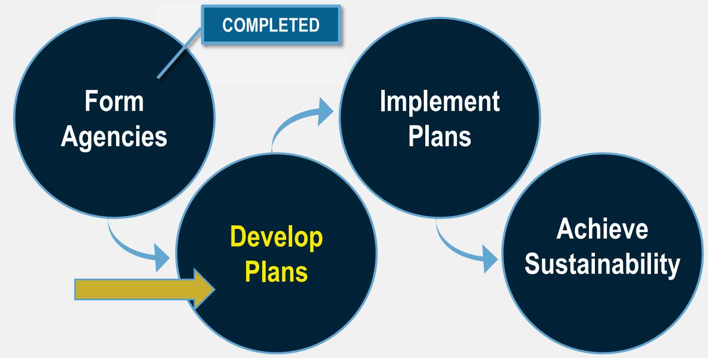
- Previously, groundwater management was voluntary in certain areas of the state
- Groundwater levels have been declining due to over-pumping, less surface water, and not enough recharge
- The drought (2012-2016) had an unprecedented impact on our state
- Dry wells (i.e., Arvin, Lamont area, and many others)
- Subsidence

PREVENT UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

WHO MUST COMPLY WITH SGMA?



SGMA DESIGN



WHOSE INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE?

- Holders of overlying groundwater rights (agricultural and domestic)
- Public water systems
- Local land use planning agencies
- Environmental users of groundwater
- Surface water users
- California Native American tribes
- Disadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems

MULTIPLE GSAs IN A SUBBASIN

- More than one GSA can be formed in a sub-basin
- If there are multiple GSAs in a sub-basin, the GSAs can collaborate to write one single plan, or each GSA can write its own plan so long as the GSAs establish a coordination agreement for implementing multiple plans.
- However, GSAs must cover the entire area of the sub-basin, leaving no areas unmanaged
- All GSAs were approved in July 2017

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A GSA

GSP SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL BY DWR

- GSPs must be written by **January 31, 2020 (or January 31, 2022 if the basin is not critically overdrafted)**
- DWR determinations
  - Adequate
  - Conditionally Adequate (minor deficiencies that can be corrected within 180 days)
  - Inadequate
- If the Department of Water Resources decides that a GSP **will not sustainably manage groundwater by 2040 (or 2042 if not in critically overdrafted basins)**…

→ **The State may step in and manage the sub-basin itself!**

Much more expensive
Less local control

DEVELOPMENT OF GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

- GSPs must contain important information:
  - Description of plan area & basin setting
  - Sustainability criteria
  - Monitoring program and projects
- GSPs will serve as the roadmap to achieve sustainability
- GSAs will need to develop GSPs with stakeholder input

GSP IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

- After submitting its GSP, a GSA has 20 years to reach sustainability
  - **Sustainability must be reached by 2040 (2042 for areas not in critical overdraft)**
- DWR will review all plans every five years to assess progress and recommend corrective actions as needed
- Annual Reporting

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

WATER BUDGETS

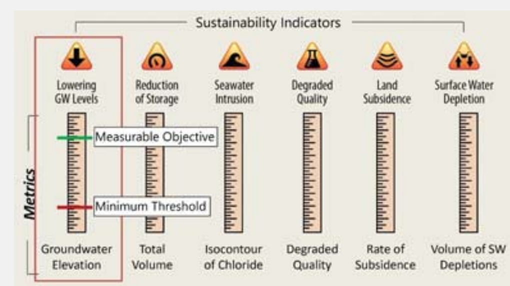
GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLANS

1. **Description of the plan area and basin setting:** Groundwater conditions, water budget, hydrogeological conceptual model, management areas
2. **Sustainability criteria:** set sustainability goal, set minimum thresholds for undesirable results, set measurable objectives
3. **Projects and management actions:** projects, management actions, mitigation measures, monitoring plan

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA MEASUREABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

Prevent “Undesirable results that are significant and unreasonable”

At this time, the only undesirable result that we can be certain doesn’t apply to the Kern River GSA area is Seawater intrusion



SUSTAINABILITY IS DEFINED LOCALLY

- SGMA requires GSAs to define sustainability using two concepts:
  - **Measurable objectives** are aspirational <u>goals</u>. Technically, you should achieve them by 2040 (or 2042 if not critically overdrafted).
  - **Minimum thresholds** are to be <u>avoided</u>. If they are crossed, you may be out of compliance with your plan and violating the obligation to reach sustainability.

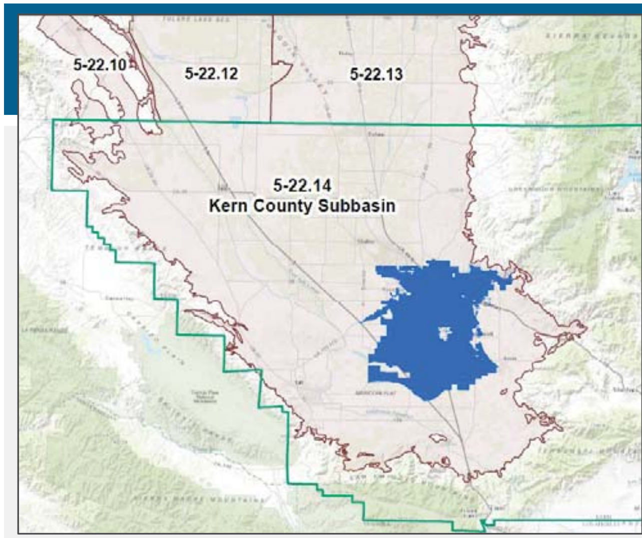
MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

GENERAL PRINCIPLES – MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES AND MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

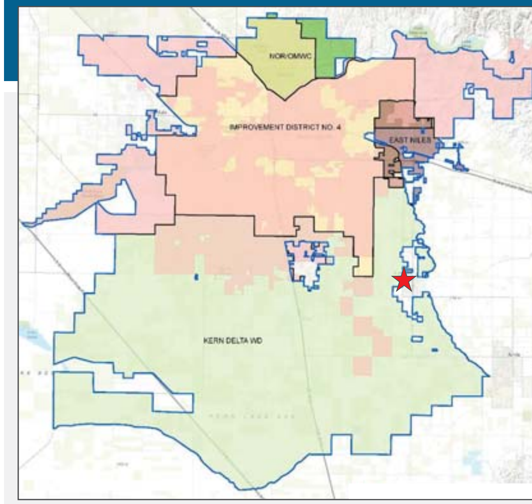
- Cannot harm sustainability in a neighboring basin
- Cannot continue to be in long-term overdraft
- Cannot deplete surface water

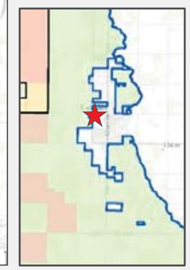
KRGSA's GSP DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN



KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY





Members of the Kern River GSA

- City of Bakersfield
- Kern County Water Agency – Improvement District #4 (ID4)
- Kern Delta Water District

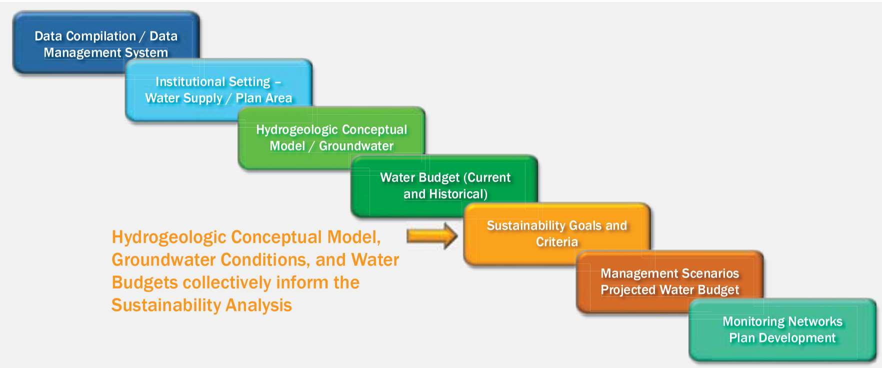
Communities in the GSA

- Edison
- Fuller Acres
- Oildale
- Oil Junction
- Rexland Acres
- Weedpatch
- Lamont (small northern portion only)

GSAs AND GSPs IN KERN SUBBASIN
(AS OF OCTOBER 2018)

- **GSAs Preparing Their Own GSPs:**
  - Kern River GSA
  - Kern Groundwater Authority GSA
  - Buena Vista Water Service District GSA
  - Cawelo Water District GSA
  - City of McFarland GSA
  - Greenfield County Water District GSA
  - Henry Miller Water District GSA
  - Olcese Water District GSA
  - Pioneer GSA
  - Semitropic Water Storage District GSA
  - West Kern Water District GSA
  - White Wolf GSA

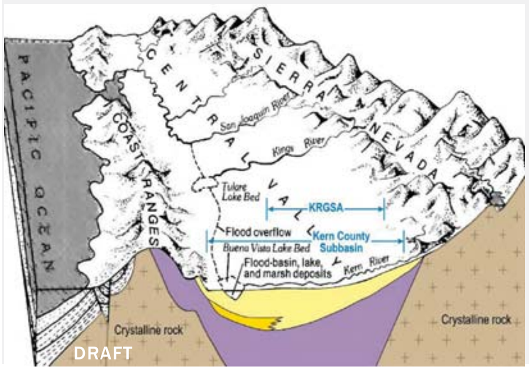
GSP OVERVIEW



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

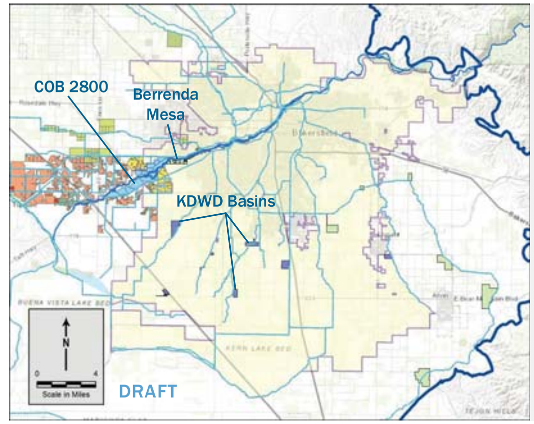
CONCEPTUAL HYDROGEOLOGIC SETTING KERN COUNTY SUBBASIN



- Alluvial-filled trough between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges
- Underlain by older marine sedimentary units
- Flanked by crystalline bedrock

TODD GROUNDWATER

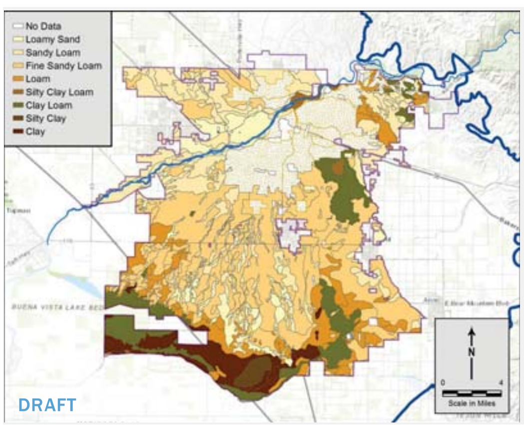
CANALS AND RECHARGE BASINS



- Managed recharge in river channel, unlined canals, and basins
- KRGSA groundwater banking projects:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Metropolitan Project
- Numerous additional banking projects nearby

TODD GROUNDWATER

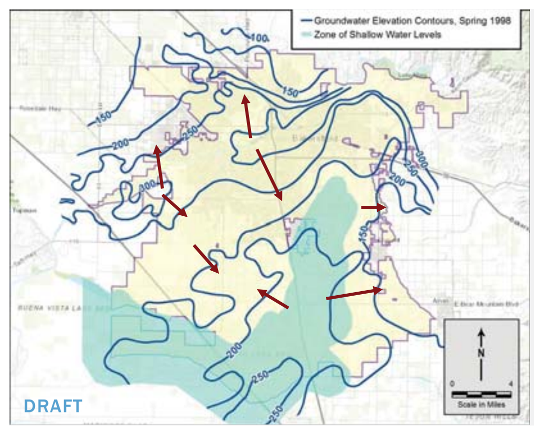
SOIL TEXTURES



- More permeable textures indicated by lighter colors (white, yellow, light orange)
- Lower permeability textures indicated by dark orange, green and brown
- Soil textures agree well with geologic framework

TODD GROUNDWATER

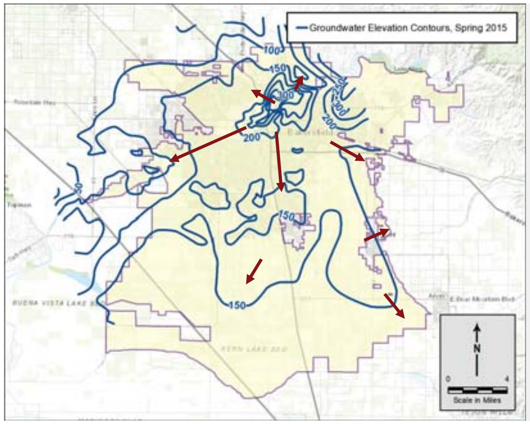
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 1998



- 20 groundwater elevation contour maps (Spring data)
- Examined maps and data for perched layers (zone of shallow water levels)
- Example for wet year - Spring 1998

TODD GROUNDWATER

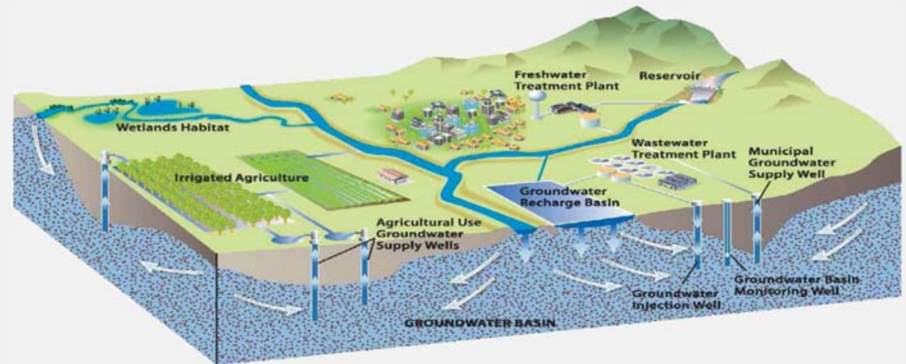
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOURS 2015



- Severe Drought year
- In general, higher water levels than surrounding areas
- Except for the river, groundwater is flowing out of the KRGSA area

TODD GROUNDWATER

FINALIZING THE KRGSA WATER BUDGET

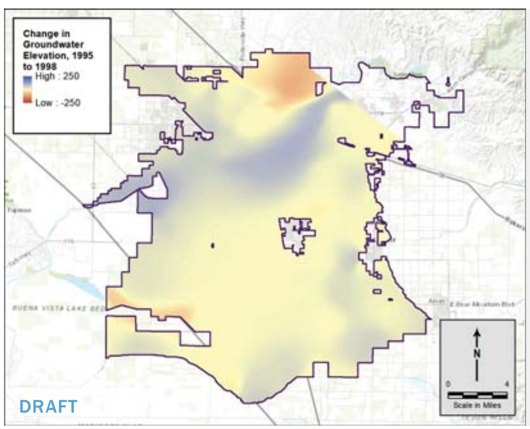


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE, 1995-1998



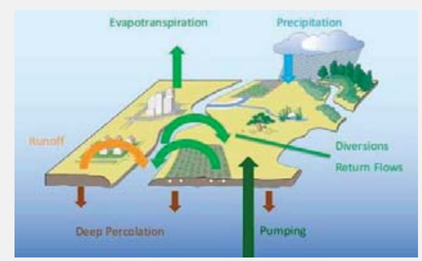
- Created 20 annual water level change maps using KCWA Spring water level contour maps
- Blue areas indicate water level rise; red areas indicate water level declines
- Limited data create uncertainty for some areas and time periods

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

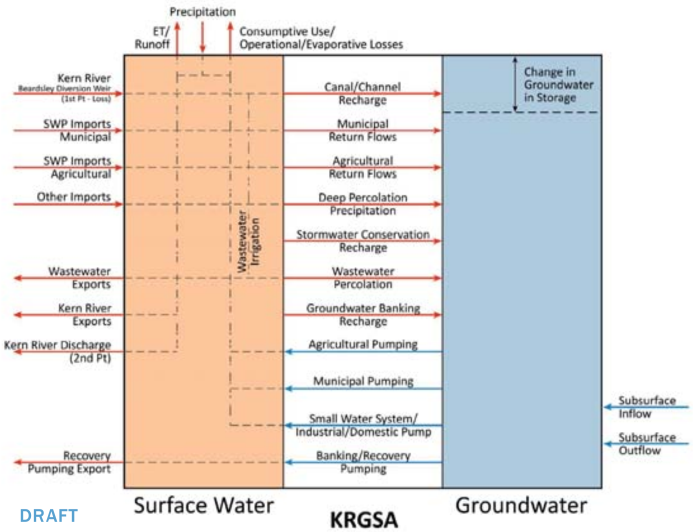
KRGSA WATER BUDGETS – APPROACH

- Kern County water managed in real time for optimal use
- Provides flexibility and optimization of water but results in complex accounting of physical molecules
  - Focus on the physical system
    - Where does the "wet water" go? (not paper exchanges)
    - Water budget process follows the molecules – does not assign "ownership" of the water
    - Prevent "double-counting"



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER



KRGSA COMBINED WATER BUDGET COMPONENTS

TODD GROUNDWATER

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

NEXT STEPS

- Work with agencies to reconcile data and local water budgets
- Compile for KRGSA
- Format data sets for model

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

TODD GROUNDWATER

PARTICIPATE IN GSP DEVELOPMENT

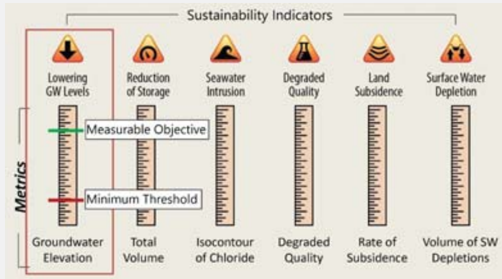
You can help shape what is included in the plan by:

- Providing information about your past or present groundwater challenges
- Sharing information about your water usage and/or water well
- Sharing your vision for sustainability
- Identifying projects that can help address the groundwater conditions
- Completing the Stakeholder Survey

STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSION– UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

Undesirable Results are categorized as:

- Lowered Groundwater Levels
- Reduction of Storage
- Seawater Intrusion (not a factor in Kern County Sub-basin)
- Degraded Water Quality
- Land Subsidence
- Surface Water Depletion



STAY INVOLVED

- Attend GSA Meetings
  - KRGSA Board Meetings are held the last Wednesday of each month at 8 a.m. at 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301
- Get on the “interested parties” list to receive correspondence and information from the KRGSA
- Visit the website to learn more: http://www.kernrivergsa.org/
- Attend future workshops

STAKEHOLDER DISCUSSION– UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

We want to hear from you!

- Have you, your community, or your business been affected by any of the undesirable results?
- Which of the undesirable results are the most important to you and why? Are there any more important than others?
- What improvements would you like to see happen in the next twenty years?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

- Technical Assistance for Severely Disadvantaged Communities
  - Self-Help Enterprises: https://www.selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Eva Dominguez, 559-802-1634, EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Maria Herrera, 559-802-1676, MariaH@selfhelpenterprises.org
- Local Information – Kern River GSA: https://kernrivergsa.org
    - Art Chianello, 661-326-3715, AChianel@bakersfieldcity.us
- Statewide Information
  - Department of Water Resources: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/
  - State Water Resources Control Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/sgma.html

THANK YOU!

Agencia de Manejo Sostenible de Agua Subterránea de Kern River

Taller de Agua Subterránea

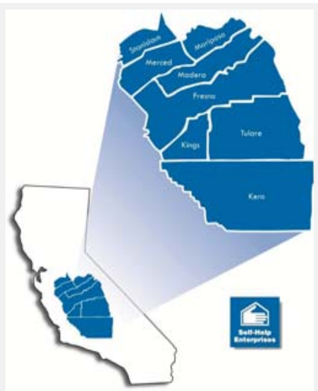
13 de Noviembre 2018

DESCRIPCIÓN GENERAL DEL TALLER

- Nueva Ley Estatal del Agua Subterránea: Ley del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)
- Planes de Sostenibilidad de Aguas Subterráneas (GSPs)
- Esfuerzos para Desarrollar el GSP de la KRGSA
- Discusión de las Partes Interesadas
- Palabras de Finalización y Cierre

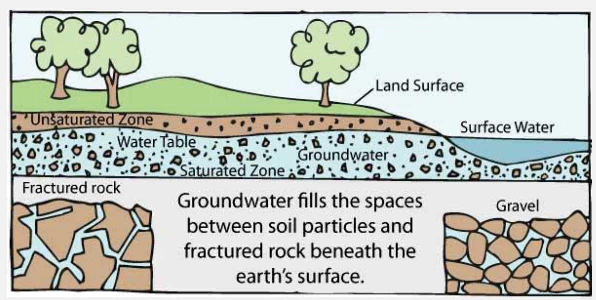
SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES (SHE)

- SHE es una organización de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario reconocida a nivel nacional (organización sin fines de lucro) cuya misión es trabajar junto con familias de bajos ingresos para construir y mantener hogares y comunidades saludables.
- El Programa de Desarrollo Comunitario brinda asistencia técnica y desarrollo de liderazgo en comunidades rurales que enfrentan desafíos para proporcionar agua limpia, alcantarillado sanitario y otra infraestructura.
- El Equipo de Planeación y Participación de la Comunidad apoya la participación de la comunidad en la gestión regional del agua y la planificación de la sostenibilidad del agua subterránea, así como la capacidad y experiencia en la gestión del agua en las comunidades rurales.



IMPORTANCIA DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

En promedio, California obtienen el 40% de su agua del agua subterránea. Durante las sequías, ese número puede llegar hasta el 60%.



- En el Valle Central, somos aún más dependientes del agua subterránea que el estado en general
- El 90% de los residentes de Central Valley dependen del agua subterránea para al menos parte de su suministro de agua potable
- La mayoría de las comunidades no incorporadas dependen en un 100% de las aguas subterráneas, e incluyen muchos de nuestros distritos escolares pequeños.

CÓMO LAS COMUNIDADES & LAS ESCUELAS UTILIZAN EL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

LEY DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA DE CALIFORNIA (SGMA)

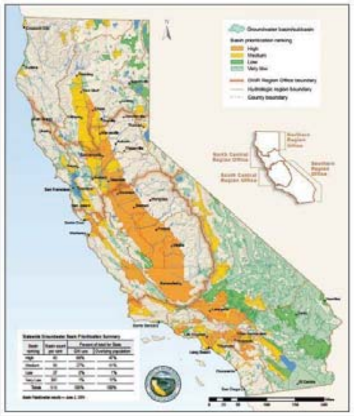
- Paquete de tres leyes: SB 1168 (Pavley), AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1319 (Pavley)
- Firmado por el Gobernador Brown el 16 de Septiembre de 2014
- Objetivo: Asegurar la confiabilidad a largo plazo de nuestros recursos de agua subterránea y los recursos hídricos superficiales conectados que requieren manejo "sostenible"
- Principio central: control local

DESAFÍOS DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA: ¿POR QUÉ LA LEY DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA?

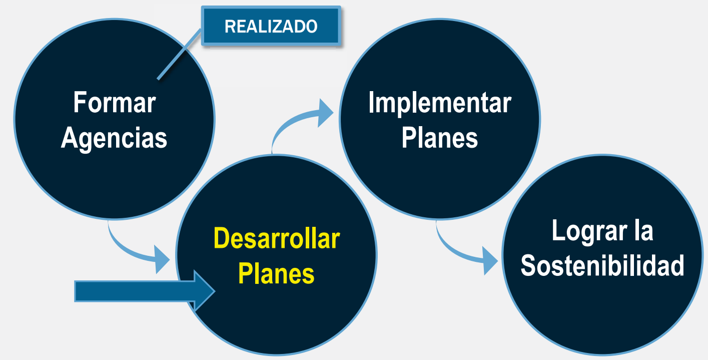
- Anteriormente, el manejo del agua subterránea era voluntaria en ciertas áreas del estado
- Los niveles de agua subterránea han disminuido debido al exceso de bombeo, las restricciones excesivas en las importaciones de agua de superficie y la falta de recarga
- La sequía (2012-2016) tuvo un impacto sin precedentes en nuestro estado.
- Pozos secos (por ejemplo: Arvin, área de Lamont y muchos otros)
- Hundimiento

PREVENIR LOS RESULTADOS INDESEABLES

¿QUIÉN DEBE CUMPLIR CON SGMA?



DISEÑO DE SGMA



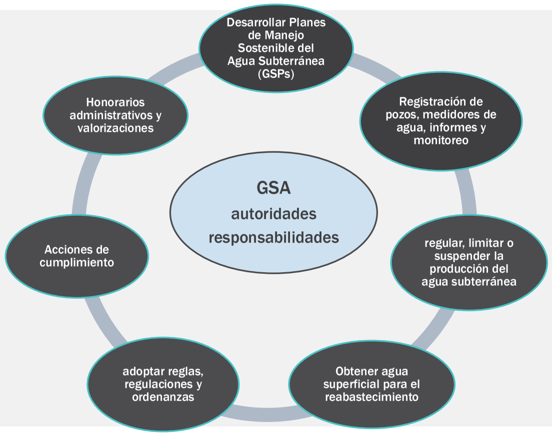
¿CUÁLES SON LOS INTERESES EN JUEGO?

- Titulares de derechos de aprovechamiento de agua subterránea (agricultura y doméstico)
- Sistemas de agua públicos
- Agencias locales de planificación del uso de la tierra
- Usuarios del agua subterránea para uso ambientales
- Usuarios de agua superficial
- Tribus de Nativos Americanos de California
- Comunidades de bajo ingresos, incluso las que reciben agua de pozos domésticos privados o pequeños sistemas de agua comunitarios

MÚLTIPLES GSAS EN UNA SUBCUENCA

- Mas de una GSA se puede formar en una subcuenca
- Si existen múltiples GSAs en una subcuenca, las GSAs pueden colaborar para crear un plan único, o cada GSA puede crear su propio plan solo que las GSAs establecen un acuerdo de coordinación para implementar múltiples planes.
- Sin embargo, las GSAs deben cubrir toda el área de la subcuenca, sin dejar áreas sin gestionar
- Todas las GSAs fueron aprobadas en Julio 2018

¿QUÉ PUEDE HACER UNA GSA?



ENVÍO DE GSP Y APROBACIÓN POR DWR

- Los GSPs deben ser escritos antes del **31 de enero 2020 (o 31 de enero 2022 si la cuenca no esta críticamente en exceso)**
- Determinaciones de DWR (Departamento de Recursos Hídricos)
  - Adecuado
  - Condicionalmente Adecuado (deficiencias menores que pueden corregirse dentro de los 180 días)
  - No Adecuado
- Si el Departamento de Recursos Hídricos decide que el GSP **no gestionara de forma sostenible las aguas subterráneas antes del 2040 (o 2042 si la cuenca no esta críticamente en exceso)**…

  → **El Estado puede intervenir y administrar la subcuenca en sí!**

  Mucho mas costoso

DESARROLLO DEL PLAN DEL MANEJO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA

- Los GSPs deben incluir información importante:
  - Descripción del área del plan y la colocación del cuenca
  - Criterios de sostenibilidad de la cuenca
  - Programa de monitoreo y proyectos
- Los GSP servirán como una hoja de ruta para lograr la sostenibilidad dentro de 20 años
- Las GSAs deben desarrollar los GSPs con la participación de las partes interesadas

IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE GSP Y LOGRO DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- Después de presentar su GSP, una GSA tiene 20 años para alcanzar la sostenibilidad
  - **La sostenibilidad debe alcanzarse para 2040 (2042 para áreas que no están críticamente en exceso)**
- DWR revisará todos los planes cada cinco años para evaluar el progreso y recomendar acciones correctivas según sea necesario
- Reportes Anuales

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS

PRESUPUESTOS DE AGUA

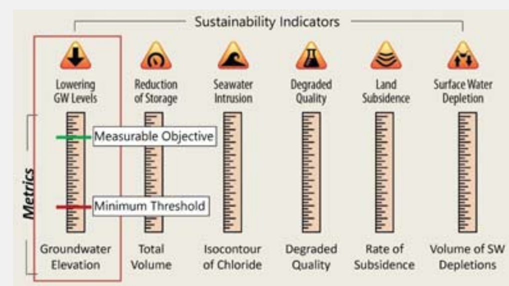
PLANES DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DE AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS

1. **Descripción del área del plan y la configuración de la cuenca:** Aguas subterráneas, presupuesto hídrico, modelo conceptual hidrogeológico, áreas de manejo
2. **Criterios de sostenibilidad:** establecer un objetivo de sostenibilidad, establecer umbrales mínimos para resultados indeseables, establecer objetivos medibles
3. **Proyectos y acciones de gestión:** proyectos, acciones de manejo, medidas de mitigación, plan de monitoreo

CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD OBJETIVOS MEDIBLES Y UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

Prevenir "resultados indeseables que son significativos e irrazonables"

En este momento, el único resultado indeseable del que podemos estar seguros no se aplica al área de Kern River GSA es la intrusión de agua de mar



LA SOSTENIBILIDAD SE DEFINE LOCALMENTE

- SGMA requiere que la GSA define la sostenibilidad utilizando dos conceptos:
  - **Objetivos Medibles** son metas aspiracionales. Técnicamente, deberías alcanzarlos para 2040 (o 2042 si no es cuenca críticamente en exceso).
  - **Umbrales Minimos** deben ser evitados Si se cruzan, puede estar fuera del cumplimiento de su plan y violar la obligación de alcanzar la sostenibilidad.

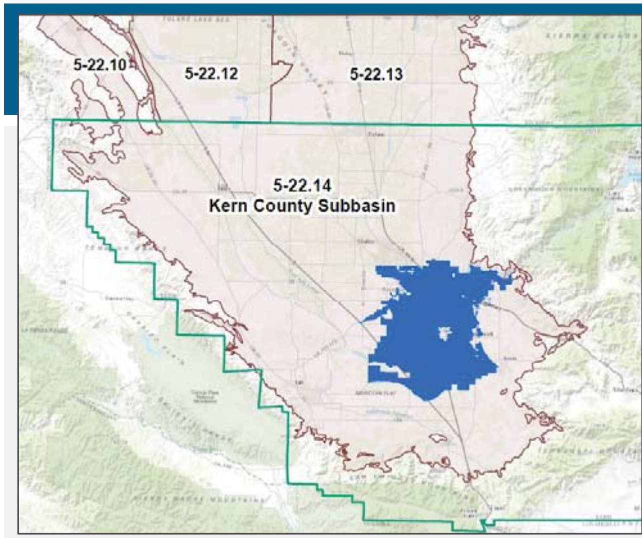
ACCIONES Y PROYECTOS DE GESTIÓN

PRINCIPIOS GENERALES - OBJETIVOS MEDIBLES Y UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

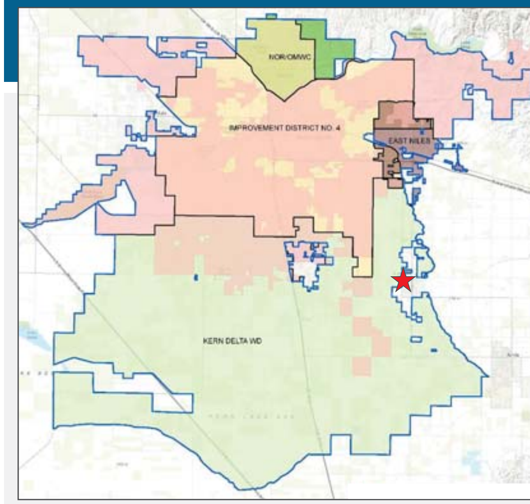
- No se puede dañar la sostenibilidad en una cuenca vecina
- No puede seguir estando en exceso a largo plazo
- No se puede agotar el agua superficial

ESFUERZOS DE DESARROLLO PARA EL GSP DE KRGSA

SUBCUENCA DEL CONDADO KERN

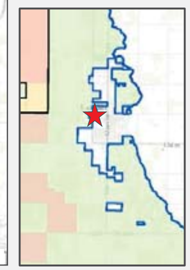


AGENCIA DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DE AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS KERN RIVER (KERN RIVER GSA)



Miembros del Kern River GSA

- Cuidad de Bakersfield
- Agencia de Agua del Condado Kern – Distrito de Mejora #4 (ID4)
- Distrito de Agua Kern Delta



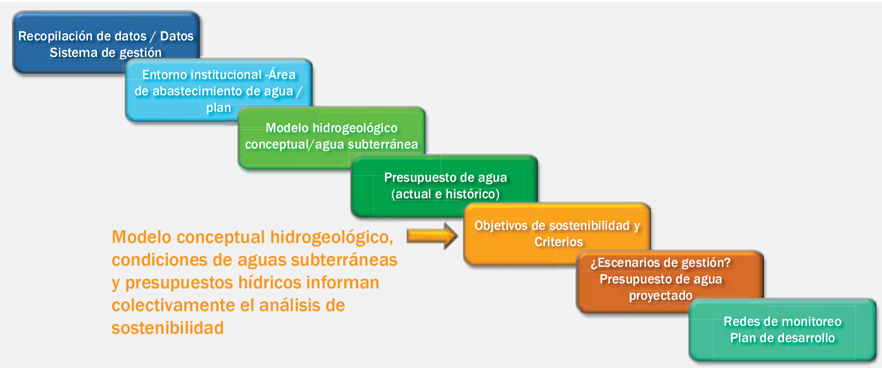
Comunidades en el GSA

- Edison
- Fuller Acres
- Oildale
- Oil Junction
- Rexland Acres
- Weedpatch
- Lamont (parte pequeña al norte)

GSAs AND GSPs EN LA SUBCUENCA KERN
(A PARTIR DE 2018)

- GSAs Preparando sus Propios GSPs:
  - Kern River GSA
  - Kern Groundwater Authority GSA
  - Buena Vista Water Service District GSA
  - Cawelo Water District GSA
  - City of McFarland GSA
  - Greenfield County Water District GSA
  - Henry Miller Water District GSA
  - Olcese Water District GSA
  - Pioneer GSA
  - Semitropic Water Storage District GSA
  - West Kern Water District GSA
  - White Wolf GSA

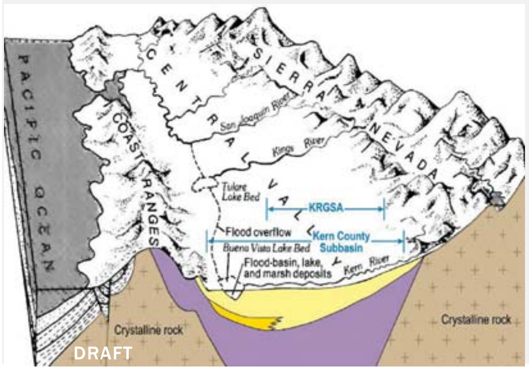
GSP VISION EN CONJUNTO



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

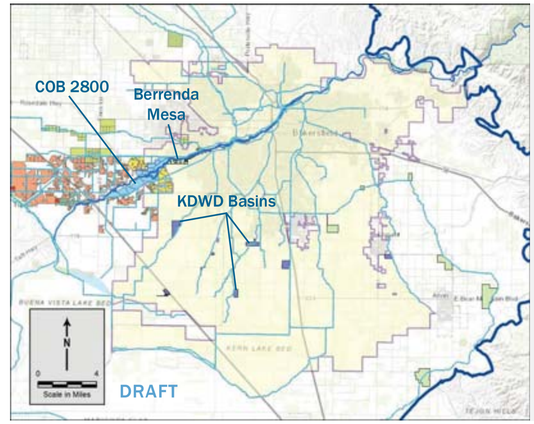
CONFIGURACIÓN HIDROGEOLÓGICA CONCEPTUAL SUBCUENCA DEL CONDADO DE KERN



- Canal lleno de aluviones entre Sierra Nevada y Coast Ranges
- Subyacente por unidades sedimentarias marinas más antiguas
- Flanqueado por un lecho de roca cristalino

TODD GROUNDWATER

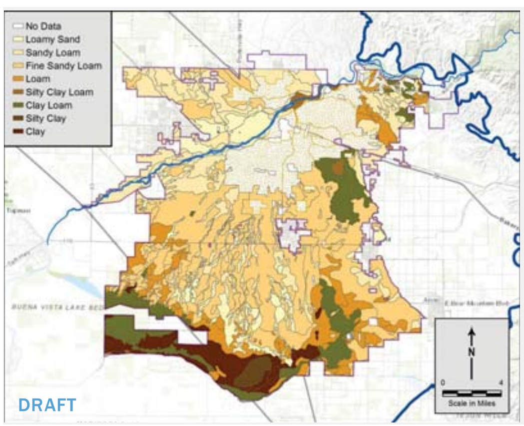
CANALES Y CUENCAS DE RECARGA



- Recarga administrada en el canal del río, canales sin revestimiento y cuencas
- Proyectos de banca de aguas subterráneas KRGSA:
  - COB 2800 Acres
  - KCWA Berrenda Mesa
  - KDWD Proyecto Metropolitano
- Numerosos proyectos bancarios adicionales cerca

TODD GROUNDWATER

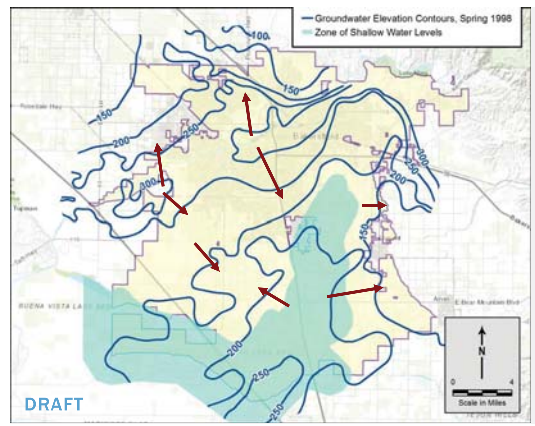
TEXTURAS DEL TIERRA



- Texturas más permeables indicadas por colores más claros (blanco, amarillo, naranja claro)
- Las texturas de baja permeabilidad indicadas por naranja oscuro, verde y marrón
- Las texturas del suelo concuerdan bien con el marco geológico

TODD GROUNDWATER

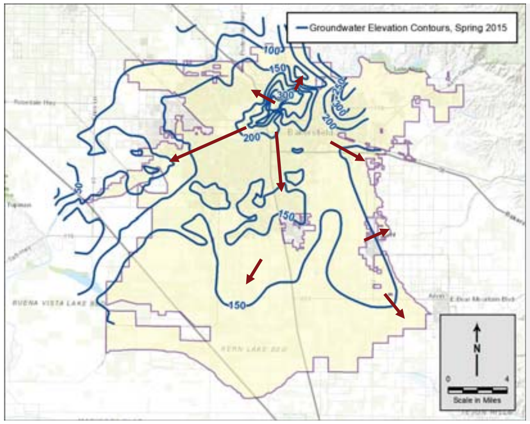
CONTORNOS DE ELEVACIÓN DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA 1998



- 20 mapas de contorno de elevación del agua subterránea (datos de primavera)
- Mapas y datos examinados para capas encaramadas (zona de niveles de aguas poco profundas)
- Ejemplo para el año lluvioso - Primavera de 1998

TODD GROUNDWATER

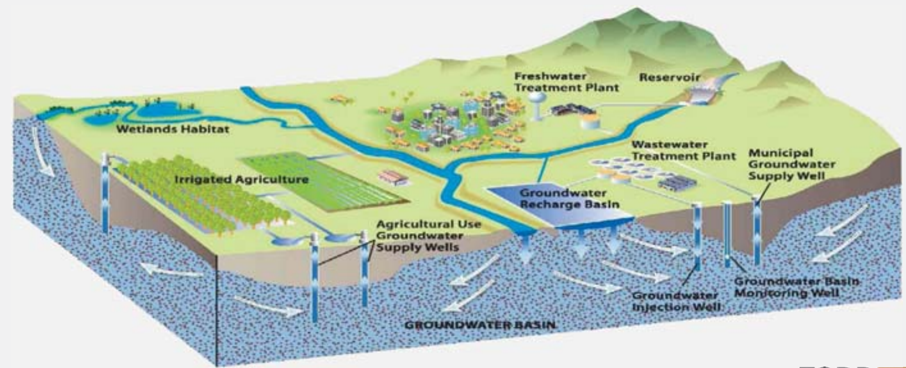
CONTORNOS DE ELEVACIÓN DE AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA 2015



- Año de sequía severa
- En general, niveles de agua más altos que las áreas circundantes
- Excepto por el río, el agua subterránea fluye fuera del área de KRGSA

TODD GROUNDWATER

FINALIZANDO EL PRESUPUESTO DE AGUA DE KRGSA

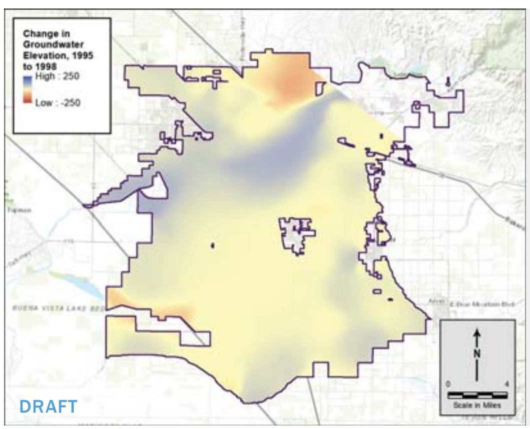


CA Water Foundation

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

CAMBIO EN LAS AGUAS SUBTERRÁNEAS EN EL ALMACENAMIENTO, 1995-1998



- Se crearon 20 mapas anuales de cambio de nivel de agua utilizando los mapas de contorno de nivel de agua de KCWA Spring
- Las áreas azules indican un aumento en el nivel del agua; las áreas rojas indican una disminución del nivel de agua
- Los datos limitados crean incertidumbre para algunas áreas y períodos de tiempo

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

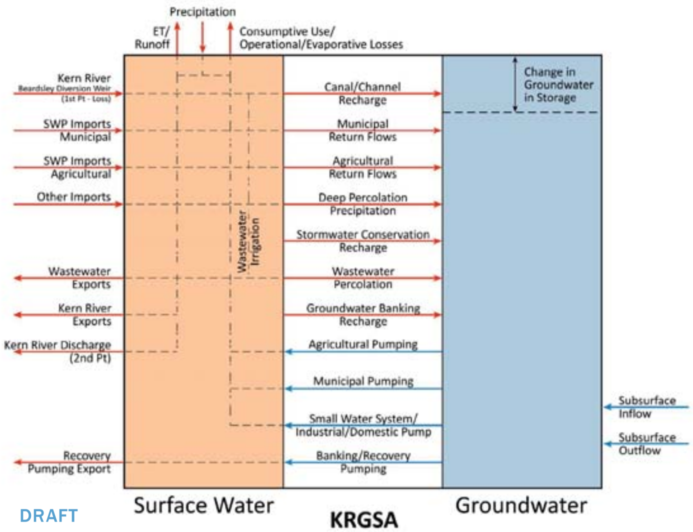
PRESUPUESTOS DE AGUA KRGSA - ENFOQUE

- El agua del Condado de Kern se administra en tiempo real para un uso óptimo
- Proporciona flexibilidad y optimización de agua, pero da como resultado una contabilidad compleja de moléculas físicas
  - Enfoque en el sistema físico
    - ¿A dónde va el "agua mojada"? (no intercambios de papel)
    - El proceso presupuestario del agua sigue las "moléculas": ¿no se le asigna "propiedad" al agua?
    - Evitar el "doble conteo"

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

COMPONENTES DE PRESUPUESTO COMBINADO DE AGUA DE KRGSA



TODD GROUNDWATER

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS

PROXIMOS PASOS

- Trabajar con agencias para conciliar datos y presupuestos locales de agua
- Compilar para KRGSA
- Formato de conjuntos de datos para el modelo

Horizon WATER and ENVIRONMENT

TODD GROUNDWATER

PARTICIPE EN EL DESARROLLO DEL GSP

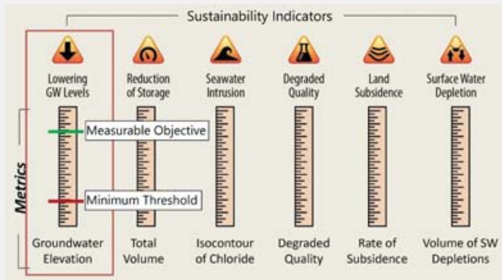
Puede ayudar a dar forma a lo que está incluido en el planificar por :

- Proporcionar información sobre sus desafíos de agua subterránea pasados o presentes
- Compartir información sobre su consumo de agua y / o pozo
- Compartiendo su visión para la sostenibilidad
- Identificar proyectos que pueden ayudar a abordar las condiciones del agua subterránea
- Completando la Encuesta de Parte Interesada

DISCUSIÓN DE LAS PARTES INTERESADAS- RESULTADOS INDESEABLES

Los resultados indeseables se categorizan como :

- Niveles de Agua Subterránea Más Bajos
- Reducción de Almacenamiento
- Intrusión de Agua de Mar (no un factor en la subcuenca del condado de Kern)
- Calidad del Agua Degradada
- Hundimiento de la Tierra
- Agotamiento de Agua Superficial



MANTENTE INVOLUCRADO

- Asista a las reuniones de GSA
  - Las reuniones de la Mesa Directiva de KRGSA se llevan a cabo el último miércoles de cada mes a las 8 a.m. en 1600 Truxtun Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93301.
- Ingrese en la lista de "partes interesadas" para recibir correspondencia e información de KRGSA
- Visita el sitio web para saber más: http://www.kernrivergsa.org/
- Asiste a talleres futuros

DISCUSIÓN DE LAS PARTES INTERESADAS- RESULTADOS INDESEABLES

¡Queremos escuchar de ti!

- ¿Usted, su comunidad o su negocio han sido afectados por alguno de los resultados indeseables?
- ¿Cuál de los resultados indeseables es el más importante para usted y por qué? ¿Hay algo más importante que otros?
- ¿Qué mejoras le gustaría ver que sucedan en los próximos veinte años?

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL Y RECURSOS

- Asistencia técnica para comunidades severamente desfavorecidas
  - Self-Help Enterprises: https://www.selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Eva Dominguez, 559-802-1634, EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org
    - Maria Herrera, 559-802-1676, MariaH@selfhelpenterprises.org
- Información Local– Kern River GSA: https://kernrivergsa.org
  - Art Chianello, 661-326-3715, AChianel@bakersfieldcity.us
- Información Estatal
  - Department of Water Resources: https://sgma.water.ca.gov/portal/
  - State Water Resources Control Board: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/sgma.html

GRACIAS!

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

KERN GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

DRAFT

Kern County Subbasin DRAFT C2VSim Modeling Results

January 11, 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Use C2VSim for Water Budget Analysis

- C2VSim
  - Covers Entire Central Valley
  - Focus to support CVP/SWP Planning
  - Beta-Version released May to support SGMA
- Beta Version
  - DWR has provided the Beta version to support GSP water budget development

TODD GROUNDWATER

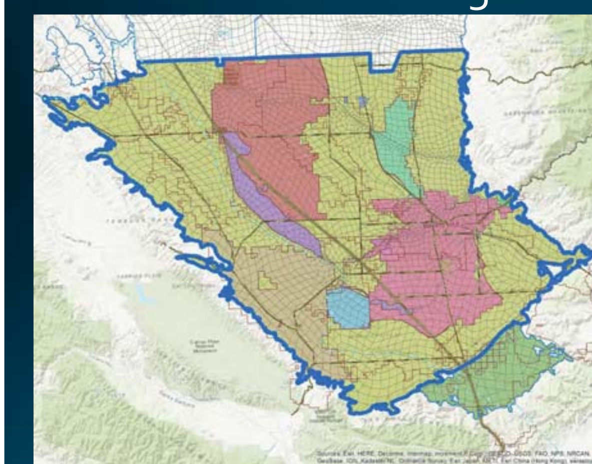
Presentation Outline

- Background
- Model Results Summary
- Peer Review Report by Woodard & Curran
- Model Performance
- Next Steps

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

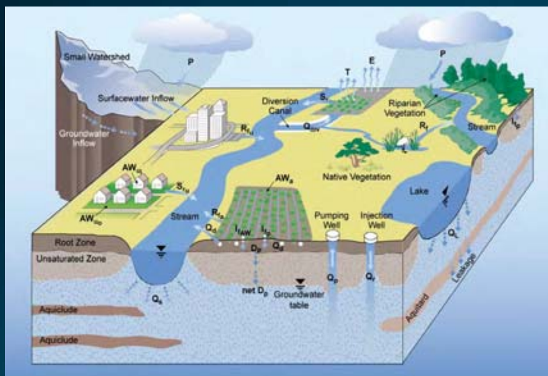
Subbasin Water Budget - C2VSim Update



- Kern County Update
  - Update managed water data
  - Localize water distribution
- Update Managed Water Supply and Demand Data
  - Use local subbasin data
  - Focus on physical water
- Retain general C2VSim data structure with Kern County Updates
  - Maintain current model structure (layers and properties)

TODD GROUNDWATER

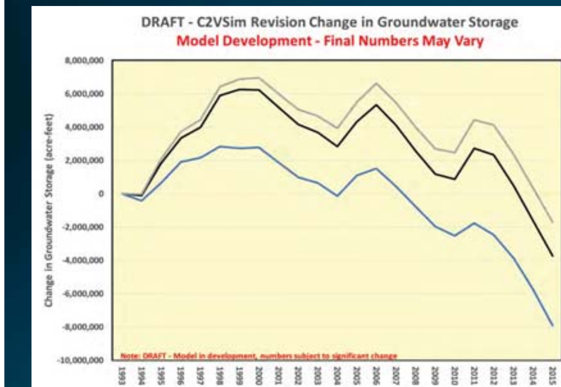
Managed Water Supply and Demand Data



- Surface water diversions by water district
- Groundwater banking and recharge programs
- Groundwater banking recovery for in-basin use and export
- Crop demand based on METRIC ET data
- Urban M&I water use
- Locally important water budget components

DRAFT

Where We Left Off



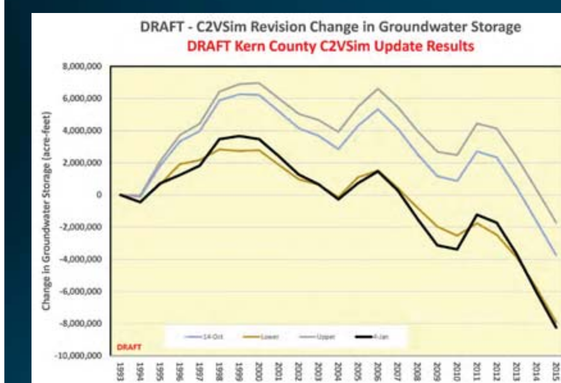
DRAFT

- Primary Managed Water Data was complete
- Ongoing QA/QC of data input
- Reconciling Beta-version issues

Current Model Status

- Work on model performance
  - Kern River
  - QA of managed water data input
  - Address Beta Version issues
  - Revise Initial Condition
- DRAFT Model Results
  - Develop Draft Historical and Current Water Budgets
  - Basin-wide and Local GSA
- Left to Do
  - Address Questions and Comments
  - Make Final QA and Peer Review Revisions
  - Documentation

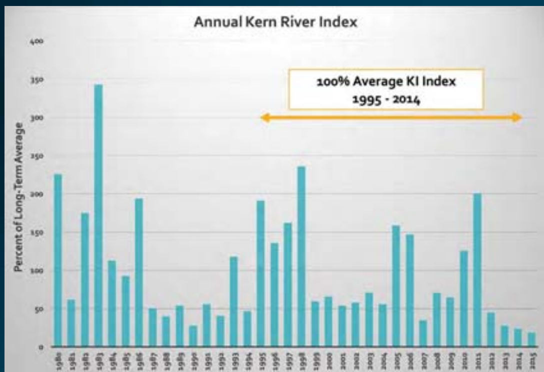
DRAFT Results – Groundwater Storage Change



DRAFT

- DRAFT Groundwater Storage
  - Groundwater storage did end up at lower range as remaining issues were resolved
- Data Period Results
  - This graph shows the results over the period of data collection

Historical Water Budget Time Period



- Sufficiently long to approximate average hydrologic conditions (Kern River, precipitation)
- Recent time periods - current operations, widely-available and higher-quality data
- Initial conditions of stable (low) water levels

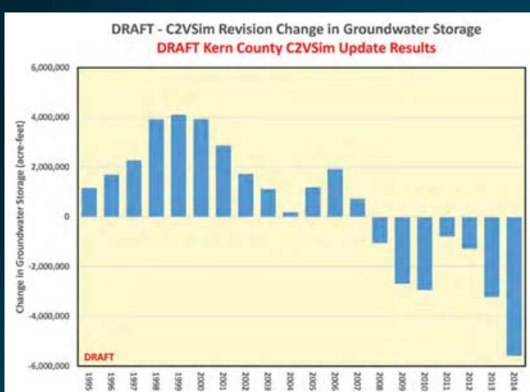
TODD GROUNDWATER

Peer Review Report by Woodard & Curran

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT Results – Groundwater Storage Change



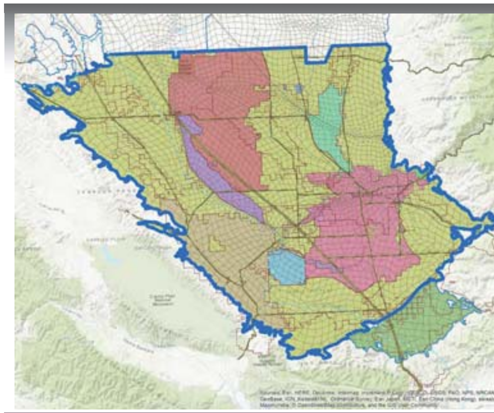
- 20-Year Assessment Period Results
  - **5,600,000** Acre-foot decline over 20-year Assessment Period
  - **280,000** Average Annual Water Storage Decline
- Model does not account for Groundwater Banking Accounts
  - Water stored in basin for use by others

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

WOODARD & CURRAN

Kern C2VSim Peer Review Report



Prepared by

Saquib Najmus
&
Frank Qian

Woodard & Curran

January 11, 2019

COMMITMENT & INTEGRITY DRIVE RESULTS

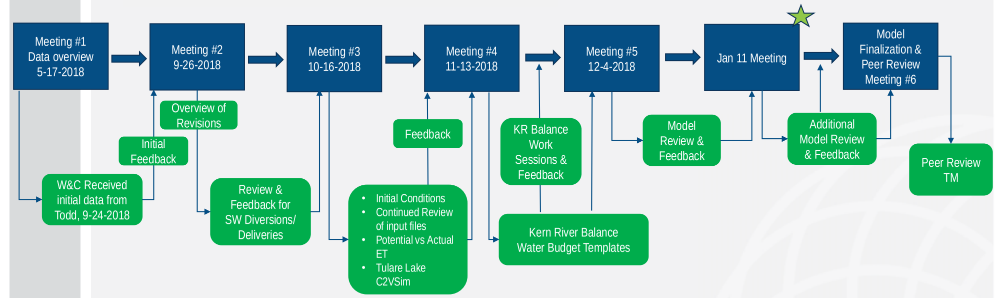
Peer Review – Scope of Work

Scope was limited to input data review only

- Task 2.3 - Review of documentation of C2VSim data updates and verification and revisions (as needed) of the following sets of C2VSim input data:
  1. Pumping Data
  2. New Groundwater banking input data
  3. New Managed water Supply data
  4. METRIC data and other land use data, including changes to agricultural water demand
  5. Boundary inflows with updated data
  6. Urban demand data

- ~~Task 2.4 - Review Current and Historical Water Budgets for Kern County Subbasin~~

Peer Review – Process

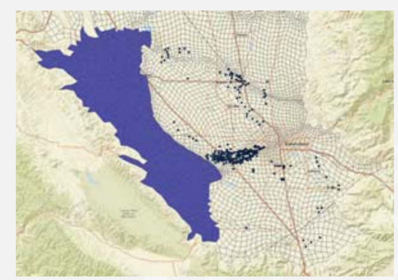


Peer Review - Purpose

- To verify that the input data update for the Kern Subbasin of the C2VSim Beta version were made correctly and are consistent with model structure requirements

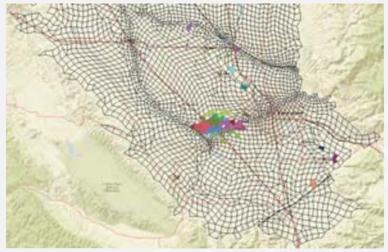
Peer Review - Pumping Data

- Pumping turned off for select elements to represent field data
  - *Checked element pumping spec file in GIS*
- Wells added for extraction
  - *Confirmed locations in GIS*
- Pumping input files changed to reflect data from locals
  - *Checked model timeseries against local data in spreadsheets*
  - *Identified and resolved formatting issues in timeseries files*



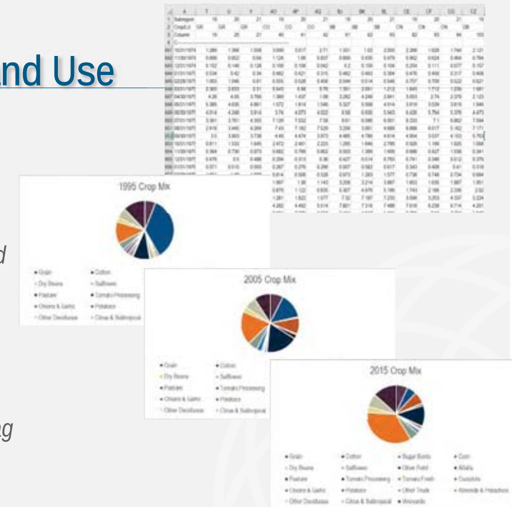
Groundwater Banking

- Delivery and extraction data were incorporated from local data
  - *Checked delivery elements in GIS*
  - *Checked model diversion timeseries against spreadsheet data*
  - *Checked pumping well locations in GIS*
  - *Checked model pumping timeseries against spreadsheet data*



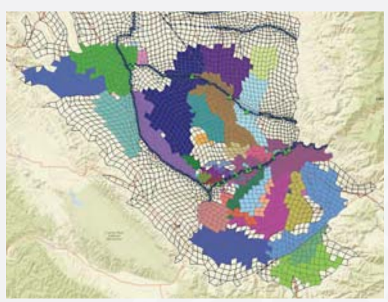
METRIC data and Land Use

- ET data updated for 1993-2015
  - *Verified approach for mapping METRIC data to model subregions was valid*
- Land use data interpolated between 1993 and 2015
  - *Checked element level ag acreages by year in GIS*
  - *Checked subregion scale ag acreage by crop type*



Managed Water Supply

- Pumping records where available
  - *Checked new well locations in GIS and verified timeseries data from spreadsheets*
- Surface water delivery records
  - *Checked delivery elements in GIS*
  - *Checked model diversion timeseries against spreadsheet data*
  - *Worked with Todd GW to develop a modified approach for deliveries to simulate as import/exports to resolve Kern River shortages reported by the model*

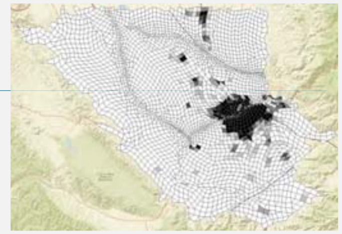


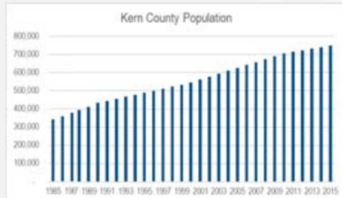
Boundary Inflows

- Small Watersheds
  - *Checked small watershed parameters*
- Flow barrier at White Wolf
  - *Checked aquifer parameters in elements along fault*

Urban Demand

- Urban areas
  - *Checked urban acreage in elements in GIS*
- Urban water use fractions
  - *Verified updates to water use fractions by subregion*
- Urban populations
  - *Checked urban population data in model against spreadsheet data*
- Urban per capita demand
  - *Checked GPCD spreadsheet calculations and implementation into model*





Review of Model Results - Ongoing

- Evaluation of water budgets for input data verification
- Water Budget Templates from model results for ease of understanding

Land and Water Use Budget (1990-2015 Average)

Zone	Zone Name	Total Area	Ag Area	Ag Supply Requirement	Ag Water Duty	Ag Pumping	Ag SW Delivery	Total Ag Supply	Urban Area	Urban Supply Requirement	Urban Water Duty	Urban Pumping	Urban SW Delivery
	Units -->	Acres	Acres	Acre-feet	Acre-feet /Acre	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acres	Acre-feet	Acre-feet /Acre	Acre-feet	Acre-feet

Groundwater Budget (1990-2015 Average)

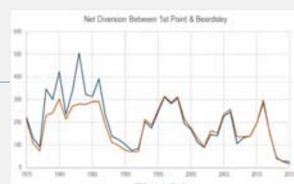
Zone	Zone Name	Total Area	Deep Percolation Inflow (+)	Boundary Condition Inflow (+)/ Outflow (-)	Subsurface Inflow (+)/ Outflow (-)	Gain (+) from Stream or Loss (-) to Stream	Small Watershed Inflow(+)/ Outflow (-)	Tile Drain Inflow(+)/ Outflow (-)	Bank Recharge PLUS Canal Seepage Inflow (+)	GW Pumping Outflow (-) Including Bank Pumping	Model Reported Change in Storage (+) or (-)	Calculated Change in Storage (+) or (-)
	Units -->	Acres	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet

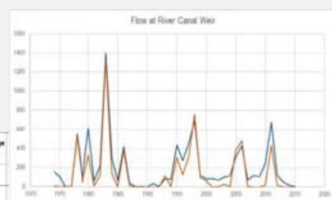
Stream Reach Budget (1990-2015 Average)

Zone	Zone Name	Upstream Inflow (+)	Downstream Outflow (-)	Tributary Inflow (+)	Tile Drain (+)	Runoff (+)	Return Flow (+)	Gain from Groundwater (+)	Gain from Lake (+)	Riparian ET (-)	Diversion (-)	By-pass Flow (-)	Discrepancy (=)
	Units -->	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet	Acre-feet

Kern River Deliveries

- *Complex setup & operation*
- *Model generated diversion shortages at stream nodes due to model structure, uncalibrated parameters, and other factors*
- *Worked with Todd GW to identify significance of model reported shortages and developed approach to ensure surface water delivery data provided by locals are properly incorporated*

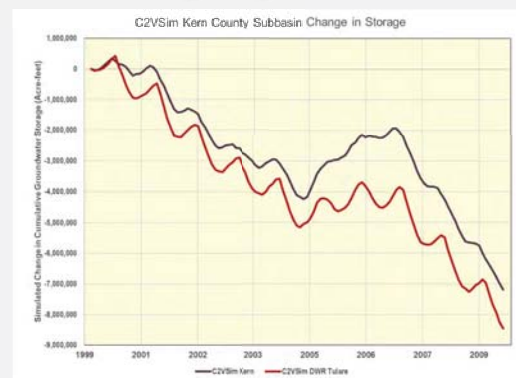




Diversion ID	Diversion Name	Source Stream Node	Source Stream Name	Average Diversion (TAF/Mo)	Average Shortage (TAF/Mo)	Average Diversion TAF/Year	Average Shortage (TAF/Year)	
416	Kern Delta WD from Kern River at Calloway Weir to Stine SA for Ag	37	KERN RIVER	1.158	0.003	13.896	0.041	
417	Kern Delta WD from Kern River at Calloway Weir to Farmers SA for Ag	37	KERN RIVER	0.345	0.000	4.141	0.006	
452	North Kern WSD Kern River (Calloway) to Ag	37	KERN RIVER	1.999	0.013	23.982	0.158	
497	City of Bakersfield & ID4 from Kern River (Calloway) for Urban Use	37	KERN RIVER	0.736	0.012	8.835	0.144	6.0

Review of Model Results - Ongoing

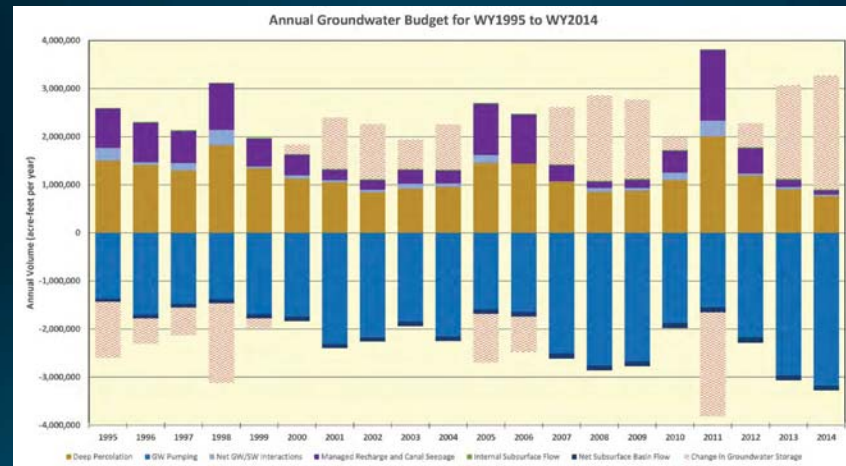
- Change in storage trends
- Comparison with Tulare Lake Pilot Study C2VSim



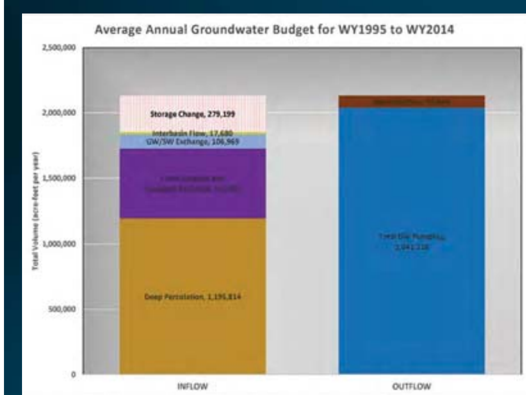
Next Steps

- Additional Model review following this meeting and local feedback
- Final set of feedback to Todd GW
- Peer Review Technical Memorandum

Annual Groundwater Budget



Basin-Wide Historical Groundwater Budgets

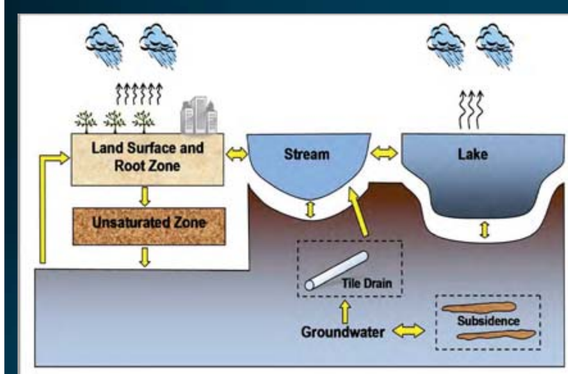


- Inflow
  - Deep Percolation
  - Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) and Conveyance Seepage
  - GW/SW Interactions
  - Intra-basin Flow
- Outflow
  - Groundwater Pumping
  - Basin Outflow
- Storage Change
  - Difference of Inflow and Outflow

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

C2VSim Provides Integrated Process-Based Methodology to Develop Water Budgets

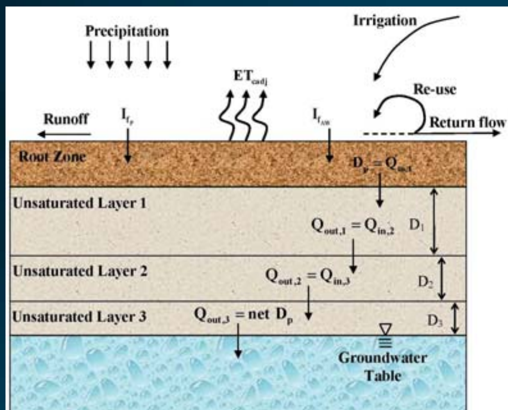


- IWFM Model simulates key hydrological processes
  - Land Surface, Root Zone, and Unsaturated Zone
  - Surface water deliveries from rivers and canals
  - Groundwater flow

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC)

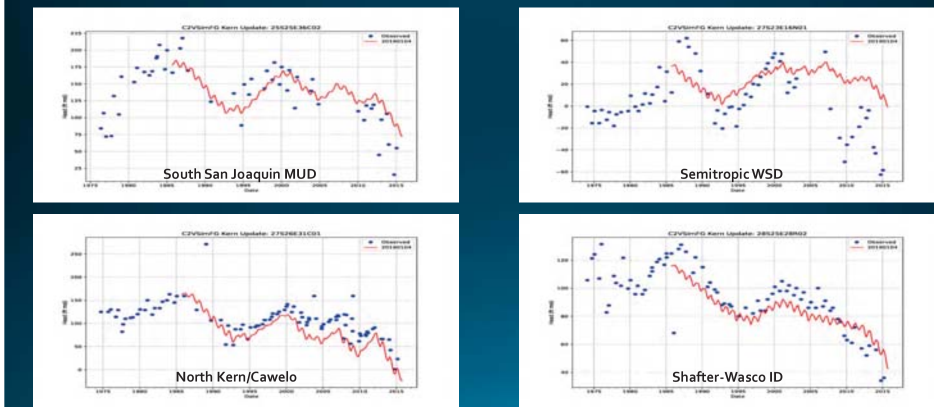


- Calculates agricultural demand based on soil moisture budget
  - Monthly crop ET time series
  - Tracks soil moisture content throughout simulation
  - If soil moisture falls below minimum level (wilting point), irrigation water added to reach target level (field capacity) to cover ET, deep percolation and runoff

DRAFT

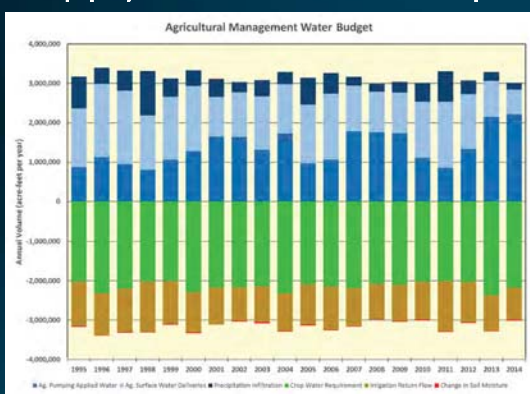
TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance North of the River



GROUNDWATER

C2VSim Provides Framework to Determine Water Supply and Demand Requirements

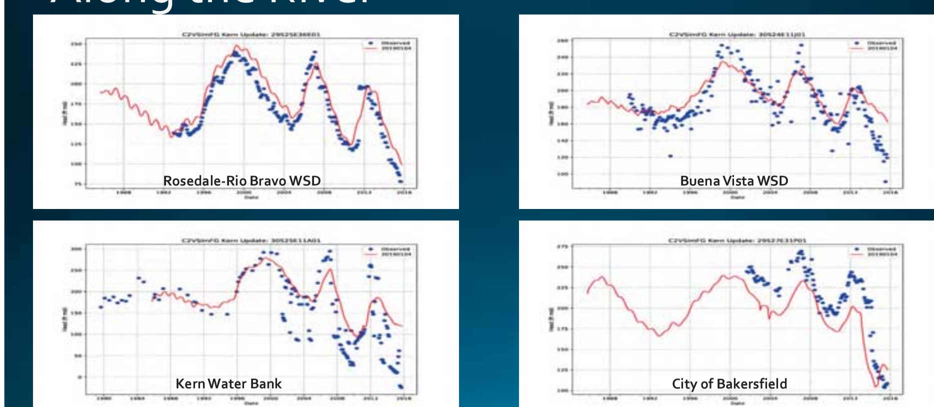


- Surface Water Deliveries are based on local data
- Ag Demand and Pumping based on METRIC data and soil moisture budget
- Effective Precipitation and Return Flow based on soil moisture

DRAFT

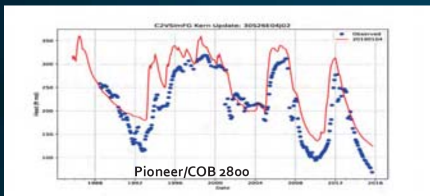
TODD GROUNDWATER

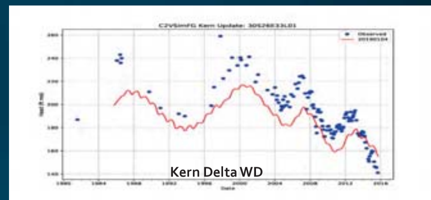
Examples of Model Performance Along the River

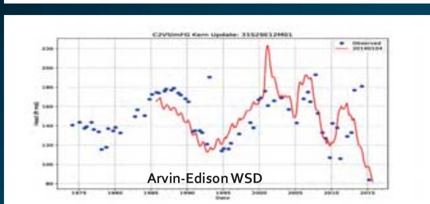


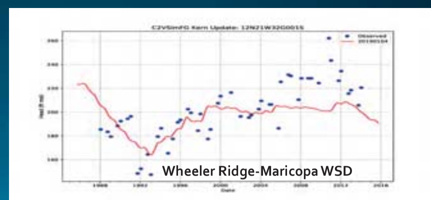
GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance North Kern WSD and Shafter-Wasco ID



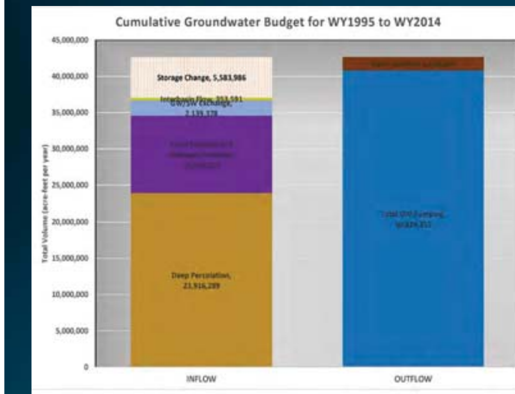






TODD GROUNDWATER

Basin-wide Historical Water Budgets



- Managed Water Components are generally well defined
  - largest part of water budget
- Groundwater Flow Components have higher uncertainty
  - smaller portion of the water budget
- Model does not account for Groundwater Banking Accounts
  - Water stored in basin for use by others

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

C2VSim-Beta updated for Kern County Provides Appropriate SGMA Water Budget

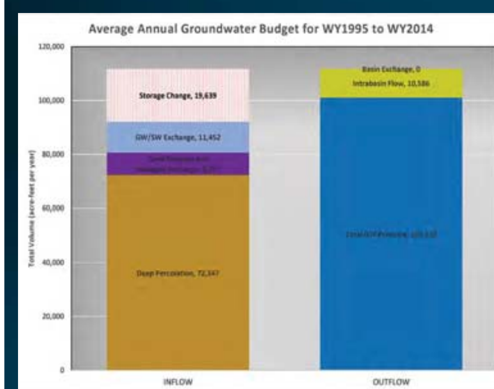
Groundwater Flow Equation

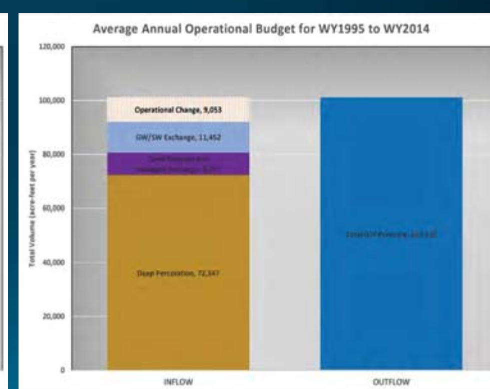
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(T_x\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(T_y\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right)}_{\text{Groundwater Flow Darcy Law}}+\underbrace{W}_{\text{Inflows \& Outflows - Checkbook}}=\underbrace{S\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}}_{\text{Change in Storage}}$$

- Kern County Subbasin is Highly Managed System
  - Inflows and Outflows (W) dominate the groundwater budget
  - Flow component is small in comparison
- Significant portion of water budget is derived from measured, locally-derived data

TODD GROUNDWATER

Operational Water Budget does not include Subsurface Flow





DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Defensibility of Water Budgets

- C2VSim utilizes Same Data and Methods across the Subbasin
  - Uses measured, locally-derived data
  - Applies consistent methodology across the subbasin
- Managed Water Supply and Demand Dominate the Subbasin Water Budget
- Model simulation provides reasonable representation of groundwater conditions
- DWR Provided C2VSim Beta-Version Specifically for Development of SGMA Water Budgets

TODD GROUNDWATER



Discussion and Questions

Next Steps for Model

- Historical Water Budgets
  - Coordination with Districts to Address questions and comments
  - Finalize Peer Review
  - Update model results
- Projected Future Water Budgets
  - Finalize hydraulic period
  - Setup Baseline Scenario
  - Update data request
  - Setup Climate Change Scenario

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

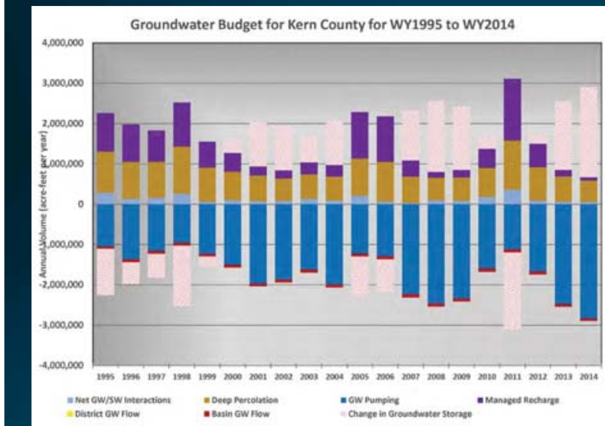
KERN
GROUNDWATER AUTHORITY

DRAFT
Kern County Subbasin
REVISED C2VSim Historical Water Budgets

March 22, 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

What was done for the revision?



DRAFT

- Improved Spreadsheet Documentation
  - Added column descriptions
  - Expanded and Improved Tables and Charts
- Addressed Comments and Model Issues
  - Addressed Regional Issues
  - Reconciled district issues and comments

TODD GROUNDWATER

Revised Historical Groundwater Budget

Kern County Subbasin C2VSim Update - Groundwater Budget
Historical Hydrologic Period from WY1995 to WY2014
March 15, 2019 C2VSim Version
REVISED RESULTS For District Review

TABLE 1: Groundwater Budget for Kern County for WY1995 to WY2014

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow within GW Basin	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1995	1,016,255	944,786	291,898	-1,050,380	0	-57,192	1,145,367
1996	919,089	926,517	130,236	-1,375,387	0	-66,362	534,092
1997	888,099	771,492	162,118	-1,162,635	0	-69,167	589,907
1998	1,163,881	1,097,173	261,886	-959,859	0	-69,065	1,494,017
1999	847,653	643,210	55,360	-1,234,768	0	-66,803	244,655
2000	707,355	466,772	99,916	-1,506,021	0	-65,161	-297,140
2001	638,113	223,096	74,202	-1,970,675	0	-63,346	-1,098,610
2002	556,073	209,605	76,750	-1,874,097	0	-65,355	-1,097,024
2003	604,092	297,667	135,215	-1,628,453	0	-66,985	-658,463
2004	589,227	285,056	94,817	-1,993,485	0	-70,698	-1,095,083
2005	923,495	1,147,344	208,115	-1,231,940	0	-71,271	975,740
2006	984,355	1,125,521	64,651	-1,290,643	0	-77,926	805,958
2007	657,218	403,463	25,786	-2,241,430	0	-72,906	-1,227,873
2008	557,643	146,937	97,235	-2,470,751	0	-67,540	-1,736,477
2009	585,651	185,948	77,822	-2,342,792	0	-66,981	-1,560,358
2010	719,510	467,676	182,389	-1,600,706	0	-75,737	-306,870
2011	1,217,635	1,530,095	361,915	-1,125,876	0	-75,776	1,907,994
2012	828,196	580,250	89,545	-1,666,675	0	-73,943	-242,635
2013	629,761	157,351	60,811	-2,478,882	0	-64,627	-1,695,600
2014	531,345	84,816	51,048	-2,834,025	0	-62,170	-2,228,995
Total	15,564,646	11,694,773	2,601,715	-34,039,480	0	-1,369,009	-5,547,400
Average	778,232	584,739	130,086	-1,701,974	0	-68,450	-277,370

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern County Subbasin C2VSim Update - Groundwater Budget
Historical Hydrologic Period from WY1995 to WY2014
March 15, 2019 C2VSim Version
REVISED RESULTS For District Review

TABLE 1: Groundwater Budget for Kern County for WY1995 to WY2014

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow within GW Basin	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1995	1,016,255	944,786	291,898	-1,050,380	0	-57,192	1,145,367
1996	919,089	926,517	130,236	-1,375,387	0	-66,362	534,092
1997	888,099	771,492	162,118	-1,162,635	0	-69,167	589,907
1998	1,163,881	1,097,173	261,886	-959,859	0	-69,065	1,494,017
1999	847,653	643,210	55,360	-1,234,768	0	-66,803	244,655
2000	707,355	466,772	99,916	-1,506,021	0	-65,161	-297,140
2001	638,113	223,096	74,202	-1,970,675	0	-63,346	-1,098,610
2002	556,073	209,605	76,750	-1,874,097	0	-65,355	-1,097,024
2003	604,092	297,667	135,215	-1,628,453	0	-66,985	-658,463
2004	589,227	285,056	94,817	-1,993,485	0	-70,698	-1,095,083
2005	923,495	1,147,344	208,115	-1,231,940	0	-71,271	975,740
2006	984,355	1,125,521	64,651	-1,290,643	0	-77,926	805,958
2007	657,218	403,463	25,786	-2,241,430	0	-72,906	-1,227,873
2008	557,643	146,937	97,235	-2,470,751	0	-67,540	-1,736,477
2009	585,651	185,948	77,822	-2,342,792	0	-66,981	-1,560,358
2010	719,510	467,676	182,389	-1,600,706	0	-75,737	-306,870
2011	1,217,635	1,530,095	361,915	-1,125,876	0	-75,776	1,907,994
2012	828,196	580,250	89,545	-1,666,675	0	-73,943	-242,635
2013	629,761	157,351	60,811	-2,478,882	0	-64,627	-1,695,600
2014	531,345	84,816	51,048	-2,834,025	0	-62,170	-2,228,995
Total	15,564,646	11,694,773	2,601,715	-34,039,480	0	-1,369,009	-5,547,400
Average	778,232	584,739	130,086	-1,701,974	0	-68,450	-277,370

NOTES:

Deep Percolation	Precipitation and applied water that reaches the groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone
Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals and other conveyance
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater from streams: Positive represents a net groundwater recharge, and negative represents a net groundwater discharge to the stream
GW Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping in calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Subsurface Flow within GW Basin	Net subsurface groundwater flow into a neighboring water district or area within the Kern County Subbasin: negative is a net flow out of the district and positive is a net flow into the district
Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Net subsurface groundwater flow from the Kern County Subbasin with an adjoining groundwater basin: negative is a net flow out of the Basin and positive is a net flow into the Basin
Change in Groundwater Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels

Added descriptions of each table column

TODD GROUNDWATER

Modified Existing Tables to be more Useful

Kern County Subbasin C2VSim Update - Agricultural Management Water Budget
Historical Hydrologic Period from WY1995 to WY2014
March 15, 2019 C2VSim Version
REVISED RESULTS For District Review

TABLE 3: Agricultural Management Water Budget for Kern County for WY1995 to WY2014

		Water Supply					Water Demand			
Water Year	Irrigated Ag. Area	Effective Precipitation	Ag. Pumping Applied Water	Ag. Surface Water Deliveries	Effective Precipitation per Acre	Total Applied Water Per Acre	Crop Water Requirement	Percolation to Groundwater	Crop Water Demand Per Acre	Percolation to Groundwater per Acre
Units	Acres	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	ft/acre	ft/acre	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	ft/acre	ft/acre
1995	780,803	511,997	875,865	1,339,629	0.66	2.84	2,031,481	720,791	2.60	0.92
1996	798,735	339,242	1,189,242	1,646,089	0.42	3.55	2,334,047	679,718	2.92	0.85
1997	801,583	345,633	984,027	1,650,210	0.43	3.29	2,204,613	710,430	2.75	0.89
1998	799,230	652,085	790,716	1,200,974	0.82	2.49	2,018,992	774,769	2.53	0.97
1999	803,474	385,355	1,036,793	1,425,118	0.48	3.06	2,031,604	665,434	2.53	0.83
2000	835,206	345,364	1,302,650	1,461,846	0.41	3.31	2,306,622	621,846	2.76	0.74
2001	799,553	344,404	1,584,161	961,988	0.43	3.18	2,184,209	630,138	2.73	0.79
2002	738,420	220,039	1,584,845	1,056,901	0.30	3.58	2,168,362	555,304	2.94	0.75
2003	757,372	321,790	1,315,884	1,200,620	0.42	3.32	2,143,420	580,622	2.83	0.77
2004	769,162	266,231	1,707,768	1,147,322	0.35	3.71	2,337,414	594,258	3.04	0.77
2005	766,330	473,158	963,245	1,335,575	0.62	3.00	2,099,570	666,353	2.74	0.87
2006	816,721	433,899	1,065,518	1,468,445	0.53	3.10	2,154,851	661,919	2.64	0.81
2007	792,925	219,383	1,714,978	1,116,832	0.28	3.57	2,220,358	624,419	2.80	0.79
2008	762,593	165,218	1,704,923	991,935	0.22	3.54	2,100,362	612,113	2.75	0.80
2009	763,660	214,825	1,666,516	991,067	0.28	3.48	2,119,806	617,048	2.78	0.81
2010	755,415	337,579	1,114,858	1,265,554	0.45	3.15	2,030,995	632,526	2.69	0.84
2011	782,699	431,876	871,649	1,490,115	0.55	3.02	2,029,020	784,354	2.59	1.00
2012	790,395	289,340	1,326,877	1,278,762	0.37	3.30	2,054,992	672,386	2.60	0.85
2013	759,168	195,450	2,061,513	921,249	0.26	3.93	2,387,861	607,323	3.15	0.80
2014	723,000	148,116	2,132,157	663,077	0.20	3.87	2,195,110	582,580	3.04	0.81
Total	15,596,443	6,640,985	26,994,184	24,613,306			43,153,687	12,994,330		
Average	779,822	332,049	1,349,709	1,230,665	0.42	3.31	2,157,684	649,716	2.77	0.83
Percent		11%	46%	42%			77%	23%		

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Revision Focused on Addressing District Comments

- Addressed regional issues
  - Overly high pumping and deep percolation
  - Kern River Recharge
- Reconciled local issues and comments
  - Better aligned Water Budget Areas with district operations
  - Incorporated new or updated data
  - Fixed local data input errors

TODD GROUNDWATER

Added New Tables and Graphs to Provide Additional Water Budget Information

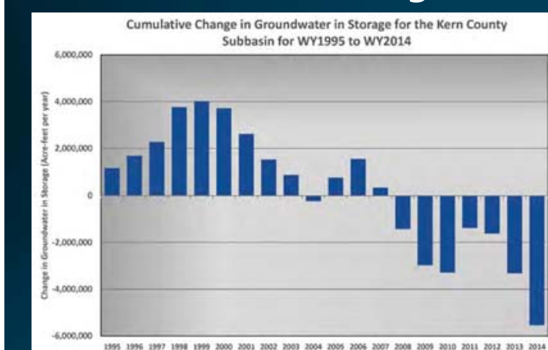
Kern County Subbasin C2VSim Update - Land and Water Use Summary
Historical Hydrologic Period from WY1995 to WY2014
March 15, 2019 C2VSim Version
REVISED RESULTS For District Review

TABLE 4: Land Use and Groundwater Recharge for Kern County for WY1995 to WY2014

	Land Use Summary				Groundwater Pumping Summary				Surface Water Use Summary			
Water Year	Irrigated Agricultural Area	Urban Area	Native, Undeveloped or Fallow Area	Total Area	Agricultural Pumping	Urban Pumping	GW Banking, Exchanges and "Pump-Ins"	Total Pumping	Agricultural Surface Water Deliveries	Urban Surface Water Deliveries	Other Surface Water Deliveries	Total Surface Water Deliveries
Units	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1995	780,803	58,394	963,756	1,802,952	875,865	163,498	11,017	1,050,380	1,339,629	26,158	11,953	1,377,740
1996	798,735	71,339	931,951	1,802,025	1,189,242	173,962	12,184	1,375,387	1,646,089	27,131	14,181	1,687,400
1997	801,583	86,428	914,941	1,802,951	984,027	166,726	11,882	1,162,635	1,650,210	18,447	18,033	1,686,690
1998	799,230	94,070	909,652	1,802,951	790,716	159,223	9,919	959,859	1,200,974	10,595	41,895	1,253,463
1999	803,474	85,993	913,484	1,802,951	1,036,793	186,101	11,874	1,234,768	1,425,118	25,916	12,053	1,463,086
2000	835,206	85,863	881,882	1,802,951	1,302,650	188,030	15,341	1,506,021	1,461,846	29,107	6,073	1,497,026
2001	799,553	84,609	918,789	1,802,951	1,584,161	201,110	185,403	1,970,675	961,988	26,723	11,359	1,000,069
2002	738,420	87,611	976,921	1,802,951	1,584,845	203,989	85,264	1,874,097	1,056,901	28,216	16,859	1,101,976
2003	757,372	92,311	953,269	1,802,951	1,315,884	210,673	101,896	1,628,453	1,200,620	30,171	15,075	1,245,865
2004	769,162	95,981	937,809	1,802,951	1,707,768	207,608	78,110	1,993,485	1,147,322	53,794	19,412	1,220,528
2005	766,330	101,332	935,290	1,802,951	963,245	182,149	86,546	1,231,940	1,335,575	41,246	18,466	1,395,288
2006	816,721	112,056	874,174	1,802,951	1,065,518	205,577	19,548	1,290,643	1,468,445	37,939	18,441	1,524,825
2007	792,925	106,463	903,563	1,802,951	1,714,978	223,167	303,285	2,241,430	1,116,832	52,332	17,019	1,186,184
2008	762,593	103,540	936,819	1,802,951	1,704,923	217,072	548,757	2,470,751	991,935	53,289	14,880	1,060,103
2009	763,660	103,826	935,466	1,802,953	1,666,516	208,473	467,802	2,342,792	991,067	55,707	16,276	1,063,049
2010	755,415	106,423	941,113	1,802,951	1,114,858	202,412	283,436	1,600,706	1,265,554	58,175	19,425	1,343,153
2011	782,699	107,810	912,442	1,802,951	871,649	219,432	34,794	1,125,876	1,490,115	61,185	20,310	1,571,610
2012	790,395	110,511	902,046	1,802,951	1,326,877	237,461	102,336	1,666,675	1,278,762	64,536	15,464	1,358,761
2013	759,168	104,354	939,430	1,802,951	2,061,513	211,687	205,683	2,478,883	921,249	63,531	20,333	1,005,113
2014	723,000	111,830	968,121	1,802,951	2,132,157	215,499	486,370	2,834,025	663,077	52,704	13,044	728,826
Total					26,994,184	3,983,850	3,061,446	34,039,480	24,613,306	816,901	340,550	25,770,756
Average	779,822	95,537	927,546	1,802,905	1,349,709	199,192	153,072	1,701,974	1,230,665	40,845	17,027	1,288,538
Percent	43%	5%	51%	100%	79%	12%	9%	100%	96%	3%	1%	100%

DRAFT

Revision Provided Minor Difference in Groundwater Storage Change

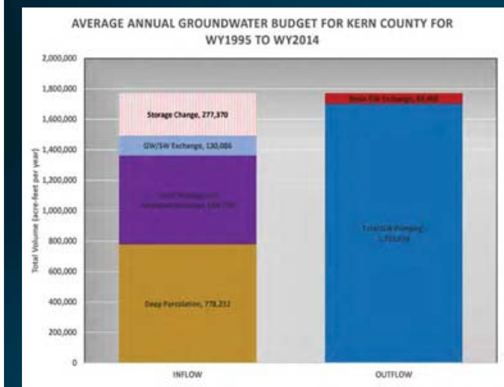


- 20-Year Assessment Period
  - **5,550,000** Acre-foot decline over 20-year Assessment Period
  - **277,000** Average Annual Water Storage Decline
- Model does not account for Groundwater Banking Accounts
  - Water stored in basin for use by others

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

What Changed in this Revision

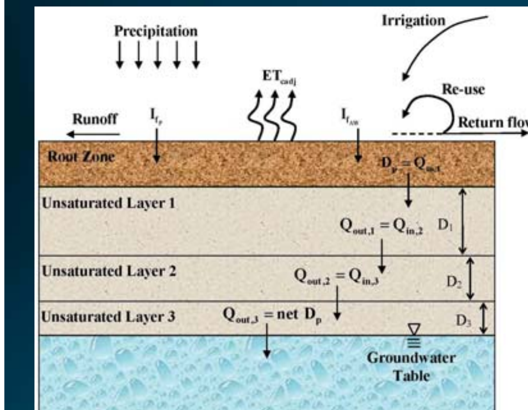


- Inflow
  - Deep Percolation (-15%)
  - Canal Seepage and Recharge (+10%)
  - GW/SW Interactions (+22%)
- Outflow
  - Groundwater Pumping (-15%)
  - Basin Outflow (-25%)
- Storage Change (-1%)

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC)



- Calculates agricultural demand based on soil moisture budget
  - Monthly crop ET time series
  - Tracks soil moisture content throughout simulation
  - If soil moisture falls below minimum level (wilting point), irrigation water added to reach target level (field capacity) to cover ET, deep percolation and runoff

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Several Comments Noted Overly-High Pumping and Deep Percolation

- High Soil Hydraulic Conductivity
  - Used soil parameters from Beta Version
  - Found that Soil Hydraulic Conductivity is a Sensitive Parameter
  - Several area in Kern County had overly high values
- Caused Model to Overapply Pumping
  - Model calculates pumping based on crop demand and percolation rate
  - High percolation triggered additional pumping
  - The extra pumpage went back to the groundwater
- Incorrect Setting in a Pumping File Added to the Problem

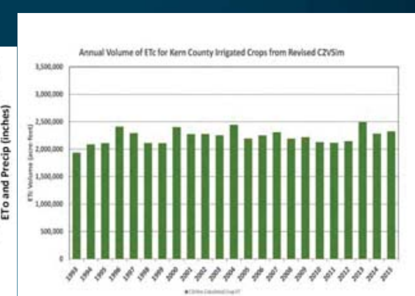
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Model Crop Demand Correlates Well to ITRC ETc Assessment

Comparison of Annual ETc Volume for Kern County by ITRC (2017) and Revised C2VSim Model (2019)

Figure 10. Annual volume of ETc for the Kern County Valley floor and within fields in Kern County reference ETo and precipitation depths are shown for each year as a reference.



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

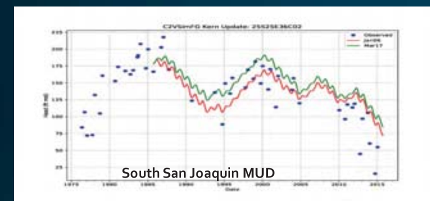
Worked to Improve Kern River Flow Conditions

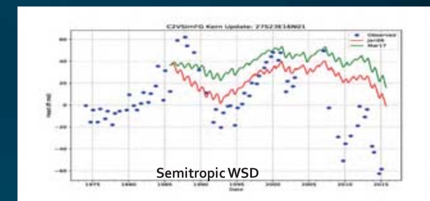
- Modified Aquifer and Stream Parameters
  - Applied aquifer parameters from existing local models
  - Adjusted streambed parameters to allow more upstream seepage
- Achieved significant improvement
  - Seepage rates from River are more inline with measured data
  - Reduced mounding under Kern Fan Banks
  - Decreased outflows to lower Kern River

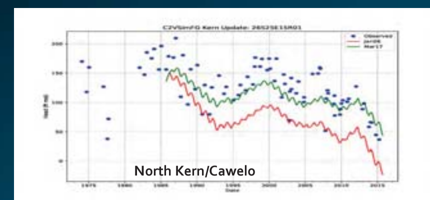
DRAFT

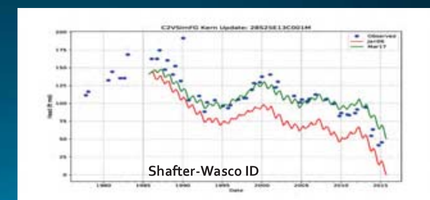
TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance North of the River









GROUNDWATER

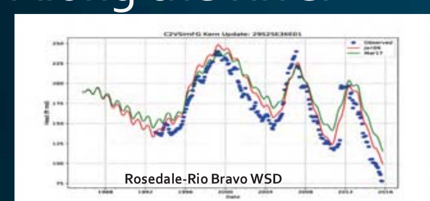
Revised Water Budget Areas

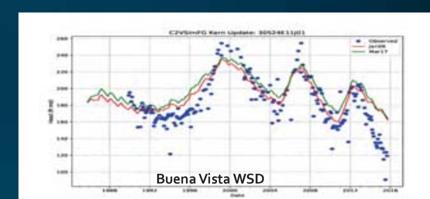
- Aligned with current GSA or district boundaries
  - Update managed water data
  - Localize water distribution
- Included local water management operations
  - Surface water delivery areas
  - Pumping
  - Managed recharge operations

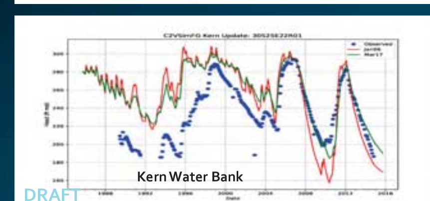
DRAFT

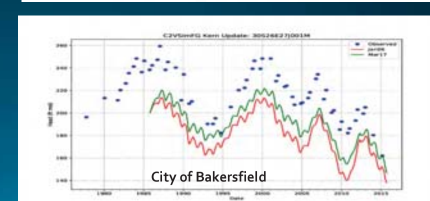
TODD GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance Along the River





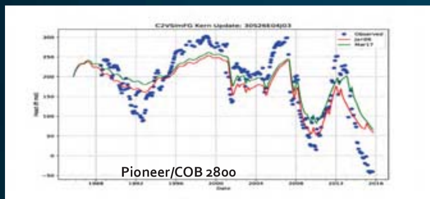


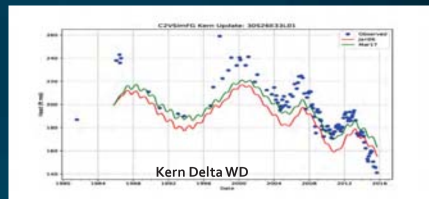


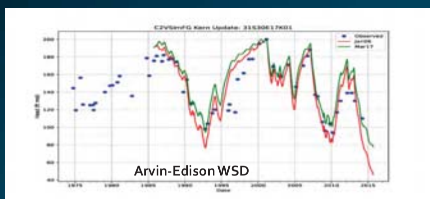
DRAFT

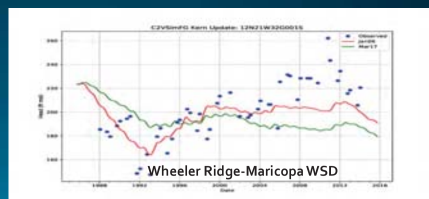
GROUNDWATER

Examples of Model Performance North Kern WSD and Shafter-Wasco ID









GROUNDWATER

Defensibility of Water Budgets

- C2VSim utilizes Same Data and Methods across the Subbasin
  - Uses measured, locally-derived data
  - Applies consistent methodology across the subbasin
- Managed Water Supply and Demand Dominate the Subbasin Water Budget
- Model simulation provides reasonable representation of groundwater conditions
- DWR Provided C2VSim Beta-Version Specifically for Development of SGMA Water Budgets

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern County Subbasin C2VSim Update - Basin Yield Analysis
Historical Hydrologic Period from WY1995 to WY2014
March 15, 2019 C2VSim Version
REVISED RESULTS For District Review

TABLE 6: Sustainable and Native Yield Analysis for Kern County for WY1995 to WY2014 Base Pe

Groundwater-Pumping-Based Basin Yield				
Water Year	Total Average Annual Volume	Agricultural Average Annual Volume	Agricultural Average Annual Volume per Ag Acre	Urban Average Annual Volume
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	ft/acre	Acre-ft
	Groundwater Pumping-Based Basin Yield			
Groundwater Pumping	1,548,902	1,349,709	1.73	199,192
Percentage of Pumping		87%		13%
Change in Groundwater in Storage	-277,370	-219,962	-0.28	-32,462
Percentage of Pumping		-16%		-16%
Sustainable Yield	**1,271,532**	**1,129,748**	**1.45**	**166,730**
Recharge-Based Basin Yield				
	Native Yield based on Natural Recharge			
Precipitation Recharge	192,337	167,602	0.21	24,735
Small Watershed Recharge	48,760	42,489	0.05	6,271
Basin Inflow	50,946	44,394	0.06	6,552
Subtotal	292,043	254,486	0.33	37,557
	Natural or Basin Derived Operational Recharge			
Ag Return Flow - Pumped GW	301,099	301,099	0.39	0
Urban Stormwater and Wastewater	57,534	0	0.00	57,534
Urban Return Flow - Pumped GW	44,899	0	0.00	44,899
Subtotal	403,532	301,099	0.39	102,433
	Imported or Allocated Recharge			
Ag Return Flow - Surface Water	274,542	274,542	0.35	0
Urban Return Flow - Surface Water	11,225	0	0.00	11,225
Banking/Canal Seepage	321,606	307,162	0.39	10,195
Stream Recharge	99,047	86,310	0.11	12,738
Subtotal	706,421	668,014	0.86	34,157
	Groundwater Outflow from Basin			
Basin Outflow	-137,118	-108,738	-0.14	-16,048
Subtotal	-137,118	-108,738	-0.14	-16,048
Total	**1,264,877**	**1,114,860**	**1.43**	**158,099**
Natural Native Yield	**292,043**	**254,486**	**0.33**	**37,557**
Operational Native Yield	**695,575**	**555,585**	**0.71**	**139,990**
Sustainable Yield	**558,457**	**446,847**	**1.43**	**123,942**

Basin Yield Analysis

- Applied two different approaches
  - Groundwater Pumping Based
  - Recharge Based
- Compiled model data to support Basin Yield Analysis
- Model results are in line with other estimates

TODD GROUNDWATER

Discussion and Questions

RECEIVE AND PLACE ON FILE
AT KRGSA MEETING OF 7/11/19

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

[Sent via email]

Kern River GSA
krgsa@kernrivergsa.org

July 10th, 2019

Re: Concerns and Recommendations to Ensure that Kern River GSA GSP Protects Vulnerable Drinking Water Users

Dear members of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency,

Our organization works alongside low income communities of color in the San Joaquin Valley and the Eastern Coachella Valley to advocate for local, regional and state government entities to address their communities' needs for the basic elements that make up a safe and healthy community, including clean, safe, reliable and affordable drinking water, affordable housing, effective and safe transportation, efficient and affordable energy, green spaces, clean air, and more. We have been engaged in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) implementation process because many of the communities with whom we work are dependent on groundwater for their drinking water supplies, and often have already experienced groundwater quality and supply issues.

Historically, communities we work with have not been included in decision-making about their previous water resources, and their needs have not been at the forefront of such decisions. In 2012, California recognized the Human Right to Drinking Water as a statewide goal. Now, because of SGMA's requirements for a transparent and inclusive process, groundwater management under the new law has the opportunity to include disadvantaged communities in decision-making and create groundwater management plans that understand their unique vulnerabilities and are sensitive to their drinking water needs.

We are concerned that drinking water impacts and disadvantaged community input have not been adequately analyzed and incorporated into the draft GSP, and recommend the following actions to ensure that drinking water is protected, especially for the communities whose drinking water is severely at risk from groundwater management activities, and who are the least able to pay for solutions for clean and reliable drinking water.

Development of Sustainable Management Criteria

In order to "consider the interests of" disadvantaged communities in developing sustainable management criteria, GSAs must address the impacts of the six sustainability indicators by reaching out

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL
FOR
JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

to all disadvantaged communities within the Kern Subbasin to understand their groundwater needs and incorporate their input prior to developing and adopting sustainable management criteria and analyzing the impact of preliminary minimum thresholds on drinking water users before proposing or approving alternatives. Under SGMA, ***all sustainable management criteria must be based on the GSA's determination of what will cause a "significant and unreasonable" impact on each of the six sustainability indicators.***[1] The determination of what is "significant and unreasonable" must be based on the needs of all beneficial users.[2] Therefore, without meaningfully consulting beneficial users within disadvantaged communities to understand what groundwater impacts those individuals want to avoid, the GSA cannot make a valid determination of what is "significant and unreasonable", and thus cannot set valid sustainable management criteria. As a result of the unique tiered structure that the Kern Subasin has decided to follow to address the creation of a GSP under SGMA, Kern River GSA, among other GSAs within the Kern Basin, have created and approved very broad undesirable results that will encompass the diverse terrain that exists within the Kern Basin. These undesirable results, however are intentionally difficult to trigger in order to avoid state intervention. We have suggested and continue to recommend that Kern River GSA consult with all types of beneficial users on what they consider to be "significant and unreasonable" impacts from each of the sustainability indicators before making decisions about sustainable management criteria. .

In order to effectively "consider the interests of" all beneficial users, GSA committees must analyze how preliminary sustainable management criteria will affect drinking water users before reaching proposed final sustainable management criteria.[3] Before deciding on proposed minimum thresholds, board members must be equipped with information about how potential minimum thresholds will impact access to drinking water for domestic well owners and communities on small community water systems. To the best of our knowledge, there has been no analysis of drinking water impacts incorporated into the process for determining minimum thresholds at the GSA or water district level. Kern River GSA must ensure that minimum thresholds are protecting drinking water, either by doing a drinking water impacts analysis of the minimum thresholds proposed by water districts, or by requiring water districts to conduct a drinking water impact analysis before finalizing their draft minimum thresholds.

The GSP development process ***must be representative of the interests of all beneficial users named in the Act***. To this end, it is imperative for the GSAs and water districts to reach out to disadvantaged community members for input before making key decisions such as recommending or proposing draft sustainable management criteria. We understand that under the Kern Basin's approach to SGMA, the responsibility for community engagement lies with the local water districts where more

[1] CCR sec. 352.28(a), 354.30(b), 354.26(a)
[2] CCR sec. 352.28(b)(4)
[3] California Department of Water Resources, Sustainable Management Criteria Best Management Practices, p. 9. The GSP must discuss how groundwater conditions at a selected minimum threshold could affect beneficial uses and users. This information should be supported by a description of the beneficial uses [of] groundwater and identification of beneficial uses, which should be developed through communication, outreach, and/or engagement with parties representing those beneficial uses and users, along with any additional information the GSA used when developing the minimum threshold.

detailed decisions will be made. To ensure that water districts are doing robust outreach and receiving substantial input from water users, we recommend that the GSA require water districts to conduct outreach to all types of beneficial users and incorporate feedback from all types of beneficial users into their decisions about sustainable management criteria. The GSA should also require water districts to report back on a regular basis in public GSA meetingsWe also recommend the GSA and the water districts engage with community based organizations that can help enhance outreach efforts and outcome.

Another obstacle to ensuring that all beneficial users' needs are incorporated into decisions about sustainable management criteria is the format in which the GSA will be making decisions that impact small communities, when those small communities have no representation on the GSA board. We know this situation is mainly due to the County of Kern's decision to waive its participation in SGMA, and that Kern River GSA reached this format after exploring several options to cover white areas. However, small water agencies like Lamont Public Utilities District will now be regulated by the Kern River GSA, but will have no voting power. The GSA board has never represented the needs of the individuals in Lamont, and is not familiar with their needs. Therefore the need for effective community engagement is imperative in cases like Lamont, as well as Greenfield and other communities that are not directly represented on the GSA board.

Groundwater Quality Minimum Threshold Recommendation

In determining how they will set their sustainable management criteria for groundwater quality, GSAs must consider many factors, including the state Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), collaborating with other agencies currently monitoring and regulating groundwater contaminants in the region, analysis of areas where MCLs are already exceeded, and ways that groundwater management (i.e. pumping and recharge projects) could impact the concentration and movement of groundwater contaminants. We understand the complexity of setting groundwater quality Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC) that are accurate, attainable and measurable, and are eager to work with Central Kings GSA to ensure that groundwater management does not increase groundwater contamination, especially where groundwater is being used as a drinking water source.

Recommendation for Water Quality Minimum Thresholds

Given the need for a concrete minimum threshold that strongly protects the human right to drinking water and to ensure groundwater management actions do not impact drinking water, we recommend that Kern River GSA implement the following minimum thresholds:

- Minimum thresholds for water quality should be set at the best water quality since 2015 for each constituent, or at the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), whichever of the two reflects the better quality of water (lower contamination level).

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

- Where the minimum threshold exceeds the public health goal for any constituent, the GSP should, at a minimum, include a policy to strive for improvements to water quality to the point of meeting the relevant public health goal(s).
- The scope of minimum thresholds for water quality should include all potential water contaminants in order to prioritize ensuring access to safe drinking water.

The reasoning behind these minimum thresholds is that the GSAs are tasked with avoiding any undesirable results, and contamination of groundwater and other drinking water sources is a "significant and unreasonable" impact to the resource that we all need to drink, cook, bathe, grow food, and more. Accordingly, minimum thresholds must ensure protection from and prevention of contamination of groundwater and other drinking water sources. DWR instructs GSAs to look to existing groundwater regulatory programs and water quality standards.[4] Many GSAs have proposed incorporating the existing MCLs into their minimum thresholds, however reliance on an MCL is not sufficiently protective of drinking water sources, and does not prevent contamination of our critical resources.

An appropriate standard in the context of groundwater protections is the state's anti-degradation policy, which is used by the SWRCB and regional water boards, and does not allow for further contamination of groundwater based on the best quality of the water since 1968[5] the year the anti-degradation policy became effective. Given that SGMA became law in 2015, the GSA should, at a minimum ensure the better of highest quality of water achieved since 2015, or the MCL, whichever reflects a lower level of water contamination. Additionally, GSAs must ensure that the project and management actions they are proposing do not cause or exacerbate groundwater contamination, and in fact improve drinking water quality for the near and long term. For example, it is our understanding that GSAs within the Madera Subbasin Joint GSP plan to rely on on-farm recharge. Our organization has expressed concern that recharge on current or retired farmland where toxic pesticides and fertilizers have been applied threaten to significantly contaminate groundwater.

Another rule commonly used in environmental law is the precautionary principle, which prohibits activities that could cause harm when the amount of potential harm is unknown. We urge the GSAs to use these two rules, combined with seeking to remediate groundwater to the public health goal, as laid out above, to ensure that groundwater management does not cause degradation of groundwater quality.

Contaminants to Include in Minimum Threshold

[4] California Department of Water Resources, Sustainable Management Criteria Best Management Practices, p. 15.
[5] *Asociacion de Gente Unida por el Agua v. Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Bd.* (2012) 210 Cal.App.4th 1255, 1268.

GSAs should monitor all primary drinking water contaminants, as well as chrome-6[6], which is known has significant health effects but is undergoing a new process to set the MCL because of procedural flaws. It is widely known that the San Joaquin Valley experiences widespread water quality issues from nitrates[7], DBCP[89], 123-TCP[10] and other contaminants, and the GSA's groundwater management activities could impact the concentration and location of those contaminants. Where relevant, GSAs should also consider monitoring for PFOA and PFOS as the EPA has established a Lifetime Health Advisory for them due to their potential impacts on drinking water systems.[11] Furthermore, GSAs should also monitor contaminants that are proven to increase from groundwater management, such as arsenic and uranium,[12] and closely examine the movement of contaminant plumes from recharge[13] and other groundwater management activities.

Other Considerations for Groundwater Quality Minimum Threshold

GSAs should monitor for contaminant concentrations quarterly, and increase monitoring to every month if a water quality test detects higher contamination concentration than the previous water quality test.

To establish causality between groundwater management activities and groundwater contamination, GSAs should look to (1) whether there has been a correlation in groundwater management pumping and an increase in contamination that could result from groundwater management activities, (2) relevant scientific studies that show proven mechanisms by which causation can be established between groundwater management activities and groundwater contamination, and (3) data and samples collected showing a causal nexus in the case at hand.

---

6 Hausladen, Debra M., et al. "Hexavalent chromium sources and distribution in California groundwater." *Environmental science & technology* 52.15 (2018): 8242-8251.

7 *Addressing Nitrate in California's Drinking Water: With a Focus on Tulare Lake Basin and Salinas Valley Groundwater: Report for the State Water Resources Control Board Report to the Legislature*. Center for Watershed Sciences, University of California, Davis, 2012.

8 Peoples, S. A., et al. "A study of samples of well water collected from selected areas in California to determine the presence of DBCP and certain other pesticide residues." *Bulletin of environmental contamination and toxicology* 24.1 (1980): 611-618.

9 Loague, Keith, et al. "A case study simulation of DBCP groundwater contamination in Fresno County, California 2. Transport in the saturated subsurface." *Journal of Contaminant Hydrology* 29.2 (1998): 137-163.

10 Burow, Karen R., Walter D. Floyd, and Matthew K. Landon. "Factors affecting 1, 2, 3-trichloropropane contamination in groundwater in California." *Science of The Total Environment* 672 (2019): 324-334.

11 "Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS." *EPA*, Environmental Protection Agency, www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos.

12 Jurgens, Bryant C., et al. "Effects of groundwater development on uranium: Central Valley, California, USA." Groundwater48.6 (2010): 913-928.; *also see* "Groundwater Quality in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA): Scientific Factsheet on Arsenic, Uranium, and Chromium," found at https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/communitywatercenter/pages/293/attachments/original/1559328800/Groundwater_Quality_in_SGMA_Scientific_factsheet_on_arsenic__uranium__and_chromium.pdf?1559328800

13 Ground Water Recharge Using Waters of Impaired Quality (1994) https://www.nap.edu/read/4780/chapter/3

Finally, in order to effectively protect drinking water resources, GSAs should establish Management Areas in areas that are more vulnerable to groundwater contamination, such as communities with many shallow wells and communities that cannot afford to install drinking water filters or treatment facilities. Kern River GSA has decided to take a different approach to management areas, and has instead defined management areas based on the boundaries of local water districts. This approach does not highlight the importance of monitoring to ensure and protect safe groundwater for folks who depend on small water systems or private water wells. Kern River GSA should form management areas that protect groundwater users who are more vulnerable to contamination, such as homes on private wells and communities with shallow wells.

Groundwater Levels Recommendations

The California legislature has stated that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water,"[14] and passed the Human Right to Drinking Water in 2012.[15] After the passage of SGMA, GSAs now have the responsibility to protect drinking water through groundwater management. If they choose to allow individuals to keep pumping at the expense of severe drinking water impacts, that is a groundwater management decision that violates their obligation to protect drinking water resources. GSAs must therefore have strong minimum thresholds that protect all drinking water wells from dewatering.

Minimum thresholds are the most pivotal measure for how a GSA will prevent impacts on the sustainability indicators required to be monitored by SGMA. Minimum thresholds are also the point that a GSA must avoid, and could necessitate state intervention. There is some flexibility, however; for groundwater levels, DWR shows in its Sustainable Management Criteria Best Management Practices guide that it will allow a GSA to dip below its minimum threshold for groundwater levels in some cases, as long as its GSP will ensure that it comes back up and towards its measurable objective. Therefore, GSAs should strive to set minimum thresholds at levels that they seek to avoid.

Recommendation for Groundwater Levels Minimum Thresholds

We request that all GSAs set all groundwater levels minimum thresholds at a level to provide a buffer above the depth of the top of the screen of the shallowest well. The buffer must be adequate to ensure that the shallowest well does not go dry due to a short or medium-term exceedance of the minimum threshold. The GSAs should only disregard wells that they can prove are not in use. If GSAs choose not to do so, they must take on the responsibility for the wells that do go dry from this policy choice. impact analysis to evaluate how many drinking water wells will go dry, set management areas for shallower minimum thresholds where there are more concentrated shallow domestic wells, and ensure that drinking water is protected by implementing preventive actions such as digging deeper wells and

[14] Water Code sec. 106.

[15] Water Code sec. 106.3

assisting with consolidation projects. It is important to note that prevention, not mitigation, is the only way to effectively protect drinking water resources.

We have not seen Kern River GSA take any steps in protecting wells that serve individuals and communities. Under SGMA, Kern River GSA has the responsibility to ensure that groundwater management serves the interests of all of the beneficial groundwater users in its service area, including homes on private wells as well as small community water systems. It is important for minimum thresholds to be placed at a level that ensures access to water to the most vulnerable populations who most often rely on private wells or small water districts that tend to have more shallow wells than those used for agriculture purposes.

Other Considerations for Groundwater Levels Minimum Thresholds

In setting groundwater levels minimum thresholds, GSAs should also set minimum thresholds high enough as to avoid groundwater contamination from over pumping. They should also set minimum thresholds that ensure that rural communities have equitable access to groundwater resources, and have enough for current needs and future growth. GSAs must also factor in the increased costs of pumping and installing new wells if groundwater levels decrease, and avoid additional costs in groundwater access for low income communities dependent on groundwater for drinking water resources. GSAs should also set minimum thresholds for groundwater levels that will prevent subsidence from occurring and disrupting infrastructure that is critical to the health and safety of vulnerable communities, such as private wells, roads, and homes.

Monitoring Network

Broadly, GSAs must develop actionable steps to fill data gaps and monitor groundwater levels and groundwater quality. In order to protect drinking water resources, monitoring networks should be closely monitoring impacts on drinking water. In particular to water quality, GSAs should monitor for contaminant concentrations quarterly, and increase monitoring to every month if a water quality test detects higher contamination concentration than the previous water quality test. Testing should also robustly monitor plume migration especially given the high number of groundwater users in the Kings subbasin. The GSA should place monitoring wells near DACs and clusters of domestic wells.

We look forward to providing further recommendations on the monitoring network in the future.

Transparency and Inclusivity

As public agencies, GSAs are subject to the requirements of the Brown Act, which requires transparency of public agencies through notice of meetings and prior posting of agendas, posting of meeting minutes after meetings, and public access to meeting materials upon request by a member of the public. In addition to Brown Act requirements, GSAs must also adhere to the specific public participation and inclusivity requirements for GSP development laid out in SGMA. SGMA expands the public participation requirements of GSAs to also "*encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the groundwater basin prior to and during the development and implementation of the groundwater sustainability plan.*" (Water Code sec. 10727.8) To assist in GSAs complying with this requirement, DWR has published guidance on public notice and engagement, highlighting good practices for effective engagement. Both the letter and spirit of SGMA communicate that GSAs must conduct GSP development in an open and inclusive way.

In order to comply with the requirements for transparency and inclusivity under the Brown Act and SGMA, ***GSA agendas should contain specific information about the topics to be reviewed, and any action to be taken at the upcoming meeting.*** Additionally, ***meeting minutes should be sufficiently detailed to accurately show what transpired at meetings.*** We acknowledge that Kern River provides interested parties an agenda for the upcoming meeting via email and online via there Kern River GSA website, however these agendas are overly broad, making it difficult for the public to prepare to effectively participate in the meeting. This approach transfers over to the way that the minutes are recorded: minutes are also overly broad; for example, one entry in the meeting minutes from June 20th, 2019 states "Policy Coordination Meeting Update (M. Mulkay) Mark Mulkay, General Manager of Kern Delta Water District, provided update."[16] The minimal way in which meeting minutes are recorded hinders the opportunity for individuals who missed a meeting to understand what was discussed at the meeting. In order to comply with the requirements for transparency and inclusivity under the Brown Act and SGMA, we recommend that Kern River GSA develop more specific agendas and minutes. This will allow the public to effectively participate in the GSP development process and encourage the members of the public to continue to be engaged even if they cannot attend every meeting. to improve.

A best practice to ensure authentic, meaningful input as required by SGMA is to post meeting materials before the meeting, so that these materials are available to the public for feedback and engagement. The Brown Act requires these materials to be made available after the meeting upon written request of the public. Paired with SGMA's requirements for robust community engagement, the most effective way to ensure that the public is aware of what will be discussed and acted upon at meetings, and to access critical GSP development information despite not being able to attend one meeting, is to post all meeting materials online before the meeting. However, GSAs would facilitate more effective public engagement at the meetings if they were to post meeting presentations ahead of time, so that attendees could view the discussion items and data before the meeting. We are aware that Kern River GSA has a dedicated website in which they upload agendas, minutes, and presentations for public access. We request that Kern River GSA make all meeting materials available before each meeting by posting them on their website and sending them out via the interested parties email listserv.

[16] The agenda and minutes from this conversation can be found here:
https://www.kerncog.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/COG_agenda_20190620.pdf

GSAs should also ***dedicate sufficient funding to ensure meaningful, effective, and accessible engagement of the public***. We, along with Self-Help Enterprises and Community Water Center, have worked with many GSAs' consultants to improve outreach to disadvantaged communities. With other GSAs, we have helped give input on workshops, and have helped conduct outreach for those workshops. We have also kept community residents informed about GSP developments at community meetings. We recommend that Kern River GSA host inclusive community workshops at times and locations that are accessible for a variety of stakeholders, work with organizations like ours and Self-Help Enteprises to host workshops and conduct outreach to disadvantaged communities, and provide food and translation services at workshops. Given the type of outreach that is necessary in order to engage disadvantaged communities, GSAs should also hire bilingual staff or consultants who can help conduct door-to-door outreach, attend community meetings, translate materials, and interpret at all GSA meetings. In creating annual operating budgets, GSAs should prioritize funding for these necessary outreach activities.

Lastly, GSAs ***must make GSP development decisions at public meetings***, and must not make decisions behind closed doors. Making substantive GSP development decisions outside of public meetings goes against the requirements of the Brown Act, as well as SGMA's requirements for "*consideration of all interests*" and "*encourage[ment] of active involvement*" of the public "*during the development...of the groundwater sustainability plan.*" (Water Code sec. 10723.2 and 10727.8) We are aware that Kern River GSA conducts 'manager meetings' as well as 'stakeholder meetings.' However, it has come to our attention that by the time items come to the stakeholder meeting, decisions have already been discussed extensively within manager meetings and are only presented in the stakeholder meetings as informational items, which then go to the board for approval. We encourage and recommend Kern River GSA to be more transparent about what is talked about at Manager meetings, and allow stakeholders at the stakeholder meetings to weigh in on decisions.

Water districts must also adhere to the requirements of the Brown Act in their SGMA-related activities that have been delegated to them by Kern River GSA. The requirement under the Brown Act for legislative agencies like Kern River GSA to only "take action" at public meetings also applies to the water districts to whom the GSA has delegated decision-making power over sustainable management criteria.[17] Water districts are making those decisions at meetings that are not open to the public and are not noticed and agendized in compliance with the Brown Act or the requirements under SGMA for transparency and inclusivity. We recommend that the GSA require all water districts to notice and agendize their meetings, and only make SGMA decisions in public fora where members of the public can attend and participate.

Projects and Management Actions

[17] Gov. Code sec. 54952(c)(1)(A): As used in this chapter, "legislative body" means: A board, commission, committee, or other multimember body that governs a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity that either: Is created by the elected legislative body in order to exercise authority that may lawfully be delegated by the elected governing body to a private corporation, limited liability company, or other entity.

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Projects and Management Actions are a crucial part of the GSP, since they demonstrate how the GSA plans on attaining the sustainability goals that they have set out. Therefore, GSAs should also set specific timelines and triggers for specific projects. In addition, GSAs should include projects to prevent domestic drinking water impacts from lack of protection of domestic and community wells, particularly in disadvantaged communities that are unable to afford the high cost of replacing drinking water infrastructure.

We look forward to presenting more comments on the GSA's projects and management actions in the future.

Groundwater Markets

We have engaged in many discussions around the state about groundwater markets, and continue to warn against them. Commoditizing precious drinking water resources is dangerous and inequitable, since it lets those with more purchasing power have access to more water, and more likely than not will lead to concentrations of over-pumping by large agribusinesses, leaving nearby communities without drinking water. Furthermore, given all GSAs' severe lack of data on domestic wells and water use in their service areas, and our region's lack of understanding of how a market could impact groundwater use and subsurface groundwater flows, implementing groundwater markets now would be precipitous and foolish.

We strongly discourage and oppose the idea of putting groundwater markets into place where communities have already been exhausted of their resources and already carry financial burden to attain basic necessities. Water markets will increase the monetary value of water, hence perpetuating the idea that the wealthy will continue to have access to water leaving the most vulnerable, disadvantaged communities with an uncertainty to their access to water, which is a human right in the state of California. The power of what water markets are able to become, goes against California's declaration of water as a human right in of itself.

We look forward to giving more feedback in the future on the impact of groundwater market on drinking water resources in the GSA area.

~~~~~~~

We look forward to speaking more in depth with consultants, staff, stakeholder committee members and the Board of Directors about our recommendations. We hope that Kern River GSA will consider and incorporate the above recommendations, and hope to collaborate with the GSA to ensure that the GSP protects the subbasin's most vulnerable drinking water users. We are also in communication with the Department of Water Resources about current GSP development activities in the San Joaquin Valley, and hope to successfully work with Kern River GSA and DWR to ensure that groundwater management is equitable and sufficiently protective of vital drinking water resources.
~~~~~~~

Sincerely,

Jasmene Del Aguila and Amanda Monaco
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

NEW YORK
LONDON
SINGAPORE
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON, DC
SAN FRANCISCO
SILICON VALLEY
SAN DIEGO
LOS ANGELES
TAIWAN
BOSTON
HOUSTON
AUSTIN
HANOI
HO CHI MINH CITY

DuaneMorris®

FIRM and AFFILIATE OFFICES

COLIN L. PEARCE
DIRECT DIAL: +1 415 957 3015
PERSONAL FAX: +1 415 704 3098
E-MAIL: CLPearce@duanemorris.com

www.duanemorris.com

SHANGHAI
ATLANTA
BALTIMORE
WILMINGTON
MIAMI
BOCA RATON
PITTSBURGH
NEWARK
LAS VEGAS
CHERRY HILL
LAKE TAHOE
MYANMAR
OMAN
A GCC REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE OF DUANE MORRIS

ALLIANCES IN MEXICO
AND SRI LANKA

August 13, 2019

VIA EMAIL AND U.S. MAIL

Jasmene del Aguila
Amanda Monaco
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
1527 19th Street, Suite 212
Bakersfield CA 93301

Re: July 10, 2019 Letter to Kern Delta Water District and KRGSA

Dear Ms. del Aguila and Ms. Monaco:

This letter responds to the July 10, 2019, letter from the Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability ("Counsel") which you delivered to the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency ("KRGSA") at its July 11, 2019 regular meeting, in Bakersfield, California. I understand you also emailed the letter to the Kern Delta Water District ("Kern Delta") prior to the KRGSA meeting.

I am special water counsel for the City of Bakersfield ("City"). The KRGSA consists of the City, Kern Delta and Improvement District No. 4 ("ID 4") of the Kern County Water Agency. The City authorized me to respond to your letter on behalf of the KRGSA and its member agencies.

Your letter states that the Counsel is involved in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act ("SGMA") implementation process. The letter states that the Counsel is "concerned that drinking water impacts and disadvantaged community input have not been adequately analyzed and incorporated into the draft GSP." The letter also refers to an "umbrella approach that Kern basin GSAs are using to create GSPs in collaboration with local water districts," and further refers to "local GSP chapters" that are being created by water districts for "their particular service areas."

We are not sure what "draft GSP" your letter references. The KRGSA has not yet disseminated a draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan ("GSP") for public review. The KRGSA further does not intend to have its members utilize an "umbrella approach" to GSP preparation, or have its members prepare separate or distinct "GSP chapters" for their service areas. The KRGSA instead intends to prepare and distribute for public review a single GSP for the entire KRGSA service area. The KRGSA's GSP will thereafter be coordinated with GSPs prepared by other GSAs within the Kern Subbasin, to produce "a single plan covering the entire basin developed and implemented by multiple groundwater sustainability agencies." (Water Code §10727.)

Your letter also recommends that the KRGSA take a number of "actions" to "ensure that drinking water is protected, especially for the communities whose drinking water is severely at risk from groundwater management activities." (P. 1.) Your letter contends that these actions are required by SGMA as part of the process of developing sustainable management criteria.

Although we appreciate your suggestions and recommendations with regard to the contents of a GSP, we do not believe your letter accurately states or represents the requirements of SGMA, or the obligations of GSAs in connection with water quality issues.

In particular, we do not agree that "GSAs now have the responsibility to protect drinking water through groundwater management." (P. 5.) Enhancement or protection of water quality is not listed as one of the purposes or goals of SGMA. SGMA instead was intended to (1) provide for the sustainable management of groundwater basins, (2) enhance local management of groundwater consistent while preserving the security of water rights in the state, (3) establish minimum standards for sustainable groundwater management, (4) provide local agencies with the authority and technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater, (5) avoid or minimize subsidence, (6) improve data collection and understanding about groundwater, (7) increase groundwater storage and remove impediments to recharge, (8) manage groundwater basins locally while minimizing state intervention, and (9) provide a more efficient and cost-effective groundwater adjudication process. (Water Code §10720.1.)

Federal, State and local agencies still have primary responsibility for protecting drinking water, and water quality. SGMA did not authorize or direct GSAs to assume authority or responsibility for the regulation of water quality. SGMA was not intended to limit or alter the authority of the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Water Resources, the State Department of Public Health, or any other regulatory agency. (Water Code §10726.8(c).) SGMA does not supersede "the land use authority of cities and counties." (Water Code §10726.8(f).) SGMA additionally was not intended to and does not determine or alter surface water rights or groundwater rights. (Water Code §10720.5(b).)

We do recognize that GSPs should "discuss how groundwater conditions at a selected minimum threshold could affect beneficial uses and users." (P. 2, n. 4.) We understand that GSPs should, "as applicable to the basin," address the "monitoring and management of groundwater quality, groundwater quality degradation, inelastic land surface subsidence, and changes in surface flow and surface water quality that directly affect groundwater levels or quality or are caused by groundwater extraction in the basin." (Water Code §10727.2(d)(2).) We also acknowledge that GSPs should avoid "undesirable results," which are defined to include "significant and unreasonable degraded water quality, including the migration of contaminant plumes that impair water supplies." (Water Code §10721(x)(4).)

We do not agree, however, that GSAs must establish Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for groundwater contaminants, or set "minimum thresholds for water quality." We further do not agree that GSPs should direct or authorize its members to assume responsibility for "monitoring groundwater quality under the Kern River/ Kern Groundwater Authority GSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plans," or to "monitor all primary drinking water contaminants, as well as chrome-6." (P. 4.)

SGMA does not require member agencies to monitor or test for drinking water contaminants, as part of the GSP process or in connection with the implementation of a GSP. SGMA does not expand or increase existing monitoring and testing requirements for water quality conditions. SGMA does not require GSAs to address or include water quality conditions in their regular reports to the State following adoption of a GSP. (Water Code §10728.)

GSPs instead are only required to address, in connection with water quality issues, "migration of contaminated groundwater," and "measures addressing groundwater contamination cleanup, groundwater recharge, in-lieu use, diversions to storage, conservation, water recycling, conveyance, and extraction projects." (Water Code §10727.4.) Those matters, moreover, need only be addressed in a GSP "where appropriate and in collaboration with the appropriate local agencies." (*Id.*)

SGMA further does not require GSAs or members of GSAs, as part of the GSP process, to "establish" or consider any alleged causality between management and contamination, as you claim at page 5 of your letter. GSAs are additionally not required to "place management areas around areas where there are a high number of vulnerable private well owners and community water systems." (P. 5.)

We still welcome comments and input from members of the public and interested organizations, including the Counsel, in the SGMA process. The KRGSA will take the comments in your letter, which are relevant and applicable to SGMA and the preparation of GSPs into consideration in the course of preparing and implementing the GSP for the KRGSA.

We also acknowledge and appreciate your suggestions and comments regarding engagement of the public in the SGMA and GSP planning process. The KRGSA has undertaken many of the steps proposed in your letter in order to engage and inform the public during the SGMA and GSP process. The KRGSA conducted or participated in a number of community meetings and forums, and has made direct outreach to members of the community, including to

DuaneMorris

disadvantaged communities. The KRGSA has also complied with the requirements of the Brown Act, and otherwise made decisions and had discussions regarding the GSP and SGMA at properly noticed public meetings.

The KRGSA has considered, and intends to continue to consider, "the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater," including, but not limited to, domestic well owners, public water systems, and "[d]isadvantaged communities, including, but not limited to, those served by private domestic wells or small community water systems." (Water Code §10723.2.) Through its education and outreach efforts, the KRGSA, and its members, have "actively engag[ed] with all types of beneficial users and encouraging the participation of local grassroots organizations as GSP chapters are being developed," as you recommend in your letter.

We thank you for your comments and suggestions. We look forward to working with you and other members of the public through the process of preparing, adopting and implementing the GSP for the KRGSA, and coordinating GSPs for the entire subbasin.

Sincerely,

Colin L. Pearce

Colin L. Pearce

CLP:bah

cc: City of Bakersfield,
Kern Delta Water District
Improvement District No. 4 of the Kern County Water Agency

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN (GSP) REVIEW WORKSHOP

To comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the Kern River GSA developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) that will serve as a roadmap for how groundwater will be sustainably managed for years to come.

The draft GSP is now available for a 90-day public review period that will end on November 27, 2019. The Kern River GSA will host two workshops to review the plan and allow members of the local community to provide comments. **These workshops will discuss important issues that can affect the water you use in your home. Your comments on this plan are vital to helping address water quality and water supply challenges in your community.**

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

- What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)?
- Your local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)
- How can SGMA affect me and my community?
- **Review the Groundwater Sustainability Plan**

Workshop #1:
Date: Tuesday, October 15, 2019
Time: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Location: Stan Keasling Community Room
601 Douglas St.
Bakersfield, CA 93308

Workshop #2:
Date: Wednesday, November 6, 2019
Time: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Location: David Head Center
10300 San Diego St.
Lamont, CA 93241

Community residents, private well owners, residents on community water systems, and water and school board members are encouraged to attend.

Spanish translation service is available.

To RSVP for either workshop (not required), please visit http://bit.ly/KRGSAReview or contact Eva Dominguez at (559) 802-1634 or EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org.

Self-Help Enterprises PROP 1 WATER BOND 2014 KRGSA KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Agencia de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (GSA) Kern River

TALLER PARA EVALUAR EL PLAN DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA (GSP)

Para cumplir con la Ley de Manejo Sostenible de Agua Subterránea (SGMA), Kern River GSA desarrolló un Plan de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (SGP) que servirá como una hoja de ruta sobre cómo las aguas subterráneas se manejarán de manera sostenible en los próximos años.

El GSP preliminar ya está disponible, y un período de revisión de 90 días finalizará el 27 de noviembre de 2019. Kern River GSA organizará dos talleres para revisar el plan y permitir que miembros de las comunidad local hagan comentarios. **Estos talleres discutirán temas importantes que pueden afectar el agua que usa en su hogar. Sus comentarios sobre este plan son vitales para ayudar a abordar la calidad del agua y los desafíos del suministro de agua en su comunidad.**

TEMAS DE DISCUSIÓN:

- ¿Qué es la Ley del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)?
- Su Agencia de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea (GSA) local
- ¿Cómo puede afectar SGMA a mi y a mi comunidad?
- **Revise el Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea**

Taller #1:
Fecha: Martes, 15 de octubre 2019
Tiempo: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Ubicación: Stan Keasling Community Room
601 Douglas St.
Bakersfield, CA 93308

Taller #2:
Fecha: Miercoles, 6 de noviembre 2019
Tiempo: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Ubicación: David Head Center
10300 San Diego St.
Lamont, CA 93241

Se alienta a los residentes de la comunidad, propietarios de pozos privados, residentes de los sistemas de agua de la comunidad y miembros de la junta de agua y escuela a asistir.

Servicio de traducción al español está disponible.

Para confirmar su asistencia en cualquiera de los talleres (no requerido), visite http://bit.ly/KRGSAReview o comuníquese con Eva Domínguez al (559) 802-1634 o EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org.

Self-Help Enterprises PROP 1 KRGSA KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Kern River GSA – Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Review Workshop

Detailed Agenda

October 15, 2019 and November 6, 2019

5:30 – 5:35 p.m.	Welcome and Introduction (GSA Representative)
5:35 – 5:45 p.m.	SGMA Overview (SHE) • What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)? • SGMA Video*: SGMA and Groundwater Users Working Together* • Your local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)
5:45 – 6:30 p.m.	Draft GSP Review (Horizon and SHE) • GSP Part A: Review and discuss groundwater conditions and sustainability goal(s) • GSP Part B: Review and discuss sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels and groundwater quality • GSP Part C: Review and discuss proposed KRGSA projects and management actions
6:30 – 6:45 p.m.	GSP Part D: Notice and Communication (SHE) Discussion: Are there additional approaches the KRGSA should include in the GSP to support providing community information and engagement
6:45 – 7:00 p.m.	Closing (SHE) • How to provide comments and recommendations (Horizon) • Technical Assistance for disadvantaged communities • Evaluation

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Review

October 15, 2019

KRGSA

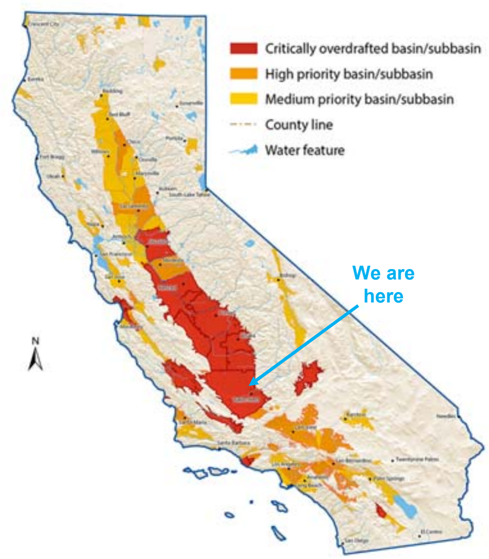
WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

- SGMA Overview
- Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan Review
  - Part A: Groundwater Conditions & Sustainability Goal(s)
  - Part B: Sustainable Management Criteria for Groundwater Levels and Quality
  - Part C: Projects and Management Actions
  - Part D: Notice and Communication
- How to Provide Comments and Recommendations / Available Technical Assistance

---

GROUNDWATER MATTERS IN CALIFORNIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

WATER is LIFE

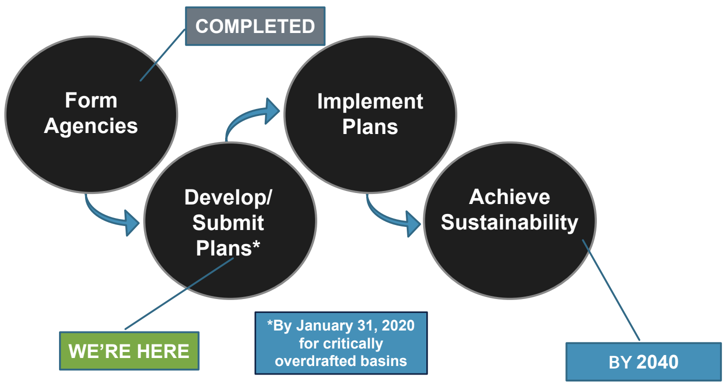


Overdraft:

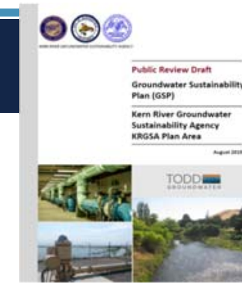
The Kern County Subbasin has been pumping more groundwater than what is being replenished back into the ground.

- Lowering of groundwater levels
- Dry wells and well failures
- Degradation of water quality
- Sinking land (subsidence)

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Requirements



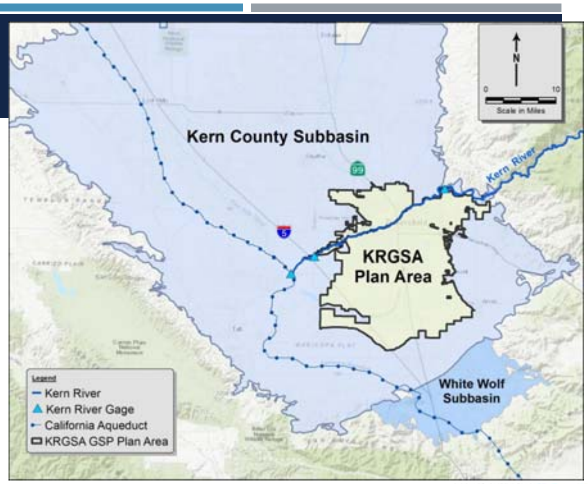
KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Organization



1 Administrative Information
2 Plan Area
3 HCM/Groundwater Conditions
4 Water Budgets
5 Sustainable Management Criteria
6 Monitoring Networks
7 Projects and Management Actions
8 Implementation Plan
9 References and Technical Studies

KRGSA GSP Plan Area

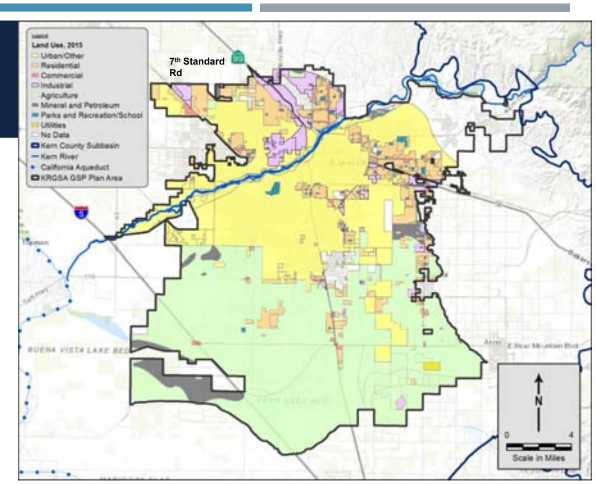
- 361 square miles
- 13% of the Kern County Subbasin
- Composed of:
  - City of Bakersfield
  - Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4)
  - Kern Delta Water District (KDWD)
  - Additional smaller agencies



TODD GROUNDWATER

Land Use in the KRGSA Plan Area

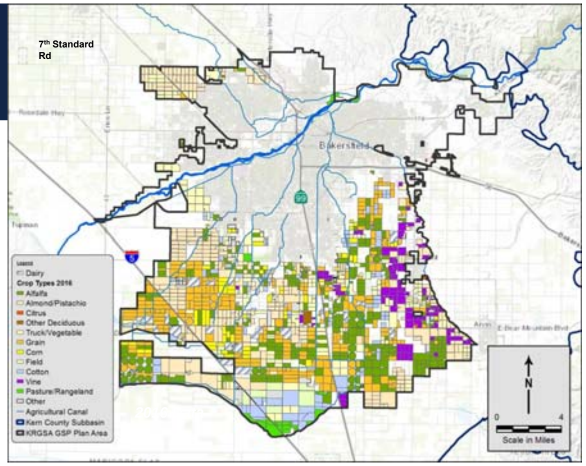
- North – Urban
- South – Agricultural
- 2015 Land Use
  - 41% - Agricultural
  - 33% - Urban
  - 26% - Undeveloped



TODD GROUNDWATER

Agricultural Lands in the KRGSA

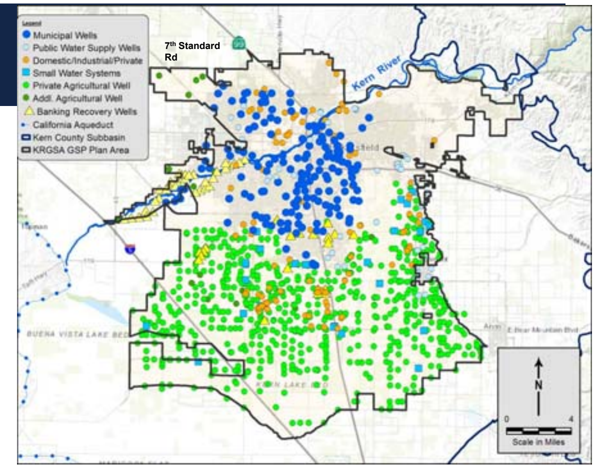
- 90,000 acres irrigated agriculture in southern Plan Area
- 16,000 acres irrigated lands in northern Plan Area
- 20 Dairies in southern Plan Area



TODD GROUNDWATER

Active Wells in the KRGSA

- 162 Municipal wells
- 67 Public Supply and Small Water System wells
- 151 Industrial, Domestic, and other Private wells
- 642 Agricultural wells
- 54 Banking recovery wells



TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Sustainability Goal

Manage groundwater resources sustainably in the KRGSA Plan Area to:

- support current and future beneficial uses of groundwater including municipal, agricultural, industrial, domestic, public supply, and environmental uses
- optimize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater
- avoid or eliminate undesirable results over the implementation and planning horizon.

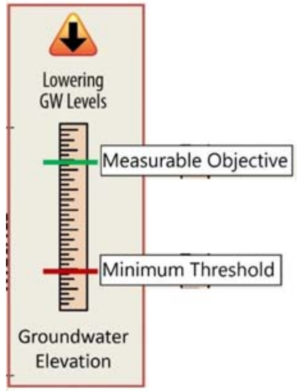
DISCUSSION: SUSTAINABILITY GOAL

- How would you like to see groundwater improve over the next twenty years?
- What would you like to avoid?
- Does the proposed goal reflect your priorities and objectives?
- What comments and/or recommendations would you like to offer?

Significant and Unreasonable Harm

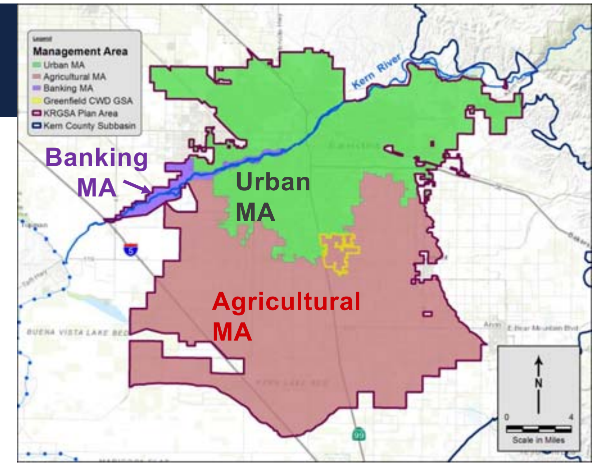
Two key terms: Measurable Objectives and Minimum Thresholds

- Measurable Objectives are <u>aspirational</u> goals.
- Minimum Thresholds are like <u>failure points</u> and should be avoided.



Preliminary Management Areas

- Based on land use and well use
  - Urban MA – 41%
  - Agricultural MA – 57%
  - Banking – 2%



TODD GROUNDWATER

Sustainability Indicators

- Chronic lowering of water levels
- Reduction of groundwater storage
- Degradation of water quality caused by management actions
- Land subsidence affecting land use
- Depletion of interconnected surface water affecting beneficial use

If a sustainability indicator is determined to be significant and unreasonable, then it is an Undesirable Result.

TODD GROUNDWATER

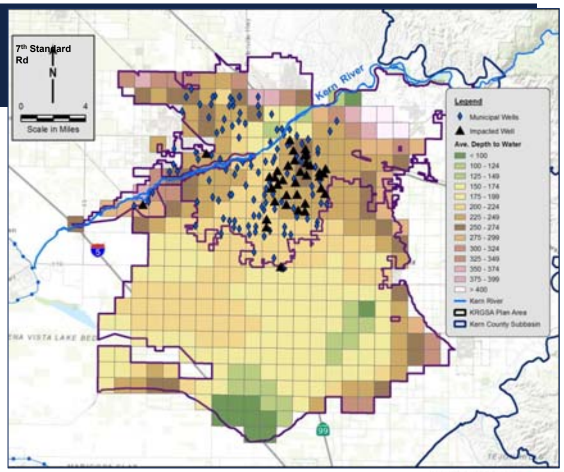
Chronic Lowering of Water Levels

- Undesirable result: when a significant lowering of water level occurs that limits the beneficial use and access to groundwater by overlying users.
- Impacts focus on groundwater wells
- Balancing needs:
  - Municipal wells maintain higher water levels
  - Irrigation and banking wells – lower water levels to provide critical supplies during multi-year droughts.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Historic Low WL Impacts to Wells

- Comparing depth to water and top of municipal well screens
- 2015 - water levels were below the top of screens in more than 40 municipal wells
- Costly to lower pumps, take wells offline, secure other water supplies



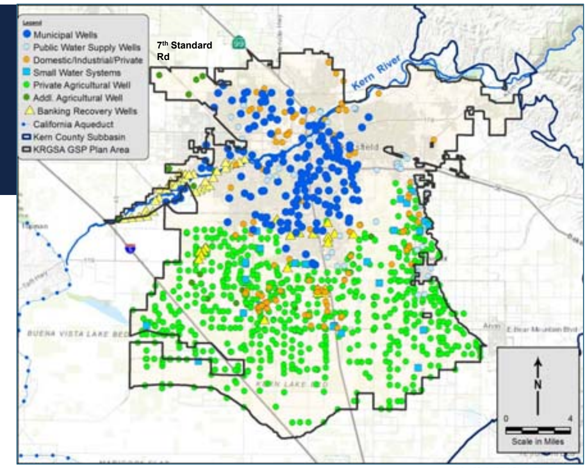
TODD GROUNDWATER

Concentrated Pumping in Ag and Banking Wells

~ 150 municipal wells

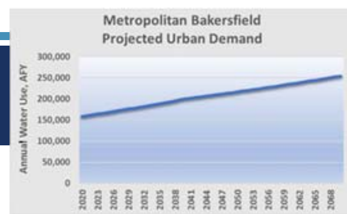
~ 50 banking recovery wells

~ 642 Agricultural wells



TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected - Future Deficits



- Increase urban demand
- Decrease SWP supply
- Increase agricultural demand

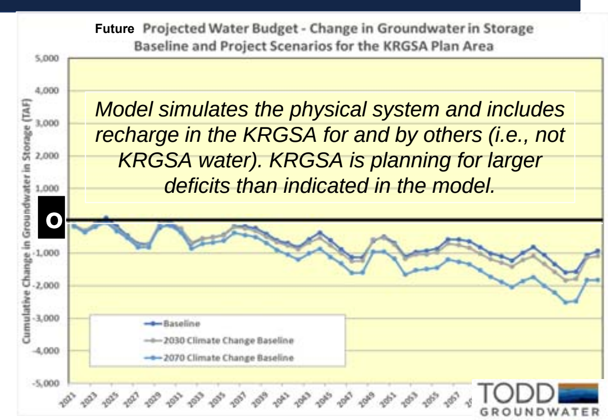
Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

Note - Historical Adjusted deficit of - 29,000 AFY

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets – Using Models to Estimate Future Conditions

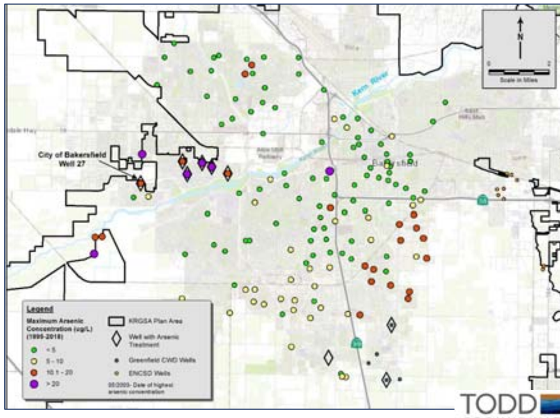
- Baseline - current land use and projected water supply and demand
- 2030 Climate Change Scenario with increased agricultural demand and decreased supply
- 2070 Climate Change Scenario with further increase in demand and decrease in supply



TODD GROUNDWATER

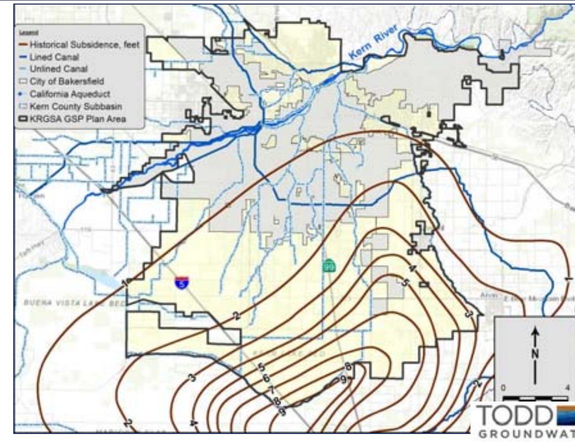
Constituent of Concern - Arsenic

- Focus on constituents affected by management actions
- Arsenic concentrations increase with declining water levels
- More than 25 wells with detections above the MCL
- Widespread issue in the Plan Area



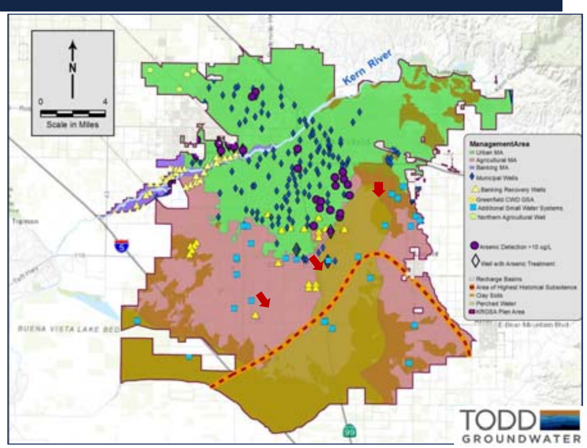
Land Subsidence and Infrastructure

- Critical infrastructure includes pipelines, canals, utilities, structures, wells, transportation
- No damage to critical infrastructure in the Plan Area identified to date
- Set minimum thresholds to mitigate future subsidence



Sustainability Considerations

- WL below screens in municipal wells
- Deficits for projected water budgets
- Arsenic in municipal wells
- Ability of banking wells to recover water
- Historical subsidence



Approach to Minimum Thresholds

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

- Undesirable results relate to historic low water levels; keep urban wells near historic lows.
- Allow operational flexibility for banking wells to recover critical supplies during drought.

Approach to Minimum Thresholds

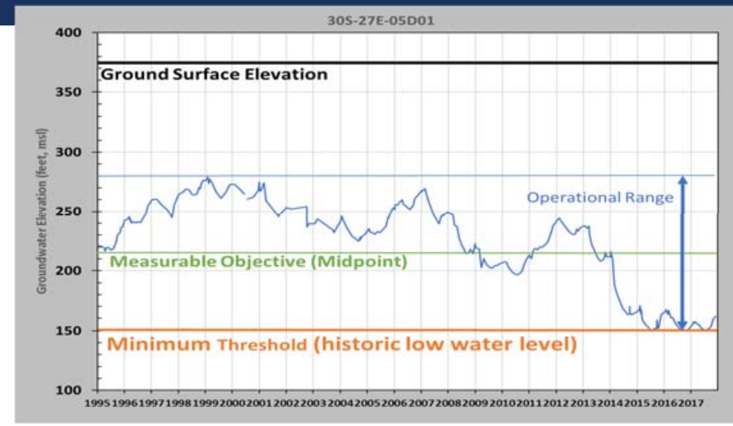
KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Measurable Objectives are selected as the midpoint for an operational range.
- Keep MTs and MOs SIMPLE to facilitate management.
- Add number of wells and duration to refine definition of undesirable results.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Assignment of MT, MO, and Operational Range



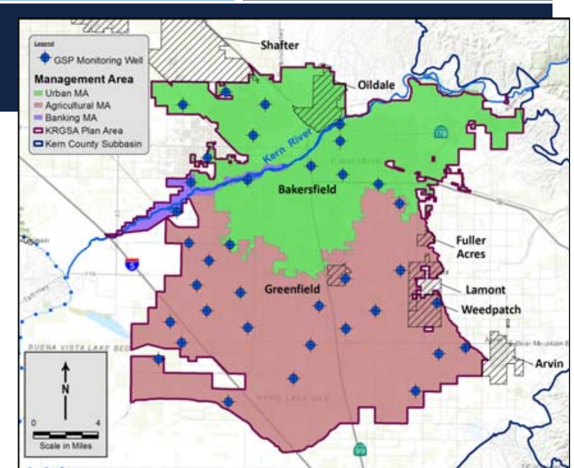
TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSSION: MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

- What do you think about the proposed minimum thresholds?
- Do the proposed minimum thresholds avoid your definition of significant and unreasonable harm?
- What comments and/or recommendations would you like to offer?

Initial GSP Monitoring Wells

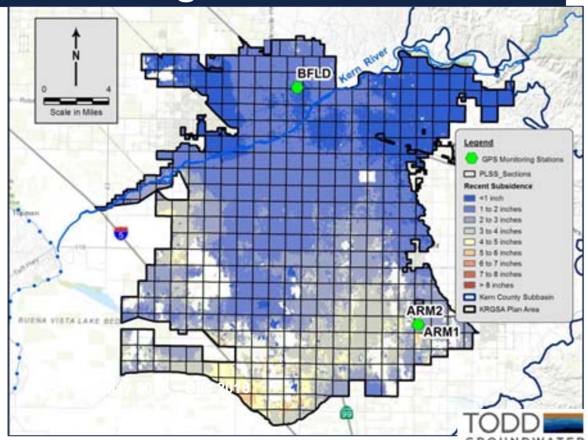
- 36 wells identified
- Currently monitored in other programs:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm.
  - KCWA/ID4 WL Program
  - City Monitoring Wells
  - KDWD Monitoring Programs
- Possible to add more wells



TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Subsidence Monitoring

- Water level monitoring
- Three GPS stations for screening
- Radar subsidence data from DWR (1-mile grids)
- Will coordinate with other GSAs for regional monitoring



Key Management Projects

KDWD Kern River Water Allocation Plan

- Optimizes Kern River recharge across the southern Plan Area
- Reduces groundwater pumping
- Allows local maintenance of water levels
- EIR completed 2018 – implementation initiated

Key Management Projects

City of Bakersfield Optimized Conjunctive Use

- Prioritizes use of City's available Kern River water to flow in river, recharge aquifer, and support municipal needs
- Supports increased water availability
- Allows municipal pumping to be reduced to avoid undesirable results
- Meets future projected water budget deficits for urban demand

Key Management Projects

East Niles Community Services District North Weedpatch Highway Consolidation

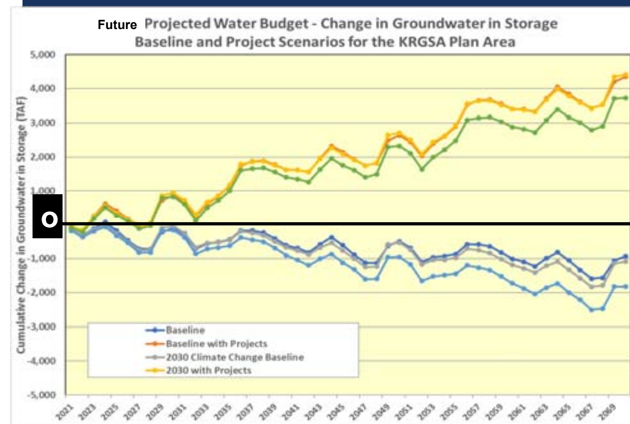
- Consolidation of up to six small water systems with ENCSD to address water quality concerns: nitrate, TCP, and arsenic
- Grant funding through the DWRSF program
- Improves drinking water quality for disadvantaged communities in the KRGSA

1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

Management Actions

- 5-Step Action Plan if Minimum Thresholds are exceeded
- Implement well metering throughout the KRGSA
- Program for reporting groundwater extractions in the KRGSA
- Conserve recycled water in the KRGSA Plan Area
- Support Delta Conveyance to preserve imported supplies
- Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
- Improve monitoring program
- Coordinate water quality analysis with existing programs

Projected Water Budgets with Projects



Collectively, these projects and management actions address current and projected groundwater deficits to achieve sustainable management.

TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSSION: PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- What do you think of the proposed projects and management actions?
- Are there any other projects and/or management actions that you would like the GSA to consider?

What Comes Next?

- Monitoring and annual reporting to DWR
- Review Plan every 5 years and report to DWR
- Pursue and implement recharge projects
- Collaborate with other regulatory agencies
- Explore, decide, and define:
  - Methods to allocate groundwater among users
  - Assistance program for drinking water wells
  - Funding for GSP implementation

DISCUSSION: NOTICE AND COMMUNICATION

- How would you like to be informed and engaged?
- When would you like to be informed and engaged?

90-Day Review Period and Outreach

- Communication and outreach with Stakeholders for GSP input
- Outreach accomplished at many levels:
  - Agency Board Meetings and Workshops
  - Targeted community meetings
  - Coordinate with other GSAs on Open House
- GSP is a draft document and can be revised based on input:
  - Working to improve monitoring program
  - Incorporate details on how GSP implementation can be achieved
- KRGSA supports collaborative efforts and internal coordination to achieve sustainable management for the Subbasin's shared groundwater resources

How to Provide Comments and Recommendations

- The Draft GSP is available on the KRGSA website at:

  www.kernrivergsa.org

- Public Hearing to receive comments on the Draft GSP is scheduled for **December 5, 2019**

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Self-Help Enterprises
- Outreach and Education
- Direct Community Assistance
- GSP Development Assistance

www.selfhelpenterprises.org

Self-Help Enterprises

Eva Dominguez
(559) 802-1634 | EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org

Agencia de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea de Kern River

Taller de Revisión del Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea

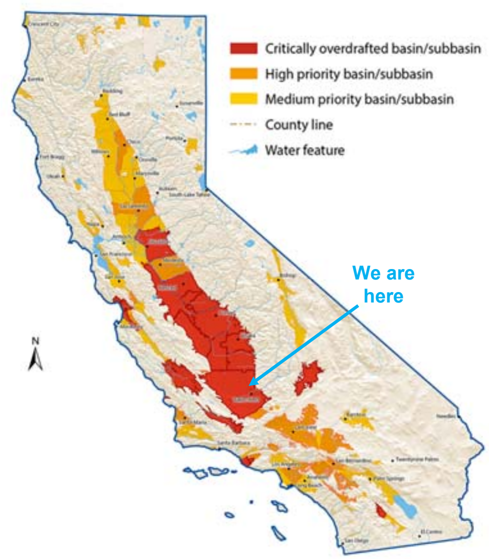
15 de octubre 2019

KRGSA

TALLER A LA VISTA

- Revision de SGMA
- Revisión del Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea Preliminar
  - Parte A: Condiciones del Agua Subterránea y Meta(s) de Sostenibilidad
  - Parte B: Criterios de Manejo Sostenible para los Niveles y la Calidad del Agua Subterránea
  - Parte C: Proyectos y Acciones de Manejo
  - Parte D: Aviso y Comunicación
- Cómo Proporcionar Comentarios y Recomendaciones / Asistencia Técnica Disponible

EL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA CUENTA EN CALIFORNIA, PARTICULARMENTE EN EL VALLE CENTRAL



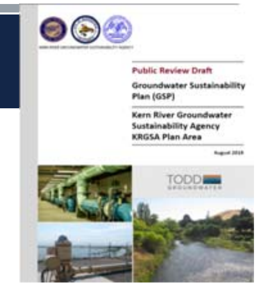
Sobre-Bombeo:

La subcuenca del condado de Kern ha estado bombeando más agua subterránea de la que se está reponiendo en el suelo.

- Disminución de los niveles de agua subterránea.
- Pozos secos y fallas de pozos
- Degradación de la calidad del agua.
- Tierra que se hunde (hundimiento)

Requisitos de la Ley de Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)

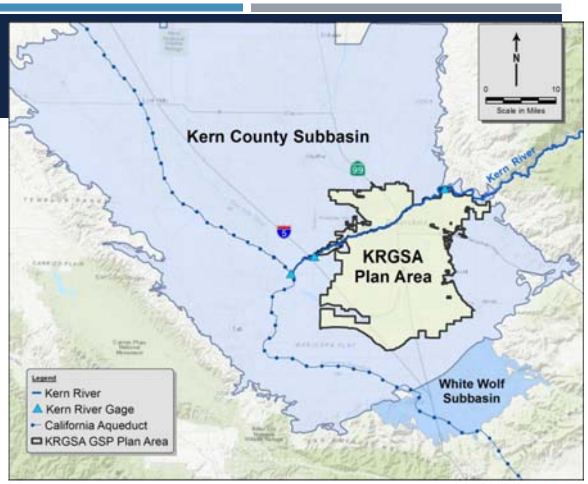
Organización del Plan de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (GSP) de KRGSA



1 Información administrativa
2 Área del plan
3 condiciones de HCM / agua subterránea
4 presupuestos de agua
5 Criterios de gestión sostenible
6 redes de monitoreo
7 proyectos y acciones de gestión
8 Plan de implementación
9 Referencias y estudios técnicos

KRGSA GSP Área de Plan

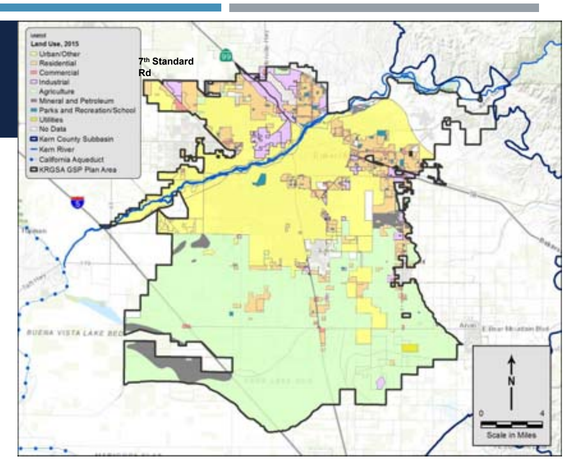
- 361 millas cuadradas
- 13% de la subcuenca del condado de Kern
- Compuesto de:
  - Ciudad de Bakersfield
  - Distrito de Mejoramiento de la Agencia de Agua del Condado de Kern No. 4 (ID4)
  - Distrito del Agua del Delta de Kern (KDWD)
  - Agencias más pequeñas adicionales



TODD GROUNDWATER

Uso de la Tierra en el Área del Plan KRGSA

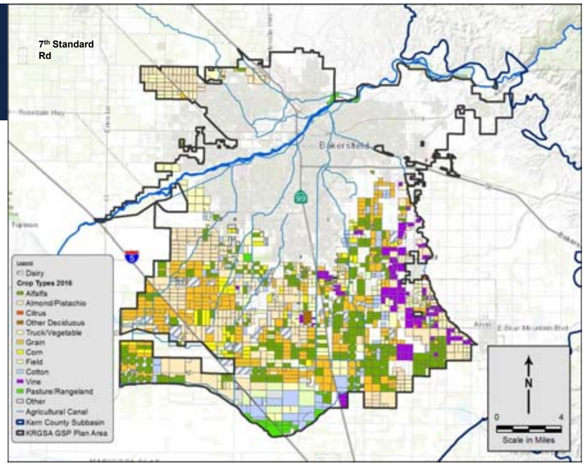
- Norte - Urbano
- Sur - Agrícola
- Uso de la Tierra 2015
  - 41% - Agrícola
  - 33% - Urbano
  - 26% - Sin desarrollar



TODD GROUNDWATER

Tierras agrícolas en el KRGSA

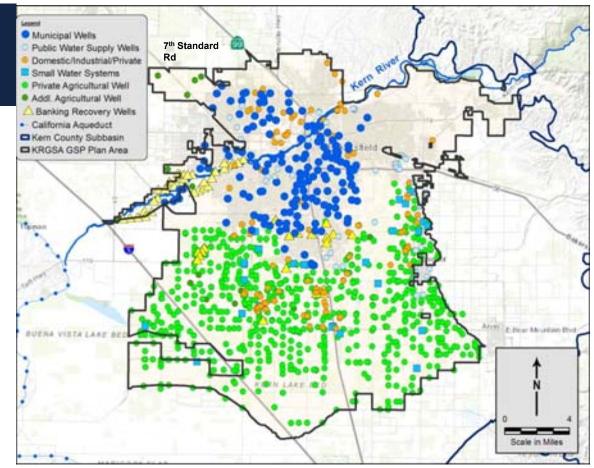
- 90,000 acres de agricultura irrigada en el Área del Plan sur
- 16,000 acres de tierras irrigadas en el área norte del Plan
- 20 lecherías en el área sur del plan



TODD GROUNDWATER

Pozos activos en el KRGSA

- 162 pozos municipales
- 67 pozos de suministro público y pequeños sistemas de agua
- 151 Pozos industriales, domésticos y otros pozos privados
- 642 pozos agrícolas
- 54 pozos de recuperación bancaria



TODD GROUNDWATER

Meta de Sostenibilidad de KRGSA

Manejar los recursos de aguas subterráneas de manera sostenible en el Área del Plan KRGSA para:

- Apoyar los usos beneficiosos actuales y futuros del agua subterránea, incluidos los usos municipales, agrícolas, industriales, domésticos, públicos y ambientales.
- Optimizar el uso conjunto de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas
- Evitar o eliminar resultados no deseados en el horizonte de implementación y planificación.

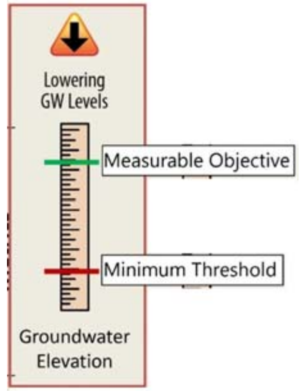
DISCUSIÓN: META DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- ¿Cómo le gustaría ver mejorar las aguas subterráneas en los próximos veinte años?
- ¿Qué te gustaría evitar?
- ¿La meta propuesta refleja sus prioridades y objetivos?
- ¿Qué comentarios y / o recomendaciones le gustaría ofrecer?

Daño Significativo e Irracional

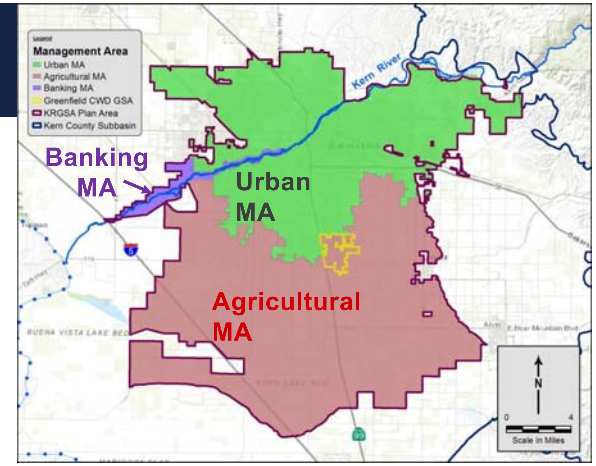
Dos términos clave: **Objetivos Medibles** y **Umbrales Mínimos**

- Los **Objetivos Medibles** son metas aspiracionales.
- Los **Umbrales Mínimos** son como puntos de falla y deben evitarse.



Áreas Preliminares de Manejo

- Basado en el uso de la tierra y uso de los pozos
  - MA urbana - 41%
  - MA agrícola - 57%
  - Banca - 2%



TODD GROUNDWATER

Indicadores de Sostenibilidad

- Reducción crónica de los niveles de agua
- Reducción del almacenamiento de agua subterránea
- Degradación de la calidad del agua causada por acciones de manejo
- Subsidencia de la tierra que afecta el uso de la tierra
- El agotamiento del agua superficial interconectada afecta el uso beneficioso

Si se determina que un indicador de sostenibilidad es significativo e irracional, entonces es un resultado indeseable.

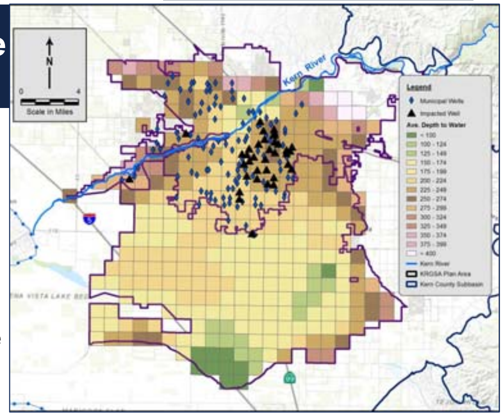
TODD GROUNDWATER

Reducción crónica de los niveles de agua

- Resultado no deseado: cuando ocurre una disminución significativa del nivel del agua que limita el uso beneficioso y el acceso al agua subterránea por parte de los usuarios suprayacentes.
- Los impactos se centran en los pozos de agua subterránea
- Necesidades de equilibrio:
  - Los pozos municipales mantienen niveles de agua más altos
  - Pozos de riego y bancos: reducen los niveles de agua para proporcionar suministros críticos durante las sequías de varios años.

TODD GROUNDWATER

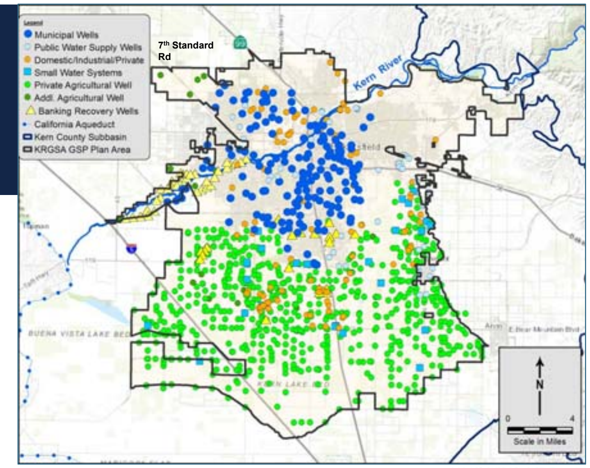
Impactos históricos de bajo WL a los pozos



- Comparación de la profundidad con el agua y la parte superior de las pantallas de los pozos municipales
- 2015 - los niveles de agua estuvieron por debajo de la parte superior de las pantallas en más de 40 pozos municipales
- Es costoso bajar las bombas, desconectar los pozos, asegurar otros suministros de agua.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Bombeo concentrado en pozos agrícolas y bancarios



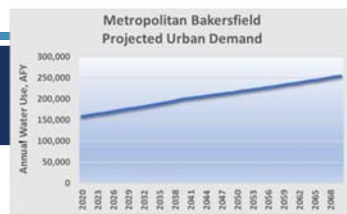
~ 150 pozos municipales

~ 50 pozos de recuperación bancaria

~ 642 pozos agrícolas

TODD GROUNDWATER

Proyectado - Déficits Futuros



- Aumentar la demanda urbana.
- Disminuir el suministro de SWP
- Aumentar la demanda agrícola.

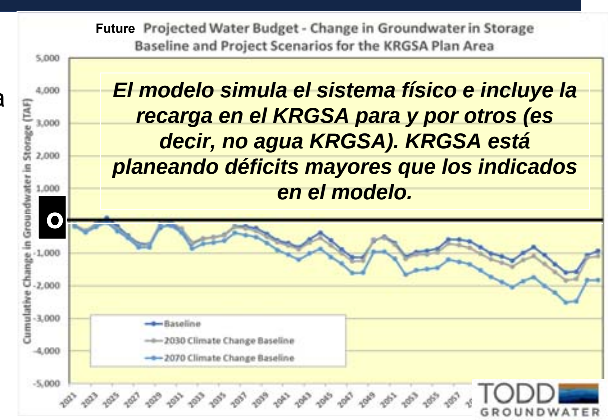
Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

Nota - Déficit ajustado histórico de -29,000 AFY

TODD GROUNDWATER

Presupuestos de Agua Proyectados: Uso de Modelos para Estimar Condiciones Futuras

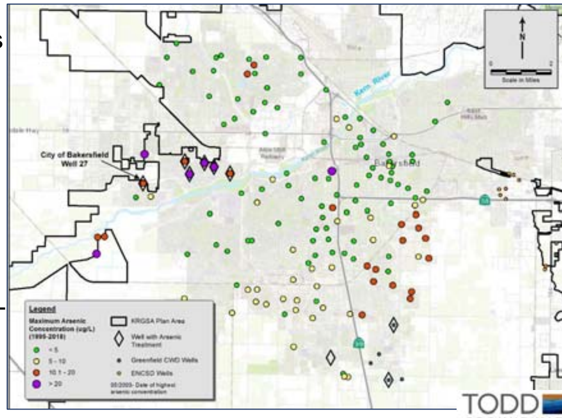
- Línea de base: uso actual de la tierra y suministro y demanda de agua proyectada
- Escenario de cambio climático 2030 con mayor demanda agrícola y menor oferta
- Escenario de cambio climático 2070 con mayor aumento de la demanda y disminución de la oferta



TODD GROUNDWATER

Constituyente de Preocupación - Arsénico

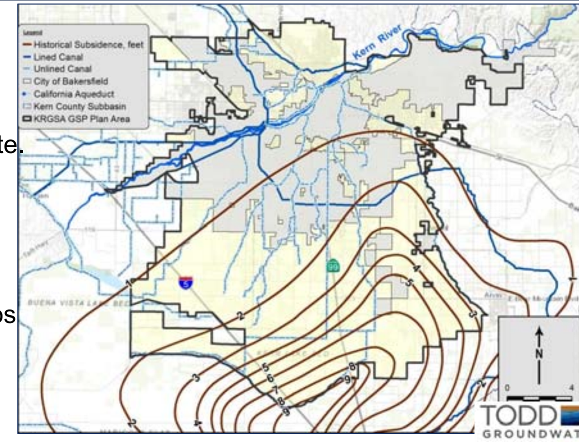
- Centrarse en los componentes afectados por las acciones de manejo.
- Las concentraciones de arsénico aumentan con la disminución de los niveles de agua.
- Más de 25 pozos con detecciones superiores al MCL
- Problema generalizado en el área del plan



TODD GROUNDWATER

Subsidencia del Suelo e Infraestructura

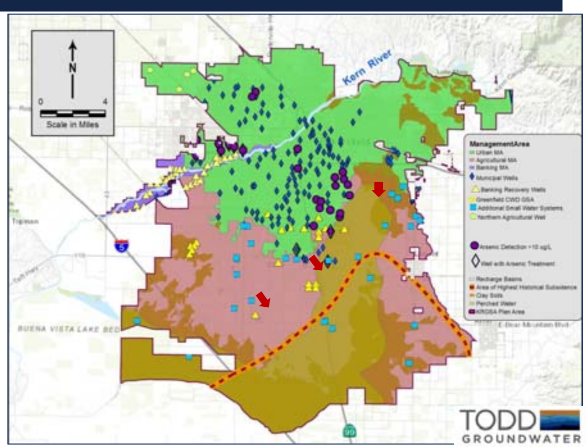
- La infraestructura crítica incluye tuberías, canales, servicios públicos, estructuras, pozos, transporte.
- Ningún daño a la infraestructura crítica en el área del plan identificado hasta la fecha
- Establecer umbrales mínimos para mitigar el hundimiento futuro



TODD GROUNDWATER

Consideraciones de Sostenibilidad

- WL debajo de pantallas en pozos municipales
- Déficits para los presupuestos de agua proyectados
- Arsénico en pozos municipales
- Capacidad de los bancos de pozos para recuperar agua
- Hundimiento histórico



TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

- Los resultados indeseables se relacionan con bajos niveles históricos de agua; mantenga los pozos urbanos cerca de mínimos históricos.
- Permita flexibilidad operativa para que los pozos bancarios recuperen suministros críticos durante la sequía.

TODD GROUNDWATER

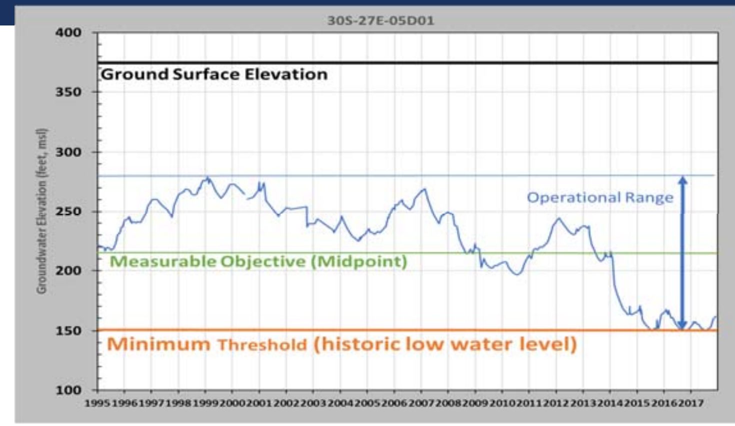
KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Los objetivos medibles se seleccionan como punto medio para un rango operativo.
- Mantenga MTs y MOs SIMPLE para facilitar la gestión.
- Agregue el número de pozos y la duración para refinar la definición de resultados indeseables.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Asignación de MT, MO y Rango Operativo



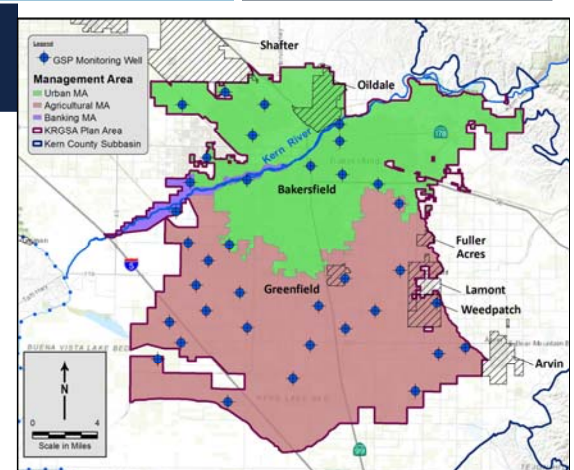
TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSIÓN: UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

- ¿Qué opinas sobre los umbrales mínimos propuestos?
- ¿Los umbrales mínimos propuestos evitan su definición de daño significativo e irrazonable?
- ¿Qué comentarios y / o recomendaciones le gustaría ofrecer?

Pozos Iniciales de Monitoreo del GSP

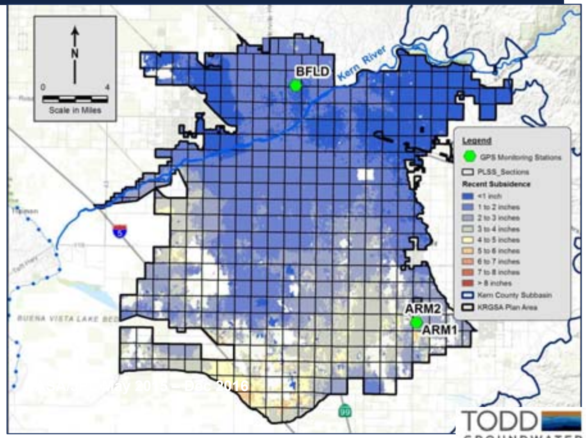
- 36 pozos identificados
- Actualmente monitoreado en otros programas:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm.
  - Programa KCWA / ID4 WL
  - Pozos de monitoreo de la ciudad
  - Programas de monitoreo de KDWD
- Posible agregar más pozos



TODD GROUNDWATER

Monitoreo de Subsidencia de KRGSA

- Monitoreo del nivel del agua
- Tres estaciones de GPS para detección
- Datos de subsidencia de radar de DWR (cuadrículas de 1 milla)
- Se coordinará con otros GSA para el monitoreo regional



TODD GROUNDWATER

Proyectos Clave de Manejo

KDWD Plan de Asignación de Agua del Río Kern

- Optimiza la recarga del río Kern en el área sur del plan
- Reduce el bombeo de agua subterránea
- Permite el mantenimiento local de los niveles de agua
- EIR completado 2018 – iniciada la implementación

Uso conjunto optimizado de la ciudad de Bakersfield

- Prioriza el uso del agua del río Kern disponible de la ciudad para fluir en el río, recargar el acuífero y satisfacer las necesidades municipales
- Apoya una mayor disponibilidad de agua
- Permite reducir el bombeo municipal para evitar resultados no deseados
- Satisface los futuros déficits presupuestarios de agua proyectados para la demanda urbana

Distrito de servicios comunitarios de East Niles Consolidación de North Weedpatch Highway

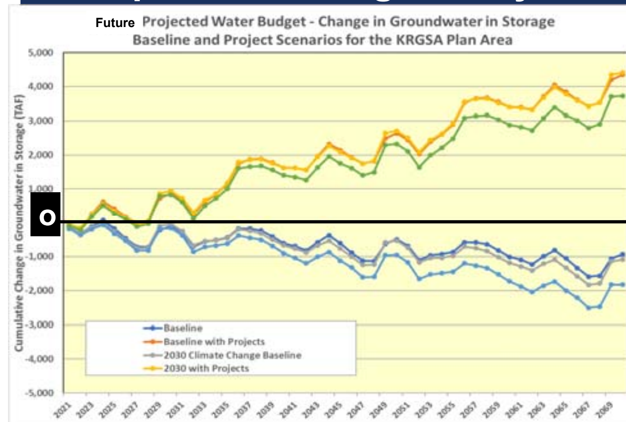
- Consolidación de hasta seis pequeños sistemas de agua con ENCSD para abordar problemas de calidad del agua: nitrato, TCP y arsénico
- Conceder fondos a través del programa DWRSF
- Mejora la calidad del agua potable para comunidades desfavorecidas en KRGSA

1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

Acciones de Manejo

- Plan de acción de 5 pasos si se exceden los umbrales mínimos
- Implemente una medición adecuada en todo el KRGSA
- Programa para reportar extracciones de agua subterránea en el KRGSA
- Conservar agua reciclada en el área del plan KRGSA
- Apoye Delta Conveyance para preservar suministros importados
- Incorporar estrategias de adaptación al cambio climático
- Mejorar programa de monitoreo
- Coordinar el análisis de la calidad del agua con los programas existentes.

Presupuestos de Agua Proyectados con Proyectos



Colectivamente, estos proyectos y acciones de gestión abordan los déficits de agua subterránea actuales y proyectados para lograr una gestión sostenible.

TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSIÓN: PROYECTOS Y ACCIONES DE MANEJO

- ¿Qué opina de los proyectos propuestos y las acciones de gestión?
- ¿Hay otros proyectos y / o acciones de gestión que le gustaría que GSA considere?

¿Que Viene Despues?

- Monitoreo e informes anuales a DWR
- Revise el plan cada 5 años e informe a DWR
- Seguir e implementar proyectos de recarga
- Colaborar con otras agencias reguladoras.
- Explore, decida y defina:
  - o Métodos para asignar agua subterránea entre los usuarios.
  - o Programa de asistencia para pozos de agua potable.
  - o Financiamiento para la implementación del GSP

DISCUSIÓN: AVISO Y COMUNICACIÓN

- ¿Cómo le gustaría estar informado y comprometido?
- ¿Cuándo le gustaría estar informado y comprometido?

Período de Revisión de 90 Días y Divulgación

- Comunicación y divulgación con las partes interesadas para el aporte del GSP
- Alcance logrado en muchos niveles:
  - Reuniones y talleres de la junta de agencias
  - Reuniones comunitarias dirigidas
  - Coordinar con otros GSA en Open House
- GSP es un documento borrador y puede revisarse en función de los aportes:
  - Trabajando para mejorar el programa de monitoreo
  - Incorporar detalles sobre cómo se puede lograr la implementación del GSP
- KRGSA apoya los esfuerzos de colaboración y la coordinación interna para lograr una gestión sostenible de los recursos de agua subterránea compartidos de la Subcuenca.

Cómo Proporcionar Comentarios y Recomendaciones

- El GSP Preliminar está disponible en el sitio web de KRGSA en:

  www.kernrivergsa.org

- La audiencia pública para recibir comentarios sobre el GSP Preliminar está programada para el **5 de diciembre de 2019**

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA PARA COMUNIDADES DE BAJOS RECURSOS

Self-Help Enterprises
- Alcance y educación
- Asistencia comunitaria directa
- Asistencia para el desarrollo del GSP

www.selfhelpenterprises.org

Eva Dominguez
(559) 802-1634 | EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org

Self-Help Enterprises

Kern River Community Groundwater Sustainability Plan Review Workshop – Bakersfield
October 15, 2019

SUMMARY

Event Details

Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) collaborated with the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA) and Horizon Water and Environment (HWE) to present a workshop to review the KRGSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) with disadvantaged community leaders and representatives. Facilitators for the workshop were Eva Dominguez, representing SHE, and Ken Schwarz, representing HWE and KRGSA. The workshop took place at the Stan Keasling Community Room at the North Park Apartments in Bakersfield at 5:30 p.m. During sign-in and registration, each person was given a copy of the PowerPoint presentation and KRGSA factsheet.

Purpose of Workshop

The purpose of the workshop was to review the draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the KRGSA region and discuss comments on the draft GSP provided by community residents. During the workshop, the topics discussed were Sustainability Goals, Management Areas, Minimum Thresholds, Measurable Objectives, Water Quality and Quantity, Projects and Management Actions, and Stakeholder Outreach and Communication. HWE presented the data provided by the engineering consultants for each of the topics, and SHE led the discussions for each topic.

Attendance

There were ten attendees in total at the meeting, including five KRGSA representatives. The remaining attendees included three representatives from the City of Bakersfield and two growers.

Summary

The presentation started with a brief overview of SGMA and a video from SHE titled "Rural Communities and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)". HWE presented the basin setting data and information that led to the development of the Sustainability Goal. SHE presented the Sustainability Goal and led a discussion with participants about the goal. During this discussion, one participant requested that the GSA not restrict water usage and the acquisition of more surface water for the area. After this discussion, the Minimum Thresholds were presented, which prompted questions about how water levels would be measured and reported. There was a small discussion about the monitoring network. Projects and Management Actions were presented next, and many were concerned about potential effects of projects on farming activities, with some concerned about land fallowing and water use restrictions. The GSA representatives informed them that water use restrictions would only be implemented if the proposed projects and management actions were not effective in the near future. The workshop concluded with a short discussion on future communication between the KRGSA and stakeholders. Participants recommended that the KRGSA take full use of their website to make it easier for stakeholders to comment and provide questions instead of holding meetings.

Attachments

Attachment A	Meeting Notes
Attachment B	Sign-In Sheet

Attachment A
MEETING NOTES

Sustainability Goals (SG)

- Farmer asked that they don't restrict watering or interfere with his wells and does not want wells to be taken away or be regulated
  - Does not see meters as bad, just shutting off water is bad
  - Wants to see more surface water from Sacramento and Northern California, where there is more and it can be used down in this area
- Resident wants that their comments get back to the State and legislators/politicians
  - Said he received a note that we need to put more pressure on the politicians to fix this issue

Significant and Unreasonable Harm

- Farmer requests that "predictable surface water" be added to the criteria

Minimum Thresholds

- How do the water levels get recorded through wells?
  - Answer: A monitoring network has been set up within the Kern River GSA boundaries, which will be presented in a few slides. The GSP needs to report an annual metering of active water wells that meet the minimum thresholds.
- By 2020, do we need to report what we are pumping?
  - Answer: The monitoring wells will be used to keep track of water levels. At the moment, individual pumping is not being recorded.
- Meters for wells, is there a specific kind to be implemented by agency or by farmer?
  - Answer: No specific kind of meter is specified at the moment

Projects and Management Actions

- Farmer has heard from Nicol's office that she wants to take a few acres of land to meet PM 2.8 standards
- Louis' article talked about the current accounts that are not at par for this planning
- Recharge projects: will they be done by district or by the grower?
  - Follow-up comment and question: What has been done was working with growers to do their own banking projects. Could that still be possible?

Communication

- It would be easier for folks to provide comments and questions online versus during a meeting
  - Meetings are mandated in the plan/by the act
  - A public hearing will be held on December 5, 2019 to discuss comments on the GSP

Attachment B

SIGN-IN SHEET

SIGN-IN SHEET
Event Name: Kern River GSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan Review Workshop
Date: Tuesday, October 15, 2019
Presenter(s): Eva Dominguez and Ken Schwarz (consultant)

	Name / Nombre	Organization or Community / Organización o Comunidad	Email Address / Correo Electrónico	Phone / Teléfono	Would you like to be notified of future meetings? / ¿Desea que le avisemos sobre futuras juntas?
1	Steve Teglia	Kern Delta WD	steven@kerndelta.org		
2	Kris Budak	City of Bakersfield	KBudak@bakersfieldcity.us	661-326-3002	
3	Kristin Pittack	City of Bakersfield	kpittack@bakersfieldcity.us	661-326-3644	
4	KEVIN F. COYLE	City of Bakersfield	KCoyle@bakersfieldcity.us	661-326-3681	Yes, please
5	Jana Marquez	Kern Delta WD	jana@kerndelta.org	661 834 4656	
6	JOHN ALLEN	JOHN ALLEN FARMS INC	allenalmonds@gmail.com	661.332.2838	
7	Gene Lundquist	Kern County WA / ID-4	galundquist@icloud.com	661.343.7192	
8	Chris Bellue	KDWD	chris@kerndelta.org	834-4656	
9	Lindsay Cederquist	Maricopa Orchards	lindsay.cederquist@maricopaorchards.com	559.704.7734	Yes
10	Jeevan Muhar	Arvin-Edison WSD	jmuhar@aewsd.org	661-854-5573	Yes
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)

GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN (GSP) REVIEW WORKSHOP

To comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the Kern River GSA developed a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) that will serve as a roadmap for how groundwater will be sustainably managed for years to come.

The draft GSP is now available for a 90-day public review period that will end on November 27, 2019. The Kern River GSA will host two workshops to review the plan and allow members of the local community to provide comments. **These workshops will discuss important issues that can affect the water you use in your home. Your comments on this plan are vital to helping address water quality and water supply challenges in your community.**

DISCUSSION TOPICS:

- What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)?
- Your local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)
- How can SGMA affect me and my community?
- **Review the Groundwater Sustainability Plan**

Workshop #1:
Date: Tuesday, October 15, 2019
Time: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Location: Stan Keasling Community Room
601 Douglas St.
Bakersfield, CA 93308

Workshop #2:
Date: Wednesday, November 6, 2019
Time: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Location: David Head Center
10300 San Diego St.
Lamont, CA 93241

Community residents, private well owners, residents on community water systems, and water and school board members are encouraged to attend.

Spanish translation service is available.

To RSVP for either workshop (not required), please visit http://bit.ly/KRGSAReview or contact Eva Dominguez at (559) 802-1634 or EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org.

Self-Help Enterprises

KRGSA

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Agencia de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (GSA) Kern River

TALLER PARA EVALUAR EL PLAN DE SOSTENIBILIDAD DEL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA (GSP)

Para cumplir con la Ley de Manejo Sostenible de Agua Subterránea (SGMA), Kern River GSA desarrolló un Plan de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (SGP) que servirá como una hoja de ruta sobre cómo las aguas subterráneas se manejarán de manera sostenible en los próximos años.

El GSP preliminar ya está disponible, y un período de revisión de 90 días finalizará el 27 de noviembre de 2019. Kern River GSA organizará dos talleres para revisar el plan y permitir que miembros de las comunidad local hagan comentarios. **Estos talleres discutirán temas importantes que pueden afectar el agua que usa en su hogar. Sus comentarios sobre este plan son vitales para ayudar a abordar la calidad del agua y los desafíos del suministro de agua en su comunidad.**

TEMAS DE DISCUSIÓN:

- ¿Qué es la Ley del Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)?
- Su Agencia de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea (GSA) local
- ¿Cómo puede afectar SGMA a mi y a mi comunidad?
- **Revise el Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea**

Taller #1:
Fecha: Martes, 15 de octubre 2019
Tiempo: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Ubicación: Stan Keasling Community Room
601 Douglas St.
Bakersfield, CA 93308

Taller #2:
Fecha: Miercoles, 6 de noviembre 2019
Tiempo: 5:30 – 7:30 p.m.
Ubicación: David Head Center
10300 San Diego St.
Lamont, CA 93241

Se alienta a los residentes de la comunidad, propietarios de pozos privados, residentes de los sistemas de agua de la comunidad y miembros de la junta de agua y escuela a asistir.

Servicio de traducción al español está disponible.

Para confirmar su asistencia en cualquiera de los talleres (no requerido), visite http://bit.ly/KRGSAReview o comuníquese con Eva Domínguez al (559) 802-1634 o EvaD@SelfHelpEnterprises.org.

Kern River GSA – Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)
Review Workshop

Detailed Agenda

October 15, 2019 and November 6, 2019

5:30 – 5:35 p.m.	Welcome and Introduction (GSA Representative)
5:35 – 5:45 p.m.	SGMA Overview (SHE) • What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)? • SGMA Video: *SGMA and Groundwater Users Working Together* • Your local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA)
5:45 – 6:30 p.m.	Draft GSP Review (Horizon and SHE) • GSP Part A: Review and discuss groundwater conditions and sustainability goal(s) • GSP Part B: Review and discuss sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels and groundwater quality • GSP Part C: Review and discuss proposed KRGSA projects and management actions
6:30 – 6:45 p.m.	GSP Part D: Notice and Communication (SHE) Discussion: Are there additional approaches the KRGSA should include in the GSP to support providing community information and engagement
6:45 – 7:00 p.m.	Closing (SHE) • How to provide comments and recommendations (Horizon) • Technical Assistance for disadvantaged communities • Evaluation

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Review Workshop

November 6, 2019

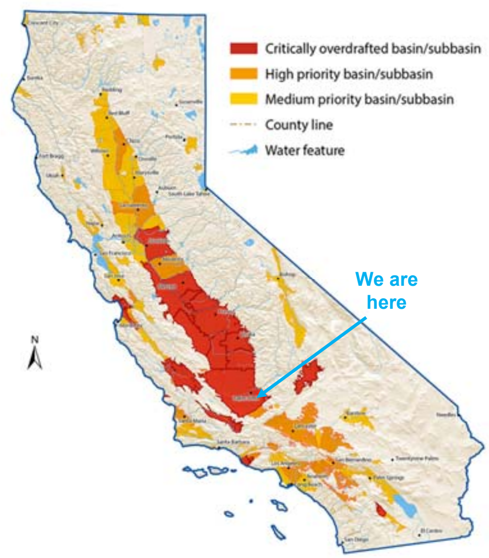
KRGSA

WORKSHOP OVERVIEW

- SGMA Overview
- Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan Review
  - Part A: Groundwater Conditions & Sustainability Goal(s)
  - Part B: Sustainable Management Criteria for Groundwater Levels and Quality
  - Part C: Projects and Management Actions
  - Part D: Notice and Communication
- How to Provide Comments and Recommendations / Available Technical Assistance

GROUNDWATER MATTERS IN CALIFORNIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY

WATER IS LIFE

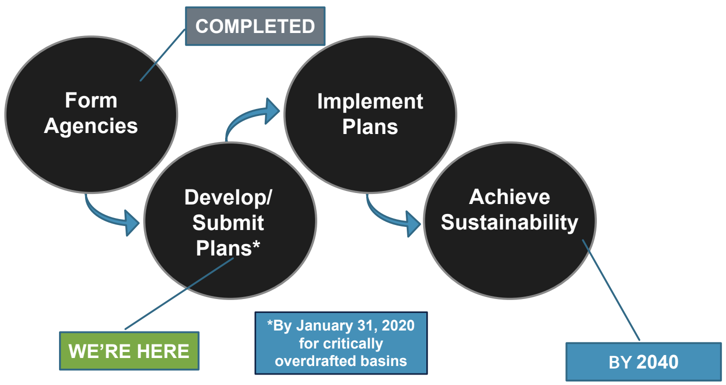


Overdraft:

The Kern County Subbasin has been pumping more groundwater than what is being replenished back into the ground.

- Lowering of groundwater levels
- Dry wells and well failures
- Degradation of water quality
- Sinking land (subsidence)

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Requirements



SGMA Video

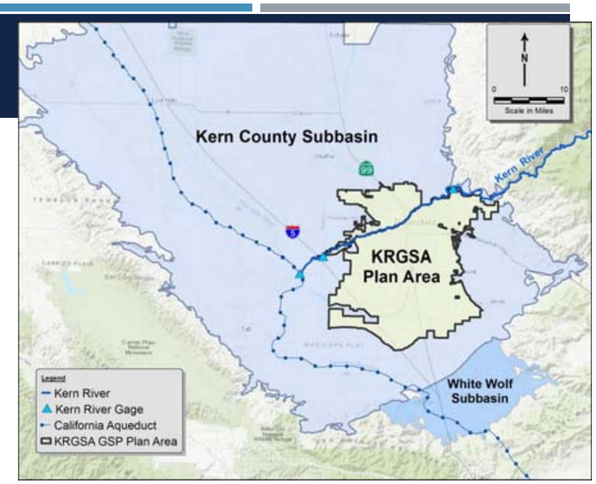
KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) Organization

1 Administrative Information
2 Plan Area
3 HCM/Groundwater Conditions
4 Water Budgets
5 Sustainable Management Criteria
6 Monitoring Networks

7 Projects and Management Actions
8 Implementation Plan
9 References and Technical Studies

KRGSA GSP Plan Area

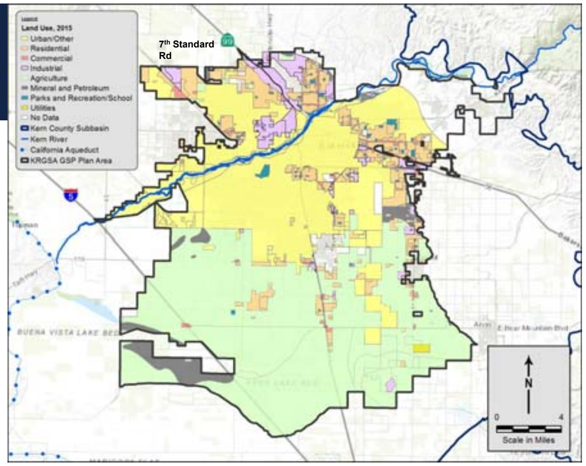
- 361 square miles
- 13% of the Kern County Subbasin
- Composed of:
  - City of Bakersfield
  - Kern County Water Agency Improvement District No. 4 (ID4)
  - Kern Delta Water District (KDWD)
  - Additional smaller agencies



TODD GROUNDWATER

Land Use in the KRGSA Plan Area

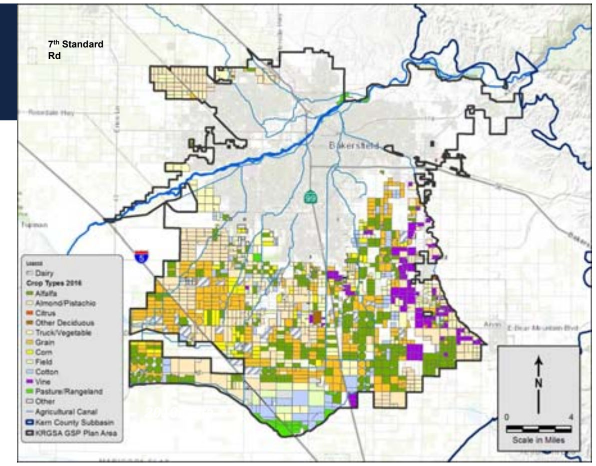
- North – Urban
- South – Agricultural
- 2015 Land Use
  - 41% - Agricultural
  - 33% - Urban
  - 26% - Undeveloped



TODD GROUNDWATER

Agricultural Lands in the KRGSA

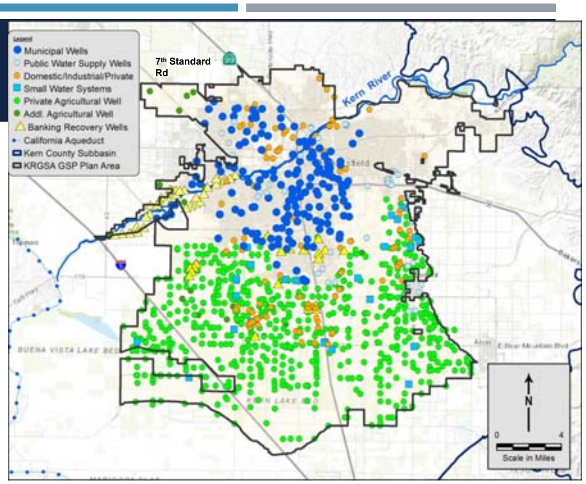
- 90,000 acres irrigated agriculture in southern Plan Area
- 16,000 acres irrigated lands in northern Plan Area
- 20 Dairies in southern Plan Area



TODD GROUNDWATER

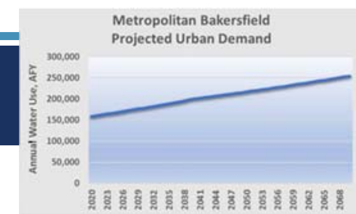
Active Wells in the KRGSA

- 162 Municipal wells
- 67 Public Supply and Small Water System wells
- 151 Industrial, Domestic, and other Private wells
- 642 Agricultural wells
- 54 Banking recovery wells



TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected - Future Deficits



- Increase urban demand
- Decrease SWP supply
- Increase agricultural demand

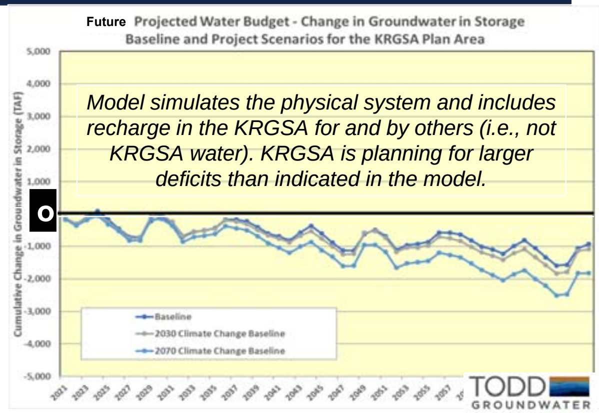
Note - Historical Adjusted deficit of - 29,000 AFY

Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets – Using Models to Estimate Future Conditions

- Baseline - current land use and projected water supply and demand
- 2030 Climate Change Scenario with increased agricultural demand and decreased supply
- 2070 Climate Change Scenario with further increase in demand and decrease in supply



KRGSA Sustainability Goal

Manage groundwater resources sustainably in the KRGSA Plan Area to:

- support **current and future beneficial uses of groundwater** including municipal, agricultural, industrial, domestic, public supply, and environmental uses
- **optimize conjunctive use** of surface water and groundwater
- **avoid or eliminate undesirable results** over the implementation and planning horizon.

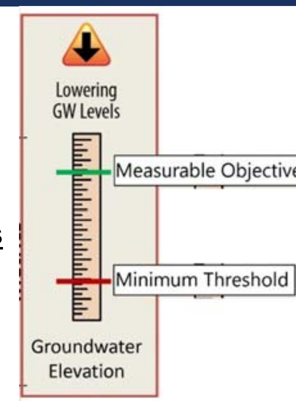
DISCUSSION: SUSTAINABILITY GOAL

- How would you like to see groundwater improve over the next twenty years?
- What would you like to avoid?
- Does the proposed goal reflect your priorities and objectives?
- What comments and/or recommendations would you like to offer?

Significant and Unreasonable Harm

Two key terms: Measurable Objectives and Minimum Thresholds

- **Measurable Objectives** are <u>aspirational</u> goals.
- **Minimum Thresholds** are like <u>failure points</u> and should be avoided.



Sustainability Indicators

- Chronic lowering of water levels
- Reduction of groundwater storage
- Degradation of water quality caused by management actions
- Land subsidence affecting land use
- Depletion of interconnected surface water affecting beneficial use

If a sustainability indicator is determined to be significant and unreasonable, then it is an Undesirable Result.

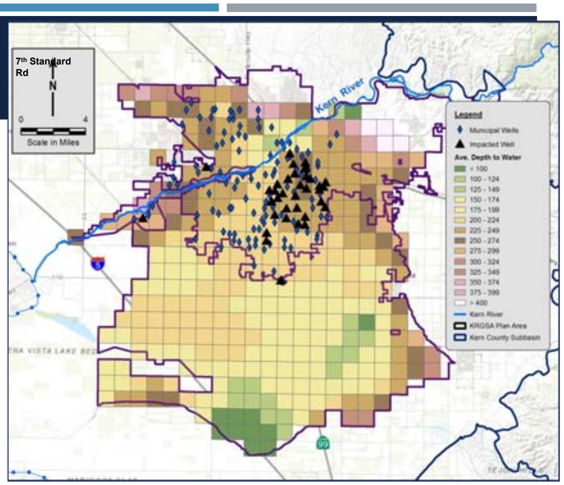
TODD GROUNDWATER

Chronic Lowering of Water Levels

- Undesirable result: when a significant lowering of water level occurs that limits the beneficial use and access to groundwater by overlying users.
- Impacts focus on groundwater wells
- Balancing needs:
  - Municipal wells maintain higher water levels
  - Irrigation and banking wells – lower water levels to provide critical supplies during multi-year droughts.

TODD GROUNDWATER

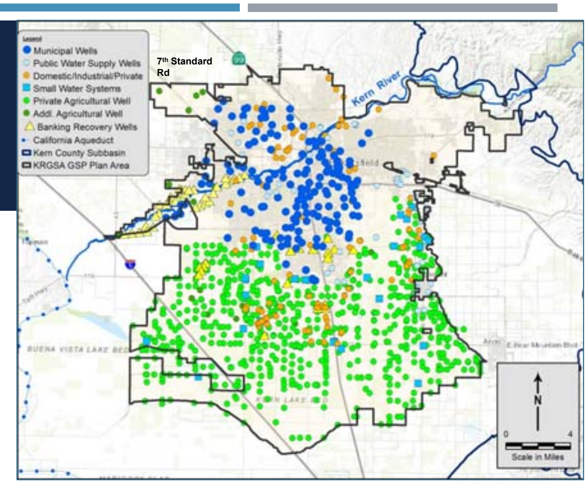
Historic Low WL Impacts to Wells



- Comparing depth to water and top of municipal well screens
- 2015 - water levels were below the top of screens in more than 40 municipal wells
- Costly to lower pumps, take wells offline, secure other water supplies

TODD GROUNDWATER

Concentrated Pumping in Ag and Banking Wells



~ 150 municipal wells

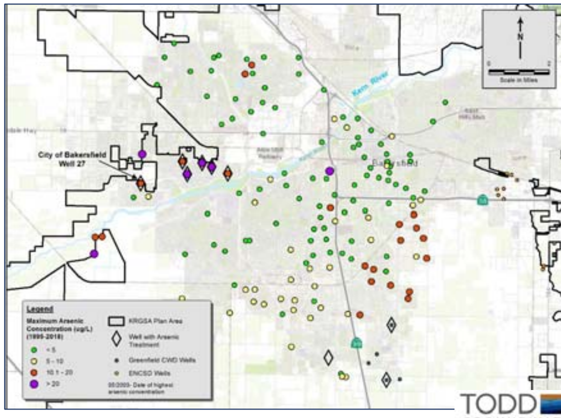
~ 50 banking recovery wells

~ 642 Agricultural wells

TODD GROUNDWATER

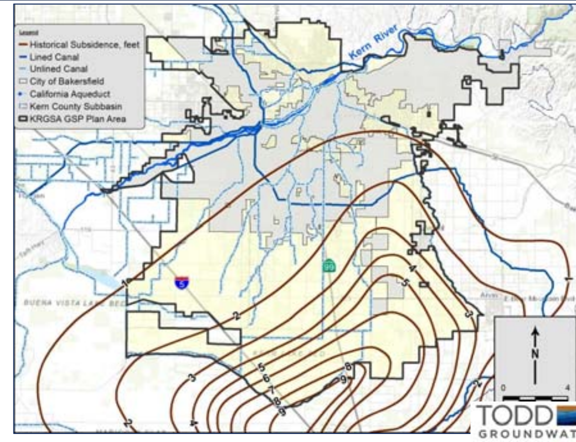
Constituent of Concern - Arsenic

- Focus on constituents affected by management actions
- Arsenic concentrations increase with declining water levels
- More than 25 wells with detections above the MCL
- Widespread issue in the Plan Area



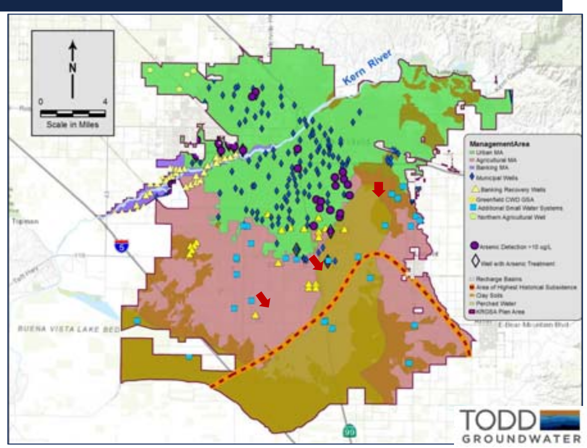
Land Subsidence and Infrastructure

- Critical infrastructure includes pipelines, canals, utilities, structures, wells, transportation
- No damage to critical infrastructure in the Plan Area identified to date
- Set minimum thresholds to mitigate future subsidence



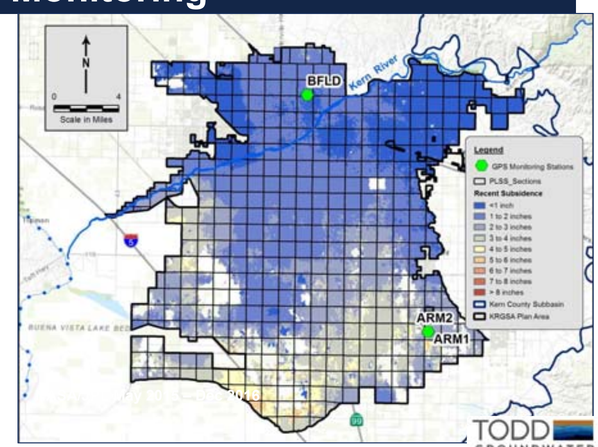
Sustainability Considerations

- WL below screens in municipal wells
- Deficits for projected water budgets
- Arsenic in municipal wells
- Ability of banking wells to recover water
- Historical subsidence



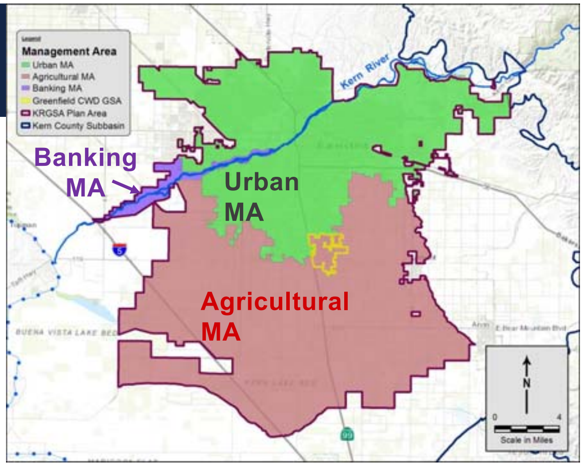
KRGSA Subsidence Monitoring

- Water level monitoring
- Three GPS stations for screening
- Radar subsidence data from DWR (1-mile grids)
- Will coordinate with other GSAs for regional monitoring



Preliminary Management Areas

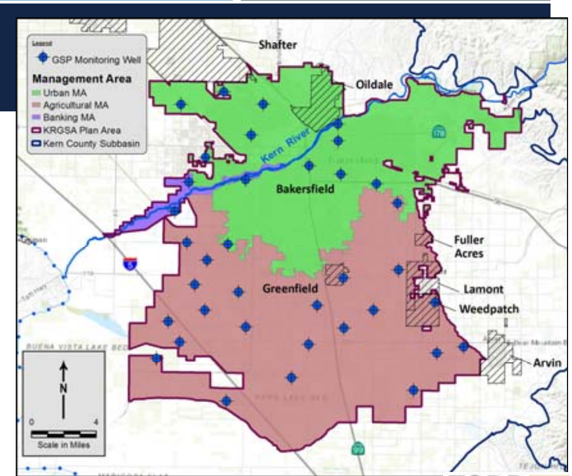
- Based on land use and well use
  - Urban MA – 41%
  - Agricultural MA – 57%
  - Banking – 2%



TODD GROUNDWATER

Initial GSP Monitoring Wells

- 36 wells identified
- Currently monitored in other programs:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm.
  - KCWA/ID4 WL Program
  - City Monitoring Wells
  - KDWD Monitoring Programs
- Possible to add more wells



TODD GROUNDWATER

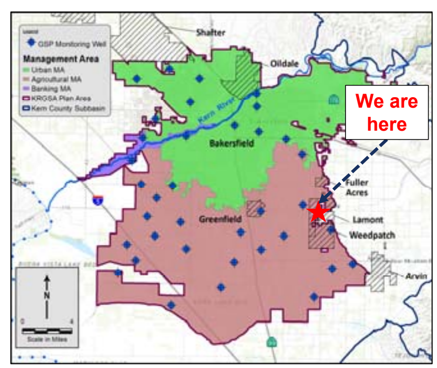
Approach to Minimum Thresholds

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

- Undesirable results relate to historic low water levels; keep urban wells near historic lows.
- Allow operational flexibility for banking wells to recover critical supplies during drought.

TODD GROUNDWATER



Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage
Historic Low Water Level	**50' below Historic Low Water Level**
Degraded Water Quality	**Land Subsidence**
Historic Low Water Level	**50' below Historic Low Water Level**

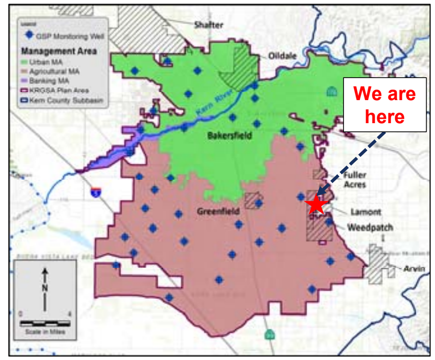
Approach to Minimum Thresholds

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Measurable Objectives are selected as the midpoint for an operational range.
- Keep MTs and MOs SIMPLE to facilitate management.
- Add number of wells and duration to refine definition of undesirable results.

TODD GROUNDWATER



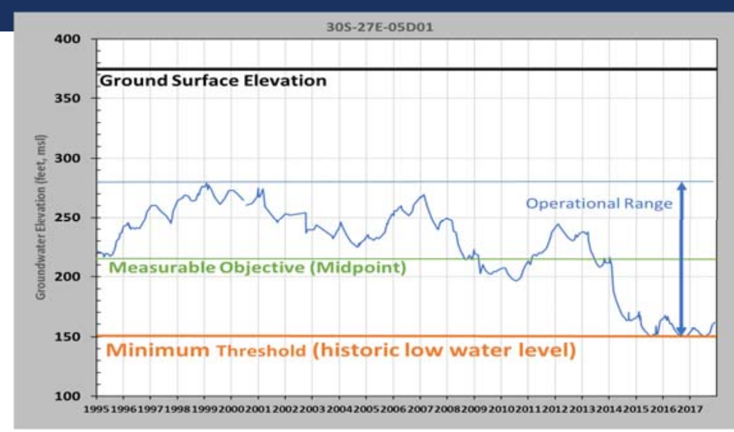
- Eqpvtqnnkpi'Kpfkecvqt<"
- Okpkowo'Vjtgujqnf<"
- Rgtegpv'qh'Ygnnu'>OV<" ED1
- Fwtcvkqp'qh'OV'Gzeggfcpeg<"

<u>Local Definition of Undesirable Result:</u>
40% of wells in the Urban MA exceed the Minimum Threshold for more than 2 years

Slide 30

ED1 Could you please verify that this is correct? Since it's in the Agricultural MA, I don't understand why the undesirable result would be defined by wells in the Urban MA.
Eva Dominguez, 10/30/2019

Assignment of MT, MO, and Operational Range



TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSSION: MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

- What do you think about the proposed minimum thresholds?
- Do the proposed minimum thresholds avoid your definition of significant and unreasonable harm?
- What comments and/or recommendations would you like to offer?

Key Management Projects

KDWD Kern River Water Allocation Plan

- Optimizes Kern River recharge across the southern Plan Area
- Reduces groundwater pumping
- Allows local maintenance of water levels
- EIR completed 2018 – implementation initiated

Key Management Projects

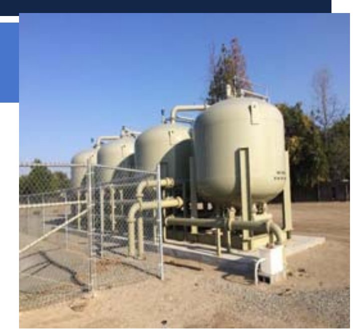
City of Bakersfield Optimized Conjunctive Use

- Prioritizes use of City's available Kern River water to flow in river, recharge aquifer, and support municipal needs
- Supports increased water availability
- Allows municipal pumping to be reduced to avoid undesirable results
- Meets future projected water budget deficits for urban demand

Key Management Projects

East Niles Community Services District North Weedpatch Highway Consolidation

- Consolidation of up to six small water systems with ENCSD to address water quality concerns: nitrate, TCP, and arsenic
- Grant funding through the DWRSF program
- Improves drinking water quality for disadvantaged communities in the KRGSA

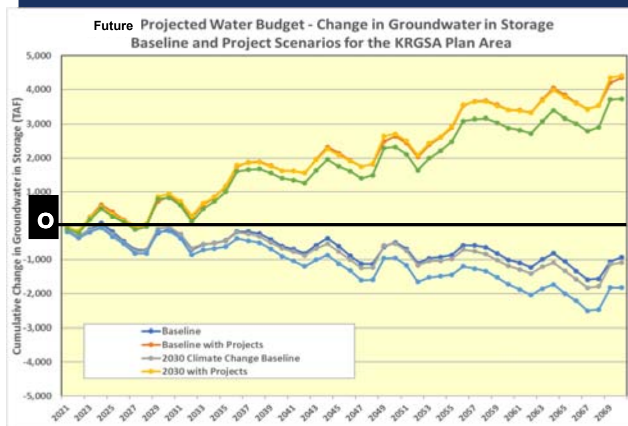


1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

Management Actions

- 5-Step Action Plan if Minimum Thresholds are exceeded
- Implement well metering throughout the KRGSA
- Program for reporting groundwater extractions in the KRGSA
- Conserve recycled water in the KRGSA Plan Area
- Support Delta Conveyance to preserve imported supplies
- Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
- Improve monitoring program
- Coordinate water quality analysis with existing programs

Projected Water Budgets with Projects



Collectively, these projects and management actions address current and projected groundwater deficits to achieve sustainable management.

TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSSION: PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- What do you think of the proposed projects and management actions?
- Are there any other projects and/or management actions that you would like the GSA to consider?

What Comes Next?

- Monitoring and annual reporting to DWR
- Review Plan every 5 years and report to DWR
- Pursue and implement recharge projects
- Collaborate with other regulatory agencies
- Explore, decide, and define:
  - Methods to allocate groundwater among users
  - Assistance program for drinking water wells
  - Funding for GSP implementation

DISCUSSION: NOTICE AND COMMUNICATION

- How would you like to be informed and engaged?
- When would you like to be informed and engaged?

90-Day Review Period and Outreach

- Communication and outreach with Stakeholders for GSP input
- Outreach accomplished at many levels:
  - Agency Board Meetings and Workshops
  - Targeted community meetings
  - Coordinate with other GSAs on Open House
- GSP is a draft document and can be revised based on input:
  - Working to improve monitoring program
  - Incorporate details on how GSP implementation can be achieved
- KRGSA supports collaborative efforts and internal coordination to achieve sustainable management for the Subbasin's shared groundwater resources

How to Provide Comments and Recommendations

- The Draft GSP is available on the KRGSA website at:

  www.kernrivergsa.org

- Public Hearing to receive comments on the Draft GSP is scheduled for **December 5, 2019**

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Self-Help Enterprises

Self-Help Enterprises
- Outreach and Education
- Direct Community Assistance
- GSP Development Assistance

www.selfhelpenterprises.org

Eva Dominguez
(559) 802-1634 | EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org

Agencia de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea de Kern River

Taller de Revisión del Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea

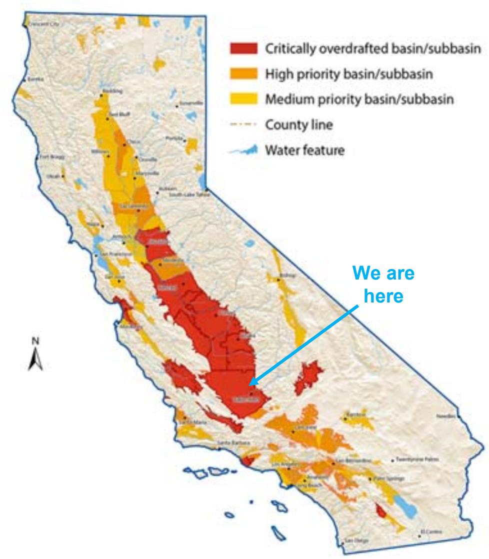
6 de noviembre 2019

KRGSA

TALLER A LA VISTA

- Revision de SGMA
- Revisión del Plan de Sostenibilidad del Agua Subterránea Preliminar
  - Parte A: Condiciones del Agua Subterránea y Meta(s) de Sostenibilidad
  - Parte B: Criterios de Manejo Sostenible para los Niveles y la Calidad del Agua Subterránea
  - Parte C: Proyectos y Acciones de Manejo
  - Parte D: Aviso y Comunicación
- Cómo Proporcionar Comentarios y Recomendaciones / Asistencia Técnica Disponible

EL AGUA SUBTERRÁNEA CUENTA EN CALIFORNIA, PARTICULARMENTE EN EL VALLE CENTRAL



Sobre-Bombeo:

La subcuenca del condado de Kern ha estado bombeando más agua subterránea de la que se está reponiendo en el suelo.

- Disminución de los niveles de agua subterránea.
- Pozos secos y fallas de pozos
- Degradación de la calidad del agua.
- Tierra que se hunde (hundimiento)

Requisitos de la Ley de Manejo Sostenible del Agua Subterránea (SGMA)

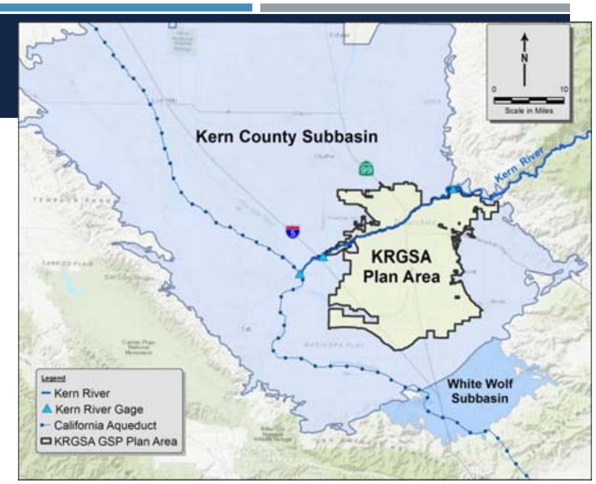
UI O C "Xkfgq"

Organización del Plan de Sostenibilidad de Agua Subterránea (GSP) de KRGSA

1 Información administrativa
2 Área del plan
3 condiciones de HCM / agua subterránea
4 presupuestos de agua
5 Criterios de gestión sostenible
6 redes de monitoreo
7 proyectos y acciones de gestión
8 Plan de implementación
9 Referencias y estudios técnicos

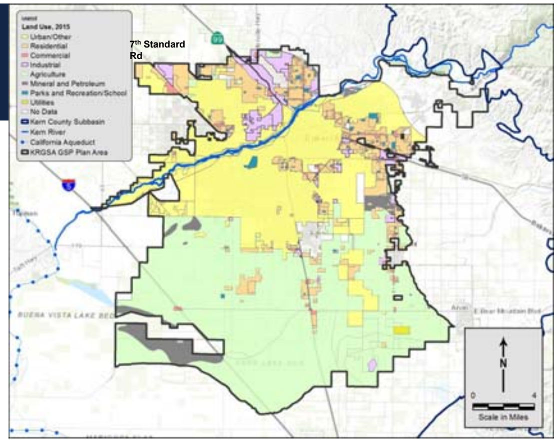
KRGSA GSP Área de Plan

- 361 millas cuadradas
- 13% de la subcuenca del condado de Kern
- Compuesto de:
  - Ciudad de Bakersfield
  - Distrito de Mejoramiento de la Agencia de Agua del Condado de Kern No. 4 (ID4)
  - Distrito del Agua del Delta de Kern (KDWD)
  - Agencias más pequeñas adicionales



TODD GROUNDWATER

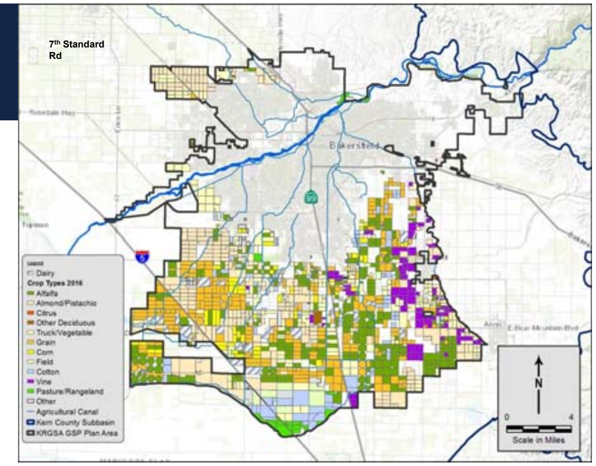
Uso de la Tierra en el Área del Plan KRGSA



- Norte - Urbano
- Sur - Agrícola
- Uso de la Tierra 2015
  - 41% - Agrícola
  - 33% - Urbano
  - 26% - Sin desarrollar

TODD GROUNDWATER

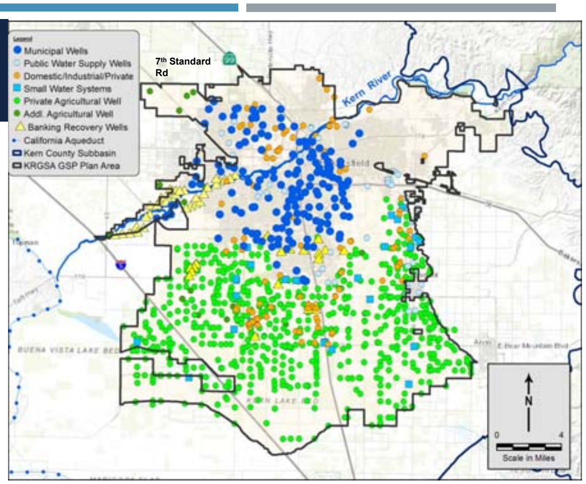
Tierras agrícolas en el KRGSA



- 90,000 acres de agricultura irrigada en el Área del Plan sur
- 16,000 acres de tierras irrigadas en el área norte del Plan
- 20 lecherías en el área sur del plan

TODD GROUNDWATER

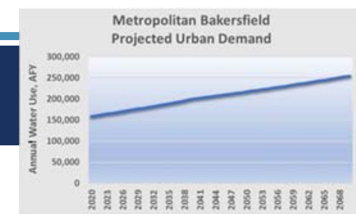
Pozos activos en el KRGSA



- 162 pozos municipales
- 67 pozos de suministro público y pequeños sistemas de agua
- 151 Pozos industriales, domésticos y otros pozos privados
- 642 pozos agrícolas
- 54 pozos de recuperación bancaria

TODD GROUNDWATER

Proyectado - Déficits Futuros



- Aumentar la demanda urbana.
- Disminuir el suministro de SWP
- Aumentar la demanda agrícola.

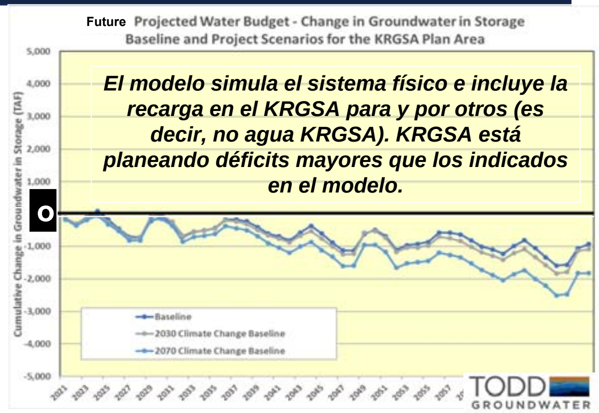
Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

Nota - Déficit ajustado histórico de -29,000 AFY

TODD GROUNDWATER

Presupuestos de Agua Proyectados: Uso de Modelos para Estimar Condiciones Futuras

- Línea de base: uso actual de la tierra y suministro y demanda de agua proyectada
- Escenario de cambio climático 2030 con mayor demanda agrícola y menor oferta
- Escenario de cambio climático 2070 con mayor aumento de la demanda y disminución de la oferta



Meta de Sostenibilidad de KRGSA

Manejar los recursos de aguas subterráneas de manera sostenible en el Área del Plan KRGSA para:

- Apoyar los usos beneficiosos actuales y futuros del agua subterránea, incluidos los usos municipales, agrícolas, industriales, domésticos, públicos y ambientales.
- Optimizar el uso conjunto de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas
- Evitar o eliminar resultados no deseados en el horizonte de implementación y planificación.

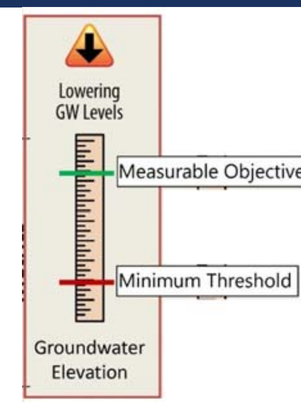
DISCUSIÓN: META DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- ¿Cómo le gustaría ver mejorar las aguas subterráneas en los próximos veinte años?
- ¿Qué te gustaría evitar?
- ¿La meta propuesta refleja sus prioridades y objetivos?
- ¿Qué comentarios y / o recomendaciones le gustaría ofrecer?

Daño Significativo e Irracional

Dos términos clave: Objetivos Medibles y **Umbrales Mínimos**

- Los **Objetivos Medibles** son metas aspiracionales.
- Los **Umbrales Mínimos** son como puntos de falla y deben evitarse.



Indicadores de Sostenibilidad

- Reducción crónica de los niveles de agua
- Reducción del almacenamiento de agua subterránea
- Degradación de la calidad del agua causada por acciones de manejo
- Subsidencia de la tierra que afecta el uso de la tierra
- El agotamiento del agua superficial interconectada afecta el uso beneficioso

Si se determina que un indicador de sostenibilidad es significativo e irracional, entonces es un resultado indeseable.

TODD GROUNDWATER

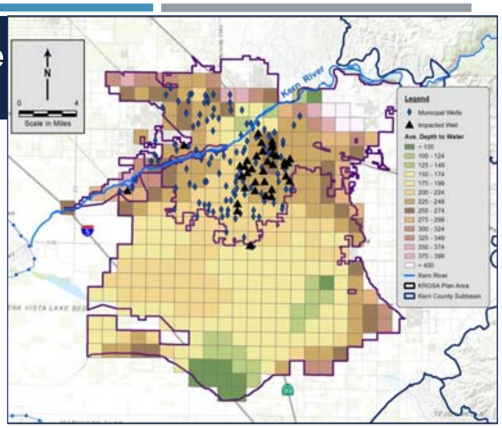
Reducción crónica de los niveles de agua

- Resultado no deseado: cuando ocurre una disminución significativa del nivel del agua que limita el uso beneficioso y el acceso al agua subterránea por parte de los usuarios suprayacentes.
- Los impactos se centran en los pozos de agua subterránea
- Necesidades de equilibrio:
  - Los pozos municipales mantienen niveles de agua más altos
  - Pozos de riego y bancos: reducen los niveles de agua para proporcionar suministros críticos durante las sequías de varios años.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Impactos históricos de bajo WL a los pozos

- Comparación de la profundidad con el agua y la parte superior de las pantallas de los pozos municipales
- 2015 - los niveles de agua estuvieron por debajo de la parte superior de las pantallas en más de 40 pozos municipales
- Es costoso bajar las bombas, desconectar los pozos, asegurar otros suministros de agua.



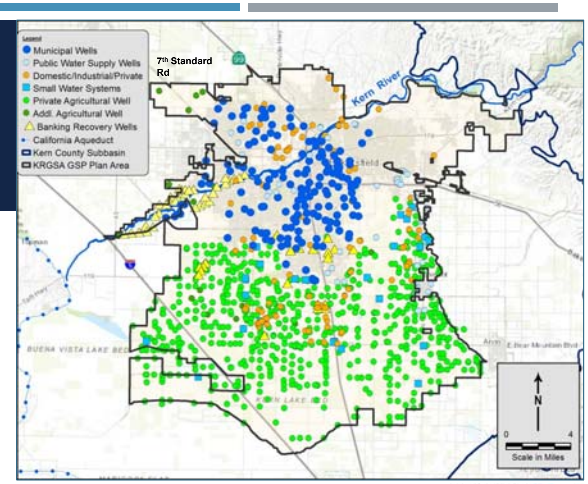
TODD GROUNDWATER

Bombeo concentrado en pozos agrícolas y bancarios

~ 150 pozos municipales

~ 50 pozos de recuperación bancaria

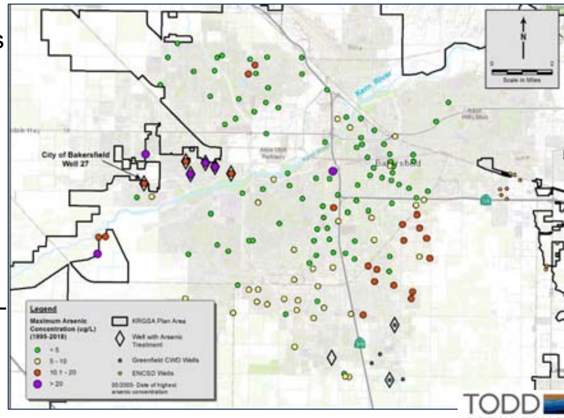
~ 642 pozos agrícolas



TODD GROUNDWATER

Constituyente de Preocupación - Arsénico

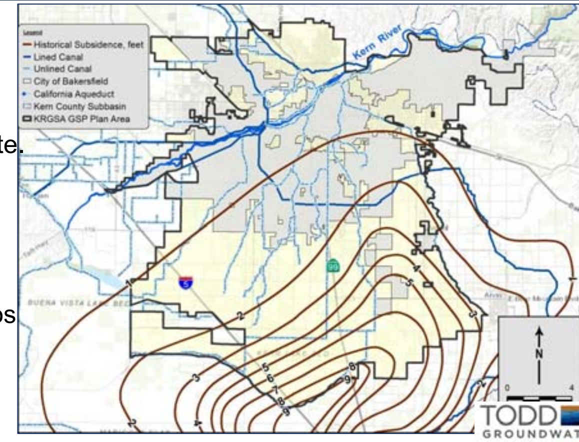
- Centrarse en los componentes afectados por las acciones de manejo.
- Las concentraciones de arsénico aumentan con la disminución de los niveles de agua.
- Más de 25 pozos con detecciones superiores al MCL
- Problema generalizado en el área del plan



TODD GROUNDWATER

Subsidencia del Suelo e Infraestructura

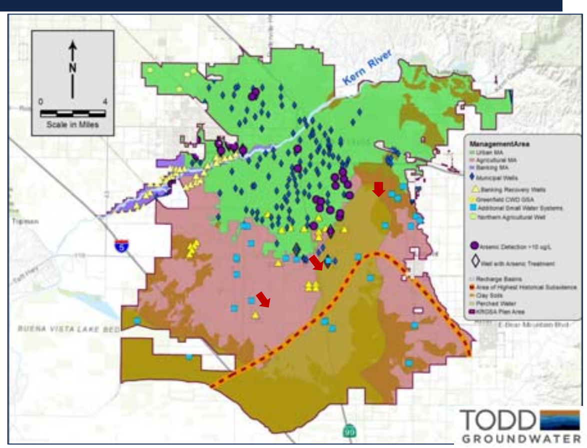
- La infraestructura crítica incluye tuberías, canales, servicios públicos, estructuras, pozos, transporte.
- Ningún daño a la infraestructura crítica en el área del plan identificado hasta la fecha
- Establecer umbrales mínimos para mitigar el hundimiento futuro



TODD GROUNDWATER

Consideraciones de Sostenibilidad

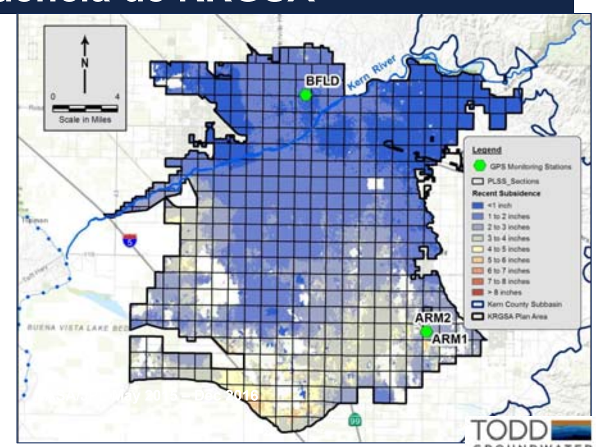
- WL debajo de pantallas en pozos municipales
- Déficits para los presupuestos de agua proyectados
- Arsénico en pozos municipales
- Capacidad de los bancos de pozos para recuperar agua
- Hundimiento histórico



TODD GROUNDWATER

Monitoreo de Subsidencia de KRGSA

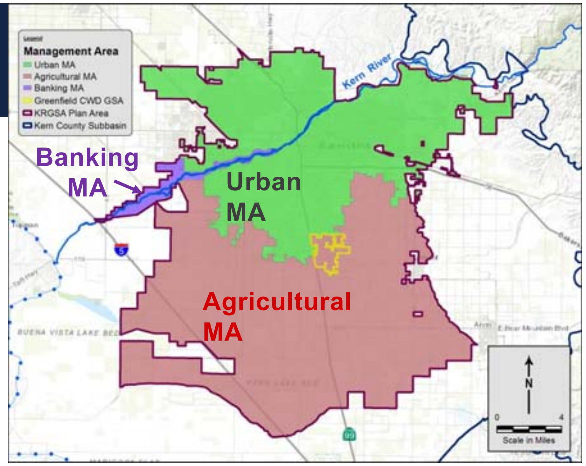
- Monitoreo del nivel del agua
- Tres estaciones de GPS para detección
- Datos de subsidencia de radar de DWR (cuadrículas de 1 milla)
- Se coordinará con otros GSA para el monitoreo regional



TODD GROUNDWATER

Áreas Preliminares de Manejo

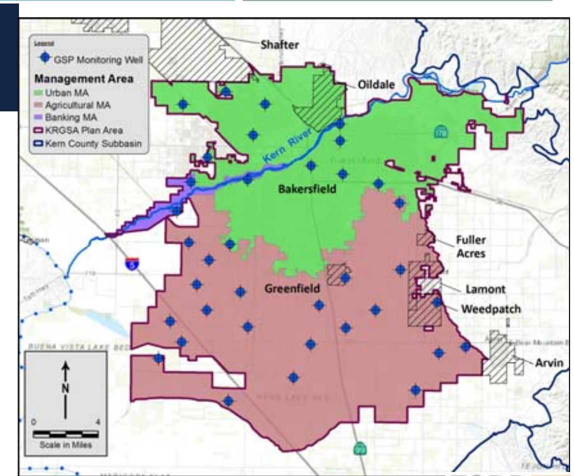
- Basado en el uso de la tierra y uso de los pozos
  - MA urbana - 41%
  - MA agrícola - 57%
  - Banca - 2%



TODD GROUNDWATER

Pozos Iniciales de Monitoreo del GSP

- 36 pozos identificados
- Actualmente monitoreado en otros programas:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm.
  - Programa KCWA / ID4 WL
  - Pozos de monitoreo de la ciudad
  - Programas de monitoreo de KDWD
- Posible agregar más pozos



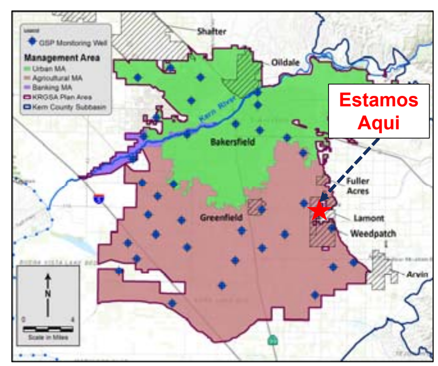
TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

- Los resultados indeseables se relacionan con bajos niveles históricos de agua; mantenga los pozos urbanos cerca de mínimos históricos.
- Permita flexibilidad operativa para que los pozos bancarios recuperen suministros críticos durante la sequía.

TODD GROUNDWATER



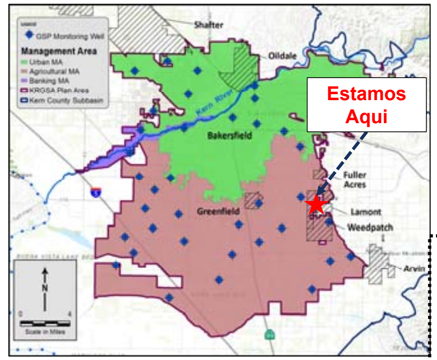
Descenso Crónico de los Niveles de Agua **Nivel bajo histórico del agua**	Reducción de Agua Subterránea en Almacenamiento **50' debajo del nivel bajo histórico del agua**
Calidad del Agua Degradada **Nivel bajo histórico del agua**	Hundimiento de la Tierra **50' debajo del nivel bajo histórico del agua**

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South/Northeast	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Los objetivos medibles se seleccionan como punto medio para un rango operativo.
- Mantenga MTs y MOs SIMPLE para facilitar la gestión.
- Agregue el número de pozos y la duración para refinar la definición de resultados indeseables.

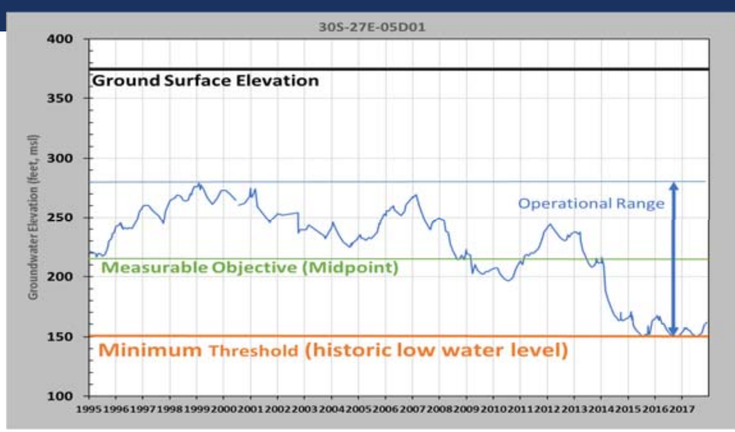
TODD GROUNDWATER



- Kpfkecfqt fg'Eqpvtqn<"
- Wodtcn'OÀpkoq<"
- Rqtegpvcbg fg'Rq|qu >OV<"
- Fwtcekïp'fg'nc'Uwrgtcekïp'OV<"

Definición Local de Resultado Indeseable:
El 40% de los pozos en el MA urbano supera el umbral mínimo durante más de 2 años

Asignación de MT, MO y Rango Operativo



TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSIÓN: UMBRALES MÍNIMOS

- ¿Qué opinas sobre los umbrales mínimos propuestos?
- ¿Los umbrales mínimos propuestos evitan su definición de daño significativo e irrazonable?
- ¿Qué comentarios y / o recomendaciones le gustaría ofrecer?

Proyectos Clave de Manejo

KDWD Plan de Asignación de Agua del Río Kern

- Optimiza la recarga del río Kern en el área sur del plan
- Reduce el bombeo de agua subterránea
- Permite el mantenimiento local de los niveles de agua
- EIR completado 2018 – iniciada la implementación


Uso conjunto optimizado de la ciudad de Bakersfield

- Prioriza el uso del agua del río Kern disponible de la ciudad para fluir en el río, recargar el acuífero y satisfacer las necesidades municipales
- Apoya una mayor disponibilidad de agua
- Permite reducir el bombeo municipal para evitar resultados no deseados
- Satisface los futuros déficits presupuestarios de agua proyectados para la demanda urbana



Distrito de servicios comunitarios de East Niles Consolidación de North Weedpatch Highway

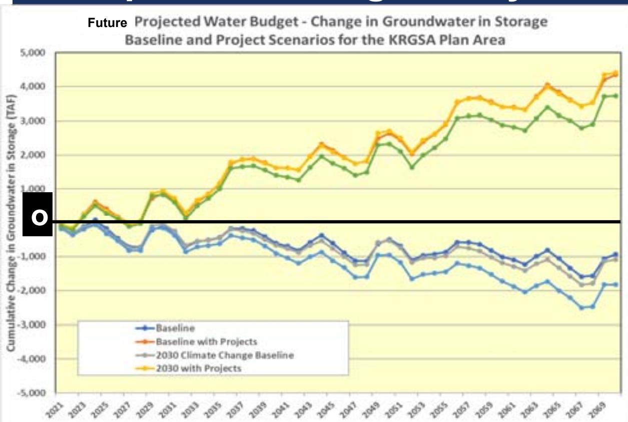
- Consolidación de hasta seis pequeños sistemas de agua con ENCSD para abordar problemas de calidad del agua: nitrato, TCP y arsénico
- Conceder fondos a través del programa DWRSF
- Mejora la calidad del agua potable para comunidades desfavorecidas en KRGSA

1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

Acciones de Manejo

- Plan de acción de 5 pasos si se exceden los umbrales mínimos
- Implemente una medición adecuada en todo el KRGSA
- Programa para reportar extracciones de agua subterránea en el KRGSA
- Conservar agua reciclada en el área del plan KRGSA
- Apoye Delta Conveyance para preservar suministros importados
- Incorporar estrategias de adaptación al cambio climático
- Mejorar programa de monitoreo
- Coordinar el análisis de la calidad del agua con los programas existentes.

Presupuestos de Agua Proyectados con Proyectos



Colectivamente, estos proyectos y acciones de gestión abordan los déficits de agua subterránea actuales y proyectados para lograr una gestión sostenible.

TODD GROUNDWATER

DISCUSIÓN: PROYECTOS Y ACCIONES DE MANEJO

- ¿Qué opina de los proyectos propuestos y las acciones de gestión?
- ¿Hay otros proyectos y / o acciones de gestión que le gustaría que GSA considere?

¿Que Viene Despues?

- Monitoreo e informes anuales a DWR
- Revise el plan cada 5 años e informe a DWR
- Seguir e implementar proyectos de recarga
- Colaborar con otras agencias reguladoras.
- Explore, decida y defina:
  - o Métodos para asignar agua subterránea entre los usuarios.
  - o Programa de asistencia para pozos de agua potable.
  - o Financiamiento para la implementación del GSP

DISCUSIÓN: AVISO Y COMUNICACIÓN

- ¿Cómo le gustaría estar informado y comprometido?
- ¿Cuándo le gustaría estar informado y comprometido?

Período de Revisión de 90 Días y Divulgación

- Comunicación y divulgación con las partes interesadas para el aporte del GSP
- Alcance logrado en muchos niveles:
  - Reuniones y talleres de la junta de agencias
  - Reuniones comunitarias dirigidas
  - Coordinar con otros GSA en Open House
- GSP es un documento borrador y puede revisarse en función de los aportes:
  - Trabajando para mejorar el programa de monitoreo
  - Incorporar detalles sobre cómo se puede lograr la implementación del GSP
- KRGSA apoya los esfuerzos de colaboración y la coordinación interna para lograr una gestión sostenible de los recursos de agua subterránea compartidos de la Subcuenca.

Cómo Proporcionar Comentarios y Recomendaciones

- El GSP Preliminar está disponible en el sitio web de KRGSA en:

  www.kernrivergsa.org

- La audiencia pública para recibir comentarios sobre el GSP Preliminar está programada para el **5 de diciembre de 2019**

ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA PARA COMUNIDADES DE BAJOS RECURSOS

Self-Help Enterprises
- Alcance y educación
- Asistencia comunitaria directa
- Asistencia para el desarrollo del GSP

www.selfhelpenterprises.org

Eva Dominguez
(559) 802-1634 | EvaD@selfhelpenterprises.org

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN REVIEW WORKSHOP
LAMONT
NOVEMBER 6, 2019

MEETING SUMMARY

Event Details

Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) collaborated with Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA) and Horizon Water and Environment (HWE) to present a workshop to review the KRGSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) with disadvantaged community leaders and representatives. Facilitators for the workshop were Eva Dominguez, representing SHE, and Ken Schwarz representing HWE and KRGSA. The workshop took place at the Bear Mountain Recreation Building in Lamont at 5:30 p.m. During sign-in and registration, each person was given a copy of the PowerPoint presentation and KRGSA factsheet.

Purpose of Workshop

The purpose of the workshop was to review the draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan for the KRGSA region and discuss comments on the draft GSP provided by community residents. During the workshop, the topics discussed were Sustainability Goals, Management Areas, Minimum Thresholds, Measurable Objectives, Water Quality and Quantity, Projects and Management Actions, and Stakeholder Outreach and Communication. HWE presented the data provided by the engineering consultants for each of the topics, and SHE led the discussions for each topic.

Attendance

There were twelve attendees in total at the meeting, including six KRGSA representatives. The remaining attendees included two representatives from Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, one resident of Weedpatch, one representative from Lamont, one representative from the Central California Environmental Justice Network, and one grower. Also in attendance was one representative from Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company who was not included in the sign in sheet.

Summary

The presentation started with a brief overview of SGMA and a video from SHE. HWE presented the basin setting data and information that led to the development of the Sustainability Goal. At this time, participants were given an opportunity to discuss their comments on the goal. Some said they could not comment on the Sustainability Goal until they got more information; others stated the goal was too vague. After this short discussion, information on Management Areas (MAs), Minimum Thresholds (MTs), and Measurable Objectives (MOs) was presented. Participants asked questions throughout the presentation, so a formal discussion was not held at the end of the section. For MAs, there was a concern about disadvantaged communities being considered under the Agriculture MA, which could disregard the needs of the communities. It was recommended that the MAs be adjusted for the communities to be included in the Urban MA. Similarly, concerns for the MTs and MOs in these areas were discussed, and it was recommended that the MTs and MOs be restructured for communities in the

<u>Attachment A</u>
MEETING NOTES

Management Areas (MA), Minimum Thresholds (MTs) and Measurable Objectives (MOs)

- Which MA does Lamont fall in? Urban MA or Agricultural MA?
  - Answer: Lamont falls within the Agricultural MA
- Why is an urban area such as Lamont in the Agricultural MA?
- How will urban communities such as Lamont be considered if they are within the Agricultural MA? Will the sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels and water quality be set based on the Urban MA or Agricultural MA?
  - Answer was confusing: Maps would be updated based on a new agreement with Lamont. However, I believe there was a misunderstanding as it was still unclear if the MTs/MOs for the representative monitoring wells near the communities will be based on Urban MA or Agricultural MA. The GSA said they would take a look at the matter.
  - Participants recommendation:
    - Create exceptions within the Agricultural MA for small communities such as Lamont and Fuller Acres.
    - Ensure that all representative monitoring wells near DACs are subject to the MTs and MOs for groundwater levels and water quality that are for the Urban MA and thus more protective of drinking water sources.

Sustainability Goal (SG)

- The SG is too vague. As a result, the public is not able to fully evaluate nor provide comments and recommendations on the draft SG.
- Recommend clarifying how the SG will be achieved and summarizing the main projects and management actions that will be developed and implemented to address the problems.
- Recommend adding a sentence about the GSA intention to seek new sources of water.

Water Quality

- Why is the GSP only focusing on Arsenic if we have problems with other constituents as well?
- Why will the GSP not monitor Nitrate and 1,2,3-TCP?
- Why will the GSP not focus and set sustainable management criteria for nitrates and 1,2,3-TCP?
  - Answer: Because only Arsenic has correlation with groundwater levels.
  - Recommendation:
    - All constituents should be monitored and included in the GSP
    - The GSP should be more clear that all these constituents will be monitored

Representative Monitoring Network (RMN)

- Is the RMN representative of drinking water wells (small public systems and clusters of domestic well owners)? In specific Fuller Acres and Lamont?
  - Answer: the GSAs followed a rigorous process to select the RMN.

Climate Change

- With climate change, how much can we continue to rely on Kern River?
  - Answer: I can't tell you if Kern River is a reliable water source for the years to come. However, climate change assumptions are included in the GSP and were based on DWR projections of less snow and more rain.

Projects and Management Actions

- Is this GSA considering water markets?
  - Answer: No
- Is this GSA considering fallowing lands?
  - Answer: land following will only be considered if the projects and management actions proposed in the GSP are not capable to address the overdraft or ensure that the subbasin reaches sustainability.
- Is this GSA considering limiting water usage and/or pumping restrictions?
  - Answer: same answer as above. The GSA hopes to solve the problems through the projects and MAs proposed in the GSP. But if that is not enough to address overdraft, the GSA might consider implementing an allocation framework and pumping restrictions. In the next 5 years we will be able to know more.
- Does the GSP includes drought contingency actions?
  - Answer: was not able to grasp the GSA answer to this…
- Could water rates of families experience increase due to GSP implementation?
  - Answer: From Lamont representative: Lamont residents should not see an increase in their rates since the water company will absorb all costs associated with SGMA involvement. If needed, a rate study and Proposition 218 election will be needed.
- The GSP must include a mitigation plan for domestic well owners.

Attachment B

SIGN-IN SHEET

SIGN-IN SHEET
Event Name: Kern River GSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan Review Workshop
Date: Wednesday, November 6, 2019
Presenter(s): Eva Dominguez and Ken Schwarz (consultant)

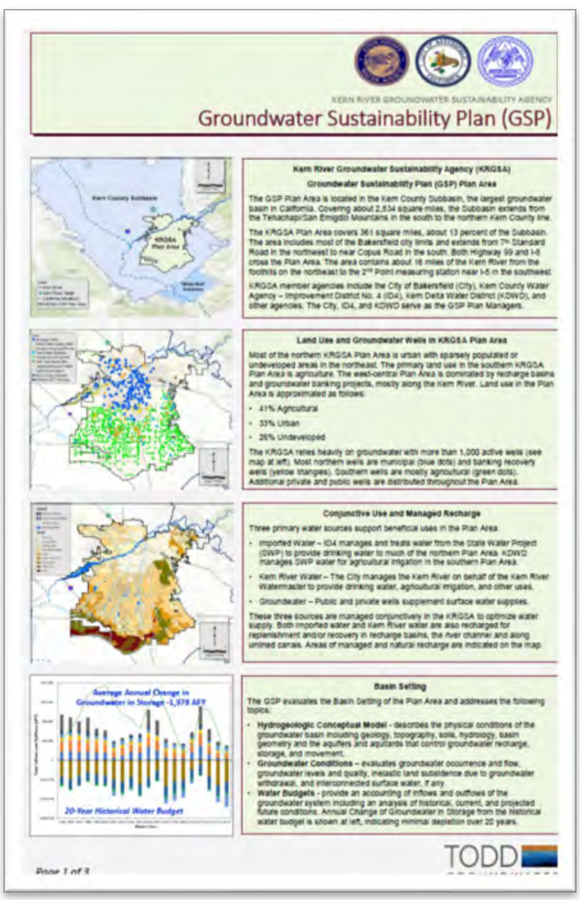
Name / Nombre	Organization or Community / Organización o Comunidad	Email Address / Correo Electrónico	Phone / Teléfono	Would you like to be notified of future meetings? / ¿Desea que le avisemos sobre futuras juntas?
1 Rogelio Macias			661-8588930	
2 Nataly Escobedo Garcia	LCJA	ngarcia@leadershipcounsel.org		
3 Jasmene del Aguila	LCJA	jdelaguila@leadershipcounsel.org	661.843.7677	yes
4 Scott Taylor	LPUD	STAYLOR@LPUD.ORG	845-1213	
5 Mark Mulkay	KDWD			
6 Art Chianello	City of Bakersfield	ACHIANEL@bakersfieldcity.us	(661) 326 3715	
7 David Beard	KCWA ID4	dbeard@kcwa.com	661 634 1400	yes.
8 Gene Lundquist	KCWA ID4	gelundquist@icloud.com	661 343 7192	yes
9 Elizabeth Perez	CCEJN	elizabeth.perez@ccejn.org	661 662-3848	yes
10 Jana Marquez	Kern Delta WD	jana@kerndelta.org	661 834 4656	yes
11 Kristin Pittack	City of Bakersfield	kpittack@bakersfieldcity.us	661-326-3646	
12 Taher Merchant	Grower	cherries@tayyebafarms.com	630-880-8142	Yes.
13				
14				
15				

KERN DELTA
WATER DISTRICT

KRGSA

KERN RIVER GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency
Kern Delta Grower Outreach Meeting



TOPIC

SGMA Update
Draft Groundwater Sustainability Plan
Presentation

DATE/TIME

Tuesday, November 19th
5:00PM – 6:30PM

or

Wednesday, November 20th
8:00AM – 9:30AM

LOCATION

Kern Delta District Office
501 Taft Highway

For more information visit: www.kernrivergsa.org

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA)

KRGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)

KDWD Grower Outreach Meeting

November 19 and 20, 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Sustainability Goal

Manage groundwater resources sustainably in the KRGSA Plan Area to:

- support current and future beneficial uses of groundwater including municipal, agricultural, industrial, domestic, public supply, and environmental uses
- optimize conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater
- avoid or eliminate undesirable results over the implementation and planning horizon.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA GSP Organization

1 Administrative Information

2 Plan Area

3 HCM/Groundwater Conditions

4 Water Budgets

5 Sustainable Management Criteria

6 Monitoring Networks

7 Projects and Management Actions

8 Implementation Plan

9 References and Technical Studies

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA GSP Plan Area

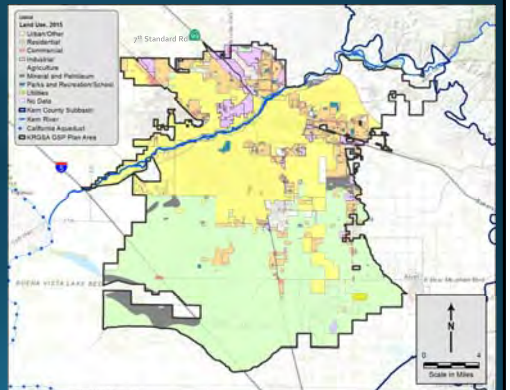
- 361 square miles
- 13% of the Kern County Subbasin
- Composed of:
  - City of Bakersfield
  - Improvement District No. 4 (KCWA)
  - Kern Delta Water District (KDWD)
  - Additional smaller agencies

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Land Use in the KRGSA Plan Area

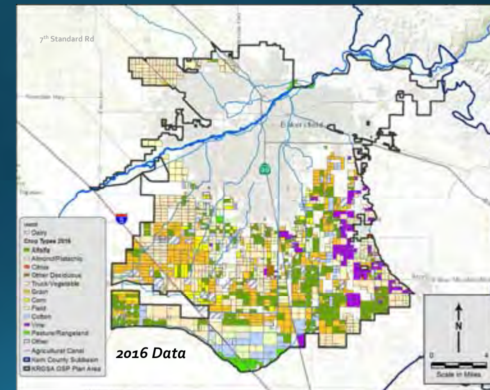
- North – Urban
- South – Agricultural
- 2015 Land Use
  - 41% - Agricultural
  - 33% - Urban
  - 26% - Undeveloped



DRAFT

Agricultural Lands in the KRGSA

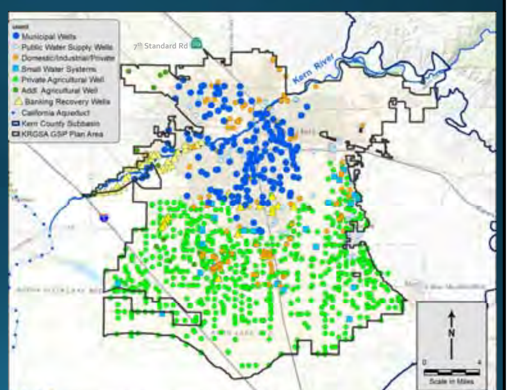
- 90,000 acres irrigated agriculture in southern Plan Area
- 16,000 acres irrigated lands in northern Plan Area
- 20 Dairies in southern Plan Area



DRAFT

Active Wells in the KRGSA

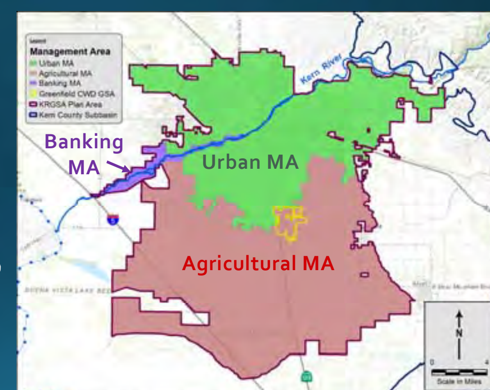
- 162 Municipal wells
- 67 Public Supply and Small Water System wells
- 151 Industrial, Domestic, and other Private wells
- 642 Agricultural wells
- 54 Banking recovery wells



DRAFT

Preliminary Management Areas (MA)

- Based on land use and well use
  - Urban MA – 41%
  - Agricultural MA – 57%
  - Banking – 2%



DRAFT

Sustainability Indicators

- Chronic Lowering of Water Levels
- Reduction of Groundwater Storage
- Degradation of Water Quality caused by management actions
- Land subsidence affecting land use
- Depletion of Interconnected Surface Water affecting beneficial use

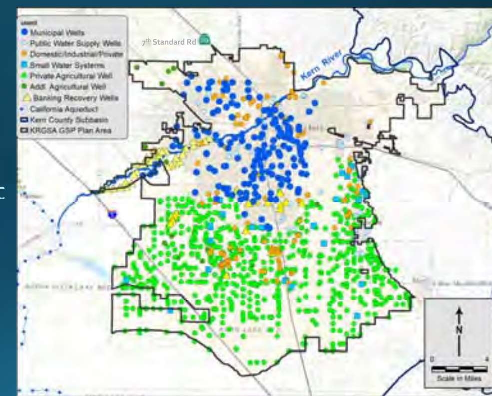
If a sustainability indicator is determined to be significant and unreasonable , then it is an Undesirable Result

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Balance High and Low WLs

- Municipal wells went dry or experienced problems during drought – keep water levels above historic lows
- Agricultural and banking wells require lower water levels
- Balance needs of KRGSA wells



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Reduction of Groundwater in Storage

- 3 Independent Methods
- Relatively good agreement
- Minimal deficits; sustainable budget
- Deficit for banking adjustments

Historical Water Budget Method	Change in Groundwater in Storage (AFY)[1]	Comments
Checkbook	-1,978 AFY	Tabulates recharge and pumping for the physical groundwater system beneath the KRGSA
C2VSimFG-Kern Model	4,055 AFY	Simulated inflows and outflows including subsurface flows
Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps	-2,912 AFY	Subtraction of spring groundwater elevation contour maps
Adjusted Checkbook	-29,153 AFY	Removes recharge and pumping attributable non-KRGSA parties. Adds banking outside of KRGSA attributable to KRGSA agencies

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets Future Deficits

- Increase urban demand
- Decrease SWP supply
- Increase agricultural demand (climate changes factors)
- Potential Future Water Budget Deficits
- Plus Historical Adjusted deficit of -29,000 AFY

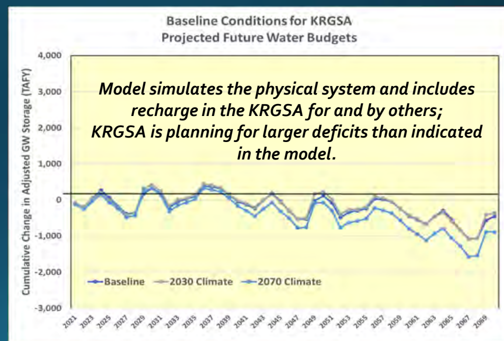
Water Budget Component	Historical Average Annual Amounts (AFY)	Baseline Conditions (AFY)	2030 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)	2070 Climate Change Conditions (AFY)
SWP[1] – ID4	74,035	52,758	51,182	48,759
SWP - KDWD	18,655	15,765	15,294	14,537
TOTAL SWP	92,690	68,523	66,476	63,296
Net decrease in SWP from historical:		**24,167**	**26,214**	**29,394**
Agriculture Demand	261,019	261,019	271,460	281,460
Urban Demand[2]	167,970	182,290	178,115	254,117
TOTAL DEMAND	428,989	443,309	449,575	535,577
Net increase in demand from historical:		**14,320**	**20,586**	**106,588**
Potential Future Water Budget Deficits:		**-38,487**	**-46,800**	**-135,982**

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets C2VSimFG-Kern Model

- Baseline - current land use and projected water supply and demand
- 2030 Climate Change Scenario with increases in agricultural demand and decreased supply
- 2070 Climate Change Scenario with further increase in demand and decrease in supply

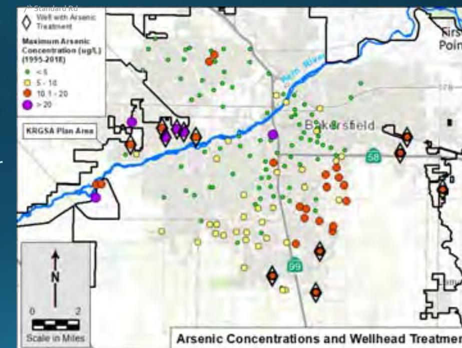


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Constituent of Concern Arsenic

- Focus on constituents affected by management actions
- Arsenic concentrations increase with declining water levels
- More than 25 wells with detections above the MCL
- Widespread issue in the Plan Area

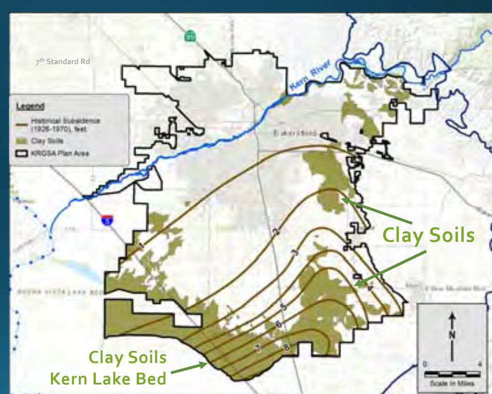


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Inelastic Land Subsidence

- Historical Subsidence from 1926 – 1970 mapped by USGS
- Up to 9 feet in southern Plan Area
- Correlates to areas of clay soils and subsurface clay sediments in southeast Plan Area

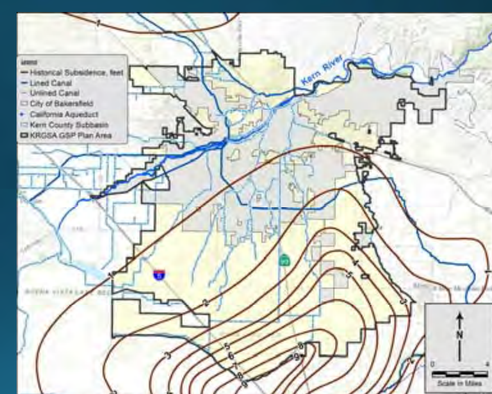


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Subsidence and Critical Infrastructure

- Critical infrastructure includes pipelines, canals, utilities, structures, wells, transportation
- No damage to critical infrastructure in the Plan Area identified to date
- Set minimum thresholds to mitigate future subsidence



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Analysis of Interconnected Surface Water

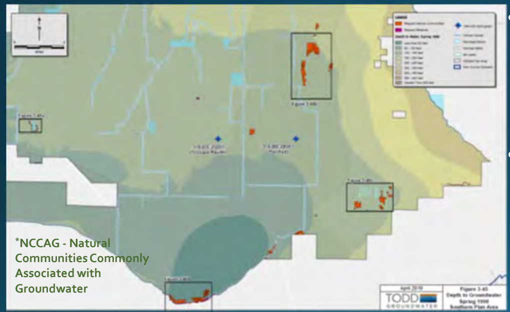
- Evaluated groundwater conditions using local NCCAG* maps along Kern River
- Kern River is actively managed through regulated releases, diversions, and managed aquifer recharge

More than 80% of the flow is diverted above the Calloway Weir
River was dry below the Calloway Weir more than 25 % of the time
Groundwater is deeper than 50' below the river throughout the entire KRGSA

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Analysis of Interconnected Surface Water



- Evaluated groundwater conditions at local NCCAG areas in southern Plan Area
- Analysis indicates that local vegetation and wetlands are not supported by groundwater in the Principal Aquifer

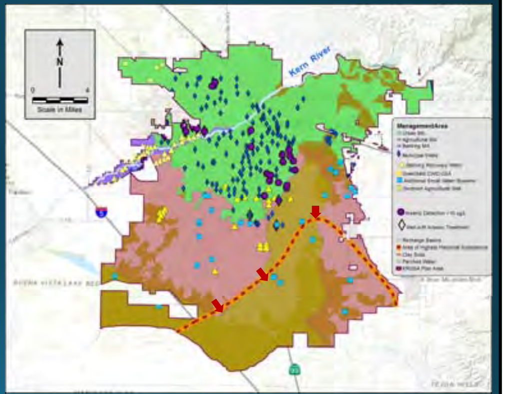
Mapped areas include recharge basins, spills along the rim canal, artificially-constructed ski lakes. Local irrigation and perched water conditions throughout the area.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Sustainability Considerations

- WL below screens in Municipal Wells
- Deficits for Projected Water Budgets
- Arsenic in Municipal Wells
- Ability of banking recovery wells to recover water
- Historical subsidence



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Approach to Minimum Thresholds

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Sustainability Indicator and Minimum Threshold (MT)			
			Chronic Lowering of Water Levels	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Degraded Water Quality	Land Subsidence
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South	Municipal wellfields	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL
	Northeast	ENCSD wellfield	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	Historic Low WL	10' below Historic Low WL
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	South and East	Subsidence potential	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL	20' below Historic Low WL
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	20' below Historic Low WL	Not applicable	20' below Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Historic Low WL	Not applicable	Historic Low WL	50' below Historic Low WL

Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.
Measurable Objective (MO) for each sustainability indicator is the average of the MT and the historical high groundwater elevation during the historical Study Period.
Highlighted green cell indicates the controlling sustainability indicator(s) for that area in each MA.

DRAFT

- Undesirable results relate historic low water levels; keep urban wells near historic lows.
- Allow operational flexibility for banking wells to recover critical supplies during drought.
- Measurable Objectives are selected as the midpoint for an operational range.
- Keep MTs and MOs SIMPLE to facilitate management.

TODD GROUNDWATER

Approach to Undesirable Results

KRGSA Management Area (MA)	MA Subarea and Considerations for Management		Undesirable Results for Controlling Sustainability Indicators			
			Controlling Indicator	Minimum Threshold (MT)	Percent of Wells <MT	Duration of MT Exceedance
KRGSA Urban MA	Central/South	Municipal wellfields	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northeast	ENCSD wellfield	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Northwest corner	Transition to agricultural lands	Water Levels	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
KRGSA Agricultural MA	Along southern Urban MA	Transition with municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	40% in Urban MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	North-Central	Greenfield CWD wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Greenfield CWD MW	>2 Consecutive Years
	Northwest	Agricultural and recovery wells	Water Levels	50' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
	South and East	Subsidence potential	Subsidence	20' below Historic Low WL	40% in Agricultural MA	>2 Consecutive Years
KRGSA Banking MA	Kern River Channel	ID4/KCWA recovery activities	Water Levels/Quality	20' below Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	Berrenda Mesa	KCWA operational area	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months
	COB 2800 Facility	City of Bakersfield municipal wells	Water Levels/Quality	Historic Low WL	Any well	>3 Consecutive Months

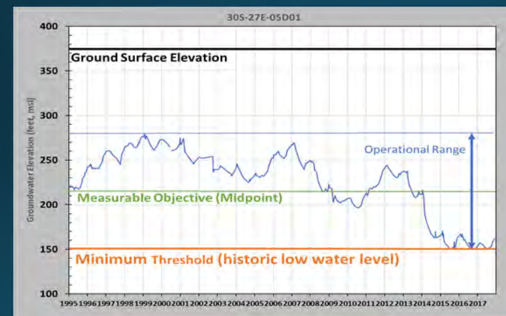
Historic low water level (WL) is the lowest level observed in an area during the recent drought of 2013-2016.

- Add number of wells and duration to refine definition of undesirable results.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Assignment of Minimum Thresholds (MTs) and Measurable Objectives (MOs)



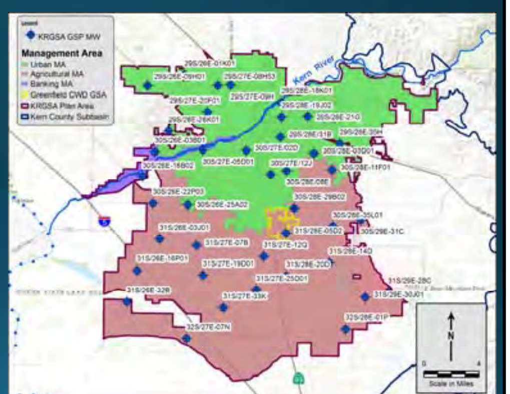
- Example hydrograph from monitoring well
- In Urban MA, MT is set at the historic low water level
- The MO is the average between the high level and the MT

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Preliminary GSP Monitoring Wells

- 39 wells identified
- Many monitored in other programs:
  - Kern Fan Monitoring Comm
  - KCWA/ID4 WL Program
  - City Monitoring Wells
  - KDWD Monitoring Programs
- Water level monitoring only
- Use Water Quality data from other programs

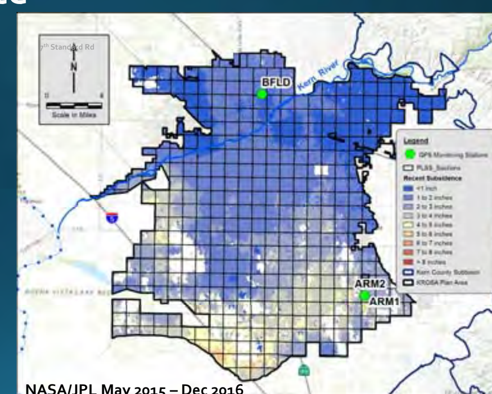


DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

KRGSA Subsidence Monitoring

- Water level monitoring
- Three GPS stations for screening
- InSAR Subsidence available from DWR (on 1-mile grids)
- Coordinate with KGA and other GSAs for regional Subbasin-wide subsidence monitoring



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Project	Description	KRGSA Project Water
Water Allocation Plan	KDWD plans to use its full Kern River entitlement as prioritized in its Water Allocation Plan (WAP) for the Agricultural MA. The WAP total average supply has been corrected for planned sales to NKWSD.	20,797 AFY
Kern River Optimized Conjunctive Use	The City plans to use its full Kern River entitlement, less current obligations, to mitigate undesirable results for water levels and water quality in the Urban MA.	89,619 AFY
Expand Recycled Water Use in the KRGSA	The City will increase recycled water use inside of the KRGSA from its WWTP No. 3 in 2026 when a contract for use outside of the KRGSA expires (about 72% is currently used outside of the KRGSA).	11,556 to 13,407 AFY
Conversion of Agricultural Lands to Urban Use	Approximately 10,000 acres of current KRGSA agricultural lands is expected to be urbanized; this future urban demand is already included in the projected water budget, so 100% of this agricultural water use represents a demand reduction.	27,000 AFY
ENCSD North Weedpatch Highway Water System Consolidation	Up to six small water systems in the northeast KRGSA will be consolidated into the ENCSD system for benefits to drinking water quality, including to disadvantaged communities (DACs).	No new supply; improved water quality to DACs
Possible Water Exchange	KRGSA member agencies can perform exchanges of surface water and groundwater for benefits to water quality, including to DACs	No new supply; improved water quality to DACs

GSP Projects to Address Future Water Budget Deficits

Up to about 150,000 AFY of additional KRGSA supply

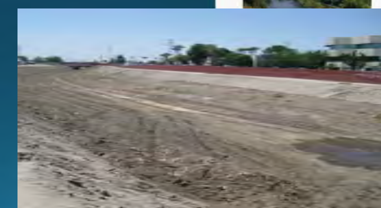
DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key GSP Projects

KDWD Kern River Water Allocation Plan

- Optimizes Kern River recharge across the southern Plan Area
- Reduces groundwater pumping
- Allows local maintenance of water levels
- SEIR completed 2018 – implementation initiated



DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key GSP Projects

City of Bakersfield Optimized Conjunctive Use

- Prioritizes use of City's available Kern River water
- Increasing water availability over the implementation and planning horizon
- Allows municipal pumping to be reduced to avoid undesirable results
- Meets future projected water budget deficits for urban demand

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Key GSP Projects

East Niles Community Services District North Weedpatch Highway Consolidation

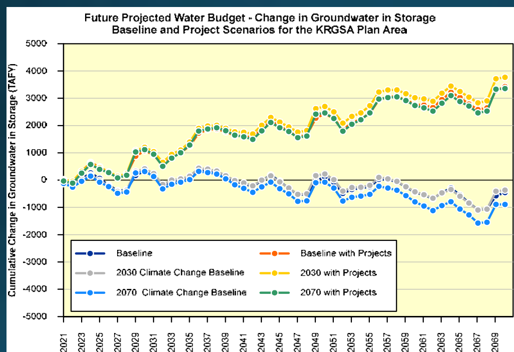
- Consolidation of up to six small water systems with ENCSD to address water quality concerns: nitrate, TCP, and arsenic
- Grant funding through the DWRSF program
- Improves drinking water quality for disadvantaged communities in the KRGSA

1,2,3-TCP Wellhead Treatment

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Projected Water Budgets with GSP Projects



GSP projects and address current and projected water budget deficits to achieve sustainable management.

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Management Actions – KRGSA Policies

- 5-Step Action Plan if Minimum Thresholds are exceeded
- Optimize Conjunctive Use in the KRGSA
- Implement a Well Metering Program
- Implement a groundwater extractions Program
- Support CA Delta Conveyance to Preserve Imported Supplies
- Incorporate Climate Change Adaptation Strategies
- Support Sustainable Groundwater Supplies for KRGSA DACs
- Improve Groundwater Monitoring Program
- Incorporate a Policy of Adaptive Management in the GSP Process

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern Delta WD Specific Impact

The GSP identifies a path to sustainability for the KRGSA based on:

- Current water demand patterns / land use / irrigated acreage; including future projections for each
- Benefits of GSP Projects and Management Actions

First 5 years - focus to refine data used to develop GSP

- GSP calls for GSA to require metering of all wells in the GSA
- Kern Delta WD considering a well meter subsidy/incentive program to assist District well owners with compliance

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Kern Delta WD Specific Impact

GSP does not include pumping allocations or restrictions

- Significant changes to crop patterns or number of irrigated acreage may impact this status in future years

GSP must be updated every 5 years

- Data collection/refinement will assist with justifying current plan and/or identifying potential future programs
- GSA/District will provide as much lead-time/notice regarding development of potential future pumping regulations as possible (likely one to several years)

DRAFT

TODD GROUNDWATER

Agricultural MA. There was also a short discussion about water quality and the constituents that would be included. Participants proposed that the KRGSA include nitrate and 1,2,3-TCP in their GSP to be inclusive of contaminants present in the boundaries. After this discussion, projects and management actions were presented. There were a few questions about whether water markets, fallowing of land, or water use restrictions were being considered, all of which are not currently being considered unless the presented projects and management actions are ineffective. The last recommendation for the workshop was that a well mitigation plan be included in the GSP to address potential effects to private wells and small community water systems.

Attachments

Attachment A	Meeting Notes
Attachment B	Sign-In Sheet

Next Steps

- Near end of 90-day review process
- Revised Draft GSP, as needed
- Board Adoption of Final GSP 12-05-2019
- Final document and data preparation
- Submit to DWR by January 31, 2020

DRAFT

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 19, 2019

5:00PM – 6:30PM

Name:	Phone #	Email	Affiliation:
Rodney Palla	661-979-0301		KDW
[illegible]	661-201-5968		KDW
Cynthia Gomez	661-472-4337		KDWD
FRED Garone	" 331-4931		McKittrick Ranch
Dennis Frick	661-342-4379		Tecuya Tree & Uin
Darren & Doug Kindig	661-809-0677		Kindig Bros.
DALE EDWARDS	397-7611		OLD RIVER SUD
Darin Wilson	397-7611		OLD River SuD
Pete Kaiser			KDWD
Chad Garone	831-1734		
Rick Tillema			KDWD

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 19, 2019

5:00PM – 6:30PM

John Kaiser	661-331-2877		Adobe Station Ranch
Dan Fugitt	332-3504		
Clay Etchison	331-1064		
[illegible]	661-201-7521		
Greg Subury	661-747-8702		Subury Farm
MIKE GOYENETCHE	661-764-6176		G3 DAIRY
Amandeep Chehal	805-708-7020		Sethi Vineyards, A.S. Chehal Farms
Roberts	661-363-3966		Jeff Roberts Farms
Kevin Antongiovanni			
Tony Garone	243-7430		
[illegible]	201-3047		
[illegible]	2013042		

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 19, 2019

5:00PM – 6:30PM

John Summers	661-201-6065		
Aldo Angone	661-201-6062		
Jan Sigrest	661-704-0786		
Durwood Sigrest	661 331-4546		
David Nielsen	661-316-3343		
Diana Turnage	661.364.3500		
Steve Anderson	760 902 5839		
Ernest Antongiovanni	661-335-1234		

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 20, 2019

8:00AM – 9:30AM

JOHN GIOYENETCHE	661-978-9703		GJ DAIRY
JOSH CASILLA	661-340-2108		~~AE~~ WISE
Blake Palla	661-834-7817		Palla Rose
Jason Giannelli	~~661~~		Tenstar / Giannelli Farms
[illegible signature]	3037773		Bugni
JOHN ALLEN	661.332.2838		JOHN ALLEN FARMS, INC
Bill Dewey	559-904-6989		OLAM
Frank [illegible]	661 742-5775		Olam
ANDY SCHOONE	661 330-2650		BOLTHOUSE FARMS
Brian Palla	661-979-0298		Family Tree Farms
Kristin Pittack	661-805-2076		City of Bakersfield
Dominique Mirakunegai	6616544355		Farmer

Paunghts Dosangh 661-333-2005 Dosangh Bros

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 20, 2019

8:00AM – 9:30AM

Larry Womack	661-333-7129		J.G. Boswell Co
Charlie Riddle	661-330-3054		
Madonna Lang	661 699 9633		Laborde Land Co
Daniel Dalton			
MARK MCDOWELL	661 398 7150		HEATHERWOOD DRIVE NORTH, INC
Joyce Rodriguez	661 201 9444		Belsmar Ranch / George Banks
Ariadne Cimental	661 325-1567		Ag-Wise
Natalie Sarhouret	661-283-8392		Bidart Dairy
Jonathan Romero	661-440-6309		Laborde Land Co
Arturo Romero	661 808-5807		Laborde Land Co
Pete Kaisen			KDWD
Jack Thomson	661-301-2719		Thomson International Inc.

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

November 20, 2019

8:00AM – 9:30AM

Name:	Phone #	Email	Affiliation:
Jimmie Bartlett	661-330-1309		Freedom Farms
John Russell	661-477-4905		Warren Ag.
Chris Vandborg	333-0708		
Doug Frick	978-8306		Killdeer Farms LLC
Danny Andrews	661-331-0723	dan@danandrewsfarms.com	Dan Andrews Cooling LLC
Joey Mendonca			
Joe Marchetti	661 6196013	lime4u@yahoo.com	
Scott Dewar	661-979-8146	farmerscotty@msn.com	
Vernon Stenderup	661 319-1731		Stenderup Ag
Michael Brancato	661-703-9004	BrancatoFarms@Aol	Self
Andy Stenderup	747-2593		Stenderup Ag

Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency / Kern Delta Water District
Groundwater Sustainability Plan Outreach Meeting

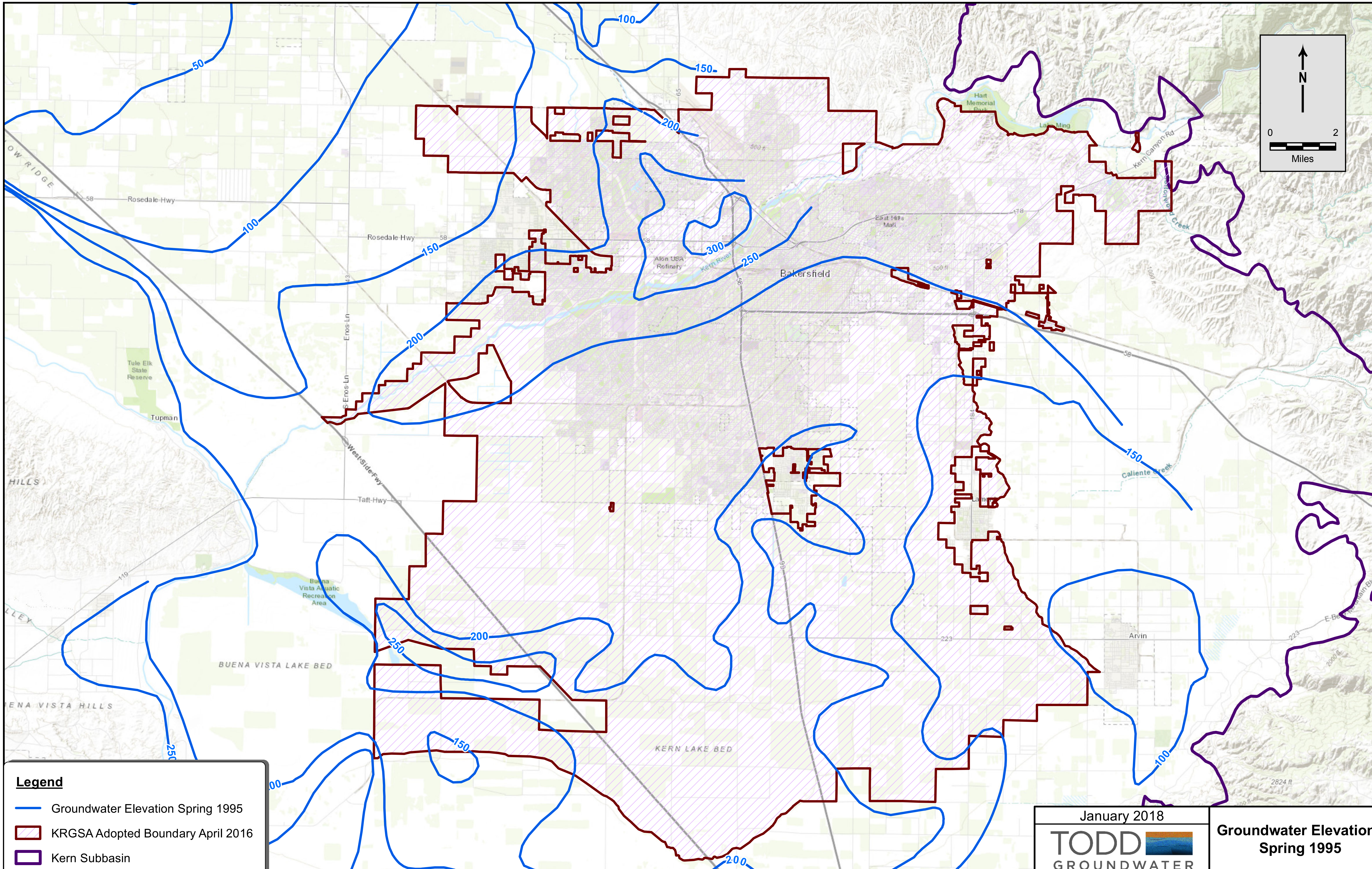
November 20, 2019

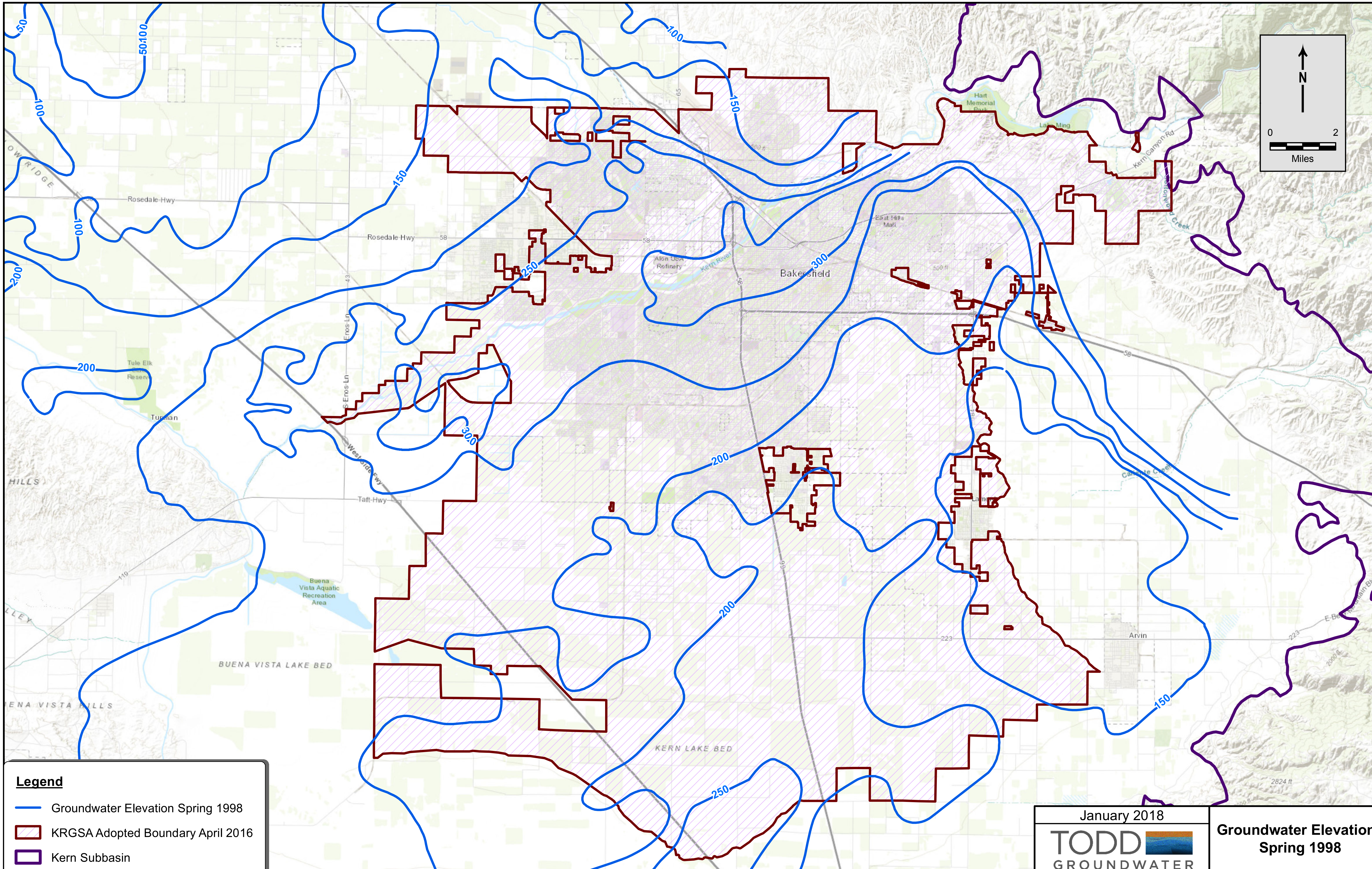
8:00AM – 9:30AM

Megan Gibbs	707-478-5330		
John Clines	661-246-9562		1K H50
Donald Collins			KDWD

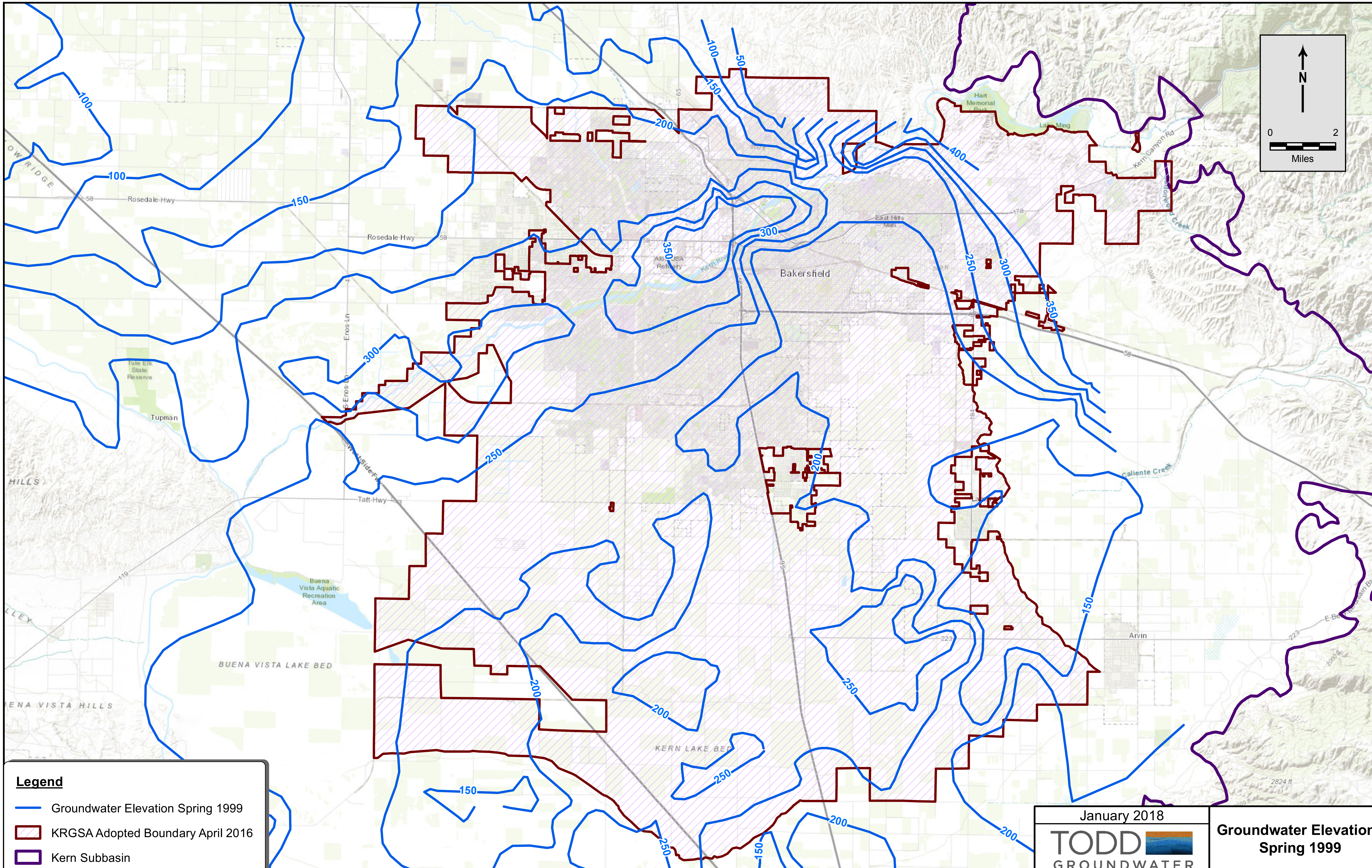
APPENDIX G

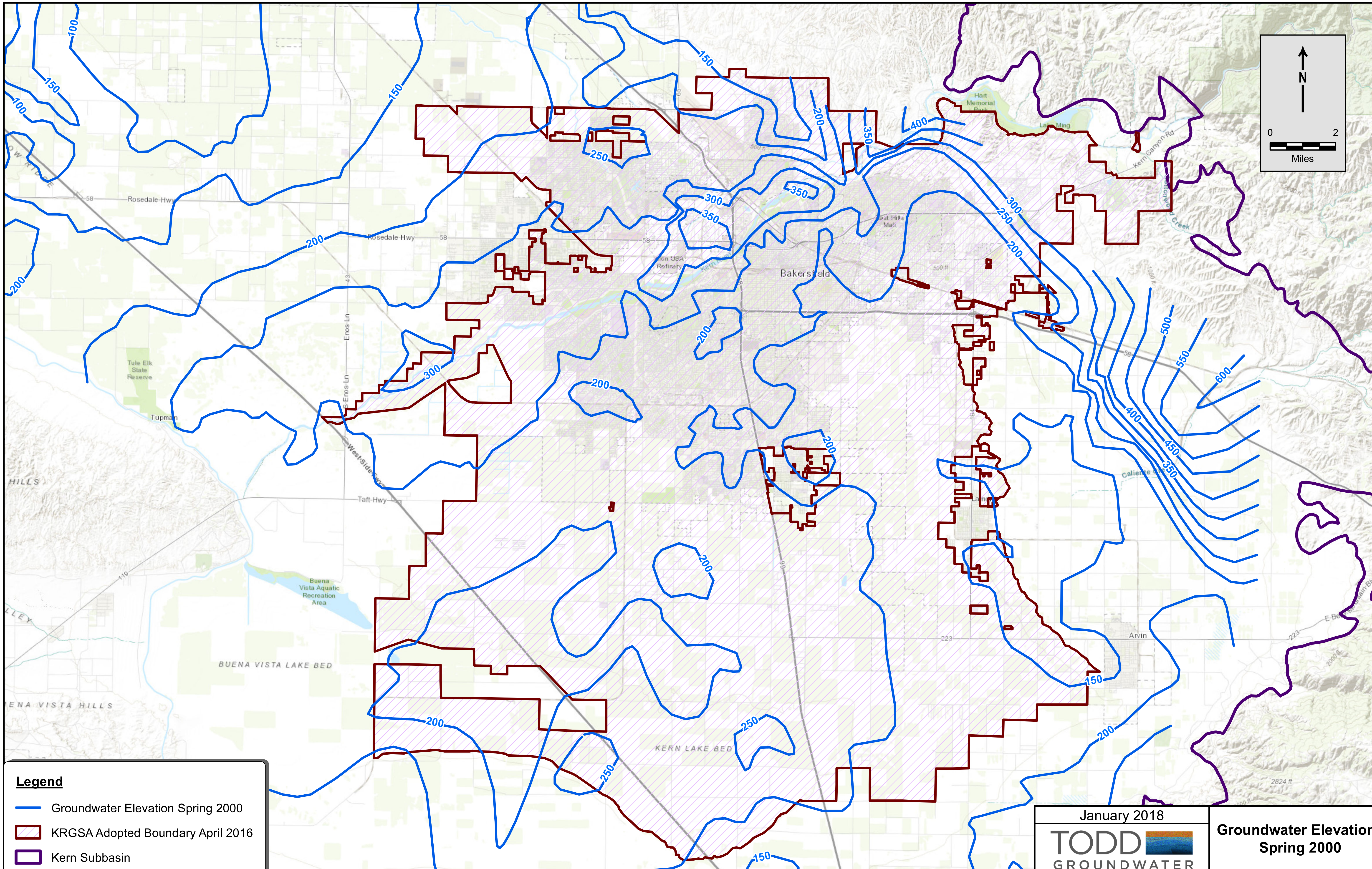
Annual Spring Groundwater Elevation Contour Maps, KCWA


Groundwater Elevations Spring 1995
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 1995
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
50
100
150
200
250
300
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Eros Ln
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Alon USA Refinery
Kern River
East Hills Mall
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
Caliente Creek
Arvin
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS

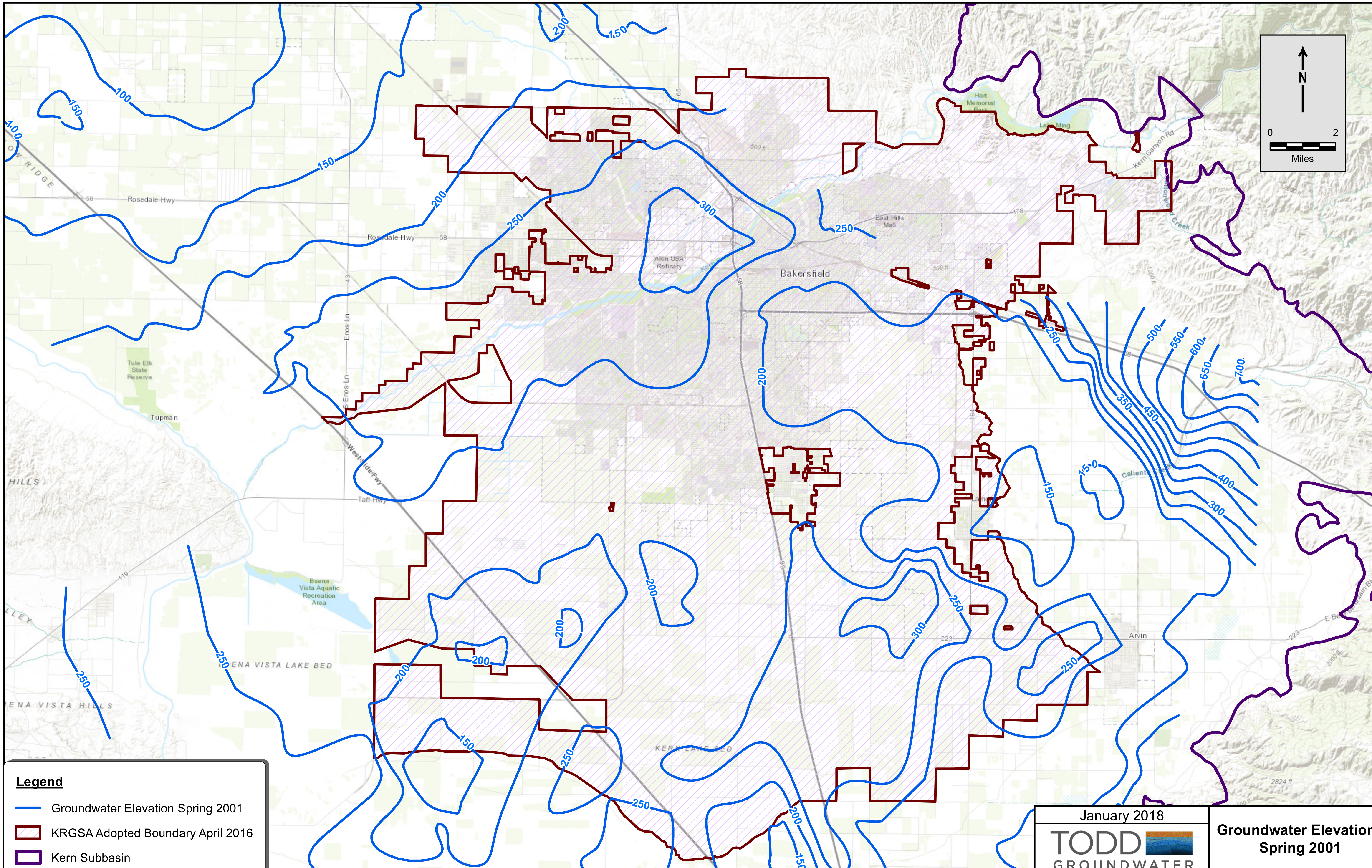


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 1998
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 1998
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
Arvin
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
Tule Elk Reserve
Tupman
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
Kern River
Westside Pkwy
Enos Ln
S Enos Ln
BUENA VISTA HILLS
50
100
150
200
250
300

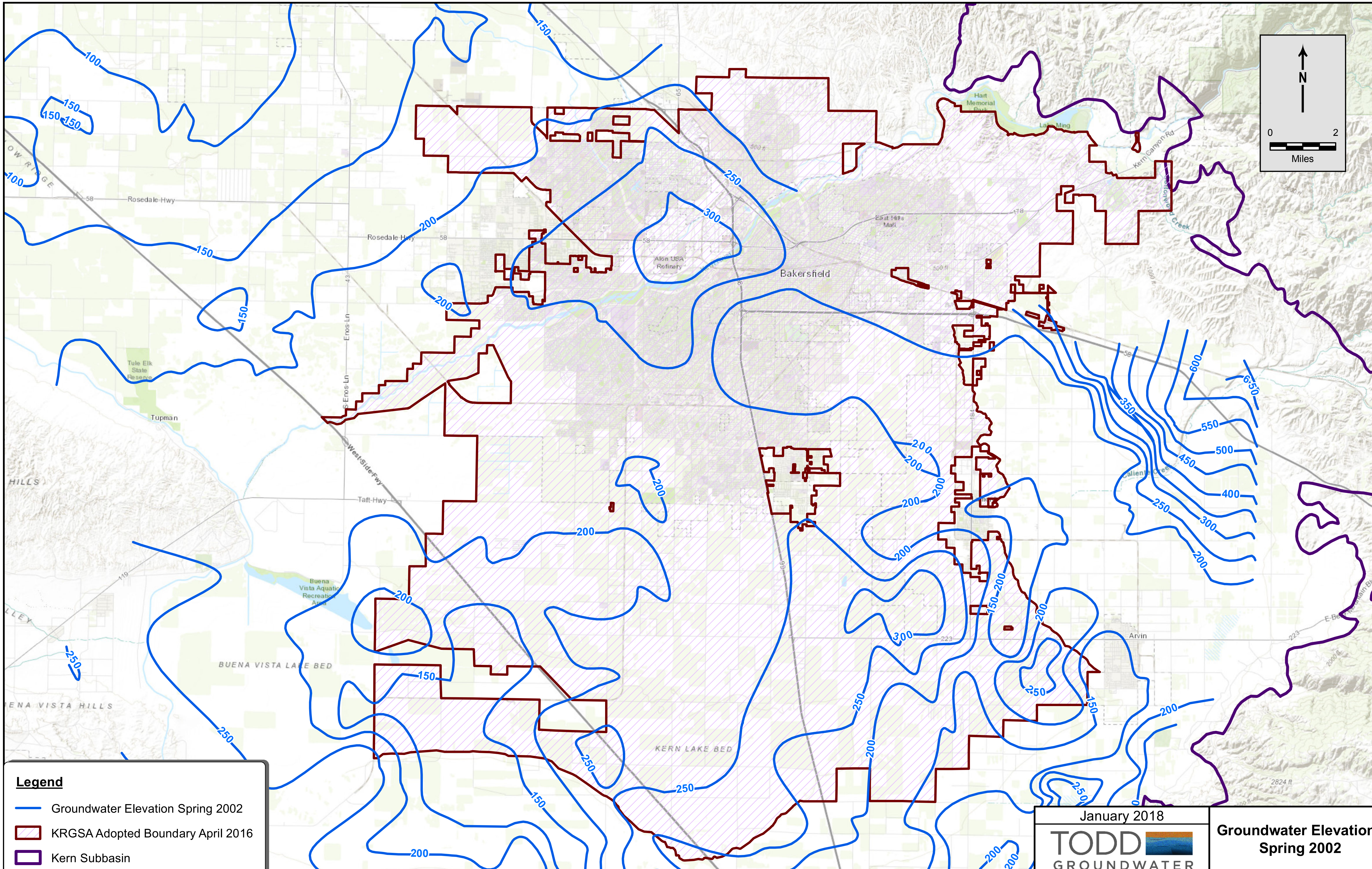

Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 1999
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Arvin
Tupman
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
Tule Elk State Reserve
Caliente Creek
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 1999



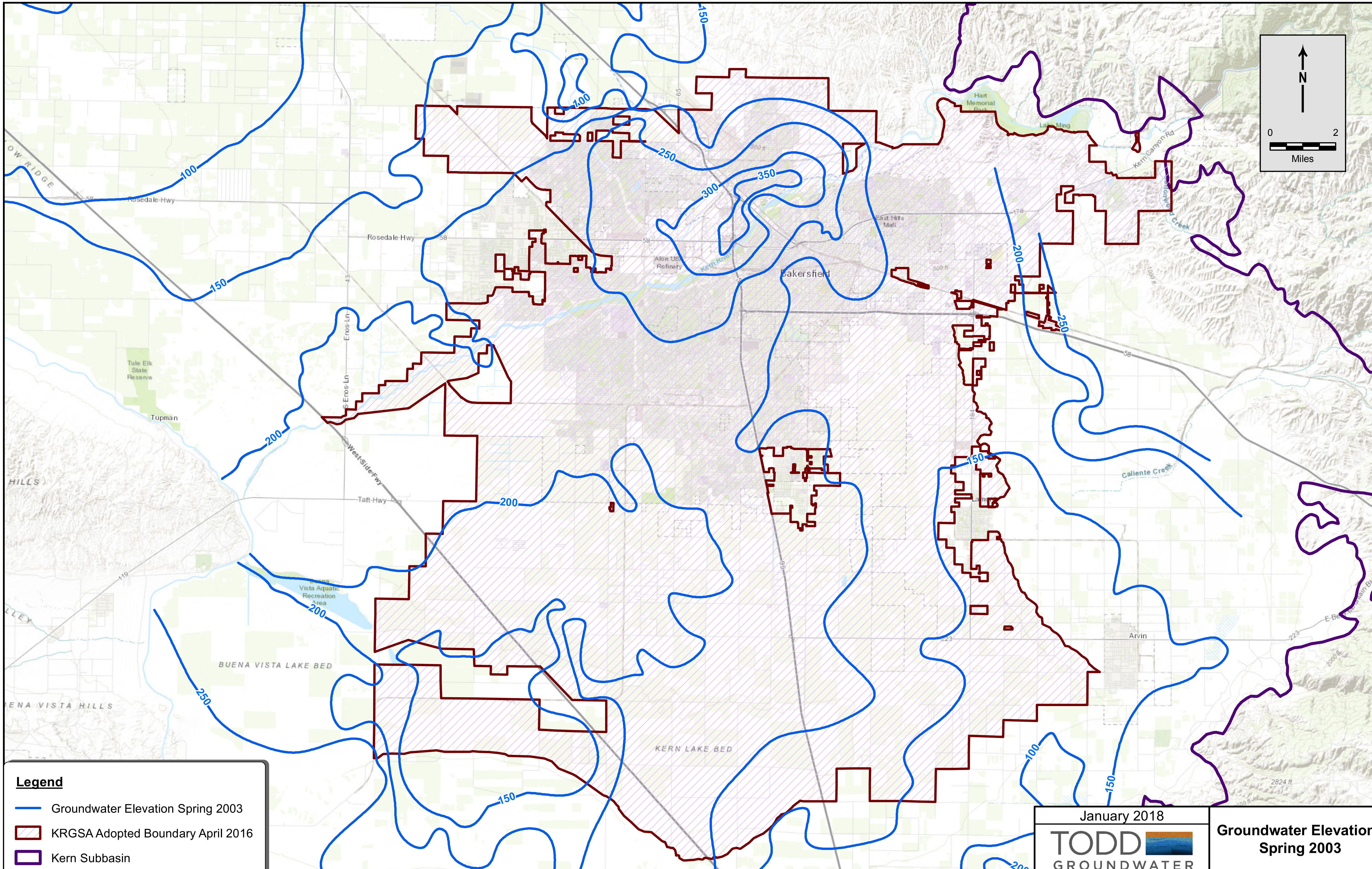
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2000
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2000
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Pkwy
Eros Ln
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Arvin
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
600



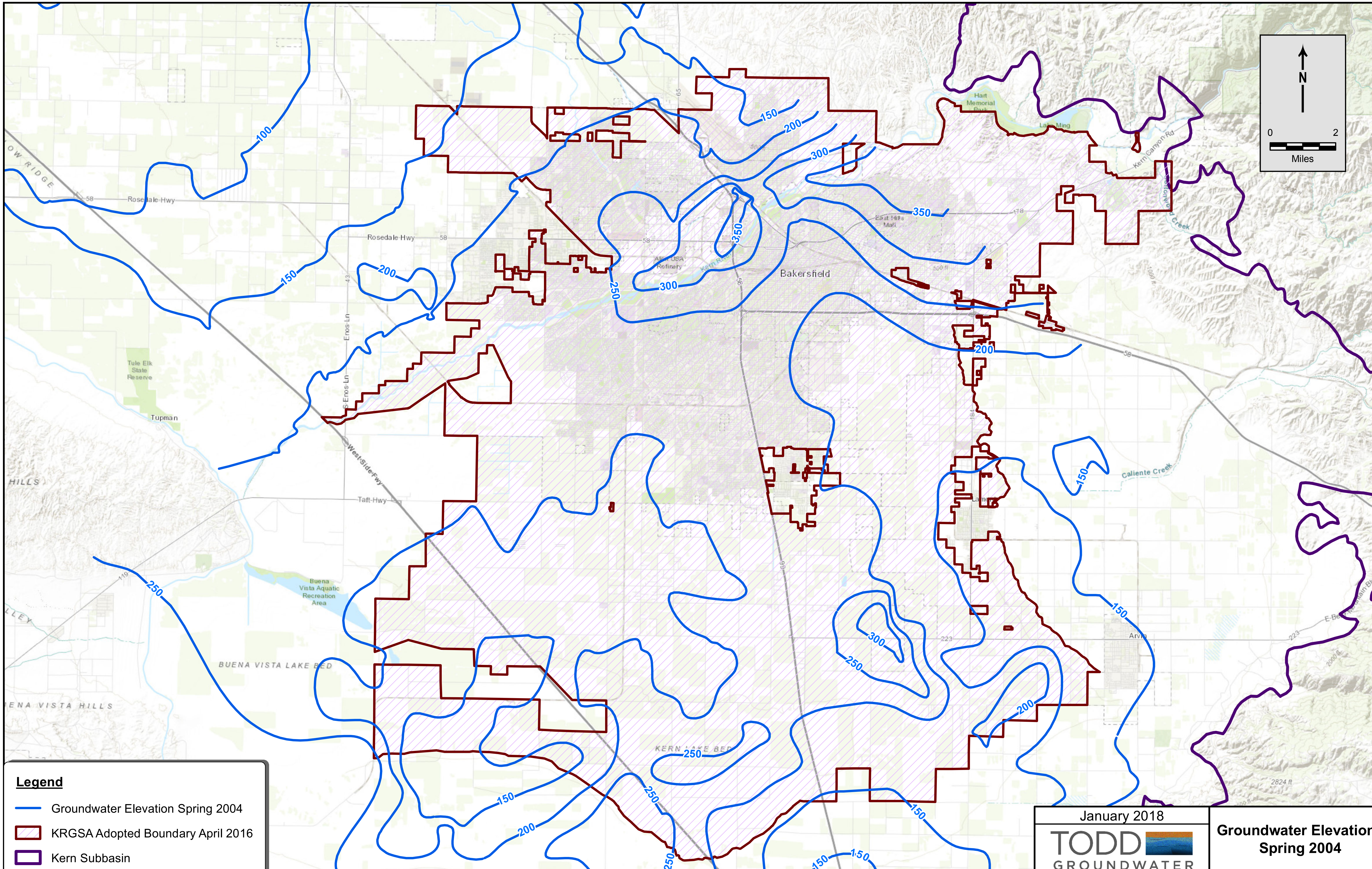
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2001
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
Rosedale Hwy
Tule Elk State Reserve
Tupman
Enos Ln
West Side Fwy
Taft Hwy
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Caliente Creek
Arvin
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550
600
650
700
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2001

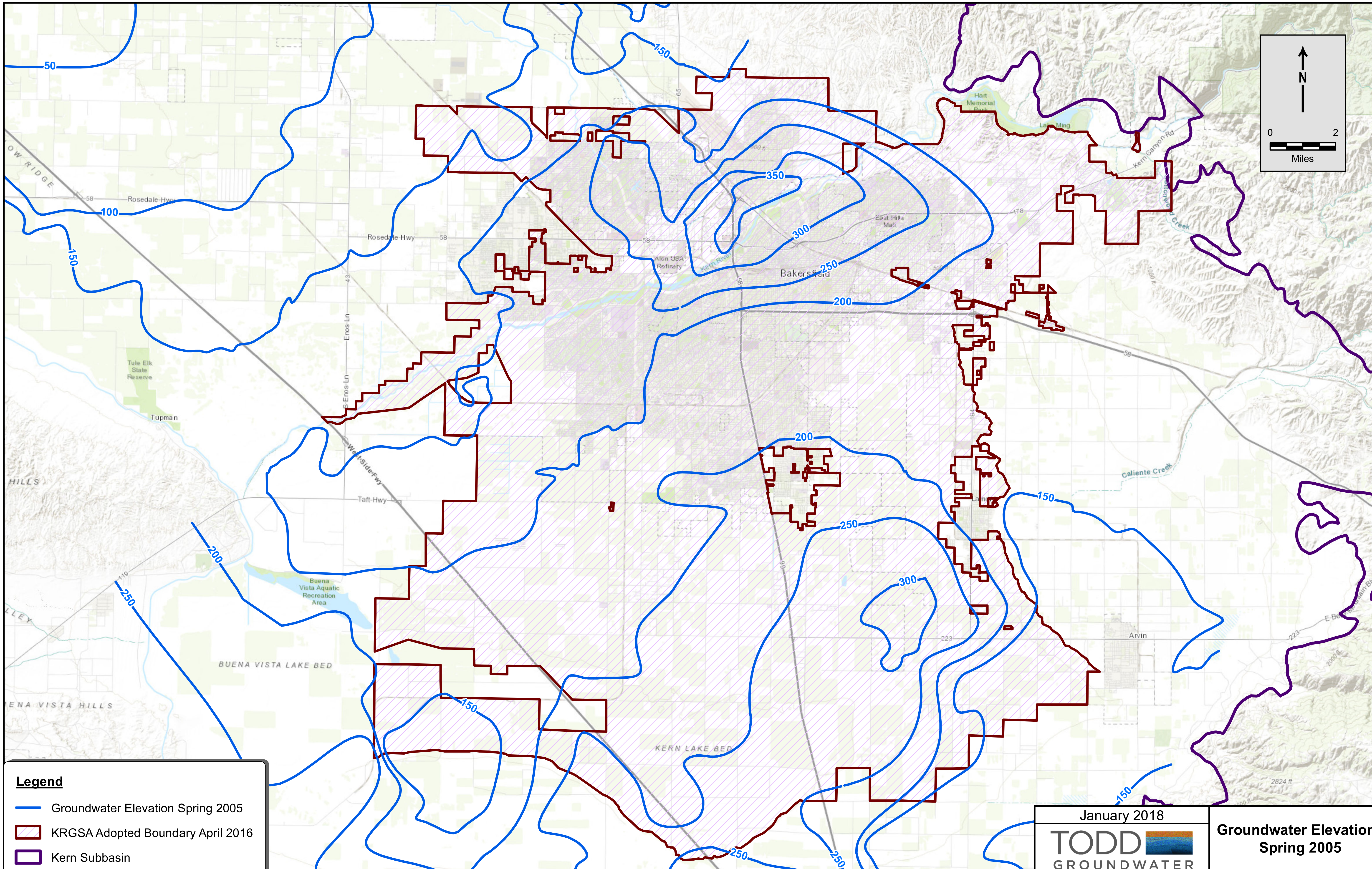


N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Arvin
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
Caliente Creek
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2002
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2002

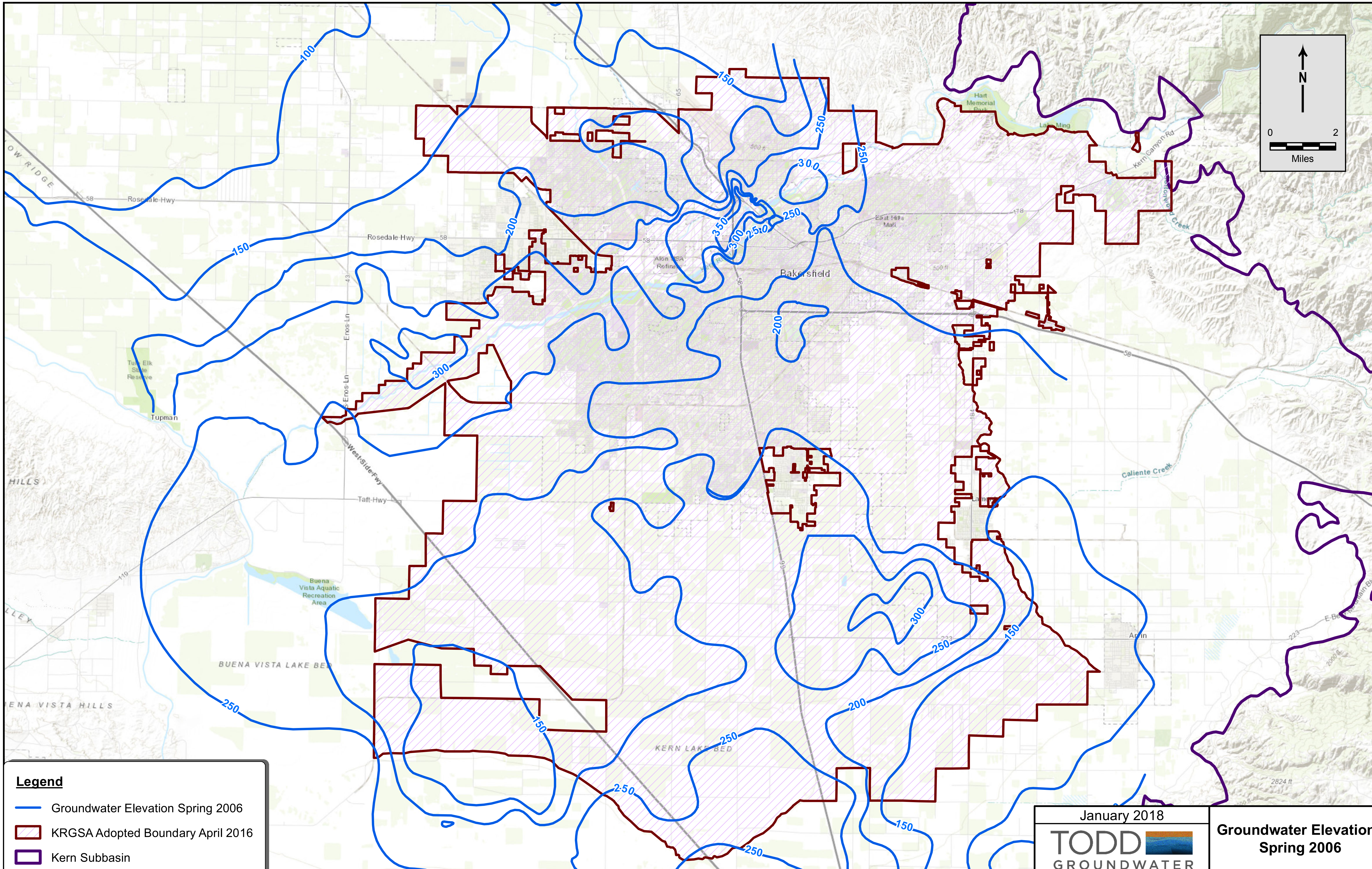


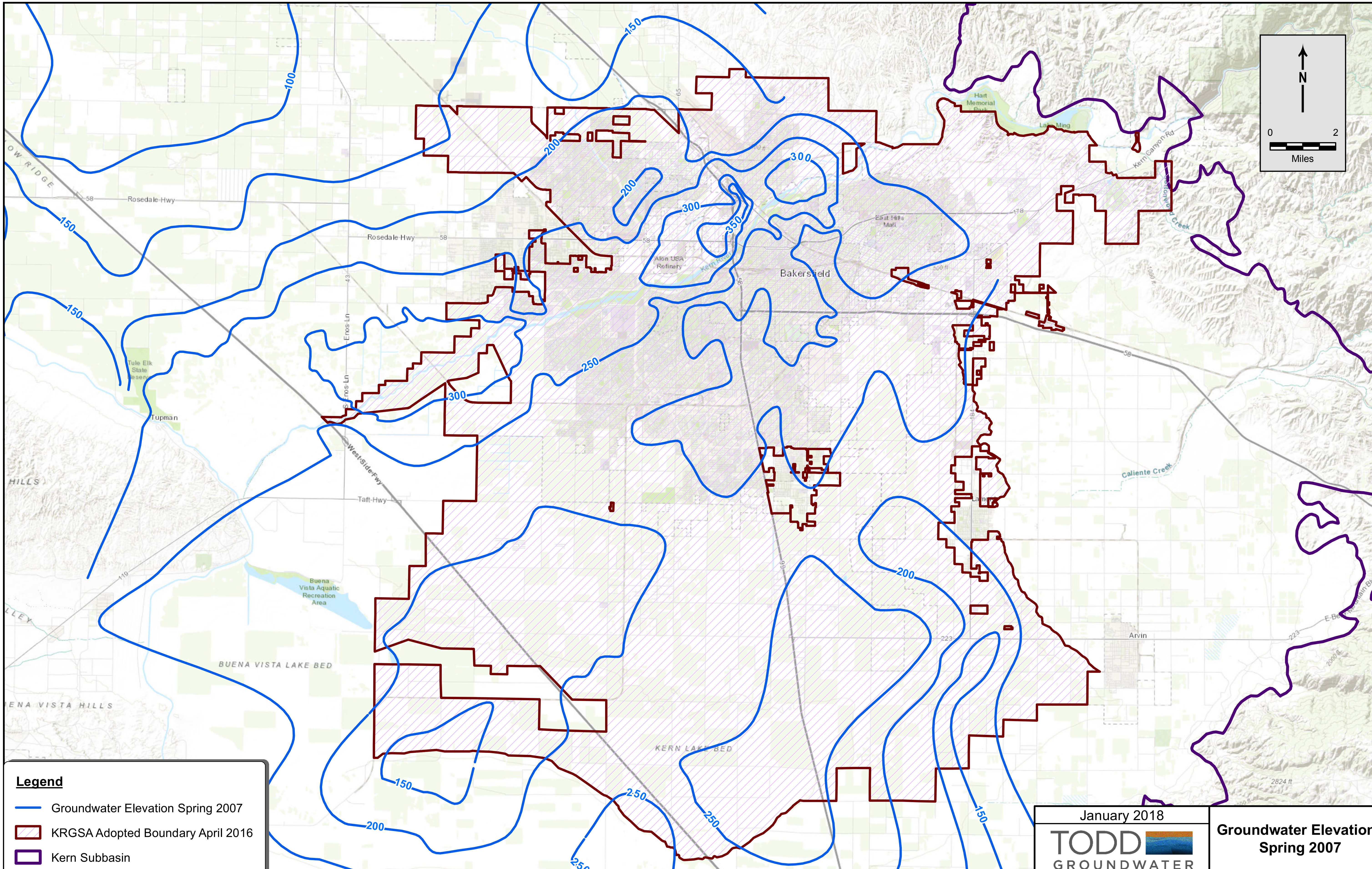
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2003
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Tule Elk State Reserve
Tupman
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS
KERN LAKE BED
Arvin
Caliente Creek
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
100
150
200
250
300
350
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2003


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2004
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD
GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2004
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Caliente Creek
Kern Canyon Rd
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
East Hills Mall
Arvin
100
150
200
250
300
350

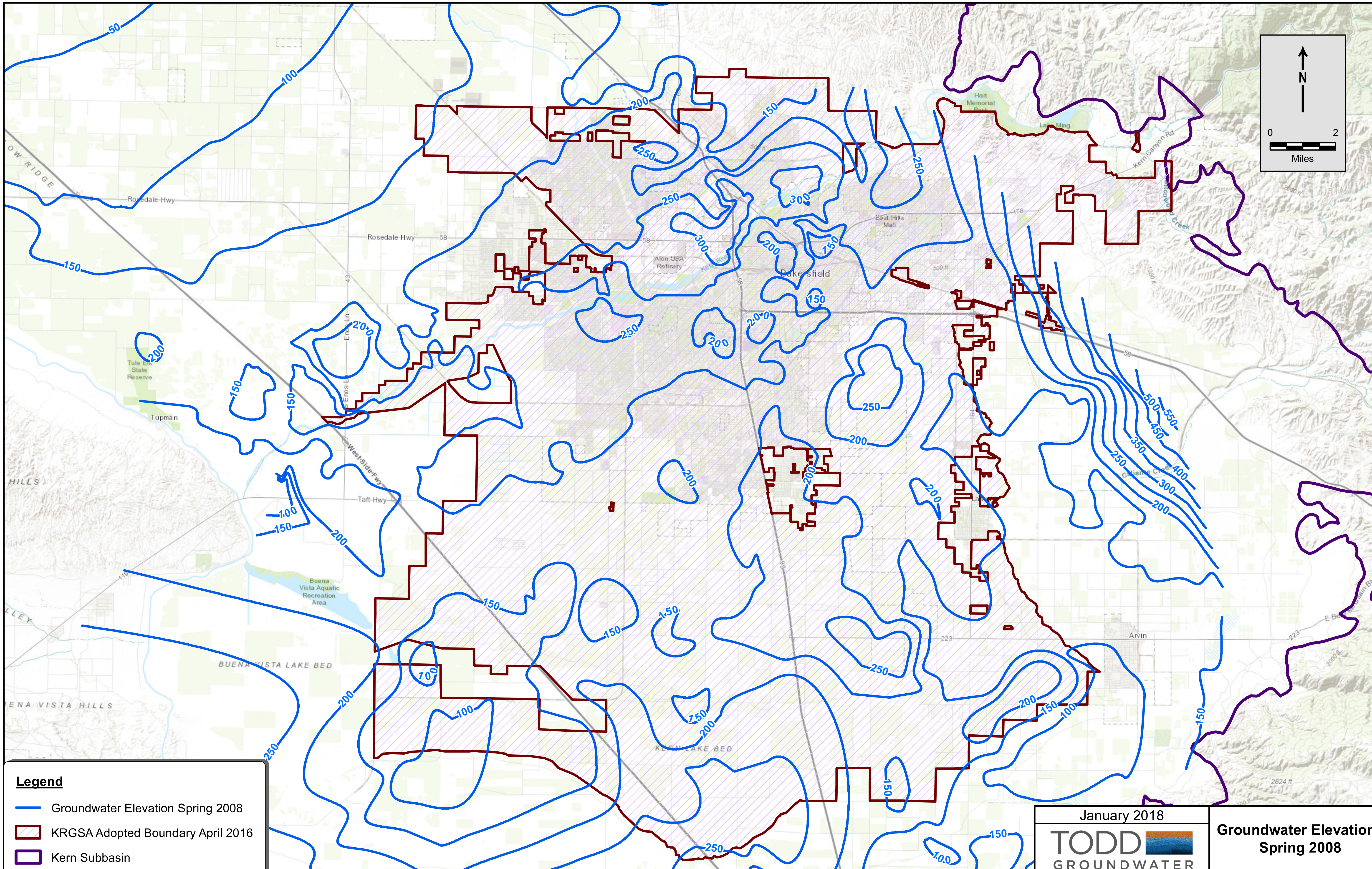


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2005
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2005
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Arvin
Caliente Creek
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
Kern River

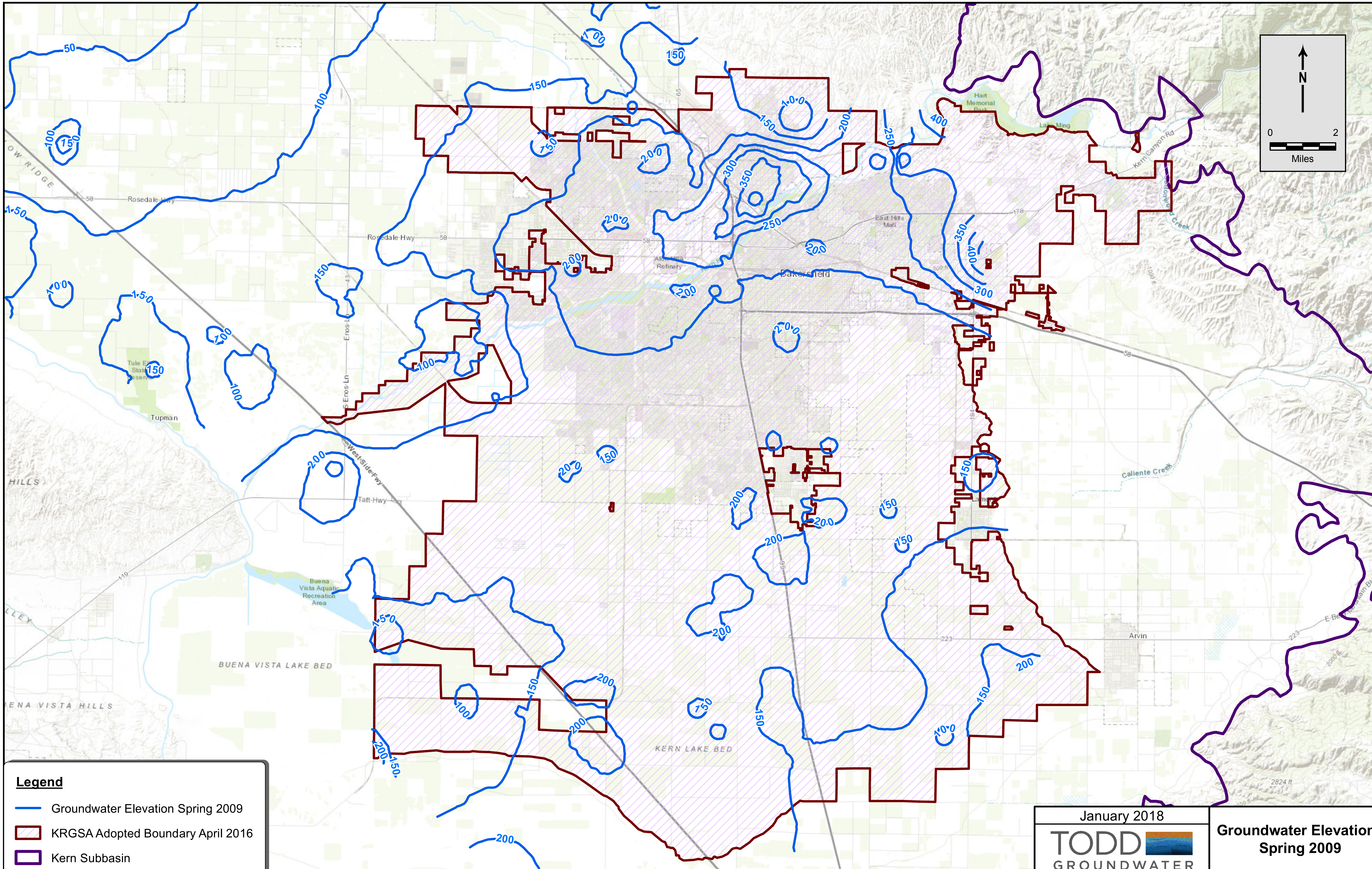

Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2006
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Tupman
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Arvin
Caliente Creek
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
East Hills Mall
100
150
200
250
300
350
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2006

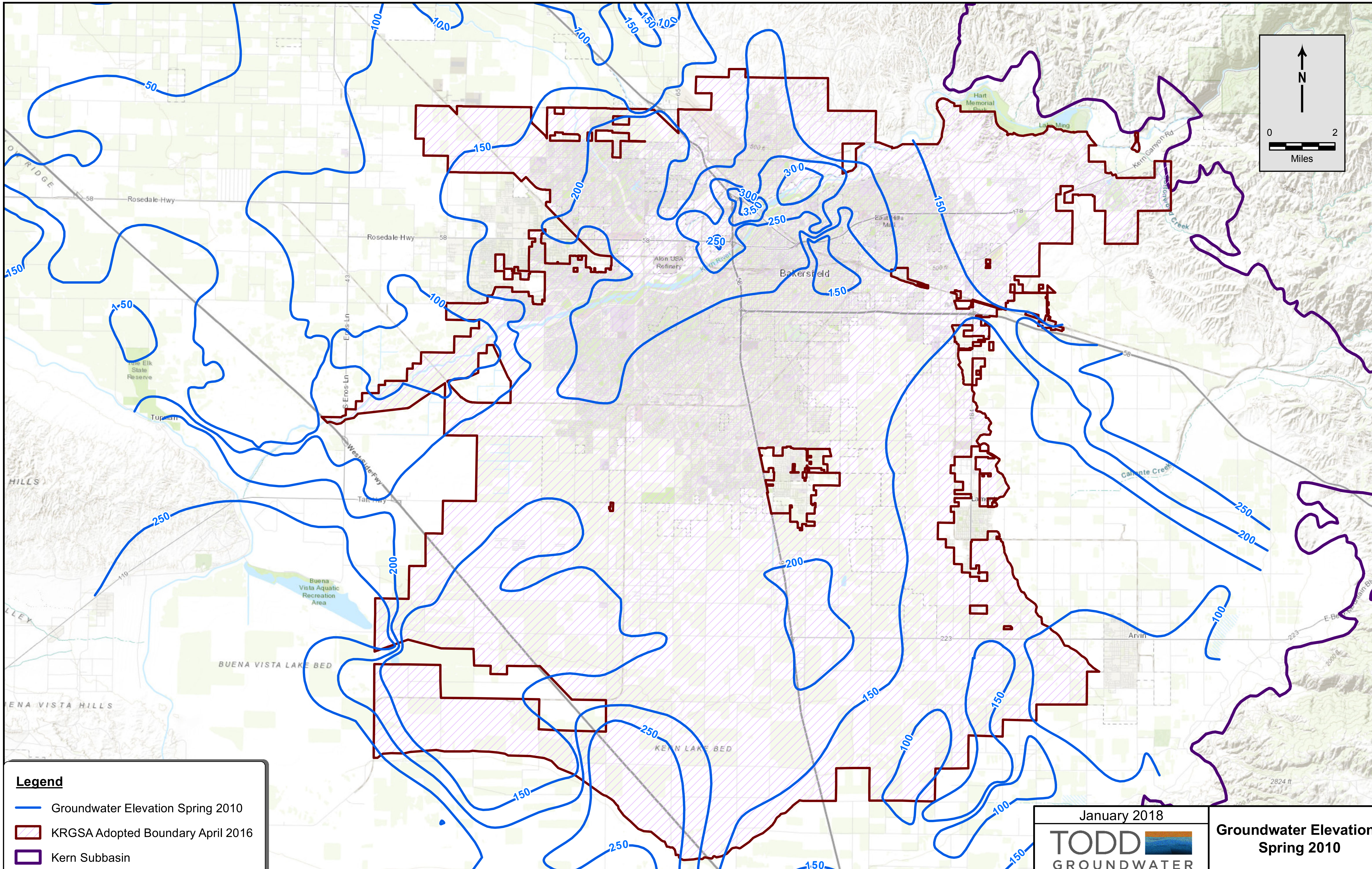


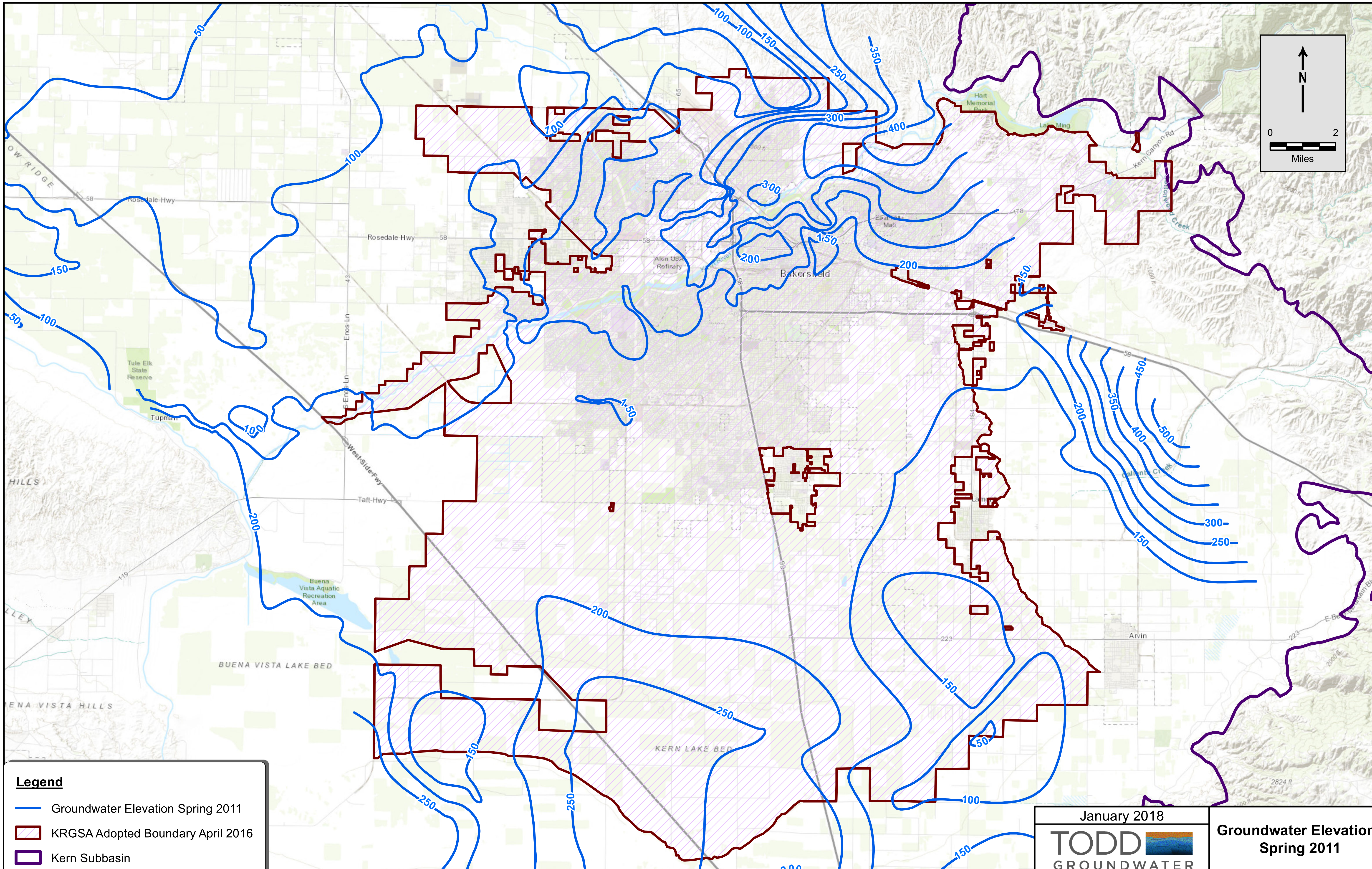
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2007
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD
GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2007
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Tupman
Arvin
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
Caliente Creek
East Hills Mall
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
Alon USA Refinery
Tule Elk State Reserve
Enos Ln
100
150
200
250
300
350

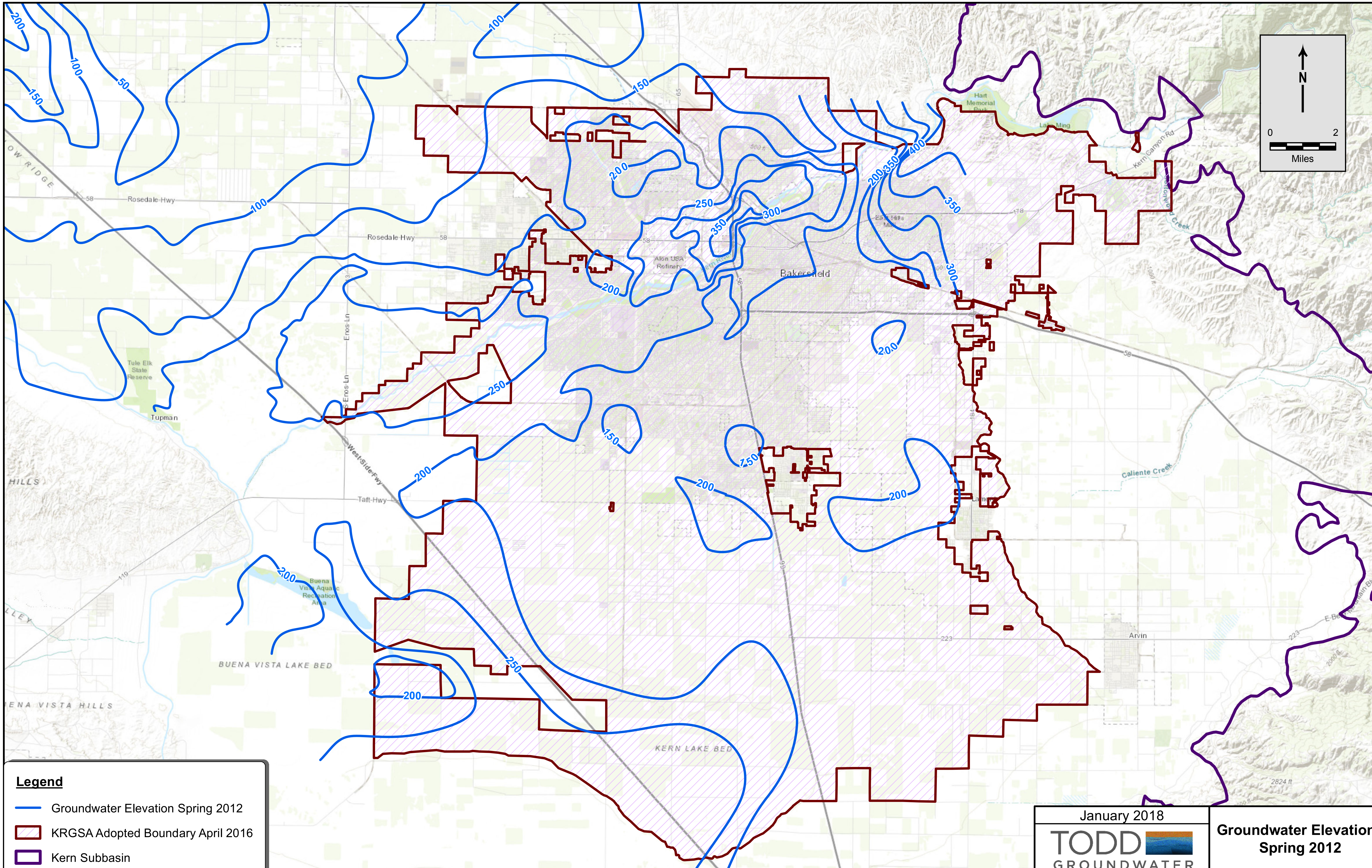


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2008
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2008
Bakersfield
Arvin
Tupman
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Tule Elk State Reserve
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
East Hills Mall
Alon USA Refinery
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550

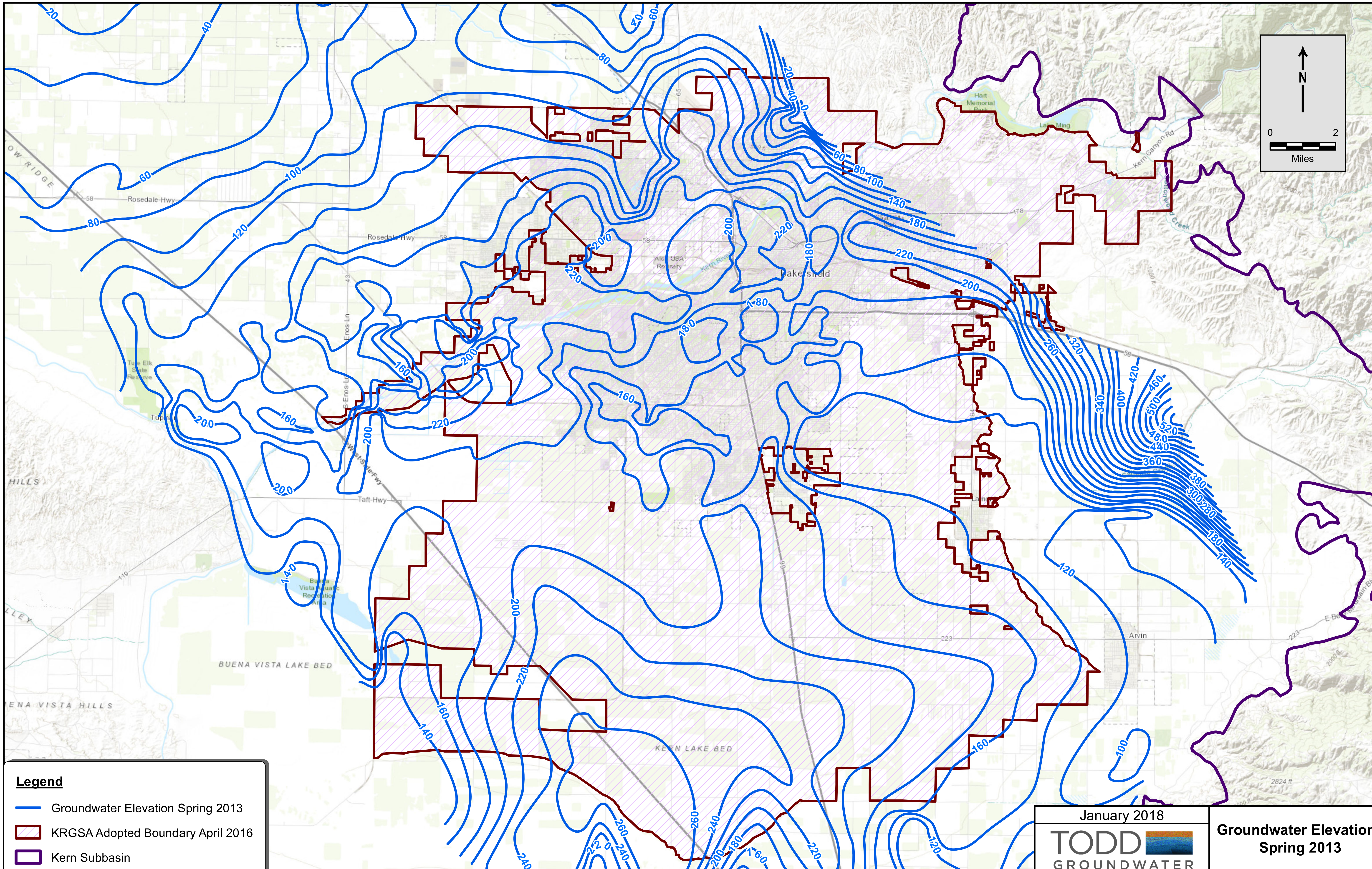

Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2009
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2009
N
0
2
Miles
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Tupman
Arvin
Caliente Creek
Kern Canyon Rd
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
East Hills Mall
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area

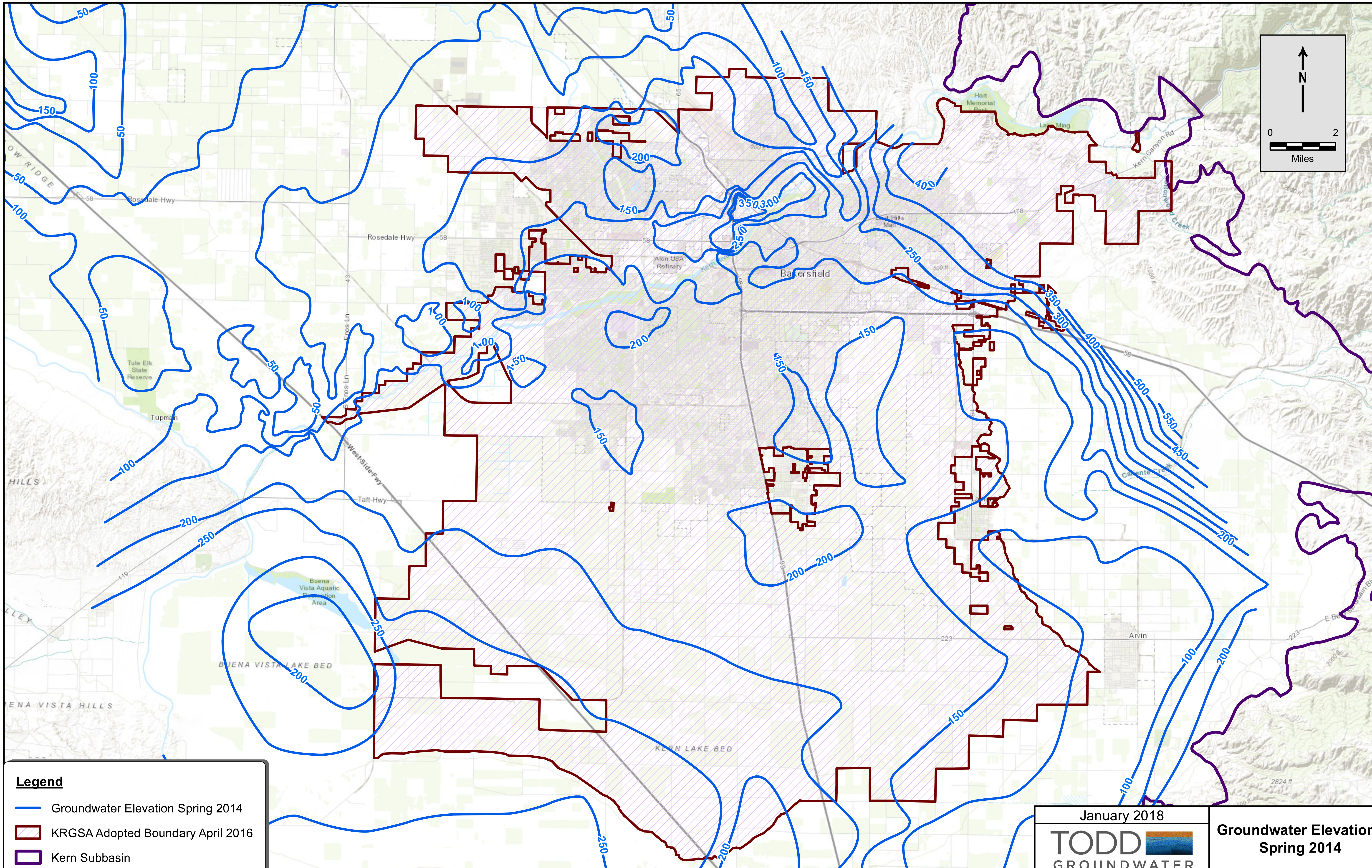

N
0
2
Miles
Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2010
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
January 2018
TODD
GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2010
Bakersfield
Rosedale Hwy
Alon USA Refinery
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
Tule Elk State Reserve
Tupman
West Side Fwy
Taft Hwy
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS
Caliente Creek
Arvin
50
100
150
200
250
300
350


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2011
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2011
Bakersfield
Arvin
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
Tule Elk State Reserve
Tupman
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Alon USA Refinery
East Hills Mall
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500

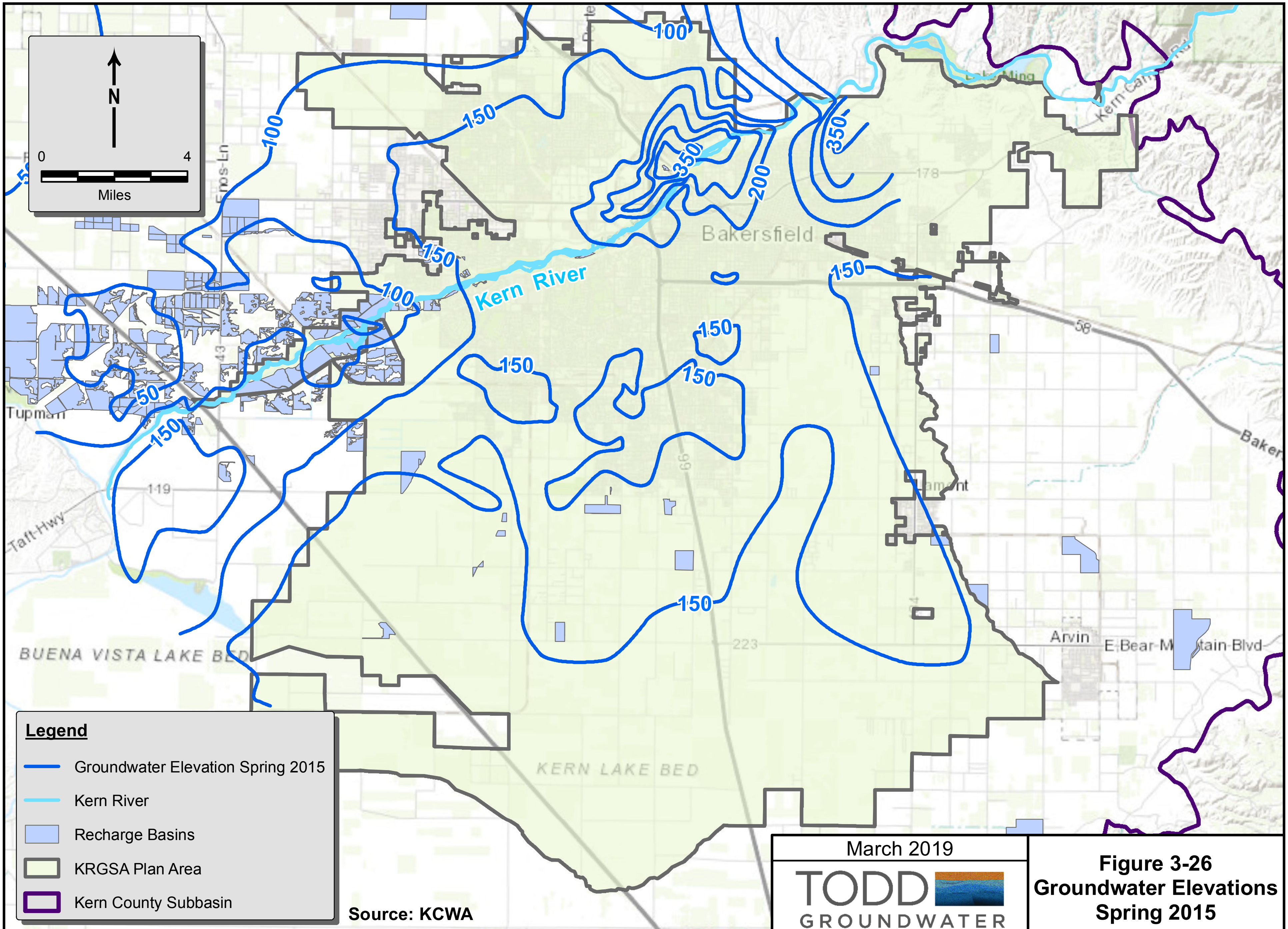


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2012
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0 2
Miles
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2012
Bakersfield
Arvin
Tupman
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
Tule Elk State Reserve
Caliente Creek
Kern Canyon Rd


Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2013
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD
GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2013
Bakersfield
Arvin
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
Hart Memorial Park
Kern Canyon Rd



Legend
Groundwater Elevation Spring 2014
KRGSA Adopted Boundary April 2016
Kern Subbasin
N
0
2
Miles
January 2018
TODD GROUNDWATER
Groundwater Elevations Spring 2014
Bakersfield
Arvin
Tupman
Tule Elk State Reserve
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation Area
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
KERN LAKE BED
BUENA VISTA HILLS
Rosedale Hwy
Taft Hwy
West Side Fwy
Enos Ln
Alon USA Refinery
Hart Memorial Park
Lake Ming
Kern Canyon Rd
Caliente Creek
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
550



Source: KCWA

March 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3-26
Groundwater Elevations
Spring 2015

APPENDIX H

C2VSimFG-Kern Model Results:

KRGSA Projected Water Budget with Projects and Superposition Hydrographs

KRGSA Plan Area

Table H-1: Baseline Scenario with GSP Projects
Projected Future Groundwater Budget for KRGSA - WY2021 to WY2070
Kern County Subbasin C2VSimFG-Kern Update

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent Areas	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period						
Total	7,588,625	9,381,325	2,233,647	-13,383,092	-2,938,757	**2,881,750**
Annual Average	151,772	187,626	44,673	-267,662	-58,775	**57,635**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period						
Total	3,000,767	3,753,116	1,005,378	-5,115,264	-1,184,368	**1,459,629**
Annual Average	150,038	187,656	50,269	-255,763	-59,218	**72,981**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period						
Total	4,587,858	5,628,208	1,228,270	-8,267,828	-1,754,389	**1,422,120**
Annual Average	152,929	187,607	40,942	-275,594	-58,480	**47,404**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period						
2021	88,816	134,618	72,317	-239,244	-47,615	8,893
2022	118,984	124,826	49,158	-304,693	-50,664	-62,390
2023	197,686	299,971	114,350	-186,235	-61,333	364,439
2024	215,542	281,245	57,333	-195,069	-54,119	304,933
2025	106,847	104,397	26,351	-331,029	-68,337	-161,771
2026	77,626	118,283	30,367	-340,384	-83,907	-198,015
2027	86,029	135,949	34,040	-326,601	-81,315	-151,898
2028	117,848	211,992	73,318	-247,285	-75,595	80,279
2029	364,691	421,577	54,979	-154,766	-37,575	648,906
2030	210,744	200,754	30,843	-188,954	-62,857	190,529
2031	162,573	80,037	71,959	-390,821	-73,146	-149,398
2032	60,164	68,273	38,924	-477,265	-72,116	-382,020
2033	126,957	295,014	87,390	-163,418	-59,880	286,064
2034	137,850	214,098	89,208	-204,953	-70,783	165,421
2035	185,777	242,141	52,252	-189,330	-65,582	225,258
2036	283,143	330,679	4,214	-139,883	-44,872	433,281
2037	162,811	162,273	3,496	-207,885	-29,486	91,209
2038	104,878	144,921	40,936	-231,365	-47,784	11,587
2039	113,370	97,152	33,937	-294,633	-52,347	-102,521
2040	78,431	84,917	40,004	-301,453	-45,055	-143,156
2041	90,065	122,770	71,022	-228,792	-58,792	-3,727
2042	126,213	114,395	49,128	-294,105	-61,112	-65,482
2043	181,731	289,911	81,263	-188,892	-66,793	297,220
2044	211,771	270,420	-5,996	-195,847	-33,677	246,671
2045	104,879	96,472	8,237	-334,638	-56,678	-181,728
2046	74,359	108,855	30,541	-343,207	-86,922	-216,373
2047	82,383	127,371	34,275	-333,344	-88,451	-177,766
2048	109,814	202,951	73,330	-257,558	-83,782	44,755
2049	360,968	408,057	50,330	-167,616	-41,764	609,975
2050	208,271	201,937	24,218	-217,891	-65,514	151,021
2051	158,624	81,216	71,348	-409,562	-81,228	-179,601
2052	52,630	69,440	38,998	-485,767	-79,271	-403,969
2053	119,837	296,162	85,744	-192,106	-65,327	244,310
2054	135,916	215,237	77,001	-229,270	-69,632	129,252
2055	184,434	243,268	39,305	-215,683	-60,449	190,876
2056	310,056	331,772	-5,063	-163,106	-39,791	433,869
2057	180,973	163,376	-5,136	-238,268	-21,901	79,044
2058	107,139	146,013	35,373	-261,970	-41,113	-14,558
2059	111,736	98,231	33,652	-324,859	-48,145	-129,385
2060	78,111	85,979	40,105	-321,733	-41,211	-158,750
2061	91,172	123,844	71,178	-259,203	-54,829	-27,837
2062	127,621	115,470	49,249	-324,248	-57,015	-88,923
2063	185,467	290,999	76,741	-220,405	-59,874	272,927
2064	207,440	271,517	-13,952	-227,524	-23,837	213,644
2065	99,047	97,580	6,053	-365,264	-47,231	-209,814
2066	71,594	109,973	30,617	-374,135	-79,356	-241,307
2067	81,813	128,495	34,351	-365,002	-80,786	-201,130
2068	130,308	204,084	75,818	-275,097	-74,357	60,757
2069	390,839	409,200	48,529	-201,143	-31,539	615,885
2070	212,646	203,213	22,010	-251,592	-54,013	132,264

NOTES:

Deep Percolation	Precipitation and applied water that reaches groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone
Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals/conveyance
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater from streams: positive represents net groundwater recharge; negative represents net groundwater discharge
GW Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Subsurface Flow with Adjacent Areas	Net subsurface groundwater flow into an adjacent area within the Kern County Subbasin: negative is a net flow out of the KRGSA; positive is a net flow into the KRGSA
Change in Groundwater Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels

Table H-2: 2030 Climate Change Scenario with GSP Projects
Projected Future Groundwater Budget for KRGSA - WY2021 to WY2070
Kern County Subbasin C2VSimFG-Kern Update

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GSAs	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period						
Total	7,618,652	10,300,193	1,671,521	-14,084,948	-2,668,899	**2,836,523**
Annual Average	152,373	206,004	33,430	-281,699	-53,378	**56,730**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period						
Total	3,029,610	4,122,581	764,132	-5,402,792	-1,032,498	**1,481,035**
Annual Average	151,481	206,129	38,207	-270,140	-51,625	**74,052**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period						
Total	4,589,042	6,177,612	907,389	-8,682,157	-1,636,400	**1,355,488**
Annual Average	152,968	205,920	30,246	-289,405	-54,547	**45,183**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period						
2021	95,656	138,742	73,370	-252,118	-48,812	6,837
2022	134,065	132,456	54,470	-323,480	-50,259	-52,748
2023	204,586	319,168	90,836	-200,224	-58,566	355,800
2024	202,604	296,166	27,884	-215,779	-37,977	272,897
2025	96,811	107,680	28,386	-338,336	-59,608	-165,066
2026	82,268	135,974	60,929	-353,395	-82,816	-157,041
2027	83,697	135,623	59,565	-352,536	-81,282	-154,933
2028	127,174	232,498	80,172	-264,882	-78,654	96,307
2029	458,421	516,424	23,688	-175,214	-20,795	802,524
2030	144,311	198,787	10,875	-199,242	-50,207	104,525
2031	152,695	99,485	42,728	-385,453	-71,722	-162,267
2032	58,447	76,990	26,318	-482,284	-68,408	-388,937
2033	134,357	325,687	73,590	-180,394	-63,047	290,192
2034	139,669	239,861	37,888	-221,626	-53,604	142,187
2035	208,532	277,181	10,772	-211,368	-38,553	246,564
2036	279,684	368,931	-32,789	-155,141	-20,743	439,942
2037	135,744	160,540	-13,649	-222,164	-14,864	45,607
2038	107,921	157,681	14,560	-244,711	-35,922	-471
2039	107,289	102,961	40,296	-314,379	-48,074	-111,908
2040	75,679	99,746	54,246	-310,064	-48,583	-128,976
2041	89,757	126,900	74,086	-240,529	-64,930	-14,716
2042	135,398	122,025	54,739	-311,912	-62,648	-62,398
2043	190,164	309,106	55,290	-200,308	-60,849	293,403
2044	204,292	285,342	-38,243	-215,125	-14,873	221,394
2045	94,117	99,754	6,517	-341,643	-48,956	-190,210
2046	78,224	126,556	61,080	-355,437	-89,916	-179,493
2047	79,239	127,047	59,653	-356,917	-93,534	-184,512
2048	115,158	223,458	81,030	-272,509	-91,872	55,266
2049	449,050	502,903	7,613	-185,732	-25,567	748,267
2050	132,796	199,972	222	-226,989	-55,307	50,693
2051	148,430	100,660	42,629	-404,988	-83,429	-196,698
2052	52,081	78,158	26,349	-490,871	-79,789	-414,072
2053	126,014	326,840	71,244	-208,329	-72,161	243,608
2054	136,666	240,999	22,923	-245,679	-53,855	101,054
2055	205,721	278,308	-600	-236,985	-37,394	209,050
2056	297,190	370,047	-41,357	-176,697	-19,219	429,964
2057	149,711	161,643	-21,430	-252,495	-11,168	26,261
2058	111,414	158,774	9,018	-275,272	-32,260	-28,326
2059	105,862	104,037	37,577	-344,467	-45,621	-142,612
2060	75,771	100,807	54,210	-330,561	-47,396	-147,169
2061	90,935	127,967	74,077	-270,815	-63,529	-41,364
2062	137,357	123,105	54,731	-341,945	-61,073	-87,825
2063	192,821	310,192	50,233	-231,574	-55,755	265,917
2064	200,329	286,439	-44,579	-247,075	-7,660	187,455
2065	88,843	100,860	4,578	-372,134	-41,807	-219,660
2066	75,845	127,670	61,111	-386,234	-84,223	-205,832
2067	78,423	128,169	59,690	-388,306	-87,608	-209,631
2068	139,172	224,586	83,067	-291,254	-83,871	71,700
2069	478,305	504,041	4,345	-218,853	-15,587	752,250
2070	129,956	201,247	-2,413	-260,524	-44,542	23,725

NOTES:

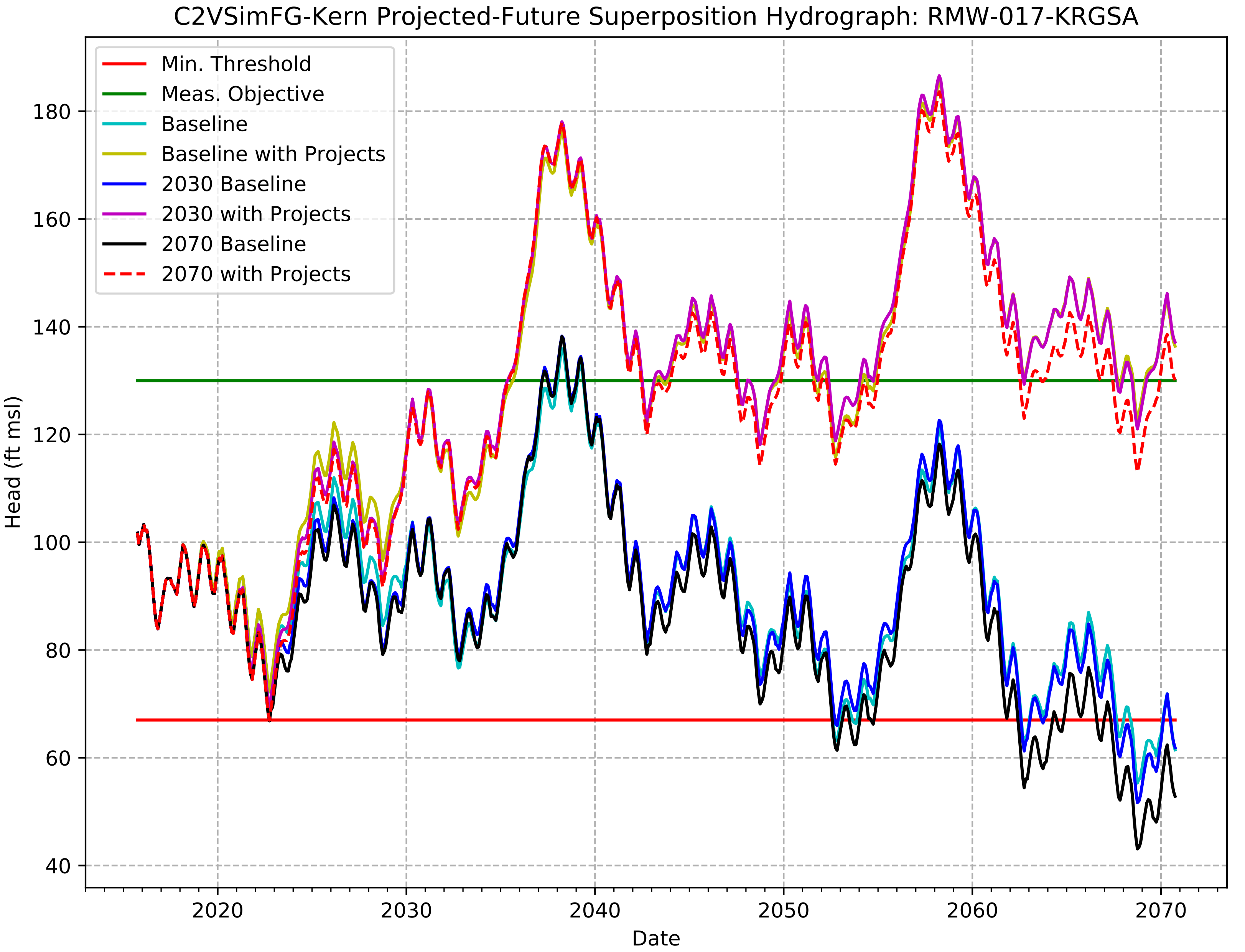
Deep Percolation	Precipitation and applied water that reaches groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone
Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals/conveyance
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater from streams: positive represents net groundwater recharge; negative represents net groundwater discharge
GW Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Subsurface Flow with Adjacent Areas	Net subsurface groundwater flow into an adjacent area within the Kern County Subbasin: negative is a net flow out of the KRGSA; positive is a net flow into the KRGSA
Change in Groundwater Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels

Table H-3: 2070 Climate Change Scenario with GSP Projects
Projected Future Groundwater Budget for KRGSA - WY2021 to WY2070
Kern County Subbasin C2VSimFG-Kern Update

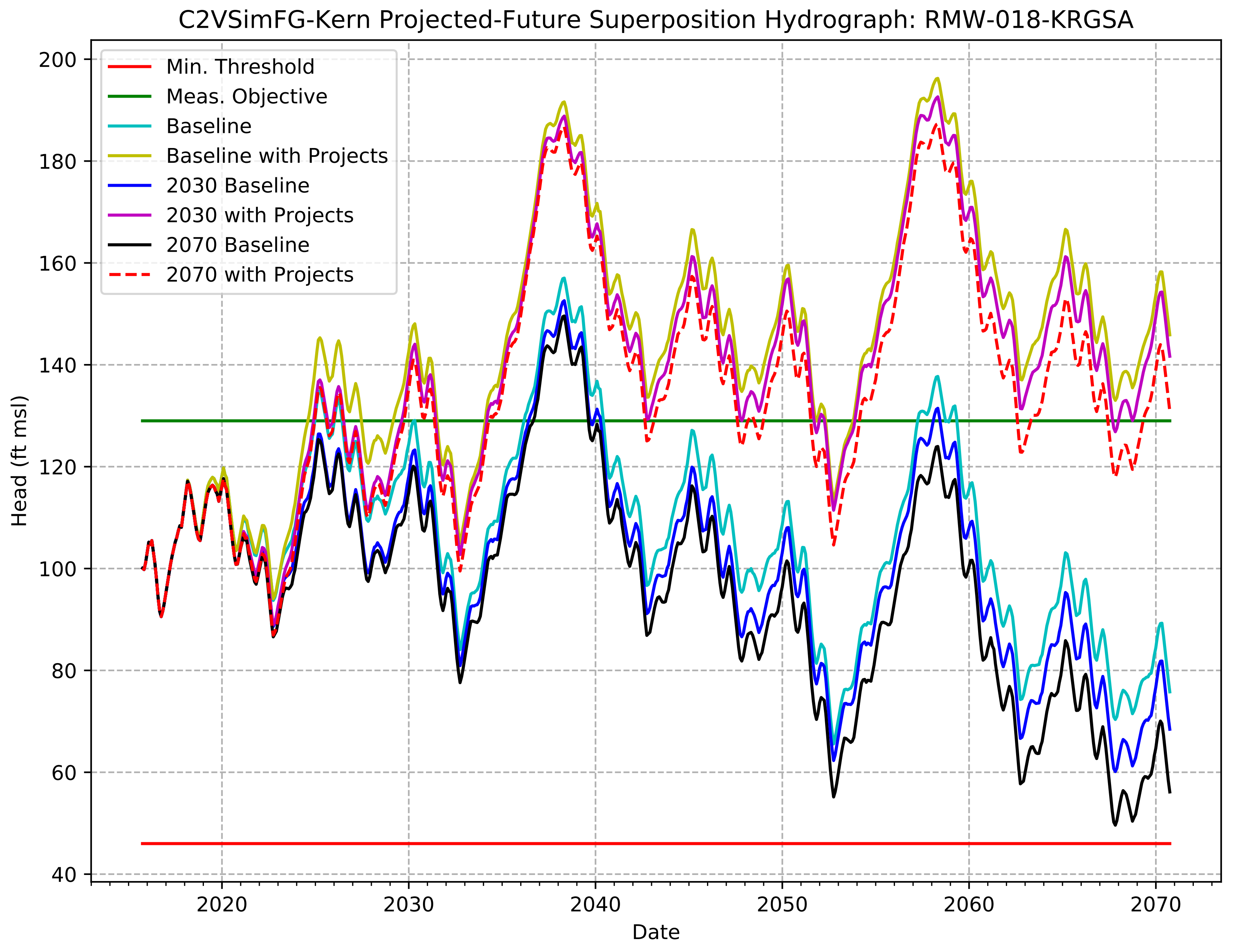
Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GSAs	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period						
Total	7,394,519	10,987,989	1,274,639	-14,991,768	-2,564,720	**2,100,663**
Annual Average	147,890	219,760	25,493	-299,835	-51,294	**42,013**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period						
Total	2,977,231	4,406,767	595,755	-5,780,432	-971,988	**1,227,334**
Annual Average	148,862	220,338	29,788	-289,022	-48,599	**61,367**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period						
Total	4,417,288	6,581,221	678,884	-9,211,335	-1,592,732	**873,329**
Annual Average	147,243	219,374	22,629	-307,045	-53,091	**29,111**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period						
2021	85,093	134,802	70,839	-274,191	-48,758	-32,215
2022	128,174	135,084	53,028	-344,082	-49,567	-77,363
2023	208,931	341,843	89,887	-225,149	-58,954	356,558
2024	213,540	323,192	9,315	-233,395	-28,437	284,215
2025	87,711	111,577	23,712	-354,775	-55,471	-187,245
2026	100,256	167,027	64,048	-365,479	-81,977	-116,125
2027	74,315	129,583	58,298	-377,144	-81,801	-196,750
2028	126,754	250,333	81,586	-283,262	-78,723	96,688
2029	452,697	546,377	4,263	-196,156	-11,053	796,129
2030	121,076	193,155	2,432	-213,311	-44,754	58,597
2031	147,961	109,344	45,149	-400,259	-71,276	-169,080
2032	52,882	61,381	22,485	-510,443	-68,414	-442,109
2033	137,827	359,527	71,884	-202,255	-70,104	296,880
2034	154,594	274,818	14,945	-232,963	-46,838	164,557
2035	196,964	298,652	-13,959	-238,917	-28,157	214,583
2036	272,576	406,929	-61,759	-181,847	-11,197	424,701
2037	125,085	172,443	-26,761	-237,040	-9,988	23,739
2038	118,381	179,196	2,026	-259,505	-30,731	9,367
2039	105,294	116,524	35,208	-324,648	-45,750	-113,372
2040	67,118	94,981	49,130	-325,613	-50,038	-164,421
2041	73,730	122,958	71,686	-260,890	-66,745	-59,260
2042	122,674	124,652	53,297	-331,515	-63,642	-94,533
2043	185,764	331,777	44,402	-222,436	-58,213	281,294
2044	205,726	312,370	-56,418	-230,871	-5,155	225,652
2045	83,764	103,656	877	-357,299	-45,747	-214,750
2046	96,458	157,599	64,228	-366,874	-90,603	-139,191
2047	70,151	121,011	58,398	-379,976	-95,081	-225,497
2048	115,823	241,289	82,513	-289,448	-93,381	56,796
2049	431,901	532,851	-13,344	-204,739	-16,962	729,707
2050	112,223	194,340	-8,720	-238,645	-51,262	7,935
2051	144,514	110,519	44,640	-419,297	-84,181	-203,805
2052	49,304	62,549	22,508	-518,022	-81,214	-464,874
2053	130,016	360,680	68,652	-229,588	-80,447	249,312
2054	149,056	275,958	821	-256,716	-48,700	120,418
2055	191,992	299,778	-23,046	-263,966	-29,058	175,700
2056	284,686	408,044	-68,123	-201,194	-12,586	410,827
2057	131,580	173,546	-32,935	-266,913	-8,911	-3,633
2058	127,917	180,286	-2,648	-290,006	-29,274	-13,725
2059	106,529	117,601	32,504	-354,724	-45,045	-143,134
2060	69,182	96,042	49,123	-345,905	-50,333	-181,891
2061	76,136	124,028	71,680	-290,997	-66,573	-85,726
2062	125,060	125,730	53,198	-361,461	-62,935	-120,407
2063	188,880	332,865	41,487	-253,392	-54,373	255,466
2064	201,703	313,465	-59,741	-262,551	-205	192,671
2065	79,821	104,756	-67	-387,682	-40,535	-243,707
2066	94,428	158,713	64,273	-397,639	-85,940	-166,164
2067	70,061	122,136	58,443	-411,232	-89,688	-250,281
2068	133,029	242,420	84,931	-307,879	-85,958	66,543
2069	451,547	533,990	-13,778	-237,484	-7,974	726,302
2070	113,631	195,612	-9,956	-271,993	-42,010	-14,715

NOTES:

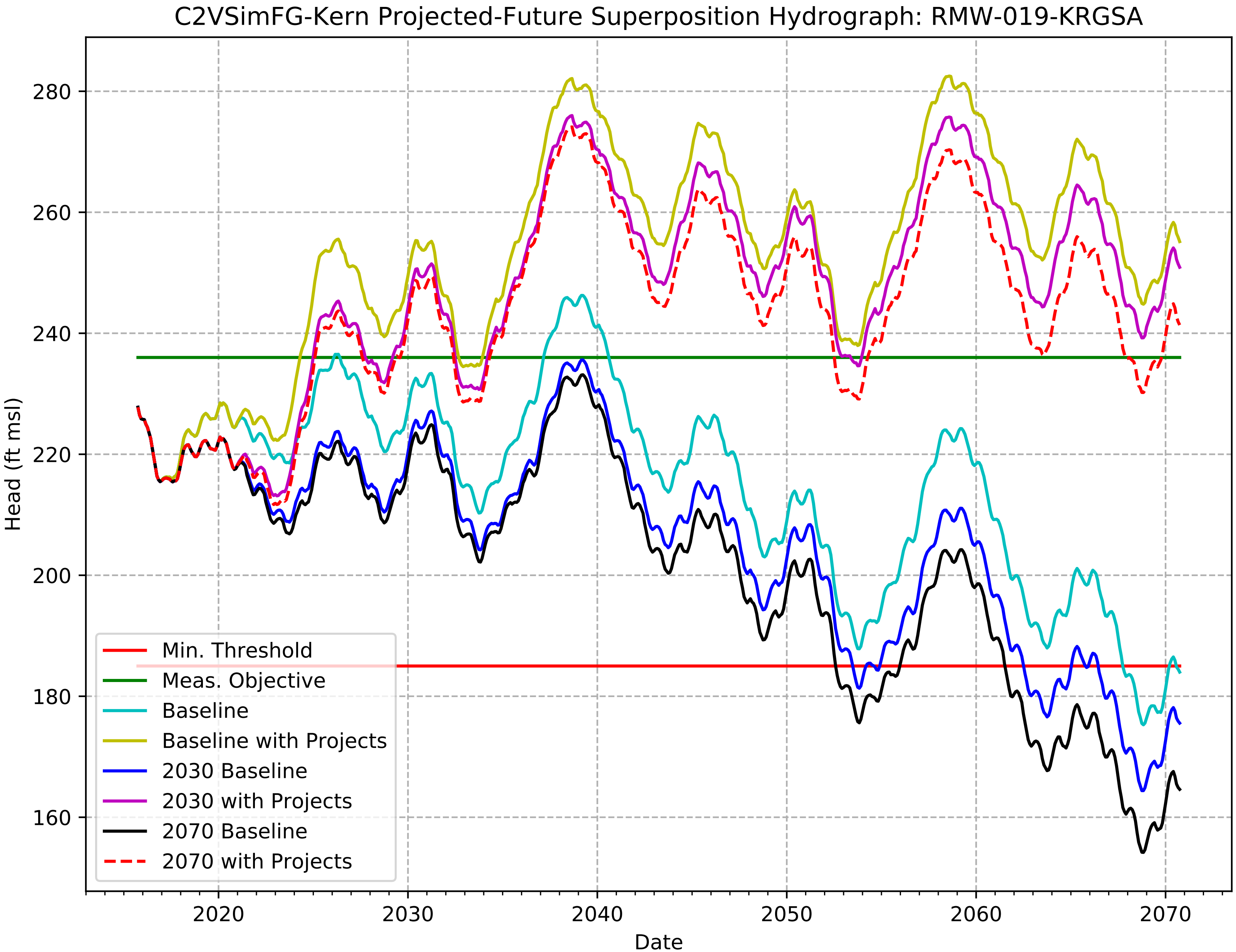
Deep Percolation	Precipitation and applied water that reaches groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone
Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals/conveyance
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater from streams: positive represents net groundwater recharge; negative represents net groundwater discharge
GW Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Subsurface Flow with Adjacent Areas	Net subsurface groundwater flow into an adjacent area within the Kern County Subbasin: negative is a net flow out of the KRGSA; positive is a net flow into the KRGSA
Change in Groundwater Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels



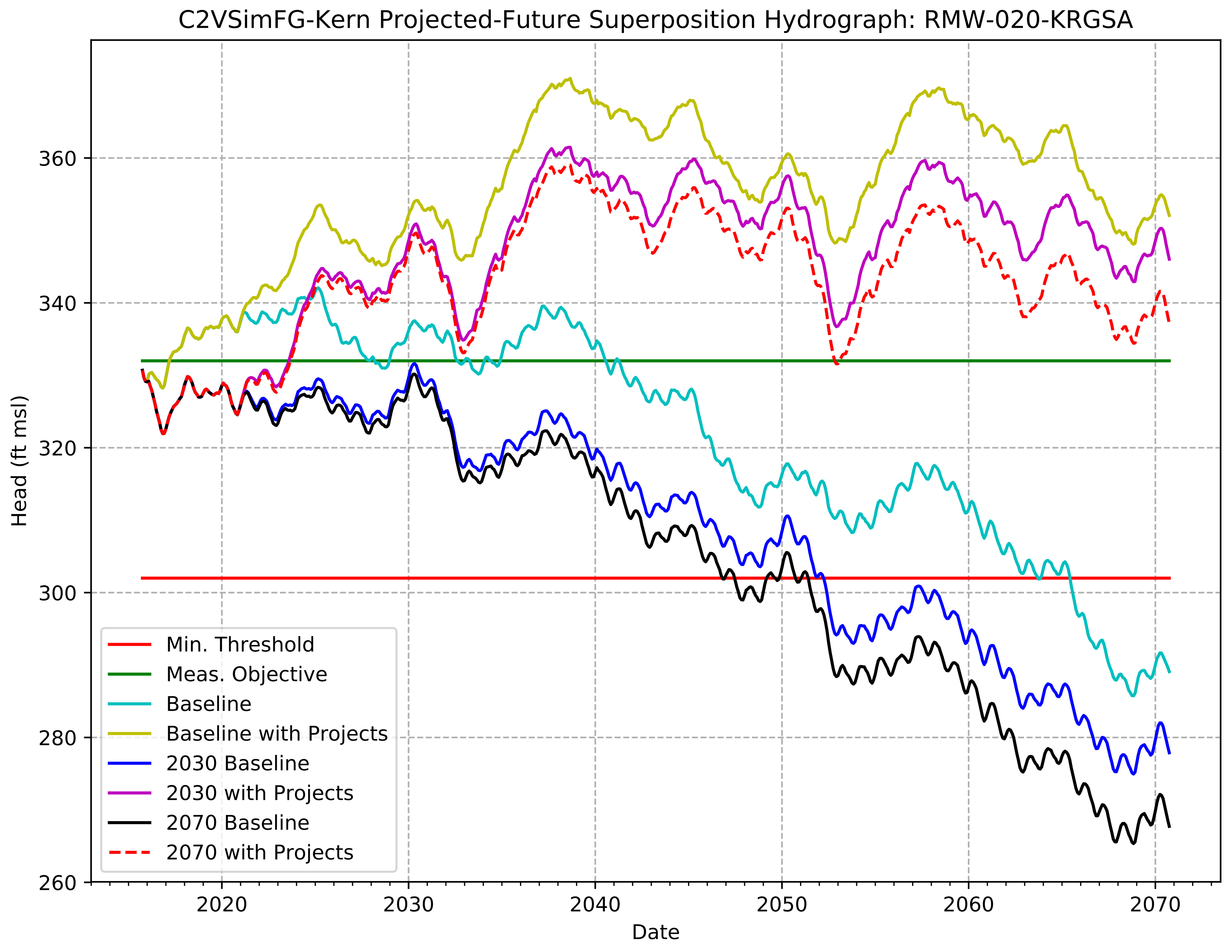
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-017-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

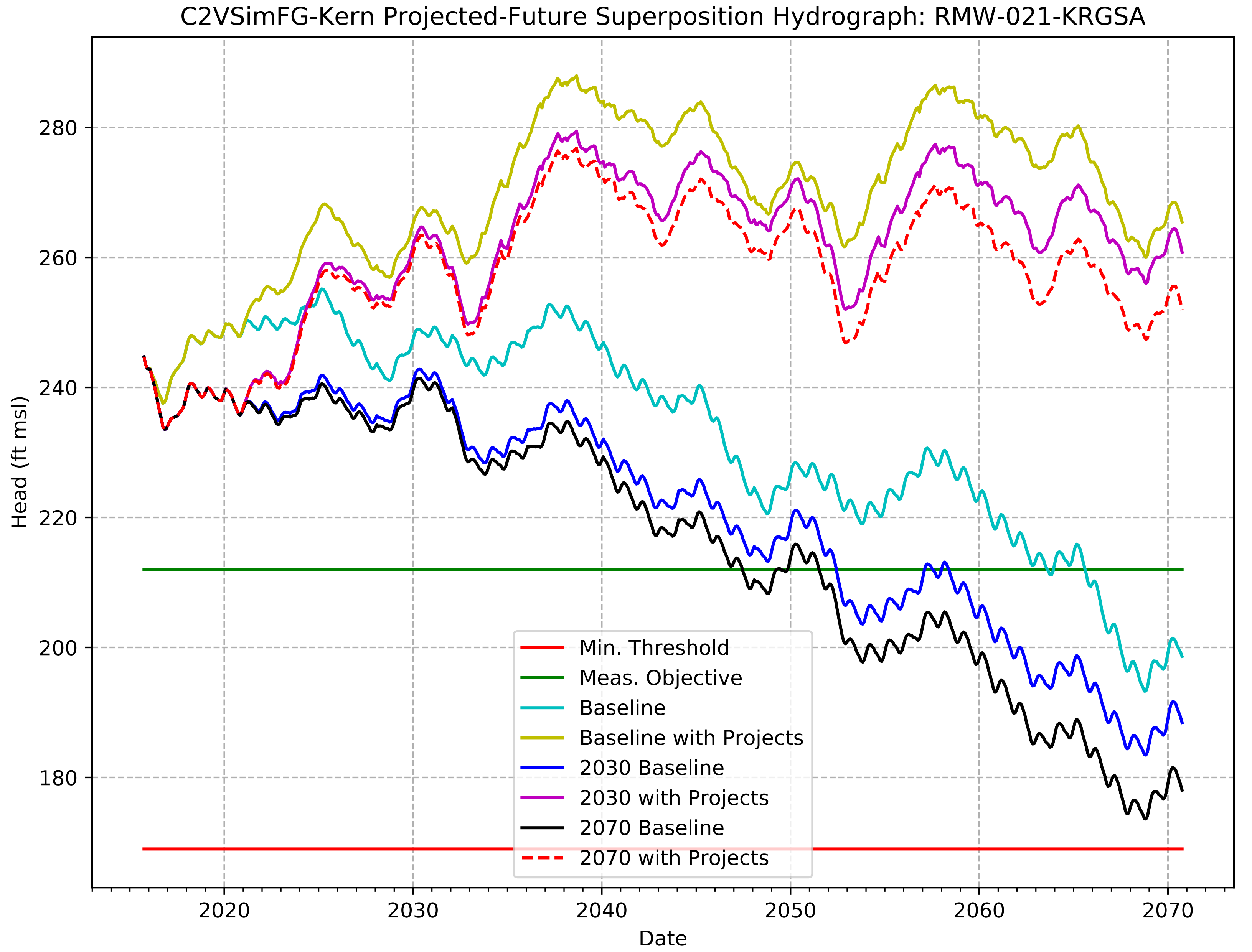


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-018-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

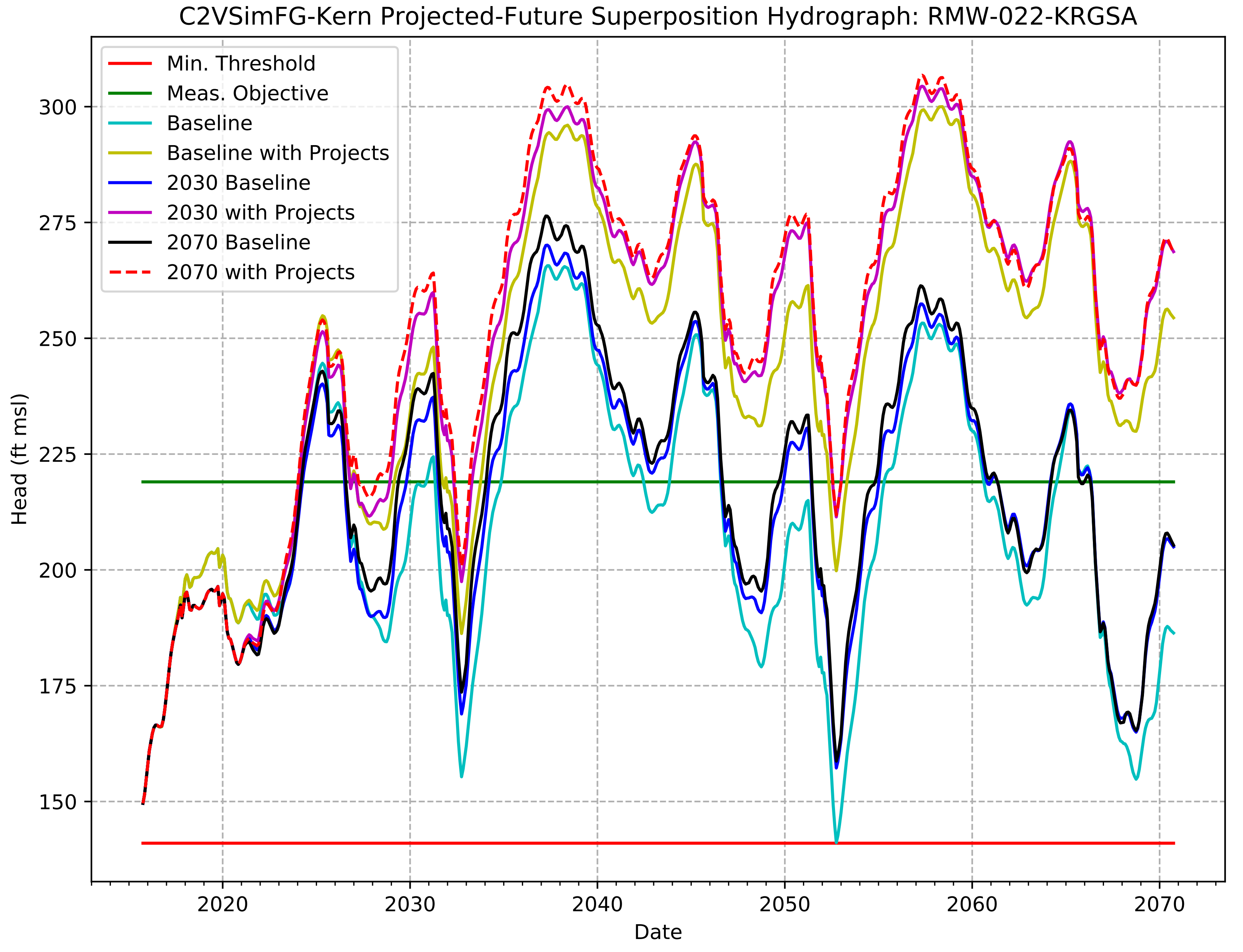


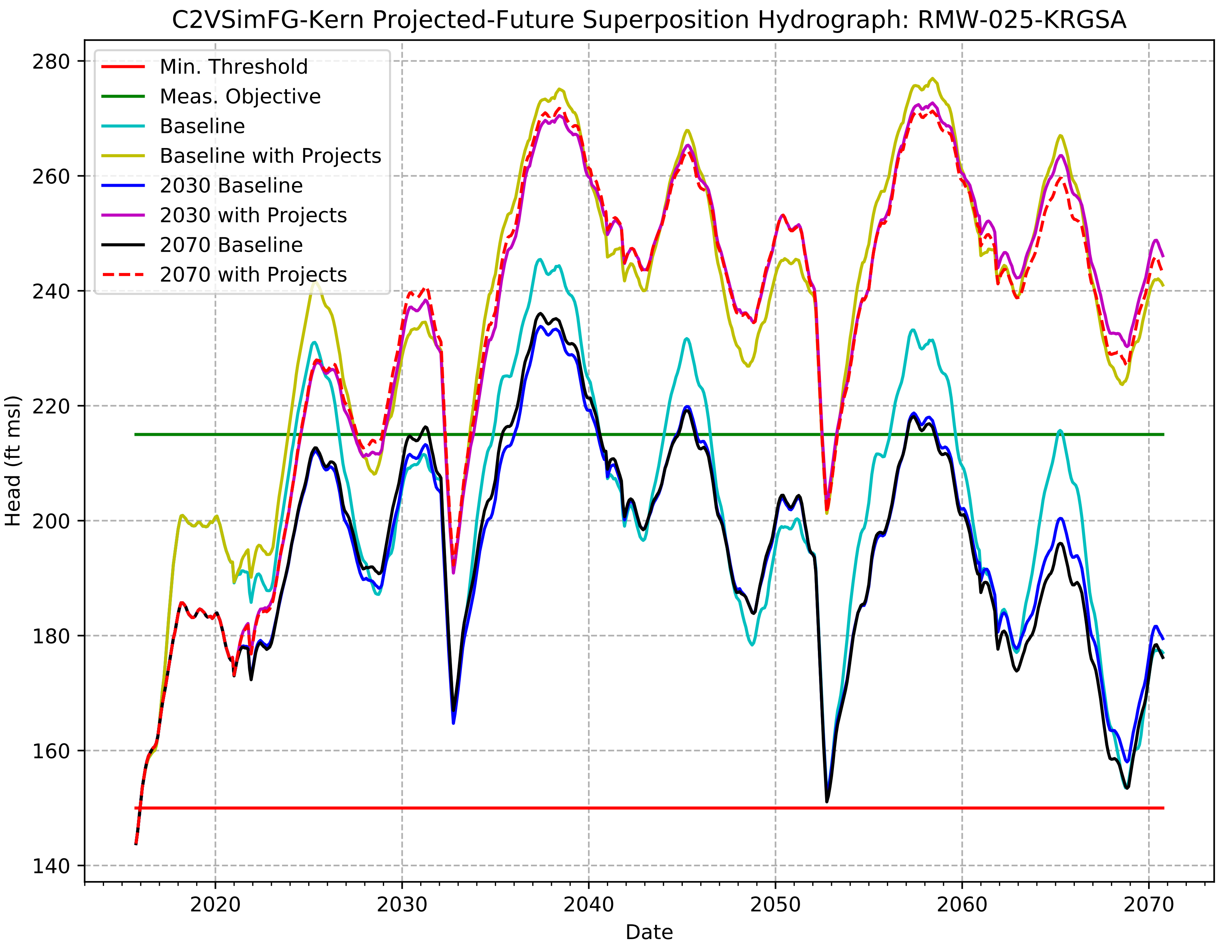
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-019-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-020-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
360
340
320
300
280
260
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

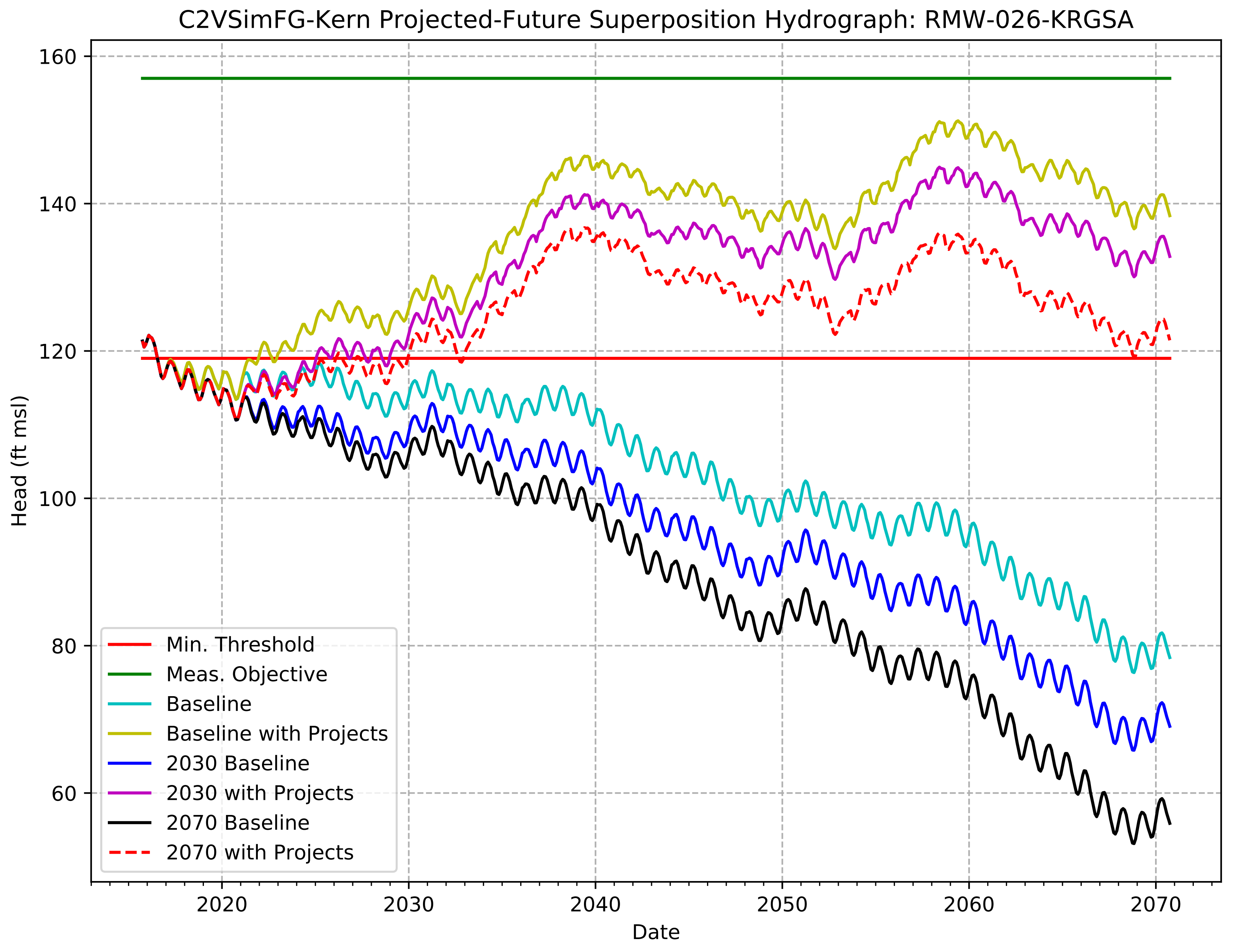


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-021-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
280
260
240
220
200
180
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

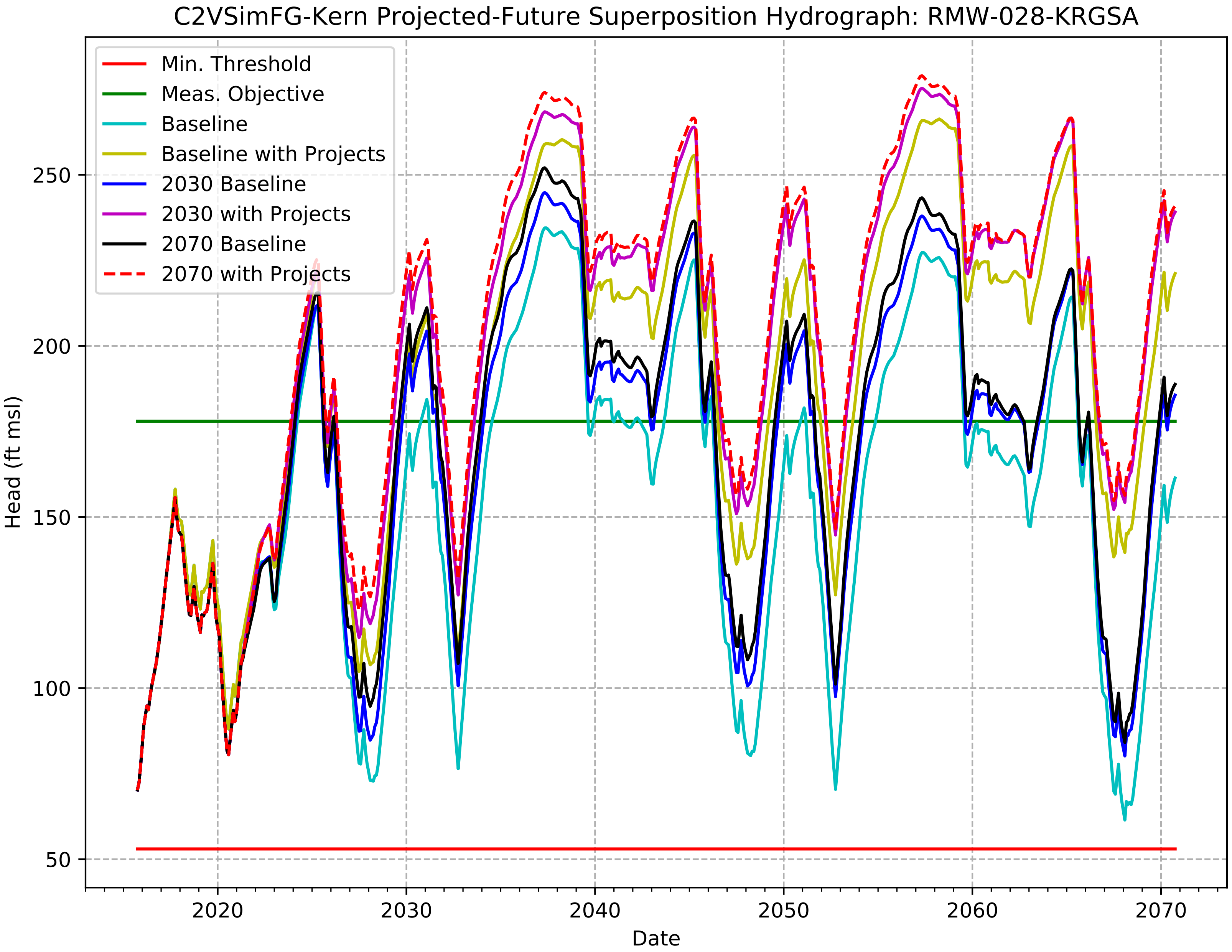

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-022-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
300
275
250
225
200
175
150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

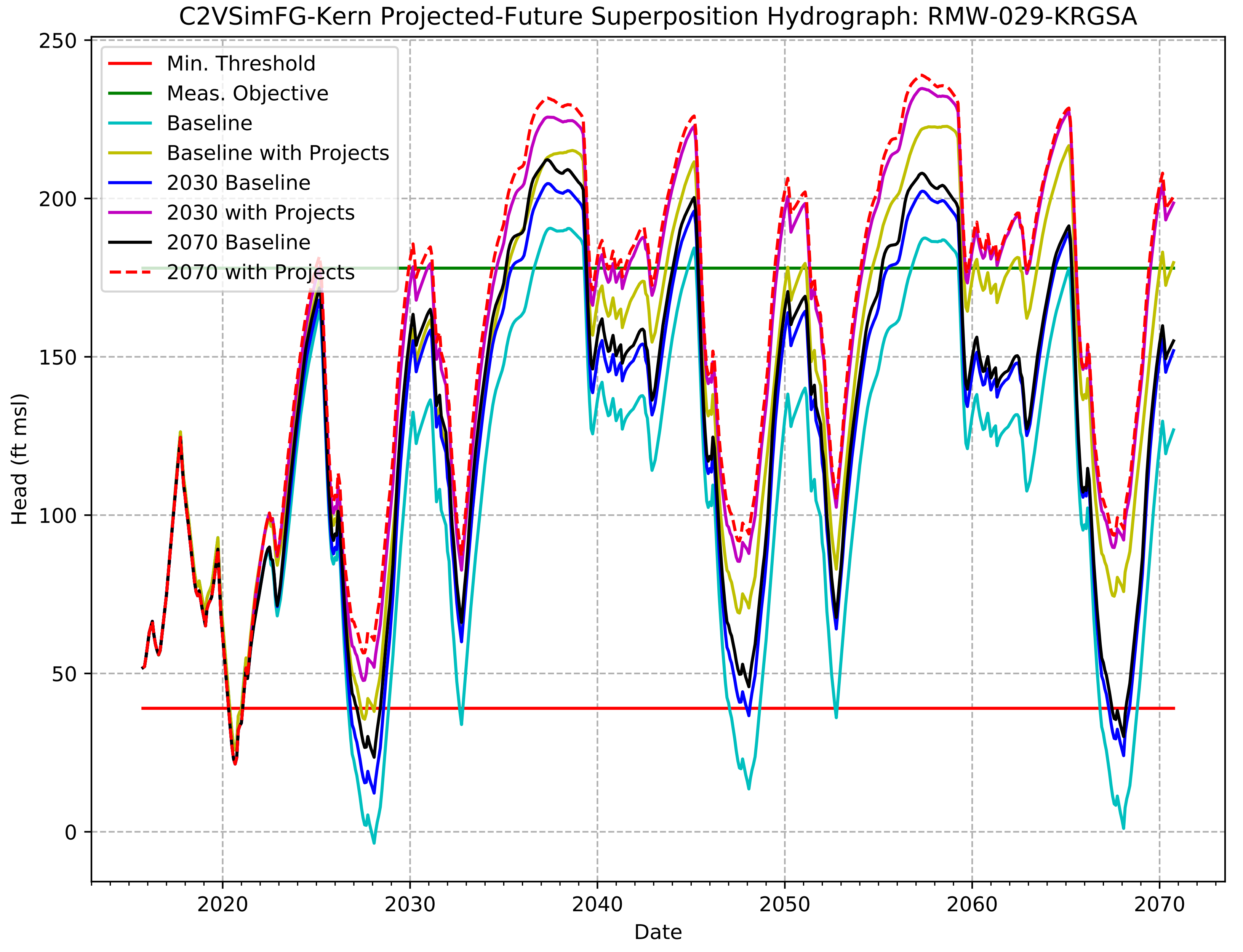


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-025-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

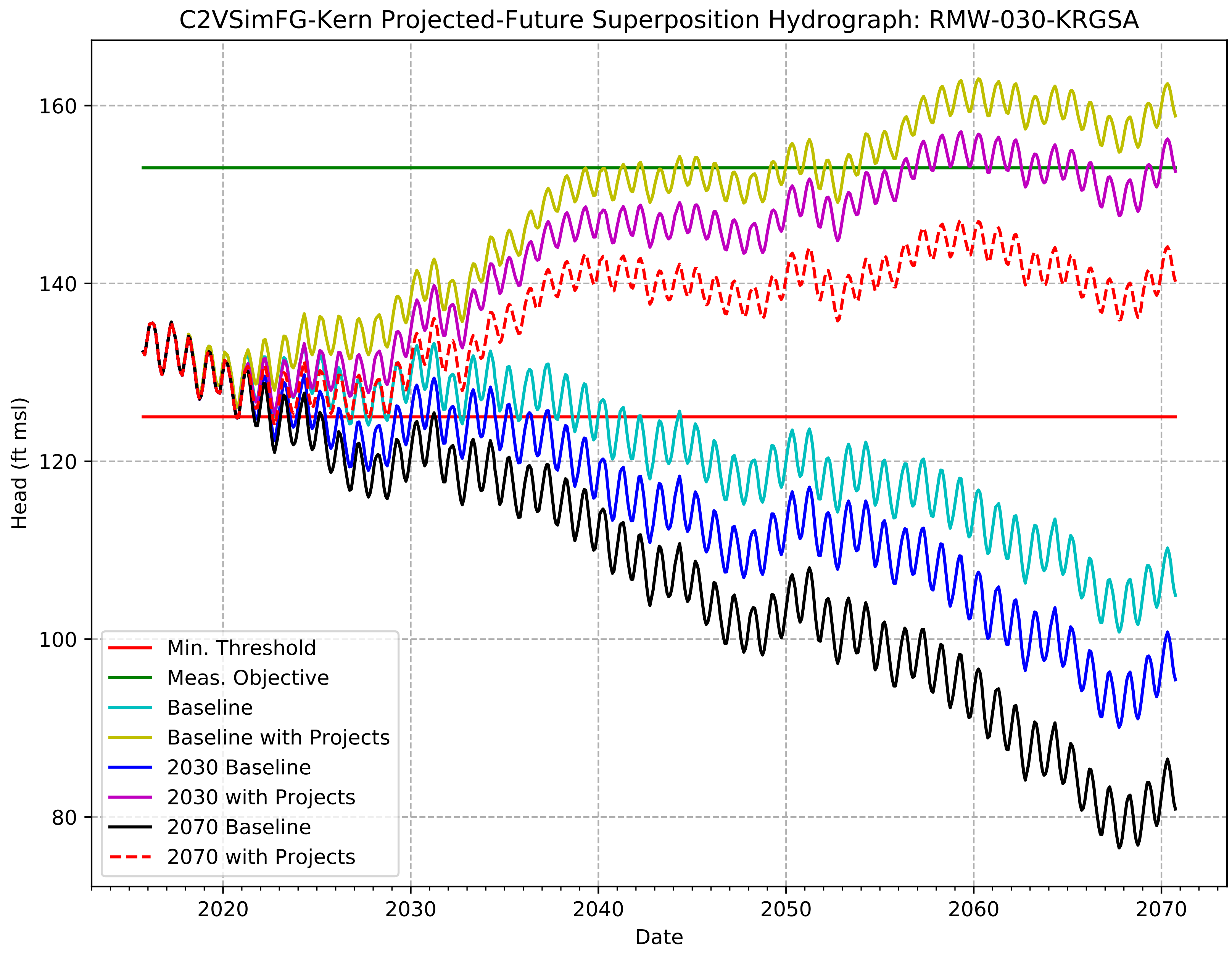


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-026-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

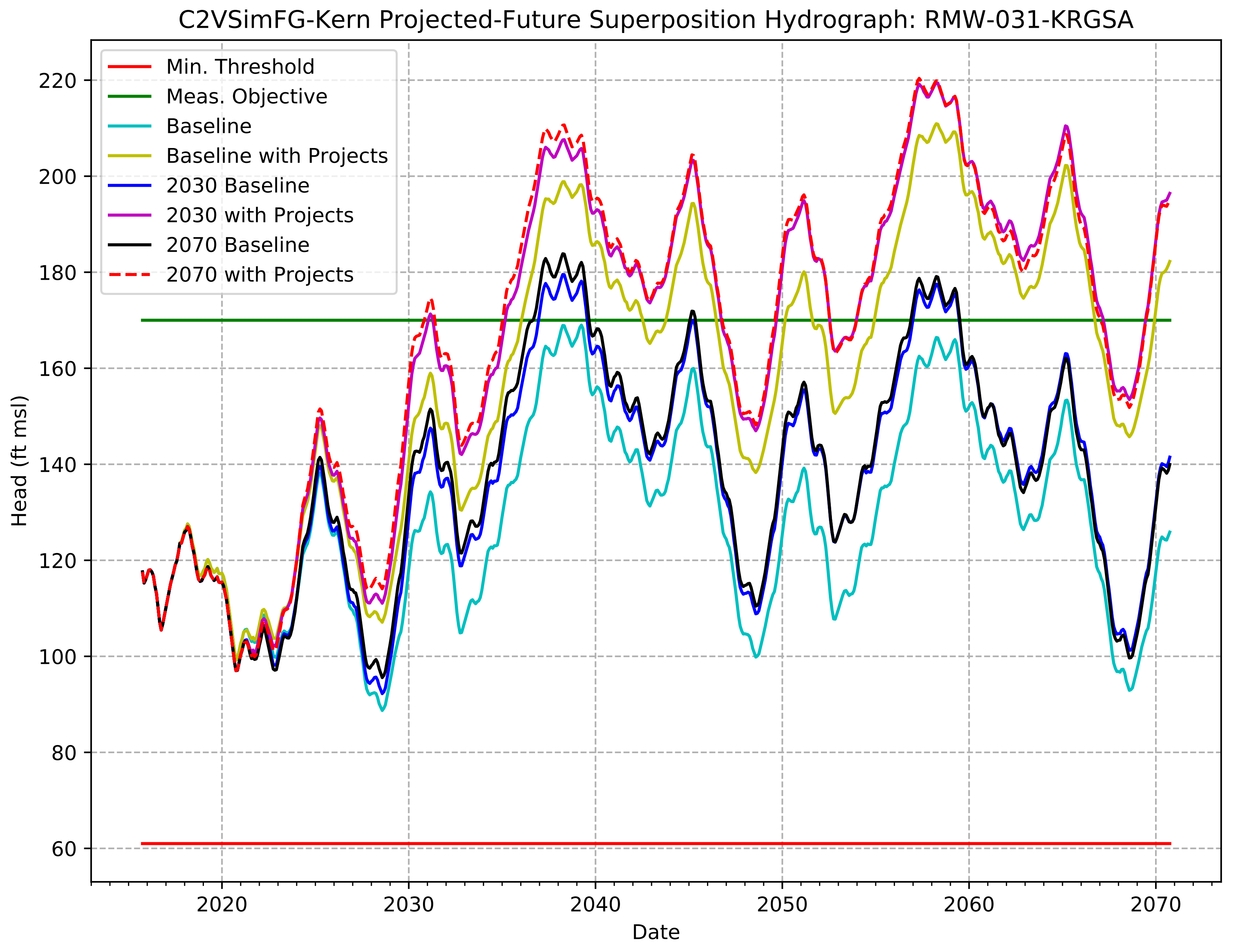

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-028-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
50
100
150
200
250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

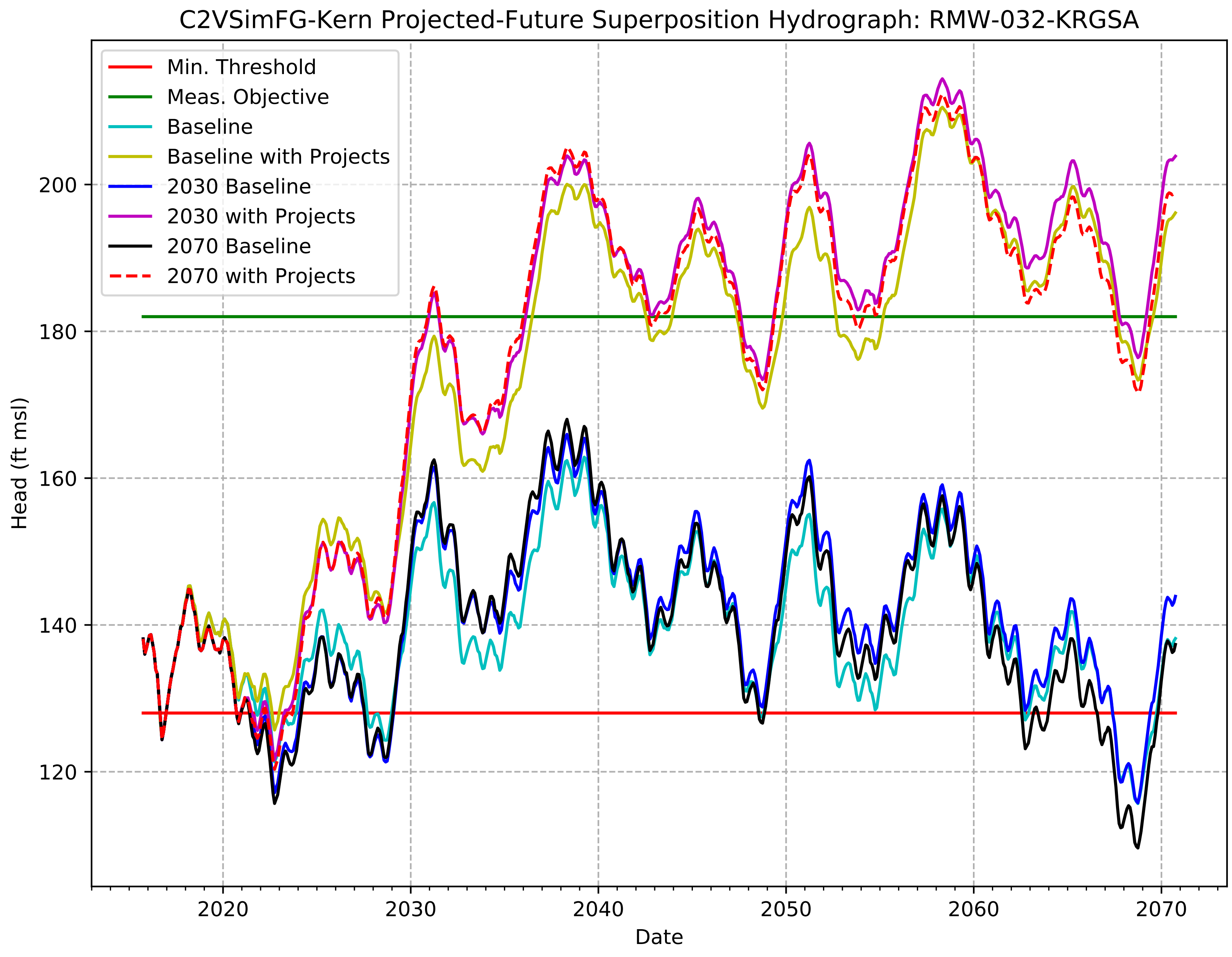


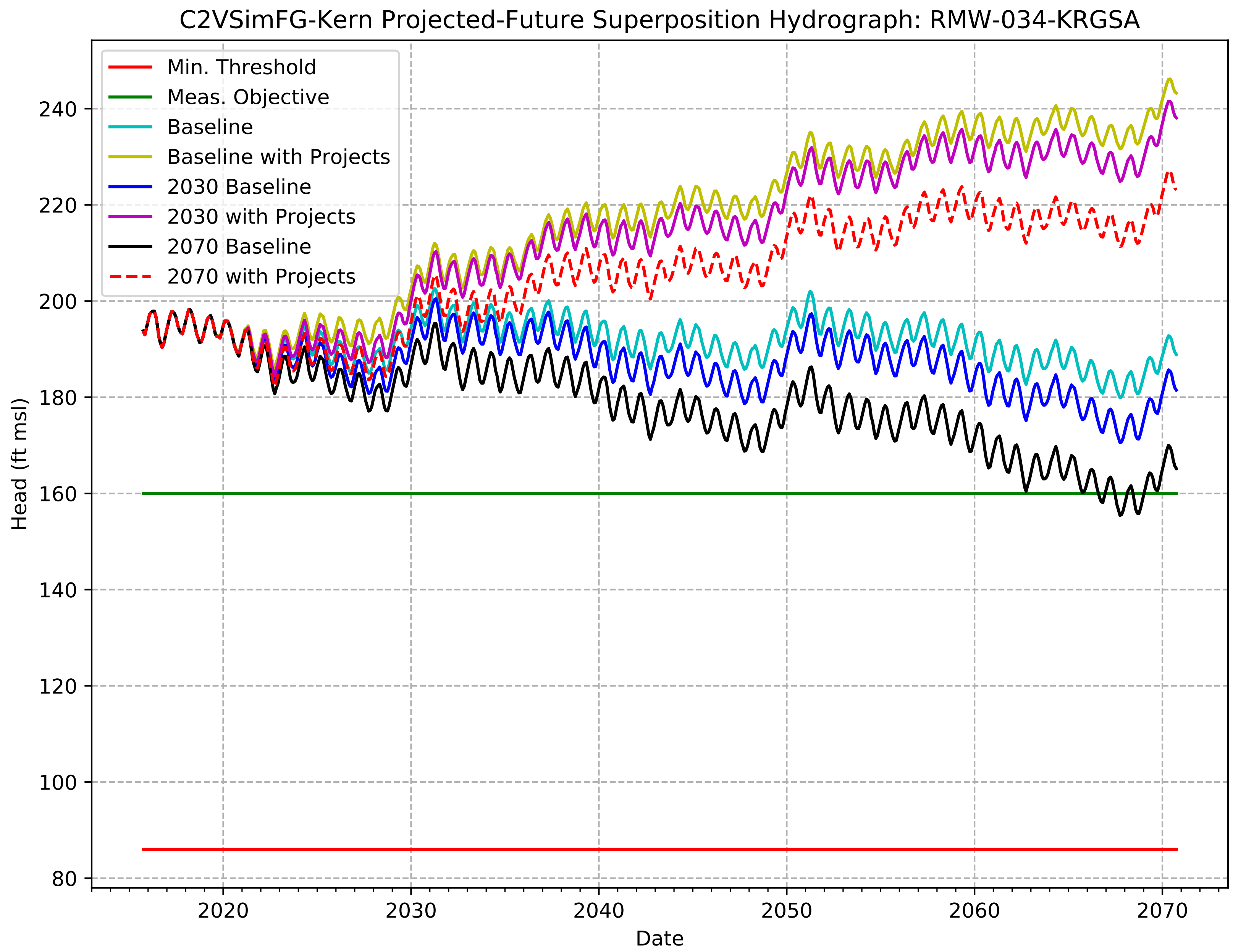
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-029-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070



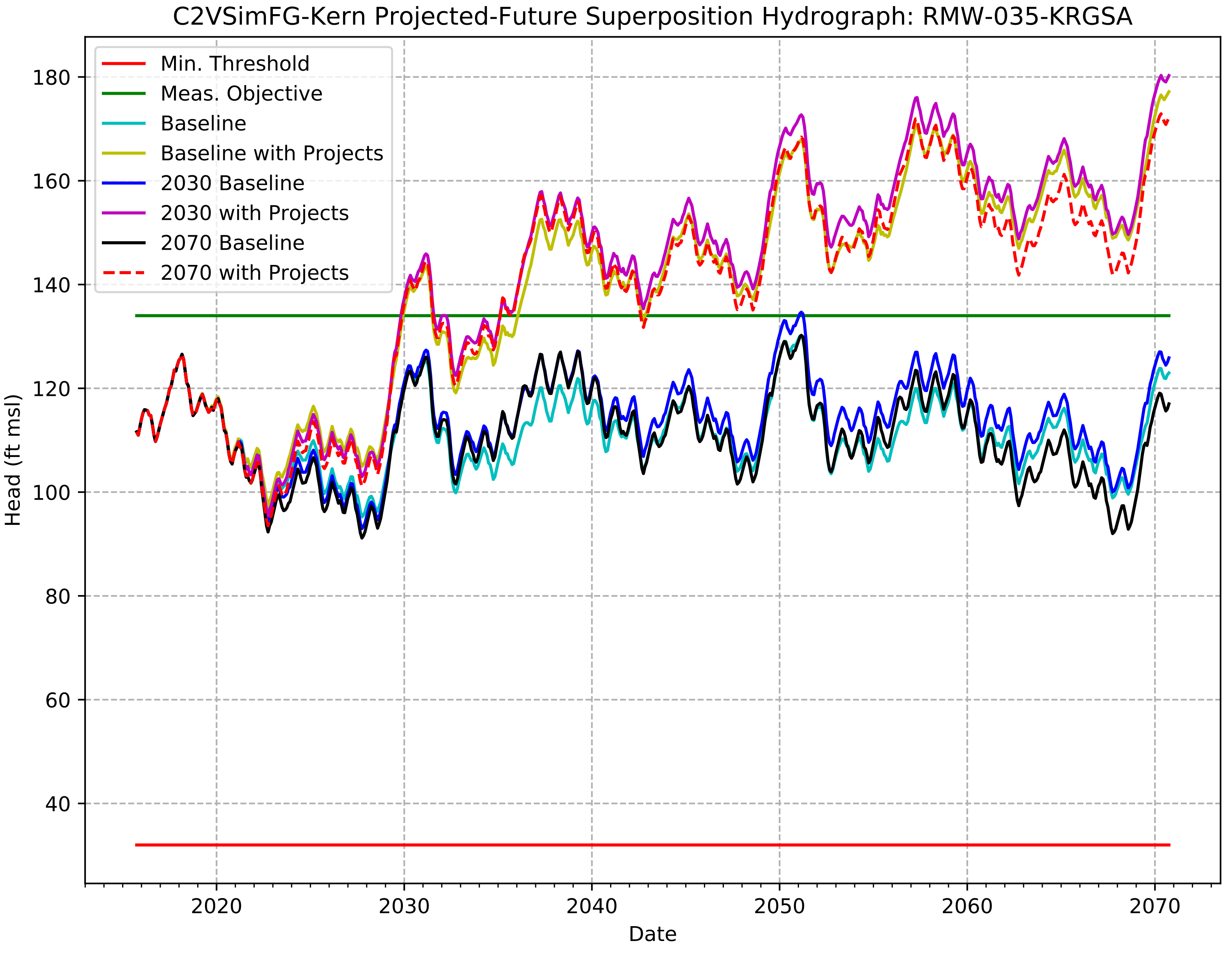
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-030-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-031-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

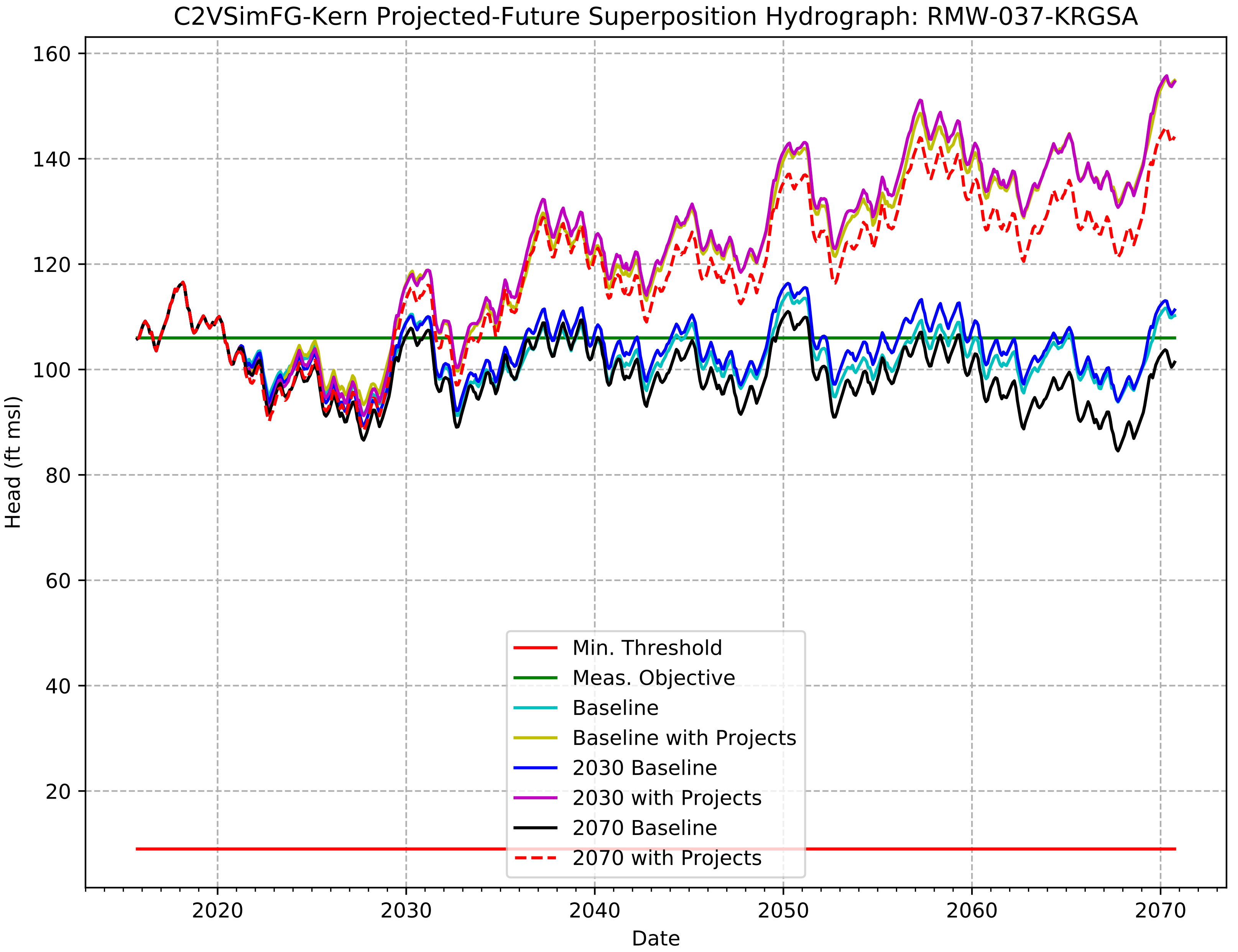

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-032-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



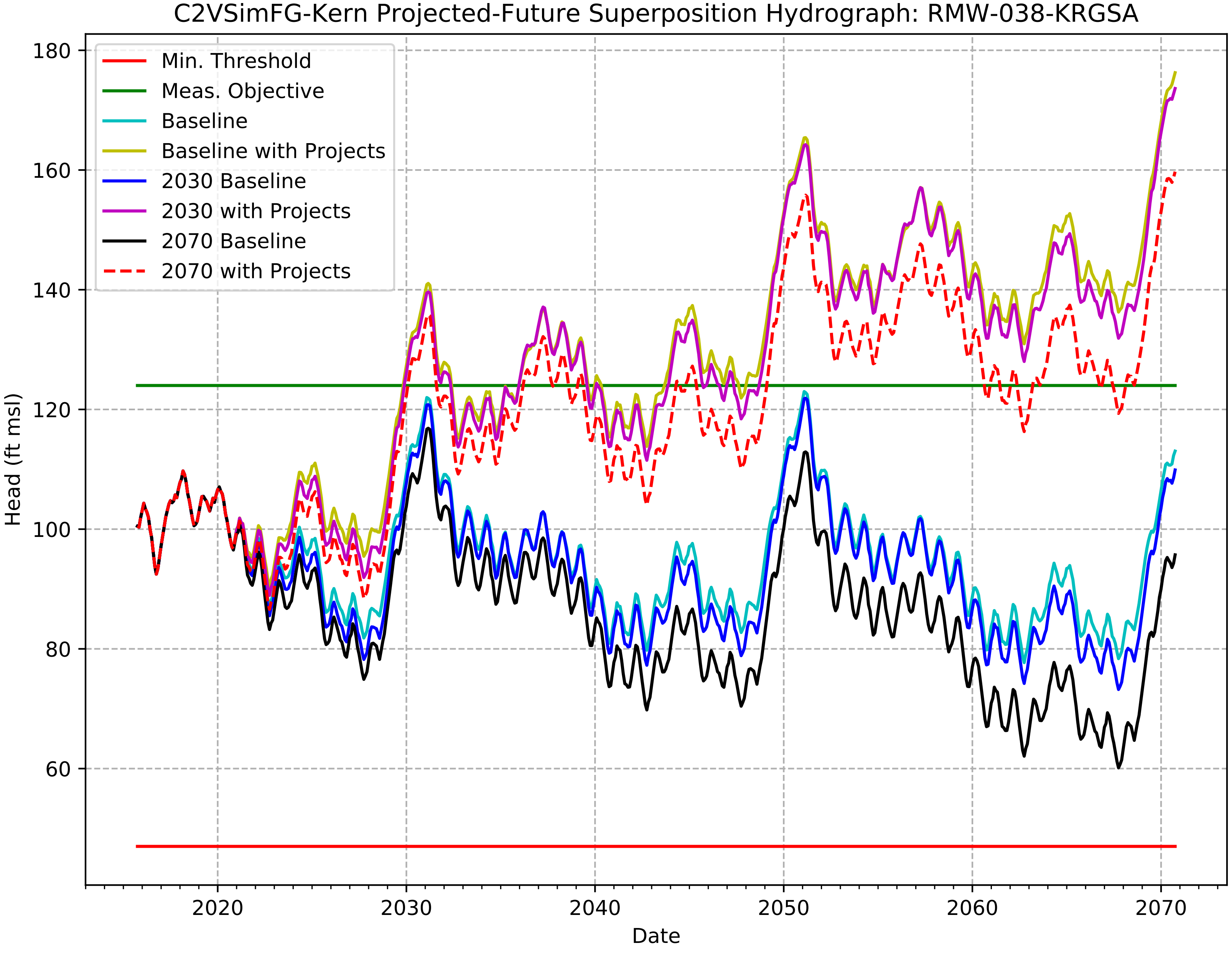
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-034-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

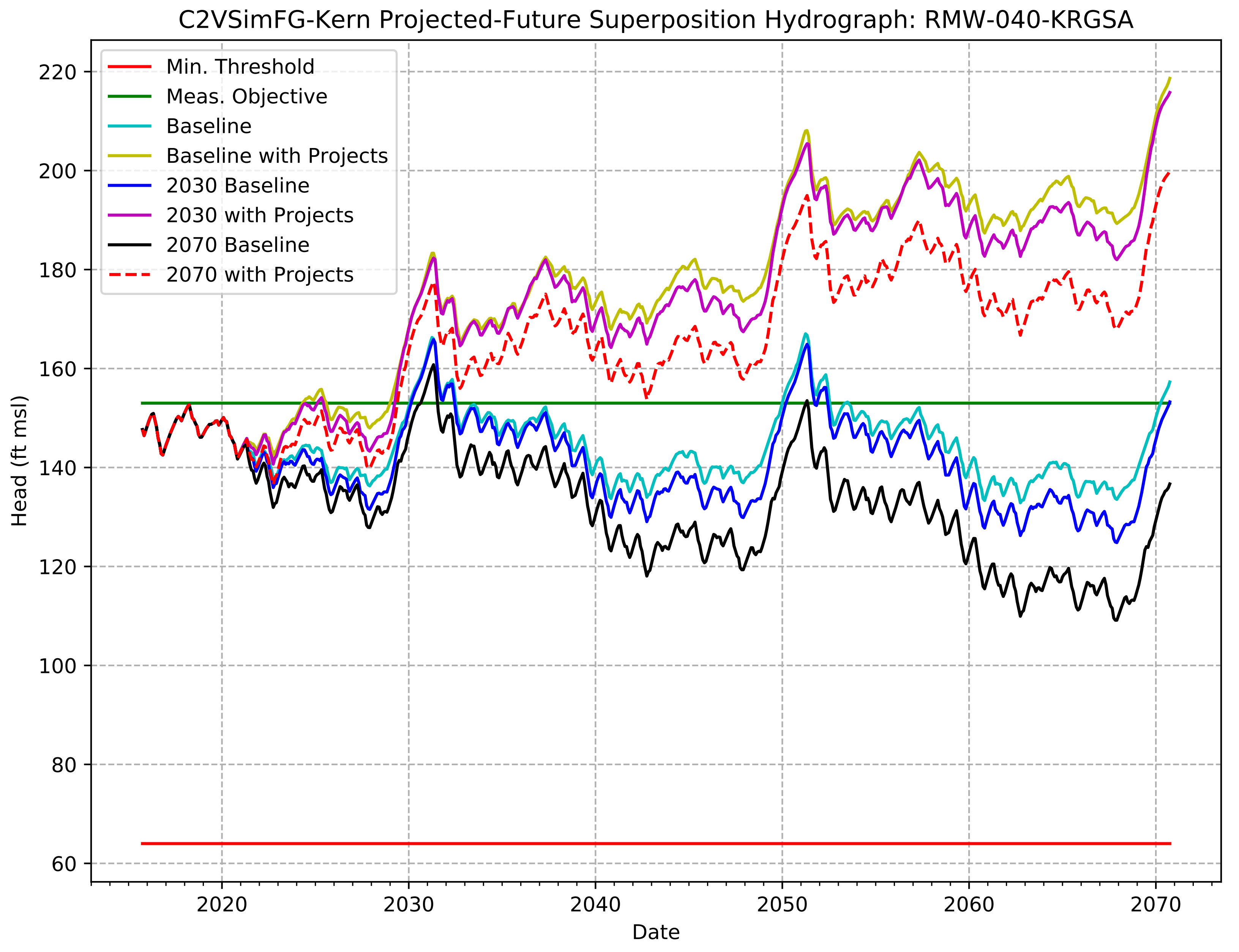


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-035-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

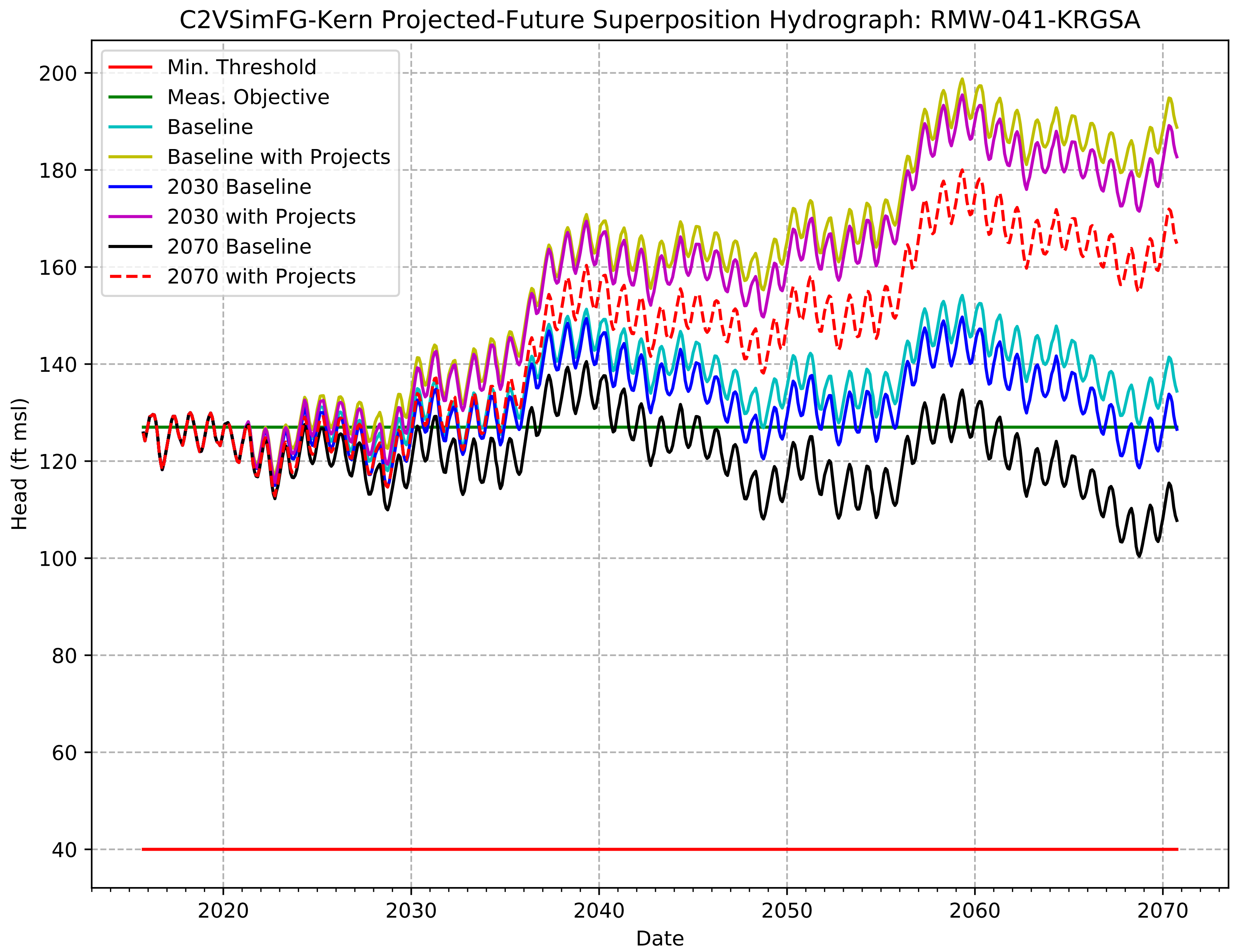


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-037-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

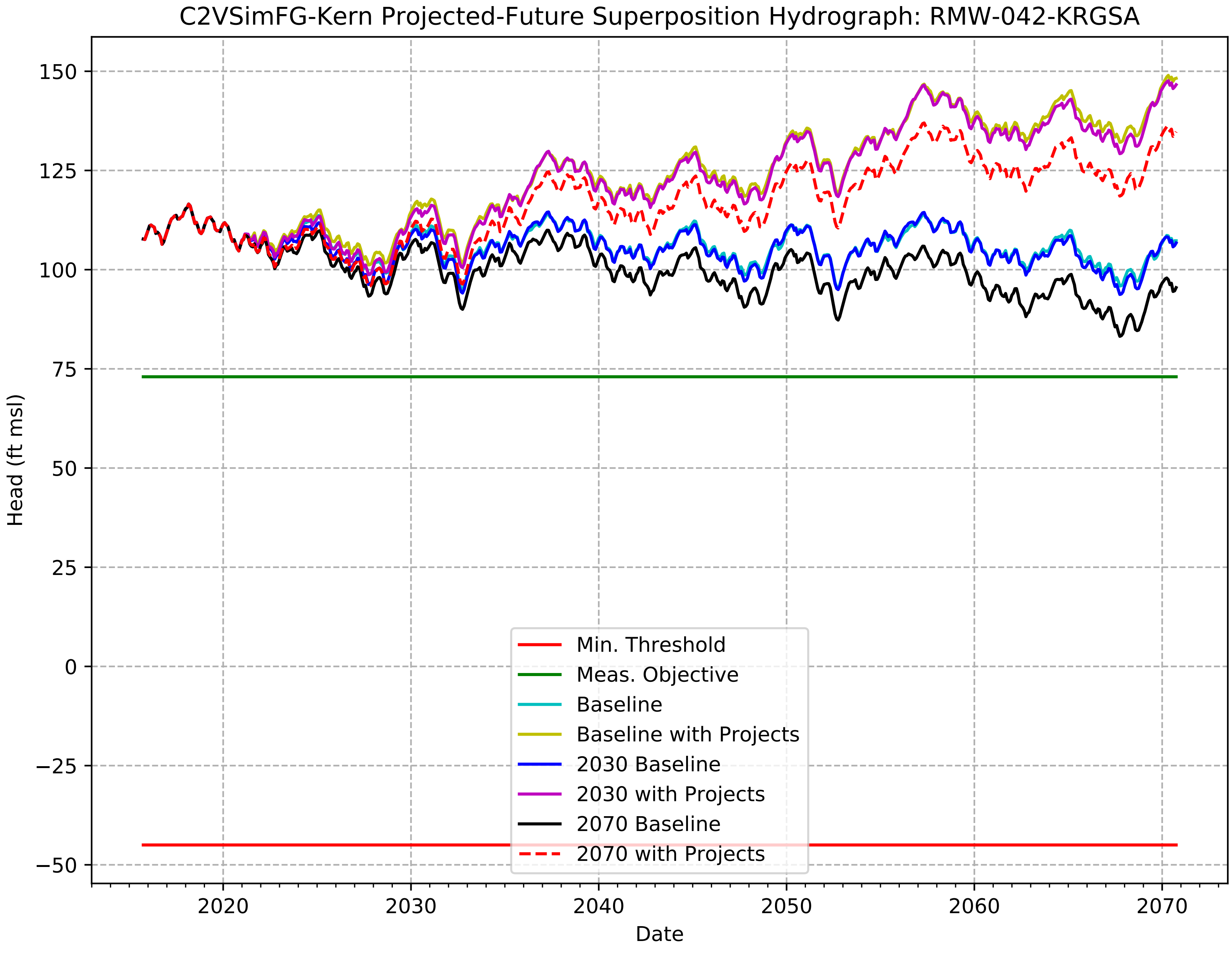

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-038-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



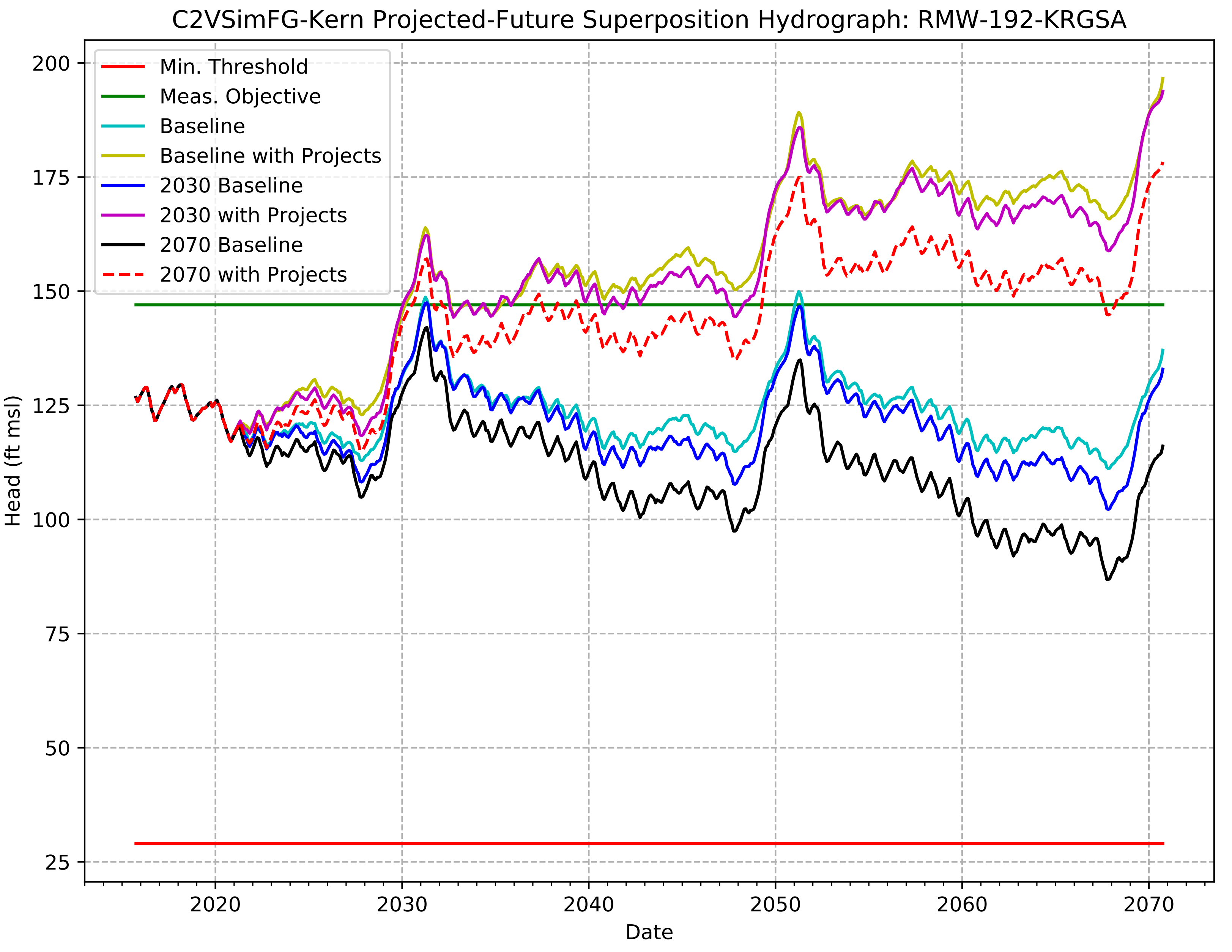
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-040-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



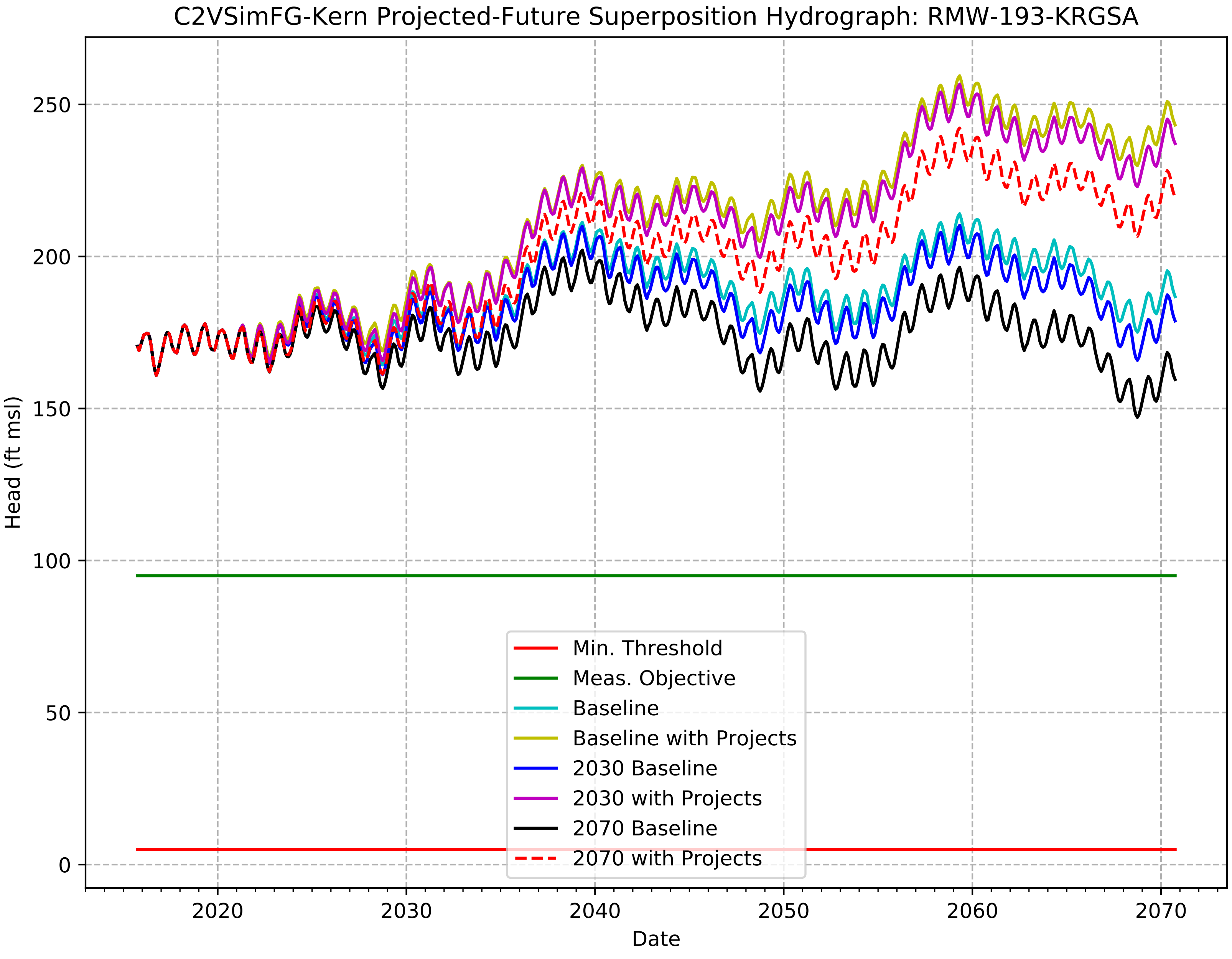
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-041-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

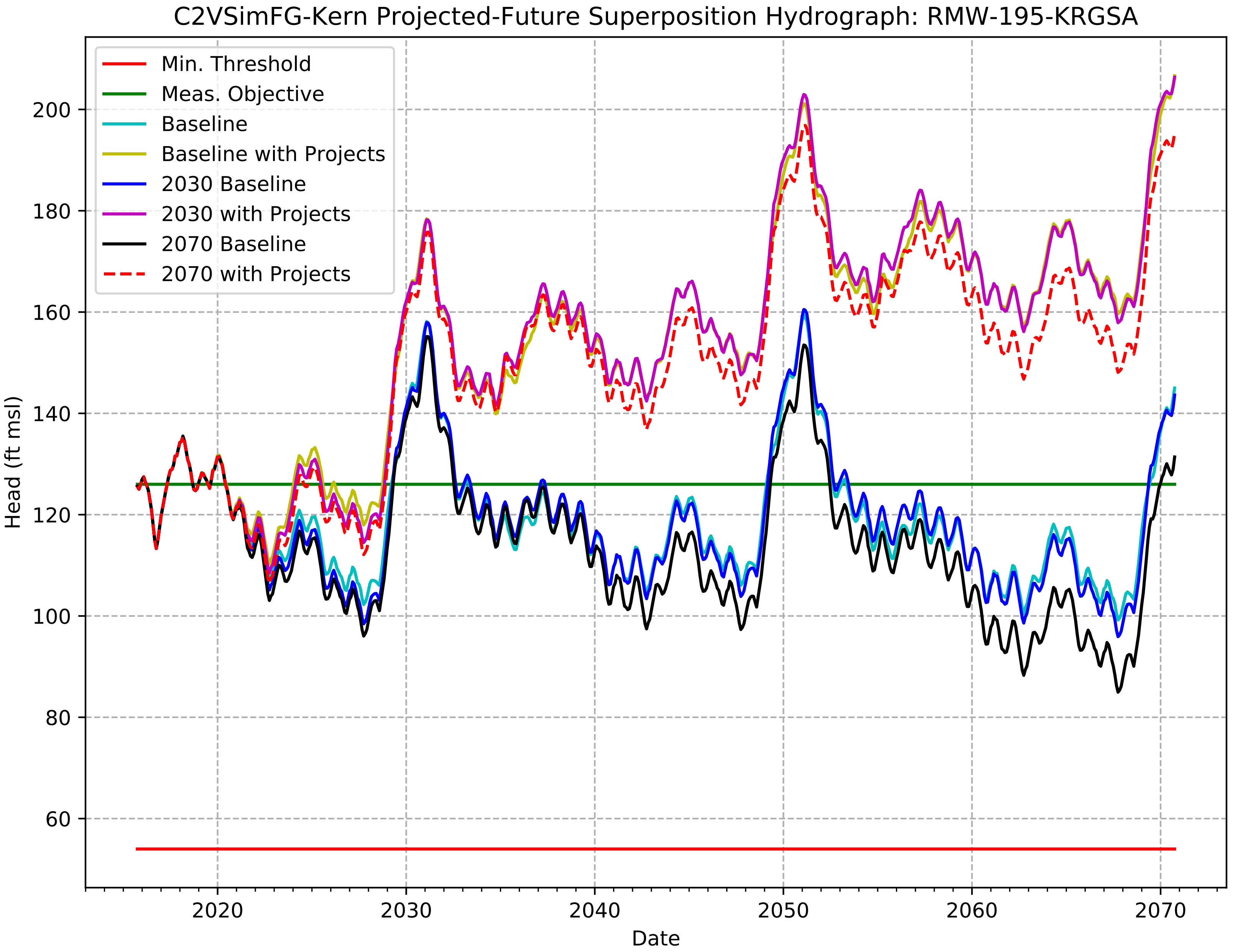


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-042-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

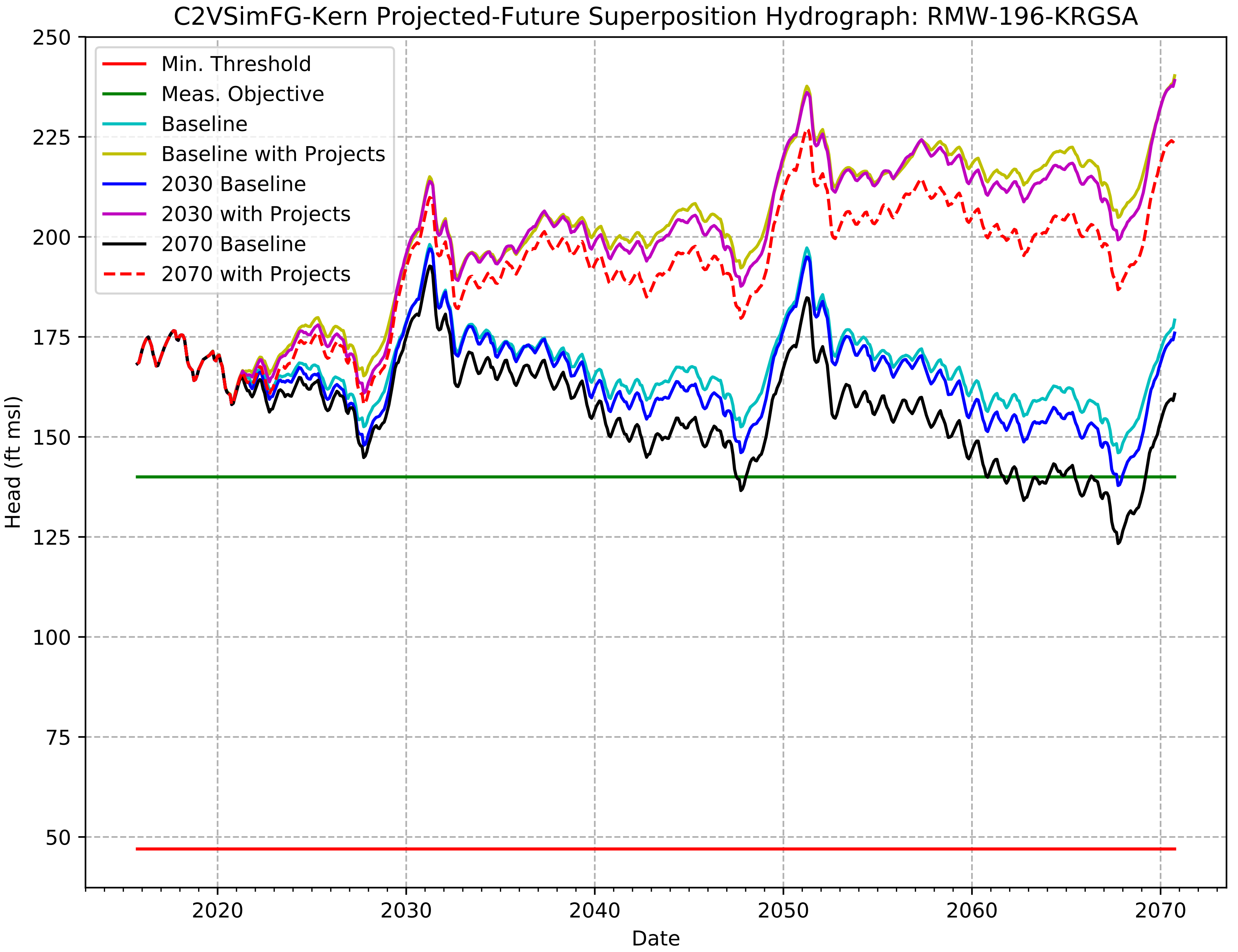


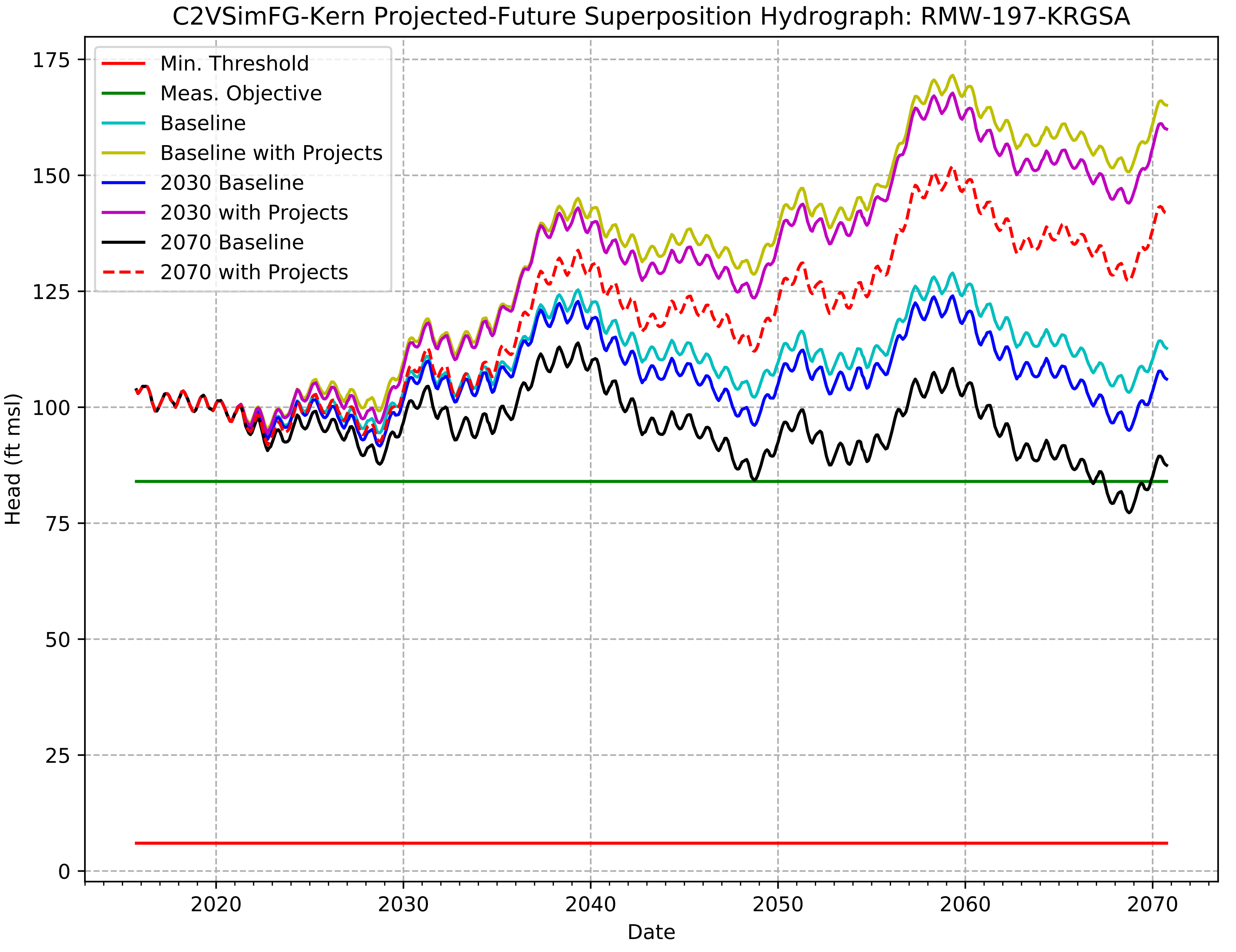
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-192-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-193-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
0
50
100
150
200
250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

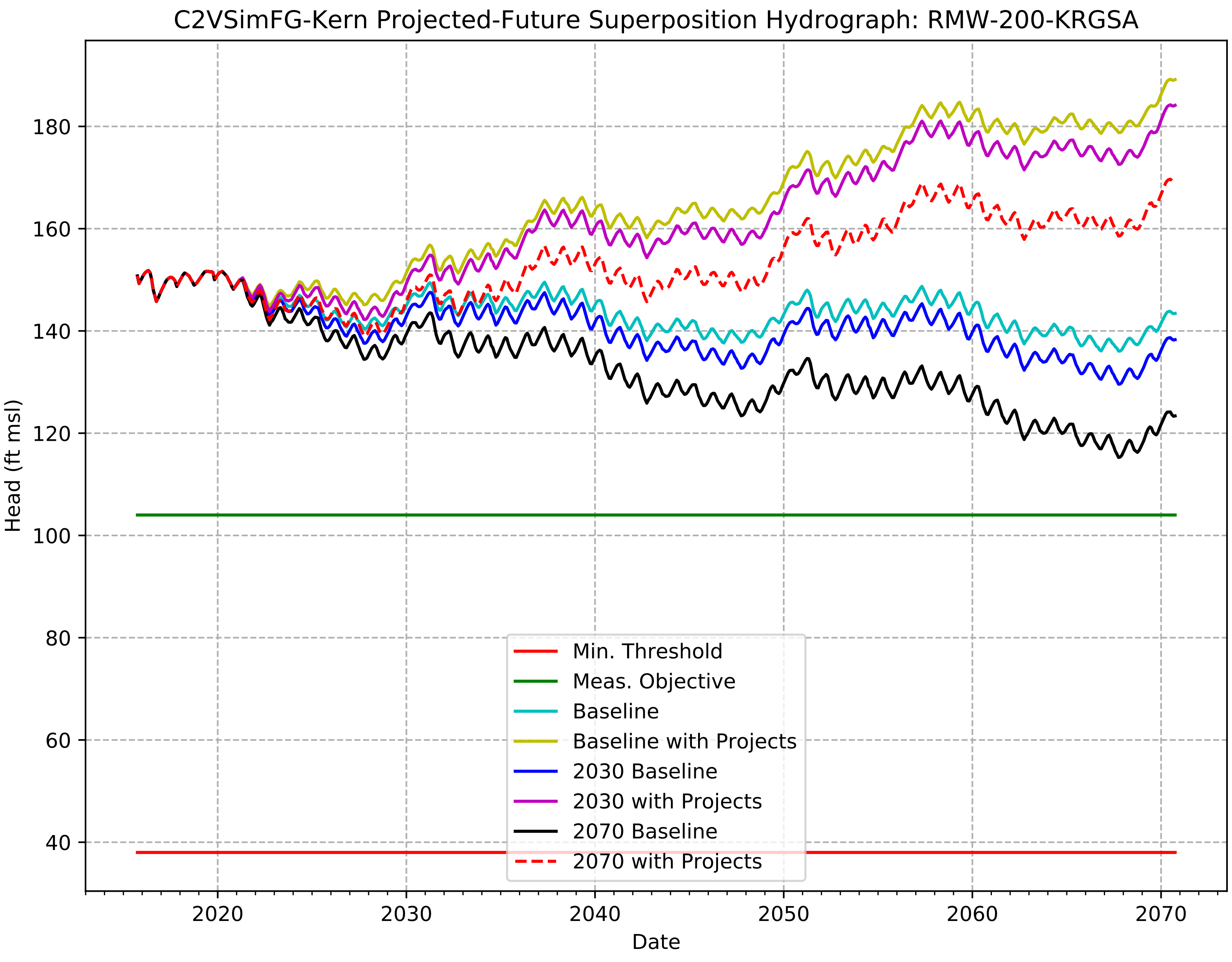


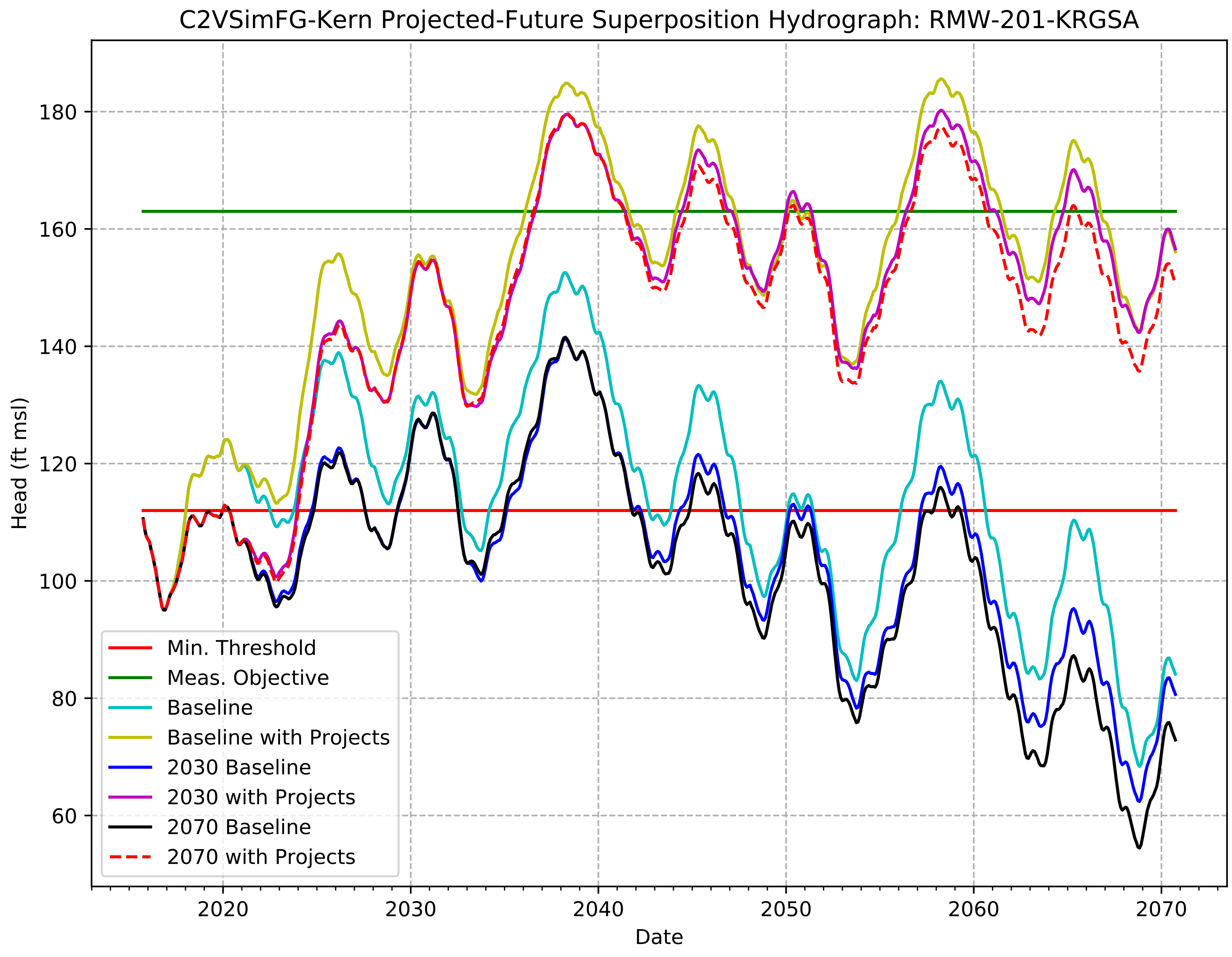
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-195-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

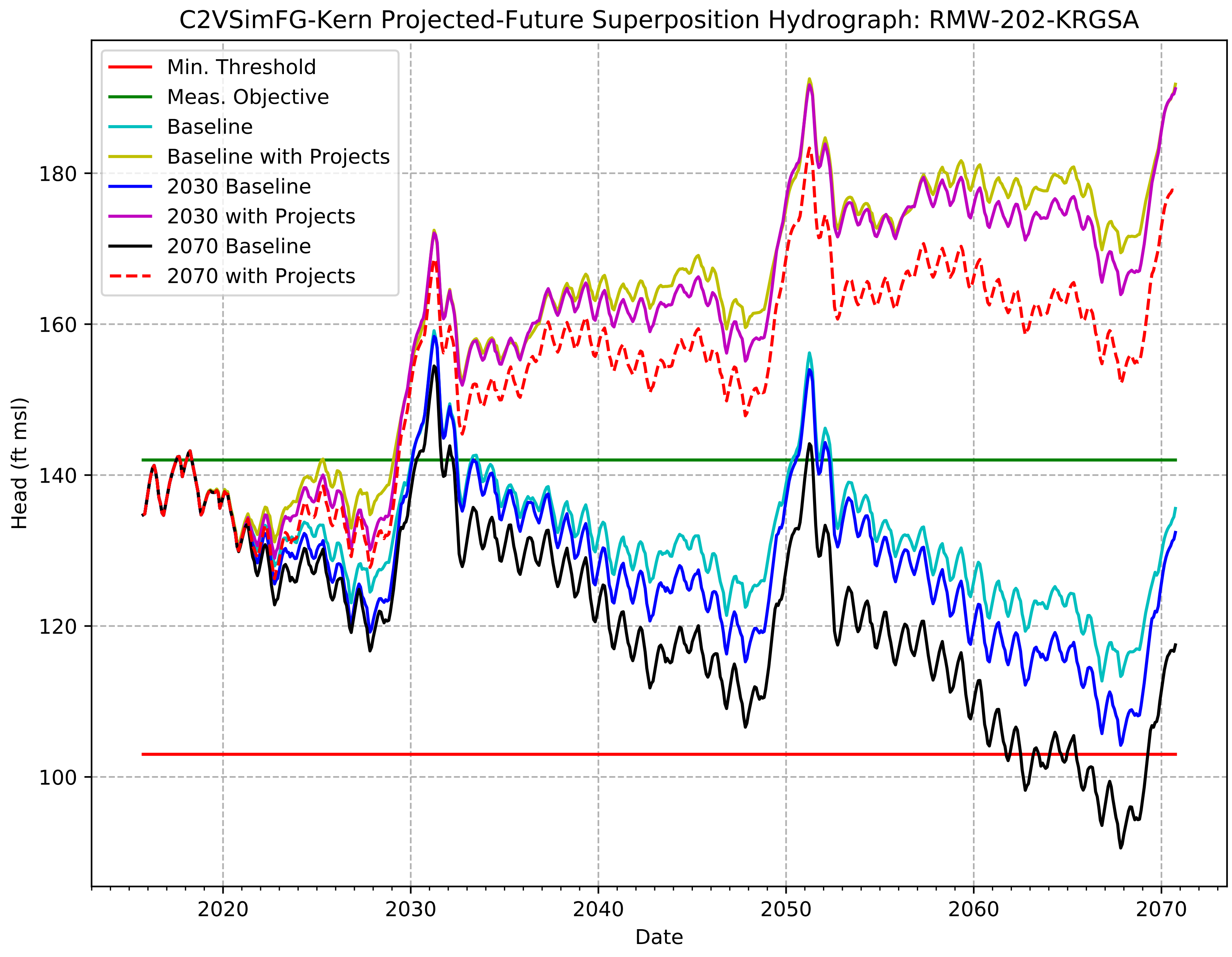

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-196-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070



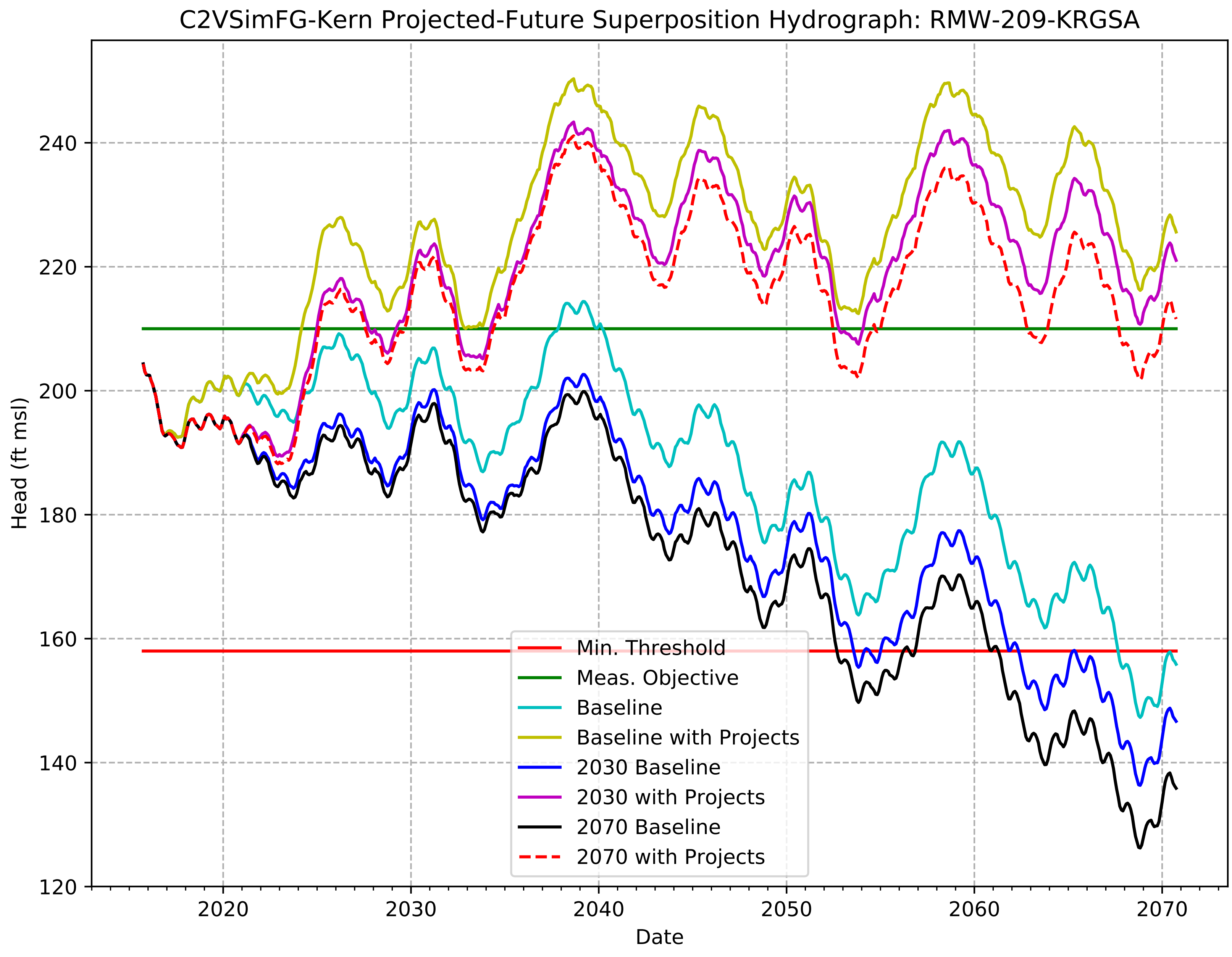
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-197-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-200-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

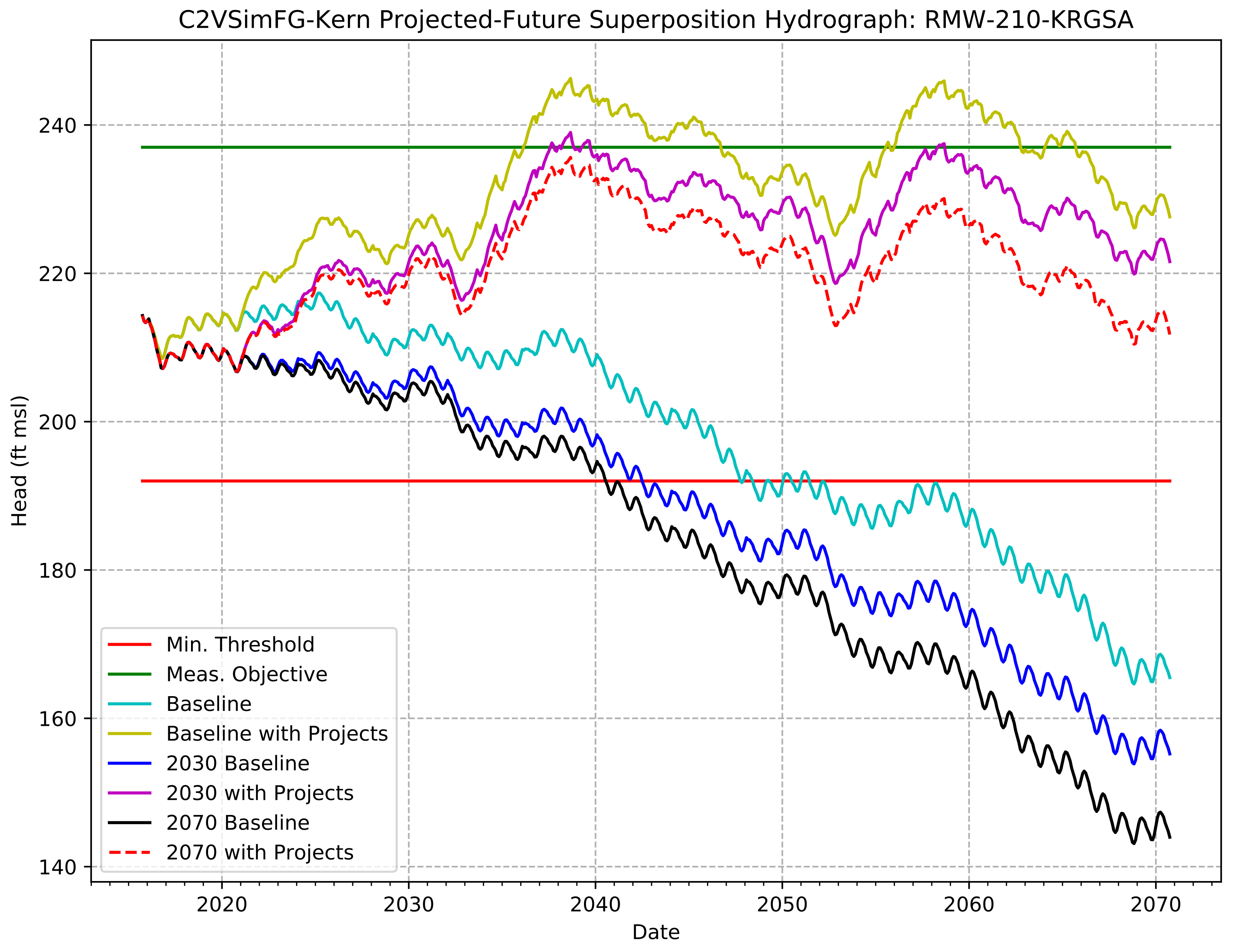

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-201-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

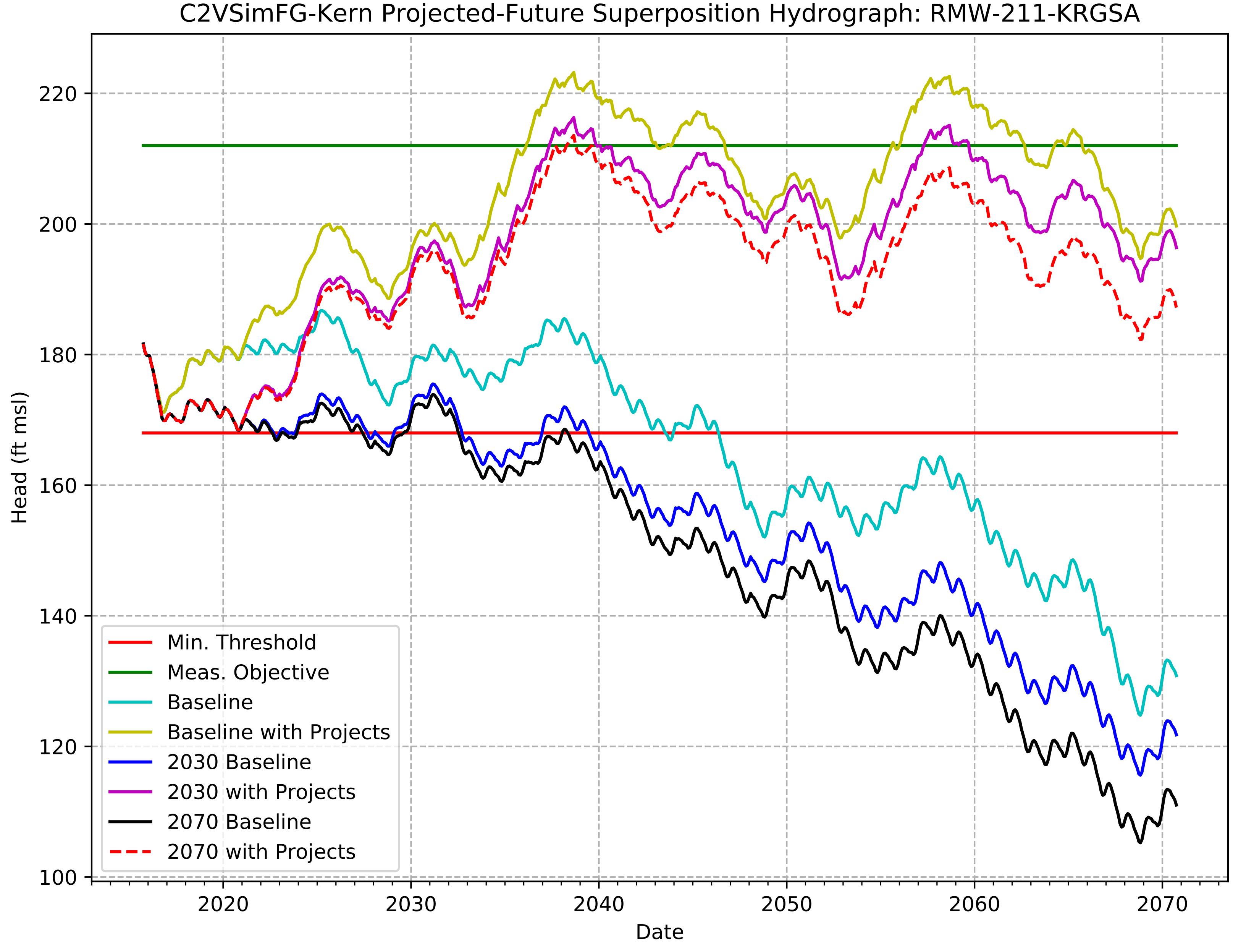


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-202-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

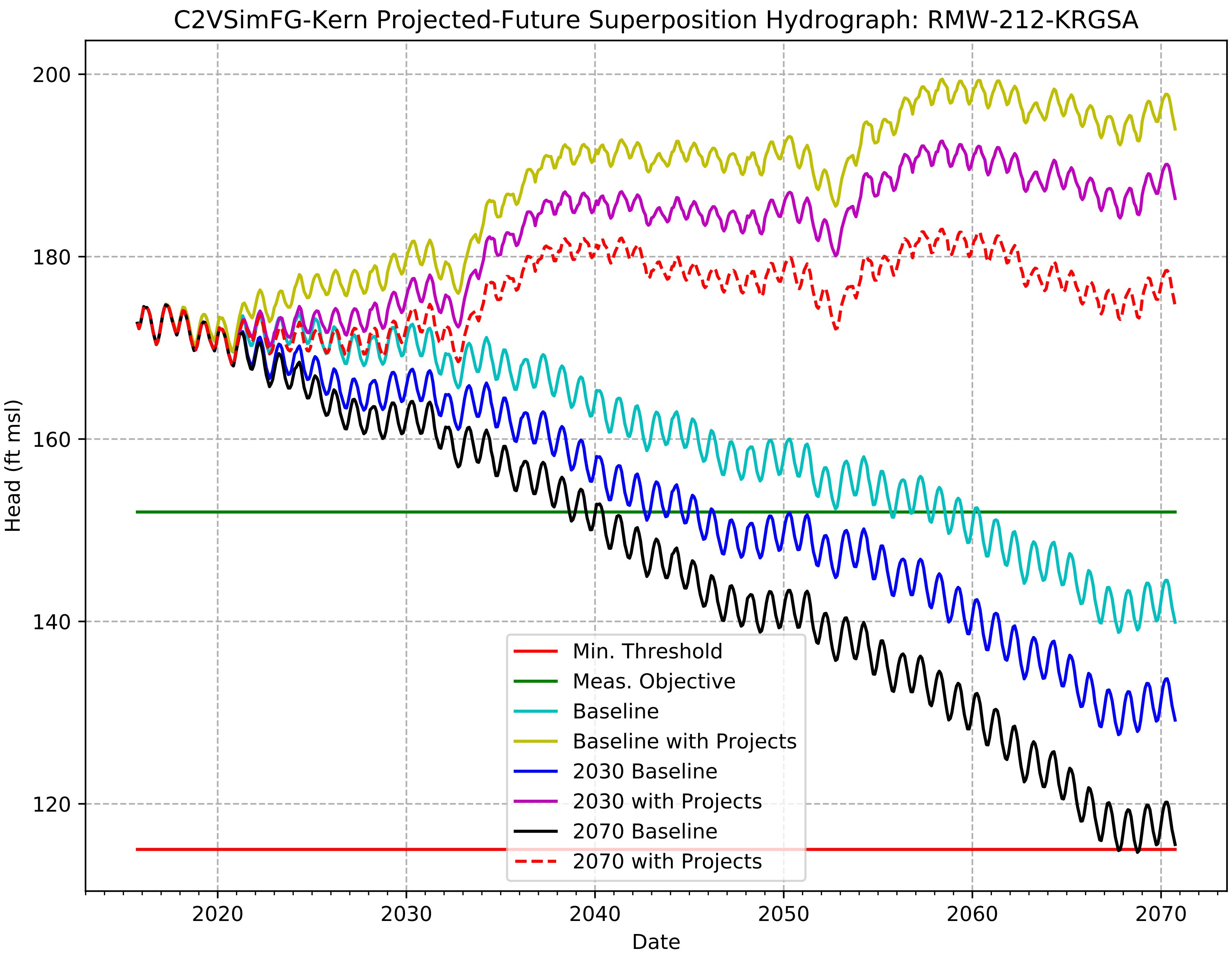


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-209-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

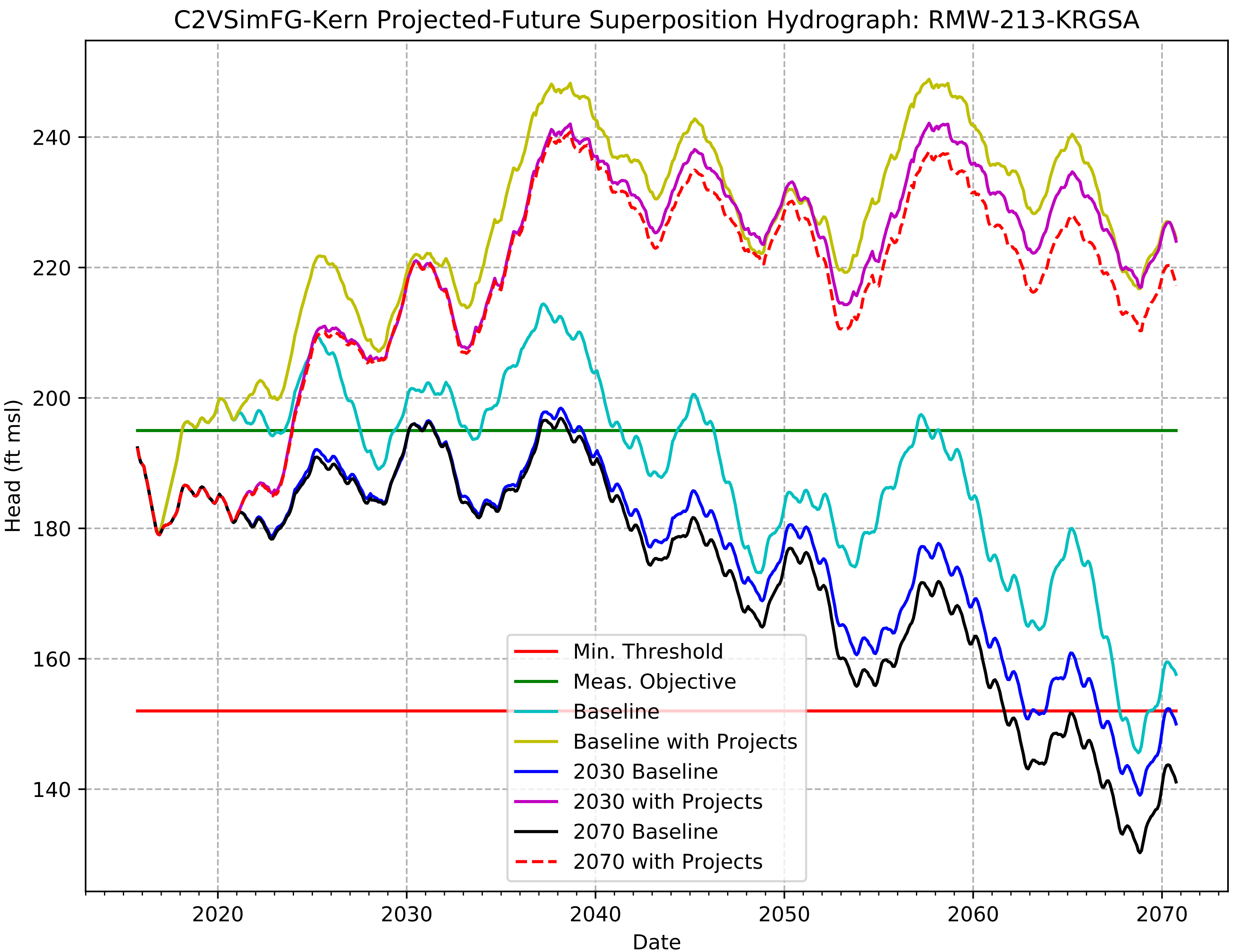

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-210-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
140
160
180
200
220
240
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

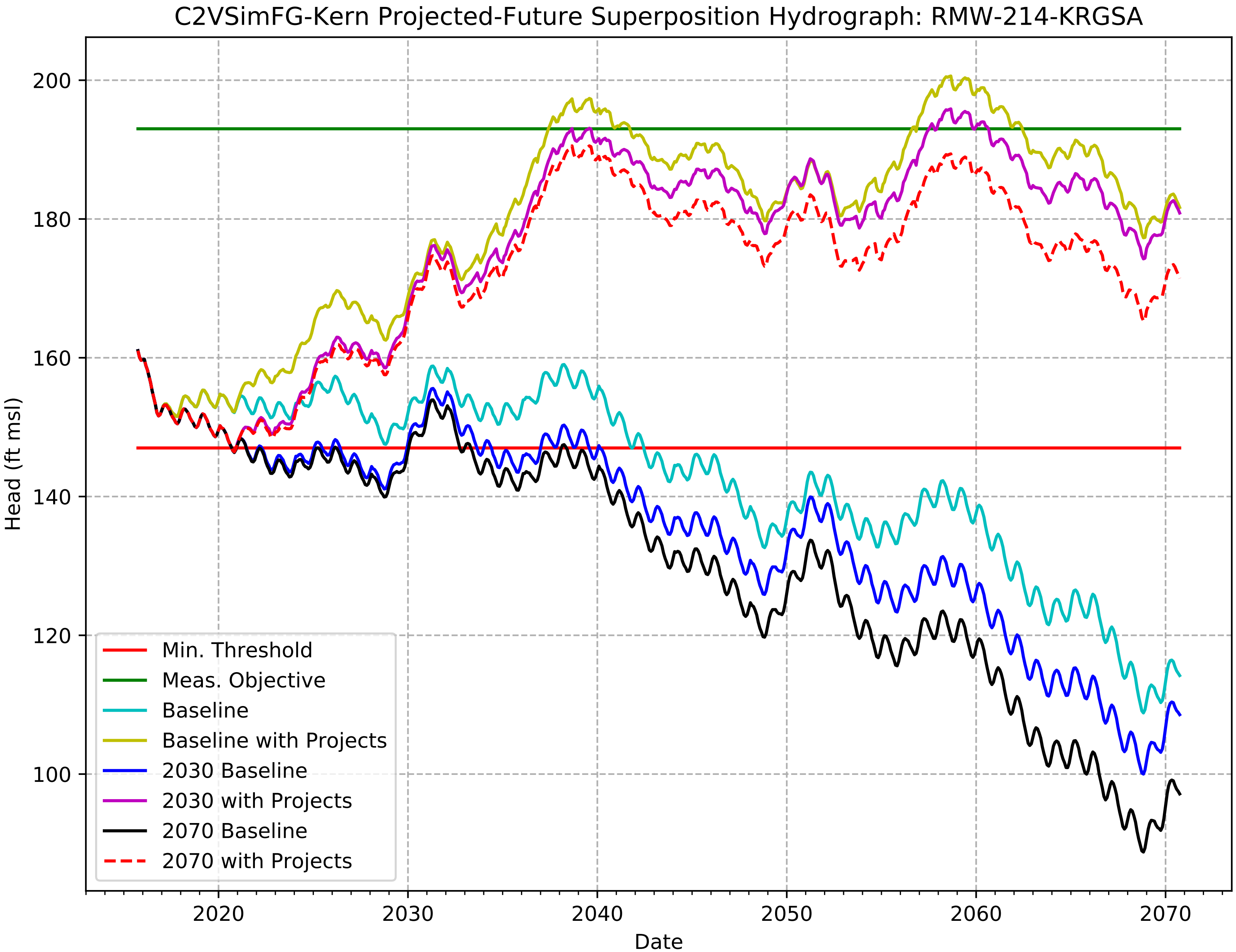


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-211-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

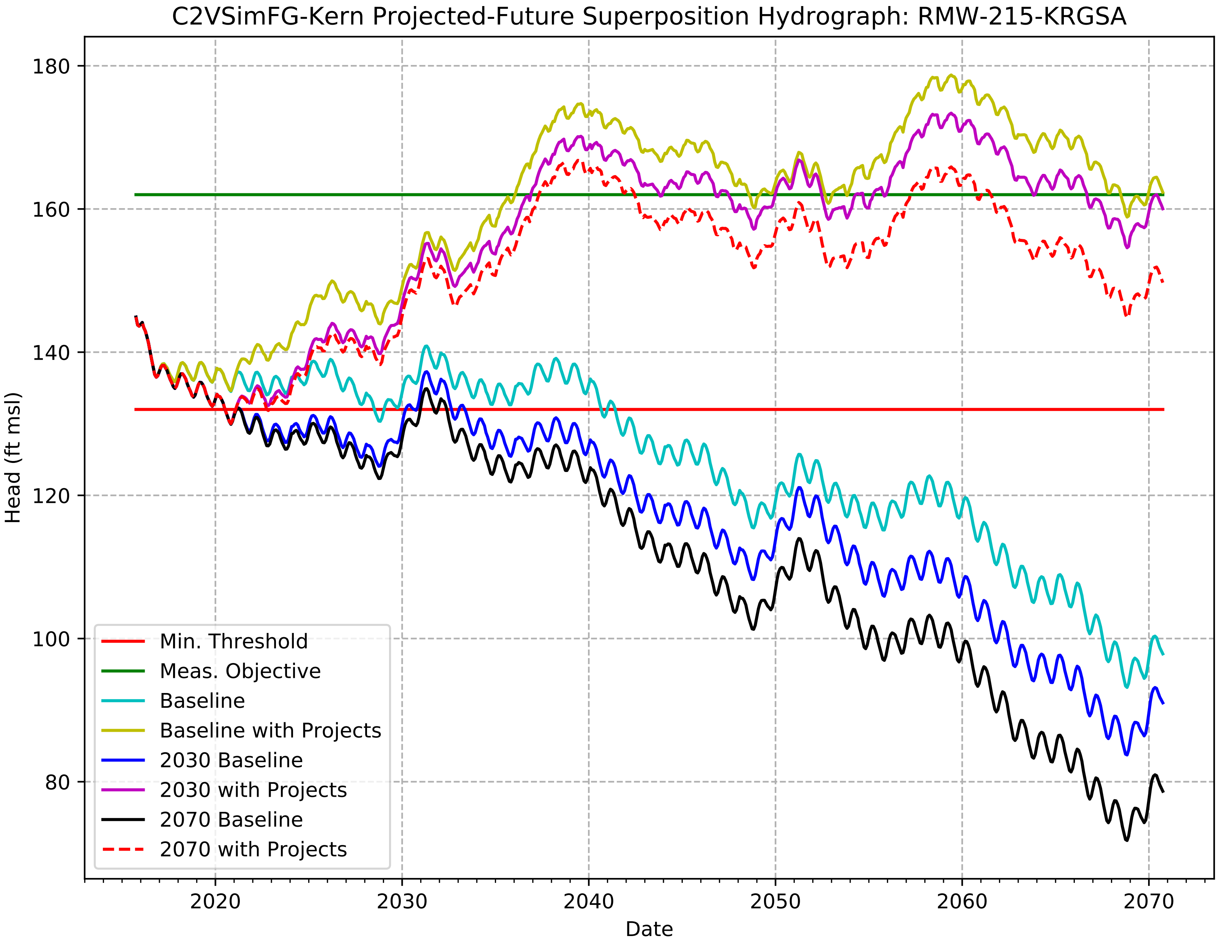


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-212-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

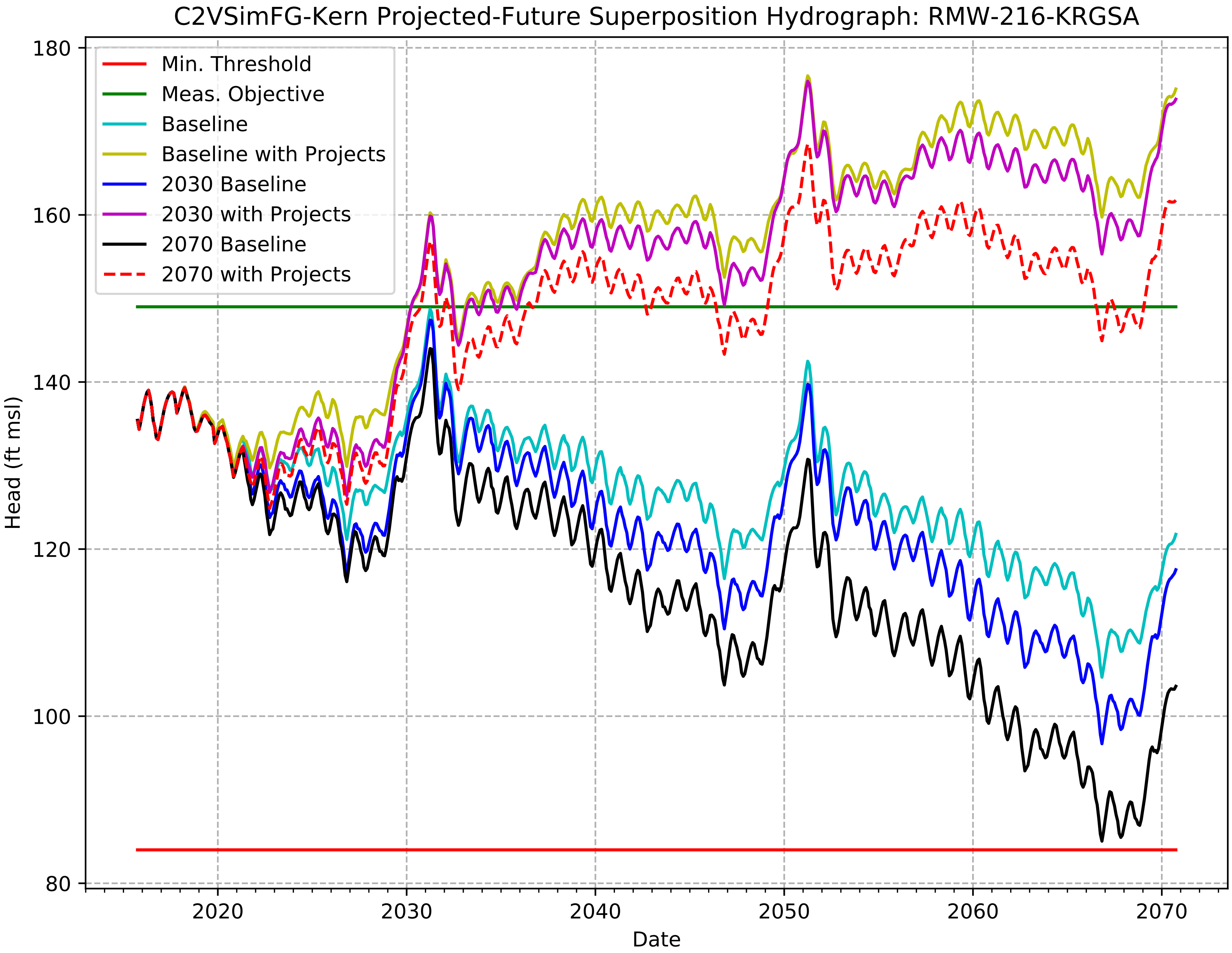

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-213-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
240
220
200
180
160
140
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



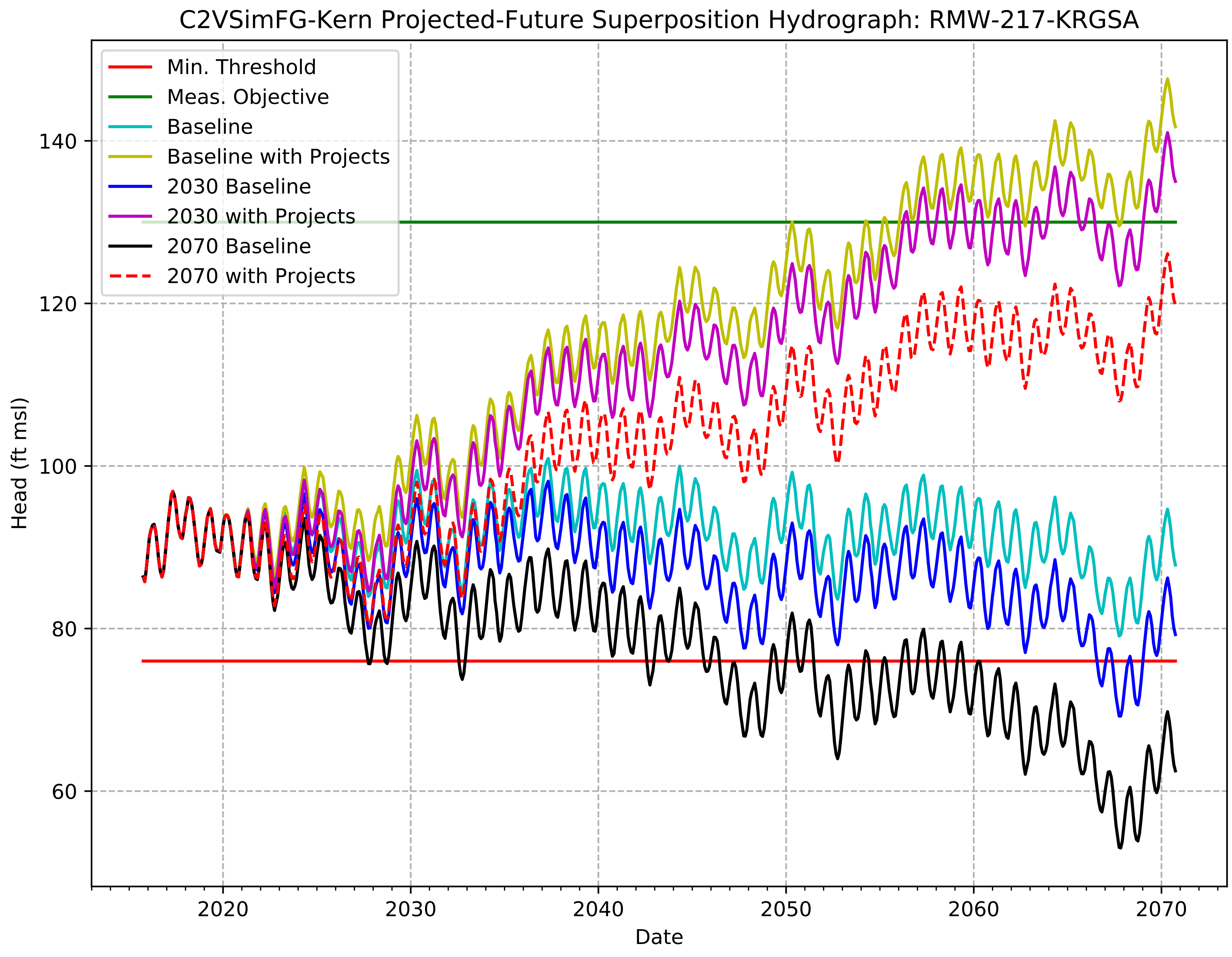
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-214-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



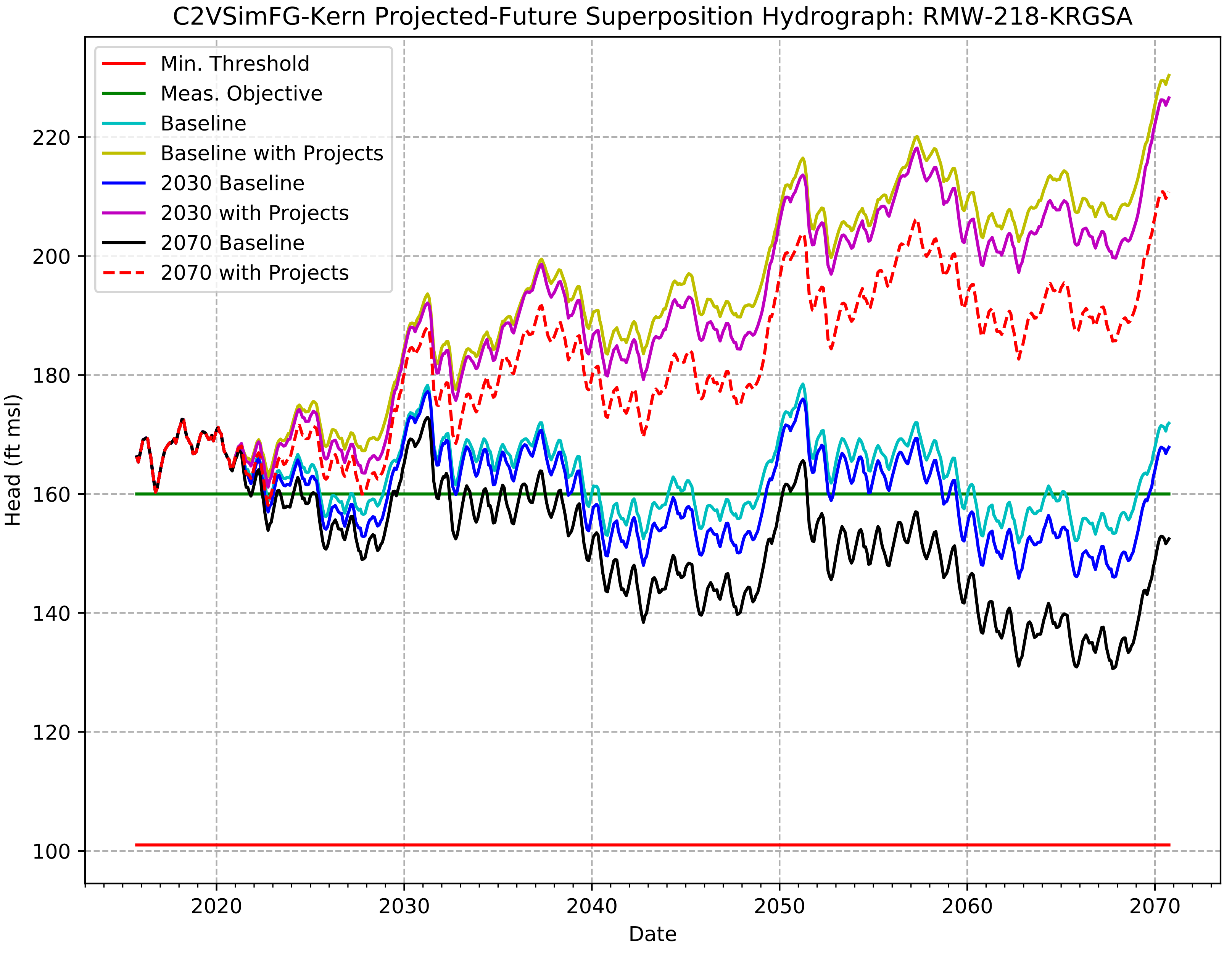
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-215-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

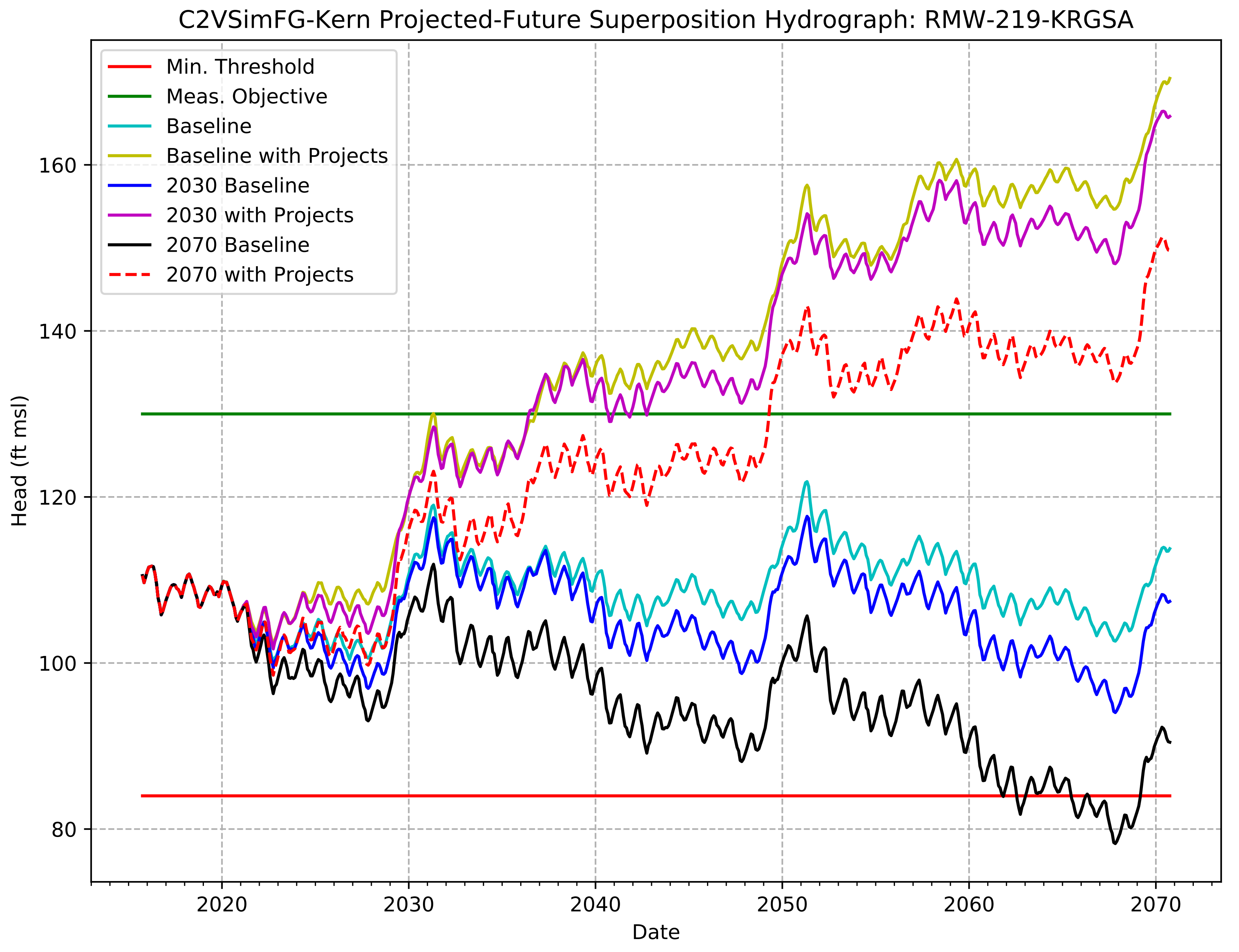


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-216-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-217-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-218-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-219-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

APPENDIX I

Groundwater Technical Procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey

Sounder Calibration Protocol—KCWA

City of Bakersfield Monitoring Program—Groundwater Elevation Monitoring

USGS
science for a changing world

Office of Groundwater

Groundwater Technical Procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey

Techniques and Methods 1–A1

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Cover photographs. Clockwise from bottom left. Photographs by W.L. Cunningham, unless otherwise noted.

- Hydrologic technician using a handheld computer to collect water-level data, Clifton Park, New York.
- Hydrologist measuring groundwater level and water temperature to determine stream-aquifer interaction, Smith River near White Sulphur Springs, Montana.
- Hydrologist obtaining calibration measurement at a continuously recording well, West Gardiner, Maine. Photograph by Nicholas Stasulis, U.S. Geological Survey.
- Water-level measurement to calibrate the transducer reading at a continuous water-level measurement site, City of Columbus South Well Field, Columbus, Ohio.
- Hydrologic technician unlocking a USGS well shelter, City of Columbus South Well Field, Columbus, Ohio.
- Hydrologist programming a data logger to record water-level change during a slug test, Charleston, South Carolina.

Groundwater Technical Procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey

Compiled by William L. Cunningham and Charles W. Schalk

Techniques and Methods 1–A1

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. Department of the Interior
KEN SALAZAR, Secretary

U.S. Geological Survey
Marcia K. McNutt, Director

U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2011

For more information on the USGS—the Federal source for science about the Earth, its natural and living resources, natural hazards, and the environment, visit http://www.usgs.gov or call 1-888-ASK-USGS

For an overview of USGS information products, including maps, imagery, and publications, visit http://www.usgs.gov/pubprod

To order this and other USGS information products, visit http://store.usgs.gov

Suggested citation:
Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 151 p.

Contents

Figures

Tables

Conversion Factors

Inch/Pound to SI

Multiply	By	To obtain
	Length	
inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
	Volume	
gallon (gal)	3.785	liter (L)
gallon (gal)	0.003785	cubic meter (m^3)
gallon (gal)	3.785	cubic decimeter (dm^3)
cubic foot (ft^3)	28.32	cubic decimeter (dm^3)
cubic foot (ft^3)	0.02832	cubic meter (m^3)
cubic foot (ft^3)	28.32	liter (L)
	Flow rate	
gallon per minute (gal/min)	0.06309	liter per second (L/s)
	Hydraulic conductivity	
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day (m/d)
	Force	
pound (lb)	4.4482	newton ($kg*m/sec^3$)
	Pressure	
pounds per square inch (psi)	0.0689	bars (bar)
pounds per square inch (psi)	703.07	kilograms per square meter (kg/m^3)

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88).

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Altitude, as used in this report, refers to distance above the vertical datum.

Specific conductance is given in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius (µS/cm at 25 °C).

Groundwater Technical Procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey

Compiled by William L. Cunningham and Charles W. Schalk

Abstract

A series of groundwater technical procedures documents (GWPDs) has been released by the U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Resources Discipline, for general use by the public. These technical procedures were written in response to the need for standardized technical procedures of many aspects of groundwater science, including site and measuring-point establishment, measurement of water levels, and measurement of well discharge. The techniques are described in the GWPDs in concise language and are accompanied by necessary figures and tables derived from cited manuals, reports, and other documents. Because a goal of this series of procedures is to remain current with the state of the science, and because procedures change over time, this report is released in an online format only. As new procedures are developed and released, they will be linked to this document.

Introduction

This report is a compilation of groundwater technical procedures documents (GWPDs) that describe measurement and data-handling procedures commonly used by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). These technical procedures, which were first compiled in 1995 as an internal tool for USGS technicians and hydrologists, have been collected from common techniques cited in USGS reports, USGS internal memoranda, and USGS training programs for many years. Because of the external demand for documentation of these procedures, and the desire to cite them outside of the USGS, they have been reviewed, edited, and compiled in this document. These techniques are a national resource for USGS Water Science Centers and, as such, may not contain sufficient detail for site-specific complexities for other than USGS users. These techniques are provided as the recommended field procedures for USGS Water Science Centers. Individual Centers are encouraged to document modifications that are made to these procedures in project-specific groundwater quality-assurance plans or the Center's groundwater quality-assurance and quality-control plan.

The GWPDs are written in concise language with step-by-step instructions of sufficient detail so that someone with limited experience with the procedure but with a basic understanding of the measurements and general field work can successfully reproduce the procedure unsupervised. The GWPDs do not provide every detail of an individual field task, as the user is expected to have at least nominal field experience. The user also must be cognizant of local regulations on working in and around groundwater wells. State and local ordinances take precedence over any guidance provided in this report. Each GWPD provides an abbreviated list of references if further detail or background information is required. Figures are included where appropriate, and some GWPDs reference other GWPDs. Hypertext links to illustrations, forms, and reports are provided in the body of each document.

Most GWPDs have the following structure:

- Title
- Version
- Purpose
- Materials and Instruments
- Data Accuracy and Limitations
- Advantages
- Disadvantages
- Assumptions
- Instructions
- Data Recording
- References

This report is designed as an online document for use by groundwater hydrologists, technicians, and data managers. The publication of the GWPDs in this format has several benefits:

- It will provide a reference for citation of techniques used during field investigations;

- It will allow hydrologists, technicians, and data managers from outside the USGS to reference techniques used by the USGS;
- It will provide a consistent set of training materials for those new to the routine aspects of groundwater-data collection and handling;
- It will provide an archive for changes in procedures over time as procedures evolve or as tools and equipment become obsolete.
- It will remain current to state-of-the-science techniques.

This report compiles techniques for groundwater-site establishment, well maintenance, water-level measurements, groundwater-discharge measurements, and single-well aquifer tests. It does not document groundwater-quality techniques. These procedures can be found in "U.S. Geological Survey, National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data." Many of the methods described in the GWPDs are based on United States Office of Water Data Coordination (1977), Garber and Koopman (1968), and Driscoll (1986).

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide a citable document for technical field procedures used by USGS technicians and hydrologists. These procedures have been used by the USGS as guidance for field work, standardization of measurements and other tasks, training of staff, and quality assurance. USGS Water Science Centers can use these procedures as basic guidance and modify them for their circumstances, hydrologic conditions, project objectives, and Center needs. Modifications to these procedures are documented in project-specific groundwater quality-assurance plans or the Center's groundwater quality-assurance and quality-control plan.

The scope of this report generally is restricted to common field-based procedures. Although instrument calibration in the office environment is an integral part of the quality assurance of USGS field work, office-based calibration procedures are not directly addressed in these field procedures. This report does not provide documentation of all procedures used by the Water Science Centers in the USGS, and it does not cover field techniques that are used to meet special objectives. For instance, a USGS project's objectives may require an accuracy and (or) precision not supported by these methods. In those cases, these methods are modified by the individual project and documented in the accompanying project reports.

Review and Revision

GWPDs, like any standard operating procedure, should remain current. The documents will be updated periodically as errors are detected, equipment changes, or new standard techniques evolve. Each procedure is consecutively numbered and contains a version number/date. Those wishing to cite these procedures should include the version number/date of the procedure as an integral part of the reference. These procedures will change with time, and the version number will change accordingly. New procedures will be made available as they are developed, and general electronic announcements will accompany releases of new GWPDs.

Older versions of updated procedures will be archived, as will GWPDs that no longer are used or followed. Hypertext links will be reassigned to the new versions of GWPDs so that the most up-to-date version of the document will be available online.

Technical Procedures

GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape

GWPD 2—Identifying a minimum set of data elements to establish a groundwater site

GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks

GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape

GWPD 5—Documenting the location of a well

GWPD 6—Recognizing and removing debris from a well

GWPD 7—Estimating discharge from a naturally flowing well

GWPD 8—Estimating discharge from a pumped well by use of the trajectory free-fall or jet-flow method

GWPD 9—Recording minimum and maximum water levels

GWPD 10—Measuring discharge from a pumped well by use of a circular orifice weir

GWPD 11—Measuring well depth by use of a graduated steel tape

GWPD 12—Measuring water levels in a flowing well

GWPD 13—Measuring water levels by use of an air line

GWPD 14—Measuring continuous water levels by use of a float-activated recorder

GWPD 15—Obtaining permission to install, maintain, or use a well on private property

GWPD 16—Measuring water levels in wells and piezometers by use of a submersible pressure transducer

GWPD 17—Conducting an instantaneous change in head (slug) test with a mechanical slug and submersible pressure transducer

Acknowledgments

The field procedures described in this report have been compiled from existing USGS reports, various other reference documents, and the technical expertise of the compilers. In addition to the references provided, important source materials include unpublished USGS training and field manuals and technical memoranda from the Office of Groundwater. The following USGS staff (retired) contributed substantially to the contents of this document: Jilann O. Brunett, David C. Dickerman, Linda H. Geiger, and Julia A. Huff. The compilers also appreciate the important contribution by the staff of the USGS Science Publishing Network, including Kay Hedrick, Bonnie Turcott, and Jeffrey Corbett.

References Cited

Driscoll, F.G., 1986, Groundwater and wells (2d ed.): St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnson Filtration Systems, Inc., 1089 p.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, 23 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, 149 p.

GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To measure the depth to the water surface below land-surface datum using the graduated steel tape (wetted-tape) method.

Materials and Instruments

1. A steel tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet. A black tape is preferred to a chromium-plated tape. If a chromium-plated tape is used, paint the back of the tape with a flat black paint to make reading the wetted chalk mark easier. A break-away weight should be attached to a ring on the end of the tape with wire strong enough to hold the weight, but not as strong as the tape, so that if the weight becomes lodged in the well the tape can still be pulled free. The weight should be made of brass, stainless steel, or iron. Lead weights are not acceptable.
2. Blue carpenter's chalk.
3. Clean rag.
4. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures.
5. Water-level measurement field form, or handheld computer for data entry.
6. Two wrenches with adjustable jaws or other tools for removing well cap.
7. Cleaning supplies for water-level tapes as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004).
8. Key for well access.

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. A graduated steel tape is commonly accurate to 0.01 foot.
2. Most accurate for water levels less than 200 feet below land surface.
3. The steel tape should be calibrated against another acceptable steel tape. An acceptable steel tape is one that is maintained in the office for use only for calibrating steel tapes, and this calibration tape never is used in the field.
4. Oil, ice, or debris may interfere with a water-level measurement.
5. Corrections are necessary for measurements made through angled well casings.
6. When measuring deep water levels (greater than 500 feet), tape expansion and stretch is an additional consideration (Garber and Koopman, 1968).

Advantages

1. The graduated steel tape method is considered to be the most accurate method for measuring water levels in nonflowing wells of moderate depth.
2. Easy to use.
3. Small tape diameter allows access through small ports and provides little interference with pump wiring.

Disadvantages

1. Results may be unreliable if water is dripping into the well or condensing on the well casing.
2. Not recommended for measuring water levels while wells are being pumped.
3. Initial measurement is difficult if estimated water level is not known.

4. Wetted chalk mark may dry before tape is retrieved under hot, dry conditions with large depths to water.

Assumptions

1. An established measuring point (MP) exists and the distance from the MP to land-surface datum (LSD) is known (fig. 1). See GWPD 3 for the technical procedure document on establishing a permanent MP.
2. The MP is clearly marked and described so that a person who has not measured the well will be able to recognize it.
3. For established wells, a water-level measurement taken during the last field visit is available to estimate the length of tape that should be lowered into the well.
4. The black sheen on the steel tape has been dulled so that the tape will retain the chalk.
5. The well is free of obstructions that could affect the plumbness of the steel tape and cause errors in the measurement.
6. The same field method is used for measuring depth below measuring point, or depth relative to vertical datum, but with a different datum correction.
7. The graduated steel tape has been calibrated.

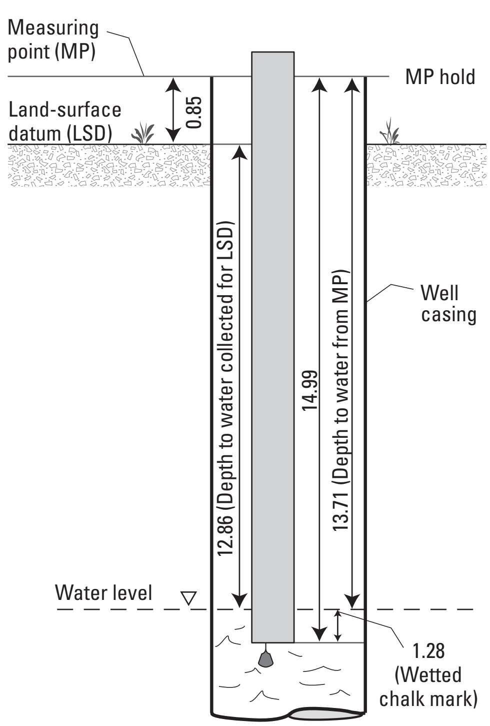


Figure 1. Water-level measurement using a graduated steel tape.

Instructions

1. Open the well.
2. Chalk the lower few feet of the tape by pulling the tape across a piece of blue carpenter's chalk. A wetted chalk mark will identify that part of the tape that was submerged.
3. Review recent measurements from the well, if available, to estimate the hold point on the tape.
4. Refer to figure 1 for an illustration of the elements of a steel tape measurement. Lower the weight and tape into the well until the lower end of the tape is submerged below the water. The weight and tape should be lowered into the water slowly to prevent splashing. Place the thumb and index finger on the tape graduation that is 0.01 less than the next whole foot mark (14.99 in figure 1). Continue to lower the end of the tape into the well until the thumb and index finger meet the MP. Record the graduation value (the HOLD) in the Hold column of the water-level measurement field form (fig. 2).
5. Rapidly bring the tape to the surface before the wetted chalk mark dries and becomes difficult to read. Record the length of the wetted chalk (the CUT) in the Cut row of the water-level measurement field form (fig. 2). Record the time of the measurement in the "Time" row of the form.
6. Subtract the CUT from the HOLD and record this number in the "WL below MP" column of the water-level measurement field form (fig. 2). The difference between the HOLD and the CUT is the depth to water below the MP.
7. If the tape-calibration procedure indicates that a correction is needed at a given water-level depth or for a given water-level range, apply that correction to the "WL below MP" value by adding or subtracting the appropriate correction.
8. Record the MP correction length on the "MP correction" row of the field form (fig. 2); the MP correction is positive if the MP is above land surface and is negative if the MP is below land surface (GWPD 3). Subtract the MP correction from the "WL below MP" value to get the depth to water below or above land-surface datum. Record the water level in the "WL below LSD" column of the water-level measurement field form (fig. 2). If the water level is above LSD, record the depth to water in feet below land surface as a negative number.
9. Make a check measurement by repeating steps 1 through 5. The check measurement should be made using a different HOLD value than that used for the original measurement. If the check measurement does not agree

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM
Steel Tape Measurement

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1)

Equipment ID

Date of Field Visit

Station name (C12)

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Hold					
Cut					
Tape correction					
WL below MP					
MP correction					
WL below LSD					

Measured by ______________________ COMMENTS*______________________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year

ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
below land surface	below meas. pt.	sea level

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

STATUS (C238)

METHOD (C239)

TYPE (C243)

WATER LEVEL (C237)

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysi-cal logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measure-ment discon.,	obstruc-tion,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign sub-stance,	well des-troyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 2. Water-level measurement field form for steel tape measurements. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

with the original measurement within 0.02 foot, continue to make measurements until the reason for lack of agreement is determined or the results are shown to be reliable. If more than two measurements are made, use best judgment to select the measurement most representative of field conditions.

10. Complete the “Final Measurement for GWSI” portion of the field form (fig. 2).

11. After completing the water-level measurement, disinfect and rinse that part of the tape that was submerged below the water surface, as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004). This will reduce the possibility of contamination of other wells from the tape.

12. Close the well.

13. Maintain the tape in good working condition by periodically checking the tape for rust, breaks, kinks, and possible stretch due to the suspended weight of the tape and the tape weight. The tape should be recalibrated annually and recorded in the calibration logbook.

14. In some pumped wells, a layer of oil may float on the water surface. If the oil layer is a foot or less thick, read the tape at the top of the oil mark and use this value for the water-level measurement instead of the wetted chalk mark. The measurement will differ slightly from the water level that would be measured were the oil not present. However, if several feet of oil are present in the well, or if it is necessary to know the thickness of the oil layer, an electronic “interface probe,” or a commercially available water-detector paste can be used that will detect the presence of water in the oil. The paste is applied to the lower end of the tape and will show the top of the oil as a wet line, and the top of the water will show as a distinct color change. Because oil density is about three-quarters that of water, the water level can be estimated by adding the thickness of the oil layer times its density to the oil-water interface altitude.

Data Recording

All calibration and maintenance data associated with steel tape use are recorded in the calibration and maintenance equipment logbook.

All water-level data are recorded on the water-level measurement field form (fig. 2) or by using a handheld computer program such as MONKES. Field measurements are recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot or to the appropriate precision based on the judgment of the hydrographer. When using a handheld computer to record field measurements, the measurement procedure is the same as described in the “Instructions” section.

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, 23 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User’s manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Katz, B.G., and Jelinski, J.C., 1999, Replacement materials for lead weights used in measuring ground-water levels: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99–52, 13 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, 149 p.

Wilde, F.D., ed., 2004, Cleaning of equipment for water sampling (version 2.0): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A3, accessed July 17, 2006, at *http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9A3/*.

GWPD 2—Identifying a minimum set of data elements to establish a groundwater site

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To specify the minimum amount of information that should be collected during the initial site inventory in the field for an individual groundwater site. These data will be recorded in the National Water Information System (NWIS).

Materials and Instruments

1. Best available paper maps or Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver
2. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A
3. Spray paint, bright color
4. Metal file for marking well casing; hammer and cold steel chisel, survey monument (nail, spike, tablet)
5. Camera
6. Protractor, calculator, or other tools to calculate angles and lengths
7. Rod, leveling instrument, and leveling notes sheets
8. A steel tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet
9. Blue carpenter's chalk
10. Clean rag
11. Field notebook
12. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
13. Water-level measurement field form, or handheld computer for data entry
14. Two wrenches with adjustable jaws or other tools for removing well cap
15. Cleaning supplies for water-level tapes as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004)
16. Key for well access

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Altitudes determined from topographic maps are accurate to within one-half the map contour interval; latitudes and longitudes are accurate to about 0.5 second.
2. Accuracy of latitude, longitude, and altitudes determined by use of GPS are dependent on each instrument's capabilities.
3. The accuracy of the measuring point, land-surface datum, measuring point correction, and reference marks depends on the measurement method used. See GWPD 3 for additional information.
4. A graduated steel or electric tape commonly is accurate to 0.01 foot. See GWPD 1 and GWPD 4 for additional information.

Assumptions

1. The groundwater site is established by a field visit. At times, a site is established without a field visit. In that instance, less information may be available to establish the site in GWSI.
2. A groundwater site is a single point, not a geographic area or property.
3. All information available for a site will be compiled and entered in GWSI. This includes data and information that are not mandatory for GWSI (*http://nwis.usgs.gov/nwisdocs4_10/gw/gwintrocoding_Sect2-0.pdf*).
4. A GPS unit and (or) paper maps will be used to complete the location-based information needed for Form 9-1904-A (fig. 1). A U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) computer

application is available for this task which automates some of the steps in this procedure. Use of that application is encouraged, but it is not yet available for field use.

5. The hydrographer has gathered all of the information available about the well, including a well-construction log, geologic log, owner information, and has permission to access the well.

Instructions

1. Locate the well as described in GWPD 5.
2. Establish a permanent measuring point, land-surface datum, and nearby reference marks as described in GWPD 3.
3. Measure the total depth of the well, as described in GWPD 11.
4. Measure the water level in the well, as described in GWPD 1 or GWPD 4.
5. Use the information collected prior to the field visit and the measurements collected during the field visit to complete every GWSI component (fig. 1) for which you have information.

Data Recording

Data are recorded in the field on the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (Form 9-1904-A, fig. 1). Water levels also are recorded on the appropriate water-level measurement field form.

References

American Society for Testing and Materials, 1994, ASTM standards on ground water and vadose zone investigations (2d ed.): Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Society for Testing and Materials, p. 300–304.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011c, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011d, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 5—Documenting the location of a well: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 10 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011e, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 11—Measuring well depth by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 10 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Wilde, F.D., ed., 2004, Cleaning of equipment for water sampling (version 2.0): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A3, accessed July 17, 2006, at *http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9A3/.*

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ______
Date ______

Coded by ______
Checked by ______
Entered by ______

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) U S G S   SITE ID (C1)   PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

1 SITE TYPE (C802) - Primary Secondary   DISTRICT (C6)   COUNTRY (C41)   STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ______ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .   LONGITUDE (C10) .   LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11)

H	1	5	S	R	F	T	M	U
Hndrth sec.	tenth sec.	half sec.	sec.	3 sec.	5 sec.	10 sec.	min.	Un-known

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35)

C	D	G	L	M	N	R	S	U
land net	DGPS	GPS	LORAN	map	inter-polated digital map	reported	survey	un-known

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36)

NAD27	NAD83
North American Datum of 1927	North American Datum of 1983

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17)

A	D	G	I	J	L	M	N	R	U
altimeter	DGPS	GPS	IfSAR	LiDAR	Level	map	DEM	re-ported	un-known

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22)

NGVD29	NAVD88
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929	North American Vertical Datum of 1988

LAND NET (C13) 1/4 1/4 1/4 S section T township range merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	O	P	S	T	U	V	W
alluvial fan	playa	stream channel	depres-sion	dunes	flat	flood-plain	hill-top	sink-hole	lake or swamp	mangrove swamp	off-shore	pedi-ment	hill-side	ter-race	undu-lating	valley flat	upland draw

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)   DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)   STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)   DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)   MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803)

A	D	I	L	M	O	R
active no/na	discon-tinued	inactive site	active written	active oral	inventory site	remediated

2 NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804)
Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box

WL cont	WL int	QW cont	QW int	PR cont	PR int	EV cont	EV int	wind vel.	tide cont	tide int	sed. con	sed. ps	peak flow	low flow	state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805)
(Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):

digital rec-order	graphic rec-order	tele-metry land line	tele-metry radio	tele-metry satellite	AHDAS	crest-stage gage	tide gage	deflec-tion meter	bubble gage	stilling well	CR type recorder	weigh-ing rain gage	tipping bucket rain gage	acoustic velocity meter	electro-magnetic flowmeter	pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month — day — year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal	GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW-EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW-HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW-IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA-EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-CA	Canal	GW-MW	Multiple wells		
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-DCH	Ditch				
LA-SH	Soil hole	ST-TS	Tidal strea m				
LA-SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2

WS	DO	CO	IN	IR	MI	LV	PH	ST	RM	TE	AQ
water supply	domestic	commer-cial	industrial	irrigation	mining	livestock	power hydro-electric	waste water treatment	remedia-tion	thermo-electric power	aqua-culture

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 1. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3): C field checked · L poor location · M minimal data · U unchecked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21): month – day – year

USE OF SITE (C23): A anode · C standby emer. supply · D drain · E geothermal · G seismic · H heat reservoir · M mine · O observation · P oil or gas · R recharge · S represurize · T test · U unused · V withdrawal/ return · W withdrawal · X waste · Z destroyed

SECONDARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site)

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site)

USE OF WATER (C24): A air cond. · B bottling · C commercial · D dewater · E power · F fire · H domestic · I irrigation · J industrial (cooling) · K mining · M medicinal · N industrial · P public supply · Q aquaculture · R recreations · S stock · T institutional · U unused · Y desalination · Z other

SECONDARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water)

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water)

AQUIFER TYPE (C713): U unconfined single · N unconfined multiple · C confined single · M confined multiple · X mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714)

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715)

HOLE DEPTH (C27)

WELL DEPTH (C28)

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29): A other gov't · D driller · G geologist · L logs · M memory · O owner · R other reported · S reporting agency · Z other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L land surface · M meas. pt. · S vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242)

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M)

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S): NGVD29 National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929 · NAVD88 North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988 · Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238): A atmos. pressure · B tide stage · C ice · D dry · E recently flowing · F flowing · G nearby flowing · H nearby recently flowing · I injector site · J injector site monitor · M plugged · N measurement discontinued · O obstruction · P pumping · R recently pumped · S nearby pumping · T nearby recently pumped · V foreign substance · W well destroyed · X affected by surface water · Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239): A airline · B analog · C calibrated airline · D differential GPS · E estimated · F transducer · G pressure gage · H calibrated press. gage · L geophysical logs · M manometer · N non-rec. gage · O observed · P acoustic pulse · R reported · S steel tape · T electric tape · V calibrated elec. tape · Z other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276): 0 foot · 1 tenth · 2 hundredth · 9 not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244): A other gov't · D driller's log · G geologist · L geophysical logs · M memory · O owner · R other reported · S reporting agency · Z other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY)

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE)

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char)

REMARKS (C267) (256 char)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858): Y ready to display · C conditional · P proprietary · L local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754): CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723)

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60): month – day – year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63)

SOURCE OF DATA (C64): A other gov't · D driller · G geologist · L logs · M memory · O owner · R other reported · S reporting agency · Z other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65): A air-rotary · B bored or augered · C cable tool · D dug · H hydraulic rotary · J jetted · P air percussion · R reverse rotary · S sonic · T trenching · V driven · W drive wash · Z other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66): C porous concrete · F gravel w/perf. · G gravel screen · H horiz. gallery · O open end · P perf or slotted · S screen · T sand point · W walled · X open hole · Z other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67): B bentonite · C clay · G cement grout · N none · Z other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68)

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69): A air-lift pump · B bailed · C compressed air · J jetted · N none · P pumped · S surged · Z other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70)

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71): C chemicals · D dry ice · E explosives · F deflocculent · H hydrofracturing · M mechanical · Z other

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)   SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .   DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .   DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .   DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)   SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .   DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)   CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)   SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .   DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)   CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)   SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .   DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)   CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)   SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .   DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .   DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)   CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year

ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323)

ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182) C D R Z

C Cooperator's Office, D District Office, R Reporting Agency, Z other

DATA FORMAT (C261) F M P Z

F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z

A other gov't, D driller, G geol- ogist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z

F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z

A other gov't, D driller, G geol- ogist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z

F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z

A other gov't, D driller, G geol- ogist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z

F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical proper-ties	common ions	trace elements	pesti-cides	nutri-ents	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radio-active	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or with-drawals BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133)

C	E	M	U	Z
calcu-lated	esti-mated	meter-ed	un-known	other

[8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continu-ously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarter-ly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703) P pumped F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150) .

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310) E excellent (LT 2%), G good (2%-5%), F fair (5%-8%), P poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151) A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152) A acoustic meter, B bailer, C current meter, D Doppler meter, E estimated, F flume, M totaling meter, O orifice, P pitot-tube, R reported, T trajectory, U venturi meter, V volumetric meas, W weir, X unknown, Z other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153) .

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C155) A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156) A airline, B recorder, C calibrated airline, D differ-ential GP, E esti-mated, F trans-ducer, G pressure gage, H calibrated press. gage, L geophysi-cal logs, M mano-meter, N non-rec. gage, O observed, P acoustic pulse, R reported, S steel tape, T electric tape, V calibrated elec. tape, Z other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157) .

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272) .

DRAWDOWN (C309) .

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748) G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92) .

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304) P principal aquifer, Q aggregate of lithologic units, S secondary aquifer, N no contrib-ution, U unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750) A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) month – day – year

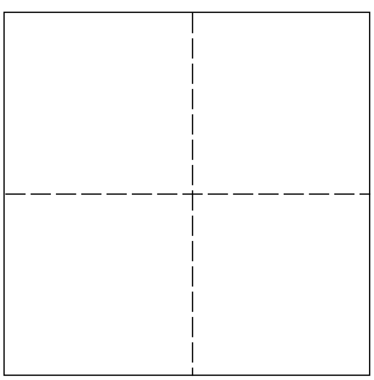
STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126) .

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________



GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To establish a permanent measuring point at a well from which water levels are measured, to establish a permanent land-surface datum, and to establish nearby reference marks.

Materials and Instruments

1. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A
2. Measuring tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet
3. Field notebook
4. Topographic map or Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver
5. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
6. Spray paint, bright color or permanent marker
7. Metal file for marking well casing; hammer and cold steel chisel, survey monument (nail, spike, tablet)
8. Two wrenches with adjustable jaws or other tools for removing well cap
9. Key for well access
10. Camera
11. Protractor, calculator, or other tools to calculate angles and lengths
12. Rod, leveling instrument, and leveling notes sheets

Data Accuracy and Limitations

The "stickup" of a well is the length of well casing above the plane of the land-surface datum (LSD).

Altitude Accuracy: Vertical Stickup

The accuracy of the measuring point (MP) or LSD altitude depends on the measurement method used. When topographic maps are used, the accuracy typically is about one-half the contour interval of the topographic map. When geodetic differential GPS methods are used, the accuracy can be on the order of a couple of centimeters. When spirit leveling is used the accuracy is dependent on the order (1st, 2nd, 3rd) of surveying and the length of the survey line and typically can vary from tens of centimeters to a millimeter or less. Limitations: A high level of altitude accuracy is not critical when measurements obtained from a single well are compared to one another. Measurement accuracy is important, but altitude accuracy is not. If water-levels are to be compared *among wells*, however, a higher altitude accuracy (such as from spirit leveling) may be needed.

MP Correction Length Accuracy: Vertical Stickup

The MP correction length is the distance the measuring tape travels from the MP to the plane of the LSD (fig. 1). The accuracy of the MP correction length depends on the configuration of the MP with respect to the LSD. In the simplest example of a well with a vertical stickup and the LSD as a monument in the well pad or a file mark on the casing, the MP correction length can be measured directly with a measuring tape. In that instance, the accuracy of the measurement is 0.01 foot. In the case when the vertical distance between LSD and the MP cannot be directly measured with a tape, such as when a protective casing prevents direct measurement, the accuracy is a function of the measurement method used. A visual estimate using a measuring tape likely will have an accuracy slightly greater than 0.01 foot. When spirit leveling is used, the accuracy can vary from tens of centimeters to a millimeter or less. MP correction length accuracy is critical because a well may have more than one MP, all of which should be referenced to a single LSD. Limitations: Special considerations must be made for a well with a non-vertical stickup, when the configuration of the MP at the well does not allow the measuring tape to hang vertically directly from the MP through the plane of the LSD (fig. 2).

Altitude Accuracy: Non-Vertical Stickup

The altitude of the MP of a non-vertical stickup is not used directly, but may be measured for use in combination with the LSD altitude and the MP correction length. In the case of a non-vertical stickup, the accuracy of the LSD altitude is identical to that described in the vertical case. The accuracy of a water-level altitude calculated from the MP altitude and the MP correction length (option in Instruction no. 4) is equivalent to the least accurate measurement.

MP Correction Length Accuracy: Non-vertical Stickup

When the measurement tape does not hang vertically from the MP to the plane of the LSD, the MP correction length must be computed on the basis of the measurement path length and angles of deviation from vertical (fig. 2). The accuracy of this MP correction length is a function of the configuration of the well and the ability of the hydrographer to determine the tape path, but likely is greater than 0.01 foot.

Reference Mark Accuracy

A reference mark (RM) is used to determine whether the MP has moved with reference to LSD and, in extreme cases, to re-establish the LSD or MP at a well, thus the accuracy of the RM should be at least equivalent to that of the water-level measurement. In most instances, this is 0.01 foot. Limitation: comparability of water-level measurements made before and after re-establishment of the LSD or MP is limited by the accuracy of the RM.

Assumptions

1. For comparability to the water level measured in other wells, water-level measurements will be referenced consistently to the same vertical geodetic datum.
2. LSD is a specific type of RM. Once established, the LSD is not changed unless it is destroyed. If a new LSD must be established, the date of this change must be recorded, as well as the vertical distance between the destroyed LSD and the new LSD.
3. Measuring points change from time to time, especially on private wells. If a new MP must be established, the date of this change must be recorded, as well as the distance between the new MP and LSD (MP correction length).
4. Some wells have multiple measuring points or access points, especially production wells. Care must be taken in tracking these multiple MPs.
5. The operator can run leveling equipment in order to establish one or more RMs.

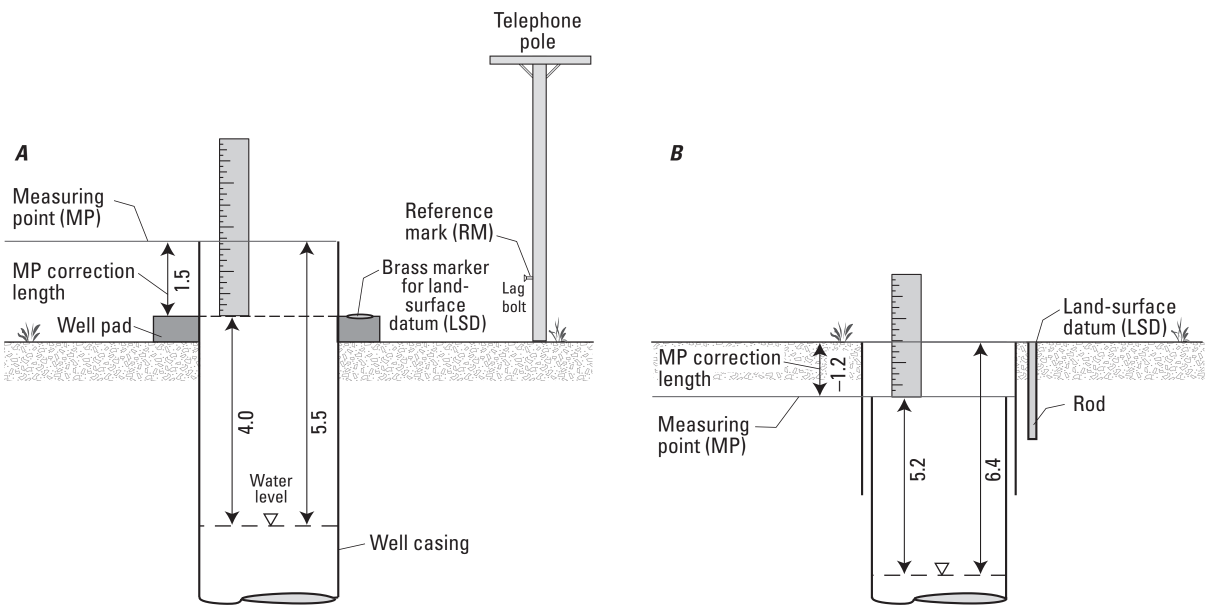


Figure 1. Relations among land-surface (LSD), measuring-point (MP), and reference-mark datums for measuring points above and below land surface. *A*, If the MP is above the LSD, subtract MP correction length to correct the water level to LSD (5.5 – 1.5 = 4.0). *B*, If the MP is below the LSD, subtract MP correction length to correct the water level to LSD (5.2 – (–1.2) = 6.4).

A

B

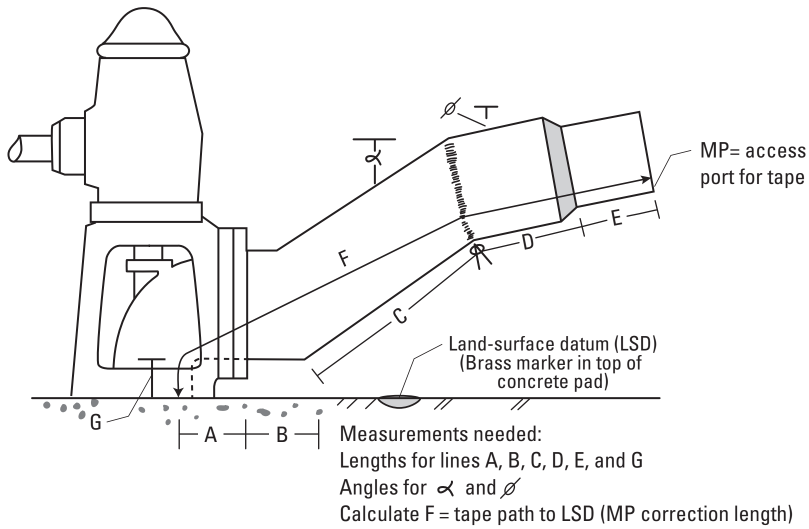


Figure 2. Examples of (*A*) determining a measuring point (MP) correction length when the configuration of the MP at the well does not allow the measuring tape to hang vertically directly from the MP through the plane of the land-surface datum (LSD) and (*B*) the measurements needed to calculate the MP correction length on the basis of the distance a tape would travel from the MP to the plane of the LSD in an irrigation well. (Photograph by E.L. Kuniansky, U.S. Geological Survey.)

Instructions

1. **Establish land-surface datum following these definitions and procedures:**

   a. The LSD at a well is a fixed RM at the well, at or near land surface, that can be used to measure the absolute vertical position (altitude) of the LSD and the distance from the LSD to the MP (the MP correction length).

   b. The LSD must be stable, as permanent as possible, clearly defined, clearly marked, and easily located.

   c. The LSD should be established to facilitate measuring from it to the MP.

   d. The LSD should be established to facilitate setting a survey rod or GPS antenna on the mark.

   e. Mark the LSD. For example, the LSD is noted by an ‘X’ etched into the well casing or is marked with a brass marker or chiseled “+” in the concrete pad at the base of the surface casing. If the landowner does not allow marking of the well, then describe the LSD as accurately as possible.

   f. Take a photograph of the LSD.

2. **Determine the altitude of the land-surface datum.**

   a. The altitude of the LSD must be determined for every site. At a minimum, it can be estimated from a topographic map. Locate the well using GWPD 5. Determine the altitude of the LSD from the topographic map.

   b. Optional: Depending on the use of the measurements from the well, the altitude of the LSD may be surveyed from a geodetic benchmark using spirit leveling or differential GPS techniques.

3. **Establish the measuring point following these definitions and procedures:**

   a. The MP is the most convenient place to measure the water level in a well. It is often at the top of the casing of an observation well, at the top of an access standpipe installed at a production well, or at an access point at the stem of a production well (see figs. 1 and 2).

   b. The MP must be stable, as permanent as possible, clearly defined, clearly marked, and easily located. For example, the MP is noted by a file mark on the well casing. The MP on a casing that does not have a horizontal rim commonly is established on the high or low side of the rim.

   c. If possible, position the MP at a particular point on the casing where a leveling rod could be set directly on it and the measuring tape can hang freely into the well when it is in contact with the MP.

   d. Using a file, lightly mark the MP on the well casing. Optionally, mark the MP by an arrow sprayed with a bright colored paint or permanent marker. If the MP cannot be marked, it must be clearly defined.

   e. Take a photograph of the MP.

   f. If more than one MP exists for a well, all MPs must be documented, and clearly differentiated.

   g. Optional: Depending on the use and storage of measurements from the well, the altitude of the MP of a well with a vertical stickup may be surveyed from a geodetic benchmark using spirit leveling or differential GPS techniques. MP altitude may be determined in two ways, depending on the calculation of the MP correction length described below.

4. **Determine the measuring point correction length following these definitions and procedures:**

   a. The MP correction length is the distance the measuring tape travels from the MP to the plane of the LSD. This is a vertical distance (also known as MP height) for a simple, vertical well. If the well stickup is not vertical, the MP correction length is not a true height above the LSD, but still represents the distance the tape must travel to reach the plane of the LSD.

   b. Measure the MP correction length in feet above or below the LSD (fig. 1). Values for MP correction lengths above LSD (fig. 1*A*) are positive numbers. Values for MP correction lengths below LSD (fig. 1*B*) are negative numbers and should be preceded by a minus sign (–).

      (1) For a well with a vertical stickup, where a water-level tape can hang vertically from the MP through the plane of the LSD (fig. 1), this distance can be measured directly with a steel tape or by leveling. Optional: if the objectives of the measurement require a precise altitude, the altitude of the MP for these wells can be surveyed from a geodetic benchmark using spirit leveling or differential GPS techniques.

      (2) For a well with a non-vertical stickup, where a water-level tape does not hang vertically from the MP through the plane of the LSD (fig. 2), the MP correction length cannot be measured directly. It is the distance between the MP and the plane of the LSD. The length along the measurement path between the MP and LSD must be computed on the basis of the measurement path length and angles of deviation from vertical (fig. 2). The geometry of this measurement path varies widely among this type of well. This will result in an MP correction length greater than the vertical distance between the LSD and the MP. Optional: If the objectives of the measurement require a precise water-level altitude, the altitude of the MP for wells with a non-vertical stickup should not be measured directly.

         (i) Water-level altitude can be referenced to the LSD, in which case the MP altitude is not needed.

         (ii) Water-level altitude can be referenced to the MP, in which case the MP altitude must be calculated by adding the MP correction length to the altitude of the LSD. Note that the MP altitude in this case is not a true altitude, but subtracting a depth to water measurement from this MP altitude will result in a true water-level altitude.

5. **Establish additional reference marks following these definitions and procedures:**

   a. An RM is a nearby datum established by permanent marks and is used to check the MP and (or) LSD or to re-establish the MP and (or) LSD should the original MP or LSD be destroyed or changed.

   b. Check the condition of the rod and leveling instrument.

   c. Establish the vertical relation between the MP and RMs by use of leveling (Kenney, 2010, for example). Establish at least one clearly marked RM near the well; more than one RM is preferable. For example, a benchmark, a lag bolt set in a telephone pole (fig. 1*A*), a spike in a mature tree, a mark on a permanent structure, or a poured concrete post. The RM should be located a suitable distance from the well to assure that a circumstance that damages a well does not also damage the RM.

   d. Take photographs of the RMs and include the photographs in the site field folder.

   e. A visual inspection of the MP, LSD, and RMs should be made at each site visit. Dates of any damage to the MP, LSD, or RMs must be documented. The vertical relation between the MP and RMs should be checked whenever there is evidence of damage to the MP, LSD, or RM. If no damage is apparent, the vertical relation between the MP and RMs should be confirmed at 3–5 year intervals.

Data Recording

Record data by use of appropriate field notebooks, level note sheets, and the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 3, Form 9-1904-A).

1. LSD: Record a description of the LSD in the field notebook, including the altitude, altitude accuracy, and geodetic datum. Final measurements should be documented in figure 3 as follows: (C16) Altitude of land surface, (C17) Method altitude determined, (C18) Altitude accuracy, and (C22) Altitude datum.

2. MP and MP correction length: Record a description of the MP in the field notebook, including the date of MP establishment, MP correction length or altitude, and a detailed description of the MP. Final data should be documented in figure 3 as follows: (C321) Beginning date, (C323) MP height (correction length), and (C324) MP remarks (description of the MP). If the altitude of the MP is determined, also record (C325) Measuring point altitude, (C326) Method altitude determined, (C327) Measuring point altitude accuracy, and (C328) Measuring point altitude datum. If an MP is destroyed or no longer in service, record the date of the destruction in (C322) Ending date.

3. RMs: Record a description of the site RMs in the field notebook, including the date of RM establishment. Document the vertical relation between the MP and RMs. Include the RM level notes in the site folder. Mark the MP and the RMs on the photographs and draw arrows to identify them. Store a copy of the photographs in the site folder.

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 5—Documenting the location of a well: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 10 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Kenney, T.A., 2010, Levels at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 3–A19, 60 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, 149 p.

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ____________
Date ____________

Coded by ____________
Checked by ____________
Entered by ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) USGS
SITE ID (C1)
PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

SITE TYPE [1] (C802) Primary - Secondary
DISTRICT (C6)
COUNTRY (C41)
STATE (C7)
COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ____________ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .
LONGITUDE (C10) .
LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11): H (Hndrth sec.) 1 (tenth sec.) 5 (half sec.) S (sec.) R (3 sec.) F (5 sec.) T (10 sec.) M (min.) U (Unknown)

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35): C (land net) D (DGPS) G (GPS) L (LORAN) M (map) N (interpolated digital map) R (reported) S (survey) U (unknown)
LAT/LONG DATUM (C36): NAD27 (North American Datum of 1927) NAD83 (North American Datum of 1983)
ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C17): A (altimeter) D (DGPS) G (GPS) I (IfSAR) J (LiDAR) L (Level) M (map) N (DEM) R (reported) U (unknown)
ALTITUDE DATUM (C22): NGVD29 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929) NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum of 1988)

LAND NET (C13): 1/4 1/4 1/4 section S township T range merid

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (C19): A (alluvial fan) B (playa) C (stream channel) D (depression) E (dunes) F (flat) G (flood-plain) H (hill-top) K (sink-hole) L (lake or swamp) M (mangrove swamp) O (off-shore) P (pediment) S (hill-side) T (terrace) U (undulating) V (valley flat) W (upland draw)

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)
DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)
STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)
MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803): A (active no/na) D (discontinued) I (inactive site) L (active written) M (active oral) O (inventory site) R (remediated)
[2] NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804) Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box: WL cont, WL int, QW cont, QW int, PR cont, PR int, EV cont, EV int, wind vel., tide cont, tide int, sed. con, sed. ps, peak flow, low flow, state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805) (Place a "Y" in the appropriate box): digital recorder, graphic recorder, telemetry land line, telemetry radio, telemetry satellite, AHDAS, crest-stage gage, tide gage, deflection meter, bubble gage, stilling well, CR type recorder, weighing rain gage, tipping bucket rain gage, acoustic velocity meter, electromagnetic flowmeter, pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711): month – day – year
RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32): Y (ready to display) C (conditional) P (proprietary) L (local use only)

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1 SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal	GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW-EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW-HZ	Hyporheic-zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW-IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA-EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-CA	Canal	GW-MW	Multiple wells		
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-DCH	Ditch				
LA-SH	Soil hole	ST-TS	Tidal stream				
LA-SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2 WS (water supply) DO (domestic) CO (commercial) IN (industrial) IR (irrigation) MI (mining) LV (livestock) PH (power hydro-electric) ST (waste water treatment) RM (remediation) TE (thermo-electric power) AQ (aqua-culture)

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 3. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3)

C	L	M	U
field checked	poor location	minimal data	un-checked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21) __ – __ – ____ (month – day – year)

USE OF SITE (C23)

A	C	D	E	G	H	M	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Z
anode	standby emer. supply	drain	geo-thermal	seismic	heat reservoir	mine	obser-vation	oil or gas	recharge	repres-surize	test	unused	with-drawal/ return	with-drawal	waste	des-troyed

SECOND-ARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site) ☐ TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site) ☐

USE OF WATER (C24)

A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Y	Z
air cond.	bottling	comm-ercial	de-water	power	fire	domes-tic	irri-gation	indus-trial (cooling)	mining	medi-cinal	indus-trial	public supply	aqua-culture	recrea-tions	stock	insti-tutional	unused	desalin-ation	other

SECOND-ARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water) ☐ TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water) ☐

AQUIFER TYPE (C713)

U	N	C	M	X
unconfined single	unconfined multiple	confined single	confined multiple	mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

HOLE DEPTH (C27) ☐☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐

WELL DEPTH (C28) ☐☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235) __ – __ – ____ (month – day – year)

TIME (C709) ☐☐☐☐

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
land surface	meas. pt.	vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M) ☐☐☐

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S)

NGVD29	NAVD88	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929	North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988	Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z
atmos. pressure	tide stage	ice	dry	recently flowing	flowing	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing	injector site	injector site monitor	plugged	measure-ment discontinued	obstruc-tion	pumping	recently pumped	nearby pumping	nearby recently pumped	foreign sub-stance	well des-troyed	affected by surface water	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	analog	calibrated airline	differ-ential GPS	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276)

0	1	2	9
foot	tenth	hun-dredth	not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller's log	geol-ogist	geophysi-cal logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY) ☐☐☐☐☐☐

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE) ☐☐☐☐☐

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char) ____________________

REMARKS (C267) (256 char) ____________________

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754) CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723) ☐☐☐

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60) __ – __ – ____ (month – day – year)

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63) ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SOURCE OF DATA (C64)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65)

A	B	C	D	H	J	P	R	S	T	V	W	Z
air-rotary	bored or augered	cable tool	dug	hydraulic rotary	jetted	air per-cussion	reverse rotary	sonic	trenching	driven	drive wash	other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66)

C	F	G	H	O	P	S	T	W	X	Z
porous concrete	gravel w/perf.	gravel screen	horiz. gallery	open end	perf or slotted	screen	sand point	walled	open hole	other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67)

B	C	G	N	Z
bentonite	clay	cement grout	none	other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68) ☐☐☐☐

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69)

A	B	C	J	N	P	S	Z
air-lift pump	bailed	compres-sed air	jetted	none	pumped	surged	other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70) ☐☐☐

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71)

C	D	E	F	H	M	Z
chem-icals	dry ice	explo-sives	defloc-culent	hydro-frac-turing	mech-anical	other

2 - Groundwater Site Schedule

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .
DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)
CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .
DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)
CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .
DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)
CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .
DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)
CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
	abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83)
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84)
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89)
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)
BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year
ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323)
ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)
ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)
M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182) C D R Z
Cooperator's Office, District Office, Reporting Agency, other

DATA FORMAT (C261) F M P Z
files, machine readable, published, other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z
other gov't, driller, geol-ogist, logs, memory, owner, other reported, reporting agency, other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z
files, machine readable, published, other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z
other gov't, driller, geol-ogist, logs, memory, owner, other reported, reporting agency, other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z
files, machine readable, published, other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A D G L M O R S Z
other gov't, driller, geol-ogist, logs, memory, owner, other reported, reporting agency, other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F M P Z
files, machine readable, published, other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehole deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical properties	common ions	trace elements	pesticides	nutrients	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radioactive	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) 8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) 8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or withdrawals BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133)

C	E	M	U	Z
calculated	estimated	metered	unknown	other

8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

FOOTNOTES:

7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continuously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarterly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

8 NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) — month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703): P pumped, F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150)

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310): E excellent (LT 2%), G good (2%-5%), F fair (5%-8%), P poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152): A acoustic meter, B bailer, C current meter, D Doppler meter, E estimated, F flume, M totaling meter, O orifice, P pitot-tube, R reported, T trajectory, U venturi meter, V volumetric meas, W weir, X unknown, Z other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153)

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154)

SOURCE OF DATA (C155): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156): A airline, B recorder, C calibrated airline, D differ-ential GP, E esti-mated, F trans-ducer, G pressure gage, H calibrated press. gage, L geophysi-cal logs, M mano-meter, N non-rec. gage, O observed, P acoustic pulse, R reported, S steel tape, T electric tape, V calibrated elec. tape, Z other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157)

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272)

DRAWDOWN (C309)

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748): G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92)

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304): P principal aquifer, Q aggregate of lithologic units, S secondary aquifer, N no contrib-ution, U unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750): A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) — month – day – year

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126)

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________

GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To measure the depth to the water surface below land-surface datum using the electric tape method.

Materials and Instruments

1. An electric tape, double-wired and graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet. Electric tapes commonly are mounted on a hand-cranked and powered supply reel that contains space for the batteries and some device ("indicator") for signaling when the circuit is closed (fig. 1).
2. An older model electric tape, also known as an "M-scope," marked at 5-foot intervals with clamped-on metal bands (fig. 2) has been replaced by newer, more accurate models. Technical procedures for this device are available from the procedures document archives.
3. A steel reference tape for calibration, graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet
4. Electric tape calibration and maintenance equipment logbook
5. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
6. Water-level measurement field form, or handheld computer for data entry
7. Two wrenches with adjustable jaws or other tools for removing well cap
8. Key for well access
9. Clean rag
10. Cleaning supplies for water-level tapes as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004)
11. Replacement batteries

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. A modern graduated electric tape commonly is accurate to +/– 0.01 foot.
2. Most accurate for water levels less than 200 feet below land surface.
3. The electric tape should be calibrated against an acceptable steel tape. An acceptable steel tape is one that is maintained in the office for use only for calibrating tapes, and this calibration tape never is used in the field.
4. If the water in the well has very low specific conductance, an electric tape may not give an accurate reading.
5. Material on the water surface, such as oil, ice, or debris, may interfere with obtaining consistent readings.
6. Corrections are necessary for measurements made from angled well casings.
7. When measuring deep water levels, tape expansion and stretch is an additional consideration (Garber and Koopman, 1968).

Advantages

1. Superior to a steel tape when water is dripping into the well or condensing on the inside casing walls.
2. Superior to a steel tape in wells that are being pumped, particularly with large-discharge pumps, where the splashing of the water surface makes consistent results by the wetted-tape method impossible. Also safer to use in pumped wells because the water is sensed as soon as

Figure 1. An electric tape or cable, double wired and marked the entire length in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet, that can be considered accurate to 0.01 foot at depths of less than 200 feet. Electric tapes commonly are mounted on a hand-cranked and powered supply real that contains space for the batteries and some device ("indicator") for signaling when the circuit is closed. Brand names are for illustration purposes only and do not imply endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey. (Photographs used with permission of vendors.)

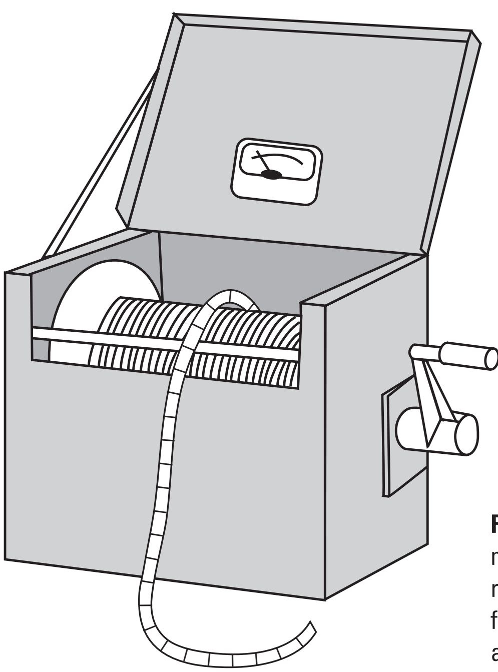


Figure 2. Older model electric tape, also known as "M-scope" marked at 5-foot intervals with clamped-on metal bands, has been replaced by newer, more accurate models. Technical procedures for this device are available from the procedures document archives.

the probe reaches the water surface and there is less danger of lowering the tape into the pump impellers.

3. Superior to a steel tape when a series of measurements are needed in quick succession, such as in aquifer tests, because the electric tape does not have to be removed from the well for each reading.

Disadvantages

1. Harder to keep calibrated than a steel tape.
2. Electric connections require maintenance.
3. Requires battery power.
4. Cable jacket is subject to wear and tear. Continuity of the electrical circuit must be maintained.

Assumptions

1. An established measuring point (MP) exists and the distance from the MP to the land-surface datum (LSD) is known. See GWPD 3 for the technical procedures on establishing a permanent MP.
2. The MP is clearly marked and described so that a person who has not measured the well will be able to recognize it.
3. The well is free of obstructions that could affect the plumbness of the steel tape and cause errors in the measurement.
4. The same field method is used for measuring depth below the MP, or depth relative to vertical datum, but with a different datum correction.
5. The tape is calibrated against a steel reference tape.
6. Field measurements will be recorded on paper forms. When using a handheld computer to record field measurements, the measurement procedure is the same, but the instructions below refer to a specific paper field form.

Tape Calibration And Maintenance

Before using an electric tape in the field, calibrate it against a steel reference tape. A reference tape is one that is maintained in the office only to calibrate other tapes.

1. Calibration of electric tape:
   - Check the distance from the probe's sensor to the nearest foot marker on the tape to ensure that this distance puts the sensor at the zero-foot point for the tape. If it does not, a correction must be applied to all depth-to-water measurements.
   - Compare length marks on the electric tape with those on the steel reference tape while the tapes are laid out straight on level ground, or compare the electric tape with a known distance between fixed points on level ground.
   - Compare water-level measurements made with the electric tape with those made with a calibrated steel tape in several wells that span the range of depths to water that is anticipated. Measurements should agree to within +/– 0.02 foot. If measurements are not repeatable to this standard, then a correction factor based on a regression analysis should be developed and applied to measurements made with the electric tape.
2. Using a repaired/spliced tape: If the tape has been repaired by cutting off a section of tape that was defective and splicing the sensor to the remaining section of the tape, then the depth to water reading at the MP will not be correct. To obtain the correct depth to water, apply the following steps, which is similar to the procedure for using a steel tape and chalk. Using the water-level measurement field form (fig. 3) to record these modifications:
   - Ensure that the splice is completely insulated from any moisture and that the electrical connection is complete.
   - Measure the distance from the sensing point on the probe to the nearest foot marker above the spliced section of tape. Subtract that distance from the nearest foot marker above the spliced section of tape. That value then becomes the "tape correction." For example, if the nearest foot marker above the splice is 20 feet, and the distance from that foot marker to the probe sensor is 0.85 foot, then the tape correction will be 19.15 feet. Write down the tape correction on the water-level measurement field form (fig. 3). Periodically recheck this value by measuring with the steel reference tape.
3. Maintain the tape in good working condition by periodically checking the tape for breaks, kinks, and possible stretch.
4. Carry extra batteries, and check battery strength regularly.
5. The electric tape should be recalibrated annually or more frequently if it is used often or if the tape has been subjected to abnormal stress that may have caused it to stretch.

USGS science for a changing world

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM

Calibrated Electric Tape Measurement

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Equipment ID ____________ Date of Field Visit ____________

Station name (C12) ______________________

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Hold					
Tape correction					
WL below MP					
MP correction					
WL below LSD					

Measured by ______________________ COMMENTS* ______________________________________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)	BEGINNING DATE (C321)	ENDING DATE (C322)	M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface
______________________	__ __ – __ __ – __ __ __ __ (month, day, year)	__ __ – __ __ – __ __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __
______________________	__ __ – __ __ – __ __ __ __	__ __ – __ __ – __ __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L (below land surface), M (below meas. pt.), S (sea level)

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235)	TIME (C709)	STATUS (C238)	METHOD (C239)	TYPE (C243)	WATER LEVEL (C237)
__ __ – __ __ – __ __ __ __ (month, day, year)	__ __ __ __	__	__	__	__ __ __ __ . __ __

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysical logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measurement discon.,	obstruction,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign substance,	well destroyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 3. Water-level measurement field form for calibrated electric tape measurements. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

Instructions

1. Check the circuitry of the electric tape before lowering the probe into the well by dipping the probe into tap water and observing whether the indicator needle, light, and (or) beeper (collectively termed the “indicator” in this document) are functioning properly to indicate a closed circuit. If the tape has multiple indicators (sound and light, for instance), confirm that they are operating simultaneously. If they are not, determine the most accurate indicator.
2. Make all readings using the same deflection point on the indicator scale, light intensity, or sound so that water levels will be consistent among measurements.
3. Lower the electrode probe slowly into the well until the indicator shows that the circuit is closed and contact with the water surface is made (fig. 4). Place the nail of the index finger on the insulated wire at the MP and read the depth to water.
4. Record the date and time of the measurement. Record the depth to water measurement in the row “Hold” (fig. 3). If the tape has been repaired and spliced or has a calibration correction (see the section above on using a repaired/spliced tape), subtract the “Tape Correction” value from the “Hold” value, and record this difference in the row “WL below MP” (fig. 3).
5. Record the MP correction length on the “MP correction” row of the field form (fig. 3). Subtract the MP correction length from the true “WL below MP” value to get the depth to water below or above LSD. The MP correction is positive if the MP is above land surface and is negative if the MP is below land surface (GWPD 3). Record the water level in the “WL below LSD” column of the water-level measurement field form (fig. 3). If the water level is above LSD, record the depth to water in feet above land surface as a negative number.
6. Pull the tape up and make a check measurement by repeating steps 3–5. Record the check measurement in column 2 of the field form. If the check measurement does not agree with the original measurement within 0.02 foot, continue to make measurements until the reason for lack of agreement is determined or the results are shown to be reliable. If more than two measurements are made, use best judgment to select the measurement most representative of field conditions. Complete the “Final Measurement for GWSI” portion of the field form.
7. After completing the water-level measurement, disinfect and rinse that part of the tape that was submerged below the water surface as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004). This will reduce the possibility of contamination of other wells from the tape. Rinse the tape thoroughly with deionized or tap water to prevent tape damage. Dry the tape and rewind onto the tape reel.

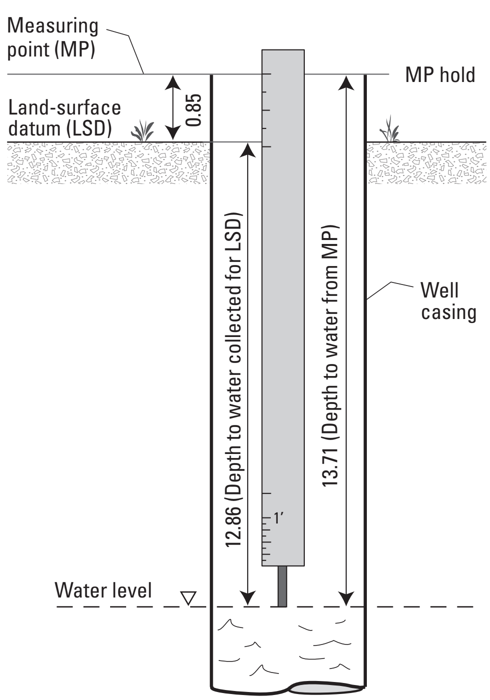


Figure 4. Water-level measurement using a graduated electric tape.

Data Recording

All calibration and maintenance data associated with the electric tape being used are recorded in the calibration and maintenance equipment logbook. All data are recorded in the water-level measurement field form (fig. 3) to the appropriate accuracy for the depth being measured.

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, p. 6–11.

Heath, R.C., 1983, Basic ground-water hydrology: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2220, p. 72–73.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, 149 p.

Wilde, F.D., ed., 2004, Cleaning of equipment for water sampling (version 2.0): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A3, accessed July 17, 2006, at *http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9A3/*.

GWPD 5—Documenting the location of a well

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To specify a procedure for documenting the location of a well at a groundwater site.

Materials and Instruments

1. Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver, if available
2. GPS calibration and maintenance equipment logbook
3. Best available paper maps:
   - A state highway map
   - Town or county plat map
   - An aerial photograph or satellite image
   - U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map
     - USGS 7.5-minute latitude-longitude scale
     - USGS 1:24,000 scale, graduated in miles and feet
4. Orienteering (transparent base) compass
5. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A
6. Field notebook
7. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
8. Camera

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. GPS instrument accuracy varies. Handheld, Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled GPS instruments typically are accurate within a few meters horizontally. Instrument manuals and field tests should be used to confirm instrument accuracy.
2. USGS 7.5-minute latitude-longitude scale should be accurate to 0.5 second or about 50 feet.

Assumptions

1. The person locating the well has been trained to use a GPS instrument to determine the latitude and longitude of a point on the ground.
2. The person locating the well has been trained to use a latitude-longitude scale to determine the latitude and longitude of a point on a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Instructions

1. Each groundwater site should have a station log containing detailed narrative descriptions of the site, permanent landmarks, the best route to the site, and job hazards in the vicinity of the site.
2. Make two sketch maps of the site, one showing the general location of the site, and the other showing the details of the site. Orient the sketch maps relative to north using a compass. All distances should be shown in feet from permanent landmarks, such as buildings, bridges, culverts, telephone poles, road centerlines, and road intersections (fig. 1).

   a. General location map:

      (1) If a GPS instrument is available, determine the latitude and longitude of the well site.

      (2) Plot the general location of the well on a suitable paper map. If a GPS instrument is not available, the location should be plotted on a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

      (3) If a GPS instrument is not available, determine the latitude and longitude of the well site from a USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map using a USGS 7.5-minute latitude-longitude scale.

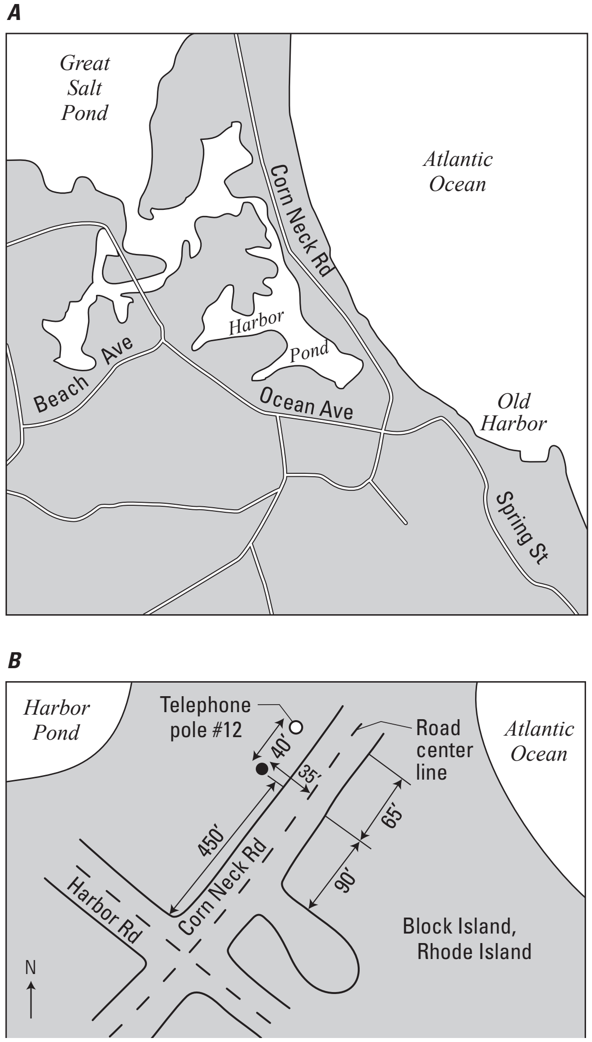


Figure 1. Examples of (*A*) general sketch map and (*B*) detailed sketch map.

b. Detailed site map:

(1) Prepare a detailed sketch map (fig. 1) showing the location of the well site in the field notebook and on the last page of the Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A (fig. 2). The sketch map should contain enough detail so that the site could be found by a person who has never been to the site before.

(2) Take at least two photographs of the well location from different views and indicate on each photograph the direction of view. File location photographs with the GWSI form.

Data Recording

All calibration and maintenance data associated with the GPS instrument use are recorded in the calibration and maintenance equipment logbook. Data are recorded in a field notebook and on the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (Form 9-1904-A).

References

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, 149 p.

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ____________
Date ____________

Coded by ____________
Checked by ____________
Entered by ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) U S G S | SITE ID (C1) | PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

1 SITE TYPE (C802) Primary - Secondary | DISTRICT (C6) | COUNTRY (C41) | STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ____________ County code

LATITUDE (C9) . | LONGITUDE (C10) . | LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11) H 1 5 S R F T M U (Hndrth sec., tenth sec., half sec., sec., 3 sec., 5 sec., 10 sec., min., Un-known)

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35) C D G L M N R S U (land net, DGPS, GPS, LORAN, map, inter-polated digital map, reported, survey, un-known)

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36) NAD27 NAD83 (North American Datum of 1927, North American Datum of 1983)

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17) A D G I J L M N R U (altimeter, DGPS, GPS, IfSAR, LiDAR, Level, map, DEM, re-ported, un-known)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22) NGVD29 NAVD88 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988)

LAND NET (C13) ¼ ¼ ¼ S section T township range merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19) A B C D E F G H K L M O P S T U V W (alluvial fan, playa, stream channel, depres-sion, dunes, flat, flood-plain, hill-top, sink-hole, lake or swamp, mangrove swamp, off-shore, pedi-ment, hill-side, ter-race, undu-lating, valley flat, upland draw)

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20) | DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801) | STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813) | DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14) | MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803) A D I L M O R (active no/na, discon-tinued, inactive site, active written, active oral, inventory site, remediated)

2 NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804) Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box

WL cont, WL int, QW cont, QW int, PR cont, PR int, EV cont, EV int, wind vel., tide cont, tide int, sed. con, sed. ps, peak flow, low flow, state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805) (Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):

digital rec-order, graphic rec-order, tele-metry land line, tele-metry radio, tele-metry satellite, AHDAS, crest-stage gage, tide gage, deflec-tion meter, bubble gage, stilling well, CR type recorder, weigh-ing rain gage, tipping bucket rain gage, acoustic velocity meter, electro-magnetic flowmeter, pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month – day – year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32) Y C P L (ready to display, condi-tional, proprie-tary, local use only)

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal	GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW-EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW-HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW-IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA-EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-CA	Canal	GW-MW	Multiple wells		
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-DCH	Ditch				
LA-SH	Soil hole	ST-TS	Tidal strea m				
LA-SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2 WS DO CO IN IR MI LV PH ST RM TE AQ (water supply, domestic, commer-cial, industrial, irrigation, mining, livestock, power hydro-electric, waste water treatment, remedia-tion, thermo-electric power, aqua-culture)

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 2. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3)

C	L	M	U
field checked	poor location	minimal data	un-checked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21) ☐ – ☐ – ☐ (month – day – year)

USE OF SITE (C23)

A	C	D	E	G	H	M	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Z
anode	standby emer. supply	drain	geo-thermal	seismic	heat reservoir	mine	obser-vation	oil or gas	recharge	repres-surize	test	unused	with-drawal/ return	with-drawal	waste	des-troyed

SECOND-ARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site) ☐

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site) ☐

USE OF WATER (C24)

A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Y	Z
air cond.	bottling	comm-ercial	de-water	power	fire	domes-tic	irri-gation	indus-trial (cooling)	mining	medi-cinal	indus-trial	public supply	aqua-culture	recrea-tions	stock	insti-tutional	unused	desalin-ation	other

SECOND-ARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water) ☐

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water) ☐

AQUIFER TYPE (C713)

U	N	C	M	X
unconfined single	unconfined multiple	confined single	confined multiple	mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714) ☐

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715) ☐

HOLE DEPTH (C27) ☐ . ☐

WELL DEPTH (C28) ☐ . ☐

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235) ☐ – ☐ – ☐ (month – day – year)

TIME (C709) ☐

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
land surface	meas. pt.	vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) ☐ . ☐

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M) ☐

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S)

NGVD29	NAVD88	☐
National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929	North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988	Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z
atmos. pressure	tide stage	ice	dry	recently flowing	flowing	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing	injector site	injector site monitor	plugged	measure-ment discontinued	obstruc-tion	pumping	recently pumped	nearby pumping	nearby recently pumped	foreign sub-stance	well des-troyed	affected by surface water	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	analog	calibrated airline	differ-ential GPS	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276)

0	1	2	9
foot	tenth	hun-dredth	not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller's log	geol-ogist	geophysi-cal logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY) ☐

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE) ☐

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char) ____________

REMARKS (C267) (256 char) ____________

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754) CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723) ☐

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60) ☐ – ☐ – ☐ (month – day – year)

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63) ☐

SOURCE OF DATA (C64)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65)

A	B	C	D	H	J	P	R	S	T	V	W	Z
air-rotary	bored or augered	cable tool	dug	hydraulic rotary	jetted	air per-cussion	reverse rotary	sonic	trenching	driven	drive wash	other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66)

C	F	G	H	O	P	S	T	W	X	Z
porous concrete	gravel w/perf.	gravel screen	horiz. gallery	open end	perf or slotted	screen	sand point	walled	open hole	other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67)

B	C	G	N	Z
bentonite	clay	cement grout	none	other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68) ☐

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69)

A	B	C	J	N	P	S	Z
air-lift pump	bailed	compres-sed air	jetted	none	pumped	surged	other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70) ☐

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71)

C	D	E	F	H	M	Z
chem-icals	dry ice	explo-sives	defloc-culent	hydro-frac-turing	mech-anical	other

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) O P E N
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) M P N T
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)
BEGINNING DATE (C321) – – (month day year)
ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) .
ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)
ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)
M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182)

C	D	R	Z
Cooperator's Office,	District Office	Reporting Agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C261)

F	M	P	Z
files,	machine readable,	published,	other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W (water quality) BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical proper-ties	common ions	trace elements	pesti-cides	nutri-ents	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radio-active	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L (water level) BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D (pumpage or with-drawals) BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

C	E	M	U	Z
calcu-lated	esti-mated	meter-ed	un-known	other

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continu-ously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarter-ly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) — month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703): P pumped, F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150)

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310):

E	G	F	P
excellent (LT 2%),	good (2%-5%)	fair (5%-8%)	poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151):

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geologist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152):

A	B	C	D	E	F	M	O	P	R	T	U	V	W	X	Z
acoustic meter	bailer	current meter	Doppler meter	estimated	flume	totaling meter	orifice	pitot-tube	reported	trajectory	venturi meter	volumetric meas	weir	unknown	other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153)

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154)

SOURCE OF DATA (C155):

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geologist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156):

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	recorder	calibrated airline	differ-ential GP	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157)

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272)

DRAWDOWN (C309)

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748) G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92)

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304):

P	Q	S	N	U
principal aquifer	aggregate of lithologic units	secondary aquifer	no contrib-ution	unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750) A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) — month – day – year

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126)

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________

GWPD 6—Recognizing and removing debris from a well

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To recognize when a well contains debris and how to remove the debris from the well.

Materials and Instruments

1. Steel tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet, or an electric tape
2. Blue carpenter's chalk
3. Clean rag
4. Mirror
5. Flashlight
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
7. Field notebook
8. Water-level measurement field form or handheld computer for data entry
9. A grappling device with wire line or heavy duty treble fishing hook and rope
10. Safety equipment: gloves, safety glasses, first-aid kit

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Debris that is present in a well can affect the plumbness of the tape and cause errors in water-level measurements.
2. The quality of water-level data from a well is directly related to well maintenance.
3. Success rate for this procedure increases with increasing well diameter and decreasing well depth.

Assumptions

1. Individual has been trained to make water-level measurements with a graduated steel tape (GWPD 1) or an electric tape (GWPD 4).
2. State or local ordinances do not prevent retrieval of an item in a well.

Instructions

1. Make a water-level measurement as described in GWPD 1 or GWPD 4. Lack of agreement between the original water-level measurement and subsequent water-level check measurements could indicate that the well contains debris. If the measuring tape goes slack as it is being slowly lowered into the well, the weight or probe probably has encountered debris in the well.
2. To check for debris on a sunny day, use a mirror to look into the well. Hold the mirror in the hand and rotate it back and forth until the proper angle is obtained to allow the sun to reflect off the mirror and down the well onto the water surface.
3. If the well is located in a dark enclosed area away from the sun, or the weather is overcast, use a flashlight to look down the well for debris.
4. To remove light- to medium-weight wood debris from a well, use a simple inexpensive device such as a heavy duty treble fishing hook attached to a rope. Lower the hook down the well while using the mirror to see when the hook is below the debris. To remove the debris from the well, move the rope upward with a quick jerking motion until the wood debris becomes snagged on the treble hook. Slowly remove the rope and debris from the well. If the object is below the water surface where it cannot be seen, feel for the debris while trying to snag it.

5. To remove heavy wood or debris that cannot be snagged, use a grappling device similar to a pair of ice tongs. The device shown in figure 1 has been designed and used to remove debris from wells effectively and easily. This type of device can be used to remove blocks of wood, stones, cans, bottles, pipes, and poles from wells and can be constructed by a machine shop from the photographs shown in figure 1. To remove debris from a well, cock the device in the open position (fig. 1*B*) and lower into the well on a suspension cable that is fastened to a shackle. When the tripping rod strikes the debris in the well, the rod pushes upward on the locking bar, releasing it, and the spring opposite the locking bar (fig. 1*B*) pulls the arms together. Figure 1*C* shows the grappling device in the closed position gripping a heavy object (15 pounds). The weight of the debris being lifted from the well holds the arms together. The heavier the object, the tighter the arms grip. In case the tripping rod will not close the arms, the arms can be closed from the surface by attaching a line at the pivot point of the locking bar. Lower the grappling device into the well and pull on the line connected to the locking bar when the arms are in the desired position. The arms will close around the debris without the aid of the tripping rod.

Data Recording

Data are recorded in a field notebook and on a water-level measurement field form (fig. 2).

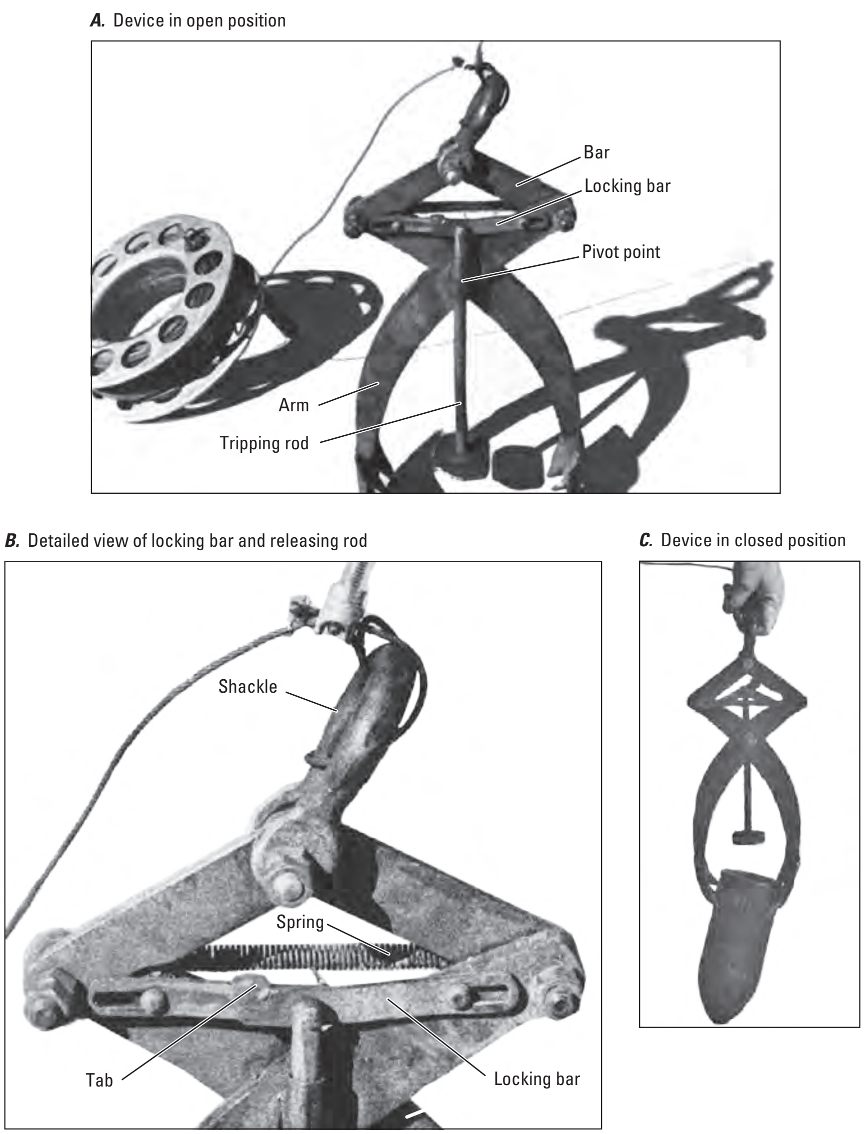


Figure 1. Grappling device for removing debris from wells (Bader, 1966).

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM

Steel Tape Measurement

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1)

Equipment ID

Date of Field Visit

Station name (C12)

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Hold					
Cut					
Tape correction					
WL below MP					
MP correction					
WL below LSD					

Measured by ______________________ COMMENTS*______________________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)	BEGINNING DATE (C321)	ENDING DATE (C322)	M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface
	month – day – year	– –	.
	– –	– –	.

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L below land surface; M below meas. pt.; S sea level

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235)	TIME (C709)	STATUS (C238)	METHOD (C239)	TYPE (C243)	WATER LEVEL (C237)
month – day – year					.

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysical logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measurement discon.,	obstruction,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign substance,	well destroyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 2. Water-level measurement field form for steel tape measurements. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

References

Bader, J.S., 1966, Device for removing debris from wells, *in* Mesnier, G.N., and Chase, E.B., comps., Selected techniques in water resources investigations, 1965: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1822, p. 43–46.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

GWPD 7—Estimating discharge from a naturally flowing well

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To estimate the discharge from a naturally flowing well from a vertical pipe.

Materials and Instruments

1. Small hand level
2. L-shaped measuring device (carpenter's square), graduated by inches
3. Clamp
4. Support rod for the measuring device
5. Field notebook
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
7. Ground-Water Site-Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Under ordinary field conditions, with reasonable care, measurements may be made in which the error seldom exceeds 10 percent.
2. Not accurate for small flows of 30 gallons per minute or less, or when the crest of the flow is less than 1.5 inches. For small flows, connect a pipe tee to the top of the well casing and measure the well discharge with a bucket and stopwatch.
3. The most accurate estimated discharge will be obtained when the pipe is truly vertical.

Advantages

1. Fast and simple means of approximating the flow from vertical pipes.
2. No special training needed to use this method.

Disadvantages

1. Method provides only an approximate discharge from wells with vertical pipes.
2. Well flow must be constant so that the height of water above the pipe does not vary appreciably.

Assumptions

1. The discharge pipe does not have a circular orifice weir.
2. The discharge pipe does not have an in-line flowmeter.
3. The pipe is vertical.

Instructions

1. Measure the height of the crest of the water flow, in inches, above the top of the vertical pipe. This measurement can be made using a small hand level, an L-shaped measuring device, a clamp, and a support rod. Figure 1 shows how to set up the equipment to measure the height of the crest of flow from a vertical pipe.

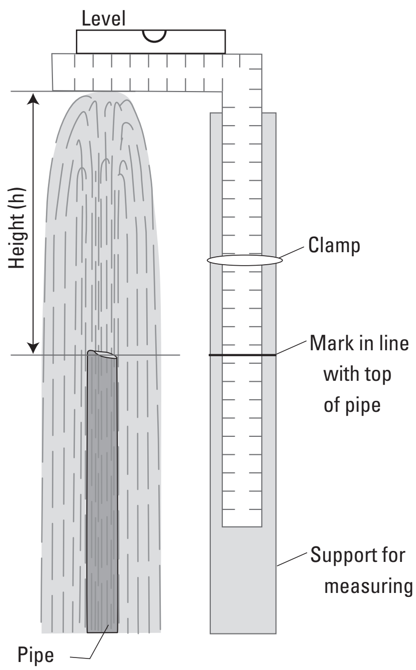


Figure 1. Measuring the height of the crest of flow from a vertical pipe. (Driscoll, 1966, p. 97)

2. Measure the inside diameter of the discharge pipe, in inches.

3. Estimate well discharge from the discharge curves shown in figure 2 for vertical standard pipes. Find the number that corresponds to the height of the crest of the water flow on the y-axis. Move horizontally to the right along that line to the curve that represents the inside diameter of the well. Read the discharge, in gallons per minute, from the x-axis corresponding to that point. If the inside diameter of the well for which discharge is being estimated is not one of the given curves in figure 2, estimate the well discharge by interpolating between the curves. Read the discharge, in gallons per minute, and record the results in the field notebook and in the discharge data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 3, Form 9-1904-A).

Data Recording

Data are recorded in a field notebook. Discharge data also should be recorded in the discharge data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 3, Form 9-1904-A). This is best described as a trajectory method and should be coded as "T" in field C152 on Form 9-1904-A.

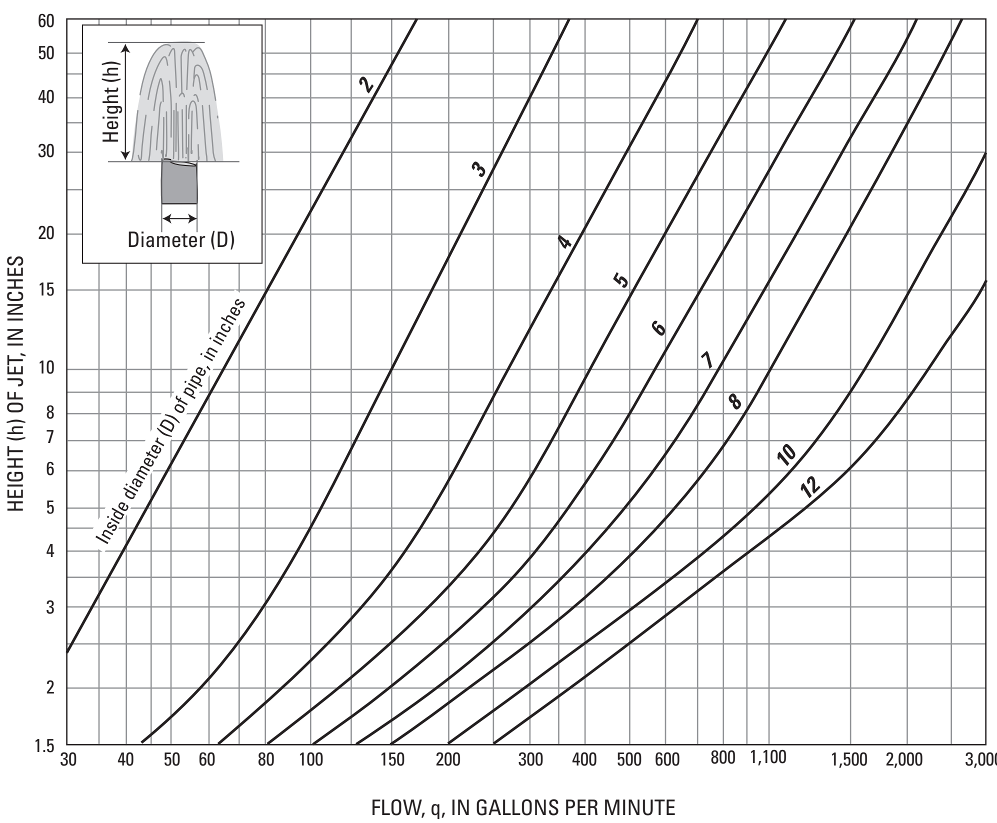


Figure 2. Discharge curves for measurement of flow from vertical standard pipes. The curves are based on data from experiments of Lawrence and Braunworth (1906). (From Bureau of Reclamation. 1967, p. 199)

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ______
Date ______

Coded by ______
Checked by ______
Entered by ______

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) U S G S
SITE ID (C1)
PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

[1] SITE TYPE (C802) - Primary Secondary
DISTRICT (C6)
COUNTRY (C41)
STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ______ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .
LONGITUDE (C10) .

LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11)

H	1	5	S	R	F	T	M	U
Hndrth sec.	tenth sec.	half sec.	sec.	3 sec.	5 sec.	10 sec.	min.	Un-known

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35)

C	D	G	L	M	N	R	S	U
land net	DGPS	GPS	LORAN	map	inter-polated digital map	reported	survey	un-known

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36)

NAD27	NAD83
North American Datum of 1927	North American Datum of 1983

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17)

A	D	G	I	J	L	M	N	R	U
altimeter	DGPS	GPS	IfSAR	LiDAR	Level	map	DEM	re-ported	un-known

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22)

NGVD29	NAVD88
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929	North American Vertical Datum of 1988

LAND NET (C13) S T

1/4 1/4 1/4 section township range merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	O	P	S	T	U	V	W
alluvial fan	playa	stream channel	depres-sion	dunes	flat	flood-plain	hill-top	sink-hole	lake or swamp	mangrove swamp	off-shore	pedi-ment	hill-side	ter-race	undu-lating	valley flat	upland draw

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)
DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)
STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)
MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803)

A	D	I	L	M	O	R
active no/na	discon-tinued	inactive site	active written	active oral	inventory site	remediated

[2] NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804)
Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box

WL cont	WL int	QW cont	QW int	PR cont	PR int	EV cont	EV int	wind vel.	tide cont	tide int	sed. con	sed. ps	peak flow	low flow	state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805)
(Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):

digital rec-order	graphic rec-order	tele-metry land line	tele-metry radio	tele-metry satellite	AHDAS	crest-stage gage	tide gage	deflec-tion meter	bubble gage	stilling well	CR type recorder	weigh-ing rain gage	tipping bucket rain gage	acoustic velocity meter	electro-magnetic flowmeter	pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) — —
month day year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

[1] SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal	GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW-EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW-HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW-IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA-EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-CA	Canal	GW-MW	Multiple wells		
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-DCH	Ditch				
LA-SH	Soil hole	ST-TS	Tidal strea m				
LA-SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

[2]

WS	DO	CO	IN	IR	MI	LV	PH	ST	RM	TE	AQ
water supply	domestic	commer-cial	industrial	irrigation	mining	livestock	power hydro-electric	waste water treatment	remedia-tion	thermo-electric power	aqua-culture

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 3. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3)

C	L	M	U
field checked	poor location	minimal data	un-checked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21) — month – day – year

USE OF SITE (C23)

A	C	D	E	G	H	M	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Z
anode	standby emer. supply	drain	geo-thermal	seismic	heat reservoir	mine	obser-vation	oil or gas	recharge	repres-surize	test	unused	with-drawal/ return	with-drawal	waste	des-troyed

SECOND-ARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site)

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site)

USE OF WATER (C24)

A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Y	Z
air cond.	bottling	comm-ercial	de-water	power	fire	domes-tic	irri-gation	indus-trial (cooling)	mining	medi-cinal	indus-trial	public supply	aqua-culture	recrea-tions	stock	insti-tutional	unused	desalin-ation	other

SECOND-ARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water)

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water)

AQUIFER TYPE (C713)

U	N	C	M	X
unconfined single	unconfined multiple	confined single	confined multiple	mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714)

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715)

HOLE DEPTH (C27)

WELL DEPTH (C28)

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235) — month – day – year

TIME (C709)

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
land surface	meas. pt.	vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242)

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M)

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S)

NGVD29	NAVD88	
National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929	North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988	Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z
atmos. pressure	tide stage	ice	dry	recently flowing	flowing	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing	injector site	injector site monitor	plugged	measure-ment discontinued	obstruc-tion	pumping	recently pumped	nearby pumping	nearby recently pumped	foreign sub-stance	well des-troyed	affected by surface water	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	analog	calibrated airline	differ-ential GPS	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276)

0	1	2	9
foot	tenth	hun-dredth	not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller's log	geol-ogist	geophysi-cal logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY)

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE)

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char)

REMARKS (C267) (256 char)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754) C O N S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723)

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60) — month – day – year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63)

SOURCE OF DATA (C64)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65)

A	B	C	D	H	J	P	R	S	T	V	W	Z
air-rotary	bored or augered	cable tool	dug	hydraulic rotary	jetted	air per-cussion	reverse rotary	sonic	trenching	driven	drive wash	other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66)

C	F	G	H	O	P	S	T	W	X	Z
porous concrete	gravel w/perf.	gravel screen	horiz. gallery	open end	perf or slotted	screen	sand point	walled	open hole	other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67)

B	C	G	N	Z
bentonite	clay	cement grout	none	other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68)

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69)

A	B	C	J	N	P	S	Z
air-lift pump	bailed	compres-sed air	jetted	none	pumped	surged	other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70)

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71)

C	D	E	F	H	M	Z
chem-icals	dry ice	explo-sives	defloc-culent	hydro-frac-turing	mech-anical	other

2 - Groundwater Site Schedule

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) O P E N
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) M P N T
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)
BEGINNING DATE (C321) – – (month, day, year)
ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) .
ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)
ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)
M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182) C Cooperator's Office, D District Office R Reporting Agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C261) F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical properties	common ions	trace elements	pesticides	nutrients	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radioactive	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or withdrawals | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

C	E	M	U	Z
calculated	estimated	metered	unknown	other

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continuously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarterly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703) P pumped, F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150)

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310): E excellent (LT 2%), G good (2%-5%), F fair (5%-8%), P poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152): A acoustic meter, B bailer, C current meter, D Doppler meter, E estimated, F flume, M totaling meter, O orifice, P pitot-tube, R reported, T trajectory, U venturi meter, V volumetric meas, W weir, X unknown, Z other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153)

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154)

SOURCE OF DATA (C155): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156): A airline, B recorder, C calibrated airline, E estimated, G pressure gage, H calibrated press. gage, L geophysical logs, M manometer, N non-rec. gage, R reported, S steel tape, T electric tape, U unknown, V calibrated elec. tape, Z other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157)

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272)

DRAWDOWN (C309)

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748) G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92)

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304): P principal aquifer, S secondary aquifer, N no contribution, U unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750) A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) month – day – year

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126)

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________

8 - Ground-water site schedule

References

Bureau of Reclamation, 1967, Water measurement manual, A water resources technical publication: Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, p. 199.

Driscoll, F.G., 1966, Groundwater and wells: St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnson Filtration Systems, Inc., 440 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Lawrence, F.E., and Braunworth, P.L., 1906, Fountain flow of water in vertical pipes: Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, v. 57, p. 265–306.

GWPD 8—Estimating discharge from a pumped well by use of the trajectory free-fall or jet-flow method

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To estimate the discharge from a pumped well from a non-vertical standard pipe by using the trajectory free-fall or jet-flow method.

Materials and Instruments

1. L-shaped measuring device (carpenter's square)
2. Support for measuring device
3. Small hand level
4. Clamp
5. Field notebook
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
7. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Under ordinary field conditions, with reasonable care, measurements can be made in which the error seldom exceeds 10 percent.
2. The most accurate estimated discharge will be obtained when the pipe is truly horizontal.
3. The discharge pipe should be a straight length of standard pipe at least 5 feet long, so that the open end is at least this distance from the nearest elbow or bend in the pipe.
4. If the discharge pipe slopes upward, the estimated discharge will be too high; if it slopes downward, the estimated discharge will be too low.
5. The principal difficulty with using this method is in measuring the coordinates (X and Y) of the jet-flow stream accurately.
6. Well flow should be constant so that the top of the stream at the open end of the pipe does not vary appreciably.
7. Not accurate for small flows. For small flows, measure the well discharge with a flowmeter or a bucket and stopwatch.

Advantages

1. This method provides a simple, inexpensive, and practical means of estimating flow from horizontal and inclined pipes for field tests.
2. No special training is needed to use this method.

Disadvantages

1. This method provides only an approximate discharge from wells with horizontal or inclined pipes.
2. Well flow should be constant. The top of the stream at the open end of the pipe should not vary appreciably.

Assumptions

1. The discharge pipe does not have a circular orifice weir.
2. The discharge pipe does not have an in-line flowmeter.

Instructions

1. Measure the inside diameter (D) of the pipe accurately, in inches (fig. 1*A*).
2. Measure the distance (X) that the jet flow of water travels, in inches parallel to the top of the pipe for a 12-inch vertical drop (Y; fig. 1*B*).
3. If the jet flow is brooming or spreading from the end of the horizontal pipe, the center of the falling stream (P) can be located more reliably than can a point on the surface of the stream. When brooming or spreading flow occurs, measure X from the center of the pipe for a 12-inch vertical drop, and measure Y from the center of the pipe to the center of the falling stream (fig. 1*C*).
4. Estimate well discharge by using the discharge curves for measurement of flow from non-vertical standard pipes (fig. 2). For example, see the sample calculation in figure 2 for a 5-inch well with a jet stream of 16 inches (X) and a 12-inch vertical drop (Y). Discharge from this well is about 330 gallons per minute.
5. For partially filled non-vertical pipes, measure the freeboard (F) and the inside diameter (D) of the pipe (fig. 1C). Calculate the ratio of F/D as a percentage. Measure the distance X of the jet stream for a 12-inch vertical drop (Y), and estimate a well discharge using the discharge curves in figure 2. The actual estimated discharge will be the value for a full pipe multiplied by a correction factor obtained from table 1. Use the correction factor in the column opposite the ratio of F/D calculated above for the partially filled non-vertical pipe.
6. Record estimated discharge in the field notebook and in the discharge data section on the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 3, Form 9-1904-A).

Data Recording

Data are recorded in a field notebook. Discharge data should also be recorded in the discharge data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (Form 9-1904-A). This is best described as a trajectory method and should be coded as "T" in field C152 on Form 9-1904-A.

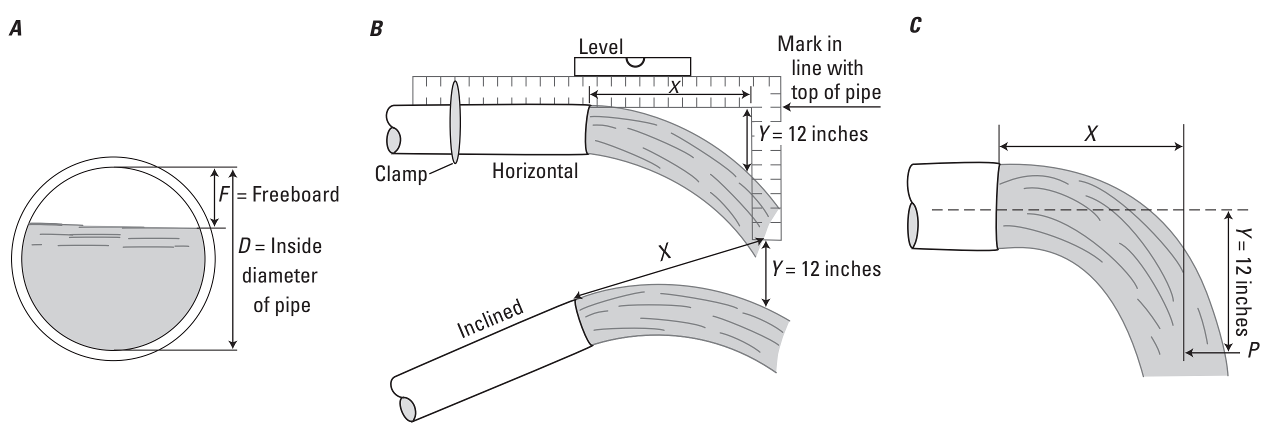


Figure 1. Measurements for estimating flow from (*A*) a partially filled pipe (Anderson, 1963), (*B*) a horizontal or inclined pipe with steady flow (Anderson, 1963), and (*C*) a horizontal pipe when brooming or spreading flow occurs (Driscoll, 1986).

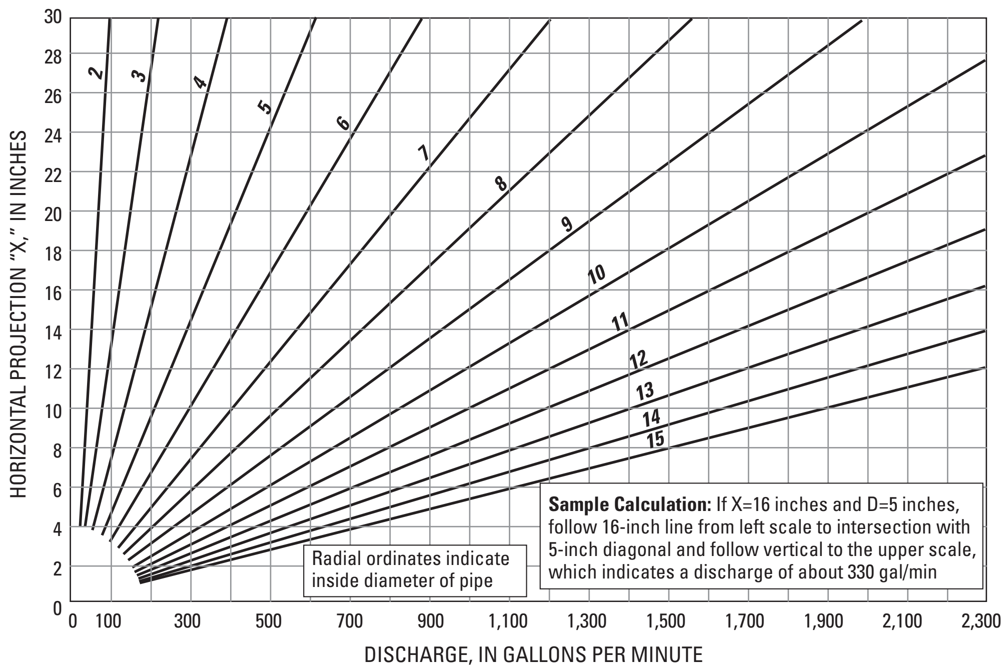


Figure 2. Discharge curves for measurement of flow from non-vertical standard pipes based on a constant value of 12 inches for *Y*. If the discharge in the pipe is not flowing full, multiply the discharge by the correction factor found in table 1 (McDonald, 1950).

Table 1. Correction factors for percentages of discharge (see fig. 2).

[F, freeboard; D, inside diameter]

F/D percent	Correction factor
5	0.981
10	.948
15	.905
20	.858
25	.805
30	.747
35	.688
40	.627
45	.564
50	.500
55	.436
60	.375
65	.312
70	.253
75	.195
80	.142
85	.095
90	.052
95	.019
100	.000

References

Anderson, K.E., 1963, Water well handbook (2d ed.): Missouri Water Well Drillers Association, p. 156.

Bureau of Reclamation, 1975, Water measurement manual, A water resources technical publication (2d ed., reprinted): U.S. Department of the Interior, p. 200.

Driscoll, F.G., 1986, Groundwater and wells (2d ed.): St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnson Filtration Systems, Inc., 1089 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

McDonald, H.R., 1950, How to estimate flow from pipes: Engineering News-Record, August 31, 1950, p. 48.

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ____________
Date ____________

Coded by ____________
Checked by ____________
Entered by ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) USGS
SITE ID (C1)
PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

SITE TYPE [1] (C802) Primary - Secondary
DISTRICT (C6)
COUNTRY (C41)
STATE (C7)
COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ____________ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .
LONGITUDE (C10) .
LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11)

H	1	5	S	R	F	T	M	U
Hndrth sec.	tenth sec.	half sec.	sec.	3 sec.	5 sec.	10 sec.	min.	Un-known

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35)

C	D	G	L	M	N	R	S	U
land net	DGPS	GPS	LORAN	map	inter-polated digital map	reported	survey	un-known

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36)

NAD27	NAD83
North American Datum of 1927	North American Datum of 1983

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17)

A	D	G	I	J	L	M	N	R	U
altimeter	DGPS	GPS	IfSAR	LiDAR	Level	map	DEM	re-ported	un-known

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22)

NGVD29	NAVD88
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929	North American Vertical Datum of 1988

LAND NET (C13) ¼ ¼ ¼ S section T township range merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	O	P	S	T	U	V	W
alluvial fan	playa	stream channel	depres-sion	dunes	flat	flood-plain	hill-top	sink-hole	lake or swamp	mangrove swamp	off-shore	pedi-ment	hill-side	ter-race	undu-lating	valley flat	upland draw

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)
DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)
STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)
MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803)

A	D	I	L	M	O	R
active no/na	discon-tinued	inactive site	active written	active oral	inventory site	remediated

2 NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804)
Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box

WL cont	WL int	QW cont	QW int	PR cont	PR int	EV cont	EV int	wind vel.	tide cont	tide int	sed. con	sed. ps	peak flow	low flow	state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805)
(Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):

digital rec-order	graphic rec-order	tele-metry land line	tele-metry radio	tele-metry satellite	AHDAS	crest-stage gage	tide gage	deflec-tion meter	bubble gage	stilling well	CR type recorder	weigh-ing rain gage	tipping bucket rain gage	acoustic velocity meter	electro-magnetic flowmeter	pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month – day – year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC -CO	Coastal	GW -CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB- CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW -EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW -HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW -IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA -EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW -TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA -OU	Outcrop	ST -CA	Canal	GW -MW	Multiple wells		
LA -SNK	Sinkhole	ST -DCH	Ditch				
LA -SH	Soil hole	ST -TS	Tidal strea m				
LA -SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2

WS	DO	CO	IN	IR	MI	LV	PH	ST	RM	TE	AQ
water supply	domestic	commer-cial	industrial	irrigation	mining	livestock	power hydro-electric	waste water treatment	remedia-tion	thermo-electric power	aqua-culture

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 3. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3): C field checked; L poor location; M minimal data; U unchecked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21): month – day – year

USE OF SITE (C23): A anode; C standby emer. supply; D drain; E geothermal; G seismic; H heat reservoir; M mine; O observation; P oil or gas; R recharge; S repressurize; T test; U unused; V withdrawal/return; W withdrawal; X waste; Z destroyed

SECONDARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site)

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site)

USE OF WATER (C24): A air cond.; B bottling; C commercial; D dewater; E power; F fire; H domestic; I irrigation; J industrial (cooling); K mining; M medicinal; N industrial; P public supply; Q aquaculture; R recreations; S stock; T institutional; U unused; Y desalination; Z other

SECONDARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water)

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water)

AQUIFER TYPE (C713): U unconfined single; N unconfined multiple; C confined single; M confined multiple; X mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714)

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715)

HOLE DEPTH (C27) .

WELL DEPTH (C28) .

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29): A other gov't; D driller; G geologist; L logs; M memory; O owner; R other reported; S reporting agency; Z other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L land surface; M meas. pt.; S vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) .

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M)

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S): NGVD29 National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929; NAVD88 North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988; Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238): A atmos. pressure; B tide stage; C ice; D dry; E recently flowing; F flowing; G nearby flowing; H nearby recently flowing; I injector site; J injector site monitor; M plugged; N measurement discontinued; O obstruction; P pumping; R recently pumped; S nearby pumping; T nearby recently pumped; V foreign substance; W well destroyed; X affected by surface water; Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239): A airline; B analog; C calibrated airline; D differential GPS; E estimated; F transducer; G pressure gage; H calibrated press. gage; L geophysical logs; M manometer; N non-rec. gage; O observed; P acoustic pulse; R reported; S steel tape; T electric tape; V calibrated elec. tape; Z other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276): 0 foot; 1 tenth; 2 hundredth; 9 not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244): A other gov't; D driller's log; G geologist; L geophysical logs; M memory; O owner; R other reported; S reporting agency; Z other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY)

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE)

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char)

REMARKS (C267) (256 char)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858): Y ready to display; C conditional; P proprietary; L local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754): CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723)

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60): month – day – year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63)

SOURCE OF DATA (C64): A other gov't; D driller; G geologist; L logs; M memory; O owner; R other reported; S reporting agency; Z other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65): A air-rotary; B bored or augered; C cable tool; D dug; H hydraulic rotary; J jetted; P air percussion; R reverse rotary; S sonic; T trenching; V driven; W drive wash; Z other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66): C porous concrete; F gravel w/perf.; G gravel screen; H horiz. gallery; O open end; P perf or slotted; S screen; T sand point; W walled; X open hole; Z other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67): B bentonite; C clay; G cement grout; N none; Z other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68)

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69): A air-lift pump; B bailed; C compressed air; J jetted; N none; P pumped; S surged; Z other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70)

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71): C chemicals; D dry ice; E explosives; F deflocculent; H hydrofracturing; M mechanical; Z other

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86) [6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85) LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86) [6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85) LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87)

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86) [6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85) LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) WIDTH OF OPENING (C88)

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728) BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325) ALTITUDE METHOD (C326) ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328) M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736) OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736) OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182)

C	D	R	Z
Cooperator's Office,	District Office	Reporting Agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C261)

F	M	P	Z
files,	machine readable,	published,	other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739) TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) . ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226) ______

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739) TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) . ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226) ______

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739) TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) . ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226) ______

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehole deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W (water quality) | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical properties	common ions	trace elements	pesticides	nutrients	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radio-active	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L (water level) | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D (pumpage or withdrawals) | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133) | [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133)

C	E	M	U	Z
calculated	estimated	metered	unknown	other

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continuously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarterly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) — month — day — year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703): P pumped, F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150)

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310): E excellent (LT 2%), G good (2%-5%), F fair (5%-8%), P poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152): A acoustic meter, B bailer, C current meter, D Doppler meter, E estimated, F flume, M totaling meter, O orifice, P pitot-tube, R reported, T trajectory, U venturi meter, V volumetric meas, W weir, X unknown, Z other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153)

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154)

SOURCE OF DATA (C155): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156): A airline, B recorder, C calibrated airline, E estimated, G pressure gage, H calibrated press. gage, L geophysical logs, M manometer, N non-rec. gage, R reported, S steel tape, T electric tape, U unknown, V calibrated elec. tape, Z other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157)

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272)

DRAWDOWN (C309)

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748): G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92)

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304): P principal aquifer, S secondary aquifer, N no contribution, U unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750): A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) — month — day — year

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126)

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________

GWPD 9—Recording minimum and maximum water levels

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To determine the minimum and maximum water level in a well between site visits.

Materials and Instruments

1. Plastic spool of nylon fishing leader, 15- or 18-pound test
2. Standard 2 1/2-inch water-level float
3. Transparent 3/8-inch polyethylene tubing
4. Powdered cork
5. Brass tubing, 1/4-inch inside diameter
6. Non-lead shot pellets
7. Hammer, nails, and screw-eye hooks
8. Hacksaw
9. Graduated steel tape
10. Permanent, water-resistant marker
11. Field notebook
12. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
13. Safety equipment: gloves, safety glasses, first-aid kit

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Devices were tested in a well having a continuous recorder and found to measure water levels to an accuracy of 0.1 foot.
2. Use should be limited to wells with water-level depths of 50 feet or less.
3. The well diameter is limited to 3 inches or larger with a standard 2 1/2-inch water-level float. In smaller diameter wells, a weighted dowel could be used in place of the standard float.

Advantages

1. Three water-level measurements can be obtained for each visit to the site regardless of the length of time between visits.
2. Devices are inexpensive and easy to install.
3. Devices can last indefinitely.

Disadvantages

1. If kinks occur in the polyethylene tubing, they may prevent the movement of the powdered cork and could cause anomalous readings.
2. If these devices are used in wells with water levels deeper than 50 feet, the nylon leader may stretch and give anomalous readings.
3. Dates of the minimum and maximum water levels cannot be determined.

Assumptions

1. No continuous recorder is available or necessary.
2. Dates of the maximum and minimum water levels are not critical.
3. The well has a shelter that contains a wooden base or subfloor.

Instructions

1. Construct the device for measuring maximum water levels (fig. 1, items 1–4).

   a. The maximum water-level device consists of a length of transparent 3/8-inch polyethylene tubing, two lengths of 1/4-inch inside diameter brass tubing, non-lead shot, powdered cork, and a nail.

   b. Crimp one end of an 8- to 12-inch length of brass tubing, slot the brass tubing with a hacksaw over the lower 3/4 of its length, fill the brass tubing with non-lead shot, and attach it to the lower end of the polyethylene tubing. Be sure to place enough non-lead shot in the polyethylene tubing so that the tubing hangs taut in the well and contains no kinks. The length of polyethylene tubing selected must be long enough to keep the lower 12 inches of the brass tubing submerged below the water surface at all times.

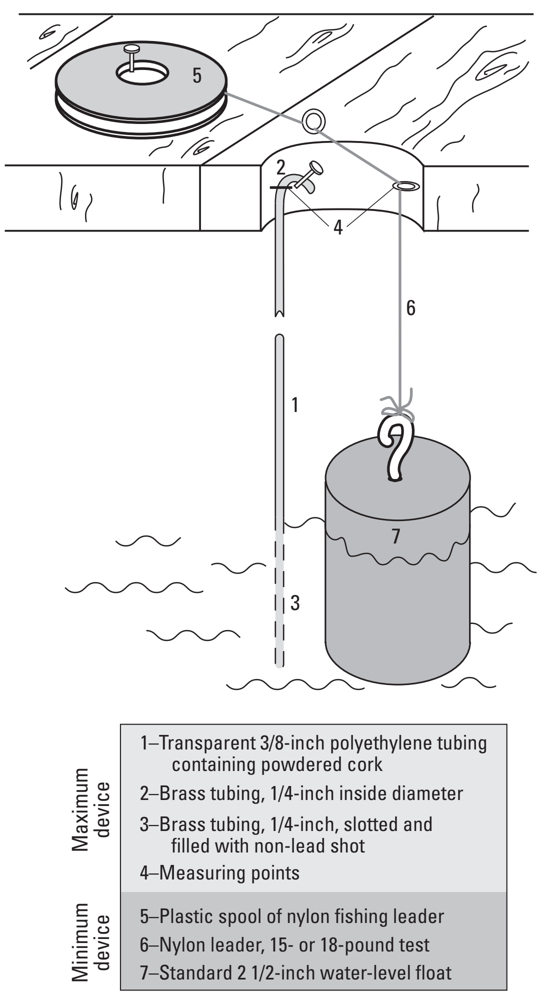


Figure 1. Devices for measuring maximum and minimum water levels in wells (modified from Kelly, 1968).

   c. Put several pinches of powdered cork in the polyethylene tubing.

   d. Bend a short length of brass tubing to form an elbow and insert the brass elbow into the upper end of the polyethylene tubing.

   e. Insert a nail in the wood base or subfloor of the well shelter to use as a measuring point. Mark the measuring point on the tubing with the permanent marker.

   f. Suspend the maximum water-level device in the well by hanging the brass elbow over the measuring point nail.

2. Determine the maximum water level for the well. The powdered cork adheres to the walls of the polyethylene tubing as the water level in the well rises, thereby marking the maximum water level. The maximum water-level device is a modification of a crest-stage gage.

   a. Gently withdraw the tubing assembly from the well.

   b. Measure the distance between the measuring point and the top of the powdered cork with a graduated steel tape.

   c. Record the maximum water level in the field notebook.

   d. Shake the powdered cork to the bottom of the device and re-install the maximum water-level device.

3. Construct the device for measuring minimum water levels (fig. 1, items 5–7).

   a. The minimum water-level device consists of nylon fishing leader wound on a disc-shaped spool, a standard 2 1/2-inch water-level float, a nail, and two screw-eye hooks.

   b. Attach the disc-shaped spool to the wooden base or shelter subfloor with a nail.

   c. Attach the two screw-eye hooks to the subfloor as shown in figure 1. The lower eye hook is used as a measuring point.

   d. Thread the nylon fishing leader from the disc-shaped spool through the screw-eye hooks and secure the nylon leader to the top of the float.

   e. Mark the waterline on the float with a permanent, water resistant marker before installing the float in the well.

4. Determine the minimum water level for the well. The water-level float pulls the nylon fishing leader from the spool as the water level declines and the nylon leader becomes slack. Spool friction prevents the nylon leader from rewinding.

   a. Place the nail of the index finger on the nylon leader at the eye hook measuring point to mark the leader.

   b. Hold your index finger on the leader mark and gently withdraw the nylon leader from the well.

   c. Measure the amount of nylon leader between the measuring point and the float plus the distance from the float-leader connection to the float waterline with a graduated steel tape.

   d. Record the minimum water level in the field notebook.

   e. Rewind the spool and re-install the minimum water-level device.

Data Recording

Record minimum and maximum water levels in the field notebook.

References

Kelly, T.E., 1968, Minimum and maximum water-level recording devices, *in* Chase, E.B., and Payne, F.N., comps., Selected techniques in water resources investigations, 1966–67: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1892, p. 83–86.

GWPD 10—Estimating discharge from a pumped well by use of a circular orifice weir

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To estimate the discharge from a pumped well from a non-vertical standard pipe by using a circular orifice weir.

Materials and Instruments

1. Steel orifice plate
2. Hand level
3. Piezometer tube, 1/8-inch or 1/4-inch diameter
4. Glass tube, 1/8-inch or 1/4-inch diameter
5. Accurate yardstick, or other suitable ridged scale
6. Graduated tape
7. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
8. Field notebook
9. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. The circular orifice weir method is accurate to within 2 percent.
2. The hole in the steel plate of the orifice weir must be accurately cut, be centered, be circular, and have a beveled edge. The steel plate restricts the flow through the orifice and creates a pressure head in the discharge pipe.
3. For the orifice weir to function properly, the gate valve that controls the rate of discharge must be placed at least 10 pipe diameters from the piezometer tube connection to keep pipe turbulence to a minimum.
4. The piezometer tube must be completely free of any obstruction and free of air bubbles when a reading of the pressure head is made. The head in the line is correlated with discharge by use of tables calibrated for the particular ratio between the orifice and the discharge pipe diameters (table 1).
5. The discharge pipe must be level, and the water flow from the end of the discharge pipe must fall freely.

Advantages

1. This method provides an accurate means of determining the discharge rate from turbine or centrifugal pumps.
2. No special training is needed to use this method.

Disadvantages

1. This method cannot be used to measure the pulsating flow from a piston pump.
2. Well flow must be constant.

Assumptions

1. An appropriately sized orifice plate is available and was built accurately.
2. The diameter of the orifice plate is less than eight-tenths of the inside diameter of the pipe that serves as the channel of approach.
3. The last 6 feet of the discharge line is level and contains a fitting that is screwed into a 1/8-inch or 1/4-inch tapped hole centered on the discharge line, exactly 24 inches from the orifice plate.

Instructions

1. Figure 1 shows the essential details for setting up a circular orifice weir for measuring the discharge rate of a well that is being pumped with a turbine or centrifugal pump.
2. Select an appropriately sized circular orifice weir and attach it to the end of the discharge pipe. Table 1 lists 3- to 10-inch circular orifice weirs that can be used with discharge pipes ranging from 4- to 12-inches in diameter.
3. Place a short piece of glass tubing into the upper end of the piezometer tube. Attach the lower end of the piezometer tube to the fitting on the discharge line that is located 24 inches from the orifice plate (fig. 1). Tape the piezometer tube to the scale making sure that the zero mark on the scale lines up with the center of the piezometer fitting in the discharge pipe.
4. The water level in the piezometer tube represents the pressure in the approach pipe when water is being pumped through the orifice. The water level can be observed in the glass tube.
5. To read the pressure head in the glass tube, hold the piezometer tube in an upright position perpendicular to the discharge pipe. Read the water level using the attached scale.
6. Determine the well discharge from table 1. For example, if the pressure head is 25.5 inches, the orifice plate is 5 inches in diameter and the discharge pipe is 8 inches in diameter; follow the 25.5-inch line from the left scale until it intersects with the 5-inch orifice and 8-inch pipe column. The well discharge rate obtained from table 1 is 500 gallons per minute.
7. Between water-level readings, check for air bubbles in the piezometer tube. If air bubbles are present, they can be eliminated from the piezometer tube by dropping the tube between readings so that water flows from it.
8. Record estimated discharge in the field notebook and in the discharge data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 2, Form 9-1904-A).

Data Recording

Data are recorded in a field notebook. Discharge data should also be recorded in the discharge data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (Form 9-1904-A).

References

Driscoll, F.G., 1986, Groundwater and wells (2d ed.): St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnson Filtration Systems, Inc., 1089 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User’s manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Layne & Bowler, Inc., 1958, Measurement of water flow through pipe orifice with free discharge: Memphis, TN, Layne & Bowler, Inc., Bulletin 501, p. 22–25.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, p. 2-17.

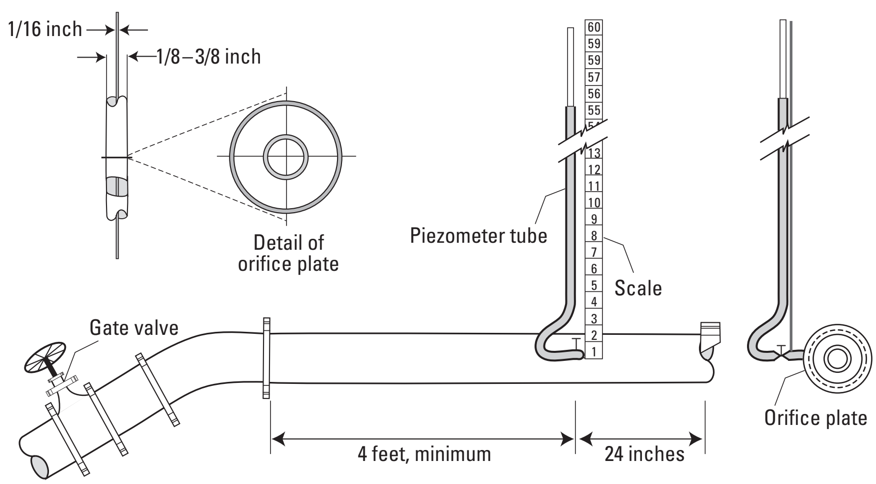


Figure 1. Essential details of the circular orifice weir commonly used for measuring well discharge when pumping by means of a turbine pump. Discharge pipe must be level (Driscoll, 1986).

Table 1. Orifice table for measurement of water through pipe orifices with free discharge. Values are in gallons per minute to the nearest whole number. (Compiled by the Engineering Department of Layne and Bowier, Inc., from original calibrations by Purdue University)

[—; no data]

Head, in inches	3-inch orifice		4-inch orifice		5-inch orifice		6-inch orifice		7-inch orifice	8-inch orifice	9-inch orifice	10-inch orifice
	4-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	12-inch pipe	12-inch pipe
5	100	76	145	140	280	220	380	320	—	—	825	1,100
5.5	104	79	153	145	293	230	394	333	—	—	860	1,150
6	108	82	160	150	305	240	408	345	—	—	895	1,200
6.5	111	85	167	155	316	250	421	358	—	—	930	1,250
7	115	88	172	160	328	260	433	370	—	—	965	1,300
7.5	119	91	179	165	339	270	446	383	—	—	1,000	1,350
8	122	94	185	170	350	280	458	395	600	935	1,032	1,400
8.5	125	96	190	175	361	289	471	408	617	963	1,065	1,440
9	128	99	195	180	372	298	483	420	633	992	1,093	1,480
9.5	130	102	200	185	383	307	495	433	650	1,016	1,120	1,520
10	133	104	205	190	393	316	508	445	666	1,040	1,148	1,560
10.5	137	107	210	195	402	324	521	458	682	1,060	1,172	1,600
11	140	109	215	200	412	330	533	470	698	1,080	1,200	1,635
11.5	143	111	220	204	421	338	545	480	713	1,100	1,225	1,670
12	146	114	225	208	430	346	556	490	728	1,120	1,250	1,705
12.5	149	116	230	212	439	354	567	500	743	1,139	1,277	1,740
13	151	118	234	216	448	362	578	510	757	1,158	1,303	1,775
13.5	154	121	239	219	457	369	589	520	771	1,176	1,328	1,810
14	157	123	243	224	465	376	599	530	785	1,194	1,352	1,845
14.5	159	126	247	227	473	383	609	540	799	1,212	1,376	1,875
15	162	128	250	231	480	390	618	550	812	1,230	1,400	1,905
15.5	164	130	254	234	488	396	627	559	825	1,248	1,421	1,940
16	167	132	257	238	495	402	636	568	838	1,266	1,441	1,970
16.5	170	134	261	241	503	408	645	577	851	1,284	1,460	2,000
17	172	136	264	245	510	414	654	586	863	1,302	1,480	2,030
17.5	175	138	268	249	517	420	663	595	875	1,319	1,500	2,060
18	178	140	271	252	524	426	672	604	887	1,336	1,520	2,089
18.5	180	142	275	256	530	432	681	612	899	1,353	1,540	2,118
19	183	144	278	259	536	438	690	620	910	1,370	1,560	2,146
19.5	185	146	282	263	542	444	699	628	922	1,387	1,580	2,175
20	187	148	285	266	548	449	708	636	933	1,404	1,600	2,204
20.5	190	150	289	270	554	455	717	643	945	1,421	1,620	2,232
21	192	152	292	273	560	460	726	650	956	1,438	1,640	2,260
21.5	195	154	295	275	566	465	735	657	968	1,455	1,659	2,288
22	197	156	299	279	572	470	744	664	979	1,471	1,677	2,316
22.5	199	158	302	282	578	475	752	671	990	1,486	1,695	2,343
23	201	160	305	285	584	479	760	678	1,001	1,500	1,714	2,360
23.5	203	162	307	288	590	484	768	685	1,012	1,515	1,732	2,382
24	205	164	310	291	596	488	776	692	1,022	1,529	1,750	2,409
24.5	207	165	314	294	602	492	784	699	1,033	1,543	1,767	2,435
25	210	167	317	297	608	496	791	706	1,043	1,557	1,783	2,461
25.5	212	169	320	300	614	500	798	713	1,059	1,571	1,799	2,487
26	214	171	323	303	620	504	805	720	1,064	1,585	1,815	2,513
26.5	216	173	326	305	626	508	812	727	1,074	1,599	1,830	2,539
27	219	174	329	308	632	512	818	734	1,084	1,613	1,845	2,565

Table 1. Orifice table for measurement of water through pipe orifices with free discharge. Values are in gallons per minute to the nearest whole number. (Compiled by the Engineering Department of Layne and Bowier, Inc., from original calibrations by Purdue University)—Continued

[—; no data]

Head, in inches	3-inch orifice		4-inch orifice		5-inch orifice		6-inch orifice		7-inch orifice	8-inch orifice	9-inch orifice	10-inch orifice
	4-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	12-inch pipe	12-inch pipe
27.5	221	176	332	311	638	516	825	741	1,094	1,627	1,860	2,590
28	222	177	335	314	644	520	831	747	1,104	1,641	1,875	2,610
28.5	224	179	337	317	650	524	838	754	1,114	1,655	1,890	2,630
29	226	180	340	320	656	528	844	760	1,124	1,669	1,905	2,650
29.5	228	182	343	323	662	532	851	767	1,134	1,683	1,920	2,670
30	230	183	346	325	668	536	857	773	1,143	1,697	1,935	2,690
30.5	232	185	348	328	674	540	863	780	1,153	1,711	1,950	2,713
31	235	186	351	330	680	544	869	786	1,162	1,725	1,965	2,736
31.5	236	188	354	333	686	548	876	793	1,172	1,739	1,980	2,759
32	239	189	357	335	692	552	882	799	1,181	1,753	2,005	2,782
32.5	240	191	360	338	697	556	889	806	1,191	1,767	2,020	2,805
33	242	192	363	340	703	560	895	812	1,200	1,791	2,040	2,828
33.5	244	194	366	342	709	564	901	818	1,209	1,795	2,050	2,850
34	246	195	369	345	715	568	907	824	1,218	1,809	2,060	2,873
34.5	248	196	372	247	720	572	913	830	1,227	1,823	2,075	2,896
35	250	197	375	349	726	576	919	836	1,235	1,837	2,090	2,919
35.5	252	198	377	351	732	580	925	842	1,243	1,851	2,100	2,941
36	254	200	380	354	737	584	931	847	1,251	1,865	2,112	2,964
36.5	256	201	383	356	743	588	937	852	1,259	1,879	2,124	2,980
37	257	203	385	358	748	592	943	857	1,266	1,893	2,136	3,002
37.5	259	204	388	360	754	596	949	862	1,274	—	2,148	3,024
38	260	205	390	363	759	600	955	867	1,281	—	2,160	3,046
38.5	262	206	393	365	765	604	961	872	1,289	—	2,173	3,068
39	263	208	396	367	770	608	967	877	1,295	—	2,185	3,088
39.5	265	209	398	369	776	612	974	882	1,304	—	2,197	3,110
40	266	210	401	371	781	616	979	887	1,311	—	2,210	3,130
40.5	267	211	403	373	786	620	985	891	1,319	—	2,225	3,146
41	269	212	406	375	790	624	990	896	1,326	—	2,233	3,160
41.5	271	213	408	378	795	628	996	901	1,334	—	2,245	3,179
42	272	214	411	380	800	631	1001	906	1,341	—	2,257	3,199
42.5	274	216	413	382	805	635	1007	910	1,349	—	2,273	3,219
43	275	217	415	384	810	638	1012	915	1,356	—	2,285	3,230
43.5	277	218	418	386	815	642	1018	920	1,364	—	2,397	3,250
44	278	219	420	388	820	645	1023	925	1,371	—	2,309	3,263
44.5	280	220	422	390	824	649	1029	929	1,379	—	2,326	3,280
45	281	222	425	392	828	652	1034	934	1,387	—	2,338	3,298
45.5	283	223	427	394	832	656	1040	939	1,394	—	2,350	3,316
46	284	224	429	396	837	659	1045	944	1,401	—	2,363	3,334
46.5	285	225	432	399	842	663	1051	948	1,409	—	2,375	3,351
47	287	227	434	401	847	666	1056	953	1,416	—	2,387	3,368
47.5	289	228	437	403	851	669	1062	958	1,424	—	2,399	3,389
48	290	229	440	405	855	672	1067	963	1,431	—	2,411	3,405
48.5	292	230	442	407	859	676	1073	967	1,439	—	2,423	3,426
49	293	231	444	409	863	679	1078	972	1,446	—	2,434	3,443
49.5	294	232	446	411	868	683	1084	977	1,454	—	2,444	3,460

Table 1. Orifice table for measurement of water through pipe orifices with free discharge. Values are in gallons per minute to the nearest whole number. (Compiled by the Engineering Department of Layne and Bowier, Inc., from original calibrations by Purdue University)—Continued

[—; no data]

Head, in inches	3-inch orifice		4-inch orifice		5-inch orifice		6-inch orifice		7-inch orifice	8-inch orifice	9-inch orifice	10-inch orifice
	4-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	6-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	8-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	10-inch pipe	12-inch pipe	12-inch pipe
50	296	234	448	413	872	686	1089	982	1,461	—	2,454	3,477
50.5	298	235	450	415	876	690	1095	986	1,469	—	2,464	3,494
51	300	236	453	417	880	693	1100	991	1,476	—	2,474	3,511
51.5	301	237	455	419	884	697	1105	996	1,484	—	2,486	3,527
52	302	238	457	421	888	700	1110	1000	1,491	—	2,498	3,544
52.5	303	239	459	423	892	704	1115	1005	1,499	—	2,510	3,560
53	304	240	461	425	896	707	1,120	1,009	1,506	—	2,522	3,575
53.5	305	241	463	427	900	711	1,125	1,014	1,513	—	2,534	3,591
54	307	243	465	429	904	714	1,130	1,018	1,520	—	2,545	3,602
54.5	309	244	467	431	908	718	1,135	1,023	1,527	—	2,555	3,618
55	310	246	469	433	912	721	1,140	1,027	1,534	—	2,565	3,634
55.5	311	247	471	435	915	725	1,145	1,032	1,541	—	2,575	3,650
56	313	248	472	437	919	727	1,150	1,036	1,548	—	2,586	3,667
56.5	314	249	474	439	923	730	1,155	1,040	1,554	—	2,597	3,684
57	315	250	476	441	927	733	1,160	1,044	1,560	—	2,608	3,702
57.5	316	251	478	443	930	736	1,165	1,046	1,567	—	2,619	3,719
58	317	252	480	445	934	739	1,170	1,052	1,574	—	2,630	3,736
58.5	319	253	482	447	938	742	1,175	1,056	1,580	—	2,641	3,752
59	320	254	485	449	942	745	1,180	1,060	1,586	—	2,653	3,768
59.5	321	256	487	451	945	748	1,185	1,064	1,592	—	2,665	3,784
60	323	257	489	453	948	751	1,190	1,068	1,598	—	2,676	3,800
60.5	324	258	491	455	951	754	1,195	1,072	—	—	—	—
61	325	259	492	457	955	757	1,200	1,076	—	—	—	—
61.5	326	261	494	459	958	760	1,205	1,080	—	—	—	—
62	328	262	496	461	961	763	1,209	1,084	—	—	—	—
62.5	329	263	498	463	964	766	1,214	1,088	—	—	—	—
63	330	264	500	465	968	769	1,218	1,092	—	—	—	—
63.5	331	265	502	467	971	772	1,223	1,096	—	—	—	—
64	333	266	504	469	974	775	1,227	1,099	—	—	—	—
64.5	334	267	507	471	977	778	1,232	1,103	—	—	—	—
65	335	268	509	472	981	781	1,236	1,106	—	—	—	—
65.5	336	269	511	474	984	784	1,241	1,110	—	—	—	—
66	338	271	513	475	988	787	1,245	1,113	—	—	—	—
66.5	339	272	515	477	991	790	1,250	1,117	—	—	—	—
67	340	273	517	479	995	793	1,254	1,120	—	—	—	—
67.5	341	274	518	481	998	796	1,259	1,124	—	—	—	—
68	343	275	520	483	1,002	799	1,263	1,127	—	—	—	—
68.5	344	276	521	485	1,005	802	1,268	1,131	—	—	—	—
69	346	277	523	487	1,009	805	1,272	1,134	—	—	—	—
69.5	347	278	524	489	1,012	808	1,276	1,137	—	—	—	—
70	349	280	525	491	1,016	811	1,280	1,140	—	—	—	—

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ____________
Date ____________

Coded by ____________
Checked by ____________
Entered by ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) U S G S
SITE ID (C1)
PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

[1] SITE TYPE (C802) - Primary Secondary
DISTRICT (C6)
COUNTRY (C41)
STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ____________ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .
LONGITUDE (C10) .
LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11)

H	1	5	S	R	F	T	M	U
Hndrth sec.	tenth sec.	half sec.	sec.	3 sec.	5 sec.	10 sec.	min.	Un-known

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35)

C	D	G	L	M	N	R	S	U
land net	DGPS	GPS	LORAN	map	inter-polated digital map	reported	survey	un-known

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36)

NAD27	NAD83
North American Datum of 1927	North American Datum of 1983

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17)

A	D	G	I	J	L	M	N	R	U
altimeter	DGPS	GPS	IfSAR	LiDAR	Level	map	DEM	re-ported	un-known

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22)

NGVD29	NAVD88
National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929	North American Vertical Datum of 1988

LAND NET (C13) ¼ ¼ ¼ S section T township range merid

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (C19)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	O	P	S	T	U	V	W
alluvial fan	playa	stream channel	depres-sion	dunes	flat	flood-plain	hill-top	sink-hole	lake or swamp	mangrove swamp	off-shore	pedi-ment	hill-side	ter-race	undu-lating	valley flat	upland draw

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)
DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)
STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)
MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803)

A	D	I	L	M	O	R
active no/na	discon-tinued	inactive site	active written	active oral	inventory site	remediated

[2] NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804)
Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box

WL cont	WL int	QW cont	QW int	PR cont	PR int	EV cont	EV int	wind vel.	tide cont	tide int	sed. con	sed. ps	peak flow	low flow	state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805)
(Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):

digital rec-order	graphic rec-order	tele-metry land line	tele-metry radio	tele-metry satellite	AHDAS	crest-stage gage	tide gage	deflec-tion meter	bubble gage	stilling well	CR type recorder	weigh-ing rain gage	tipping bucket rain gage	acoustic velocity meter	electro-magnetic flowmeter	pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month – day – year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

[1] SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment
ES	Estuary	SP	Spring
LA	Land	ST	Stream
LA-EX	Excavation	ST-CA	Canal
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-DCH	Ditch
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-TS	Tidal stream
LA-SH	Soil hole	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well
LA-SR	Shore		

GW	Well
GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well
GW-EX	Extensometer well
GW-HZ	Hyporheic -zone well
GW-IW	Interconnected wells
GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well
GW-MW	Multiple wells
SB	Subsurface
SB-CV	Cave
SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone

[2]

WS	DO	CO	IN	IR	MI	LV	PH	ST	RM	TE	AQ
water supply	domestic	commer-cial	industrial	irrigation	mining	livestock	power hydro-electric	waste water treatment	remedia-tion	thermo-electric power	aqua-culture

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 2. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3): C field checked | L poor location | M minimal data | U un-checked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21): month – day – year

USE OF SITE (C23): A anode | C standby emer. supply | D drain | E geo-thermal | G seismic | H heat reservoir | M mine | O obser-vation | P oil or gas | R recharge | S repres-surize | T test | U unused | V with-drawal/ return | W with-drawal | X waste | Z des-troyed

SECOND-ARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site)

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site)

USE OF WATER (C24): A air cond. | B bottling | C comm-ercial | D de-water | E power | F fire | H domes-tic | I irri-gation | J indus-trial (cooling) | K mining | M medi-cinal | N indus-trial | P public supply | Q aqua-culture | R recrea-tions | S stock | T insti-tutional | U unused | Y desalin-ation | Z other

SECOND-ARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water)

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water)

AQUIFER TYPE (C713): U unconfined single | N unconfined multiple | C confined single | M confined multiple | X mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714)

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715)

HOLE DEPTH (C27) .

WELL DEPTH (C28) .

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29): A other gov't | D driller | G geol-ogist | L logs | M memory | O owner | R other reported | S reporting agency | Z other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L land surface | M meas. pt. | S vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) .

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M)

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S): NGVD29 National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929 | NAVD88 North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988 | Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238): A atmos. pressure | B tide stage | C ice | D dry | E recently flowing | F flowing | G nearby flowing | H nearby recently flowing | I injector site | J injector site monitor | M plugged | N measure-ment discontinued | O obstruc-tion | P pumping | R recently pumped | S nearby pumping | T nearby recently pumped | V foreign sub-stance | W well des-troyed | X affected by surface water | Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239): A airline | B analog | C calibrated airline | D differ-ential GPS | E esti-mated | F trans-ducer | G pressure gage | H calibrated press. gage | L geophysi-cal logs | M mano-meter | N non-rec. gage | O observed | P acoustic pulse | R reported | S steel tape | T electric tape | V calibrated elec. tape | Z other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276): 0 foot | 1 tenth | 2 hun-dredth | 9 not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244): A other gov't | D driller's log | G geol-ogist | L geophysi-cal logs | M memory | O owner | R other reported | S reporting agency | Z other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY)

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE)

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char)

REMARKS (C267) (256 char)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858): Y ready to display | C condi-tional | P proprie-tary | L local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754): CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723)

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60): month – day – year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63)

SOURCE OF DATA (C64): A other gov't | D driller | G geol-ogist | L logs | M memory | O owner | R other reported | S reporting agency | Z other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65): A air-rotary | B bored or augered | C cable tool | D dug | H hydraulic rotary | J jetted | P air per-cussion | R reverse rotary | S sonic | T trenching | V driven | W drive wash | Z other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66): C porous concrete | F gravel w/perf. | G gravel screen | H horiz. gallery | O open end | P perf or slotted | S screen | T sand point | W walled | X open hole | Z other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67): B bentonite | C clay | G cement grout | N none | Z other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68)

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69): A air-lift pump | B bailed | C compres-sed air | J jetted | N none | P pumped | S surged | Z other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70)

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71): C chem-icals | D dry ice | E explo-sives | F defloc-culent | H hydro-frac-turing | M mech-anical | Z other

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74)

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75)

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78)

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79)

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78)

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79)

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78)

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79)

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78)

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79)

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81)

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)
SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .
DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)
[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)
LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .
WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT
RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)
BEGINNING DATE (C321) – – (month, day, year)
ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) .
ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)
ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)
M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182)

C	D	R	Z
Cooperator's Office,	District Office	Reporting Agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C261)

F	M	P	Z
files,	machine readable,	published,	other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical proper-ties	common ions	trace elements	pesti-cides	nutri-ents	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radio-active	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or with-drawals BEGINNING YEAR (C115) ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133)

C	E	M	U	Z
calcu-lated	esti-mated	meter-ed	un-known	other

[8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continu-ously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarter-ly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) — month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703): P (pumped), F (flow)

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150)

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310): E (excellent (LT 2%)), G (good (2%-5%)), F (fair (5%-8%)), P (poor (GT 8%))

SOURCE OF DATA (C151): A (other gov't), D (driller), G (geologist), L (logs), M (memory), O (owner), R (other reported), S (reporting agency), Z (other)

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152): A (acoustic meter), B (bailer), C (current meter), D (Doppler meter), E (estimated), F (flume), M (totaling meter), O (orifice), P (pitot-tube), R (reported), T (trajectory), U (venturi meter), V (volumetric meas), W (weir), X (unknown), Z (other)

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153)

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154)

SOURCE OF DATA (C155): A (other gov't), D (driller), G (geologist), L (logs), M (memory), O (owner), R (other reported), S (reporting agency), Z (other)

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156): A (airline), B (recorder), C (calibrated airline), D (differ-ential GP), E (esti-mated), F (trans-ducer), G (pressure gage), H (calibrated press. gage), L (geophysi-cal logs), M (mano-meter), N (non-rec. gage), O (observed), P (acoustic pulse), R (reported), S (steel tape), T (electric tape), V (calibrated elec. tape), Z (other)

PUMPING PERIOD (C157)

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272)

DRAWDOWN (C309)

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748): G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91)

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92)

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304): P (principal aquifer), Q (aggregate of lithologic units), S (secondary aquifer), N (no contrib-ution), U (unknown)

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750): A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) — month – day – year

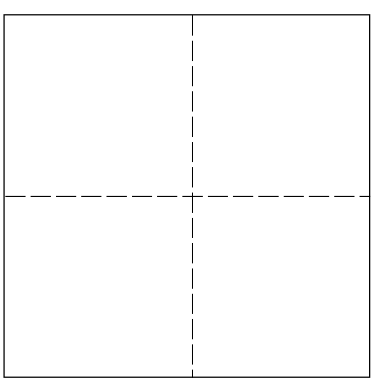
STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126)

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ____________ Range ____________

Section #____________



GWPD 11—Measuring well depth by use of a graduated steel tape

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To measure the total depth of a well below land-surface datum by using a weighted graduated steel tape.

Materials and Instruments

1. A steel tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet. A break-away weight should be attached to a ring on the end of the tape with wire strong enough to hold the weight, but not as strong as the tape, so that if the weight becomes lodged in the well the tape can still be pulled free. The weight should be made of brass, stainless steel, or iron. A lead weight should not be used. The weight should be heavy enough to amplify the weight-transfer sensation when the bottom of the well is struck.
2. Clean rag
3. Cleaning supplies for water-level tapes as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004)
4. Two wrenches with adjustable jaws or other tools for removing well cap
5. Key for well access
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
7. Field notebook
8. Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) System, Groundwater Site Schedule Form 9-1904-A

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. A graduated steel tape is commonly accurate to 0.01 foot. Accuracy of well-depth measurement decreases with increasing depth.
2. The steel tape should be calibrated against another acceptable steel tape. An acceptable steel tape is one that is maintained in the office for use only for calibrating steel and electric tapes.
3. Corrections are necessary for measurements made in angled well casings.
4. When measuring well depth in deep wells, tape expansion and stretch is an additional consideration (Garber and Koopman, 1968).

Advantages

1. The weighted graduated steel tape is considered to be the most accurate method of measuring well depth.
2. Easy to use.

Disadvantages

1. Not recommended for measuring the depth of wells that are being pumped.

Assumptions

1. An established measuring point (MP) exists. See GWPD 3 for technical procedures on establishing an MP.
2. The MP is clearly marked and described.
3. The steel tape has been calibrated.
4. The well is free of obstructions that could affect the plumbness of the steel tape and cause errors in the measurement.

Instructions

1. Measure from the zero point on the tape to the bottom of the weight. Record this number in the field notebook as the length of the weight interval.
2. Lower the weight and tape into the well until the weight reaches the bottom of the well and the tape slackens.
3. Partially withdraw the tape from the well until the weight is standing in a vertical position, but still touching the bottom of the well. A slight jerking motion will be felt as the weight moves from the horizontal to the vertical position.
4. Repeat step 3 several times by lowering and withdrawing the tape to obtain a consistent reading.
5. Record the tape reading held at the MP.
6. Withdraw the tape from the well 1 to 2 feet, so that the weight will hang freely above the bottom of the well. Repeat steps 2–4 until two consistent depth readings are obtained.
7. Calculate total well depth below land-surface datum (LSD) as follows:

Tape reading held at the MP	84.30 feet
Length of the weight interval	+1.20 feet
Total well depth below MP	85.50 feet
MP correction	–3.40 feet
Total well depth below LSD	82.10 feet

8. After completing the well-depth measurement, disinfect and rinse that part of the tape that was submerged below the water surface, as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004). This will reduce the possibility of contamination of other wells from the tape.

Data Recording

Data are recorded in a field notebook. Well-depth data are recorded in the groundwater site data section of the GWSI Groundwater Site Schedule (fig. 1, Form 9-1904-A). Recommended precision is depth dependent and should be shown in field C28 on Form 9-1904-A (fig. 1).

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, 23 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Katz, B.G., and Jelinski, J.C., 1999, Replacement materials for lead weights used in measuring ground-water levels: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 99–52, 13 p.

Wilde, F.D., ed., 2004, Cleaning of equipment for water sampling (version 2.0): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A3, section 3.3.8., p. 50–53, accessed May 17, 2010, at *http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9A3/*.

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ____________
Date ____________

Coded by ____________
Checked by ____________
Entered by ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) USGS
SITE ID (C1)
PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

1 SITE TYPE (C802) - Primary Secondary
DISTRICT (C6)
COUNTRY (C41)
STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ____________ County code

LATITUDE (C9) .
LONGITUDE (C10) .
LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11) H 1 5 S R F T M U — Hndrth sec., tenth sec., half sec., sec., 3 sec., 5 sec., 10 sec., min., Un-known

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35) C D G L M N R S U — land net, DGPS, GPS, LORAN, map, inter-polated digital map, reported, survey, un-known
LAT/LONG DATUM (C36) NAD27 NAD83 — North American Datum of 1927, North American Datum of 1983
ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)
ALTITUDE METHOD (C17) A D G I J L M N R U — altimeter, DGPS, GPS, IfSAR, LiDAR, Level, map, DEM, re-ported, un-known
ALTITUDE DATUM (C22) NGVD29 NAVD88 — National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988

LAND NET (C13) 1/4 1/4 1/4 S section T township range merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19) A B C D E F G H K L M O P S T U V W — alluvial fan, playa, stream channel, depres-sion, dunes, flat, flood-plain, hill-top, sink-hole, lake or swamp, mangrove swamp, off-shore, pedi-ment, hill-side, ter-race, undu-lating, valley flat, upland draw

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20)
DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801)
STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813)
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14)
MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803) A D I L M O R — active no/na, discon-tinued, inactive site, active written, active oral, inventory site, remediated
2 NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804) Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box
WL cont, WL int, QW cont, QW int, PR cont, PR int, EV cont, EV int, wind vel., tide cont, tide int, sed. con, sed. ps, peak flow, low flow, state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805) (Place a "Y" in the appropriate box):
digital rec-order, graphic rec-order, tele-metry land line, tele-metry radio, tele-metry satellite, AHDAS, crest-stage gage, tide gage, deflec-tion meter, bubble gage, stilling well, CR type recorder, weigh-ing rain gage, tipping bucket rain gage, acoustic velocity meter, electro-magnetic flowmeter, pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month – day – year
RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32) Y C P L — ready to display, condi-tional, proprie-tary, local use only

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC-CO	Coastal	GW-CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW-EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW-HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW-IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA-EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW-TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA-OU	Outcrop	ST-CA	Canal	GW-MW	Multiple wells		
LA-SNK	Sinkhole	ST-DCH	Ditch				
LA-SH	Soil hole	ST-TS	Tidal strea m				
LA-SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2 WS DO CO IN IR MI LV PH ST RM TE AQ — water supply, domestic, commer-cial, industrial, irrigation, mining, livestock, power hydro-electric, waste water treatment, remedia-tion, thermo-electric power, aqua-culture

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 1. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3): C (field checked), L (poor location), M (minimal data), U (unchecked)

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21): month – day – year

USE OF SITE (C23): A (anode), C (standby emer. supply), D (drain), E (geothermal), G (seismic), H (heat reservoir), M (mine), O (observation), P (oil or gas), R (recharge), S (repressurize), T (test), U (unused), V (withdrawal/return), W (withdrawal), X (waste), Z (destroyed)

SECONDARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site)

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site)

USE OF WATER (C24): A (air cond.), B (bottling), C (commercial), D (dewater), E (power), F (fire), H (domestic), I (irrigation), J (industrial (cooling)), K (mining), M (medicinal), N (industrial), P (public supply), Q (aquaculture), R (recreations), S (stock), T (institutional), U (unused), Y (desalination), Z (other)

SECONDARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water)

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water)

AQUIFER TYPE (C713): U (unconfined single), N (unconfined multiple), C (confined single), M (confined multiple), X (mixed)

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714)

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715)

HOLE DEPTH (C27) .

WELL DEPTH (C28) .

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29): A (other gov't), D (driller), G (geologist), L (logs), M (memory), O (owner), R (other reported), S (reporting agency), Z (other)

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L (land surface), M (meas. pt.), S (vertical datum)

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) .

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M)

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S): NGVD29 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929), NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988), Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238): A (atmos. pressure), B (tide stage), C (ice), D (dry), E (recently flowing), F (flowing), G (nearby flowing), H (nearby recently flowing), I (injector site), J (injector site monitor), M (plugged), N (measurement discontinued), O (obstruction), P (pumping), R (recently pumped), S (nearby pumping), T (nearby recently pumped), V (foreign substance), W (well destroyed), X (affected by surface water), Z (other)

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239): A (airline), B (analog), C (calibrated airline), D (differential GPS), E (estimated), F (transducer), G (pressure gage), H (calibrated press. gage), L (geophysical logs), M (manometer), N (non-rec. gage), O (observed), P (acoustic pulse), R (reported), S (steel tape), T (electric tape), V (calibrated elec. tape), Z (other)

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276): 0 (foot), 1 (tenth), 2 (hundredth), 9 (not to nearest foot)

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244): A (other gov't), D (driller's log), G (geologist), L (geophysical logs), M (memory), O (owner), R (other reported), S (reporting agency), Z (other)

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY)

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE)

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char) __________

REMARKS (C267) (256 char) __________

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858): Y (ready to display), C (conditional), P (proprietary), L (local use only)

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754): CONS

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723)

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60): month – day – year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63)

SOURCE OF DATA (C64): A (other gov't), D (driller), G (geologist), L (logs), M (memory), O (owner), R (other reported), S (reporting agency), Z (other)

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65): A (air-rotary), B (bored or augered), C (cable tool), D (dug), H (hydraulic rotary), J (jetted), P (air percussion), R (reverse rotary), S (sonic), T (trenching), V (driven), W (drive wash), Z (other)

TYPE OF FINISH (C66): C (porous concrete), F (gravel w/perf.), G (gravel screen), H (horiz. gallery), O (open end), P (perf or slotted), S (screen), T (sand point), W (walled), X (open hole), Z (other)

TYPE OF SEAL (C67): B (bentonite), C (clay), G (cement grout), N (none), Z (other)

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68)

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69): A (air-lift pump), B (bailed), C (compressed air), J (jetted), N (none), P (pumped), S (surged), Z (other)

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70)

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71): C (chemicals), D (dry ice), E (explosives), F (deflocculent), H (hydrofracturing), M (mechanical), Z (other)

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) . DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

[4] CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

[4] CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725) SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) . DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80) CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

[4] CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year

ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) .

ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)

DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)

DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182)

C	D	R	Z
Cooperator's Office,	District Office	Reporting Agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C261)

F	M	P	Z
files,	machine readable,	published,	other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

DATA FORMAT (C225)

F	M	P	Z
files	machine readable	published	other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical properties	common ions	trace elements	pesticides	nutrients	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radioactive	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | ANALYZING AGENCY (C307) | 8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | 8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730) | TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or withdrawals | BEGINNING YEAR (C115) | ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117) | 7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118) | METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133) | 8 PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257) | 8 SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

C	E	M	U	Z
calculated	estimated	metered	unknown	other

FOOTNOTES:

7 FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continuously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarterly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

8 NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S | RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311) | DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) — month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703): P pumped, F flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150) .

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310): E excellent (LT 2%), G good (2%-5%), F fair (5%-8%), P poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152): A acoustic meter, B bailer, C current meter, D Doppler meter, E estimated, F flume, M totaling meter, O orifice, P pitot-tube, R reported, T trajectory, U venturi meter, V volumetric meas, W weir, X unknown, Z other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153) .

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C155): A other gov't, D driller, G geologist, L logs, M memory, O owner, R other reported, S reporting agency, Z other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156): A airline, B recorder, C calibrated airline, D differential GP, E estimated, F transducer, G pressure gage, H calibrated press. gage, L geophysical logs, M manometer, N non-rec. gage, O observed, P acoustic pulse, R reported, S steel tape, T electric tape, V calibrated elec. tape, Z other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157) .

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272) .

DRAWDOWN (C309) .

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748): G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92) .

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304): P principal aquifer, Q aggregate of lithologic units, S secondary aquifer, N no contribution, U unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750): A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) — month – day – year

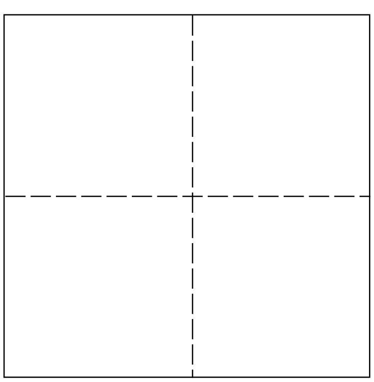
STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126) .

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ___________ Range ___________

Section #___________



GWPD 12—Measuring water levels in a flowing well

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To measure low-pressure or high-pressure hydraulic head in flowing wells.

Materials and Instruments

1. Low-pressure head measurement
   - Short length of transparent plastic tubing
   - Hose clamps
   - Measuring scale
2. High-pressure head measurement
   - Flexible hose with a 3-way valve
   - Hose clamps
   - Altitude or pressure gauge with proper pressure range, and spare gauges
   - Small open end wrench
   - Soil-pipe test plug, also known as a sanitary seal, is a length of small-diameter pipe, generally 0.75 inch, surrounded by a rubber packer. The packer can be expanded by an attached wingnut to fit tightly against the inside of the well casing or discharge pipe. Soil-pipe test plugs are available from most plumbing-supply stores in 2- to 10-inch diameter sizes. The small-diameter pipe is threaded so that it can be attached to a valve, hose, or pressure gauge.
3. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
4. Calibration and maintenance logbook
5. Water-level measurement field form

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Low-pressure head measurements are most feasible with heads less than 6 feet above land surface.
2. With care and experience, low-pressure head measurements can be measured to an accuracy of 0.1 foot.
3. Accuracy is a function of calibration, maintenance, and the quality and range of the pressure gauge. High-pressure head measurements using a pressure gauge can be as accurate as 0.1 foot, but may only be accurate to 1 foot or more, depending on the gauge accuracy and range.
4. A pressure gauge is the most accurate in the middle third of the gauge's range. Never let the well pressure exceed the altitude/pressure gauge limits.
5. Never connect a gauge to a well that uses a booster pump in the system, because the pump could start automatically and the resulting pressure surge may ruin the gauge.
6. Closing or opening a valve or test plug in a flowing well should be done gradually. If pressure is applied or released suddenly, the well could be permanently damaged by the "water-hammer effect" by caving of the aquifer material, breakage of the well casing, or damage to the distribution lines or gauges. To reduce the possibility of water-hammer effect, a pressure-snubber should be installed ahead of the altitude/pressure gauge.
7. Ideally, all flow from the well should be shut down so that a static water-level measurement can be made. However, because of well owner objections or system leaks, this is not always possible. If the well does not have a shut-down valve, it can be shut-in by temporarily installing a soil-pipe test plug on the well or discharge line.
8. If a well has to be shut down, the time required to reach static pressure after shut-in may range from hours to days. Since it may be impractical or impossible to reach true static conditions, record the shut-in time for each gauge reading. During return visits to a particular well, it is desirable to duplicate the previously used shut-in time before making an altitude/pressure-gauge reading.

Advantages

1. Low-pressure head measurement
   - Simpler, faster, safer, and more accurate than the high-pressure head method.
2. High-pressure head measurement
   - Can be used on wells with heads greater than 5 to 6 feet above land surface.

Disadvantages

1. Low-pressure head measurement
   - Impractical for wells with heads greater than 5 to 6 feet above land surface.
2. High-pressure head measurement
   - More complex, slower, less accurate, and more dangerous to make than low-pressure head measurements.
   - Pressure gauges are delicate, easily broken, and subject to erroneous readings if dropped or mistreated.
   - Difficult to calibrate.

Assumptions

1. An established measuring point (MP) exists. See GWPD 3 for technical procedures on establishing an MP.
2. Pressure gauges have been calibrated with a dead-weight tester.
3. A logbook containing all calibration and maintenance records is available for each pressure gauge.
4. Field measurements are recorded on paper forms or handheld computer.
5. The same procedure is used for measurements referenced to altitude or measuring points, but with a different datum correction.
6. The water level is above land surface but referenced to land-surface datum (LSD). Measurements above LSD are recorded as negative numbers.

Instructions

1. Low-pressure head measurement (direct measurement)
   a. Connect a short length of transparent plastic tubing tightly to the well with hose clamps.
   b. Raise the free end of the tubing until the flow stops.
   c. Rest the measuring scale on the MP.
   d. Place the hose against the measuring scale and read the water level directly. Record the measurement time and WL above MP in the appropriate row of the water-level measurement field form for a low-pressure flowing well measurement (fig. 1)—WL above MP.
   e. Add the MP correction to get the depth to water below LSD. An MP correction above LSD is recorded as a negative number by convention.
   f. Repeat steps b–e for a second check reading. If the check measurement does not agree with the original measurement within 0.1 or 0.2 of a foot, continue to make check measurements until the reason for the lack of agreement is determined or until the results are shown to be repeatable. If more than two readings are taken, use best judgment to select the measurement most representative of field conditions.
2. High-pressure head measurement (indirect measurement)
   a. Make sure that all well valves are closed except the one to the pressure gauge. This will prevent use of the well during the measurement period and assure an accurate water-level reading. Record the original position of each valve that is closed (full open, half open, closed, etc.), so that the well can be restored to its original operating condition.
   b. Connect a flexible hose with a 3-way valve to the well with hose clamps. Expanders/reducers are okay.
   c. Select a gauge where the expected water pressure in the well will fall in the middle third of the gauge range. If in doubt, use a pressure gauge with a 100-pound per square inch (psi) range to make an initial measurement, then select the gauge with the proper range for more accurate measurements.
   d. Attach the pressure gauge to one of the two "open" valve positions using a wrench. Never tighten or loosen the gauge by twisting the case because the strain will disturb the calibration and give erroneous readings.
   e. Bleed air from the hose, using the other "open" valve position.

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM
Low-Pressure Flowing Well Measurement

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1) ______________

Equipment ID ______________ Date of Field Visit ______________

Station name (C12) ______________

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
WL below MP					
MP correction					
WL below LSD					

Measured by ______________ COMMENTS* ______________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)	BEGINNING DATE (C321)	ENDING DATE (C322)	M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface
______________	month – day – year	– –	.
______________	– –	– –	.

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
below land surface	below meas. pt.	sea level

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235)	TIME (C709)	STATUS (C238)	METHOD (C239)	TYPE (C243)	WATER LEVEL (C237)
month – day – year			M		.

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H (GWPD12)	L	M (GWPD12)	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysical logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measurement discon.,	obstruction,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign substance,	well destroyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 1. Water-level measurement field form for low-pressure flowing well measurements. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

f. Open the pressure gauge valve slowly to reduce the risk of damage by the water-hammer effect to the well, distribution lines, and gauges. Once the needle stops moving, tap the glass face of the gauge lightly with a finger to make sure that the needle is not stuck.

g. Make sure that the well is not being used by checking to see that there are no fluctuations in pressure.

h. Hold the pressure gauge in a vertical position, with the center of the gauge at the exact height of the MP (fig. 2). Read the pressure gauge and record in the Gauge Reading row of the water-level measurement field form for a pressure gauge measurement (fig. 3). Record measurement time.

i. If the pressure gauge has a calibration correction factor, document it in the Gauge Correction row, and record the Corrected Gauge Reading. Multiply by –2.307 under common freshwater temperatures to convert pounds per square inch to feet of water.

j. Apply the MP correction to get the depth to water above LSD. An MP correction above LSD is recorded as a negative number by convention.

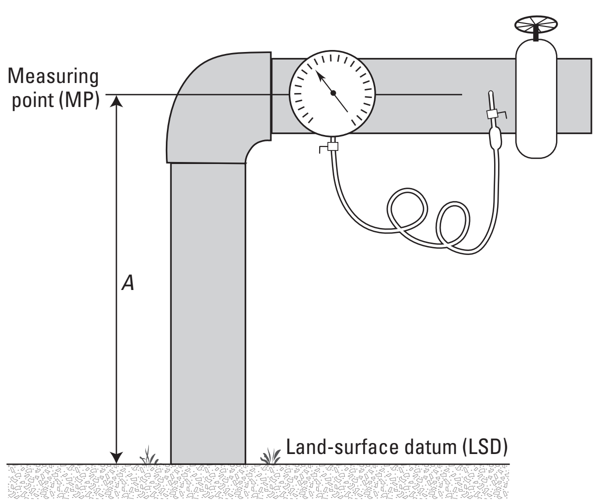


Figure 2. Orientation and position of pressure gauge for measuring water levels in a flowing well.

k. Shut off the well pressure and repeat steps e–i for a second check reading. The measurement should be repeatable within a pressure range based on the range of scale and graduation of the gauge. If more than two readings are taken, use best judgment to select the measurement most representative of field conditions. Document the estimated accuracy of the pressure measurement based on the pressure reading, instrument calibration, the range of the pressure gauge, and manufacturer's guidance.

l. Record the identification number of the pressure gauge with each water-level measurement so that the reading can be back-referenced to the calibration record, if necessary.

Data Recording

All calibration and maintenance data for the pressure gauges are recorded in the calibration logbook. All water-level data are recorded on the water-level measurement field forms (figs. 1 and 2).

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, p. 2-11 and 2-12.

USGS science for a changing world

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM

Pressure Gauge Measurement

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1)

Equipment ID

Date of Field Visit

Station name (C12)

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Gauge Reading					
Gauge Correction					
Corrected Gauge Reading					
Conversion to Feet × (–2.307)					
WL below MP					
MP correction					
WL below LSD					

Measured by ______________________ COMMENTS* ______________________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) — month – day – year

ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L below land surface; M below meas. pt.; S sea level

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235): month – day – year

TIME (C709)

STATUS (C238)

METHOD (C239) (GWPD12)

TYPE (C243)

WATER LEVEL (C237)

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S	T	V	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysical logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other
					(GWPD12)					(GWPD1)		(GWPD4)	

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measurement discon.,	obstruction,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign substance,	well destroyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 3. Water-level measurement field form for pressure gauge measurements. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

GWPD 13—Measuring water levels by use of an air line

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To measure the depth to the water surface below a measuring point using the submerged air line method.

Materials and Instruments

1. 1/8 or 1/4-inch diameter, seamless copper tubing, brass tubing, or galvanized pipe with a suitable pipe tee for connecting an altitude or pressure gauge. Flexible plastic tubing also can be used, but is less desirable.
2. Calibrated altitude or pressure gauge, and spare gauges. Gauges that are filled with either oil or silicone work best and are most durable.
3. Compressed air source and corresponding valve stem, usually a Schrader valve. A tire pump can be used on shallow wells and piezometers, but a more substantial source of compressed air is needed where depth to water is hundreds of feet.
4. Small open-end wrench
5. Wire or electrician's tape
6. A steel tape graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet
7. Blue carpenter's chalk
8. Clean rag
9. Field notebook
10. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date and initial errors; no erasures
11. Water-level measurement field form

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Accuracy of the water-level measurement is a function of the quality and range of the gauge and the precision to which the length of the air line is known.
2. Water-level measurements using an altitude or pressure gauge can be as accurate as 0.1 foot, but may only be accurate to 1 foot or more, depending on the gauge accuracy and range.
3. Water-level measurements using a pressure gauge are approximate and should not be considered accurate to more than the nearest foot.
4. When measuring deep water levels, corrections for fluid temperatures and vertical differences in air density are additional considerations (Garber and Koopman, 1968).

Advantages

1. Especially useful in pumped wells where water turbulence may preclude using a more precise method.
2. Method can be used while the well is being pumped, when splashing of water makes the wetted-tape method useless.
3. Bends or spirals in the air line do not influence the accuracy of this method as long as the position of the tubing opening is not changed.
4. Can be convenient and is nonintrusive.
5. Air line can be installed once and left in the well for future measurements.

Disadvantages

1. Less accurate than the wetted tape or the electric tape methods.
2. Requires time to install the air line and equipment.
3. Requires careful calculations.

Assumptions

1. An established measuring point (MP) exists and the MP correction length (distance from MP to land-surface datum (LSD)) is known. See GWPD 3 for the technical procedure on establishing a permanent MP.
2. The MP is clearly marked and described so that a person who has not measured the well will be able to recognize it.
3. The air line already is installed, your agency owns the well, or your agency has permission to install the air line.
4. The air line extends far enough below the water level that the lower end remains submerged during pumping of the well.
5. The altitude or pressure gauge and steel tape are calibrated.
6. The same procedure is used for measurements referenced to altitude or measuring points, but with a different datum correction.

Instructions

Figure 1 shows a typical installation for measuring water levels by the air line method.

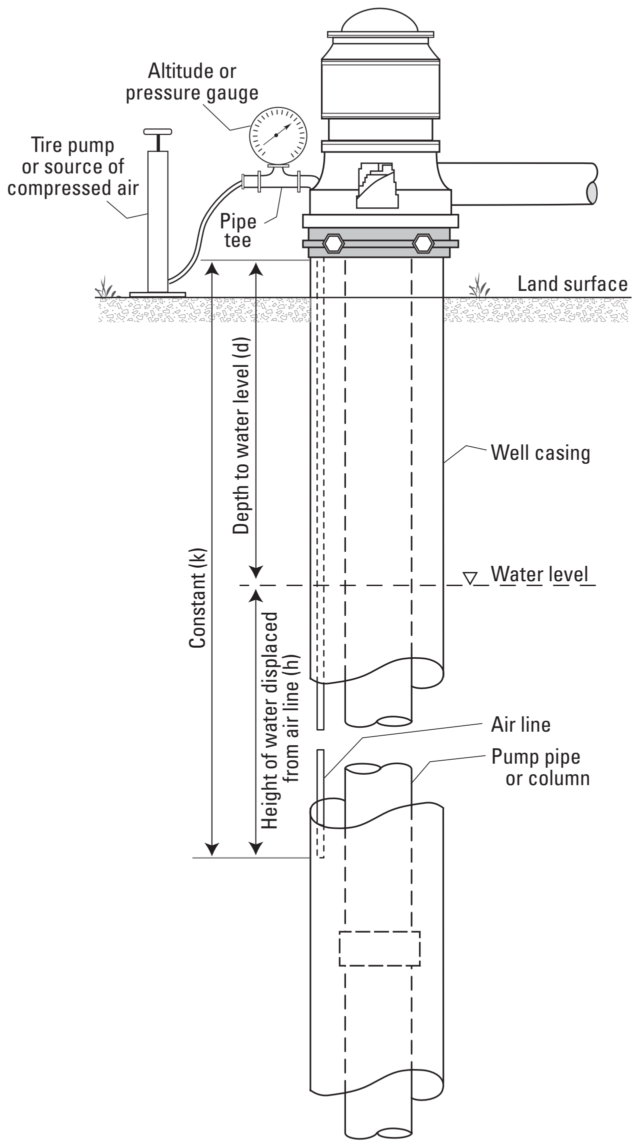
1. Install an air line pipe or tube in the well. The air line can be installed by either lowering it into the annular space between the pump column and casing after the pump has been installed in the well or by securing it to sections of the pump and pump column with wire or tape as it is lowered into the well.
2. Attach a pipe tee to the top end of the air line. On the opposite end of the pipe tee, attach a Schrader valve stem.
3. Use a wrench to connect an altitude gauge that reads in feet or a pressure gauge that reads in pounds per square inch (psi) to the fitting on top of the pipe tee.
4. Connect a compressed air source to the Schrader valve stem fitting on the pipe tee.
5. Preparatory steps: When pressurizing the air line system (step 8 below), ensure that you supply enough air pressure to purge the water from the air line tubing before a reading is recorded. This can be done by observing the gauge readings while pressurizing the system. After application of pressure, the gauge reading initially will increase to a certain pressure, and when the pressure source is removed, the gauge reading will decrease to a certain pressure. Repeat this process two or three times to ensure that the gauge reads consistently. If the tubing is plugged or crushed, the gauge reading will not decrease after the pressure source is removed. If the tubing is cut or severed, the gauge reading will decrease quickly to zero after the pressure source is removed. In either case, the air line readings will be in error. Also, do not assume that the air line tubing length reported to you is valid. Instead, make water-level measurements by use of steel tape and air line reading simultaneously. This step provides a verified water-level measurement that is relative to the pressure gauge reading. If the two measurements differ, then a correction factor can be calculated. The correction factor will be unique to the well and the gauge.
6. As the water level in the well changes, the gauge reading (h) and the water level below MP (d; fig. 1) must change in a manner such that their sum remains the same. Their sum is a constant (k), which is determined at the same time as a simultaneous wetted-steel tape and pressure gauge measurement is made.
7. To calibrate the air line system, make an initial depth-to-water (d) measurement, with a wetted-steel tape, and an initial air gauge reading (h). Apply any needed correction to the wetted-steel tape measurement. Add d and h to determine the constant value for k. Use the compressed air source to force air into the air line until all the water is expelled from the line. Once all water is displaced from the air line, record the maximum gauge reading.
   - Example 1.—Using an altitude gauge. The initial measured depth to the water level, d, is 25.86 ft; the initial altitude gauge reading, h, is 75.5 ft. Then the constant k = 25.9 ft + 75.5 ft = 101.4 ft (fig. 1).
   - Example 2.—Using a pressure gauge. The initial measured depth to the water level, d, is 85.85 ft; the initial pressure gauge reading, h, is 28 psi. Then the constant k = 86 ft + (2.307 ft/psi x 28 psi) = 86 ft + 64 ft = 150 ft (fig. 1).
8. To measure the water-level depth in a well with an air line, subsequent air line readings are subtracted from the constant k to determine the depth to the water level below the MP. Use a compressed air source to pump compressed air into the air line until all the water is expelled from the line, and record the maximum gauge reading. Apply any correction factor resulting from the calibration process.
   - Example 1.—Depth to the water level in a well using an altitude gauge with a constant k of 101.4 ft. During a later pumping period, the maximum altitude gauge h reads 50.0 ft; therefore, the water level, d, is 101.4 ft – 50.0 ft = 51.4 ft (fig. 2).

- Example 2.—Depth to the water level in a well using a pressure gauge with a constant k of 150 ft. During a later pumping period, the maximum pressure gauge h reads 18 psi; therefore, the water level, d, is 150 ft – (2.307 ft/psi x 18 psi) = 150 ft – 41 ft = 109 ft (fig. 3).

9. Apply the MP correction to get the depth to water below or above LSD.

Data Recording

All data are recorded in the field notebook and on the water-level measurement field forms (fig. 2 or 3) to the appropriate accuracy.



Calculation of air line constant

k = Air line constant, in feet
d = Water level below MP, in feet (using GWPD 1)
h = Height of water displaced from air line, in feet
k = d + h

Altitude Gauge

Water level below MP (d)			
Altitude gauge reading (h)			
Air line constant (k)			

Final air line constant (k) ____________

Pressure Gauge

Water level below MP (d)			
Pressure gauge reading			
Conversion to feet (h) (x 2.307)			
Air line constant (k)			

Final air line constant (k) ____________

Figure 1. Typical installation for measuring water levels by the air line method and relation of measured depth to water level (d), height of water displaced from air line (h), and constant (k). Constant is calculated by use of altitude gauge or pressure gauge.

USGS science for a changing world

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM

Air Line Measurement: Altitude Gauge

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

Equipment ID & Altitude Range ____________

k = ____________
Air-line Constant (k)

Date of Field Visit ____________

SITE ID (C1)

Station name (C12) ____________

WATER-LEVEL DATA

	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Gauge Reading					
Gauge Correction					
Corrected Gauge Reading					
Air-Line Constant, K					
WL Below MP					
MP Correction					
WL Above LSD					

Measured by ____________ COMMENTS* ____________

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

BEGINNING DATE (C321): [ ][ ] – [ ][ ] – [ ][ ][ ][ ] (month, day, year)

ENDING DATE (C322): [ ][ ] – [ ][ ] – [ ][ ][ ][ ]

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface: [ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ]

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243): L M S (L = below land surface, M = below meas. pt., S = sea level)

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235)	TIME (C709)	TIME DATUM (C402)	STATUS (C238)	METHOD (C239)	TYPE (C243)	WATER LEVEL (C237)
[ ][ ] – [ ][ ] – [ ][ ][ ][ ] (month, day, year)				A		[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ]

GWPD 13

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S	T	V	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysi-cal logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measure-ment discon.,	obstruc-tion,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign sub-stance,	well des-troyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 2. Water-level measurement field form for air line measurement using an altitude gauge. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

USGS science for a changing world

WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT FIELD FORM

Air Line Measurement: Pressure Gauge

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

Equipment ID & Pressure Range ______

k = ______ Air-line Constant (k)

Date of Field Visit ______

SITE ID (C1)

Station name (C12) ______

WATER-LEVEL DATA	1	2	3	4	5
Time					
Gauge Reading					
Gauge Correction					
Corrected Gauge Reading					
Conversion to Feet (x 2.307)					
Air-Line Constant, K					
WL Below MP					
MP Correction					
WL Above LSD					

Measured by ______ COMMENTS* ______

*Comments should include quality concerns and changes in: M.P., ownership, access, locks, dogs, measuring problems, et al.

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324) ______

BEGINNING DATE (C321) ☐☐–☐☐–☐☐☐☐ (month, day, year)

ENDING DATE (C322) ☐☐–☐☐–☐☐☐☐

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface ☐☐☐.☐☐

Final Measurement for GWSI

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243) L M S — L: below land surface; M: below meas. pt.; S: sea level

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235) ☐☐–☐☐–☐☐☐☐ (month, day, year)

TIME (C709) ☐☐☐☐

STATUS (C238) ☐

METHOD (C239) A

TYPE (C243) ☐

WATER LEVEL (C237) ☐☐☐☐.☐☐

GWPD 13

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S	T	V	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysi-cal logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently	flowing,	nearby	nearby	injector	injector	plugged,	measure-	obstruc-	pumping,	recently	nearby	nearby	foreign	well	surface	other	static

Figure 3. Water-level measurement field form for air line measurement using a pressure gauge. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used to record field measurements.

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Driscoll, F.G., 1986, Groundwater and wells (2d ed.): St. Paul, Minnesota, Johnson Filtration Systems, Inc., 1089 p.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, p. 6–11.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Lohman, S.W., 1953, Measurement of ground-water levels by air-line method: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 53–159, 5 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, p. 2-10.

GWPD 14—Measuring continuous water levels by use of a float-activated recorder

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To make continuous water-level measurements in a well using a float-activated recorder.

For some hydrogeologic studies, frequent and uninterrupted water-level measurements may be needed to identify unique properties of the groundwater flow system. In studies in which a more complete picture of water-level fluctuations is needed, automatic float-activated water-level recorders can be installed. Float-activated recorders sense changes in water level by the movement of a weight-balanced float that is lowered into the well.

Materials and Instruments

There are several types of float-activated recording devices. The float or water-level sensing mechanism has not changed much through time. The recording devices have evolved over time from graphical devices to punch tapes to electronic data loggers.

1. Float and non-lead counterweight
2. Small diameter stranded cable or a flat steel tape
3. Graphic recorder, data logger and incremental encoder, integrated data logger/encoder unit, or data collection platform (DCP)
4. Battery, spares, and wiring to connect battery to recording device
5. Tools, including digital multimeter, connectors, crimping tool, and contact-burnishing tool
6. Watch
7. A water-level tape (steel or electric) graduated in hundredths of feet and other materials necessary for depth-to-water measurement
8. Recorder shelter with lock and key
9. Field notebook
10. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date and initial errors; no erasures
11. Water-level measurement field form

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. The initial water-level setting for a float-activated recorder should be determined using a graduated steel or electric tape which is commonly accurate to 0.01 foot.
2. Each time a float-activated recorder is serviced, calibration check water-level measurements should be made. Data recorded using this procedure are only as accurate as the calibration measurements.
3. Where depth to water is greater than a few feet below the top of the casing, special care should be taken to minimize friction between the float cable and the walls of the well. The float selected should be the largest diameter that can be accommodated by the well casing without excessive friction.
4. Although float-activated recorders can be used successfully in wells that are 2 inches in diameter, in order to avoid friction between the float cable and the walls of the well, 3-inch diameter wells and larger are preferable.
5. Float-activated recorders cannot be used in flowing wells, angled wells, or wells with very deep water levels.

Advantages

1. Graphic recorder
   a. Simplest recording device.
   b. Recorder chart gives a true continuous water-level trace.
   c. Immediate visualization of water-level fluctuations.
   d. Accurate and reliable.
2. Data logger
   a. Stores data in digital form.
   b. Expandable data memory.
   c. Programmable recording intervals.
   d. Accurate and reliable.
3. Data Collection Platform
   a. Provides near real-time data.
   b. Satellite or other transmittal of data.
   c. Accurate and reliable.
   d. Automatic data storage.

Disadvantages

1. Graphic recorder
   a. Limited data-collection time, 1 month versus several months.
   b. Data must be determined manually. Difficult to store in database.
   c. If the graphic recorder clock fails, data will be lost.
   d. This device is archaic, and thus repair is difficult.
2. Data logger and incremental encoders
   a. Rapidly changing water-level peaks may be missed due to programmed preselected time intervals.
   b. Many data loggers require a field computer or a digital interface to download data.
   c. If the memory backup battery fails, data may be lost. Data can be overwritten in some systems.
3. DCP
   a. Transmittal of real-time data can be affected by computer, telephone, or satellite downtime.
   b. Rapidly changing water-level peaks may be missed due to programmed preselected time intervals.
   c. Data transmittal to the satellite can be compromised due to satellite access, tree canopy, ice on antenna, or power supply.
   d. If the memory backup battery fails, data may be lost.

Assumptions

1. A permanent clearly marked measuring point has been established as described in GWPD 3.
2. The user has been trained in making water-level measurements using the graduated steel-tape method as described in GWPD 1, or the electric tape method as described in GWPD 4.
3. Field measurements will be recorded on paper forms. When using a handheld computer to record field measurements, the measurement procedure is the same, but the instructions below refer to specific paper field forms.

Instructions

A wire attached to the float passes over a pulley on the recorder and a counterweight is attached to the other end of the wire and hangs in the well. When the clearance between the float and the well casing is small, the float cable should be set so that the counterweight does not have to pass the float, but is always above or below the water level. If the counterweight is immersed below the water level, a little extra weight should be added to offset the water's buoyancy.

1. The types of float-activated recorders differ by the way in which they record the water level:
   a. Chart or graphic recorder—This type of recorder (fig. 1*A*) is the simplest device, but it is not commonly in use. It is a drum chart that is actuated mechanically by a float that follows the water level. The graphic recorder provides a continuous pen and ink trace of the water level on a chart, which is graduated to record both water level and time. Battery operated clocks for graphic recorders can be set to record a wide variety of intervals, ranging from a few hours to 1 month. The pulley is connected to the

recorder drum by gears. A wide range of drum gears are available to set up the chart so that its rotation is proportional to the movement of the float. Figure 1 shows a typical setup for a graphic water-level recorder using a guide pulley assembly (fig. 1*B*) in a small diameter well, as well as a standard position setup (fig. 1*C*). Data are retrieved by changing the paper chart.

b. Data logger and incremental encoder (fig. 2*A*)—Because the data logger and the encoder are separate units connected by a communication cable, this combination of instrumentation allows for a variety of types of equipment to be used. Water-level changes sensed by the float are transferred into a digital signal by the incremental encoder. The digital signal from the incremental encoder is stored on the data logger. This instrumentation suite commonly requires a field computer or a digital interface to download the data.

c. Integrated data logger/incremental encoder units (fig. 2*B*)—This type of recorder combines a data logger and an incremental encoder into one unit. This instrumentation package has replaced the automated digital recorder (ADR punch tape) system. This instrument also requires a field computer or a digital interface to download data.

d. Data collection platform (DCP; fig. 2*C*)—A DCP provides real-time telemeter data using the Geostationary Orbiting Environmental Satellite (GOES) system and can be interfaced with either an incremental encoder or integrated data logger/incremental encoder unit. Data are stored on a data logger and are transmitted to the satellite (GOES) on a fixed schedule (commonly 1 to 4-hour intervals) during a specific time "window." Provided there are no data transmission problems, retrieval of the data is necessary only as a backup. A DCP also may use telephone or other communications technology for data transmission.

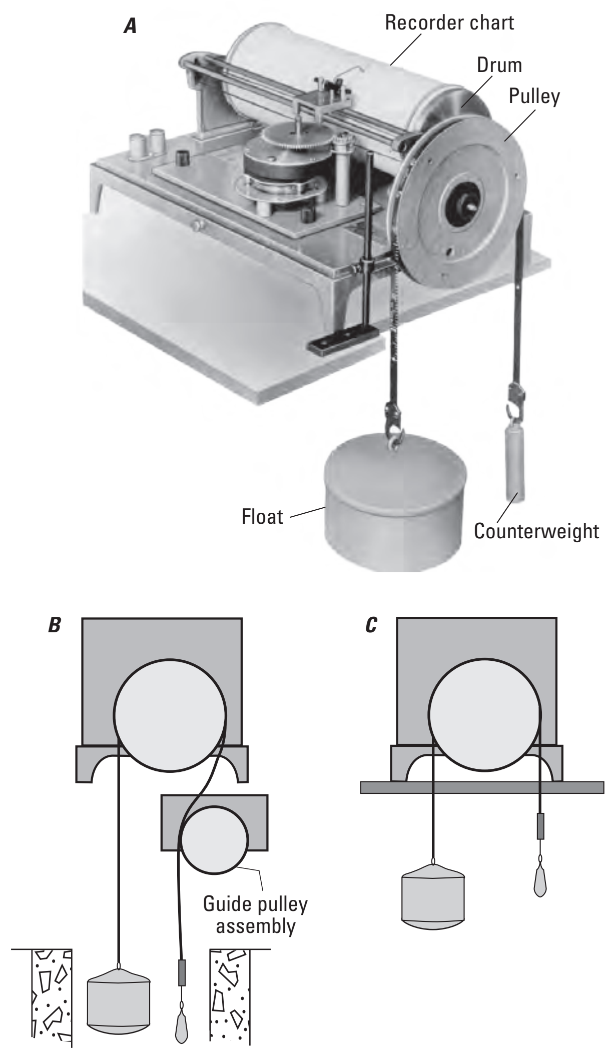


Figure 1. *A*, Standard float-activated graphic water-level recorder (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2001). *B*, Use of a guide pulley assembly to position counterweight inside a small diameter well. *C*, Standard position setup.

2. Select the recording device that best suits the water-level collection needs of the project.

3. Initial installation of the float-activated recorder:

   a. Confirm that the well is unobstructed.

   b. If the depth of the well is not known, measure the total depth as described in GWPD 11.

   c. Install a suitable locking shelter that will protect instruments from weather and vandalism.

   d. Establish a measuring point (MP) as described in GWPD 3. Record the MP in the well shelter.

   e. Measure the depth to water in the well using either GWPD 1 or GWPD 4 to obtain an accurate water-level measurement with which to calibrate the recorder water level (initial calibration). Record the water-level measurement on the Inspection of Continuous Record Well field form (fig. 3).

   f. Orient the wheel containing the float tape or float wire and counterweight over the well opening. The float and counterweight must hang freely within the well casing; lack of freedom for the float and counterweight is one of the most common sources of error. The length of float tape or wire should be determined from the expected range of water-level fluctuation; the float should always rest on the water

A. Data logger and incremental encoder

B. Integrated data logger/encoder,

C. Data logger, encoder, and satellite-transmission equipment

Figure 2. *A*, Data logger and incremental encoder. *B*, Integrated data logger/encoder. *C*, Data logger, encoder, and satellite-transmission equipment. Brand names are for illustration purposes only and do not imply endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey. (Photographs by W.L. Cunningham.)

surface, and the counterweight should always be suspended between the wheel and the water surface. A guide pulley assembly (fig. 1*B*) may be needed for the counterweight. Orient the wheel appropriately, and secure the wheel device and guide pulley assembly to the well shelter to prevent future movement.

g. Balance the float and cable on one side of the pulley against the weight and cable hanging on the opposite side of the pulley. Test the movement of the float wheel by carefully rotating it several inches and releasing it. The tape/recorder should quickly return to the initial value. If it does not return to within 0.01 foot of the initial value, inspect the float tape/wire, float, and counterweight and repair as necessary.

USGS science for a changing world

INSPECTION OF CONTINUOUS RECORD WELL

Steel Tape or Calibrated Electric Tape Measurement

USGS science for a changing world

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1)

Measurement Tape ID

Date of Field Visit

Station name (C12)

	1	2	3
Time			
Hold			
Cut			
Tape correction			
WL below MP			
MP correction			
WL below LSD			

Measured by ______

Remarks ______

Barometric Pressure ______ Air Temperature ______

Battery Voltage ______ Replaced? Y / N

Measurement Method: Transducer Float

Checked Float/encoder? Y / N Checked Transducer? Y / N

DATA LOGGER VISIT INFO:

Local time: ______ GMT______ Data logger time: ______

Sensor reading on arrival: ______ Sensor reading on departure: ______ RESET? Y / N

Datum Correction Needed: ______

Retreive data From: ______ date/time To: ______ date/time

Datafile: ______

Remarks: ______

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) month – day – year

ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface

Final Measurement for GWSI

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235) month – day – year

TIME (C709)

STATUS (C238)

METHOD (C239)

TYPE (C243)

WATER LEVEL (C237)

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
below land surface	below meas. pt.	sea level

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysical logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measurement discon.,	obstruction,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign substance,	well destroyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 3. Water-level measurement field form for inspection of continuous record wells. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used for continuous recorder inspections and field measurements.

h. Confirm that the direction of the wheel movement is properly recorded (on the display, or by the data logger). For example, when recording depth to water, if the depth to water reading increases as the float is raised, the float was put on in reverse. Correct this error by reversing the direction of the float tape/wire.

i. Set the data logger to the depth to water measured in (e) above using the datum of choice and set the correct time.

j. Measure again to confirm, reset if necessary.

k. Record the water-level measurement on the Inspection of Continuous Record Well field form (fig. 3).

l. Document the equipment serial numbers or other identifiers in the field notebook or on appropriate field forms.

m. Check the battery voltage. Replace if necessary.

n. Confirm that the data logger is operating prior to departure.

4. Subsequent visits to the float-activated recorder:

a. Retrieve groundwater data by using instrument or data logger software.

b. Inspect the equipment to confirm that installation is operating properly. Document the current water level recorded by the sensor (not the most recent water level recorded by the data logger).

c. Measure the depth to water in the well by using either GWPD 1 or GWPD 4 to obtain an accurate water-level measurement with which to check the recorder water level (calibration measurement)

d. Record the water-level measurement on the Inspection of Continuous Record Well field form (fig. 3).

e. Test the movement of the float wheel by carefully rotating it several inches and releasing it. The tape/recorder should return to the same value. If it does not return to within 0.01 foot of the initial value, then inspect the float tape/wire, float, and counterweight and rebalance as necessary

f. Confirm that the direction of the wheel movement is properly recorded (on the display or by the data logger). If the depth to water reading increases as the float is raised, the float was put on in reverse. Correct this error by reversing the direction of the float tape/wire.

g. If the tape measurement differs from the instantaneous instrumentation reading by an amount specified in the groundwater quality assurance procedures of the local office, record it on the inspection sheet and reset the instrumentation to reflect the proper depth to water.

h. Check the battery voltage. Replace if necessary.

i. Make sure the data logger is operating prior to departure.

Data Recording

All data are recorded in the field notebook and on the appropriate field form.

References

Bureau of Reclamation, 2001, Water measurement manual, A water resources technical publication (2d ed. rev. reprinted): U.S. Department of the Interior, 485 p., accessed December 17, 2010, at *http://www.usbr.gov/pmts/hydraulics_lab/pubs/wmm/*.

Garber, M.S., and Koopman, F.C., 1968, Methods of measuring water levels in deep wells: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A1, 23 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011c, Ground-Water technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Coordination, 1977, National handbook of recommended methods for water-data acquisition: Office of Water Data Coordination, Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, chap. 2, p. 2-12–2-14.

GWPD 15—Obtaining permission to install, maintain, or use a well on private property

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To describe a procedure for properly obtaining permission to install, maintain, or use a well on private property, for activities such as geophysical explorations, water-level monitoring, and collection of water samples.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) policy for access to private lands is governed by Chapter 500.11 in the Survey Manual. It is USGS policy to obtain written permission before drilling, collecting groundwater samples, maintaining a continuous recorder, or making a groundwater-level measurement on private property, restricted public property, and leased Federal land. Test drilling and data collection preferably should be confined to public lands (Federal, State, county, or municipally owned) when the location will serve as well as one on privately owned land. However, if the information needed can be obtained only at a site on private property, that site may be used if permission to drill test wells, sample, or operate observation wells is obtained in advance.

Materials and Instruments

1. Form 9-1483, Well Drilling/Sampling Agreement
2. Permission to Collect Water Samples form
3. Form 9-3106, Well Transfer Agreement
4. Site location map
5. Field notebook
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures

Data Accuracy and Limitations

When public land is not suitable, the use of private property is permitted if, prior to drilling, sampling, or data collection operations, a signed agreement for access to and installation, maintenance, and use of the test hole or observation well is obtained from the property owner.

Assumptions

1. Needed information can be collected only at a site on private property.
2. The person requesting permission to install, maintain, or use a well on private property is familiar with Office of Ground Water Technical Memorandum 2003.03 and associated policies.
3. The requestor is also familiar with State law requirements to notify the local One Call Center (in some States referred to as, "call before you dig") before blasting, boring, digging, drilling, trenching, or other earth moving operations.

Instructions

1. If seeking permission to drill: Complete all the information on the Well Drilling/Sampling Agreement form (fig. 1, Form 9-1483). Attach to the agreement a site map showing the location of each proposed test hole and (or) observation well. Form 9-1483 must be signed by the landowner and a USGS representative.
   a. Each agreement is assigned a number consisting of the first four digits of the cost center, hyphen, a sequential number beginning with 01, and the year in which the agreement is processed. For example, 4563-0110.
   b. Form 9-1483 or an equivalent form must be signed by the landowner and a USGS representative.
   c. When work at a well is completed and the conditions outlined in Office of Ground Water Technical Memorandum 2003.03 are met, ownership of a well may

Tips on Help Using This Form
Form 9-1483
Revised (October 2002)

Agreement Number:

Well Drilling/Sampling Agreement

The landowner agrees that the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), District may install and maintain a monitoring well on the landowner's property at a mutually agreed-upon site at the location listed below. The landowner also agrees that the USGS will have access to the site, as it reasonably deems necessary for water-level measurements, geophysical measurements and/or water-quality sampling purposes during the life of this agreement.

The monitoring well will be a hole extending into the earth produced by drilling or auguring. The hole may be cased and screened at an appropriate depth for water level measurements and/or sampling. The well water may be sampled for multiple constituents.

Excavation and/or installation of the well may begin at any time after this agreement is fully executed. The well shall be excavated, installed, and properly maintained by the USGS at its own expense. This agreement shall be regarded as granting a license or easement, whichever may be most appropriately characterizes it under applicable state law, in favor of USGS to enter landowner's property for the purposes noted herein.

At the expiration of this Agreement, the well may be abandoned in one of the following ways:

1. The well may be removed, filled and/or plugged, according to federal, state, and local regulations, by the USGS at its own expense within a reasonable time after the expiration of this Agreement. The USGS, soon thereafter, shall restore the property, again at its own expense, as nearly as possible to the same condition as existed prior to the excavation and/or installation of the well, or

2. At the request of the Landowner, and if the well has been in existence for five years or more, ownership of the well may be transferred to the Landowner under a separate Well Transfer Agreement.

During the life of this Agreement, the Federal Government will be liable for any loss related to the installation, operation, maintenance, or other activities associated with the well described above in accordance with, and to the extent permitted, under the Federal tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1346(b) and 2671 *et seq.*).

This agreement shall be come effective when fully executed and shall continue in force for 5 years unless terminated earlier by the USGS upon 60 days written notice. After 5 years, the Agreement remains in force until terminated by either the USGS or the Landowner upon 60 days written notice to the other party.

Description of well located at Lat. Long. (Attach Drawing)

Landowner:

Address:

Tel. Number: Fax Number

USGS Center Director:

Address:

Tel. Number: Fax Number

USGS Project Chief

Tel. Number: Fax Number

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
By:

Date: ____________________

(Name)

LANDOWNER
By:

Date: ____________________

Notary Seal:

Figure 1. Well Drilling/Sampling Agreement, Form 9-1483.

As consideration for the rights and privileges granted herein, the USGS shall make a one-time payment to the Landowner in the sum of $ ______. This Agreement shall be binding upon Landowner's devises, heirs, successors, and assigns.

Landowner: ______

Address: ______

Tel. Number: ______ Fax Number: ______

USGS Center Director: ______

Address: ______

Tel. Number: ______ Fax Number: ______

USGS Project Chief: ______

Tel. Number: ______ Fax Number: ______

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
By

______ Date: ______

(Name) ______

LANDOWNER
By

______ Date: ______

Notary Seal:

Figure 1. Well Drilling/Sampling Agreement, Form 9-1483.—Continued

be transferred back to the landowner. Form 9-3106 (fig. 2, Well Transfer Agreement) provides for transfer of well ownership. Form 9-3106 must be signed by the landowner and a USGS representative.

2. If seeking permission to collect water samples from a well: Experience has shown that oral permission to collect water samples is easier to obtain, but written permission provides stronger legal protection. Form 9-1483 includes permission for the USGS to take water-quality samples from a well being drilled. However, if an existing well is used instead of drilling a well, use of the Permission to Collect Water Samples form (fig. 3) is warranted. Strong consideration should be used to incorporate this form even when Form 9-1483 is in place. Figure 2 or an equivalent form must be signed by the permitter (landowner) and a USGS representative.

3. If seeking permission to maintain a continuous recorder or make a groundwater-level measurement on private property, restricted public property, or leased Federal land: The USGS preferred business practice is that permission for this activity be obtained in writing using Form 9-1483 or equivalent. Long-standing oral agreements and oral agreements made in situations where obtaining written permission would be prohibitive can be documented by using the form shown in figure 4 (Format for Letter Requesting Permission To Enter Private Property) or by obtaining the information included in figure 5 (Documentation of Oral Permission to Access Private Lands) and documenting the oral permission as soon as possible.

(Tips for Using this Form)

Form 9 3106 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
(October 2002) U.S. Geological Survey

Agreement Number

Well Transfer Agreement

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) agrees to transfer ownership of the observation well(s), hereinafter referred to as "the well," or "wells" located at Lat. Long. , and/or

(Provide other location description and/or attach map, plat, drawings, photographs, or other descriptive information)

to , hereinafter referred to
(Name of Landowner)

as "Landowner," giving the Landowner all ownership rights to the wells.

Landowner agrees to assume responsibility for the noted wells(s). Landowner agrees to accept the well(s) "as is" and to not hold USGS or the U.S. Government responsible in any way for any construction deficiencies or repairs that may be needed to make the well to meet any safety, government, or other standards. Landowner agrees to: (a) accept responsibility for any liability, such as liens, fines, damages, penalties, forfeitures or judgments arising from the continued use of existence of the well(s); (b) release the USGS and the U.S. Government for liability for any injuries or damage to persons and /or property of any kind arising out of the continued use of existence of the well(s); and (c) indemnify the USGS and the U.S. Government from any claims arising out of the use of existence of the well(s). If Landowner chooses or is forced to abandoned a well, Landowner agrees to assume full responsibility for its disposition in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws,

The transfer of the noted well(s) is effective on the date this agreement is fully executed.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
By

Date:

(Name)

Transferee
By

Date: ______________________

(Name)

Notary Seal:

Figure 2. Well Transfer Agreement Form 9-3106 for transfer of well ownership.

Unnumbered form (from WRD Memo No. 90.34)

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Permission to Collect Water Samples.

I (we) ____ hereby give my (our) permission to the U.S. Geological Survey to collect a water sample (s) from my well, spring, stream, lake, or reservoir. I understand that this sample will be analyzed by the U.S. Geological Survey and that the data will be used for scientific purposes. I also understand that I will be furnished a copy of the analysis and that the data will be stored in the Geological Survey's computer storage files and become public information at that time. The U.S. Geological Survey has also informed me (us) that some results of the analysis that exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standard Maximum Contaminant Levels may be reported to a local, State, or Federal regulatory agency.

In addition to collecting a sample (s) for a laboratory analysis, the U.S. Geological Survey may also make a series of concurrent physical measurements such as water level, streamflow, pH, and temperature.

If I (we) have any questions about this program of the U.S. Geological Survey,

I can contact ____

At the following telephone number _______________________________________

____

Signature, Permitter Date

____

Signature, U.S. Geological Survey Date

Local address

____

____

____

Figure 3. Form to use to obtain permission to collect water samples.

USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. Geological Survey Manual

Figure 500.11.1

Format for Letter Requesting Permission To Enter Private Property (to be printed on Official Letterhead)

(Insert Name of Private Landowner) (Insert Date)
(Insert Address of Private Landowner)

Dear (Insert Name of Private Landowner):

The U.S. Geological Survey requires employees to obtain written permission from landowners in certain cases before entering onto private property to conduct new surveys or scientific sampling. Consequently, we are hereby requesting your approval to enter your land for the purpose described below. The data and/or samples collected will be used for scientific purposes and will be provided to you upon request.

Specific information regarding this request is as follows:

1. (proposed date and time of entry and departure, or period of time during which recurring visits will be necessary).

2. (kind and number of vehicles to be used).

3. (number of persons in the party).

4. (name, office address, and contact information of chief of party).

5. (purpose of the work).

6. (locations on the property where work is to be done).

7. (approximate frequency of aircraft flights along lines of sight for temperature and pressure measurements, in connection with geodimeter or similar work, if applicable).

We will make every effort to minimize disturbance or disruption to your property. However, in the unlikely event that property damage results, you are entitled to file a claim to recover your damages (tort claim). Please contact (insert name and telephone number of tort claims contact) immediately if property damage should occur.

If you have any questions about this program of the U.S. Geological Survey, you may contact (insert name of chief of project) at the following telephone number: (insert number).

If you consent to this request, please sign below and (list method of return, e.g., envelope provided, leave at a designated location, etc.). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

____

(Signature and Printed Name of Requestor)

Approval: ______________________________________

Landowner Signature Date

Figure 4. Format for letter requesting permission to enter private property (U.S. Geological Survey Manual 500.11).

U.S. Geological Survey Manual

Figure 500.11.2
Documentation of Oral Permission to Access Private Lands

The U.S. Geological Survey obtained oral permission to access private lands as follows:

Description of the work and/or project title, to include date and time of entry and departure or anticipated duration of the work if recurring visits will be made:

Printed name and address of landowner contacted:

____ The landowner was provided with the following information:

1. (proposed date and time of entry and departure, or period of time during which recurring visits will be necessary).

2. (kind and number of vehicles to be used).

3. (number of persons in the party).

4. (name, office address, and contact information of chief of party).

5. (purpose of the work).

6. (locations on the property where work is to be done).

7. (approximate frequency of aircraft flights along lines of sight for temperature and pressure measurements, in connection with geodimeter or similar work, if applicable).

Date permission was granted:

Office location of initiating party:

Name and signature of member of field party who obtained permission:

Other persons in the party who witnessed the oral permission (as applicable):

The documentation of an oral agreement should be retained in the project file by the initiating office until the project is completed and in accordance with the *Handbook for Managing USGS Records*, 432-1-H.

Figure 5. Documentation of oral permission to access private lands (U.S. Geological Survey Manual 500.11).

Data Recording

Permission details are recorded on the associated forms. The original form is kept in the office, and a copy is included in the well folder that is brought to the field.

The Agency Use Code (C803) on the Groundwater Site Schedule (Form 9-1904-A; fig. 6) should be used to indicate the type of agreement in place. If the well is not owned by the USGS, use codes A, L, or M when coding the site in the National Water Information System. For further information, refer to USGS Water Resources Discipline Policy Memorandum 2009.02.

Agency use code (C803)	Short description	Long description
A	Active - no/na	Active data collection site with undocumented or unneeded landowner agreement
L	Active - Written	Active data collection site with written landowner agreement (Form 9-1483)
M	Active - Oral	Active data collection site with memo documenting oral landowner agreement

Reference

U.S. Geological Survey, 2003, Agreement forms for gaging station and observation well installations and transfers: Office of Ground Water Technical Memorandum 2003.03, accessed December 17, 2010, at *http://water.usgs.gov/admin/memo/GW/gw03.03.html.*

U.S. Geological Survey, 2008, U.S. Geological Survey Manual 500.11—Obtaining permission for access to private lands, accessed December 17, 2010, at *http://www.usgs.gov/usgs-manual/500/500-11.html.*

U.S. Geological Survey, 2009, Maintaining an auditable record of USGS discontinued water monitoring station liabilities: Water Resources Discipline Policy Memorandum No. 2009.02, accessed at *http://water.usgs.gov/admin/memo/policy/wrdpolicy09.02.pdf*.

FORM NO. 9-1904-A
Revised Sept 2009, NWIS 4.9

File Code ______
Date ______

Coded by ______
Checked by ______
Entered by ______

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE SCHEDULE
General Site Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) USGS | SITE ID (C1) | PROJECT (C5)

STATION NAME (C12/900)

[1] SITE TYPE (C802) Primary - Secondary | DISTRICT (C6) | COUNTRY (C41) | STATE (C7)

COUNTY or TOWN (C8) ______ County code

LATITUDE (C9) . | LONGITUDE (C10) . | LAT/LONG ACCURACY (C11): H (Hndrth sec.), 1 (tenth sec.), 5 (half sec.), S (sec.), R (3 sec.), F (5 sec.), T (10 sec.), M (min.), U (Un-known)

LAT/LONG METHOD (C35): C (land net), D (DGPS), G (GPS), L (LORAN), M (map), N (inter-polated digital map), R (reported), S (survey), U (un-known)

LAT/LONG DATUM (C36): NAD27 (North American Datum of 1927), NAD83 (North American Datum of 1983)

ALTITUDE (C16) .

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C18)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C17): A (altimeter), D (DGPS), G (GPS), I (IfSAR), J (LiDAR), L (Level), M (map), N (DEM), R (re-ported), U (un-known)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C22): NGVD29 (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929), NAVD88 (North American Vertical Datum of 1988)

LAND NET (C13): 1/4, 1/4, 1/4, S section, T township, range, merid

TOPO-GRAPHIC SETTING (C19): A (alluvial fan), B (playa), C (stream channel), D (depres-sion), E (dunes), F (flat), G (flood-plain), H (hill-top), K (sink-hole), L (lake or swamp), M (mangrove swamp), O (off-shore), P (pedi-ment), S (hill-side), T (ter-race), U (undu-lating), V (valley flat), W (upland draw)

HYDROLOGIC UNIT CODE (C20) | DRAINAGE BASIN CODE (C801) | STANDARD TIME ZONE (C813) | DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME FLAG (C814) **Y** OR **N**

MAP NAME (C14) | MAP SCALE (C15)

AGENCY USE (C803): A (active no/na), D (discon-tinued), I (inactive site), L (active written), M (active oral), O (inventory site), R (remediated)

[2] NATIONAL WATER-USE (C39)

DATA TYPE (C804) Place an 'A' (active), an 'I' (inactive), or an 'O' (inventory) in the appropriate box: WL cont, WL int, QW cont, QW int, PR cont, PR int, EV cont, EV int, wind vel., tide cont, tide int, sed. con, sed. ps, peak flow, low flow, state water use

INSTRUMENTS (C805) (Place a "Y" in the appropriate box): digital rec-order, graphic rec-order, tele-metry land line, tele-metry radio, tele-metry satellite, AHDAS, crest-stage gage, tide gage, deflec-tion meter, bubble gage, stilling well, CR type recorder, weigh-ing rain gage, tipping bucket rain gage, acoustic velocity meter, electro-magnetic flowmeter, pressure transducer

DATE INVENTORIED (C711) month – day – year

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C32): Y (ready to display), C (condi-tional), P (proprie-tary), L (local use only)

REMARKS (C806)

FOOTNOTES

1SITE TYPE (C802)

GL	Glacier	OC	Ocean	GW	Well	SB	Subsurface
WE	Wetland	OC -CO	Coastal	GW -CR	Collector or Ranney type well	SB-CV	Cave
AT	Atmosphere	LK	Lake, Reservoir, Impoundment	GW -EX	Extensometer well	SB-GWD	Groundwater drain
ES	Estuary			GW -HZ	Hyporheic -zone well	SB-TSM	Tunnel, shaft, or mine
LA	Land	SP	Spring	GW -IW	Interconnected wells	SB-UZ	Unsaturated zone
LA -EX	Excavation	ST	Stream	GW -TH	Test hole not completed as a well		
LA -OU	Outcrop	ST -CA	Canal	GW -MW	Multiple wells		
LA -SNK	Sinkhole	ST -DCH	Ditch				
LA -SH	Soil hole	ST -TS	Tidal strea m				
LA -SR	Shore	FA-WIW	Waste-Injection well				

2 WS (water supply), DO (domestic), CO (commer-cial), IN (industrial), IR (irrigation), MI (mining), LV (livestock), PH (power hydro-electric), ST (waste water treatment), RM (remedia-tion), TE (thermo-electric power), AQ (aqua-culture)

C22 Other (see manual for codes)
C36 Other (see manual for codes)
C39 is mandatory for all sites having data in SWUDS.

Figure 6. Groundwater Site Schedule, Form 9-1904-A.

GENERAL SITE DATA

DATA RELIABILITY (C3)

C	L	M	U
field checked	poor location	minimal data	un-checked

DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION (C21) [|] – [|] – [| | |]
month day year

USE OF SITE (C23)

A	C	D	E	G	H	M	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Z
anode	standby emer. supply	drain	geo-thermal	seismic	heat reservoir	mine	obser-vation	oil or gas	recharge	repres-surize	test	unused	with-drawal/ return	with-drawal	waste	des-troyed

SECONDARY USE OF SITE (C301) (See use of site) [ ]

TERTIARY USE OF SITE (C302) (See use of site) [ ]

USE OF WATER (C24)

A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	Y	Z
air cond.	bottling	comm-ercial	de-water	power	fire	domes-tic	irri-gation	indus-trial (cooling)	mining	medi-cinal	indus-trial	public supply	aqua-culture	recrea-tions	stock	insti-tutional	unused	desalin-ation	other

SECONDARY USE OF WATER (C25) (see use of water) [ ]

TERTIARY USE OF WATER (C26) (see use of water) [ ]

AQUIFER TYPE (C713)

U	N	C	M	X
unconfined single	unconfined multiple	confined single	confined multiple	mixed

PRIMARY AQUIFER (C714) [| | | | | | |]

NATIONAL AQUIFER (C715) [| | | | | | | | |]

HOLE DEPTH (C27) [| | | |] . [|]

WELL DEPTH (C28) [| | | |] . [|]

SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA (C29)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

WATER-LEVEL DATA

DATE WATER-LEVEL MEASURED (C235) [|] – [|] – [| | |]
month day year

TIME (C709) [| | |]

WATER-LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
land surface	meas. pt.	vertical datum

WATER LEVEL (C237/241/242) [| | |] . [|]

MP SEQUENCE NO. (C248) (Mandatory if WL type=M) [| |]

WATER-LEVEL DATUM (C245) (Mandatory if WL type=S)

NGVD29	NAVD88	[| | | | | | | | |]
National Geodetic Vertical Datum 0f 1929	North American Vertical Datum 0f 1988	Other (See manual for codes)

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z
atmos. pressure	tide stage	ice	dry	recently flowing	flowing	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing	injector site	injector site monitor	plugged	measure-ment discontinued	obstruc-tion	pumping	recently pumped	nearby pumping	nearby recently pumped	foreign sub-stance	well des-troyed	affected by surface water	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	analog	calibrated airline	differ-ential GPS	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

WATER-LEVEL ACCURACY (C276)

0	1	2	9
foot	tenth	hun-dredth	not to nearest foot

SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA (C244)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller's log	geol-ogist	geophysi-cal logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

PERSON MAKING MEASUREMENT (C246) (WATER LEVEL PARTY) [| | | | |]

MEASURING AGENCY (C247) (SOURCE) [| | | |]

EQUIP ID (C249) (20 char) ________________

REMARKS (C267) (256 char) ________________

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C858)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION DATA

RECORD TYPE (C754) C O N S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C723) [| |]

DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION (C60) [|] – [|] – [| | |]
month day year

NAME OF CONTRACTOR (C63) [| | | | | | | | | | |]

SOURCE OF DATA (C64)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geol-ogist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION (C65)

A	B	C	D	H	J	P	R	S	T	V	W	Z
air-rotary	bored or augered	cable tool	dug	hydraulic rotary	jetted	air per-cussion	reverse rotary	sonic	trenching	driven	drive wash	other

TYPE OF FINISH (C66)

C	F	G	H	O	P	S	T	W	X	Z
porous concrete	gravel w/perf.	gravel screen	horiz. gallery	open end	perf or slotted	screen	sand point	walled	open hole	other

TYPE OF SEAL (C67)

B	C	G	N	Z
bentonite	clay	cement grout	none	other

BOTTOM OF SEAL (C68) [| | |]

METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT (C69)

A	B	C	J	N	P	S	Z
air-lift pump	bailed	compres-sed air	jetted	none	pumped	surged	other

HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT (C70) [| |]

SPECIAL TREATMENT (C71)

C	D	E	F	H	M	Z
chem-icals	dry ice	explo-sives	defloc-culent	hydro-frac-turing	mech-anical	other

CONSTRUCTION HOLE DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C756) HOLE

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C724)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C73) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C74) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C75) .

CONSTRUCTION CASING DATA (4 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C758) CSNG

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C725)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING (C77) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING (C78) .

DIAMETER OF CASING (C79) .

4 CASING MATERIAL (C80)

CASING THICKNESS (C81) .

FOOTNOTE:

4 CASING MATERIAL CODES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
abs	brick	concrete	copper	PTFE	Fiber-glass	galv. iron	Fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	Fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC or plastic	FEP	rock or stone	steel	tile	coated steel	stain-less steel	wood	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other mat.	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

CONSTRUCTION OPENINGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C760) OPEN

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C59)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C726)

DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C83) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C84) .

DIAMETER OF INTERVAL (C87) .

[5] MATERIAL TYPE (C86)

[6] TYPE OF OPENING (C85)

LENGTH OF OPENING (C89) .

WIDTH OF OPENING (C88) .

FOOTNOTES:

[5] TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR OPEN SECTIONS

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z	4	6
ABS	brass or bronze	concrete	ceramic	PTFE	fiber-glass	galv. iron	fiber-glass plastic	wrought iron	fiber-glass epoxy	PVC thread-ed	glass	other metal	PVC glued	PVC	FEP	stain-less steel	steel	tile	brick	mem-brane	steel carbon	steel galva-nized	other	stain-less 304	stain-less 316

[6] TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES

F	L	M	P	R	S	T	W	X	Z
fractured rock	louvered or shutter-type	mesh screen	perforated, porous or slotted	wire-wound screen	screen (unk.)	sand point screen	walled or shored	open hole	other

CONSTRUCTION MEASURING POINT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C766) MPNT

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C728)

BEGINNING DATE (C321) – –
month day year

ENDING DATE (C322) – –

M.P. HEIGHT (C323) .

ALTITUDE OF MEASURING POINT (C325)

ALTITUDE METHOD (C326)

ALTITUDE ACCURACY (C327)

ALTITUDE DATUM (C328)

M.P. REMARKS (C324)

RECORD READY FOR WEB (C857)

Y	C	P	L
ready to display	condi-tional	proprie-tary	local use only

CONSTRUCTION LIFT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C752) L I F T   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C254)

TYPE OF LIFT (C43)

A	B	C	J	P	R	S	T	U	X	Z
air	bucket	centri-fugal	jet	piston	rotary	submer-sible	turbine	un-known	no lift	other

DATE RECORDED (C38) month – day – year

PUMP INTAKE DEPTH (C44)

TYPE OF POWER (C45)

D	E	G	H	L	N	S	W	Z
diesel	electric	gaso-line	hand	LP gas	natural gas	solar	windmill	other

HORSE-POWER RATING (C46) .

MANUFACTURER (C48)

SERIAL NO. (C49)

POWER COMPANY (C50)

POWER COMPANY ACCOUNT NUMBER (C51)

POWER METER NUMBER (C52)

PUMP RATING (C53) (million gallons/units of fuel) .

ADDITIONAL LIFT (C255)

PERSON OR COMPANY MAINTAINING PUMP (C54)

RATED PUMP CAPACITY (gpm) (C268)

STANDBY POWER (C56) (see TYPE OF POWER)

HORSEPOWER OF STANDBY POWER SOURCE (C57) .

MISCELLANEOUS OWNER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C768) O W N R   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C718)   DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C159) – –

WU OWNER TYPE (C350)

CP	GV	IN	MI	OT	TG	WS
Corporation	Govern-ment	Individual	Military	Other	Tribal	Water Supplier

END DATE OF OWNERSHIP (C374) – –

OWNER'S NAME (C161)

EXAMPLES: JONES, RALPH A.
JONES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

OWNER'S PHONE NUMBER (C351)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S NAME (C352)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 1) (C353)

OWNER'S ADDRESS (LINE 2) (C354)

OWNER'S CITY NAME (C355)

STATE (C356)

OWNER'S ZIP CODE (C357) –

OWNER'S COUNTRY NAME (C358)

ACCESS TO OWNER'S PHONE/ADDRESS (C359)

0	1	2	3	4
Public Access	Coop-erator	USGS Only	District Only	Proprietary

MISCELLANEOUS VISIT DATA

RECORD TYPE (C774) V I S T   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C737)   DATE OF VISIT (C187) month – day – year

NAME OF PERSON (C188)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER ID DATA (2 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C770) O T I D

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C736)

OTHER ID (C190)

ASSIGNER (C191)

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C772) O T D T

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C312)

OTHER DATA TYPE (C181)

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C182) C Cooperator's Office, D District Office R Reporting Agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C261) F files, M machine readable, P published, Z other

MISCELLANEOUS LOGS DATA (3 sets shown)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

RECORD TYPE (C778) L O G S

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C739)

TYPE OF LOG (C199)

BEGINNING DEPTH (C200) .

ENDING DEPTH (C201) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C202) A other gov't D driller G geol-ogist L logs M memory O owner R other reported S reporting agency Z other

DATA FORMAT (C225) F files M machine readable P published Z other

OTHER DATA LOCATION (C226)

ACOUSTIC LOG:
AS Sonic
AV Acoustic velocity
AW Acoustic waveform
AT Acoustic televiewer

CALIPER LOG:
CP Caliper
CS Caliper, single arm
CT Caliper, three arm
CM Caliper, multi arm
CA Caliper, acoustic

DRILLING LOG:
DT Drilling time
DR Drillers
DG Geologists
DC Core

ELECTRIC LOG:
EE Electric
ER Single-point resistance
EP Spontaneous potential
EL Long-normal resistivity
ES Short-normal resistivity
EF Focused resistivity
ET Lateral resistivity
EN Microresistivity
EC Microresistivity, forused
EO Microresistivity, lateral
ED Dipmeter

ELECTROMAGNETIC LOG:
MM Magnetic log
MS Magnetic susceptibiity log
MI Electromagnetic induction log
MD Electromagnetic dual induction log
MR Radar reflection image log
MV Radar direct-wave velocity log
MA Radar direct-wave amplitude log

FLUID LOG:
FC Fluid conductivity
FR Fluid resistivity
FT Fluid temperature
FF Fluid differential temperature
FV Fluid velocity
FS Spinner flowmeter
FH Heat-pulse flowmeter
FE Electromagnetic flowmeter
FD Doppler flowmeter
FA Radioactive tracer
FY Dye tracer
FB Brine tracer

NUCLEAR LOG:
NG Gamma
NS Spectral gamma
NA Gamma-gamma
NN Neutron
NT Neutron activitation
NM Neuclear magnetic resonance

OPTICAL LOG:
OV Video
OF Fisheye video
OS Sidewall video
OT Optical televiewer

COMBINATION LOG:
ZF Gamma, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZI Gamma, electromagnetic induction
ZR Long/short normal resistivity
ZT Fluid resistivity, temperature
ZM Electromagnetic flowmeter, fluid resistivity, temperature
ZN Long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential
ZP Single-point resistance, spontaneous potential
ZE Gamma, long/short normal resistivity, spontaneous potential, single-point resistance, fluid resitivity, temperature

WELL CONSTRUCTION LOG:
WC Casing collar
WD Borehold deviation

OTHER LOG:
OR Other

MISCELLANEOUS NETWORK DATA (3 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730)   TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) Q W water quality   BEGINNING YEAR (C115)   ENDING YEAR (C116)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS (C120)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Z
physical proper-ties	common ions	trace elements	pesti-cides	nutri-ents	sanitary analysis	codes D&B	codes B&E	codes B&C	codes B&F	codes D&E	codes C,D&E	all or most	codes B&C& radio-active	codes B,C&A	other

SOURCE AGENCY (C117)   [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118)   ANALYZING AGENCY (C307)   [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257)   [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730)   TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W L water level   BEGINNING YEAR (C115)   ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117)   [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118)   [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257)   [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

RECORD TYPE (C780) N E T W   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C730)   TYPE OF NETWORK (C706) W D pumpage or with-drawals   BEGINNING YEAR (C115)   ENDING YEAR (C116)

SOURCE AGENCY (C117)   [7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION (C118)   METHOD OF COLLECTION (C133)   [8] PRIMARY NETWORK SITE (C257)   [8] SECONDARY NETWORK SITE (C708)

C	E	M	U	Z
calcu-lated	esti-mated	meter-ed	un-known	other

FOOTNOTES:

[7] FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION CODES

A	B	C	D	F	I	M	O	Q	S	W	Z	2	3	4	5	X
annually	bi monthly	continu-ously	daily	semi-monthly	inter mittent	monthly	one-time only	quarter-ly	semi-annually	weekly	other	bi-annually	every 3 years	every 4 years	every 5 years	every 10 years

[8] NETWORK SITE CODES

1	2	3	4
national,	district,	project,	co-operator,

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS DATA (4 types shown)

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311)   DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

RECORD TYPE (C788) R M K S   RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C311)   DATE OF REMARK (C184) month – day – year

REMARKS (C185)

Subsequent entries may be used to continue the remark. Miscellaneous remarks field is limited to 256 characters.

DISCHARGE DATA

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C147)

DATE DISCHARGE MEASURED (C148) month – day – year

TYPE OF DISCHARGE (C703)

P	F
pumped	flow

DISCHARGE (gpm) (C150) .

ACCURACY OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C310)

E	G	F	P
excellent (LT 2%),	good (2%-5%)	fair (5%-8%)	poor (GT 8%)

SOURCE OF DATA (C151)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geologist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT (C152)

A	B	C	D	E	F	M	O	P	R	T	U	V	W	X	Z
acoustic meter	bailer	current meter	Doppler meter	estimated	flume	totaling meter	orifice	pitot-tube	reported	trajectory	venturi meter	volumetric meas	weir	unknown	other

PRODUCTION WATER LEVEL (C153) .

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C154) .

SOURCE OF DATA (C155)

A	D	G	L	M	O	R	S	Z
other gov't	driller	geologist	logs	memory	owner	other reported	reporting agency	other

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT (C156)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	Z
airline	recorder	calibrated airline	differ-ential GP	esti-mated	trans-ducer	pressure gage	calibrated press. gage	geophysi-cal logs	mano-meter	non-rec. gage	observed	acoustic pulse	reported	steel tape	electric tape	calibrated elec. tape	other

PUMPING PERIOD (C157) .

SPECIFIC CAPACITY (C272) .

DRAWDOWN (C309) .

GEOHYDROLOGIC DATA

RECORD TYPE (C748) G E O H

RECORD SEQUENCE N0. (C721)

DEPTH TO TOP OF UNIT (C91) .

DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF UNIT (C92) .

UNIT IDENTIFIER (C93)

LITHOLOGY (C96)

CONTRIBUTING UNIT (C304)

P	Q	S	N	U
principal aquifer	aggregate of lithologic units	secondary aquifer	no contrib-ution	unknown

LITHOLOGIC MODIFIER (C97)

GEOHYDROLOGIC AQUIFER DATA

RECORD TYPE (C750) A Q F R

RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C742)

SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C256)

DATE (C95) month – day – year

STATIC WATER LEVEL (C126) .

CONTRIBUTION (C132)

SITE LOCATION SKETCH AND DIRECTIONS

Township ___________ Range ___________

Section #___________

GWPD 16—Measuring water levels in wells and piezometers by use of a submersible pressure transducer

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To make continuous water-level measurements in a well or piezometer by using a submersible pressure transducer.

Materials and Instruments

1. Vented submersible pressure transducer, data logger or data collection platform (DCP), cables, suspension system for the transducer and cables (wire ties or other semipermanent devices), and power supply
2. Data-readout device (i.e., computer loaded with correct software) and data storage modules or other media
3. Locked well cover or recorder shelter and key
4. A water-level tape (steel or electric) graduated in feet, tenths and hundredths of feet, and other materials necessary for depth-to-water measurement
5. Forms including:
    a. Well completion form
    b. Logbook with records of previous measurements for comparison
    c. Transducer calibration worksheet
    d. Water-level measurement field form or groundwater inspection sheet
6. Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strikethrough, date, and initial errors; no erasures
7. Calculator
8. Watch
9. Field notebook
10. Spare dessicant
11. Replacement batteries
12. Cleaning supplies for water-level tapes as described in the National Field Manual (Wilde, 2004)
13. Tools including:
    a. High-impedance (digital) multimeter
    b. Connectors
    c. Crimping tool
    d. Contact-burnishing tool or artist's eraser

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. Water-level measurements for the in-place calibration of pressure transducers should be made to the nearest 0.01 foot.
2. The accuracy of a pressure transducer differs with the manufacturer, measurement range, and depth to water. The measurement error and accuracy standard for most situations are 0.01 foot, 0.1 percent of range in water-level fluctuation, or 0.01 percent of depth to water above or below a measuring point (MP), whichever is least restrictive.
3. Pressure transducers are subject to drift, offset and slippage of the suspension system. For this reason, the transducer readings should be checked against the water level in the well on every visit, and the transducer should be recalibrated periodically and at the completion of monitoring.

Advantages

1. Water levels can be collected at user-defined time scales without making individual manual measurements.
2. Small size allows water levels to be measured in wells or piezometers that are of small diameter, crooked, angled, or that contain pumps or other equipment.
3. The data logger can be left unattended for prolonged periods until data can be downloaded to a portable computer in the field.
4. Some pressure transducers with integrated data loggers are small enough to be placed inside the protective well casing and do not require a separate shelter. Good for high visibility, secure, or below-ground installations.
5. Downloaded data can be imported directly into a spreadsheet or database.
6. Can be interfaced with a DCP to transmit data collected via satellite for near real-time data reporting.
7. Can be installed in a flowing well.

Disadvantages

1. It may be necessary to correct the data for instrument drift, hysteresis, temperature effects, and offsets.
2. Transducers only operate in a limited water-level (pressure) range. The unit must be installed at the appropriate depth in a well so that the water level occurs within the measurement range of the pressure transducer. Wells with a large difference between maximum and minimum water levels may be monitored with reduced resolution using a pressure transducer with a higher range or may require frequent resetting of the depth of the transducer during site visits.
3. Materials in the transducer and cable may react with substances present in the water, causing damage or failure of the instrument.
4. Rapid water-level fluctuations may be missed if they occur between the programmed water-level measurement times.
5. With some data loggers, stored water-level measurements may be lost if the power supply fails.

Assumptions

1. A permanent MP has been established as described in GWPD 3.
2. The user is familiar with the transducer specifications and limitations and has evaluated the required accuracy of the measurements in accordance with the objectives of the study. The transducer's range is appropriate for the range of water levels expected in the observation well (the operating range will not be exceeded).
3. The transducer has been calibrated, either by the manufacturer or by the user, for the conditions expected in the field installation.
4. The transducer is vented to the atmosphere. Data from an absolute transducer must be adjusted to account for changes in atmospheric pressure.
5. If the user is visiting an existing installation, the vent tube is unobstructed, the desiccant is in place, and the well is free of obstructions.

Instructions

This procedure is limited to the installation of vented pressure transducers in observation wells and piezometers for long-term monitoring of water levels (fig. 1). For additional information, and for other applications, see Freeman and others (2004, p. 25–34).

1. If preparing a new installation:
    a. Check that the well is unobstructed. Clear obstructions as described in GWPD 6.
    b. If the well depth is not known, measure the total well depth as described in GWPD 11.
    c. If necessary, install an instrument shelter that will protect the transducer and data logger from vandalism and weather.
    d. Keep the transducer packaged in its original shipping container until it is installed. Connect the transducer, data logger, power supply, and ancillary equipment. Record the model, serial number, and pressure range of the transducer in the field notebook.
    e. Install the pressure transducer by lowering it into the well so that it is submerged below the water surface. Avoid dropping the transducer or permitting sharp contacts with the sides of the well casing. Do not allow the transducer to free fall into the well.

f. Conduct a field calibration of the transducer by raising and lowering it over the anticipated range of water-level fluctuations (Freeman and others, 2004, p. 29). Take three readings at a minimum of five intervals each, during both the raising and lowering of the transducer. Record the data on a calibration worksheet (fig. 2). Calculate a calibration equation for the transducer using the results in figure 2 and a regression equation. If a correction is necessary, apply the correction to the data logger or during post-processing of the water-level record.

g. The transducer should be installed at a point in the well that will not go dry. Estimate the lowest expected water level, and lower the transducer to the desired depth below the water level.

h. Fasten the cable or suspension system to the well head using tie wraps or a weatherproof strain-relief system. If the vent tube is incorporated in the cable, make sure not to pinch the cable too tightly or the vent tube may be obstructed.

i. Make a permanent mark on the cable at the hanging point so that future slippage, if any, can be determined.

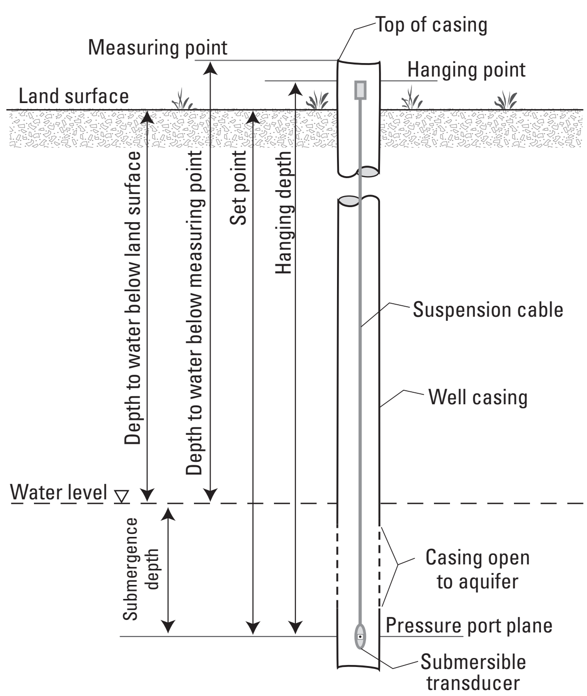


Figure 1. Submersible transducer in an observation well (Freeman and others, 2004, p. 27).

j. Record the well and measuring point (MP) configuration, by drawing a sketch (GWPD 3). Include the MP correction length above the land surface, the hanging point, and the hanging depth (fig. 1).

k. Measure the static water level in the monitor well with a steel (GWPD 1) or electric tape (GWPD 4).

l. Configure the data logger to ensure the channel, scan intervals, and other functions selected are correct. Activate the data logger and set the correct time.

2. If visiting an existing installation:

a. Retrieve groundwater data by using instrument or data logger software.

b. Inspect the equipment to confirm that installation is operating properly. Document the current water level recorded by the sensor (not the most recent water level recorded by the data logger).

c. Measure the depth to water in the well using either GWPD 1 or GWPD 4 to obtain an accurate water-level measurement to compare with the water level measured by the transducer.

d. Record the final water-level measurement on the Inspection of Continuous Record Well field form (fig. 3).

e. If the water-level measurement and transducer reading differ, raise the transducer in the well slightly and take a reading to confirm that the sensor is working. Observe for possible cable kinks or slippage. Return transducer exactly to its original position.

f. Recalibrate the transducer as described in part 1f if necessary (fig. 2).

g. If the water-level measurement differs from the instrumentation reading by an amount specified in the groundwater quality assurance procedures of the local office, record it on the inspection sheet and reset the instrumentation to reflect the proper depth to water.

h. Use the multimeter to check the charge on the battery, and the charging current supply to the battery. Check connections to the data logger, and tighten as necessary. Burnish contacts if corrosion is occurring. Check dessicant. Replace if necessary.

i. Verify the logger channel and scan intervals, document any changes to the data logger program, and reactivate the data logger. Make sure the data logger is operating prior to departure.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CALIBRATION WORKSHEET FOR SUBMERSIBLE TRANSDUCERS

Data Processing No: ________
Page ______ of ___________

Site Name: Official USGS site name ____________ Site ID and Number: 8 or 15 digit USGS Site ID ____________

M.P. used: Nested piezometers often have multiple measuring points Party:

Date (mm/dd/yy): ____/____/____ Julian: ____________ Watch Time: ________ EST CST MST PST Daylight UTC (circle)

Measuring Device: i.e. Calibrated steel tape, calibrated electric tape.

Transducer Information:
Date: ______________ Type: ______________ Length: ________________ Serial No. __________ Output ____________

Units of reading: mv, psi, ma Range: i.e.0-5 psi Conversion to feet: 2.3067 x psi = range of 0 to 11.534 ft.

Calibration marks: Describe what was used to mark the transducer cable for measuring distance moved during the calibration process.

Out-of water reading: ________/__________ Set Point reading: _______/_________ Scan Rate: _______ Reset? Yes No

Time	Measured Water Level	Cal. Mark	Dist. btwn. Marks	Total Dist.	Readings		
1014	22.35 DBLS		1.00		0.4334 psi		
1015		1		1.00	0.4337		
1016	22.35		1.50		0.4332		
1022	22.35				1.0838 psi		
1023		2		2.50	1.0841		
1024	22.35		1.50		1.0840		
1030	22.34				1.7341 psi		
1031		3		4.00	1.7337		
1032	22.34		1.50		1.7339		
1039	22.33				2.3843		
1040		4		5.50	2.3846		
1041	22.33		1.50		2.3844		
1047	22.33				3.0346		
1048		5		7.00	3.0342		
1049	22.33		1.00		3.0351		
1058	22.32				3.4682		
1059		6		8.00	3.4685		
1100	22.32		1.00		3.4678		
1106	22.32				3.0392		
1107		5		7.00	3.0388		
1108	22.32		1.50		3.0390		
1114	22.32				2.3887		
1115		4		5.50	2.3889		
1116	22.32		1.50		2.3891		
1120	22.31				1.7514		
1121		3		4.00	1.7516		
1122			1.50		1.7517		
1126	22.31				1.1011		
1127		2		2.50	1.1013		
1128	22.31		1.50		1.1010		
1134	22.31				0.4509		
1135		1		1.00	0.4507		WL rise of 0.04
1136	22.31 DBLS		1.00		0.4507		ft. during calib.

Figure 2. Calibration worksheet for submersible transducers (Freeman and others, 2004, p. 30).

INSPECTION OF CONTINUOUS RECORD WELL
Steel Tape or Calibrated Electric Tape Measurement

SITE INFORMATION

SITE ID (C1)

Measurement Tape ID

Date of Field Visit

Station name (C12)

	1	2	3
Time			
Hold			
Cut			
Tape correction			
WL below MP			
MP correction			
WL below LSD			

Measured by ______

Remarks ______

Barometric Pressure ______ Air Temperature ______

Battery Voltage ______ Replaced? Y / N

Measurement Method: Transducer Float

Checked Float/encoder? Y / N Checked Transducer? Y / N

DATA LOGGER VISIT INFO:

Local time: ______ GMT______ Data logger time: ______

Sensor reading on arrival: ______ Sensor reading on departure: ______ RESET? Y / N

Datum Correction Needed: ______

Retreive data From: ______ To: ______
date/time date/time

Datafile: ______

Remarks: ______

MEASURING POINT DATA (for MP Changes)
M.P. REMARKS (C324)

BEGINNING DATE (C321)
month day year

ENDING DATE (C322)

M.P. HEIGHT (C323)
NOTE: (-) for MP below land surface

Final Measurement for GWSI

DATE WATER LEVEL MEASURED (C235) — month day year

TIME (C709)

STATUS (C238)

METHOD (C239)

TYPE (C243)

WATER LEVEL (C237)

WATER LEVEL TYPE CODE (C243)

L	M	S
below land surface	below meas. pt.	sea level

METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT(C239)

A	B	C	E	G	H	L	M	N	R	S (GWPD1)	T	V (GWPD4)	Z
airline,	analog,	calibrated airline,	estimated,	pressure gage,	calibrated press. gage,	geophysi-cal logs,	manometer,	non-rec. gage,	reported,	steel tape,	electric tape,	calibrated elec. tape	other

SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL (C238)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	X	Z	BLANK
dry,	recently flowing,	flowing,	nearby flowing	nearby recently flowing,	injector site,	injector site monitor,	plugged,	measure-ment discon.,	obstruc-tion,	pumping,	recently pumped,	nearby pumping,	nearby recently pumped,	foreign sub-stance,	well des-troyed,	surface water effects,	other	static

Figure 3. Water-level measurement field form for inspection of continuous record wells. This form, or an equivalent custom-designed form, should be used for continuous recorder inspections and field measurements.

Data Recording

All data times of measurement are recorded in the field notebook or trip log and on the Inspection of Continuous Record Well field form or water-level measurement field form. Depending on the type of data logger used, data from the data logger are transferred to the office computer via field computer or a data module.

References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011c, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 6—Recognizing and removing debris from a well: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011d, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 11—Measuring well depth by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 10 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011e, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 14—Measuring continuous water levels by use of a float-activated recorder: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

Freeman, L.A., Carpenter, M.C., Rosenberry, D.O., Rousseau, J.P., Unger, Randy, and McLean, J.S., 2004, Use of submersible pressure transducers in water-resources investigations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 8, chap. A3, 50 p.

Lapham, W.W., Wilde, F.D., and Koterba, M.T., 1995, Ground-water data-collection protocols and procedures for the National Water-Quality Assessment Program—Selection, installation, and documentation of wells, and collection of related data: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 95–398, 69 p. + errata.

Wilde, F.D., ed., 2004, Cleaning of equipment for water sampling (version 2.0): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A3, section 3.3.8, accessed May 17, 2010, at *http://pubs.water.usgs.gov/twri9A3/*.

GWPD 17—Conducting an instantaneous change in head (slug) test with a mechanical slug and submersible pressure transducer

VERSION: 2010.1

PURPOSE: To obtain data from which an estimate of hydraulic conductivity of an aquifer can be calculated.

During a slug test the water level in a well is changed rapidly, and the rate of water-level response to that change is measured. From these data, an estimate of hydraulic conductivity can be calculated using appropriate analytical methods (for example, Ferris and Knowles, 1963).

A slug test requires a rapid ("instantaneous") water-level change and measurement of the water-level response at high frequency. A rapid change in water level can be induced in many ways, including injecting or withdrawing water, increasing or decreasing air pressure in the well casing, or adding a mechanical device like a plastic rod to displace water. The water-level changes can be measured with many methods, including steel tape, electric tape, air line, wireline/float, and submersible pressure transducers.

One of the most common methods in use is displacement of water with a mechanical slug, measurement of water levels with a submersible pressure transducer, and recording water levels with a data logger. This method combines ease of use, accuracy, and rapidity of water-level measurement. This document describes the mechanical slug/pressure transducer method. This technical procedure can be used with slight modifications if other approaches are used to instantaneously change the water level or measure water-level change.

Materials and Instruments

1. Tools or key to open the well.
2. Field notebook; Pencil or pen, blue or black ink. Strike-through, date, and initial errors; no erasures.
3. Well-construction diagram.
4. Data logger and submersible pressure transducer. A 10-pound-per-square-inch (psi) pressure transducer commonly is used for slug tests because it combines adequate accuracy with an acceptable range of measurement.
5. Slug of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or other relatively inert material (fig. 1). A slug of solid PVC (fig. 1*C*) is ideal because PVC caps (fig. 1*A*) can catch the well casing during insertion, and PVC plugs (fig. 1*B*) can come loose during the rapid removal of the slug.

   Select the largest diameter and length of slug that will fit in the well without disturbing the transducer. The slug should have a displacement that will provide an adequate change in water level. The slug should displace enough water to provide a measurable change in water level, but not so large as to significantly increase the saturated thickness of the aquifer, disturb the transducer, or affect the speed at which one can raise or lower the slug. A water-level rise between 0.5 and 3 feet (ft) often is adequate. In low permeability formations, a smaller displacement will take less time for full recovery. In high permeability formations (1 to 100 ft per day), a larger displacement is desirable and practical. This usually can be generated with a slug diameter about 1 inch less than the well diameter and a length of 3 ft or more (lengths greater than 5 ft are awkward to handle in the field). Tables 1 and 2, respectively, provide theoretical displacement volumes for various slugs and volumes necessary for specific water-level changes.
6. Nylon cord or other strong line of sufficient length to reach below the water level in order to secure the slug.
7. Wooden rod, or 2 by 4 to secure the slug line.
8. Tripod or other device to support the slug line (optional).
9. Bungee cord or other device to secure the transducer cable and support line.
10. Water level measuring device (steel or electric tape).
11. Appropriate decontamination equipment, if necessary.
12. Field computer (optional).
13. Stopwatch (optional).

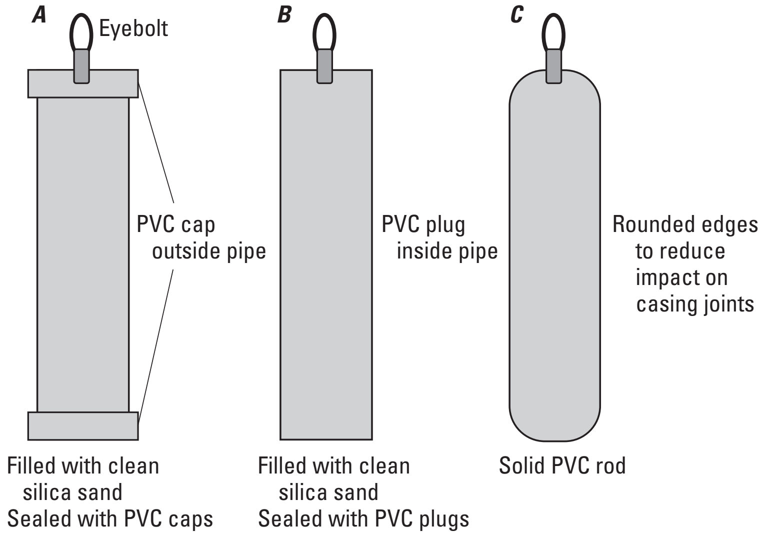


Figure 1. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic slug. *A*, Solid 2-inch PVC pipe with external cap. *B*, Solid 2-inch PVC pipe with internal plug. *C*, Solid 2-inch PVC rod.

Table 1. Slug displacement volume, in cubic feet, for a specific slug diameter and length.

Slug length (feet)	Slug diameter (inches)						
	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
2	0.011	0.025	0.044	0.068	0.098	0.134	0.175
3	0.016	0.037	0.065	0.102	0.147	0.200	0.262
4	0.022	0.049	0.087	0.136	0.196	0.267	0.349
5	0.027	0.061	0.109	0.170	0.245	0.334	0.436
6	0.033	0.074	0.131	0.205	0.295	0.401	0.524

Table 2. Volume of water, in cubic feet, required to raise the water level a prescribed distance within a specific well diameter.

Well diameter (inches)	0.3-foot rise	0.5-foot rise	1-foot rise	1.5-foot rise	2-foot rise	3-foot rise
2	0.007	0.011	0.022	0.033	0.044	0.065
3	0.015	0.025	0.049	0.074	0.098	0.147
4	0.026	0.044	0.087	0.131	0.175	0.262
6	0.059	0.098	0.196	0.295	0.393	0.589
8	0.105	0.175	0.349	0.524	0.698	1.047
10	0.164	0.273	0.545	0.818	1.091	1.636

Data Accuracy and Limitations

1. The accuracy of a slug test is a function of many factors, including well construction, field procedures, and analysis method. Rapidly changing the water level in a well can be done by submerging an object (slug) in the water, causing the water level to rise instantaneously. Displaced water will move from the well to the geologic formation until the hydraulic head falls to the original static or equilibrium level. This is called a falling head test or "slug in test." After the water level reaches equilibrium, quickly removing the slug causes the water level to fall instantaneously. Water will move from the formation into the well until the hydraulic head returns to the equilibrium level. This is called a rising head test, "slug-out test," or bailer test. Because the early-time data for these tests are most important for the subsequent analysis, the data logger should begin collecting data just before the slug is submerged or removed from the well. The initial time can be adjusted during analysis, but the logger must be collecting data at a frequency of at least several samples per second when the water level begins to change. After the first minute or two of data collection, the sampling interval can be increased. Data loggers designed for aquifer tests and slug tests frequently have internal programs that allow for rapid data collection at early time and gradual increase of the sampling interval over time (a logarithmic time scale).

2. Some transducers have more rapid recording rates than others. If the slug test is being done in a formation of high hydraulic conductivity, select a transducer that can transmit at very small time increments (tenths of a second).

3. Due to the accuracy limitations of slug tests, results should be reported to one significant figure.

Advantages

1. Potentially contaminated water requiring special disposal is not removed from the well.

2. The slug test can be conducted quickly and is therefore relatively inexpensive.

3. Only one well is needed for the test (no need for other observation wells), and a pump is not required.

4. Because the slug-test data to be analyzed for an estimate of hydraulic conductivity are collected within a few minutes of the test initiation, this technique can be used near pumped wells or where well interference is expected, as long as the expected water-level changes occur slowly in comparison to the time for which the slug-test data will be analyzed.

Disadvantages

1. The collected data represent only a small volume of aquifer material near the tested well.

2. The test may be influenced by the well filter pack, skin effects, or poor well development.

Assumptions

1. Operator is familiar with the operation of data loggers and submersible pressure transducers. The data logger/transducer can measure and record at a high frequency (less than or equal to one second in highly transmissive formations).

2. The well is free of obstructions which might hinder water-level measurement or introduction or removal of the mechanical slug.

3. The water level is easily accessible from the surface (within approximately 100 ft) and is within the length of the transducer cable.

4. Column of water in the well is long enough to cover the transducer and the slug.

5. The well is properly constructed and developed.

6. Well construction details such as well depth, screen length, borehole radius, filter pack, and well radius are known.

7. The hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is not extremely low. A slug test is an acceptable method in low-permeability formations, but a transducer may not be necessary in this situation. The water level in the well should recover within minutes or hours for this procedure.

Instructions

1. Confirm well identification with well-construction diagram.

2. Measure the total depth of the well (see GWPD 11).

3. Measure the water level in the well (see GWPD 1 or GWPD 4). This should be repeated at the end of the test for long duration slug tests. The column of water in the well should be long enough to cover the transducer and the slug.

4. Document the static water level, well diameter, well depth, and screened interval in field notebook. The diameter of the hole, nature of filter pack, and type of screen also are documented, if known.

5. Place the transducer in the well below the level at which the slug will be submerged, but not so low that the range of transducer might be exceeded at the highest anticipated water level. Secure the transducer in place. The transducer should not move during the test.

6. Measure (estimate) the maximum length of slug line that will be used. This length should allow the slug to completely submerge, about 1 ft below water surface.

7. Allow the transducer to adjust to the new pressure and temperature following manufacturer's guidance. This also provides time for the water level to recover prior to the test.

8. If needed, set up a tripod or some other device from which the slug can be lowered and raised in the well. Lower the clean, decontaminated slug to a point just above the water level and secure it in place. Take care not to move or kink the transducer line (fig. 2*A*). A simple approach of securing the slug is to tie a loop of cord that would hold the slug about 1 ft above the water surface and then tie off a second loop at the length of cord required for the entire slug to submerge. Put both of these loops over a rod or a wooden 2 by 4 that can rest across the top of the well casing.

9. Prepare the data logger. The data logger should be set to record data as frequently as possible during the first minutes of the test, and it can be set to record less frequently during later time. Recording in seconds on a logarithmic time scale meets this objective.

10. Establish a starting water level for the transducer and data logger. Data analysis is based on the change in water level rather than a comparison to a standard datum. The transducer starting water level can be set to zero, a value equal to the head of water above the transducer, or any other value.

Slug In Test

11. Begin the test by starting the data logger and nearly simultaneously submerging the slug quickly but gently into the water to minimize disturbance at the water surface or movement of the transducer cable (fig. 2*B*). Secure the slug cord to the wooden rod to maintain its position below the water level.

12. After 1 minute and periodically thereafter, check the status of the water-level reading with the data logger/transducer or with a water-level measuring tape.

13. When the water level is equal to the initial water level, or when readings change less than 0.01 ft per 10 minutes, stop the test. This is the end of the falling head, or slug in test. You are now ready to begin the rising head, or slug out test.

Slug Out Test

14. Establish a starting water level for the transducer and data logger. Data analysis is based on the change in water level rather than a comparison to a standard datum. The transducer starting water level can be set to zero, a value equal to the head of water above the transducer, or any other value.

15. Prepare the data logger. The data logger should be set to record data as frequently as possible during the first minutes of the test, and it can be set to record less frequently during later time. Recording in seconds on a logarithmic time scale meets this objective.

16. Begin the test by starting the data logger and nearly simultaneously withdrawing the slug quickly but gently from the water to minimize disturbance at the water surface or movement of the transducer cable. The slug need not be withdrawn completely out of the well, but should

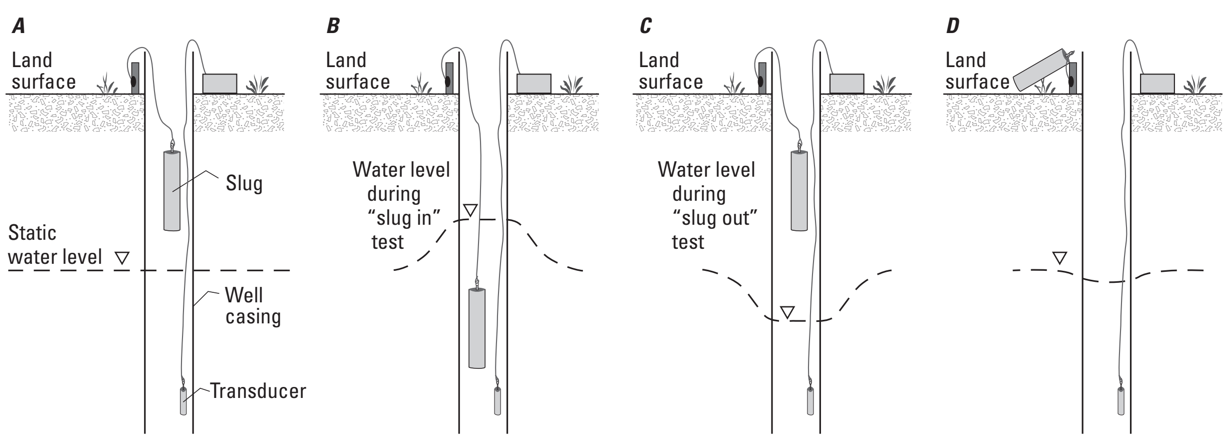


Figure 2. Well diagram with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic slug (*A*) poised just above the water level for falling head or slug in test, (*B*) submerged below the water level for falling head or slug in test, (*C*) removed just above the water level for rising head or slug out test, and (*D*) removed from the well for rising head or slug out test.

be out of the water (fig. 2*C* or 2*D*). Secure the slug cord to the wooden rod to maintain its position above the water level.

17. After 1 minute and periodically thereafter, check the status of the water-level reading with the data logger/transducer or with a measuring tape.

18. When the water level is equal to the initial water level, or when readings change less than 0.01 ft per 10 minutes, stop the test. This is the end of the rising head, or slug out test.

19. Review the data for completeness and accuracy. This can be done on the data logger or on a field computer (preferred). Optionally, the test can be analyzed in the field on a field computer using aquifer test software.

20. Repeat the entire procedure at least once as time permits, so two complete sets of falling and rising head test data are collected (four tests).

Data Recording

1. All calibration and maintenance data associated with the data logger, steel or electric tape, and submersible pressure transducer are recorded in calibration and maintenance equipment logbooks.

2. Complete a field report with date, time, well identifier, type of test (rising or falling head), composition and dimensions (or volume) of the slug, and the name of data files. (Use site ID or well name, date, and year in the file name: for example, 424531077564201.19960101, or Well8.19960101.)

3. Data are downloaded to an office computer for processing. Results are interpreted and submitted for Bureau approval. Original data are stored in the office aquifer test archive, and result is recorded on the Groundwater Site Inventory form (fig. 3, Form 9-1904-D1).

FORM NO. 9-1904-D1
Revised January 2010, NWIS 4.9

Coded by ____________ File Code ____________
Checked by ____________ Date ____________
Entered by ____________ Regional approval date ____________

U.S DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GROUNDWATER SITE INVENTORY
Hydraulics Data

AGENCY CODE (C4) SITE ID (C1)

RECORD TYPE (C744) H Y D R RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C790)

HYDRAULIC UNIT IDENTIFIER (C100) DEPTH TO TOP OF INTERVAL (C101) . DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF INTERVAL (C102) .

HYDRAULICS UNIT TYPE (C103) A C
aquifer confining unit

REMARKS - Method of determining hydraulics data (C104)

HYDRAULICS SOURCE AGENCY (C305) WEB-READY FLAG (C874) Y C P L
ready to display, condi-tional, propri-etary, local use only

RECORD TYPE (C746) C O E F SEQUENCE NO. OF PARENT RECORD (C99) RECORD SEQUENCE NO. (C106)

TRANSMISSIVITY(C107)

HORIZONTAL CONDUCTIVITY (C108) . VERTICAL CONDUCTIVITY (C109) .

STORAGE COEFFICIENT (C110) . LEAKANCE (C111) .

DIFFUSIVITY (C112) SPECIFIC STORAGE (C113) .

BAROMETRIC EFFICIENCY (Percent) (C271) POROSITY (C306) .

WEB-READY FLAG (C875) Y C P L
ready to display, condi-tional, propri-etary, local use only

Figure 3. Groundwater Site Inventory for Hydraulics Data, Form 9-1404-D1.

Procedures References

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011a, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 1—Measuring water levels by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 4 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011b, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 3—Establishing a permanent measuring point and other reference marks: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 13 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011c, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 4—Measuring water levels by use of an electric tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 6 p.

Cunningham, W.L., and Schalk, C.W., comps., 2011d, Groundwater technical procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey, GWPD 11—Measuring well depth by use of a graduated steel tape: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods 1–A1, 10 p.

Method References

American Society for Testing of Materials, 1991, ASTM Method D4044-91: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Society for Testing of Materials.

Ferris, J.G., and Knowles, D.B., 1963, The slug-injection test for estimating the coefficient of transmissibility of an aquifer, *in* Bentall, Ray, comp., Methods of determining permeability, transmissibility, and drawdown: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1536–I, p. 299–304.

Hoopes, B.C., ed., 2004, User's manual for the National Water Information System of the U.S. Geological Survey, Ground-Water Site-Inventory System (version 4.4): U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2005–1251, 274 p.

Analysis References

Bouwer, Herman, 1989, The Bouwer and Rice slug test—An update: Ground Water, v. 27, no. 3, p. 304–309.

Bouwer, Herman, and Rice, R.C., 1976, A slug test method for determining hydraulic conductivity of unconfined aquifers with completely or partially penetrating wells: Water Resources Research, v. 12, no. 3, p. 423–428.

Butler, J.J., Jr., 1997, The design, performance, and analysis of slug tests: Boca Raton, Florida, Lewis Publishers, 252 p.

Cooper, H.H., Bredehoeft, J.D., and Papodopulos, S.S., 1967, Response of a finite-diameter well to an instantaneous charge of water: Water Resources Research, v. 3, no. 1, p. 263–269.

Dawson, K.J., and Istok, J.D., 1991, Aquifer testing—Design and analysis of pumping and slug tests: Chelsea, Michigan, Lewis Publishers, 344 p.

Halford, K.J., and Kuniansky, E.L., 2002, Documentation of spreadsheets for the analysis of aquifer-test and slug-test data: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 02–197, 54 p. (Also available at *http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2002/ofr02197/*.)

Hvorslev, M.J., 1951, Time lag and soil permeability in ground-water observations: Vicksburg, Mississippi, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 36, p. 1–50.

HydroSOLVE, Inc., 1998, AQTESOLV for Windows User's Guide: Reston, Virginia, HydroSOLVE, 128 p.

Krusman, G.P., and deRidder, N.A., 1990, Analysis and evaluation of pumping test data (2d ed.): Wageningen, The Netherlands, International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, 377 p.

Manuscript was approved for publication on October 26, 2010.

Prepared by:
U.S. Geological Survey
Science Publishing Network
Raleigh Publishing Service Center
3916 Sunset Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607

Cover design and illustrations: Bonnie J. Turcott
Layout: Kay E. Hedrick

A PDF version of this publication is available online at
http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/1a1/

Cunningham and Schalk—**Groundwater Technical Procedures of the U.S. Geological Survey**—Techniques and Methods 1–A1

Sounder Calibration Protocol - KCWA

Background: Sounders and ploppers are the main tools utilized for groundwater measurements. These measurements are utilized to create the maps in KCWA reports. These maps drive discussions and policy decisions for the region. As such, care needs to be taken to ensure accurate, reliable, and quality data are made with these tools.

Sounders should be housed in temperature controlled secure areas when not in use. Sounders need to be identified by a number to differentiate them from each other. Each sounder also has a Calibration and Maintenance Logbook associated with it that houses all written history on problems, repairs, calibrations associated with the sounder. Do not keep sounders in bed of a truck or exposed to heat, cold, or wet conditions while not in use. If a sounder wire gets stuck in a well, loses a tip, or could become stretched in any way, calibration must be done before further measurements are taken.

Materials:

Personal Protective Equipment (steel-toed boots, long pants)

Steel Tape (never used in field, housed in an office)

Sounder

Electrical Tape (red, yellow, white)

Calibration and Maintenance Logbook (housed in sounder casing, always with sounder)

Clean rag

Measuring tape in 0.1 feet increments

Calibration Station Set-up:

Use dedicated steel tape to measure out 100 ft. distance on flat concrete surface (pipe gallery in Train B), ensuring steel tape is as flat and straight as possible.

Sounder Calibration:

1. Turn sounder on, test sounder electrical system and verify that any repairs were made. All repairs, calibrations, and field sounder issues are to be recorded in the Calibration and Maintenance Logbook.
2. Gently unravel sounder to 100 ft. and place taut, parallel to the steel tape. Check if the marking tape on the sounder corresponds with the 10 ft. marks on the steel tape (or written value if unaltered dual wire sounder).
3. If, at any location, the center of the tape (or the center of the group of tapes) varies from the steel tape by more than 0.1 ft., recalibration must start and continue through to the end of the sounders total range.

4. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for subsequent 100 ft. lengths through to the end of the sounders total range. Remember if at any point the sounder is “off” by more than 0.1 ft. all remaining taped locations will need to be adjusted.
5. Sounders are to be recalibrated any time stretch is suspected of occurring, after a repair, tip replacement, or at least quarterly. The calibration, repairs, and observations of equipment are recorded in Calibration and Maintenance Logbook along with the initials of the person performing the work.

Measurement:

1. Prior to going in the field, confirm that:
   -battery and electrical system is working properly
   -calibration is recorded in Calibration and Maintenance Logbook
2. Make all measurements using the same deflection point on the indicator scale, or sound so that water levels will be consistent.
3. Lower the probe into the well until the indicator reads as contact with the water surface is made. Read the depth to water on the sounder for when contact is verified at the reference point (usually top of pipe or structure).
4. Continue to lower the sounder wire an additional 10 ft. or so to verify that the indicator does not go off. If the indicator does become interrupted the reading is a false reading. Redo step 3 until no interruption in indicator.
5. Record the measurement, date, time, operator onto field sheets, books, or iPad.
6. Pull sounder wire out at least 10 ft. and repeat step 3 to verify measurement. Resulting measurement should be within 0.1 ft. of original. If difference is more than 0.1 ft. repeat measurements starting with step 3 until a confident consistent value is reached. It may be necessary to pull wire completely out of well and start over.
7. After completing the measurement, dry the wire and probe and rewind on the reel.

City of Bakersfield Monitoring Program – Groundwater Elevation Monitoring

Water Level Devices

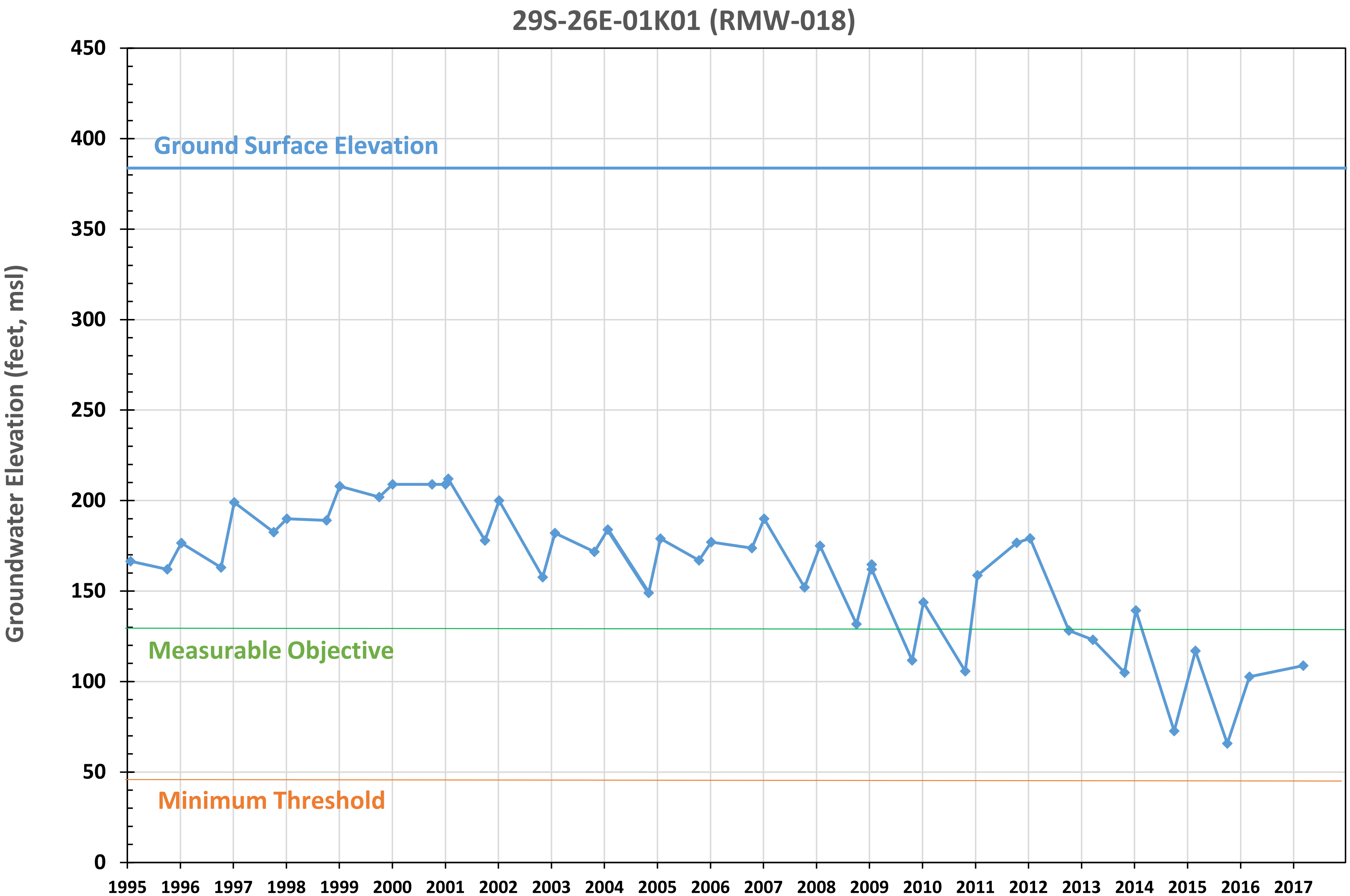
1. Portable Water Level Meter - electronic instrument that is designed to accurately determine the static level, the draw-down level, and the recovery rate levels in water wells. The cable, with an electrode attached to the end, is lowered into the well. When the electrode makes contact with the water level, a milliampere reading will register on the analog meter and an audible beeper will sound. The depth of the water can be read using the calibrations marked on the cable. (Information provided by *Powers Electric Products Company*).

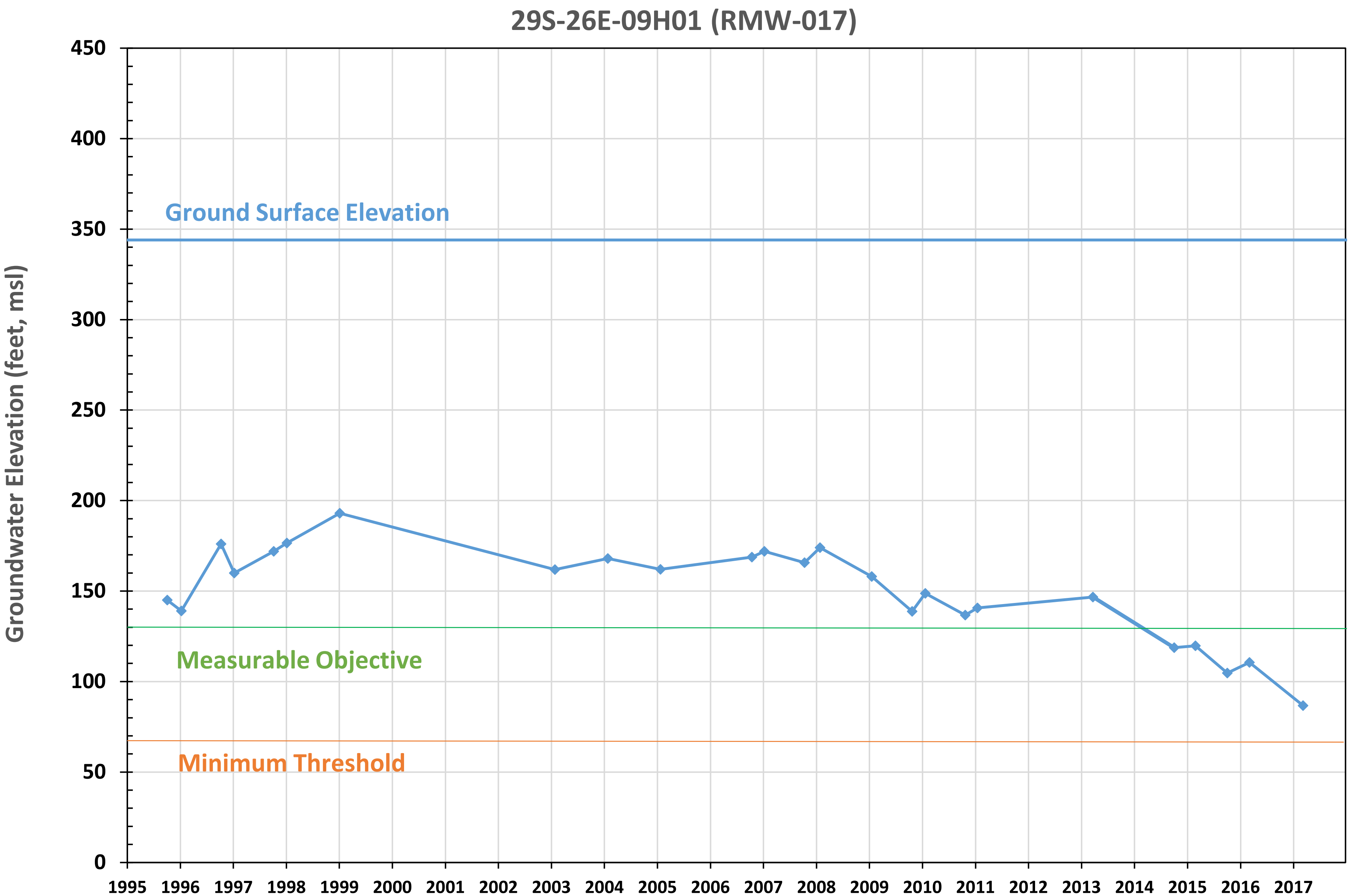
2. <u>Sonic Water Level Meter</u> - a self-contained, battery operated meter that uses sound waves to measure well water level. Fast, accurate measurements are possible in the field or anywhere without the use of down-hole water level meters. The Sonic Water Level Meters are lightweight, compact, versatile, and easy to operate. Select either the NORMAL (10-500 feet) or DEEP (200 to 1,200 feet) setting on the DEPTH switch. Then, to measure a capped well, simply insert the duct into the 5/8 inch wide access port and push the power-on switch. In a few seconds the water level will appear on the water level meter's digital display. In the NORMAL setting, the sonic water level meter stays activated for 5 seconds or 5 pings. Using the DEEP mode, the water level meter emits 4 pings in 16 seconds. (Information provided by *Global Water*).

3. <u>Air Pump Pressure Reading</u> - connect an air pump to the air valve and fill the air line up until the pressure gauge at the well stabilizes. After you stop pumping air into the air line, the gauge reading will slowly rise. Once the dial has stabilized again, record the number in feet that is on the gauge. This will be your water depth.

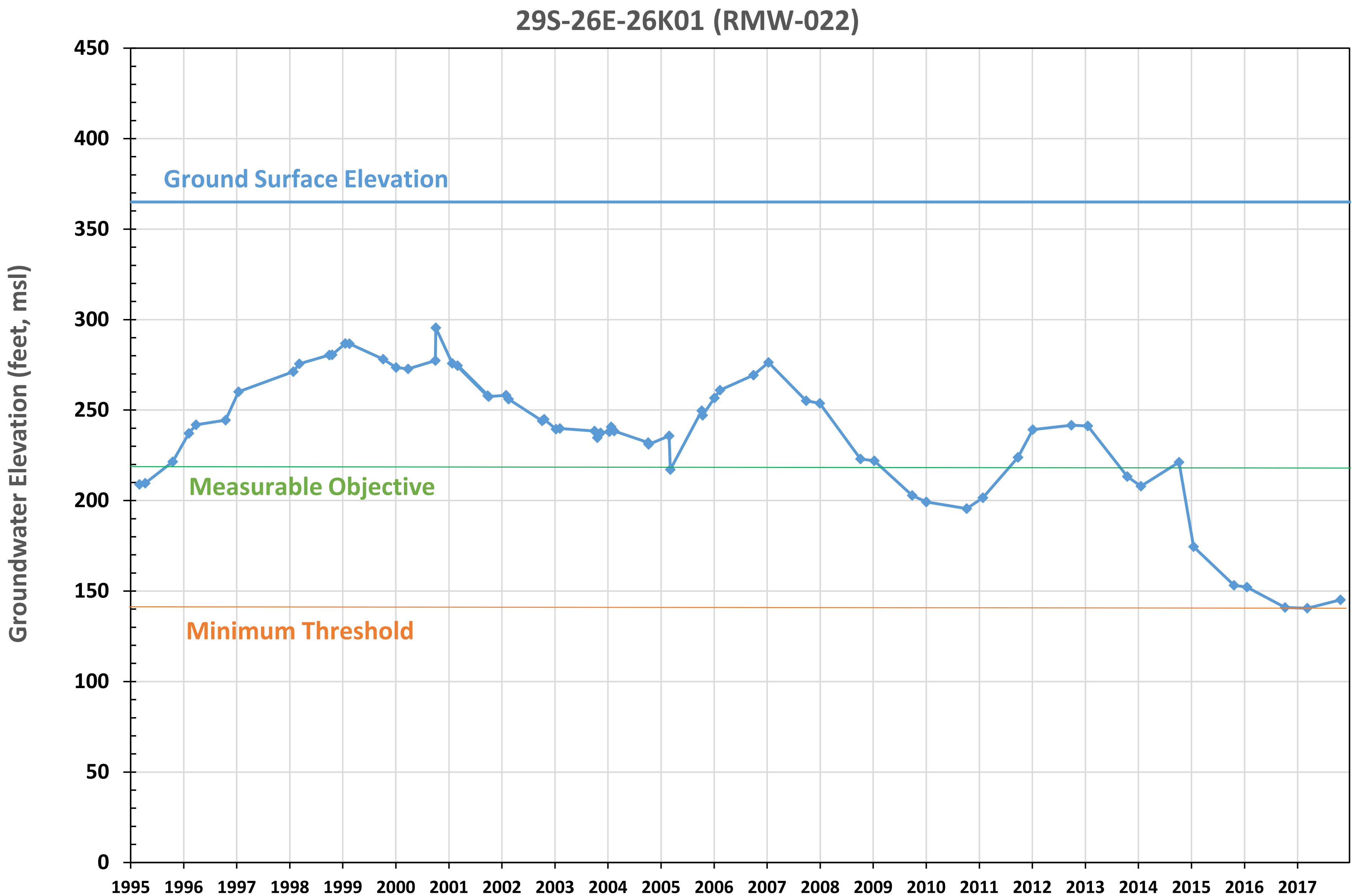
APPENDIX J

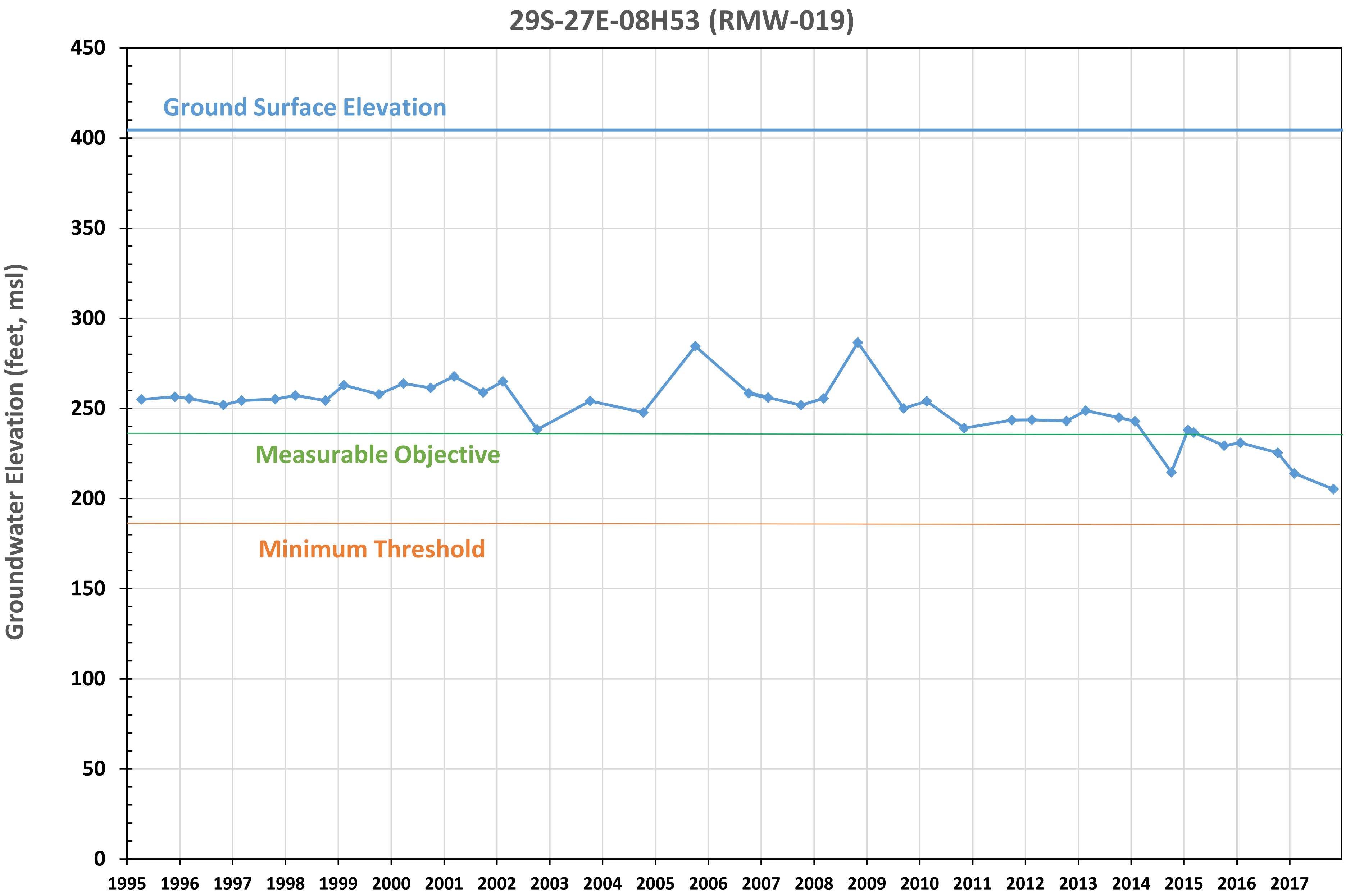
Monitoring Network Hydrographs with Sustainable Management Criteria

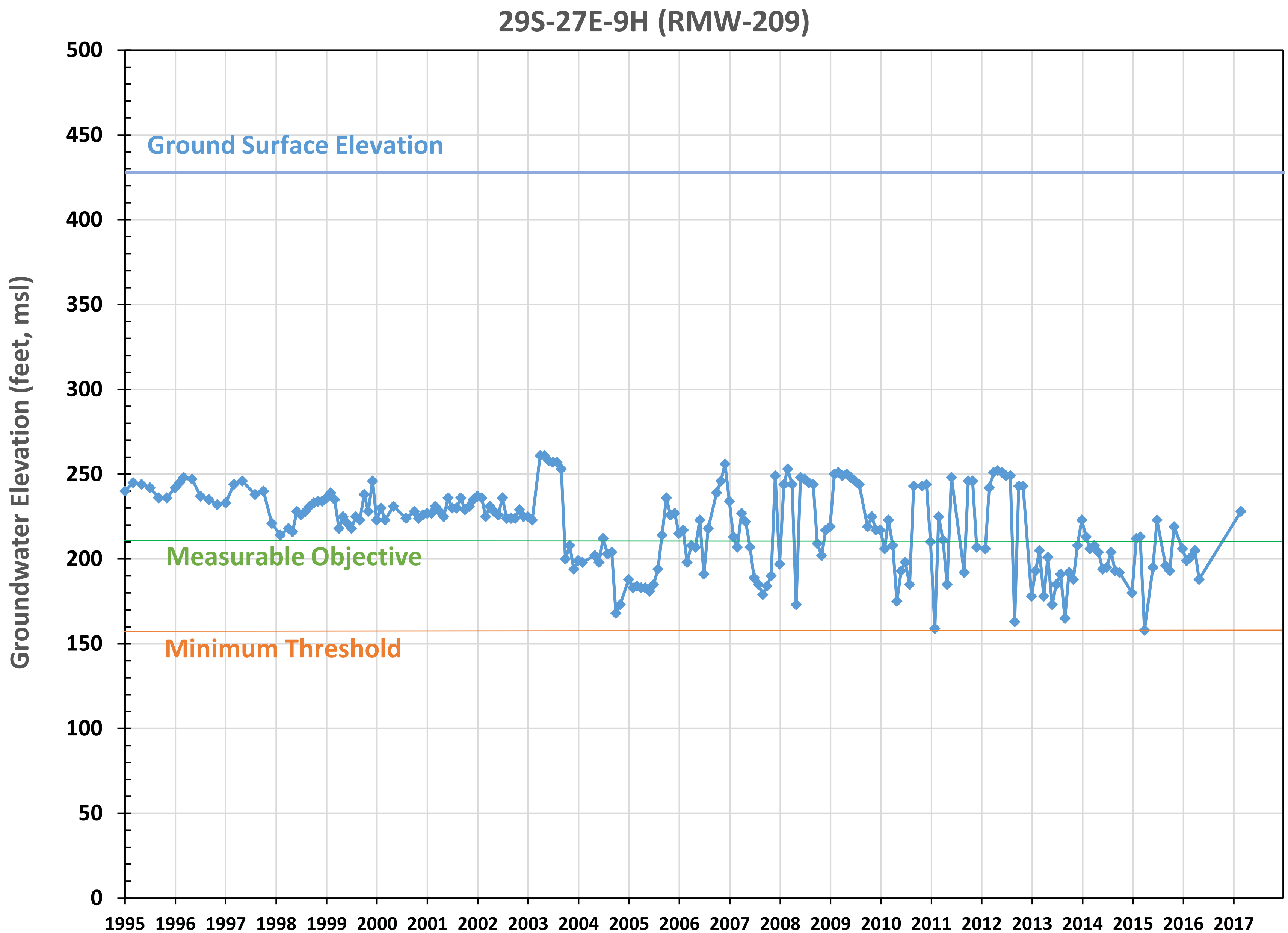

29S-26E-01K01 (RMW-018)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



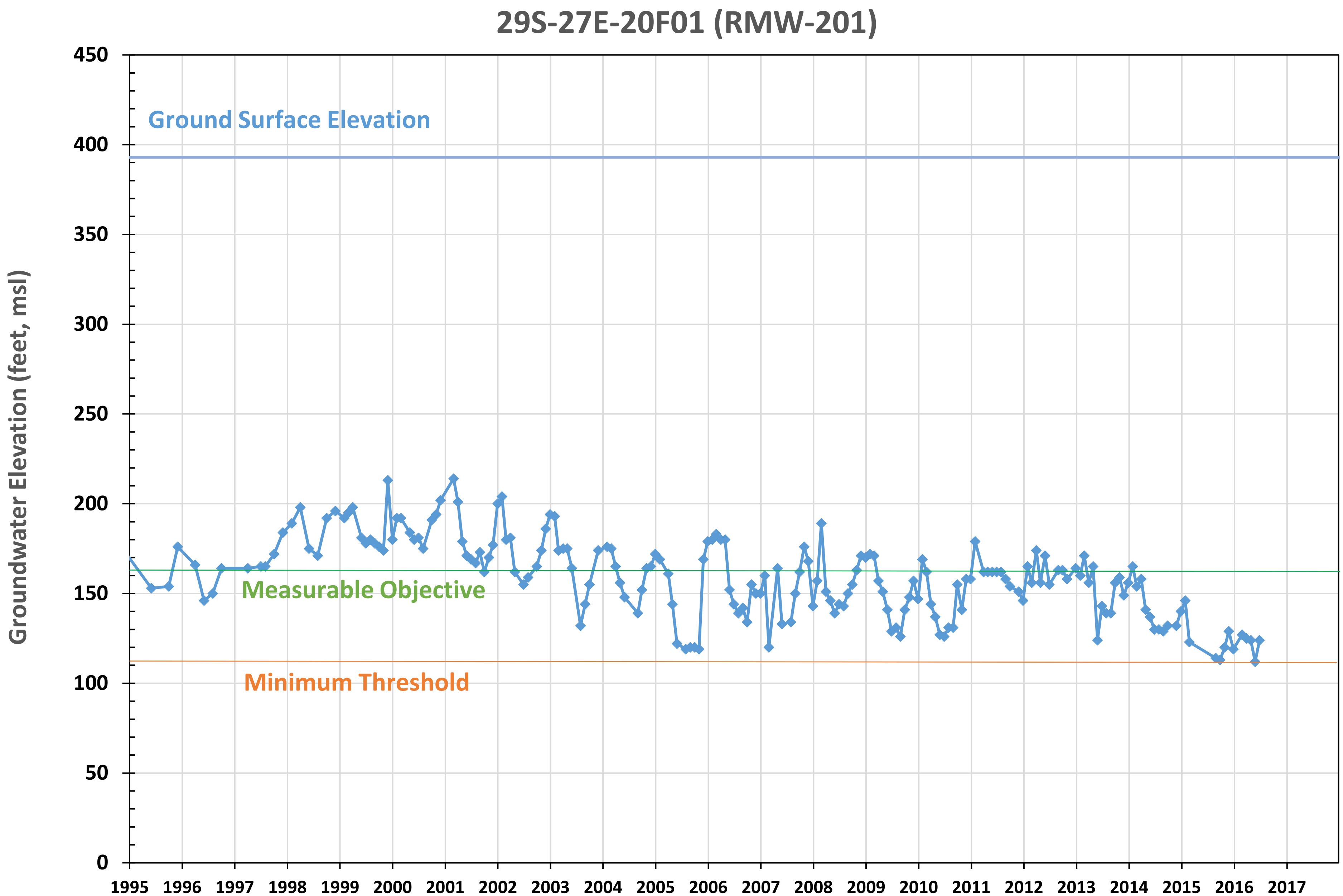
29S-26E-09H01 (RMW-017)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


29S-26E-26K01 (RMW-022)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

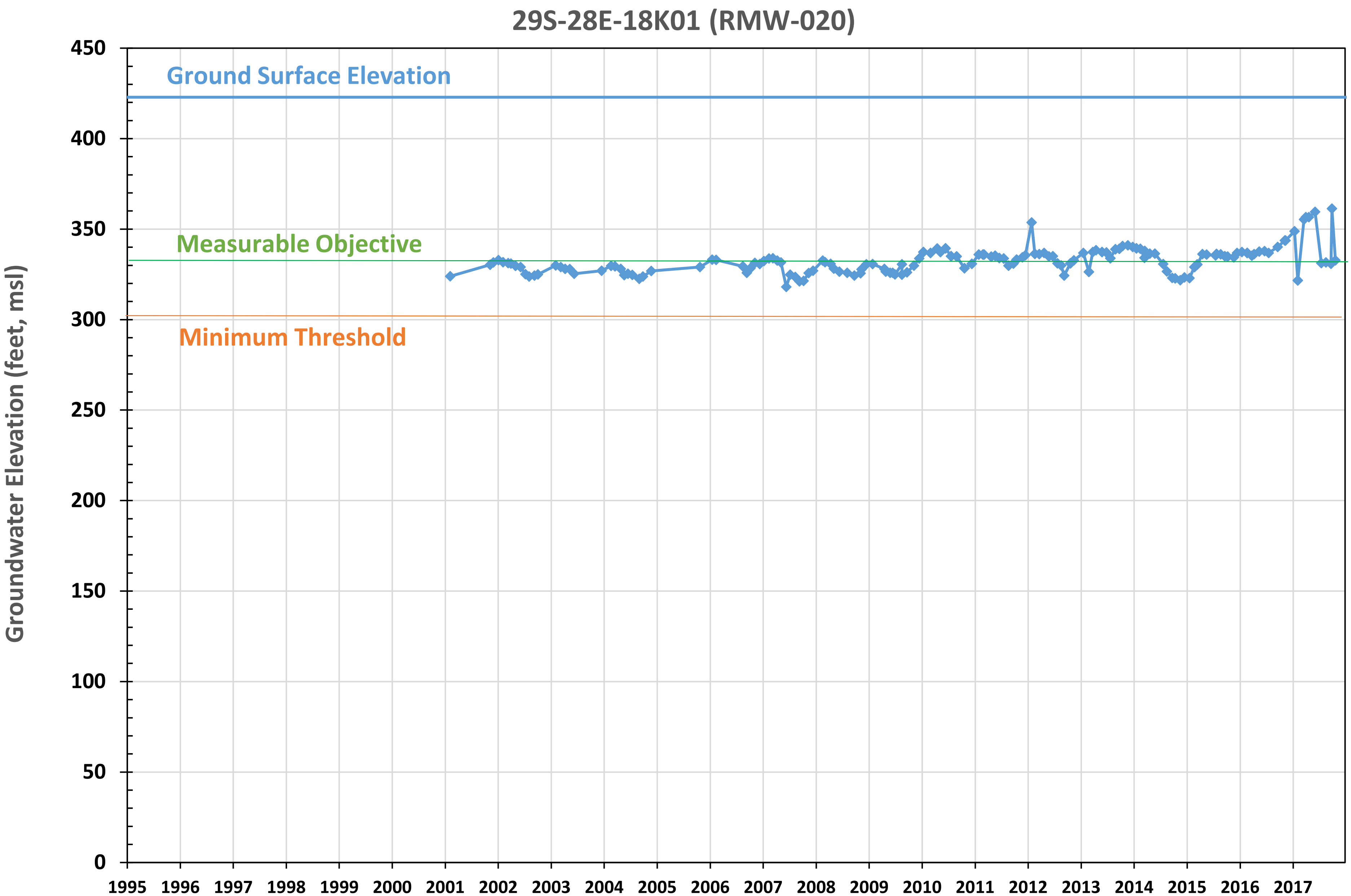

29S-27E-08H53 (RMW-019)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

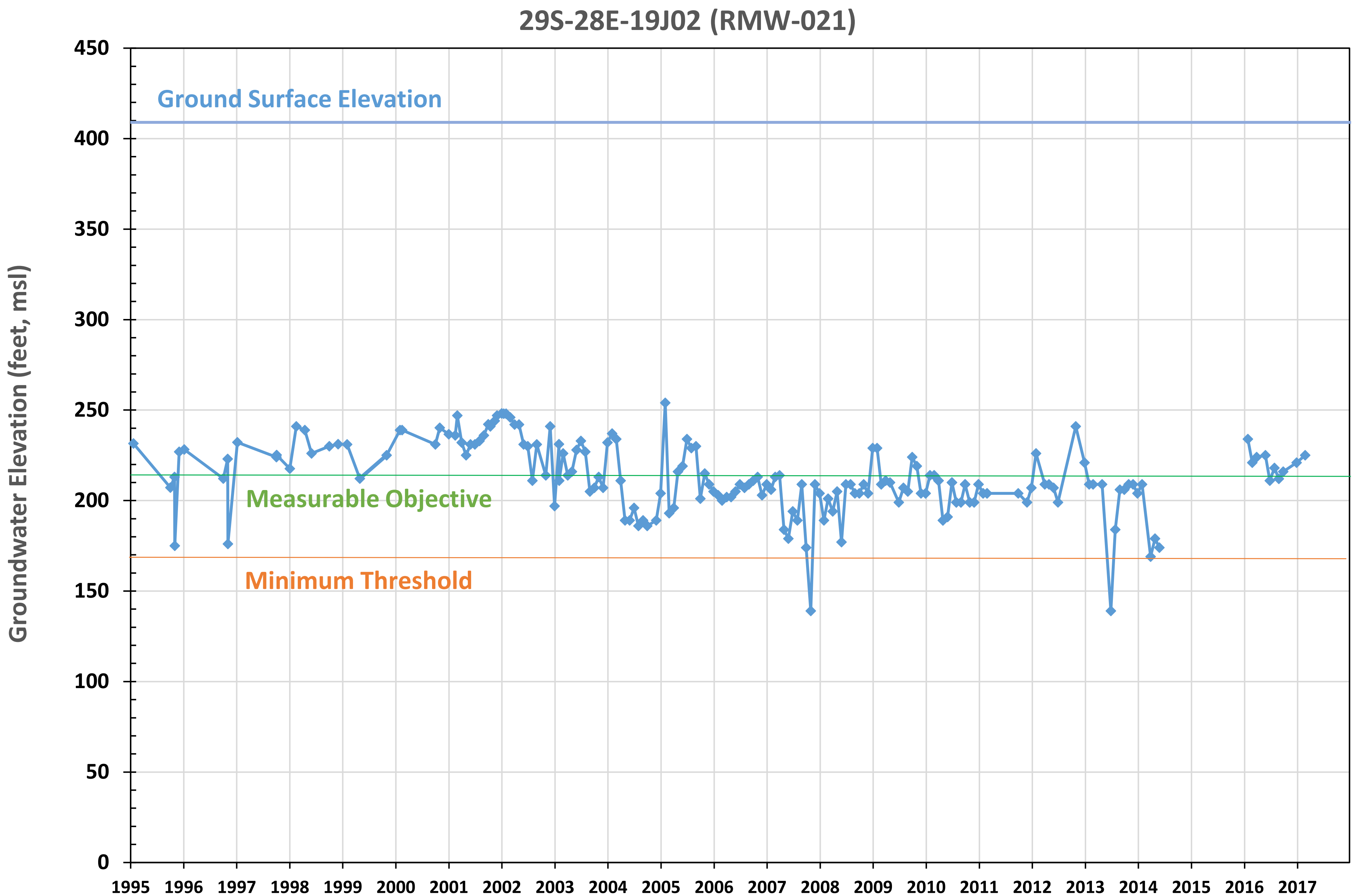


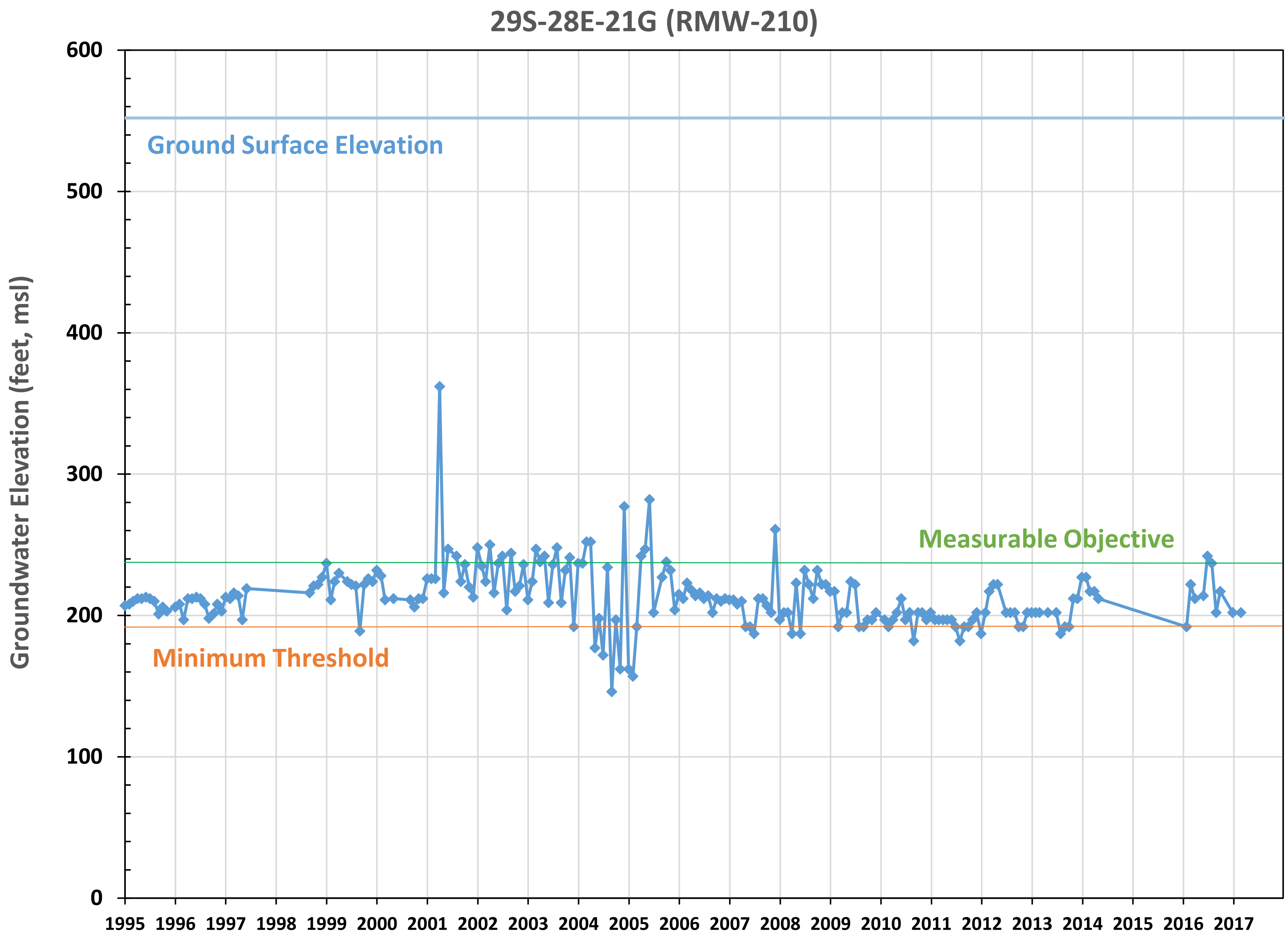
29S-27E-9H (RMW-209)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017



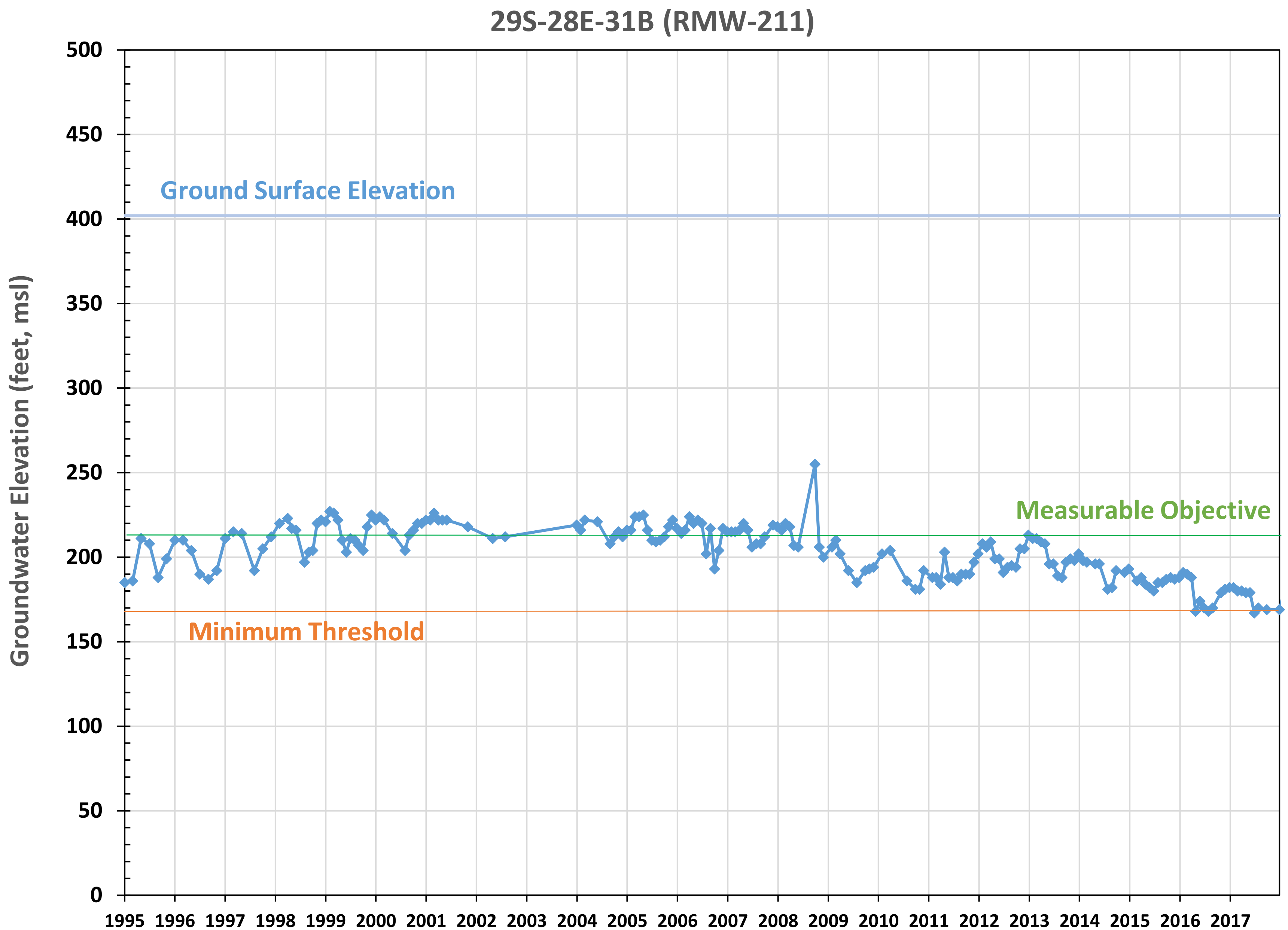
29S-27E-20F01 (RMW-201)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


29S-28E-18K01 (RMW-020)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

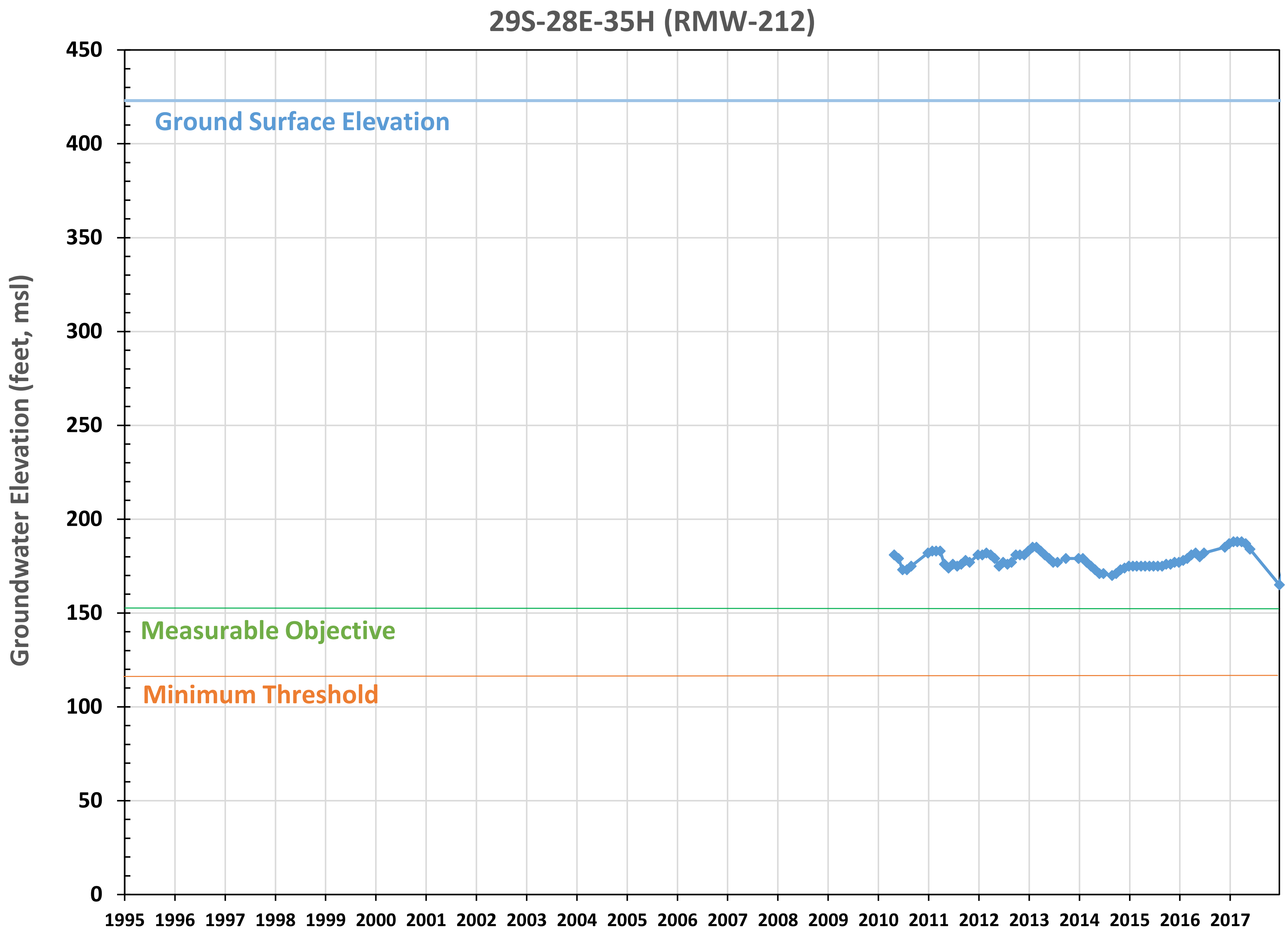

29S-28E-19J02 (RMW-021)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



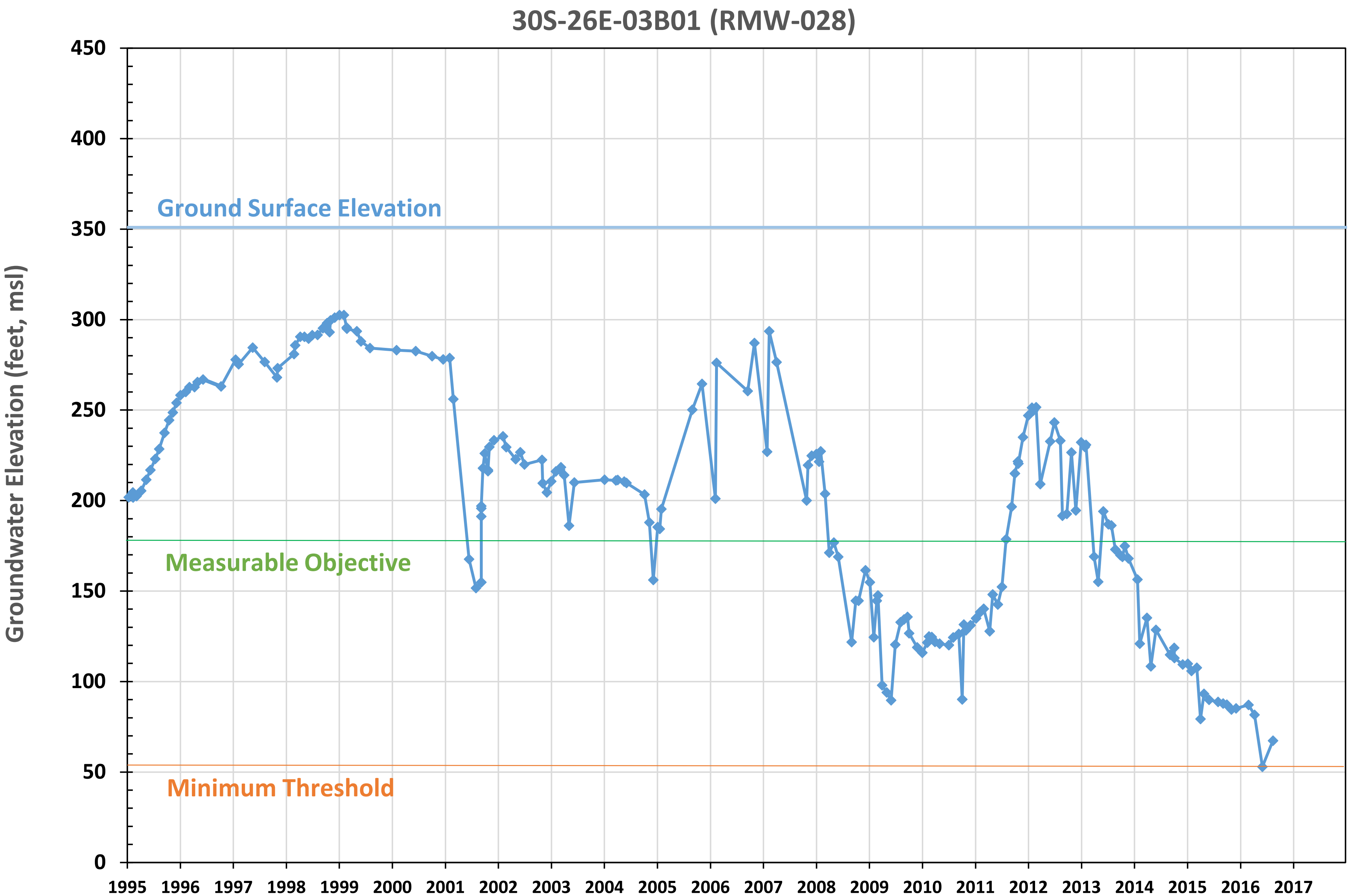
29S-28E-21G (RMW-210)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



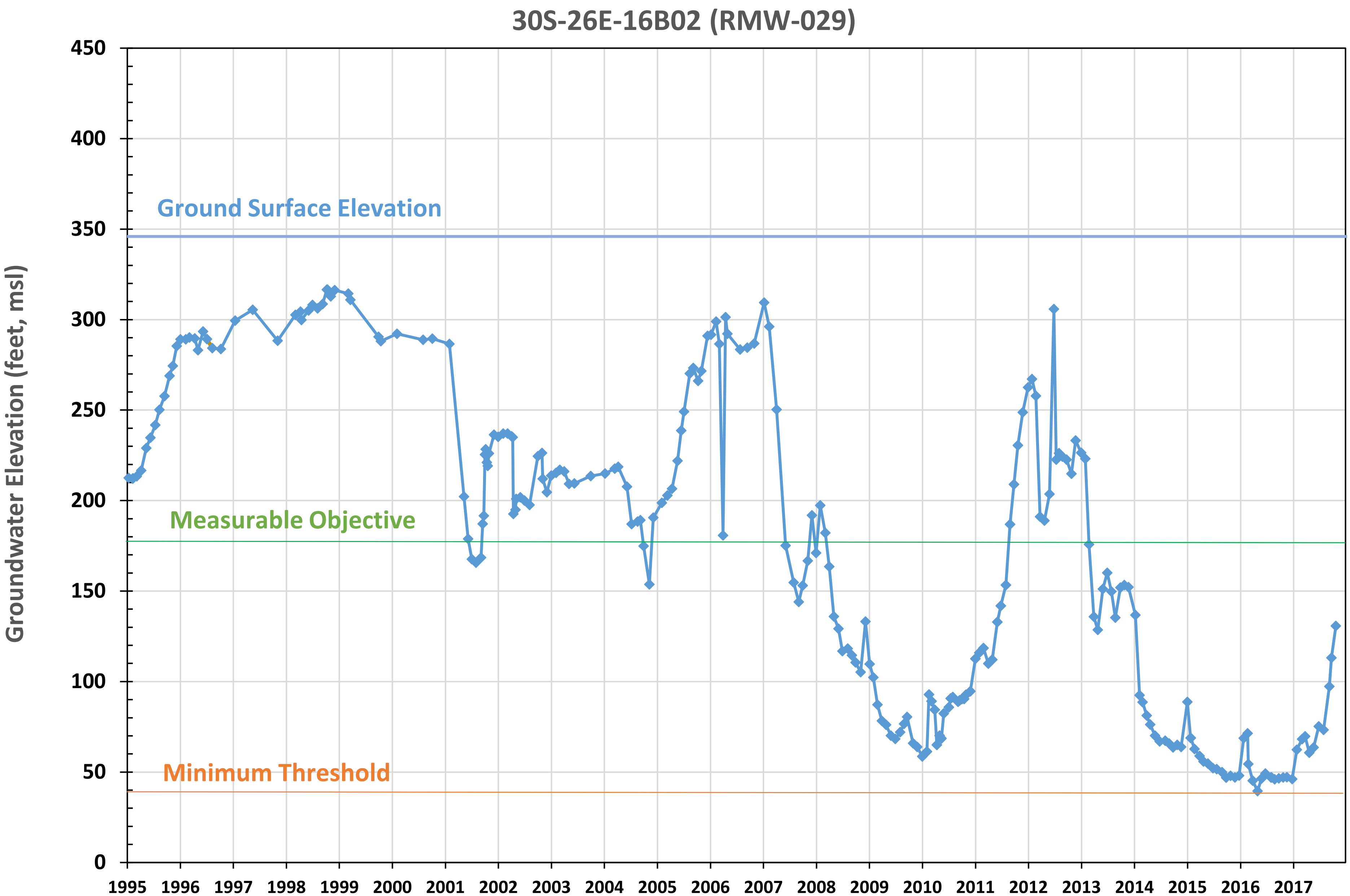
29S-28E-31B (RMW-211)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



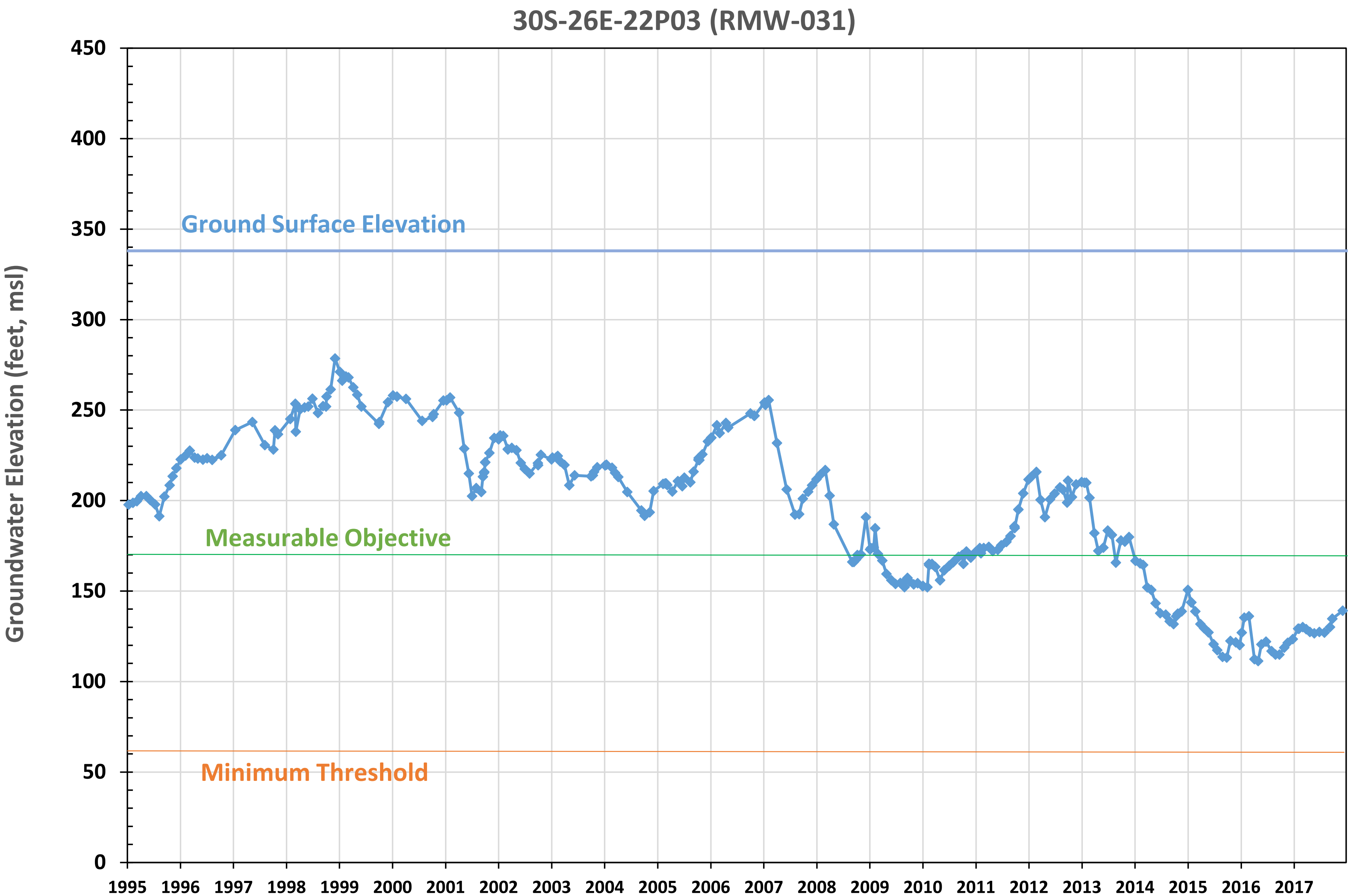
29S-28E-35H (RMW-212)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



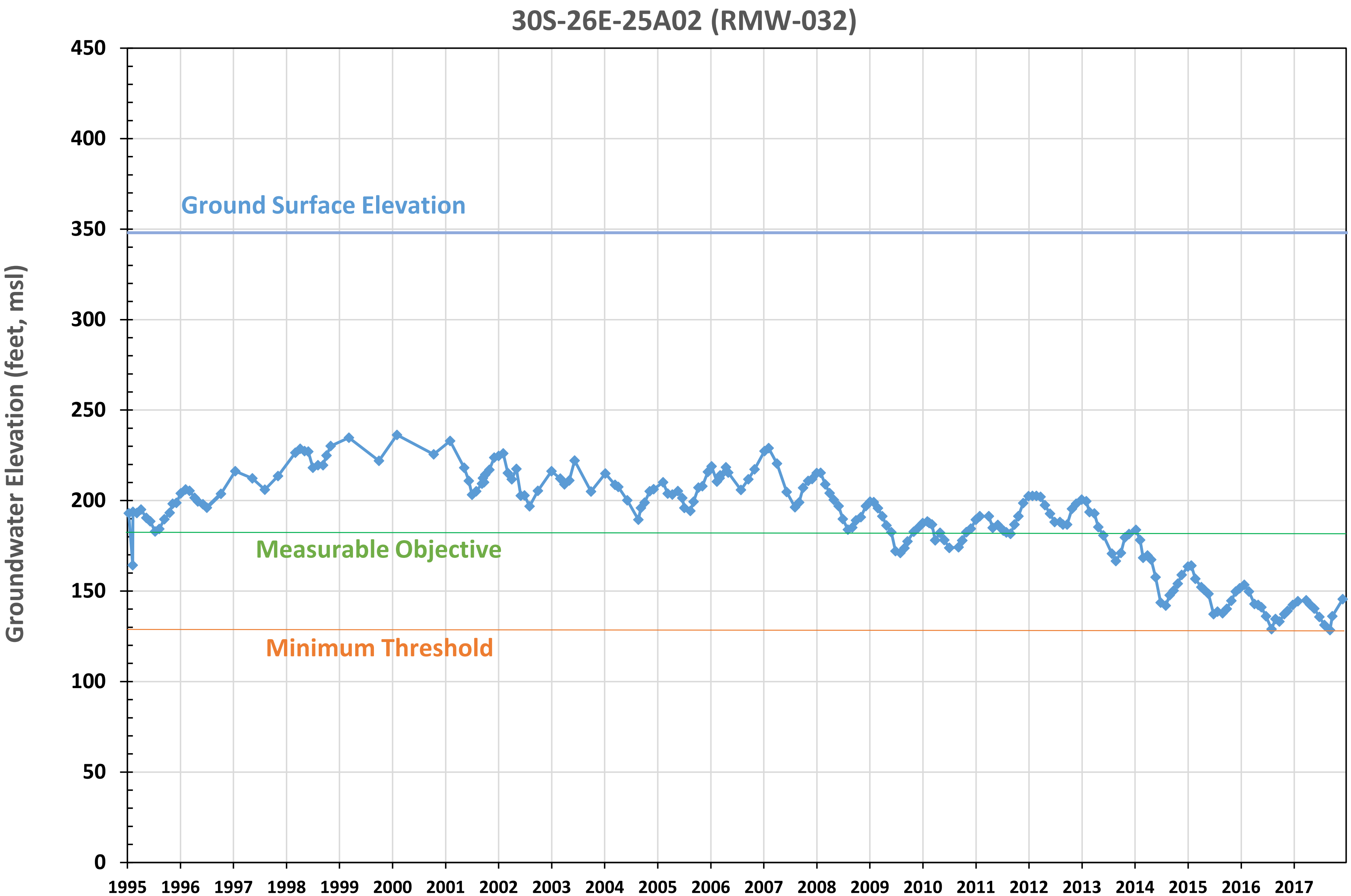
30S-26E-03B01 (RMW-028)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



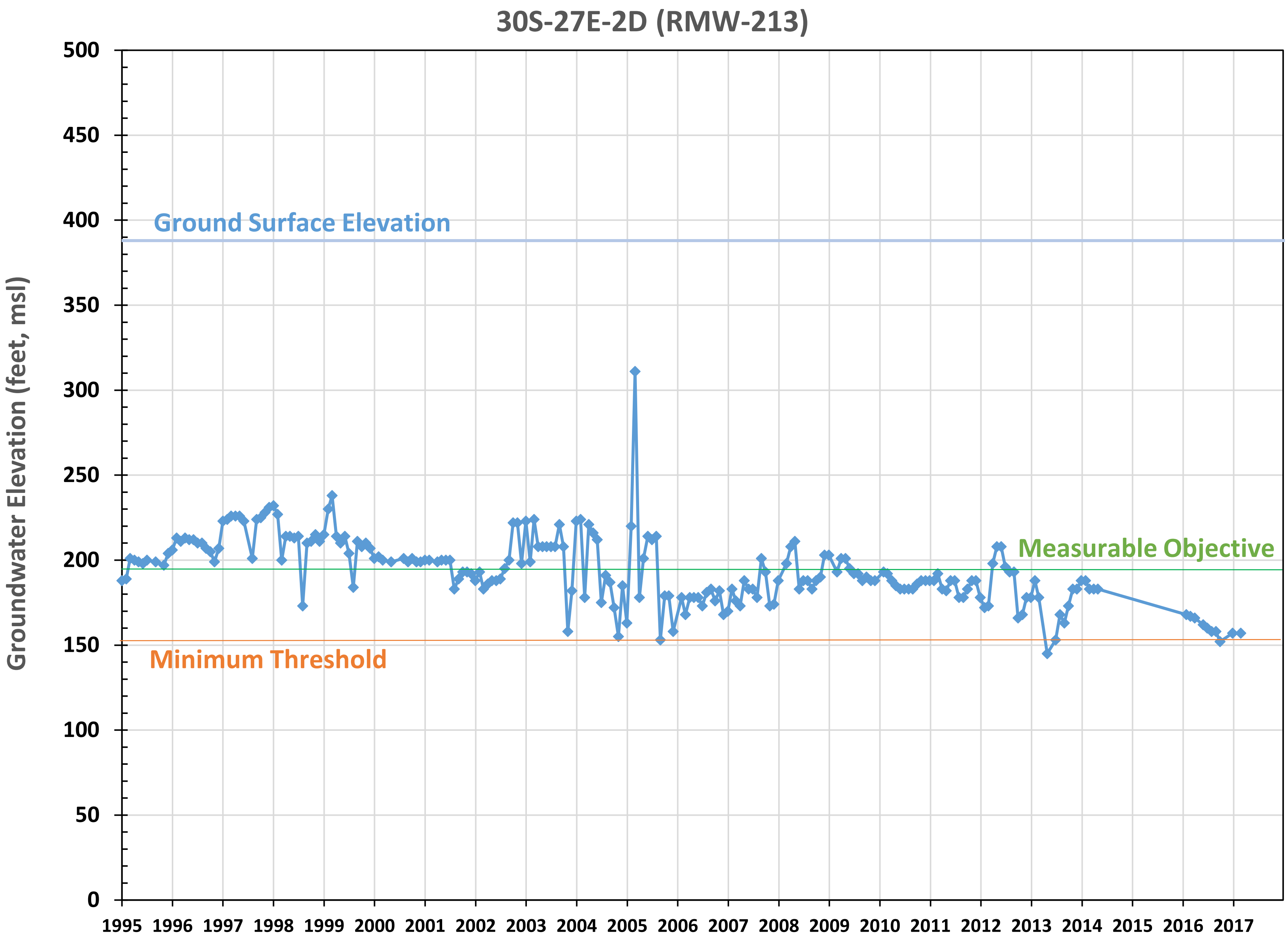
30S-26E-16B02 (RMW-029)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

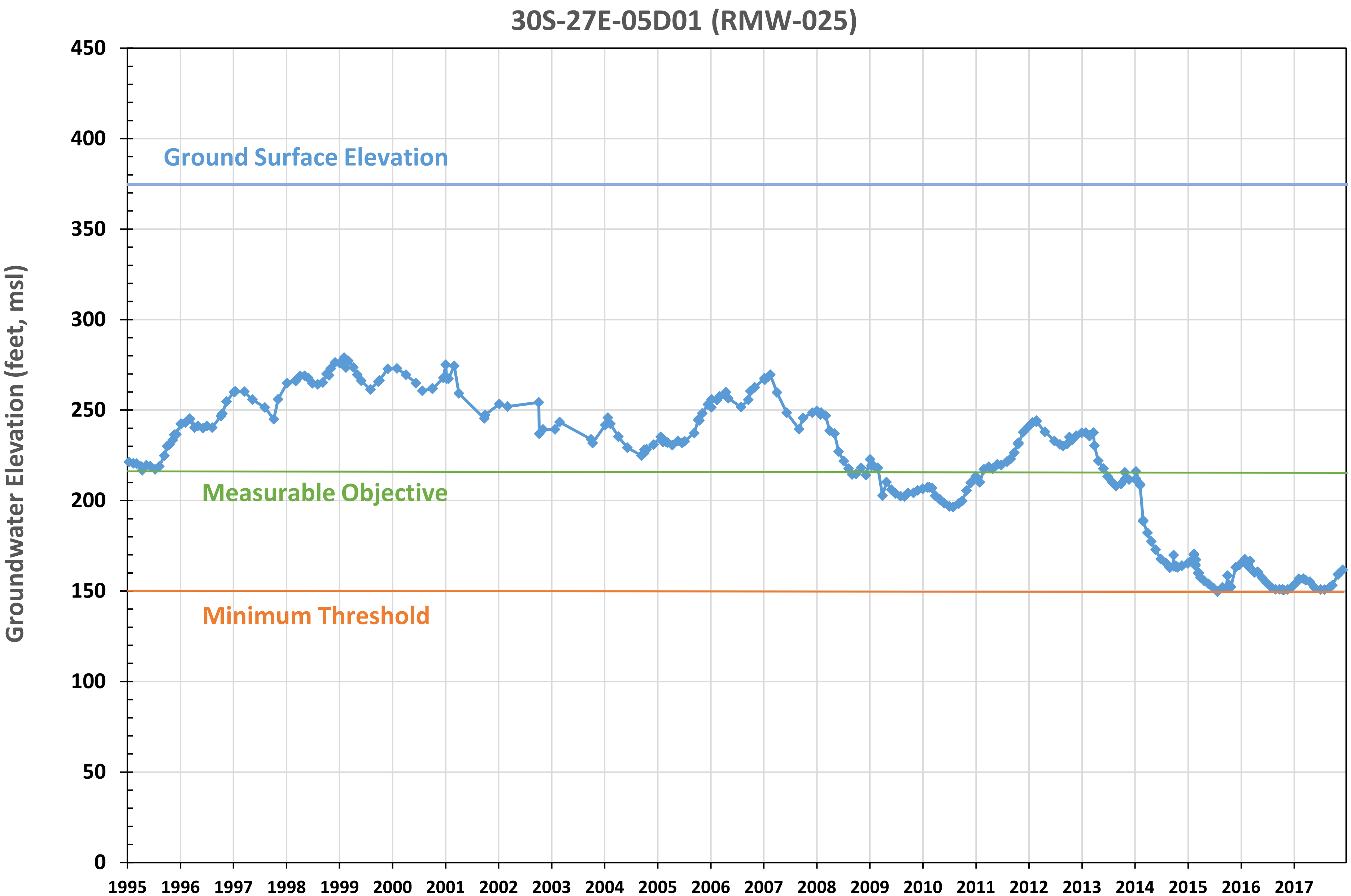


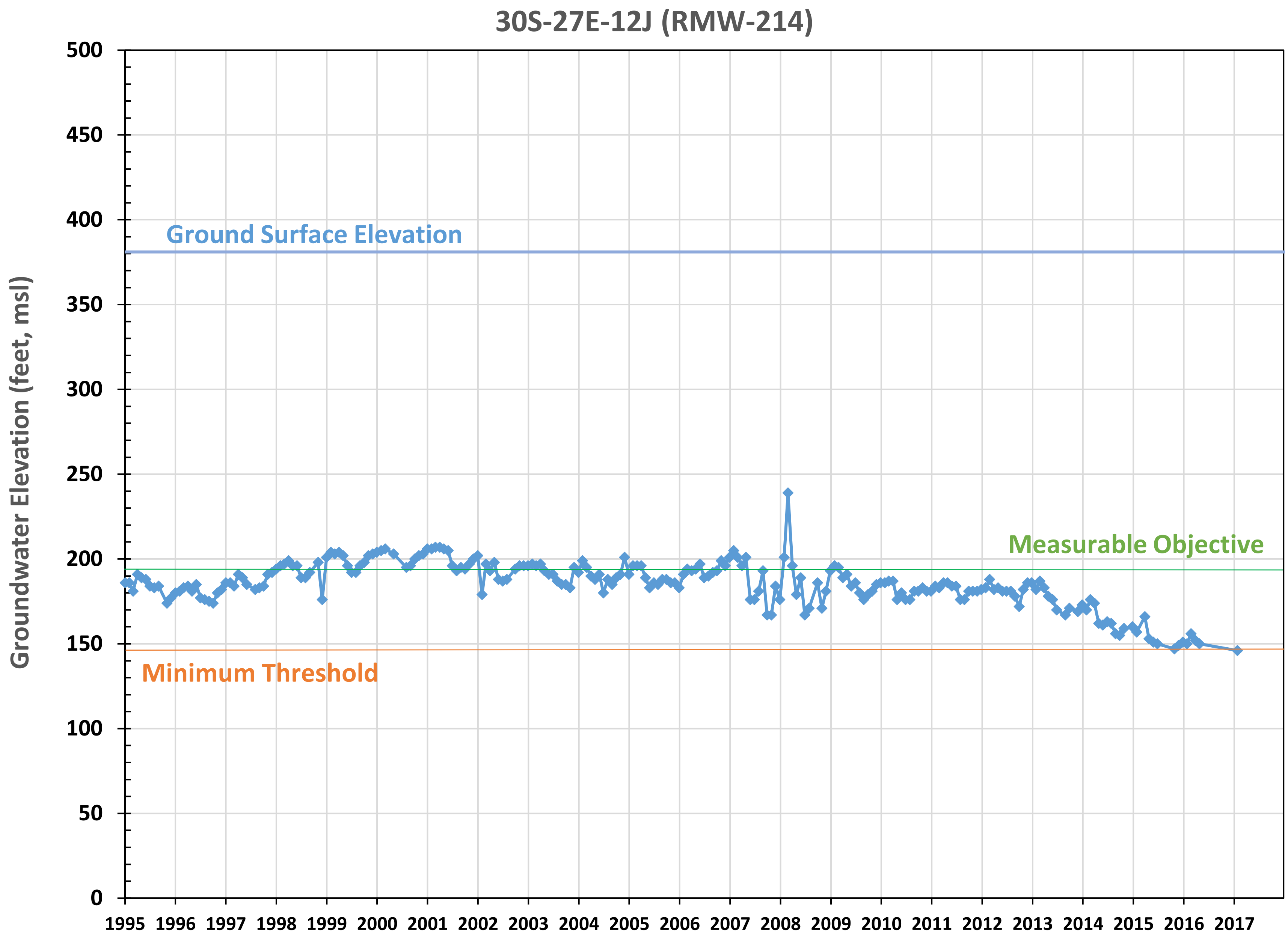
30S-26E-22P03 (RMW-031)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

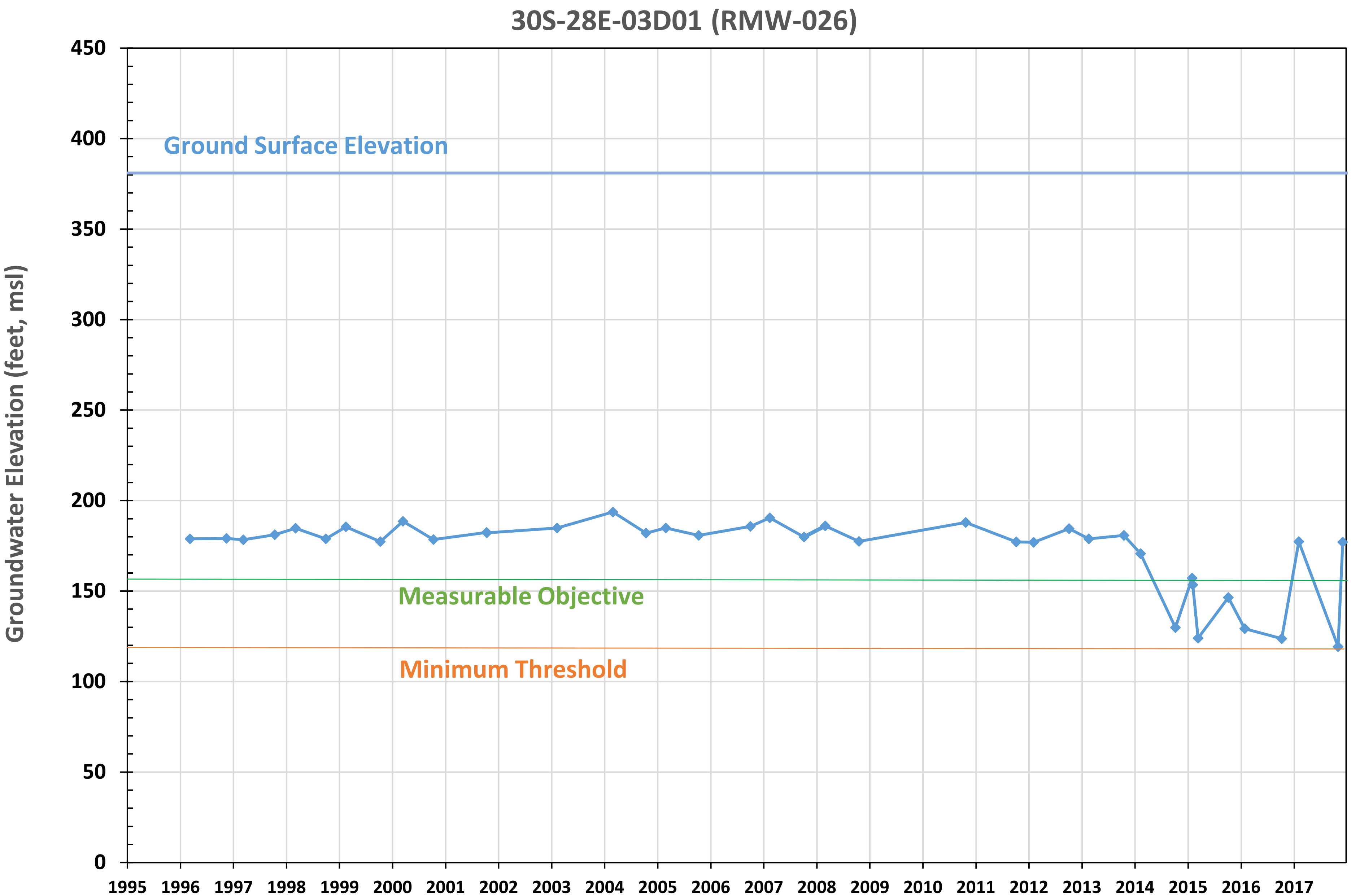


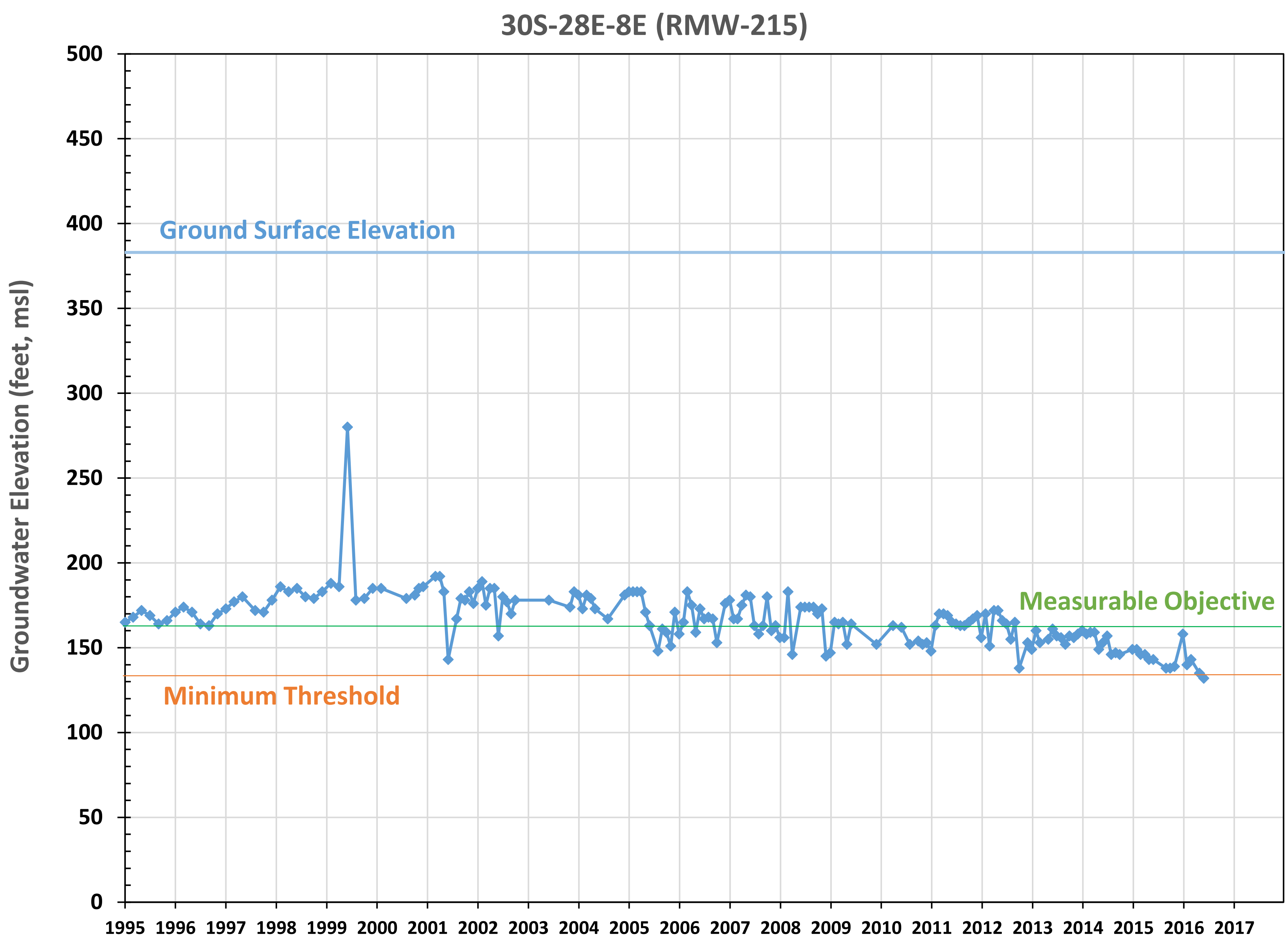
30S-26E-25A02 (RMW-032)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


30S-27E-2D (RMW-213)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

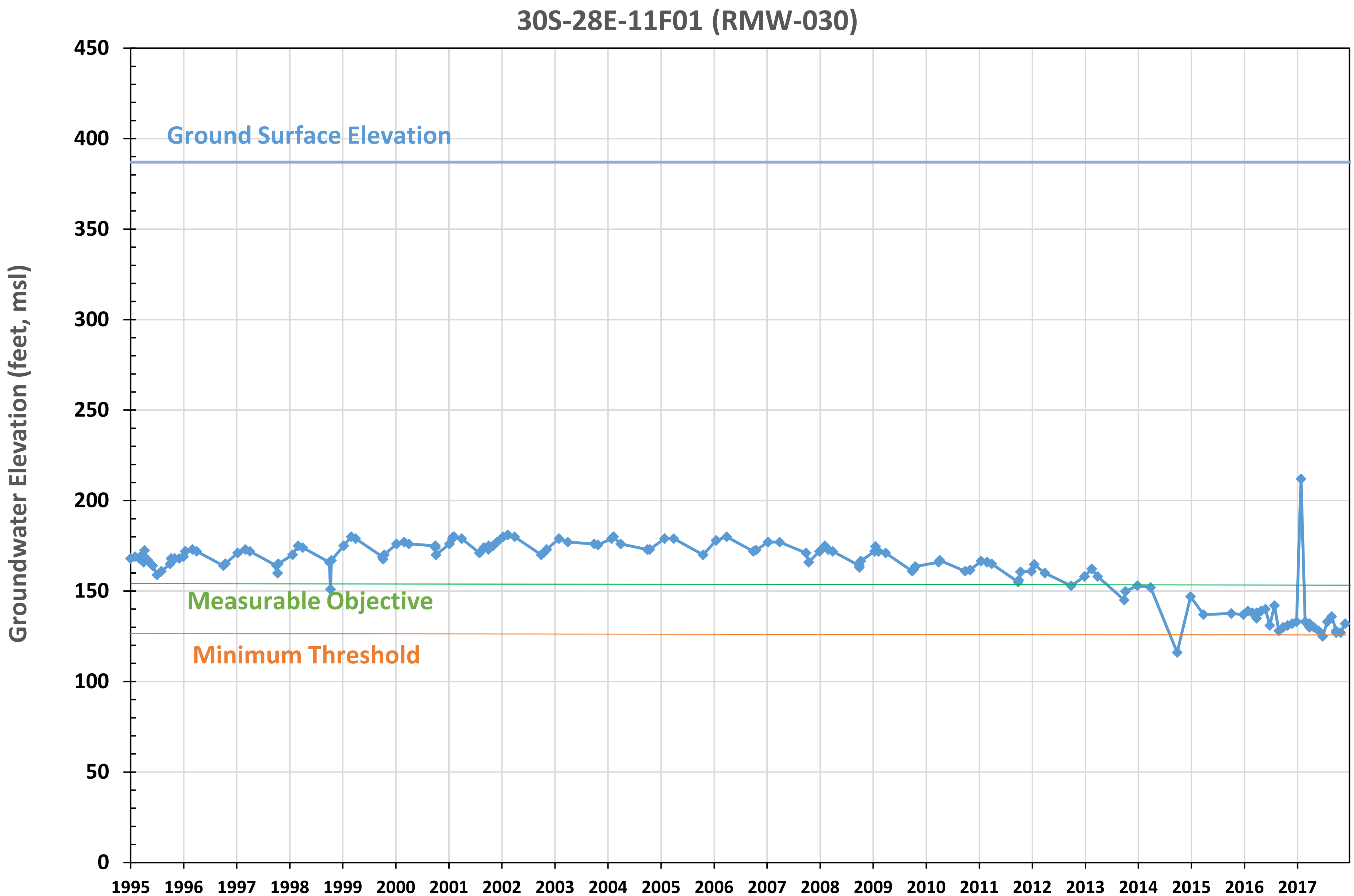

30S-27E-05D01 (RMW-025)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

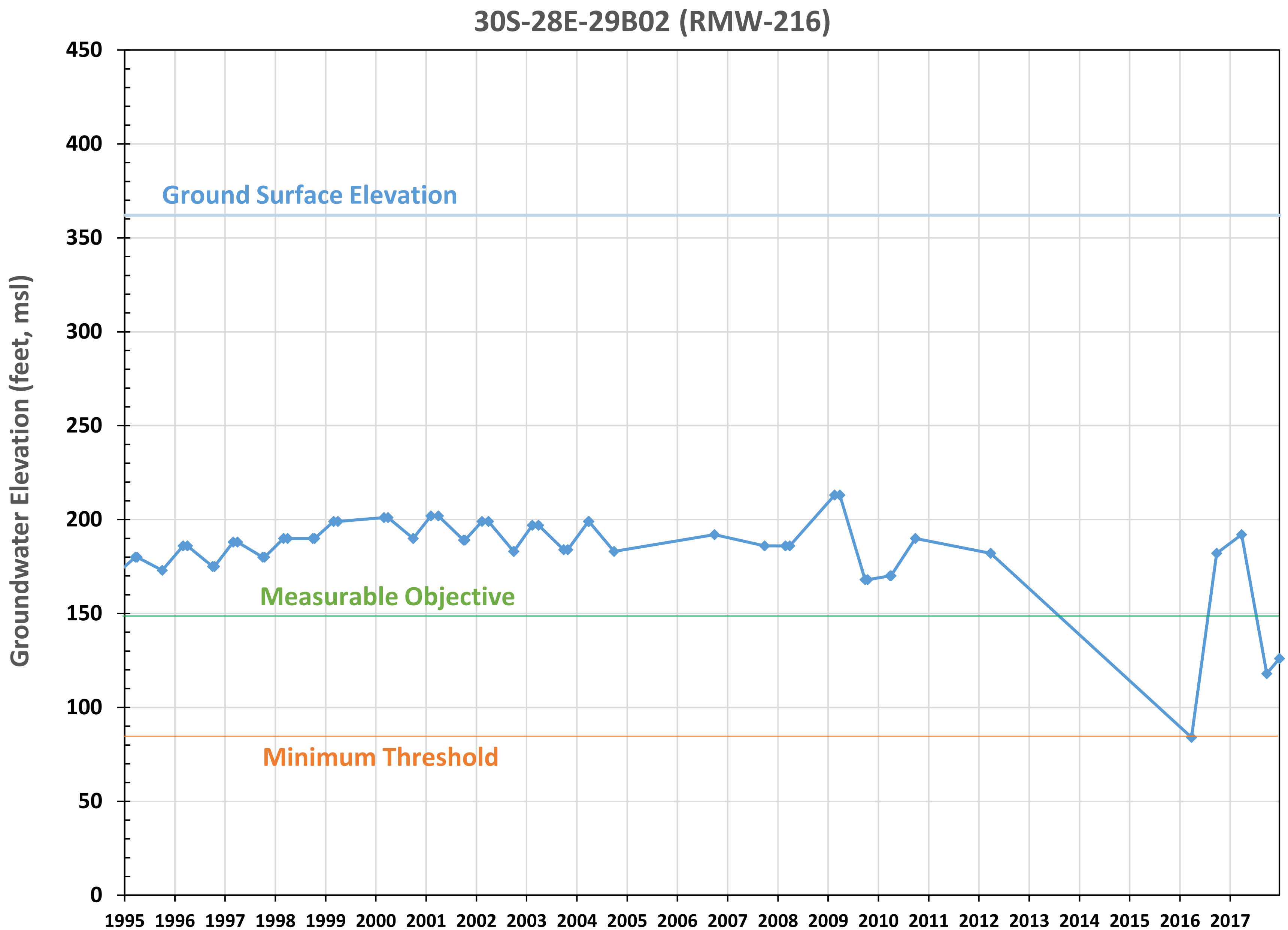

30S-27E-12J (RMW-214)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017


30S-28E-03D01 (RMW-026)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

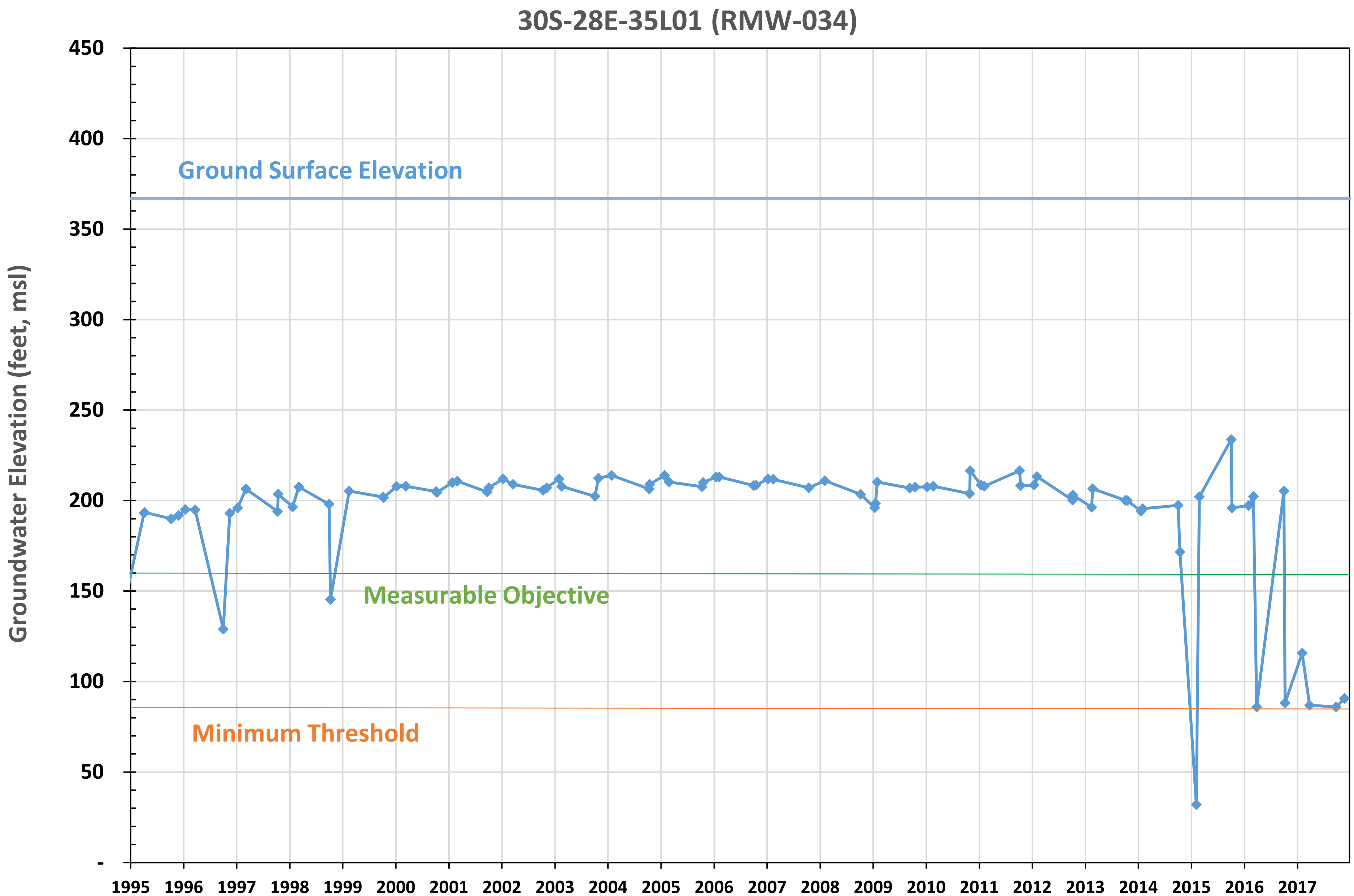


30S-28E-8E (RMW-215)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

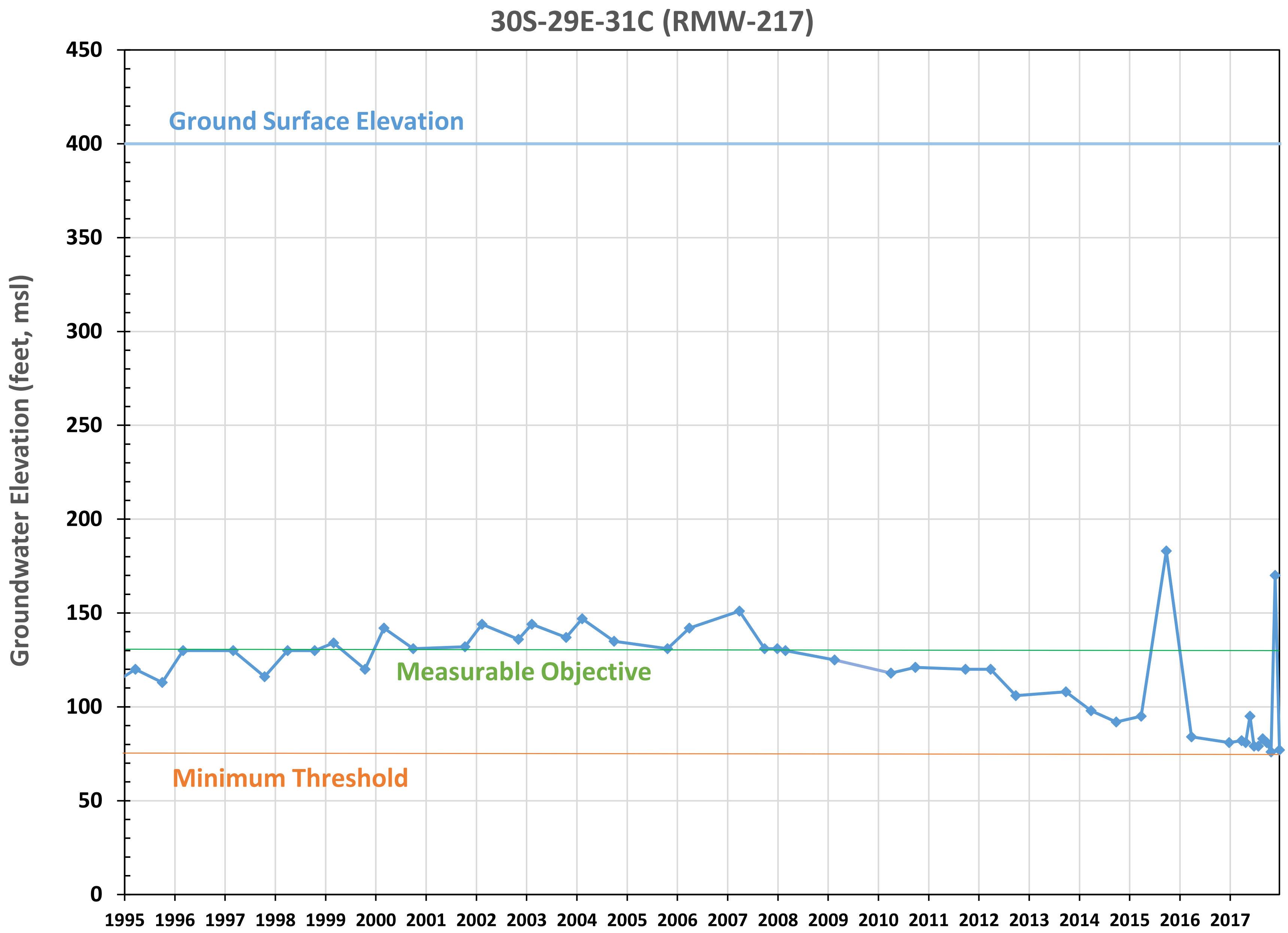

30S-28E-11F01 (RMW-030)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

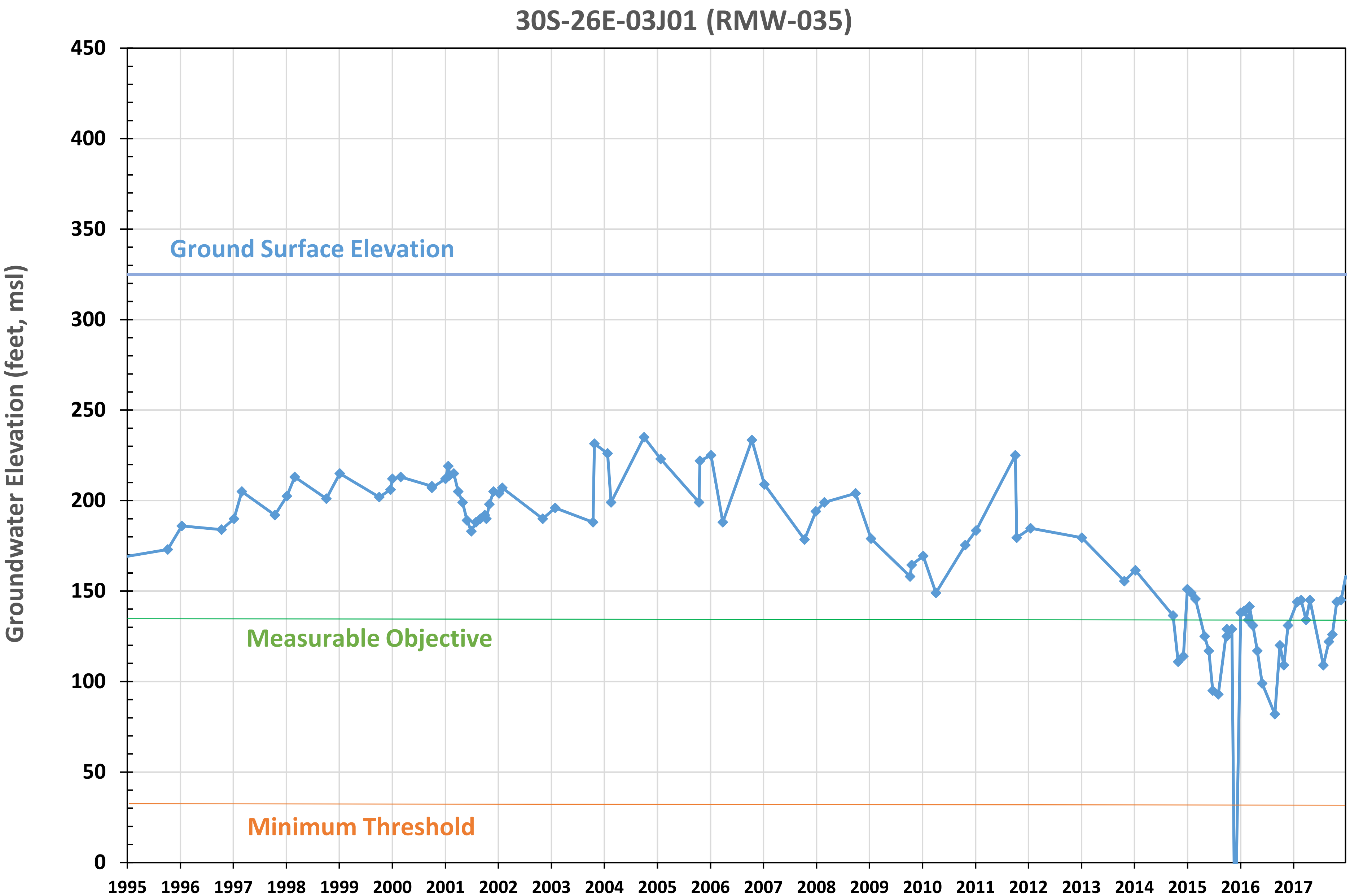


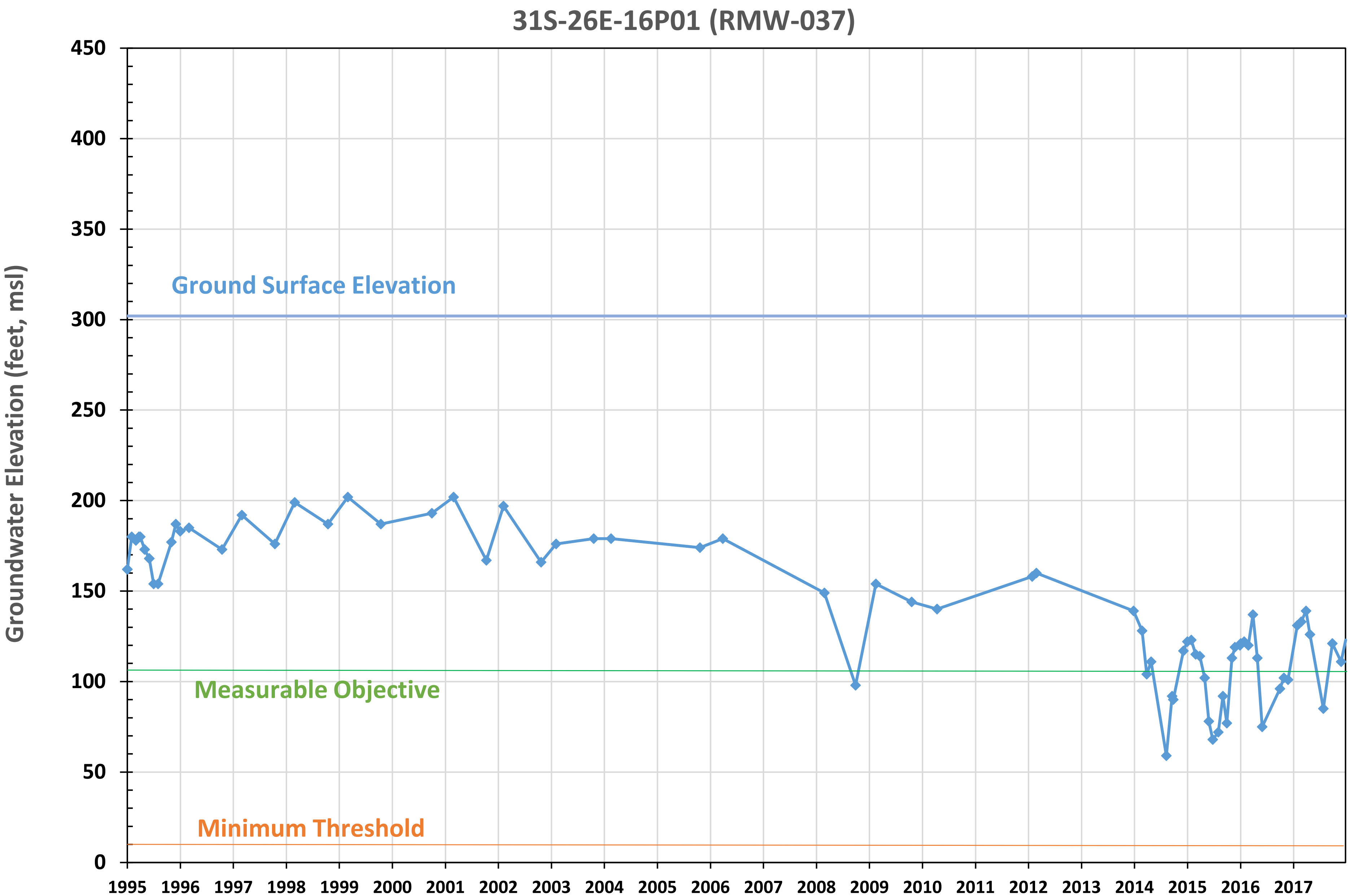
30S-28E-29B02 (RMW-216)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017



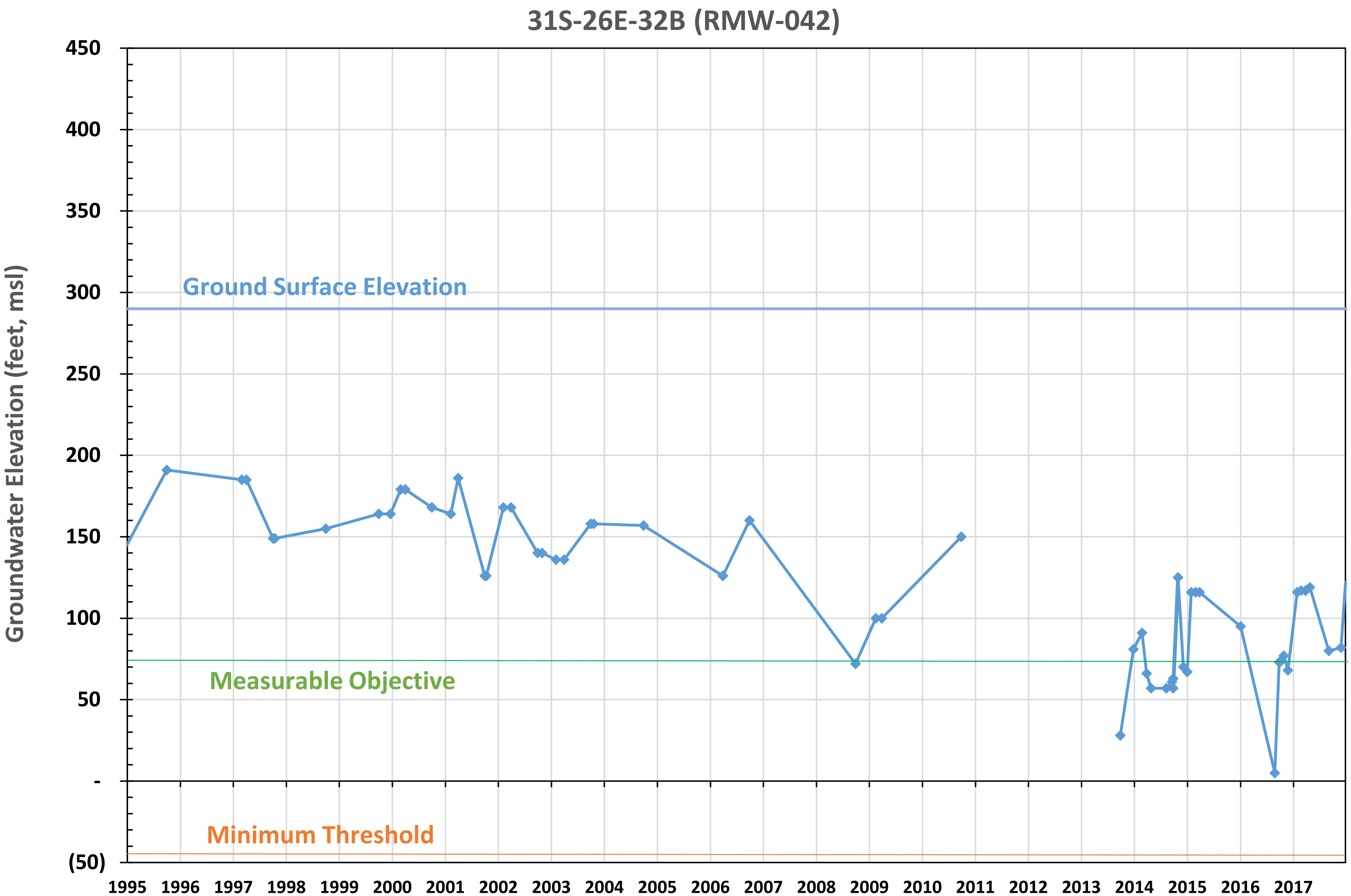
30S-28E-35L01 (RMW-034)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


30S-29E-31C (RMW-217)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

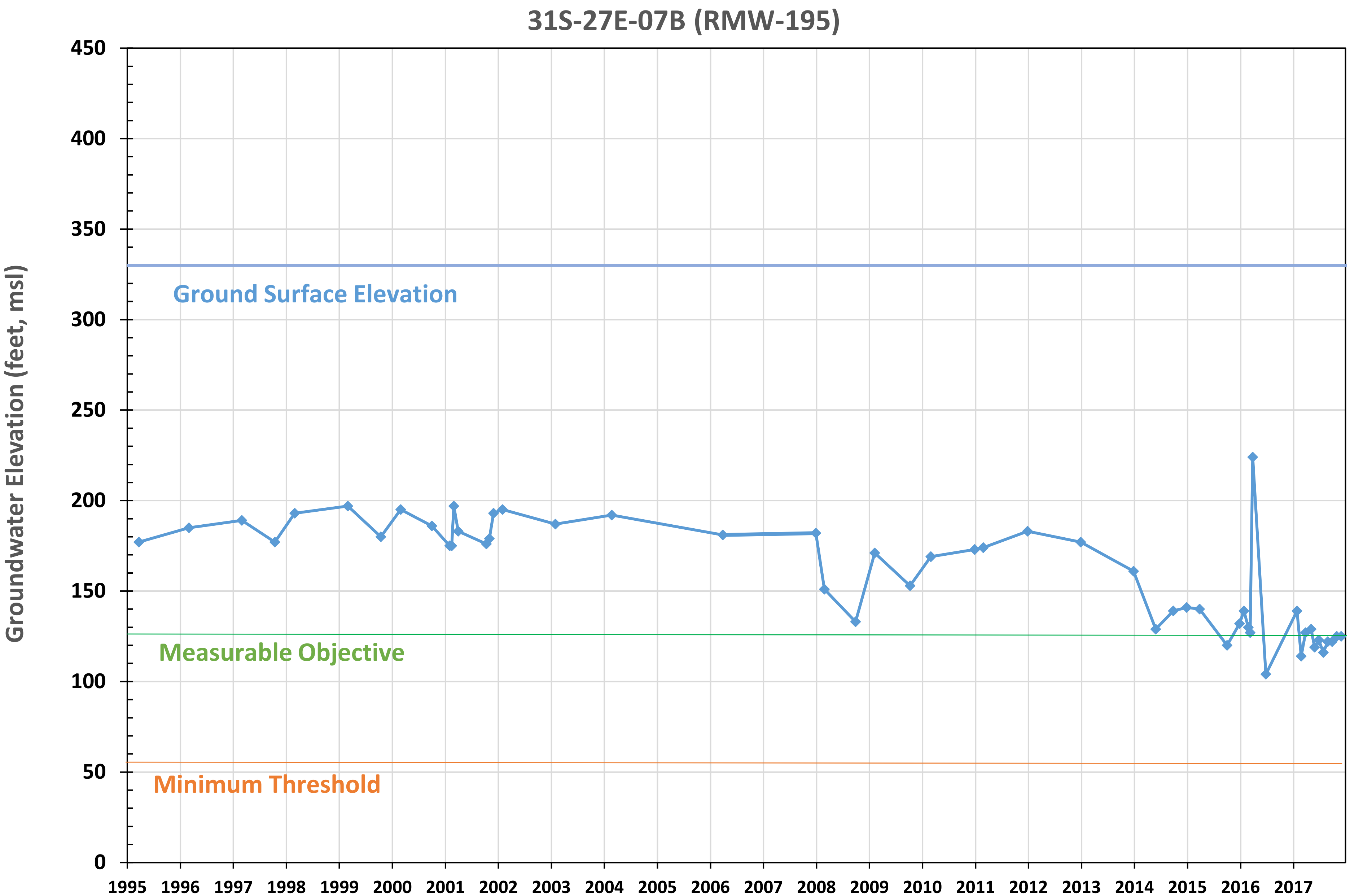

30S-26E-03J01 (RMW-035)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

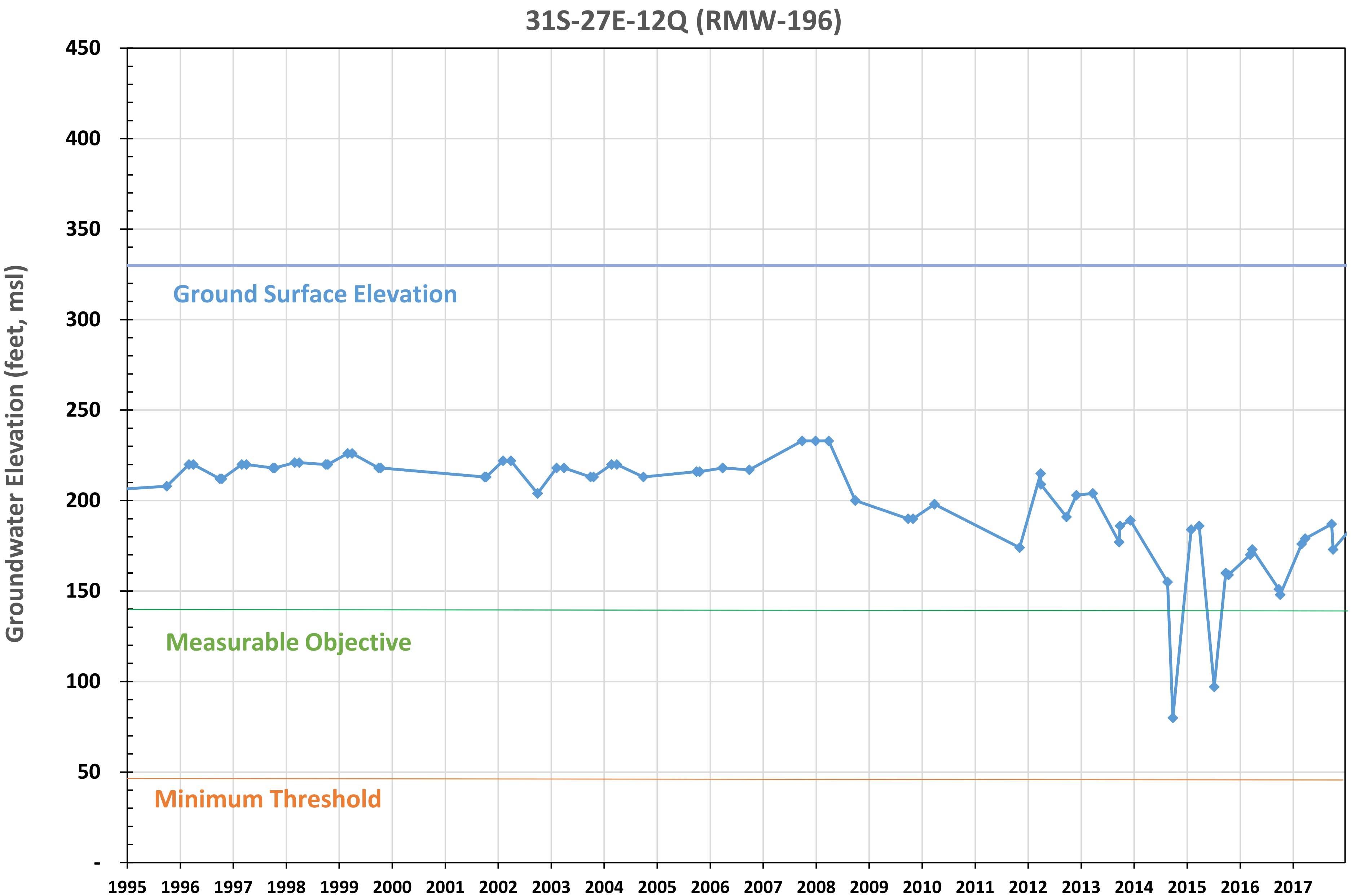


31S-26E-16P01 (RMW-037)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

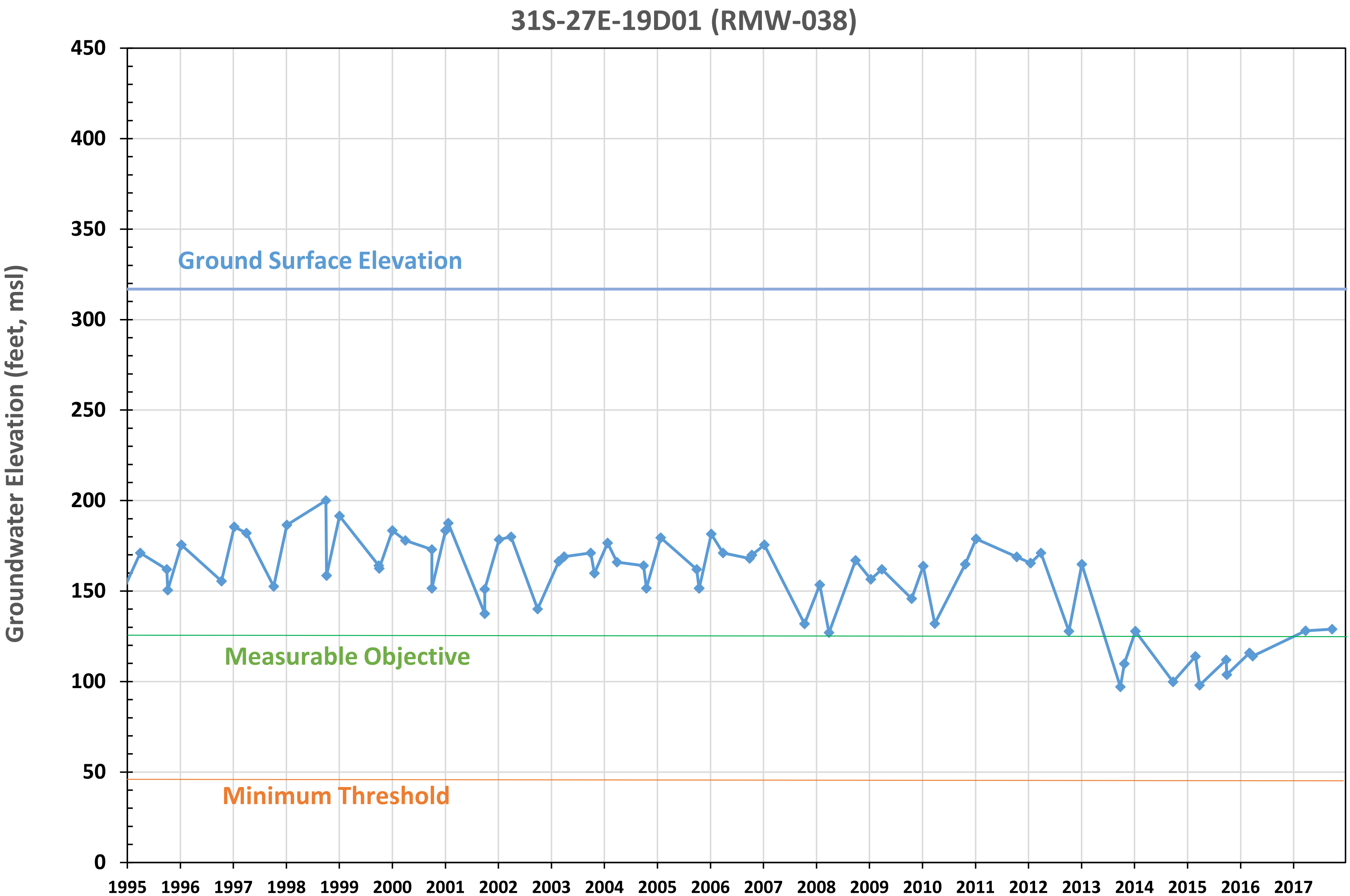


31S-26E-32B (RMW-042)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
(50)
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

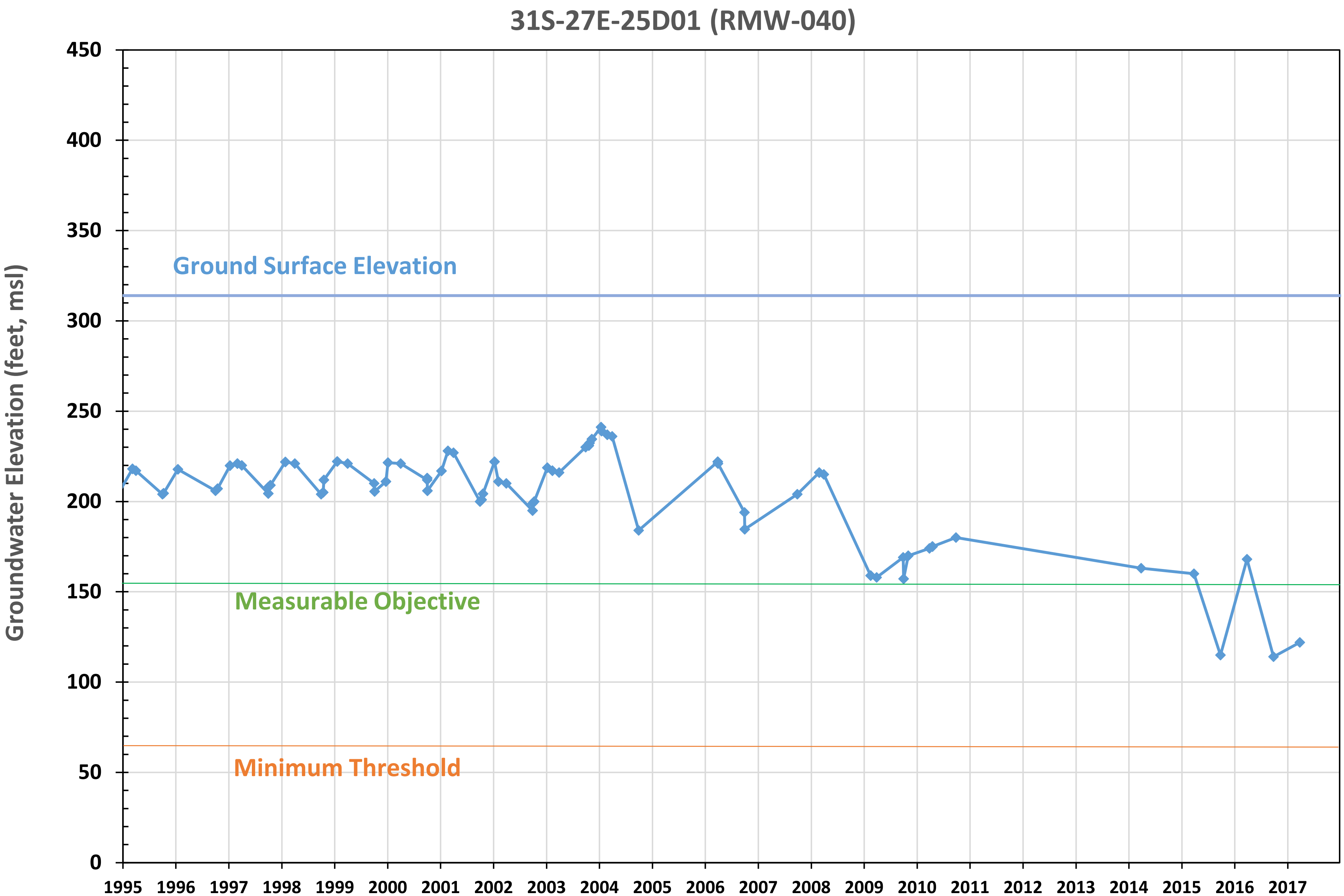

31S-27E-07B (RMW-195)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

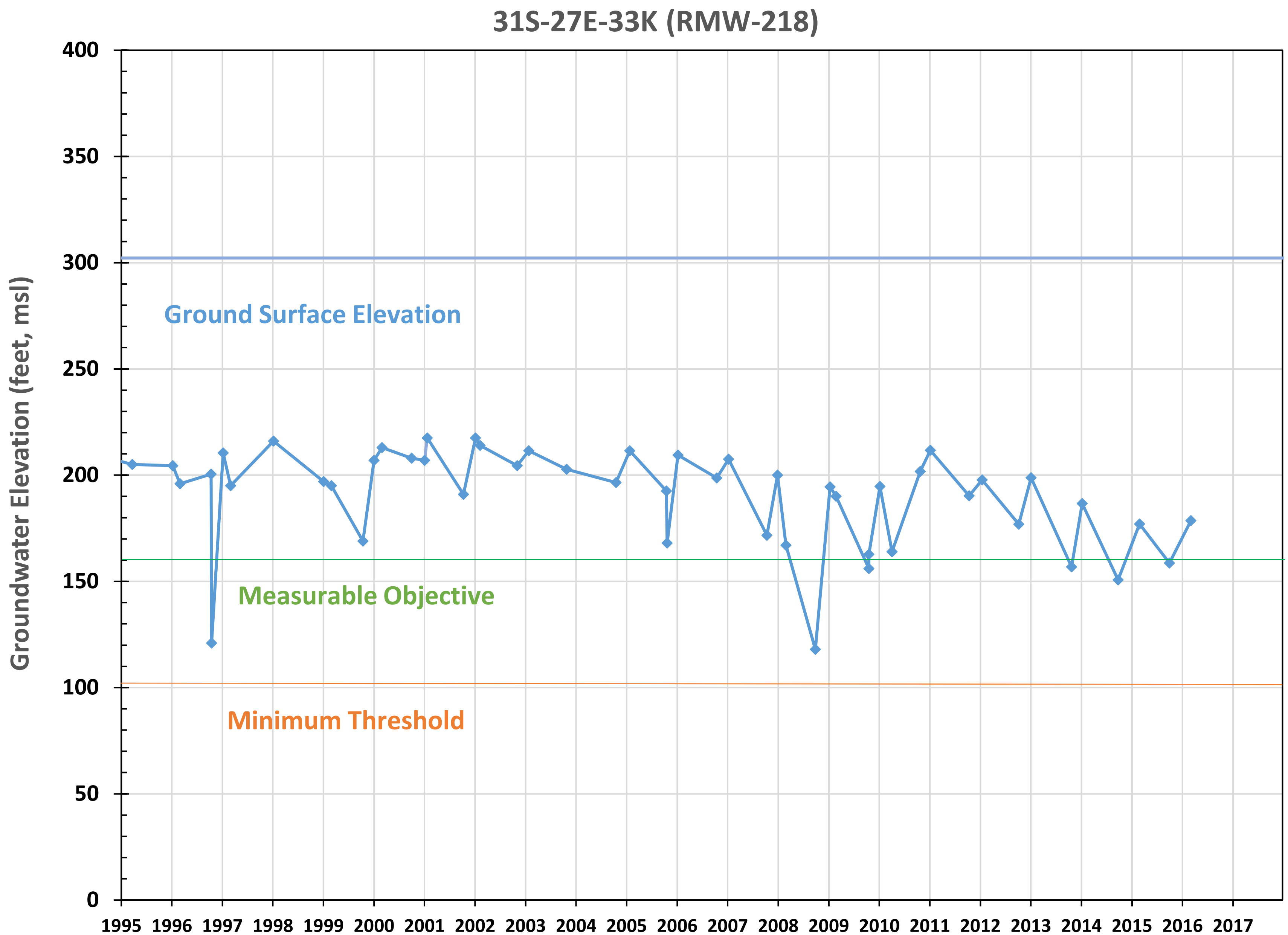


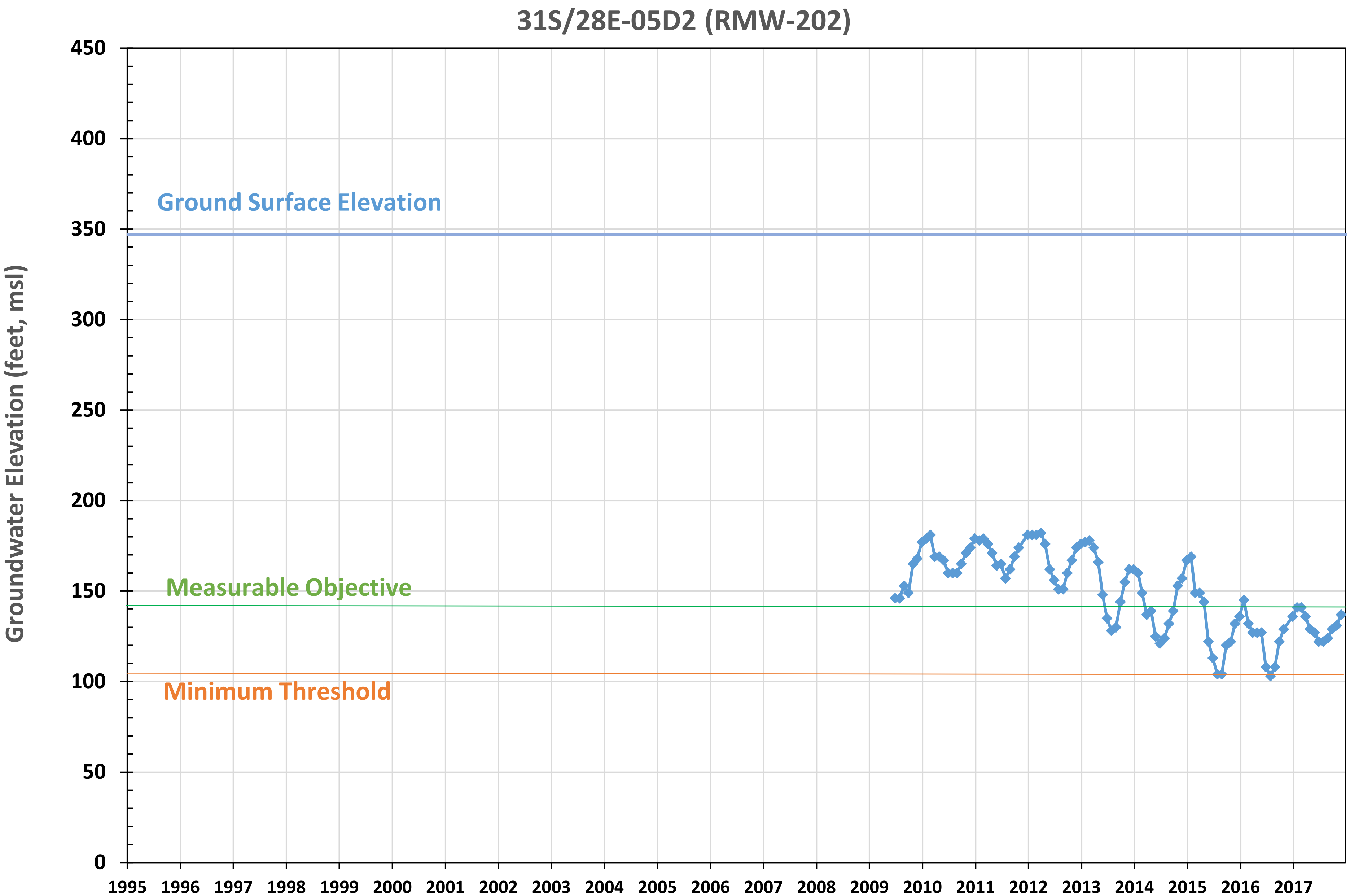
31S-27E-12Q (RMW-196)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

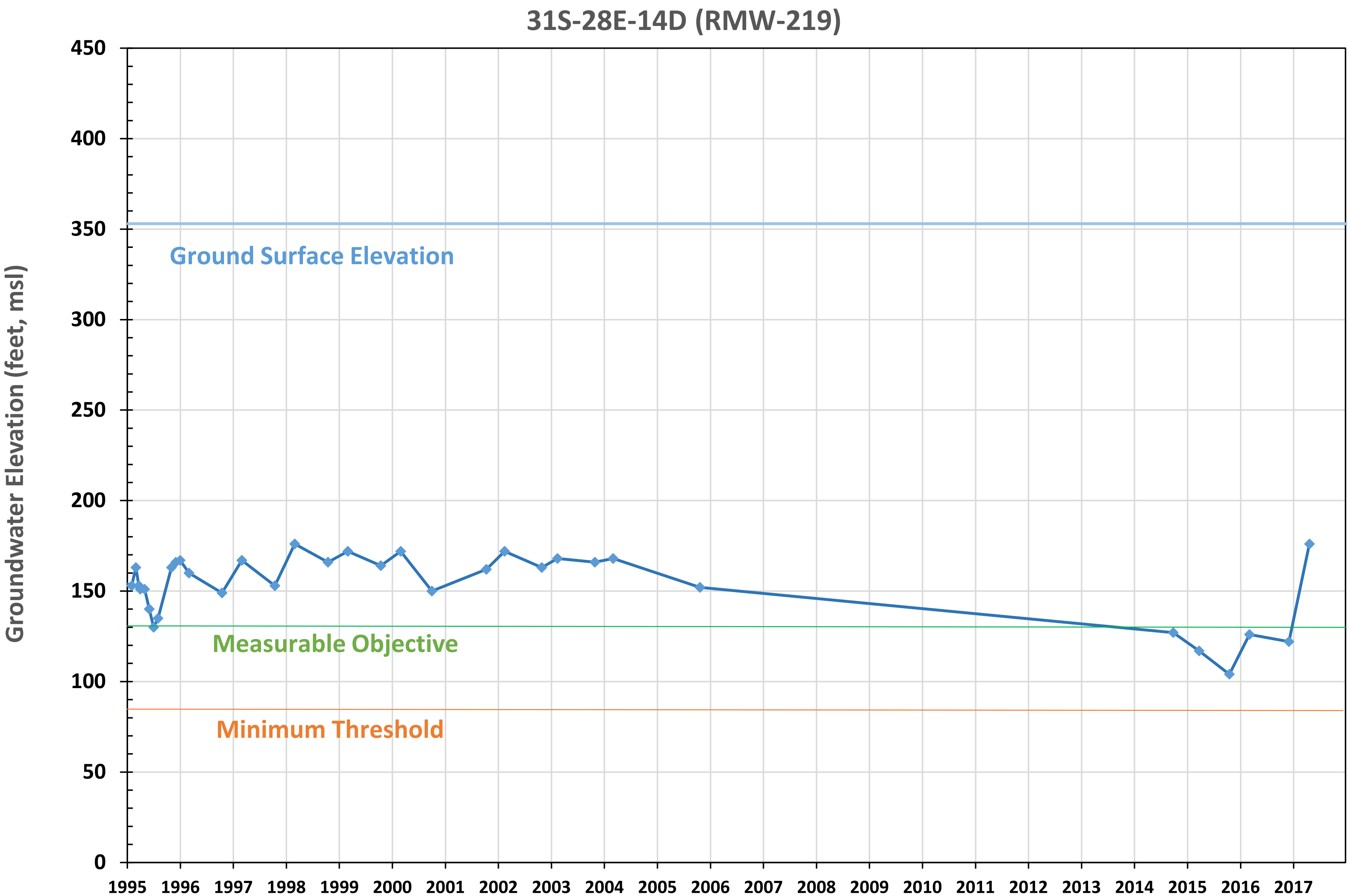


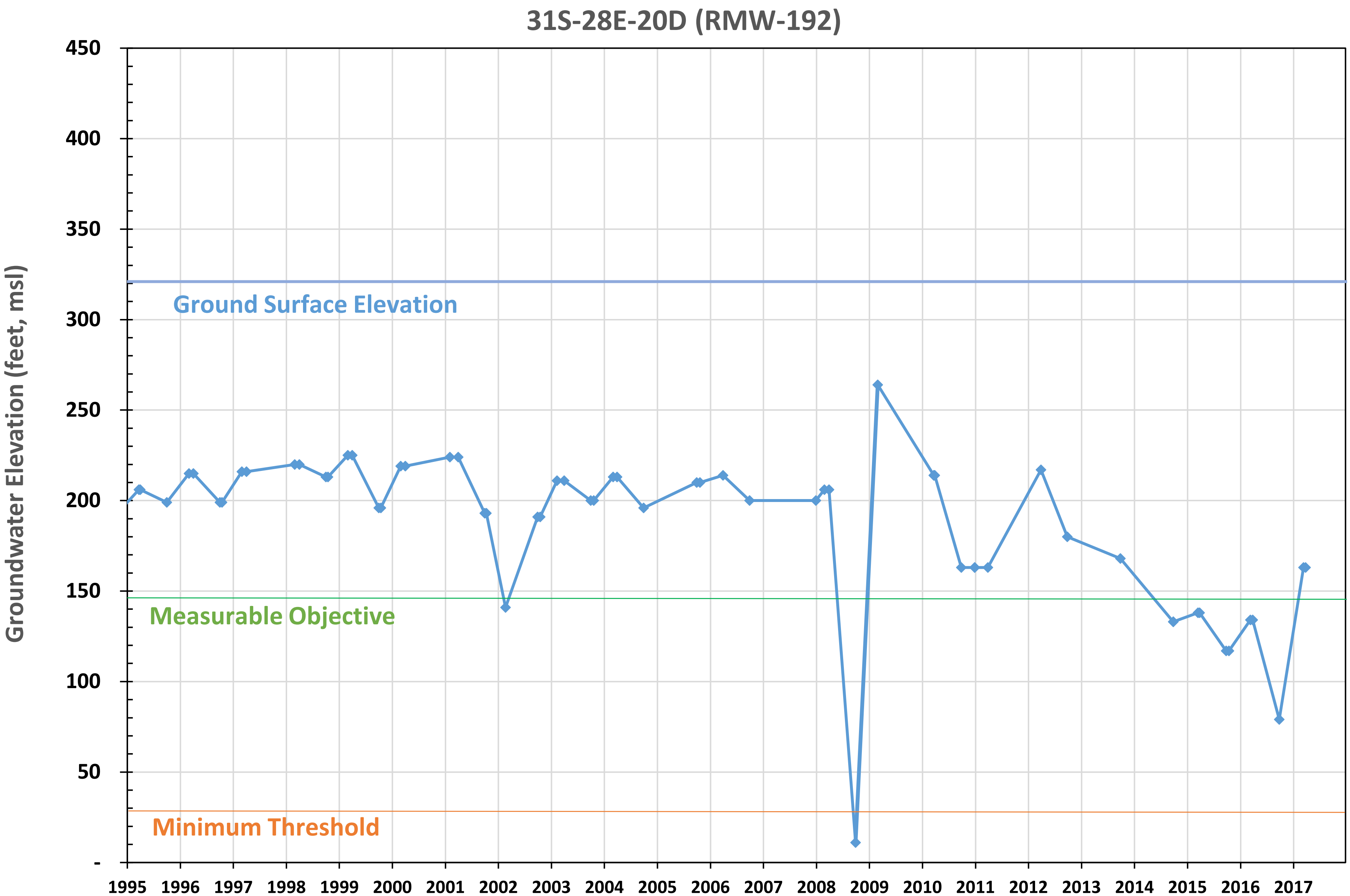
31S-27E-19D01 (RMW-038)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


31S-27E-25D01 (RMW-040)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

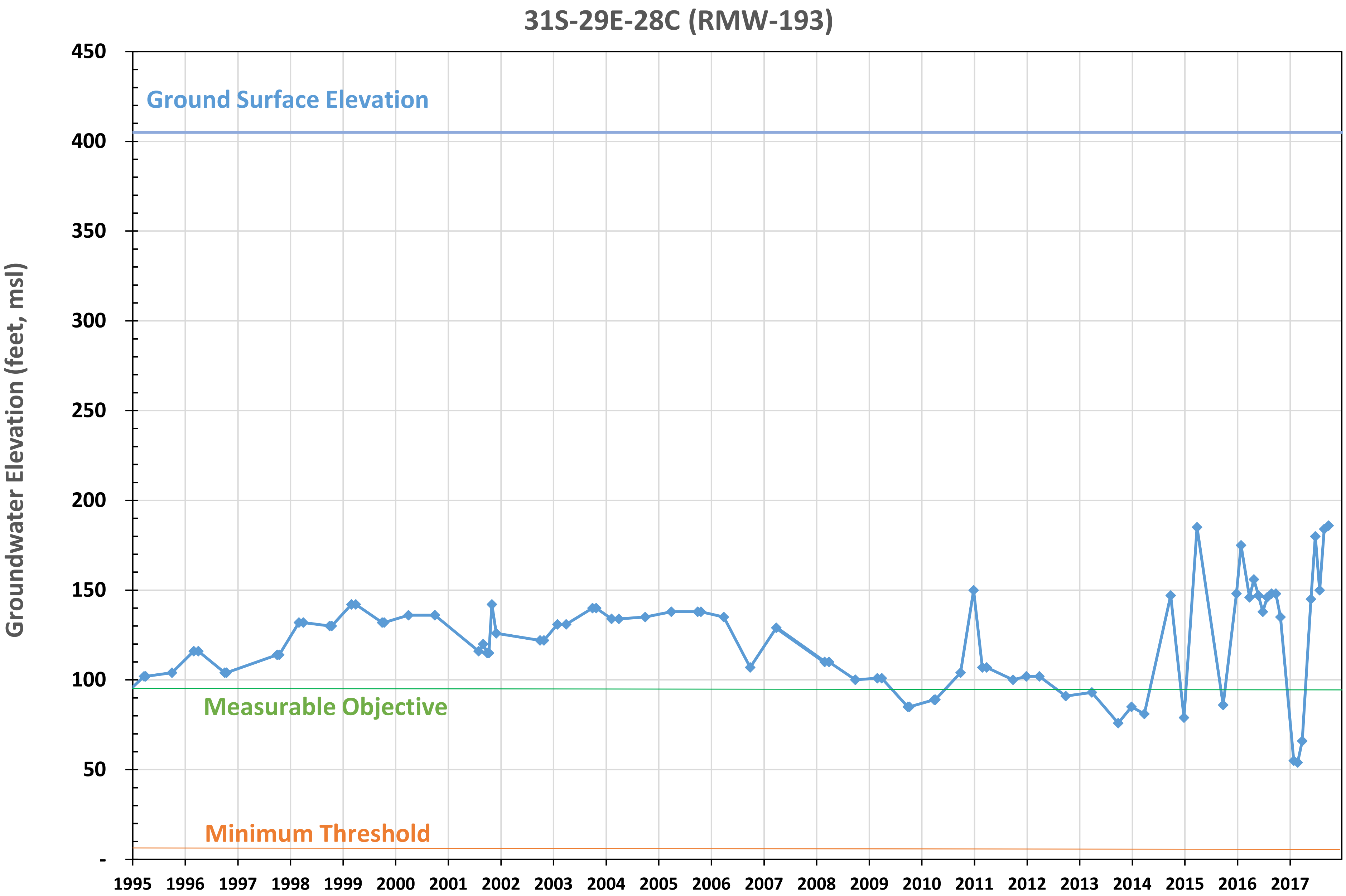

31S-27E-33K (RMW-218)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


31S/28E-05D2 (RMW-202)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

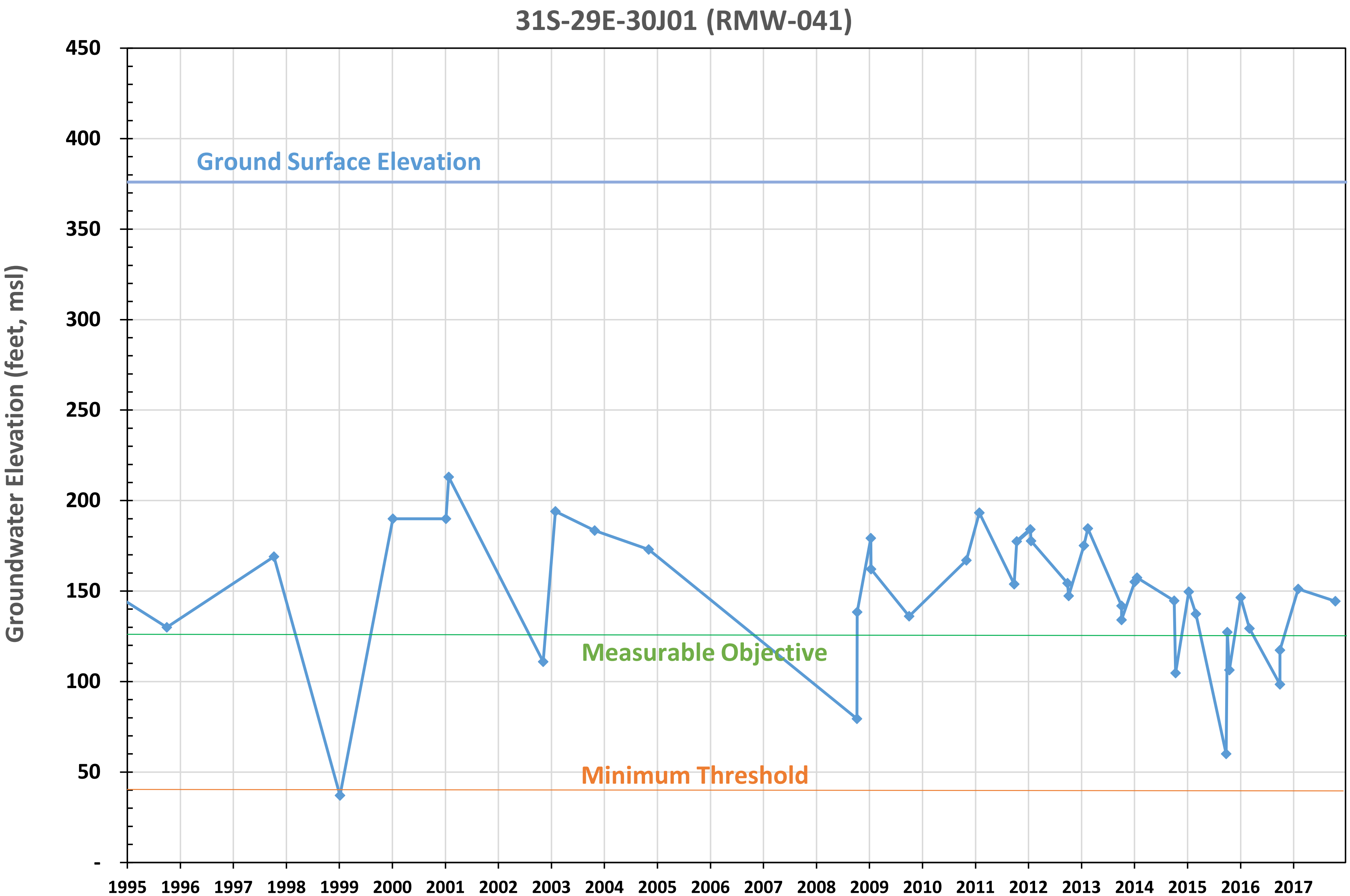

31S-28E-14D (RMW-219)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



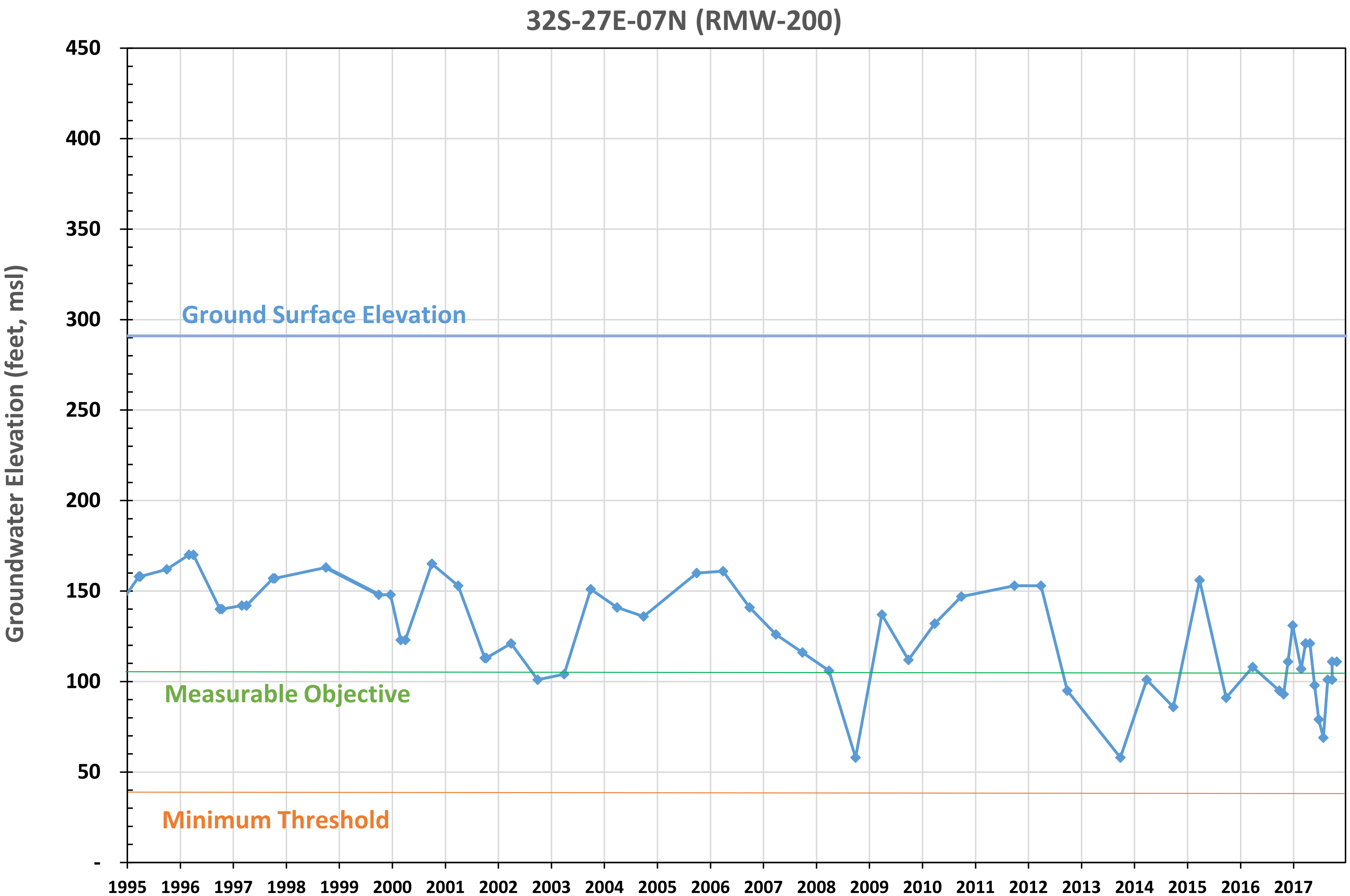
31S-28E-20D (RMW-192)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

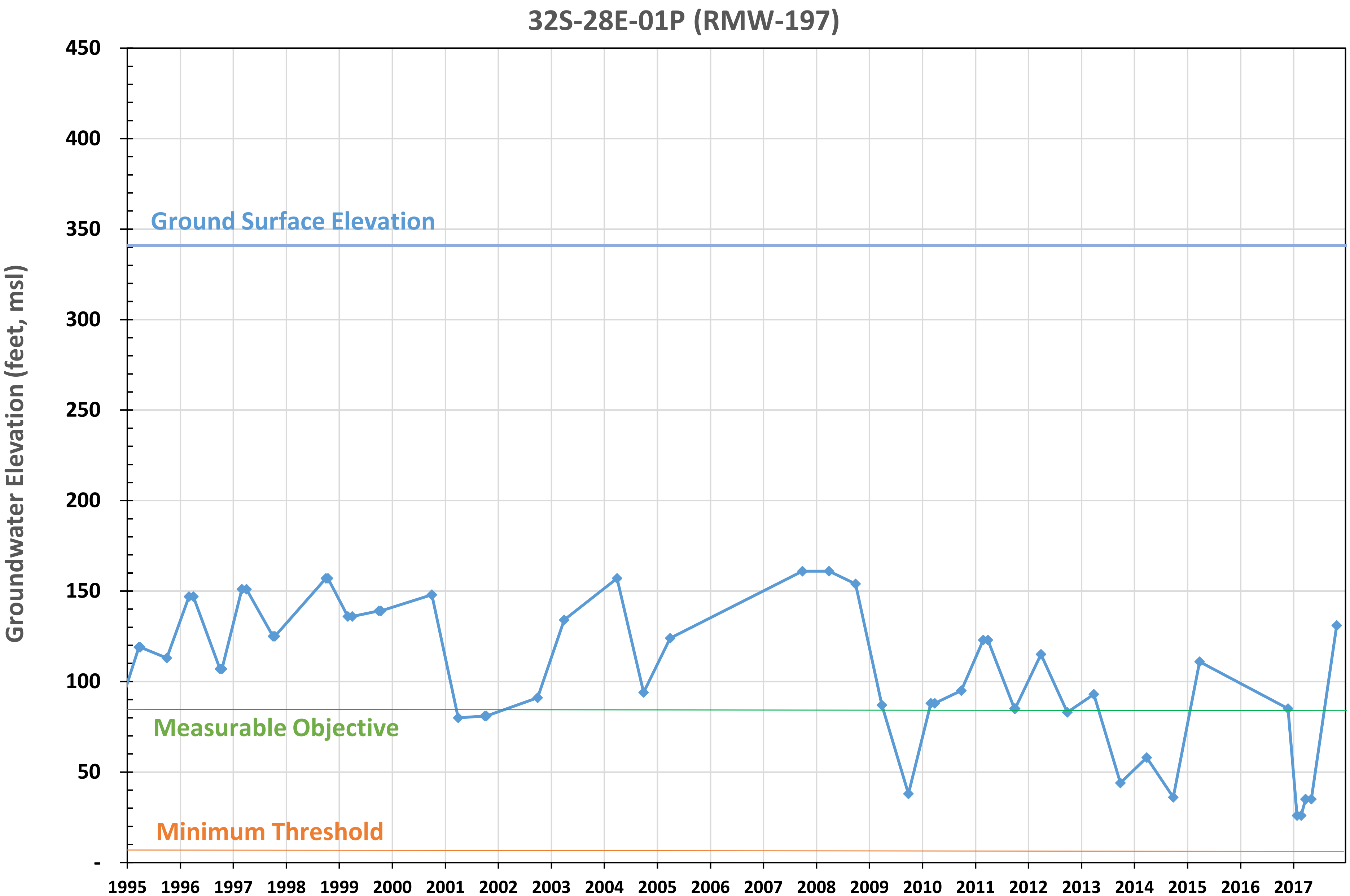


31S-29E-28C (RMW-193)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



31S-29E-30J01 (RMW-041)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017


32S-27E-07N (RMW-200)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017



32S-28E-01P (RMW-197)
Groundwater Elevation (feet, msl)
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
Ground Surface Elevation
Measurable Objective
Minimum Threshold
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017

APPENDIX K

Revisions to KRGSA and Plan Area Boundaries

K-1. REVISIONS TO KRGSA AND PLAN AREA BOUNDARIES

After the publication of the Draft GSP in August 2019, the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA) Board of Directors approved the addition of certain parcels of land to be included in the both the KRGSA and the KRGSA GSP Plan Area. Specifically, six new areas were added to the KRGSA as highlighted on **Figure K-1**. For purposes of this appendix, these new areas approved for inclusion in the KRGSA and KRGSA Plan Area are referred to herein as the *KRGSA new lands*.

The KRGSA new lands were originally under the authority of Kern County for the purposes of SGMA and included in the Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA) GSA. At the end of 2018, the County decided to terminate its SGMA participation in the Kern County Subbasin and withdrew from the KGA. Subsequently, the KGA advised un-districted lands (previously covered by the County) to reach out to adjoining districts/GSAs to seek SGMA coverage. This prompted the landowners/managers of the KRGSA new lands to seek SGMA coverage through the KRGSA.

When the County was a member of the Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA), lands under its jurisdiction were included in the Basin Setting information in the Draft KGA GSP. To avoid numerous and unnecessary revisions to two GSPs relating to these new lands, the main body of the KRGSA GSP – including text, tables, and figures – refers to the previous Plan Area boundaries only. This **Appendix K** has been developed to provide supplemental information on the KRGSA new lands to ensure compliance with SGMA and consistency with the KRGSA GSP.

Although the KRGSA GSP does not officially address all KRGSA new lands directly (except in this appendix), the GSP recognizes that new lands have been added and incorporates them into the analysis by reference (see **Section 2** of the KRGSA GSP, p. 2-1, 4th paragraph). In addition, most of the analyses in the KRGSA GSP are sufficiently broad to include these adjacent KRGSA new lands, recognizing that the new lands represent only small adjustments (less than one percent increase of area) around the edges of the southern Plan Area (**Figure K-1**).

K-1.1 KRGSA NEW LANDS

These six additional KRGSA new lands consist of a parcel or group of parcels that are adjacent to, or surrounded by, the southern Plan Area boundaries. As shown on **Figure K-1**, three areas occur in the southwestern Plan Area and three areas lie in the east-southeastern Plan Area. In the southwest, Lakeview Farms, Buena Vista Farms, and AJ Bos represent irrigated agricultural lands. Lands in the east-southeast are mostly associated with residential, industrial, and commercial land uses, the largest of which consists of Lamont Public Utilities District (PUD) (**Figure K-1**). All KRGSA new lands lie adjacent to the KRGSA Agricultural Management Area (MA) (see **Figure 5-1**[1]); accordingly, these lands are

[1] Figures and Tables in this appendix are labeled K-1, K-2, etc. Figures and tables without the “K” designation refer to those within the main body of the KRGSA GSP unless specified as occurring in other documents.

incorporated into that MA. However, sustainable management criteria for some of these lands were more closely aligned with those in the Urban MA, as described in subsequent sections below. Collectively, the KRGSA new lands add approximately 1,840.64 acres[2] to the previous KRGSA Plan Area, as listed in **Table K-1**.

Table K-1: KRGSA New Lands

Additional Lands	APNs	Primary Land Use	Area (acres)	KRGSA Location
Lakeview Farms	184-030-46	Agriculture	273.54	Agricultural MA; southwest
Buena Vista Farms	184-030-52	Agriculture	450.25	Agricultural MA; southwest
AJ Bos	184-120-30	Agriculture	78.8	Agricultural MA; southwest
Grimmway Farms	188-250-09	Cal-Organic Farms Storage Facility	4.14	Agricultural MA; southeast
Sunset Elementary School	189-220-01; 189-220-49; 189-220-50; 189-220-51; 189-220-53; 189-220-57; 189-220-56	Sunset Elementary School, Arvin Migrant Center, Residential Housing, Historic Sunset Camp	80.02	Agricultural MA; southeast
Lamont PUD	Numerous	Residential, Commercial, minor agriculture	953.89	Agricultural MA; southeast
		TOTAL ACRES	**1,840.64 acres**	
		Other Minor Boundary Adjustments in GIS	**6.52 acres**	
		Total Area to add to KRGSA and Plan Area	**1,847.16 acres**	

In addition to the new lands described above, a few minor adjustments have been made to the KRGSA outer boundary to conform more closely to parcel lines or other jurisdictional boundaries in a few areas. These minor "clean-up" adjustments added a little more than 6 acres to the KRGSA. In total, the new lands and adjustments add about 1,847 acres to the KRGSA and KRGSA Plan Area (**Table K-1**). When added to the previous KRGSA Plan Area of 230,830 acres, the current revised KRGSA Plan Area shown on **Figure K-1** covers about 232,677 acres (approximately 363.6 square miles) as listed in **Table K-2**.

[2] Based on Kern County parcel data.

Table K-2: Revised KRGSA Plan Area Acreage

Areas	Acres[3]	Square Miles
Previous KRGSA Plan Area	230,830.20	360.7
Additional Areas Added	1,847.16	2.9
Current KRGSA Plan Area	232,677.36	363.6

As indicated by the two tables above, the KRGSA new lands increase the total Plan Area by less than one percent.

K-1.2 MAPLES MANAGEMENT AREA COORDINATION WITH KRGSA GSP

Additional lands adjacent to the southwestern KRGSA include an "arm" of about 4,360 acres, referred to as the Maples Service Area (Maples S.A. on **Figure K-1**). The Maples S.A. is a non-contiguous service area of the Buena Vista Water Storage District (BVWSD). BVWSD has formed a groundwater sustainability agency (GSA), referred to as the Buena Vista GSA (BVGSA), and has designated the entire Maples S.A. as a separate Management Area (MA) as defined by SGMA. Although located completely outside of the KRGSA, the Maples MA is surrounded on the north, south, and east by the KRGSA Plan Area (**Figure K-1**).

BVGSA has prepared a GSP for its entire district boundary including both its larger Buttonwillow Service Area (designated the Buttonwillow MA) and the Maples MA. However, given the close proximity of the Maples MA to the KRGSA Plan Area, BVWSD GSA has decided to align the sustainable management criteria in the Maples MA with those established for the surrounding areas of the KRGSA (GEI Consultants, 2019). As stated in the BVGSA GSP, "adherence to the guidelines of the KRGSA will avoid a situation where a small island of land under the jurisdiction of the BVGSA complicates SGMA compliance on the part of the KRGSA." This arrangement is acknowledged in this **Appendix K** to the KRGSA GSP.

The Maples MA remains a portion of the BVGSA and is not being incorporated into the KRGSA or the KRGSA Plan Area; rather, the Maples MA is only mirroring the sustainable management criteria established in the KRGSA for consistency purposes. As such, the descriptions and analyses required for a GSP covering the Maples MA are included in the BVGSA GSP and are not repeated here. However, portions of the KRGSA GSP provide additional local information on the Maples MA (e.g., groundwater elevation contour maps in **Appendix G**).

As shown by **Figure 6-1** in this KRGSA GSP, the current GSP monitoring network includes several wells adjacent to the boundary of the relatively narrow Maples MA and provides representative water levels for monitoring the Maples MA. In addition, water levels in two landowner irrigation wells (M01 and M02) located in the Maples MA will continue to be monitored under the CASGEM program.

[3] Acreage and square miles are calculated using Geographical Information Software (GIS) and are approximate.

K-1.3 APPROACH TO REVISIONS TO THE KRGSA AND PLAN AREA BOUNDARIES

As shown above, the KRGSA new lands represent small amounts of acreage around the edges of the Agricultural MA and previous KRGSA boundaries. As such, technical descriptions and analyses relating to the previous Plan Area would also generally apply to the new lands. Most of the information and analyses in this KRGSA GSP are considered sufficiently inclusive to cover the revised Plan Area. Even for maps and figures where data are limited to the previous KRGSA Plan Area boundaries, most of the descriptions provided in the KRGSA GSP are sufficiently broad to also apply to the KRGSA new lands.

For Lamont PUD, data and information are already directly incorporated into the KRGSA GSP. Because much of the Lamont PUD service area had already been included in the previous Plan Area, agency information for Lamont PUD was included throughout the KRGSA GSP. That information is referenced specifically in subsequent sections of this **Appendix K**. The 954 acres added for Lamont PUD accounts for more than one-half of the total acreage added by the KRGSA new lands.

In addition to relevant information in various KRGSA GSP analyses, the KRGSA new lands are also addressed in the KGA GSP in the form of regional maps and information on Plan Area and Basin Setting (KGA, August 2019). To document this coverage, selected figures and tables from the KRGSA GSP and the KGA GSP are listed in **Table K-3** below with a focus on the Plan Area and Basin Setting.

Table K-3: Selected Content from the KRGSA GSP and the KGA GSP covering KRGSA New Lands

Topics	KRGSA GSP Figures/Tables	KGA GSP Figures/Tables
Jurisdictional Boundaries	Figures 1-2, 2-2, 2-3	Figures 1-1, 2-1
Well Density Maps	Figures 2-11 – 2-14	
Geologic and Structural Setting	Figures 3-1 – 3-5	Figures 2-9, 2-12 – 2-14, 2-16, 2-17
Topography	Figure 3-7	Figure 2-20
Soils	Figure 3-8	Figures 2-21, 2-22
Surface Water / Canals / Recharge	Figure 3-11	Figures 2-23, 2-24
Oilfields	Figure 3-13	Figure 2-34
Base of Fresh Water / Subbasin Bottom	Figure 3-15	Figures 2-15A, 2-15B
Aquifers / Hydraulic Properties	Figure 3-23	Tables 2-2 – 2-4; Figure 2-18
Groundwater Levels and Flow	Figures 3-25 – 3-27; Appendix G	Figures 2-25, 2-26, 2-28
Water Quality	Figure 3-32	Table 2-5, Figures 2-31 – 2-33
Interconnected Surface Water	Figure 3-40; No NCCAG mapped areas on KRGSA new lands	No NCCAG mapped areas on KRGSA new lands
Subsidence/Critical infrastructure	Figure 3-37	Figures 2-36 – 2-38B

Local KRGSA Water Budgets (historical, current, and projected)	Figures 4-5 and 4-7; covers Lamont, Grimmway and Sunset School parcels	
C2VSimFG-Kern Model Water Budgets (historical, current, projected)	Figure 4-4; see also Attachment 1 – all KRGSA new lands included in the Subbasin water budgets.	
GSP Monitoring Network	Figure 6-1	Figure 3-1

In addition to the GSP content listed in **Table K-3**, land use plans (e.g., Kern County General Plan), well permitting requirements (administered by Kern County), and other County-wide or Subbasin-wide documents and information included in the KRGSA GSP also pertain to all of the KRGSA new lands.

To supplement the regional information provided in **Table K-3** above, additional local information on land use and water use is included in this **Appendix K** for the KRGSA new lands, as needed. The application of the KRGSA sustainable management criteria and GSP monitoring is also considered. The information provided in this **Appendix K** is considered part of the KRGSA GSP and has been incorporated by reference in **Section 2**.

K-2. KRGSA NEW LANDS – SOUTHWESTERN PLAN AREA

KRGSA new lands in the southwestern Plan Area include approximately 802.6 acres on three parcels that are used primarily for irrigated agriculture (**Figure K-2** and **Table K-1**). The two parcels for Lakeview Farms and Buena Vista Farms are separated by a parcel containing the Alejandro Canal, which is owned by BVWSD and is not a part of the KRGSA new lands. The Kern County Buena Vista Aquatic Recreational Area lies to the southwest of the Lakeview Farms and Buena Vista Farms parcels. The recreational area consists of two man-made lakes constructed on the surficial clays of the former Buena Vista paleo-lakebed. The lakes are used for boating, fishing, camping, and other activities and are maintained with Kern River water and supplemental groundwater pumped by Kern County.

The southwestern KRGSA new lands are adjacent and are being added to the large KRGSA Agricultural MA (approximately 132,282 acres), where cropping patterns and irrigation practices are similar. Therefore, groundwater conditions analyzed for sustainable management criteria are also similar. Supplemental technical information, sustainable management criteria, and nearby GSP monitoring wells are presented in this section for the KRGSA new lands in the southwest.

K-2.1 ESTIMATED WATER USE

The KRGSA new lands were included in the Subbasin-wide water budget analyses for historical, current, and projected water budgets developed with the C2VSimFG-Kern local model. (Subbasin-wide water budget modeling and results are included in **Attachment 1**.) Accordingly, the GSP water budget requirements have already been met for these lands. To provide additional local information on groundwater extractions for future water budget analyses using a checkbook method, irrigation water use was estimated for these lands focusing on the GSP historical Study Period (WY 1995 – WY 2014) and the current Study Period (WY 2015).

According to crop maps published by the Kern County Department of Agriculture and Measurement Standards, and corroborated with selected historical aerial photographs, the lands associated with Lakeview Farms and Buena Vista Farms were not fully developed for agriculture until the mid-2000s. Agriculture on the AJ Bos parcel appears to have been developed as of 1995 to 1997. Prior to these time periods, lands appeared to be undeveloped and contained native vegetation only. Although a small consumptive use is associated with native vegetation, water use is estimated only for the years in which crops were grown.

The primary crop types grown on the KRGSA new lands over time include alfalfa (AJ Bos and Lakeview Farms parcels only), wheat, corn, oats, grain and hay. Additional field crops including sorghum and sudan were also grown on the parcels. Because of the similar water requirements for various field crops, several crop types were grouped together. ET data were generated for three crop categories: miscellaneous field, corn, and alfalfa.

This water use analysis applies a monthly evapotranspiration (ET) value for each crop to the acreage on which it is grown over time. ET values were derived from the METRIC[4] dataset that was provided by the ITRC to the Kern County Subbasin for application in the C2VSimFG-Kern local model. Monthly ET values for each crop were summed by water year for the historical Study Period (WY 1995 – 2014) and the current Study Period (WY 2015). Results are presented in **Table K-4**.

Table K-4: Crop Consumptive Use Estimates

Water Year	Primary Crops and Annual Crop ET (AFY)					
	Lakeview Farms		Buena Vista Farms		AJ Bos	
	AFY	Crop	AFY	Crop	AFY	Crop
1995	0	Native	0	Native	251	Corn
1996	0	Native	0	Native	251	Corn
1997	0	Native	0	Native	251	Corn
1998	0	Native	0	Native	216	Misc. Field
1999	0	Native	0	Native	188	Misc. Field
2000	0	Native	0	Native	280	Alfalfa
2001	0	Native	0	Native	279	Alfalfa
2002	0	Native	0	Native	294	Alfalfa
2003	0	Native	0	Native	281	Alfalfa
2004	0	Native	0	Native	296	Alfalfa
2005	0	Native	1,203	Corn	260	Alfalfa
2006	742	Misc. Field	1,221	Misc. Field	214	Misc. Field
2007	856	Misc. Field	1,408	Misc. Field	246	Misc. Field
2008	946	Misc. Field	1,556	Misc. Field	272	Misc. Field
2009	921	Misc. Field	1,516	Misc. Field	265	Misc. Field
2010	789	Misc. Field	1,299	Misc. Field	227	Misc. Field
2011	794	Alfalfa	1,270	Misc. Field	222	Misc. Field
2012	792	Alfalfa	1,319	Misc. Field	231	Misc. Field
2013	981	Alfalfa	1,338	Misc. Field	0	No data
2014	949	Alfalfa	1,478	Misc. Field	259	Misc. Field
1995-2014	388		681		239	
Crop Ave[1]	858		1,358		239	
2015	810	Misc. Field	1,333	Misc. Field	233	Misc. Field

[1] *This average only includes the years that crops were grown for each of the parcels.*

As indicated on Table K-4, average water use for the three parcels averages about 1,308 AFY (sum of 388, 681, and 239 AFY) over the entire historical Study Period (including years not farmed) and totals

[4] Mapping EvapoTranspiration at high Resolution with Internalized Calibration (METRIC) refers to an algorithm for deriving ET from satellite imagery as developed and applied by the Irrigation Technology and Research Center (ITRC) at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California.

2,376 AFY (sum of 810, 1,333, and 233) for current conditions. The average increases to about 2,455 AFY for the total 802.6 acres (about 3 AF/acre) using only years when crops were grown.

The projected water budget analysis in **Section 4.7.2** of the KRGSA GSP identified potential future deficits (see **Table 4-14**) using the more conservative checkbook method; the additional demand in **Table K-4** would add to those potential deficits. However, Phase One projects, one of which has already been implemented in the Agricultural MA, are sufficient to meet deficits for both baseline and 2030 climate change conditions (**Section 7.1**). As explained in **Section 7**, if the more severe 2070 climate change conditions are indicated, additional Phase Two projects can be implemented to protect the KRGSA Plan Area against future overdraft conditions. As such, the additional irrigation water use associated with these parcels is not expected to create un-met demands or undesirable results with respect to the reduction of groundwater in storage.

K-2.2 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA AND GSP MONITORING

As explained in **Section 5.3** of the KRGSA GSP, the definition of undesirable results and selection of MTs and MOs for the Agricultural MA have been determined for all relevant sustainability indicators. These definitions and criteria are also applicable to the KRGSA new lands. As summarized on **Table 5-2**, the western Agricultural MA has established a MT for water levels at 50 feet below the historic low level (as typically recorded in 2015-2016). The MO is defined as the average between the high water level during the historical Study Period (typically 1998) and the MT. These values define an operational range of water levels for the southwestern Plan Area that allows for a future multi-year drought and coordinates with surrounding water districts.

Numeric values for the MTs and MOs have been established at two representative monitoring wells in the southwestern MA – 31S/26E-16P01 and 31S/26E-32B – as shown on **Figure 6-1**. Those two wells are the closest GSP wells to the KRGSA new lands and are located within about 1.2 miles to 3.4 miles from each of the three new parcels (see **Figures 6-1** and **K-2**). These wells, along with all other components of the GSP monitoring network, will provide sufficient GSP monitoring in the area to identify undesirable results should they occur.

K-2.3 PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

As mentioned above, the KRGSA GSP Phase One project being implemented in the Agricultural MA – the Water Allocation Plan (WAP) – will provide benefits to the KRGSA new lands in the southwest. Additional recharge associated with the WAP is expected to occur along KDWD's Buena Vista, Stine, and Farmers Canals, allowing for local maintenance of water levels in the southwest. Those canals are within two to four miles of the KRGSA new lands.

All of the management actions in **Section 7** will apply to the KRGSA new lands, including compliance with a well meter installation program, groundwater extraction reporting, cooperation with GSP monitoring program, as needed, and other requirements, as identified by the KRGSA.

K-3. KRGSA NEW LANDS – SOUTHEASTERN PLAN AREA

The KRGSA new lands in the southeastern Plan Area total about 1,038 acres for inclusion in the eastern KRGSA Agricultural MA (**Figures K-1** and **K-3**). More than 90 percent of this acreage consists of the Lamont PUD service area, which provides water and wastewater services for a variety of residential, agricultural, commercial, and industrial land uses (see aerial photograph on **Figure K-3**). In addition to Lamont PUD, the southeastern KRGSA new lands include a 4-acre parcel with an agricultural storage facility owned by Grimmway Farms and an 80-acre group of parcels occupied by a school and other land uses (**Table K-1** and **Figure K-3**).

K-3.1 WATER BUDGET ANALYSIS

All of the southeastern KRGSA new lands were included in both the local KRGSA water budgets and the Subbasin-wide water budgets as analyzed with the C2VSimFG-Kern local model. The area of the local KRGSA water budget zone for the southern Plan Area is presented on **Figure 4-4b** in the KRGSA GSP. That figure clearly shows the inclusion of the KRGSA new lands associated with Lamont PUD, Sunset School, and Grimmway Farms. Although not inside of the KRGSA at that time, the new lands were included in the KRGSA model zone, in part because of the model element size and also because the model was set up to calculate urban demand independently for the southern Plan Area based on population. It would have been more difficult to remove these relatively small areas from the KRGSA model zone budget than simply to include them in the KRGSA water budget analysis. Model water budget analyses and results for the KRGSA Plan Area are provided in **Section 4.5** (historical and current water budgets) and **Section 4.7** (projected water budgets) of the KRGSA GSP. Subbasin-wide water budget results are included in **Attachment 1**.

K-3.2 LAMONT PUD LANDS

As mentioned in **Section K-1.3** above, most of the Lamont PUD service area was included in the previous Plan Area. Because of this overlap, and also because wastewater from the Lamont WWTP is used to irrigate lands in the KRGSA, it was decided to include all of the Lamont PUD water budget components in the KRGSA water budgets for both the checkbook and numerical model methods. Accordingly, detailed water information and data were provided by Lamont PUD for incorporation into the KRGSA GSP.

In brief, Lamont PUD serves water from seven municipal wells distributed evenly throughout the service area. Most of the wastewater is processed at a nearby recycling facility with a portion being provided to KRGSA landowners for irrigation of non-food crops. More detailed information on Lamont PUD water and wastewater activities and water budget components are provided throughout the KRGSA GSP as summarized on **Table K-5** below.

Table K-5: Information on Lamont PUD in the KRGSA GSP

Activities/Water Budget Component	KRGSA Section	KRGSA GSP Table/Figure
Wastewater/recycled water	Section 2.4.4	Table 2-1
Water service/purveyors	Section 2.4.5.6	Figure 2-4
Well Density Maps		Figures 2-11, 2-12, 2-13
Surface Water Drainageways	Section 3.2.4.4	
Water Quality	Section 3.3.4; 3.3.4.5-.6	Figure 3-32
Groundwater Pumping	Sections 4.3.1; 4.3.2.7;	
Historical and Current Water Budget	Sections 4.5	Figure 4-4b
Projected Water Budgets/ Baseline Conditions	Section 4.7; 4.7.1;	Figure 4-8
Coordinating Agency in Agricultural MA		Table 5-1
Benefits of GSP Project – Water Allocation Plan	Section 7.1.1	
Inclusion in Management Actions/well metering	Section 7.2.3	

K-3.3 Sunset Elementary School and Adjacent Lands

The addition of these lands includes 7 parcels totaling about 80.02 acres (**Table K-1**). The western portion contains lands associated with the Sunset Elementary School, one of two public schools in the Kern County Vineland Elementary School District. The parcels also contain the Arvin Migrant Center run by the Kern County Housing Authority and the Historic Sunset Camp[5]. As indicated by the aerial photograph on **Figure K-3**, the parcels are only sparsely populated and much of the land remains undeveloped.

K-3.4 Grimmway Farms

This small 4-acre parcel is owned by Grimmway Farms (Cal Organics) as an agricultural storage facility. According to Grimmway Farms Land Manager, the facility employs seven full-time employees with some part-time employees added during certain times of the year. Grimmway purchased the site in the 1980s and used it for fresh carrot packaging into the 1990s. Currently, the facility is primarily used for storage of packaging materials for other Grimmway sites. The facility is supplied by a groundwater well that serves employee restrooms and provides fire protection. Wastewater is managed with an onsite septic system.

[5] Also referred to as the Sunset Labor Camp; built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1936 to house migrant workers during the Great Depression. Contains several historic buildings on the National Register of Historic Places.

K-3.5 SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA AND GSP MONITORING

As explained in **Section 5.3** of the KRGSA GSP, the definition of undesirable results and selection of MTs and MOs for the Agricultural MA have been determined for all relevant sustainability indicators. In addition, the approach for MTs and MOs varies throughout the Agricultural MA based on local conditions. Local considerations include the need for higher MTs/MOs to be maintained in small water system wells/residential wells to protect groundwater quality and potential land subsidence, while allowing lower MTs/MOs in banking in south and western agricultural areas. The location and land use of the eastern KRGSA new lands – especially in Lamont PUD – are more closely aligned with those in Greenfield CWD and represent a transition from primarily agricultural to small water systems. This area of adjustment also extends to the north as the Agricultural MA transitions to the Urban MA. Accordingly, MTs/MOs in the eastern Agricultural MA adjacent to and north of Lamont have been adjusted to match those used in Greenfield CWD and the Urban MA.

As summarized on **Table 5-2** in the GSP, and based on the conditions described above the KRGSA has decided to adjust the definition of undesirable results in the eastern Agricultural MA for two sustainability indicators – chronic lowering of water levels and degraded water quality. This adjustment is made to increase protection for local domestic wells and small water systems in disadvantaged communities (DACs) including Lamont PUD and Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company (north of Lamont), among others.

For both the chronic lowering of water levels and degraded water quality indicators, the MT for this portion of the Agricultural MA was previously defined as 50 feet below the historic low water level (typically observed in 2015-2016), allowing agricultural wells to continue to draw water levels down in multi-year droughts. However, Lamont PUD and small water systems to the north have raised concerns regarding water quality, especially for arsenic. At a KRGSA Community Workshop on October 15, 2019, Lamont PUD and Fuller Acres Mutual Water Company expressed concerns about lowering water levels in the Lamont/Fuller Acres area. To respond to these concerns, MTs have been re-defined to the historic low water level (without the 50 feet adjustment) in GSP monitoring wells adjacent to and north of Lamont PUD in the Agricultural MA. This reflects a consistent approach used for Greenfield CWD and for the transition to the Urban MA in the north. Although screen intervals in local water supply wells appear to be sufficiently deep to accommodate lowered water levels, those levels may impact groundwater quality. The MO is defined as the average between the high water level during the historical Study Period (typically 1998) and the MT, representing average historical water levels. These values define an operational range of water levels for portions of the eastern Plan Area that recognizes the number of small water systems and drinking water wells in this DACs area.

For several wells located in the area of the largest historical subsidence, the water level selected for the MT is higher than in adjacent agricultural areas and is limited to 20 feet below the historic low level. Similar to the other MOs in the Agricultural MA, the MO for the subsidence indicator is defined as the average between the high water level during the historical Study Period (typically 1998) and the MT. Those wells are generally south-southwest of Lamont PUD.

Numeric values for the MTs and MOs have been established at four representative monitoring wells in the southeastern Agricultural MA – 30S/28E-35L01, 30S/29E-31C, 31S/28E-14D, and 31S/29E-30J01, as shown on **Figure 6-1**. The two northern wells – 30S/28E-35L01 and 30S/29E-31C, are the wells closest to the Lamont PUD as well as DACs to the north including Fuller Acres. For those two wells, MTs have been adjusted to the historic low water level as described above. The two additional wells also have relatively high MTs currently for mitigating potential subsidence. These four wells are the closest GSP wells to the southeastern KRGSA new lands and surround Lamont PUD, Grimmway Farms, and the Sunset School property (see **Figures 6-1** and **K-2**). Additional subsidence monitoring will occur about one mile south of the Sunset School property at an existing GPS station as explained in **Section 6.2.6.2** (see **Figure 6-4**). Ongoing subsidence will also be monitored with online InSAR data, as explained in **Section 6.2.6.3** and illustrated on **Figure 6-4**.

These wells, along with all other components of the GSP monitoring network, will provide sufficient GSP monitoring in the area to identify undesirable results should they occur. Lamont PUD has offered to also provide a GSP monitoring network well; data from this well and/or other wells in this area will be reviewed for possible incorporation into the program as part of the Management Action to improve groundwater monitoring (see **Section 7.2.8**).

K-3.6 PROJECTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

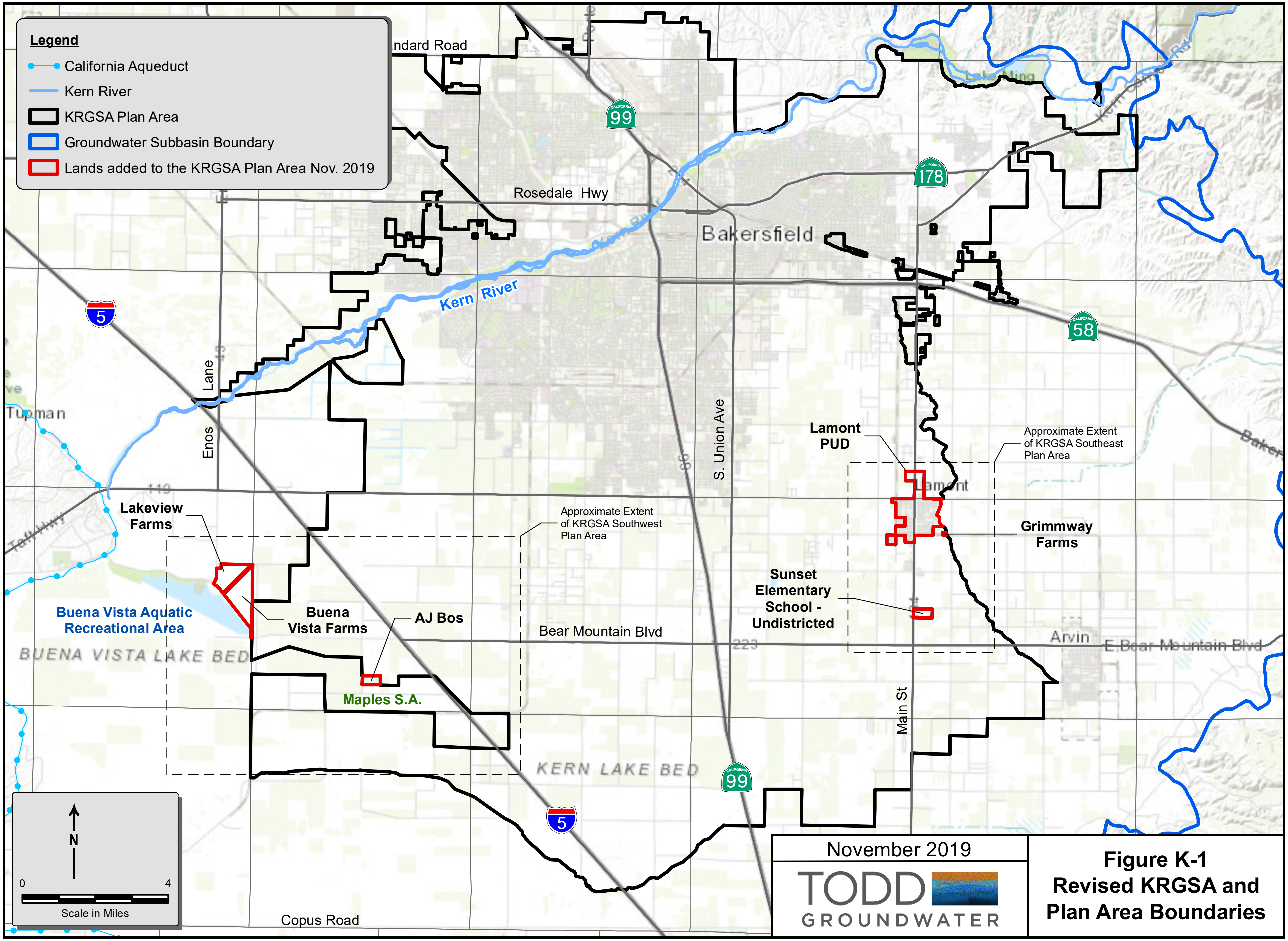
As described in **Section 7.1.1**, a GSP project (Water Allocation Plan) being implemented in the Agricultural MA will provide benefits to the southeastern KRGSA new lands. Additional recharge and decreased groundwater pumping should allow for local maintenance of water levels, as needed.

All of the management actions in **Section 7** will apply to the KRGSA new lands, including compliance with the KDWD well meter installation program, groundwater extraction reporting, cooperation with GSP monitoring program, as needed, and other requirements, as identified by the KRGSA. Current requirements were discussed in two Grower Outreach meetings in KDWD (November 19 and 20). A community workshop on the KRGSA GSP was held in Lamont on October 15, 2019.

K-4. CONCLUSIONS

As described in this **Appendix K**, the following conclusions can be made regarding the KRGSA new lands:

- KRGSA new lands, as adopted by the KRGSA Board of Directors, are incorporated into the KRGSA GSP by reference in Section 2 (page 2-1) and by the material presented in this **Appendix K**.
- Additions to the KRGSA and KRGSA Plan Area represent relatively minor adjustments only (increase of less than one percent of the previous Plan Area).
- Most of the remaining GSP-required information relevant to these new lands is already included in the KRGSA GSP or in the KGA GSP; additional supplemental information is provided in this **Appendix K**.
- All of the KRGSA new lands are already included in the historical, current, and projected water budgets developed for the entire Kern County Subbasin using the C2VSimFG-Kern local model.
- KRGSA new lands in the southeast are also included in the local (checkbook method) KRGSA historical, current, and projected water budgets as presented in the KRGSA GSP.
- Any additional historical or future deficits associated with the KRGSA new lands are either already accounted for in the GSP or are relatively small and will be readily addressed by the KRGSA with the implementation of Phase One GSP projects (see GSP Section 7.1).
- Current sustainable management criteria and GSP monitoring sites are applicable to almost all of the KRGSA new lands. MTs and MOs are adjusted in two wells adjacent to and north of Lamont PUD to provide additional protection against chronic lowering of water levels and degraded water quality in the DACs of Lamont and Fuller Acres.
- Current KRGSA GSP monitoring sites are sufficient to monitor the KRGSA new lands and provide the ability to monitor for MOs, MTs, and to avoid undesirable results. However, additional monitoring wells on the KRGSA new lands may be incorporated in the future. This need will be evaluated as part of the Management Action to improve the GSP monitoring network.
- All Management Actions associated with the KRGSA GSP will be applicable to the KRGSA new lands.
- Inclusion of the KRGSA new lands in the KRGSA and KRGSA Plan Area is consistent with the KRGSA GSP.
- The Maples MA is covered by the BVGSA GSP; its location – surrounded by the KRGSA on the north, south, and east – indicates that coordinating with the KRGSA GSP for sustainable management criteria is reasonable.



Legend
California Aqueduct
Kern River
KRGSA Plan Area
Groundwater Subbasin Boundary
Lands added to the KRGSA Plan Area Nov. 2019
Rosedale Hwy
Bakersfield
Kern River
Lane
Enos
Tupman
Taft Hwy
S. Union Ave
Lamont PUD
Approximate Extent of KRGSA Southeast Plan Area
Lakeview Farms
Approximate Extent of KRGSA Southwest Plan Area
Grimmway Farms
Sunset Elementary School - Undistricted
Buena Vista Aquatic Recreational Area
Buena Vista Farms
AJ Bos
Bear Mountain Blvd
Arvin
E Bear Mountain Blvd
BUENA VISTA LAKE BED
Maples S.A.
Main St
KERN LAKE BED
N
0
4
Scale in Miles
Copus Road
November 2019
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure K-1
Revised KRGSA and Plan Area Boundaries

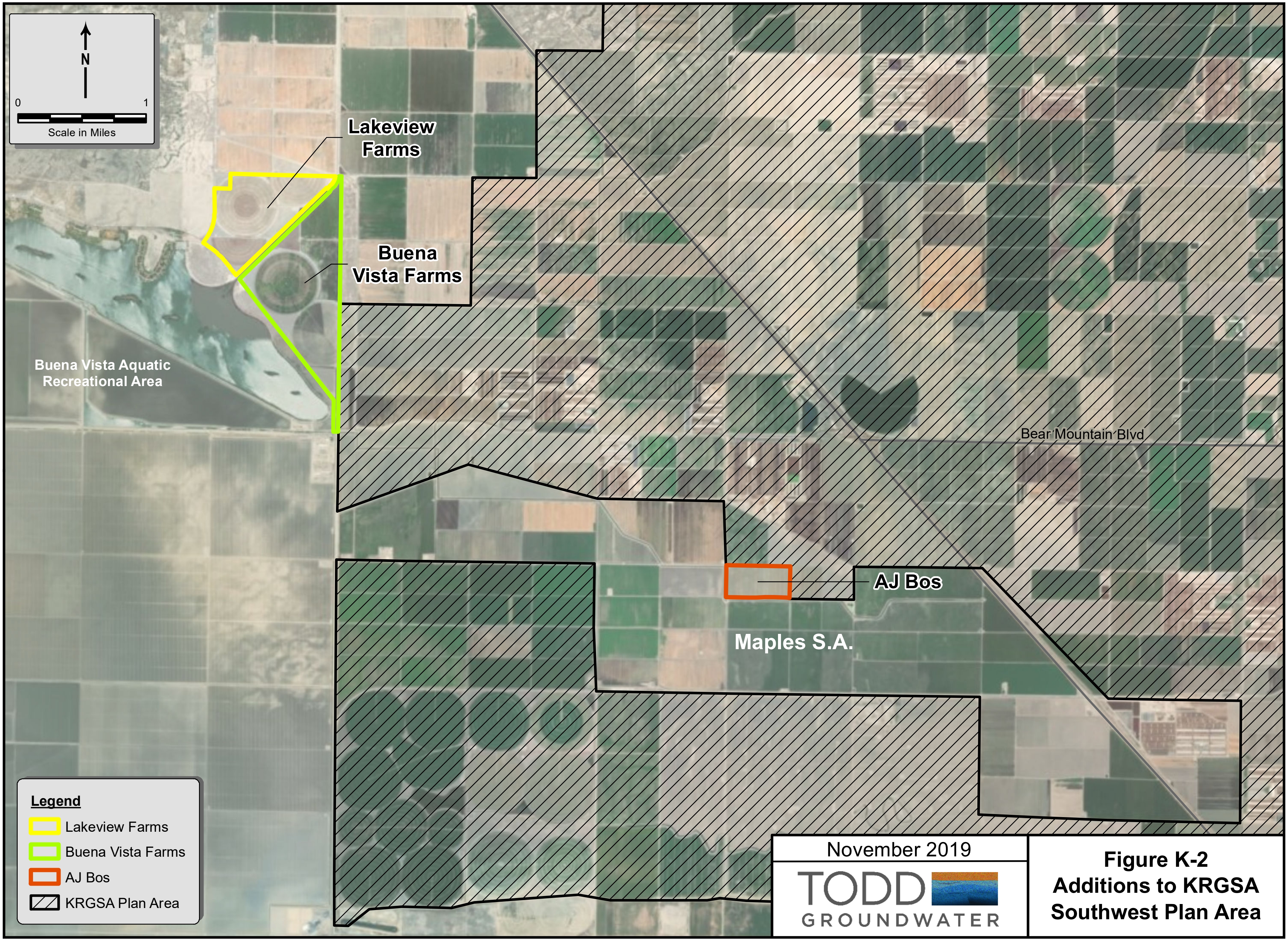
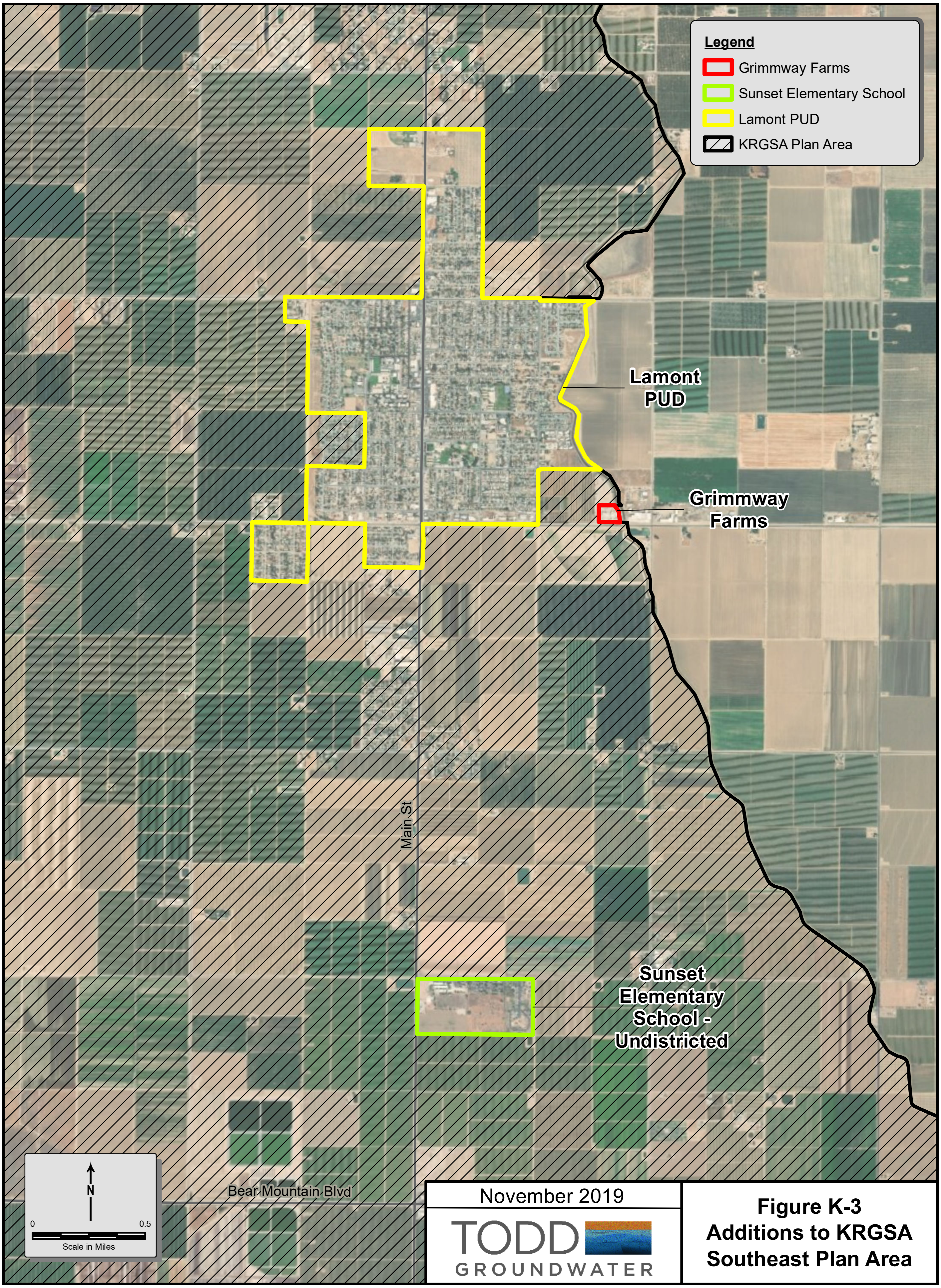


Figure K-2
Additions to KRGSA Southwest Plan Area



November 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure K-3
Additions to KRGSA Southeast Plan Area

ATTACHMENT 1

SGMA Water Budget Development using C2VSimFG-Kern in support of the Kern County Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)

TODD GROUNDWATER

DRAFT FINAL

December 19, 2019

MEMORANDUM

To: Mark Mulkay, Kern River GSA
Patty Poire, Kern Groundwater Authority GSA

From: Michael Maley, Todd Groundwater
Charles Brush, Hydrolytics LLC

Re: **SGMA Water Budget Development using C2VSimFG-Kern in support of the Kern County Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs)**

1. Introduction

In compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the multiple Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) of the Kern County Subbasin (**Figure 1**) have successfully coordinated on the development of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs). The Kern County Subbasin, the largest in the State, was designated as critically-overdrafted by the DWR. Water management in Kern County is complex. It involves more than 30 water districts/systems, contains large groundwater banking projects of State-wide importance, and provides large quantities of groundwater to support both large urban centers and one of the top agricultural-producing areas in the country. In addition, most agencies are involved in conjunctive management of local surface water, imported state and federal water, and groundwater.

Within this complex water management setting, GSAs recognized that a numerical modeling tool would be needed to meet GSP regulations for assessment of historical, current, and future projected water budgets that are developed on a Subbasin-wide basis (§357.4(b)(3)). The California Central Valley Groundwater-Surface Water Simulation Model (C2VSim) is anticipated to be DWR's primary tool for evaluating water management in the Central Valley and is specifically referenced in the GSP regulations for application to GSP water budgets (§354.18(f)); therefore, C2VSim was selected by the GSAs for GSP compliance.

This technical memorandum describes the process and approach for selection, revisions, and application of the C2VSim to the Kern County Subbasin. The memorandum documents the development of Subbasin water budgets and presents the results. This document is being prepared as an attachment to Subbasin GSPs.

1.1 Background

During late 2016 and 2017, Subbasin GSAs held a series of meetings and workshops to evaluate potential modeling tools for GSP application. Although numerous existing models had been developed by various entities in the Subbasin over time, none of those models covered the entire Subbasin or incorporated all of the local water budget components necessary to meet GSP requirements.

During the time that the Subbasin was evaluating various modeling alternatives, DWR was in the process of updating the regional C2VSim model through water year (WY) 2015. In particular, the GSP regulations stated that DWR would provide the C2VSim model "for use by Agencies in developing the water budget." Todd Groundwater developed an approach for review, revisions, and application of the C2VSim model to the Kern County Subbasin. In March 2017, the Kern River GSA (KRGSA), on behalf of the Subbasin GSAs, entered into a contract with Todd Groundwater to conduct the proposed scope of work. The Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA), on behalf of the Subbasin GSAs, also retained Woodard & Curran to conduct a peer review of the Todd Groundwater C2VSim model revisions and application for the Kern County Subbasin.

DWR released the C2VSim Fine Grid Public Beta model (C2VSimFG-Beta) on May 18, 2018 (CNRA, 2018). An initial model review indicated that the C2VSimFG-Beta generally had good historical precipitation, streamflow, land use and crop acreage for the entire Central Valley. Historical water supply and demand data were also generally good in the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin River hydrologic regions; however, data were considered less reliable in the Tulare Lake hydrologic region including Kern County. To address this concern, Todd Groundwater – working with all Subbasin GSAs –revised the Kern County portion of C2VSimFG-Beta for WY1985 to WY2015. This revised version of C2VSim for the Kern County Subbasin, referred to herein as the C2VSimFG-Kern model, was used to develop historical, current and projected-future water budgets for following the requirements in the GSP regulations.

The Central Valley portion of Kern County contains two groundwater subbasins, the Kern County Subbasin (5-022.14) and the White Wolf Subbasin (5-22.18). All of the agencies that deliver water in White Wolf Subbasin also deliver water in the Kern County Subbasin and participated in the C2VSim revision. The White Wolf Subbasin portion of C2VSimFG-Beta model was included in this update to ensure coordination of groundwater conditions between the two subbasins. These are considered separate groundwater basins under SGMA with the Kern County Subbasin listed by DWR as critically-overdrafted with a GSP deadline of January 30, 2020, whereas the White Wolf Subbasin is listed as medium priority with a GSP deadline of January 30, 2022. Therefore, only the model results for the Kern County Subbasin are evaluated and reported here.

1.2 General Approach

The current C2VSim model has a detailed finite element mesh that closely follows local hydrologic features. As a regional model, the C2VSimFG-Beta may over-generalize local conditions within the Kern County Subbasin so as to be inconsistent with local site-specific data and knowledge. To address this concern, the general approach is to update managed water supply and demand inputs to better represent the local water balance. To do this, the more general assumptions in C2VSimFG-Beta were replaced with local data and knowledge that are regionally or locally significant over the WY1995 to WY2015 Hydrology Period. Our approach is to collect local managed water supply input data (e.g., surface water deliveries, land use, irrigation demand, return flows, and groundwater banking) and apply this to C2VSim. Improvement of Kern County data focused on incorporating:

- Surface water delivery volumes, application areas and use by water district,
- Groundwater banking recharge, recovery and application of recovered water,
- Irrigation demand from recent remote sensing analyses in the Kern County Subbasin based on /ITRC METRIC data (ITRC, 2017),
- Urban demand for the subbasin focusing on Metropolitan Bakersfield, and
- Data on other water sources and demands of local significance to individual Districts/GSAs.

Compiling the data needed for the model revision required a coordinated effort from the Subbasin GSAs (**Figure 1**) to provide locally derived data on managed water supply and demand that was used to revise the C2VSimFG-Beta for the Kern County Subbasin. The Subbasin GSAs also coordinated on selection of consistent study periods for the C2VSimFG-Kern water budget analyses. Based on technical considerations and a review of regional data, the following study periods were selected:

- Historical Water Budget - WY1995 through WY2014 (Section 3.2), and
- Current Water Budget - WY2015 (Section 3.2),
- Projected Water Budget - WY2021 through WY2070 using 50 years of hydrologic data based on historical data (Section 6.1).

Todd Groundwater also coordinated data collection and model revision efforts with a Technical Peer Review Team and local agencies to ensure input data were accurately represented in the model. Tabulated input data, model files and model-derived water budgets were provided to the Technical Peer Review Team for review of accuracy and appropriateness. Model input data and results were also provided to Kern County Subbasin water districts and local water purveyors for their review. Comments and data issues were reconciled and incorporated into the revised C2VSimFG-Kern model.

1.3 Acknowledgements

These regional model revisions were enhanced by the participation of the many agencies that provided local water budget input data. Todd Groundwater worked with the member agencies, and their consultants, of the Kern River Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KRGSA), Kern Groundwater Authority (KGA), Henry Miller Water District GSA, Olcese Water District GSA, and Buena Vista GSA to coordinate acquisition of input data from other agencies in formats that could be easily incorporated into the C2VSim model. On-going review of interim model results by these agencies, including local zonal water budgets, groundwater hydrographs and other model results, helped ensure that the revised model reproduced local mass balance estimates across the subbasin.

Woodard & Curran conducted an on-going peer review of model input files at the request of the GSAs in the Kern County Subbasin. Todd Groundwater worked with Woodard & Curran throughout the historical model revision process. The C2VSimFG-Kern input files for the Kern County Subbasin revised historical simulation were provided to DWR for incorporation into future C2VSim public releases.

Dr. Charles Brush of Hydrolytics LLC was added to the Todd Groundwater modeling team. As an early developer of C2VSim for DWR, he provided his experience and expertise with the C2VSim. This collaborative effort provided further assurance that the significant model revisions could be managed in an efficient manner to meet the expedited schedule for water budget development.

2. C2VSIM

C2VSim uses DWR's modeling code *Integrated Water Flow Model* (IWFM) and covers the entire California Central Valley. Kern County is located at the far southern end of the Central Valley (**Figure 2**). C2VSim simulates the full hydrologic cycle, calculating water demands and tracking water movement through surface water and groundwater systems, and is therefore well suited to support GSP development.

2.1 C2VSim Background

DWR developed C2VSim to simulate water demands and supplies in the Central Valley. C2VSim is an application of DWR's *Integrated Water Flow Model* (IWFM) software. IWFM is an integrated hydrologic model that simulates water flows on the linked land surface, unsaturated zone, groundwater, and surface water flow systems. A key feature of IWFM is DWR's agricultural and urban water supply and demand management module that dynamically simulates the delivery of both surface water and groundwater supplies based on both water availability and calculated water demands, as affected by usage and climatic conditions.

The C2VSim is derived from a series of Central Valley hydrologic models developed by DWR and other agencies beginning in the early 1990s. Each model in this series has incorporated significant improvements over the previous version. The groundwater flow system is modeled in IWFM using the finite element method and uses a highly efficient solver developed at UC Davis. The IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC) and land surface simulation process were developed with input from California irrigation management professionals. Given DWR's emphasis on water management, detailed water budgets produced by C2VSim provide strong representations of the surface water and groundwater flow systems and make it a preferred platform for developing water budgets.

2.2 C2VSImFG-Beta Model

DWR's 2018 release of C2VSimFG-Beta includes historical input data for WY1922 to WY2015. C2VSimFG-Beta includes historical precipitation, stream inflow, land use and crop acreage for the entire Central Valley. These data include monthly precipitation and annual land use for each model element and estimated monthly evapotranspiration for each modeled land use type and agricultural crop. Historical surface water data include monthly surface water inflow for each river entering the model boundary and monthly surface water diversions and deliveries.

The C2VSimFG-Beta finite element grid divides the Central Valley into 32,537 model elements (**Figure 2**). Element areas are small near streams and in developed areas and expand to larger sizes in undeveloped areas. Element sizes average 407 acres and range from 4 to 1,770 acres. Central Valley rivers and streams are represented with a network of 110 stream reaches. Surface water and groundwater inflows from uplands along the model boundary are simulated with 1,033 small watersheds. The groundwater aquifer system is represented with four aquifer layers and one confining layer.

Land surface altitude and groundwater layer thicknesses vary across the model domain. Within the Kern County Subbasin, the land surface altitude varies from 208 feet above sea level in the north to 3,922 feet above sea level in the foothills. The aquifer thickness in the Kern County Subbasin varies from 857 to 9,054 feet and the deepest aquifer location is 8,752 feet below sea level. The Central Valley aquifer is simulated with the following hydrostratigraphic layers, listed from top to bottom:

- Shallow, unconfined aquifer,
- Regional confining layers ,
- Active confined aquifer (contains high level of pumping),
- /Inactive confined aquifer (contains limited pumping), and
- Saline confined aquifer.

C2VSimFG-Beta includes annual land use and crop acreages and monthly precipitation, evapotranspiration, stream inflows, surface water deliveries and specified groundwater pumping rates for WY1922 to WY2015. C2VSimFG-Beta uses IDC to dynamically calculate distributed monthly water demands, allocate available water supplies to meet these demands, and calculate unmetered groundwater pumping necessary to satisfy unmet demands. C2VSimFG-Beta produces detailed monthly water budgets for arbitrary sets of elements grouped into zones.

Water demands are calculated dynamically for each model element using the IWFM Demand Calculator (IDC) for agricultural, urban, native and riparian land use types. Agricultural demand is calculated based on annual crop type distribution mapping and user-specified evapotranspiration rates for 20 irrigated crop types. Agricultural water demand is determined based on a soil moisture balance that uses local soil properties to assess the amount of applied water (precipitation and specified surface water applications) available to meet the crop demand. If water demands in an element are not satisfied from these sources, the C2VSim model calculates the groundwater pumping needed to eliminate any deficit.

Urban demands are calculated based on population and per-capita water demands. Water demands for native, undeveloped, fallow or riparian settings are calculated from monthly evapotranspiration rates and the amount of precipitation. If water demands in an element are not satisfied, no applied water is provided to these areas, and the vegetation is assumed to be in a stressed state. Runoff of precipitation in developed and undeveloped areas within the basin and surrounding small watersheds is calculated using methodology included in IWFM that is based on the SCS Curve Method (NRCS, 2004).

C2VSimFG-Beta was released after a preliminary model calibration. The distribution of aquifer parameters was based on a texture analysis of lithologic well logs compiled by the US Geological Survey (USGS 2009) from Well Completion Reports submitted to DWR by well drillers. The texture analysis interpolated the percentage of coarse-grained material at each well location and depth of the C2VSimFG-Beta mesh. Aquifer parameters were then calculated for the model mesh based on the percentage of coarse-grained material and estimated properties for pure coarse- and fine-grained materials. Transmissivities were estimated using specific capacity tests, where available. Soil properties for each model element were derived from digitized soil maps published by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2018).

3. KERN COUNTY REVISIONS

C2VSimFG Beta input files were revised to incorporate locally-derived managed water supply and demand data to better represent the local water budgets for the Kern County Subbasin (**Figure 3**). Additional revisions were made to C2VSimFG-Beta model to address issues that were identified with the physical representation of the Kern County Subbasin. The result of these Kern County specific modifications is a local version of C2VSimFG-Beta that is referred to here as C2VSimFG-Kern. The following provides a summary of the model modifications.

3.1 C2VSimFG-Kern Model

C2VSimFG Kern input files incorporate locally-derived historical data for the Kern County and White Wolf subbasins to better represent local water conditions. These are two separate groundwater subbasins in the Kern County portion of the San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. The Kern County Subbasin is listed as critically-overdrafted by DWR with a GSP deadline of January 30, 2020, whereas the White Wolf Subbasin is listed as medium priority by DWR with a GSP deadline of January 30, 2022. C2VSimFG-Kern was not changed for areas outside of the Kern County Subbasin.

Historical surface water diversion, water bank recharge and water bank withdrawal information were collected from local GSAs, management areas, water agencies and purveyors. Urban land use was restricted to developed areas, and urban populations and per-capita water demands were updated. Model structure (elements, streams, stratigraphy, etc.) was not modified. Model parameters were not calibrated, although some model parameters were adjusted to improve model performance in specific geographic areas.

3.2 Simulation Time Period

GSP requirements indicate a need to identify an average hydrologic Study Period for purposes of the groundwater analyses in the basin-wide water budgets. In order to select a consistent study period, the Kern County Subbasin GSAs coordinated and agreed upon an historical hydrologic study period covering WY1995 through WY2014 (October 1, 1994 through September 30, 2014). The selection of the historical hydrologic study period was based on a variety of technical criteria including:

- Covers at least 10 years consistent with GSP regulations (§354.18(c)(2)(B)),
- Contains 10 years characterized as above normal or wet years based on precipitation; also contains 10 years of below normal or dry years, including four critically dry years,
- 100 percent of the long-term average streamflow conditions on the Kern River, as indicated by an average annual Kern River Index of 100 percent (**Figure 4**),
- About 104 percent of long-term average precipitation (NOAA Bakersfield Meadows Field Airport Station),
- Widely-available high-quality data available across the subbasin,
- Time period with current water management practices, intensive groundwater banking operations, and more recent land use patterns,
- Begins in a time of relatively stable water levels (October 1994), and
- Overlaps a time period with consistently developed basin-wide contour maps by Kern County Water Agency (KCWA).

For the historical water budget, it is desirable to define a base period when natural hydrology represents average conditions. C2VSimFG-Kern incorporates this 20-year base period of WY1995 through WY2015 with a 10-year spin-up period (WY1985 to WY1994). Kern County water agencies provided high-quality water budget data for WY1995 to WY2015 for this study. Good-quality water budget data for WY1984 to WY1994 was also collected, but detailed water budget data for WY1974 to WY1983 were not available. The period of interest for this study is WY1995 to WY2015. The simulation period was set to WY1986 to WY2015, allowing a 10-year spin-up before the period of interest. The C2VSimFG-Beta simulation period ran from October 1973 through September 2015 (WY1974 to WY2015).

3.3 Data Compilation

Participating agencies compiled water budget input data sets (using their staff, consultants or other resources) and provided them to Todd Groundwater. Where appropriate, Todd Groundwater developed data templates that conformed to IWFM model data needs and used them to facilitate obtaining input data from local agencies. This included monthly data for the following:

- Surface water imports and diversions (inflows and outflows) by source, conveyance and application area,
- Groundwater banking and managed aquifer recharge by water district or agency,
- Groundwater recovery pumping of groundwater bank recharge for export from the basin,
- Groundwater recovery pumping of managed aquifer recharge for local use,
- Urban area population and per capita water use, and
- ETc rates based an analysis of satellite data (ITRC, 2017).

In addition, groundwater banking data were compiled for the large Kern Fan banking projects. Recently developed crop ET rates derived from remote sensing data were used to develop monthly crop ET rates for agricultural crops. Urban land use was restricted to developed areas, urban populations and per-capita water demands were updated, and urban wastewater recharge operations were added.

3.4 Surface Water

Kern County surface water diversions in C2VSimFG-Beta were grouped by project or water source, and some surface water deliveries were applied to large regions rather than to individual districts. In addition, some local surface water deliveries were missing from C2VSimFG-Beta. For C2VSimFG-Kern, the 43 Kern County surface water diversions from C2VSimFG-Beta were replaced with 113 surface water diversions developed with data provided by local agencies.

The Arvin-Edison WSD, Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa WSD and Tejon-Castaic WD overlie both the Kern County and White Wolf Subbasins. Surface water deliveries for these districts were apportioned to either the Kern County and White Wolf Subbasins, based on data provided by Arvin-Edison WSD and Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa WSD, so that surface water deliveries to those areas could be tracked separately for the water budgets.

3.4.1 River and Stream Inflow

Inflows to the Kern River and Poso Creek at the basin boundary are based on historical gauge data. Kern River inflows at the First Point gauge and downstream gauges were verified and updated based on the Kern River Hydrographic reports produced by the City of Bakersfield (COB, 1985-2015). C2VSimFG-Beta contained Poso Creek inflows for WY1961 to WY1986. Poso Creek inflows for WY1987 to WY2015, based from flow records for the Coffee Canyon and Trenton stream gauges, were added to C2VSimFG-Kern based on data provided by the local agencies.

3.4.2 Surface Water Diversions

Monthly surface water diversion data for WY1995 to WY2015 were collected for 21 agencies and recharge projects in Kern County. The data from each water district or agency included monthly surface water inflow by source and monthly surface water outflow by destination.

The monthly surface water inflow and outflow data collected for this study did not have sufficient detail to track this water and create an accurate historical water budget for each canal for each month. The data did provide sufficient information to identify monthly surface water diversions from each source and deliveries to each end use. Therefore,

- All diversions from the Kern River were exported from the model and treated as imports at delivery locations,
- Diversions from Poso Creek and the Kern River Flood Channel (or Main Drain) were diverted from the appropriate stream nodes, and
- All other surface water deliveries (SWP, CVP, oil field recovery water, etc.) were treated as imports.

Each C2VSim surface water diversion is linked to two groups of model elements: the elements of the end use and the elements receiving the recoverable losses. A single set of elements was used for both purposes in C2VSimFG-Kern. Model elements for agricultural, urban and refuge deliveries were selected by overlaying the model grid on delivery areas maps. Model elements for recharge diversions were selected by overlaying the model grid on recharge basin maps.

Monthly water delivery data for the State Water Project (SWP), Central Valley Project (CVP) and Kern River were also provided by the agencies. Monthly turnout-level deliveries for the SWP were also compiled from the monthly SWP Report of Operations published by DWR. Monthly CVP deliveries were compiled from the USBR Report of Operations. Monthly Kern River flow and diversions were compiled from Kern River Hydrologic Reports. Water agencies in the Kern County Subbasin trade and wheel water in real time to maximize water utilization, minimize waste and energy consumption, and meet immediate water needs. Water delivery reports from water suppliers (such as the CVP and SWP) generally identify the owner of delivered water, not where it was actually delivered.

Some surface water conveyances discharge water into stream or river channels for re-diversion downstream. A key part of the surface water system in Kern County is the Kern River. Kern River operations data were reviewed for calendar years 1970 to 2015. While Table 1 summarizes surface water deliveries, **Table 2** summarizes Kern River diversions by turnout location as applied in C2VSimFG-Kern.

3.4.3 Surface Water Deliveries

Water flow through the Kern River and its associated canal system is very complex. Water is diverted from the Kern River into a parallel canal system at several locations, with some diverted water flowing back to the river. Some water from the CVP and SWP are discharged into the Kern River for diversion downstream. Some water agencies are served from multiple diversion points along the Kern River. Several canals that receive water diverted from the Kern River also exchange water with other canals and receive some water from groundwater pump-in, so deliveries from many canals cannot be attributed to a single source.

Each surface water diversion in C2VSim is allocated to a specified destination and water use. Five water use types are simulated in C2VSimFG-Kern: agricultural, urban, refuge, recharge and export. Agricultural and refuge diversions are applied to a group of model elements that corresponds to a surface water service area within a specific water agency or refuge (**Figure 5**). Urban diversions are allocated to an urban service area. Groundwater recharge diversions are allocated to the model element or elements where the receiving recharge basin is located. Three delivery fractions apportion each surface water diversion to application, loss to groundwater (recoverable loss), and loss to evaporation (non-recoverable loss). **Table 1** summarizes the annual surface water deliveries for agricultural use by water district in Kern County. **Table 3** summarizes surface water diversions for urban use, wastewater land disposal and wildlife refuge management in Kern County.

3.5 Groundwater Banking and Managed Aquifer Recharge Operations

In our preliminary discussions with the C2VSim developers at DWR, it was revealed that significant model uncertainty was related to incomplete data regarding groundwater banking and other managed aquifer recharge (MAR) operations in the Kern County Subbasin. Recognizing the importance of these groundwater banking projects for simulating groundwater conditions, the approach is to update data for groundwater banking and MAR operations using the earliest available records.

3.5.1 Recharge and Recovery Data

A monthly time-series of recharge rates was determined for each recharge project. Recharge rates were allocated to individual recharge basins using the initial data whenever possible or were shared proportionally between basins based on historical rates. All Kern County recharge basin surface water deliveries were simulated as imports.

Recharge basin locations and recovery well locations were provided by each agency or project (**Figure 6**). The C2VSim finite element grid was overlaid onto a map of recharge basins to determine the model elements for each recharge location. Well location coordinates were added to C2VSimFG-Kern.

Monthly volumes for recharge at groundwater banking and managed aquifer recharge facilities were compiled for 16 agencies and projects (**Table 4**). This information originated from multiple sources, and included data provided by agencies, compiled from agency reports, and compiled from Kern River Hydrologic Reports. The data includes monthly recharge for years prior to 1995 for many projects. Several agencies and projects provided data for multiple recharge basins. Some groundwater wells used for recovery of banked water are also used for other purposes such as supplementing agricultural or urban surface water deliveries.

Recognizing that several of the large groundwater banking projects (especially those on the Kern Fan) pre-date the 20-year base period, and that future studies might simulate periods prior to 1985, all available historical data for groundwater banking operations was reviewed and updated. This included incorporating pre-1985 data for banking operations at

- Arvin-Edison WSD (1966-2015),
- Berrenda Mesa Project (1977-2015),
- Buena Vista WSD (1963-2015),
- City of Bakersfield 2800 Recharge Facilities (1973-2015),
- North Kern WSD (1956-2017), and
- Rosedale-Rio Bravo WSD (1980-2015).

3.5.2 Groundwater Recovery

Two types of recovery wells were added to the C2VSimFG-Kern. These include District-operated water wells that were used for out-of-district transfers or out-of-basin exports of groundwater, and wells used for recovering banked groundwater and distributing the pumped groundwater via the district's water conveyance system to provide water supply, typically for agricultural use, within the district. The locations of the specified groundwater recovery wells are shown on **Figure 6**. The specified groundwater recovery pumping input into C2VSimFG-Kern is summarized as follows:

- 229 time series for Kern County groundwater banking withdrawals was added,
- 313 simulated pumping wells and 225 pumping time series for local groundwater pumping by district-operated recovery wells were added, and
- Elemental agricultural, refuge and urban pumping was eliminated in areas where it has not historically occurred.

Recharge and withdrawal data for the Kern Fan banking projects, including the Kern Water Bank, Berrenda Mesa Project, Pioneer Project, and the City of Bakersfield 2800 Recharge Facilities were shared with the local banking authorities for verification. Banking data for district-specific groundwater banking projects were provided by these districts. A summary of the data input for groundwater recovery pumped added to C2VSimFG-Kern is provided in **Table 5**.

3.5.3 Model Application

A separate diversion was created to deliver surface water to each recharge basin or set of geographically close jointly managed basins. A diversion time series of monthly application rates was then created for each recharge diversion from the available data. Each recharge diversion delivers water to the model elements coinciding with the receiving recharge basin(s). Recharge basins were simulated in C2VSimFG-Kern by setting the application delivery fraction to zero, the recoverable loss fraction to 94% and the evaporation loss to 6%.

Monthly groundwater recovery was generally provided by well field and destination (e.g. agriculture, urban, canal pump-in, or export). This information was used to develop a pumping time series for each well field and destination. Groundwater pumped for export from the Kern County Subbasin is summarized in **Table 6**. Recovery well locations and screen intervals were used to enter each recovery well into C2VSimFG-Kern. Recovery pumping time series were then allocated equally to all of the wells in each field.

Some well fields supply water to two different end uses, for example supplementing surface water deliveries within the district in some months and exporting water from the district in other months. This is handled in C2VSimFG-Kern by entering the well two times. Each entry is associated with a separate time series of pumping rates and delivery destination.

3.5.4 Groundwater Banking Obligations

The general operation of groundwater banking facilities is to recharge excess available surface water supplies during wet years by recharging to the groundwater and recovering this water by pumping in dry years when surface water supplies are limited. Groundwater banking programs store water in the Kern County Subbasin both for use by local agencies and for export to out-of-basin entities.

For evaluating the groundwater sustainability, any water stored in the Kern County Subbasin that is contractually obligated to an out-of-basin entity does not contribute to the long-term groundwater sustainability because the owner of that water could call for its return at any time. However, this can be difficult to track because a common practice is to recover groundwater for local use to replace imported surface water that was sent to the out-of-basin entity.

C2VSimFG-Kern does not have a mechanism to track these complex contractual exchanges, so the tracking is done as a post processing step by assigning the portion of the groundwater recharge as an out-of-basin banking obligation.

The Kern County Subbasin GSAs provided the total out-of-basin banking obligation for their operations as of September 2014 for the historical assessment. As of September 2014, the out-of-basin banking obligation for the Kern County Subbasin totaled of 1,719,307 acre-feet, which, when averaged over the 20-year period, was 85,965 acre-feet per year (AFY). The 85,965 AFY is applied during post-processing of C2VSimFG-Kern historical water budget results.

3.6 Urban Water Demand

C2VSim calculates urban water demands for specified urban delivery zones, allocates specified surface water and groundwater supplies to meet these demands, and can optionally pump additional groundwater to satisfy unmet urban demands in each zone. Urban demands were represented with nine urban zones in C2VSimFG-Beta. These zones were reconfigured, and a tenth urban zone was added representing Metropolitan Bakersfield in C2VSimFG-Kern. Historical urban populations and per capita water use rates were reviewed and updated.

3.6.1 Urban Zones

C2VSimFG-Kern dynamically calculates urban water demands for urban zones using time-series data of urban populations and monthly per capita water use. The urban delivery zones of C2VSimFG-Beta were modified to better represent Kern County population centers, jurisdictional boundaries and urban water sources. Although Kern County urban water delivery systems are operated by many diverse entities, their water generally comes from two sources: surface water deliveries and agency-operated groundwater wells.

The nine Kern County urban zones in C2VSimFG-Beta for Kern County were numbered 97-105. The Urban Zone boundaries were adjusted, as shown on **Figure 7**, as follows:

- Portions of Urban Zones 97, 99, 100, and 102 in C2VSimFG-Beta were used to create Urban Zone 106 representing the Metropolitan Bakersfield area,
- Urban Zone 98 was extended southeast to near the Stockdale Highway to include unincorporated urban areas,
- The boundary of Urban Zone 99 was extended eastward to California State Route 65 to include small communities in this area, removing them from Urban Zone 100, and
- The northern boundary of Urban Zone 104 was moved north to correspond to the West Kern WD service area.

3.6.2 Urban Population and Per Capita Use

Historical annual urban populations for the ten urban zones were estimated using United States Census total population data from 1990, 2000 and 2010 (US Department of Commerce). Tabular historical census data and census block shapefiles were obtained from the IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System Database. These data were combined to produce maps of the geographic distributions of populations within Kern County. The historical populations for each Urban Zone were estimated by mapping census block centroids to the ten Urban Zones using ArcGIS. The 1990, 2000 and 2010 population of each Urban Zone was then estimated as the sum of the populations of the associated census blocks. Populations for other years were estimated using interpolation and extrapolation. The population values by urban zone used for C2VSimFG-Kern are listed in **Table 7**.

3.6.3 Urban Water Use Specifications

Monthly historical urban water demands for Urban Zone 106 were calculated using water delivery data from the water purveyors in the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. Monthly historical urban water demands for the other urban zones in the Kern County Subbasin were estimated using available water use data from published urban water management plans for the communities served in those zones. The historical monthly water use in each zone was then divided by the historical population to obtain the monthly per capita urban water demand. Monthly historical per capita water demands for zones without urban water management data were estimated using the per capita water demand from zones with similar demographics.

The urban water use specifications indicate the portion of total urban water that is used indoors. In C2VSimFG-Kern, the portion used indoors becomes urban return flow, and the remainder is added to the urban root zone where it contributes to evapotranspiration and deep percolation. C2VSimFG-Beta included monthly urban water use specifications for each model subregion. The urban per capita water use was based on local water supply data and urban water management plans. **Table 8** lists the per capita water use data used for C2VSimFG-Kern.

3.6.4 Urban Wastewater

Urban wastewater for the Metropolitan Bakersfield area is treated at local wastewater treatment plants; however, wastewater disposal is primarily evaporation ponds or land disposal at locations outside of the Metropolitan Bakersfield area. C2VSimFG-Beta does not have a direct means to redirect wastewater to an outside location. Urban wastewater, based as the indoor use, is applied uniformly within the urban zone. To get around this limitation, application of wastewater for the Metropolitan Bakersfield area was turned off in C2VSimFG-Kern. The wastewater deliveries to evaporation ponds and land disposal areas from the wastewater treatment plants was assigned to the appropriate location using data provided by the plants. This conserved the water balance by not double counting wastewater, and it was applied at the appropriate locations for evaluating groundwater levels.

3.6.5 Model Application

Historical annual urban population estimates were placed in the C2VSimFG-Kern urban population input file. Historical monthly urban per capita water demand estimates for each urban zone were placed in the C2VSimFG-Kern urban per capita water use file. Urban demand was calculated by C2VSimFG-Kern and the water supply was met first by specified surface water and groundwater pumping deliveries for urban use. The remaining water demand in each model element as calculated by C2VSimFG-Kern was met with groundwater pumped from the aquifer portion of that element.

3.7 Agricultural Crop Water Demand

C2VSim dynamically calculates agricultural crop water demands and allocates supplies to meet these demands for each model element. Agricultural demands are calculated for 20 crops using historical crop acreage data and crop evapotranspiration (ETc) rates. Crop water demands in each model element are first met with stored soil moisture, surface water deliveries and specified groundwater deliveries. If the agricultural demands are not satisfied, the model can optionally calculate the additional groundwater pumping required to satisfy the unmet demands and extract that water from the groundwater component of the model element.

C2VSimFG-Beta contained one set of monthly ETc rates for each model subregion that were repeated each year. New monthly ETc rates for three model subregions (northeast, northwest, south) in Kern County were calculated for 1993-2015 using monthly remote sensing imagery and detailed annual crop maps. ETc for 1974-1992 were estimated from 1993-2015 values by using the values for similar water year types based on the San Joaquin Index. Satellite data were not available for 2012, so ITRC was unable to provide METRIC data for 2012. In C2VSimFG-Kern, 2013 was applied as an appropriate proxy for ETc data in 2012 because of their hydrologic similarity.

A remote sensing study of historical ETc rates across the entire Kern County Subbasin by the Irrigation and Training Research Center (ITRC 2017) provided detailed basin-wide agricultural demands that corresponded to the WY1995 to WY2014 base period. These data were used to develop monthly ETc rates for the Kern County portion of the model.

3.7.1 ET Rates

The Irrigation Training and Research Center (ITRC) at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, has developed a procedure to use remote sensing imagery from Landsat satellites to calculate historic ETc rates (ITRC 2017). The Mapping of Evapotranspiration with Internal Calibration (METRIC) method was originally developed by Richard Allen of the University of Idaho. ITRC made several modifications to the original METRIC method to better match California data and conditions (named the ITRC-METRIC method). These modifications include using grass for reference evapotranspiration (ETo), incorporating a semi-automated calibration procedure and spatially interpolating ETo rates. An example of the METRIC ET data for the total annual ET in 2013 is provided in **Figure 8**.

ITRC used Landsat imagery for 1994-2015 (except 2012 when no imagery was available) and the ITRC-METRIC method to develop monthly raster maps of ETc at 30 x 30-meter resolution for the Kern County portion of the Central Valley (ITRC 2017). The monthly ETc raster maps were used with annual DWR crop maps to calculate the average ETc by crop type for the three Kern County C2VSim subregions. ITRC-METRIC raster data were used to determine the exact areas of applied irrigation and total annual ETc. A raster pixel was assumed to be irrigated if the total annual ETc was greater than 20 inches.

The following data processing steps were used to determine monthly ETc rates for each crop and C2VSim subregion:

- Create irrigation coverages – ITRC-METRIC monthly ETc raster data were summed to calculate total annual ETc for each year for each raster location. The ArcGIS Reclassify tool was then used on each annual ETc raster to create a binary polygon coverage for each year for 1994-2015 (except 2012), setting the attribute “IRR” to 1 if total annual ETc was over 20 in/year, and to 0 if total annual ETc was equal to or less than 20 in/year.
- Create land use coverages – Annual DWR land use rasters were converted to polygon coverages with the attribute “Crop” set to the corresponding integer crop value used in C2VSimFG-Kern. The land use rasters were checked against GIS maps produced by the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner and consistent errors in the DWR land use rasters were corrected. DWR land use maps for 1994-1997 were missing large areas of data, so the 1998 land use map was used to approximate the land use for 1994-1997.

- Create monthly zone maps – One Zone shapefile was created for each month by using the ArcGIS Union tool to combine a shapefile of the three C2VSim subregions with the irrigation coverage (produced in step 1) and the land use coverages (produced in step 2). Each monthly zone polygon shapefile has three attributes: C2VSim subregion, binary irrigation indicator, and a land use crop value. The dissolve function was used to combine zones with identical parameters.
- Calculate average monthly ETc for each zone – The ArcGIS Zonal Statistics by Table tool was used to calculate the average ETc value for each zone for each month. The individual pixels in each monthly ETc raster were averaged within each zone (produced in step 3). ITRC-METRIC data for 2013 were used in place of missing data for 2012.
- Combine tables – The MS Access Append function was used to combine the monthly ETc tables into a master table of monthly ETc by crop and C2VSim subregion.
- Output data – Data from the Access database was exported in a form consistent with the C2VSimFG-Kern input files. The output was also summarized to show the average monthly ETc for the irrigated area of each crop type in each model subregion.

The monthly ETc rates for the three Kern County subregions for WY 1993-2015 were then replaced with the monthly ETc rates calculated using ITRC-METRIC data. The annual ETc rates applied to C2VSimFG-Kern by crop are listed in **Table 9**.

3.7.2 Irrigation Periods

The C2VSim Irrigation Periods file contains monthly parameters for each crop and subregion that indicate whether or not the crop is irrigated in that month. C2VSimFG-Beta irrigation periods for the three Kern County subregions were adjusted to match crop irrigation practices from ITRC-METRIC water usage. Refuge irrigation periods for the three Kern County subregions were also adjusted to match Kern NWR practices. Simulated irrigation water usage for the C2VSimFG-Kern better reflects observed irrigation practices.

3.8 Model Modifications

In general, the scope of work was to revised the managed water supply and demand for the Kern County Subbasin. During the course of this revision, several issues were identified with the hydrogeological conceptual model and simulation parameters that affected the historical water budget. The following summarizes modifications made in C2VSimFG-Kern to improve the model performance. Other issues identified regarding the hydrogeological conceptual model, model setup and simulation parameters that were not addressed in C2VSimFG-Kern but are recommended to be modified for future model updates, are listed in Section 8.2. A summary of the changes that were made in C2VSimFG-Kern are provided below.

3.8.1 Kern River Streambed Parameters

For much of the Kern River, the amount of streambed seepage is estimated based on daily weir information and is documented in the annual Kern River hydrologic reports. Streambed parameters in C2VSimFG-Beta were too low causing the Kern River streambed seepage to be too low. The Kern River streambed parameters were manually increased until a reasonable approximation of the measured streambed seepage was achieved by C2VSimFG-Kern.

3.8.2 Small Watershed Runoff

In reviewing the small watershed contributions, it was determined that the runoff was not representing the variable nature of runoff in an arid region. Although this was not part of the originally planned model revisions, it affected the model results. Todd Groundwater revised the corresponding model parameters to be more representative of the local arid conditions in Kern County.

Runoff of precipitation from the surrounding small watersheds was calculated within C2VSimFG-Kern using methodology included in IWFM that is based on the SCS Curve Method (NRCS, 2004). The C2VSimFG-Beta results showed a steady baseflow that contributed water to the Kern County subbasin continuously that did not show the appropriate variation in runoff expected between wet, average and dry years in the arid environment.

Two major issues were identified and revised. First, the SCS curve number was changed to allow a higher percentage runoff in wet years to capture the flashy nature of runoff from these watersheds during differing climatic conditions. Second, IWFM uses a localized soil moisture water budget; however, soil, ET and other parameters were set that allowed for the continuous outflow from the basins. These were changed to more appropriate values that limited baseflow from the very small watersheds while allowing baseflow from the larger watersheds.

3.8.3 Root Zone Parameters

Areas of overly high root zone hydraulic parameters led to high volumes of deep percolation that required additional groundwater pumping to meet the overall water demand for irrigation. This issue was noted by local water district staff who recognized that the groundwater pumping and deep percolation from preliminary model results were significantly higher than what was found in practice. A review found areas of overlying hydraulic conductivity and other hydraulic parameters that caused this high percolation rate. Two types of issues were found. First, very high parameters were found in parts of the basin that were not consistent with local soil data. Second, the root zone parameters for lakebed and other heavy clay soil areas were too high. These areas were manually adjusted to be more in line with observed conditions. A more rigorous development of root zone parameters should be considered in the future as this issue demonstrates that it is a sensitive parameter.

3.8.4 Land Use Modifications

The agricultural land use and crop type distribution in the model for early period (1974-1990, and 1992-1996) from C2VSimFG-Beta used a regional distribution and did not accurately represent historical practices. This resulted in agricultural water use being distributed across the entire Kern County Subbasin including areas that did not have irrigated agriculture. To correct for this, land use and crop type data were modified to conform with irrigated agricultural areas in the early 1990s. The crop types were adjusted to be consistent with the Kern County Agricultural Commissioner reports for these years. This included capturing the appropriate crop types present in the Kern County Subbasin in the periods from 1974 through 1996. For example, there was a higher percentage of cotton produced during that period and a lower percentage of nut trees, which became one of the major crop types in the 2010s.

3.8.5 Westside Pumping Limits

Western Kern County contains several areas with poor groundwater quality. Little or no agricultural or urban groundwater pumping occurs in these areas. Groundwater pumping in C2VSimFG-Beta was turned off in C2VSim-Kern in the areas with poor groundwater quality in western Kern County. Pumping was enabled in a limited area where groundwater pumping occurs; this poor-quality water is mixed with surface water. The pumping rate in this area was estimated to be 10% of the surface water deliveries. Automated groundwater pumping adjustment was also turned off for these areas.

Subsequent to the completion of the historical model, GSP developers in the Westside area refined their estimate of pumping used to mix with delivered surface water to about 3,000 AFY, which is considerably lower than that used in the historical model. The Westside GSP developers included a management action to further refine the estimated groundwater use in the Westside water districts. Therefore, the original assumption was left in this version of the historical model; however, this will be addressed in future updates.

3.8.6 Kern Wildlife Refuge pumping

C2VSimFG-Beta enabled groundwater pumping in the model elements representing the Kern National Wildlife Refuge. The Kern National Wildlife Refuge Water Management Plan (USBR 2011) indicates that during the simulation time period, the refuge was sustained entirely on imported surface water and occasional diversions of Poso Creek flood waters. No groundwater was pumped at the refuge during the simulation period 1985-2015. Groundwater pumping was used at some time in the past. Groundwater pumping and automated groundwater pumping adjustment were turned off for all model elements in the Kern National Wildlife Refuge.

In addition to the Kern National Wildlife Refuge, former rice fields and other areas are currently used for sustaining ponds at private duck hunting clubs in the northwestern portion of the Kern County Subbasin. Water use data was for these operations were not available during the development of the historical model. This water includes a combination of surface water and groundwater, and this volume is considered to be very small relative to the overall basin water use. GSP developers included a management action to further refine the estimated water use for these facilities that will be addressed in future updates.

3.9 C2VSimFG-Beta Modifications

Minor changes were made to the C2VSimFG-Kern hydrogeological conceptual model and natural water budget components and are listed in **Table 10**. The architecture of the model including layering, discretization, boundary conditions, and aquifer properties was not revised. Aquifer parameters were adjusted in several areas to better match observed historical conditions, especially in areas with high historic recharge volumes such as the Kern Fan. Extremely high soil hydraulic conductivities in a small set of elements were reduced to more reasonable values. Stream-bed conductance values were modified in some stream reaches to better match simulated stream gains and losses to observed values. Minor adjustments to small watershed parameters were also made to match surface runoff to observed values. A rigorous calibration of Kern County Subbasin parameters should be considered in the future.

4. HISTORICAL AND CURRENT WATER BUDGETS FROM C2VSIMFG-KERN

C2VSimFG-Kern was used to develop historical (WY1995 to WY2014) and current (WY2015) water budgets for the Kern County Subbasin. The following summarizes the simulated water budgets from C2VSimFG-Kern. A summary of these results is provided below.

4.1 Historical and Current Water Budget

The simulated historical and current water budgets based on C2VSimFG-Kern are presented in **Tables 11A and 11B** and are presented graphically on **Figures 9 and 10**. The results for the historical water budget are summarized under the following categories that are defined as:

- **Deep Percolation** – Precipitation and applied water that reaches the groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net inflow of 669,398 AFY.
- **Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage**- Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals and other conveyance. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net inflow of 583,598 AFY.
- **Net Groundwater-Surface Water (GW/SW) Interactions** - Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater between the aquifer and streams: Positive represents a net groundwater recharge, and negative represents a net groundwater discharge to the stream. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net inflow of 98,606 AFY.
- **Groundwater (GW) Pumping** - Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified as fixed input values and agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSimFG-Kern based on demand minus surface water diversions. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net outflow of 1,590,373 AFY.
- **Small Watershed Inflow** – Runoff, small stream inflow and subsurface inflow from the small watersheds and areas surrounding the groundwater basin. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net inflow of 48,760 AFY.
- **Subsurface Flow with Adjacent Groundwater (GW) Basins** - Net subsurface groundwater flow to and from the Kern County Subbasin with adjoining groundwater basins: negative is a net flow out of the subbasin and positive is a net flow into the subbasin. The simulated historical 20-year average is a net outflow of 87,102 AFY.
- **Change in Groundwater Storage** - Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in groundwater levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in groundwater levels. The simulated historical 20-year average is a decline in groundwater storage of 277,114 AFY.

Figure 10 presents the average annual historical water budget for the Kern County Subbasin. This includes the out-of-basin groundwater banking obligation of 85,965 AFY. This is shown by reassigning the out-of-basin banking obligations from the Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage.

The simulated change in groundwater storage varies over the 20-year historical period and is closely related to climatic conditions and surface water supply availability (**Figure 11**). During the periods WY1995 to WY2000, WY2005 to WY2006 and WY2010 and WY2011, the groundwater storage volume was stable to increasing and correlates to the above average rainfall and surface water availability during these times. During the periods WY2001 to WY2004, WY2007 to WY2009 and WY2012 to WY2015, groundwater storage volume decreased, correlated to periods of drought and low surface water availability. The simulated historical groundwater recharge also reflects this climatic pattern with high deep percolation to groundwater and steep increases in managed aquifer recharge and canal seepage during the above average rainfall periods and lower groundwater recharge during the drought years (**Figure 12**).

Groundwater pumping for agriculture shows a general increasing trend from WY1995 to WY2014; however, groundwater pumping is lower in above average rainfall years and higher during droughts (**Figure 13)**. This general increasing trend follows a comparable decreasing trend in surface water deliveries over this same period. As shown on **Figure 14**, surface water deliveries show a general decreasing trend from WY1995 to WY2014; however, the surface water deliveries are higher in the above average rainfall years and lower during the droughts.

4.2 Sustainable Yield

Section 354.18(b)(7) of the GSP Regulations requires that an estimate of the basin's sustainable yield be provided in the GSP (or in the coordination agreement for basins with multiple GSPs). SGMA defines "Sustainable yield" as:

> "the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result."

SGMA does not incorporate sustainable yield estimates directly into sustainable management criteria. Sustainable yield is referenced in SGMA as part of the estimated basinwide water budget and as the outcome of avoiding undesirable results. Basinwide pumping within the sustainable yield estimate is neither a measure of, nor proof of, sustainability. Sustainability under SGMA is only demonstrated by avoiding undesirable results for the six sustainability indicators.

4.2.1 Determination of Sustainable Yield

To determine the sustainable yield for the Kern County Subbasin, the results of the C2VSimFG-Kern model were used with two methods to estimate the amount of groundwater pumping that would avoid the undesirable result of a reduction in groundwater storage over the historical base period 1995 to 2014. The results are shown in **Table 12** and are summarized below:

- **Sustainable Yield from Groundwater Pumping –** The model results produced an average annual groundwater pumping in the Kern County Subbasin of 1,416,077 AFY with a decline in groundwater storage of 277,114 AFY. In addition, 85,965 AFY of out-of-basin groundwater banking obligations were documented remaining in the Subbasin. Subtracting the groundwater storage decline and out-of-basin groundwater banking obligations from groundwater pumping produced a sustainable yield of approximately 1,052,998 AFY.

- **Sustainable Yield from Groundwater Recharge –** The model results produced an average annual groundwater recharge in the Kern County Subbasin of 1,351,602 AFY. The combined groundwater banking exports, out-of-basin banking obligations along with the subsurface outflow from the GSA total 347,339 AFY. Subtracting these losses from the groundwater recharge produced a sustainable yield of approximately 1,004,262 AFY.

Sustainable yield estimates are part of SGMA's required basinwide water budget. In general, the sustainable yield of a basin is the amount of groundwater that can be withdrawn annually without causing undesirable results. This sustainable yield estimate can be helpful for estimating the projects and programs needed to achieve sustainability. Although the SGMA regulations require a single value of sustainable yield calculated basinwide, it should be noted that the sustainable yield can be changed by implementation of recharge projects, variations in climate, or changes in stream flow conditions.

Using WY1995 to WY2015 as the base period, C2VSimFG-Kern results show declining groundwater levels and long-term reduction of groundwater storage. During this period, average annual inflow to the aquifer is 1.47 MAF, and outflow is 1.74 MAF. This yields an average annual deficit of 0.26 MAF. Based on these historical C2VSimFG-Kern results, the sustainable yield of the basin is approximately 1,050,000 AFY, plus or minus 10%.

4.2.2 Native Yield

Although not a SGMA requirement, the native yield is being used in Kern County GSAs for determining a portion of the groundwater allocation within the basin. The native yield is comparable to the sustainable yield except that the only recharge that is included in the calculation is the natural, unallocated portion of the groundwater recharge. For the Kern County Subbasin, this includes the groundwater recharge derived from precipitation or runoff from unallocated streams. The Kern River and Poso Creek, however, are allocated streams where specific agencies or parties have rights to specific volumes of flow.

The C2VSimFG-Kern model results over the historical base period WY1995 to WY2014 was again used for estimation of native yield. The model results were used to determine the amount of precipitation recharge over irrigated agricultural areas and the native/urban/undeveloped areas. The total and average annual volume of precipitation that percolates to groundwater during the WY1995 to WY2014 base period are listed in **Table 13**. The basinwide contribution is the relative proportion of the runoff along the basin margins from small, unallocated watersheds and inflow from the surrounding basin margin (from areas not defined as DWR groundwater basins). The results of this assessment based on the C2VSimFG-Kern results are shown in **Table 13** and are summarized below:

- The volume of precipitation that recharges the groundwater in the irrigated agricultural areas is 77,780 AFY.
- The volume of precipitation that recharges groundwater in the other areas is 132,981 AFY.
- The volume of inflow from unallocated small watersheds that recharges the groundwater in the irrigated agricultural areas is 48,760 AFY.

Totaling these inputs results in a native yield for the Kern County Subbasin is 259,520 AFY. The annual contribution per acre of approximately 0.144 acre-feet per acre is estimated by dividing the average annual contribution by the total area of the Kern County Subbasin (**Table 13**).

Similar to the sustainable yield, the native yield at this time is based on the available data. However, as data gaps are eliminated and management actions/plans are implemented, the native yield could change, and any changes to native yield will be included in future GSP amendments.

4.2.3 Application of Sustainable and Native Yield

In general, the sustainable yield of a basin is the amount of groundwater that can be withdrawn annually without causing undesirable results. The native yield is comparable to the sustainable yield except that the only recharge that is included in the calculation is the natural, unallocated portion of the groundwater recharge. The following estimates of the Kern County Subbasin sustainable and native yields are derived from the C2VSimFG-Kern historical model results for the purpose of supporting GSP assessment of the types and magnitude of projects and programs needed to achieve sustainability.

The C2VSimFG-Kern estimates of sustainable and native yield presented here are based on available data and the current level of model calibration. Therefore, these estimates are considered appropriate as guides to SGMA planning. However, the C2VSimFG-Kern sustainable and native yield estimates are initial water budget estimates that are not intended for determination of individual landowner allocations or groundwater rights. Additional technical and legal analysis, along with stakeholder involvement, is necessary to fully quantify the sustainable and native yields.

5. APPROACH FOR PROJECTED FUTURE WATER BUDGETS

Projected future Baseline water budgets for the Kern County Subbasin were developed using the C2VSimFG-Kern. These projected water budgets establish expected Baseline conditions to evaluate the impacts of GSP implementation. Three predictive scenarios were developed for the Kern County Subbasin, each representing a different expected future hydrologic condition, by adapting C2VSimFG-Kern as follows:

- Future Baseline Conditions: Repeat historical hydrology with expected future water supply,
- 2030 Climate Conditions: Adjust historical hydrology for 2030 climatic conditions and expected water supply, and
- 2070 Climate Conditions: Adjust historical hydrology for 2070 climatic conditions and expected water supply.

Projected future water budgets were developed for Baseline conditions and expected 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions over a 50-year planning and implementation horizon. These scenario models provide a basis of comparison for evaluating proposed sustainability management actions and projects over the SGMA planning and implementation horizon.

5.1 Assumptions

C2VSimFG-Kern was modified to incorporate projected future hydrology and land use using analog data from the historical C2VSimFG-Kern model. This approach meets GSP requirements using:

- A 50-year time-series of historical precipitation, evapotranspiration and stream flow information as the future Baseline hydrology conditions,
- The most recent land use, METRIC-based evapotranspiration, crop coefficient and urban population growth information as the Baseline condition for estimating future water demands,
- The most recent water supply projections as the Baseline condition for estimating future surface water supply,

- DWR Climate Change Guidance and Data Sets to incorporate estimated climate change conditions for the Kern County Subbasin,
- Specialized analysis of the Kern River watershed and estimated runoff volumes under climate change conditions,
- Specialized analysis of CVP deliveries to Kern County under climate change conditions incorporating implementation of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, and
- Specialized analysis of SWP deliveries to Kern County under climate change conditions incorporating implementation of the OCAP Biological Opinion and recent changes in Table A and Article 21 allocations.

5.2 Projected Future SGMA Projects

Projected water budgets for the Kern County Subbasin were developed using the C2VSimFG-Kern to evaluate the performance of proposed management actions with respect to achieving groundwater sustainability. Participating agencies provided a list of projected future management actions to be implemented between WY2021 and WY2040. These projects were simulated under Baseline conditions, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions through WY2070 using the C2VSimFG-Kern.

Proposed future projects and management actions were provided by GSAs. The types of proposed SGMA projects and management actions are summarized as follows:

- Demand Reduction is the volume of water reduced by changing the land use; these include:
    - Agricultural demand reduction projects through incentives or actions to reduce crop water use,
    - Fallowing of agricultural land and conversion of agricultural land to recharge basins, and
    - Conversion of agricultural land to urban land.
- New Supply groups together planned increases in imported water supplies; these include:
    - Increased surface water imports generally resulting from projected water purchases,
    - New water conveyance facilities including pipelines and reservoirs to increase flexibility, and
    - Expansion of surface water delivery areas to reduce groundwater usage.
- Other Supply groups together proposed projects to increase local water supplies; these include:
    - Recharging treated waste waters derived from both urban areas and oil production operations; increased recharge occurs in both existing and new locations,
    - Increased stream flow diversions; these include exercising riparian water rights and diverting flood flows,
    - Reallocation of water; generally reducing sales of surface water and banked groundwater and using this water within the agency, and
    - Brackish groundwater in areas not currently overdrafted will be treated and mixed with surface water to augment surface water supplies.

Some management actions are implemented gradually over many years, with savings increasing each year over the implementation period. Some management actions are implemented only in certain years (wet years, for example). The anticipated average-annual water supply benefit of the proposed SGMA projects and management actions steadily increases over the 20-year period from WY2021 to WY2040 to represent the implementation of the Kern County Subbasin GSPs. This increasing trend, as shown as the average-annual water supply benefit over five-year increments on **Figure 15**, is summarized as follows:

- about 116,000 AFY over the first five-year period (WY2021-WY2025),
- about 216,000 AFY over the second five-year period (WY2026-WY2030),
- about 343,000 AFY over the third five-year period (WY2031-WY2035), and
- about 361,000 AFY over the fourth five-year period (WY2036-WY2040).

The anticipated water supply benefit of the proposed SGMA projects and management actions included in the C2VSimFG-Kern projected future simulations is 422,000 AFY over the period from WY2041 to WY2070. Benefits of implementing these projects and management actions over the 20-year implementation period are summarized in **Figure 15**.

6. PROJECTED FUTURE BASELINE DEVELOPMENT

Projected water budgets are required by GSP regulations to represent future conditions over a 50-year GSP planning and implementation horizon. A Baseline condition was developed that projects water supply, demand and operations based on current land use and expected water supply availability over 50 years. The Baseline then serves as a basis of comparison for evaluating proposed sustainability management actions and projects for achieving sustainability over the planning and implementation horizon. Each predictive scenario model simulates the 50-year planning and implementation period WY2021 to WY2070. Development of the projected future Baseline conditions is summarized below.

6.1 Projected Future Time Period Development

WY1995 to WY2014 was chosen as a historical hydrology period because detailed demand and supply data are available for this period, and most subbasin water delivery infrastructure was fully developed by the middle of this period. The average Kern River inflow for this period is also very close to the long-term average Kern River inflow.

The projected future simulation period is based on repeating the WY1995 to WY2014 historical study period. This period is only 20 years long, so a 50-year sequence of historical hydrology was developed by repeating data from this period in the sequence as shown in **Table 14**. The development of this sequence is summarized as follows:

- Simulation period WY2021 to WY2032 used the historical period WY2003 to WY2014,
- Simulation period WY2033 to WY2052 used the historical period WY1995 to WY2014, and
- Simulation period WY2053 to WY2070 used the historical period WY1995 to WY2012.

This sequence was developed to match long-term average flows on the Kern River, and to ensure that the Baseline does not end in an extreme drought or extreme wet year. By starting the projected future simulation time sequence with WY2003, the 50-year hydrology period has approximately 100 percent of the long-term average streamflow conditions on the Kern River, as indicated by an average annual Kern River Index of 100 percent. The sequence includes the appropriate range of hydrologic conditions including extremely wet years and extended periods of drought.

C2VSimFG-Kern simulation results for the last timestep for the historical simulation (for September 30, 2015) were used as initial conditions for all projected future simulations, including initial conditions for the root zone, saturated and unsaturated aquifer zones, and small watersheds. Since the Historical C2VSimFG-Kern simulation period ends with WY2015, all projected future scenarios also include estimated hydrology for WY2016 to WY2020. Model input data for WY2016 to WY2020 was developed by repeating model input data for recent years based on correlation with the San Joaquin Index (DWR 2019).

6.2 Development of Key Baseline Data Sets

Key required components for the Projected Future Baseline, as summarized in the DWR *Water Budget Best Management Practices* guidance document (DWR 2016B) include the following:

- The projected Baseline hydrology conditions were developed using 50-years of historical precipitation and streamflow following the sequence outlined in Section 6.1.
- Surface water supplies are based on available information from DWR and others to project future water imports from the State Water Project (SWP), Central Valley Project (CVC) - Friant-Kern Canal (FKC) and Kern River diversions. For the Kern River, recent diversion practices based on entitlements are used to develop a water use consistent with the Baseline hydrology.
- WY2013 land use was used as current land use for all scenarios as drought conditions likely reduced agricultural production in WY2014 and WY2015.
- Consumptive use for agriculture and undeveloped lands was based on the recent land use and METRIC-based evapotranspiration. Following DWR guidance, METRIC data over the Baseline period was varied according to varying hydrologic conditions (e.g., water year type).
- Urban water demand was based on projections from recent urban water management plans to meet regulations for future water use. Urban demand was estimated in the model based on projected urban population growth and per capita water demand information (including recent regulatory guidance).
- Small watershed inflows used the same parameters as the historical C2VSimFG-Kern model; however, volumes would vary based on changes in the precipitation and ET under the 2030 and 2070 climate change conditions.

Time-series input data were first developed for the Baseline scenario model for WY2021 to WY2070. The following time-series data were developed for each scenario:

- Precipitation rates,
- Evapotranspiration rates,
- Surface water inflow rates,
- Surface water diversion and delivery rates, and
- Specified groundwater pumping rates.

Development of this time-series input data generally involved repeating time-series data from the historical C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence. Baseline scenario model time-series data files were then modified following DWR guidelines to produce time-series input data for the 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenario models. C2VSim input data were modified only in Kern County. C2VSim input data for areas outside of Kern County were not modified. Details on how each data set was modified are provided below.

6.3 Projected Future Water Demand

The projected future water demand was developed using fixed WY2013 land use areas with historical evapotranspiration rates for the Baseline and modified evapotranspiration rates for the 2030 and 2070 climate scenarios, and increasing urban populations.

6.3.1 Agricultural Water Demand

Evapotranspiration rates for the Baseline scenario model were developed by repeating input evapotranspiration rates from C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence. DWR provided monthly change factors for ETo values under 2030 and 2070 central tendency climatic conditions on a 6 km x 6 km VIC grid for calendar years 1915 through 2011. The VIC grid IDs for each C2VSim subregion in the Kern County Subbasin Zone of Interest were identified and area weighted monthly ETo change factors were calculated for each subregion. Baseline scenario ETc rates for each subregion were then multiplied by the appropriate area-weighted ETo change factors to produce time-series ETc rates for the 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios. Factors for calendar years 1959-1961 were used as analogs for calendar years 2012-2014.

6.3.2 Urban Water Demand

Urban water demand calculations include an indoor component and an outdoor component. Indoor urban water demands are based on the urban population and monthly per capita water demand. Future urban populations for Kern County urban areas were estimated using California Department of Finance population projections. Future per capita urban water demands were estimated using projections from urban water management plans and California urban water conservation regulations, including SB 606 and AB 1668. Future outdoor urban water demands are based on ETc rates, which were modified as described in the Agricultural Water Demand section above.

6.3.3 Groundwater Banking Recovery

Future groundwater banking recovery rates were developed by repeating historical recovery rates in the appropriate sequence. No adjustments were made to Baseline rates or to rates for 2030 and 2070 climatic conditions.

6.4 Projected Future Water Supply

Projected future precipitation, stream inflow and surface water import time series were developed following DWR guidelines. Baseline future water supplies were developed by repeating historical values in the appropriate sequence. Surface water diversions were then adjusted to account for operational changes. Baseline water supplies were then modified to simulate 2030 and 2070 central tendency climatic conditions.

6.4.1 Precipitation Rates

Precipitation rates for the Baseline scenario model were developed by repeating input precipitation rates from C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence. DWR provided monthly change factors for precipitation under 2030 and 2070 central tendency climatic conditions on a 6 km x 6 km VIC grid for calendar years 1915 through 2011. The VIC grid ID for each C2VSim element in the Kern County Subbasin Zone of Interest was identified and the Baseline scenario precipitation rates were multiplied by the appropriate factors to produce time-series precipitation rates for the 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios. Factors for calendar years 1959-1961 were used as analogs for calendar years 2012-2014.

6.4.2 Surface Water Inflow Rates

Surface water inflow rates for Poso Creek and White River for the Baseline scenario model were developed by repeating input inflow rates from C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence. DWR provided unimpaired streamflow change factor datasets for Central Valley streams, and an Excel spreadsheet tool to modify basin unimpaired streamflow using these change factors. The unimpaired streamflow change factors and spreadsheet were used to modify Baseline inflows to produce 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenario time series inflows for Poso Creek and White River.

Surface water inflow rates for Kern River at First Point for the Baseline scenario model were developed by repeating historical inflow rates from C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence. Flows on the Kern River are regulated, so the unimpaired streamflow method was not appropriate for estimating future flows under 2030 and 2070 climatic conditions. Projected Kern River flows at First Point under 2030 and 2070 central tendency conditions were estimated by GEI (2018) for calendar years 1956-2010 hydrology. This analysis considered the impacts of changed runoff in each sub-watershed contributing to the Kern River to develop revised streamflow estimates for Kern River at First Point. Future scenario Kern River at First Point flows for calendar years 2011-2014 were estimated using flows for analog years with similar annual flows and monthly flow pattern. Analog years 1986, 1991, 1990 and 1961 respectively were used for 2011-2014 in the future scenarios.

6.4.3 Surface Water Deliveries

Surface water delivery rates for the Baseline scenario model were developed by first repeating input surface water delivery rates from the C2VSimFG-Kern in the appropriate sequence, and then modifying selected data sets. Surface water deliveries from in-basin sources such as Oil Field Recovery were held constant at WY2015 rates for all future scenarios.

The Kern County Subbasin is served by both the CVP and the SWP. Recent changes in CVP and SWP operations and their impacts on future surface water supplies are reflected in surface water diversion rates for the three scenarios. Future CVP deliveries will be affected by implementation of the San Joaquin River Restoration Program (SJRRP) that included the 2008 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service biological opinion (BO) on the Long-Term Operational Criteria and Plan (OCAP) for coordination of the CVP and SWP. Future SWP deliveries will be affected by operational changes implemented between 2004 and 2008 including the OCAP BO, reduced Table A contract amounts and reduced Article 21 deliveries. DWR provided projected future deliveries from the CVP and SWP for WY1922 to WY2003, derived from CalSim-II modeling conducted for the Water Supply Investment Program (WSIP; California Water Commission, 2016). DWR's CVP projections as provided do not fully incorporate these SJRRP operational changes. DWR's SWP delivery projections do not include the OCAP BO operational constraints, the reduced Table A amounts and reduced Article 21 water.

Future CVP delivery projections developed by The Friant Water Authority (FWUA) were used in place of DWR's CVP projections. FWUA (2018) used CalSim-II to develop projected surface water deliveries with SJRRP implementation under hydrological conditions representing the Current Baseline, 2030 and 2070 climate conditions by delivery class for WY1922 to WY2003, and estimated allocations to each CVP contractor. The 2015.c data set was used for Baseline scenario CVP deliveries, the 2030.c data set was used for 2030 Climate Conditions scenario CVP deliveries, and the 2070.c data set was used for the 2070 Climate Conditions scenario CVP deliveries. CVP deliveries for WY2004 to WY2014 were estimated using deliveries for analog years WY1951 to WY1961; these analog years have a similar distribution of water availability.

The SWP projections provided by DWR for WY1995 to WY2003 and historical deliveries for WY2004 to WY2014 were modified to incorporate the impacts of SWP operational changes in the three scenarios. 2019 SWP Table A contract amounts were used to allocate these SWP deliveries to individual districts. In summary:

- Baseline Hydrologic Conditions
  - WY1995 to WY2003 conditions are based on 2030-Level CALSIM increased by 3.03 %,
  - WY2004 to WY2007 conditions are based on historical data adjusted for OCAP BO, and
  - WY2008 to WY2014 conditions are based on historical data with the assumption that OCAP BO adjustments are already factored into the data.
- 2030 Climate Change Hydrologic Conditions
  - WY1995 to WY2003 conditions are based on the 2030-Level CALSIM Projection,
  - WY2004 to WY2007 conditions are based on OCAP BO adjustment reduced by 3.03 %, and
  - WY2008 to WY2014 conditions are based on historical data reduced by 3.03%.
- 2070 Climate Change Hydrologic Conditions
  - WY1995 to WY2003 conditions are based on the 2070-Level CALSIM Projection,
  - WY2004 to WY2007 conditions are based on OCAP BO adjustment reduced by 8.09%, and
  - WY2008 to WY2014 conditions are based on historical data reduced by 8.09%.

Within the Kern County Subbasin, water users engage in complex real-time water trading and wheeling activities to maximize water utilization, minimize waste and energy consumption, and meet immediate water needs. It would be difficult to project future surface water deliveries in the Kern County Subbasin without the use of a surface water allocation model that simulates these water trading and wheeling activities. Therefore, for this modeling effort, monthly future scenario agricultural, urban and recharge deliveries from sources originating outside the basin were estimated by adjusting historical deliveries by the ratio of (total scenario inflows)/(total historical inflows) for each month, where total inflows are the sum of CVP deliveries, SWP deliveries and Kern River at First Point. In addition, Kern River at First Point flows above historical flows under the 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios were proportionally added to selected recharge deliveries. This method is deemed adequate for subbasin-level future scenario analyses.

Some future scenario data sets did not cover the entire period from October 1994 through September 2014. In these cases, data from an analog historical period with similar water availability was used to fill in the missing data. The analog years for each data type are summarized as:

- For CVP deliveries (CalSim-II data), WY1951 to WY1961 were used as analogs for missing WY2004 to WY2014 data; these analog years have a similar distribution of water availability.
- Projected future Kern River at First Point flows for calendar years 1986, 1991, 1990 and 1961 were used as analogs to missing calendar years 2011 through 2014; each of these analog years had a similar historical annual flow volume and monthly distribution.
- For climatic data adjustment factors, calendar years 1959-1961 were used as analogs to missing calendar years 2012-2014.

6.5 Development of Climate Change Conditions

Input data for the C2VSimFG-Kern were modified to simulate three future climatic scenarios. Historical precipitation, evapotranspiration, land use, population, surface water inflow and surface water delivery rates were replaced with projected future values for WY2016 to WY2070 for Future Baseline Conditions. The Future Baseline Conditions for WY2021 to WY2070 were then modified to simulate 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions. Water management agencies in the Kern County Subbasin provided a broad suite of proposed water management and conservation projects to increase water supplies and reduce water management demands. These projects are added to the C2VSimFG-Kern to assess the long-term impacts of these projects under the Baseline, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios.

Projected water budgets under Future Baseline Conditions, 2030 and 2070 Climate conditions are used to evaluate the potential effects of future Baseline and extended dry conditions with respect to achieving sustainability. DWR published a *Modeling Best Management Practices* Guidance Document (DWR 2016B) that outlines DWR recommendations for developing and running predictive scenarios. The C2VSimFG-Kern was modified following these recommendations to develop the Baseline scenario model. DWR also issued the *Guidance for Climate Change Data Use During Sustainability Plan Development* Guidance Document (DWR 2018A) that outlines how DWR recommends that climate change be addressed under SGMA. Baseline scenario data sets were modified using DWR climate change data sets for Kern County following procedures outlined in the Guidance Documents to develop the 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenario models. The adjustment factors for Baseline, 2030 Climate Change and 2070 Climate Change for SWP deliveries were developed based on consistent CalSim operations studies at current, 2030 and 2070 climate levels developed for Bay Delta Conservation Plan evaluation and provided by DWR Bay Delta Office staff. The WSIP studies provided on DWR's SGMA web site were not used due to the unavailability of a Baseline study with assumptions consistent with the 2030 and 2070 climate change studies.

6.6 Groundwater Banking Assumptions

Groundwater banking operations are simulated in the C2VSimFG-Kern with surface water diversions to recharge basins and specified pumping rates for groundwater extractions. All surface water deliveries were adjusted under the Baseline, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios. Surface water deliveries to recharge basins were first adjusted by the same ratio as other surface water deliveries, then increased if Kern River flows were greater than historical flows. Specified pumping rates for groundwater extraction were not modified.

The out-of-basin banking obligations were assumed to follow a similar pattern where groundwater banking recharge would be affected by the limitation on surface water deliveries, but that banking recovery would remain similar to historical volumes. Therefore, the historical groundwater banking obligations were adjusted under the Baseline, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios by the same percentage as the surface water deliveries; however, the groundwater banking recovery was assumed to remain the same. Based on the historical banking obligations and thus using that as a foundation going forward, no banking partner has ever requested the full amount of the water banked at any particular time even in the most recent drought years. All the banking obligation agreements require limitations on amounts to be requested and delivered as well as "leave in" amounts that remain in the Kern County Subbasin. This historical management of banking obligations provides the Kern County Subbasin more flexibility for use of water as well as delivery of the obligations. For the projected future scenarios, the out-of-basin banking obligations were calculated as follows:

- For the Baseline scenarios, the out-of-basin banking obligations were calculated as 69,632 AFY based on surface water deliveries of about 81% of historical deliveries.
- For the 2030 Climate scenarios, the out-of-basin banking obligations were calculated as 67,913 AFY based on surface water deliveries of about 79% of historical deliveries.
- For the 2070 Climate scenarios, the out-of-basin banking obligations were calculated as 64,474 AFY based on surface water deliveries of about 75% of historical deliveries.

Tracking of banked groundwater obligations was done using the same post processing process as applied to the historical groundwater assessment by assigning the portion of the groundwater recharge as an out-of-basin banking obligation.

7. PROJECTED FUTURE C2VSIMFG-KERN SIMULATION RESULTS

The C2VSimFG-Kern was run for three scenarios that estimate hydrologic conditions of Baseline, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions scenarios both with and without the proposed SGMA projects and management actions for a total of six projected future scenarios.

7.1 Projected Future Water Budgets

C2VSimFG-Kern calculates water budget components each month of the simulation period for each future scenario. Projected future water budgets developed based on the C2VSImFG-Kern simulation results with the proposed SGMA management actions were then compared to results for the future scenarios without the management actions to assess how these changes enhance groundwater sustainability within the Kern County Subbasin.

The average annual value of each water budget component summarizes the impacts over 50 years with current water demands. The water budget results for the six Projected Future Scenarios are presented in **Tables 15 through 20**, and include averages over three different periods, which include:

- **WY2021 to WY2040** – Implementation Period representing the 20-year period required by the SGMA regulations to implement projects and management actions to achieve sustainability.
- **WY2041 to WY2070** – Sustainability Period representing the 30-year hydrologic period following the Implementation Period to assess the long-term sustainability of the proposed projects and management actions with variable climatic conditions including periods with above average rainfall and extended droughts.
- **WY2021 to WY2070** – Simulation Period representing the entire 50-year projected future hydrologic conditions.

Changes to surface water diversions under the proposed projects and management actions included monthly increases or reductions to 37 model diversions and the addition of 7 new diversions. Ten new groundwater pumping wells were added to simulate a new groundwater pumping program. Agricultural land use was converted to native vegetation in ten management areas, and to urban land use in three management areas. The projects and management actions included in the C2VSimFG-Kern scenarios with SGMA projects are described in the individual GSPs and management area plans. These changes were applied to a series of six C2VSimFG-Kern scenarios for Baseline, 2030 Climate Conditions and 2070 Climate Conditions both with and without SGMA projects. The results of these simulations are summarized in **Table 15**.

Baseline simulation results indicate that the Kern County Subbasin has an average annual overdraft of 324,326 acre-feet per year. By implementing the proposed projects and management actions, the subbasin is forecasted to achieve sustainability by 2040 with an estimated 42,144 acre-feet of annual surplus. With adjustments to account for limitations in the simulation (discussed in Section 7.2.1), the adjusted change in storage increases to 85,578 AFY.

Collectively, the C2VSimFG-Kern simulation results indicate that the currently proposed SGMA projects and management actions, once fully implemented, provide a reasonable approach to achieve sustainable management of the groundwater basin and can be adaptively managed to meet future challenges as necessary. A brief summary of each of the six projected future water budgets from C2VSimFG-Kern is provided below.

Table 15: Summary of Simulated Change in Groundwater Storage Results over the 2041 to 2070 Sustainability Period

C2VSimFG-Kern Model Scenario	Change in Groundwater	
	C2VSimFG-Kern Model Results	Adjusted Model Results
Historic	-277,114	-277,114
Baseline	-324,326	-324,326
Baseline with Projects	42,144	85,578
2030 Climate Change	-380,900	-372,120
2030 Climate with Projects	-12,861	46,829
2070 Climate Change	-489,828	-472,336
2070 Climate with Projects	-118,273	-45,969

7.1.1 Baseline Condition Water Budgets

The Baseline Scenarios simulate how the Kern County Subbasin aquifer would respond if the recent hydrology were repeated with current expected surface water availability and current land use. The Baseline Scenarios were run both with and without SGMA Projects.

For the Baseline Scenario without SGMA Projects, the groundwater budget for WY2021 to WY2040 (**Table 16**) repeats the 20-year historical hydrologic period so it provides a direct comparison of the differences between the projected future Baseline without SGMA Projects and the historical condition. The primary difference between historical conditions and the projected future Baseline is a nearly 20% decrease in imported surface water deliveries primarily from the SWP due to the OCAP Biological Opinion. This is replaced with additional groundwater pumping. As a result, total net aquifer outflows increase by about 35,600 AFY and total net aquifer inflows decrease by about 11,600 AFY. This is mostly because of increased groundwater pumping and decreased managed aquifer recharge due to a decline in imported SWP water. Over this period, the average groundwater pumping is 1,625,000 AFY, which includes agricultural pumping, urban pumping and exported water. This results in an additional loss of groundwater storage of about 47,200 AFY over the 50 year projected future Baseline period.

The Baseline Scenario with SGMA Projects simulates the proposed SGMA projects and management actions (Section 5.2) applied to the Baseline Scenario. No other changes were made except for the addition of the SGMA projects to provide a direct comparison of the relative benefits of about 422,000 AFY of proposed SGMA projects and management actions. The groundwater budget for the Baseline Scenario with SGMA Projects is provided in **Table 17**. Comparing the groundwater budget for WY2041 to WY2070 (**Table 17**) with the same period from the Baseline Scenario (**Table 16**) provides an evaluation of groundwater conditions after the SGMA projects and management actions have been fully implemented. As a result, total net aquifer inflows increase about 135,400 AFY due to increased managed aquifer recharge and deep percolation. The total net aquifer outflows decrease about 231,100 AFY due mostly to decreased groundwater pumping with agricultural demand reduction management actions.

The change in groundwater storage for the Baseline Scenario with SGMA Projects improves by about 366,500 AFY compared to the Baseline Scenario without SGMA Projects. This change results in a net gain in groundwater in aquifer storage over the WY2041 to WY2070 sustainability period of about 42,100 AFY. A comparison of the annual change in groundwater storage over the 50-year hydrologic period is presented in **Figure 16**. The time series shows that change in groundwater storage has stabilized to slightly increasing over the period from WY2041 to WY2070.

A comparison of the average annual water budget components for the two different Baseline Scenarios is presented in **Figure 17**. Over the WY2041 to WY2070 period, the average groundwater pumping of 1,354,000 AFY for the Baseline Scenario with SGMA Projects (which includes agricultural pumping, urban pumping and exported water) is over 270,000 AFY less than in the Baseline Scenario.

7.1.2 2030 Climate Change Water Budgets

The 2030 Scenarios simulate how the Kern County Subbasin aquifer would respond assuming hydrologic conditions representing a potentially drier climate and are based on the DWR Climate Change Guidance (DWR 2018A). The 2030 DWR climate change factors were applied to the Baseline Scenario conditions. Additional adjustments were made to the imported surface water supplies from the SWP, CVP and Kern River, accounting for about an additional 2% decrease from the Baseline Conditions. The 2030 Climate Change Scenarios were run both with and without SGMA Projects. Results for climate change budgets are illustrated in **Figures 18, 19, and 20**.

The groundwater budget for the 2030 Climate Scenario without SGMA Projects for WY2041 to WY2070 (**Table 18**) is compared the same period for the Baseline Scenario without SGMA Projects to assess the relative change due to the climate change assumptions. The results show a net increase in aquifer inflows of about 44,700 AFY, however, the aquifer net outflows increase by about 101,200 AFY. This is mostly attributed to the climate shift to earlier rainfall making more surface water available for managed aquifer recharge during the winter but less available for irrigation in the summer, resulting in higher groundwater pumping. The net change in groundwater storage is an additional decline of about 56,600 AFY due to the climate change impacts.

The 2030 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects simulates the proposed SGMA projects and management actions (Section 5.2) applied to the 2030 climate change conditions. No other changes were made to this scenario. The groundwater budget for the 2030 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects is provided in **Table 19**. Comparing the groundwater budget for WY2041 to WY2070 (**Table 18**) between the two 2030 Climate Scenarios, the total net aquifer inflows increase about 118,700 AFY due to increased managed aquifer recharge and deep percolation. The total net aquifer outflows decrease about 249,300 AFY due mostly to decreased groundwater pumping with agricultural demand reduction management actions.

The change in groundwater storage for the 2030 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects improves by about 368,000 AFY. This change results in a net decline in groundwater in aquifer storage over WY2041 to WY2070 of about 12,900 AFY. A comparison of the annual change in groundwater storage over the 50-year hydrologic period is presented in **Figure 20**. The time series shows that change in groundwater storage has stabilized to slightly increasing over the period from WY2041 to WY2070, but at a level below the results for the Baseline Scenario with SGMA Projects.

A comparison of the average annual water budget components for the two 2030 Climate Scenarios is presented in **Figure 18**. Over this period, the average groundwater pumping of 1,444,000 AFY for the 2030 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects, which includes agricultural pumping, urban pumping and exported water, is over 290,000 AFY less than in the 2030 Climate Scenario without SGMA Projects.

7.1.3 2070 Climate Change Water Budgets

The 2070 Scenarios simulate how the Kern County Subbasin aquifer would respond assuming hydrologic conditions representing a potentially very dry climate and are based on the DWR Climate Change Guidance (DWR 2018A). The 2070 DWR climate change factors were applied to the Baseline Scenario Conditions. Additional adjustments were made to the imported surface water supplies from the SWP, CVP and Kern River, and these accounted for an additional 6% decrease from the Baseline Conditions. The 2070 Climate Change Scenarios were run both with and without SGMA Projects.

The groundwater budget for the 2070 Climate Scenario without SGMA Projects over WY2041 to WY2070 (**Table 20**) is compared the same period for the Baseline Scenario without SGMA Projects to assess the relative change due to the climate change assumptions. The results show a net increase in aquifer inflows of about 66,100 AFY, however, the net aquifer outflows increase by about 231,600 AFY. This is mostly attributed to an even greater climate shift to earlier rainfall making more surface water available for managed aquifer recharge during the winter but less available for irrigation in the summer resulting in higher groundwater pumping. The net change in groundwater storage is an additional decline of about 165,500 AFY due to the climate change assumptions.

The 2070 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects simulates the proposed SGMA projects and management actions (Section 5.2) applied to the 2070 climate change conditions. No other changes were made to this scenario. The groundwater budget for the 2070 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects is provided in **Table 21**. Comparing the groundwater budget for WY2041 to WY2070 (**Table 20**) between the two 2070 Climate Scenarios, the total net aquifer inflows increase about 106,300 AFY due to increased managed aquifer recharge and deep percolation. The total net aquifer outflows decrease about 371,600 AFY due mostly to decreased groundwater pumping due to agricultural demand reduction management actions.

The change in groundwater storage for 2070 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects improves by about 306,900 AFY. This change results in a net decline of groundwater in aquifer storage over WY2041 to WY2070 of about 118,300 AFY. A comparison of the annual change in groundwater storage over the 50-year hydrologic period is presented in **Figure 20**. The time series shows that change in groundwater storage has stabilized to slightly increasing over the period from WY2041 to WY2070, but at a level below the results for the Baseline and 2030 Scenarios with SGMA Projects.

A comparison of the average annual water budget components for the two different 2070 Climate Scenarios is presented in **Figure 19**. Over this period, the average groundwater pumping of 1,559,000 AFY for the 2070 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects, which includes agricultural pumping, urban pumping and exported water, is over 307,000 AFY less than in the 2070 Climate Scenario without SGMA Projects.

7.2 Projected Future Sustainability Assessment

To assess the sustainability of the proposed GSP plans, the C2VSimFG-Kern model future scenario input files were modified to incorporate all the proposed SGMA projects and management actions.

7.2.1 Change in groundwater storage

Groundwater sustainability for the Kern County Subbasin was assessed using annual changes in groundwater storage. As discussed in Section 7.1, the decline in groundwater storage of the three future Baseline scenarios is significantly mitigated by the implementation of the proposed SGMA projects and management actions. An assessment of the projected future groundwater storage change for the six projected future scenarios is summarized in **Table 22**.

The Change in Groundwater Storage presented in **Table 22** provides the net difference in aquifer inflows and outflows without consideration of subsurface flow to and from adjacent groundwater basins. This provides a measure of the natural and managed water supply within the groundwater basin without being influenced either positively or negatively by the subsurface flow. For the Kern County Subbasin, the net operational flow differs from the change in groundwater storage by about 50,000 to 75,000 AFY for the scenarios without SGMA projects, indicating that most of the groundwater storage change is due to conditions within the basin.

The Adjustments to Groundwater (GW) Storage Change are made to account for limitations in either the underlying conceptual model of C2VSimFG-Kern or the setup of the projected future scenarios. The two adjustments made to the projected future water budgets include:

- **Adjustment for Excess Basin Outflows** is the difference in simulated basin outflow that is attributed to addition of SGMA projects in Kern County without comparable SGMA projects added to adjacent basins. Adjustment assumes that this difference is due to limitation of the simulation, and that this difference would remain in Kern County Subbasin when SGMA projects from adjacent basins are included in the simulation.
- **Adjustment for Excess Kern River Outflow** is the increase in simulated groundwater outflows to the Kern River relative to Baseline condition that are attributed to SGMA Projects and Climate Change. The model is not optimized for river management. Because the Kern River is a highly managed system, the assumption is that in practice this water would be recovered for beneficial use and not allowed to flow from the basin.

These adjustments resulted in an overall improvement in the change in groundwater storage for the projected future water budgets. For the scenarios that include the SGMA Projects, the change in groundwater storage improves by 43,400 AFY (Baseline), 59,700 AFY (2030 Climate Change), and 72,300 AFY (2070 Climate Change). As a result of these adjustments, the adjusted change in groundwater storage for the 2030 Climate Scenario with SGMA Projects changes from a decline of 12,900 AFY to an increase of 32,600 AFY.

7.2.2 Sustainability Assessment

As defined by SGMA, the sustainable yield of a basin is the amount of groundwater that can be withdrawn annually without causing undesirable results. Although the SGMA regulations require that a single value of sustainable yield must be calculated basinwide, it should be noted that the sustainable yield can be changed with implementation of recharge projects, variations in climate, or changes in stream flow conditions. For the projected future scenarios, both the climate and the managed water supply operations are significantly affected which would lead to a change in the sustainable yield for the basin.

For the sustainability assessment, the sustainable yield was recalculated using the method described in Section 4.2, and the results are presented in **Table 23**. Without the SGMA projects and management actions, the percentage of the Average Annual Difference to the total groundwater pumping provides context to compare the significance of the level of groundwater pumping for the basin. For the scenarios without SGMA projects and management actions, the groundwater pumping exceeds the sustainable yield on the order of 25% to 34% (**Table 23**). However, with the proposed SGMA projects and management actions, the groundwater pumping is less than the sustainable yield of the subbasin for the Baseline and 2030 climate scenarios and is within 3% of the sustainable yield for the 2070 climate scenario (**Table 23**). This assessment indicates that the proposed SGMA projects and management actions for the Kern County Subbasin are of sufficient magnitude that, if fully implemented, would lead to groundwater sustainability for the Kern County Subbasin after WY2040.

7.2.3 Minimum Thresholds and Measurable Objectives

Another requirement of SGMA is for groundwater levels not to cross their minimum thresholds to the extent that undesirable results would occur in the basin, and moreover, that proposed SGMA projects and management actions would lead to meeting the measurable objectives. The Kern County Subbasin GSAs have defined 186 representative monitoring well (RMW) locations spread across the Kern County Subbasin. A minimum threshold and measurable objective have been assigned each of the 186 locations, and the hydrographs for all 186 locations are provided in **Attachment A**. The RMW locations are shown on **Figure 21**.

The C2VSimFG-Kern results were used to assess whether the simulated groundwater levels would meet the minimum threshold and measurable objective for each monitoring well. Because C2VSimFG-Kern is not fully calibrated, the results are presented as relative change (which does not require calibration) instead of simulated groundwater levels using the superposition method. Future change in groundwater level was determined for each of the 186 locations for each of the six projected future simulations. The change was calculated from the simulated March 2015 groundwater levels from the model. The change in groundwater level was then applied to the measured March 2015 groundwater level at the monitoring location. The result was to superimpose the simulated change in groundwater levels from the projected future C2VSimFG-Kern scenarios relative to the measured March 2015 groundwater level.

Figure 22 provides four representative examples of the simulated hydrographs using this method. Hydrographs of the simulated groundwater levels relative to the minimum thresholds and measurable objectives for all 186 locations were provided to the various GSAs and water districts for inclusion in their respective GSPs. In general, across most areas of the basin, groundwater levels fall near or below the minimum thresholds without the SGMA projects but are typically above the minimum threshold for the simulations that include the SGMA projects.

The groundwater hydrographs for some locations, especially along the eastern and western basin margins, show an unusual pattern that is likely influenced by issues with the conceptual model incorporated into C2VSimFG-Kern for these locations. The hydrographs for these areas are not considered to be representative of actual conditions that would physically occur. This is a limitation to the model that should be addressed in the future.

8. VALIDATION OF C2VSIMFG-KERN PERFORMANCE

The C2VSimFG-Kern performs well within the central part the Kern County Subbasin. The model does not perform as well east of the Friant-Kern Canal or west of the California Aqueduct. The geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual models within the central part of the Kern County Subbasin appear to be generally realistic. The geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual models appear to be very poor in the areas where the model does not perform well.

8.1 C2VSimFG-Kern Validation

One of the concerns for the modeling is the overall calibration of C2VSimFG-Beta in Kern County. As discussed above, the assumption is that C2VSimFG-Beta was developed using reasonable care in developing the geologic framework and developing a consistent regional methodology for determining aquifer properties. An identified weakness of the C2VSimFG-Beta is the quality of data used in developing the overall water balance such as the extent of the groundwater banking operations in Kern County. The issues with the water balance are considered the primary contributing factor affecting the calibration of the C2VSimFG-Beta; the hydrogeologic conceptualization is reasonably accurate for a regional planning analysis.

To address these concerns, a validation analysis was performed for C2VSimFG-Kern by comparing simulations results to field measured groundwater level data collected during the Study Period and comparing those to a similar set of residuals from the C2VSimFG-Beta model. The statistical results of this analysis should be comparable, if not better, for C2VSimFG-Kern compared to the C2VSimFG-Beta results.

The analysis used 42,058 groundwater levels measurements collected from 558 monitoring wells in the Kern County Subbasin. The data were collected by Kern County Water Agency, the Kern Fan Monitoring Committee, the DWR Water Data Library, and local agencies. For each location, the residual was calculated as the simulated groundwater level minus the measured groundwater level based on the well measurement data. A brief summary of the statistical measures used to evaluate the calibration results (shown on **Table 24**) is provided below:

- The residual mean is computed by dividing the sum of the residuals by the number of residual data values. The closer this value is to zero, the better the calibration especially as related to the water balance and estimating the change in aquifer storage. The residual mean of 17.3 feet for C2VSimFG-Kern is an improvement of 47% over the 32.6 feet from C2VSimFG-Beta.

- The absolute residual mean is the arithmetic average for the absolute value of the residual, so it provides a measure of the overall error in the model. The absolute residual mean of 37.4 feet for C2VSimFG-Kern is an improvement of 34% over the 56.8 feet from C2VSimFG-Beta.
- The residual standard deviation evaluates the scatter of the data. A lower standard deviation indicates a closer fit between the simulated and observed data. The standard deviation is 45.5 feet for C2VSimFG-Kern, which is an improvement of 16% over the 54.0 feet from C2VSimFG-Beta.
- The Root Mean Square (RMS) Error is the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the residuals and provides another measure of the overall error in the model. The RMS Error is 50.0 feet for C2VSimFG-Kern, which is an improvement of 32% over the 73.5 feet from C2VSimFG-Beta.
- The correlation coefficient ranges from 0 to 1 and is a measure of the closeness of fit of the data to a 1 to 1 correlation. A correlation of 1 is a perfect correlation. The correlation coefficient of 0.76 for C2VSimFG-Kern is an improvement of 47% over the 0.52 from C2VSimFG-Beta.
- Another statistical measure is the ratio of the standard deviation of the mean error divided by the range of observed groundwater elevations. This ratio shows how the model error relates to the overall hydraulic gradient across the model. The ratio for C2VSimFG-Kern is 0.061 feet, which is an improvement of 34% over the 0.92 from C2VSimFG-Beta.

Considering these results in context with the overall range of measurements of 616 feet, the residual mean of 17.3 feet represents a relative percentage difference of less than three percent. For the absolute residual mean of 37.4 feet, the relative percentage difference is about six percent. Despite this improvement in model performance, the model is not considered fully calibrated. However, C2VSimFG-Kern is reasonably validated for assessing groundwater level changes on the subbasin scale for the purposes of SGMA planning.

8.2 Sensitivity Analysis

The C2VSimFG-Kern model was not formally calibrated. Some physical parameters were adjusted to improve model performance in specific areas. A sensitivity analysis was conducted on the adjusted model to understand how variations in model parameters affect model results. Eight physical parameter sets were systematically varied, and model results compared to the base model for a selected group of groundwater hydrographs. C2VSimFG-Kern parameter sensitivities evaluated for Kern County Subbasin include:

- Horizontal hydraulic conductivity of aquifer (Kh)
- Vertical hydraulic conductivity of aquifer (Kv)
- Vertical hydraulic conductivity of Corcoran Clay aquitard (Kcorc)
- Streambed conductance of Kern River (Cstm)
- Specific storage of aquifer (Ss)
- Specific yield of aquifer (Sy)
- Soil hydraulic conductivity in root zone (Ksoil)
- Soil pore size distribution index in root zone (λ)

The Root Mean Squared Error between observed and simulated values was calculated for the original parameter set and after varying each parameter set upward and downward by a set factor. Results are presented in **Figure 23**. This sensitivity analysis shows that the hydrologic parameter values in the C2VSimFG-Kern model are generally within an acceptable range. A full model calibration would likely improve model performance.

8.3 Peer Review Process

Todd Groundwater worked with Woodard and Curran (W&C) throughout the model development process as W&C conducted an on-going peer review of model input files. W&C staff have developed several IWFM-based models and worked with DWR to develop C2VSimFG-Beta. Their reviews helped ensure that the model update used best practices when incorporating new data. The peer review process was documented in a series of meeting summaries to the KGA and KRGSA. The updated C2VSimFG-Kern input files for the Kern County Subbasin were shared with DWR for incorporation into future C2VSim public releases.

The more general assumptions in C2VSimFG-Beta were replaced with local data and knowledge that are regionally or locally significant for WY1995 to WY2015. This update employed a phased approach with regular peer reviews.

1) Phase 1 revisions address components of Regional Significance that require significant changes to the overall model input file structure. These include:
   a) Surface water delivery volumes, application areas and use by water district,
   b) Groundwater banking recharge, recovery and application of recovered water,
   c) Evapotranspiration rates and irrigation demand based on ITRC METRIC data (ITRC 2017),
   d) Urban population and per capita demand, including addition of an urban zone for Metropolitan Bakersfield, and
   e) Addition of groundwater extraction wells for groundwater banking projects.
2) Interim Review
   a) The Woodard & Curran Peer Review Team
   b) Kern County Subbasin water districts and purveyor’s local data review
   c) Stakeholder input
3) Phase 2 revisions address components of Local Significance that generally require modifications of input data and parameters within the existing C2VSim model input file structure. These include:
   a) Local water sources and demands of significance to individual Districts/GSAs,
   b) District pumping for in-district delivery via surface water canals where significant,
   c) District recharge operations utilizing canals, stream channels, and basins,
   d) Wastewater disposal and land application, and
   e) Review and limited adjustment of model parameters.
4) Interim Review by same reviewers listed in item 2
5) Phase 3 revisions include addressing comments and incorporating new data from the Interim Reviews
6) Interim Review by same reviewers listed in item 2
7) Tabulate model-derived water budgets for Peer-Review and GSP Use

In each update phase, historical and current water budgets for zones representing water agency service areas were produced with the revised C2VSimFG-Kern model incorporating corrected local data. These water budgets were shared with participating agencies for review, to ensure that C2VSimFG-Kern correctly represented local water balances. Where necessary, participating agencies provided additional data which was incorporated into C2VSimFG-Kern.

8.4 Recommendations for Future Improvements to C2VSimFG-Kern

The C2VSimFG-Kern performs well in the Kern County Subbasin, producing simulated water budget components that generally match historical values compiled by local agencies. C2VSimFG-Kern simulated groundwater levels provide a reasonable approximation of observed groundwater levels in the central part of the Kern County Subbasin. The model is well suited to estimating the impacts of management actions on subbasin groundwater storage.

During the model update, several outstanding issues were identified that should be addressed in future updates to C2VSimFG-Kern. The following actions and model improvements are recommended:

- **Improve streamflow simulations of the Kern River and Poso Creek.** Flows in the Kern River channel, including local stream-groundwater interactions, are not well replicated and surface water diversions are not dynamically simulated. Some rejected recharge occurs in the Kern Fan area in very wet years, with significant outflow of groundwater to the Kern River especially in the Kern Fan banking area (i.e., rejected recharge). This has been an ongoing issue and needs to be addressed for the projected future water budgets so that banking recharge volumes can be better matched in the model.
- **Improve the geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual model of the Kern County portion of the Central Valley.** A hydrogeologic conceptual model is a framework for understanding where groundwater exists, where it flows, and how groundwater interacts with surface water bodies and the land surface. A geologic conceptual model provides a framework for understanding the geologic features that control groundwater movement. Quantitative analysis of Kern County Subbasin groundwater flow is severely hampered by the lack of detailed geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual models of the areas outside the central alluvial basin. Geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual models will provide a foundation for the quantitative analysis of the groundwater flow system, and the framework for modeling the system. Key steps are:
    - Develop detailed geologic and hydrogeologic conceptual models of the Kern County Subbasin.
    - Differentiate the four Principal Aquifers that have been identified in the Kern County Subbasin based on definitions from local management area GSPs.
    - Identify the locations and characteristics of natural features that affect groundwater recharge and movement (faults, ridges, clays).
    - Understand water occurrence and movement in areas outside the central Kern County Subbasin.
    - Develop water quality maps (natural constituents and anthropogenic constituents).
    - Modify the Kern County Subbasin model to conform to the updated conceptual models.
- **Simulation of deep percolation and small watersheds.** Unreasonably high deep percolation (return flows) of the applied water in some areas has led to unreasonably elevated pumping

rates to compensate. One problem is high root zone hydraulic parameter values in certain areas that were identified and corrected to better reflect local soil conditions. Because the excess pumping was returning to groundwater, the change has little effect on the basin change in storage, but the pumping and deep percolation are now more in line with local estimates. Root zone hydraulic parameters should be redeveloped throughout the subbasin to assure model values are representative of actual values.

- **Root Zone Parameters,** Areas of overly high root zone hydraulic parameters led to high volumes of deep percolation that required additional groundwater pumping to meet the overall water demand for irrigation. A review found areas of overlying high soil hydraulic conductivity and other soil parameters led to to high percolation rate. These areas were manually adjusted to be more in line with observed conditions. A more rigorous development of root zone parameters should be considered in the future as this issue demonstrates that it is a sensitive parameter.
- **Investigate development of a stand-alone Kern County Subbasin model.** The C2VSim model provided by DWR and updated with local data is adequate for GSP preparation. However, this model may not meet all of the groundwater modeling needs of Kern County Subbasin stakeholders. In addition, running a full Central Valley simulation model imposes longer model run times and reduces model flexibility. Stakeholders should undertake a comprehensive study to develop a list of their integrated (groundwater and surface water) modeling needs, and then decide whether further improving C2VSimFG-Kern or developing a new integrated hydrologic model is the best way to address subbasin modeling needs. This decision should be made before the end of 2020 to allow sufficient time to develop a new model or improve C2VSimFG-Kern in time for use in development of the 2025 GSP.
- **Adjust the finite element grid to honor water management boundaries.** The C2VSimFG-Kern model grid is a randomly generated grid that does not conform to any local features other than natural surface water channels. This limits the spatial accuracy of model inputs and the precision and flexibility of water budget outputs. Adjusting the grid to match district and agency boundaries, historical delivery areas, water management units within districts, and geologic and hydrologic features would greatly enhance model capabilities.
- **Quantify boundary flows.** Significant uncertainty exists regarding the rates and timing of groundwater flows into the Kern County Subbasin from surrounding watersheds, and groundwater flows from the Kern County Subbasin to Kings and Tulare counties to the north. Reliable estimates of boundary flows will improve model performance in boundary areas.
- **Kern County Subbasin Boundary.** The GSAs in the basin should consider when DWR opens the Bulletin 118 in 2020 to investigate the “actual” Kern County Subbasin and to remove those peripheral lands where aquifer connectivity does not exist.
- **Utilize more complex water management features of IWFM.** The Kern Update process modified information within the existing C2VSimFG-Beta model structure to improve model performance within the Kern County Subbasin. The IWFM application has several features that could be further utilized to improve model performance.
    - Adjust the agricultural crops to better match the Kern County crop mix (for example, create separate crop categories for carrots, young and mature almonds, young and mature pistachios, etc.).
    - Implement multi-cropping with semiannual or quarterly land use.

    - Some C2VSim data are organized by DWR subregions, which represent heterogeneous areas with homogeneous data. Developing Kern County Subbasin subregions and organizing model input data by these subregions may provide a better representation of local hydrologic conditions.

- **Calibrate the improved model for the Kern County Subbasin**. DWR did not fully calibrate the Kern County portion of the C2VSim model, owing to both poor historical input data and a lack of calibration data sets. The Kern Update process significantly improved the historical data in the model, developed some calibration data sets, and included limited adjustment of model parameters. The updated model performs adequately in the central part of the Kern County Subbasin and poorly in areas outside the central part of the basin. Once the above improvements are completed, the Kern County portion of the resulting model should be fully calibrated to ensure that it performs well throughout the Kern County Subbasin.

9. CONCLUSIONS

This brief summary provides an overview of the findings and conclusions of the modeling results for the Kern County Subbasin using C2VSimFG-Kern.

9.1 Findings of the C2VSimFG-Kern Application and Results

The subbasin-wide update of C2VSimFG-Kern incorporated data from many local agencies. Each participating agency provided data for their jurisdiction for use in improving the model. This included managed water supply data (e.g., surface water deliveries, land use, irrigation demand, return flows, and groundwater banking), stream and groundwater monitoring data, geologic data, and other relevant data. This information was compiled and used to improve C2VSimFG-Kern performance in the Kern County Subbasin.

The historical water budget analysis indicates that the Kern County Subbasin was in a state of overdraft equivalent to the long-term decline in groundwater storage from WY1995 to WY2014 of 277,144 AFY. Projected Future simulations indicate that the proposed SGMA projects and management actions in the Kern County GSPs are sufficient for the Kern County Subbasin to achieve sustainability under Baseline and 2030 Climate Change conditions.

C2VSimFG-Kern was used to evaluate the change in groundwater in storage for projected future conditions using a baseline condition that projects current water supply, water demand and land use over a 50-year period based on historical hydrology. The baseline was adapted following DWR climate change guidance to develop 2030 and 2070 climate change simulations. The proposed SGMA projects and management actions were compiled from all of the Kern County Subbasin GSAs and management areas. The total projects total about 421,000 AFY after implementation. This assessment indicates that the proposed SGMA projects and management actions for the Kern County Subbasin are of sufficient magnitude that, if fully implemented, would lead to groundwater sustainability for the Kern County Subbasin after WY2040.

The historical C2VSimFG-Kern performs well in the Kern County Subbasin, producing simulated water budget components and groundwater levels that generally match historical values compiled by local agencies. C2VSimFG-Kern simulated groundwater levels provide a reasonable statistical approximation of observed groundwater levels in the Kern County Subbasin that show significant improvement relative to C2VSimFG-Beta. Therefore, C2VSimFG-Kern is well suited as a planning tool to estimate the impacts of the proposed SGMA projects and management actions on groundwater conditions in the Kern County Subbasin.

The C2VSimFG-Kern model development and the water budget analysis were designed to fulfill the GSP requirement for a coordinated subbasin-wide water budget analysis, while also providing information required to fulfill other GSP requirements. The C2VSimFG-Kern was provided to DWR so the Kern County Subbasin revisions can be incorporated into their master version of the C2VSim model.

9.2 C2VSimFG-Kern Compliance with Coordination Agreement Requirements

Subbasin GSAs coordinated on the development and application of the C2VSimFG-Kern to ensure that the model was incorporating comparable data sets and the best available information; as such, the model meets numerous technical requirements for Subbasin-wide coordination, including for Coordination Agreements in §357.4. As demonstrated throughout this memorandum, the C2VSimFG-Kern model documents the use of "the same data and methodologies" for water budget development.

Specifically, groundwater extraction data were coordinated through the use of ET METRIC data for all irrigated lands over the entire Subbasin to estimate private irrigation pumping. Monthly metered data from District, municipal, and banking pumping were incorporated as available. Surface water supply data were provided in similar units and formats using consistent templates for data collection and management in the model. Total water use and change in groundwater in storage were developed through consistent methodologies as applied in the C2VSimFG-Kern model. Calibration targets also incorporated consistent data sets for groundwater elevation data throughout the Subbasin as compiled in the DWR Water Data Library, KCWA water level database, and supplemented with local data, as needed. This memorandum documents coordination efforts in subsequent sections that demonstrates compliance with GSP requirements in §354.18, §357.4, and other portions of the regulations.

9.3 Limitations and Uncertainty of C2VSimFG-Kern

The C2VSimFG-Kern performs well in the Kern County Subbasin, producing simulated water budget components that generally match historical values compiled by local agencies. C2VSimFG-Kern simulated groundwater levels provide a reasonable approximation of observed groundwater levels in the central part of the Kern County Subbasin. The model is well suited to estimating the impacts of management actions on subbasin groundwater storage.

The C2VSimFG-Kern update was limited in scope, and some model components do not perform well. These components do not reduce model capabilities with respect to GSP development but limit the usefulness of the model for other types of studies. Flows in the Kern River channel, including local stream-groundwater interactions, are not well replicated and surface water diversions are not dynamically simulated. The Kern County Subbasin portion of the C2VSimFG-Kern is not calibrated, and although the land surface water budget components are generally accurate, groundwater conditions and stream flows are poorly simulated in much of the subbasin. Some rejected recharge occurs in the Kern Fan area in very wet years, but this is not significant as it is a very small volume.

The C2VSimFG-Kern is a reliable and defensible tool to support planning future groundwater conditions and estimating the potential hydrological impacts of future climate conditions and management actions at the subbasin level. It is currently the best available quantitative tool for assessing projected future groundwater conditions under SGMA. DWR recommends updating and refining models used in GSPs to incorporate new data including that in annual GSP updates. Refining Kern County Subbasin hydrologic modelling tools to replicate district-level historical conditions will provide a reliable means of assessing future effects of management actions at the district level for future GSP development.

9.4 Applicability of C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation Results

Based on the model validation, C2VSimFG-Kern provides a useful planning tool to evaluate potential future trends in groundwater in the Kern County Subbasin. The model validation demonstrated the capability of C2VSimFG-Kern to reasonably simulate the groundwater elevations and trends during the period from WY1995 through WY2015 based on the comparison to measured data.

The ability to reasonably simulate historical conditions provides confidence that C2VSimFG-Kern can be used to simulate potential future conditions. The model has the capability to simulate the most beneficial application of water projects that would provide the long-term benefit to the area. For the future case scenarios, the general practice is to evaluate model results with respect to long-term trends. Therefore, as a planning tool, it is most beneficial to run the model in relation to a base case and to evaluate the relative difference between the model scenario and the base case. The base case would assume a selected set of climatic, hydrologic and pumping conditions. Commonly, the calibration base period is assumed to repeat; however, any number of variations can be constructed.

It is important to note that in some cases the model results may vary from those measured in individual wells due to the geologic complexity of the Kern County Subbasin. However, the model is capable of evaluating the impacts of changes in pumping and water use practices in the Kern County Subbasin that are useful for SMGA planning purposes.

The conclusions and recommendations presented herein are professional opinions based on the C2VSimFG-Kern revisions and simulations as described herein. The findings and professional opinions presented in this letter are presented within the limits prescribed by the client contract, in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering, geologic and modeling practices, to support development of GSPs within the Kern County Subbasin. There is no other warranty, either expressed or implied, regarding the conclusions, recommendations, and opinions presented in this report.

10. References

Brush, CF, EC Dogrul and TN Kadir. 2013. C2VSim model. California Department of Water Resources Technical Memorandum.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Monthly Operations Reports. https://water.ca.gov/programs/state-water-project/operations-and-maintenance/monthly-and-annual-operations-reports.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2016A. California's Groundwater, Bulletin 118 Interim Update 2016. Sacramento, CA: Technical Memorandum.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2016B. Management Practices for the Sustainable Management of Groundwater, Modeling BMP. Sacramento, CA: Technical Memorandum.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2018A. Guidance for Climate Change Data Use During Groundwater Sustainability Plan Development. Sacramento, CA: Technical Memorandum.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). 2018B. Resource Guide, DWR-Provided Climate Change Data and Guidance for Use During Groundwater Sustainability Plan Development. Sacramento, CA: Technical Memorandum.

California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), 2018, C2VSimFG Beta model, model files and data sets downloaded from https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/c2vsimfg-beta-model on May 25, 2018.

California Water Commission. 2016. Water Storage Investment Program Technical Reference. Sacramento, CA: Technical Memorandum.

City of Bakersfield (COB), 1985-2015, Annual Kern River Hydrology Reports from 1985 through 2015. Water Resources Department.

Friant Water Users Authority (FWUA). 2018. Estimate of Future Friant Division Supplies for use in Groundwater Sustainability Plans. Fresno, CA.

GEI Consultants. 2018. Kern River Hydrology Under Climate Change. Bakersfield, CA.

IPUMS. National Historical Geographic Information System Database. http://www.ipums.org.

Irrigation Training and Research Center (ITRC). 2017. 1993-2015 ITRC-METRIC ETc for Kern County. California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA.

Nady, P, and LL Larragueta. 1983. Estimated average annual streamflow into the Central Valley of California. USGS Hydrologic Atlas HA-657.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2018. Published Soil Surveys for California. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/surveylist/soils/survey/state/?stateid-CA.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), 2004, Part 630 Hydrology, National Engineering Handbook, Chapters 9, 10 and 20. Washington, DC.

US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). Central Valley Operations. http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo. http://www.usbr.gov/mp/cvo.

US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). 2011. Kern National Wildlife Refuge Water Management Plan. https://www.usbr.gov/mp/watershare/docs/2010/refuges/kern-national-wildlife-refuge.pdf

US Department of Commerce. Census data for 1990, 2000 and 2010. https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/decennial-census.html

US Geologic Survey (USGS). 2009. Central Valley Hydrologic Model: Texture Model. https://ca.water.usgs.gov/projects/central-valley/cvhm-texture-model.html.

List of Tables (following text except where noted)

List of Figures (following tables)

List of Attachments (following tables)

TABLE 1 - Summary of data input for surface water diversion to agriculture by water district applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Arvin-Edison WSD	Belridge WSD	Berrenda Mesa WSD	Buena Vista WSD	Cawelo WD	Kern River Canal Co.	Henry Miller WD	Kern Delta WD	Kern-Tulare WD	Lost Hills WD	North Kern WSD	Rosedale Rio Brave WSD	Semi-tropic WSD	Shafter-Wasco ID	So. San Joaquin MUD	Wheeler Ridge - Maricopa WSD	Olcese WD	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	144,722	106,293	90,909	162,444	78,084	14,994	43,242	183,471	27,131	103,268	198,865	0	74,487	149,252	112,888	177,348	1,493	1,668,891
1987	127,333	106,293	90,909	142,274	89,117	12,113	43,242	137,458	27,131	123,981	112,432	0	53,753	172,161	76,193	161,949	1,493	1,477,832
1988	114,321	106,293	90,909	141,152	77,106	4,203	43,242	135,078	27,131	111,872	81,580	0	47,071	164,192	71,243	154,030	1,417	1,370,840
1989	114,591	106,293	90,909	150,341	85,190	11,096	43,242	140,360	27,131	122,044	61,797	0	50,495	190,990	94,729	178,129	1,480	1,468,817
1990	70,816	106,293	90,909	124,845	67,867	14,757	43,242	114,531	27,131	88,963	51,926	0	34,381	49,992	73,000	170,693	1,480	1,130,826
1991	40,698	106,293	90,909	100,517	50,621	10,416	43,242	117,287	27,131	9,553	28,931	0	40,595	7,926	11,683	31,030	1,480	718,312
1992	52,839	106,293	90,909	108,874	54,406	9,909	43,242	118,190	27,131	52,853	34,291	0	45,851	94,467	65,310	96,514	1,480	1,002,559
1993	137,479	93,344	85,549	151,653	75,490	11,596	43,973	174,003	26,034	77,793	181,920	5,040	72,120	226,462	108,767	137,221	1,425	1,609,869
1994	171,856	110,017	93,092	125,084	62,968	13,862	53,471	132,865	28,017	87,636	117,580	2,362	47,111	110,951	83,680	151,368	1,685	1,393,606
1995	134,559	110,993	78,521	189,797	73,155	6,600	29,047	159,595	27,333	85,963	174,020	5,591	62,105	235,347	108,778	153,783	1,425	1,636,611
1996	166,288	112,412	115,132	184,597	90,229	11,591	39,539	179,052	28,749	145,349	202,199	5,722	72,231	313,420	128,865	189,454	1,987	1,986,816
1997	185,820	143,146	97,233	197,871	88,202	11,134	50,584	179,388	29,998	122,140	191,871	4,563	67,407	313,717	124,456	188,455	1,778	1,997,763
1998	120,808	79,387	85,885	152,455	69,758	4,959	30,260	124,464	24,422	80,845	153,662	4,756	53,064	240,072	89,373	148,174	849	1,463,194
1999	152,909	101,786	93,199	142,271	86,667	10,085	53,858	141,626	28,093	108,563	146,395	4,679	57,625	307,686	110,686	166,018	1,248	1,713,394
2000	158,008	111,057	87,200	135,689	87,894	12,833	44,302	152,338	29,948	119,828	133,872	3,920	61,358	315,833	119,597	179,278	1,382	1,754,337
2001	158,432	91,642	65,734	76,718	70,873	10,048	31,379	113,044	30,109	68,302	74,725	0	48,772	70,879	98,104	136,390	1,588	1,146,739
2002	158,197	107,617	63,705	78,735	75,042	9,058	31,724	116,181	25,443	67,574	62,006	0	55,121	165,448	103,849	133,652	1,702	1,255,054
2003	139,412	103,724	64,267	96,601	75,749	8,371	33,941	161,162	24,120	62,007	106,436	1,000	55,511	265,110	106,779	120,733	2,041	1,426,964
2004	155,531	118,543	68,902	86,119	78,558	9,383	39,101	138,664	25,541	67,607	99,610	1,739	58,351	174,605	106,537	138,771	1,637	1,369,199
2005	136,887	105,523	69,372	125,522	78,101	6,037	39,248	169,747	21,445	60,844	207,612	2,784	58,711	294,595	109,716	127,846	1,939	1,615,929
2006	140,411	115,146	84,869	149,851	96,249	5,317	46,538	172,882	22,525	73,422	199,626	0	68,468	332,115	120,106	150,416	2,048	1,779,988
2007	158,526	118,036	102,971	91,196	70,811	4,574	48,482	112,341	23,348	83,116	89,195	552	37,391	146,826	75,642	164,924	1,496	1,329,426
2008	157,604	114,525	86,217	70,032	62,437	4,380	18,156	145,633	22,788	74,554	86,051	0	47,623	29,675	87,776	168,211	1,700	1,177,361
2009	145,184	113,385	86,439	73,530	67,340	4,340	12,129	126,039	21,803	83,740	84,727	0	44,265	30,808	116,967	159,502	1,781	1,171,979
2010	132,462	117,589	88,556	102,109	76,351	3,604	29,694	166,787	19,272	88,191	171,744	1,543	65,238	168,870	120,394	159,162	1,756	1,513,322
2011	130,306	121,808	87,344	121,329	88,617	4,617	39,642	192,069	20,213	92,149	173,305	4,466	74,413	337,724	124,678	156,216	1,530	1,770,425
2012	148,146	130,559	87,953	96,407	89,745	3,988	41,553	195,763	21,682	91,720	81,584	1,329	35,369	227,901	81,602	168,753	1,783	1,505,837
2013	159,887	138,131	93,311	33,558	49,978	3,585	18,533	94,682	22,252	93,322	23,343	0	26,194	81,279	58,923	170,033	1,966	1,068,977
2014	144,605	123,390	82,731	410	41,223	2,645	2,246	70,367	14,067	82,546	11,290	0	8,303	5,748	14,249	152,372	1,238	757,429
2015	114,350	117,357	81,535	134	38,195	2,663	0	68,228	10,274	80,631	9,901	0	0	12,226	3,020	145,842	1,462	685,817

TABLE 2 - Summary of data input for surface water diversion from Kern River at different diversion and turnouts applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Kern River to Beardsley Canal	Kern River to Carrier Canal at Rocky Point	Kern River to Carrier Canal at Calloway Weir	Kern River to CVC at Turnout #4	Kern River to River Canal	Kern River to Rio Vista at River Walk	Kern River to Rosedale Channel	Kern River to North Lake	Kern River to Pioneer Canal	Kern River to Berrenda Mesa WSD	Kern River to Pioneer Project	Kern River to Kern Water Bank	Kern River to Kern Water Bank Canal	Kern River to 2800 Acre Facility	Kern River to Buena Vista WSD BSA	Kern River to Aqueduct at Intertie	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	291,715	199,035	238,877	181,392	0	0	65,684	0	63,232	0	0	0	0	97,866	86,736	0	1,224,537
1987	190,539	76,888	179,876	58,811	0	0	19,893	0	756	0	0	0	0	21,592	86,736	0	635,091
1988	111,679	25,813	163,938	21,851	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,736	0	410,362
1989	98,796	28,696	168,926	23,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,736	0	406,445
1990	77,389	5,373	128,753	6,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,736	0	304,828
1991	69,736	180,189	56,331	13,944	0	0	5,869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,736	0	412,805
1992	71,521	194,315	690	11,008	0	0	3,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,736	0	367,868
1993	213,099	241,104	43,555	59,099	50,897	0	54,936	0	27,803	0	0	0	0	64,852	64,488	0	819,833
1994	187,380	213,631	18,103	26,829	67	0	0	0	0	9,882	0	0	0	28,046	38,745	0	522,683
1995	256,234	248,113	65,360	144,230	136,516	0	91,721	0	40,366	23,822	45,284	0	0	60,476	103,429	11,850	1,227,401
1996	315,988	255,792	105,845	108,405	119,999	0	78,824	0	14,286	17,382	55,074	0	0	24,037	92,768	0	1,188,400
1997	288,746	280,471	123,771	130,336	123,333	0	62,841	0	23,271	14,977	45,600	0	0	27,212	134,320	52,848	1,307,726
1998	312,857	244,337	143,422	131,398	23,346	0	95,706	0	51,802	18,483	69,637	0	0	95,160	115,019	188,048	1,489,215
1999	214,847	180,856	71,974	46,274	58,082	0	33,938	0	839	6,915	21,343	0	0	17,891	77,220	0	730,179
2000	175,718	169,844	38,793	31,596	38,147	0	20,213	0	0	1,396	15,929	0	0	30,660	47,882	0	570,178
2001	130,052	188,404	23,762	14,050	4,631	0	3,177	0	2,179	0	0	0	0	0	32,686	0	398,941
2002	91,980	203,010	4,149	23,609	7,878	0	581	0	199	431	871	0	0	0	29,404	0	362,112
2003	164,112	206,448	15,893	14,088	31,451	0	12,306	0	0	1,045	0	0	0	0	38,307	0	483,650
2004	153,148	198,769	29,338	18,247	2,301	589	1,503	165	0	2,545	2,005	0	0	0	39,412	0	448,022
2005	236,776	228,885	73,215	62,146	60,019	0	141,022	1,442	1,942	39,702	102,111	21,548	23,125	77,127	72,865	0	1,141,925
2006	257,590	247,806	53,872	122,931	33,872	3,942	87,318	1,442	9,962	24,636	116,108	25,165	34,358	42,587	97,955	0	1,159,544
2007	135,525	189,169	1,049	10,483	7,752	2,746	0	0	0	13,099	17,809	7,507	0	4,568	47,914	0	437,621
2008	137,813	229,304	53,824	22,700	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,549	0	478,734
2009	139,246	238,103	31,342	28,635	115	712	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,418	0	456,680
2010	196,135	241,876	70,315	68,944	60,087	820	10,816	776	1,775	1,165	0	0	0	13,748	66,441	0	732,898
2011	298,003	266,684	75,784	160,243	90,048	1,752	101,209	787	20,479	26,223	121,857	23,951	47,187	84,876	98,416	0	1,417,499
2012	148,513	241,953	20,495	55,303	409	1,001	10,998	0	0	7,594	20,162	582	0	7,871	45,173	0	560,054
2013	45,141	153,474	706	25,758	0	247	0	0	0	3,529	0	0	0	155	0	0	229,010
2014	26,041	122,044	0	8,356	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156,724
2015	16,883	104,841	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121,919

TABLE 3 - Summary of data input for surface water diversions for various purposes applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Metro Bakersfield Urban Surface Water Supply	Metro Bakersfield Wastewater Land Disposal	Kern Nat'l Wildlife Refuge SWP Supply	Kern Nat'l Wildlife Refuge Surface Water Inflows from Poso Creek	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	24,416	29,235	0	1,611	30,846
1987	25,298	30,832	0	247	31,079
1988	28,563	32,304	0	65	32,369
1989	27,818	33,785	0	136	33,921
1990	27,426	35,756	0	0	35,756
1991	20,959	36,837	0	123	36,960
1992	25,867	37,801	0	10	37,811
1993	30,261	38,774	120	852	39,746
1994	29,111	39,684	16,861	95	56,640
1995	27,248	40,709	12,097	896	53,702
1996	28,261	41,667	12,776	4,536	58,979
1997	19,216	40,832	7,964	13,811	62,607
1998	11,036	40,355	12,268	90,926	143,549
1999	26,996	39,629	14,827	1,876	56,332
2000	30,963	41,497	7,489	58	49,044
2001	28,611	41,559	13,179	0	54,738
2002	30,185	42,043	19,299	1	61,343
2003	32,206	42,962	20,945	22	63,929
2004	56,861	43,735	23,461	0	67,196
2005	43,727	44,021	23,310	9,025	76,356
2006	40,294	44,614	21,829	11,734	78,177
2007	55,334	44,643	21,607	2,440	68,690
2008	56,335	44,936	17,728	18	62,682
2009	58,834	45,416	19,494	9	64,919
2010	61,314	45,527	21,808	536	67,871
2011	64,388	46,429	26,599	7,691	80,719
2012	68,013	46,666	18,451	9	65,126
2013	66,998	45,513	23,701	0	69,214
2014	55,692	44,645	13,877	0	58,522
2015	44,981	43,256	9,203	0	52,459

TABLE 4 - Summary of data input for surface water diversion to Groundwater Banking and Managed Aquifer Recharge for different facilities applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Arvin-Edison WSD	Berrenda Mesa Project	Buena Vista WSD	Cawelo WD	Kern Delta WD	Kern River GSA	North Kern WSD	Rosedale-Rio Bravo WSD	Semi-tropic WSD	West Kern WD	City of Bakers-field	Pioneer Project	Kern Water Bank	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	63,708	0	28,948	0	0	107,936	115,498	103,384	0	25,559	164,861	0	0	609,894
1987	18,800	0	7,487	0	0	62,084	47,206	47,731	0	23,249	50,585	0	0	257,142
1988	1,434	0	227	0	0	49,926	11,171	19,026	0	24,594	18,294	0	0	124,672
1989	3,358	0	3,532	0	0	58,640	804	27,984	0	28,604	14,148	0	0	137,070
1990	4,660	0	0	0	0	35,825	0	11,530	0	22,368	9,564	0	0	83,947
1991	2,404	0	0	0	0	54,577	1,224	5,931	0	14,754	19,768	0	0	98,658
1992	3,886	0	799	0	0	48,497	10,236	11,880	0	10,368	23,482	0	0	109,148
1993	99,714	0	19,229	0	0	83,472	25,220	88,065	0	24,420	126,544	0	0	466,664
1994	28,968	0	11,485	0	0	60,217	12,333	26,016	0	29,233	67,418	0	0	235,670
1995	87,910	17,808	49,623	0	0	98,122	149,948	119,339	0	28,201	143,019	62,274	121,465	877,709
1996	69,472	23,398	18,253	0	0	102,034	103,277	116,704	0	37,351	75,468	51,330	232,355	829,642
1997	58,069	9,801	38,015	7,524	0	103,578	102,050	108,711	0	18,555	53,470	38,169	132,457	670,399
1998	97,098	9,493	63,868	9,136	0	90,233	196,469	136,250	0	23,133	149,426	57,357	236,320	1,068,783
1999	81,398	11,489	8,904	6,110	0	83,858	69,080	78,941	0	29,249	41,516	21,884	116,663	549,092
2000	95,786	1,027	238	3,446	0	74,926	163	44,501	0	23,082	51,444	22,032	36,551	353,196
2001	38,774	0	99	2,683	0	59,411	0	5,653	0	8,747	22,005	1,253	10,029	148,654
2002	4,437	0	1,065	2,596	0	63,427	0	1,404	0	19,467	11,840	0	13,439	117,675
2003	44,030	0	424	3,314	4,177	73,362	367	27,154	0	17,766	20,133	0	5,369	196,096
2004	7,160	3,172	0	5,172	1,380	65,335	3,039	9,626	0	3,513	22,480	10,768	53,070	184,715
2005	100,311	19,663	33,153	7,882	7,274	98,474	74,241	151,136	0	29,552	164,991	93,466	308,092	1,088,235
2006	90,722	28,268	22,966	4,219	1,224	95,246	138,698	174,051	0	14,385	113,166	64,388	308,877	1,056,210
2007	20,012	15,292	0	5,241	488	51,678	80,467	20,348	0	4,209	31,534	19,386	70,553	319,208
2008	4,409	0	0	5,069	0	53,118	0	0	92	0	8,787	0	0	71,475
2009	34,000	0	3,000	5,239	0	48,217	2,596	2,354	0	5,075	18,730	0	0	119,211
2010	101,606	323	19,127	6,252	11,038	97,829	18,377	76,399	0	10,419	40,113	0	8,272	389,755
2011	99,559	19,373	73,880	29,630	46,690	158,694	147,576	227,775	17,276	24,880	144,869	132,320	397,029	1,519,551
2012	27,799	20,055	0	7,162	54,573	83,460	60,613	88,019	1,865	30,166	37,046	27,293	83,991	522,042
2013	3,947	5,750	0	9,345	14,726	46,298	5,078	5,622	22	2,500	11,518	0	0	104,806
2014	3,518	0	0	2,102	0	46,654	0	0	0	0	9,176	0	0	61,450
2015	401	0	0	5,893	0	40,368	4,768	0	22	0	18,840	0	0	70,292

TABLE 5 - Summary of data input for groundwater recovery pumping for local water supply by water district applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Arvin-Edison WSD	Berrenda Mesa Project	Buena Vista WSD	City of Bakers-field	Cawelo WD	KCWA ID4	Kern Delta WD	Kern Water Bank	Lost Hills PUD	North Kern WSD	Olcese WD	Pioneer Project	Rosedale Rio Brave WSD	Semi-tropic WSD	West Kern WD	Wheeler Ridge - Maricopa WSD	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	1,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	0	101	0	0	0	12,073	0	14,403
1987	21,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	41,963	101	0	0	0	12,195	0	76,196
1988	27,486	0	960	0	0	0	0	0	281	67,609	138	0	0	0	12,316	0	108,790
1989	38,231	0	2,507	0	0	0	0	0	285	79,674	132	0	0	0	12,438	0	133,266
1990	78,769	0	2,605	0	957	0	0	0	292	73,635	132	0	0	0	12,560	0	168,949
1991	82,566	0	2,511	0	4,666	0	0	0	307	80,432	132	0	0	0	12,546	0	183,160
1992	94,444	0	4,146	0	7,124	0	0	0	306	72,926	132	0	0	0	12,533	5,419	197,029
1993	21,035	0	222	0	3,469	0	0	0	308	3,950	66	0	0	0	12,530	150	41,730
1994	67,679	0	1,732	0	7,805	0	0	0	321	37,251	123	0	0	0	12,078	2,705	129,693
1995	14,191	0	73	0	4,628	0	0	0	322	4,176	66	0	0	0	11,638	0	35,094
1996	1,095	0	175	0	2,475	0	0	0	322	4,726	143	0	0	2,373	13,642	0	24,950
1997	0	0	0	0	2,406	0	0	0	322	4,261	112	0	0	5,824	13,962	0	26,887
1998	245	0	0	0	1,008	0	0	0	307	318	232	0	0	1,499	13,404	76	17,089
1999	915	0	0	0	2,099	0	0	0	333	773	105	0	0	1,241	14,692	2,806	22,963
2000	2,119	0	855	0	6,406	0	0	0	336	15,864	81	0	0	689	17,125	0	43,475
2001	100,492	19,482	6,115	13,950	8,533	0	0	86,404	350	61,988	103	52,034	0	0	15,714	6,507	371,673
2002	86,809	3,436	4,453	13,972	10,047	0	0	24,664	360	70,804	94	9,578	0	2,082	16,247	0	242,545
2003	30,906	0	1,619	3,211	5,484	1,892	0	53,591	364	21,811	56	16,181	0	2,828	17,733	24	155,699
2004	75,399	0	3,848	7,147	8,920	3,345	0	27,736	393	49,888	120	1,985	0	2,879	20,809	41	202,510
2005	25,104	589	430	0	3,563	0	0	21,553	400	6,121	111	12,951	0	2,145	20,843	0	93,809
2006	174	0	228	0	4,202	0	0	0	416	2,645	77	0	0	156	22,108	0	30,007
2007	101,515	23,022	5,858	10,000	11,039	6,220	0	167,291	419	88,841	149	54,150	2,302	0	23,107	0	493,914
2008	141,081	27,850	6,066	13,400	12,222	9,478	9,744	246,249	423	100,465	115	77,533	7,470	0	22,340	0	674,436
2009	128,043	29,745	5,315	9,086	742	5,582	15,117	166,703	389	111,798	144	78,033	6,001	449	21,629	0	578,777
2010	37,081	15,117	841	3,896	2,078	1,886	4,466	97,576	362	20,897	112	41,021	0	375	21,334	0	247,041
2011	445	0	290	0	146	0	0	0	378	683	115	0	0	500	20,801	1,037	24,395
2012	43,589	6,362	1,835	3,960	2,058	1,319	3,148	94,381	393	103,236	107	14,257	0	0	21,107	14,579	310,330
2013	123,971	1,379	4,261	5,571	20,994	2,252	19,809	171,627	373	146,543	118	41,743	14,231	0	19,494	16,518	588,883
2014	146,319	23,891	3,269	7,997	18,120	30,884	34,160	183,235	359	133,769	472	78,603	21,604	0	33,129	16,020	731,830
2015	123,618	26,298	1,267	3,516	24,146	38,294	32,918	154,687	358	118,342	109	56,634	17,237	0	20,344	13,857	631,624

TABLE 6 - Summary of data input for groundwater pumping for basin export by water district applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Arvin-Edison WSD to Aqueduct	DWR to Aqueduct	North Kern WSD to Friant-Kern Canal	Rosedale Rio Brave WSD to CVC	Semi-tropic WSD to Aqueduct	Wheeler Ridge - Maricopa WSD to Aqueduct	County of Kern to BVARA	TOTAL
	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,056
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	63,724
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,301	96,193
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,879	120,544
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,836	156,097
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,114	170,307
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,025	184,191
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,521	28,892
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,261	117,295
1995	0	2,319	0	0	0	0	4,748	23,134
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,986
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,603
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,378
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,938
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	26,013
2001	0	0	0	0	1,457	638	10,024	355,608
2002	0	0	0	0	21,819	0	22,402	225,938
2003	12,380	0	0	0	0	0	9,886	137,602
2004	11,573	0	0	0	8,965	0	13,643	181,308
2005	13,939	0	0	0	19,103	0	6,071	72,567
2006	0	0	0		0	0	0	7,482
2007	7,609	0	7,276	0	6,282	0	10,437	470,388
2008	42,615	0	4,612	0	92,169	0	17,351	651,673
2009	43,080	0	5,880	0	86,194	7,243	7,786	556,758
2010	56,229	0	73	0	37,995	12,404	7,019	225,345
2011	16,065	0	0	0	0	0	369	3,217
2012	10,010	0	6,803	0	0	1,340	1,889	288,831
2013	15,111	0	7,471	12,116	5,610	3,815	9,786	569,016
2014	45,195	0	12,071	28,818	95,611	18,236	21,567	698,342
2015	67,142	0	9,752	26,314	89,453	26,943	23,330	610,923

0

TABLE 7 - Summary of population data input by Urban Zone applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical simulation

Water Year	Urban Zone 97	Urban Zone 98	Urban Zone 99	Urban Zone 100	Urban Zone 102	Urban Zone 103	Urban Zone 104	Urban Zone 105	Urban Zone 106	Total	Annual Growth Rate
	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	percent
1985	18,266	4,545	54,766	199	11,589	1,845	15,756	443	229,085	336,493	
1986	18,506	4,565	56,021	184	11,631	1,868	16,127	443	245,095	354,441	5.3%
1987	18,747	4,586	57,277	170	11,673	1,892	16,498	443	261,105	372,389	5.1%
1988	18,987	4,607	58,532	155	11,715	1,915	16,869	442	277,114	390,337	4.8%
1989	19,227	4,627	59,788	141	11,758	1,939	17,240	442	293,124	408,285	4.6%
1990	19,467	4,648	61,043	126	11,800	1,962	17,611	442	309,134	426,233	4.4%
1991	19,808	4,662	64,110	132	12,190	2,023	17,570	475	316,532	437,502	2.6%
1992	20,150	4,676	67,178	138	12,581	2,084	17,528	507	323,930	448,771	2.6%
1993	20,491	4,690	70,245	144	12,971	2,145	17,487	540	331,328	460,041	2.5%
1994	20,832	4,704	73,313	150	13,362	2,206	17,445	572	338,726	471,310	2.4%
1995	21,174	4,718	76,380	156	13,752	2,268	17,404	605	346,124	482,579	2.4%
1996	21,515	4,732	79,447	161	14,142	2,329	17,363	637	353,522	493,848	2.3%
1997	21,856	4,746	82,515	167	14,533	2,390	17,321	670	360,920	505,117	2.3%
1998	22,197	4,760	85,582	173	14,923	2,451	17,280	702	368,318	516,387	2.2%
1999	22,539	4,774	88,650	179	15,314	2,512	17,238	735	375,716	527,656	2.2%
2000	22,880	4,788	91,717	185	15,704	2,573	17,197	767	383,114	538,925	2.1%
2001	23,154	4,887	94,141	193	16,313	2,601	17,609	742	395,409	555,047	3.0%
2002	23,429	4,985	96,564	200	16,922	2,628	18,020	717	407,703	571,169	2.9%
2003	23,703	5,084	98,988	208	17,532	2,656	18,432	692	419,998	587,291	2.8%
2004	23,977	5,182	101,412	215	18,141	2,683	18,844	667	432,292	603,413	2.7%
2005	24,252	5,281	103,836	223	18,750	2,711	19,256	643	444,587	619,536	2.7%
2006	24,526	5,379	106,259	230	19,359	2,738	19,667	618	456,882	635,658	2.6%
2007	24,800	5,478	108,683	238	19,968	2,766	20,079	593	469,176	651,780	2.5%
2008	25,074	5,576	111,107	245	20,578	2,793	20,491	568	481,471	667,902	2.5%
2009	25,349	5,675	113,530	253	21,187	2,821	20,902	543	493,765	684,024	2.4%
2010	25,623	5,773	115,954	260	21,796	2,848	21,314	518	506,060	700,146	2.4%
2011	25,815	5,802	117,403	261	21,959	2,862	21,474	519	512,386	708,482	1.2%
2012	26,009	5,831	118,871	261	22,124	2,877	21,635	521	518,791	716,919	1.2%
2013	26,204	5,860	120,357	262	22,290	2,891	21,797	522	525,275	725,458	1.2%
2014	26,400	5,889	121,861	263	22,457	2,905	21,961	523	531,841	734,102	1.2%
2015	26,598	5,919	123,385	263	22,626	2,920	22,125	525	538,489	742,850	1.2%

TABLE 8 - Summary of data input of Per Capita Water Use by Urban Zone applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical simulation

Water Year	Urban Zone 97	Urban Zone 98	Urban Zone 99	Urban Zone 100	Urban Zone 102	Urban Zone 103	Urban Zone 104	Urban Zone 105	Urban Zone 106
	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc	gdpc
1985	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	508
1986	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	480
1987	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	450
1988	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	439
1989	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	419
1990	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	438
1991	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	409
1992	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	417
1993	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	414
1994	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	421
1995	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	381
1996	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	401
1997	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	348
1998	228	196	245	159	180	159	293	159	304
1999	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	388
2000	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	367
2001	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	364
2002	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	362
2003	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	358
2004	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	386
2005	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	314
2006	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	338
2007	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	375
2008	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	367
2009	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	344
2010	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	328
2011	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	351
2012	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	378
2013	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	330
2014	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	314
2015	228	196	248	159	159	159	237	159	261

TABLE 9 - Summary of data input for crop evapotranspiration (ET) by crop type based on METRIC satellite data applied to C2VSimFG-Kern Historical simulation

Water Year	Grain	Cotton	Sugar Beets	Cotton	Dry Beans	Saf-flower	Other Field Crops	Alfalfa	Pasture	Tomoto-Processed	Tomato-Fresh	Curcubits	Onions & Garlic	Potatoes	Other Truck	Almonds & Pistachios	Orchards	Citrus	Vineyards	Idle	Rice	Refuge	Urban	Native
Units	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr	in/yr
1985	30.0	31.6	34.6	35.4	30.8	28.0	27.9	38.9	35.8	28.8	27.3	24.9	28.7	27.6	29.3	31.6	29.7	36.5	25.0	27.4	35.8	31.6	28.1	27.5
1986	28.2	28.9	36.4	32.8	28.0	26.2	29.2	39.3	35.5	29.8	28.8	27.7	26.5	26.2	27.9	35.1	33.6	36.8	26.9	27.1	39.3	36.2	27.8	26.8
1987	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
1988	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
1989	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
1990	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
1991	30.0	31.6	34.6	35.4	30.8	28.0	27.9	38.9	35.8	28.8	27.3	24.9	28.7	27.6	29.3	31.6	29.7	36.5	25.0	27.4	35.8	31.6	28.1	27.5
1992	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
1993	28.2	28.9	36.4	32.8	28.0	26.2	29.2	39.3	35.5	29.8	28.8	27.7	26.5	26.2	27.9	35.1	33.6	36.8	26.9	27.1	39.3	36.2	27.8	26.8
1994	29.5	34.0	36.9	37.0	31.9	24.0	36.5	37.6	31.4	32.4	27.3	27.4	34.1	28.7	31.6	37.2	37.5	38.7	29.1	33.3	26.6	23.9	27.0	27.3
1995	30.1	32.4	35.8	34.4	30.7	26.6	30.7	36.6	32.6	29.4	29.0	28.1	33.1	27.4	30.2	35.8	35.5	35.8	28.7	32.2	31.6	36.3	27.5	29.6
1996	35.0	37.1	39.7	39.2	38.2	32.6	35.8	42.3	38.7	36.1	32.7	28.7	35.3	30.4	33.0	39.3	40.1	39.4	32.1	32.8	34.1	36.4	30.2	31.0
1997	31.3	35.5	39.1	37.7	33.9	29.3	37.2	43.5	36.0	33.2	28.1	28.8	29.7	28.8	30.1	33.7	34.0	38.1	26.1	30.6	34.1	34.0	28.1	31.1
1998	28.2	28.9	36.4	32.8	28.0	26.2	29.2	39.3	35.5	29.8	28.8	27.7	26.5	26.2	27.9	35.1	33.6	36.8	26.9	27.1	39.3	36.2	27.8	26.8
1999	30.0	31.6	34.6	35.4	30.8	28.0	27.9	38.9	35.8	28.8	27.3	24.9	28.7	27.6	29.3	31.6	29.7	36.5	25.0	27.4	35.8	31.6	28.1	27.5
2000	31.1	34.6	36.0	33.2	29.4	28.7	33.8	44.0	38.6	32.2	32.3	27.3	30.5	29.4	29.5	37.0	34.6	41.0	28.9	27.6	41.2	31.4	32.3	33.0
2001	31.9	33.4	36.3	32.0	29.3	27.2	32.1	44.5	33.8	30.2	29.9	26.5	28.8	28.1	28.8	39.9	36.0	40.7	29.7	28.0	41.7	30.8	30.5	31.6
2002	33.8	35.2	39.5	33.3	31.0	26.3	31.4	44.5	33.2	34.2	28.3	27.2	31.3	30.9	31.2	41.4	37.1	43.4	32.1	30.6	40.7	32.2	32.3	33.0
2003	33.0	35.5	35.6	33.2	33.5	28.0	31.7	42.9	30.6	31.0	26.2	27.8	29.7	27.2	28.4	39.6	32.8	38.8	30.4	29.7	37.0	32.1	28.5	30.4
2004	34.5	36.6	37.3	33.5	33.3	32.8	35.6	46.4	36.1	33.1	26.4	26.1	32.4	30.3	33.1	44.2	36.7	40.0	33.1	35.5	39.0	31.5	30.1	32.4
2005	31.8	35.4	40.6	30.5	31.8	27.8	33.0	40.7	32.3	28.4	23.7	26.8	29.6	28.4	28.0	35.1	30.2	34.8	28.0	29.6	37.3	34.1	28.2	30.0
2006	30.9	33.7	33.7	31.4	31.3	24.9	31.1	41.4	33.2	25.4	26.9	29.5	26.9	31.9	28.2	33.9	28.6	35.0	27.6	27.3	39.6	39.3	27.9	29.0
2007	34.3	36.5	33.9	36.1	31.6	28.9	35.3	44.1	35.3	29.4	24.4	26.7	29.1	27.8	32.5	34.5	29.6	37.6	29.6	29.7	38.0	34.0	27.7	31.5
2008	35.2	34.1	30.6	35.3	29.7	25.1	36.0	43.8	37.2	28.0	25.1	25.7	29.7	29.1	31.3	33.2	31.5	37.9	29.6	26.9	34.2	29.9	28.3	31.4
2009	35.3	34.1	25.1	34.2	32.4	32.6	33.9	42.2	30.9	26.5	24.4	24.9	27.1	29.3	29.6	34.5	31.9	37.8	30.4	28.9	35.8	30.5	27.9	32.0
2010	31.6	28.9	25.8	30.2	28.5	23.7	29.8	38.7	26.8	23.2	23.4	26.2	25.4	26.5	27.0	37.3	31.0	35.5	32.3	28.3	33.7	30.8	27.1	30.2
2011	30.1	28.2	23.9	28.3	27.0	21.8	29.6	36.0	25.1	22.6	27.0	24.4	25.5	25.8	25.2	36.2	32.0	33.6	30.9	26.6	38.1	33.6	26.9	32.7
2012	30.2	27.3	22.5	28.7	26.3	23.0	31.0	35.8	26.1	22.6	28.1	24.3	25.8	26.1	26.1	36.6	31.7	33.9	31.2	26.0	38.4	33.8	27.5	33.0
2013	35.7	35.5	28.0	34.7	32.7	33.2	36.4	44.0	33.1	27.2	30.7	29.1	32.4	30.1	30.1	43.6	35.5	39.9	38.6	29.5	36.3	36.8	29.1	35.2
2014	33.9	33.6	25.2	32.9	28.4	28.8	36.0	40.4	28.8	25.2	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.7	29.8	42.5	33.0	37.8	34.1	28.5	36.0	35.8	29.2	34.2
2015	33.4	34.2	28.3	36.3	31.9	33.9	37.0	43.2	29.0	24.0	26.4	27.1	34.8	27.5	30.7	38.8	31.8	38.3	31.0	28.1	29.6	32.2	27.9	32.4
Average	**32.4**	**33.4**	**33.0**	**33.4**	**30.9**	**27.8**	**32.9**	**41.5**	**33.0**	**28.8**	**27.5**	**26.9**	**29.3**	**28.5**	**29.5**	**37.3**	**33.3**	**37.7**	**30.3**	**29.1**	**37.1**	**33.6**	**28.8**	**31.3**
BETA	**21.6**	**39.8**	**39.2**	**32.3**	**31.1**	**34.9**	**36.4**	**48.0**	**50.4**	**31.6**	**40.6**	**32.0**	**36.5**	**35.4**	**31.6**	**48.1**	**45.9**	**42.5**	**42.0**	**57.1**	**50.2**	**76.1**	**52.0**	**57.1**
Difference	**10.8**	**-6.4**	**-6.3**	**1.1**	**-0.2**	**-7.2**	**-3.5**	**-6.5**	**-17.4**	**-2.8**	**-13.0**	**-5.0**	**-7.2**	**-6.9**	**-2.1**	**-10.9**	**-12.6**	**-4.8**	**-11.7**	**-28.0**	**-13.1**	**-42.6**	**-23.2**	**-25.8**

TABLE 10 - Summary of Other C2VSimFG Beta Modifications in the Kern County Revision

File Name	Change to Model Input File
C2VSimFG.in	
*	Change simulation starting time to 09/30/1985_24:00
C2VSimFG_Unsat.dat	
*	Replaced initial condition values with more representative values for revised starting
C2VSimFG_SWatersheds.dat	
*	Modified parameters to improve stream discharge match to historical values
C2VSimFG_Groundwater1985.dat	
*	Added hydrologic flow barrier at White Wolf Fault
*	Set Corcoran Clay thickness to 0 ft in areas where it is not present
*	New 10/1/1985 initial condition
*	Modified hydraulic conductivity and specific storage in Layer 1 in the Kern Water Bank
*	Kern County observation wells
C2VSimFG_ElemPump.dat	
*	FRACSK and DSTSK modified for Kern County elements with limited pumping
C2VSimFG_WellSpec.dat	
*	Added Kern County groundwater water bank recovery wells
*	Added Kern County In-District and Urban wells
C2VSimFG_PumpRates.dat	
*	Added Kern County groundwater water bank recovery pumping
*	Added Kern County In-District and Urban pumping
C2VSimFG_StreamInflow.dat	
*	Exteneded Poso Creek inflow through WY2015
C2VSimFG_DiverionSpec.dat	
*	Removed all Kern County diversions and renumbered remaining diversions to 1-371
*	Added Kern County diersions 372-484
C2VSimFG_Diverions.dat	
*	Removed all Kern County diversions and renumbered remaining diversions to 1-371
*	Added Kern County diersions 372-484
*	Updated diversion data for all diversions to Kern County
C2VSimFG_BypassSpecs.dat	
*	Removed bypass #17
C2VSimFG_RootZone.dat	
*	Native return flow is sent to either nearby stream nodes as runoff or out-of-model as ET
C2VSimFG_IrrPeriod.dat	
*	Adjusted Kern County irrigation periods
C2VSimFG_ReturnFlowFrac.dat	
*	Modified Kern County Ag return flow fraction
C2VSimFG_Urban.dat	
*	Added zone 106 for Metro Bakersfield and adjusted other Kern County zone areas
*	Estimated 9/1985 initial condition
C2VSimFG_Urban_Area.dat	
*	Changed Kern County oil fields from urban to native vegetation

TABLE 10 - Summary of Other C2VSimFG Beta Modifications in the Kern County Revision

File Name	Change to Model Input File
C2VSimFG_Urban_PerCapWaterUse.dat	
*	Updated population for Kern County Urban Zones based on 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
*	Developed demands from historical data and water management plans
C2VSimFG_Urban_Population.dat	
*	Updated population for Kern County Urban Zones based on 1990, 2000, 2010 Census
C2VSimFG_Urban_WaterUseSpecs.dat	
*	Set fractions for SRs 19-21 based on local info
C2VSimFG_NonPondedCrop.dat	
*	Return flow = 0 for Kern County
C2VSimFG_NonPondedCrop_Area.dat	
*	Revided crop distributions to match historical distribution
C2VSimFG_PondedCrop_Area.dat	
*	Modified distribution of rice to be limited to areas in northwest Kern County with
C2VSimFG_NativeVeg_Area.dat	
*	Rebalanced native veg distribution after redistribution of non-ponded crop area to

Table 11A - Historical Groundwater Budget for the Kern County Subbasin for Water Years 1995 to 2014 based on the C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Small Watershed Inflow	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1995	880,480	944,800	185,777	-946,782	122,287	-75,299	1,111,263
1996	801,572	926,537	106,692	-1,247,471	41,190	-84,675	543,845
1997	766,667	771,510	126,405	-1,068,169	50,548	-87,372	559,587
1998	1,034,867	1,097,180	121,413	-884,593	155,312	-87,515	1,436,665
1999	755,674	633,676	39,704	-1,109,310	32,155	-85,211	266,692
2000	617,018	462,522	91,454	-1,375,733	25,956	-83,759	-262,541
2001	551,880	222,131	66,647	-1,839,000	24,633	-81,896	-1,055,605
2002	466,463	202,687	76,147	-1,760,186	18,882	-83,943	-1,079,950
2003	502,831	297,019	118,149	-1,492,816	34,003	-85,638	-626,452
2004	488,327	284,862	83,294	-1,860,344	27,959	-89,250	-1,065,153
2005	799,614	1,147,287	132,785	-1,108,382	93,557	-89,912	974,946
2006	839,390	1,125,277	44,657	-1,149,877	40,846	-96,591	803,702
2007	560,860	403,611	26,260	-2,099,953	17,882	-91,566	-1,182,908
2008	463,721	146,763	78,841	-2,341,780	36,058	-86,260	-1,702,659
2009	485,234	186,548	73,848	-2,206,377	21,586	-85,764	-1,524,923
2010	599,434	467,683	141,715	-1,470,205	58,145	-94,664	-297,892
2011	1,073,963	1,530,123	259,404	-984,968	118,303	-94,981	1,901,842
2012	713,826	580,590	88,581	-1,583,369	19,020	-93,041	-274,395
2013	538,356	156,704	59,483	-2,447,479	19,043	-83,619	-1,757,511
2014	447,782	84,456	50,857	-2,830,674	17,832	-81,081	-2,310,831
Total	**13,387,959**	**11,671,966**	**1,972,113**	**-31,807,470**	**975,198**	**-1,742,039**	**-5,542,280**
Average	**669,398**	**583,598**	**98,606**	**-1,590,373**	**48,760**	**-87,102**	**-277,114**

Table 11B - Current Groundwater Budget for the Kern County Subbasin for Water Year 2015 based on the C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow within GW Basin	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
2015	429,983	89,744	46,344	-2,740,237	0	-51,201	-2,225,366

NOTES:

Deep Percolation	Precipitation and applied water that reaches the groundwater after simulated transport across the unsaturated zone
Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Combined groundwater recharge from managed aquifer recharge operations, groundwater banking, and seepage from canals and other conveyance
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange of surface water and groundwater from streams: Positive represents a net groundwater recharge, and negative represents a net groundwater discharge to the stream
GW Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Subsurface Flow within GW Basin	Net subsurface groundwater flow into a neighboring water district or area within the Kern County Subbasin: negative is a net flow out of the district and positive is a net flow into the district
Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Net subsurface groundwater flow from the Kern County Subbasin with an adjoining groundwater basin: negative is a net flow out of the Basin and positive is a net flow into the Basin
Change in Groundwater Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels

TABLE 12: Sustainable Yield for Kern County Subbasin for WY1995 to WY2014 Base Period based on C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Water Year	Total Average Annual Volume	Agricultural Average Annual Volume	Agricultural Average Annual Volume per Ag Acre	Urban Average Annual Volume
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	ft/acre	Acre-ft
	Sustainable Yield from Groundwater Pumping			
Groundwater Pumping	1,590,373	1,239,931	1.59	176,146
Percentage of Pumping		78%		11%
Change in Groundwater in Storage	-277,114	-216,051	-0.28	-30,692
Percentage of Pumping		-17%		-17%
Sustainable Yield	**1,313,259**	**1,023,880**	**1.31**	**145,453**
Average Annual Difference	**-277,114**	**-216,051**	**-0.28**	**-30,693**
Percent Difference	**-21%**	**-21%**	**-21%**	**-21%**
	Sutainable Yield from Basin Recharge and Outflow			
Groundwater Recharge	1,400,362	1,091,789	1.40	155,101
Subsurface Outflow	-87,102	-67,909	-0.09	-9,647
Sustainable Yield	**1,313,260**	**1,023,880**	**1.31**	**145,453**
Average Annual Difference	**-277,114**	**-216,051**	**0**	**-30,692**
Percent Difference	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

NOTES:

Sustainable Yield from Groundwater Pumping	Approach assumes that adjusting total groundwater pumping by the change in storage provides an reasonable approximation of the Basin Sustainable
Sutainable Yield from Basin Recharge and Outflow	Approach assumes that the Basin Sustainable Yield can be reasonably approximated by adding up the different recharge components and non-

TABLE 13: Assessment of Potential Native Yield for Kern County Subbasin for WY1995 to WY2014 based on C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

	Ag Precipitation Recharge			Other Area Precipitation Recharge			Small Watershed Inflows			
Water Year	**Precipitation in Agricultural Area**	**Precipitation to ET Demand**	**Precipitation to Groundwater in Agricultural Area**	**Precipitation in Other Areas**	**Precipitation to ET Demand**	**Precipitation to Groundwater in Other Areas**	**Small Watershed Subsurface Inflow**	**Small Watershed Runoff Percolation**	**Small Watershed Recharge to Groundwater**	**Native Yield**
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
1995	702,794	521,974	180,820	1,108,386	824,558	283,828	17,540	104,746	122,287	586,934
1996	381,496	351,540	29,956	526,809	422,541	104,268	17,512	23,679	41,190	175,414
1997	482,117	356,589	125,528	637,266	487,128	150,138	17,524	33,024	50,548	326,214
1998	966,485	663,632	302,853	1,492,576	1,024,918	467,658	17,840	137,472	155,312	925,823
1999	433,456	400,669	32,786	589,454	464,061	125,393	17,812	14,343	32,155	190,334
2000	384,158	357,496	26,661	476,308	398,994	77,315	17,757	8,200	25,956	129,933
2001	431,757	353,840	77,917	579,440	488,081	91,358	17,722	6,911	24,633	193,908
2002	255,111	227,877	27,234	382,463	317,069	65,394	17,679	1,203	18,882	111,510
2003	400,953	331,300	69,653	599,314	506,451	92,863	17,683	16,320	34,003	196,519
2004	301,023	275,258	25,765	422,514	339,652	82,862	17,661	10,298	27,959	136,586
2005	653,833	486,132	167,701	964,382	785,465	178,917	17,808	75,750	93,557	440,175
2006	499,756	447,319	52,437	657,647	546,950	110,697	17,783	23,063	40,846	203,981
2007	216,658	227,752	-11,095	292,814	241,483	51,331	17,725	157	17,882	58,119
2008	189,035	170,649	18,385	305,703	248,514	57,189	17,697	18,361	36,058	111,633
2009	268,010	221,348	46,663	405,160	336,116	69,044	17,674	3,913	21,586	137,293
2010	457,031	346,082	110,949	683,456	543,580	139,876	17,731	40,414	58,145	308,969
2011	649,878	441,717	208,161	1,023,701	692,781	330,919	17,932	100,370	118,303	657,382
2012	335,227	299,191	36,036	446,686	372,675	74,012	17,851	1,169	19,020	129,067
2013	214,951	203,005	11,946	303,560	246,644	56,916	17,787	1,257	19,043	87,906
2014	167,800	152,566	15,234	263,824	214,181	49,642	17,713	120	17,832	82,708
Total	**8,391,529**	**6,835,938**	**1,555,591**	**12,161,462**	**9,501,842**	**2,659,620**	**354,429**	**620,769**	**975,198**	**5,190,409**
Average	**419,576**	**341,797**	**77,780**	**608,073**	**475,092**	**132,981**	**17,721**	**31,038**	**48,760**	**259,520**
Use (ft/acre)	**0.54**	**0.44**	**0.10**	**0.59**	**0.46**	**0.13**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.144**

NOTES:

Simulation of Recharge	IWFM applies two processes to simulate the movement of water from the surface to the groundwater. The root zone simulates calculates the volume of water that will percolate below the root zone based on local soil properties. This water bases to the unsaturated zone that applies a 1-D vadose zone flow that simulates the rate that water will reach the groundwater based on subsurface properties and soil moisture content.
Percolation from Agricultural Area	Total volume of rainfall and applied water calculated to meet the total agricultural demand that percolates below the root zone in irrigated agricultural areas based on C2VSim simulation.
Percolation from Urban Area	Total volume of rainfall and applied water calculated to meet urban outdoor use that percolates below the root zone in urban areas based on C2VSim simulation.
Percolation from Native, Undeveloped or Fallow Areas	Total volume of rainfall and applied water that percolates below the root zone in native, undeveloped and fallow areas based on C2VSim simulation.
Percolation to Unsaturated Zone	Total volume of rainfall and applied water that percolates below the root zone from all areas based on C2VSim simulation.
GW Recharge from Unsaturated Zone	Volume of water going from the unsaturated zone to groundwater
GW Banking, Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Managed aquifer recharge and groundwater banking is simulated in C2VSim by applying a high recoverable loss factor for surface water diversions. For Kern County, these operations generally assumes that 88% to 94% of surface water deliveries physically recharge groundwater. This recharge is applied directly to the groundwater without passing through the unsaturated zone.
Net GW/SW Interactions	Net volumetric exchange between surface water in Kern River or Poso Creek and the groundwater. A positive number is surface water to groundwater, and a negative is groundwater discharge to the stream. This recharge is applied directly to the groundwater without passing through the unsaturated zone.
Total GW Recharge	Total volume to water reaching the groundwater as recharge

Table 14 - Hydrologic Year Correlation with Relevant River Indices for Projected Future Simulation Period

Project Year	Hydrology Year	Annual Kern River Index	San Joaquin River Index
2021	**2003**	71	Below Normal
2022	**2004**	56	Dry
2023	**2005**	159	Wet
2024	**2006**	147	Wet
2025	**2007**	35	Critical
2026	**2008**	71	Critical
2027	**2009**	65	Below Normal
2028	**2010**	126	Above Normal
2029	**2011**	201	Wet
2030	**2012**	45	Dry
2031	**2013**	28	Critical
2032	**2014**	24	Critical
2033	**1995**	191	Wet
2034	**1996**	136	Wet
2035	**1997**	162	Wet
2036	**1998**	236	Wet
2037	**1999**	60	Above Normal
2038	**2000**	66	Above Normal
2039	**2001**	54	Dry
2040	**2002**	58	Dry
2041	**2003**	71	Below Normal
2042	**2004**	56	Dry
2043	**2005**	159	Wet
2044	**2006**	147	Wet
2045	**2007**	35	Critical
2046	**2008**	71	Critical
2047	**2009**	65	Below Normal
2048	**2010**	126	Above Normal
2049	**2011**	201	Wet
2050	**2012**	45	Dry
2051	**2013**	28	Critical
2052	**2014**	24	Critical
2053	**1995**	191	Wet
2054	**1996**	136	Wet
2055	**1997**	162	Wet
2056	**1998**	236	Wet
2057	**1999**	60	Above Normal
2058	**2000**	66	Above Normal
2059	**2001**	54	Dry
2060	**2002**	58	Dry
2061	**2003**	71	Below Normal
2062	**2004**	56	Dry
2063	**2005**	159	Wet
2064	**2006**	147	Wet
2065	**2007**	35	Critical
2066	**2008**	71	Critical
2067	**2009**	65	Below Normal
2068	**2010**	126	Above Normal
2069	**2011**	201	Wet
2070	**2012**	45	Dry

Table 16 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under Baseline Conditions with NO SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net Stream GW/SW Interaction	Net Small Watershed Recharge	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	31,276,668	27,591,218	6,284,636	2,457,805	-80,359,227	-3,647,996	**-16,396,918**
Average	625,533	551,824	125,693	49,156	-1,607,185	-72,960	**-327,938**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	12,059,157	10,900,930	2,570,048	948,239	-31,618,403	-1,527,102	**-6,667,151**
Average	602,958	545,046	128,502	47,412	-1,580,920	-76,355	**-333,358**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	19,217,510	16,690,288	3,714,588	1,509,566	-48,740,823	-2,120,894	**-9,729,767**
Average	640,584	556,343	123,820	50,319	-1,624,694	-70,696	**-324,326**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	421,248	253,922	124,080	38,770	-1,605,058	-83,845	-850,883
2022	466,065	311,661	80,807	28,596	-1,881,001	-79,540	-1,073,415
2023	670,267	894,337	186,631	97,803	-1,082,942	-77,289	688,801
2024	782,933	971,636	250,700	67,141	-1,004,008	-81,747	986,650
2025	487,829	334,264	74,696	18,060	-1,956,094	-78,483	-1,119,730
2026	440,342	154,936	78,551	36,473	-2,258,997	-69,511	-1,618,207
2027	522,430	255,426	73,629	21,942	-1,995,091	-69,397	-1,191,063
2028	569,509	496,227	141,957	35,496	-1,490,383	-70,383	-317,575
2029	1,025,597	1,528,921	110,823	119,558	-891,968	-80,187	1,812,744
2030	692,430	587,522	63,468	19,157	-1,382,783	-79,634	-99,841
2031	550,146	164,041	109,295	19,161	-2,366,434	-73,780	-1,597,574
2032	459,496	111,528	66,581	18,134	-2,763,485	-65,268	-2,173,015
2033	742,600	875,129	188,075	126,420	-1,059,514	-71,675	801,034
2034	617,059	786,754	201,477	42,156	-1,422,316	-78,762	146,370
2035	691,055	727,363	294,732	52,652	-1,120,121	-82,586	563,094
2036	848,018	1,151,100	175,108	103,683	-890,760	-84,597	1,302,552
2037	617,636	539,499	102,463	32,114	-1,230,808	-82,549	-21,645
2038	517,060	379,550	106,226	26,241	-1,390,747	-77,398	-439,070
2039	495,144	190,829	65,868	25,370	-1,883,912	-72,405	-1,179,106
2040	442,293	186,285	74,884	19,311	-1,941,979	-68,067	-1,287,273
2041	466,980	254,002	124,912	34,980	-1,621,935	-66,834	-807,894
2042	519,154	311,722	81,095	28,467	-1,928,066	-66,378	-1,054,007
2043	723,193	894,377	183,602	100,835	-1,131,893	-66,724	703,389
2044	829,429	971,656	217,998	68,630	-1,055,212	-73,234	959,267
2045	520,072	334,263	67,722	18,136	-2,005,971	-71,742	-1,137,519
2046	465,742	154,936	78,954	36,599	-2,308,492	-64,094	-1,636,355
2047	542,433	255,426	73,991	22,117	-2,044,767	-65,020	-1,215,821
2048	587,534	496,227	142,442	35,645	-1,539,937	-66,665	-344,754
2049	1,038,285	1,528,924	111,871	121,871	-940,873	-77,190	1,782,886
2050	704,906	587,522	63,577	19,216	-1,430,758	-77,175	-132,713
2051	567,160	164,041	109,977	19,218	-2,411,967	-71,447	-1,623,019
2052	480,958	111,528	66,775	18,007	-2,776,754	-63,069	-2,162,556
2053	756,460	875,129	189,903	127,393	-1,105,182	-69,591	774,112
2054	629,422	786,754	203,667	42,236	-1,466,597	-76,937	118,546
2055	697,412	727,363	297,238	52,738	-1,163,909	-81,081	529,760
2056	955,260	1,151,202	186,248	169,221	-887,932	-83,323	1,490,676
2057	663,489	539,499	104,143	33,376	-1,272,005	-81,579	-13,077
2058	543,714	379,550	107,428	26,454	-1,432,264	-76,504	-451,623
2059	516,904	190,829	65,982	25,586	-1,924,204	-71,122	-1,196,025
2060	461,832	186,285	75,033	19,353	-1,923,734	-66,838	-1,248,069
2061	483,873	254,002	125,183	34,990	-1,662,322	-65,509	-829,782
2062	535,495	311,722	81,199	28,658	-1,968,451	-64,883	-1,076,261
2063	747,374	894,377	185,862	103,344	-1,173,248	-65,287	692,423
2064	797,596	971,656	227,478	42,092	-1,131,322	-72,135	835,365
2065	518,644	334,263	69,814	18,276	-2,046,917	-70,907	-1,176,825
2066	472,700	154,936	79,262	36,483	-2,350,004	-63,321	-1,669,944
2067	550,095	255,426	74,266	22,151	-2,087,215	-64,426	-1,249,703
2068	654,126	496,227	142,653	60,396	-1,488,744	-65,173	-200,515
2069	1,067,944	1,528,924	112,385	123,705	-984,856	-76,302	1,771,799
2070	719,324	587,522	63,930	19,394	-1,475,294	-76,404	-161,529

p

Table 17 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under Baseline Conditions WITH SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	Small Watershed Inflow	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	33,771,527	32,630,931	5,233,643	2,457,805	-69,157,708	-5,025,601	**-89,422**
Average	675,431	652,619	104,673	49,156	-1,383,154	-100,512	**-1,788**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	13,100,548	12,612,730	2,239,160	948,239	-28,535,055	-1,719,340	**-1,353,732**
Average	655,027	630,637	111,958	47,412	-1,426,753	-85,967	**-67,687**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	20,670,979	20,018,200	2,994,483	1,509,566	-40,622,653	-3,306,261	**1,264,311**
Average	689,033	667,273	99,816	50,319	-1,354,088	-110,209	**42,144**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	430,153	302,373	123,650	38,770	-1,594,606	-83,189	-782,849
2022	475,303	349,553	80,614	28,596	-1,862,120	-78,565	-1,006,617
2023	770,374	1,002,929	168,647	97,803	-1,009,264	-78,404	952,085
2024	855,058	1,086,448	198,849	67,141	-944,665	-84,319	1,178,512
2025	503,643	350,298	70,663	18,060	-1,861,303	-81,925	-1,000,565
2026	440,243	214,542	77,894	36,473	-2,187,564	-73,190	-1,491,603
2027	518,989	316,584	73,092	21,942	-1,919,158	-73,183	-1,061,733
2028	578,749	623,230	137,529	35,496	-1,407,567	-75,335	-107,901
2029	1,194,895	1,696,947	83,255	119,558	-744,743	-87,273	2,262,638
2030	750,668	608,048	58,365	19,157	-1,257,759	-87,531	90,947
2031	555,404	180,833	107,613	19,161	-2,187,295	-83,584	-1,407,869
2032	453,293	125,476	66,634	18,134	-2,567,449	-76,460	-1,980,378
2033	824,902	1,059,059	172,274	126,420	-840,738	-84,135	1,257,782
2034	653,828	917,135	178,991	42,156	-1,197,621	-93,181	501,309
2035	827,370	931,556	238,868	52,652	-872,560	-98,679	1,079,205
2036	1,116,969	1,381,739	113,563	103,683	-633,072	-102,650	1,980,231
2037	725,584	594,384	63,749	32,114	-1,023,020	-100,141	292,669
2038	511,919	433,966	84,887	26,241	-1,154,051	-95,834	-192,873
2039	489,540	224,450	65,153	25,370	-1,627,860	-92,035	-915,382
2040	423,665	213,184	74,871	19,311	-1,642,642	-89,729	-1,001,340
2041	445,485	305,376	122,807	34,980	-1,354,885	-89,185	-535,423
2042	498,858	354,364	80,832	28,467	-1,639,112	-89,772	-766,363
2043	812,155	1,090,304	140,266	100,835	-882,848	-92,437	1,168,274
2044	892,628	1,153,766	138,151	68,630	-836,920	-100,949	1,315,306
2045	524,833	355,672	49,525	18,136	-1,730,147	-100,070	-882,051
2046	454,216	218,616	78,021	36,599	-2,055,875	-92,126	-1,360,549
2047	532,454	320,562	73,425	22,117	-1,809,154	-93,438	-954,033
2048	593,653	668,774	137,874	35,645	-1,324,186	-97,255	14,505
2049	1,234,198	1,750,812	79,492	121,871	-710,054	-110,080	2,366,239
2050	768,780	619,092	54,500	19,216	-1,197,582	-110,438	153,567
2051	578,825	192,400	107,098	19,218	-2,110,155	-106,461	-1,319,074
2052	479,637	135,929	66,695	18,007	-2,470,952	-99,536	-1,870,221
2053	850,038	1,095,469	170,484	127,393	-813,603	-107,867	1,321,915
2054	682,383	948,274	168,655	42,236	-1,143,633	-117,748	580,168
2055	858,469	966,141	223,989	52,738	-849,900	-123,451	1,127,986
2056	1,291,577	1,415,721	105,108	169,221	-638,704	-126,824	2,216,098
2057	807,949	600,599	52,465	33,376	-1,027,113	-123,865	343,411
2058	541,774	439,164	78,391	26,454	-1,146,168	-119,115	-179,499
2059	503,264	229,194	64,724	25,586	-1,627,673	-114,273	-919,179
2060	435,869	217,320	75,042	19,353	-1,597,610	-111,590	-961,617
2061	449,783	308,906	122,761	34,990	-1,363,117	-110,530	-557,207
2062	501,922	357,723	80,757	28,658	-1,643,414	-110,538	-784,892
2063	820,754	1,111,099	135,039	103,344	-898,437	-113,406	1,158,393
2064	871,279	1,174,447	124,818	42,092	-868,913	-122,551	1,221,172
2065	511,277	358,753	43,942	18,276	-1,750,481	-120,972	-939,204
2066	454,845	222,078	77,969	36,483	-2,077,330	-112,479	-1,398,433
2067	531,138	323,961	73,264	22,151	-1,832,363	-113,339	-995,189
2068	672,372	689,792	138,150	60,396	-1,265,870	-116,258	178,583
2069	1,286,647	1,771,462	77,455	123,705	-733,283	-129,909	2,396,076
2070	783,917	622,428	52,784	19,394	-1,223,170	-129,799	125,553

Table 18 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under 2030 Climate Conditions with NO SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	Small Watershed Inflow	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	30,885,159	30,404,998	6,083,382	2,517,393	-85,792,996	-3,318,618	**-19,220,714**
Average	617,703	608,100	121,668	50,348	-1,715,860	-66,372	**-384,414**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	11,956,360	12,006,382	2,488,942	967,011	-33,772,959	-1,439,420	**-7,793,706**
Average	597,818	600,319	124,447	48,351	-1,688,648	-71,971	**-389,685**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	18,928,799	18,398,617	3,594,440	1,550,382	-52,020,037	-1,879,198	**-11,427,008**
Average	630,960	613,287	119,815	51,679	-1,734,001	-62,640	**-380,900**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	422,205	264,773	147,393	42,134	-1,686,375	-82,161	-892,031
2022	486,382	352,708	97,994	31,229	-1,966,104	-77,718	-1,075,519
2023	670,731	968,807	192,300	100,122	-1,194,263	-75,163	662,531
2024	724,438	1,015,022	177,313	64,551	-1,153,552	-78,823	748,944
2025	451,579	327,176	67,822	18,068	-2,002,002	-75,206	-1,212,569
2026	443,127	213,524	132,483	37,800	-2,325,127	-67,041	-1,565,234
2027	508,495	246,268	115,977	23,732	-2,151,549	-65,434	-1,322,507
2028	572,490	566,005	191,408	39,445	-1,651,430	-65,956	-348,038
2029	1,218,648	1,901,727	112,842	122,295	-1,104,305	-76,600	2,174,607
2030	553,673	532,639	51,185	19,641	-1,476,524	-74,857	-394,243
2031	521,194	199,452	76,829	18,143	-2,339,207	-68,717	-1,592,305
2032	453,699	143,631	46,557	17,968	-2,788,464	-60,558	-2,187,167
2033	743,629	915,198	182,822	122,210	-1,190,116	-67,058	706,686
2034	615,276	872,000	147,377	45,764	-1,543,359	-73,439	63,619
2035	736,533	843,258	281,587	55,297	-1,297,450	-77,197	542,029
2036	863,933	1,264,065	123,884	102,926	-1,044,324	-79,069	1,231,416
2037	542,139	510,531	72,919	32,384	-1,342,279	-75,848	-260,154
2038	507,189	428,732	81,591	27,413	-1,503,202	-70,781	-529,059
2039	482,914	213,280	87,387	26,084	-2,017,703	-65,709	-1,273,748
2040	438,087	227,586	101,273	19,804	-1,995,626	-62,086	-1,270,964
2041	462,417	263,946	147,623	39,151	-1,702,404	-60,765	-850,032
2042	532,326	354,460	98,221	31,228	-2,012,621	-59,960	-1,056,345
2043	717,292	967,381	179,212	103,193	-1,243,088	-59,869	664,119
2044	766,402	1,015,346	117,742	65,724	-1,204,632	-65,643	694,939
2045	477,463	326,770	51,863	18,138	-2,051,621	-63,896	-1,241,282
2046	465,642	213,337	132,843	37,870	-2,374,509	-57,074	-1,581,891
2047	526,192	246,482	116,132	23,946	-2,201,023	-56,606	-1,344,877
2048	584,963	564,936	191,656	39,636	-1,700,745	-57,895	-377,449
2049	1,218,687	1,904,385	99,805	124,949	-1,152,654	-69,447	2,125,726
2050	560,761	533,577	47,140	19,693	-1,524,426	-68,362	-431,617
2051	531,733	199,452	76,920	18,193	-2,385,216	-62,565	-1,621,483
2052	469,853	139,904	46,651	17,931	-2,807,543	-54,827	-2,188,030
2053	748,982	916,702	183,503	123,682	-1,235,658	-61,582	675,628
2054	618,472	870,588	145,806	45,880	-1,587,472	-68,329	24,946
2055	736,517	843,485	279,382	55,392	-1,341,090	-72,519	501,167
2056	954,438	1,263,249	134,078	169,164	-1,037,331	-74,710	1,408,888
2057	579,927	508,121	73,014	33,640	-1,384,414	-71,487	-261,199
2058	532,403	431,547	81,726	27,628	-1,544,662	-66,368	-537,727
2059	503,820	214,669	87,386	26,299	-2,057,978	-61,126	-1,286,930
2060	456,299	228,154	101,178	19,792	-1,984,645	-57,872	-1,237,094
2061	478,968	264,126	147,695	39,158	-1,742,970	-56,708	-869,739
2062	546,856	353,554	98,263	31,426	-2,052,889	-55,984	-1,078,775
2063	740,448	969,075	181,599	104,939	-1,284,313	-56,141	655,606
2064	735,683	1,013,851	124,774	41,649	-1,277,235	-62,203	576,518
2065	478,349	327,088	54,630	18,289	-2,092,701	-60,730	-1,275,076
2066	473,836	213,074	132,845	37,782	-2,406,519	-57,164	-1,606,144
2067	537,374	246,454	116,277	23,923	-2,231,035	-58,641	-1,365,648
2068	660,267	565,258	192,661	65,542	-1,647,974	-59,014	-223,263
2069	1,254,195	1,903,367	104,892	126,664	-1,191,285	-71,013	2,126,821
2070	578,235	536,275	48,924	19,883	-1,559,383	-70,699	-446,765

Table 19 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under 2030 Climate Conditions WITH SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	Small Watershed Inflow	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	32,838,979	35,447,299	4,941,607	2,517,393	-73,869,518	-4,735,936	**-2,860,202**
Average	656,780	708,946	98,832	50,348	-1,477,390	-94,719	**-57,204**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	12,873,160	13,719,306	2,153,021	967,011	-30,545,188	-1,641,666	**-2,474,378**
Average	643,658	685,965	107,651	48,351	-1,527,259	-82,083	**-123,719**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	19,965,818	21,727,994	2,788,586	1,550,382	-43,324,331	-3,094,271	**-385,823**
Average	665,527	724,266	92,953	51,679	-1,444,144	-103,142	**-12,861**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	436,607	313,191	146,335	42,134	-1,676,044	-81,420	-819,196
2022	495,680	391,450	97,863	31,229	-1,947,388	-76,701	-1,007,874
2023	777,040	1,077,709	179,601	100,122	-1,117,722	-76,444	940,302
2024	808,215	1,130,101	141,980	64,551	-1,088,738	-81,861	974,238
2025	462,701	343,315	61,517	18,068	-1,906,220	-78,953	-1,099,574
2026	439,400	273,084	131,767	37,800	-2,253,887	-70,713	-1,442,550
2027	504,308	306,757	115,891	23,732	-2,068,551	-69,760	-1,187,619
2028	576,402	692,833	189,187	39,445	-1,565,005	-71,313	-138,447
2029	1,371,389	2,070,178	67,647	122,295	-932,879	-84,094	2,614,536
2030	584,511	553,212	37,888	19,641	-1,345,295	-83,321	-233,371
2031	528,715	216,234	76,879	18,143	-2,159,236	-78,674	-1,397,939
2032	447,278	157,578	46,694	17,968	-2,586,970	-72,132	-1,989,585
2033	822,633	1,099,092	179,078	122,210	-954,120	-79,949	1,188,943
2034	642,235	1,002,883	120,224	45,764	-1,314,339	-88,379	408,386
2035	882,067	1,046,864	225,239	55,297	-1,036,291	-94,244	1,078,932
2036	1,079,981	1,496,375	67,732	102,926	-748,234	-98,400	1,900,379
2037	618,298	565,459	31,639	32,384	-1,137,009	-94,427	16,344
2038	503,029	481,733	53,082	27,413	-1,262,856	-89,986	-287,584
2039	473,864	246,867	81,296	26,084	-1,751,020	-86,330	-1,009,239
2040	418,807	254,393	101,481	19,804	-1,693,383	-84,564	-983,462
2041	444,811	315,197	147,563	39,151	-1,429,438	-83,810	-566,526
2042	514,255	397,576	97,317	31,228	-1,723,016	-83,907	-766,546
2043	816,698	1,163,940	134,478	103,193	-969,015	-86,356	1,162,938
2044	847,571	1,197,675	50,668	65,724	-949,162	-94,611	1,117,864
2045	471,125	348,281	32,446	18,138	-1,769,470	-93,309	-992,789
2046	446,314	276,979	132,424	37,870	-2,116,321	-86,037	-1,308,771
2047	507,943	310,952	116,190	23,946	-1,951,408	-86,246	-1,078,625
2048	570,746	737,315	190,434	39,636	-1,454,664	-89,846	-6,380
2049	1,365,299	2,126,760	34,358	124,949	-846,645	-103,976	2,700,745
2050	579,883	565,192	23,802	19,693	-1,287,166	-103,007	-201,604
2051	538,250	227,799	76,822	18,193	-2,083,539	-98,472	-1,320,948
2052	464,011	164,305	46,977	17,931	-2,493,990	-92,183	-1,892,949
2053	839,476	1,136,728	177,834	123,682	-921,588	-100,638	1,255,494
2054	659,537	1,032,674	98,253	45,880	-1,258,249	-110,065	468,030
2055	903,882	1,081,677	208,421	55,392	-1,002,340	-116,311	1,130,721
2056	1,216,310	1,529,332	56,914	169,164	-718,274	-120,237	2,133,209
2057	673,501	569,268	16,245	33,640	-1,122,622	-115,686	54,346
2058	522,020	489,739	44,186	27,628	-1,253,276	-110,474	-280,179
2059	481,112	252,996	77,161	26,299	-1,749,204	-105,946	-1,017,581
2060	429,670	259,054	101,488	19,792	-1,652,713	-103,828	-946,537
2061	447,419	318,905	147,790	39,158	-1,437,034	-102,731	-586,494
2062	515,397	400,090	96,110	31,426	-1,726,653	-102,439	-786,068
2063	822,203	1,186,122	125,545	104,939	-982,407	-105,263	1,151,138
2064	812,383	1,217,000	39,194	41,649	-986,296	-114,017	1,009,913
2065	461,447	351,690	27,964	18,289	-1,789,318	-112,105	-1,042,033
2066	449,867	280,211	132,607	37,782	-2,125,316	-106,826	-1,331,675
2067	511,035	314,307	116,486	23,923	-1,960,796	-107,878	-1,102,923
2068	651,081	758,626	191,836	65,542	-1,393,447	-109,878	163,759
2069	1,417,188	2,146,388	28,009	126,664	-861,456	-124,760	2,732,032
2070	585,382	571,217	19,064	19,883	-1,309,505	-123,427	-237,386

Table 20 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under 2070 Climate Conditions with NO SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	Small Watershed Inflow	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	30,266,907	32,824,218	5,541,096	2,495,122	-92,372,522	-3,271,463	**-24,516,680**
Average	605,338	656,484	110,822	49,902	-1,847,450	-65,429	**-490,334**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	11,792,918	12,994,527	2,263,192	960,586	-36,385,358	-1,447,672	**-9,821,843**
Average	589,646	649,726	113,160	48,029	-1,819,268	-72,384	**-491,092**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	18,473,988	19,829,691	3,277,904	1,534,536	-55,987,164	-1,823,791	**-14,694,837**
Average	615,800	660,990	109,263	51,151	-1,866,239	-60,793	**-489,828**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	408,652	250,550	140,163	38,275	-1,842,475	-83,663	-1,088,499
2022	472,102	369,832	95,673	30,903	-2,096,387	-78,608	-1,206,496
2023	673,989	1,058,910	189,890	97,206	-1,367,109	-76,560	576,325
2024	744,177	1,122,749	154,523	64,640	-1,269,966	-81,123	734,995
2025	434,940	339,216	62,383	18,095	-2,093,637	-77,242	-1,316,253
2026	469,752	316,670	142,130	42,165	-2,392,400	-68,542	-1,490,227
2027	468,805	219,342	111,136	22,713	-2,302,101	-66,245	-1,546,351
2028	565,266	622,490	194,932	37,491	-1,777,664	-66,172	-423,661
2029	1,232,895	2,021,954	94,628	120,391	-1,272,882	-75,969	2,121,016
2030	512,383	510,545	46,067	18,406	-1,606,048	-73,952	-592,602
2031	514,885	217,243	80,080	18,510	-2,404,879	-69,108	-1,643,271
2032	420,919	109,243	41,157	17,864	-2,961,316	-59,737	-2,431,871
2033	717,704	983,283	185,465	124,666	-1,366,638	-66,770	577,711
2034	636,472	1,011,310	124,135	48,403	-1,629,020	-73,691	117,609
2035	742,442	926,830	240,059	52,829	-1,506,120	-76,785	379,255
2036	840,589	1,369,821	66,325	95,355	-1,236,377	-78,889	1,056,824
2037	511,349	550,855	51,377	33,462	-1,460,435	-75,693	-389,084
2038	525,422	516,749	68,512	30,839	-1,615,455	-70,944	-544,878
2039	486,185	261,453	84,925	29,526	-2,078,540	-66,064	-1,282,515
2040	413,990	215,482	89,632	18,846	-2,105,907	-61,915	-1,429,871
2041	434,872	249,759	141,456	34,801	-1,861,023	-59,685	-1,059,819
2042	506,082	371,490	95,431	30,811	-2,143,228	-58,424	-1,197,837
2043	701,042	1,057,536	164,332	99,819	-1,415,545	-58,898	548,287
2044	765,882	1,123,035	84,872	65,709	-1,321,033	-65,596	652,868
2045	457,199	338,796	43,022	18,140	-2,143,265	-63,760	-1,349,868
2046	491,322	316,422	142,576	42,210	-2,441,728	-56,475	-1,505,673
2047	486,516	219,663	111,300	22,758	-2,350,989	-55,383	-1,566,136
2048	575,922	621,390	195,292	37,553	-1,826,869	-56,367	-453,078
2049	1,207,108	2,024,646	76,576	122,702	-1,321,171	-67,189	2,042,673
2050	516,604	511,479	41,647	18,437	-1,653,603	-66,049	-631,485
2051	524,249	217,243	80,184	18,541	-2,450,881	-61,709	-1,672,374
2052	436,390	105,521	41,256	17,846	-2,980,914	-52,973	-2,432,875
2053	721,385	984,833	185,983	125,947	-1,412,037	-60,560	545,551
2054	637,035	1,010,015	122,314	48,546	-1,673,215	-67,888	76,808
2055	739,029	926,775	240,837	53,236	-1,549,608	-71,550	338,718
2056	916,865	1,369,239	78,789	163,750	-1,223,884	-73,970	1,230,789
2057	542,683	548,446	53,332	34,610	-1,503,509	-70,686	-395,124
2058	550,193	519,512	70,081	31,051	-1,656,729	-65,944	-551,837
2059	506,313	262,783	85,481	29,722	-2,118,584	-60,956	-1,295,243
2060	434,143	216,084	89,721	18,987	-2,098,596	-57,233	-1,396,893
2061	453,048	249,994	141,478	34,761	-1,901,319	-55,229	-1,077,267
2062	522,814	370,621	95,685	30,984	-2,183,537	-54,157	-1,217,590
2063	725,002	1,059,135	169,499	100,139	-1,456,460	-54,936	542,379
2064	737,845	1,121,596	96,738	41,720	-1,390,161	-62,039	545,700
2065	456,525	339,078	47,370	18,277	-2,183,880	-60,597	-1,383,226
2066	498,361	316,005	142,585	41,907	-2,483,011	-53,520	-1,537,673
2067	496,804	219,419	111,431	22,808	-2,393,461	-52,693	-1,595,690
2068	655,939	621,712	196,418	66,128	-1,787,044	-52,309	-299,157
2069	1,243,827	2,023,476	87,110	124,017	-1,364,360	-64,030	2,050,039
2070	532,988	513,990	45,107	18,619	-1,697,522	-62,987	-649,805

Table 21 - Projected Future Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin under 2070 Climate Conditions WITH SGMA Projects based on C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation

Water Year	Deep Percolation	Managed Recharge and Canal Seepage	Net GW/SW Interactions	Small Watershed Inflow	GW Pumping	Subsurface Flow with Adjacent GW Basins	Change in Groundwater Storage
Units	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft	Acre-ft
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2070 Simulatation Period							
Total	31,799,129	37,863,262	4,293,932	2,495,122	-79,755,674	-4,729,641	**-8,033,910**
Average	635,983	757,265	85,879	49,902	-1,595,113	-94,593	**-160,678**
SUMMARY: WY2021 to WY2040 Implementation Period							
Total	12,589,633	14,705,737	1,891,043	960,586	-32,975,395	-1,657,287	**-4,485,720**
Average	629,482	735,287	94,552	48,029	-1,648,770	-82,864	**-224,286**
SUMMARY: WY2041 to WY2070 Sustainability Period							
Total	19,209,496	23,157,525	2,402,889	1,534,536	-46,780,279	-3,072,354	**-3,548,190**
Average	640,317	771,917	80,096	51,151	-1,559,343	-102,412	**-118,273**
Annual Simulation Results for WY2021 to WY2070 Simulation Period							
2021	416,859	299,174	140,033	38,275	-1,829,917	-83,068	-1,018,646
2022	482,771	408,716	95,545	30,903	-2,075,055	-77,724	-1,134,857
2023	778,119	1,167,829	176,974	97,206	-1,283,726	-78,065	858,337
2024	824,224	1,237,834	116,452	64,640	-1,201,267	-84,296	957,582
2025	444,081	355,471	55,004	18,095	-1,995,258	-81,218	-1,203,834
2026	466,475	376,346	141,087	42,165	-2,313,156	-72,774	-1,359,861
2027	464,976	279,425	111,024	22,713	-2,213,764	-70,681	-1,406,307
2028	569,538	749,332	192,740	37,491	-1,685,558	-71,949	-208,410
2029	1,366,993	2,190,420	41,284	120,391	-1,077,423	-84,620	2,557,045
2030	534,178	531,150	29,555	18,406	-1,464,690	-82,917	-434,320
2031	519,704	234,003	79,675	18,510	-2,224,205	-79,250	-1,451,562
2032	415,122	123,188	41,020	17,864	-2,750,519	-71,829	-2,225,156
2033	783,412	1,166,531	179,799	124,666	-1,109,329	-80,416	1,064,663
2034	658,731	1,142,196	88,031	48,403	-1,395,221	-89,128	453,011
2035	863,103	1,130,070	184,994	52,829	-1,232,204	-94,328	904,464
2036	1,029,800	1,602,138	12,470	95,355	-917,373	-98,485	1,723,905
2037	570,198	605,678	8,505	33,462	-1,243,785	-94,402	-120,345
2038	523,835	569,446	34,689	30,839	-1,363,512	-90,407	-295,110
2039	479,164	294,676	72,792	29,526	-1,805,973	-86,949	-1,016,764
2040	398,352	242,115	89,372	18,846	-1,793,459	-84,780	-1,129,554
2041	414,818	301,192	141,646	34,801	-1,568,913	-83,592	-760,049
2042	491,990	414,742	93,845	30,811	-1,840,528	-83,323	-892,462
2043	790,613	1,254,107	115,429	99,819	-1,116,588	-86,323	1,057,057
2044	836,403	1,305,369	17,905	65,709	-1,045,824	-95,401	1,084,162
2045	449,154	360,429	22,817	18,140	-1,852,116	-93,998	-1,095,574
2046	471,989	380,169	142,402	42,210	-2,176,184	-86,568	-1,225,983
2047	471,984	283,737	111,550	22,758	-2,085,163	-85,737	-1,280,870
2048	554,428	793,776	194,145	37,553	-1,568,985	-88,857	-77,939
2049	1,321,092	2,246,987	3,572	122,702	-987,606	-102,881	2,603,867
2050	524,857	543,145	12,030	18,437	-1,398,511	-101,367	-401,409
2051	526,155	245,563	79,307	18,541	-2,147,741	-98,008	-1,376,184
2052	430,658	129,919	41,236	17,846	-2,649,533	-91,211	-2,121,085
2053	792,109	1,204,216	177,747	125,947	-1,064,253	-100,431	1,135,335
2054	668,348	1,172,104	66,220	48,546	-1,336,993	-110,282	507,943
2055	860,469	1,164,599	170,576	53,236	-1,194,626	-115,992	938,261
2056	1,144,616	1,635,346	2,390	163,750	-873,811	-120,178	1,952,112
2057	610,598	609,490	-6,003	34,610	-1,226,393	-115,425	-93,124
2058	546,965	577,365	26,400	31,051	-1,353,145	-110,712	-282,076
2059	486,798	300,706	68,354	29,722	-1,802,615	-106,347	-1,023,382
2060	409,456	246,809	89,277	18,987	-1,751,495	-103,792	-1,090,757
2061	418,628	304,951	141,821	34,761	-1,574,579	-102,407	-776,824
2062	495,173	417,295	92,534	30,984	-1,842,095	-101,824	-907,934
2063	793,354	1,276,196	108,214	100,139	-1,128,328	-105,241	1,044,334
2064	805,281	1,324,749	9,903	41,720	-1,082,528	-114,909	984,217
2065	440,536	363,793	19,730	18,277	-1,870,357	-113,021	-1,141,042
2066	471,618	383,251	141,837	41,907	-2,193,139	-104,993	-1,259,519
2067	473,770	286,942	111,773	22,808	-2,105,041	-103,867	-1,313,616
2068	625,100	815,113	195,615	66,128	-1,516,065	-105,894	79,999
2069	1,353,276	2,266,438	1,701	124,017	-1,005,088	-121,015	2,619,328
2070	529,258	549,028	8,916	18,619	-1,422,036	-118,758	-434,973

TABLE 22: Evaluation of Change in Groundwater Storage Model Results for Kern County Subbasin

Scenario	Model Results 2041-2070 Sustainability Period		Adjustments to GW Storage Change 2041-2070 Sustainability Period		
	Change in Groundwater Storage	Change in Net Operational Budget	Adjustment for Excess Basin Outflows	Adjustment for Excess Kern River Outflow	Adjusted Change in GW Storage
units	**AFY**	**AFY**	AFY	AFY	**AFY**
Historic	**-277,114**	**-190,012**	0	0	**-277,114**
Baseline	**-324,326**	**-253,629**	0	0	**-324,326**
Base Projects	**42,144**	**152,353**	26,327	17,108	**85,578**
2030 Climate	**-380,900**	**-318,260**	0	8,780	**-372,120**
2030 Projects	**-12,861**	**90,282**	27,056	32,634	**46,829**
2070 Climate	**-489,828**	**-429,035**	0	17,492	**-472,336**
2070 Projects	**-118,273**	**-15,861**	28,077	44,227	**-45,969**

NOTE:

"Change in *Groundwater Storage* " DOES include subsurface flow with adjacent basins

"*Operational Storage* " DOES NOT include subsurface flow with adjacent basins

"Adjustment for *Excess Basin Outflows* " is the difference in simulated basin outflow that is attributed to addition of SGMA projects in Kern County without comparable SGMA projects added to adjacent basins**.** Adjustment assumes that this difference is due to limitation of simulation, and that this difference would remain in Kern County when SGMA projects from adjacent basin are included in simulation.

"Adjustment for *Excess Kern River Outflow* " is the increase in simulated groundwater outflows to Kern River relative to Baseline condition that are attributed to SGMA Projects and Climate Change. Model is not optimized for river management. Since the Kern River is a highly managed system, the assumption is that in practice this water would be recovered for beneficial use rather than be a loss of water from the basin.

"*Adjusted Change in GW Storage* " Change in GW Storage plus modifications listed as adjustments to provide a more realistic Change in GW Storage estimate for the simulation.

TABLE 23: Evaluation of Sustainable Yield based on C2VSimFG-Kern Model Results for Kern County Subbasin

Scenario	C2VSimFG-Kern Model Results 2041-2070 Sustainability Period					
	Groundwater Pumping	Change in Groundwater in Storage	GW Storage Adjustments	Sustainable Yield	Average Annual Difference of Pumping to Yield	Percent Difference of Pumping to Sustainable Yield
units	AFY	AFY	AFY	AFY	AFY	AFY
Historic	1,590,373	-277,114	0	1,313,259	-277,114	-21%
Baseline	1,624,694	-324,326	0	1,300,369	-324,326	-25%
Baseline Projects	1,354,088	42,144	43,434	1,439,666	85,578	6%
2030 Climate	1,734,001	-380,900	8,780	1,361,881	-372,120	-27%
2030 Projects	1,444,144	-12,861	59,690	1,490,974	46,829	3%
2070 Climate	1,866,239	-489,828	17,492	1,393,902	-472,336	-34%
2070 Projects	1,559,343	-118,273	72,304	1,513,373	-45,969	-3%

NOTES:

Groundwater Pumping	Total groundwater pumping by wells. Groundwater banking recovery pumping is specified input whereas agricultural and municipal pumping is calculated by C2VSim based on demand
Change in Groundwater in Storage	Sum of the inflow components (positive numbers) plus the outflow components (negative numbers): positive is an increase in storage typified by a rise in GW levels whereas a negative is a decrease in storage typified by a decline in GW levels
Obligation	Adjustment that assumes that recharge operations are affected by reductions in imported water sources, but
GW Storage Adjustments	Adjustment to GW Storage that reflect artifacts of the simulation. For Kern County, adjustments made to reflect no SGMA projects simulated north of Kern County, and that Kern River operations are not optimized to
Sutainable Yield	Sustainable yield is defined is the amount of pumping that can be sustained in the groundwater basin without the undesirable effect of a decline in groundwater storage that serves as a proxy for other undesirable effects
Average Annual Difference	The difference between the sustainable yield and the simulated groundwater pumping. A negative value is pumping in excess of the sustainable yield
Percent Difference	The percentage of the Average Annual Difference to the total groundwater pumping to provide context and a method to compare the significance of the difference in the pumping copmared to the sustainable yield.

TABLE 24: Summary of Statistical Analysis for Validation of C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Simulation

Validation Measure	C2VSimFG-Kern	C2VSimFG-Beta	Percent Change
Units	Feet	Feet	Percent
Residual Mean	17.3 ft	32.6 ft	47%
Residual Standard Deviation	45.5 ft	54.0 ft	16%
Absolute Residual Mean	37.4 ft	56.8 ft	34%
Root Mean Square (RMS) Error	50 ft	73.5 ft	32%
Scaled Absolute Residual Mean	0.061	0.092	34%
Correlation Coefficient	0.76	0.52	47%
Number of Monitor Wells	558	558	same
Number of Observations	42,075	42,075	same

Notes

Observation Point	Location in the model where measured data from well is compared to simulated model results
Residual	Difference between measured and simulated groundwater elevations at an observation point
Residual Mean	Statistical measure of fit of simulated to measured data using sum of the residuals divided by the number of residual data values
Residual Standard Deviation	Statistical evaluation of the scatter of the data by calculating standard deviation of residuals
Absolute Residual Mean	Statistical measure of fit of simulated to measured data using sum of the absolute value residuals divided by the number of residual data values
Root Mean Square (RMS) Error	Statistical measure of fit of simulated to measured data using square root of the quotient of sum of squares of residuals by the number of observations
Scaled Absolute Residual Mean	Statisical measure to provide scale of validation using ratio of the absolute residual mean divided by the range of observed groundwater elevations
Correlation Coefficient	Scaled measure of the closeness of fit of simulated to measured data from -1 to 1 correlation with 1.0 a perfect correlation
Number of Monitor Wells	Number of wells where measured groundwater level data was compared to C2VSimFG-Kern simulation results for model validation
Number of Observations	Number of groundwater level measurements that were compared to C2VSimFG-Kern simulation results for model validation

FIGURES

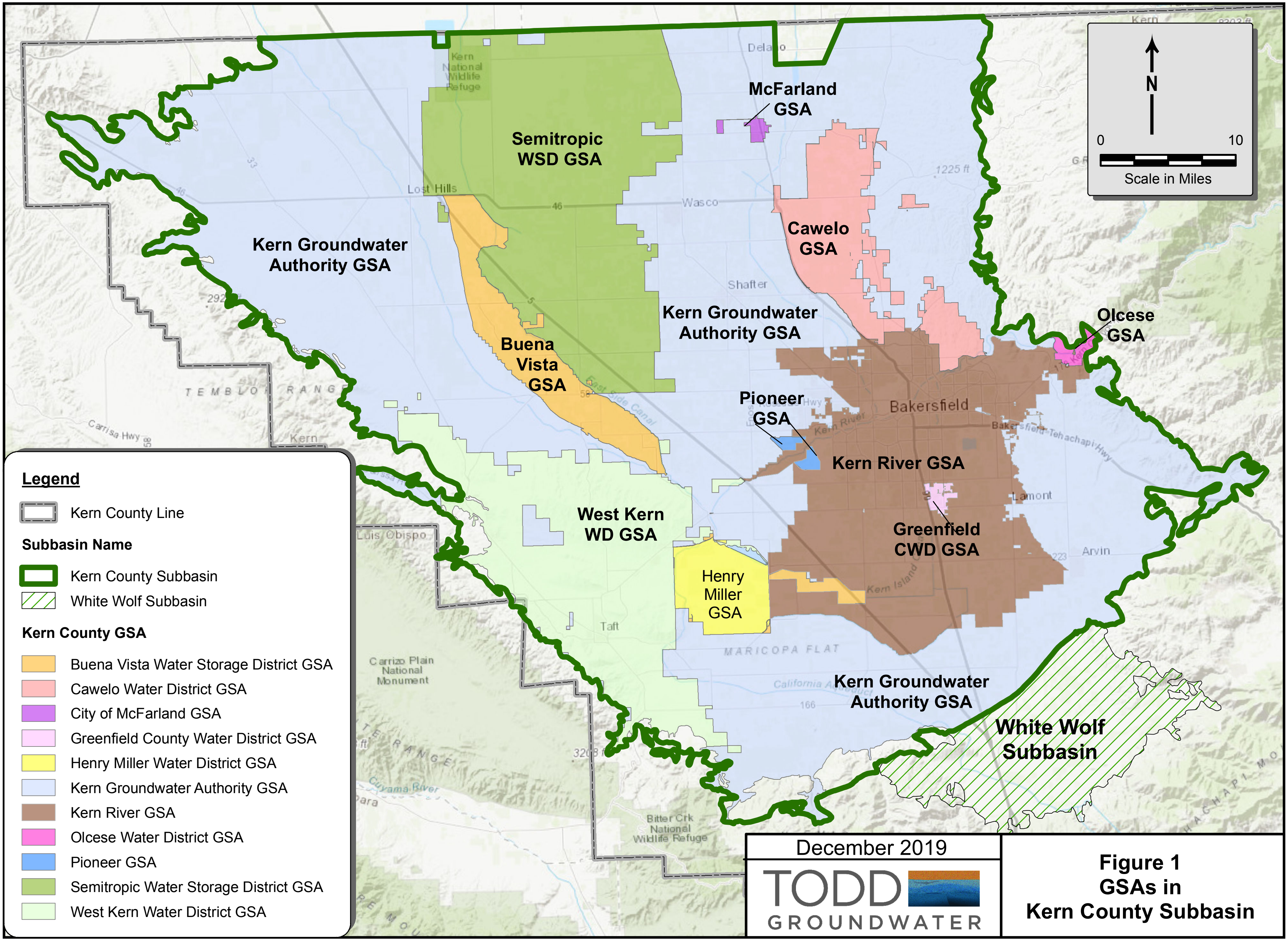
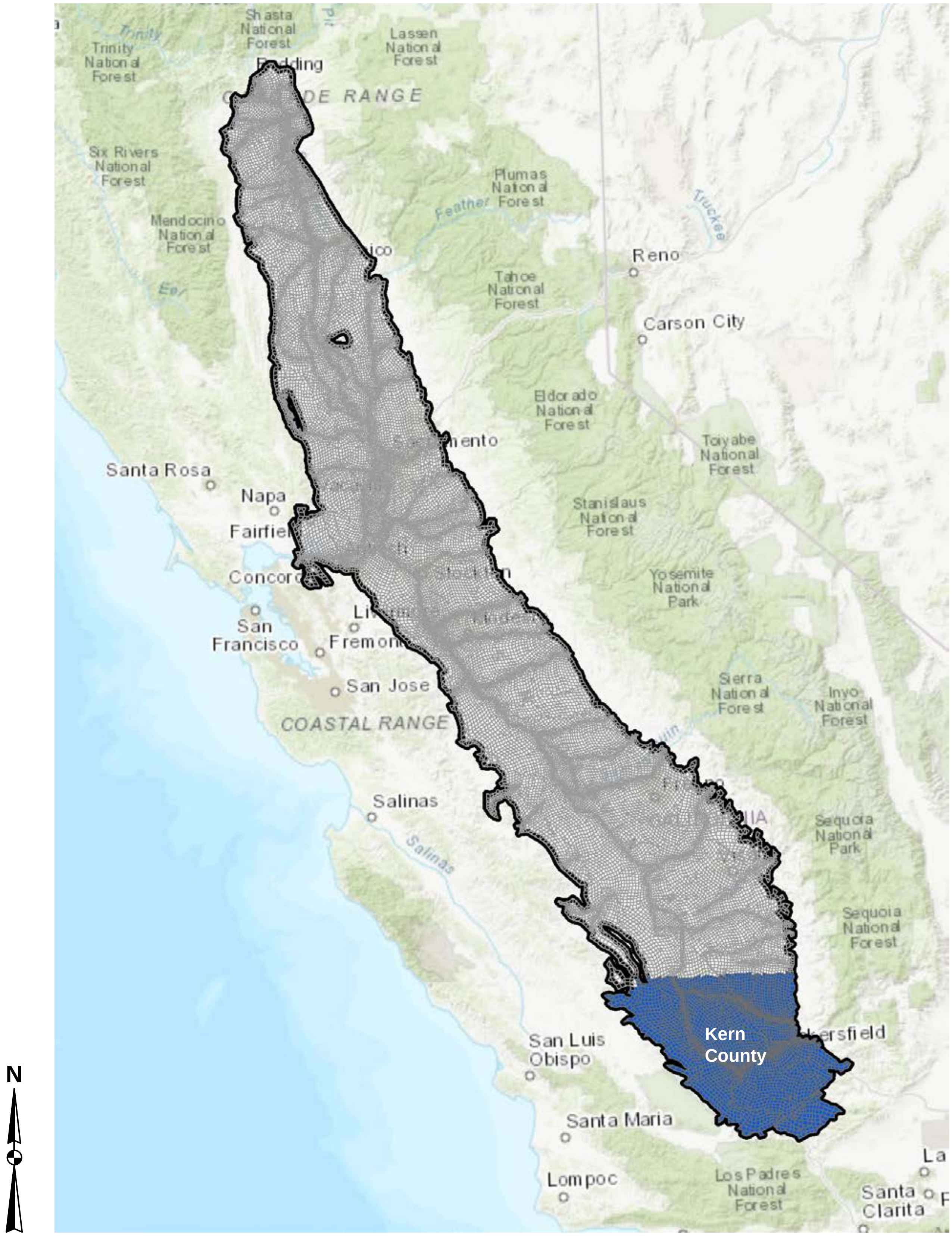


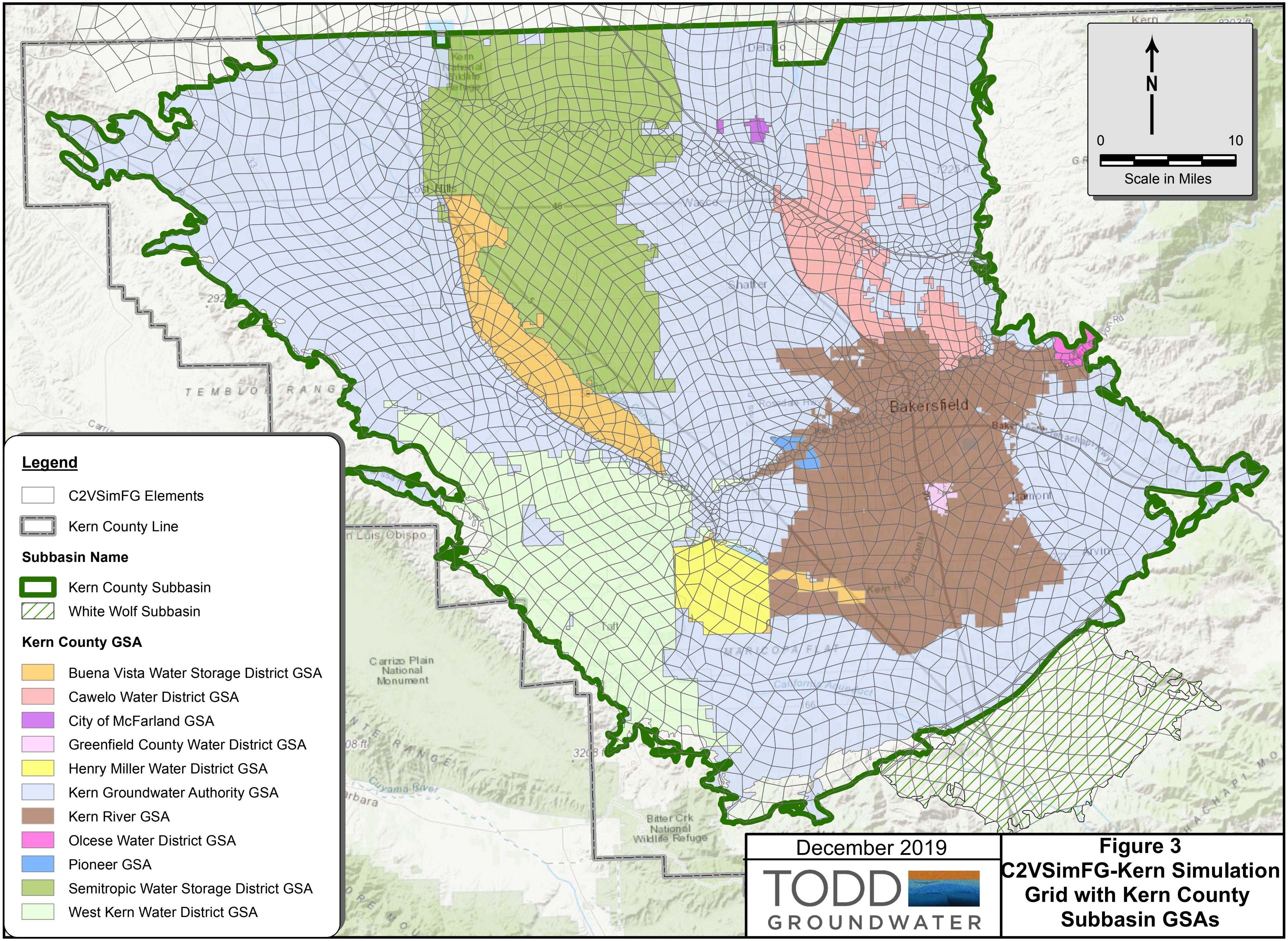
Figure 1
GSAs in
Kern County Subbasin



December 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

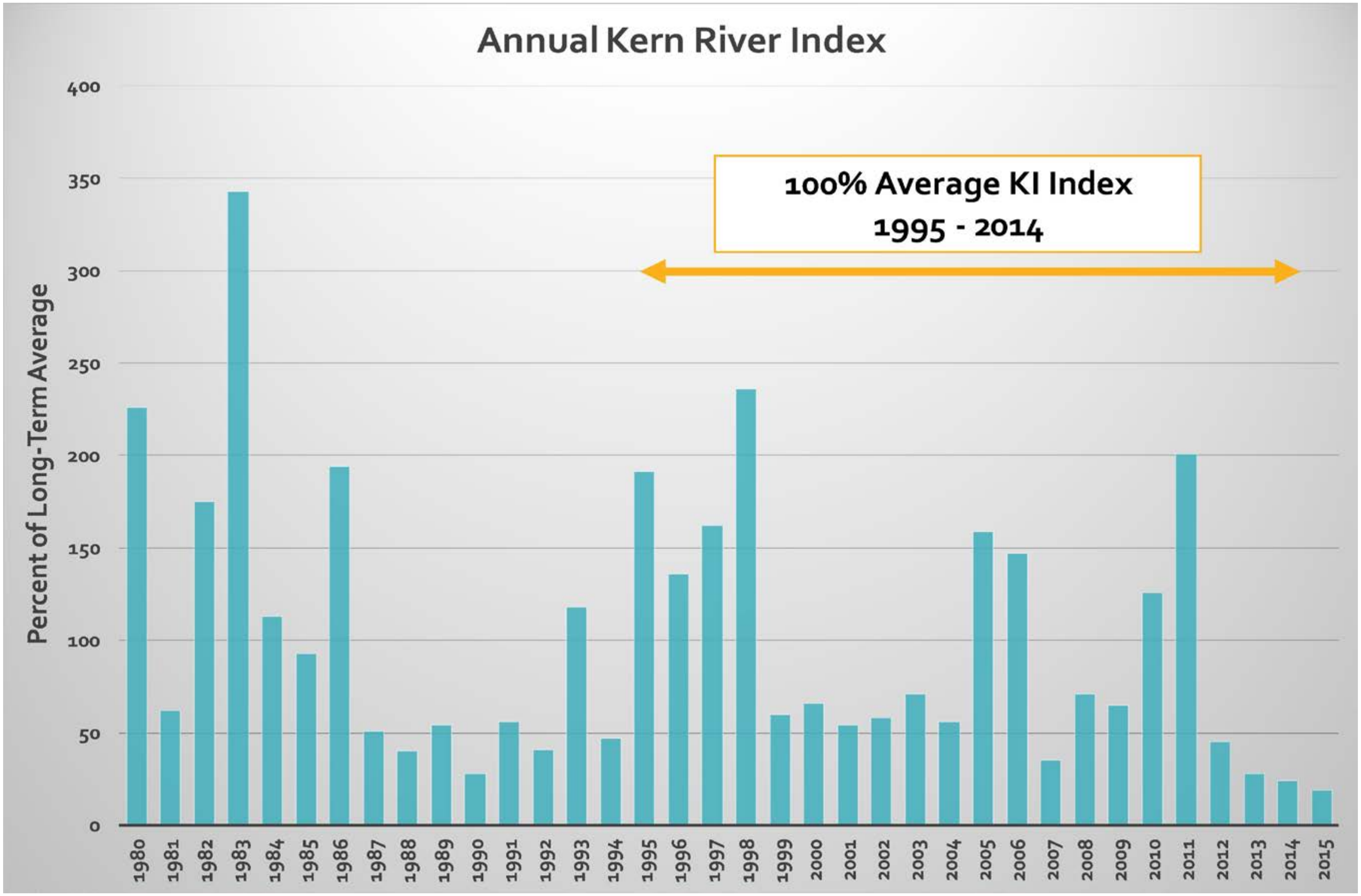
Figure 2
C2VSimFG Simulation Grid for Central Valley Showing Kern County Subbasin



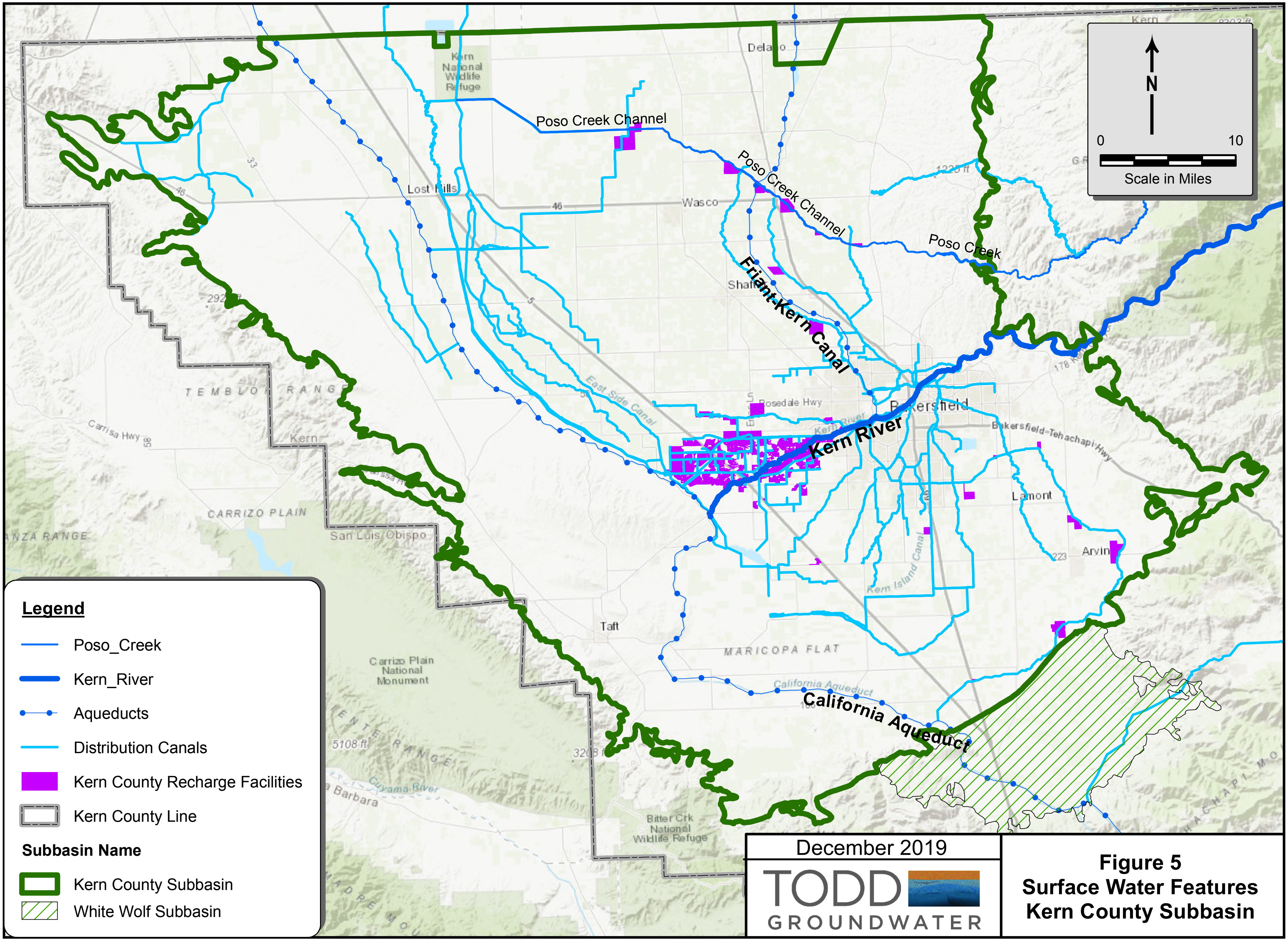
December 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 3
C2VSimFG-Kern Simulation Grid with Kern County Subbasin GSAs



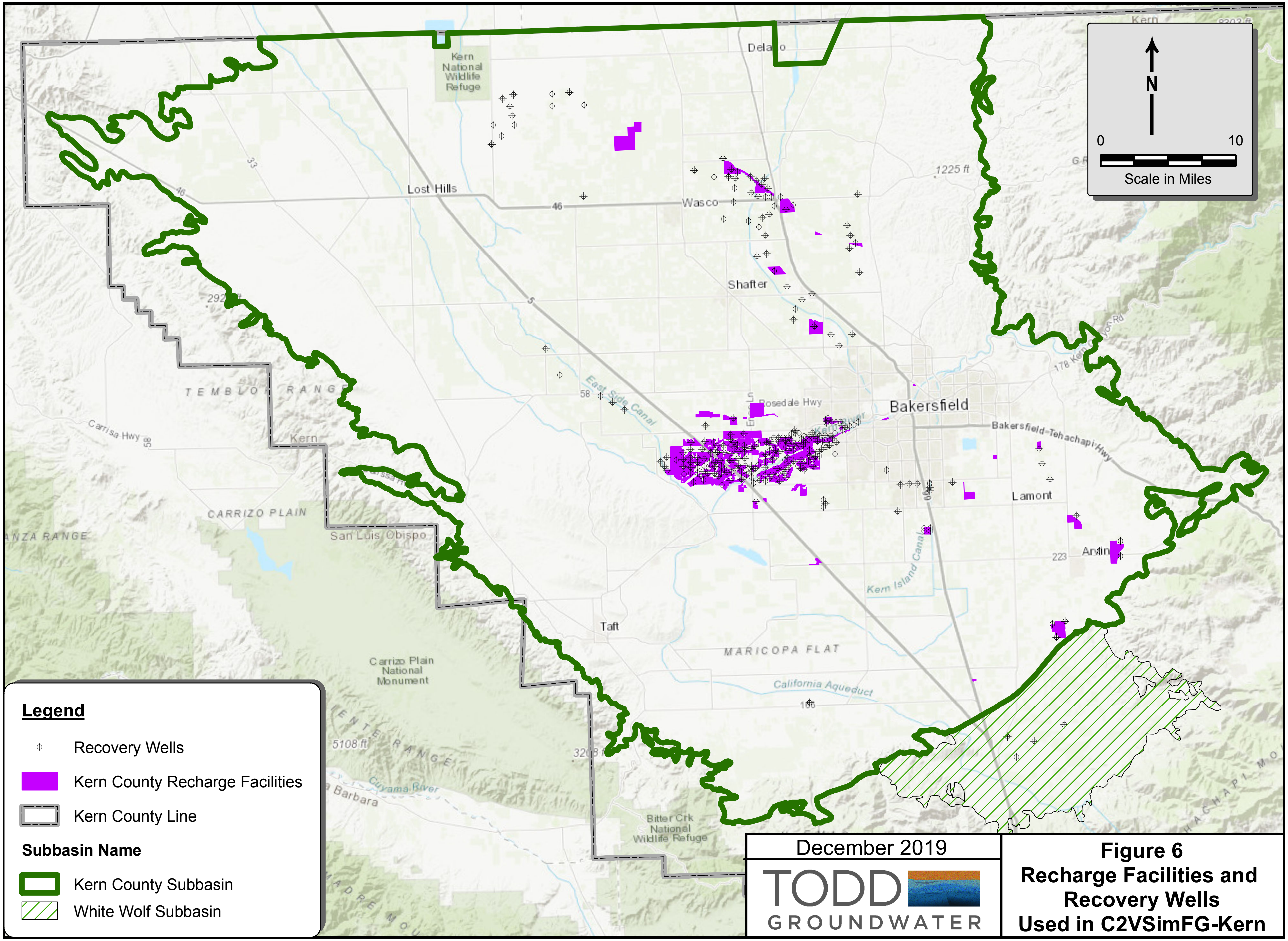
August 2019	Figure 4 Annual Kern River Index used to Define 20-Year Historical Study Period
TODD GROUNDWATER	



December 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

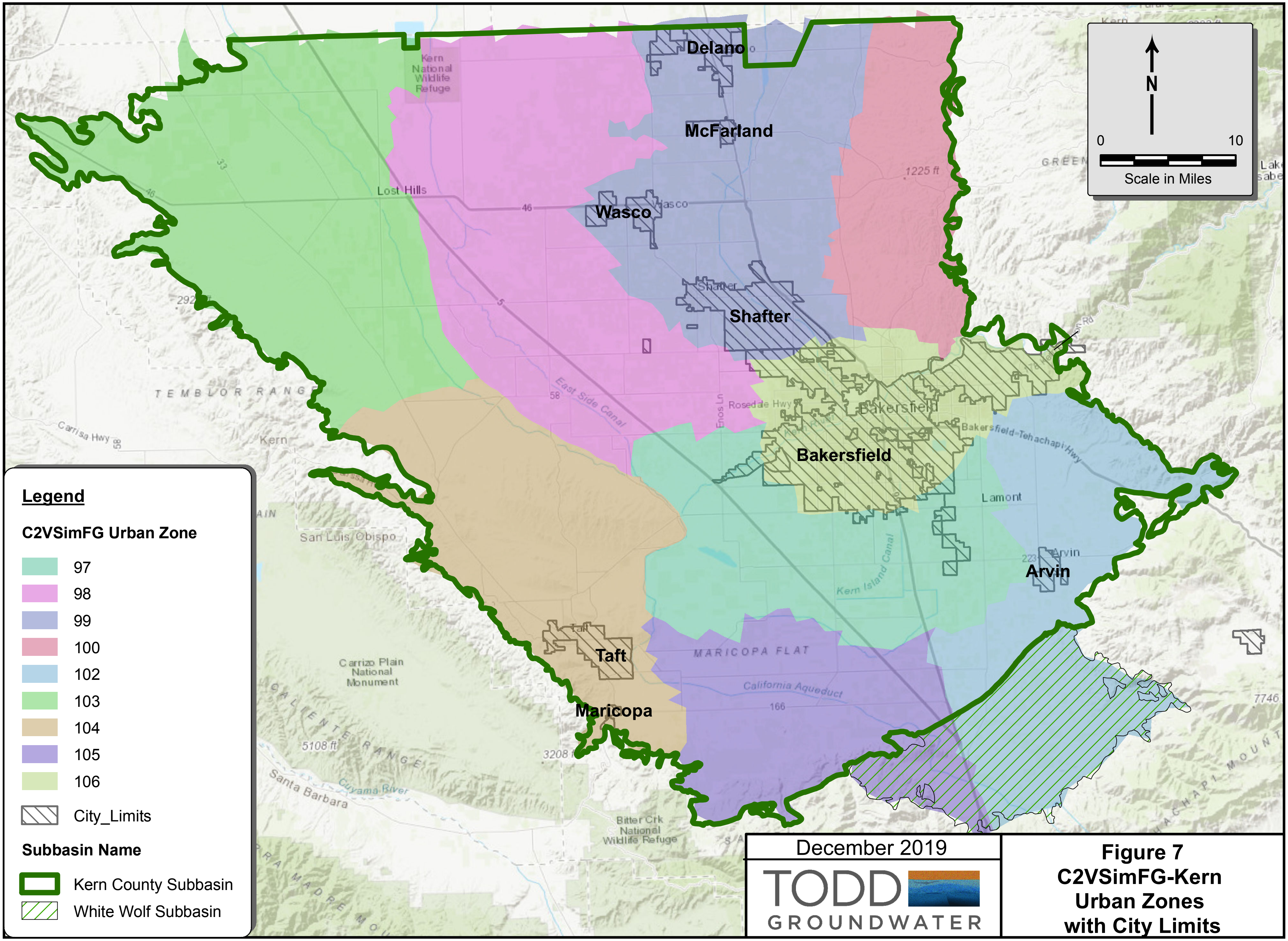
Figure 5
Surface Water Features
Kern County Subbasin



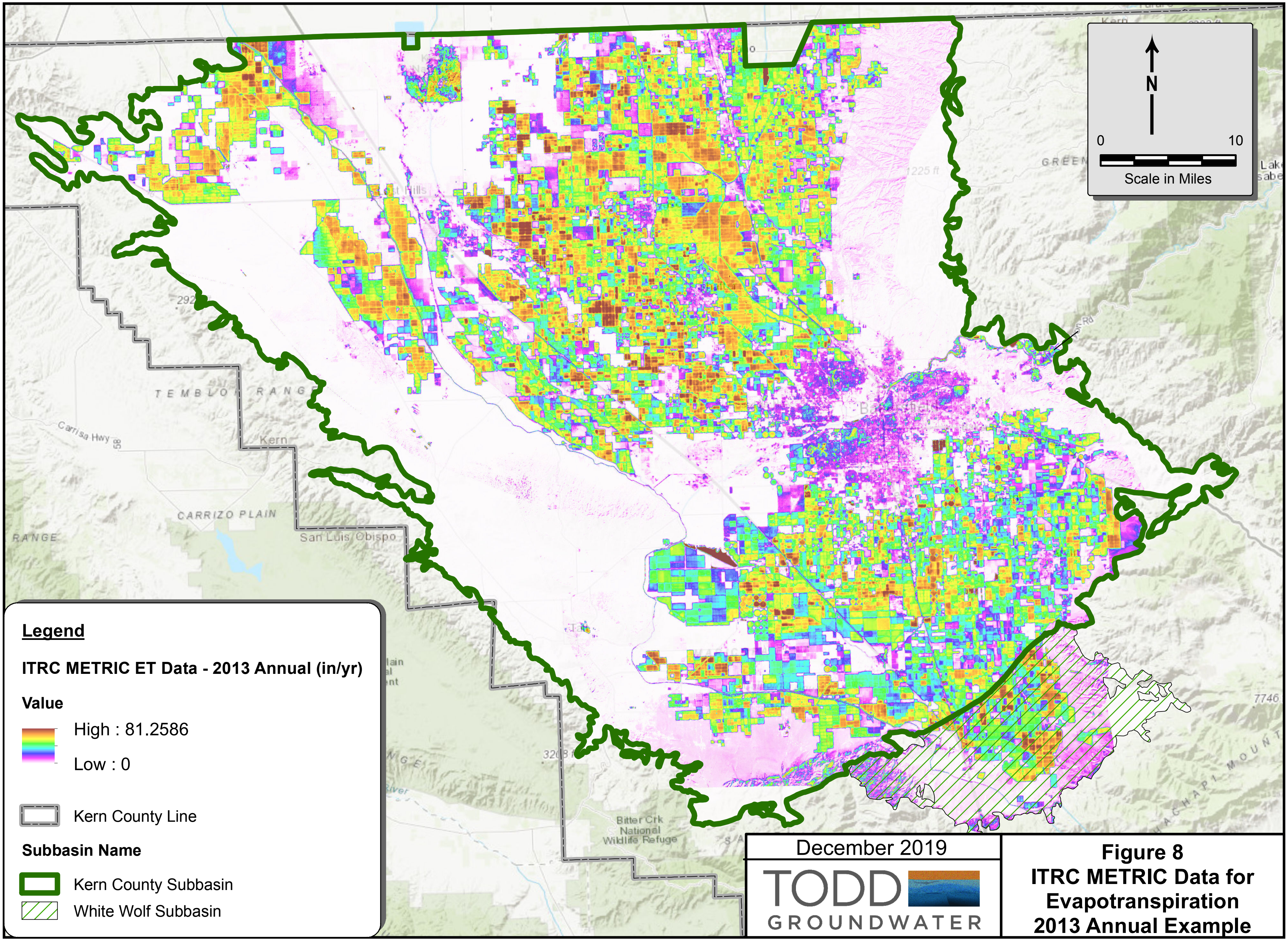
December 2019

TODD GROUNDWATER

Figure 6
Recharge Facilities and Recovery Wells Used in C2VSimFG-Kern

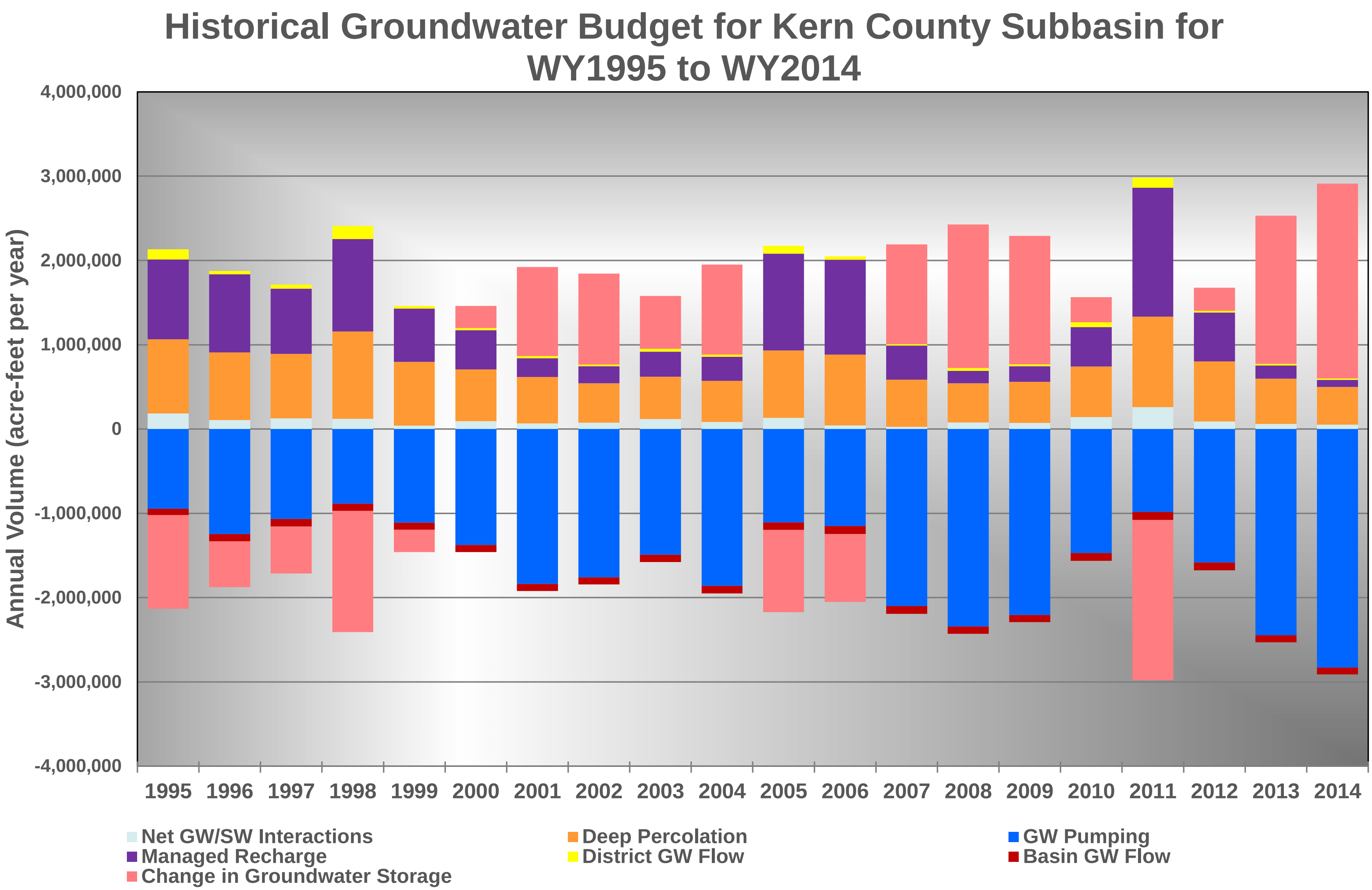


Delano
McFarland
Wasco
Shafter
Bakersfield
Arvin
Lamont
Taft
Maricopa
Lost Hills
Kern National Wildlife Refuge
TEMBLOR RANGE
MARICOPA FLAT
California Aqueduct
Kern Island Canal
East Side Canal
Carrizo Plain National Monument
Bitter Crk National Wildlife Refuge
CALIENTE RANGE
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Cuyama River
N
0
10
Scale in Miles
Legend
C2VSimFG Urban Zone
97
98
99
100
102
103
104
105
106
City_Limits
Subbasin Name
Kern County Subbasin
White Wolf Subbasin
December 2019
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 7
C2VSimFG-Kern
Urban Zones
with City Limits

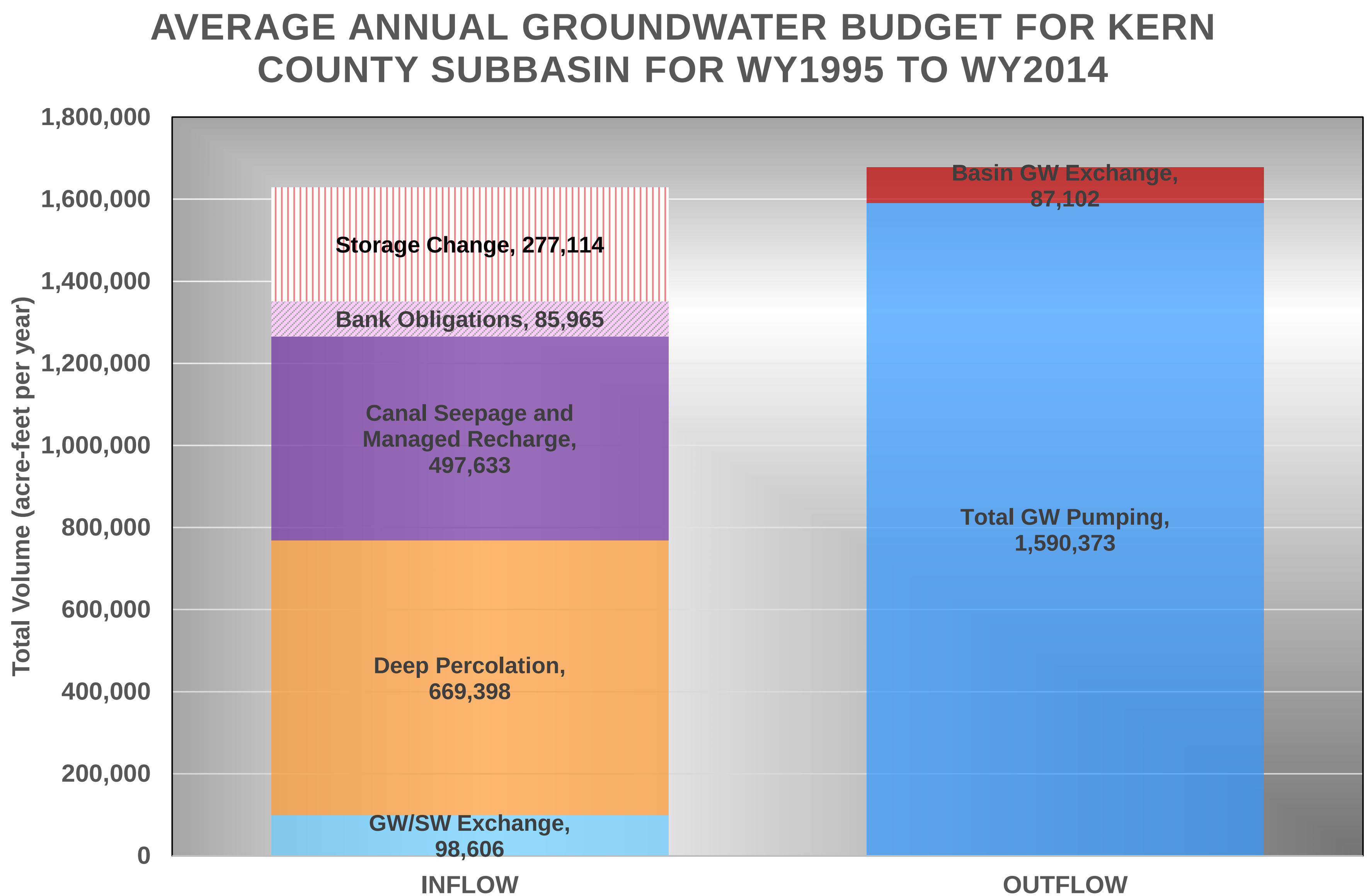


December 2019

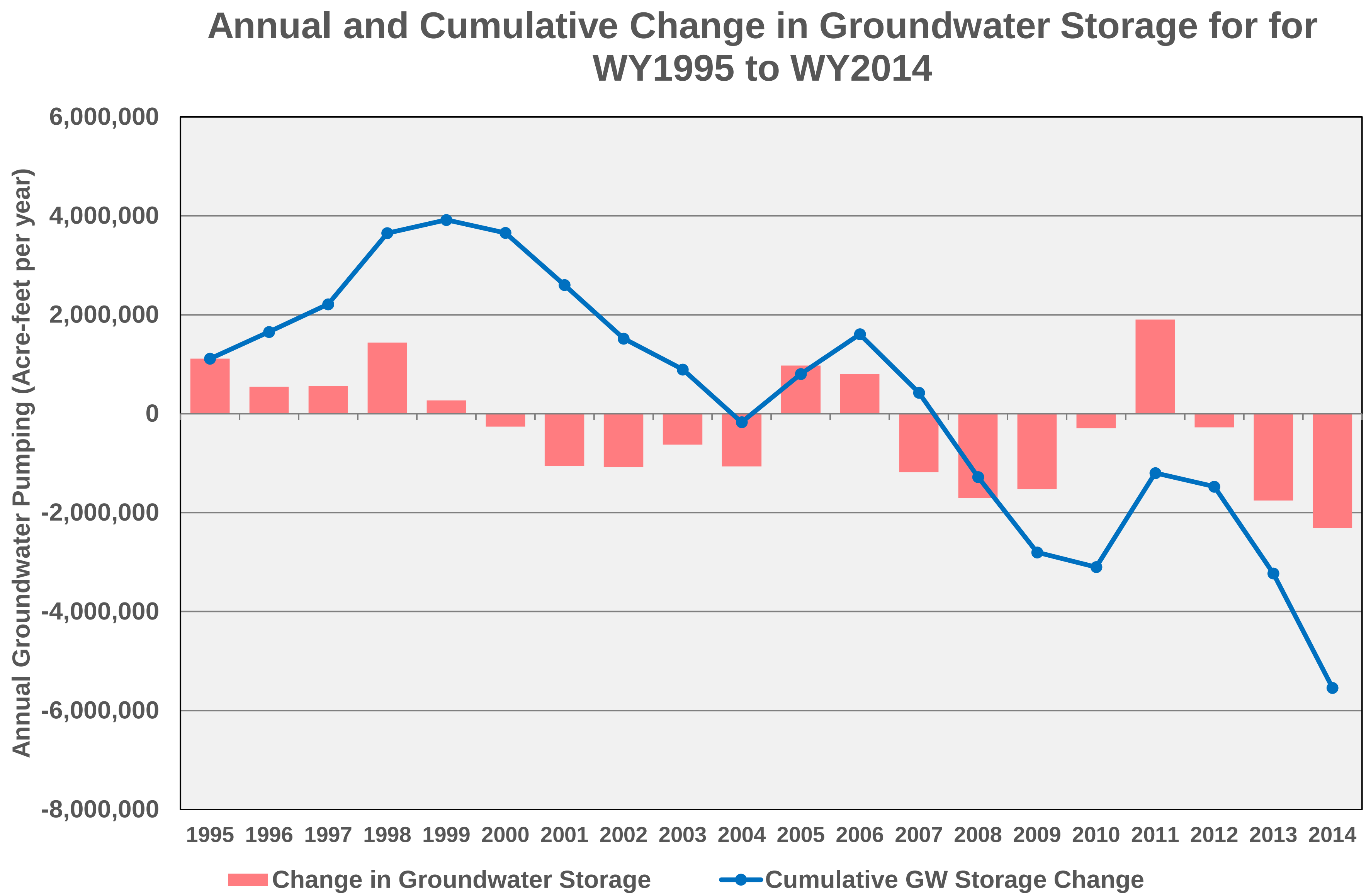
Figure 8
ITRC METRIC Data for Evapotranspiration 2013 Annual Example



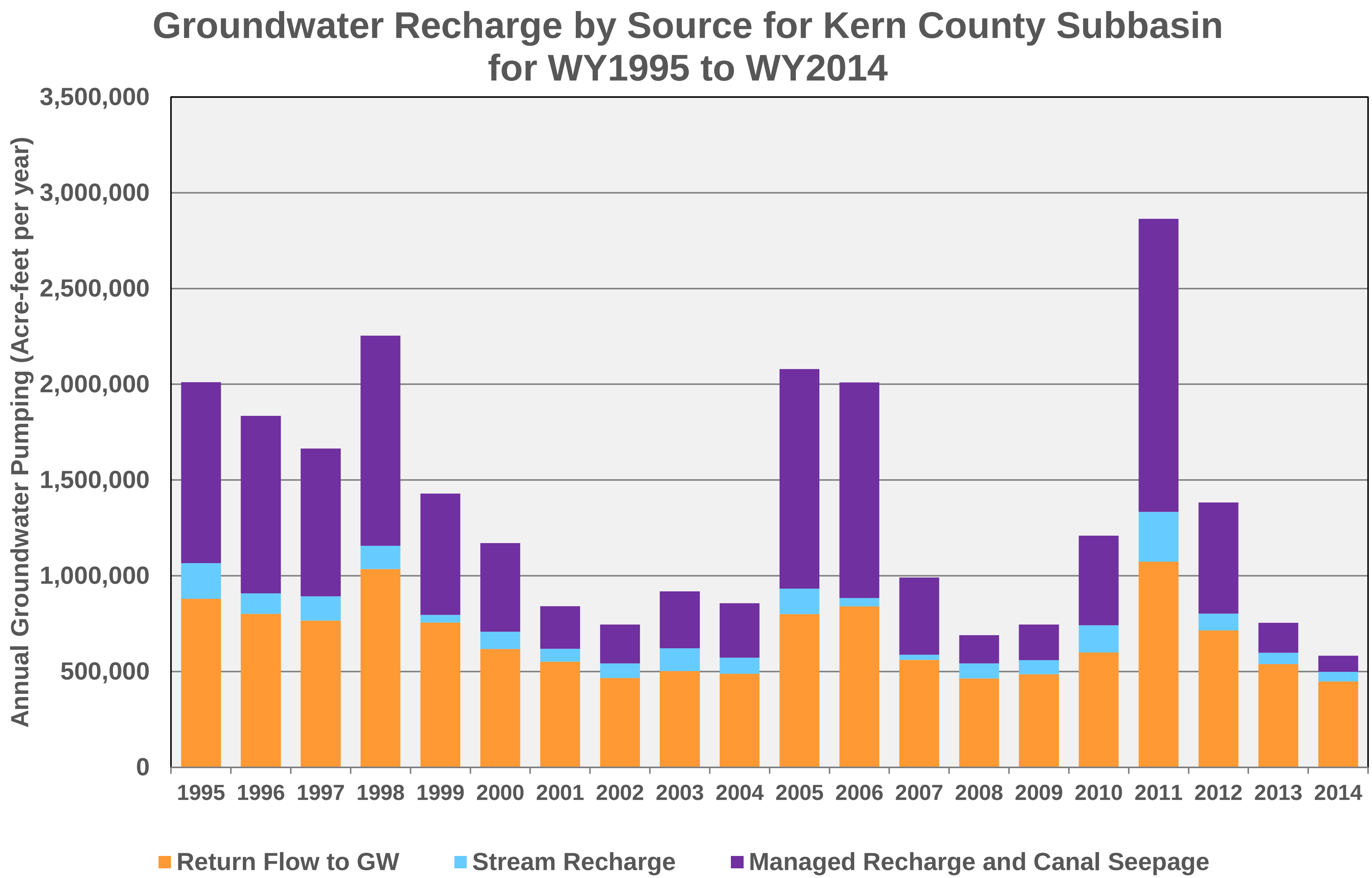
August 2019	Figure 9
TODD GROUNDWATER	C2VSimFG-Kern Historical Groundwater Budget for Kern County Subbasin



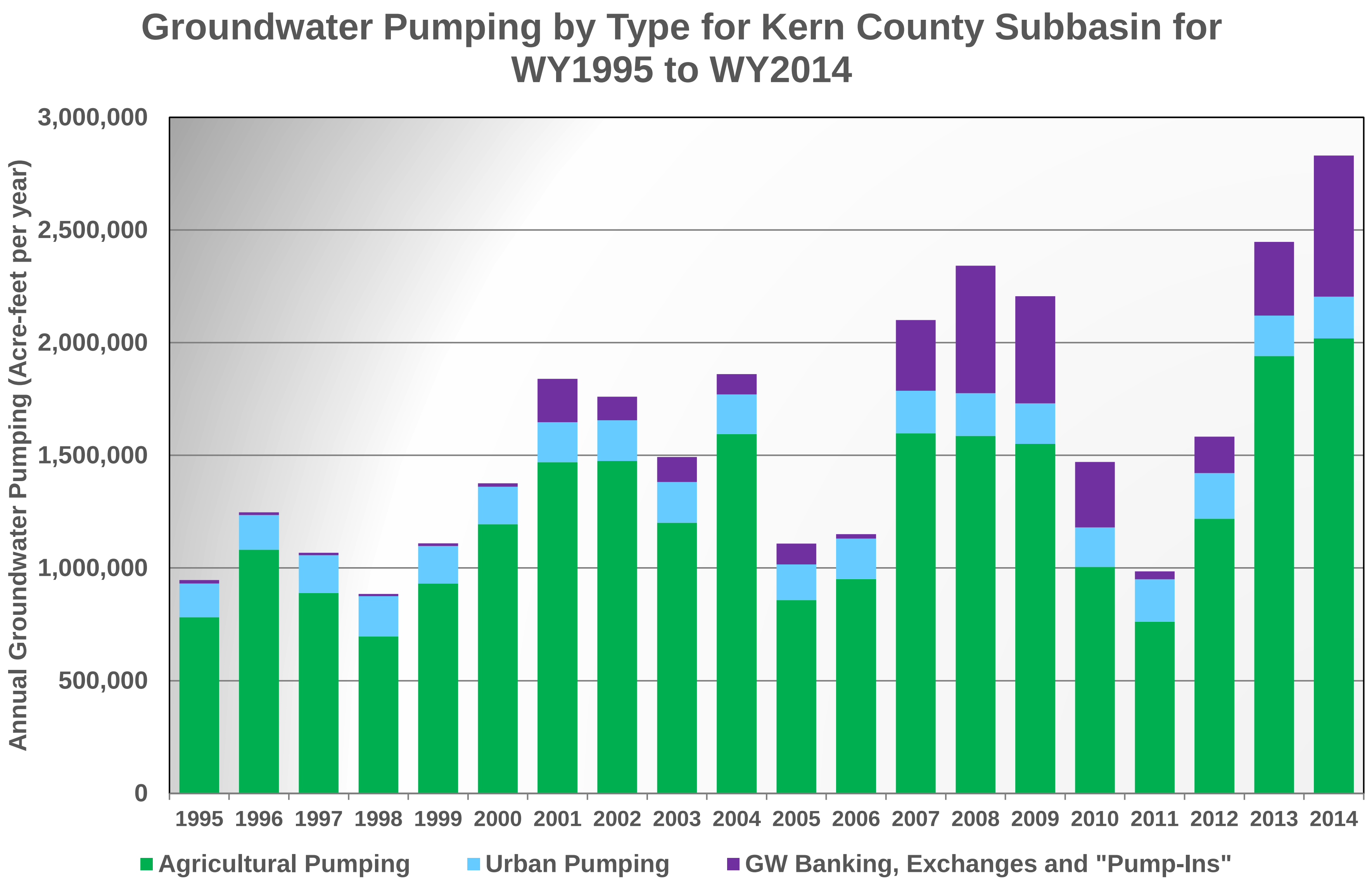
August 2019	Figure 10
TODD GROUNDWATER	C2VSimFG-Kern Average Annual Water Budget for Kern County Subbasin



August 2019	Figure 11 Simulated Historical Change in Groundwater Storage for Kern County Subbasin
TODD GROUNDWATER	

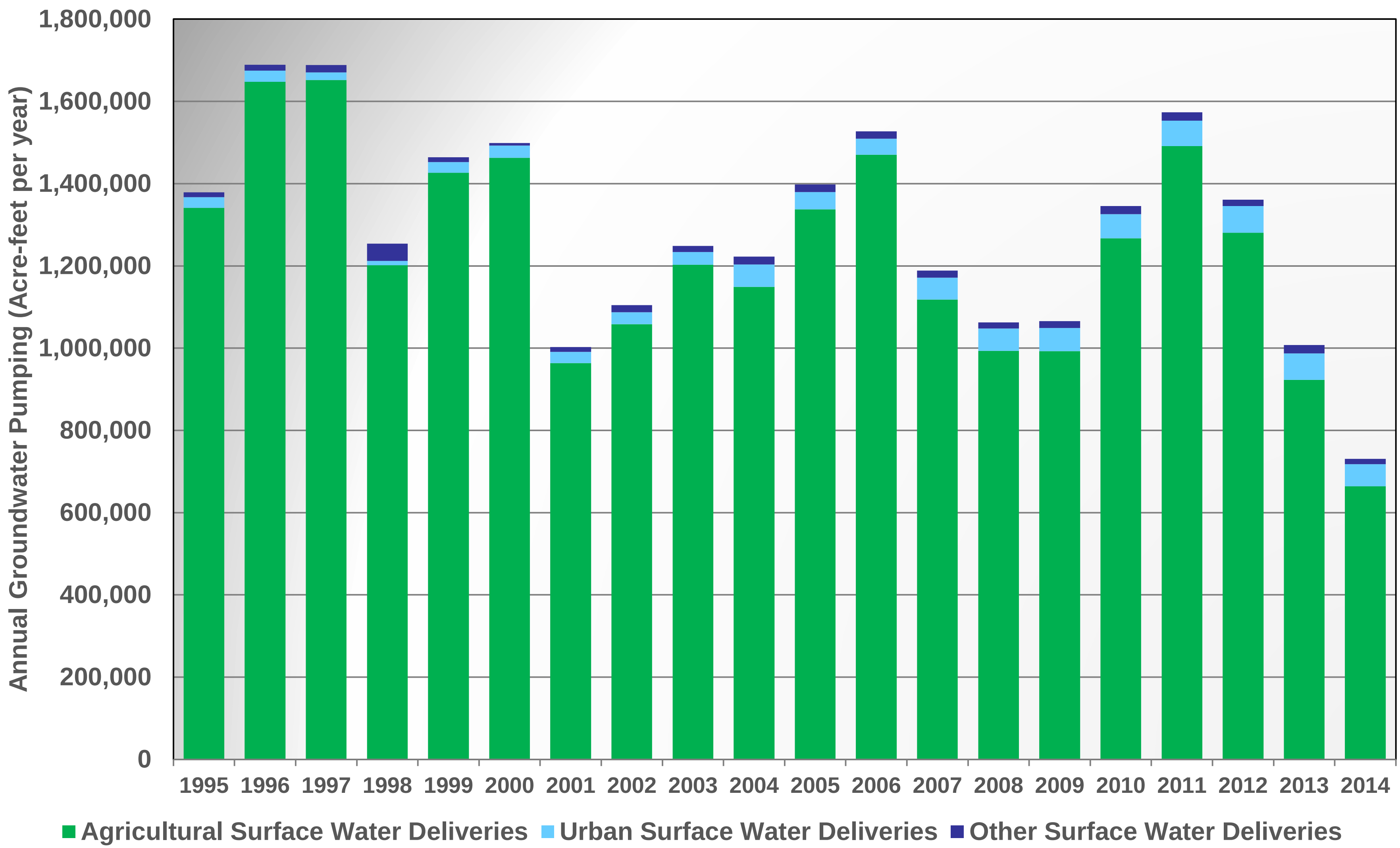


August 2019	Figure 12 Simulated Historical Recharge Operations for Kern County Subbasin
TODD GROUNDWATER	

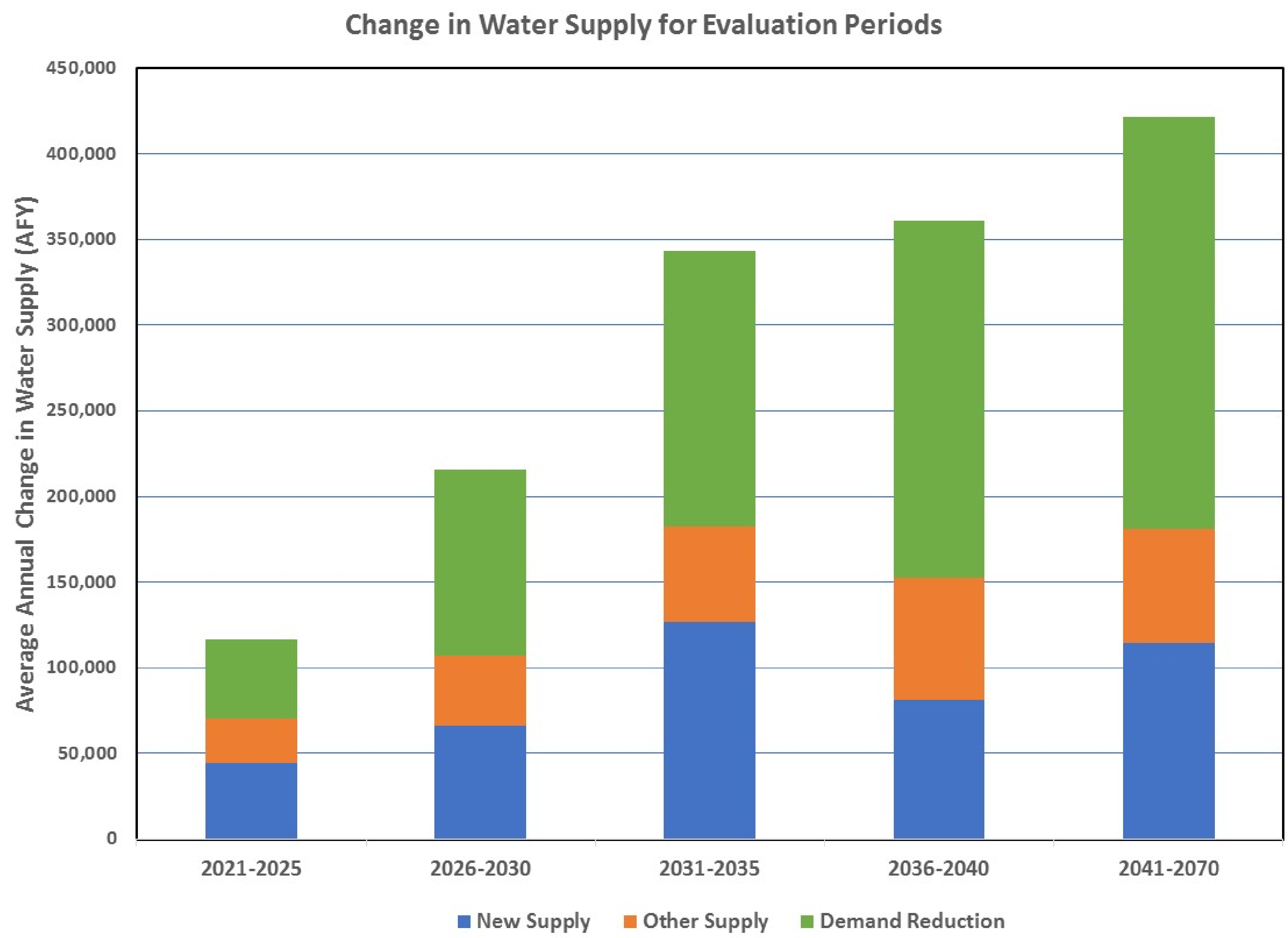


August 2019	Figure 13 Simulated Historical Groundwater Pumping for Kern County Subbasin
TODD GROUNDWATER	

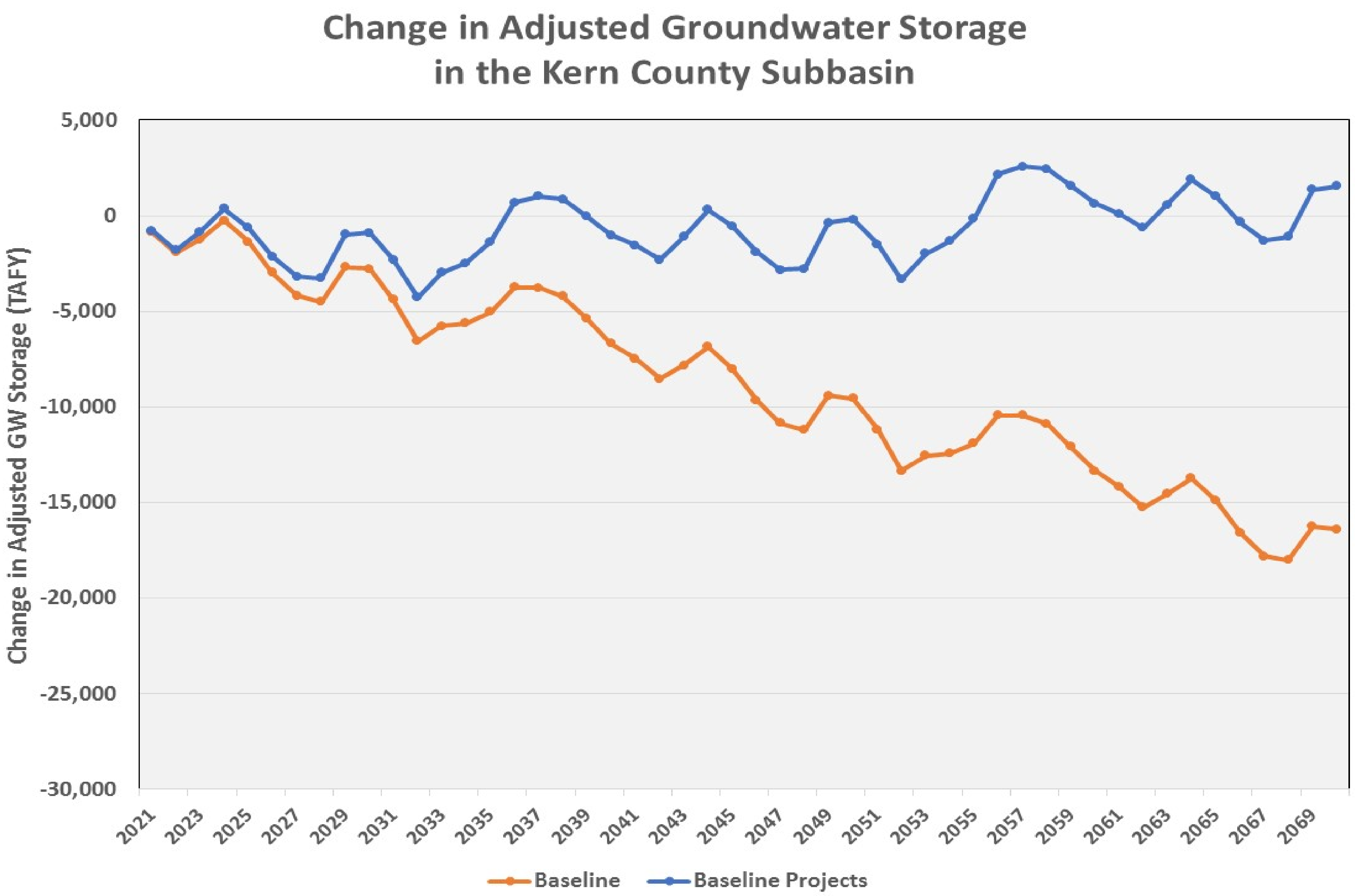
Surface Water Deliveries by Type for for WY1995 to WY2014



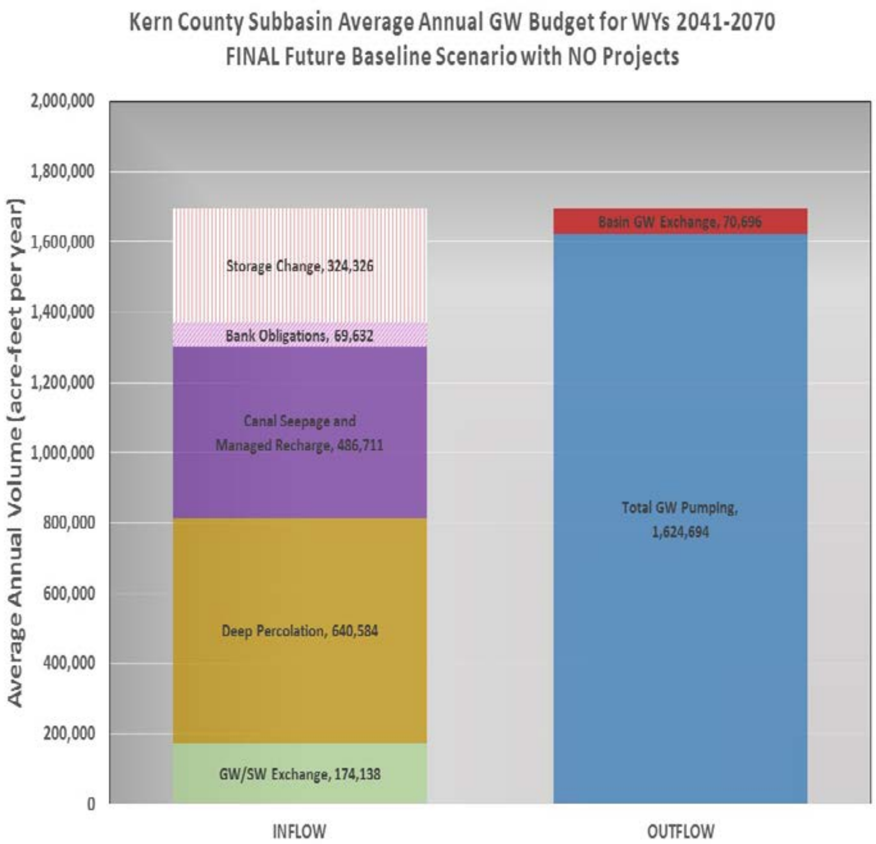
August 2019	Figure 14
TODD GROUNDWATER	Simulated Historical Surface Water Deliveries for Kern County Subbasin

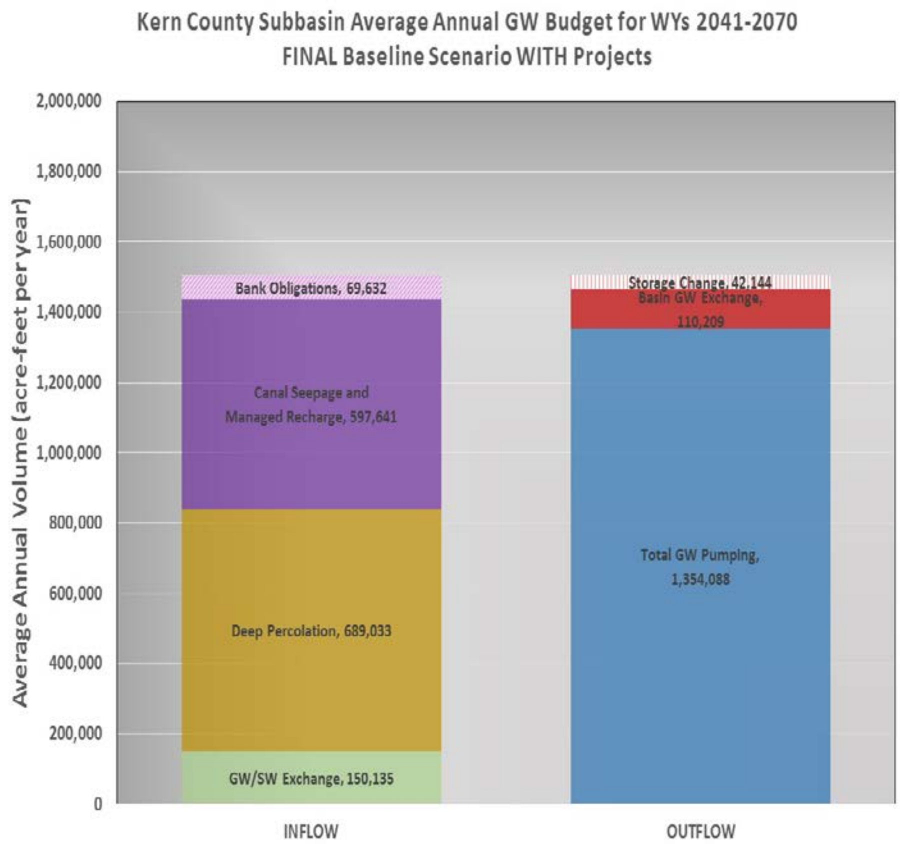


August 2019	Figure 15 Average Annual Benefit of Proposed SGMA Projects and Management Actions
TODD GROUNDWATER	

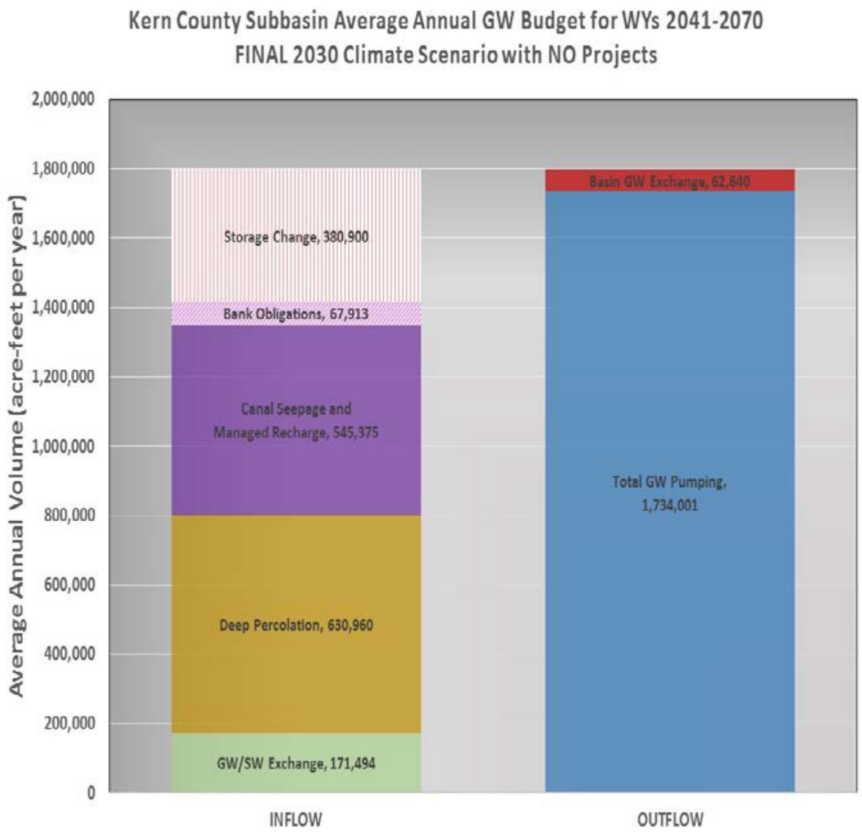


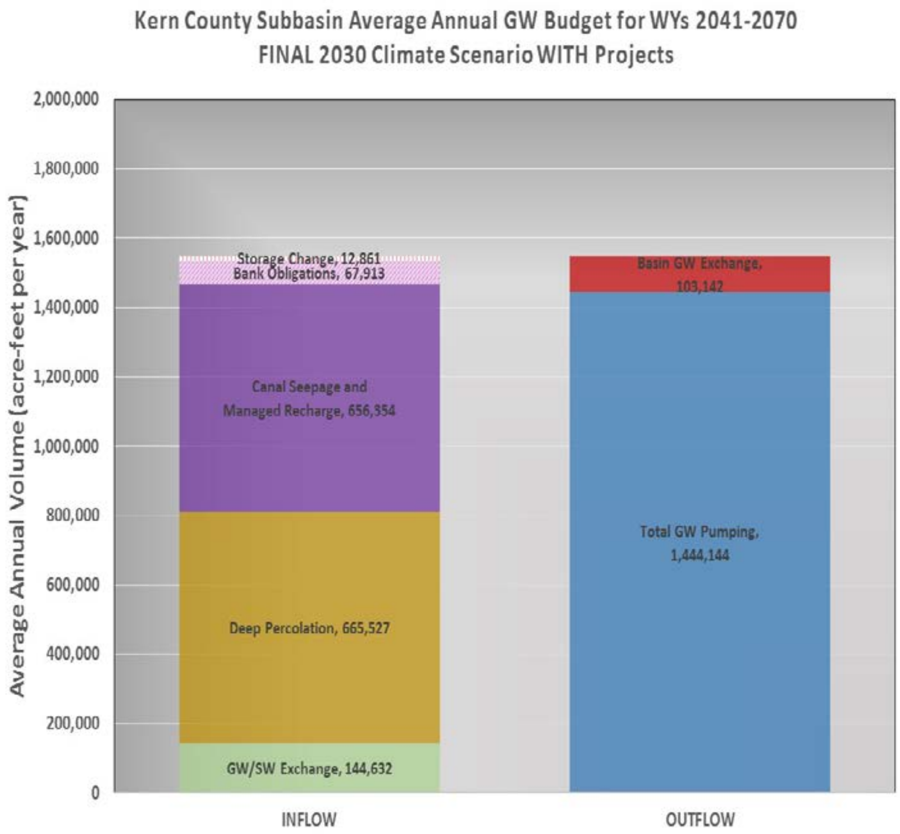
August 2019	Figure 16 Projected Future Change in Groundwater Storage for Baseline Conditions
TODD GROUNDWATER	



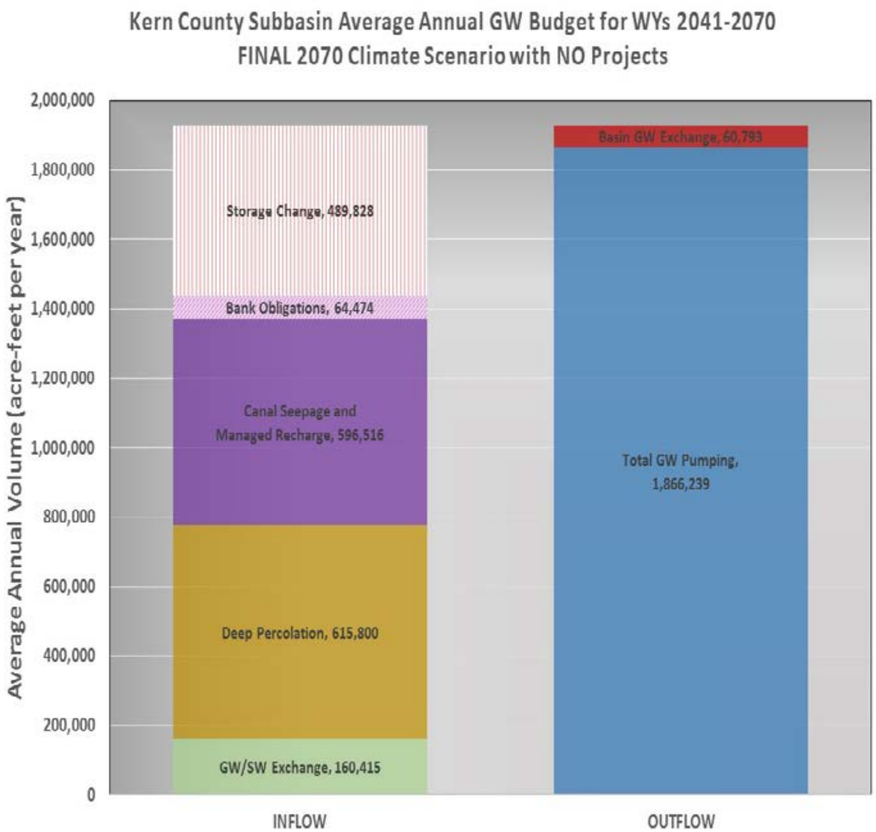


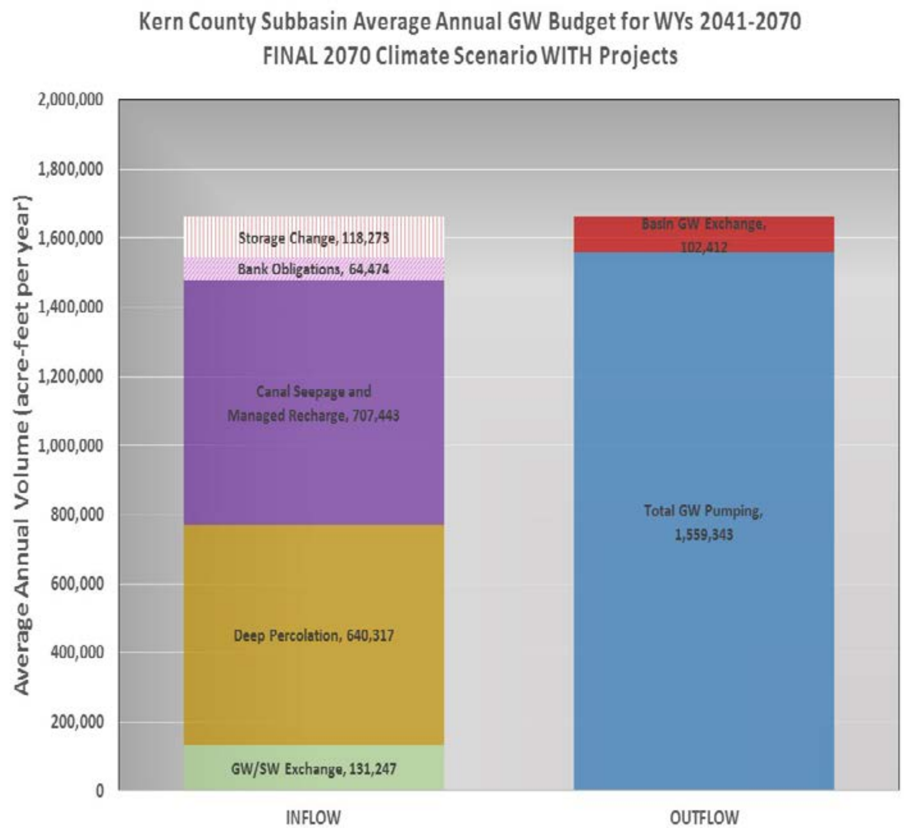
August 2019	Figure 17
TODD GROUNDWATER	Baseline Projected Future Average Annual Groundwater Budget for WY2041-2070



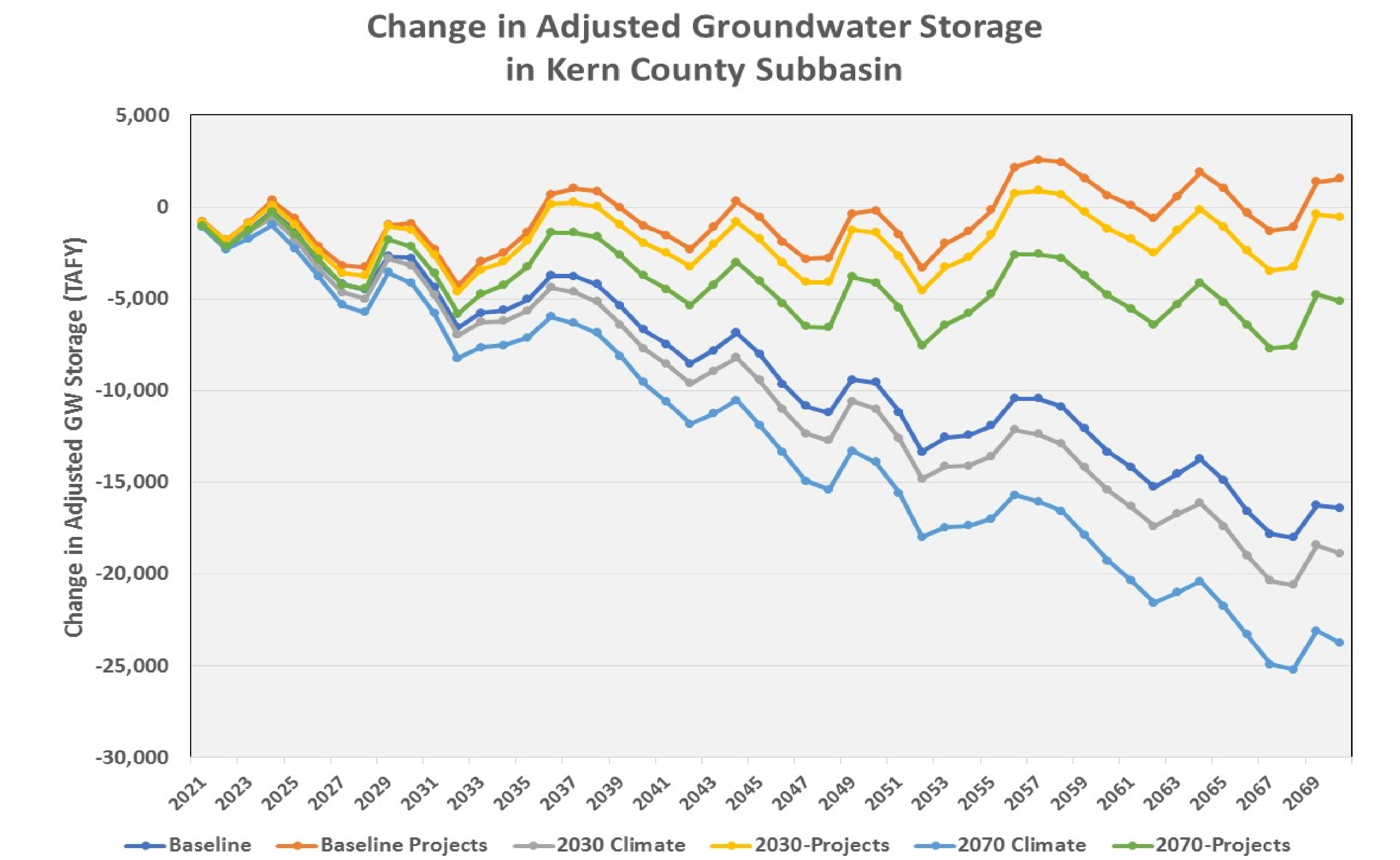


August 2019	Figure 18
TODD GROUNDWATER	2030 Climate Projected Future Average Annual Groundwater Budget for WY2041-2070

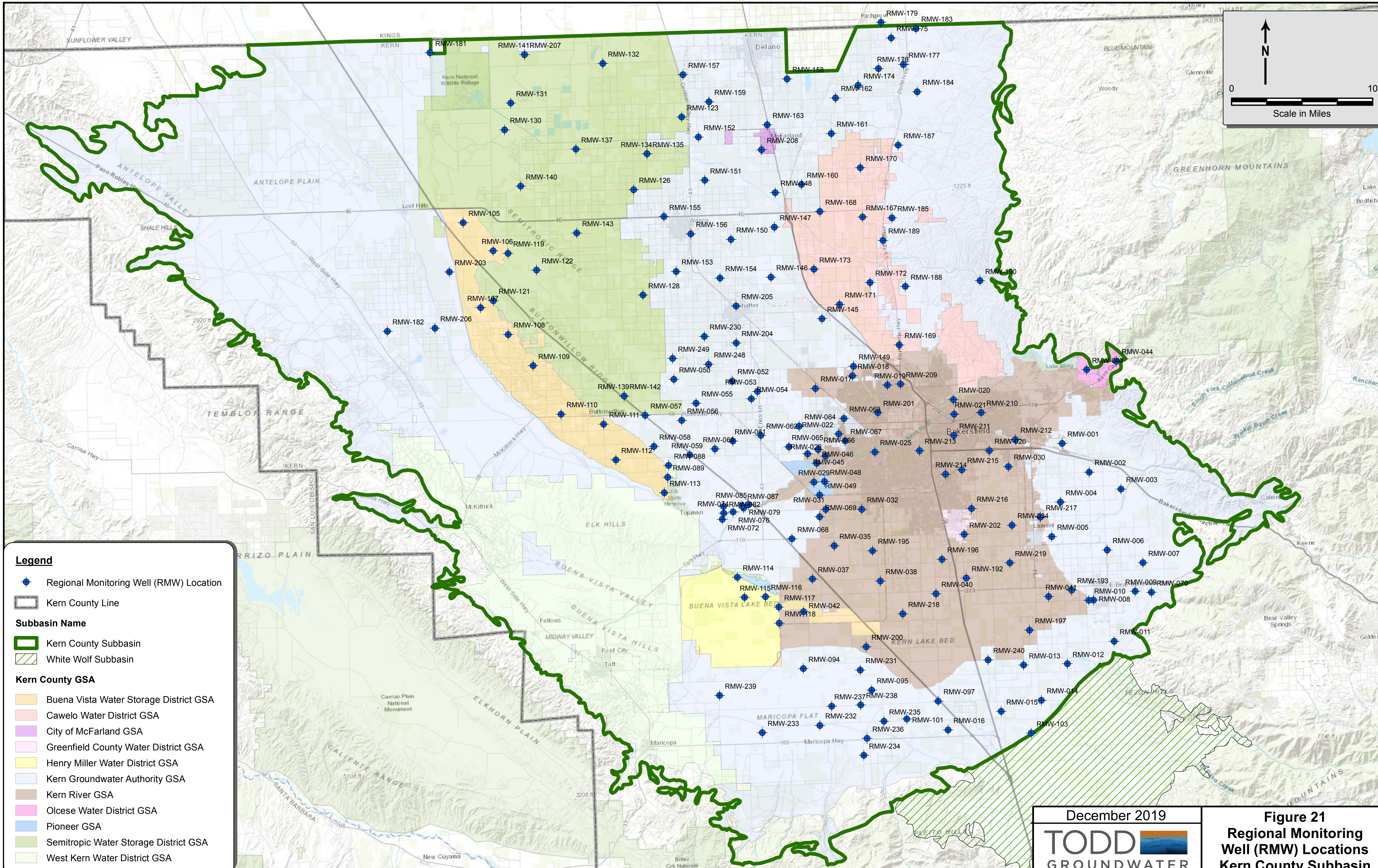




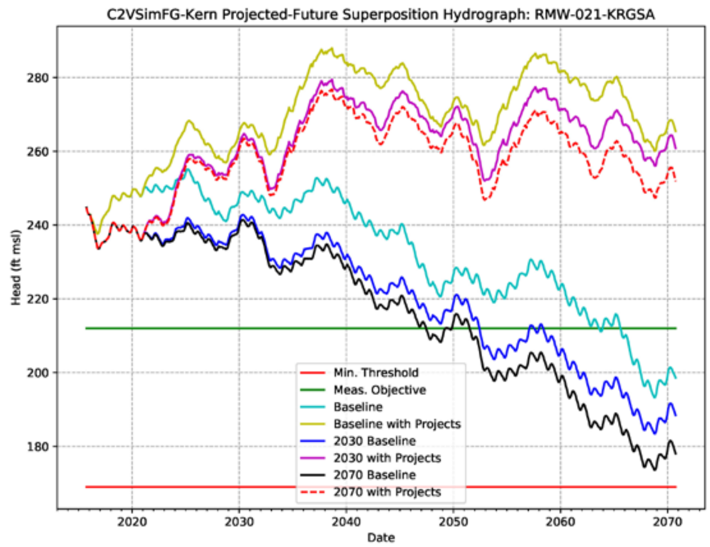
August 2019	Figure 19
TODD GROUNDWATER	2070 Climate Projected Future Average Annual Groundwater Budget for WY2041-2070

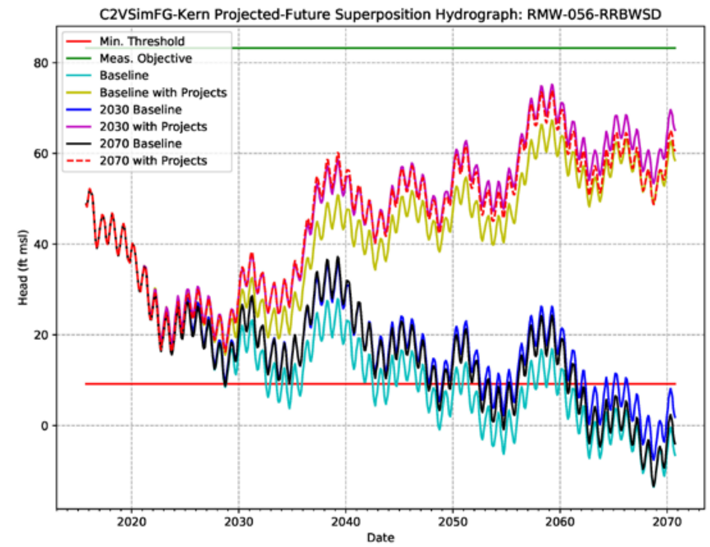


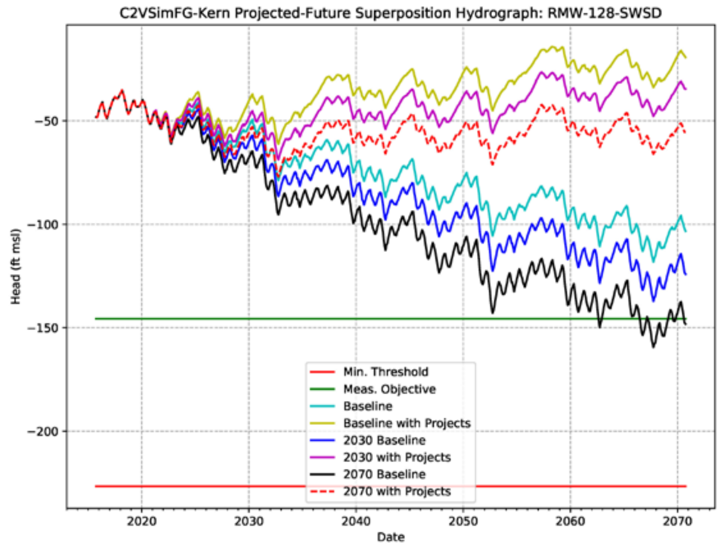
August 2019	Figure 20 Projected Future Change in Groundwater Storage for All Conditions
TODD GROUNDWATER	

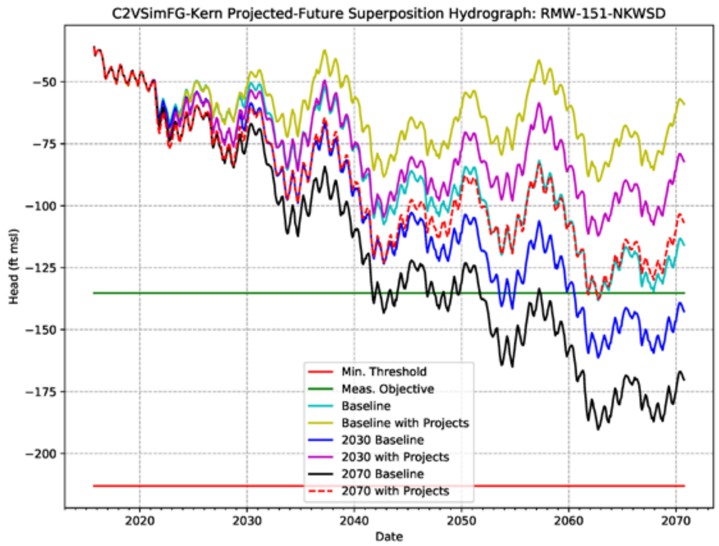


Legend
Regional Monitoring Well (RMW) Location
Kern County Line
Subbasin Name
Kern County Subbasin
White Wolf Subbasin
Kern County GSA
Buena Vista Water Storage District GSA
Cawelo Water District GSA
City of McFarland GSA
Greenfield County Water District GSA
Henry Miller Water District GSA
Kern Groundwater Authority GSA
Kern River GSA
Olcese Water District GSA
Pioneer GSA
Semitropic Water Storage District GSA
West Kern Water District GSA
N
0
10
Scale in Miles
December 2019
TODD GROUNDWATER
Figure 21
Regional Monitoring Well (RMW) Locations
Kern County Subbasin

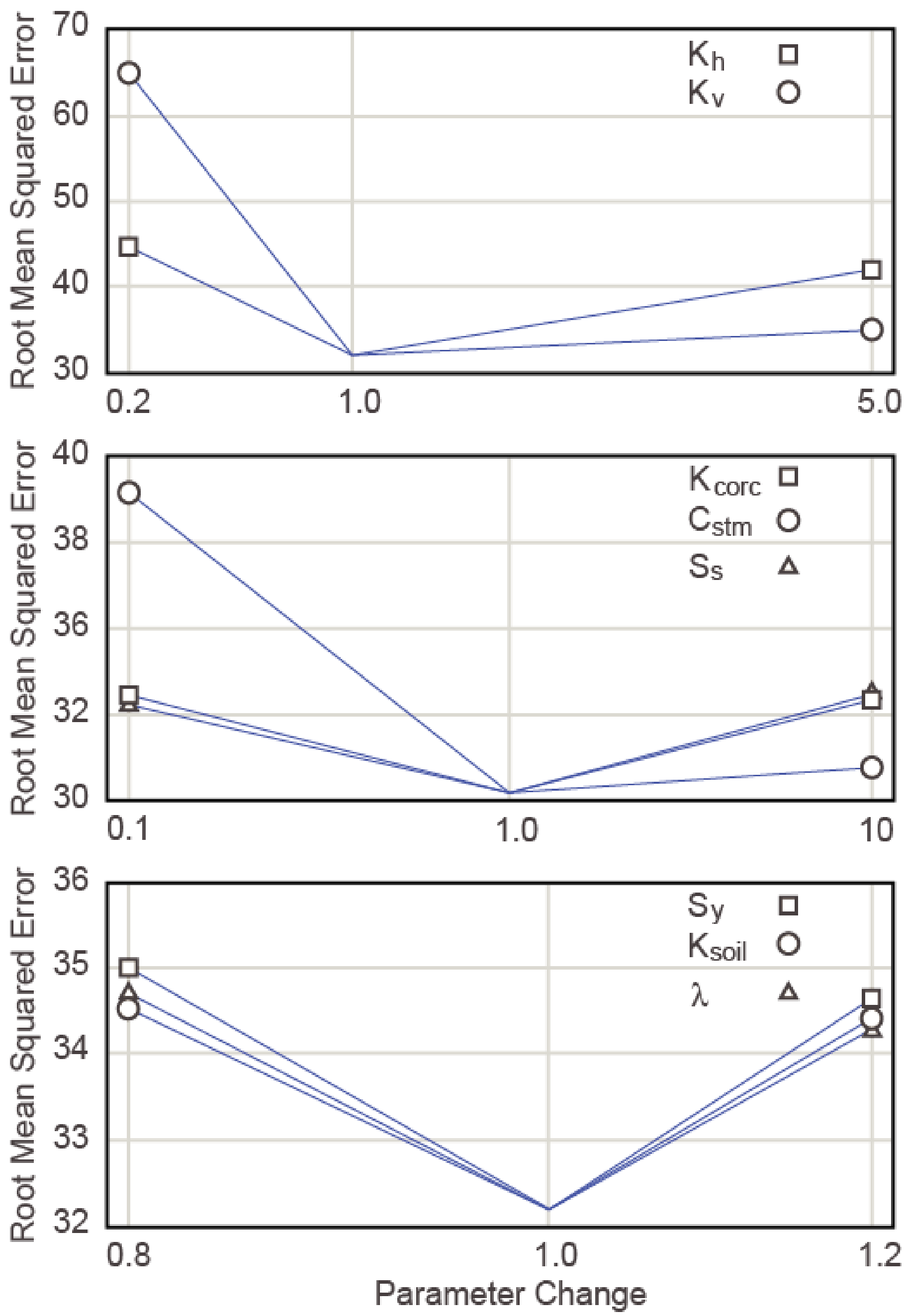








August 2019	Figure 22 Hydrographs for all Projected Future Conditions with SGMA Sustainability Criteria
TODD GROUNDWATER	



Notes:
Sensitivity parameters modified and evaluated for Kern County Subbasin
Kh – horizontal hydraulic conductivity of aquifer
Kv – vertical hydraulic conductivity of aquifer

Kcorc - horizontal hydraulic conductivity of Corcoran Clay aquitard or equivalent
Cstm – streambed conductance of Kern River and Poso Creek
Ss – specific storage of aquifer

Sy – specific yield of aquifer
Ksoil –soil hydraulic conductivity in root zone
Λ –soil pore size distribution index in root zone

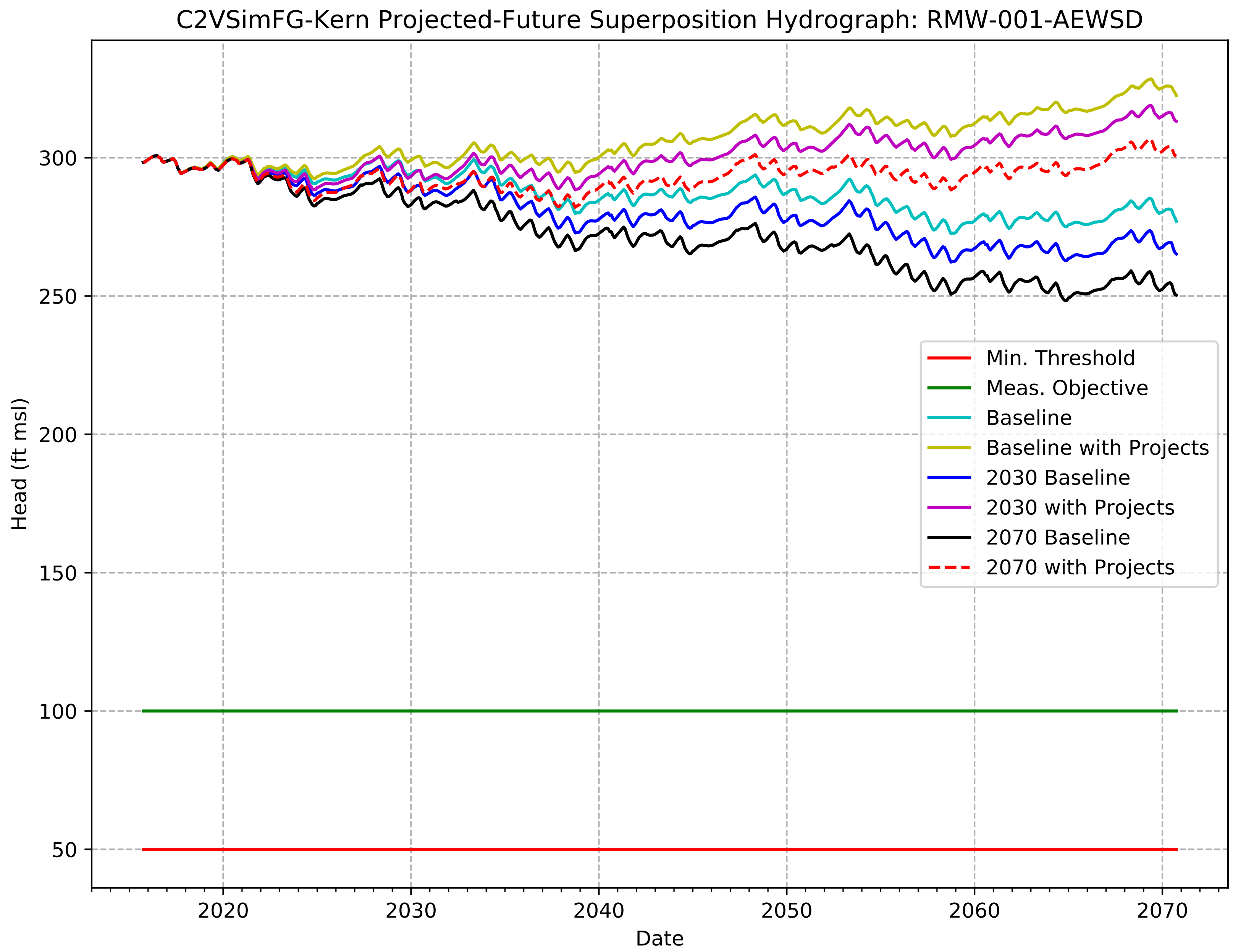
December 2019

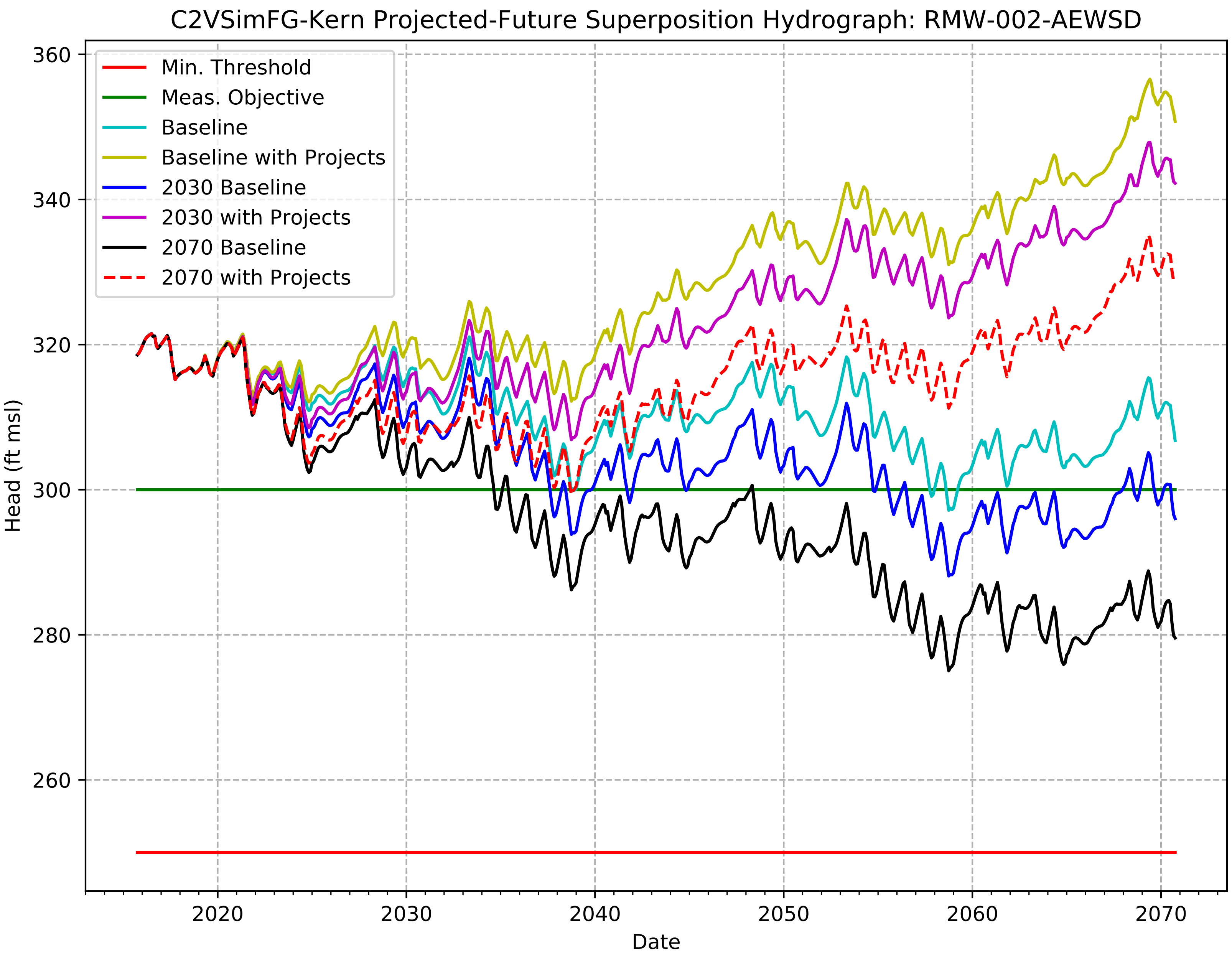
TODD GROUNDWATER

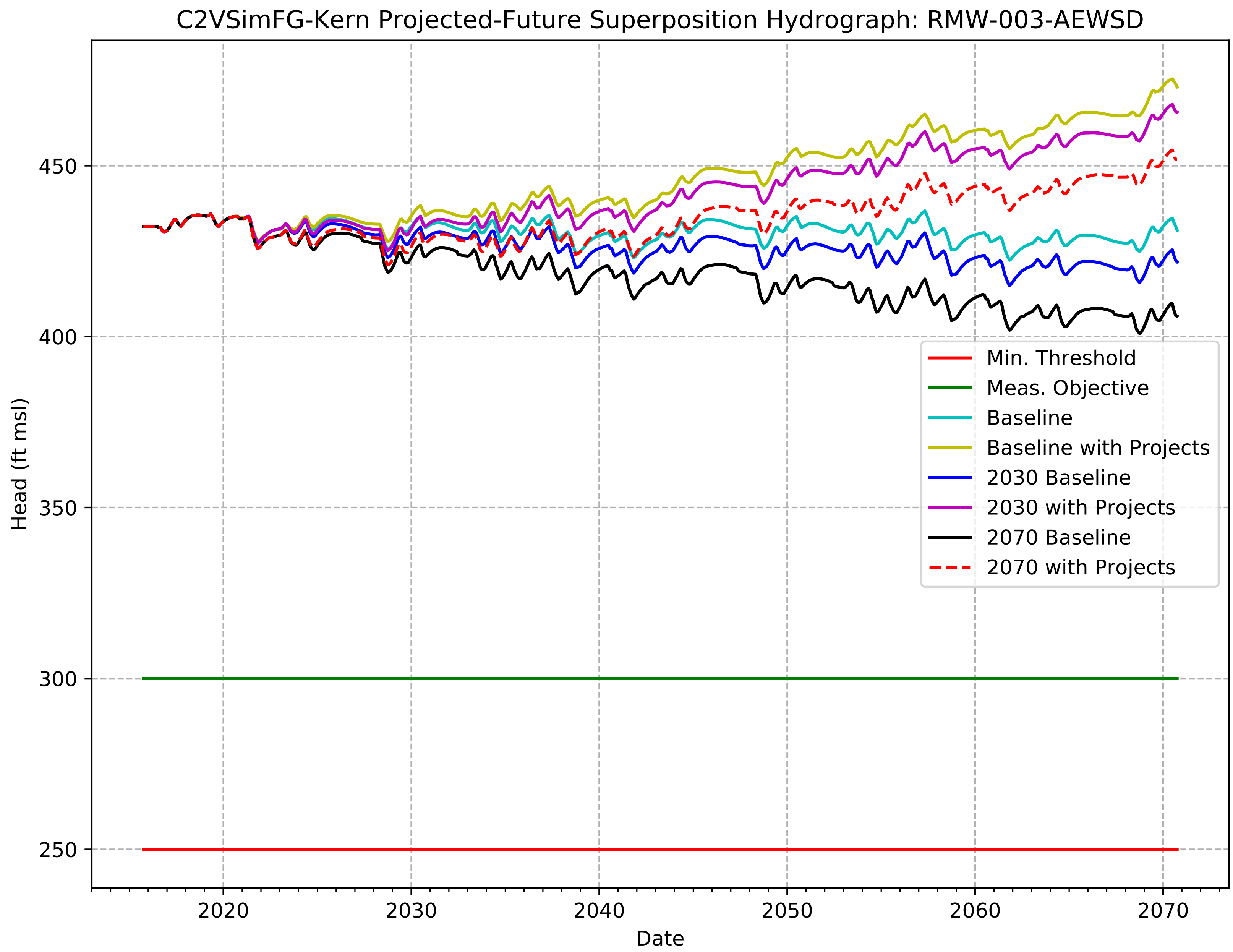
Figure 23
C2VSimFG-Kern Sensitivity Analysis Results

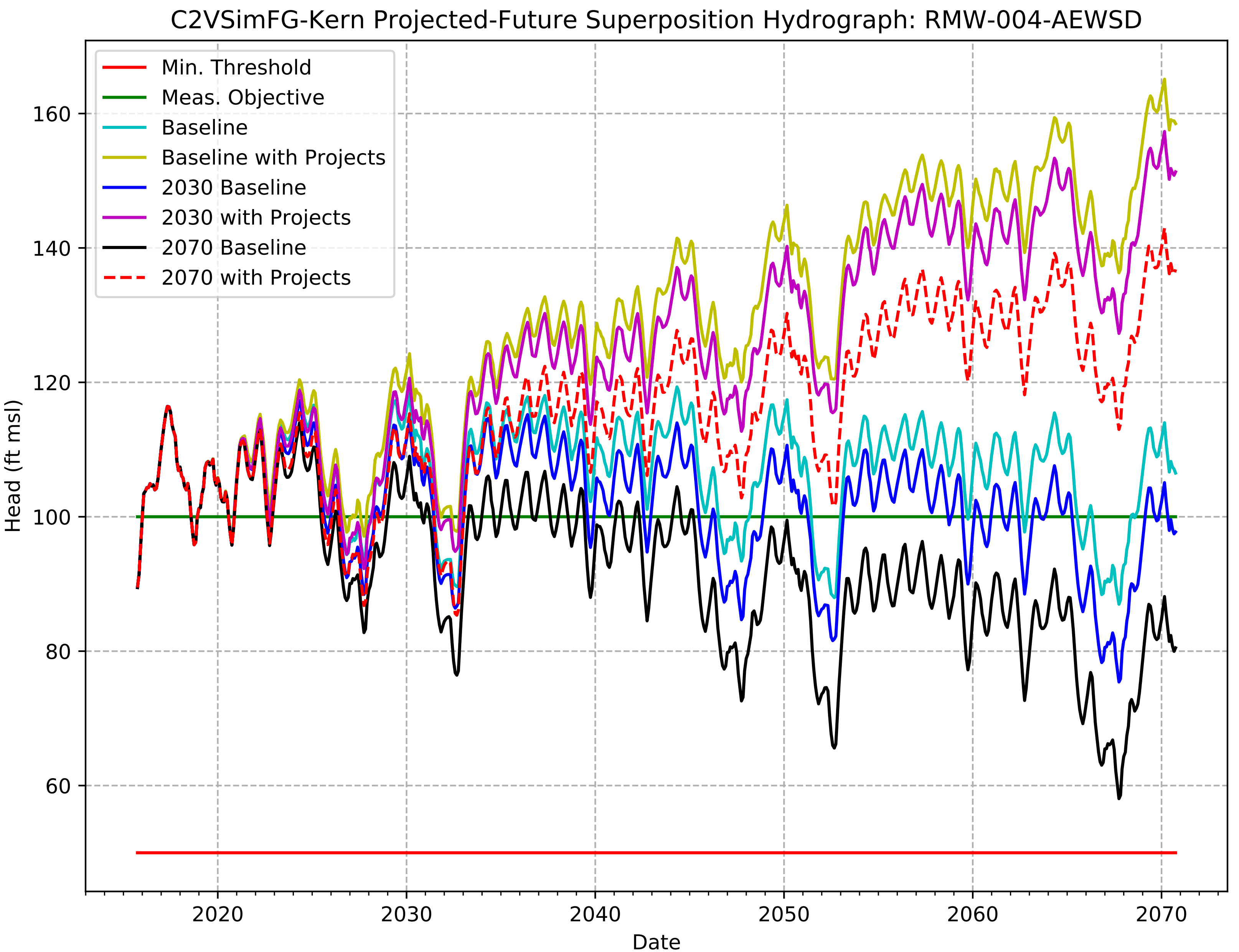
ATTACHMENT

Simulated Hydrographs at Regional Monitoring Wells in Kern County Subbasin

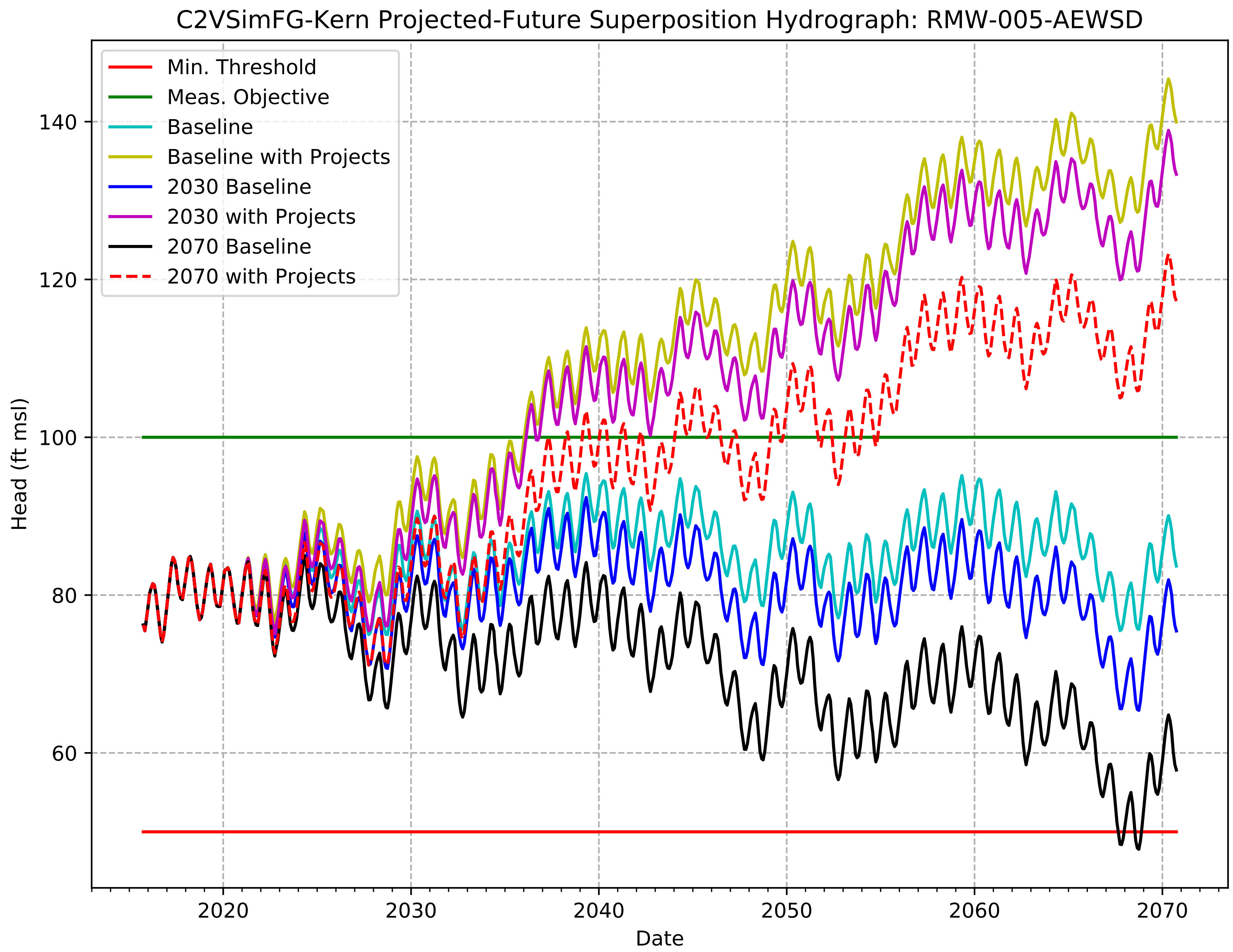

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-001-AEWSD
Head (ft msl)
300
250
200
150
100
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

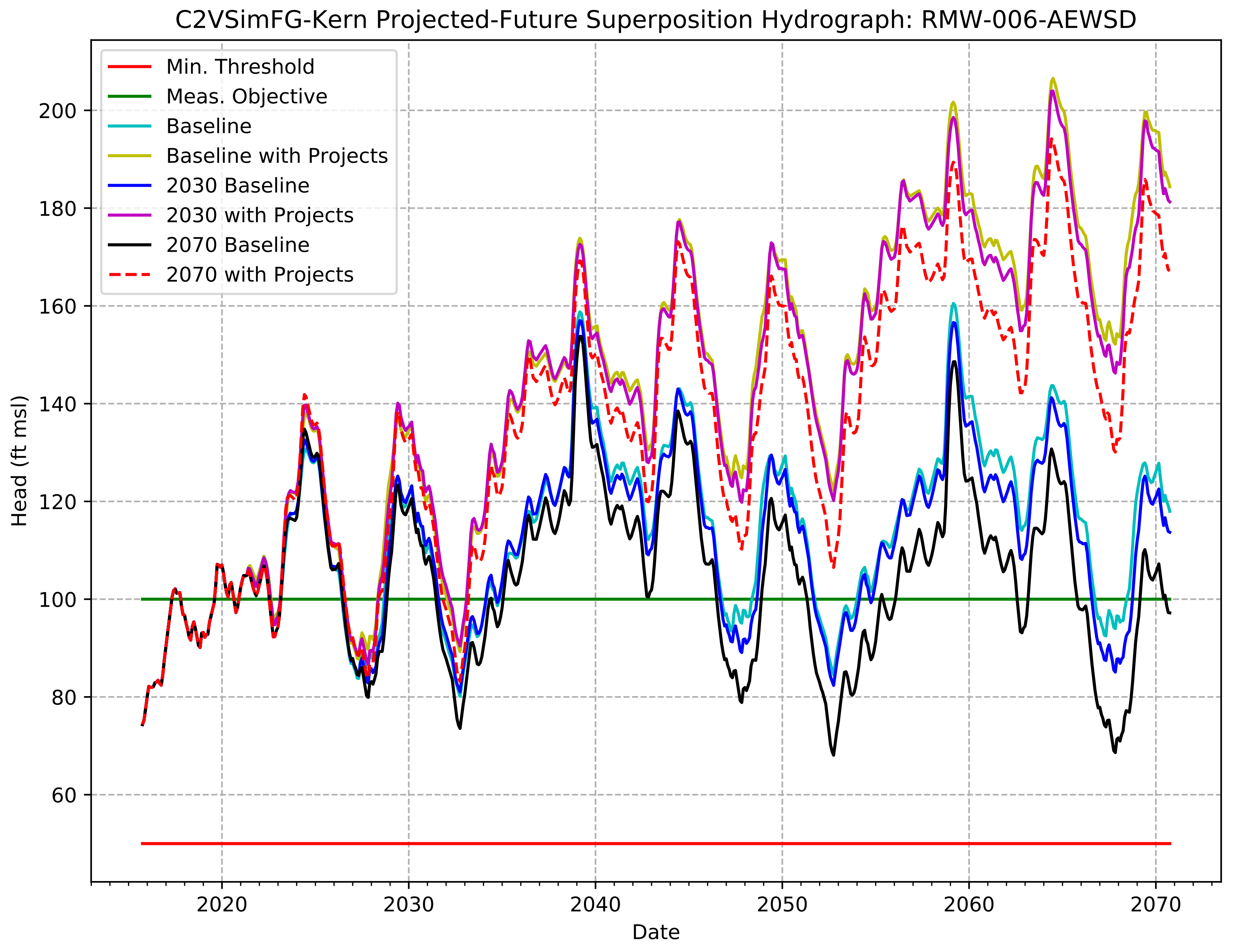

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-002-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
360
340
320
300
280
260
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-003-AEWSD
Head (ft msl)
450
400
350
300
250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

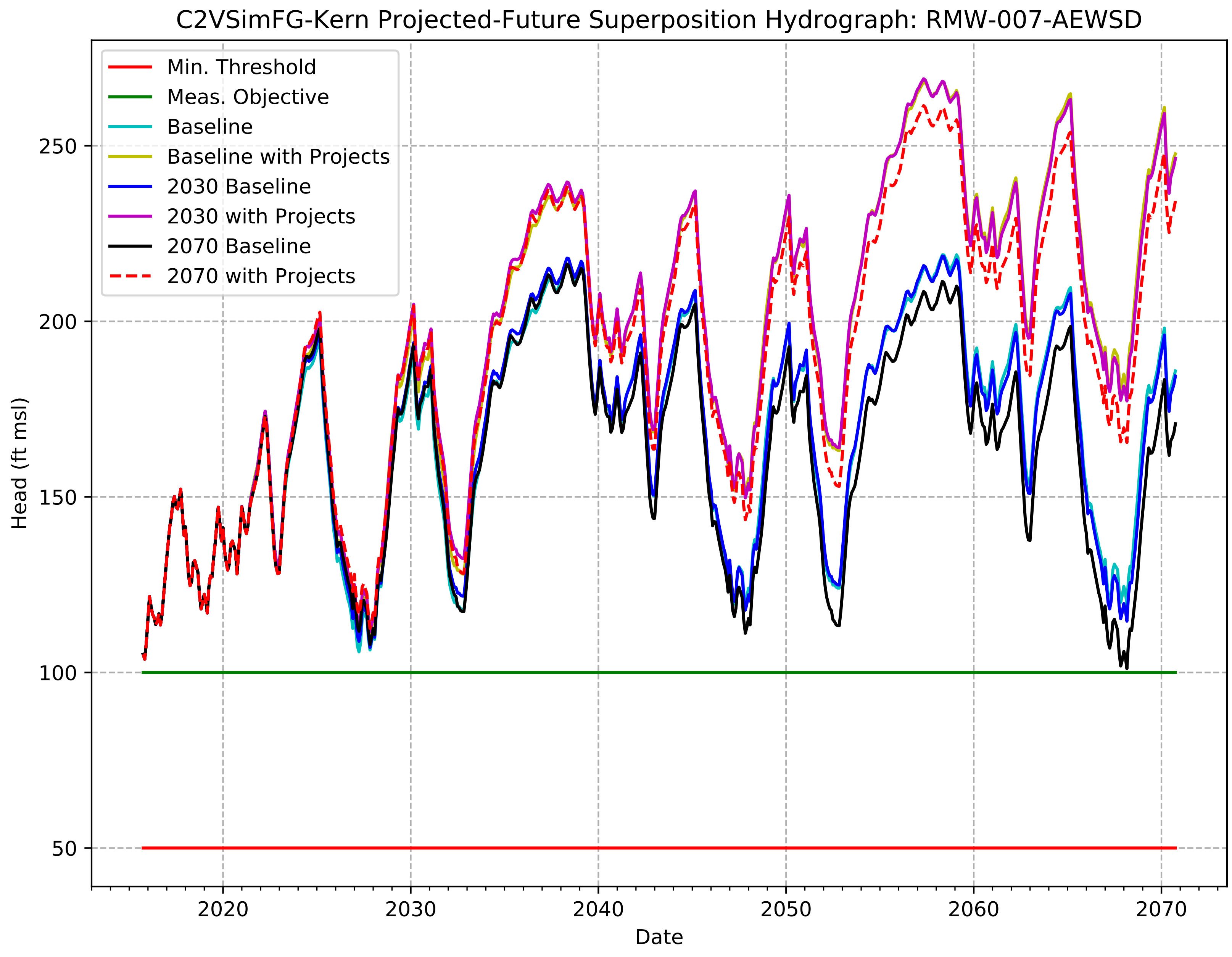


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-004-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

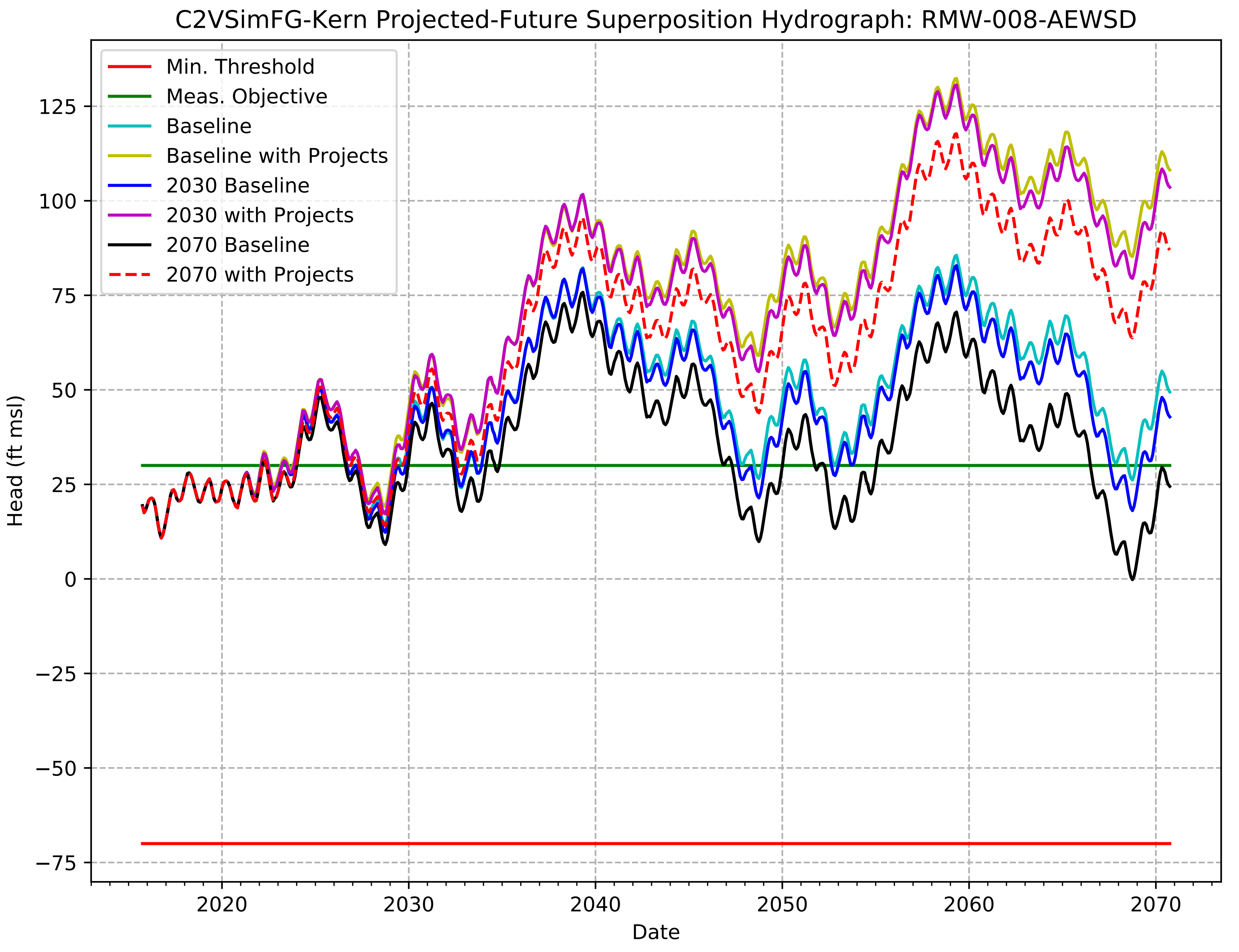

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-005-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



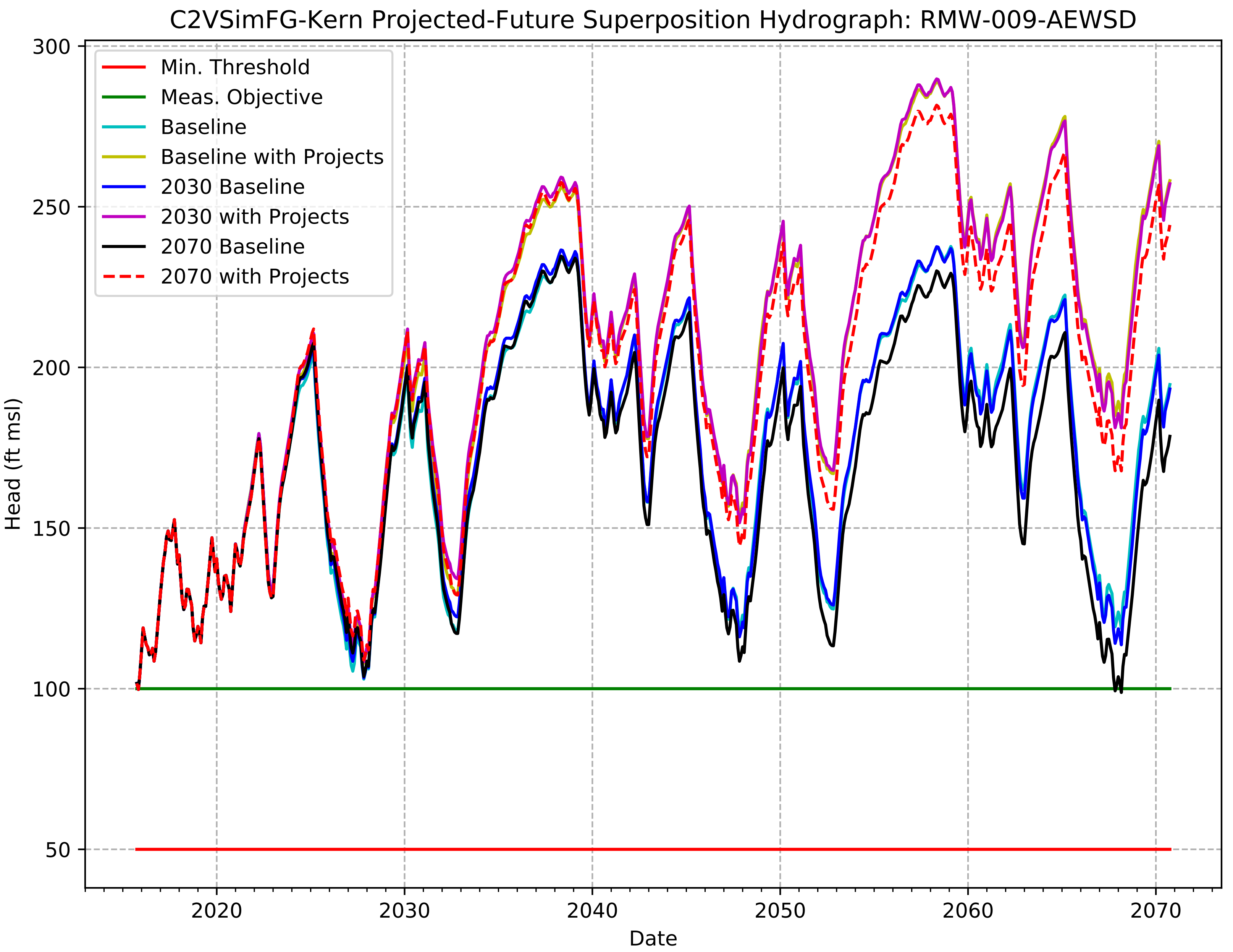
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-006-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

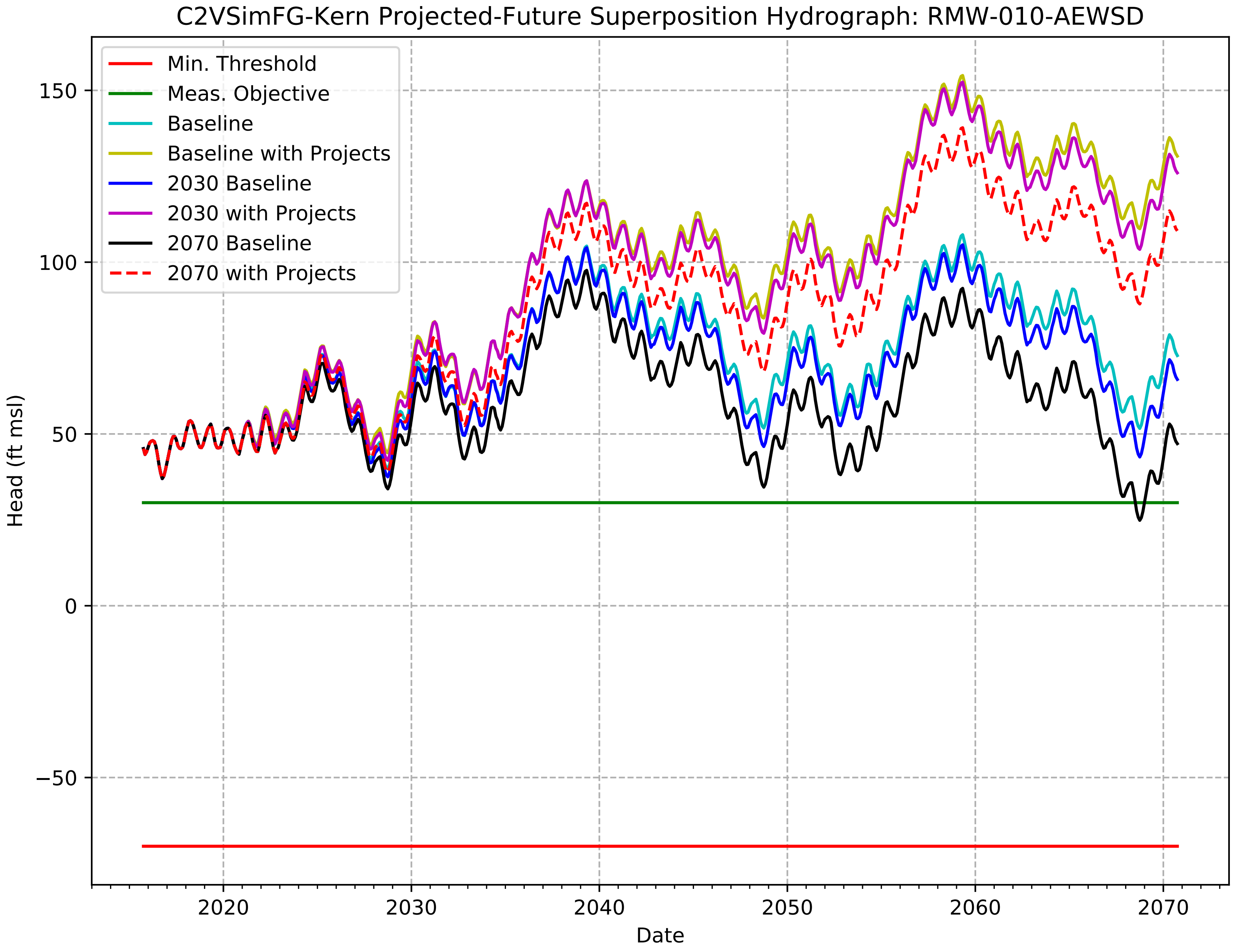


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-007-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
250
200
150
100
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

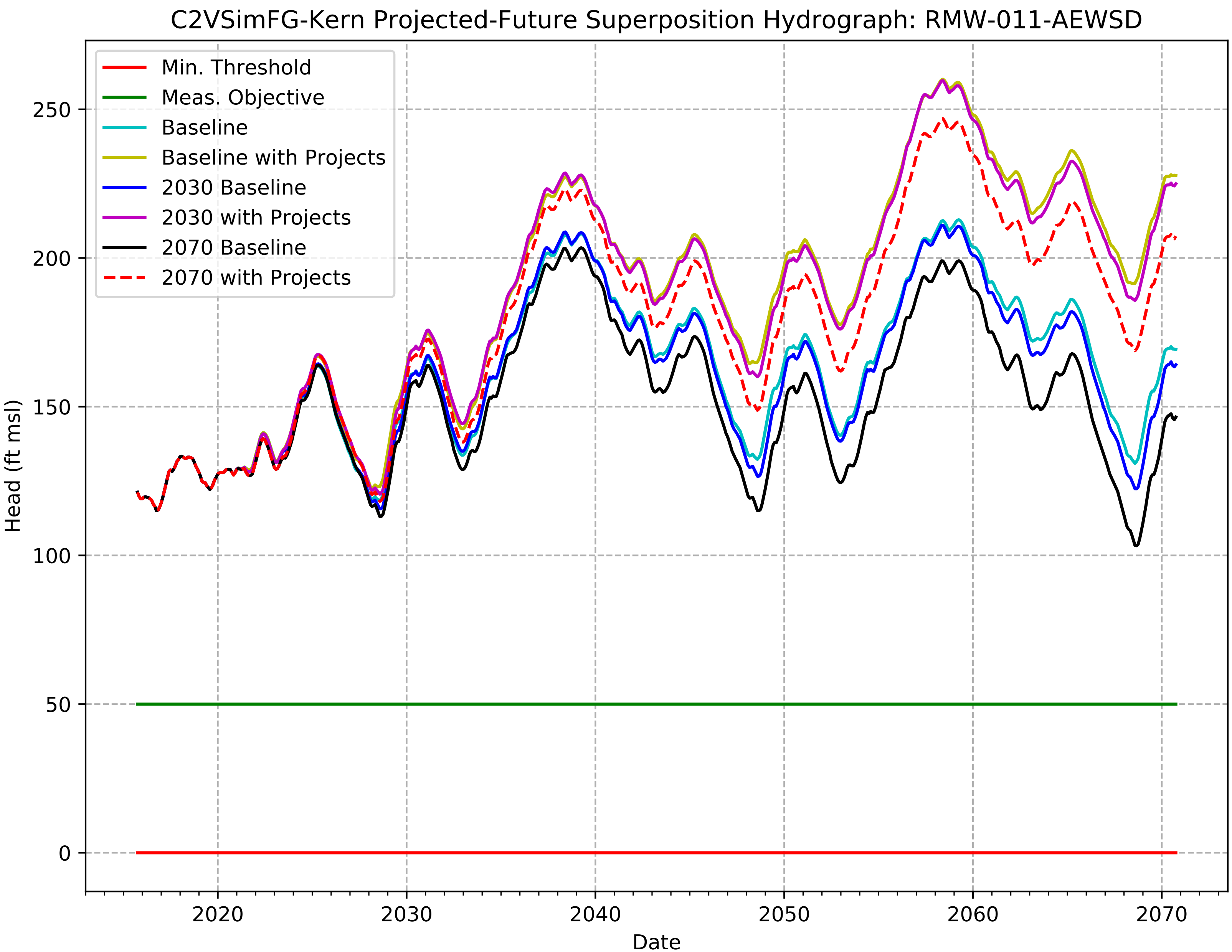


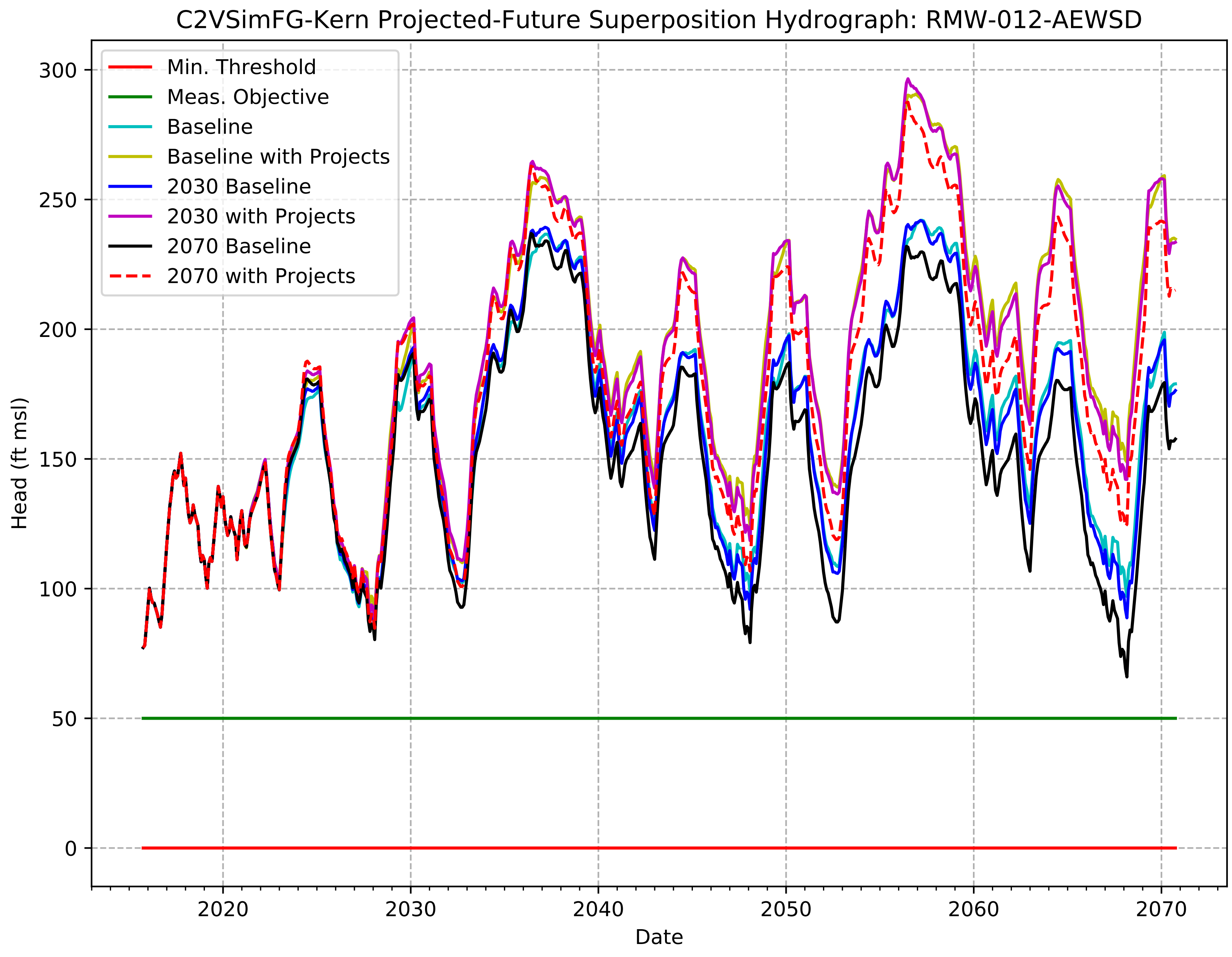
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-008-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

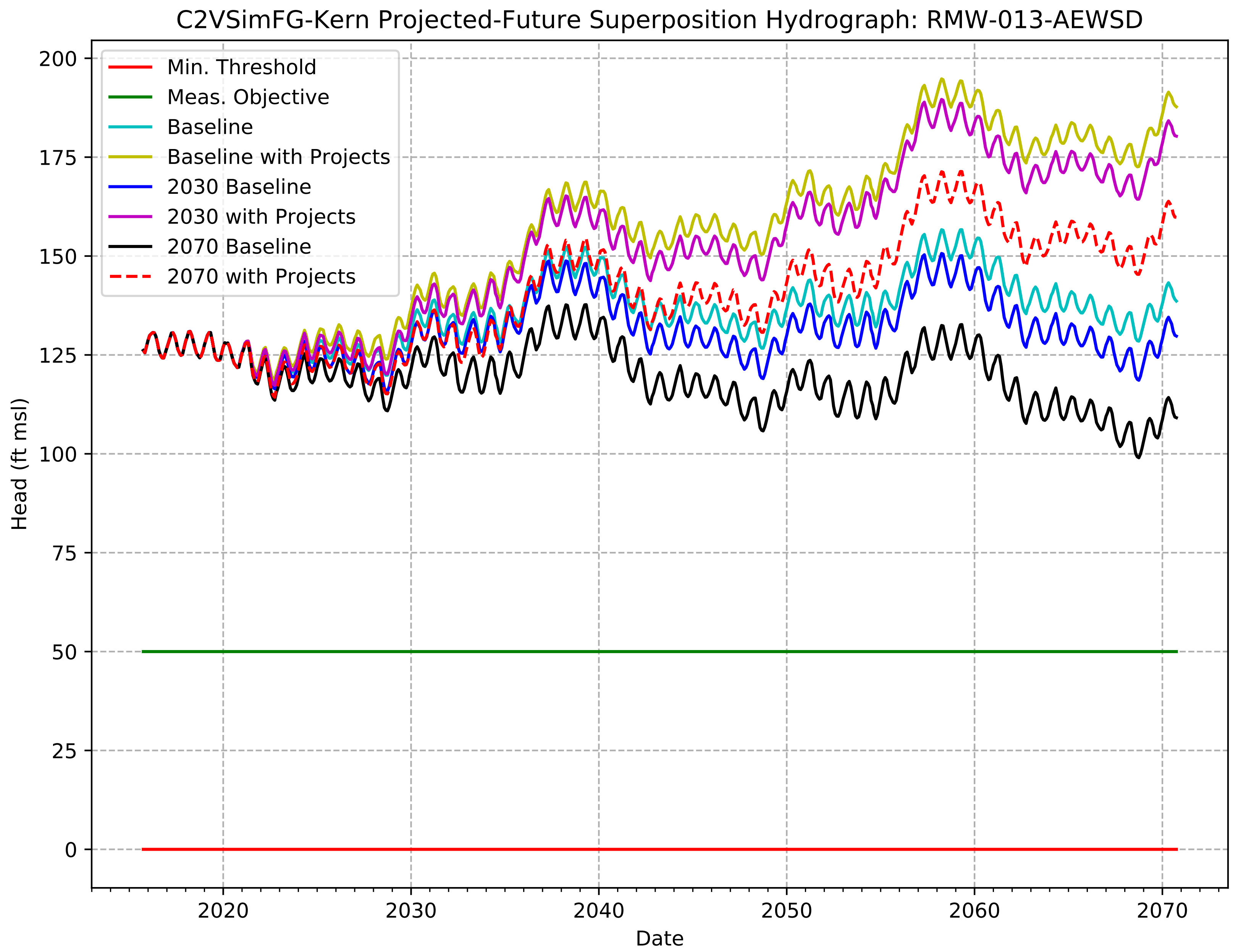

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-009-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
300
250
200
150
100
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

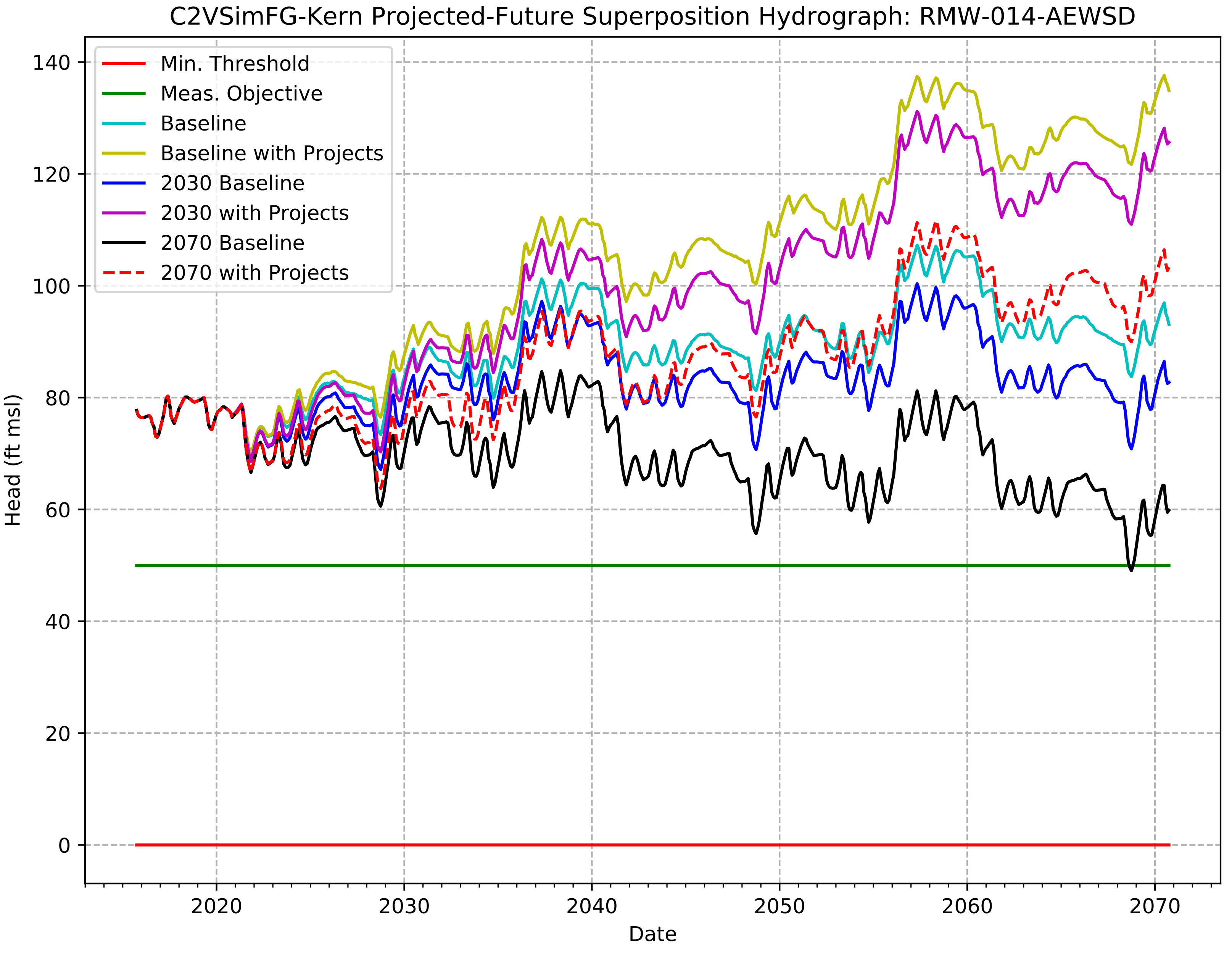


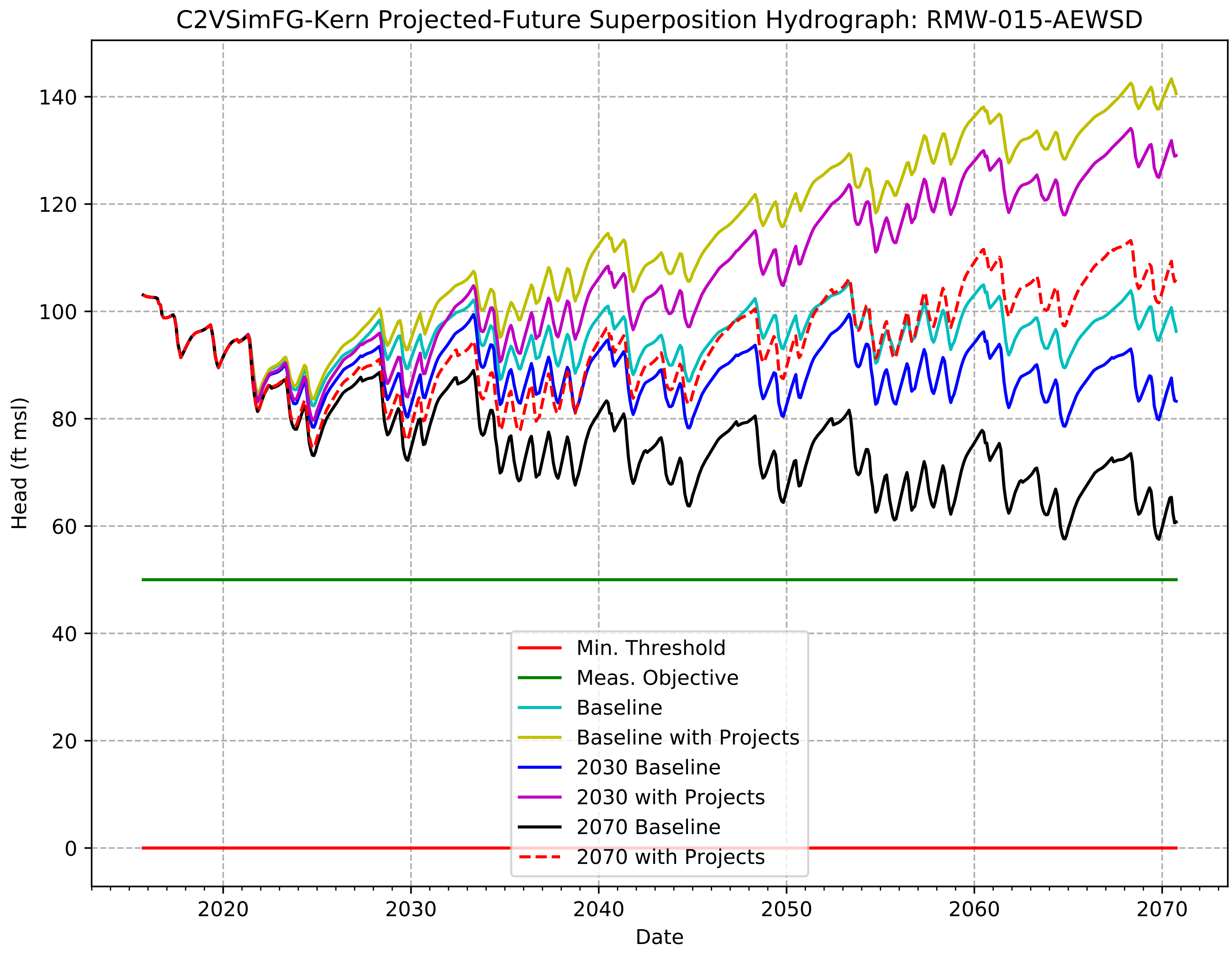
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-010-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
150
100
50
0
−50
Head (ft msl)
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-011-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
50
100
150
200
250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

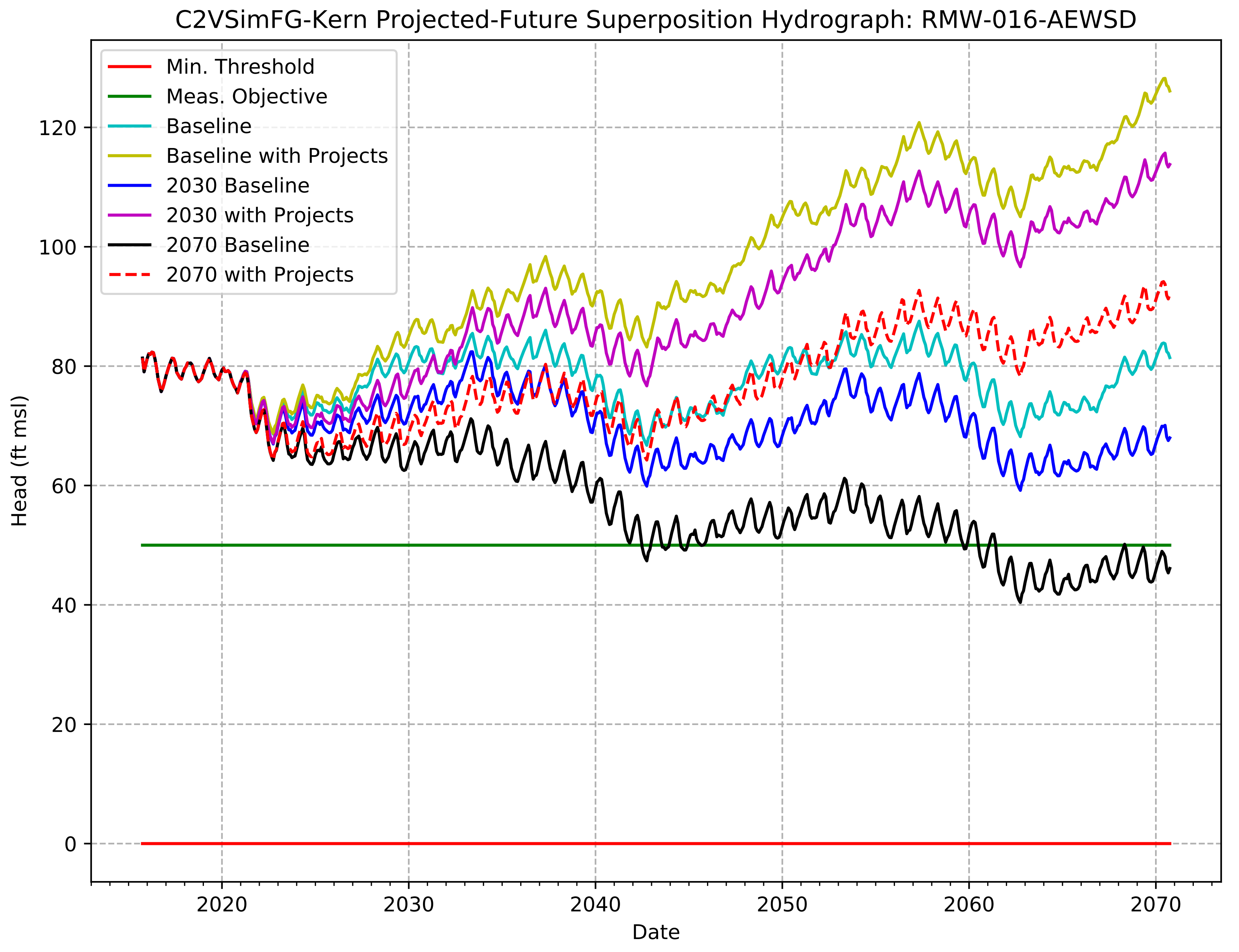

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-012-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-013-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

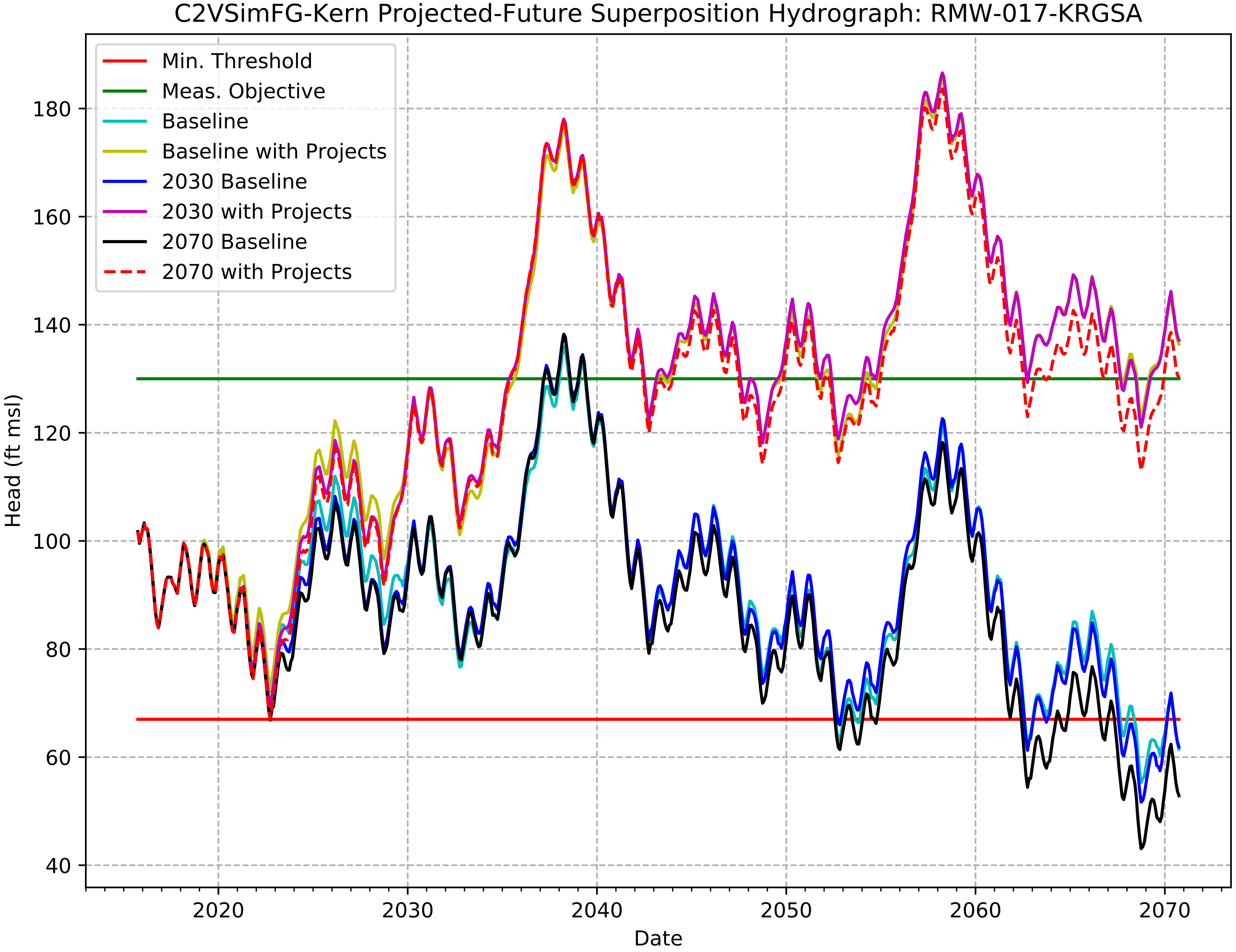

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-014-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070



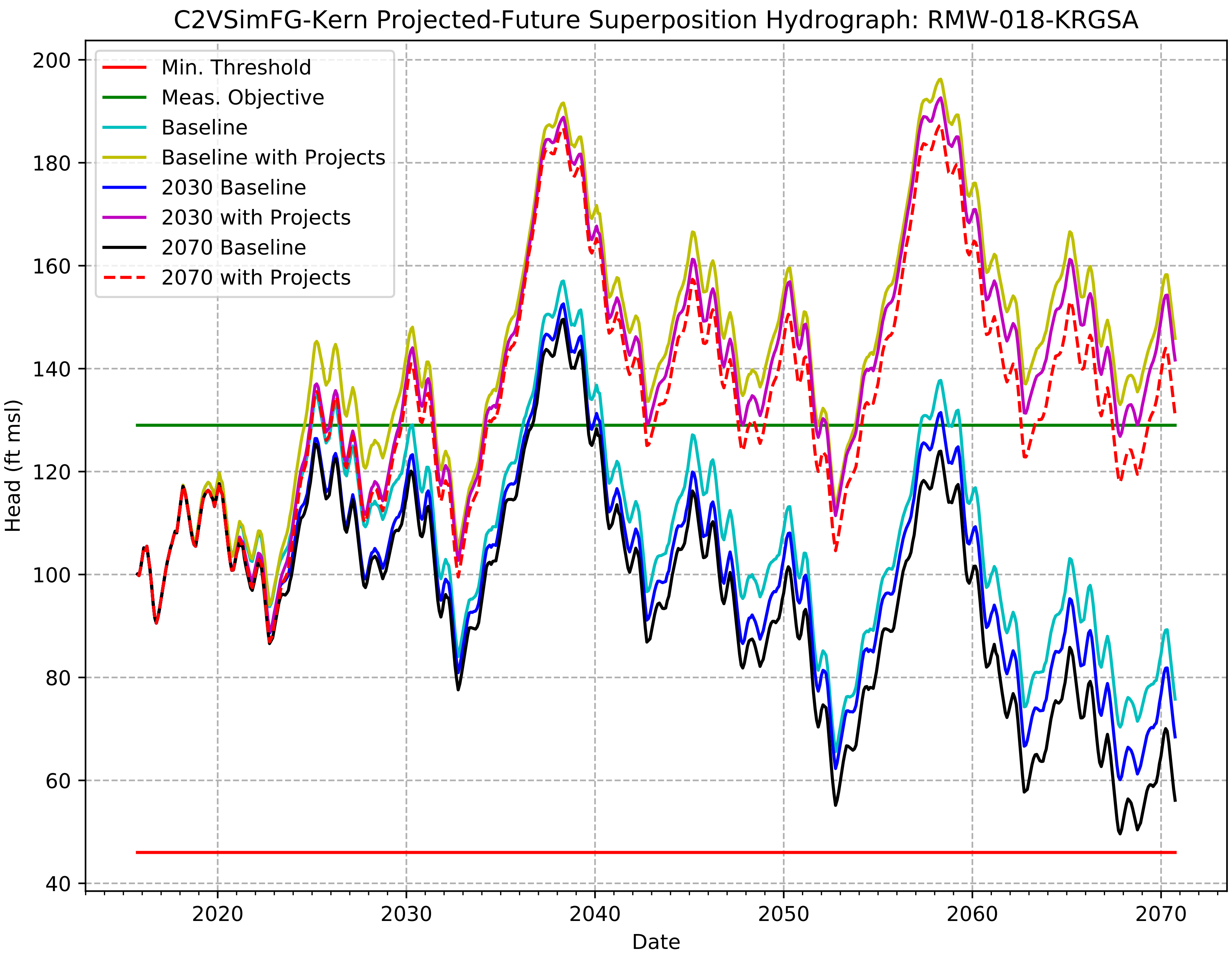
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-015-AEWSD
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

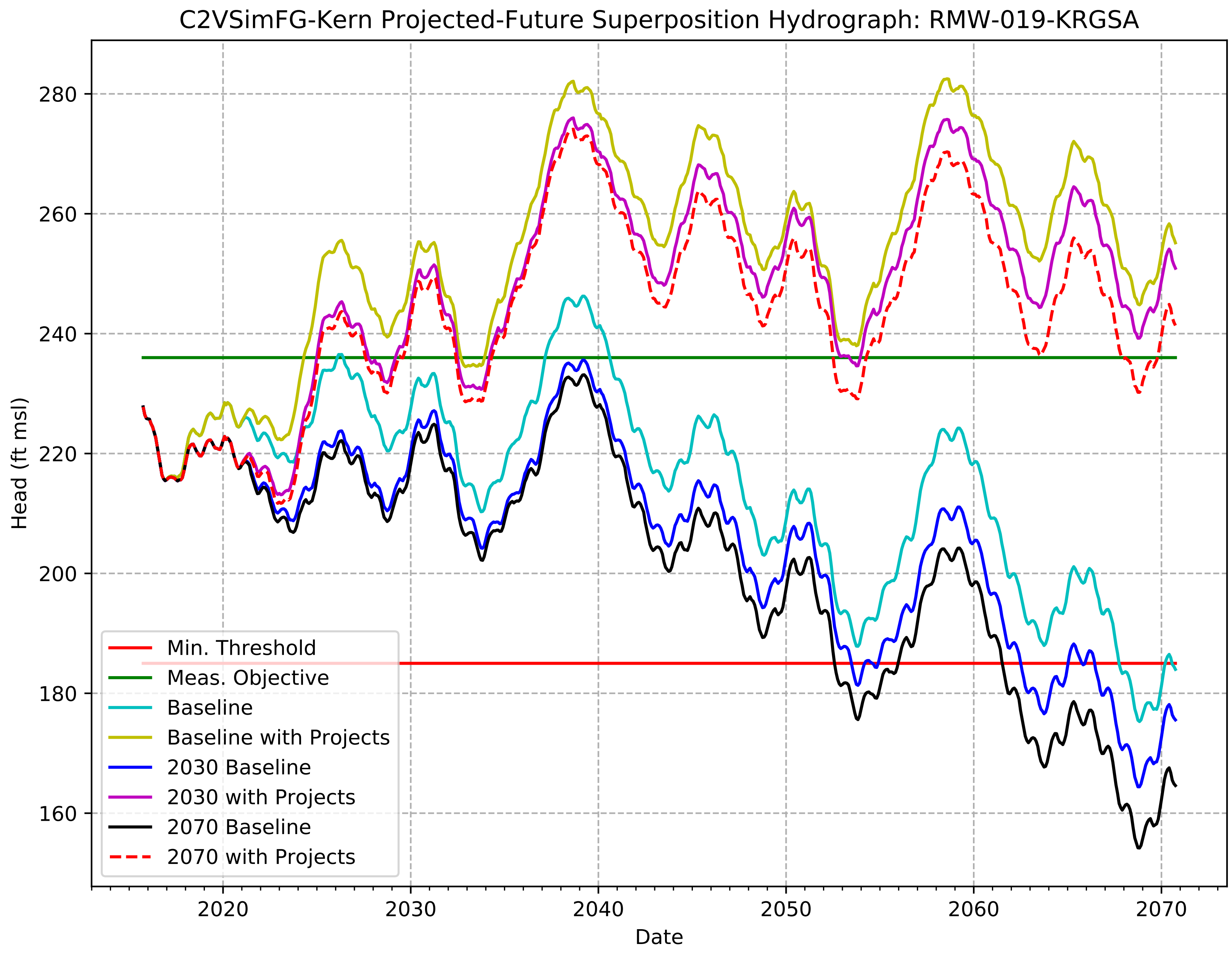


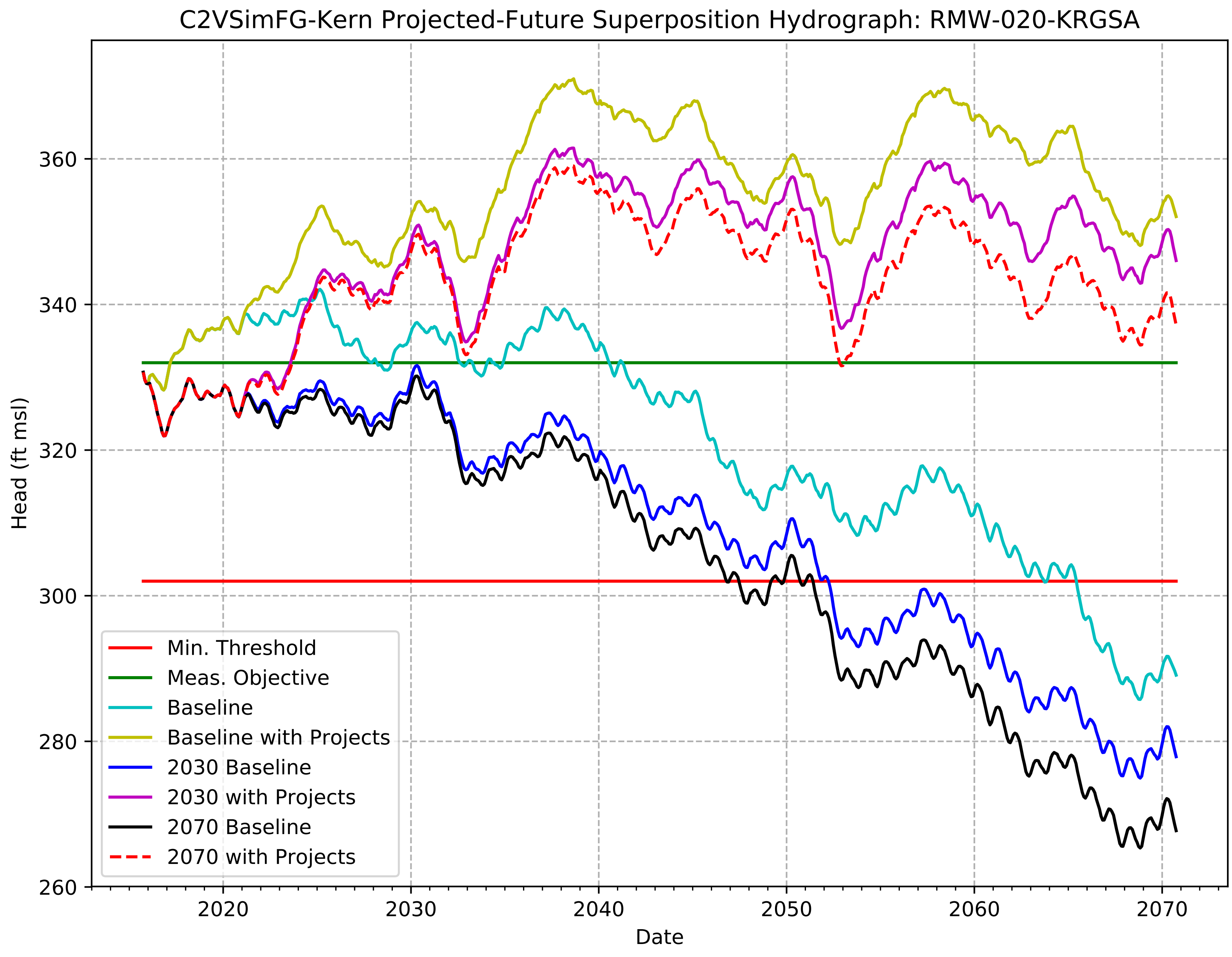
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-016-AEWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



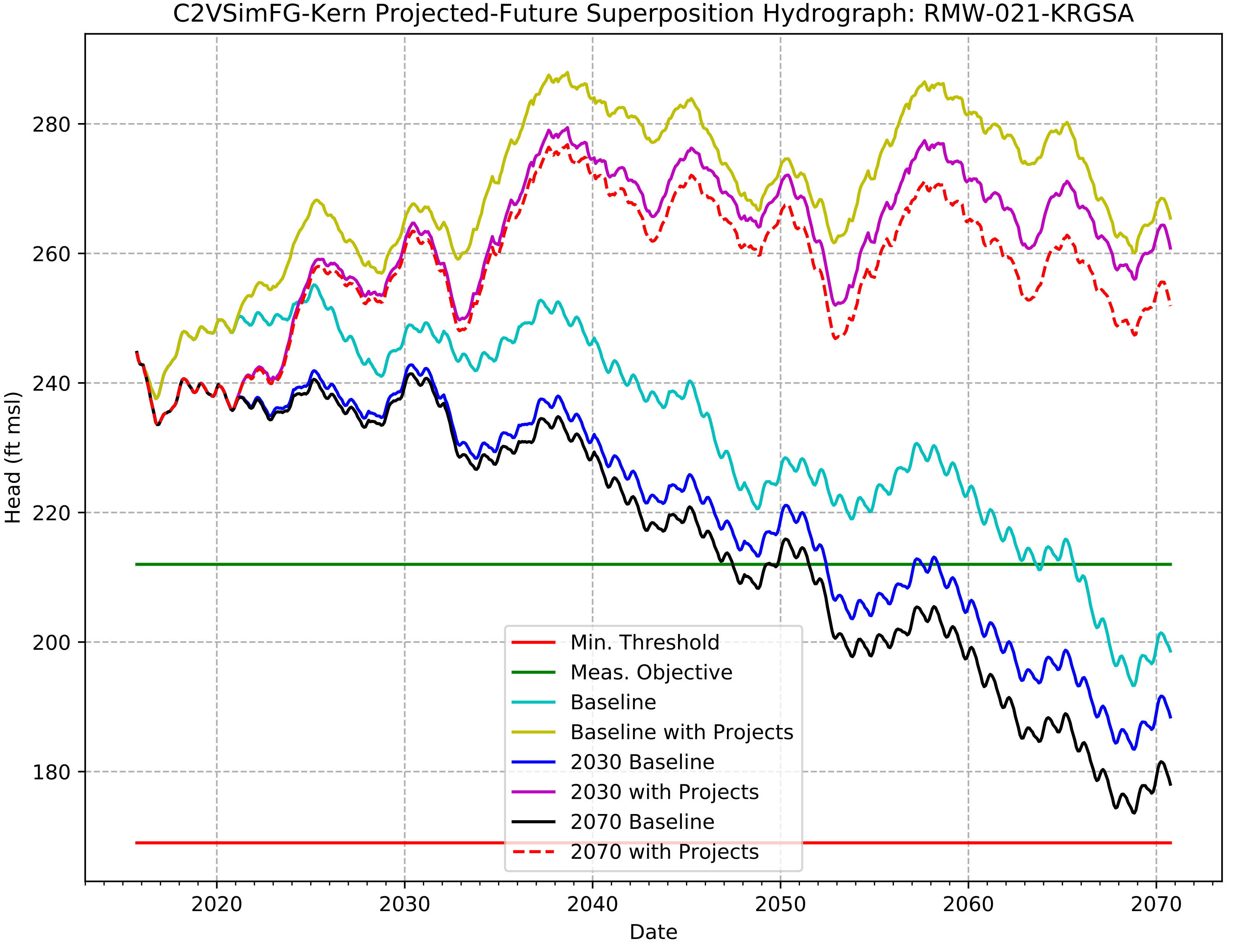
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-017-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

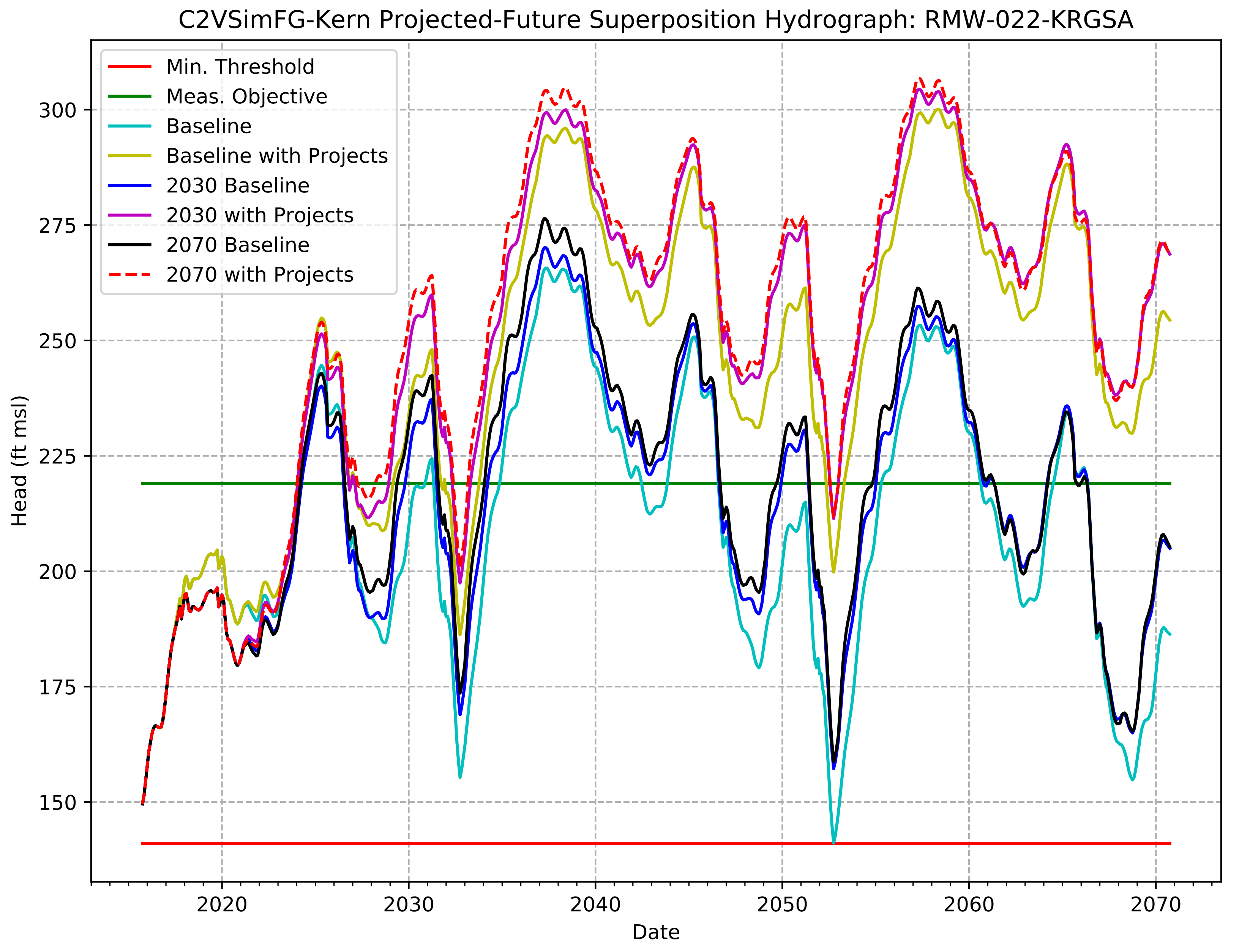

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-018-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

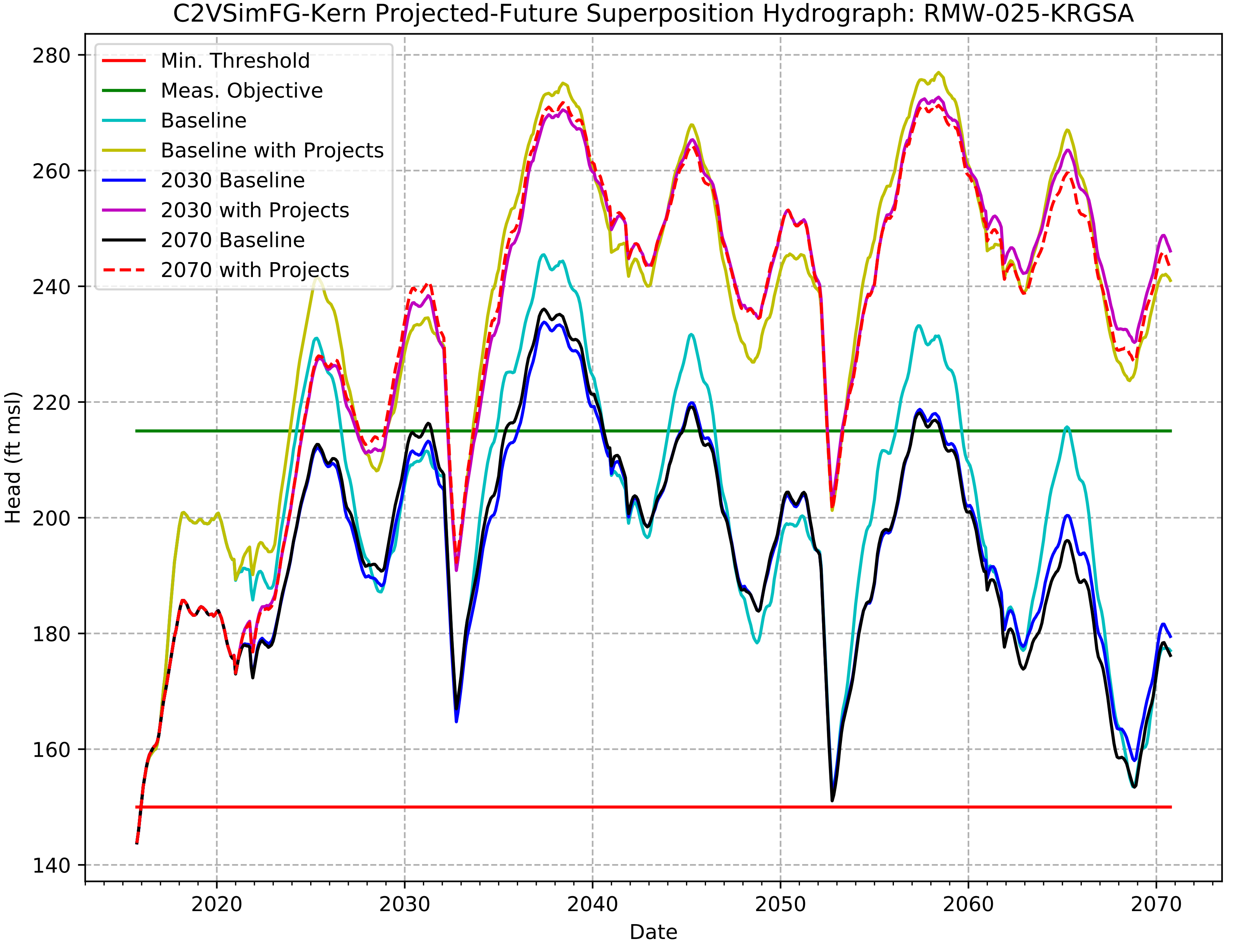

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-019-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

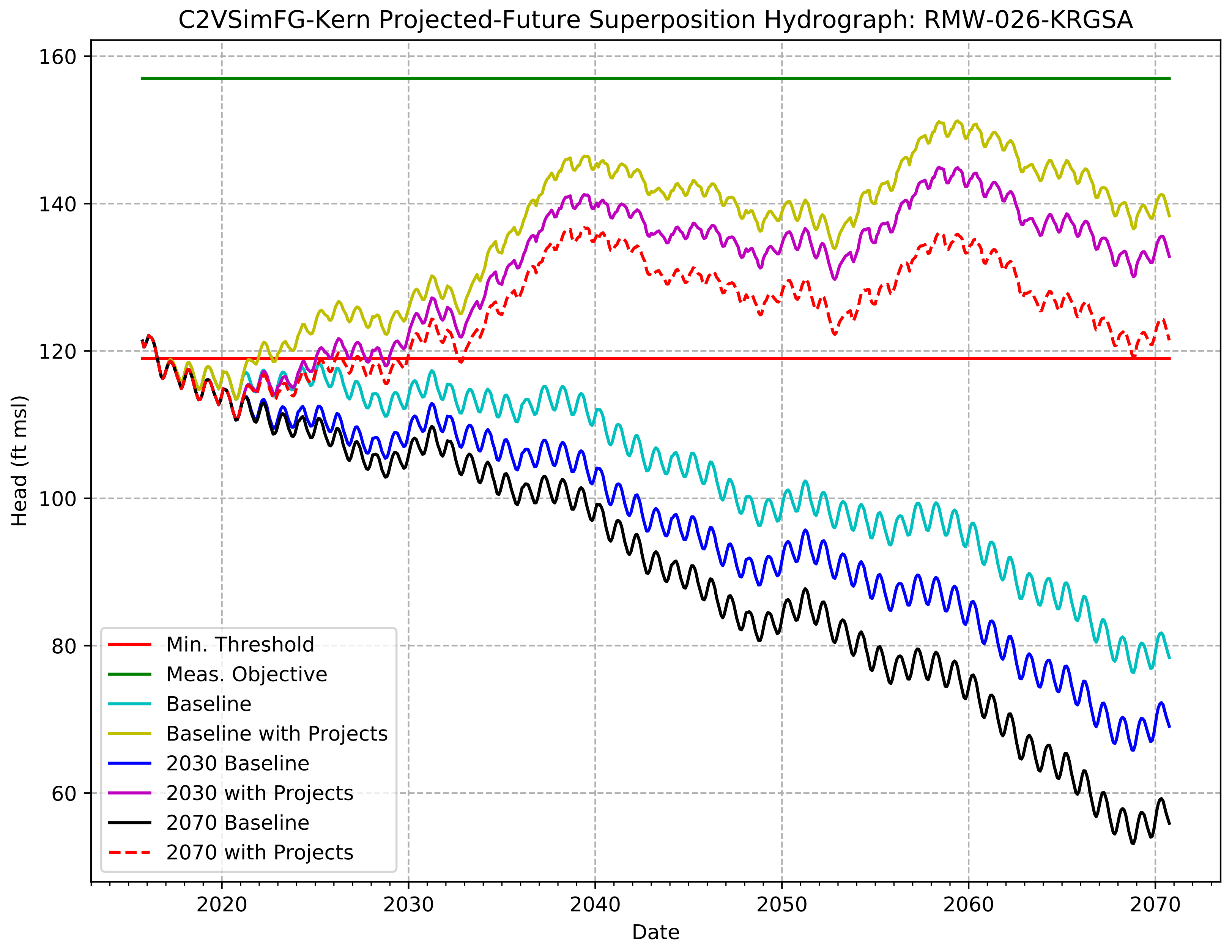


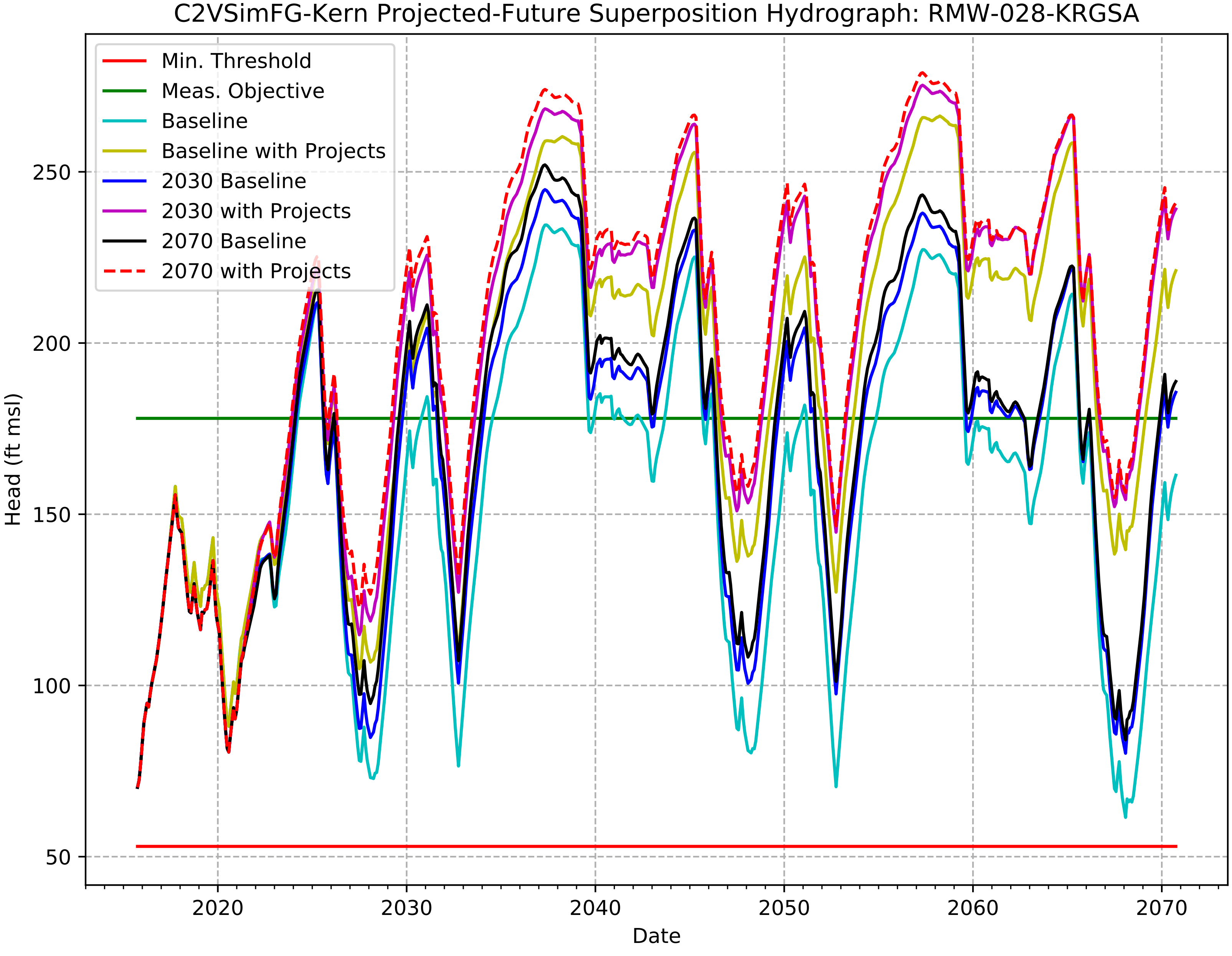
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-020-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
360
340
320
300
280
260
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-021-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
280
260
240
220
200
180
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

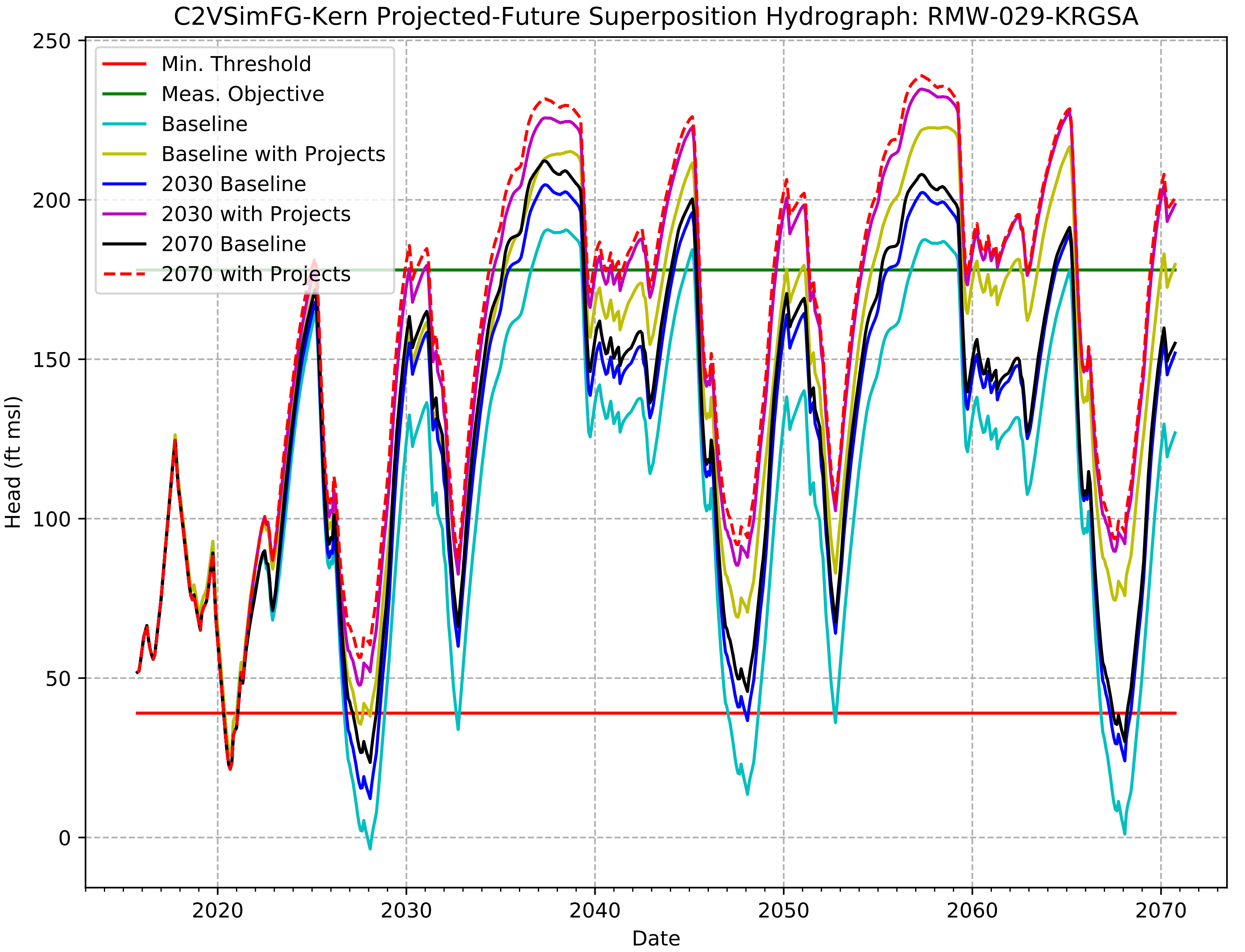

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-022-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
300
275
250
225
200
175
150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-025-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

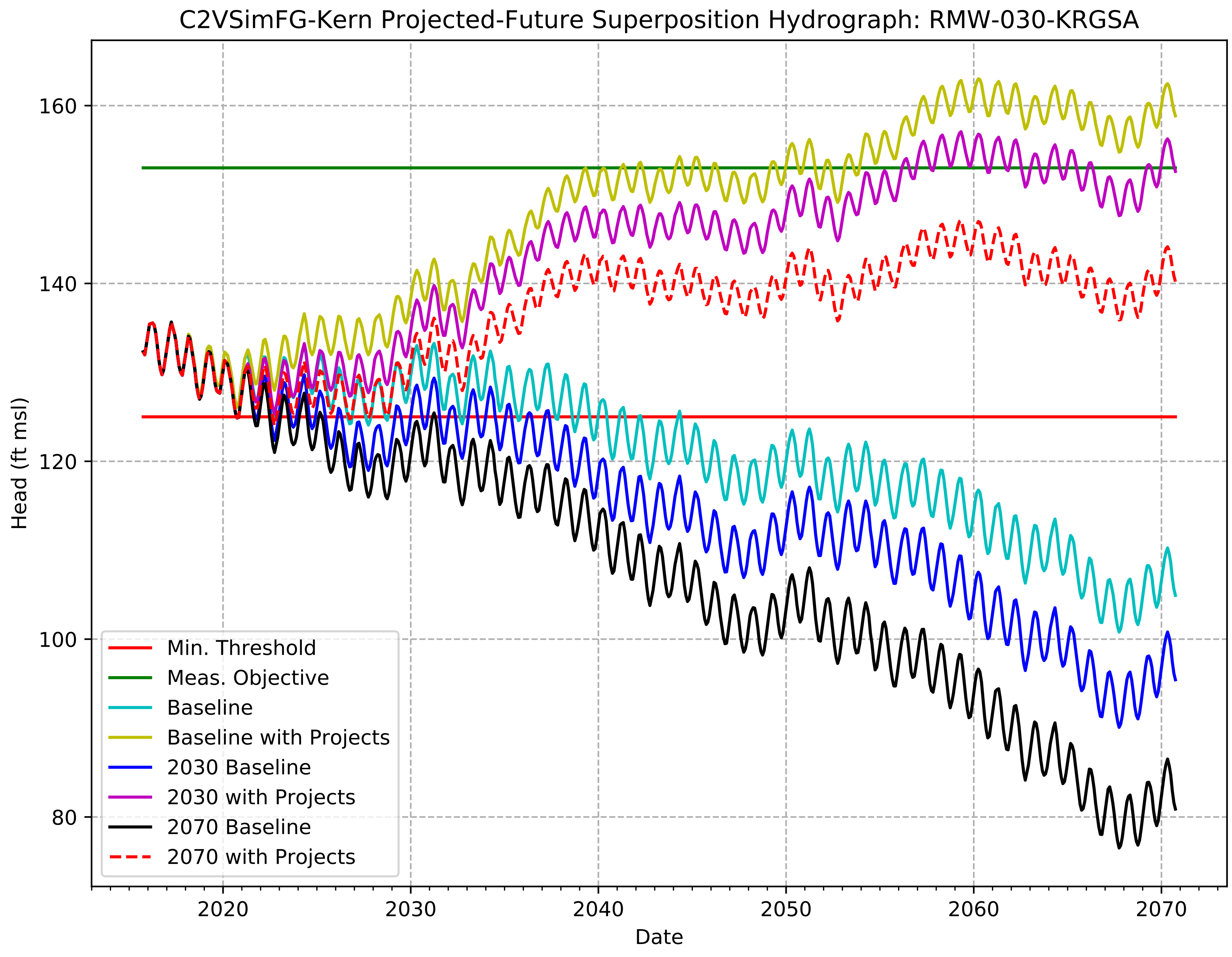

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-026-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



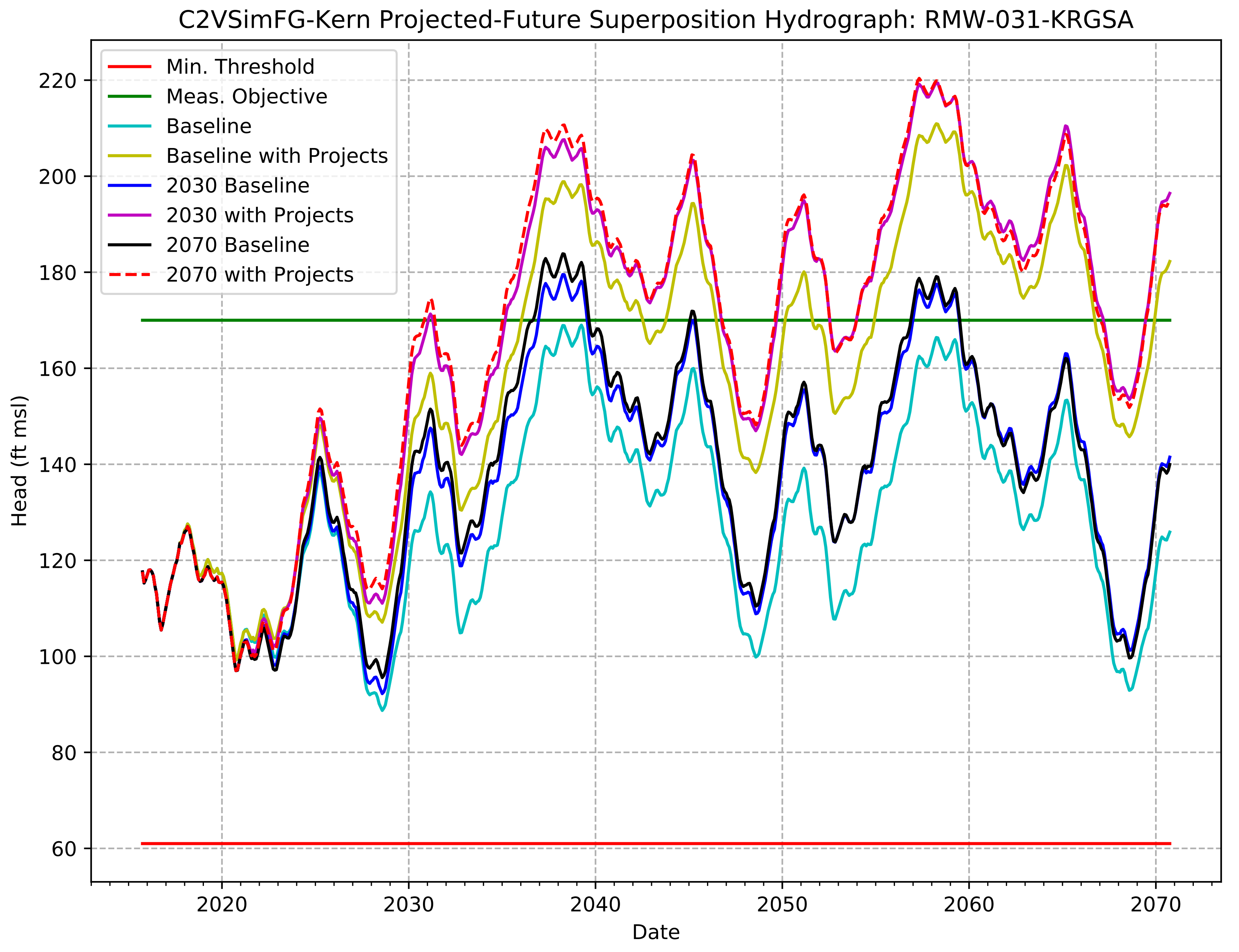
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-028-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
250
200
150
100
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



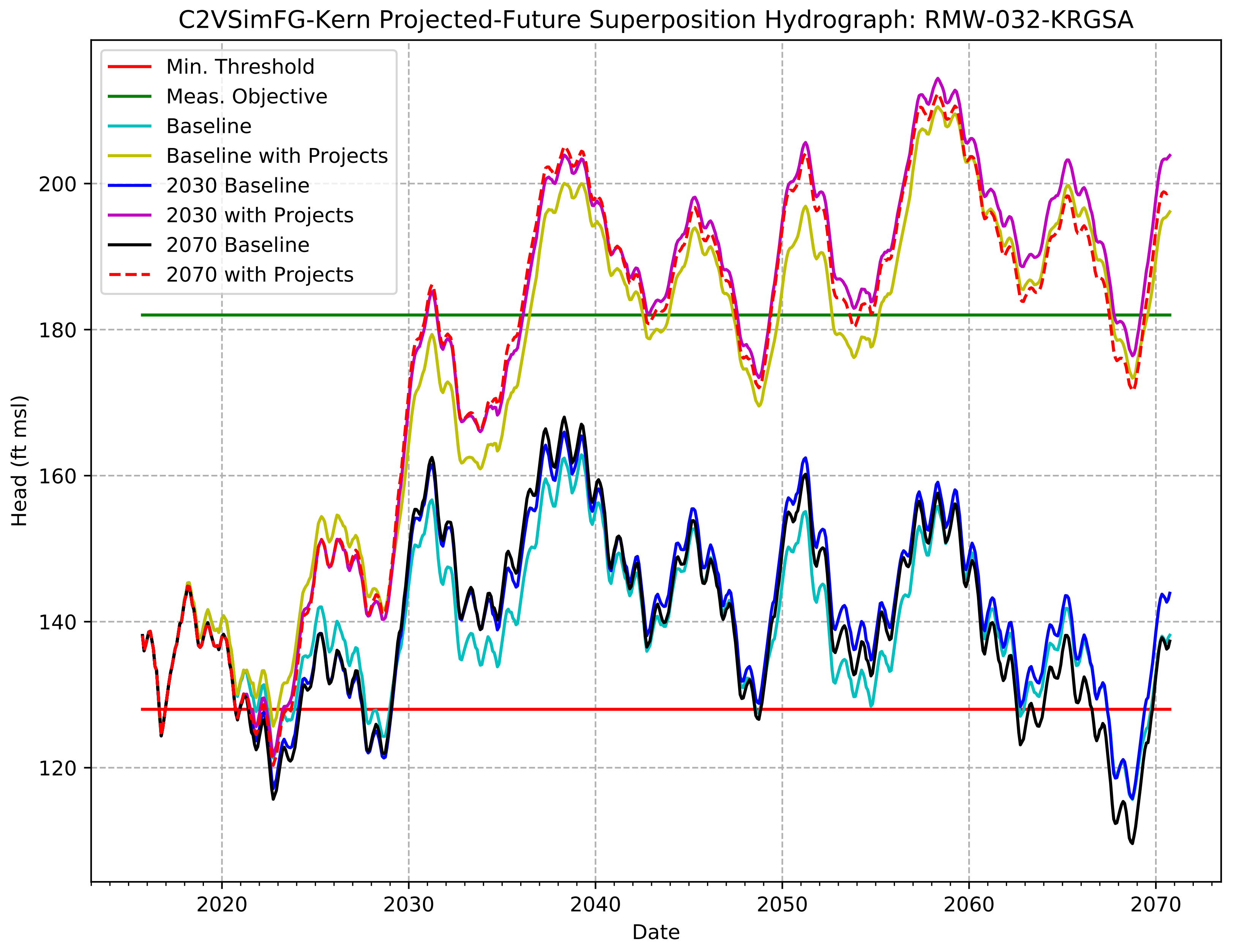
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-029-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

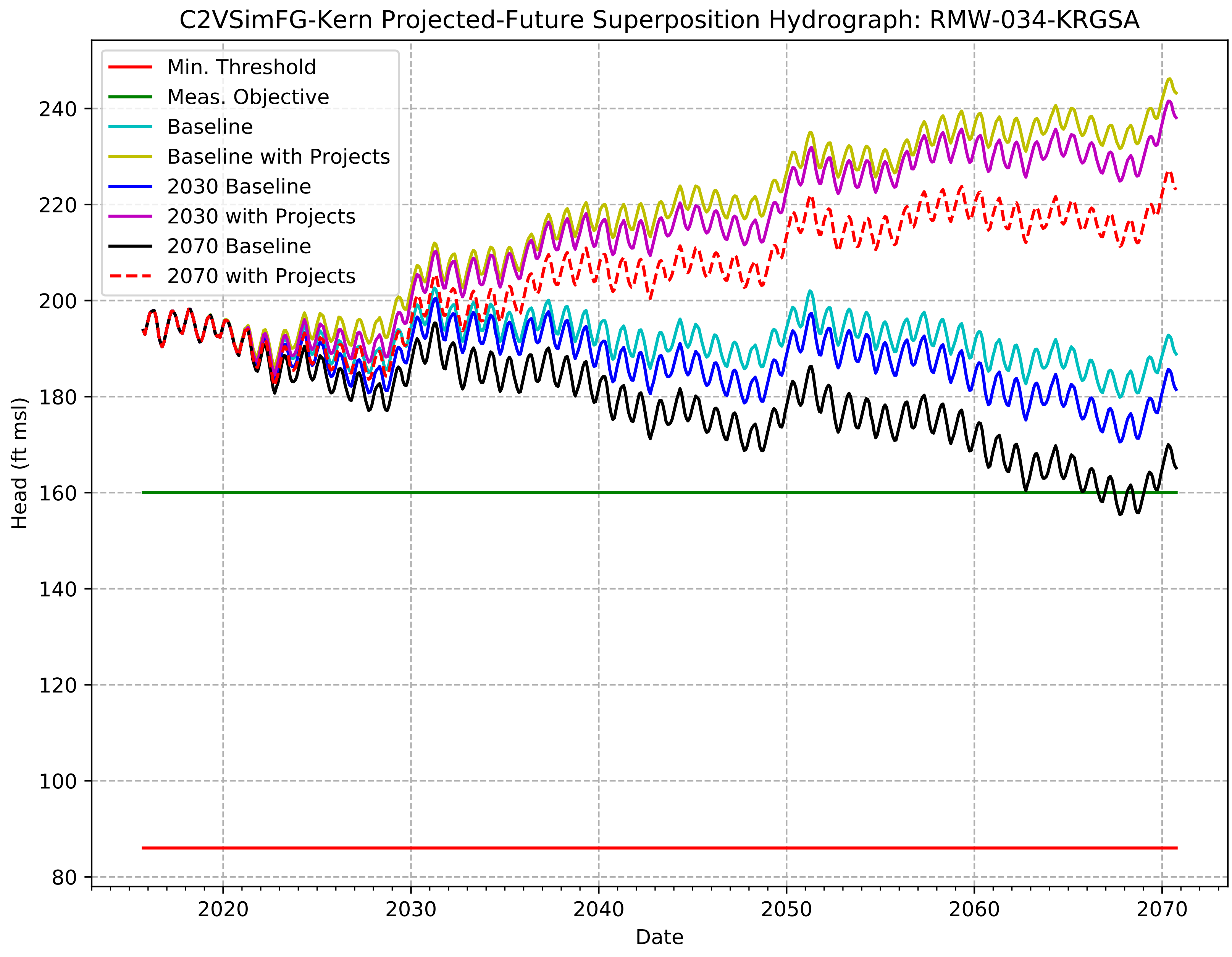


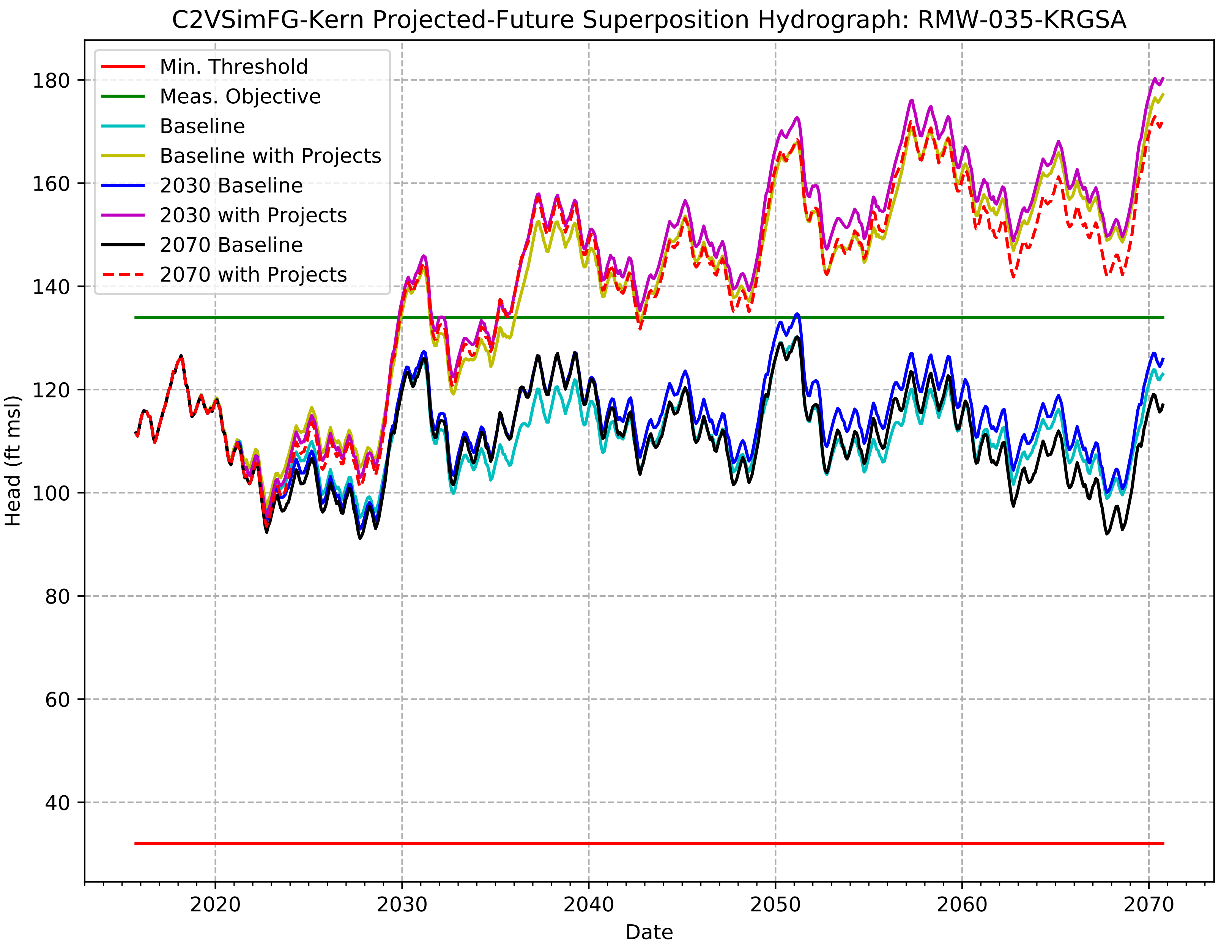
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-030-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



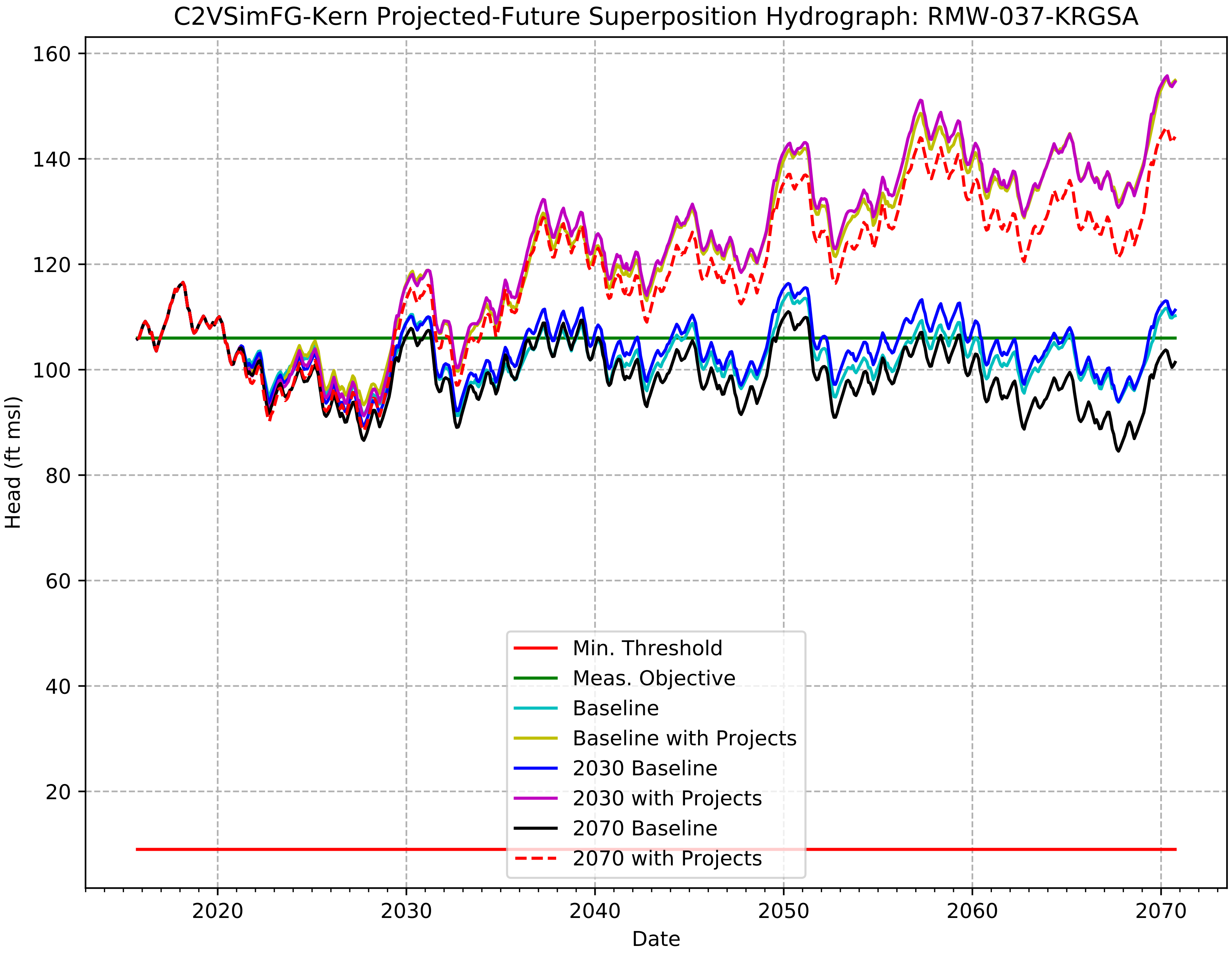
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-031-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-032-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

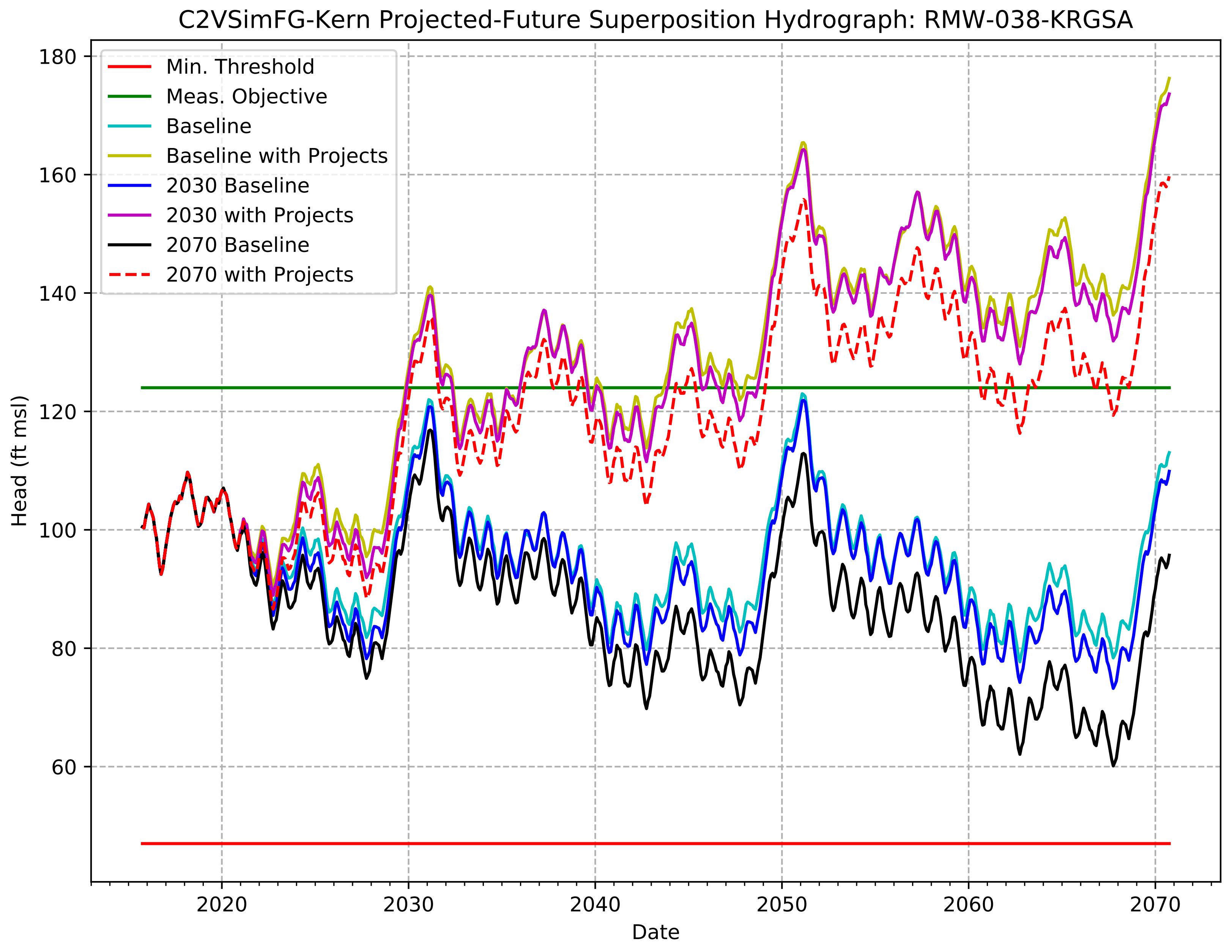

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-034-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

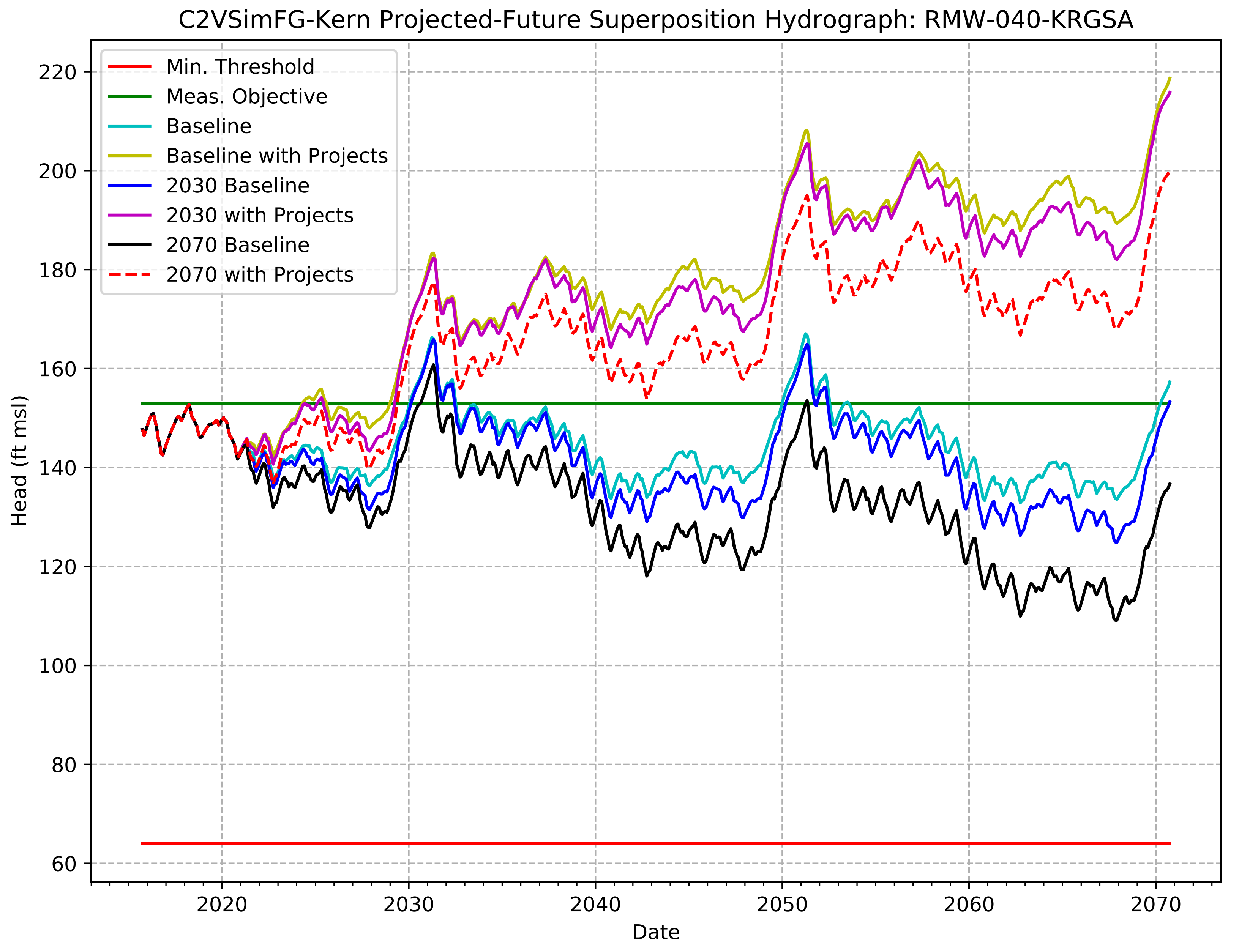


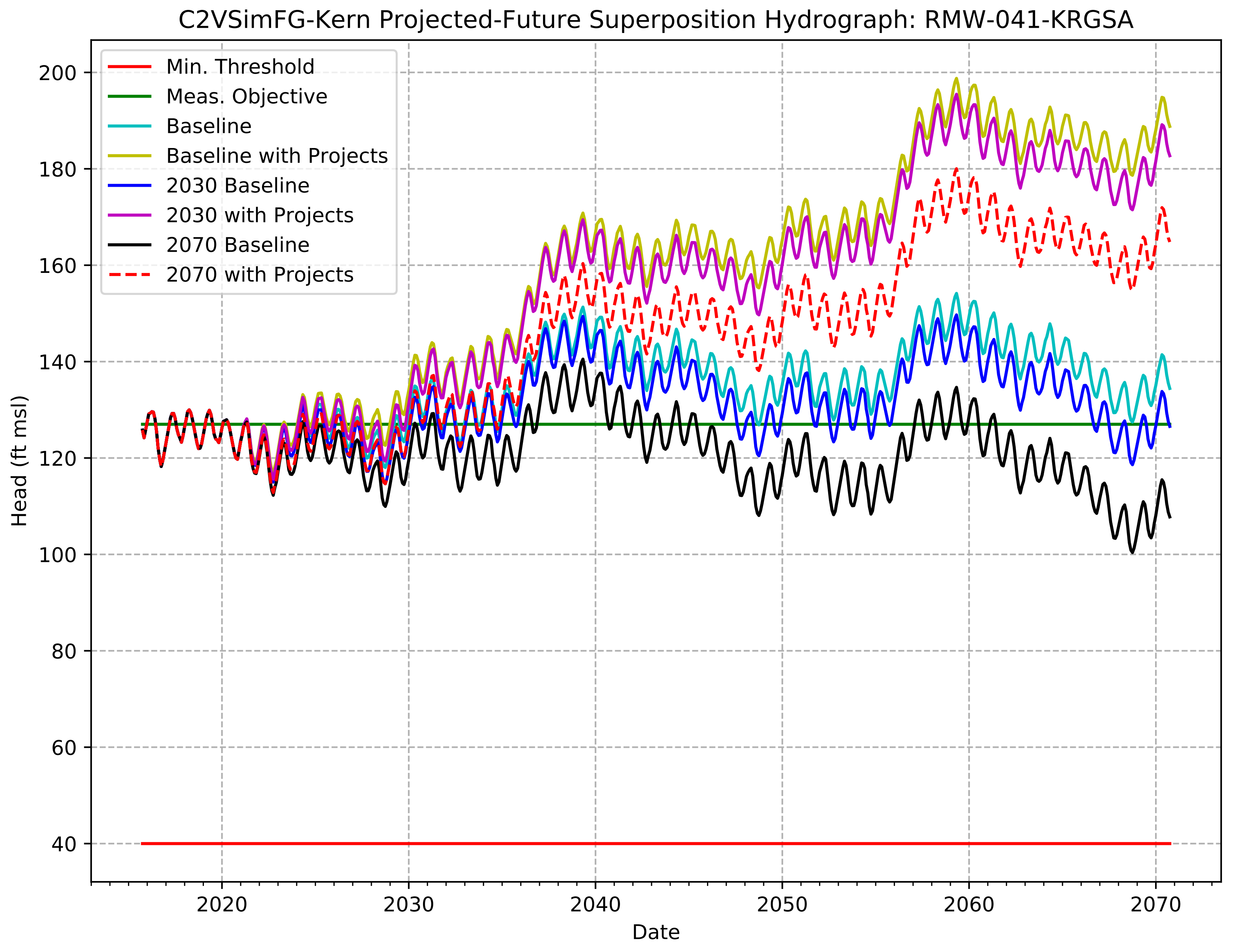
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-035-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



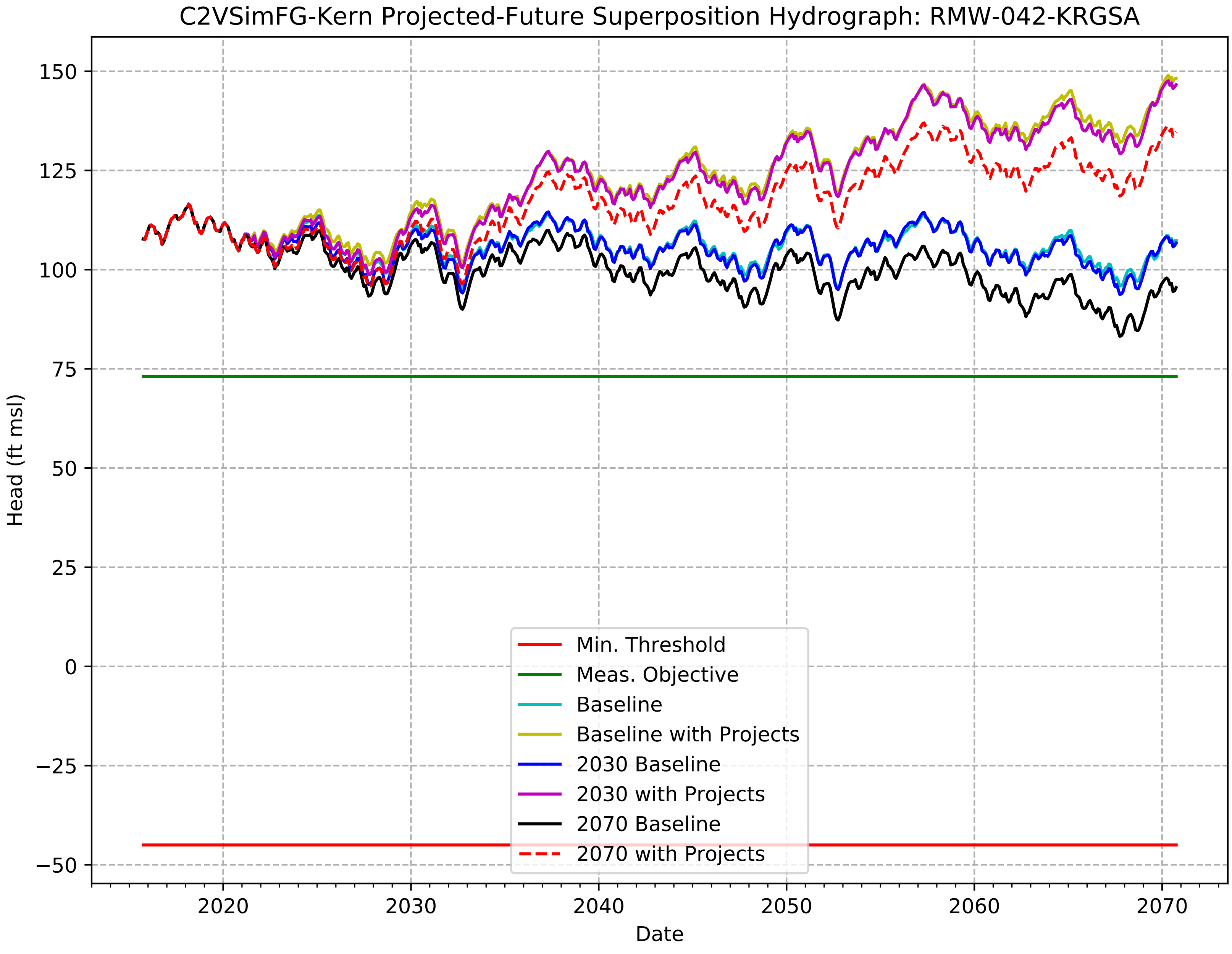
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-037-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-038-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

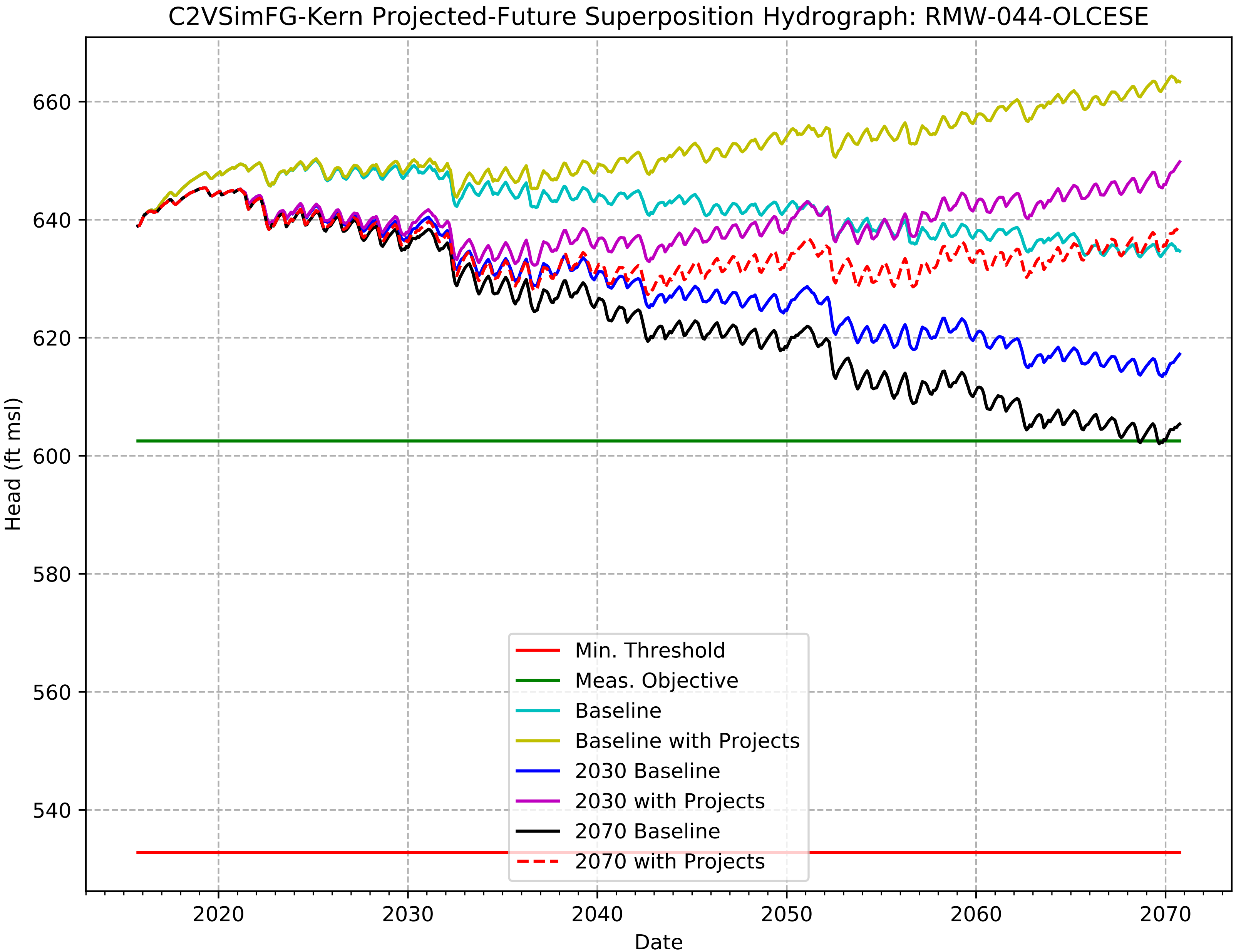

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-040-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070



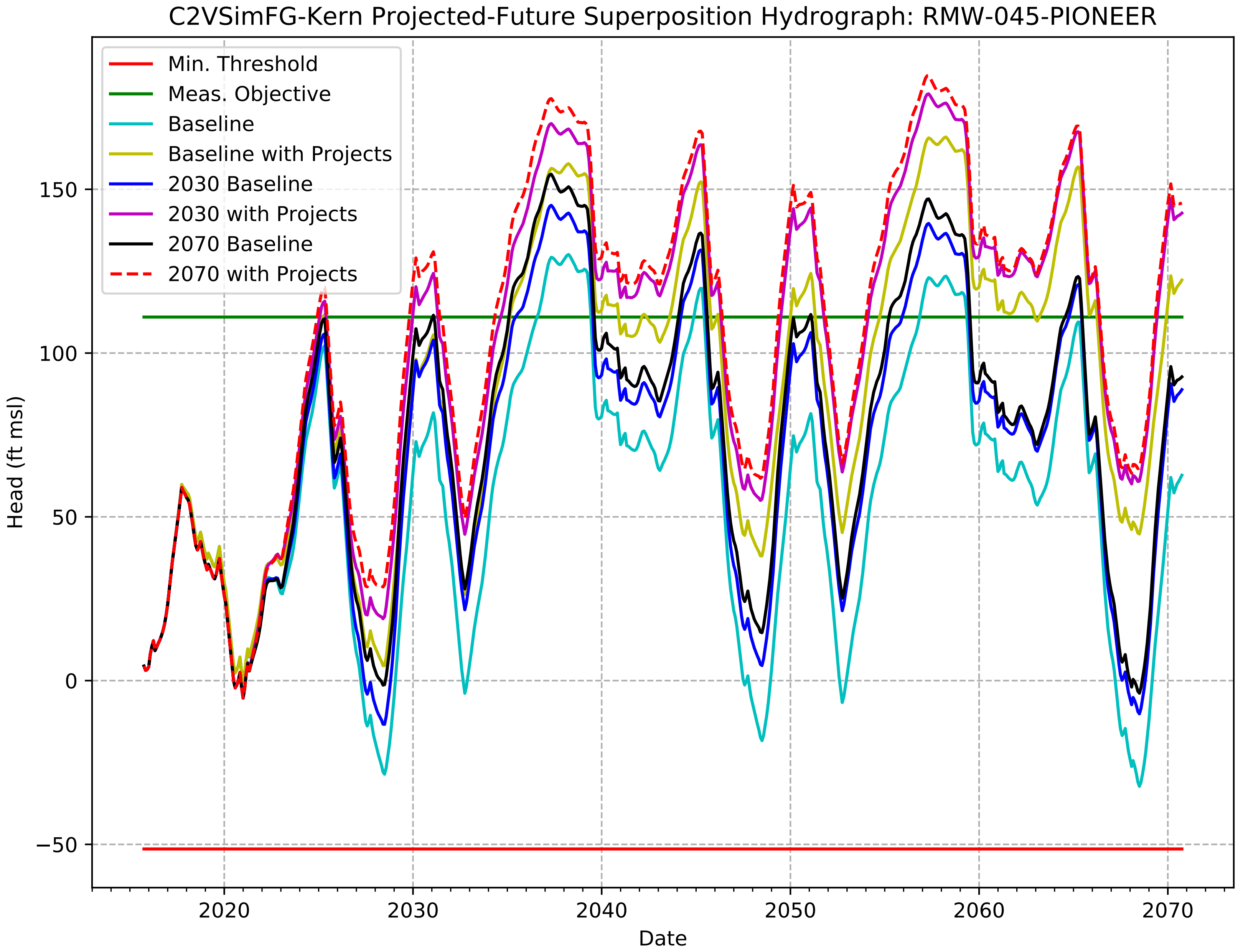
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-041-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



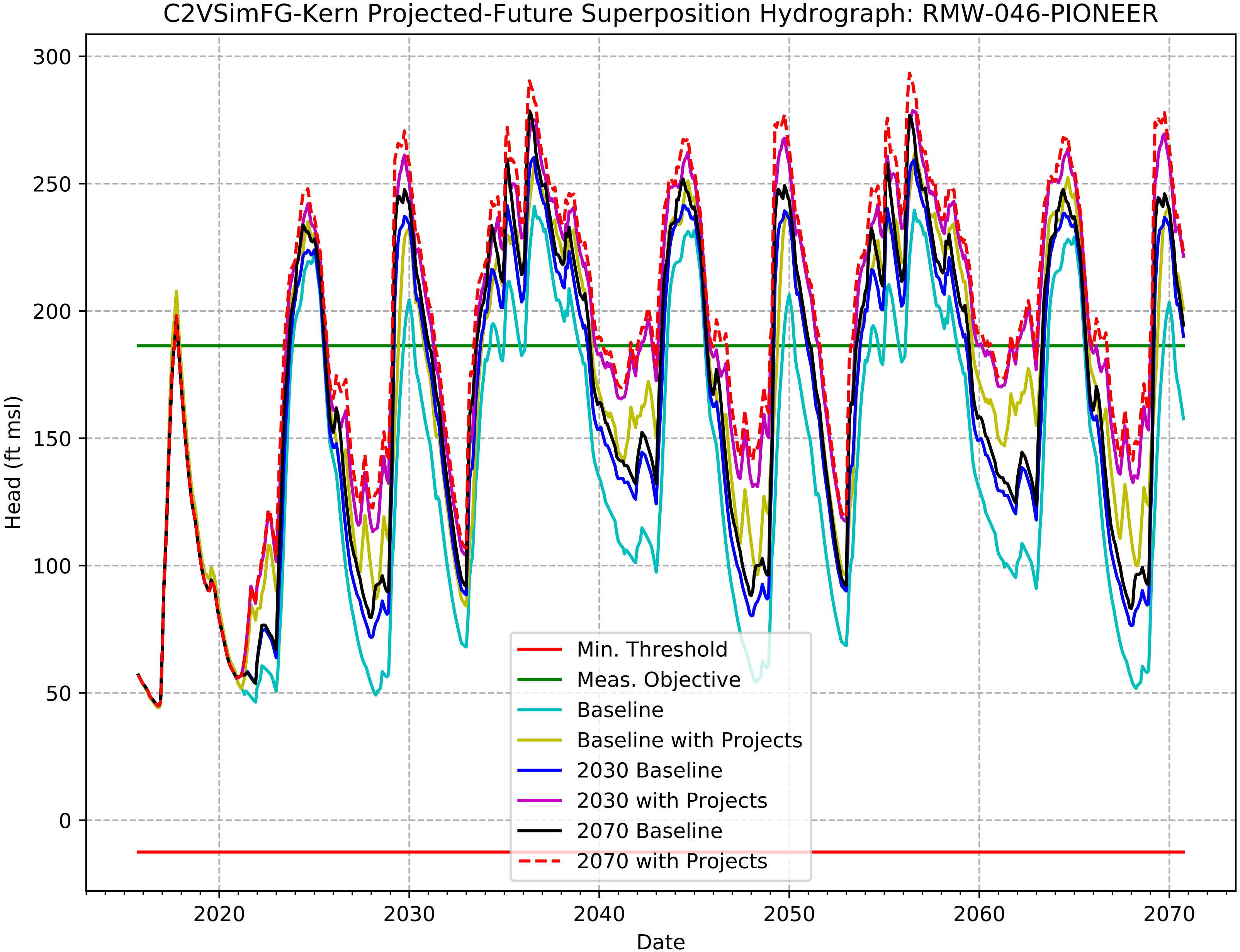
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-042-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



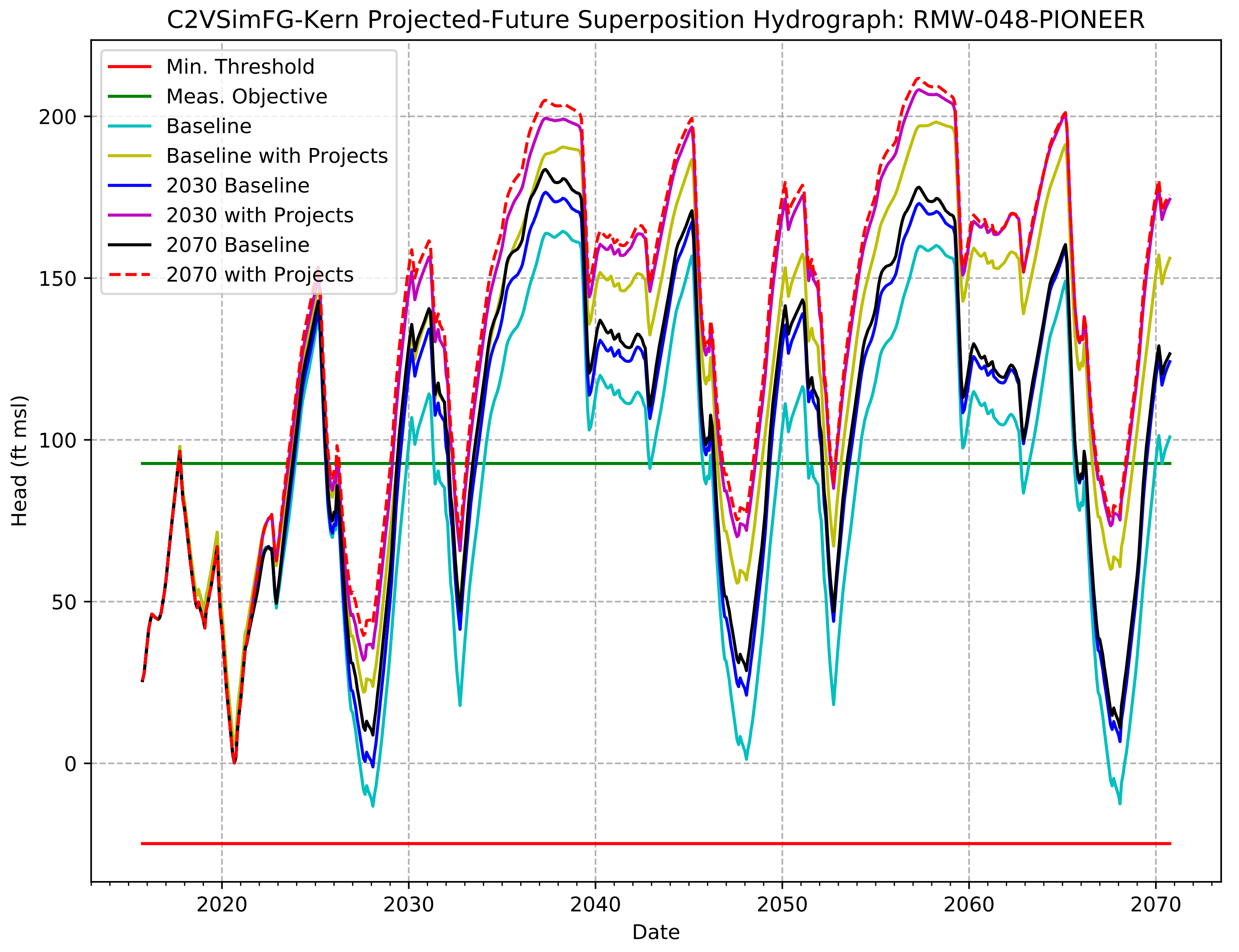
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-044-OLCESE
Head (ft msl)
660
640
620
600
580
560
540
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

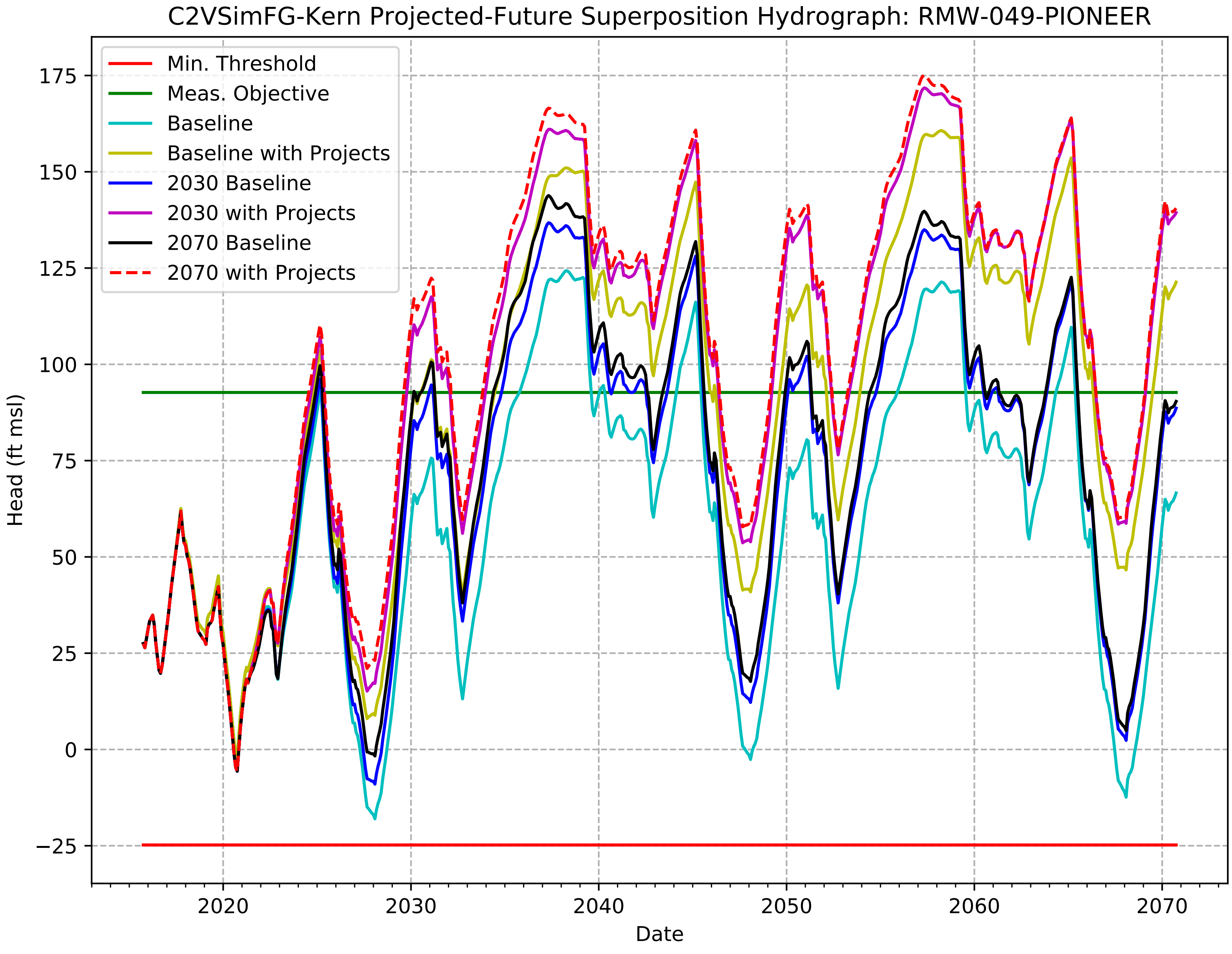


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-045-PIONEER
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

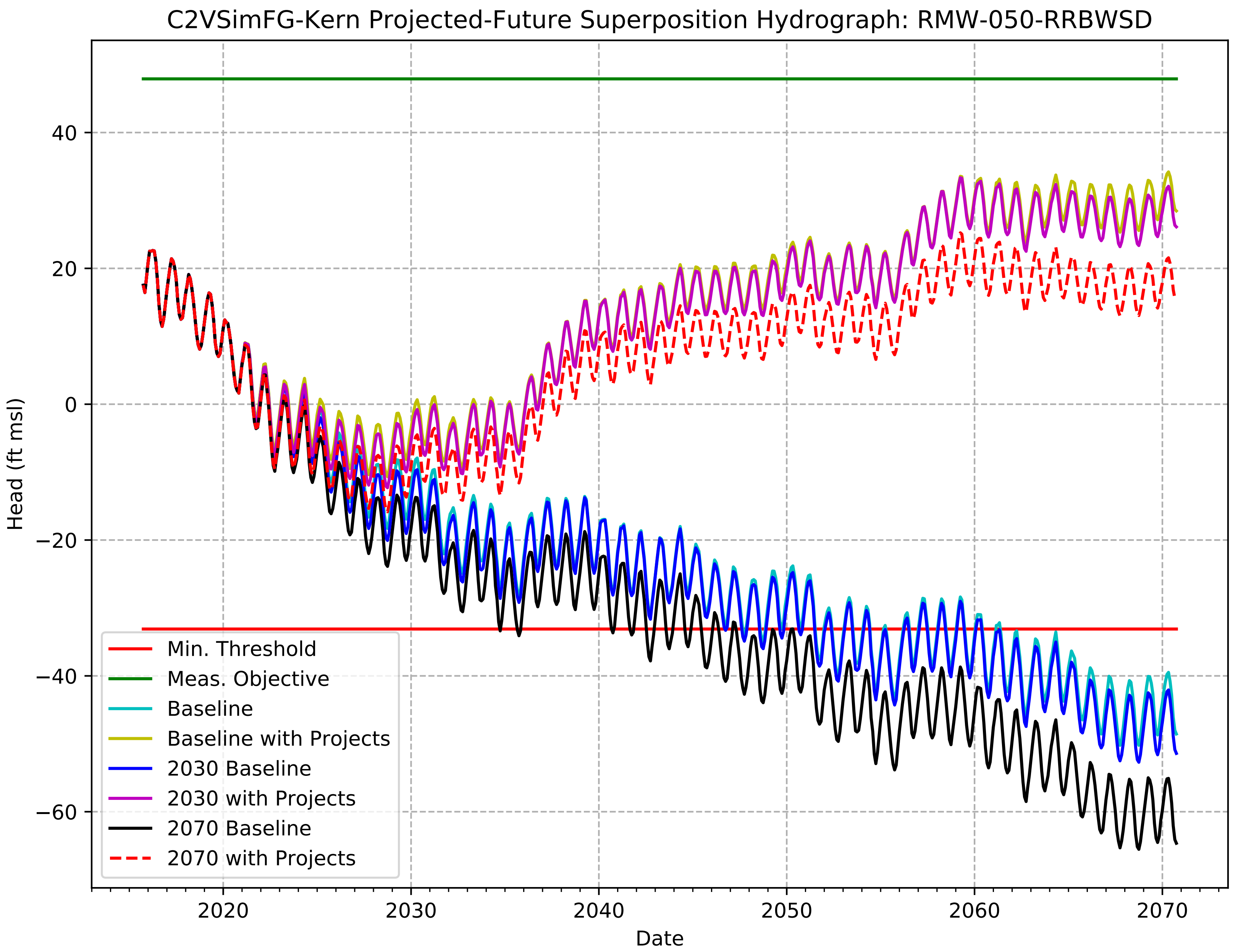


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-046-PIONEER
Head (ft msl)
Date
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

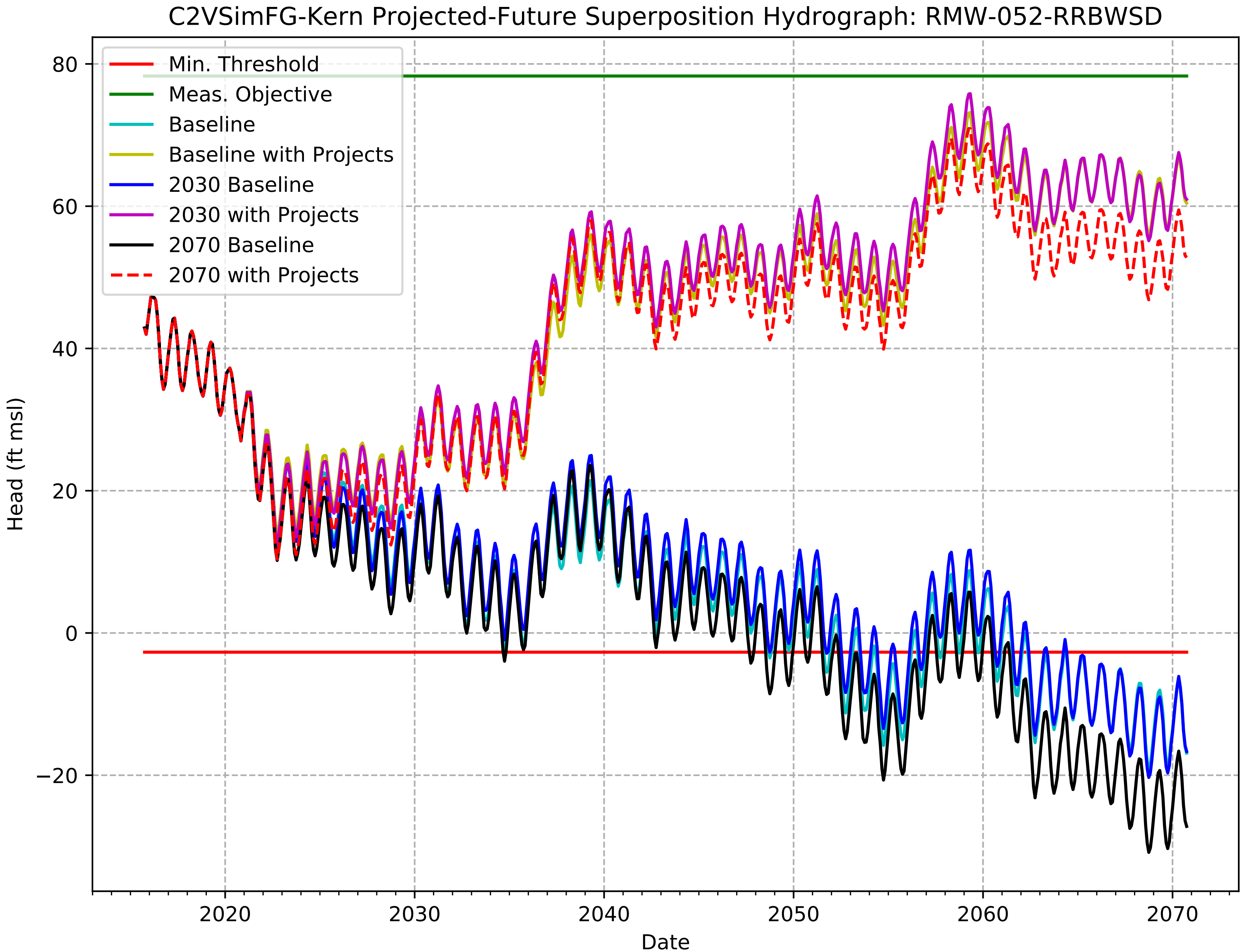

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-048-PIONEER
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



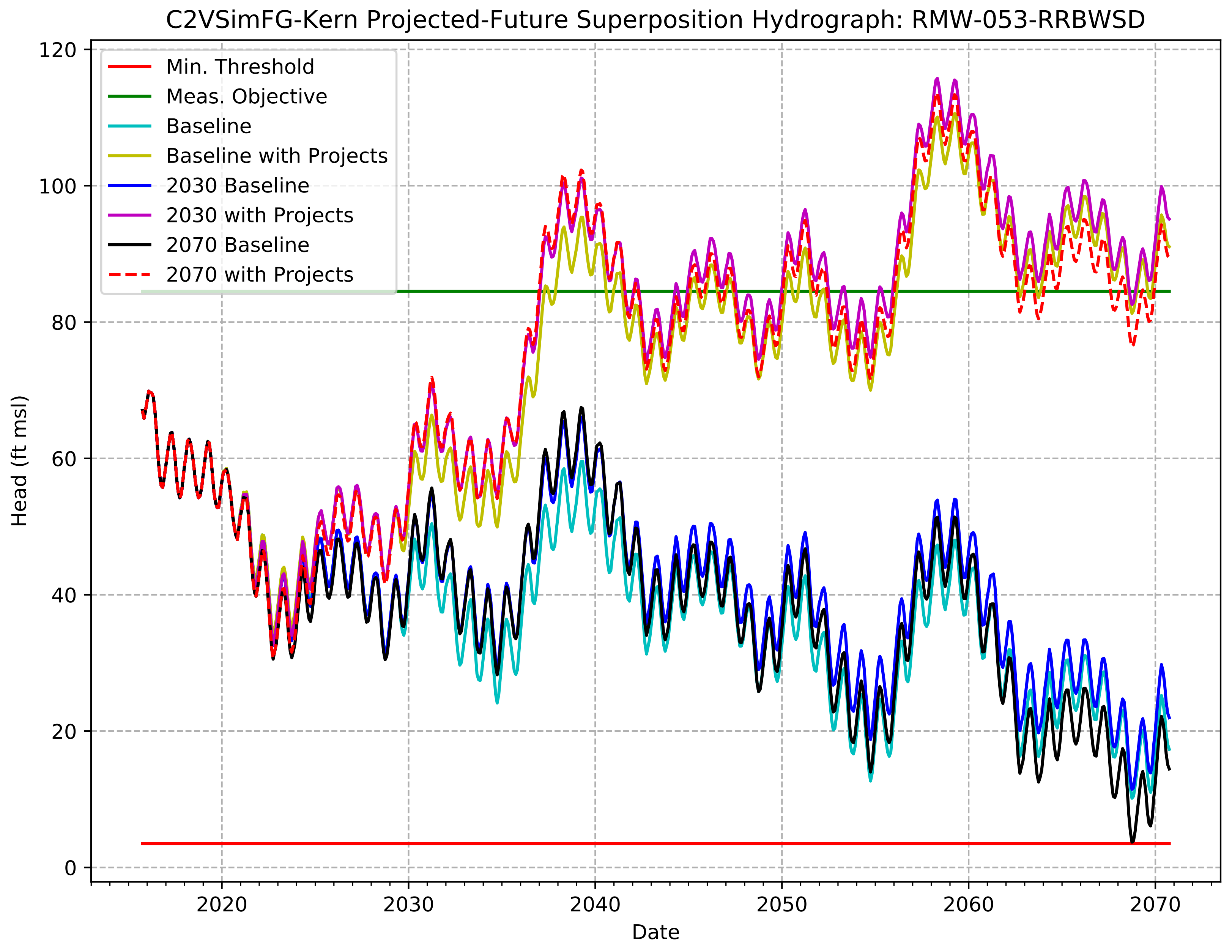
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-049-PIONEER
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070



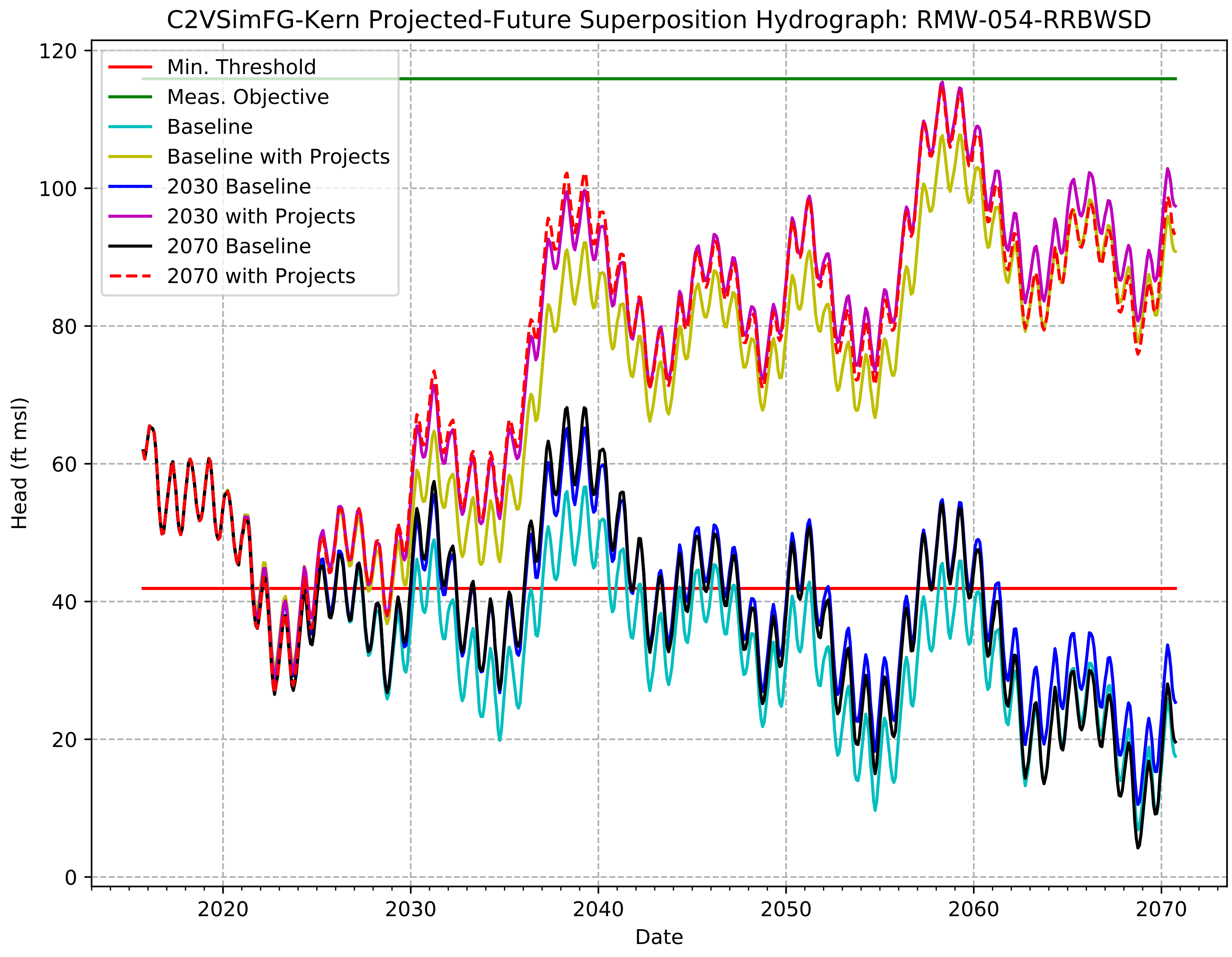
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-050-RRBWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



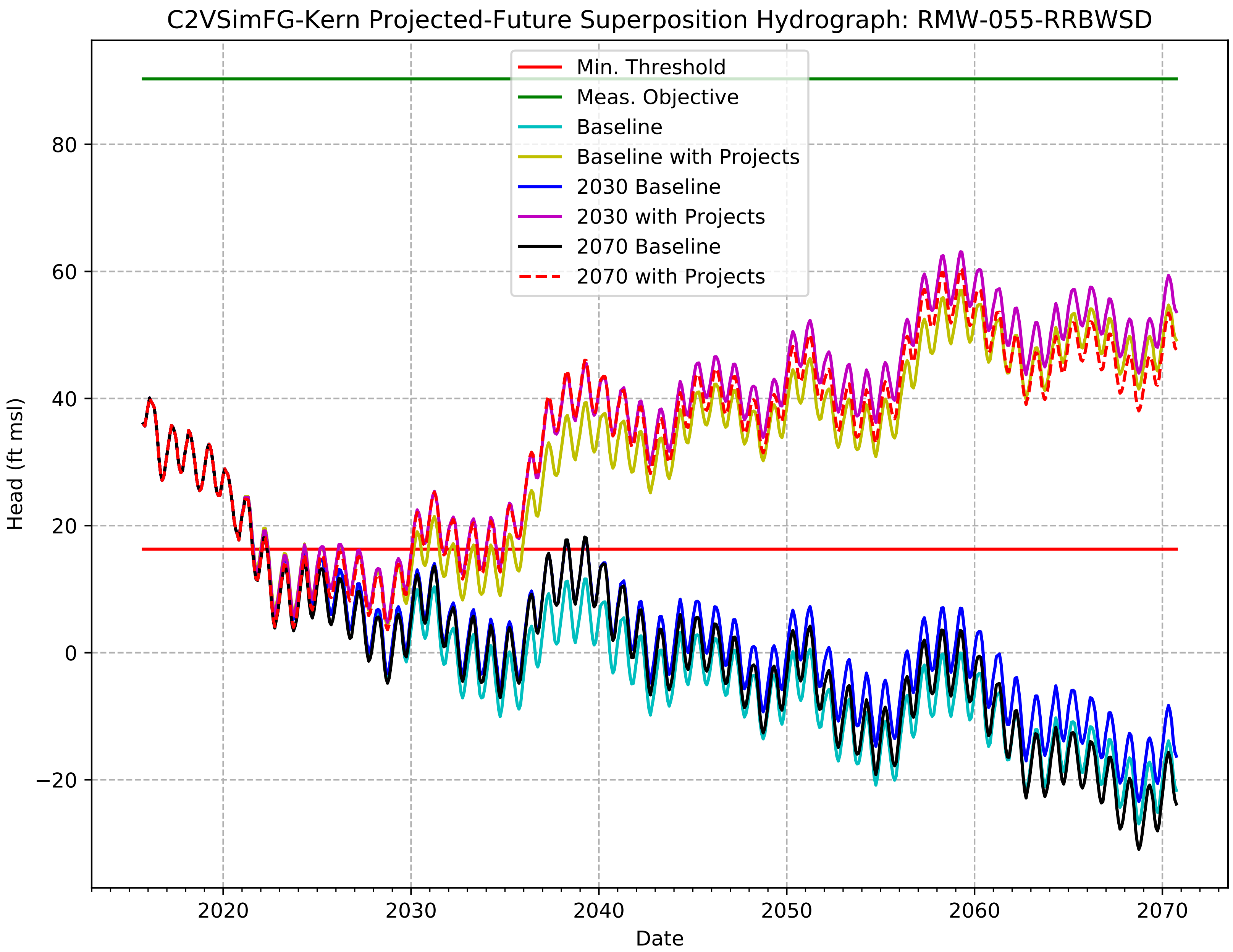
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-052-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
80
60
40
20
0
−20
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

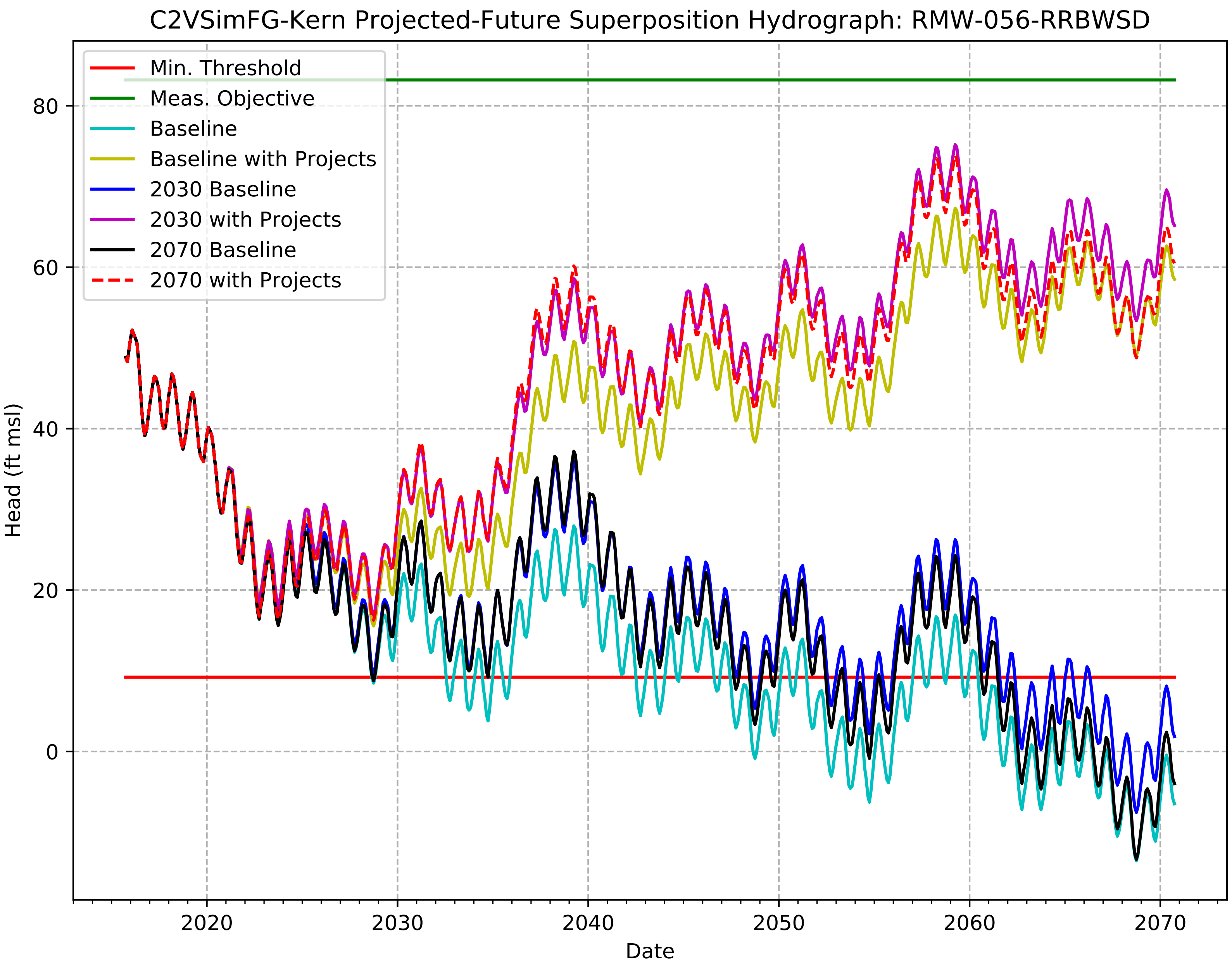


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-053-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

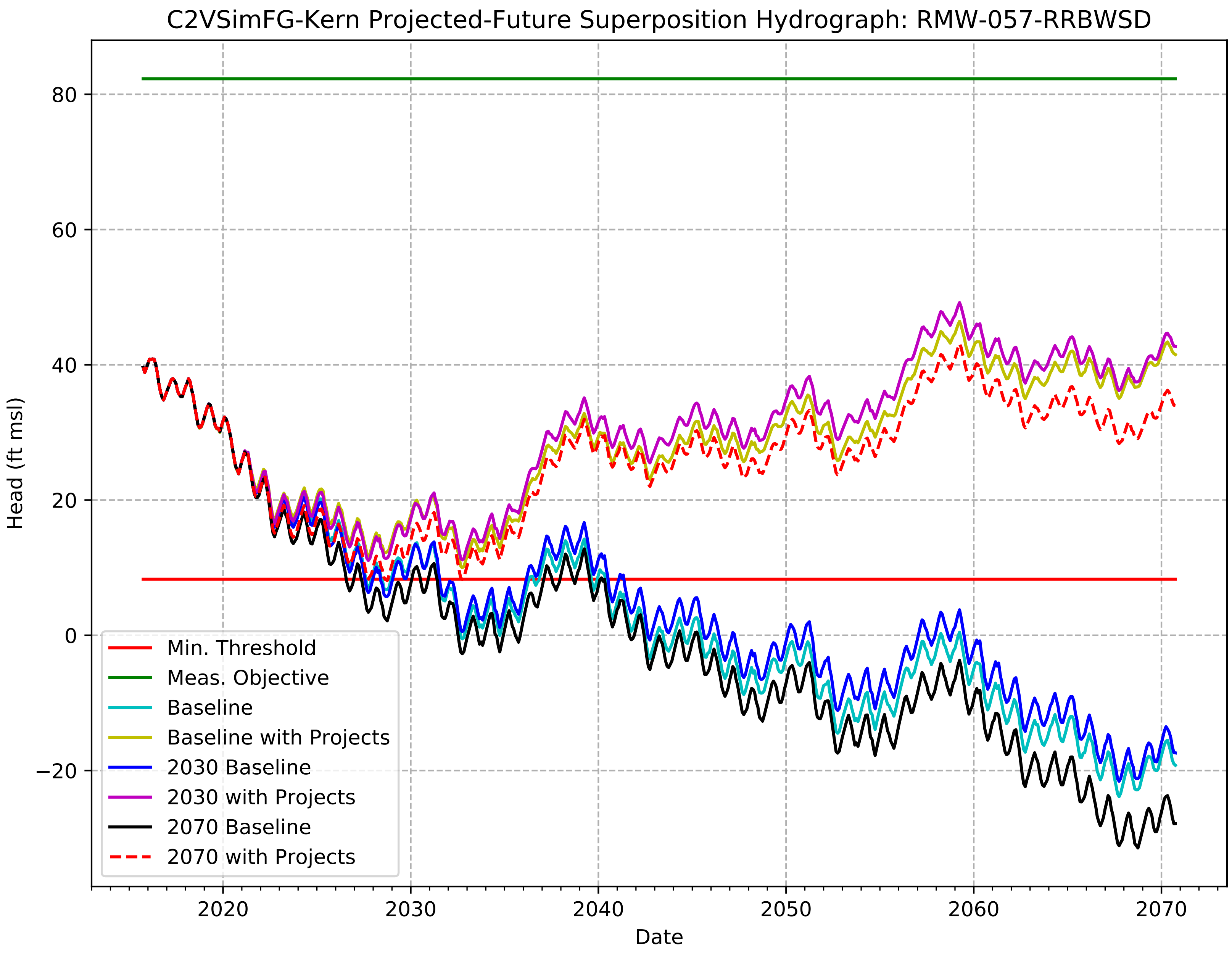


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-054-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

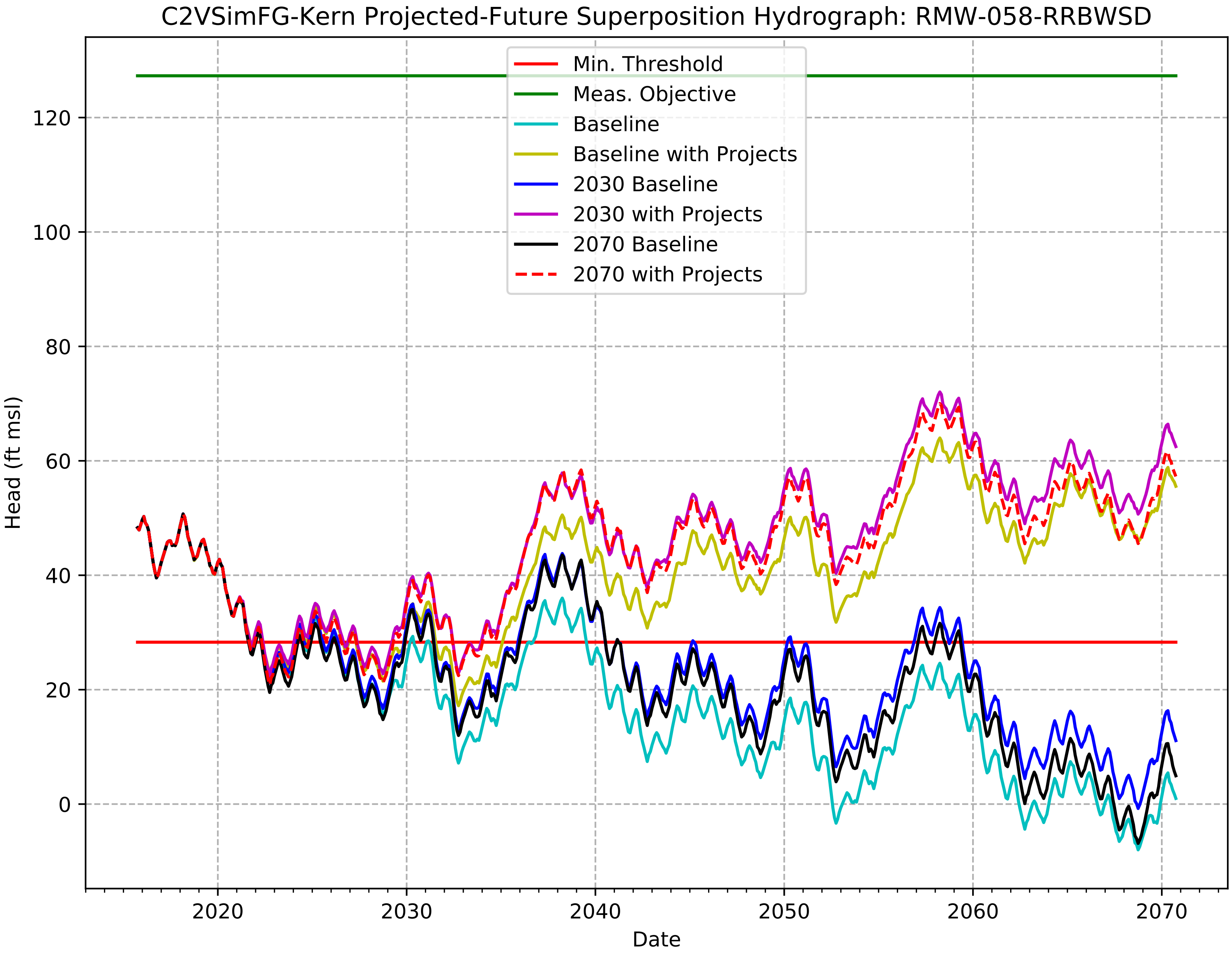

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-055-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
80
60
40
20
0
−20
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

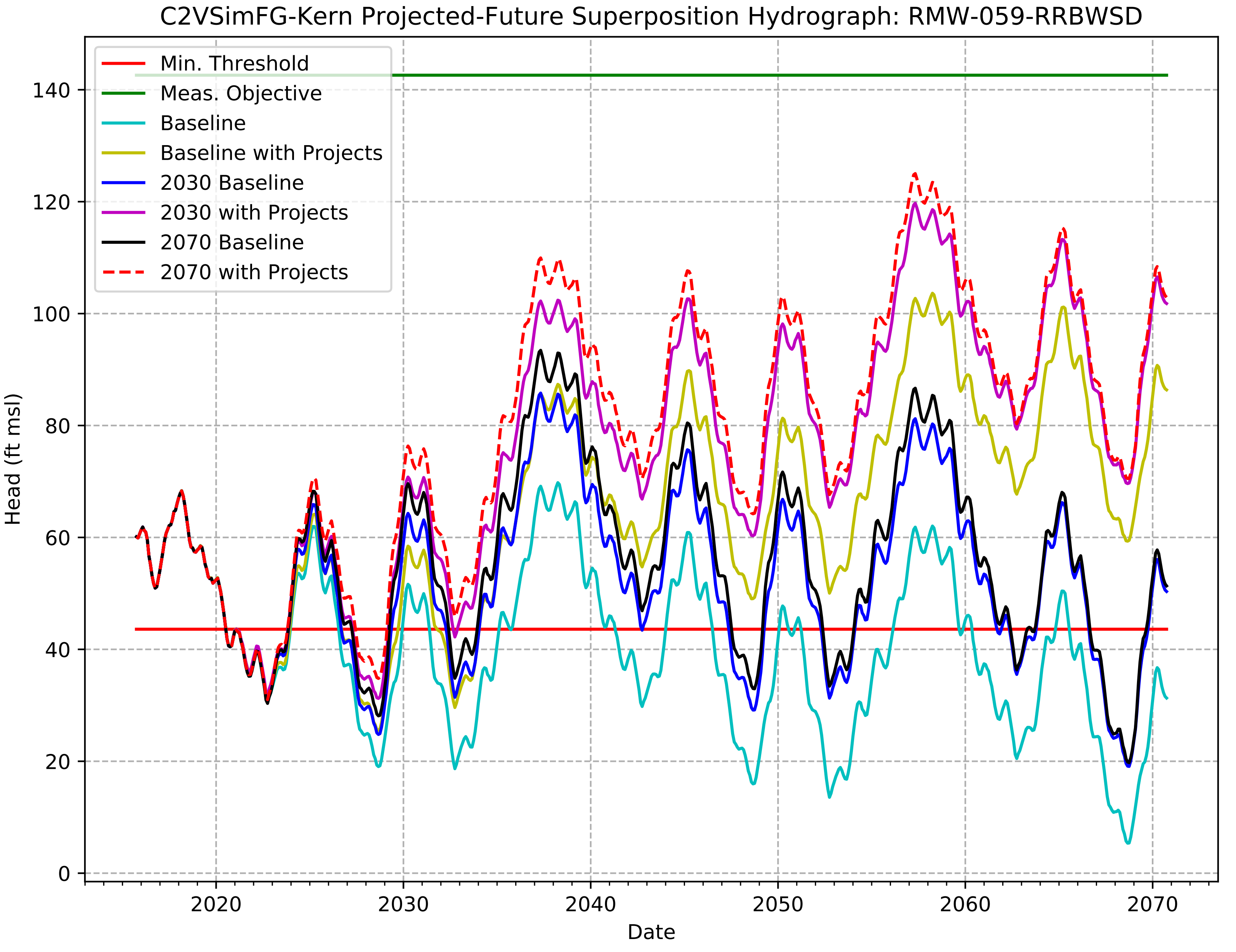


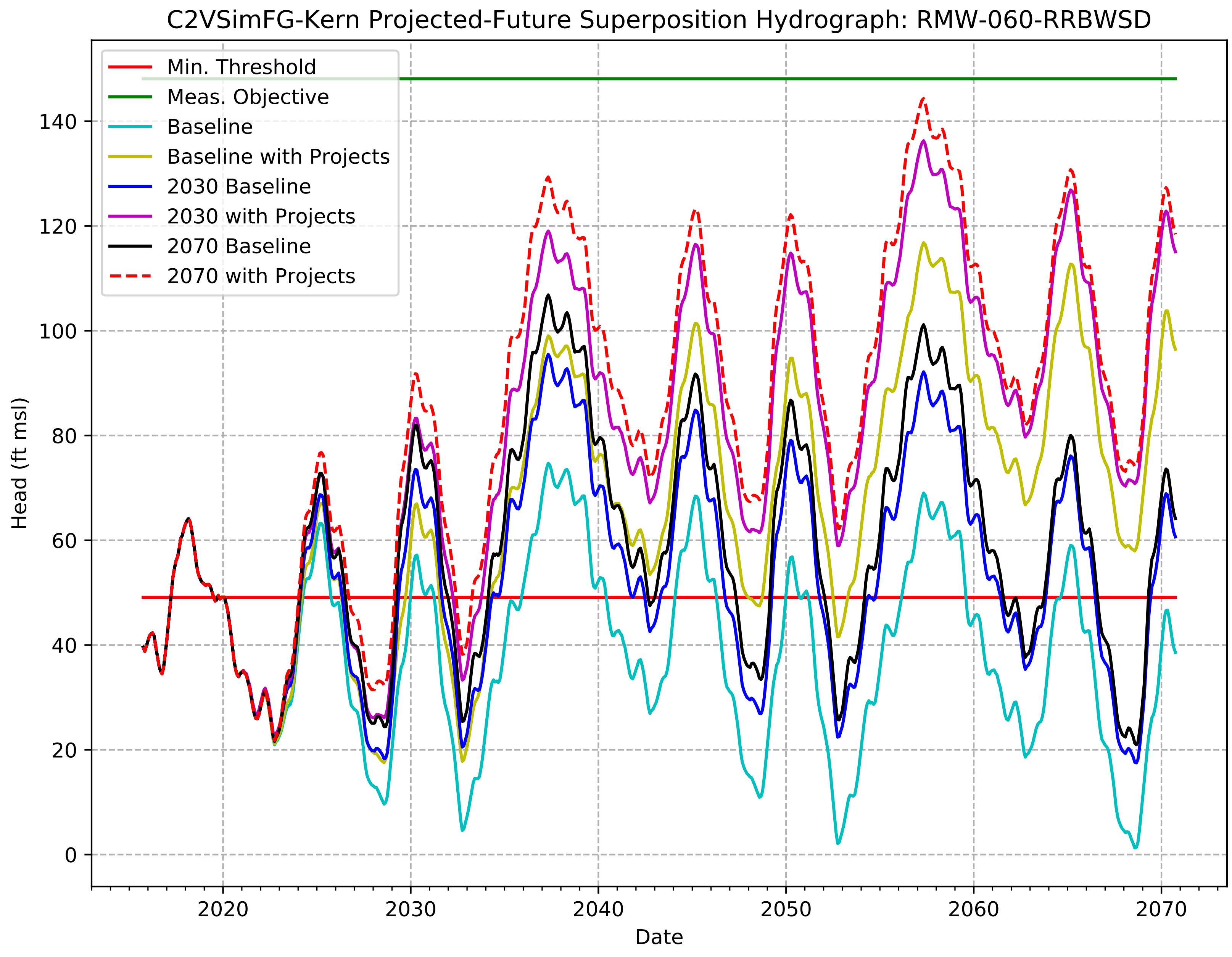
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-056-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



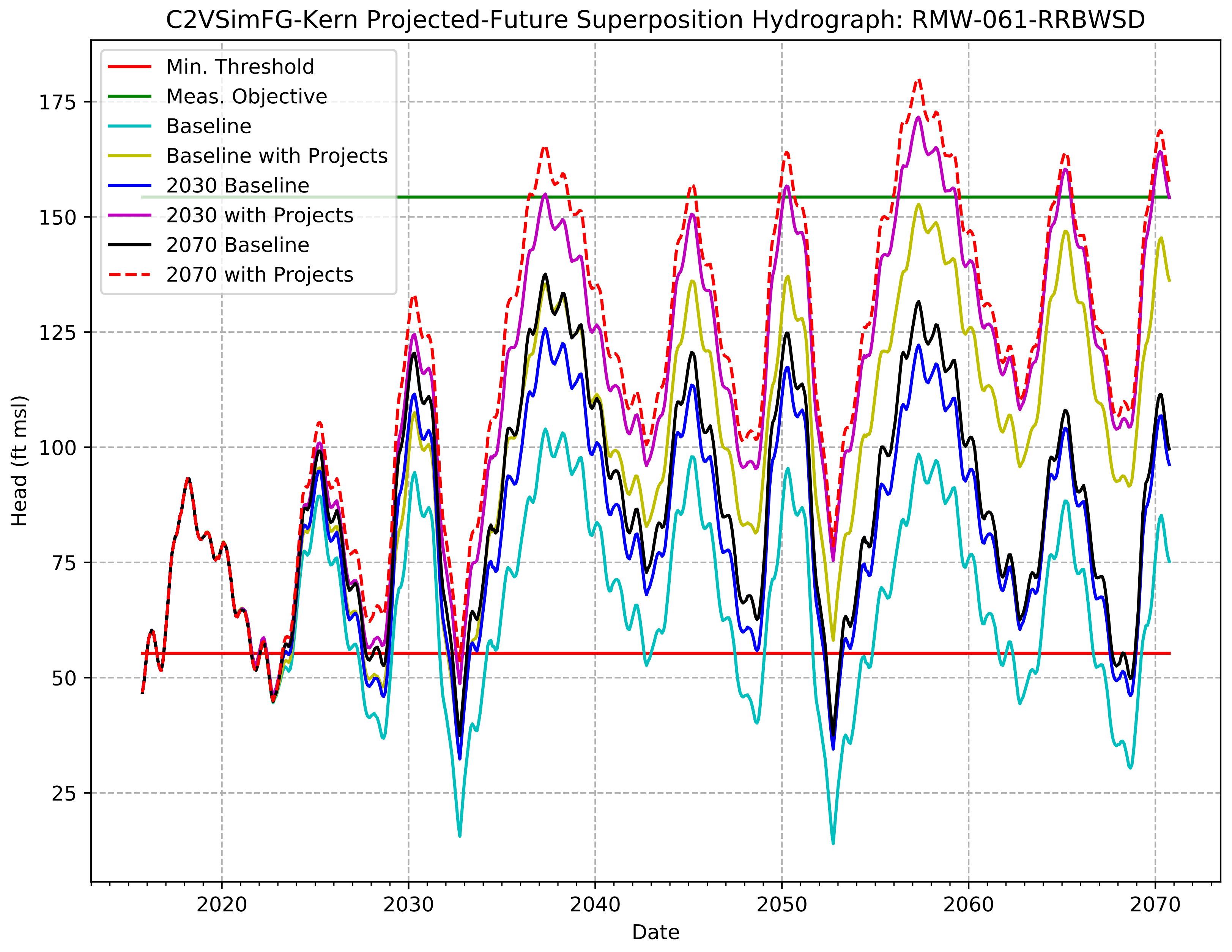
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-057-RRBWSD
Head (ft msl)
80
60
40
20
0
−20
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

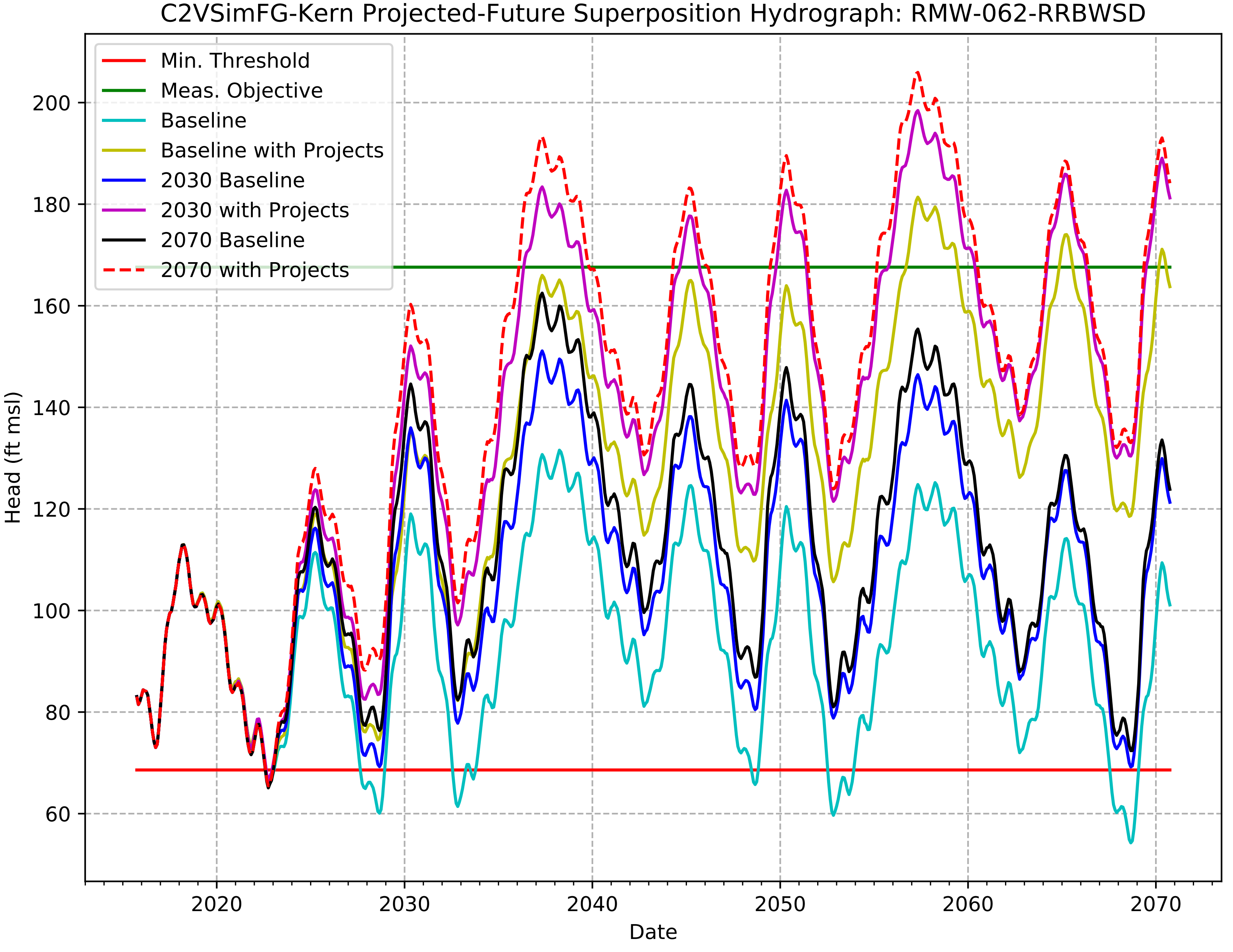

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-058-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

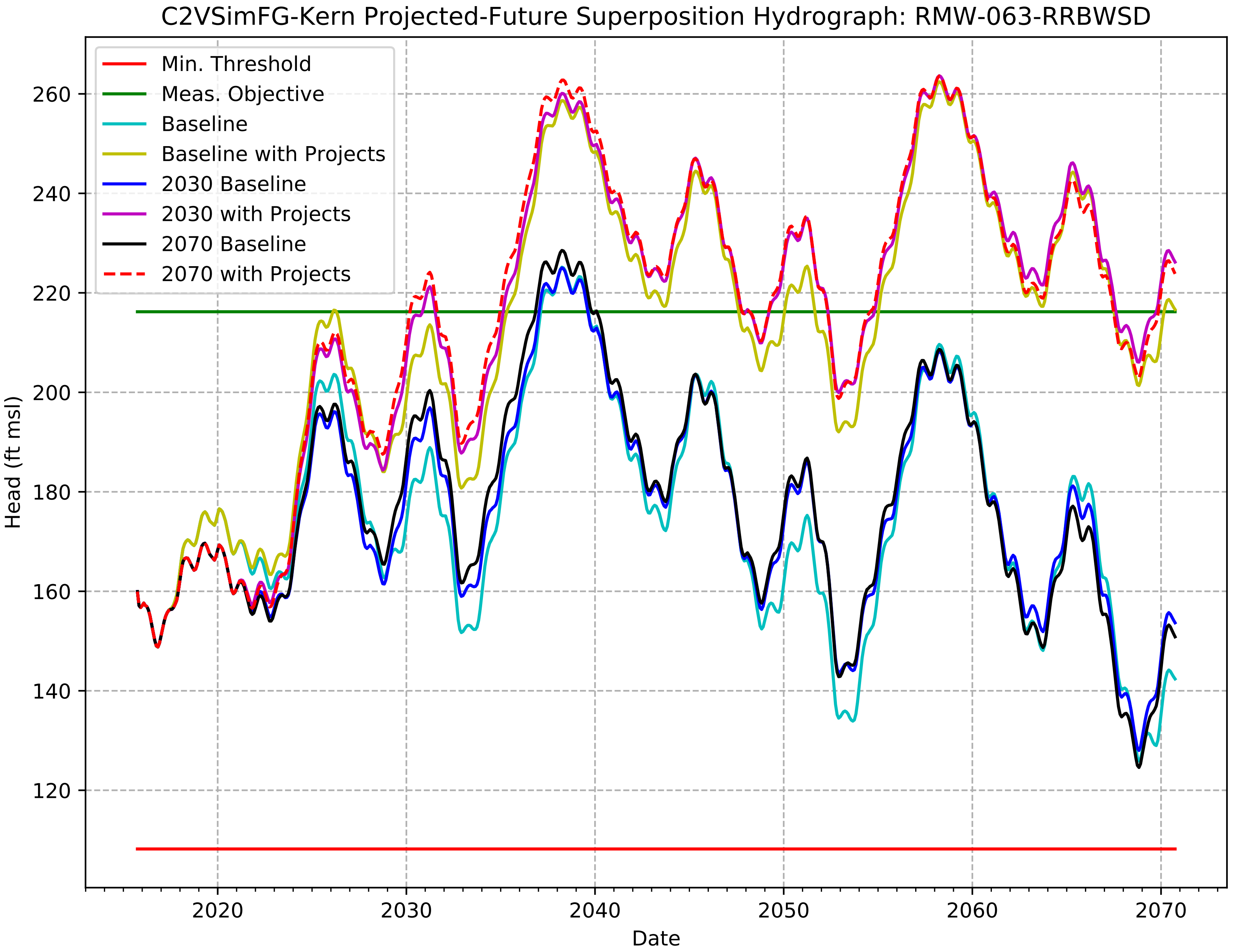

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-059-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

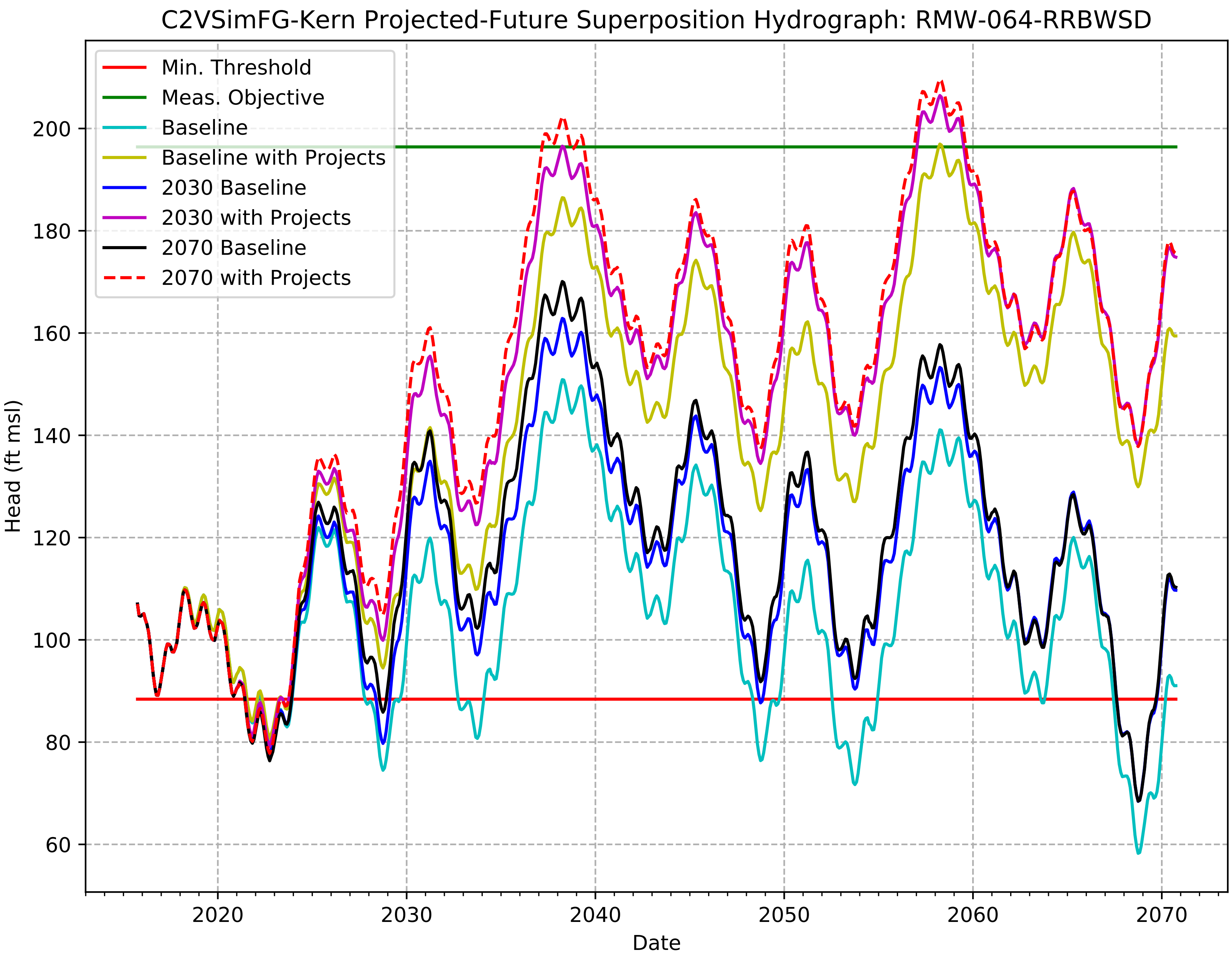


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-060-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

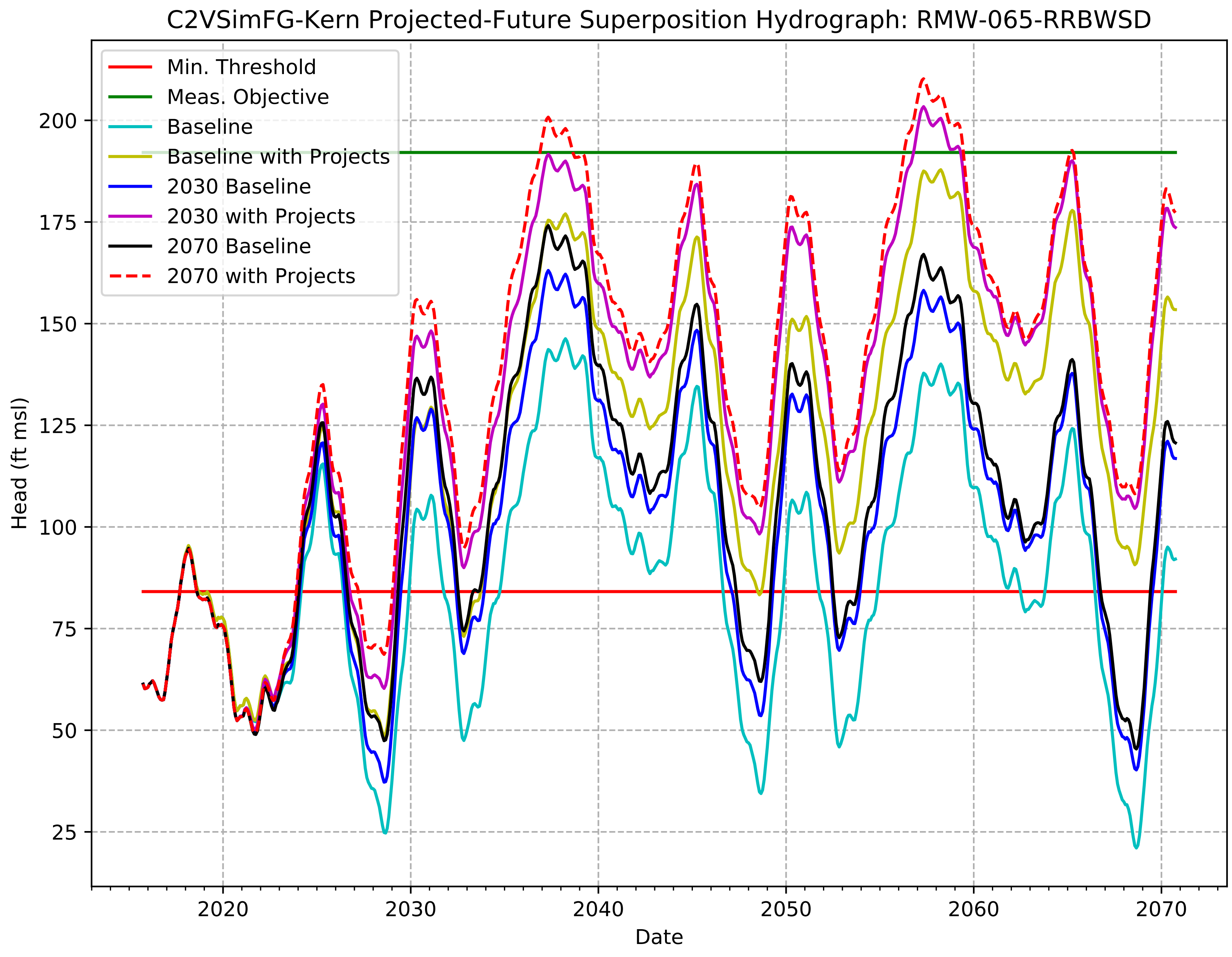

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-061-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

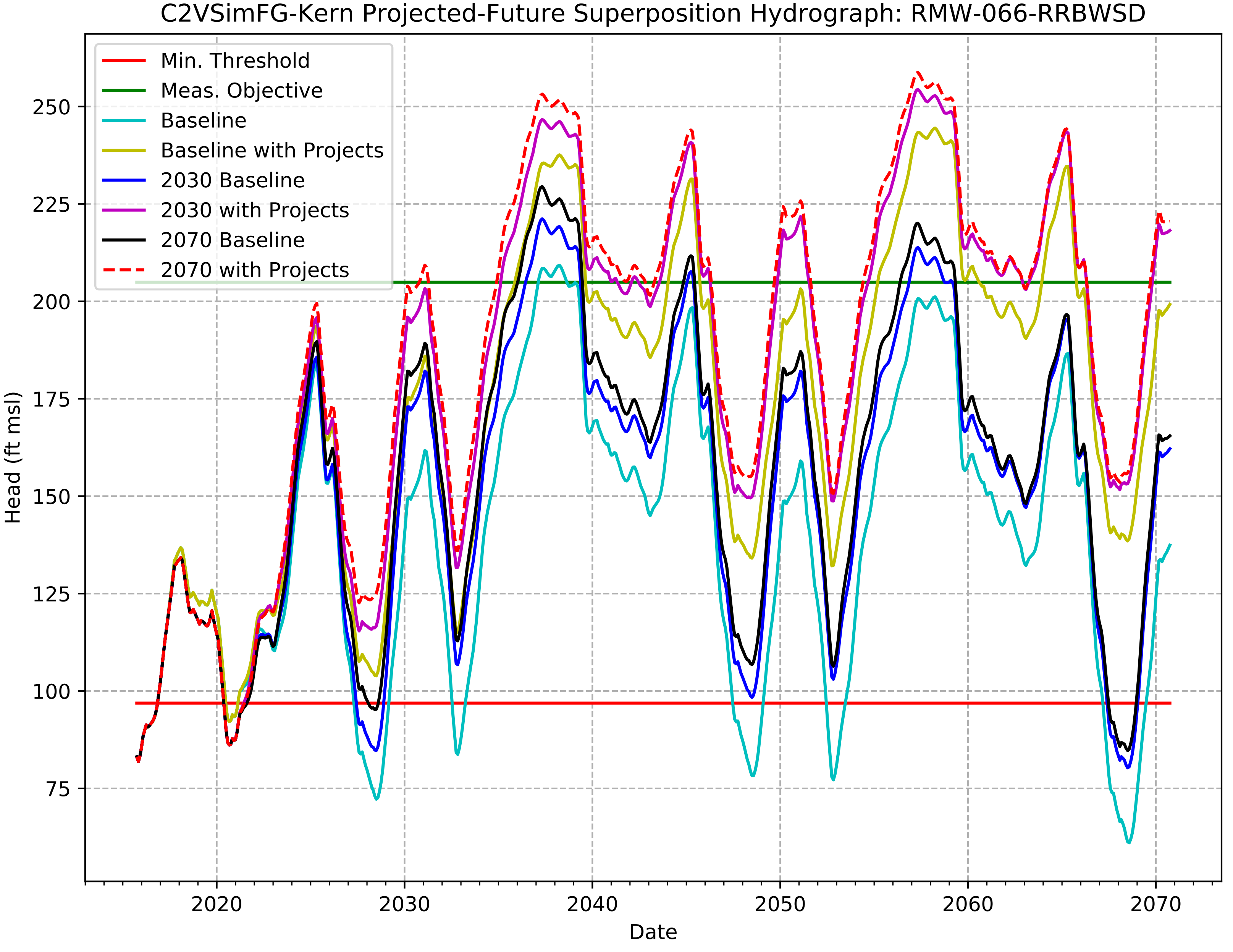

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-062-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

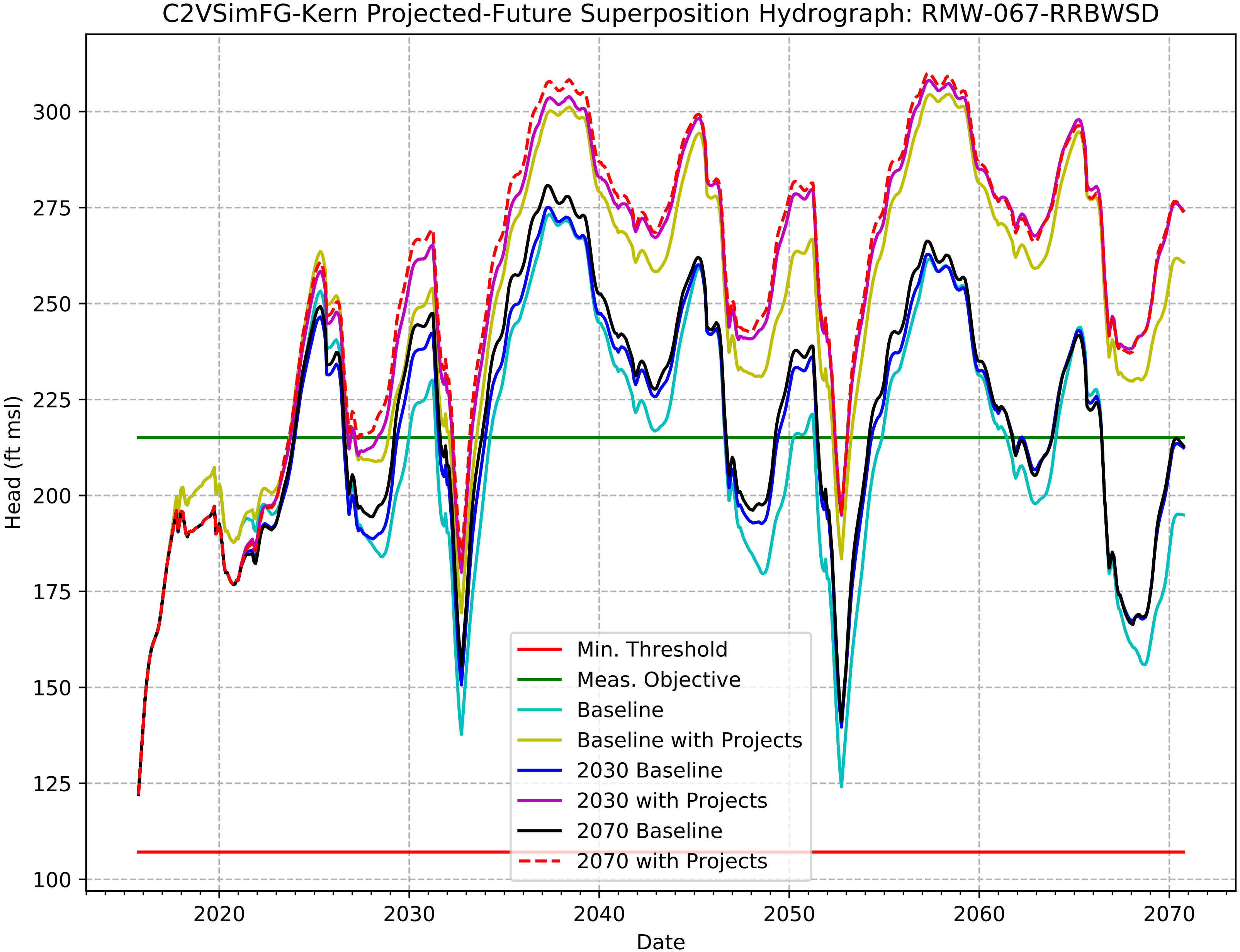

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-063-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



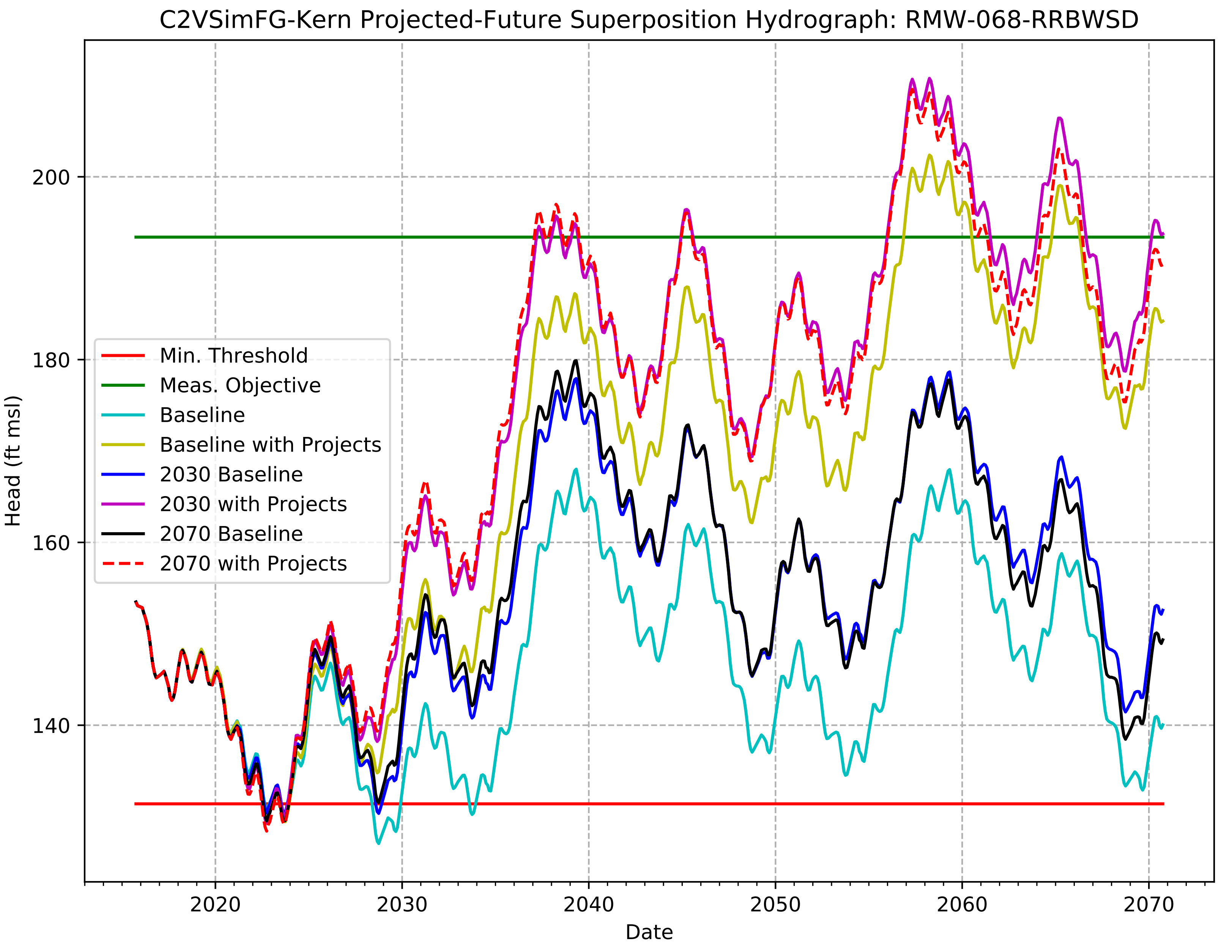
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-064-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-065-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

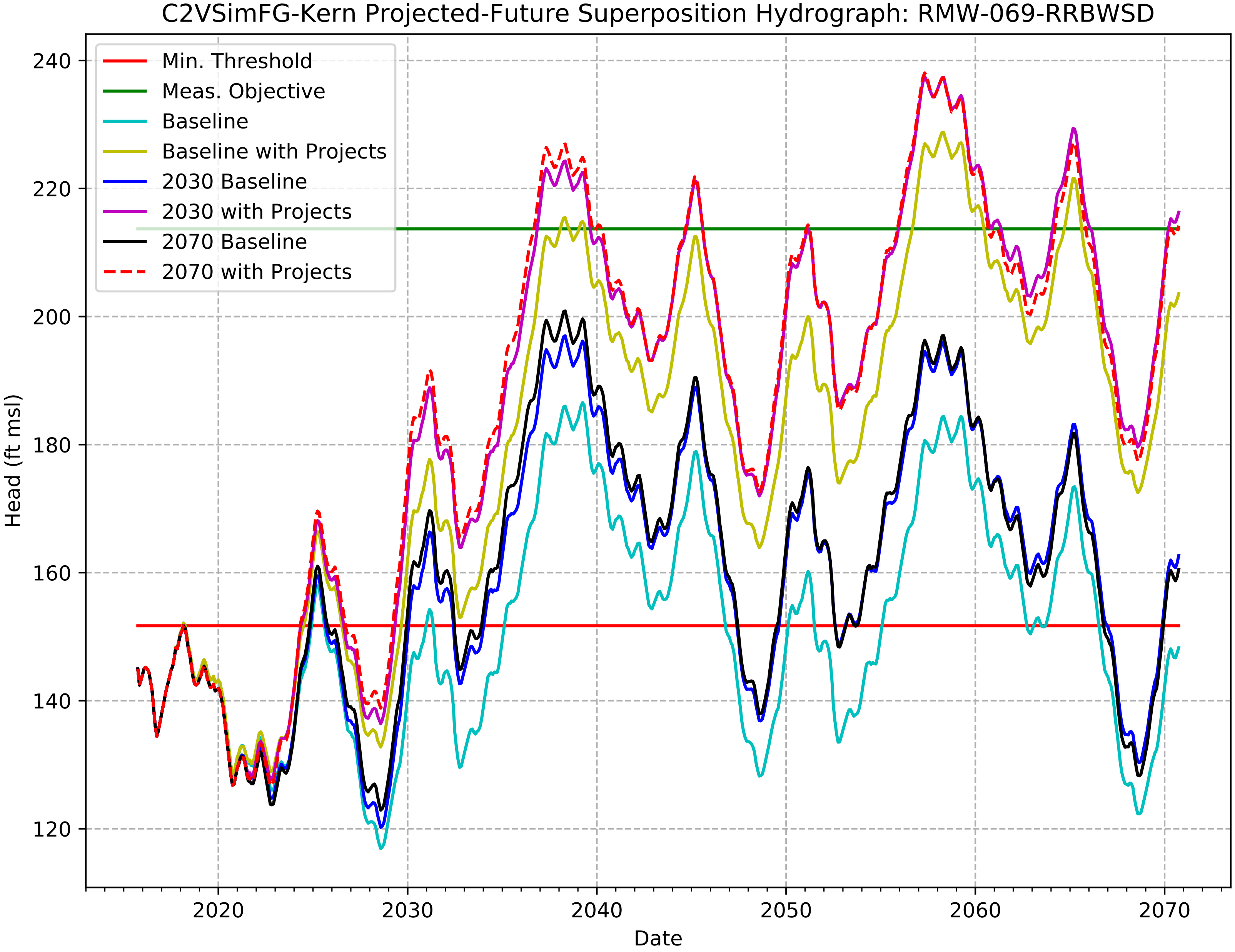

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-066-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

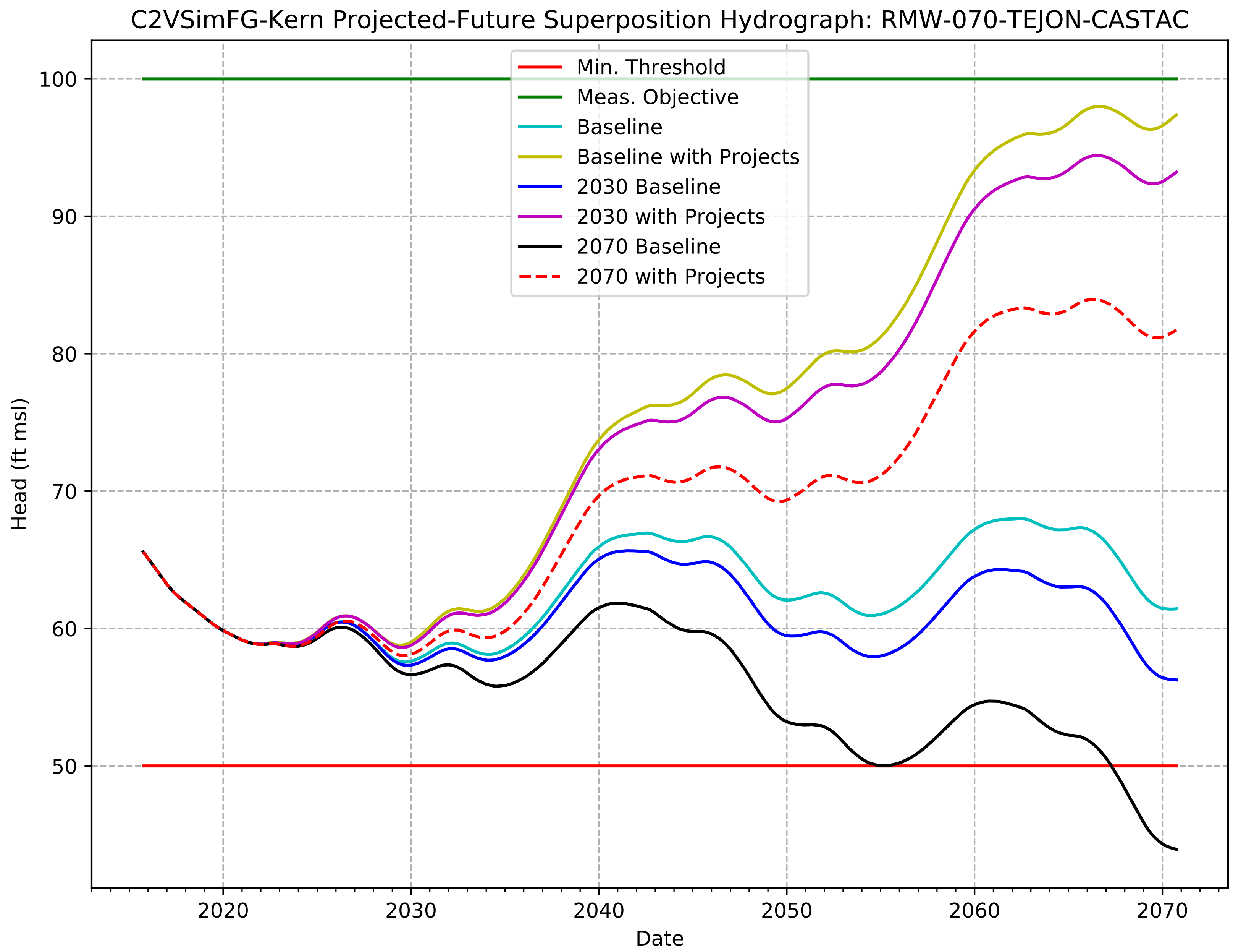


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-067-RRBWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
300
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

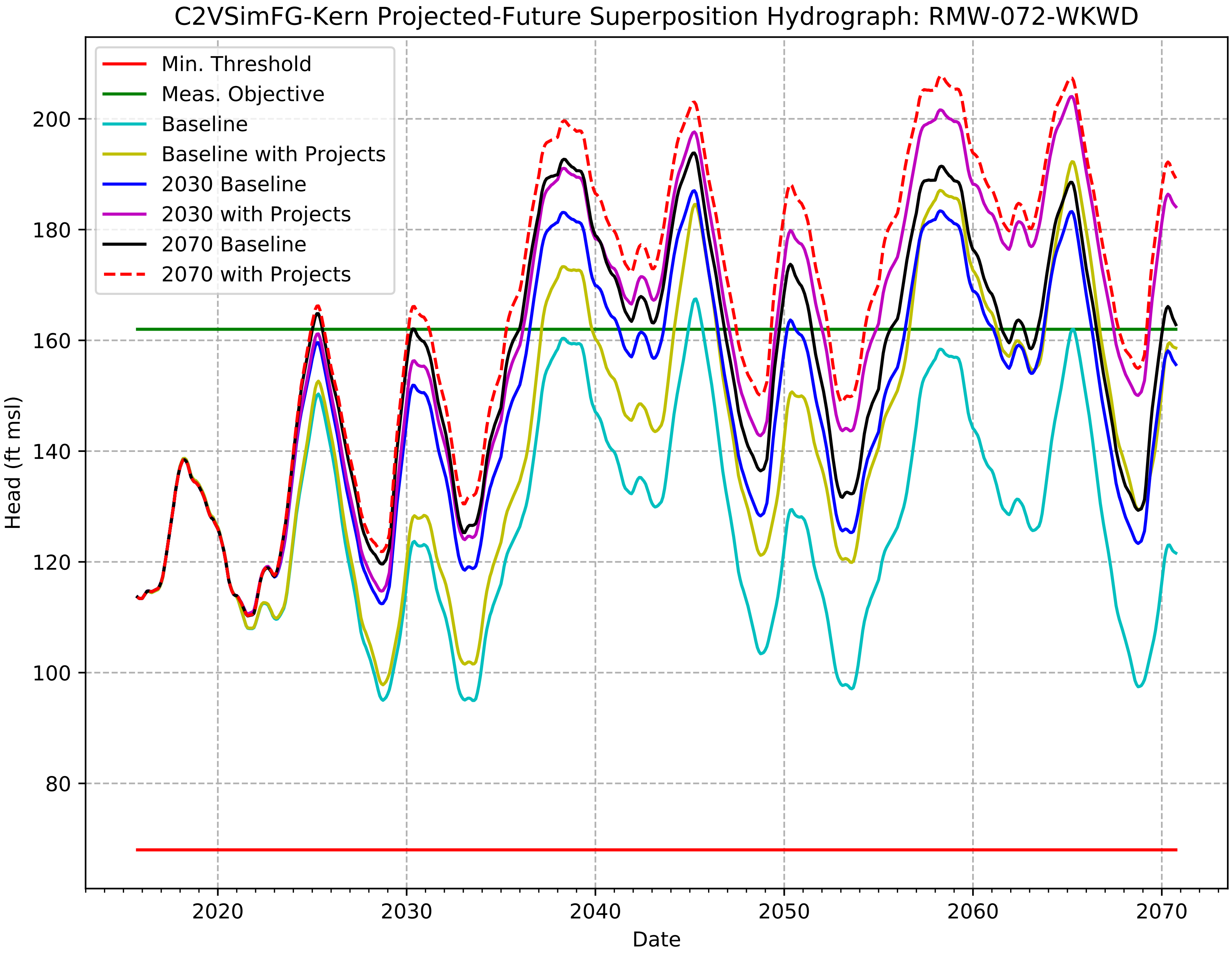


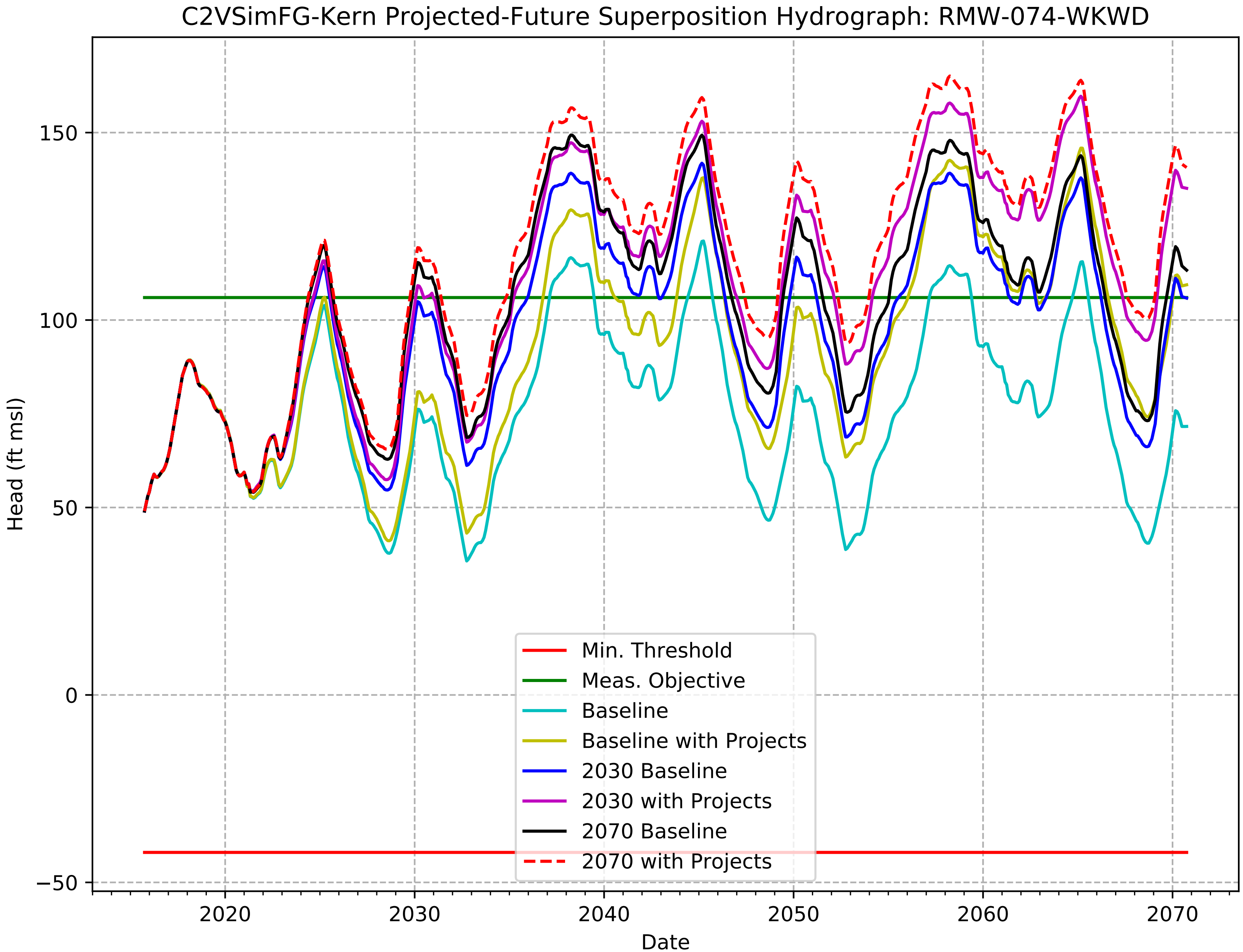
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-068-RRBWSD
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-069-RRBWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

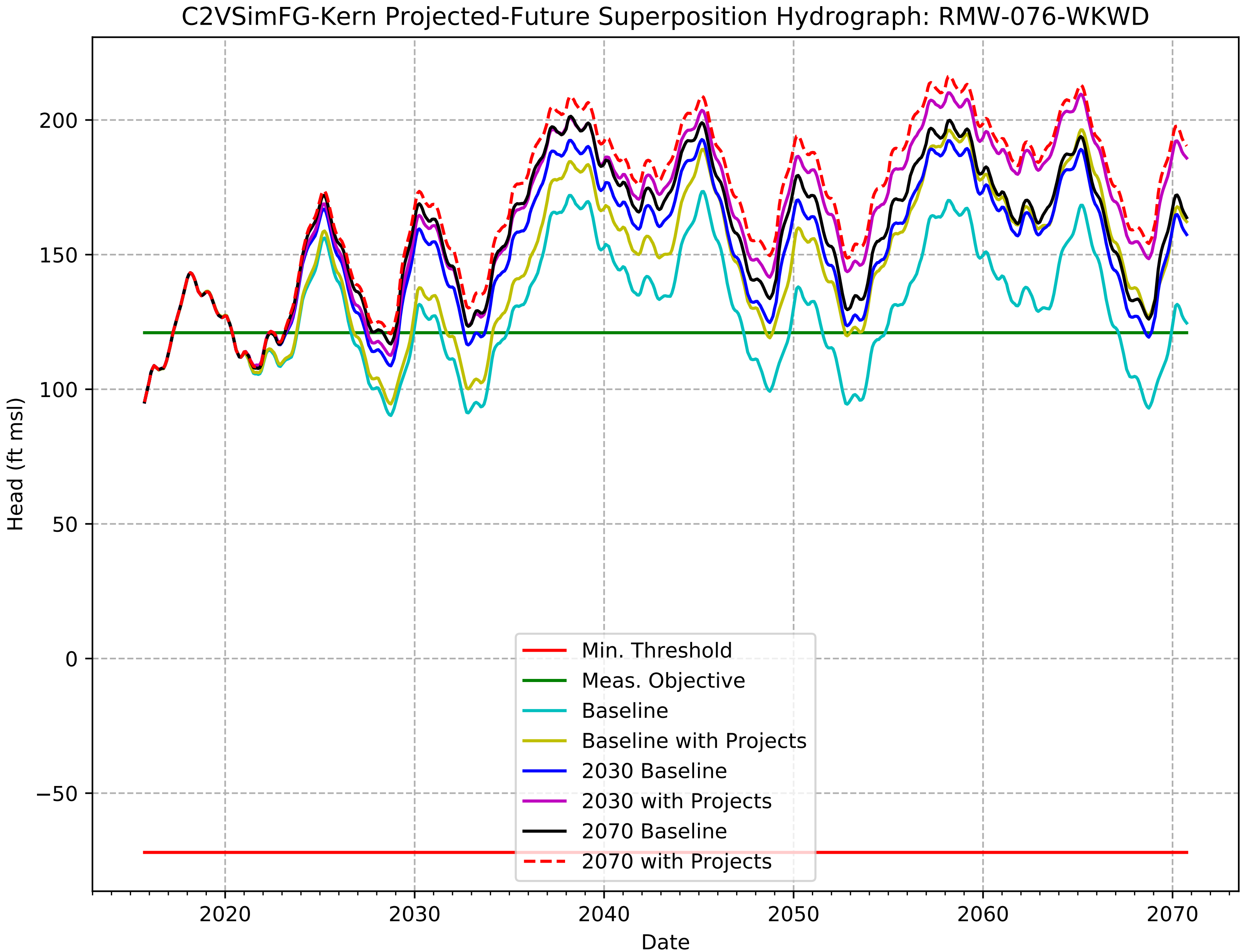


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-070-TEJON-CASTAC
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
100
90
80
70
60
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

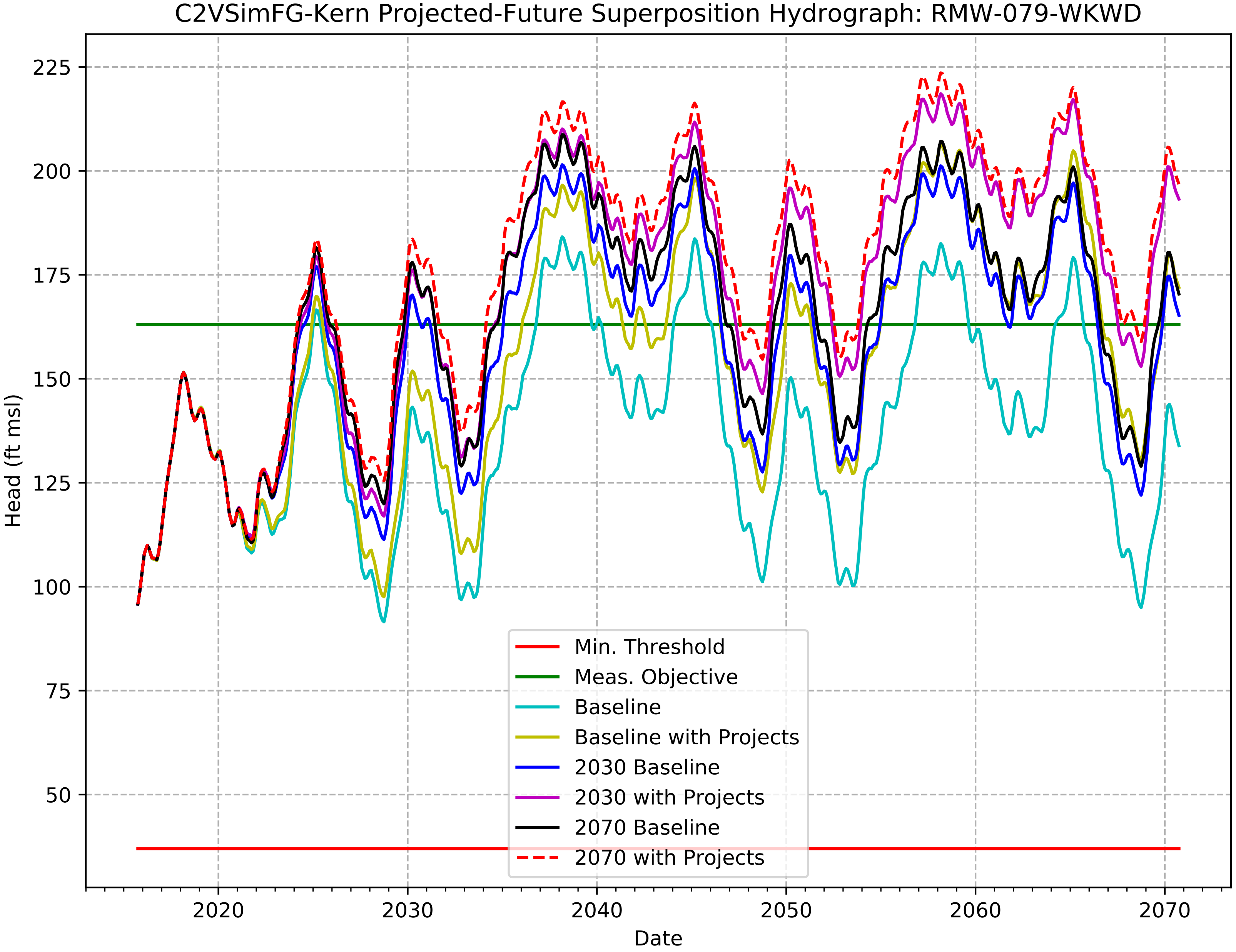

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-072-WKWD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



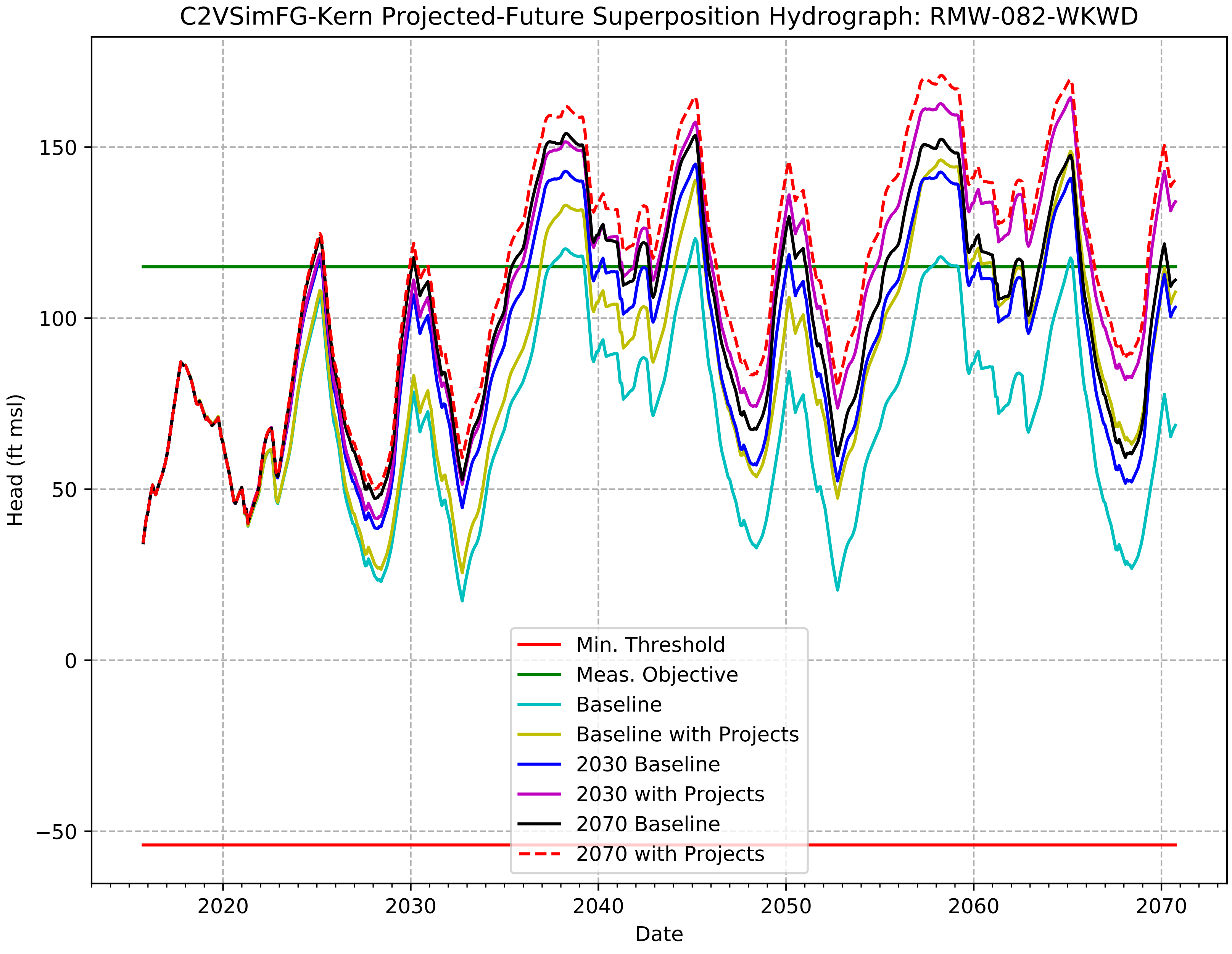
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-074-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



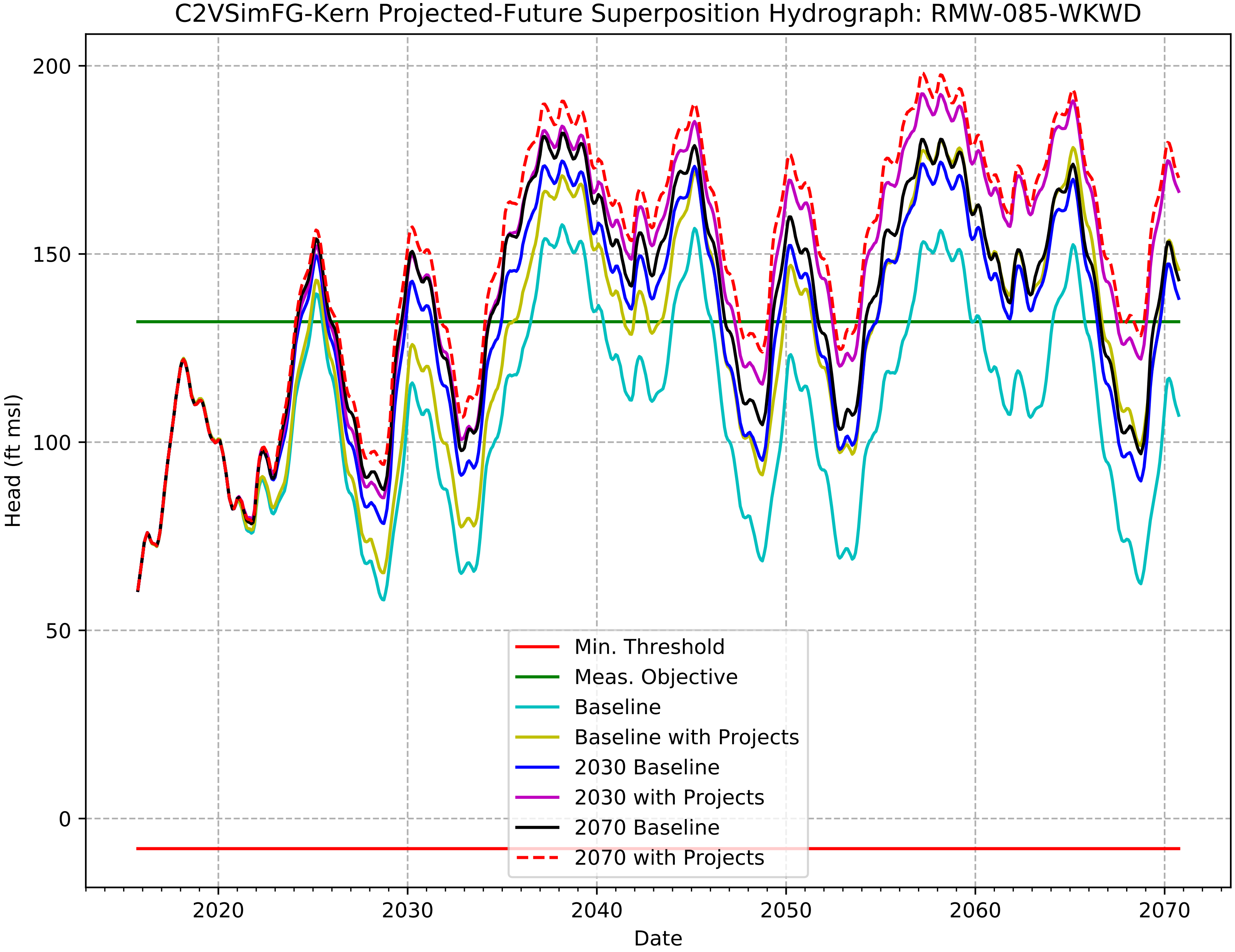
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-076-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



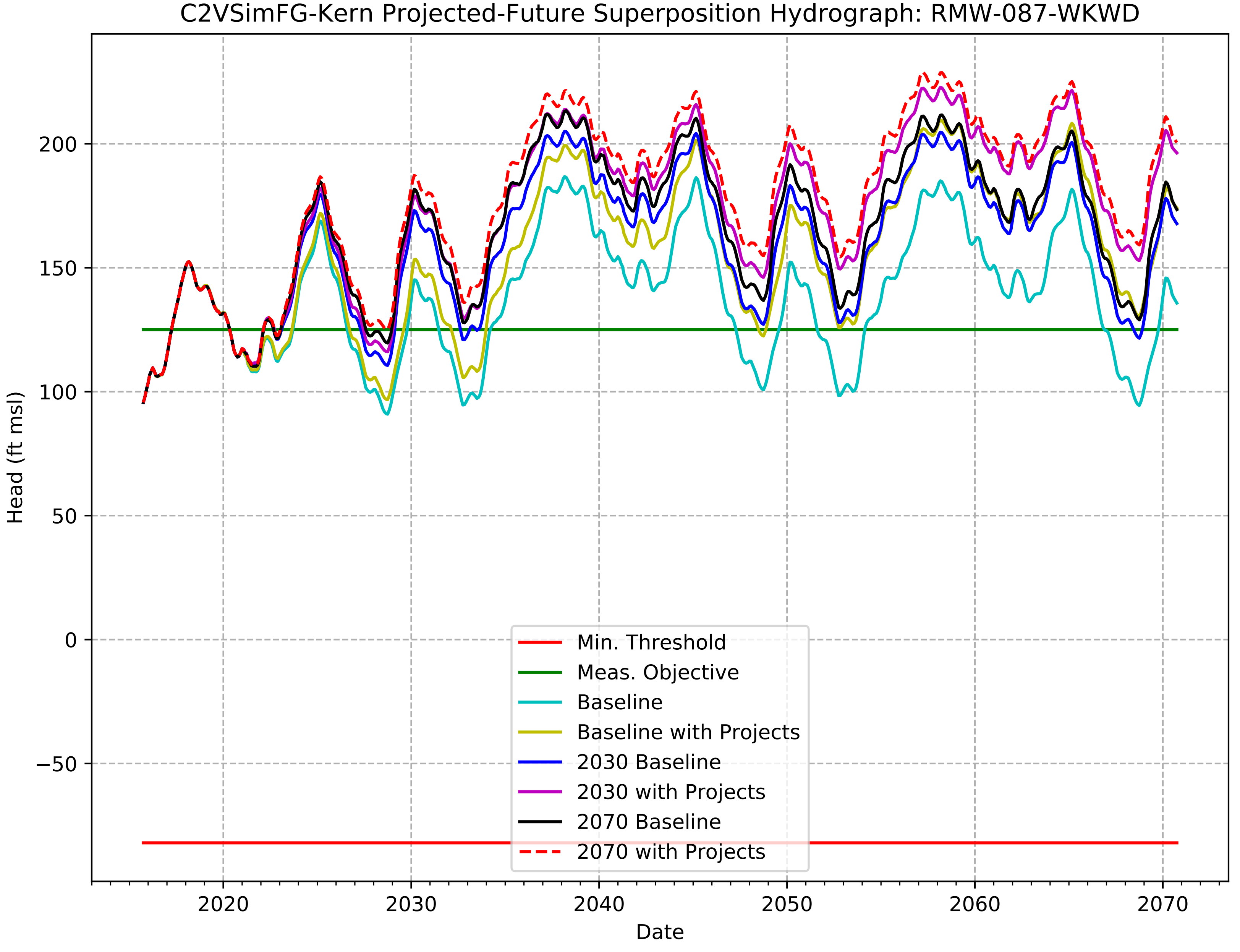
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-079-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



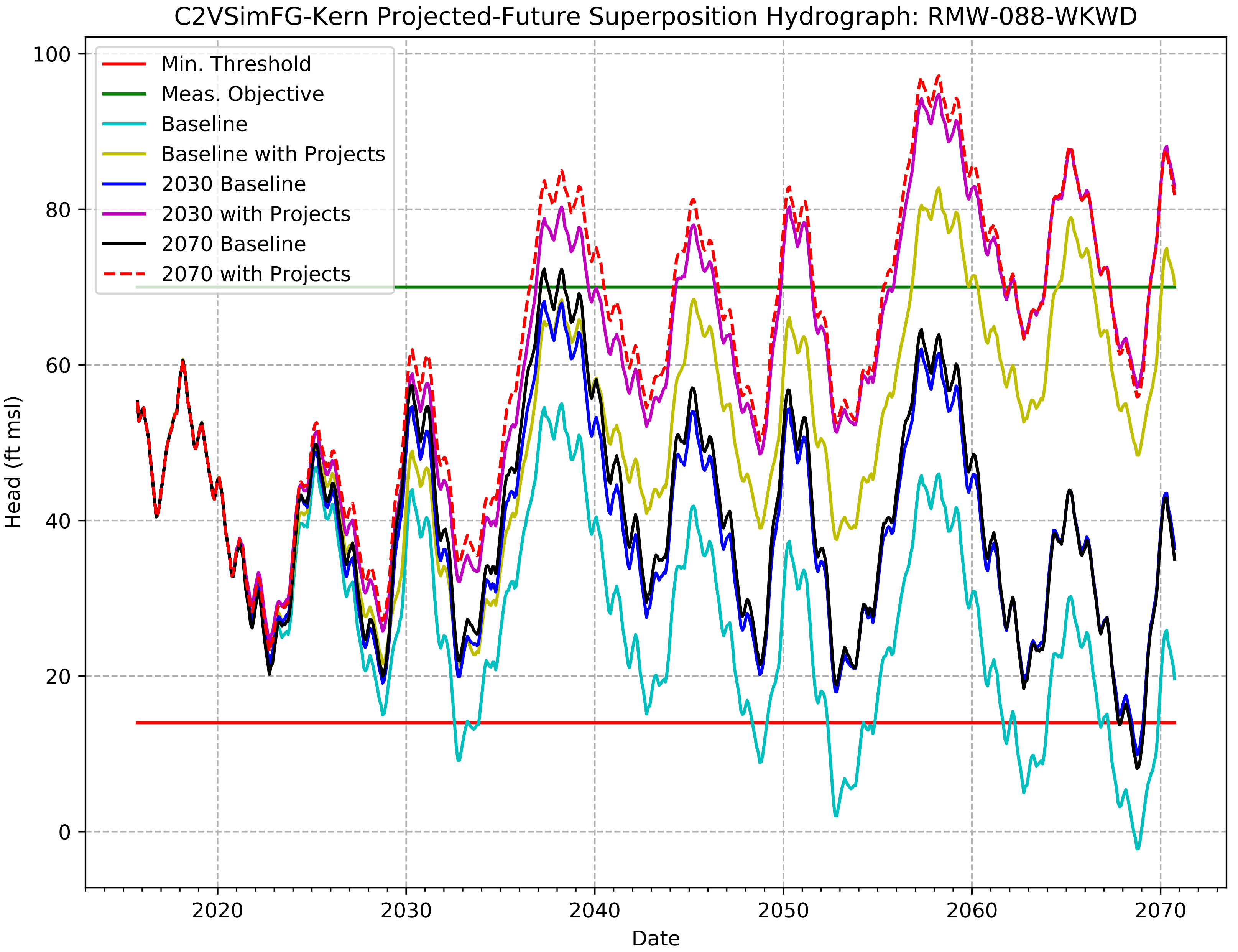
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-082-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



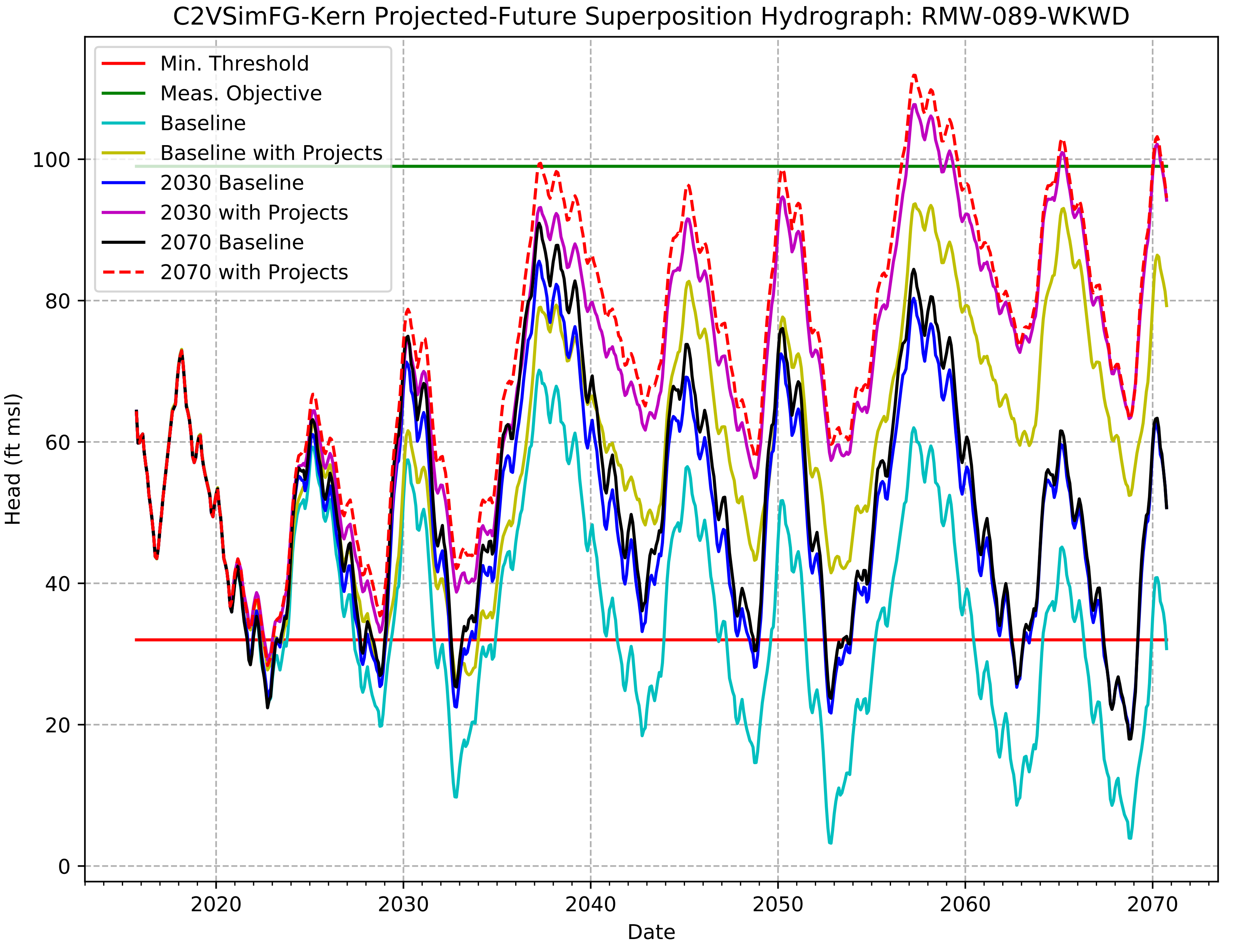
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-085-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

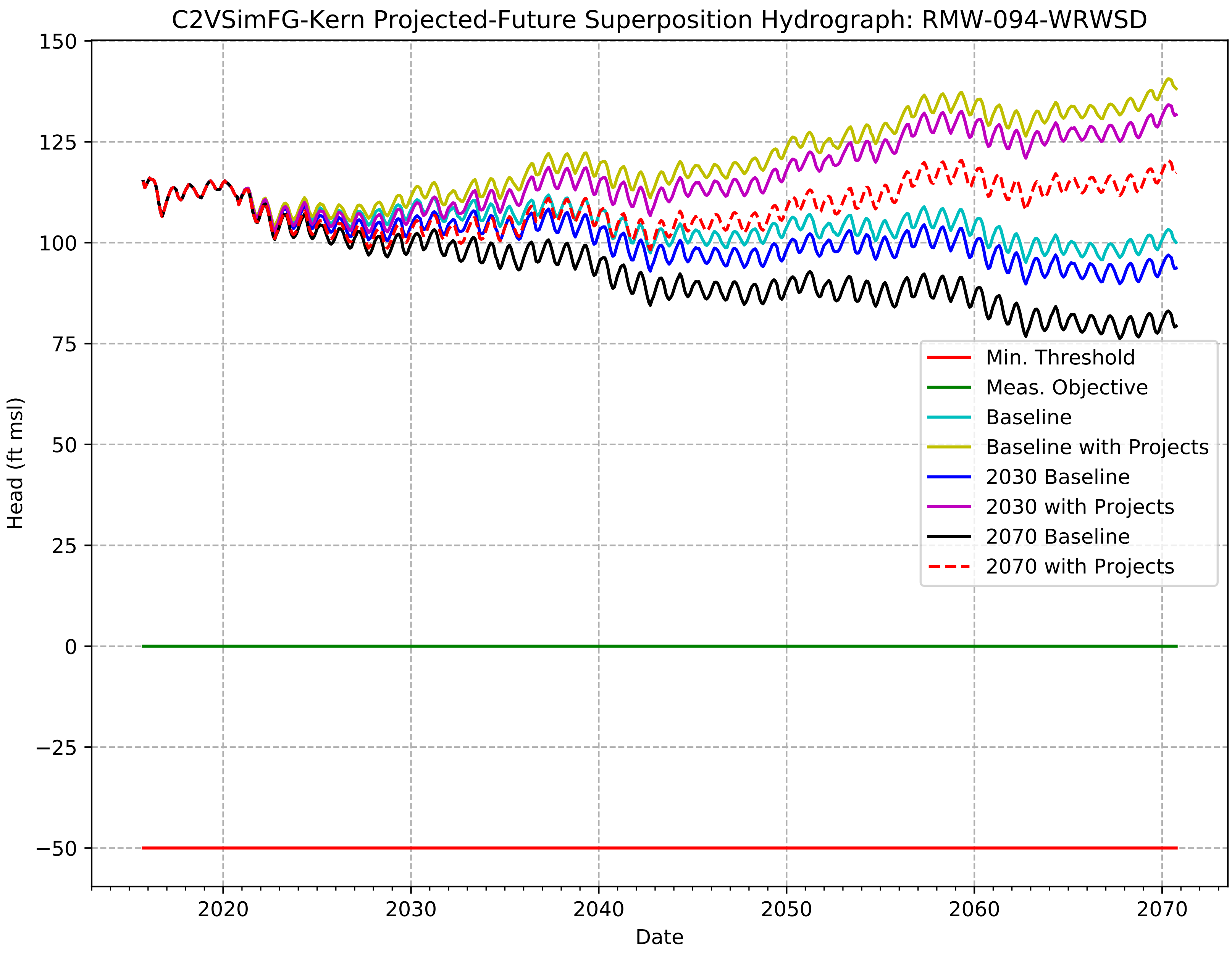


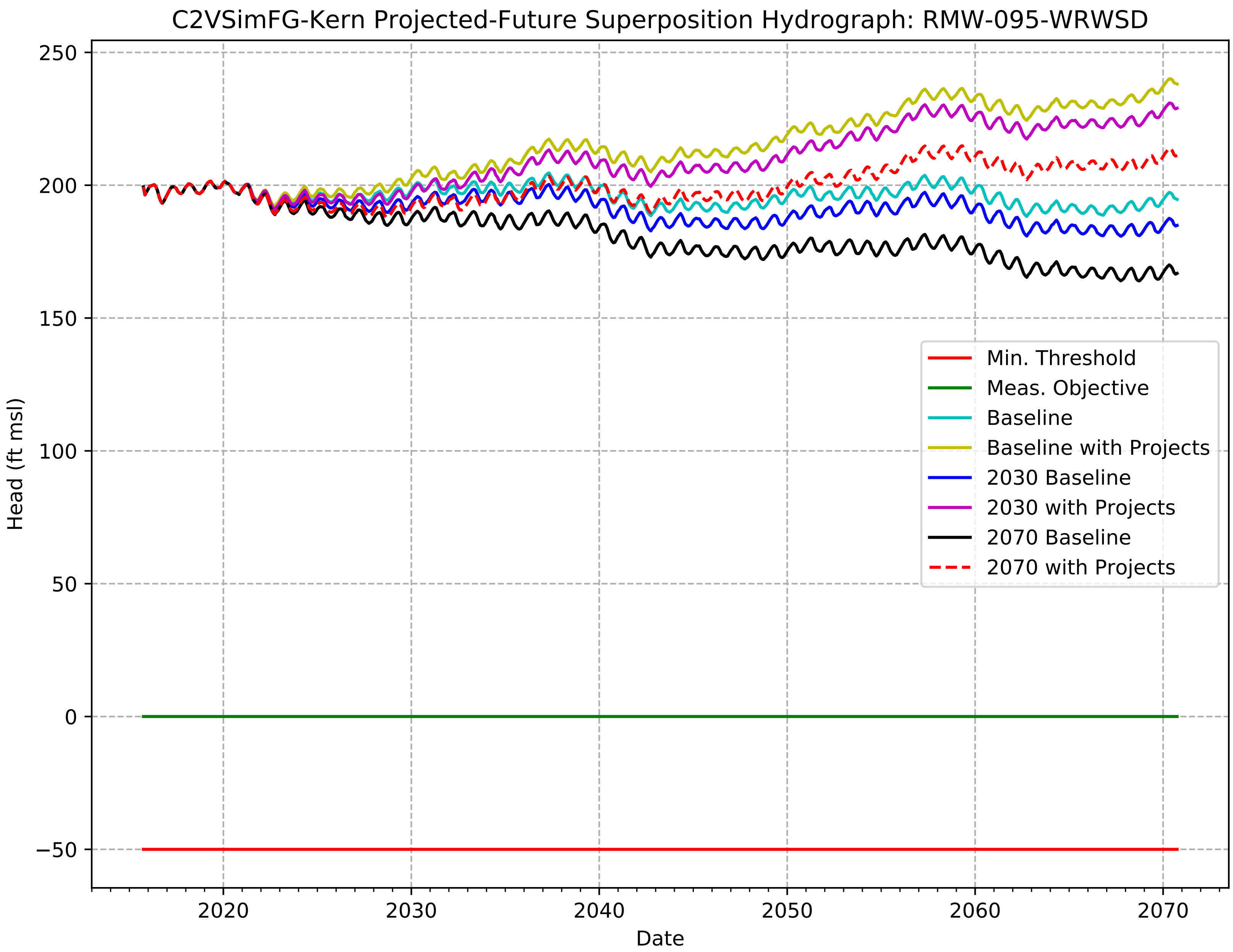
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-087-WKWD
Head (ft msl)
200
150
100
50
0
−50
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



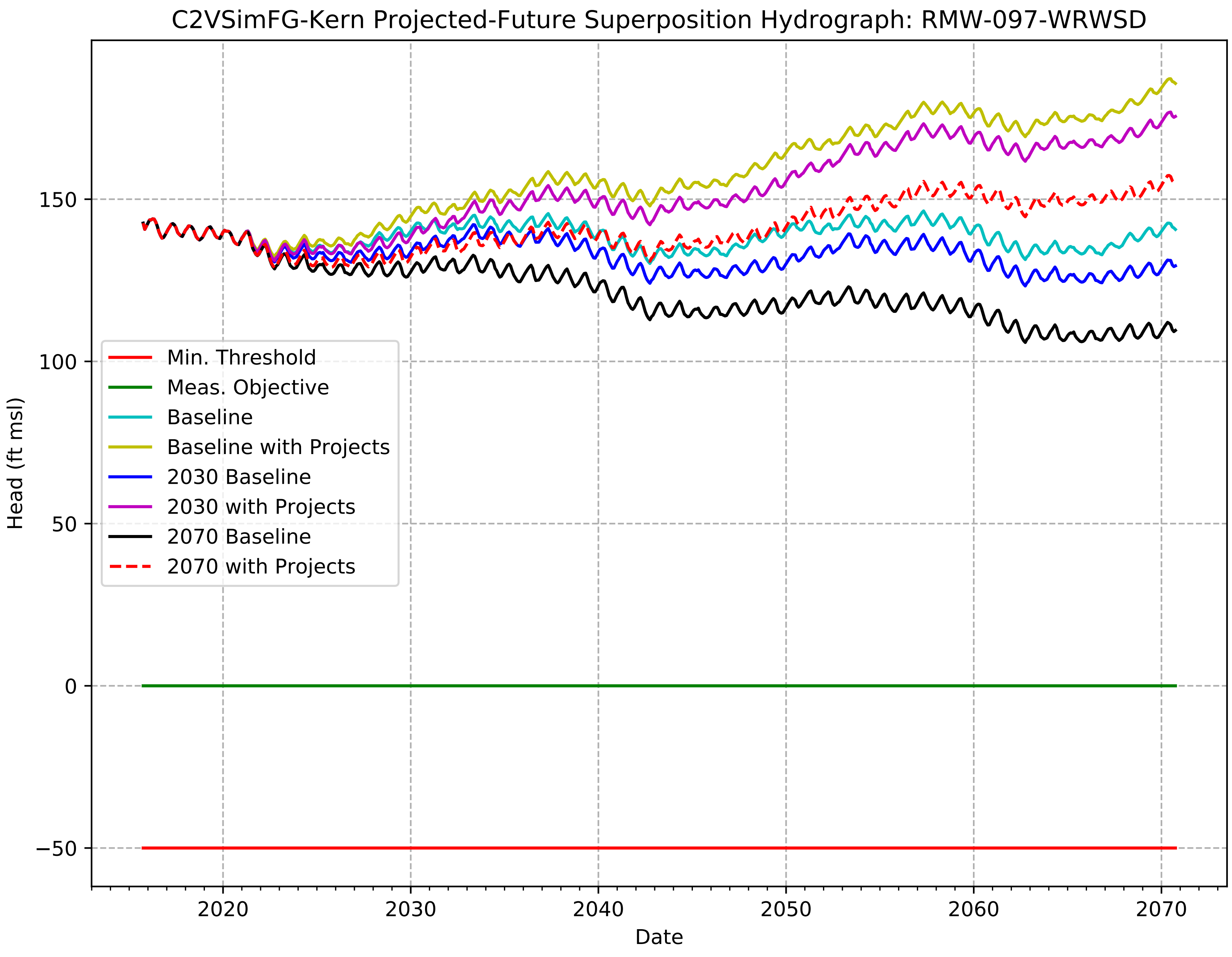
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-088-WKWD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-089-WKWD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

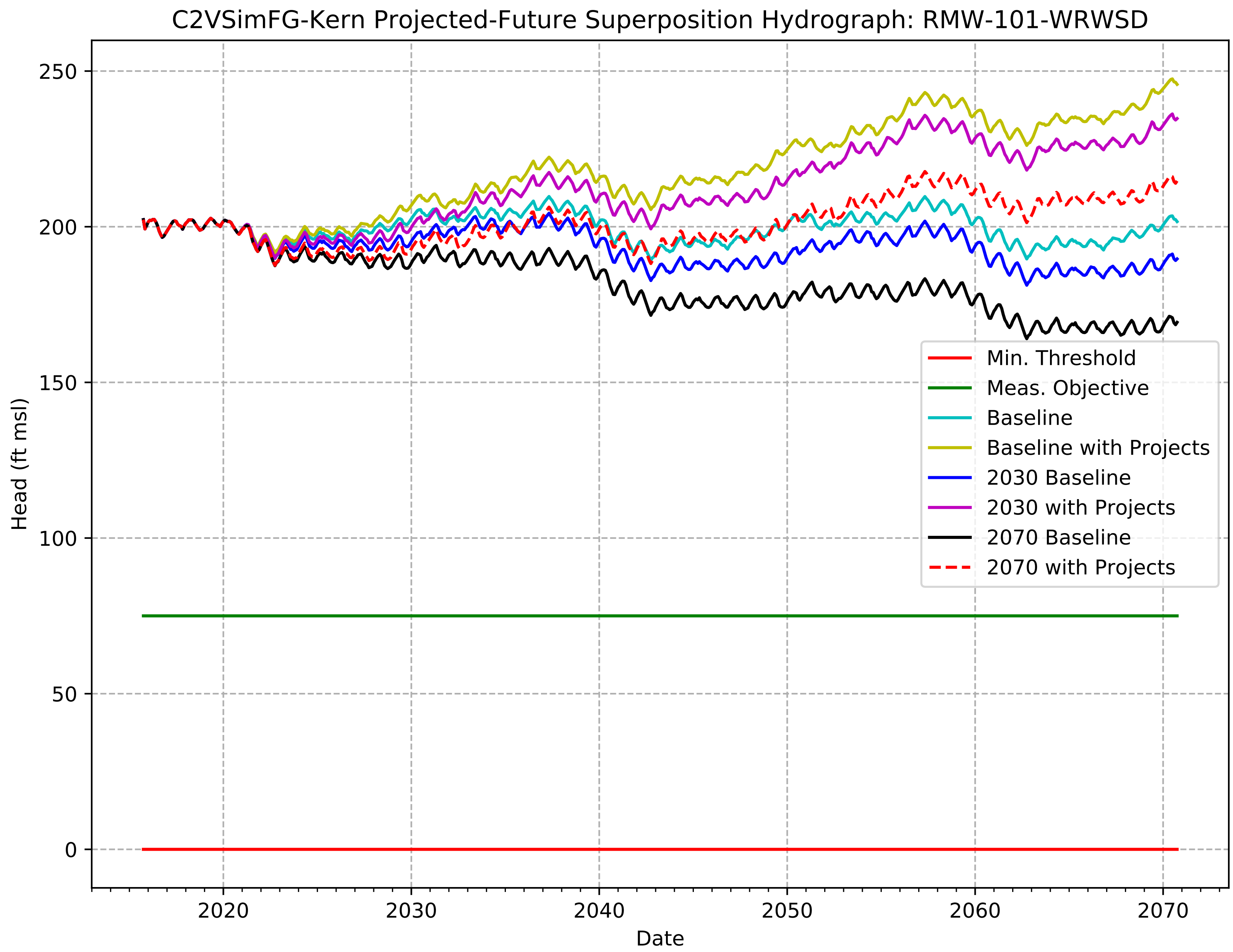

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-094-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



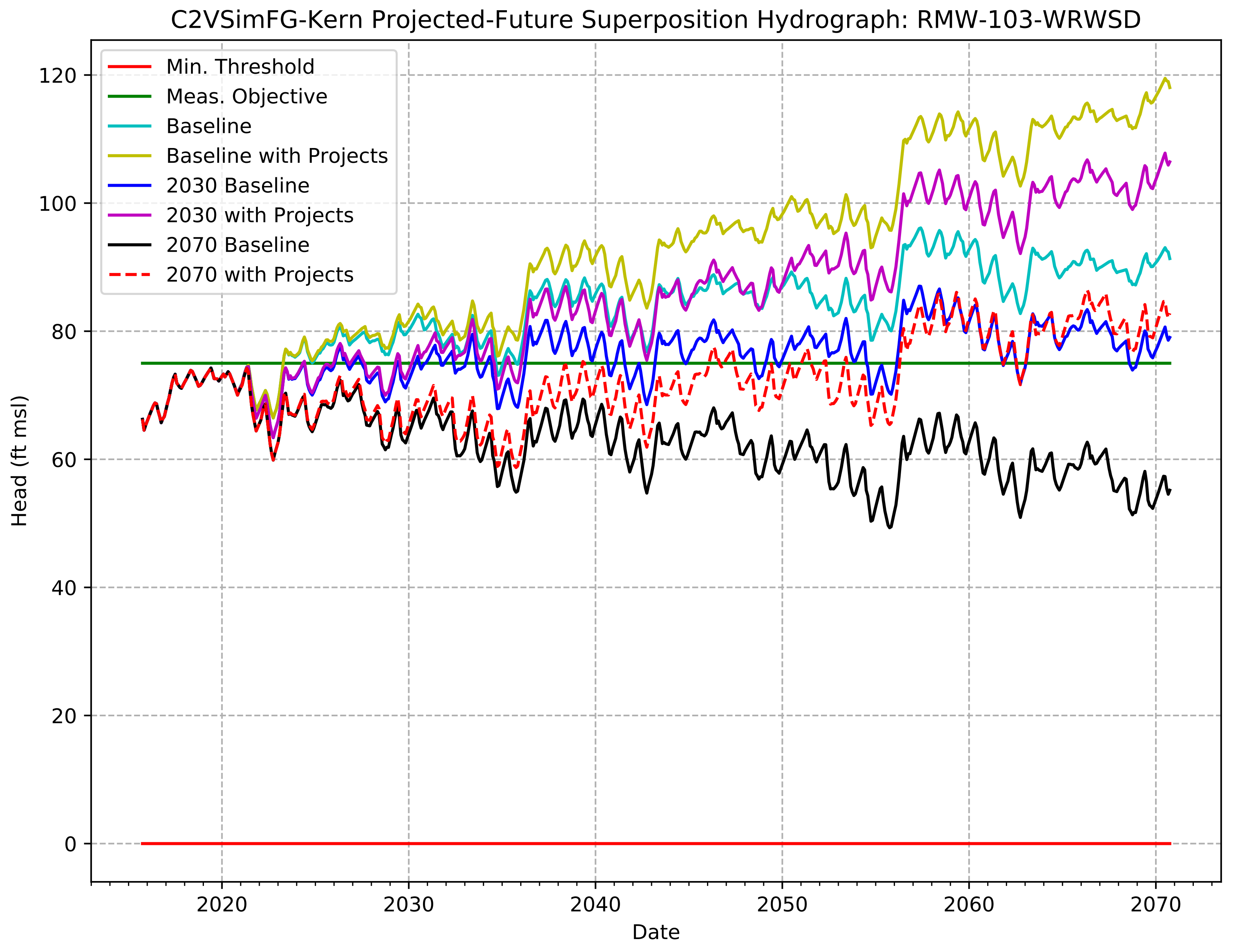
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-095-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
250
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

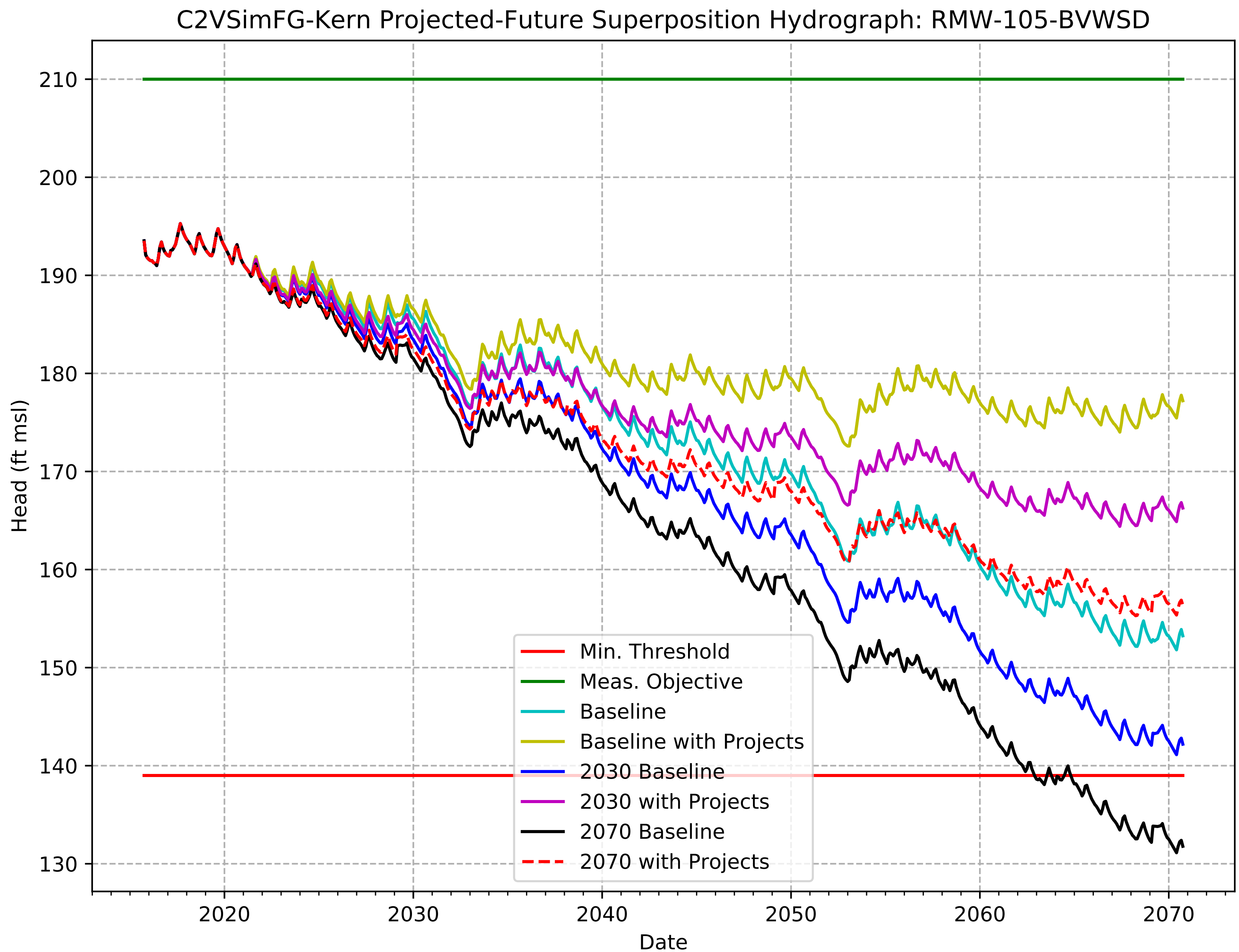


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-097-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

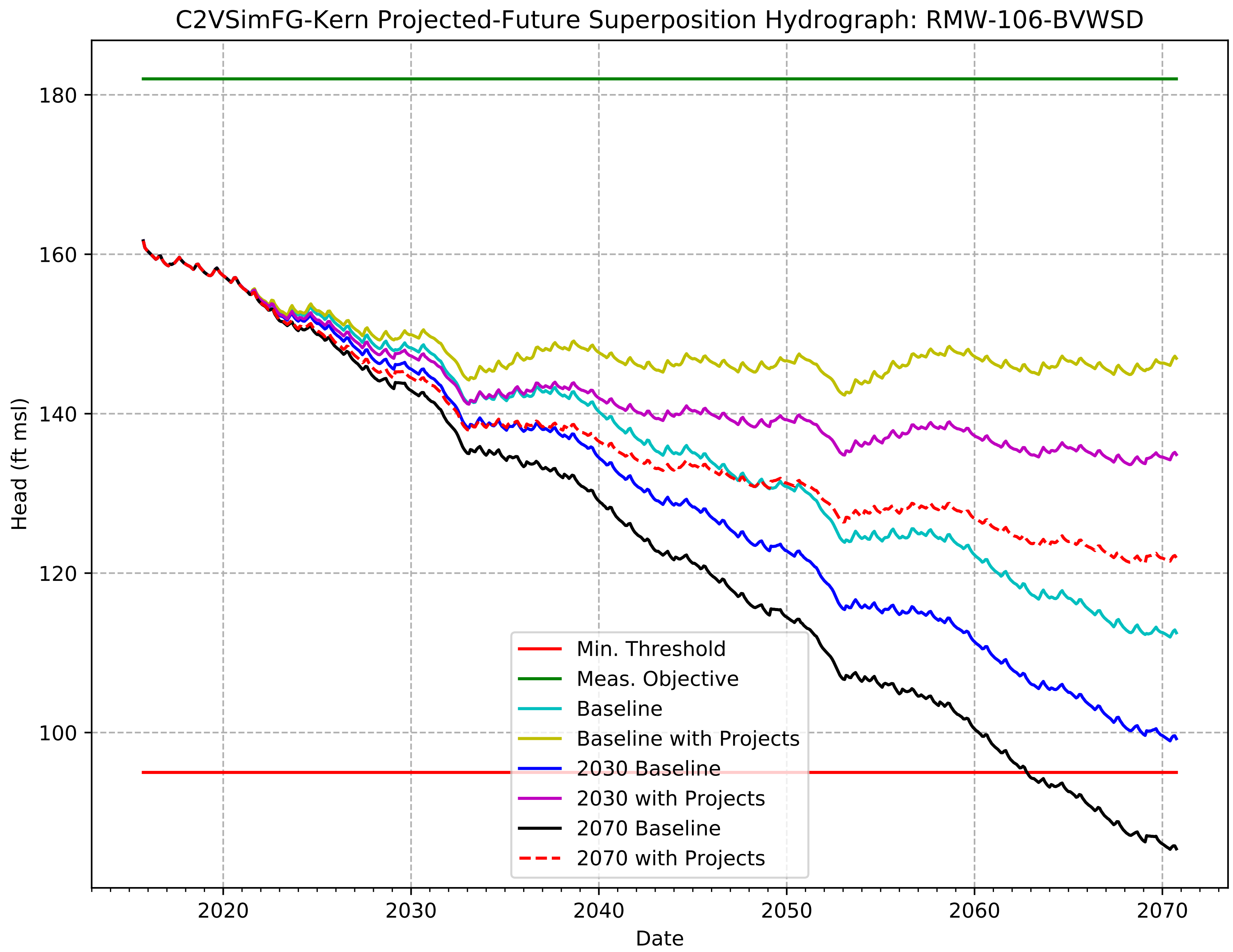


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-101-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

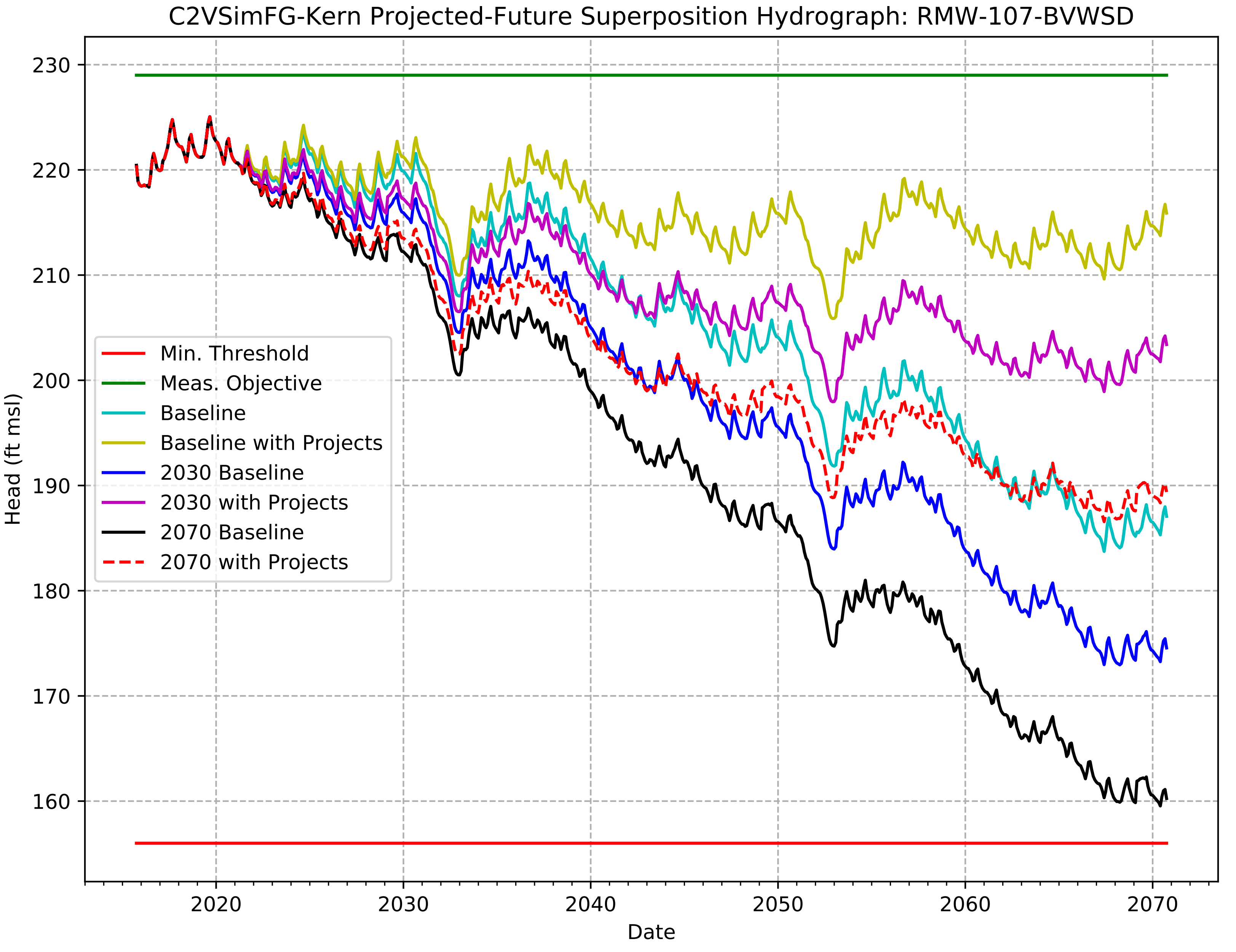

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-103-WRWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date



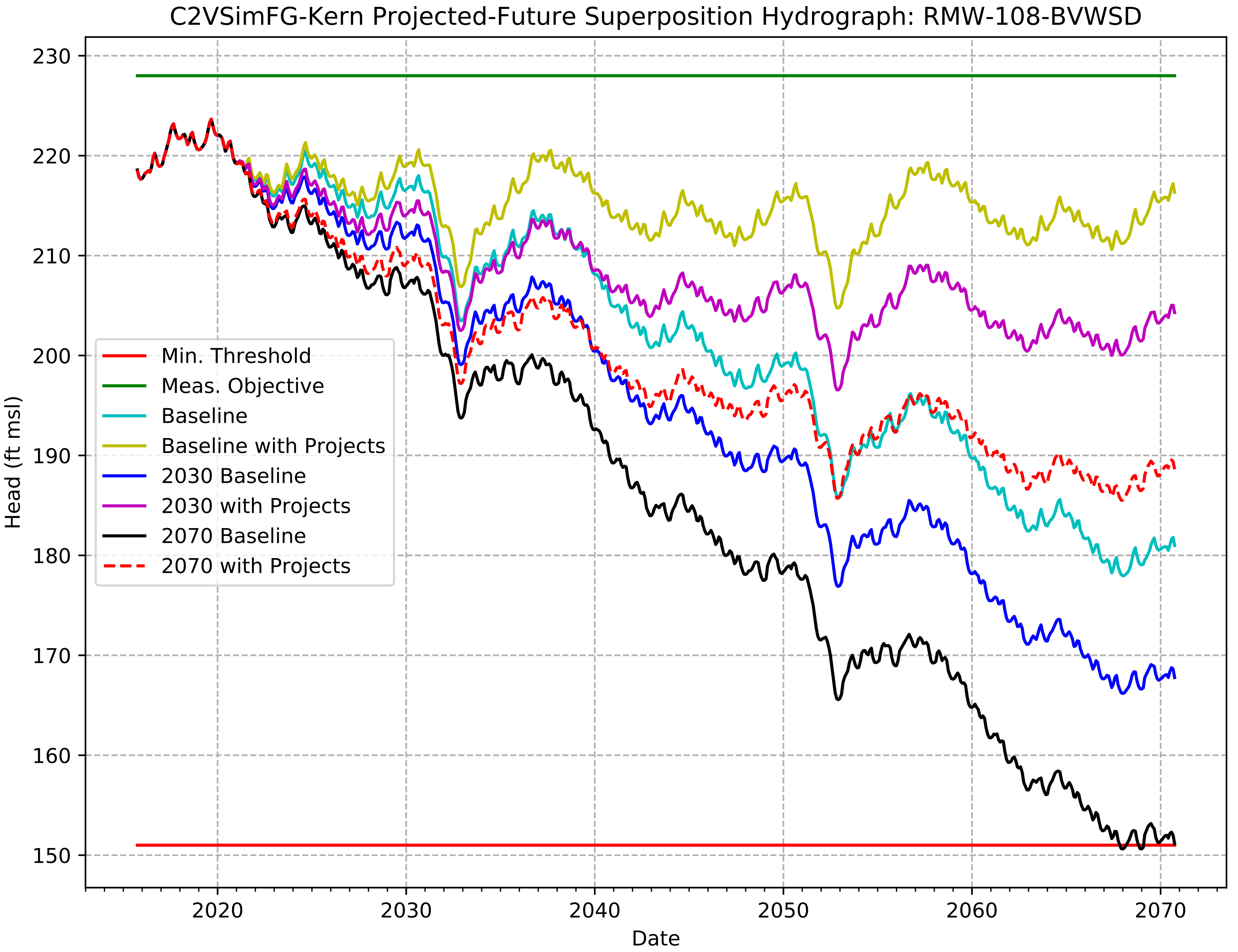
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-105-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

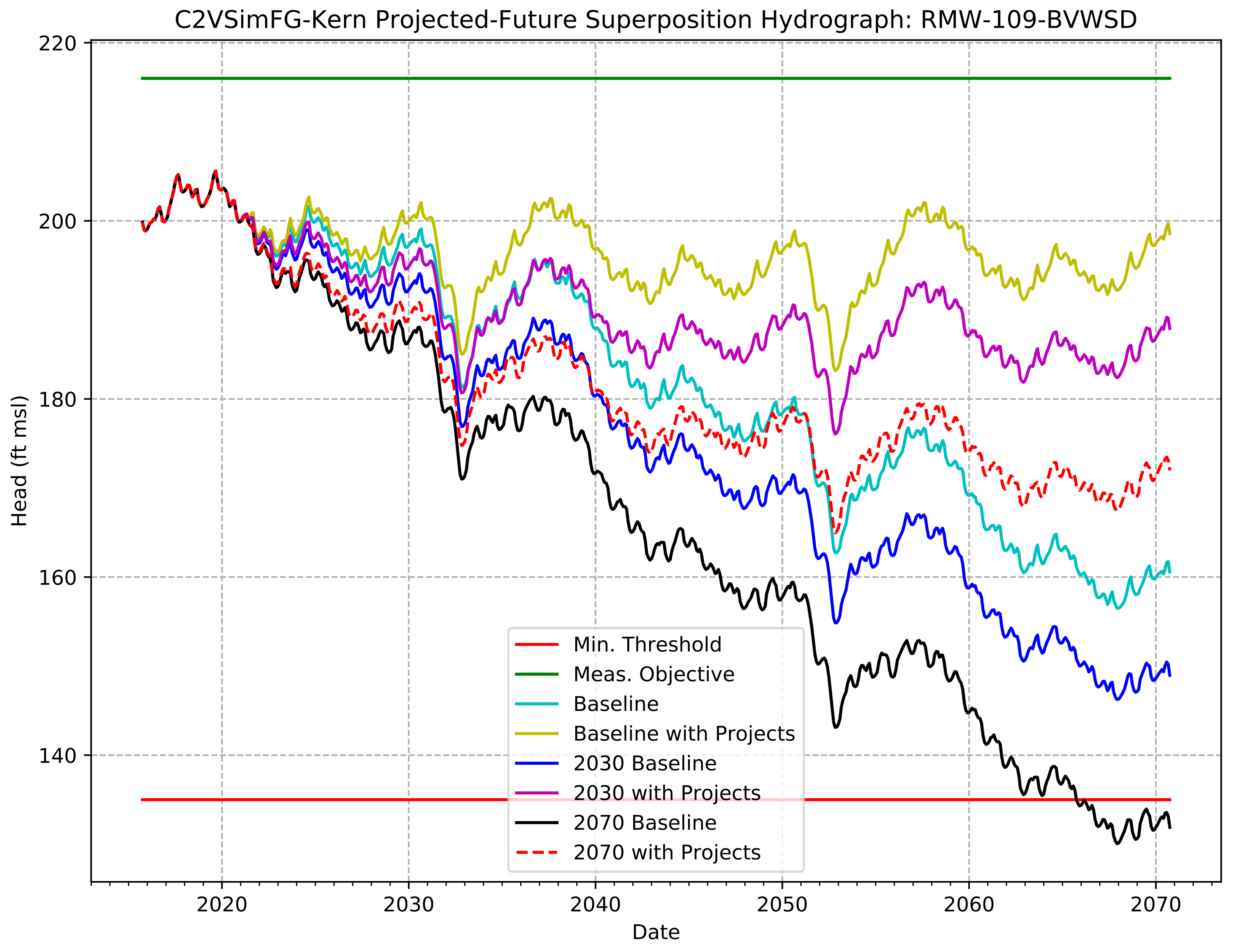


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-106-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

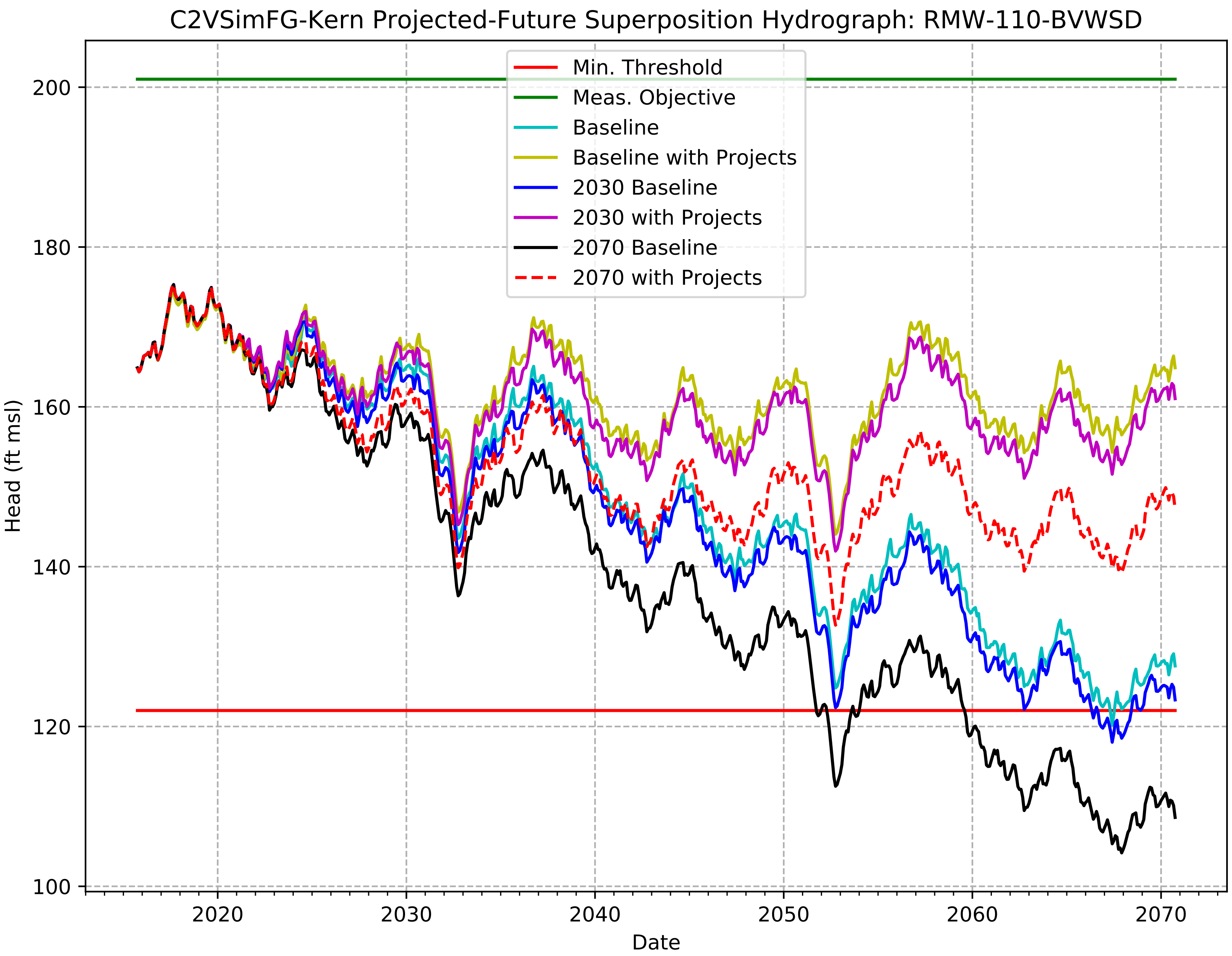


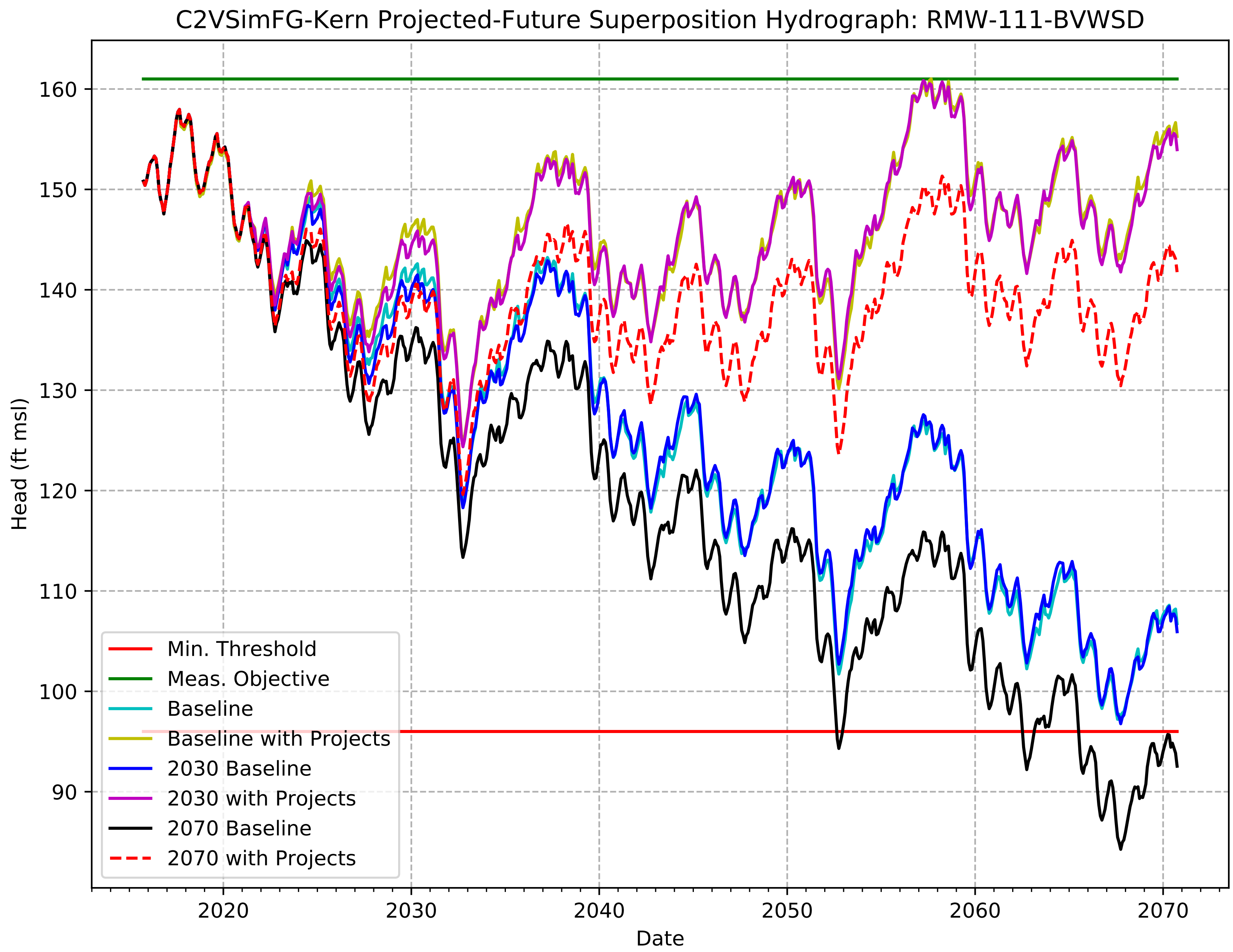
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-107-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

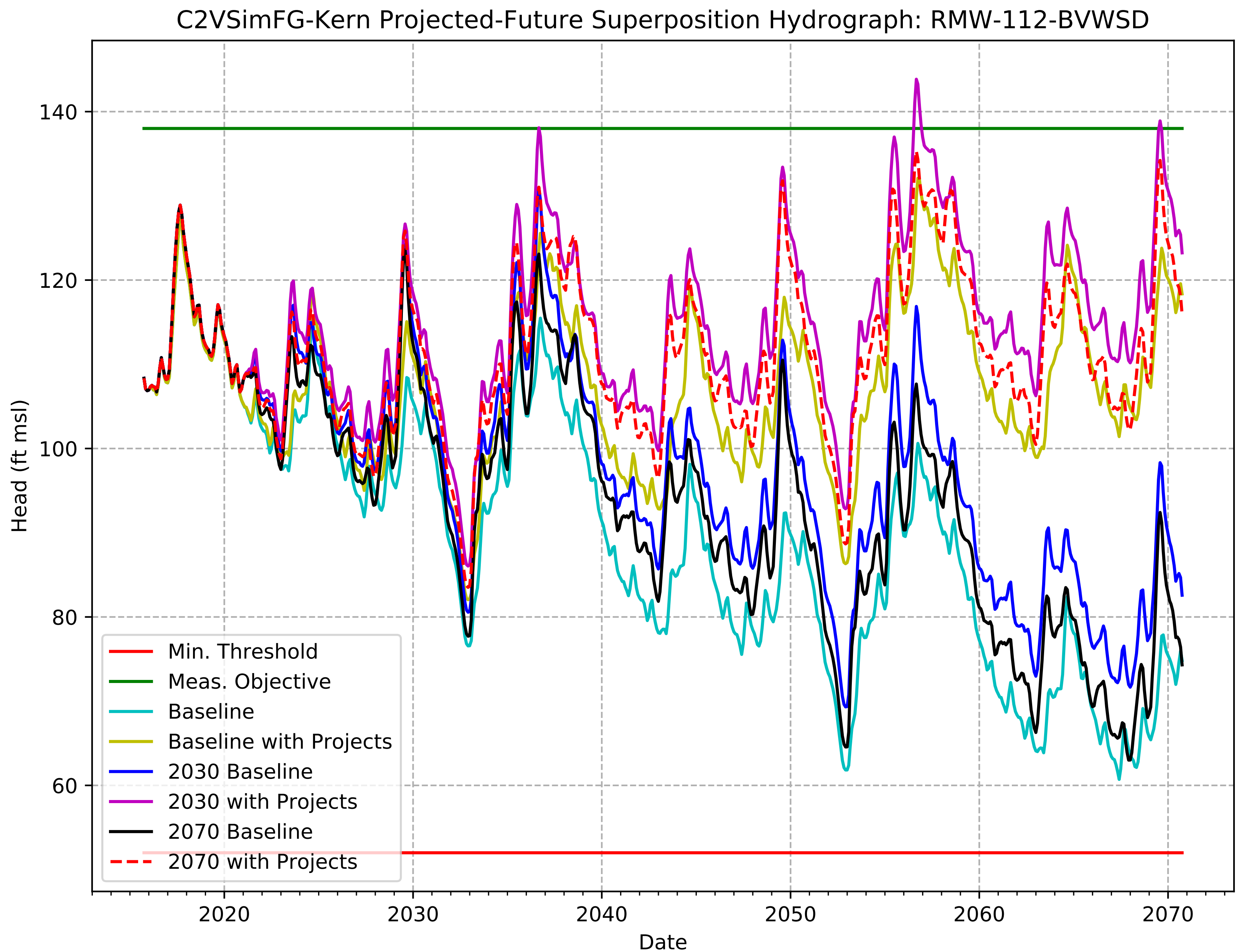

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-108-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

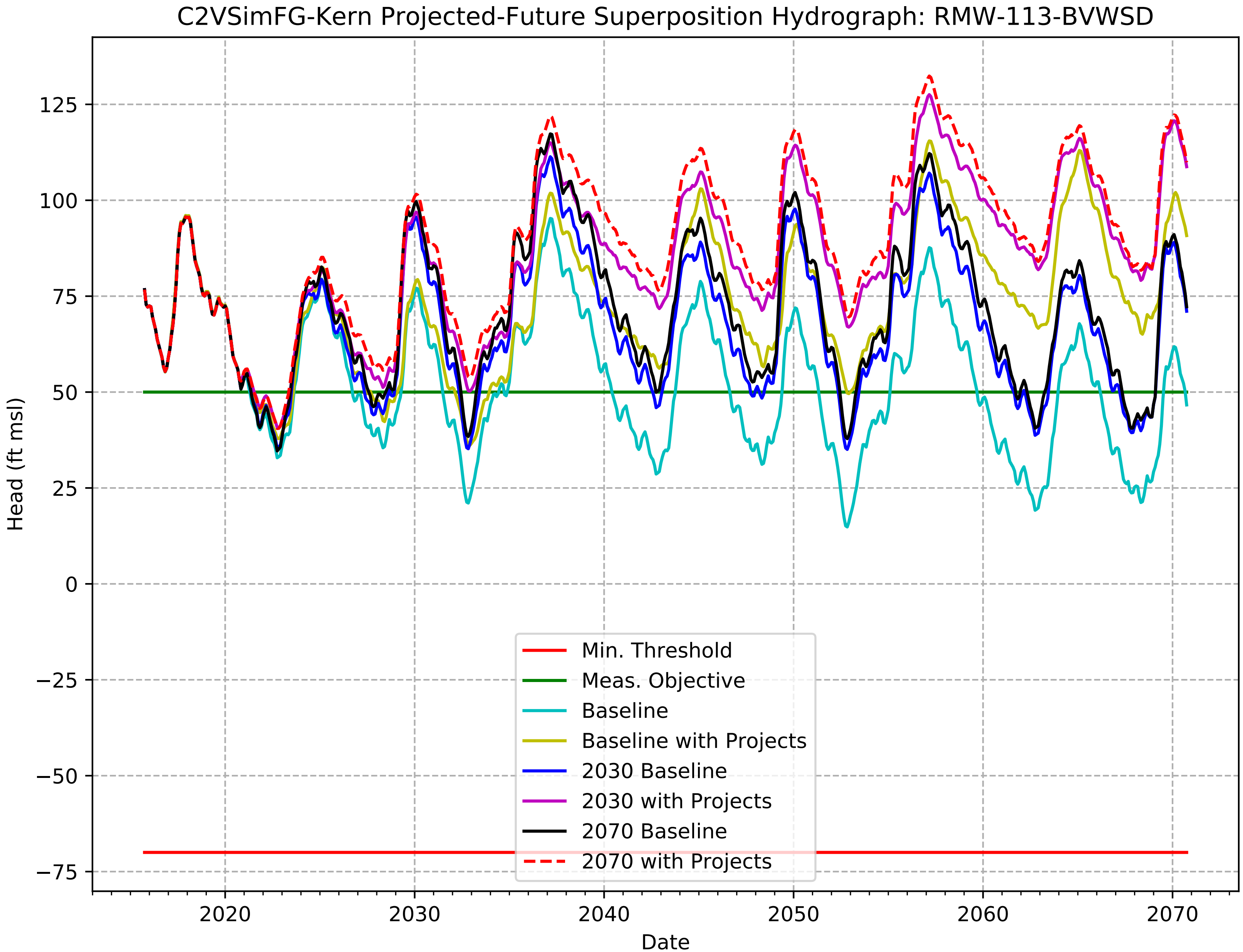


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-109-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
220
200
180
160
140
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

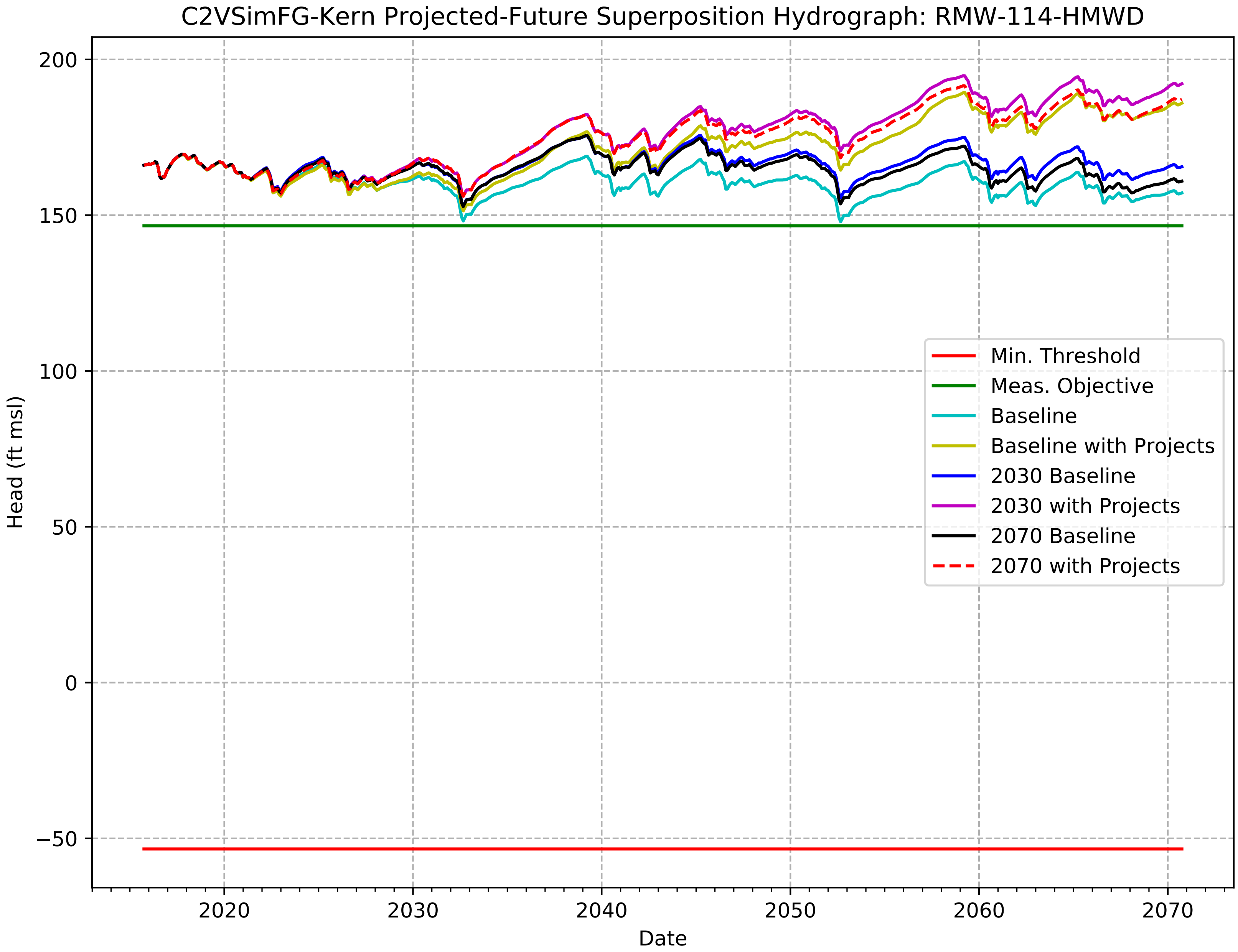

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-110-BVWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
100
120
140
160
180
200
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-111-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

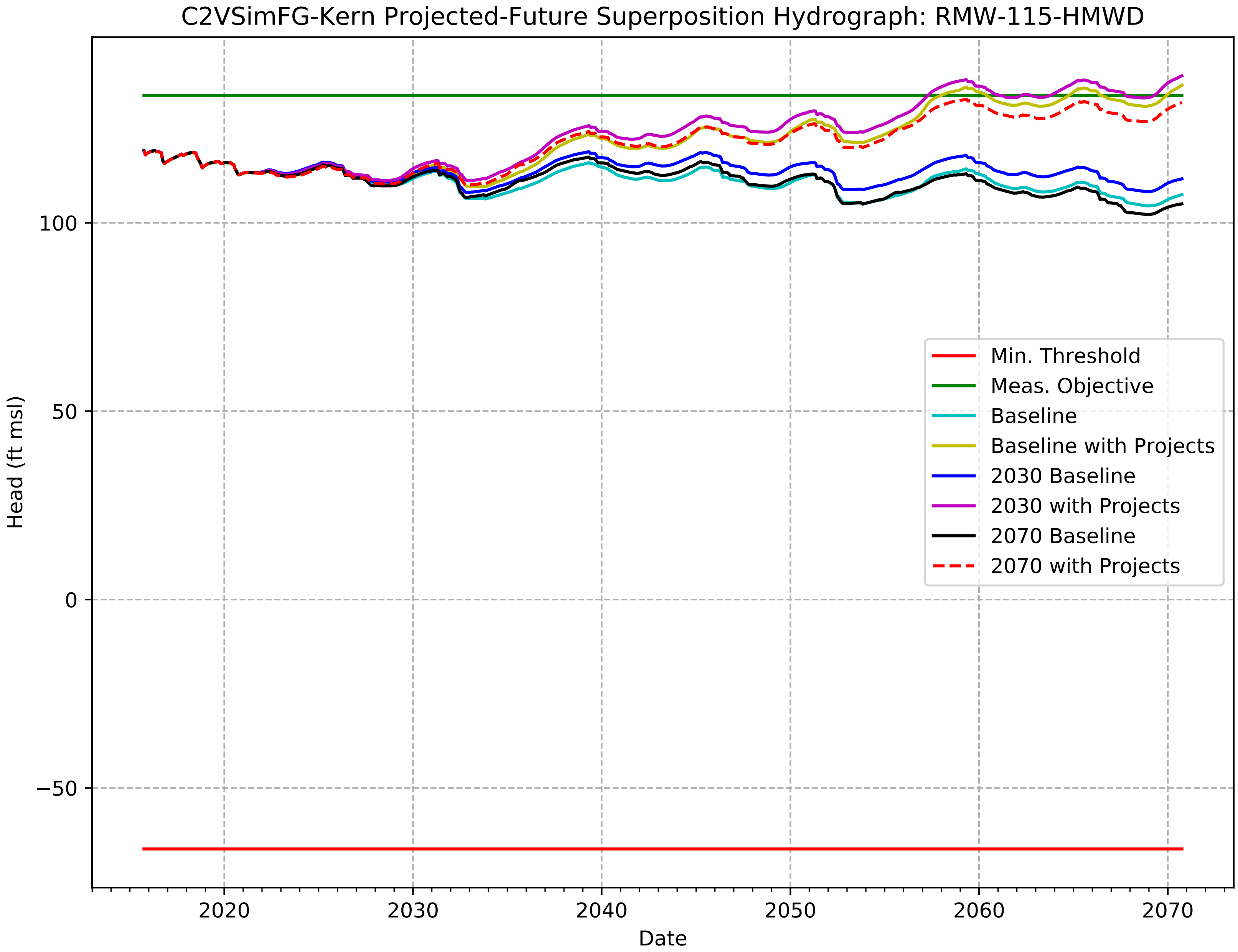

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-112-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

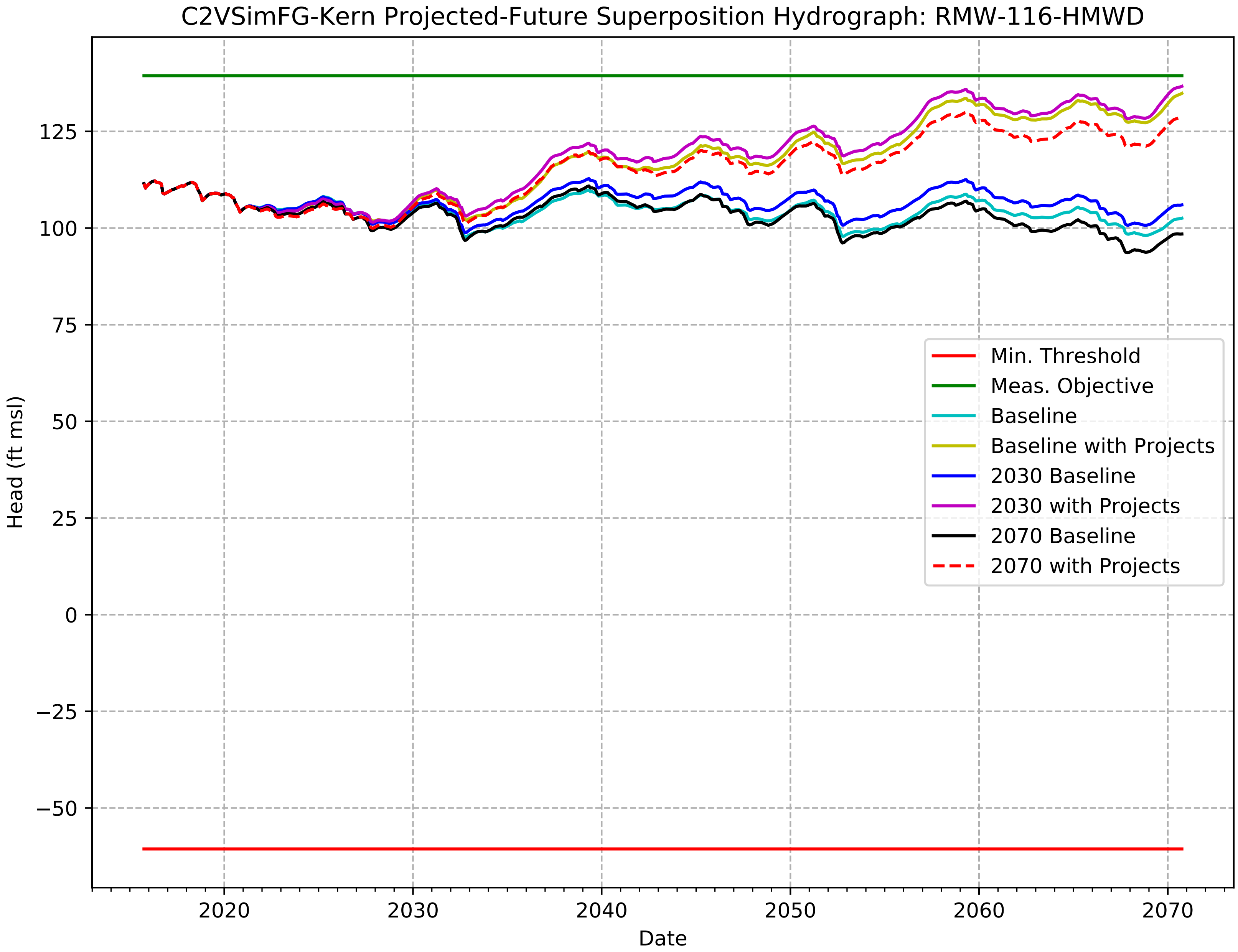


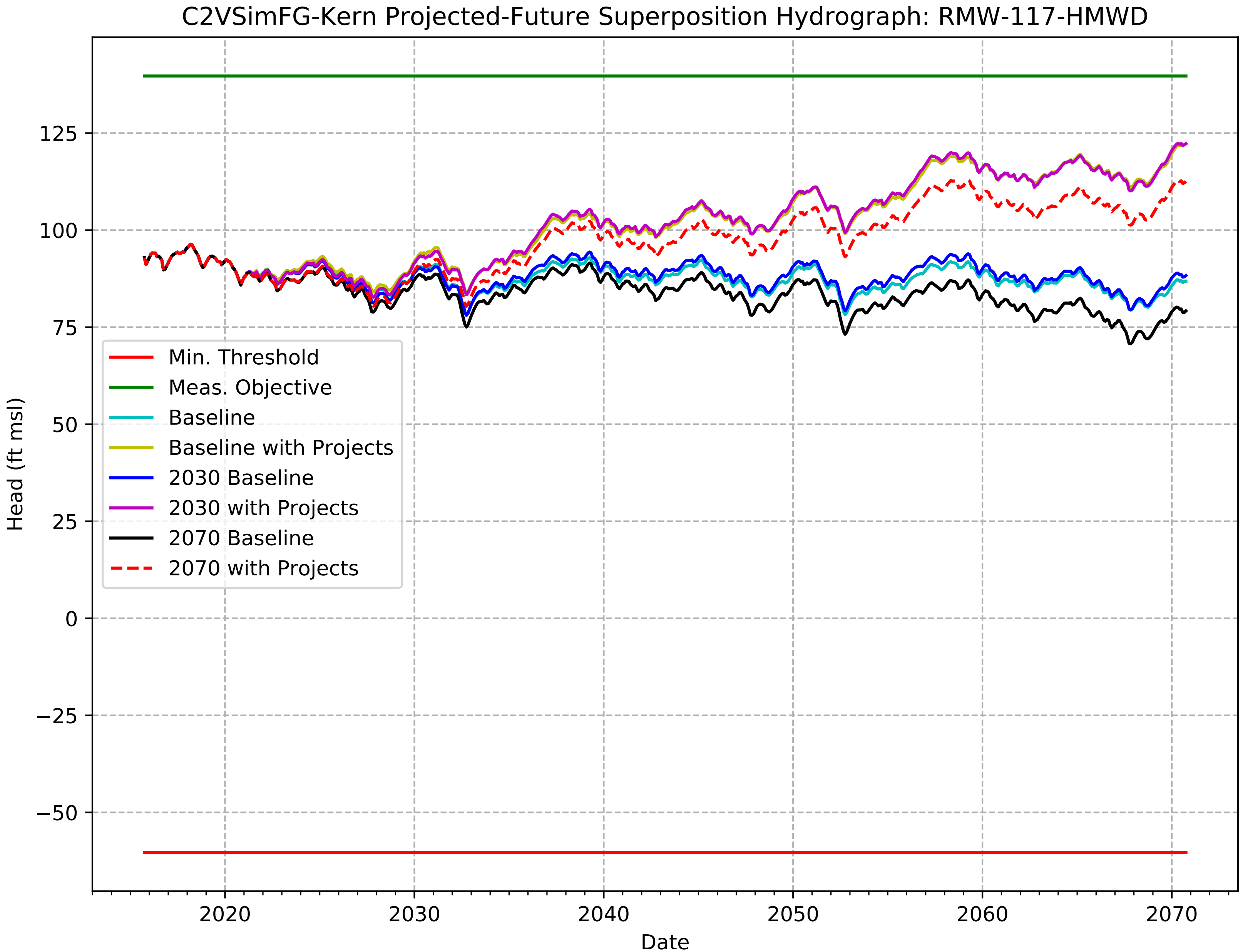
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-113-BVWSD
Head (ft msl)
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



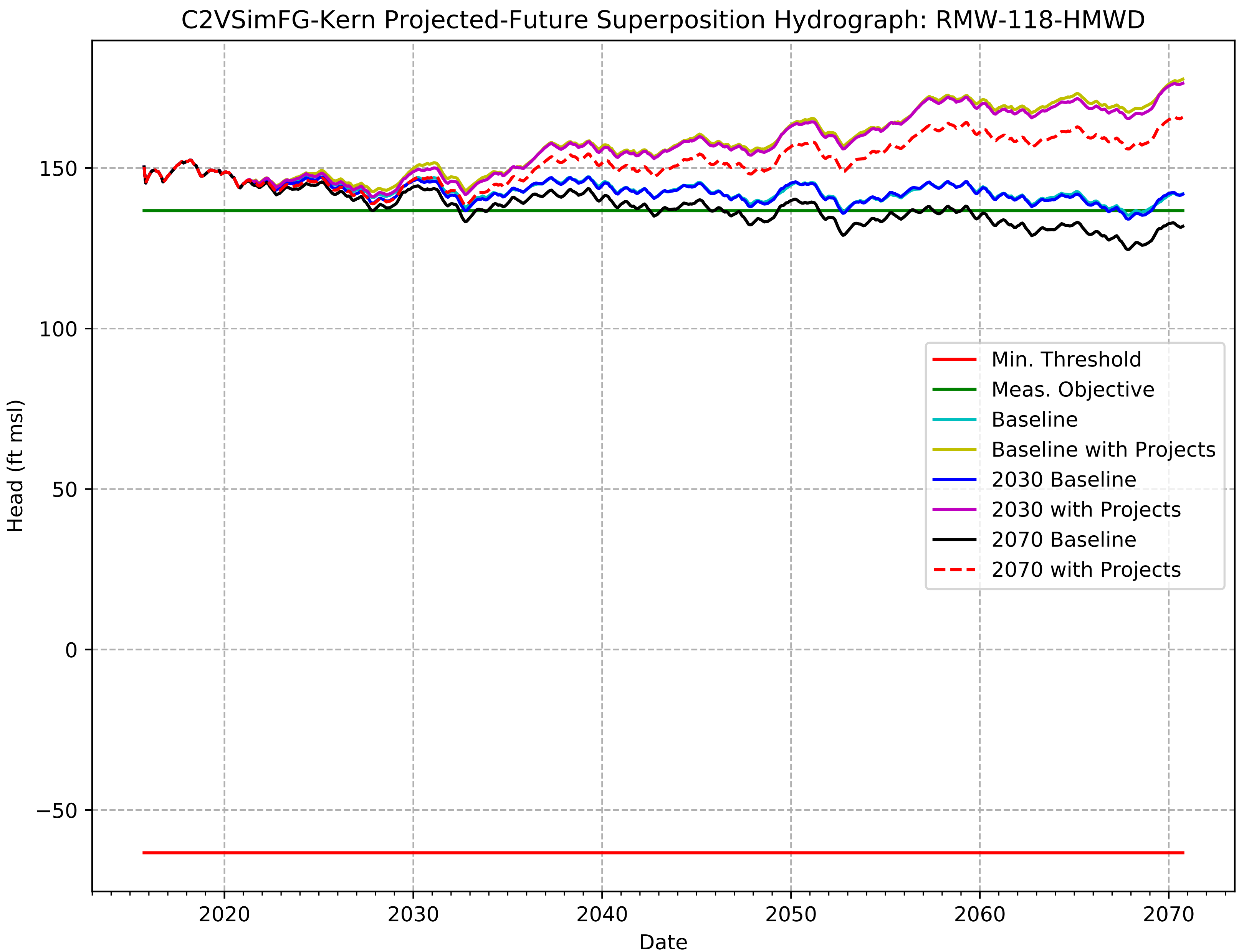
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-114-HMWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-115-HMWD
Head (ft msl)
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

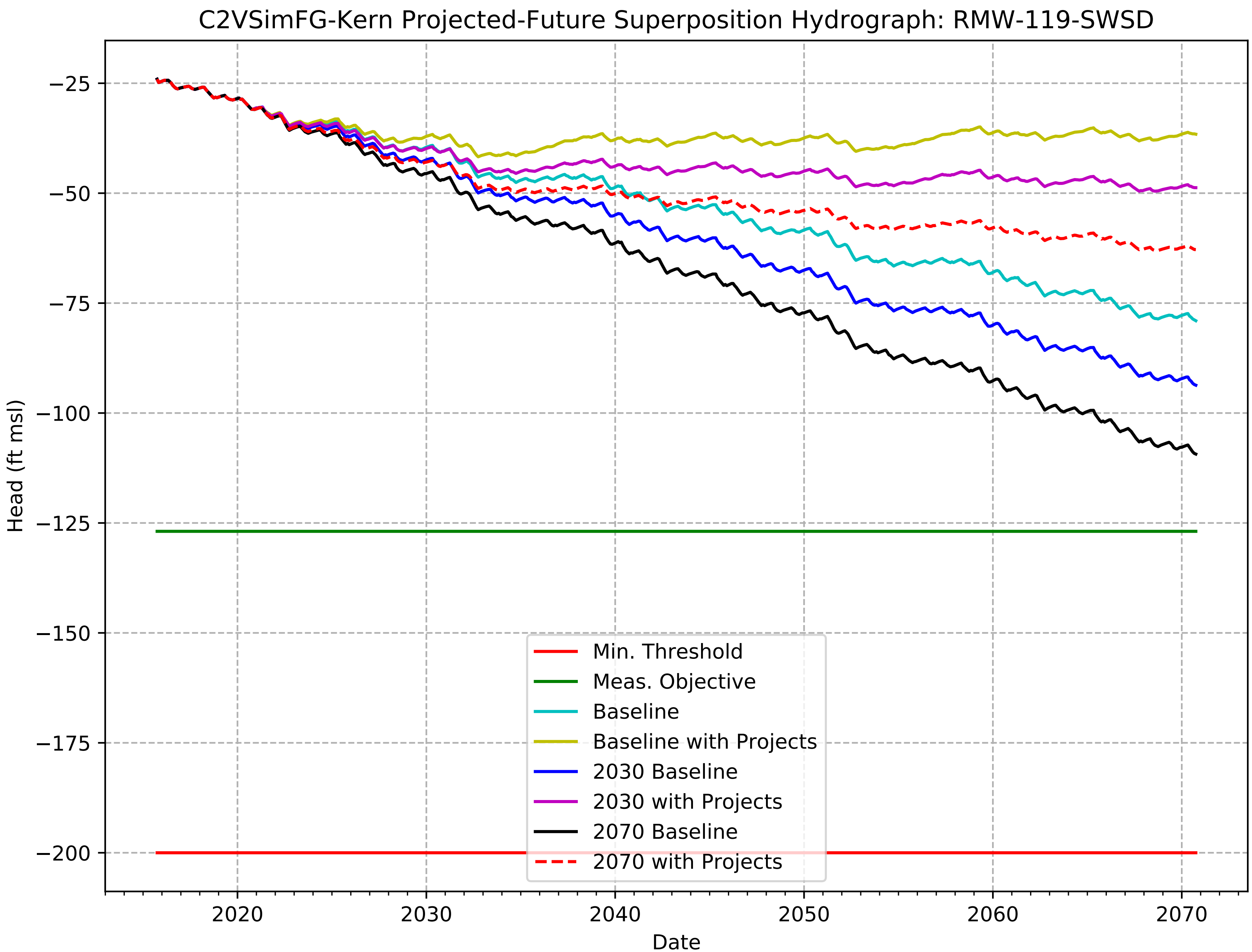

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-116-HMWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



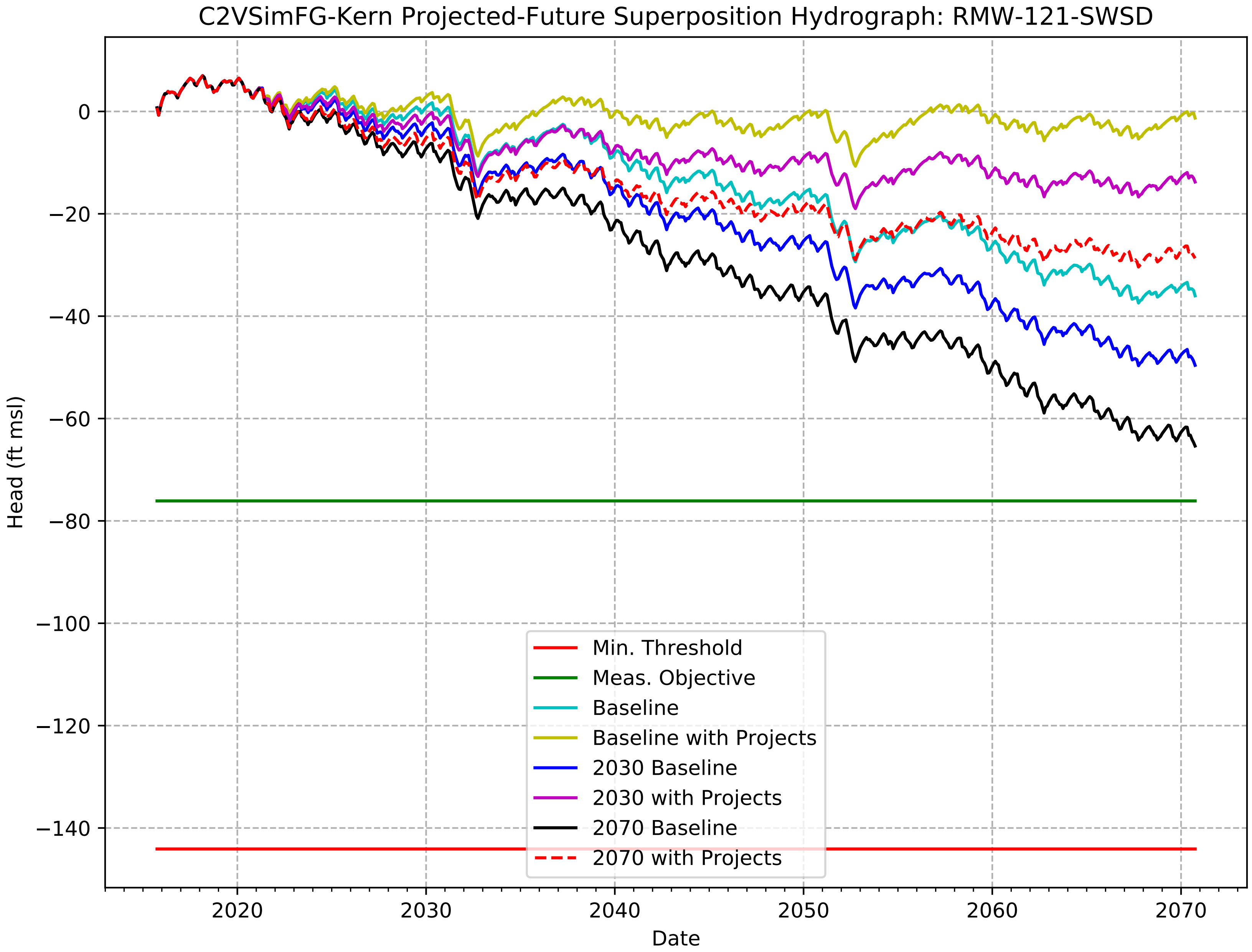
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-117-HMWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



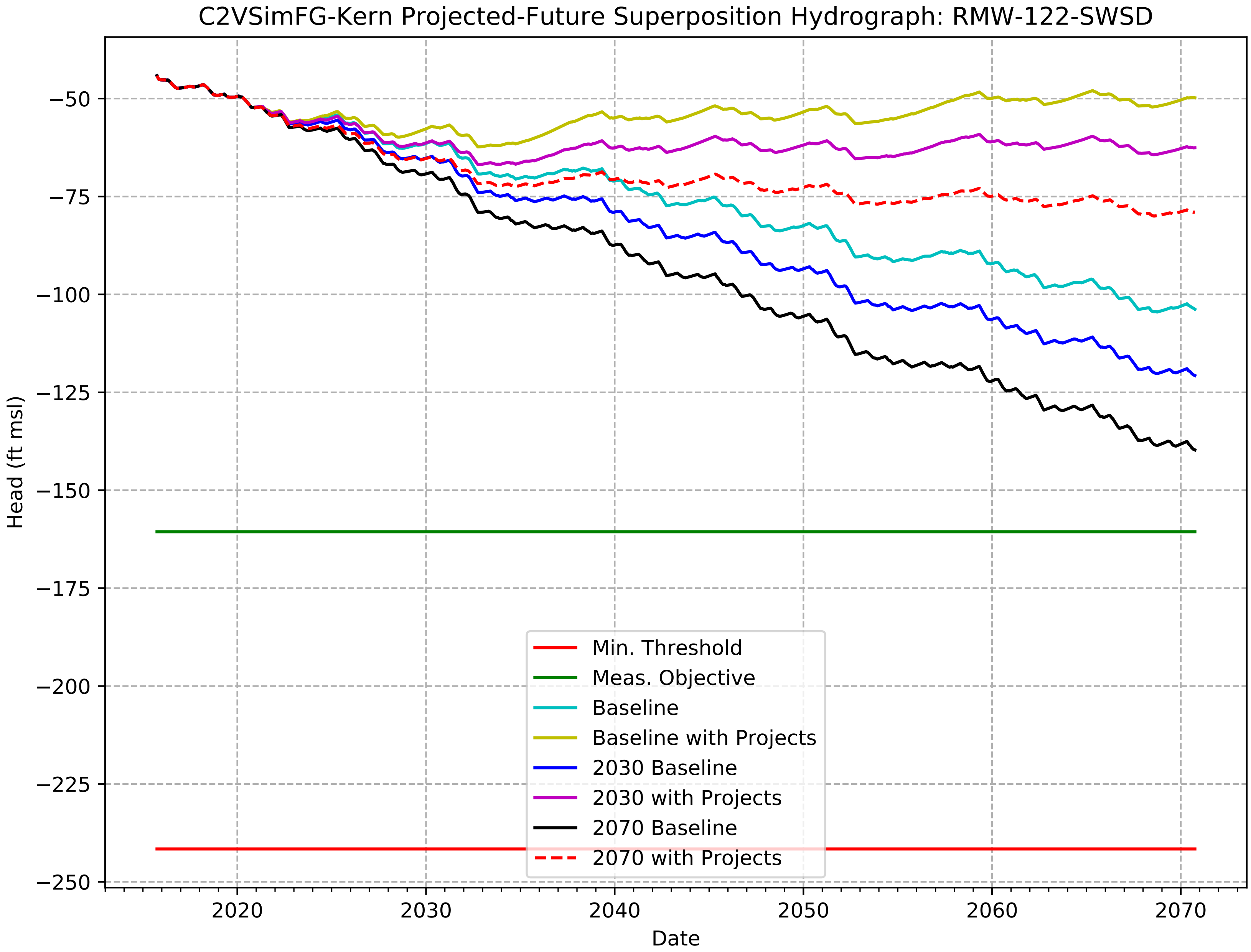
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-118-HMWD
Head (ft msl)
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



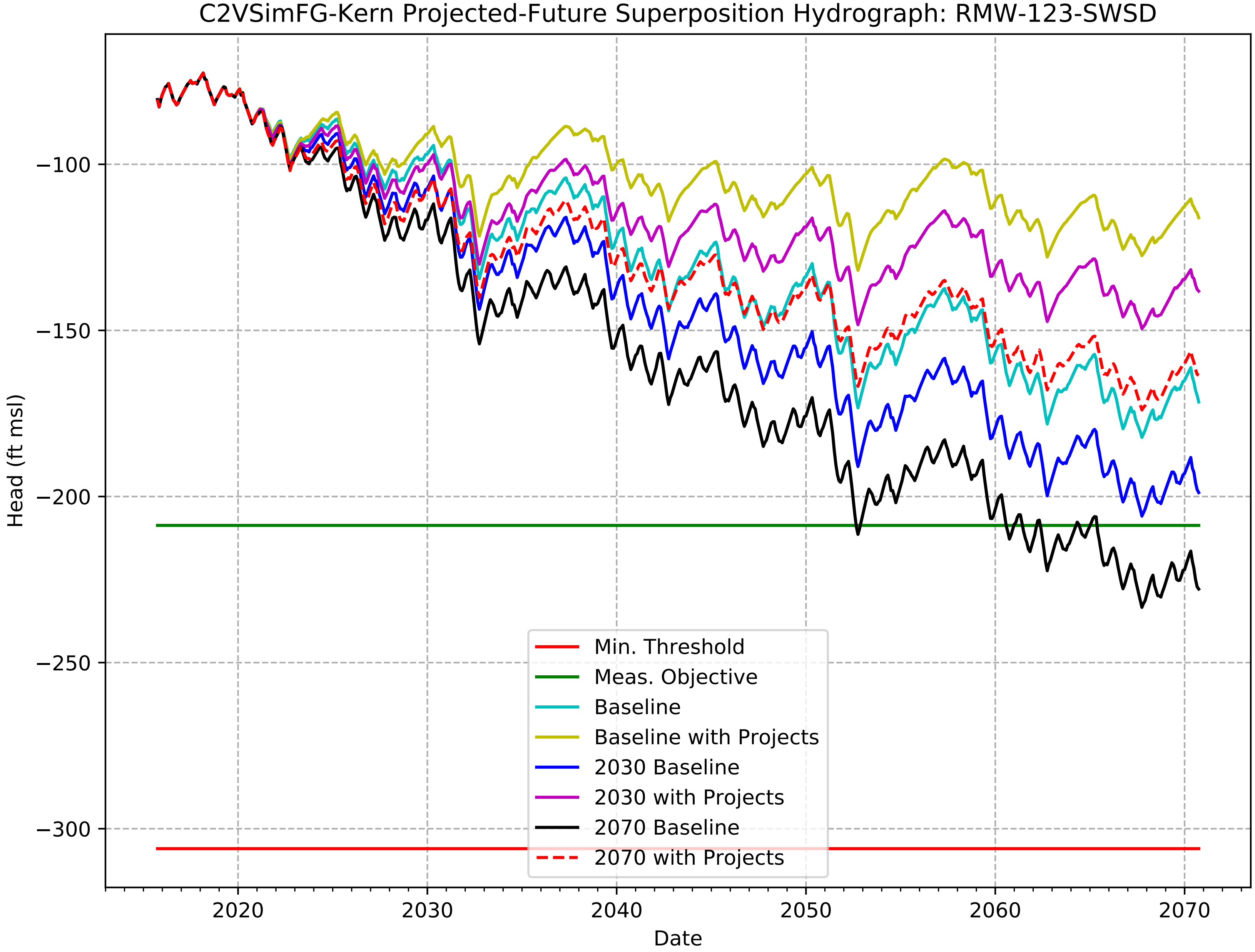
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-119-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



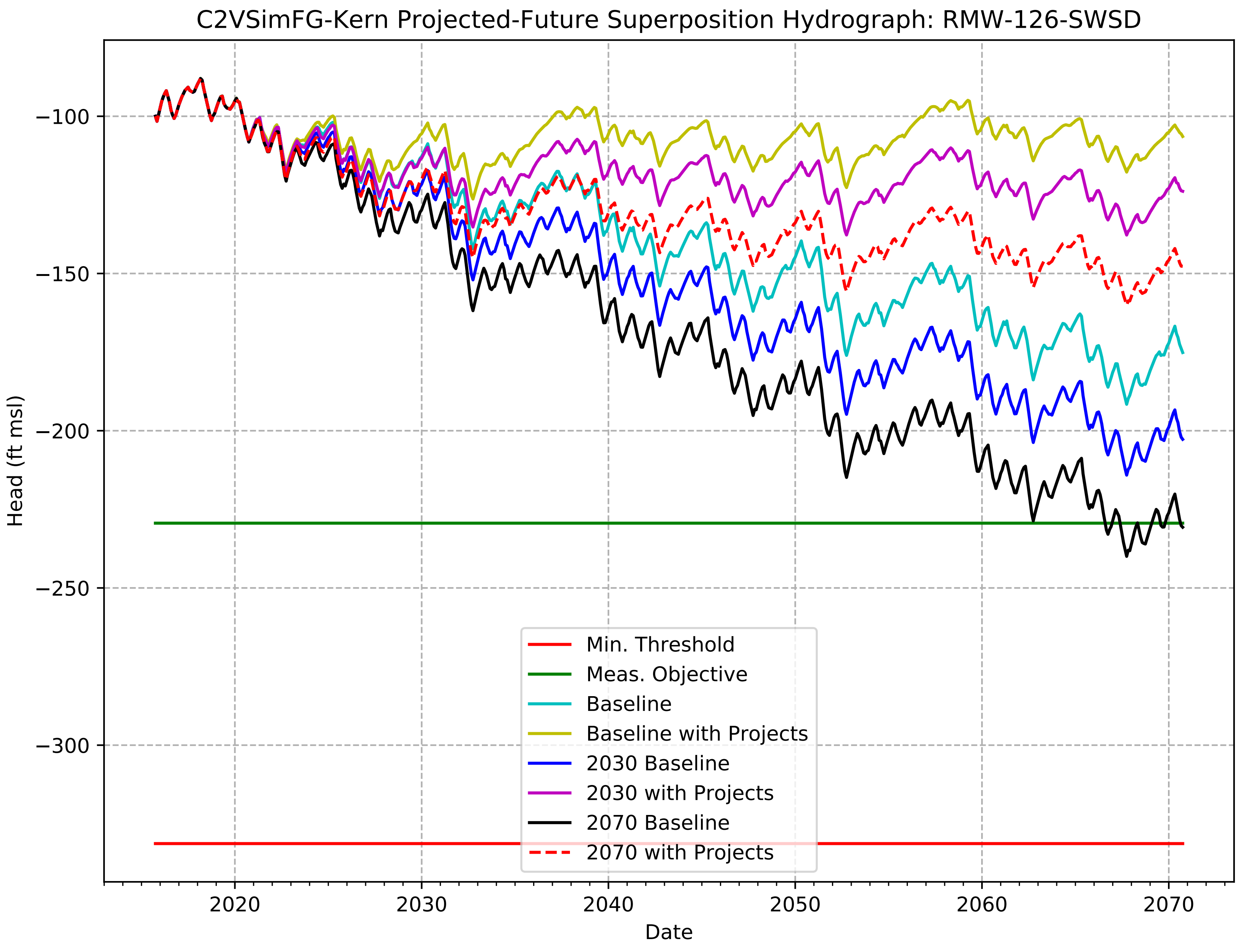
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-121-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
−100
−120
−140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



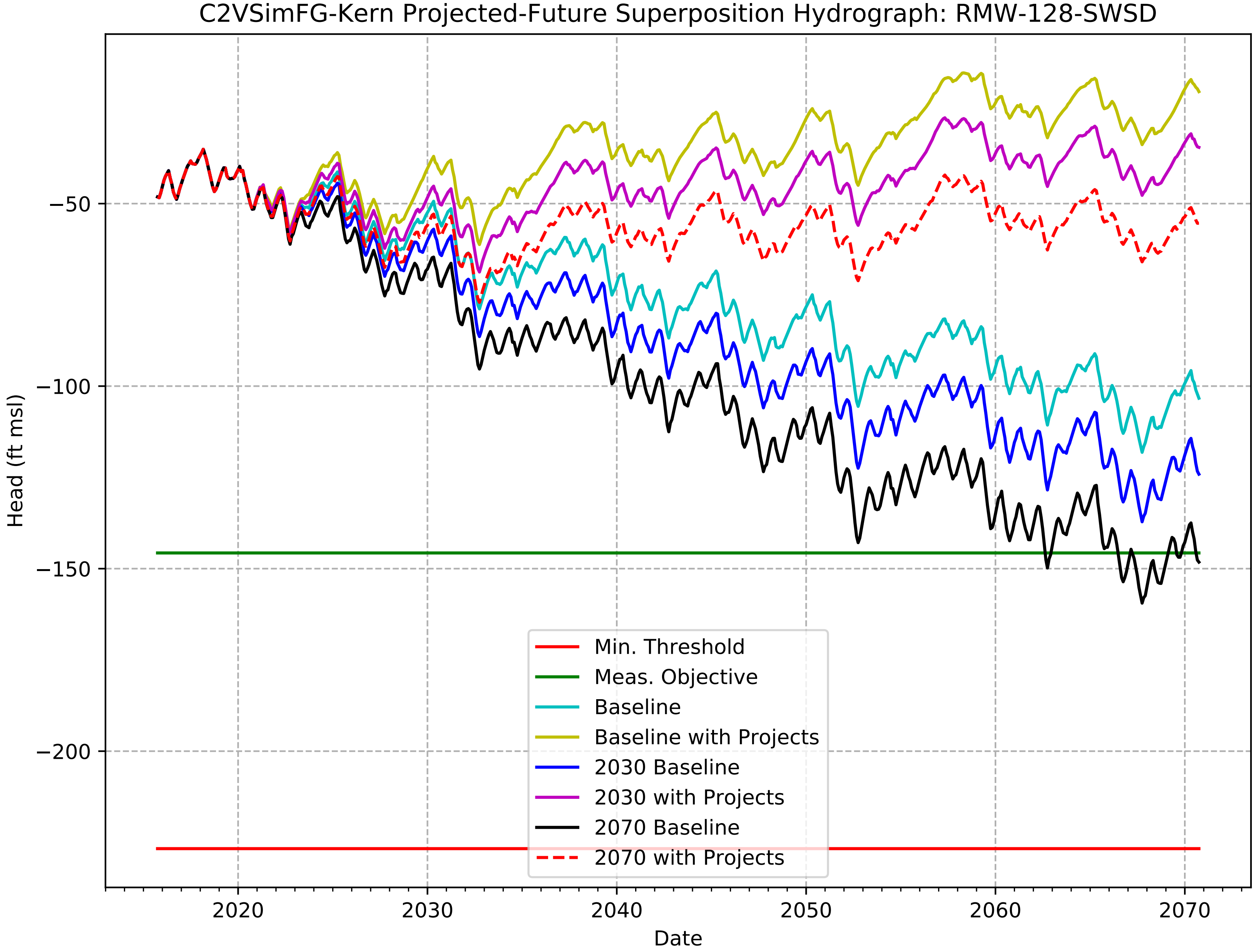
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-122-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
−250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

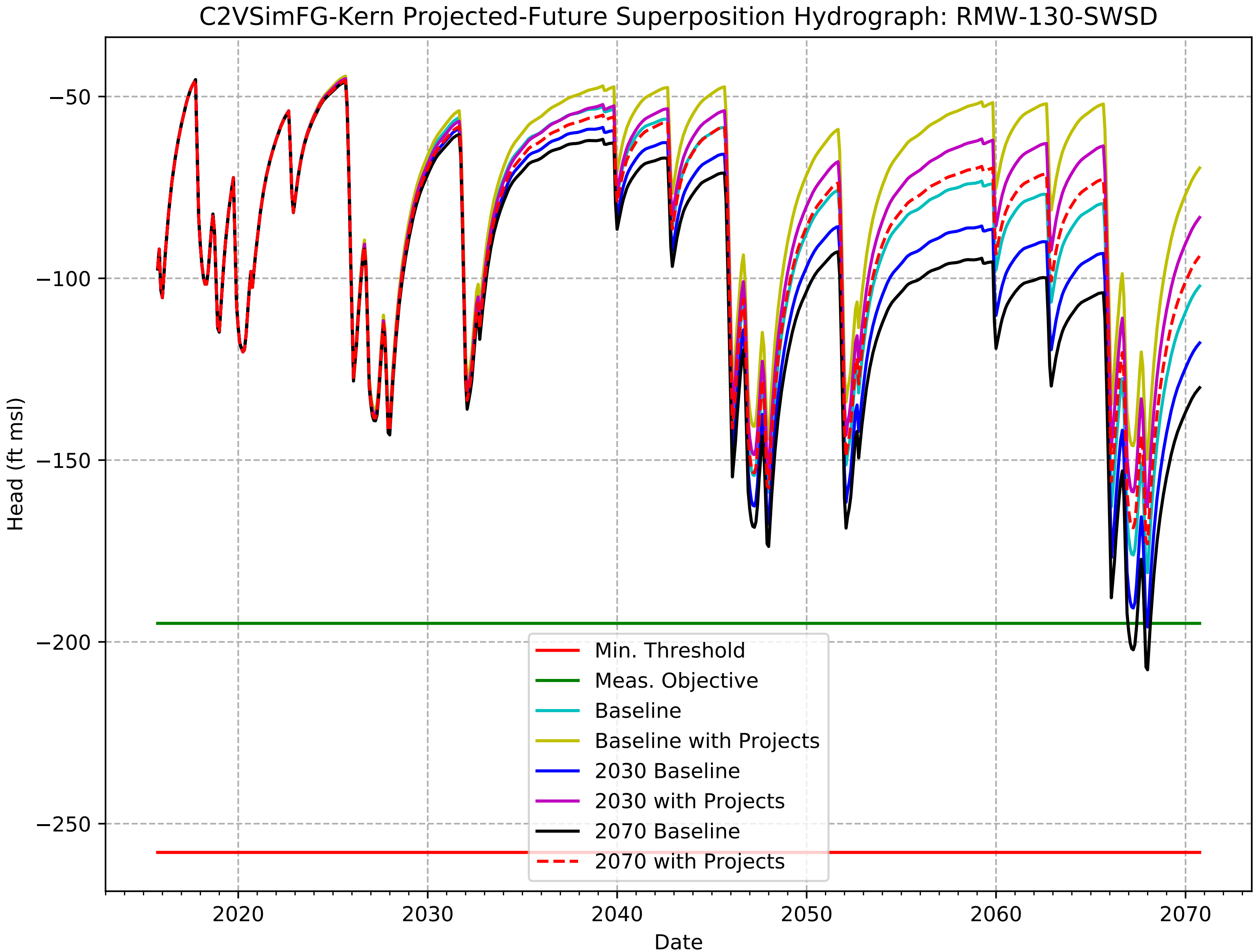


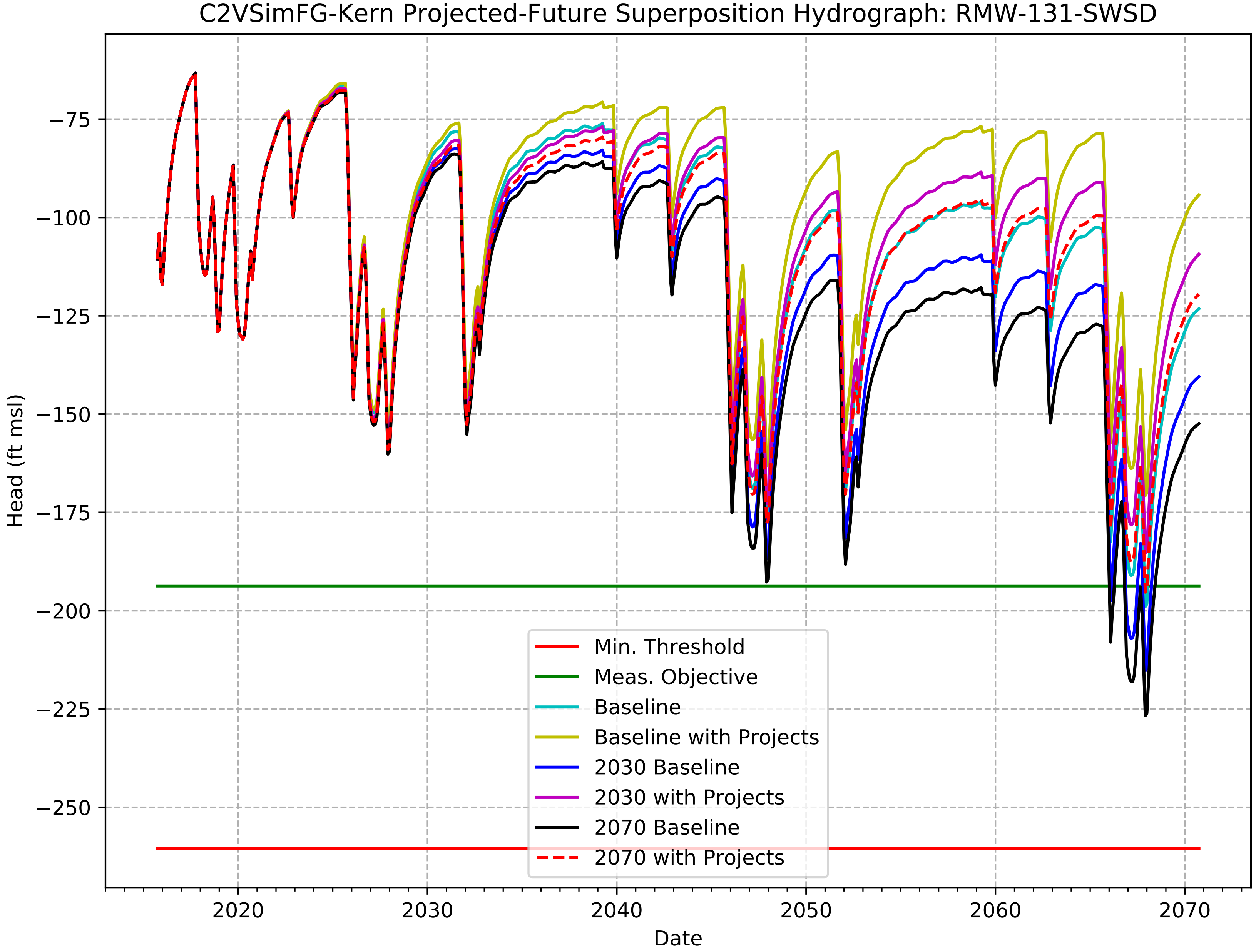
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-123-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



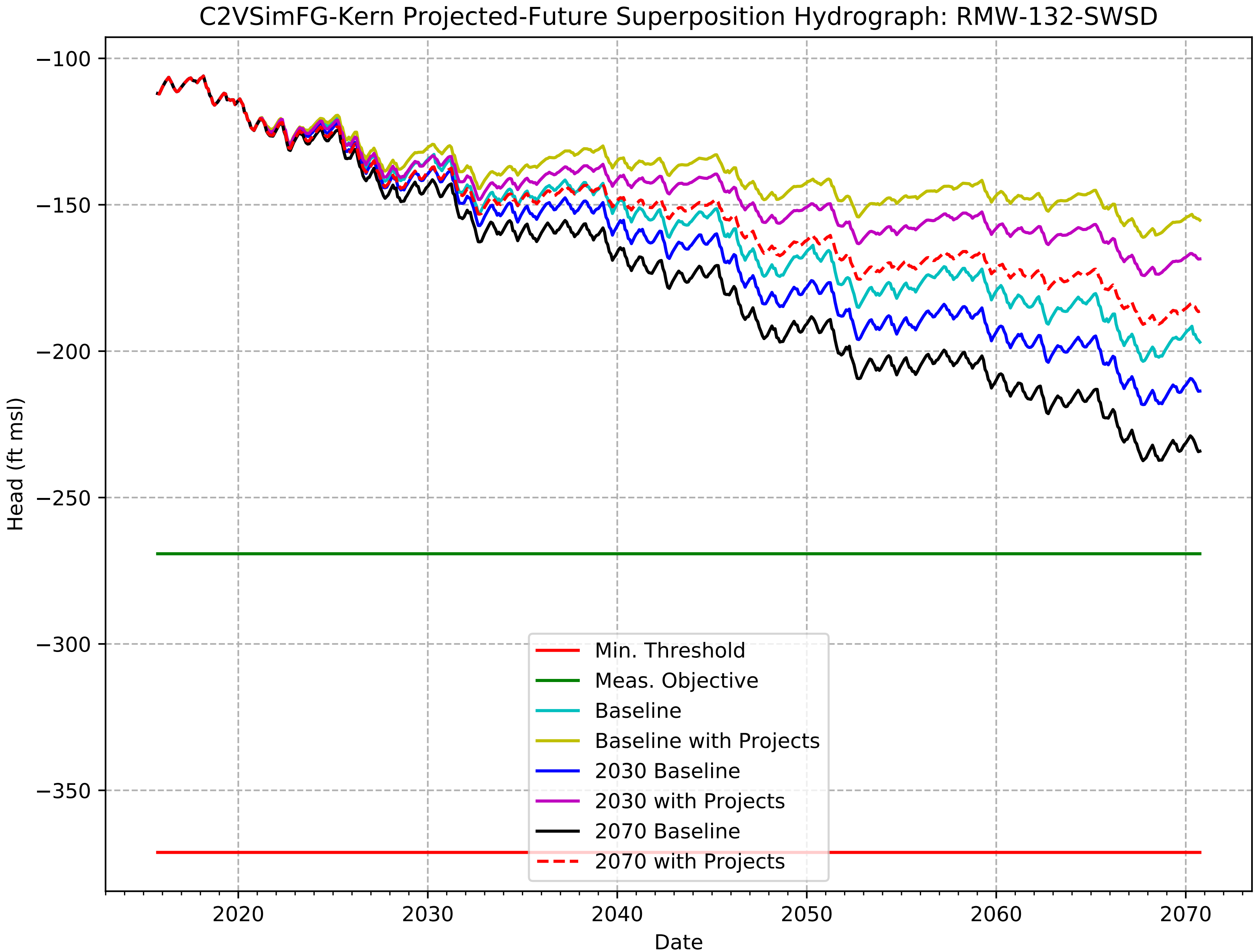
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-126-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

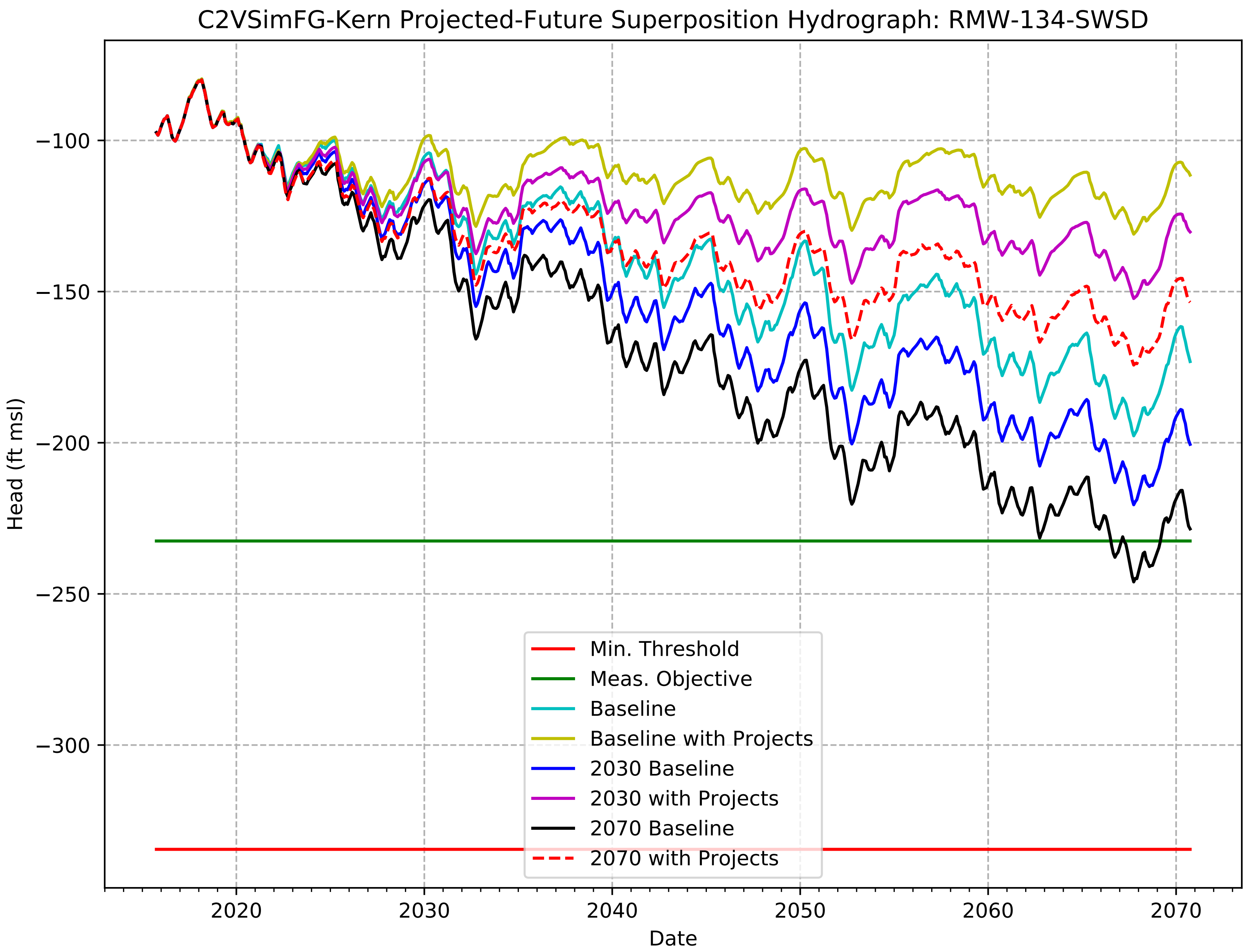

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-128-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−50
−100
−150
−200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

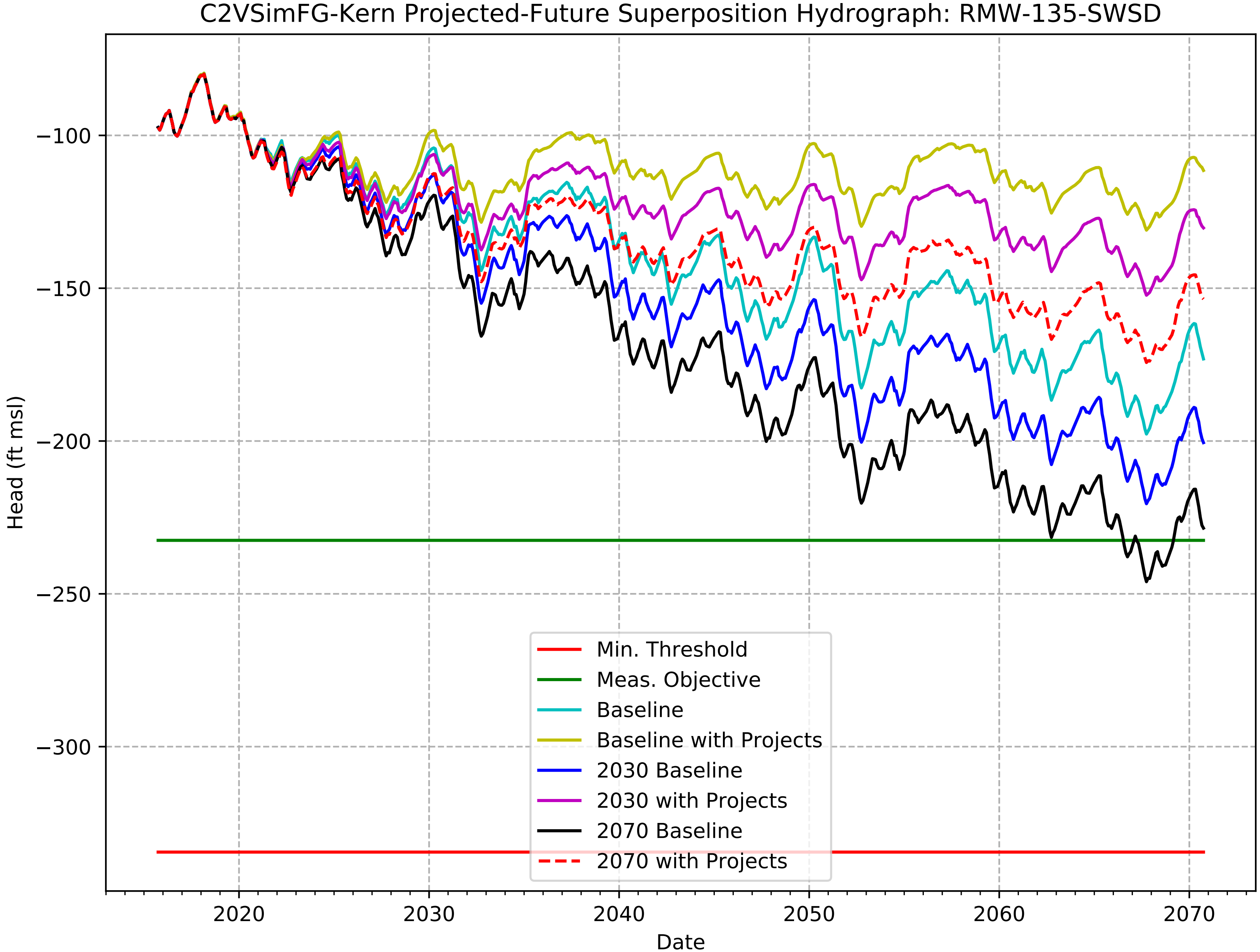

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-130-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−50
−100
−150
−200
−250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



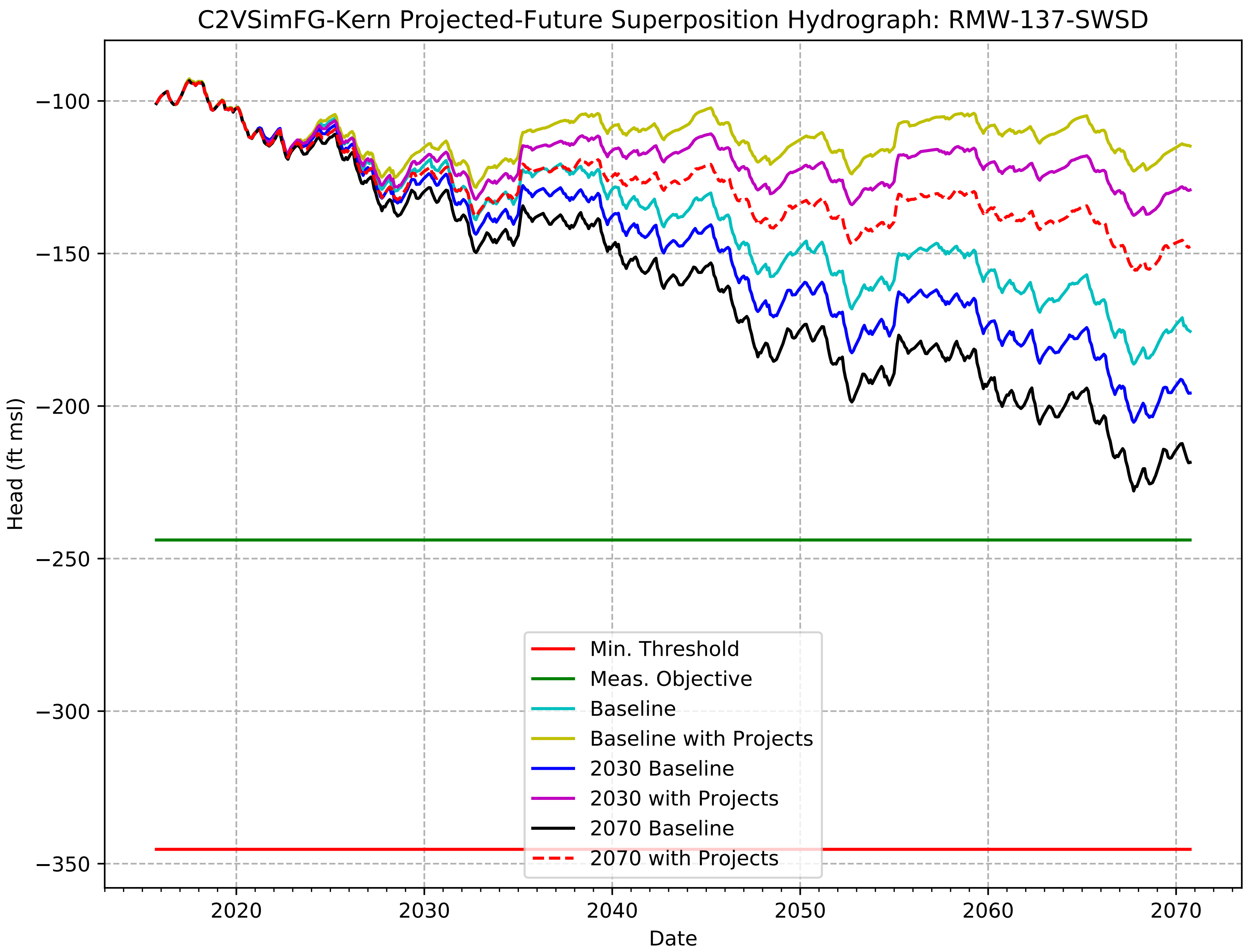
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-131-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
−250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

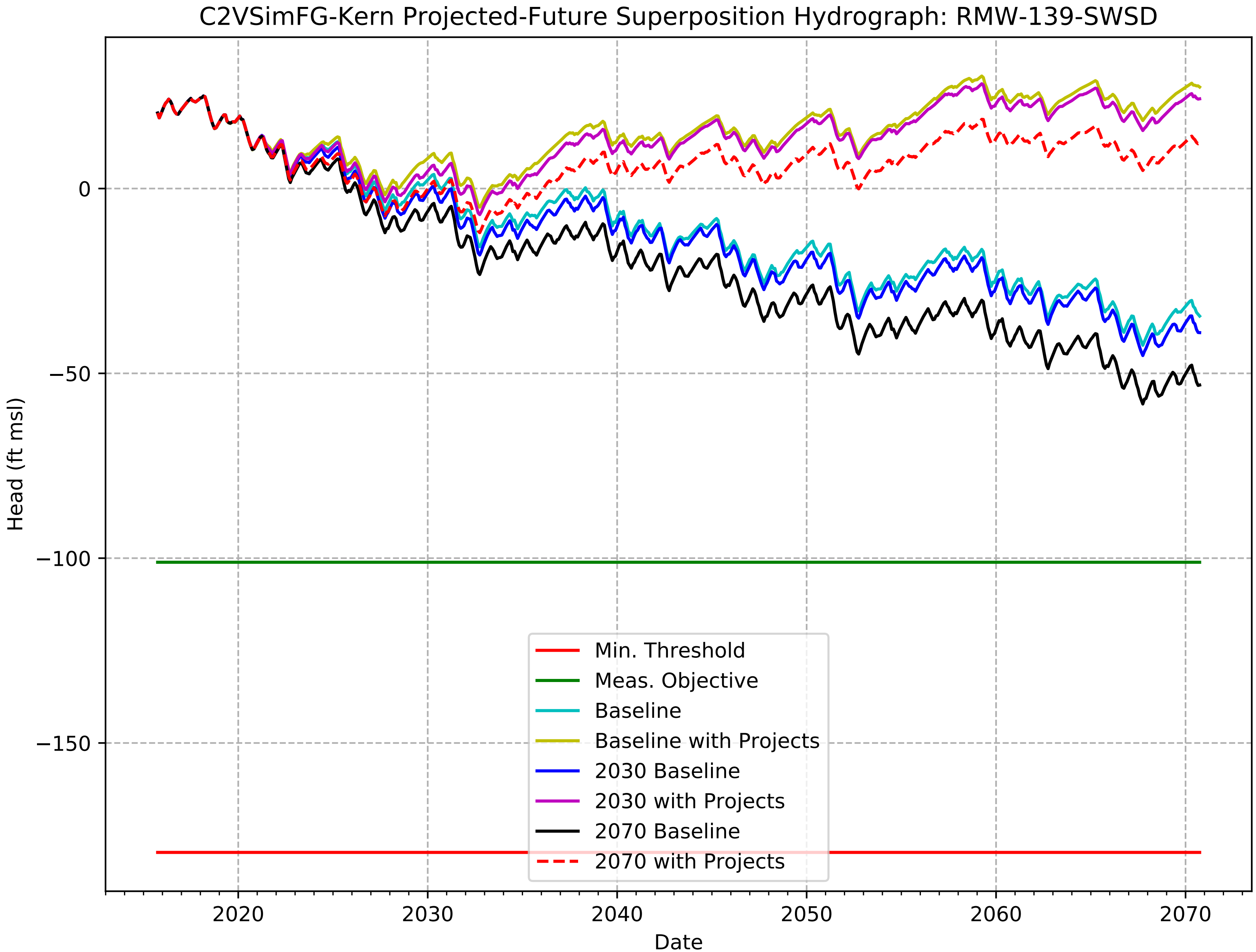

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-132-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
−350
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-134-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

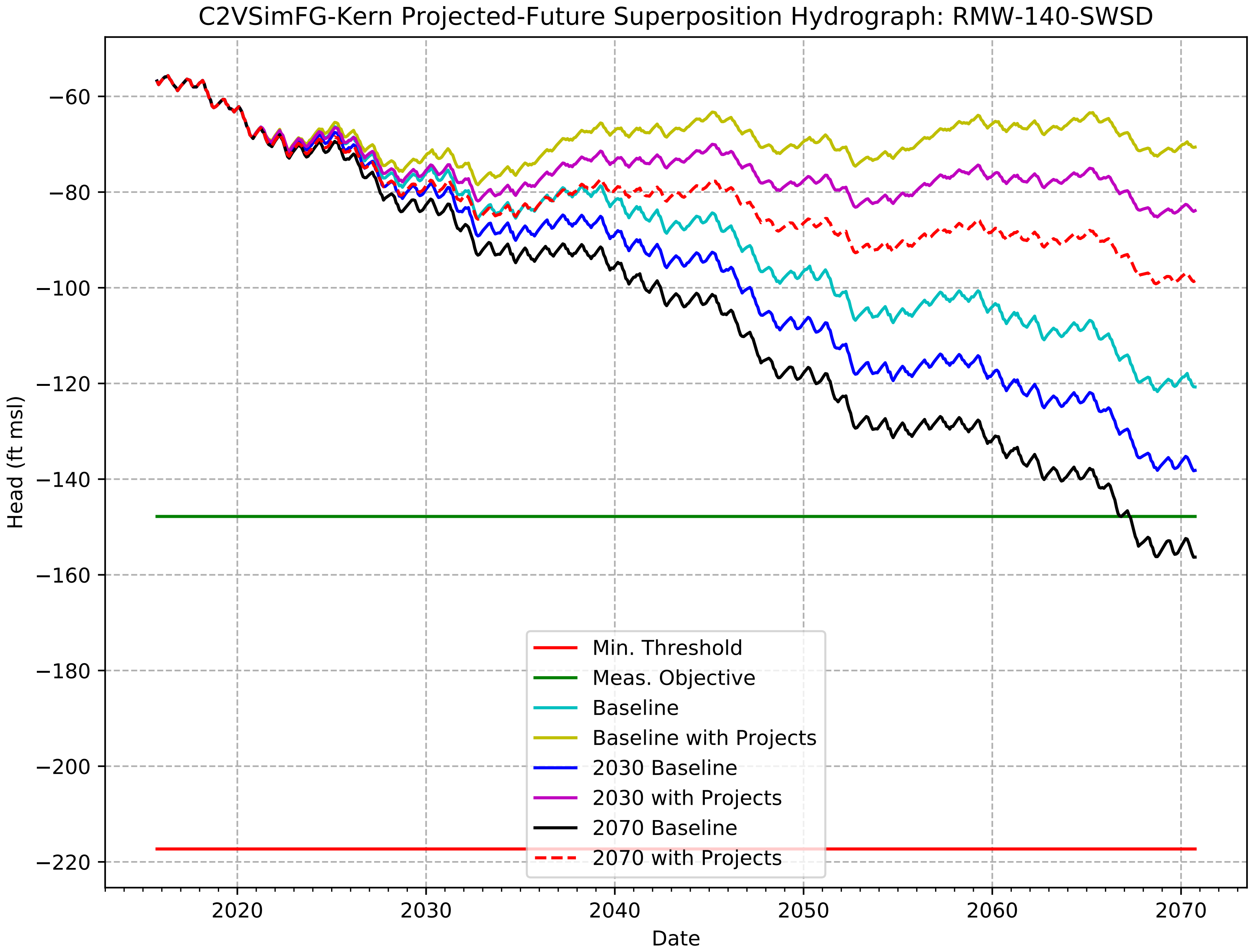


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-135-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

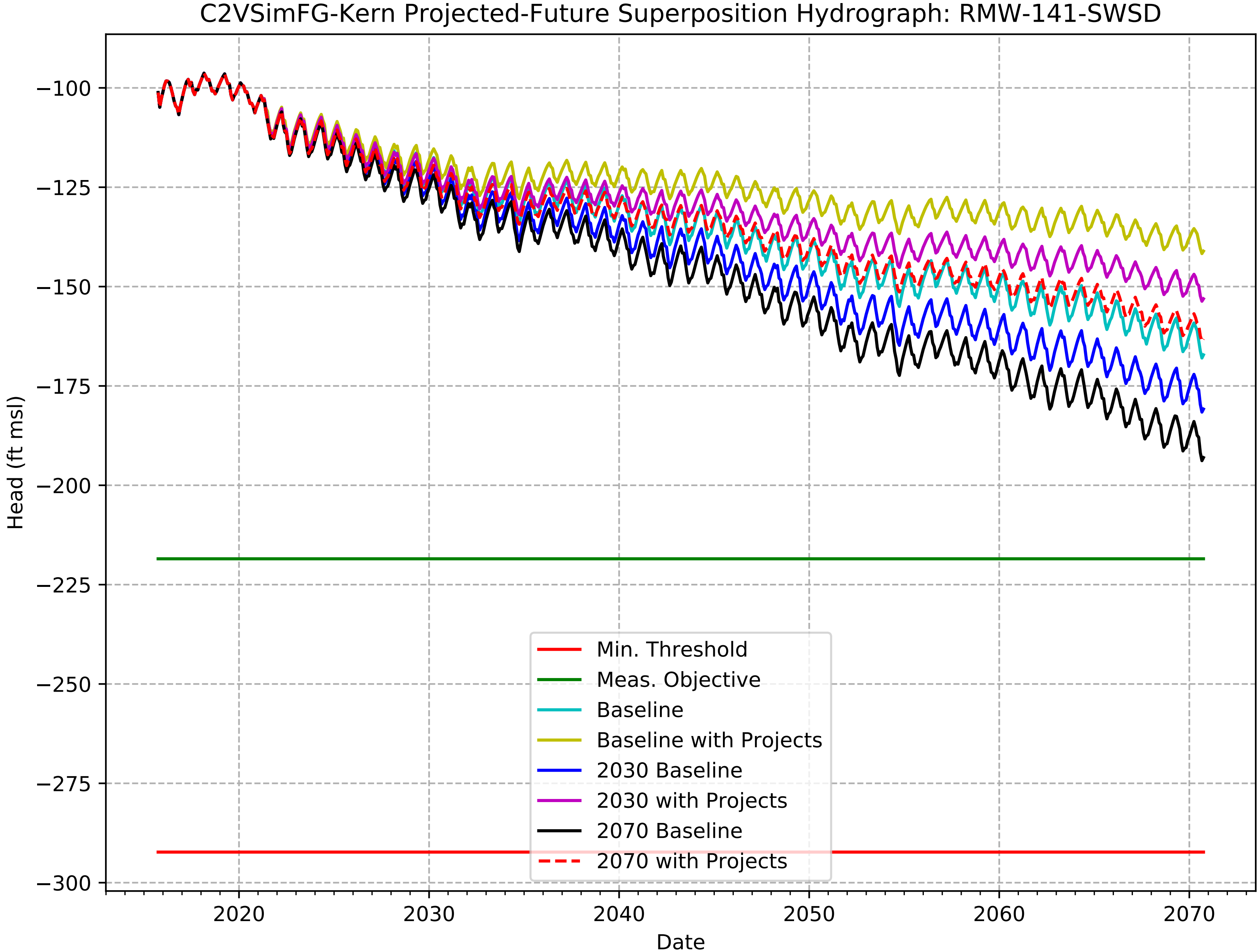

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-137-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
−350
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



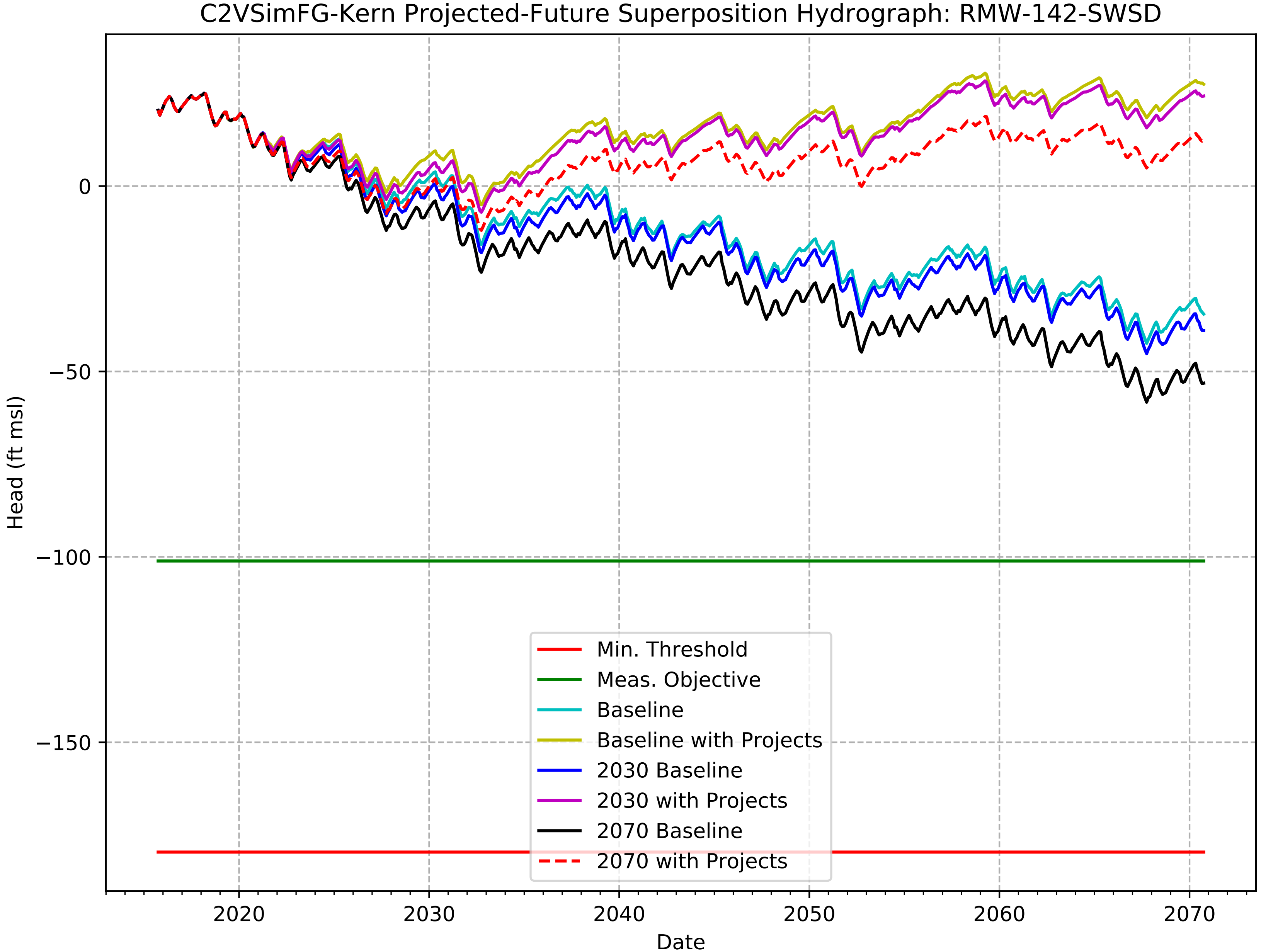
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-139-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



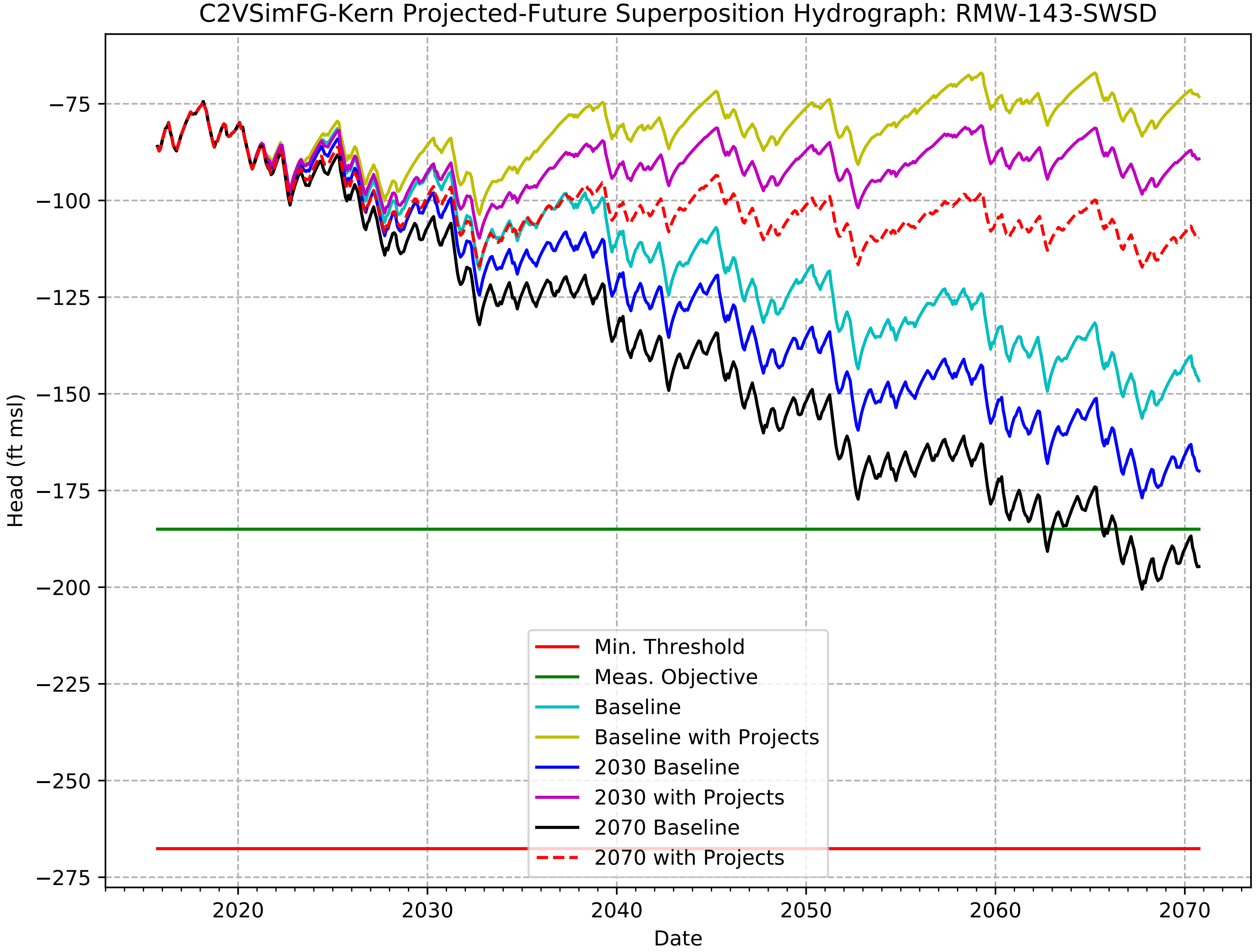
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-140-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−60
−80
−100
−120
−140
−160
−180
−200
−220
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

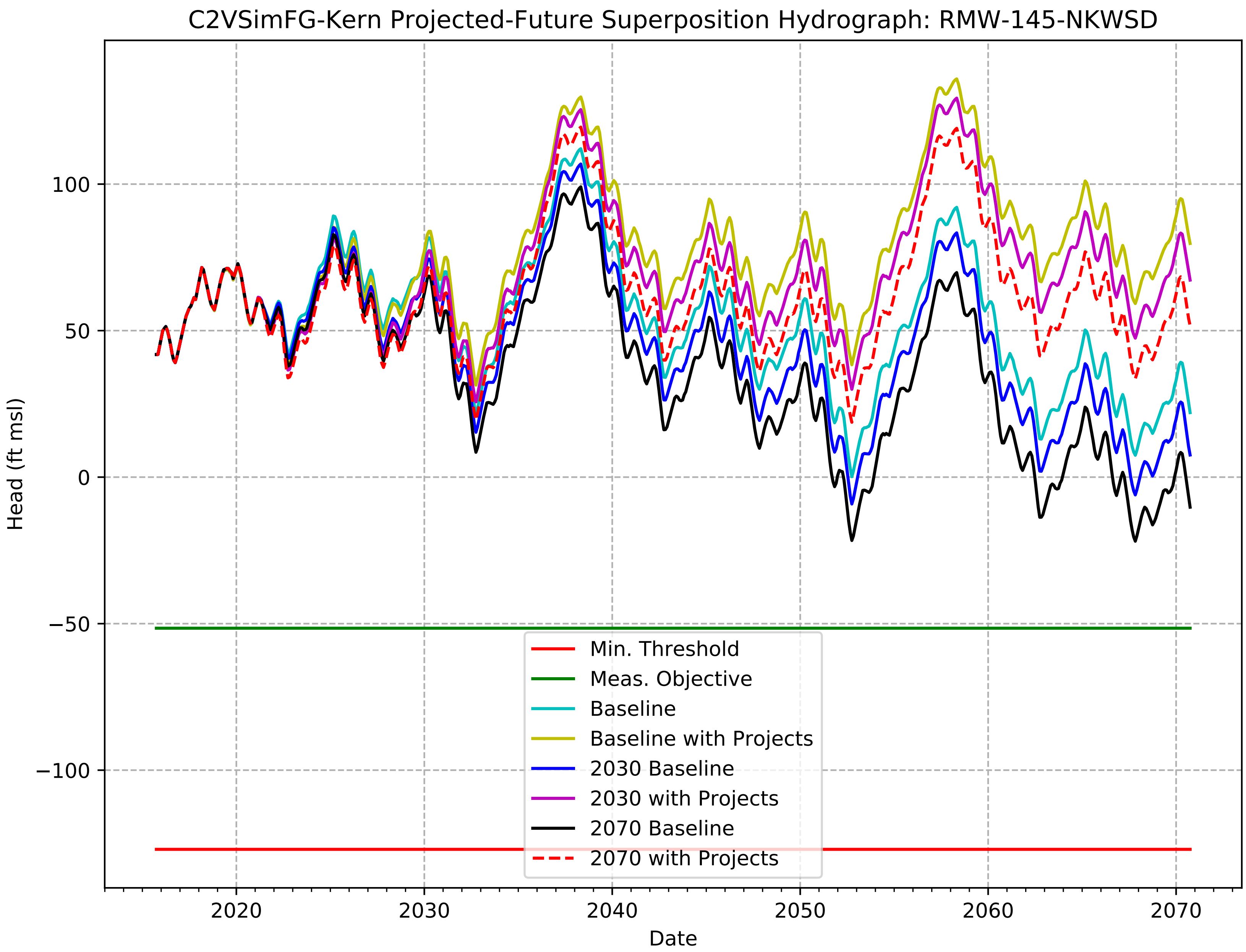


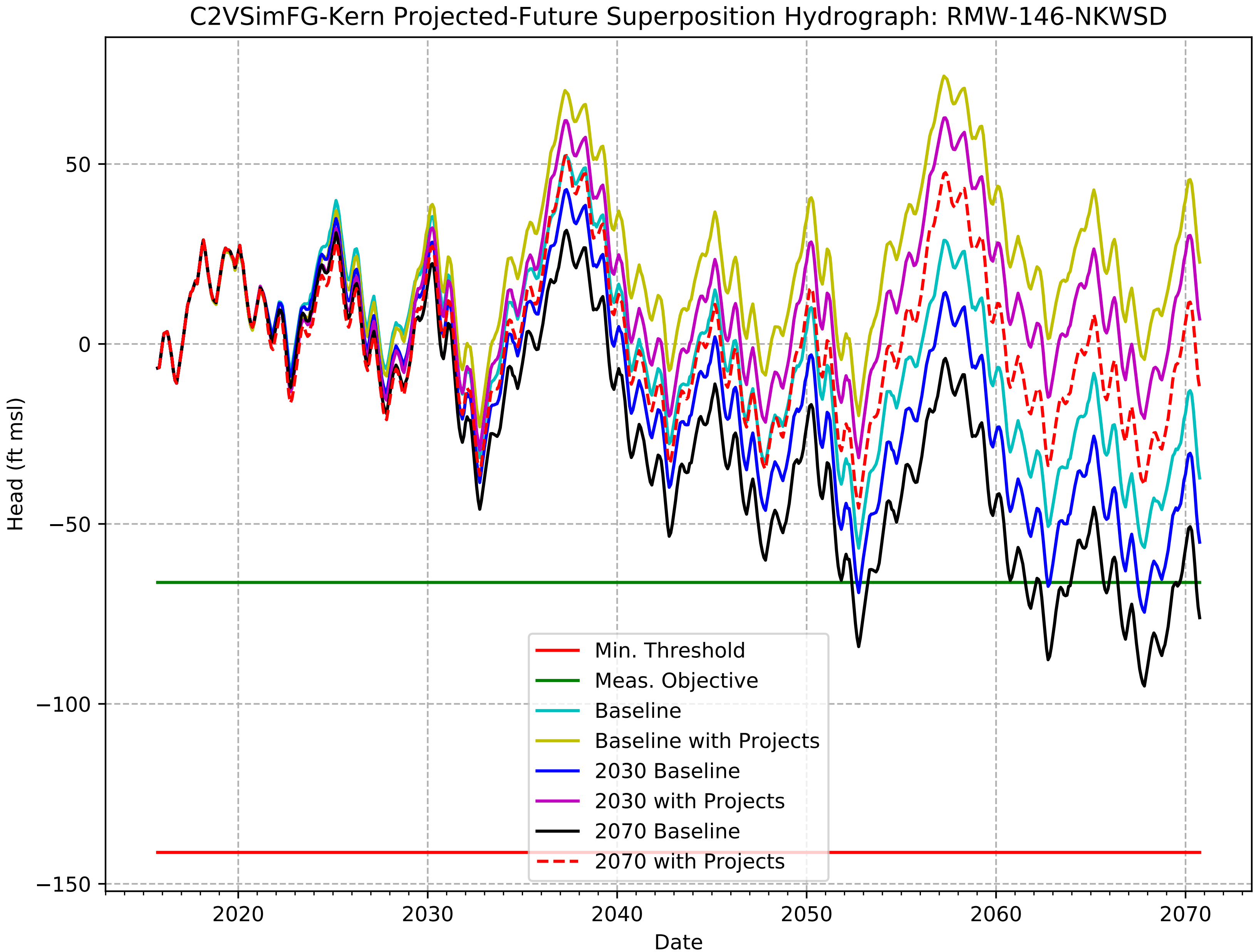
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-141-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
−250
−275
−300
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



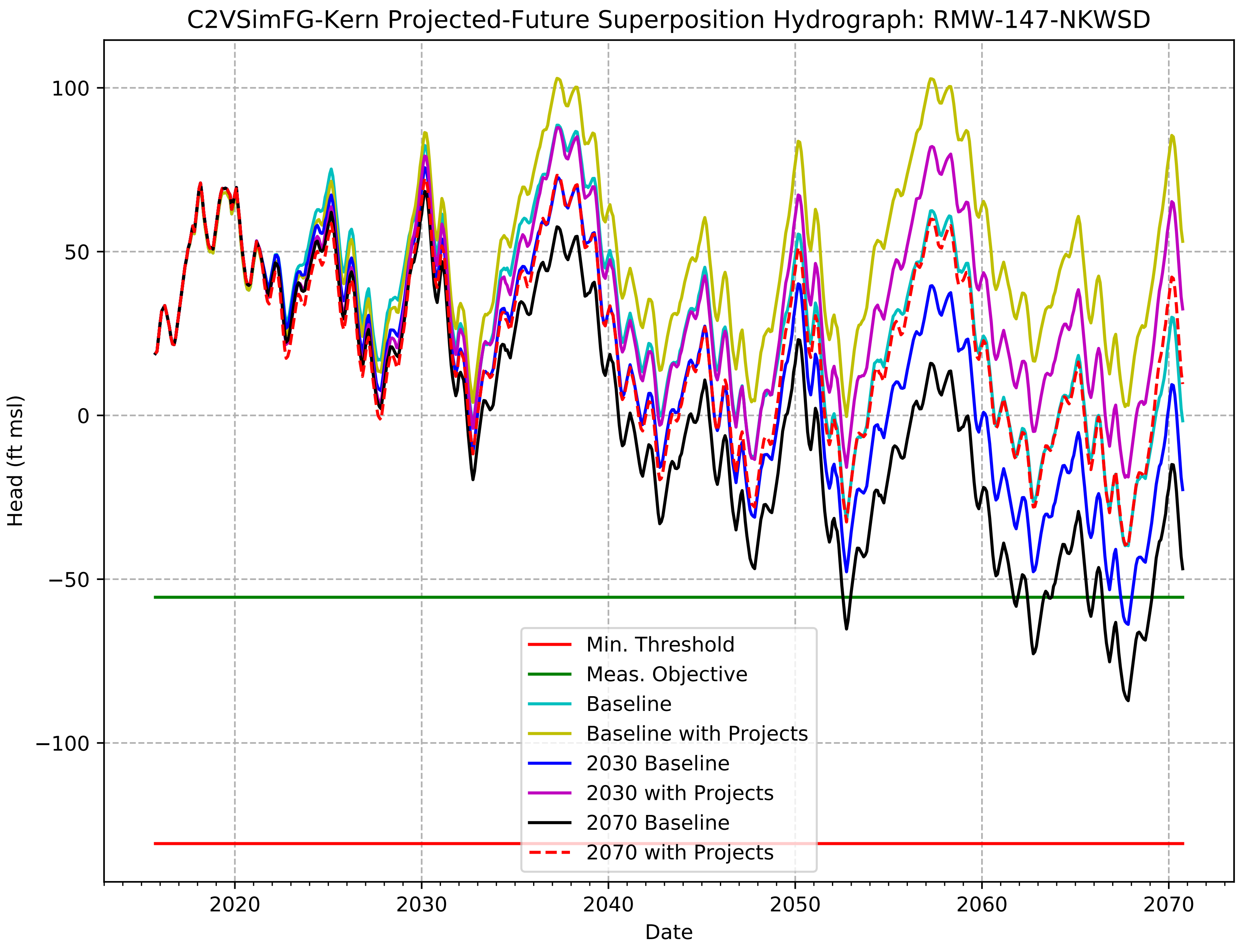
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-142-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

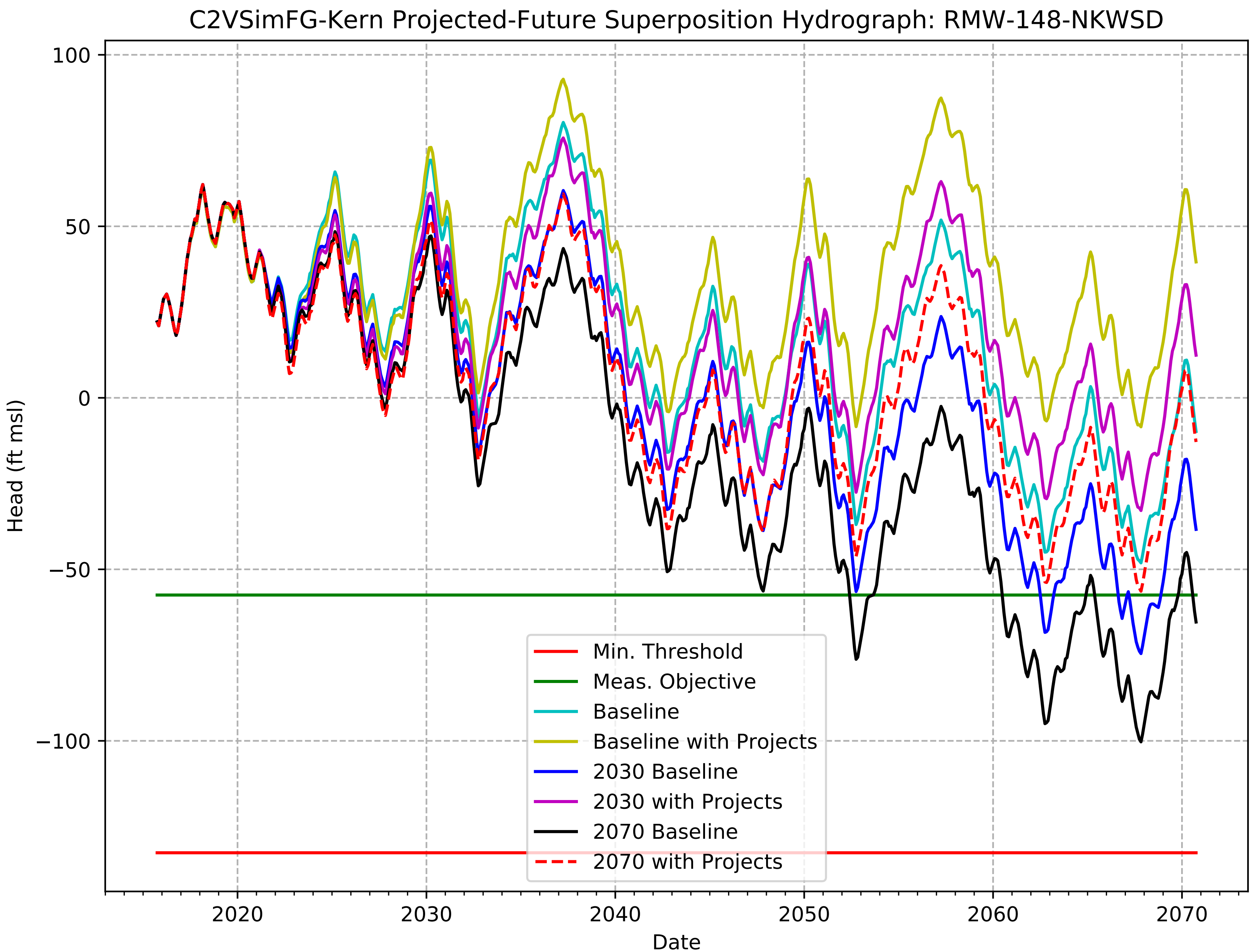

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-143-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
−250
−275
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-145-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
100
50
0
−50
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

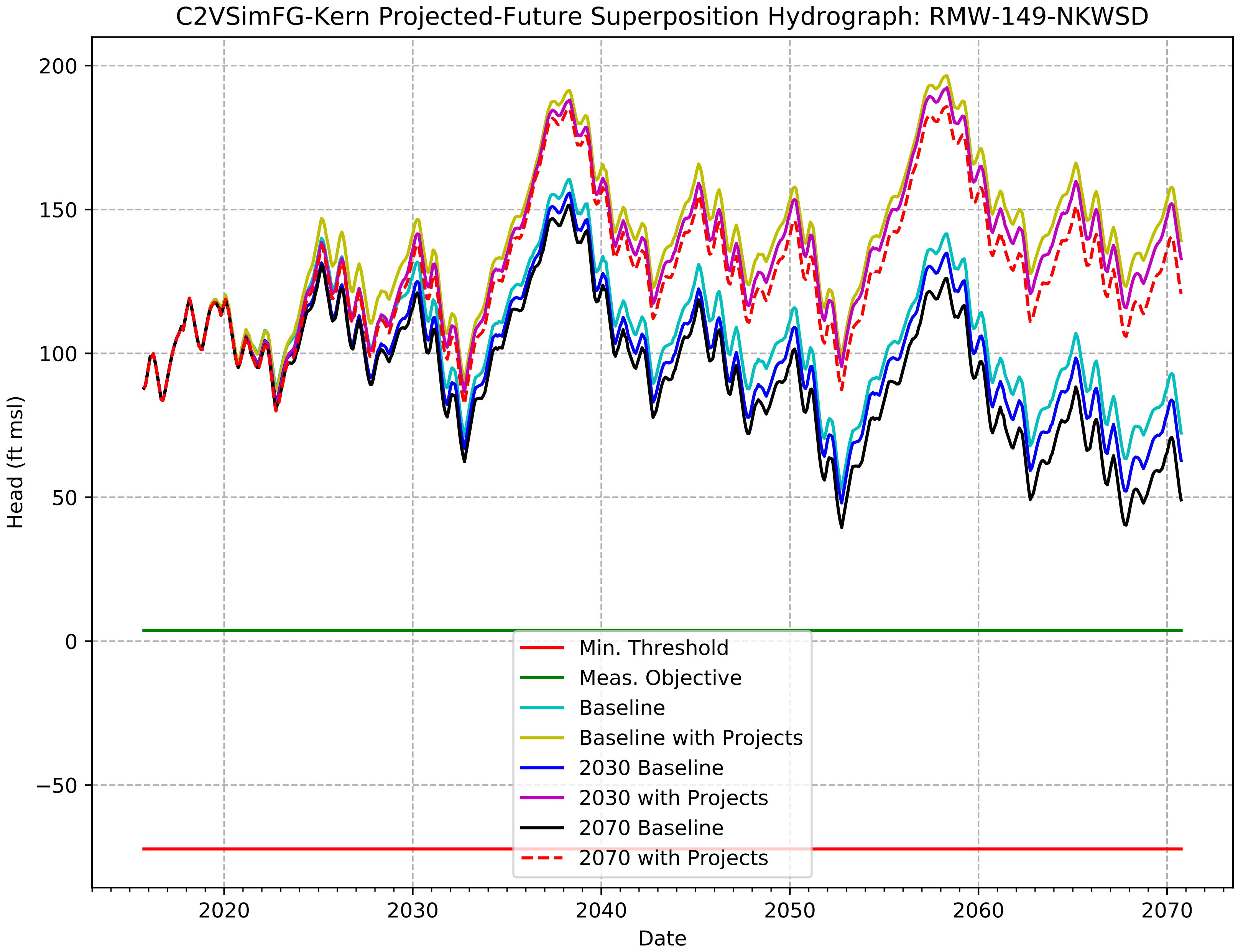


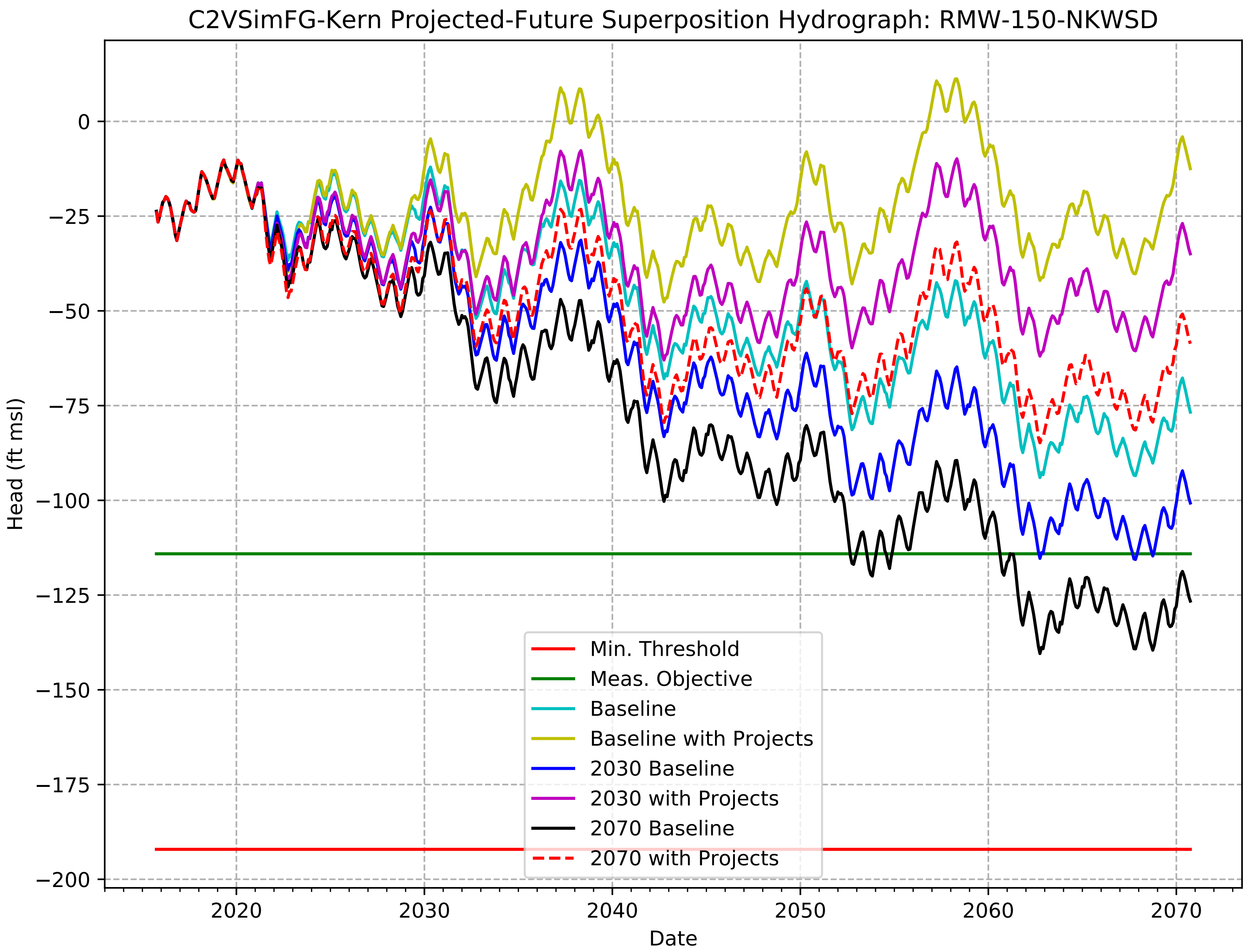
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-146-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-147-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
100
50
0
−50
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

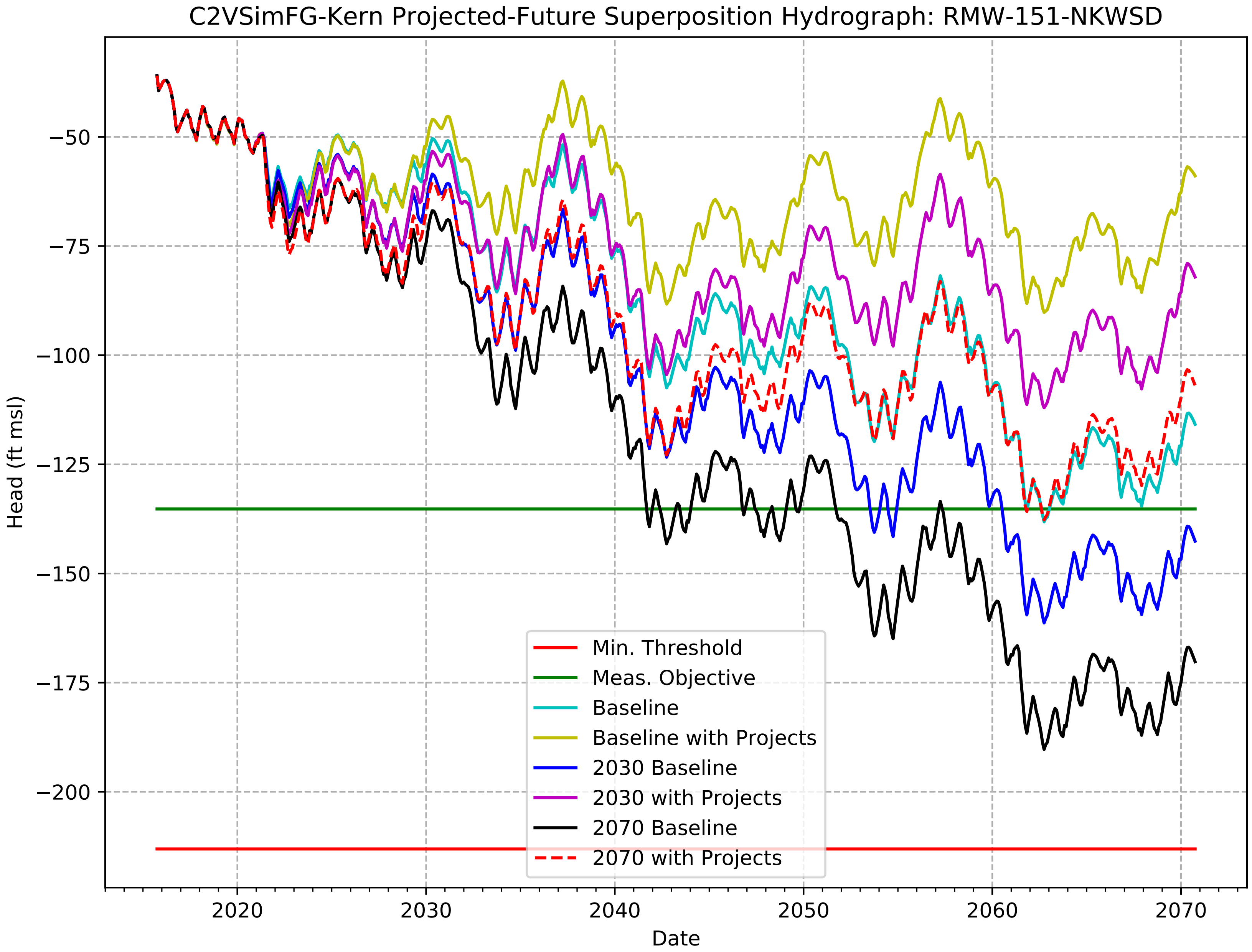


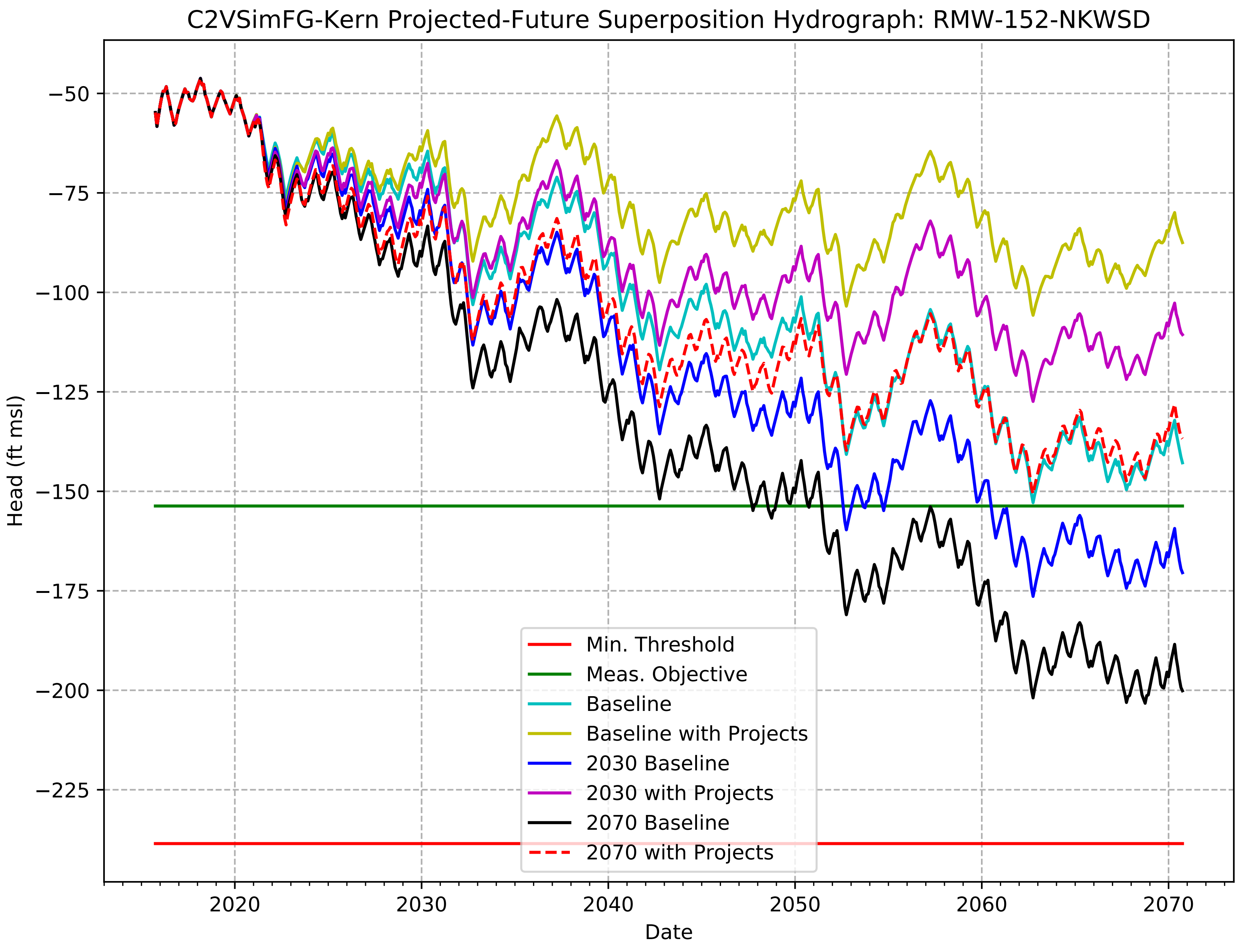
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-148-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
100
50
0
−50
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

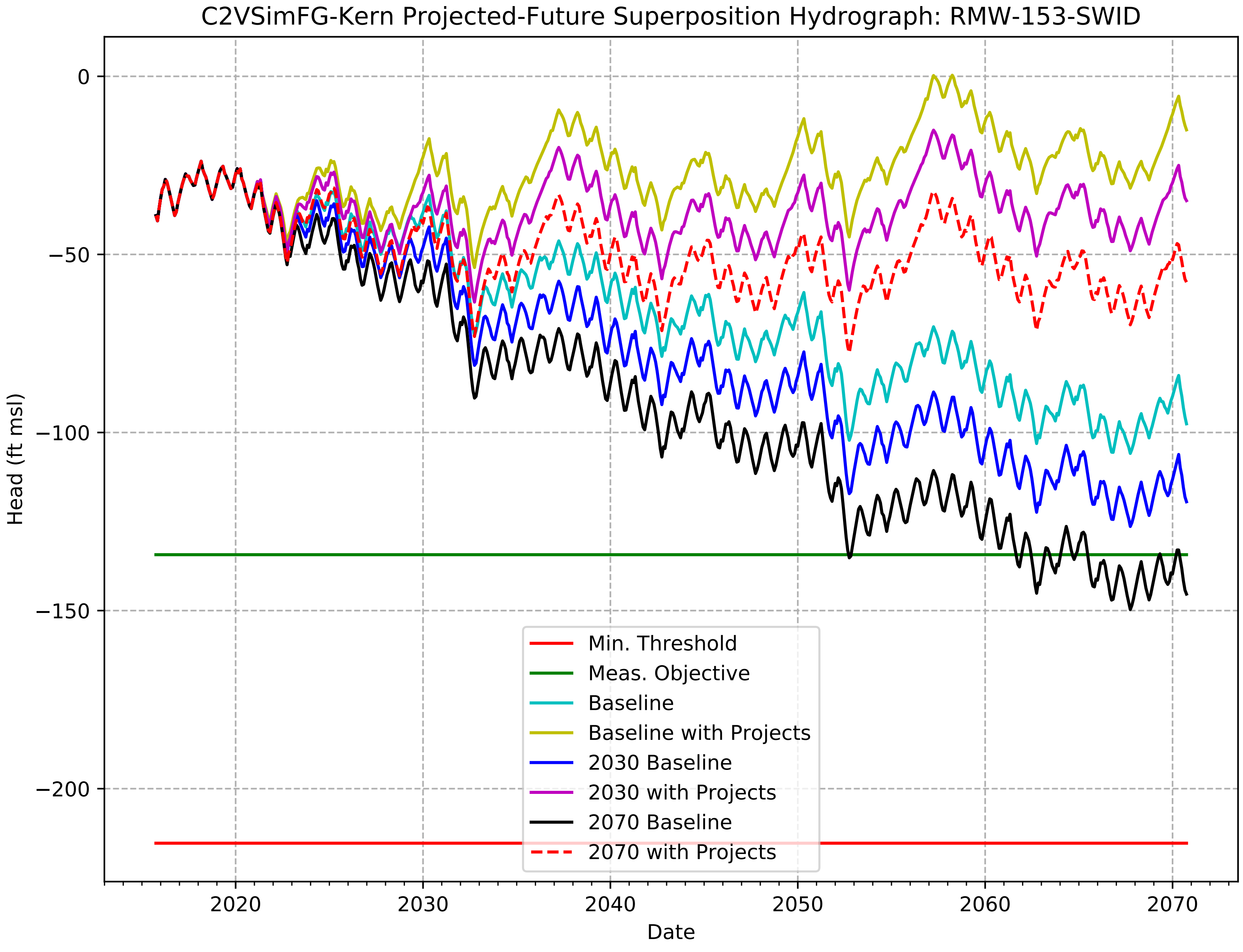

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-149-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
200
150
100
50
0
−50
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

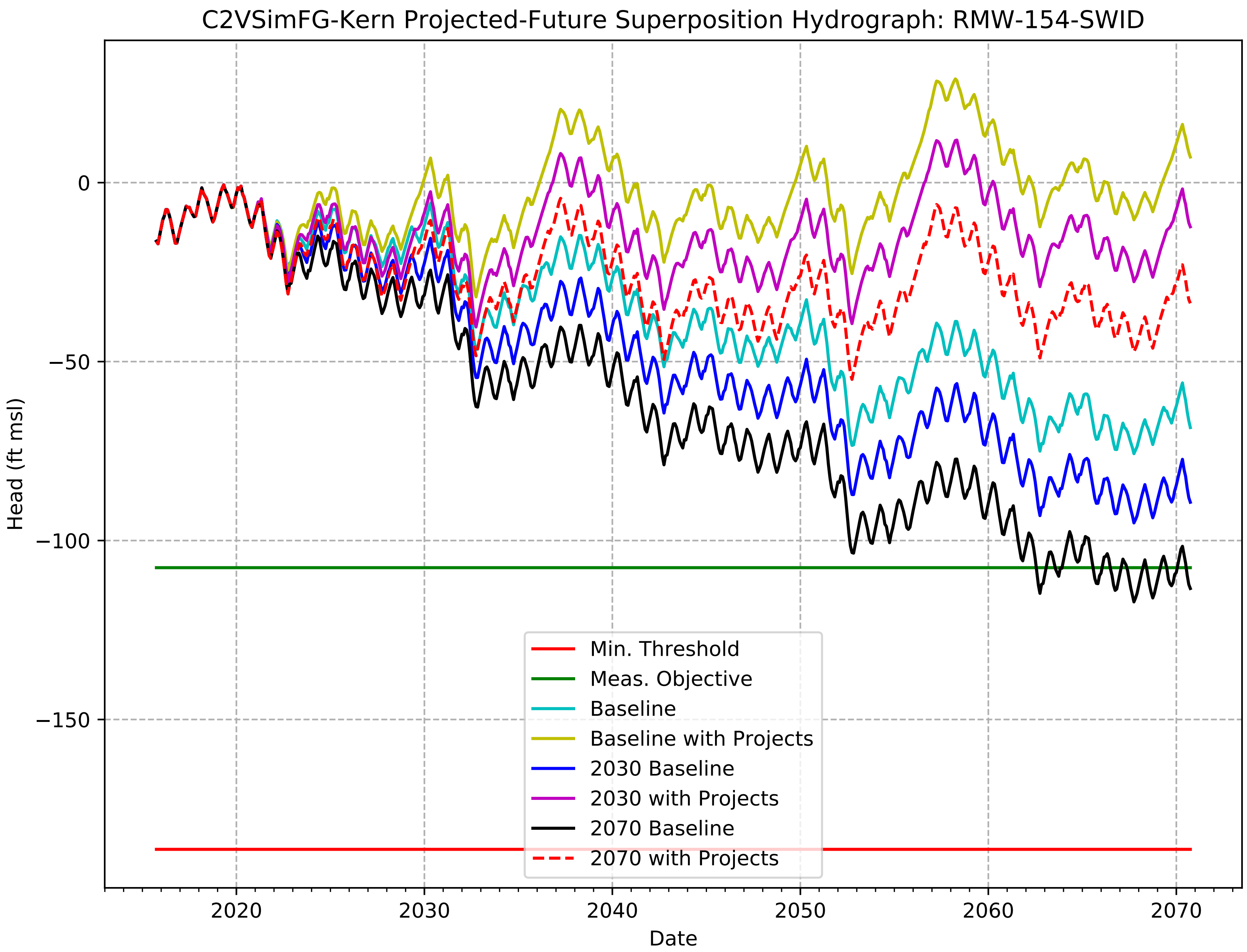


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-150-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

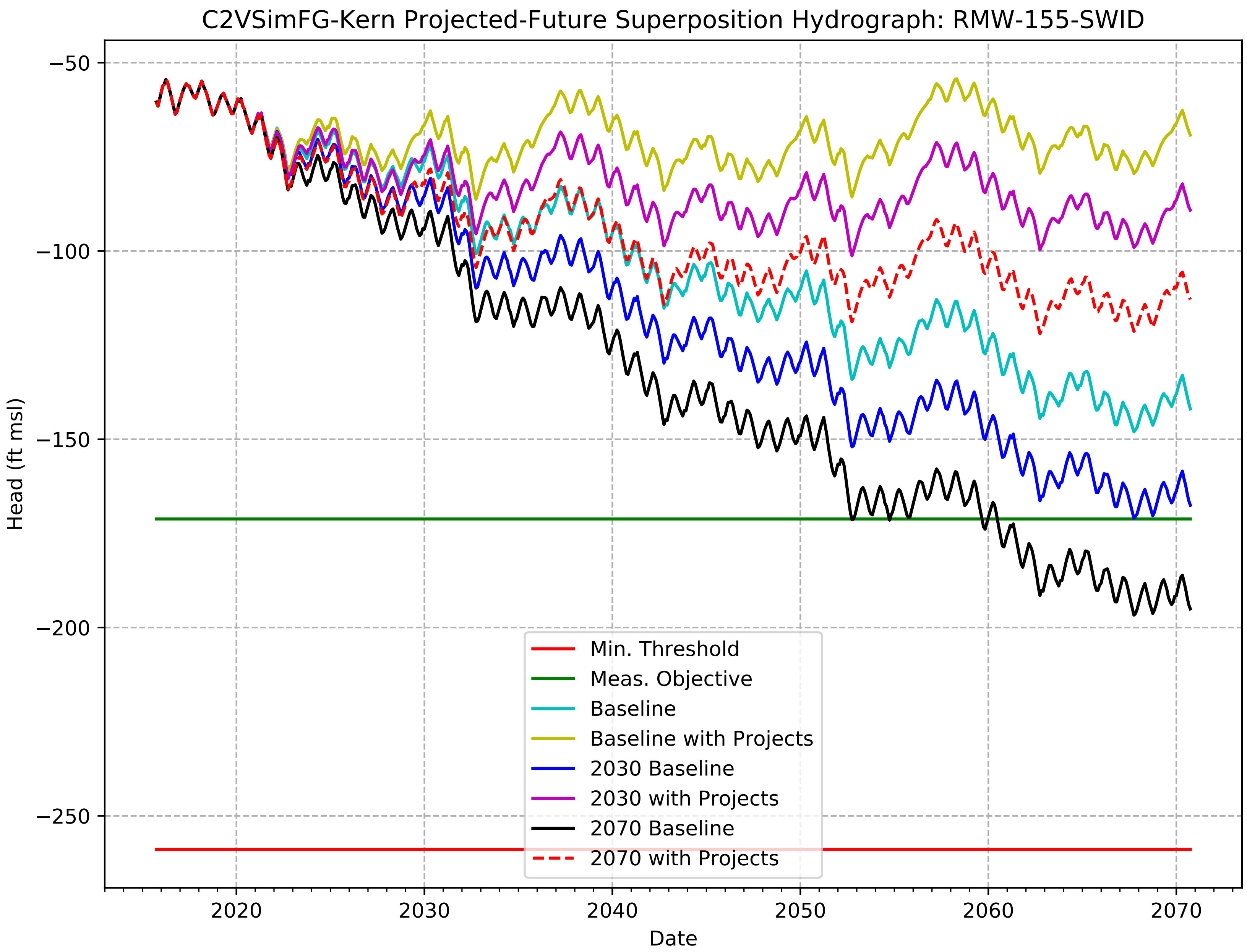

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-151-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

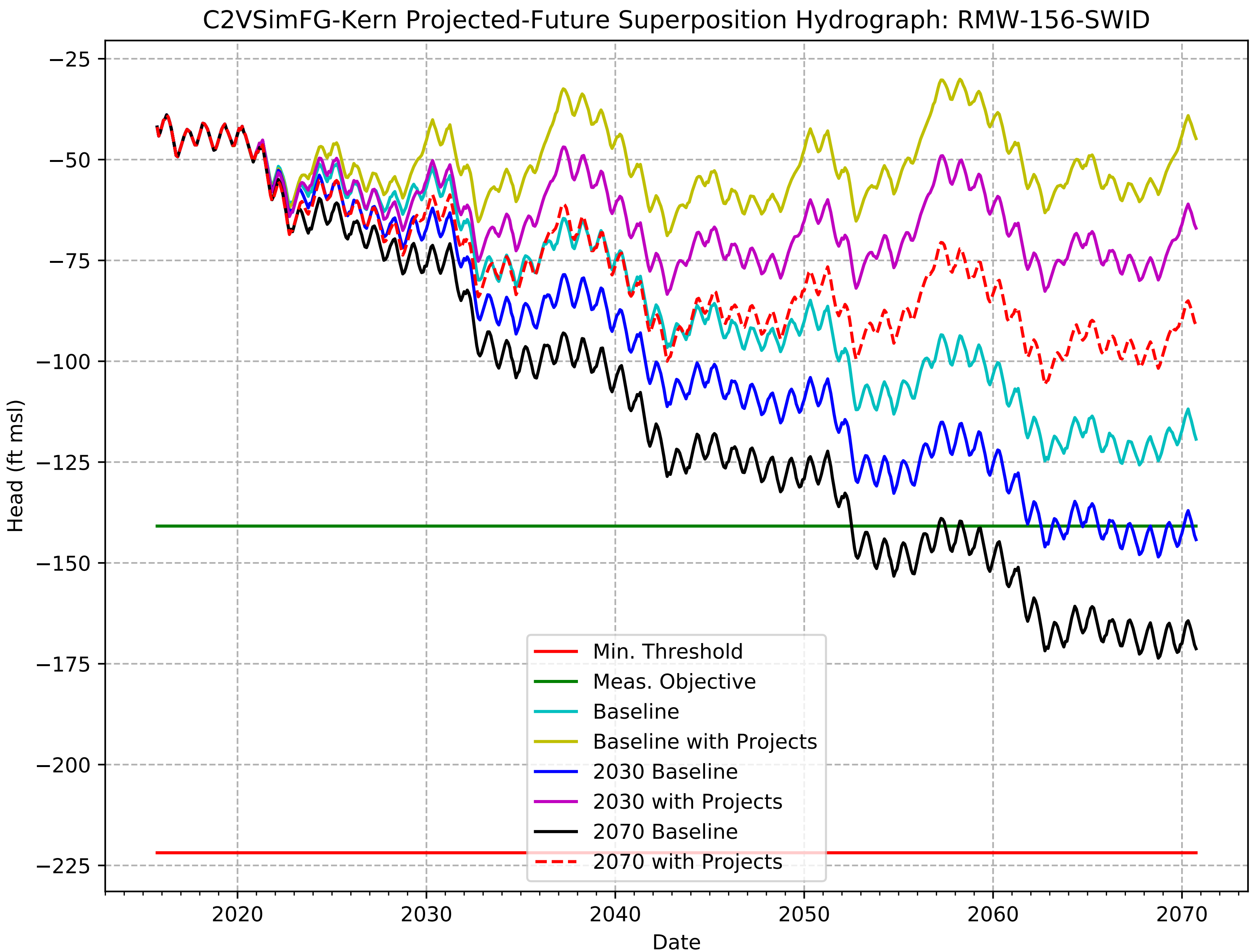

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-152-NKWSD
Head (ft msl)
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-153-SWID
Head (ft msl)
0
−50
−100
−150
−200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

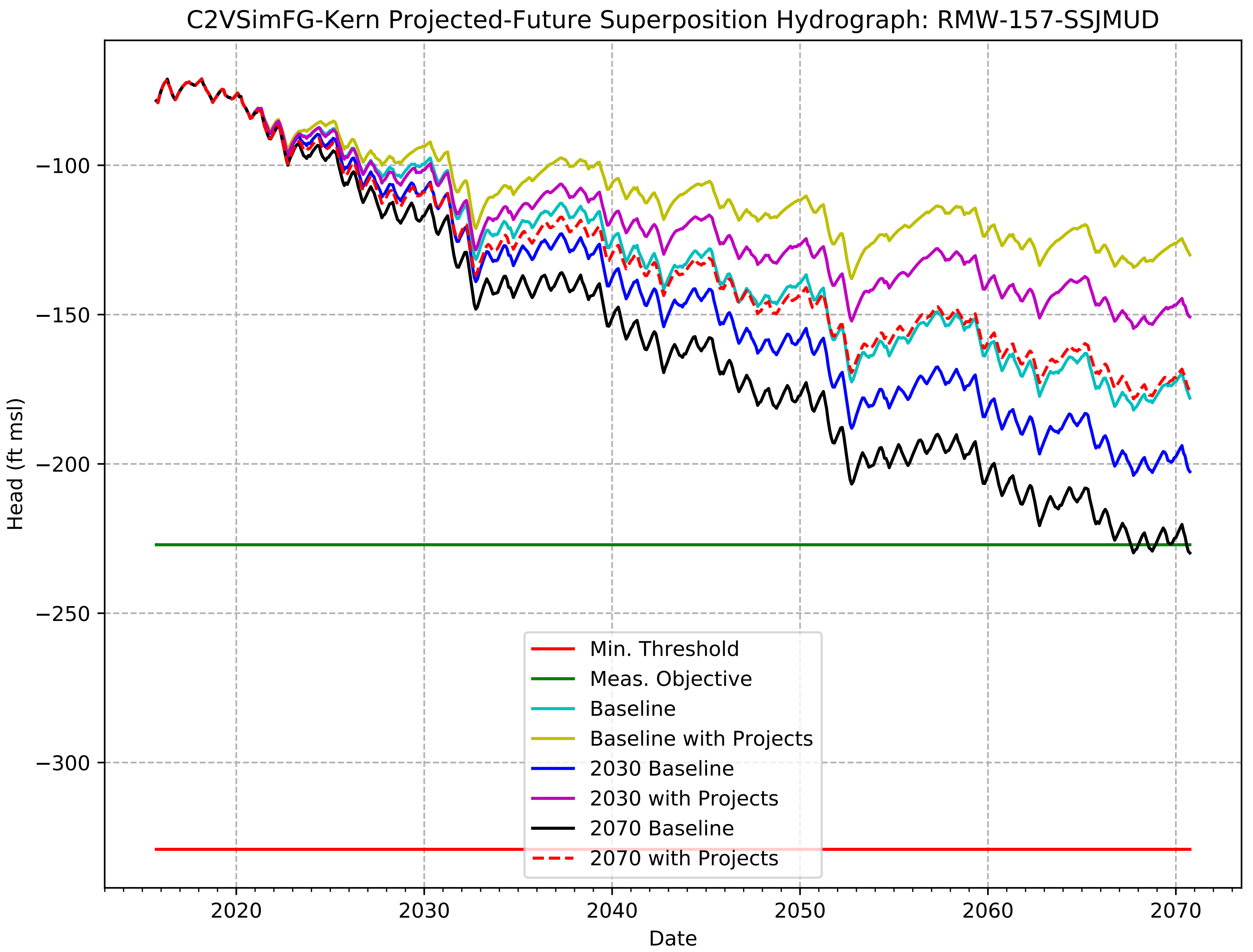


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-154-SWID
Head (ft msl)
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

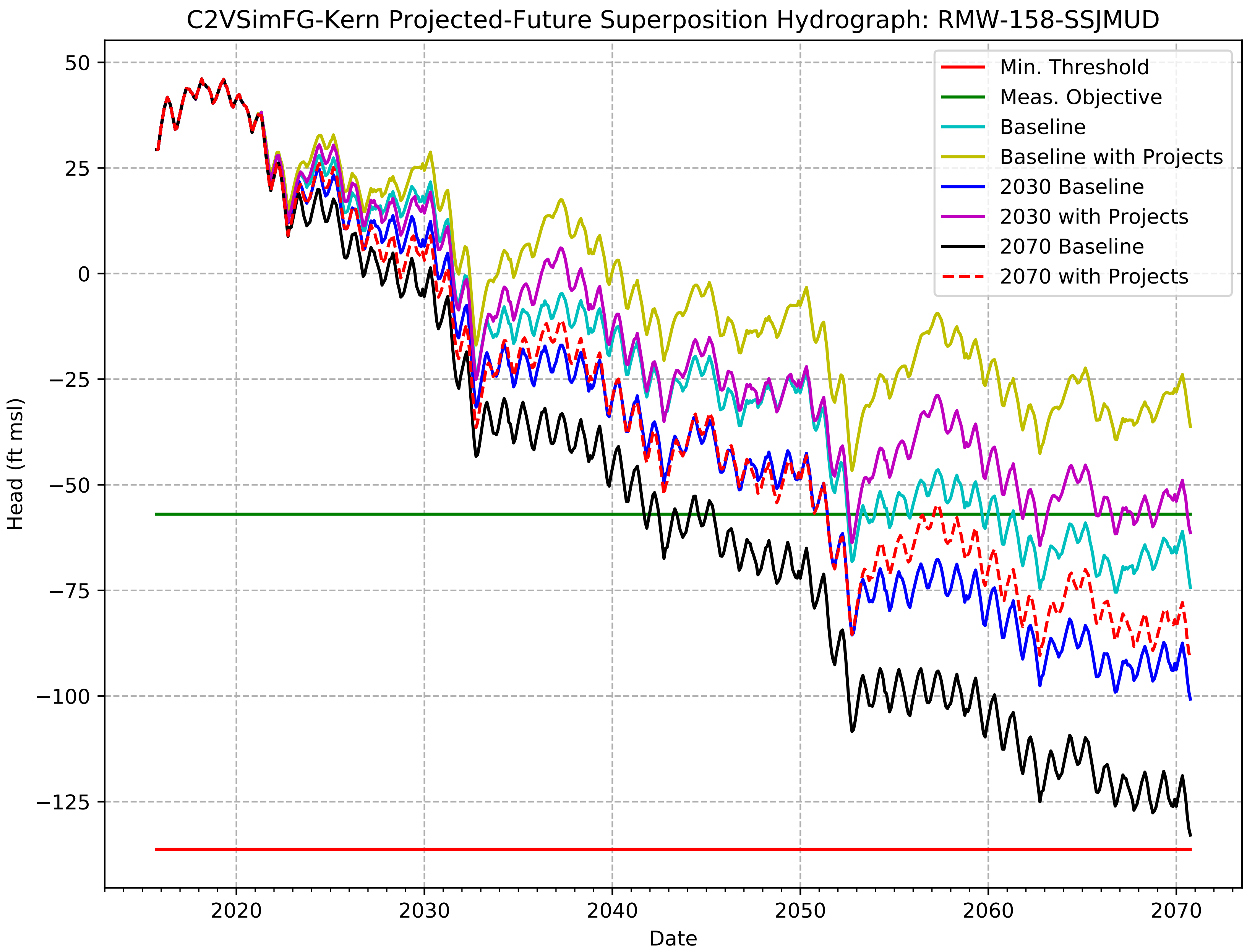

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-155-SWID
Head (ft msl)
−50
−100
−150
−200
−250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



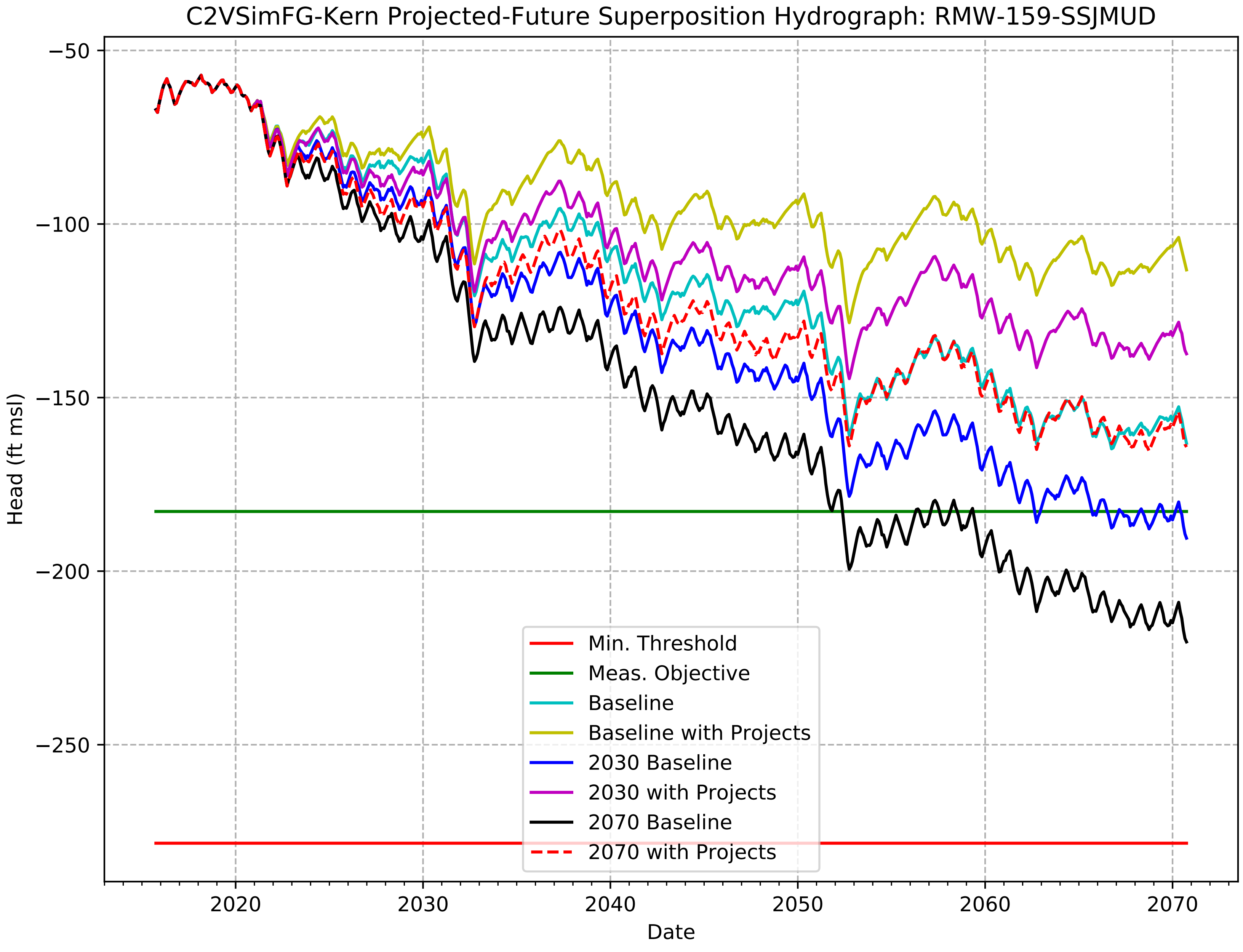
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-156-SWID
Head (ft msl)
Date
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
−175
−200
−225
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



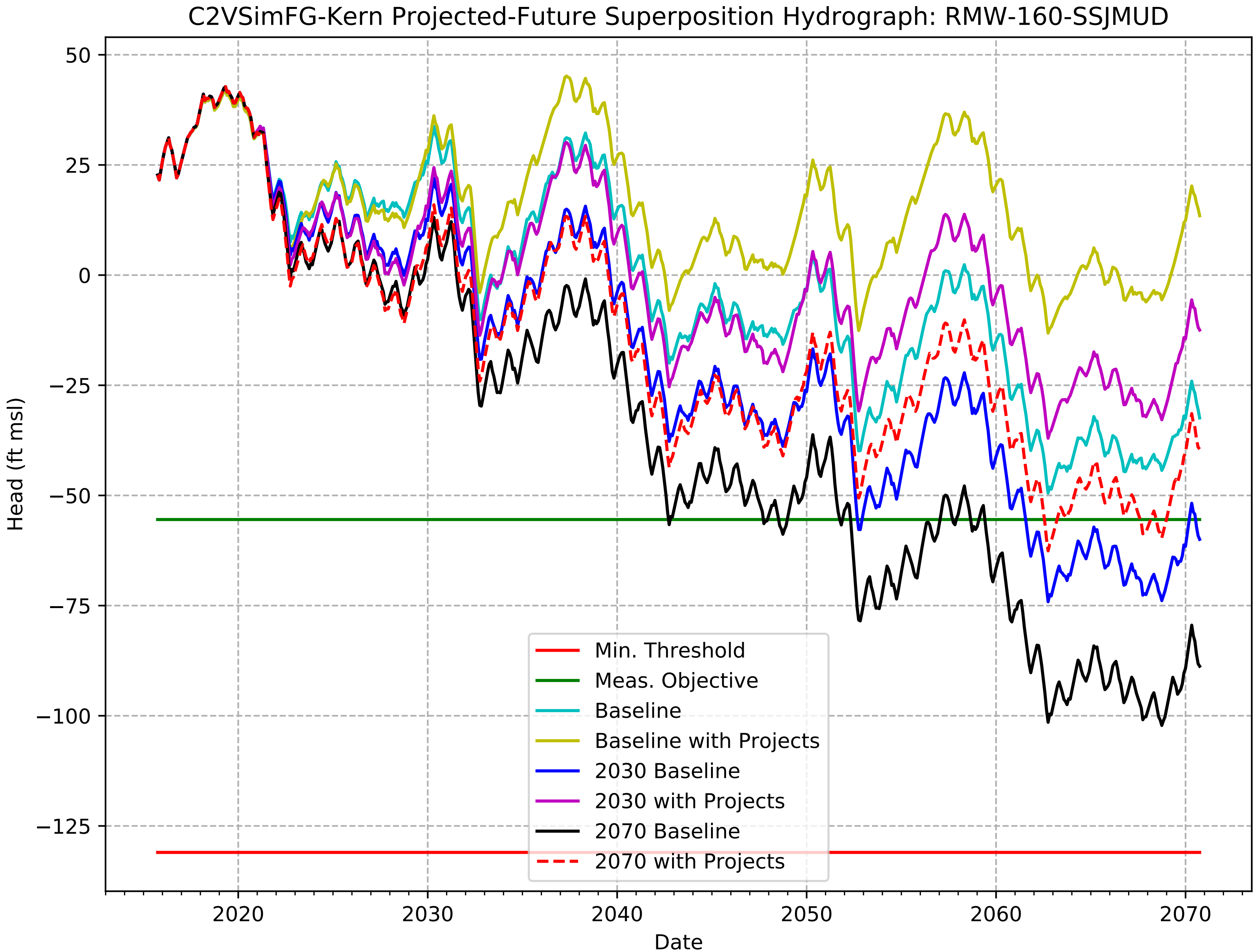
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-157-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



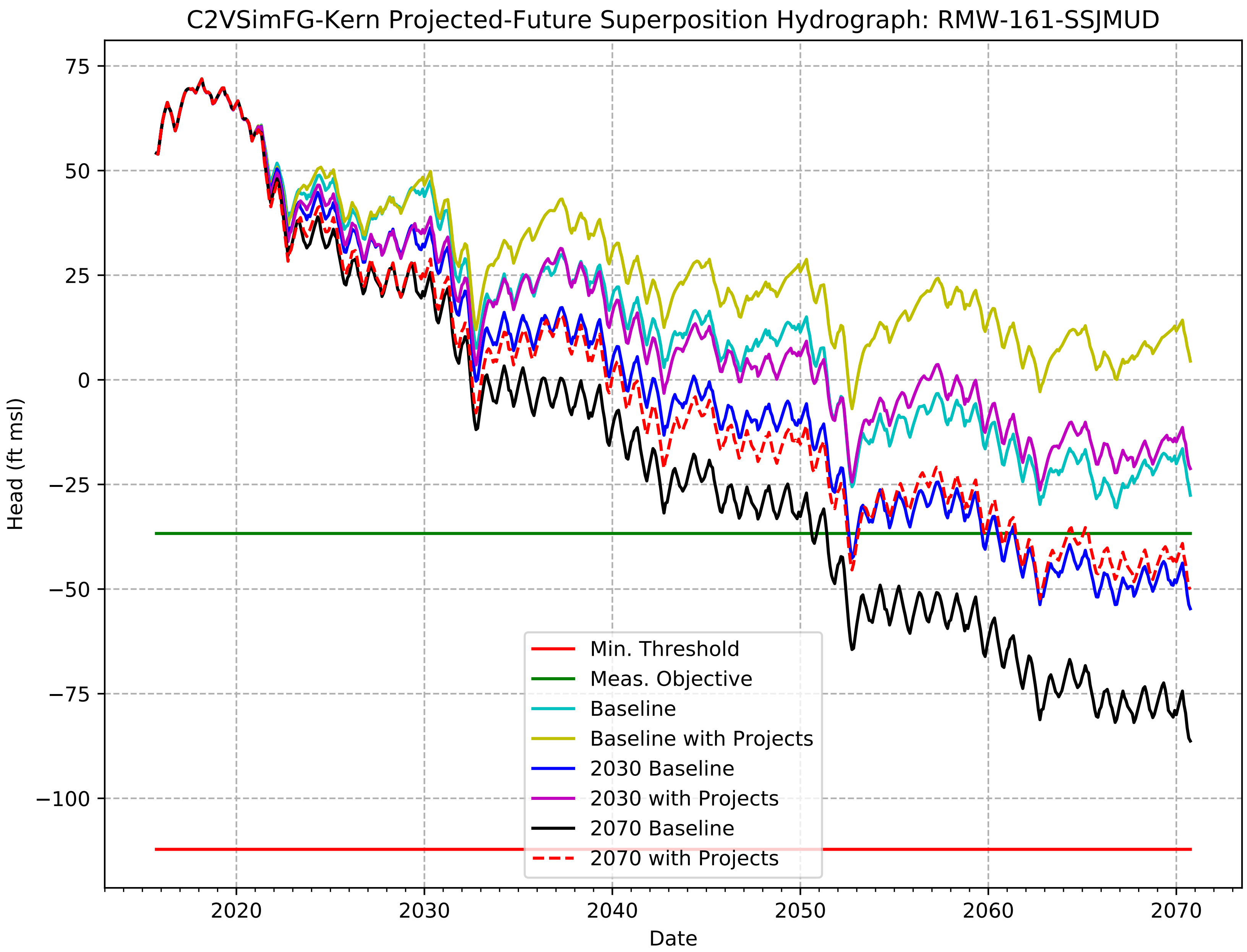
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-158-SSJMUD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
Head (ft msl)
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

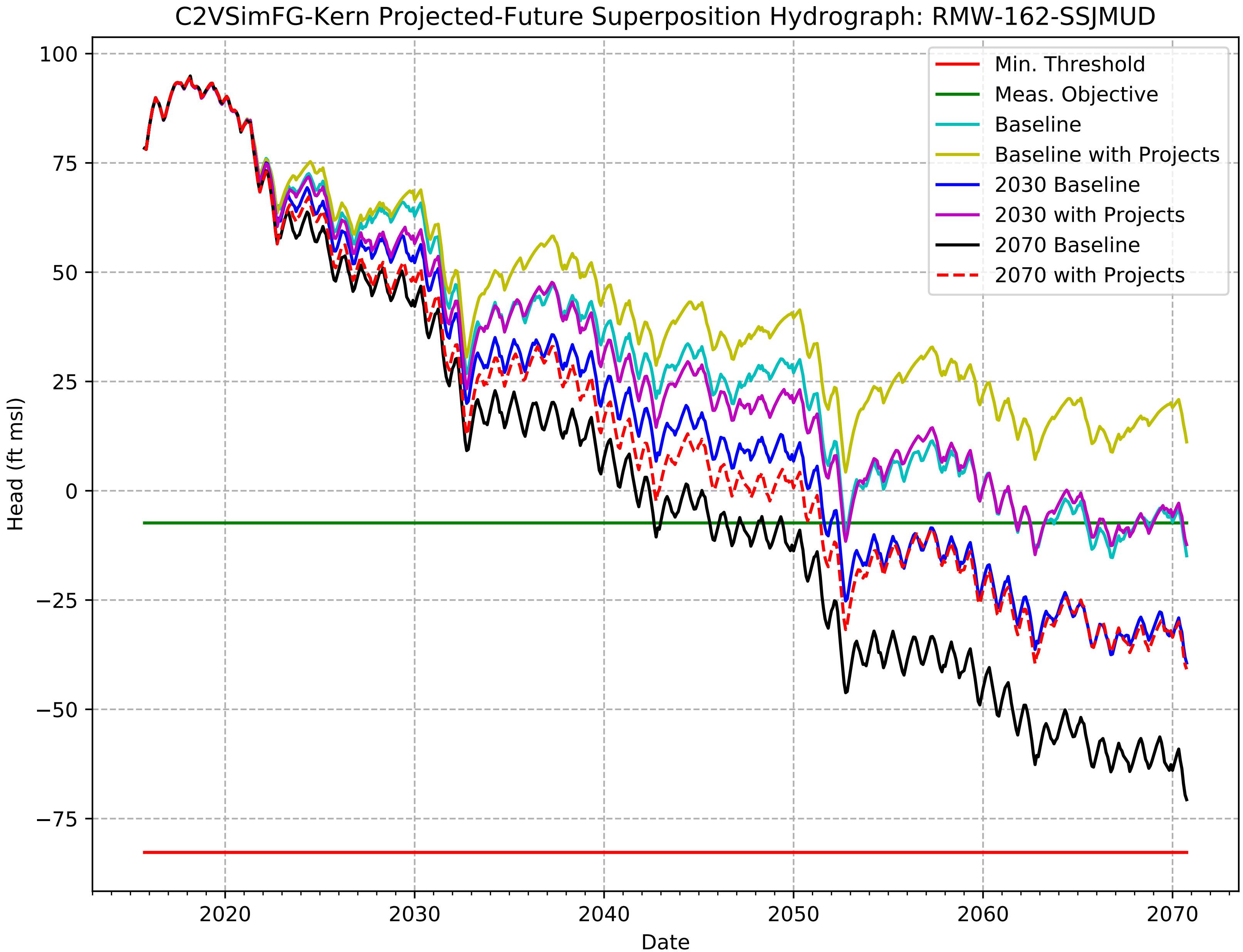


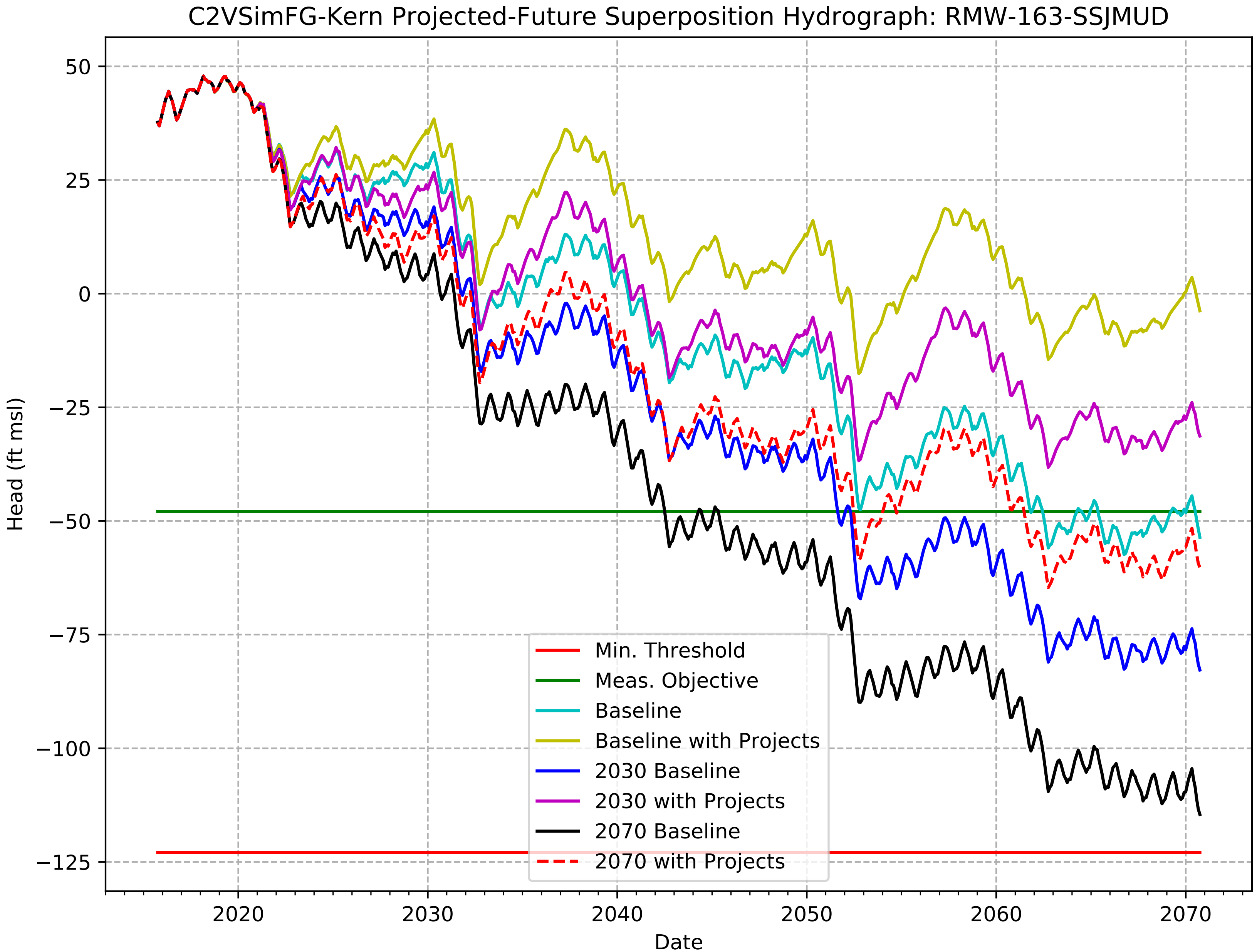
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-159-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
Date
−50
−100
−150
−200
−250
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



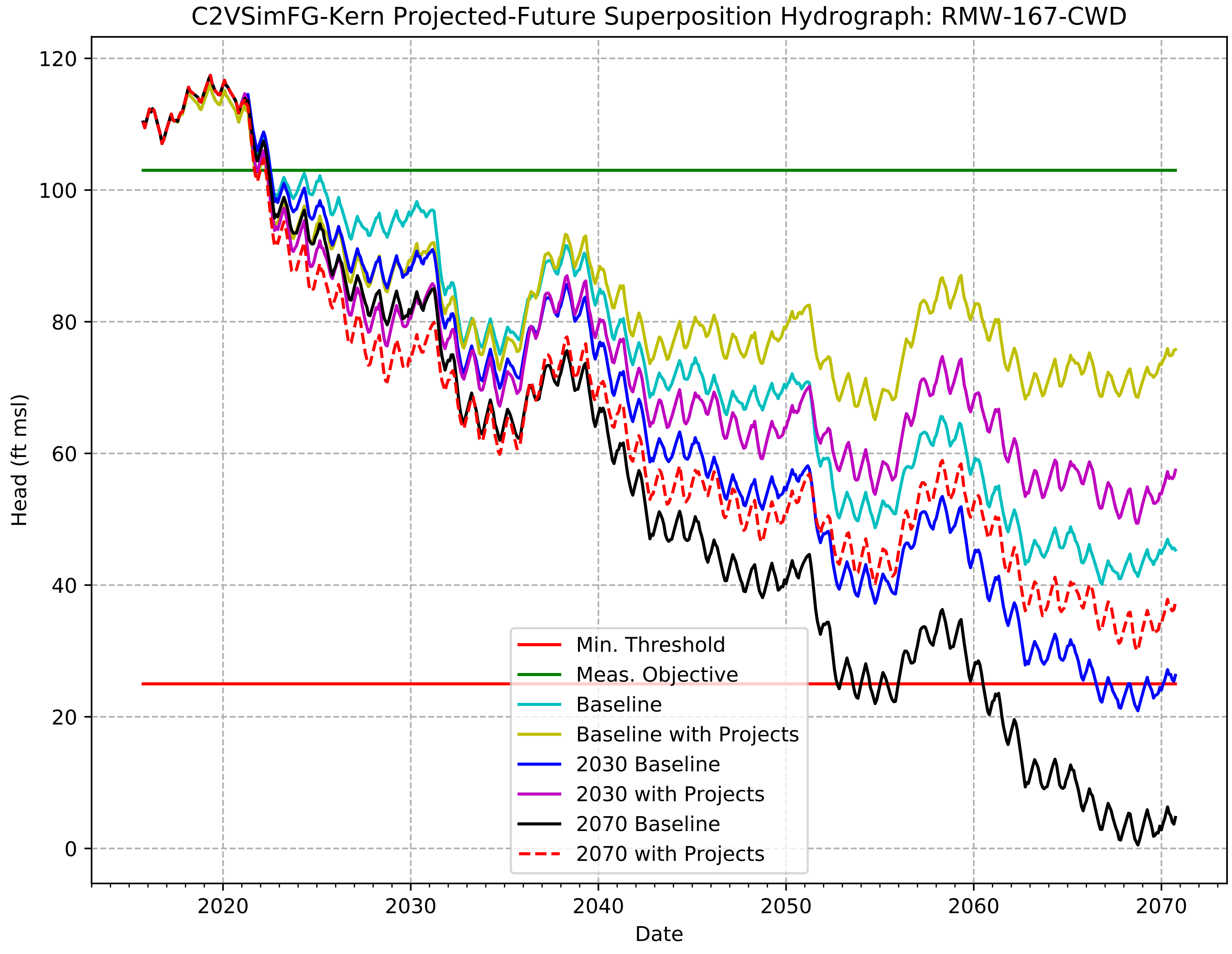
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-160-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
Date
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-161-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

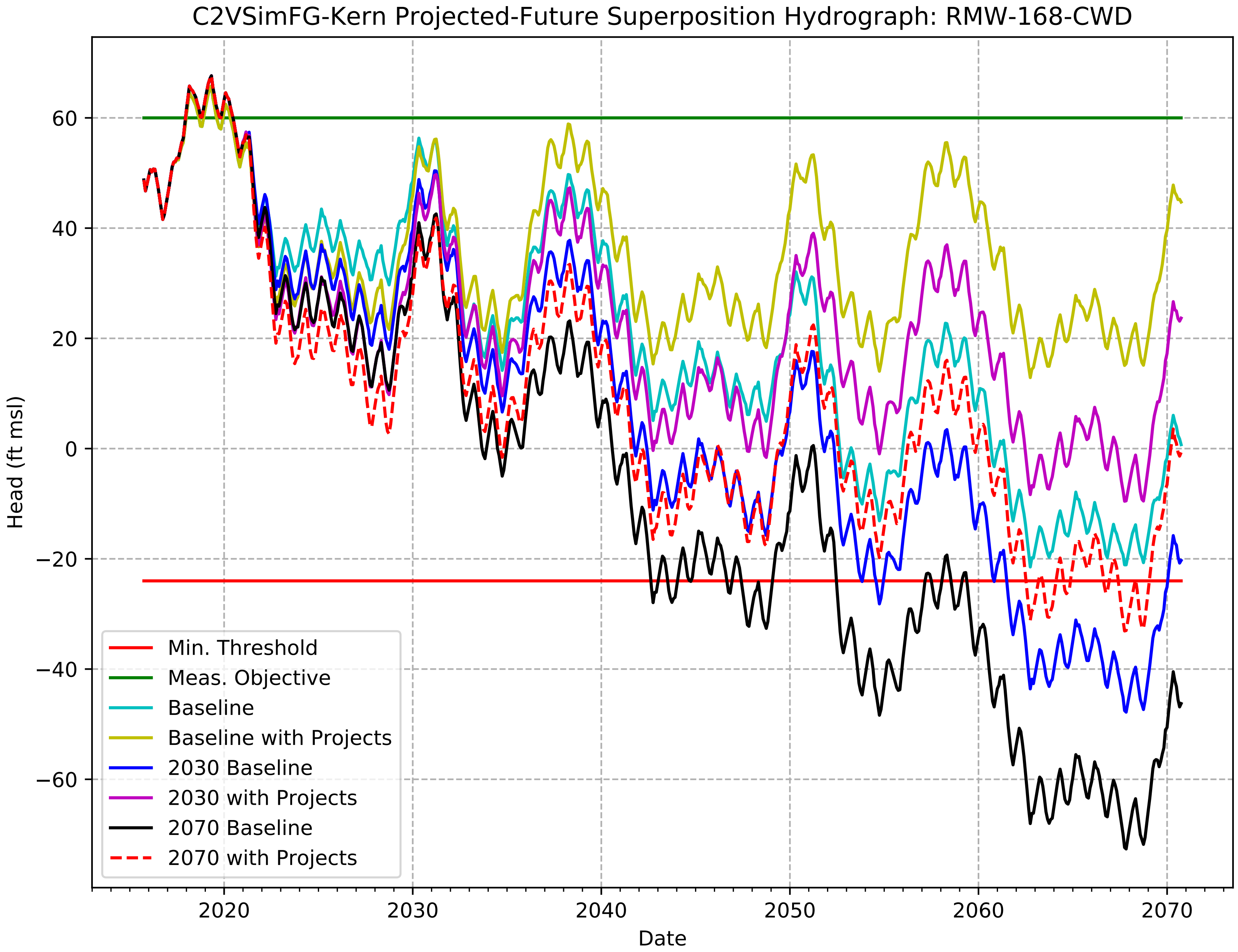

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-162-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
Date
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

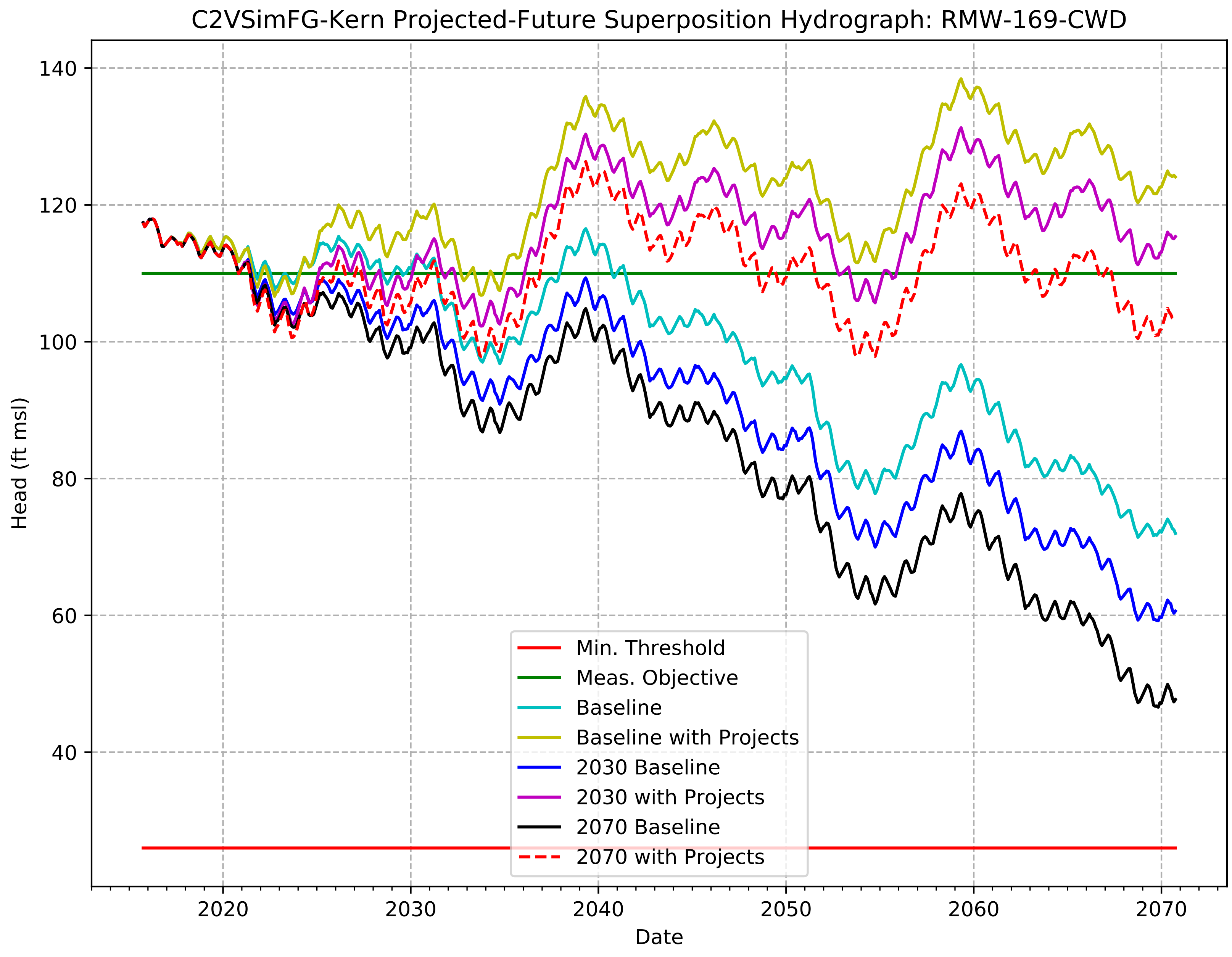


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-163-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
Date
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

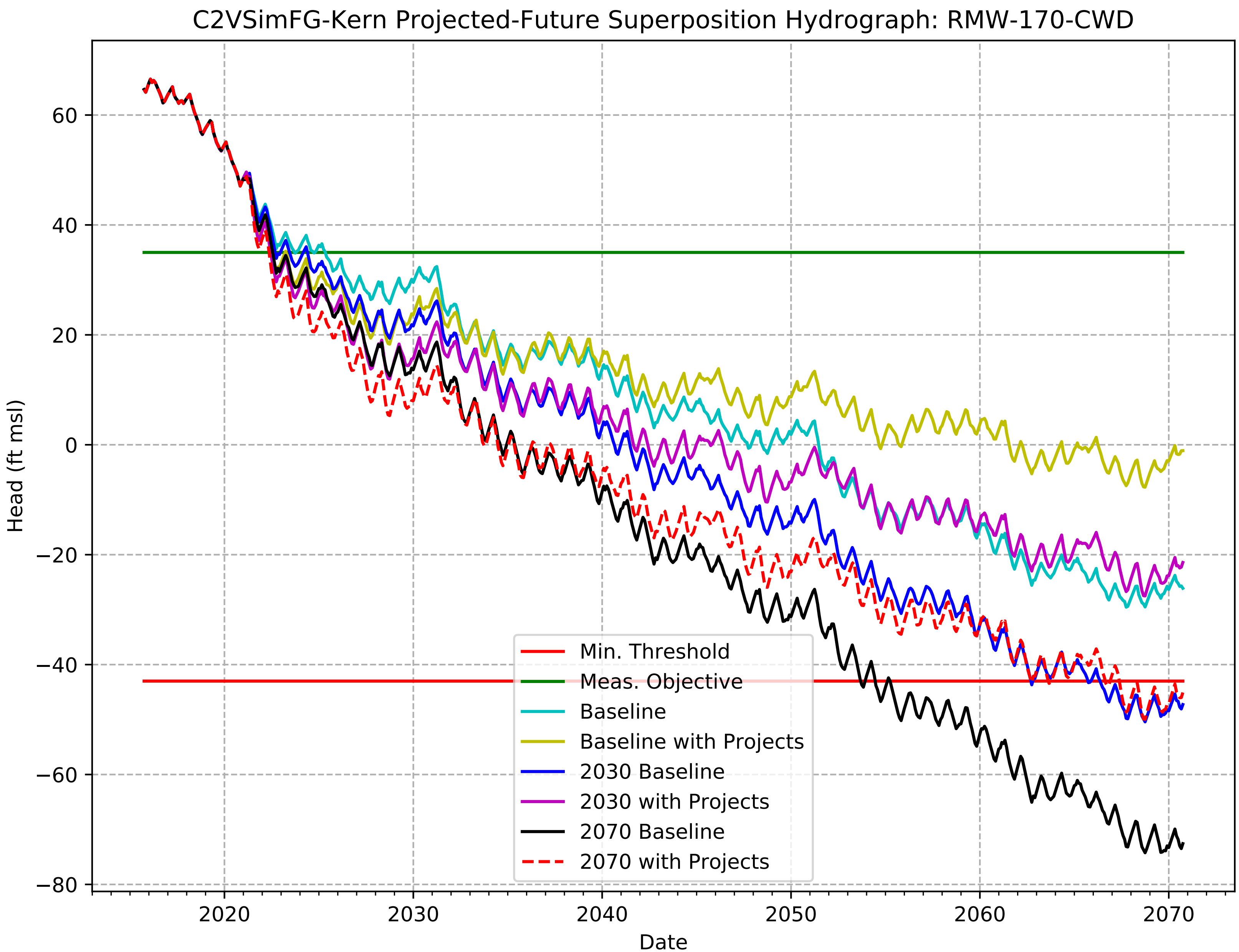


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-167-CWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

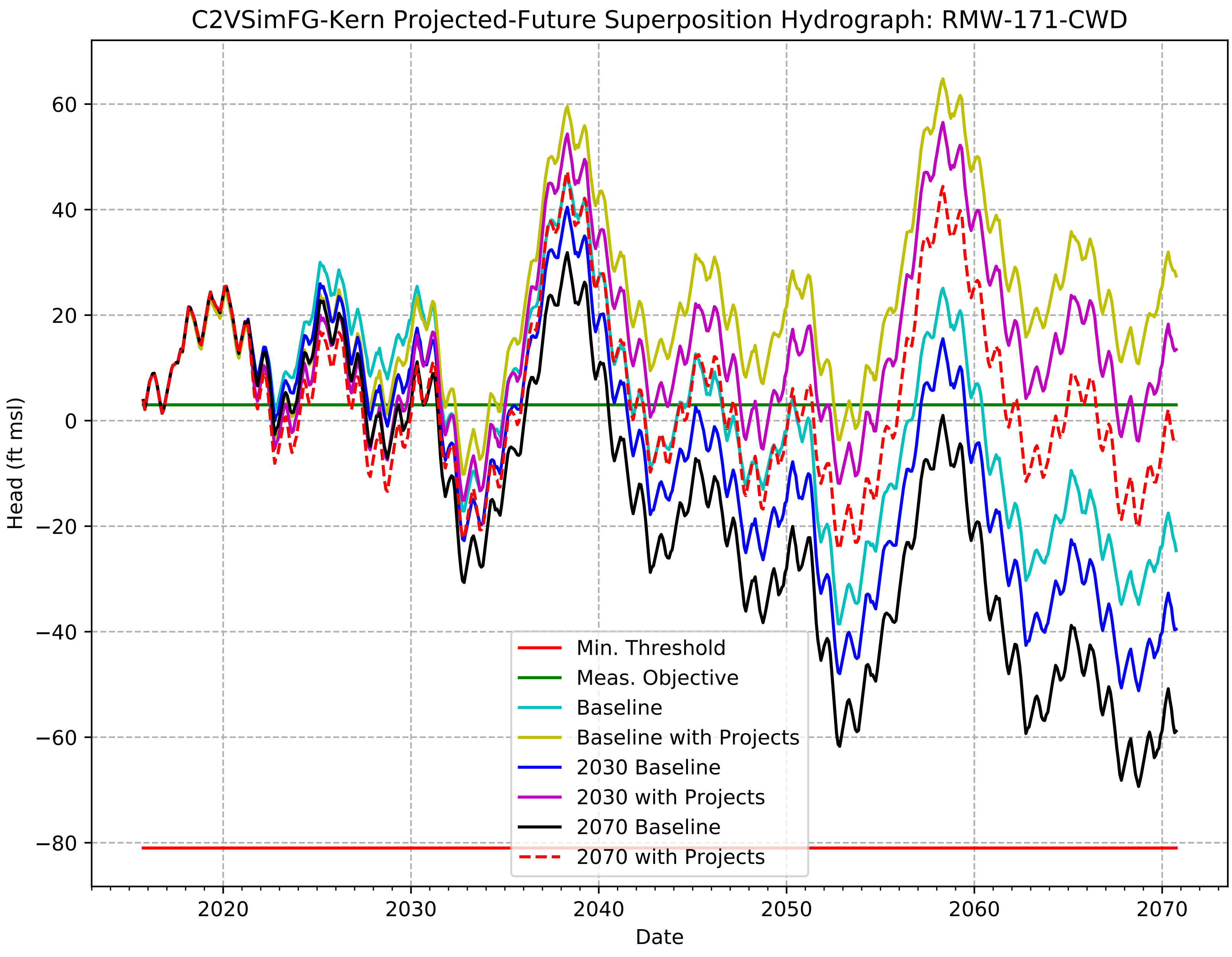

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-168-CWD
Head (ft msl)
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



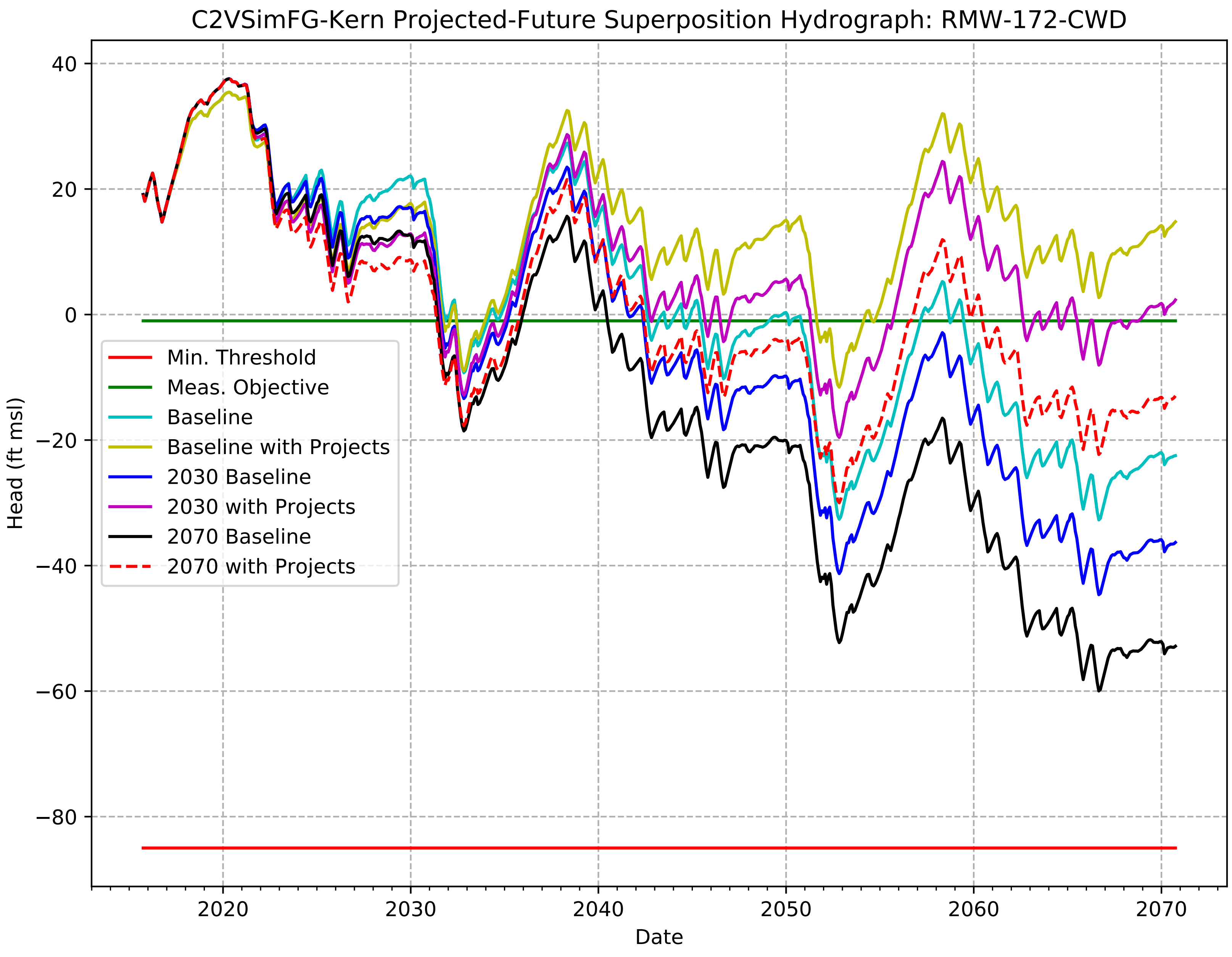
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-169-CWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

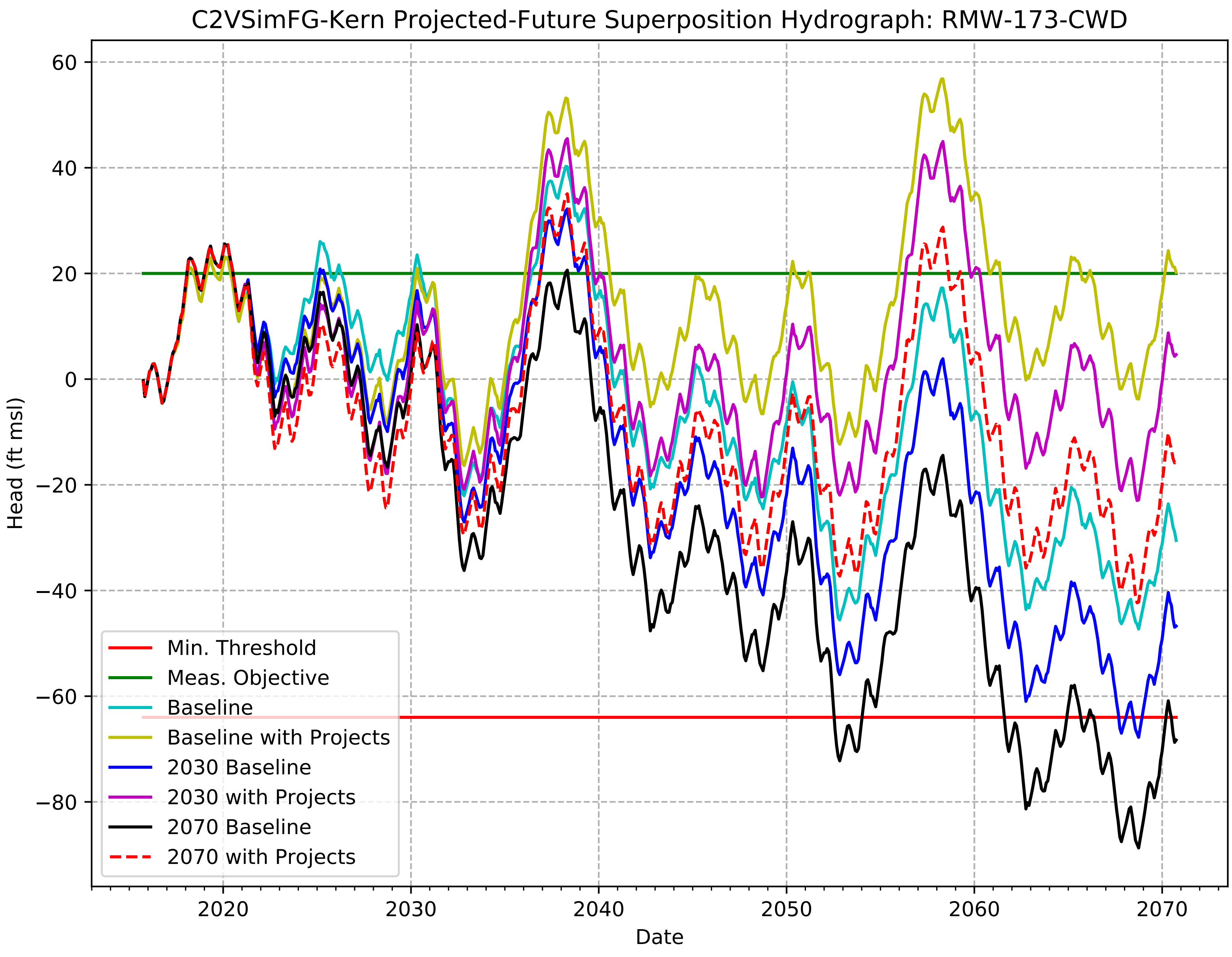


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-170-CWD
Head (ft msl)
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

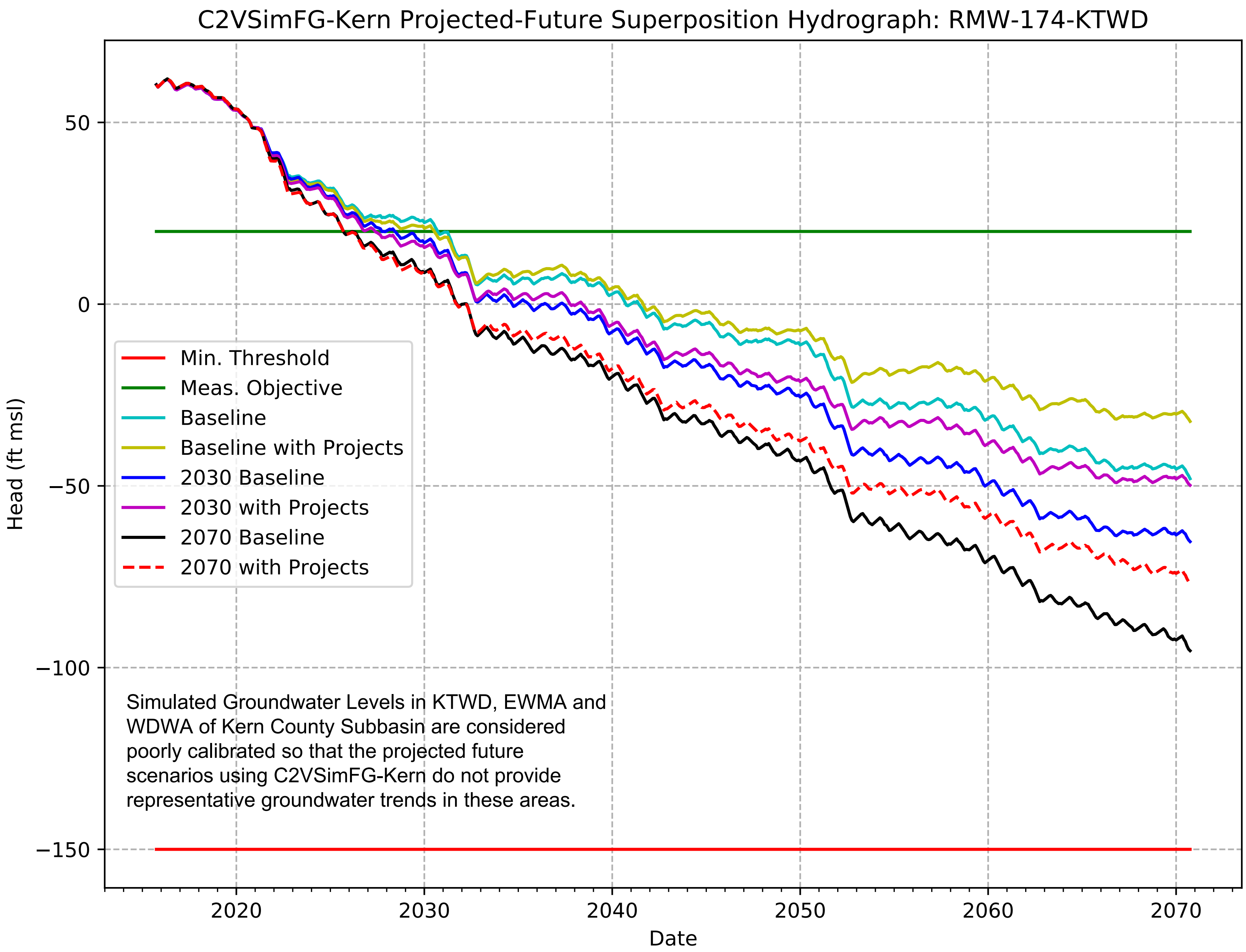


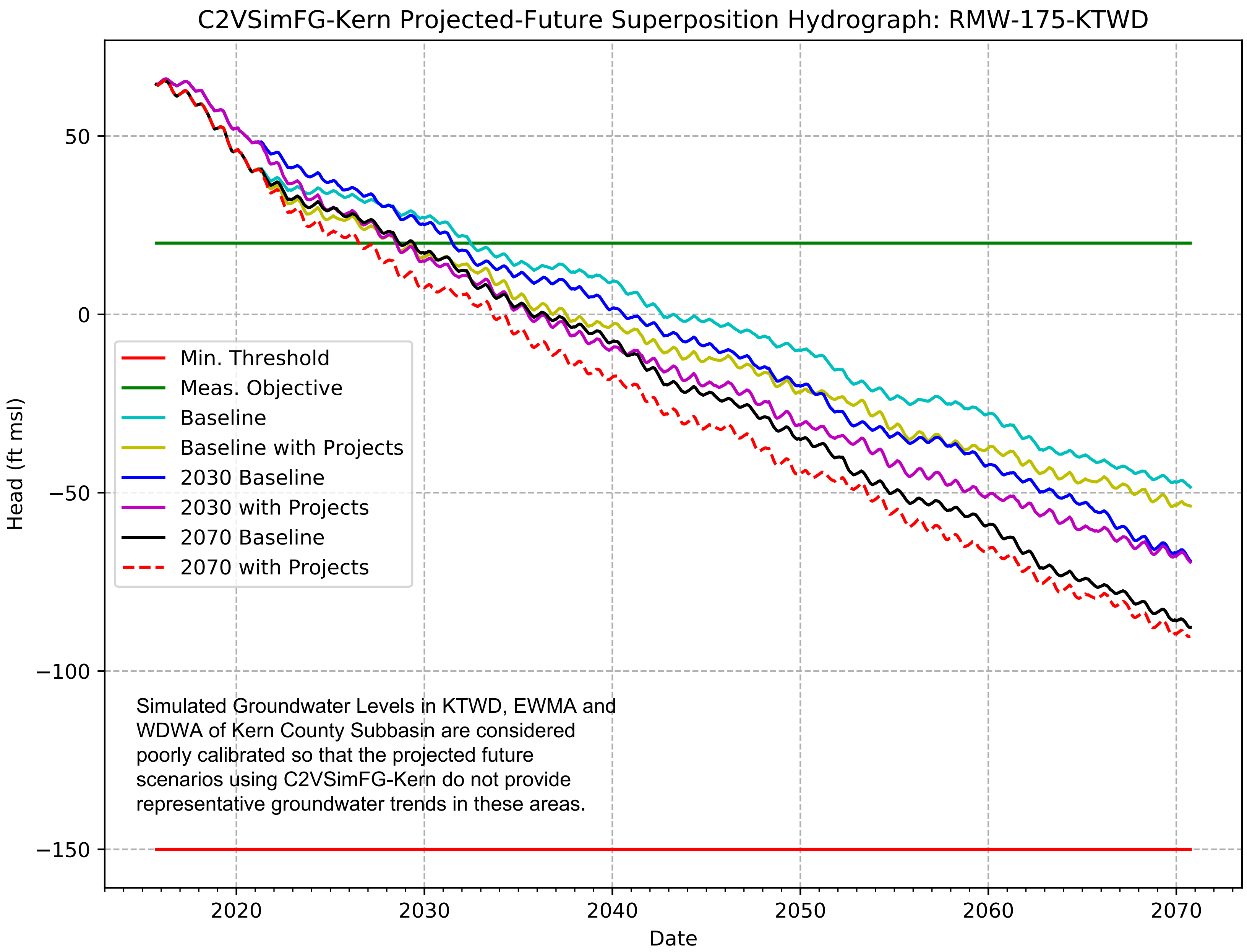
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-171-CWD
Head (ft msl)
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-172-CWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

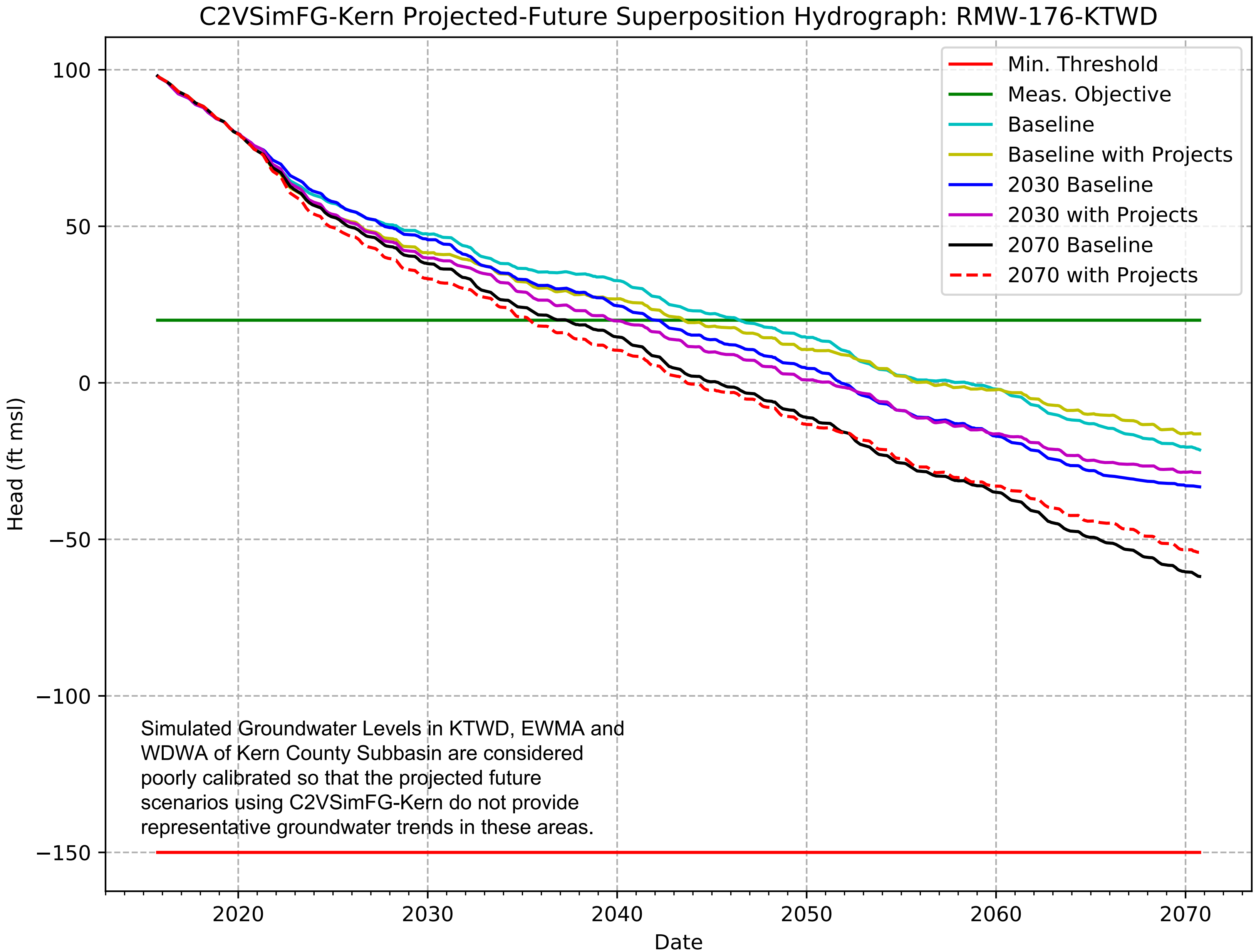


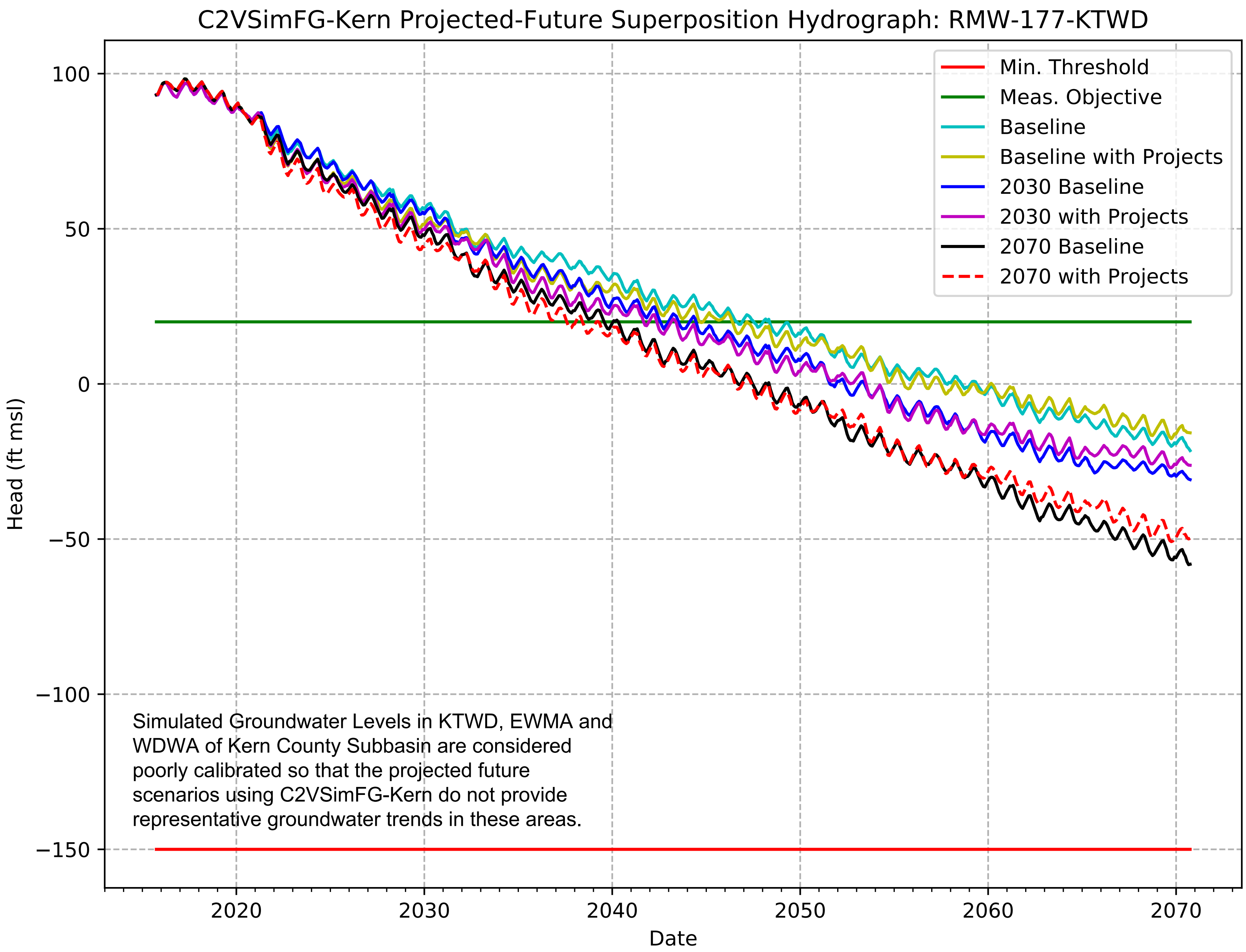
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-173-CWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

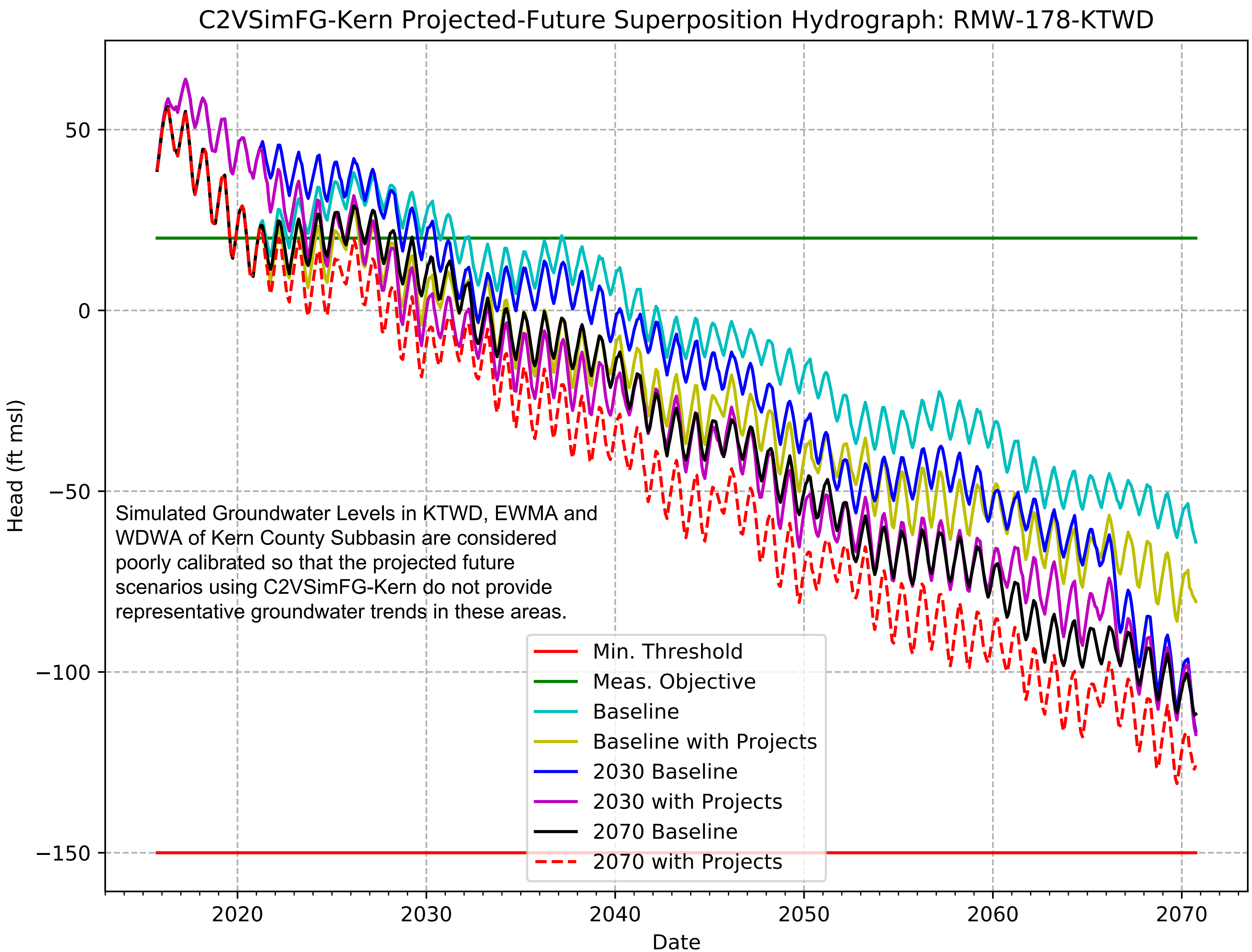

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-174-KTWD
Head (ft msl)
Date
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

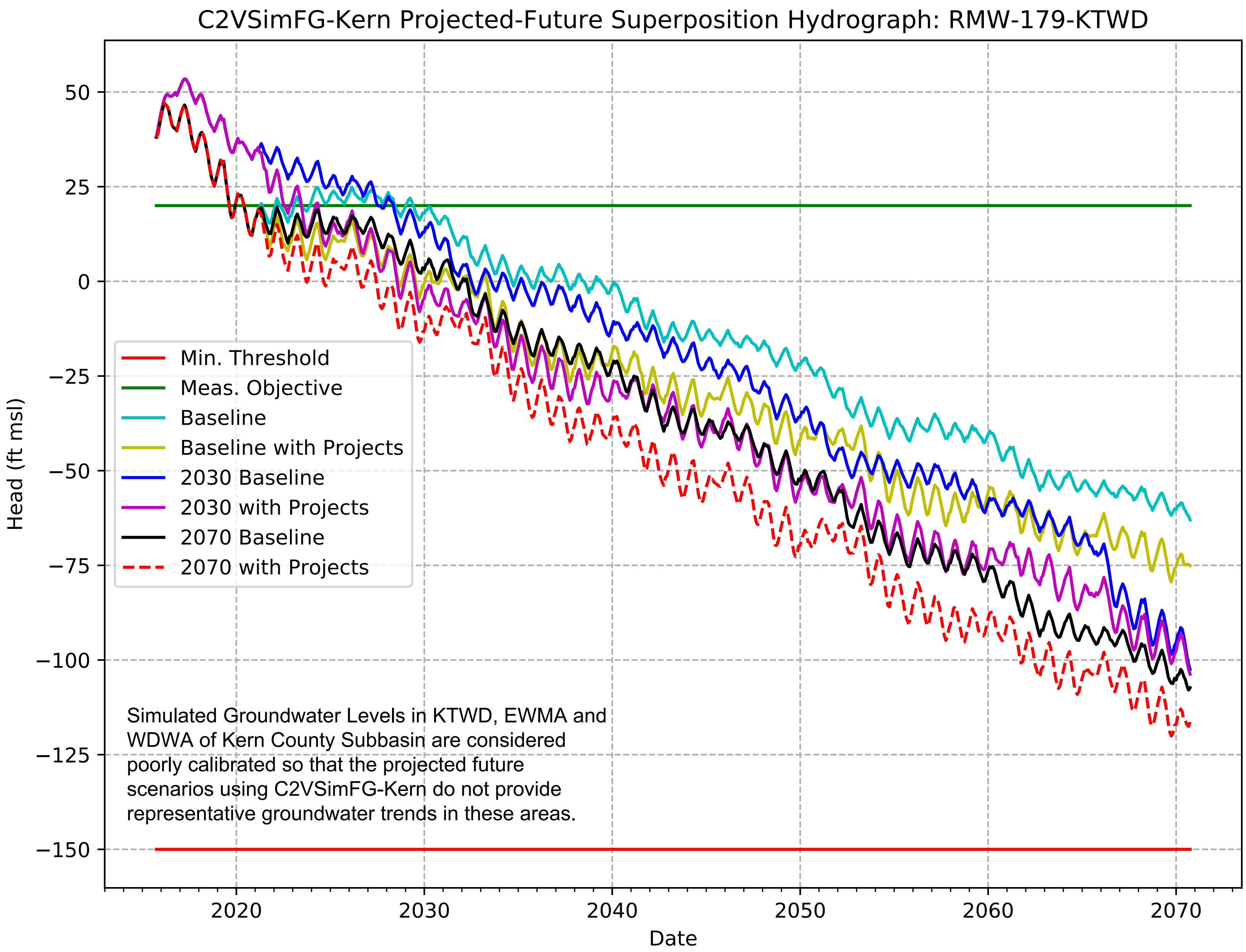


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-175-KTWD
50
0
−50
−100
−150
Head (ft msl)
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and
WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered
poorly calibrated so that the projected future
scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide
representative groundwater trends in these areas.

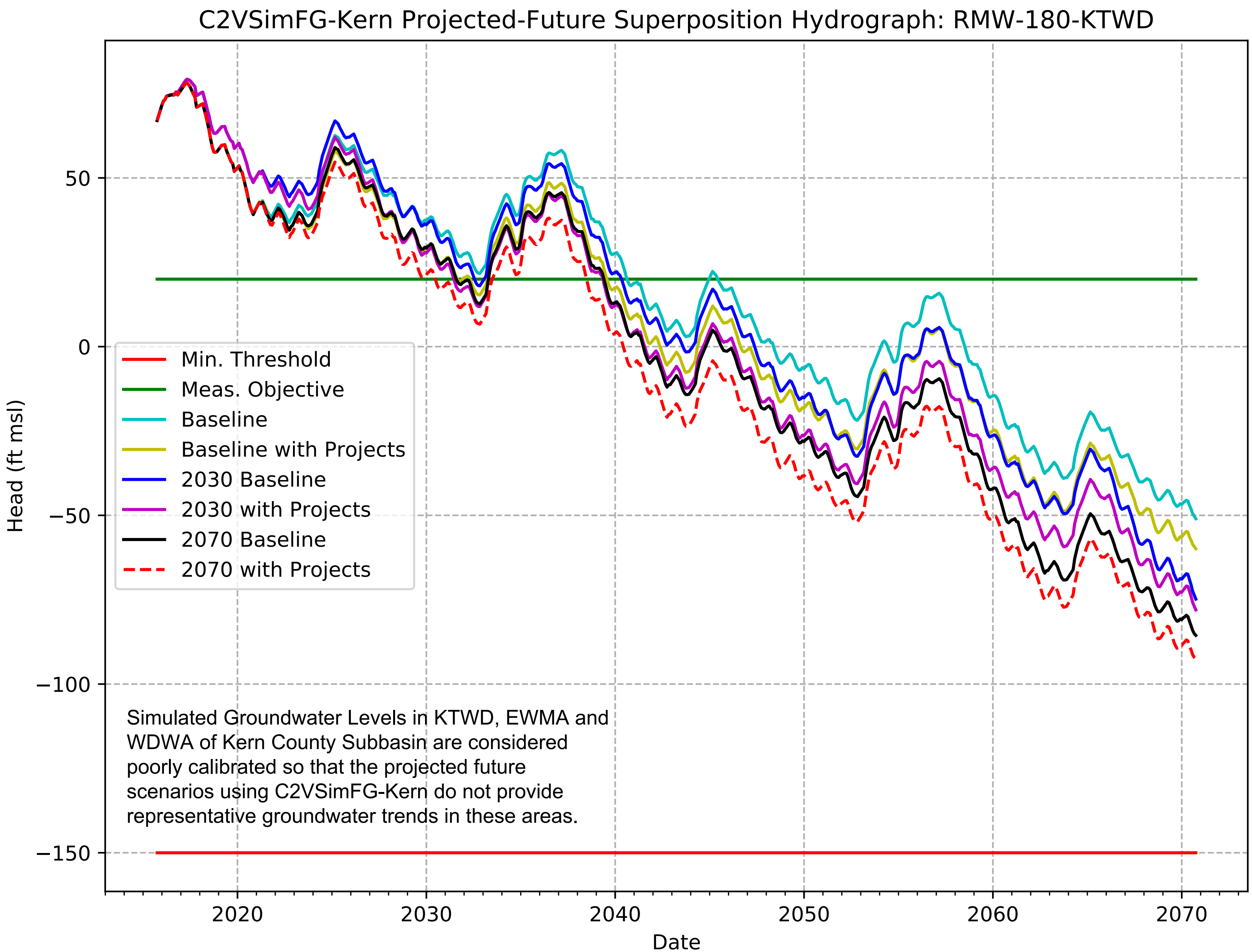

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-176-KTWD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
100
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-177-KTWD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
100
50
0
−50
−100
−150
Head (ft msl)
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

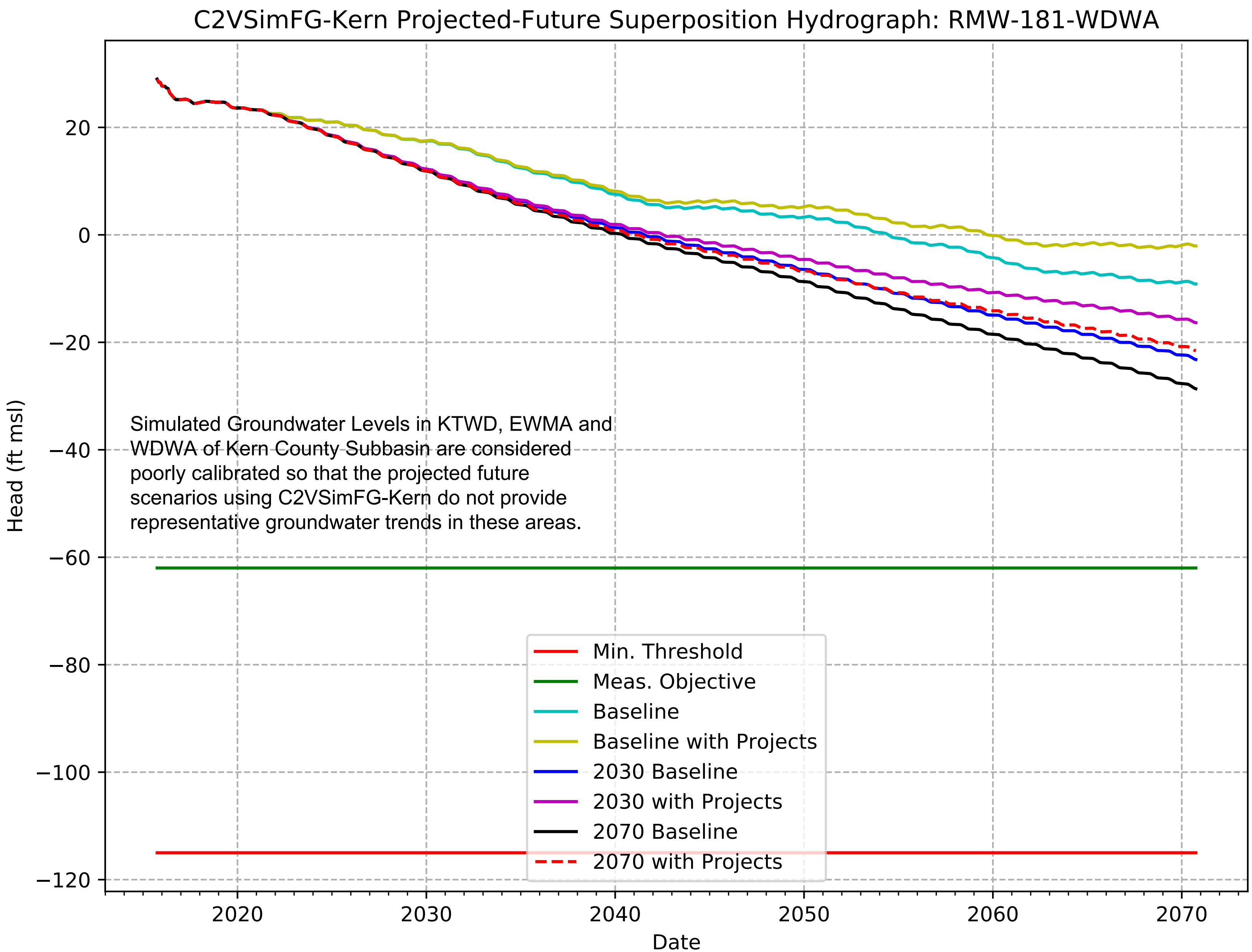

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-178-KTWD
Head (ft msl)
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



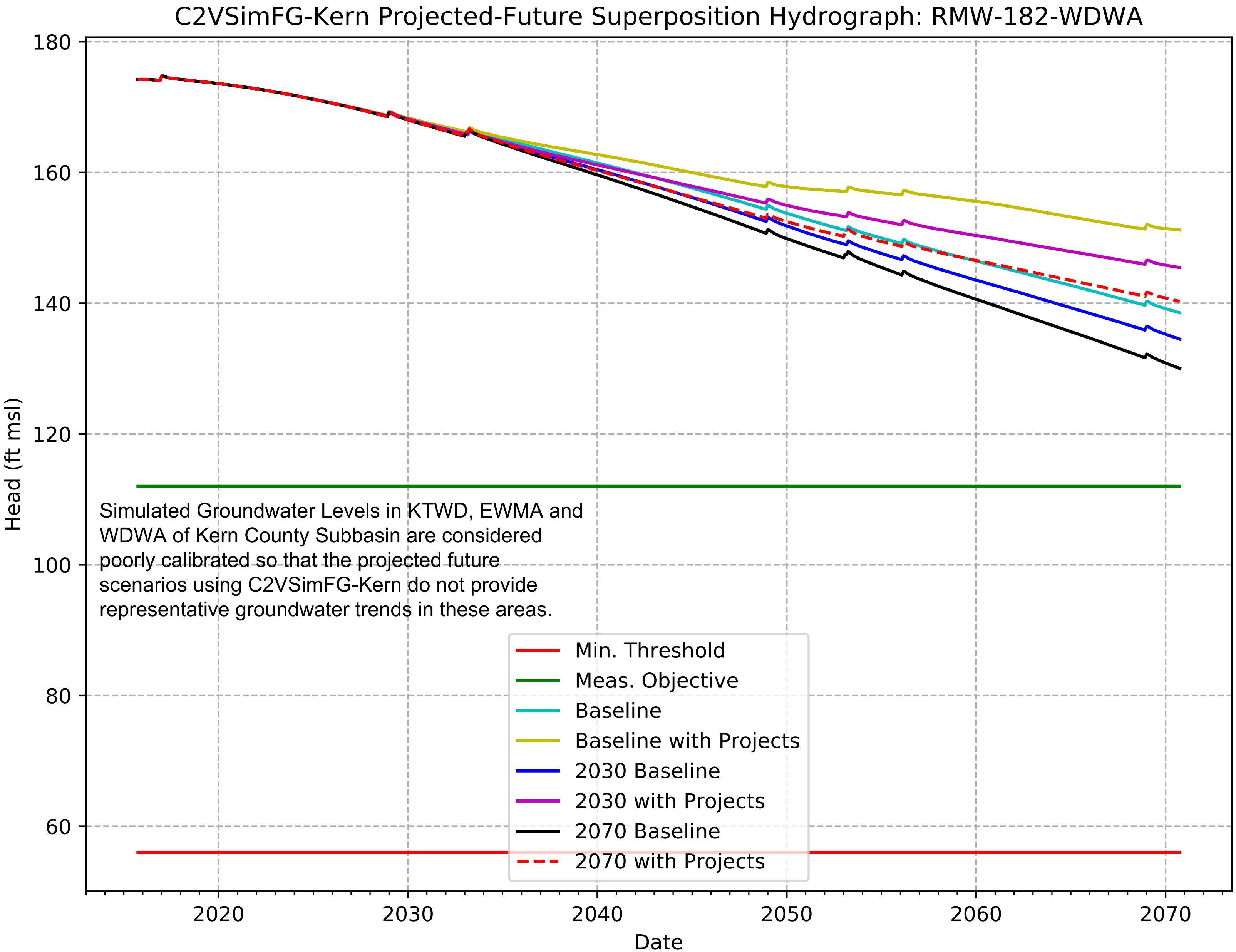
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-179-KTWD
Head (ft msl)
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

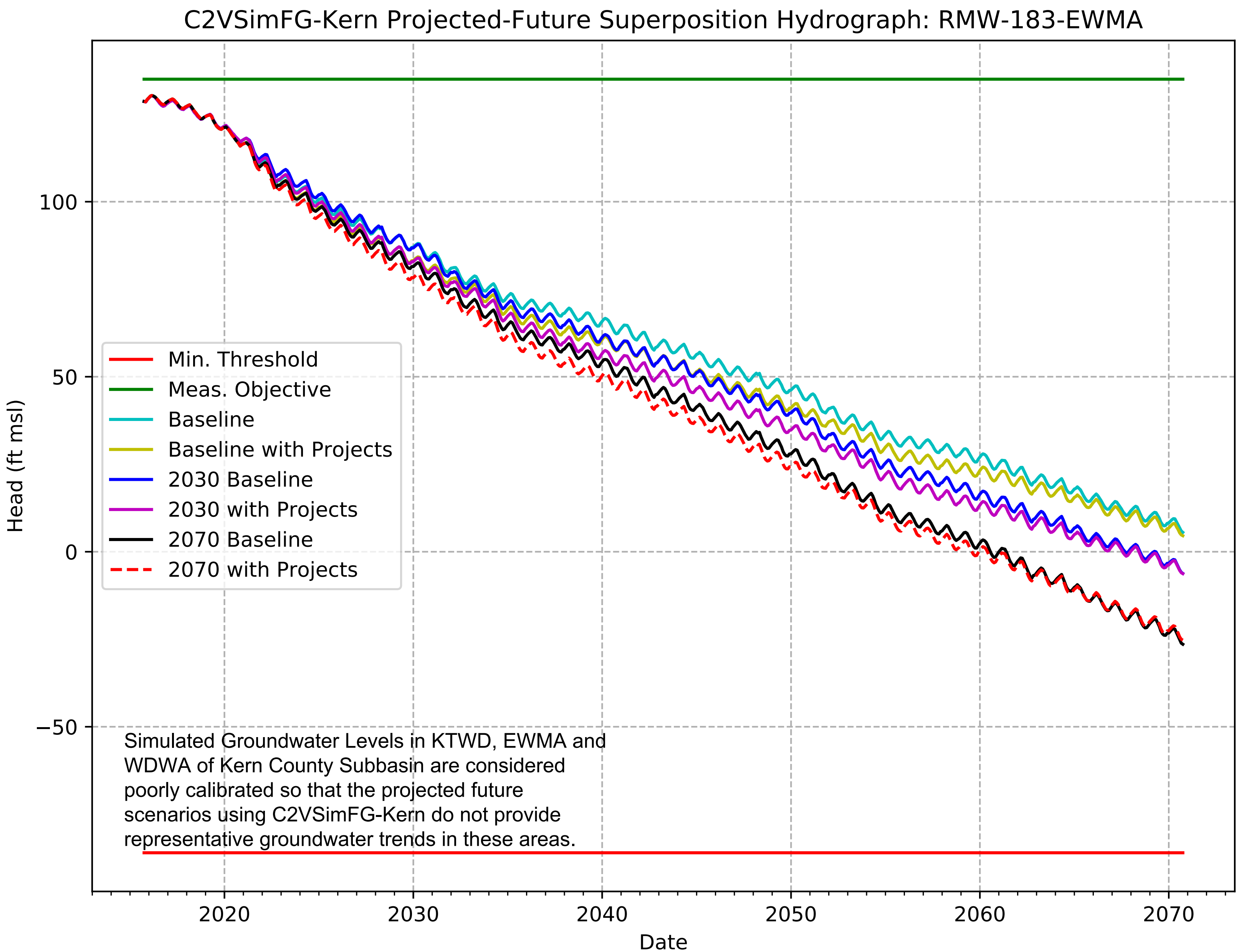


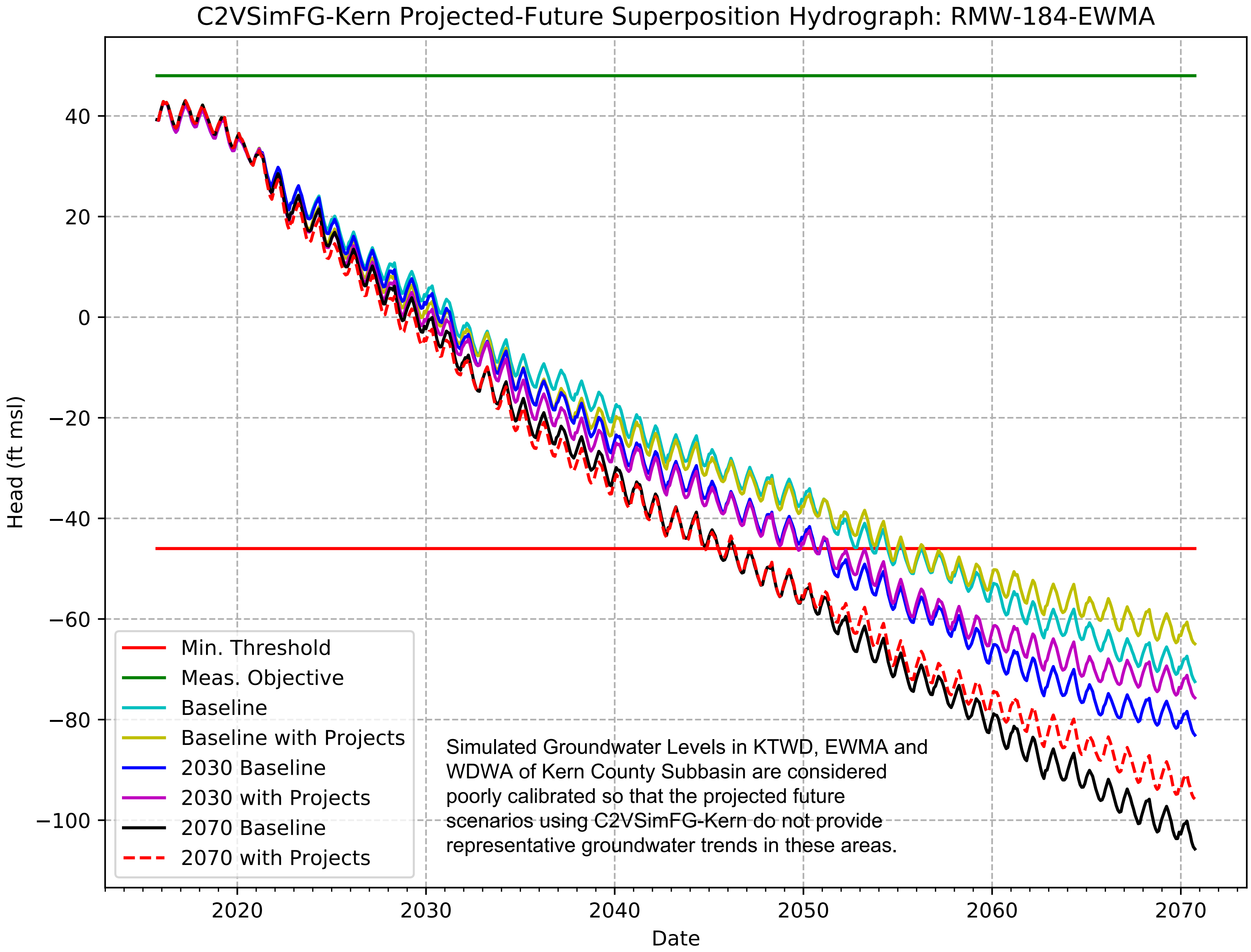
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-180-KTWD
Head (ft msl)
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

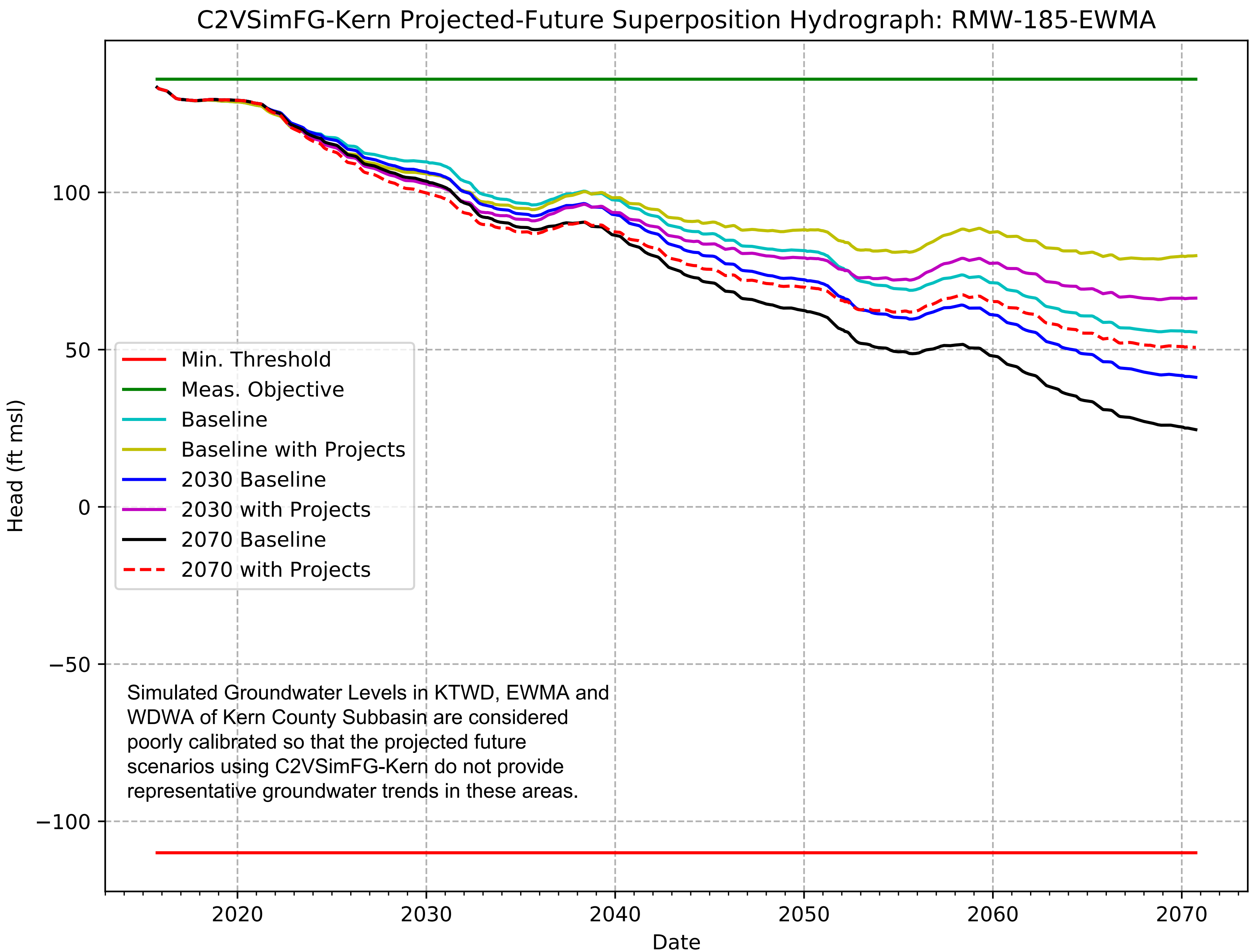


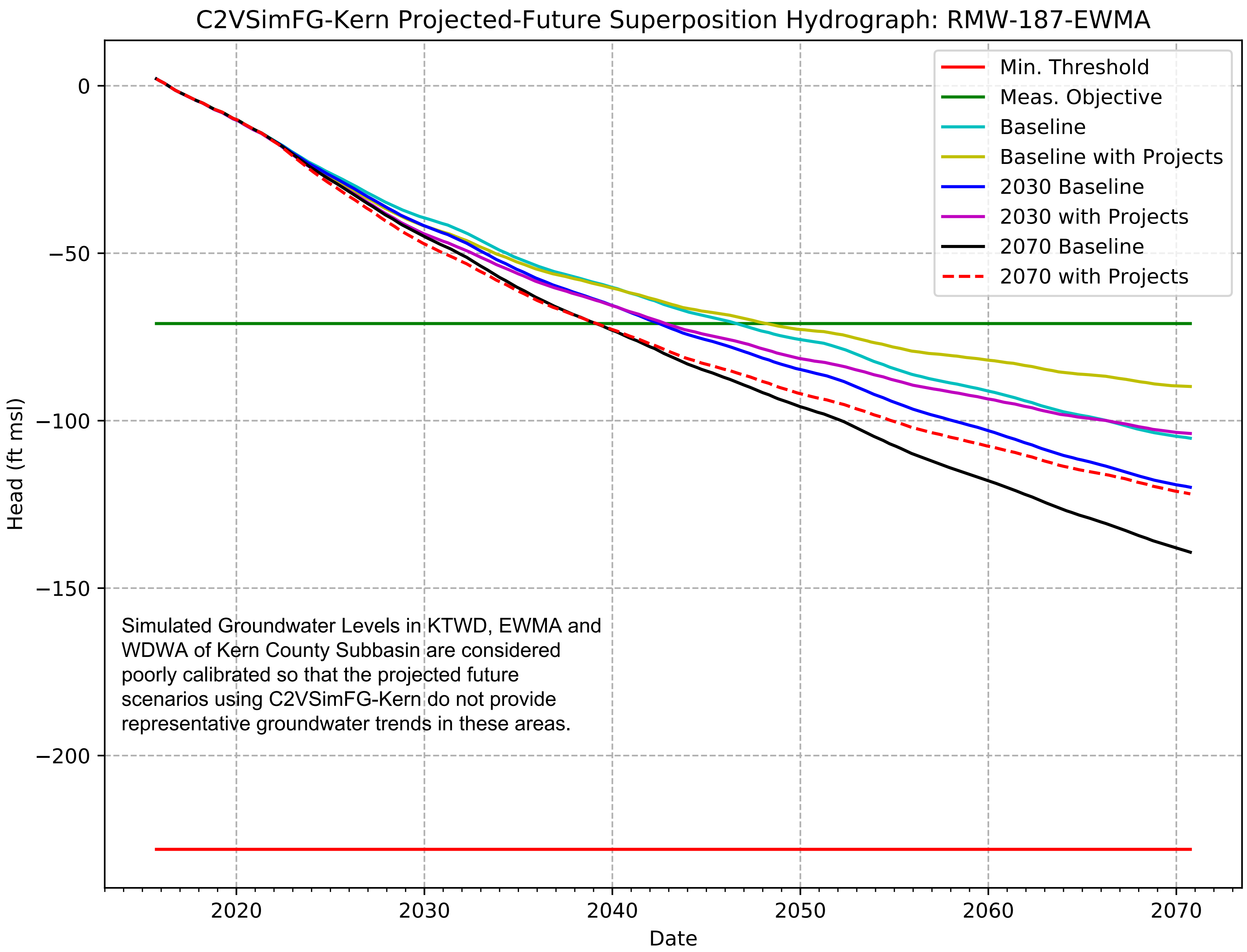
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-181-WDWA
Head (ft msl)
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
−100
−120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

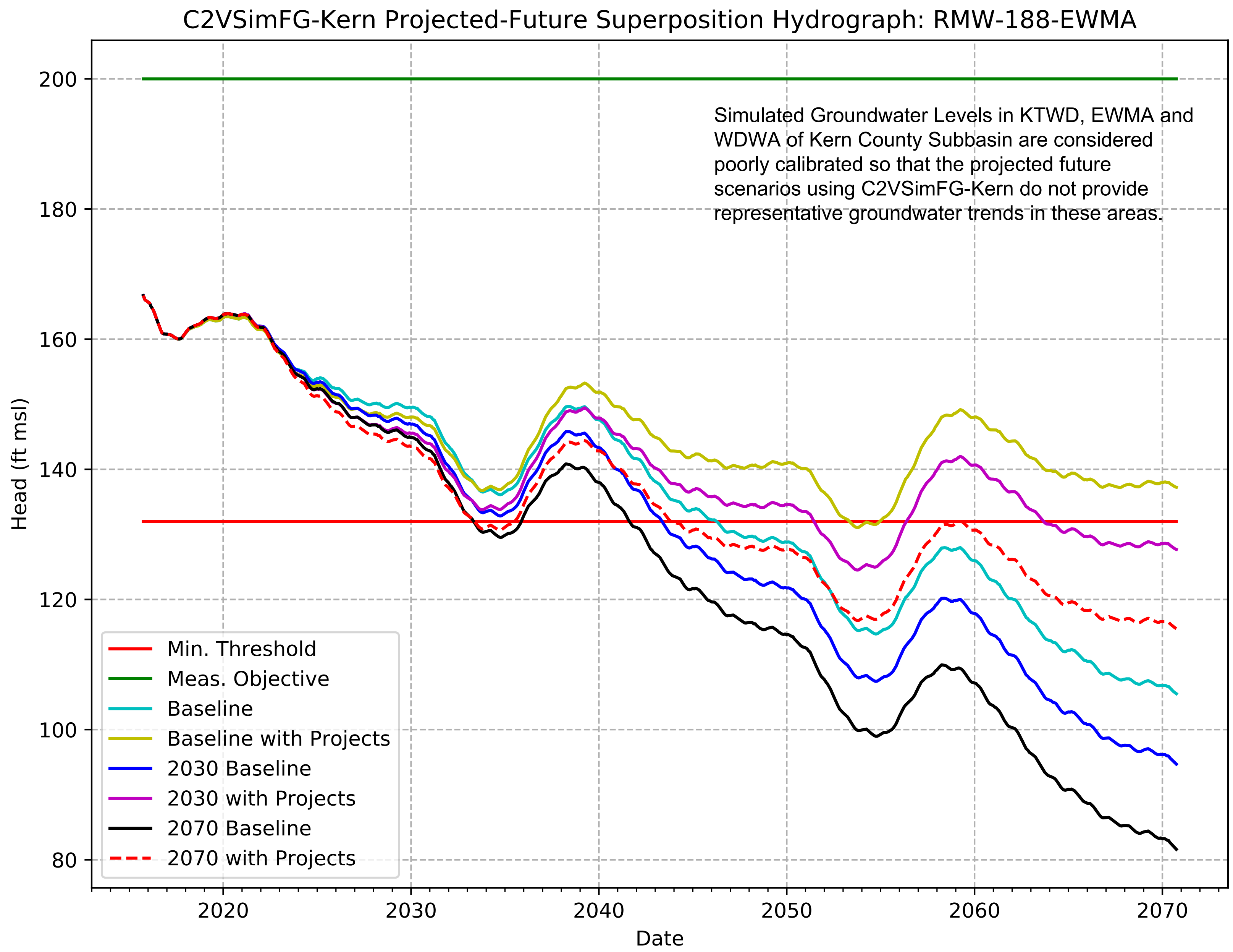

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-182-WDWA
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

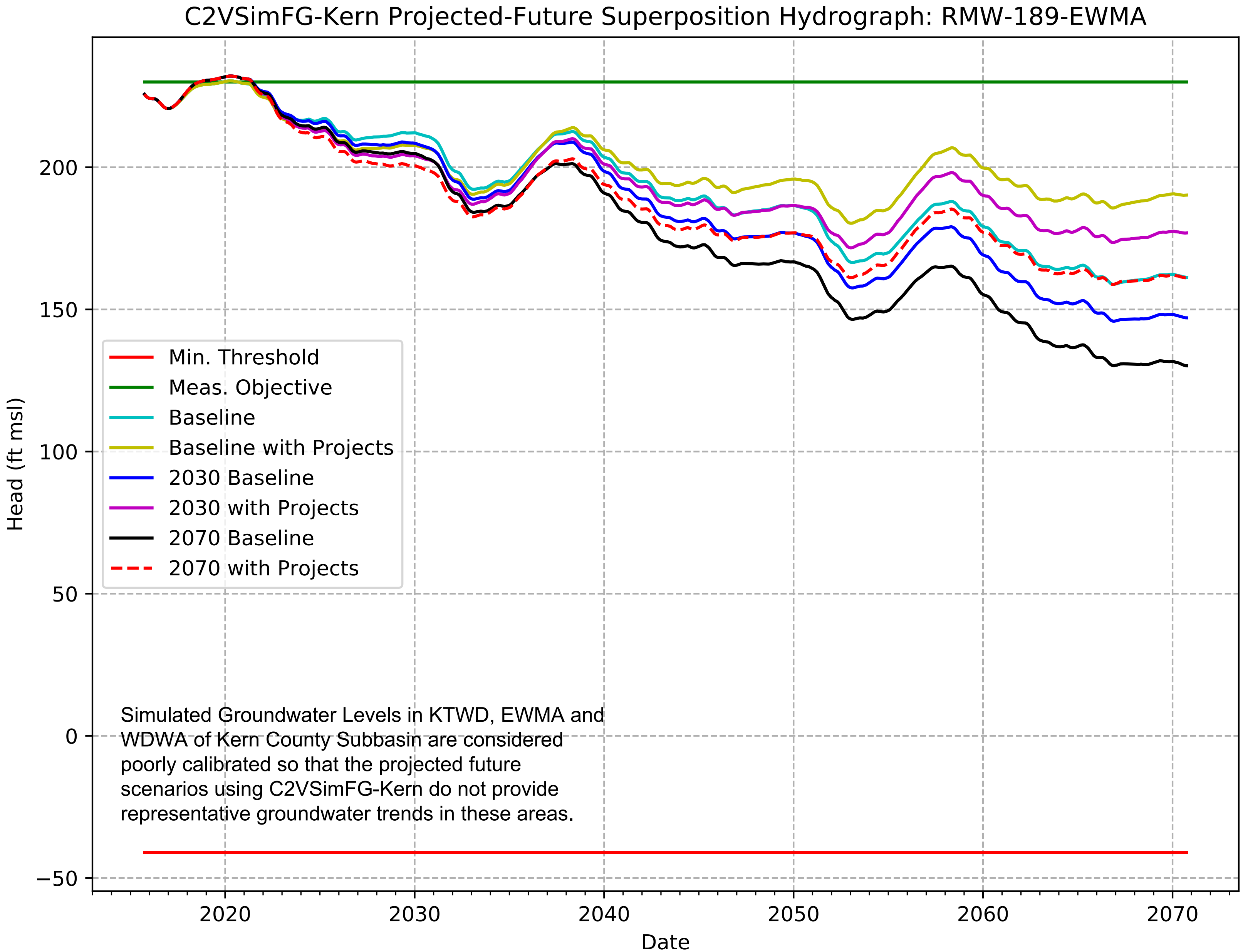

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-183-EWMA
Head (ft msl)
100
50
0
−50
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-184-EWMA
Head (ft msl)
Date
40
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

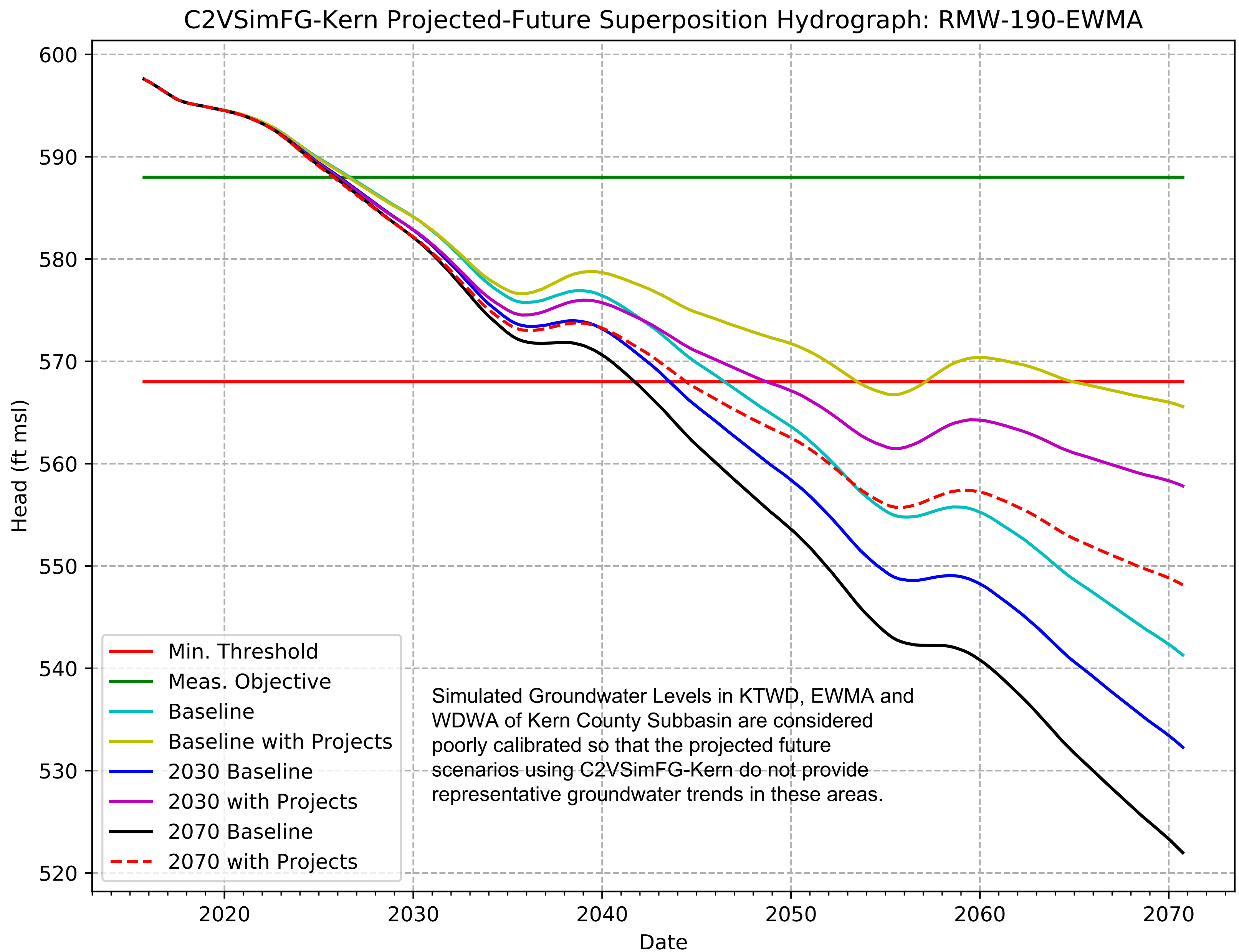

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-185-EWMA
Head (ft msl)
100
50
0
−50
−100
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-187-EWMA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
0
−50
−100
−150
−200
Head (ft msl)
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.

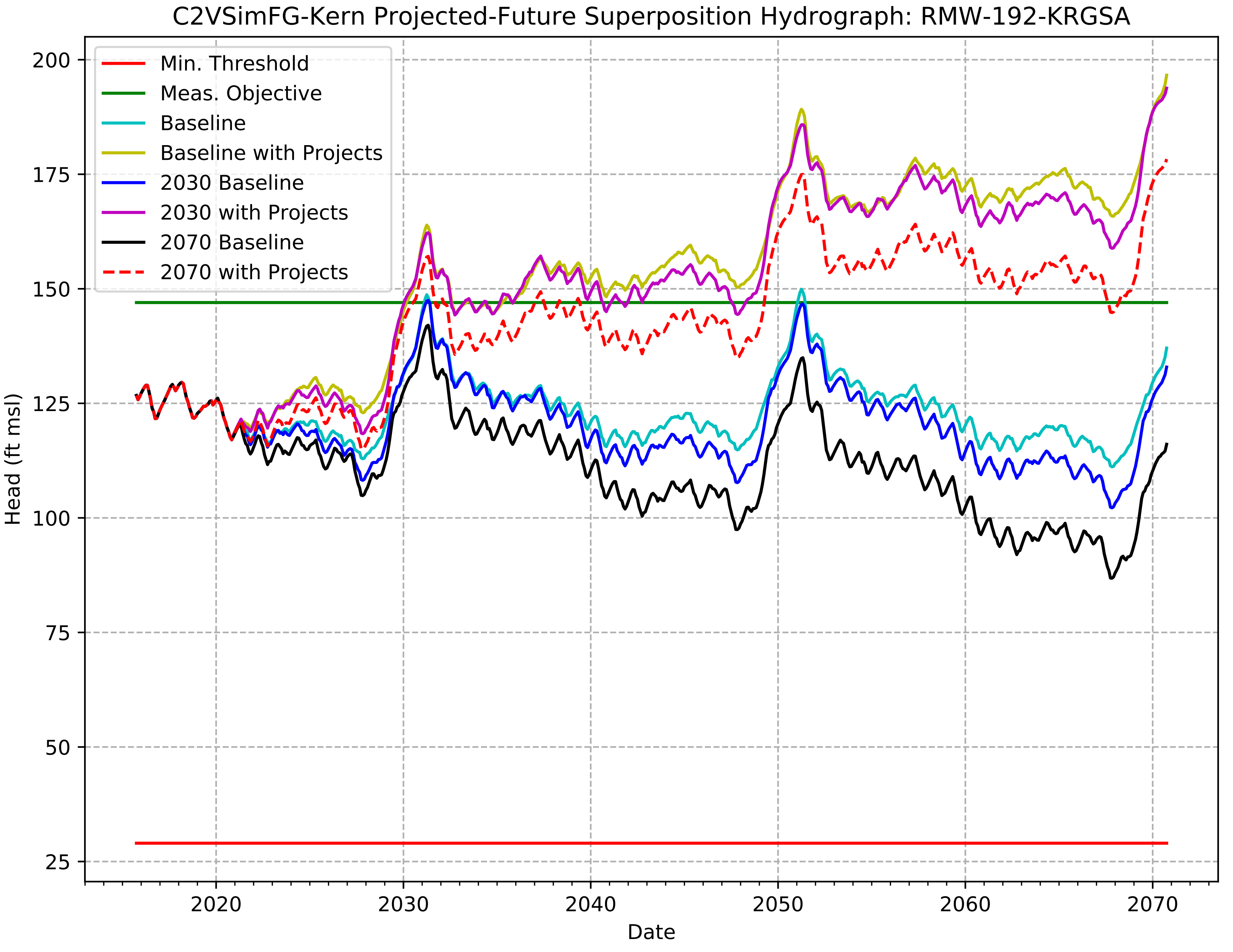

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-188-EWMA
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



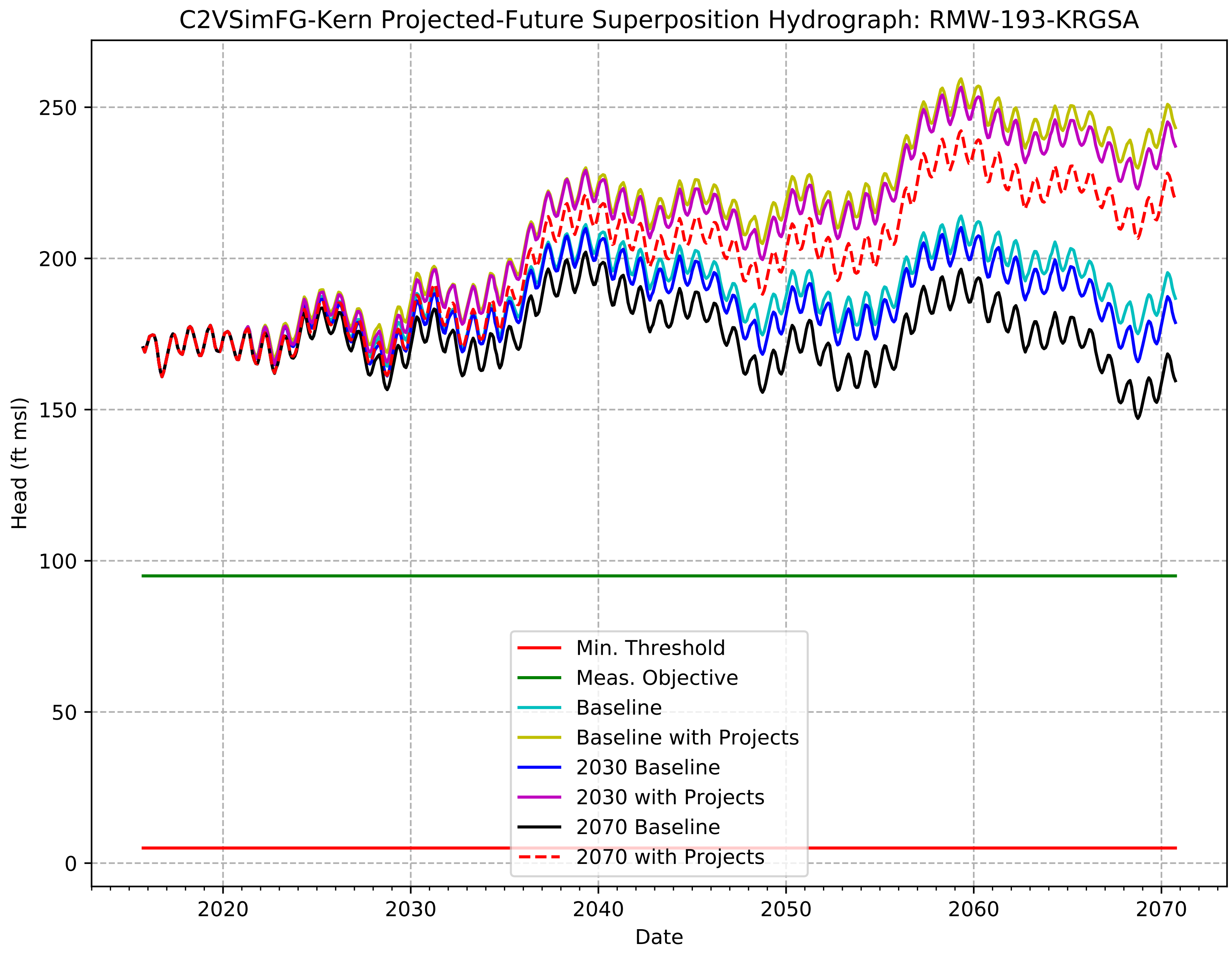
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-189-EWMA
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and
WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered
poorly calibrated so that the projected future
scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide
representative groundwater trends in these areas.



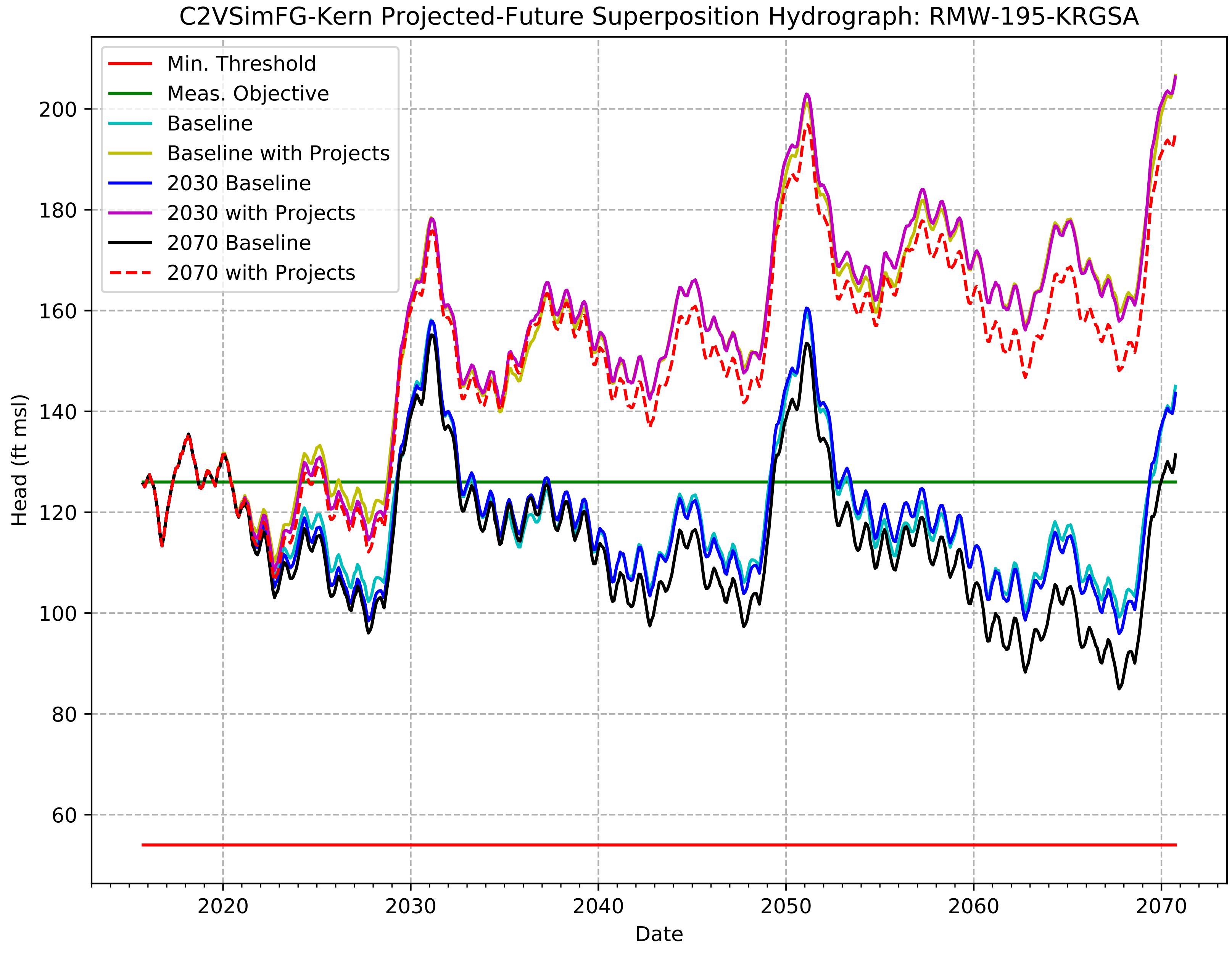
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-190-EWMA
Head (ft msl)
600
590
580
570
560
550
540
530
520
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.



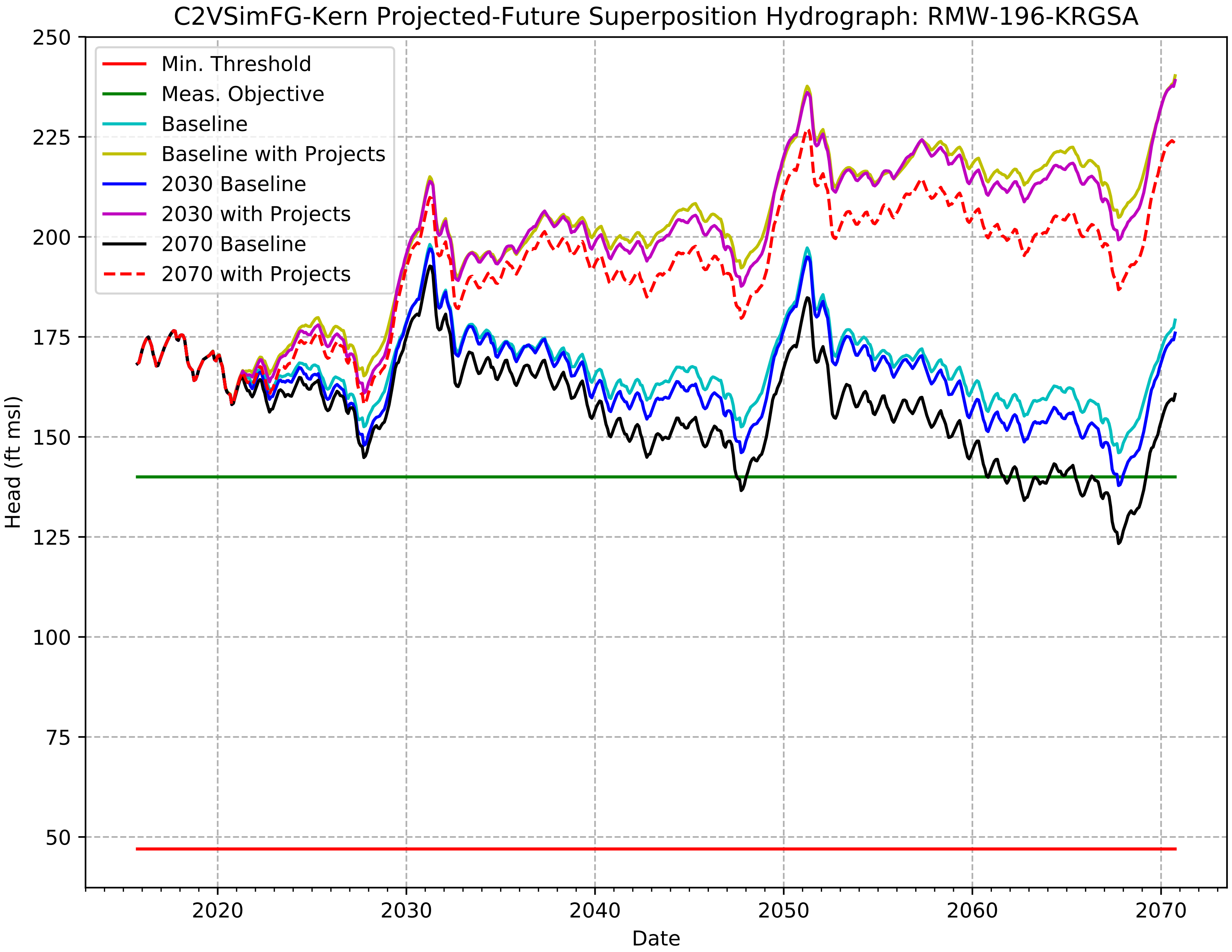
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-192-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

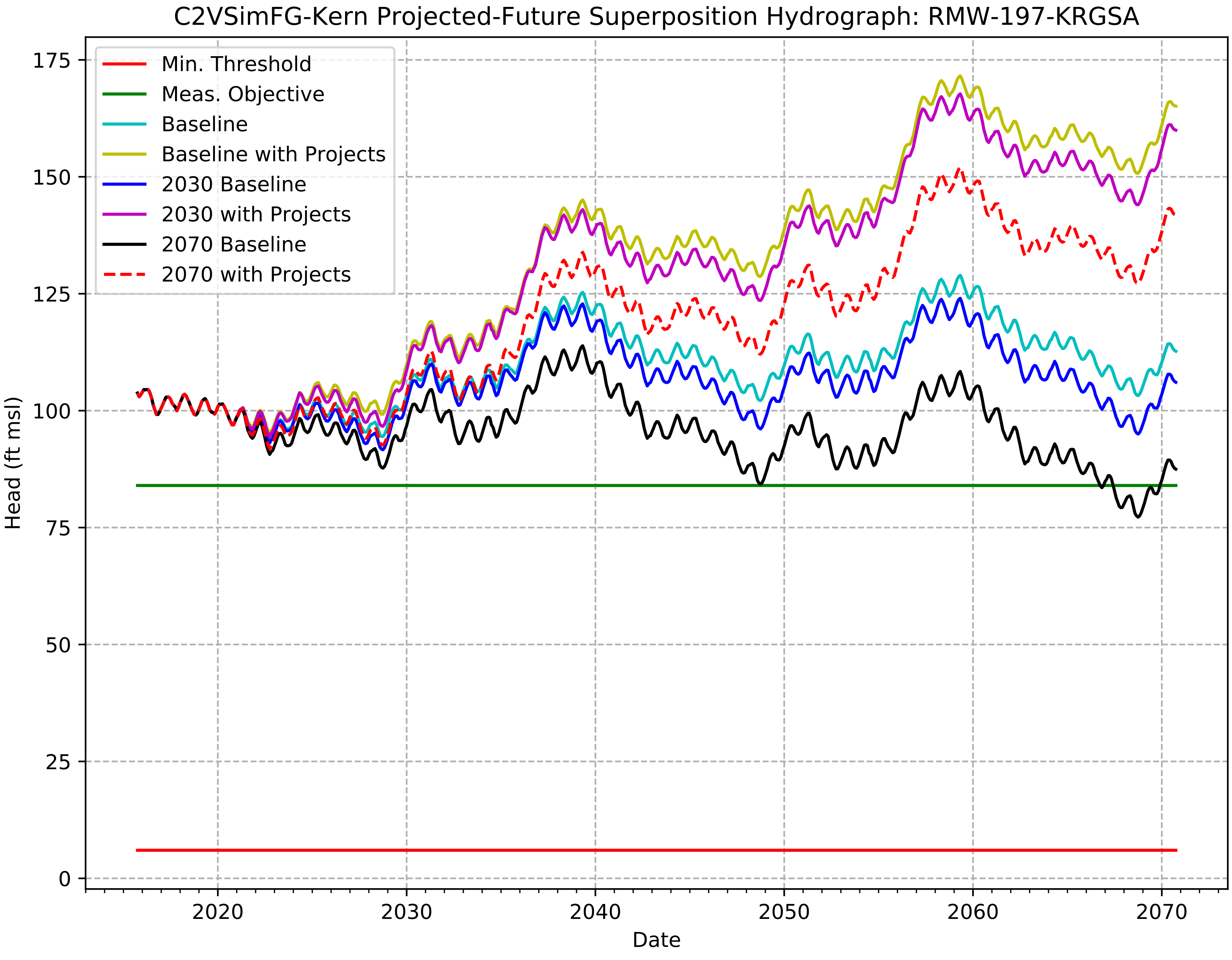


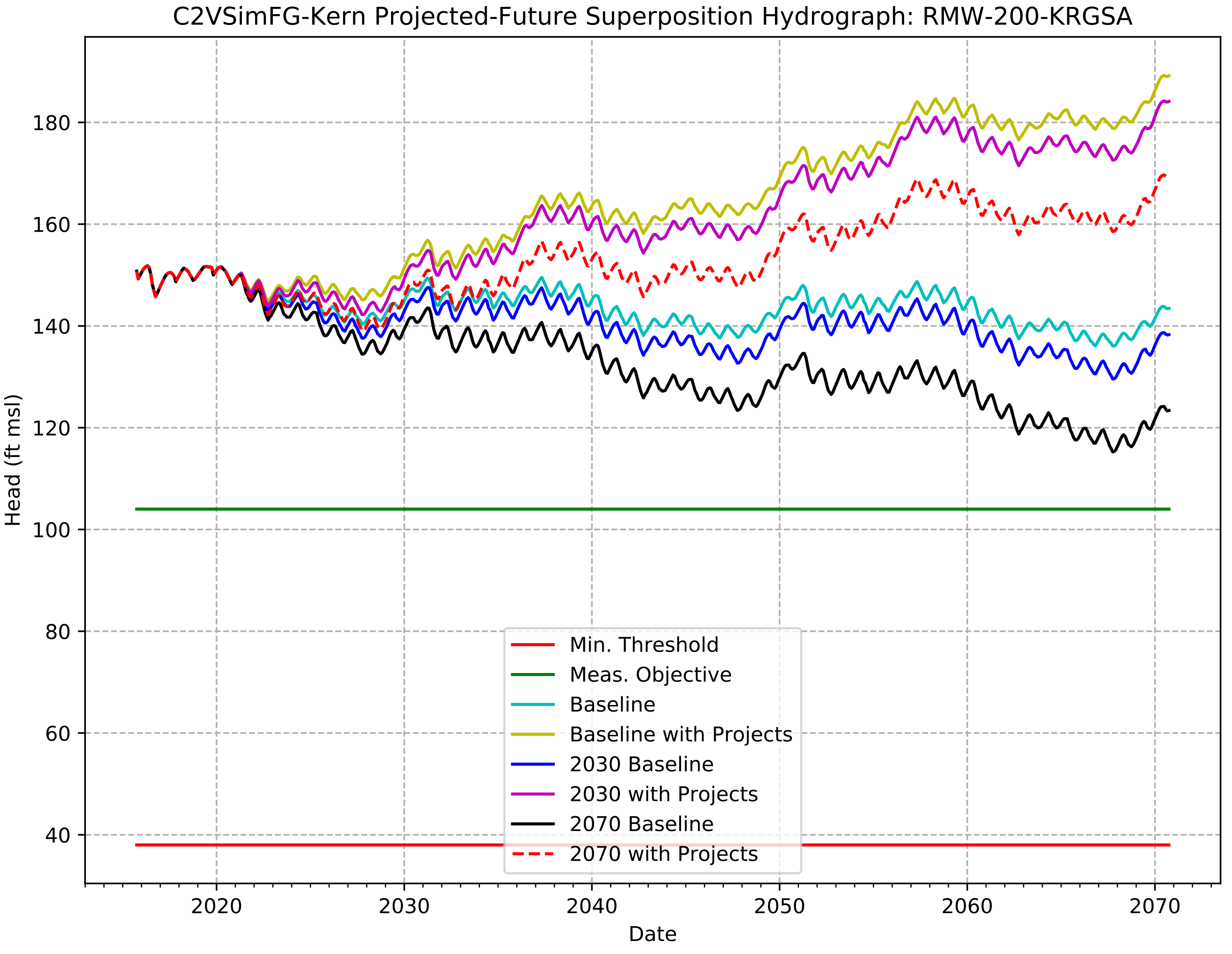
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-193-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
250
200
150
100
50
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



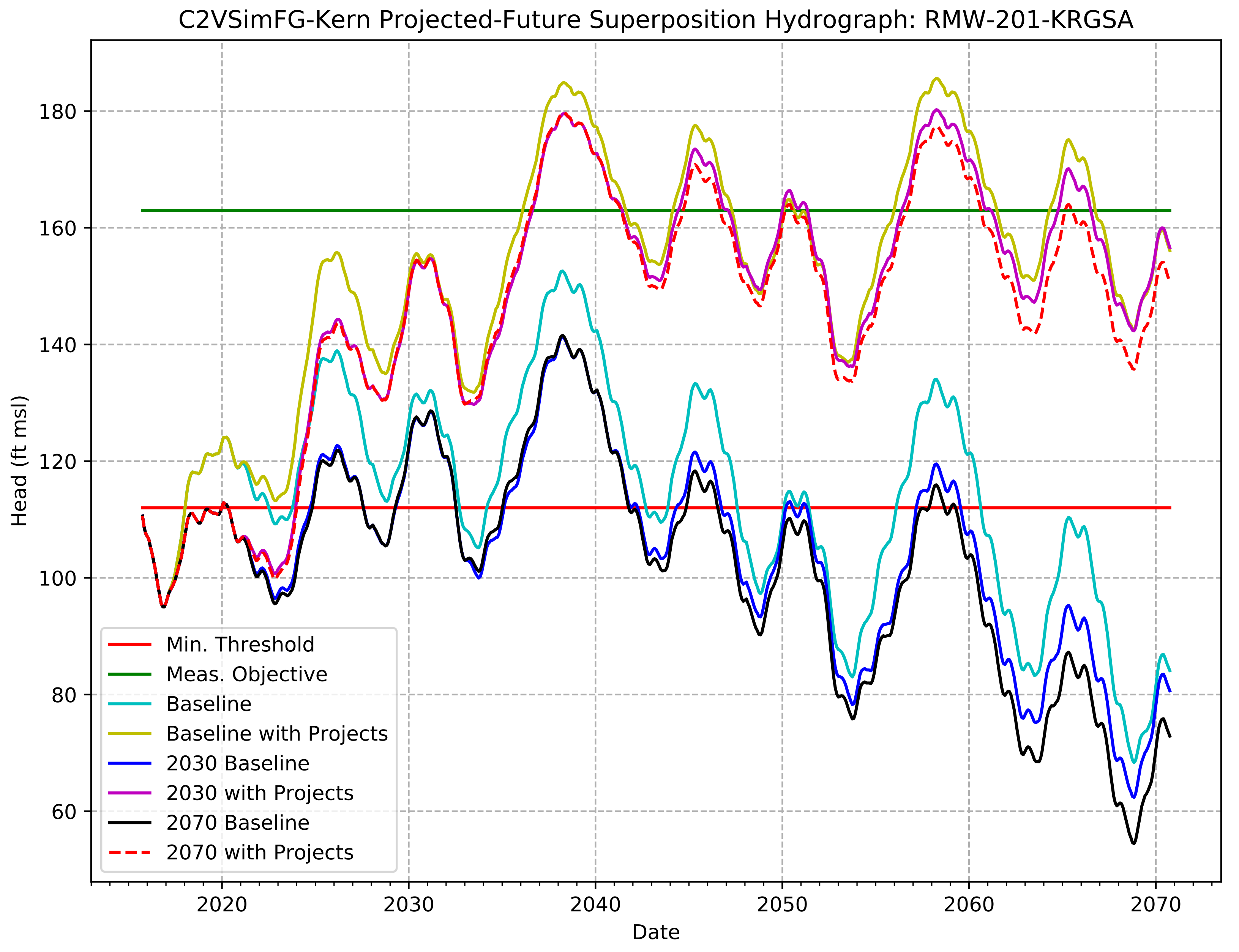
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-195-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-196-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

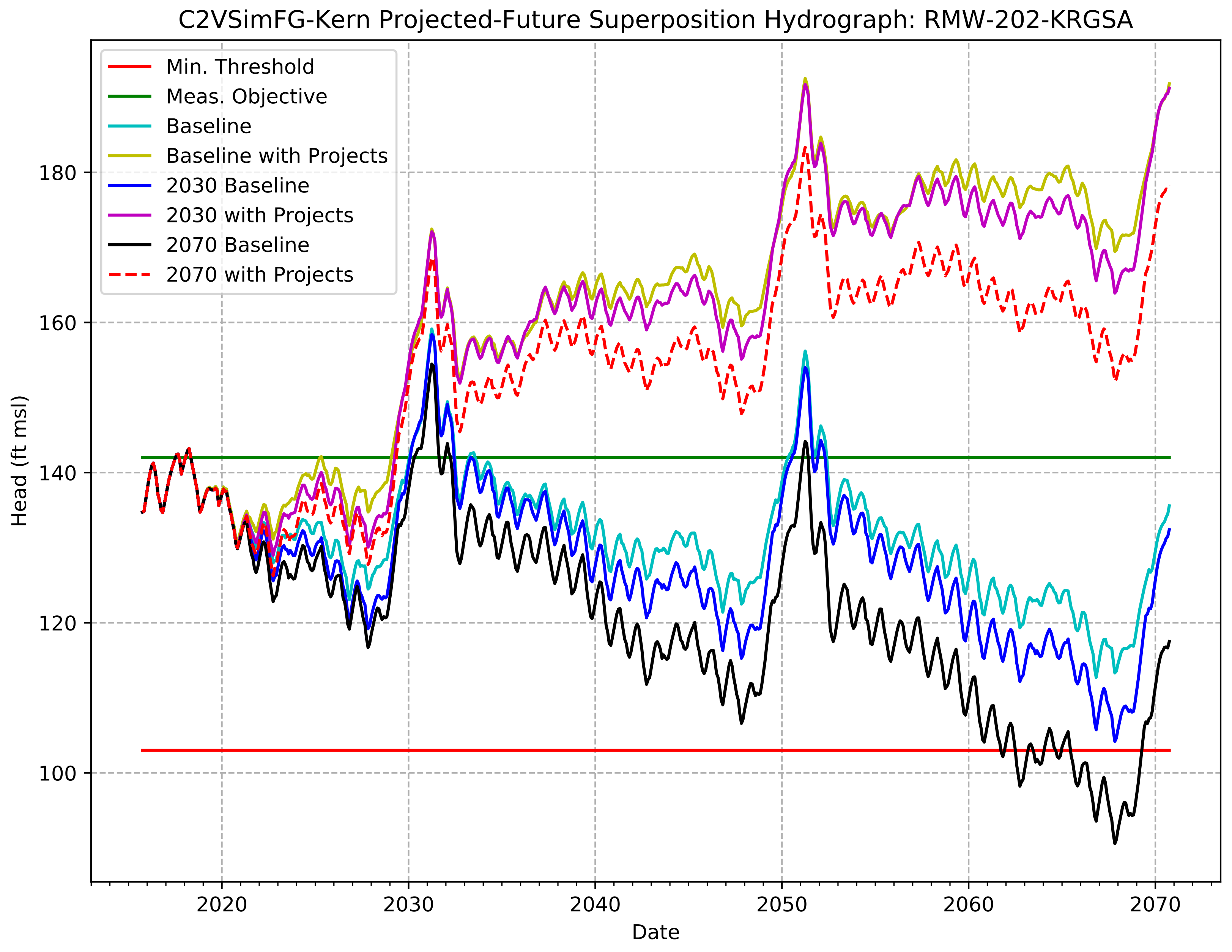

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-197-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

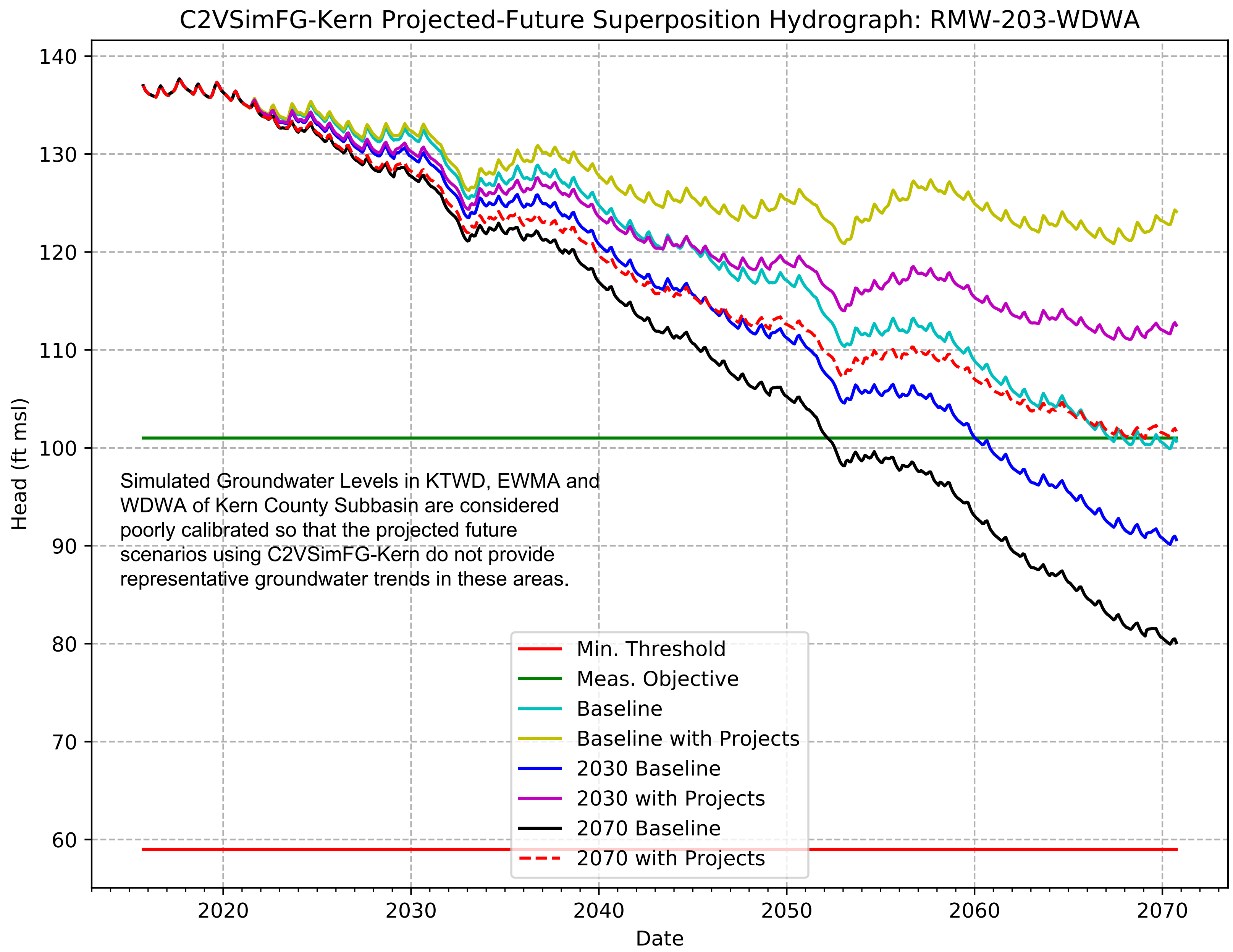


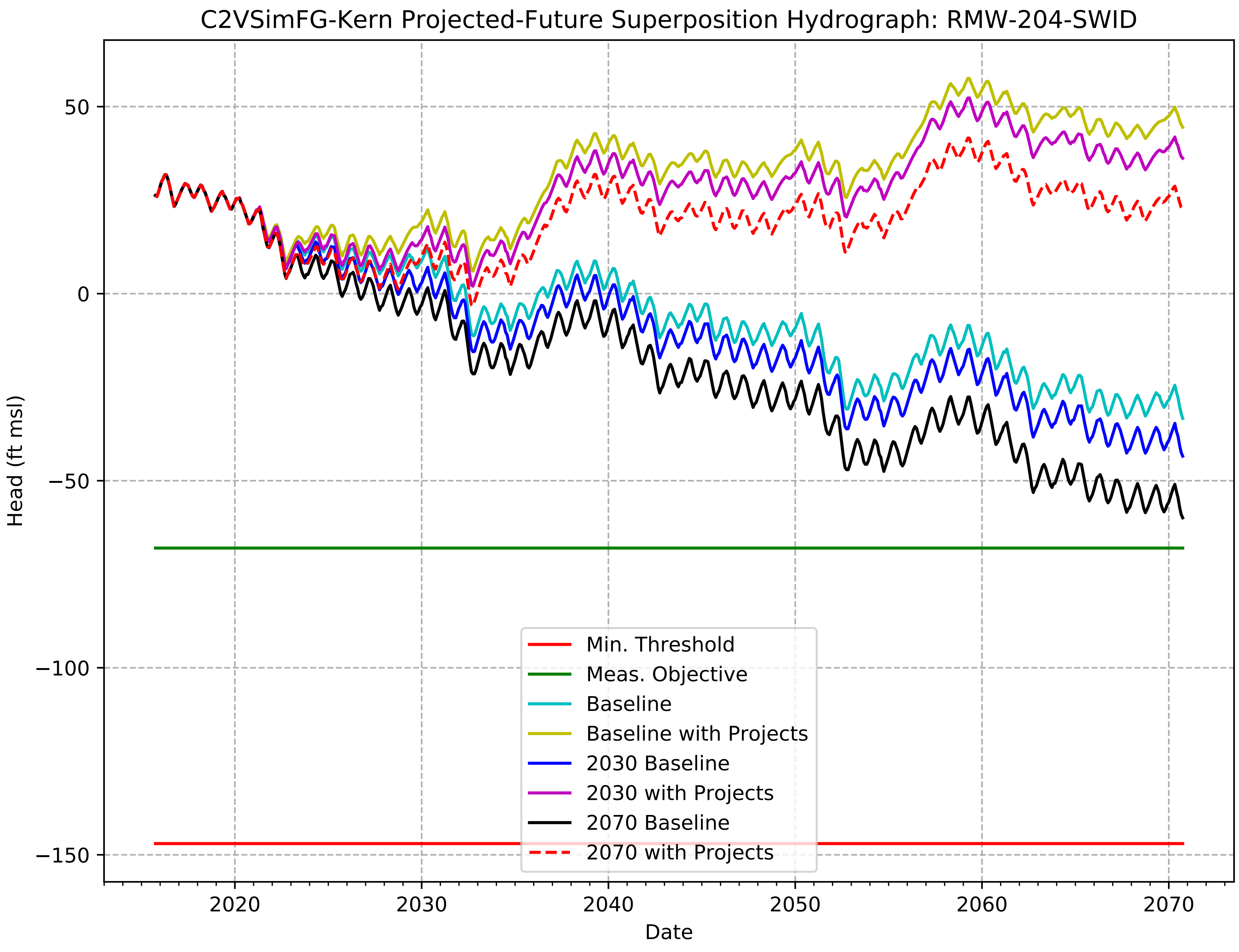
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-200-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



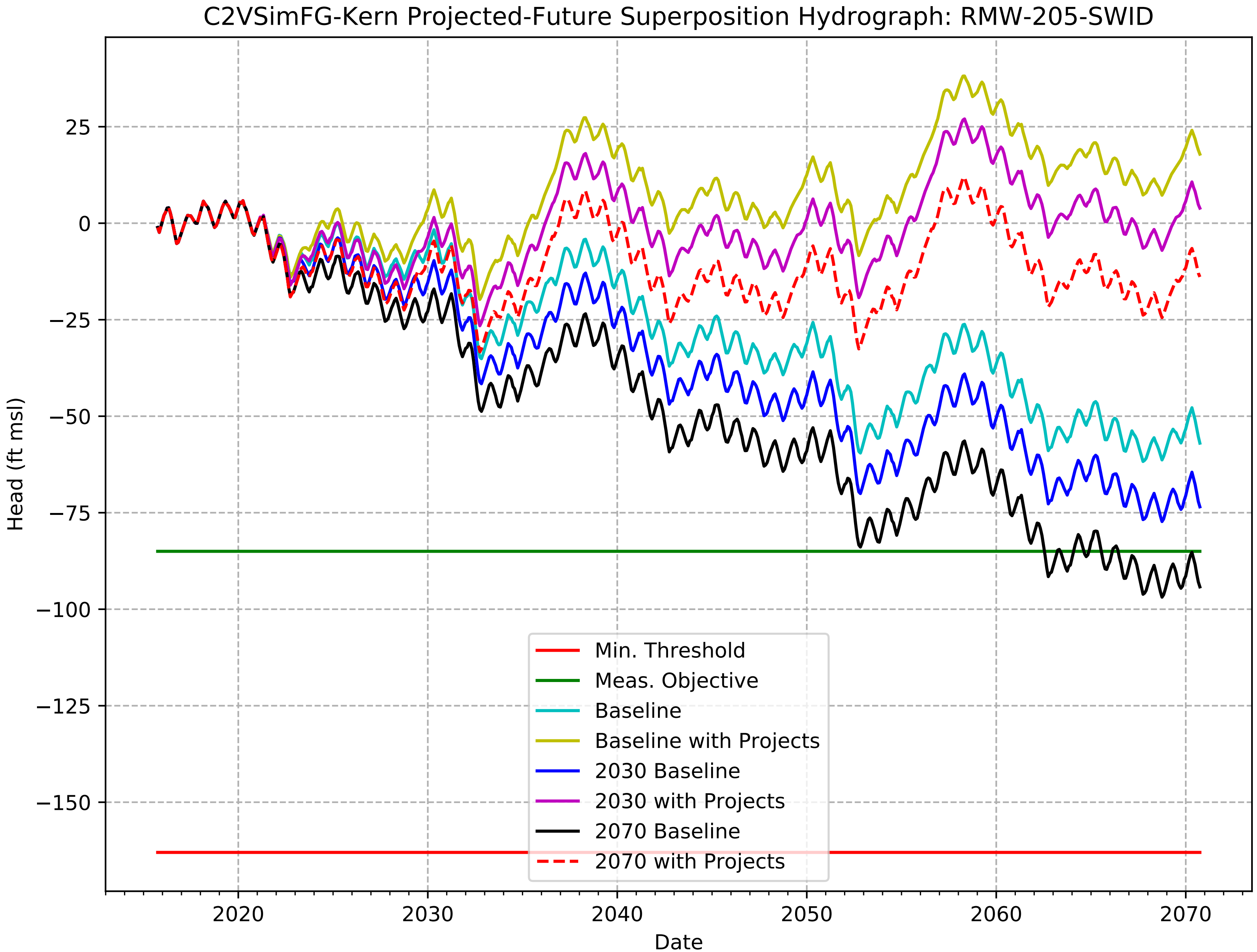
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-201-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-202-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
100
120
140
160
180
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

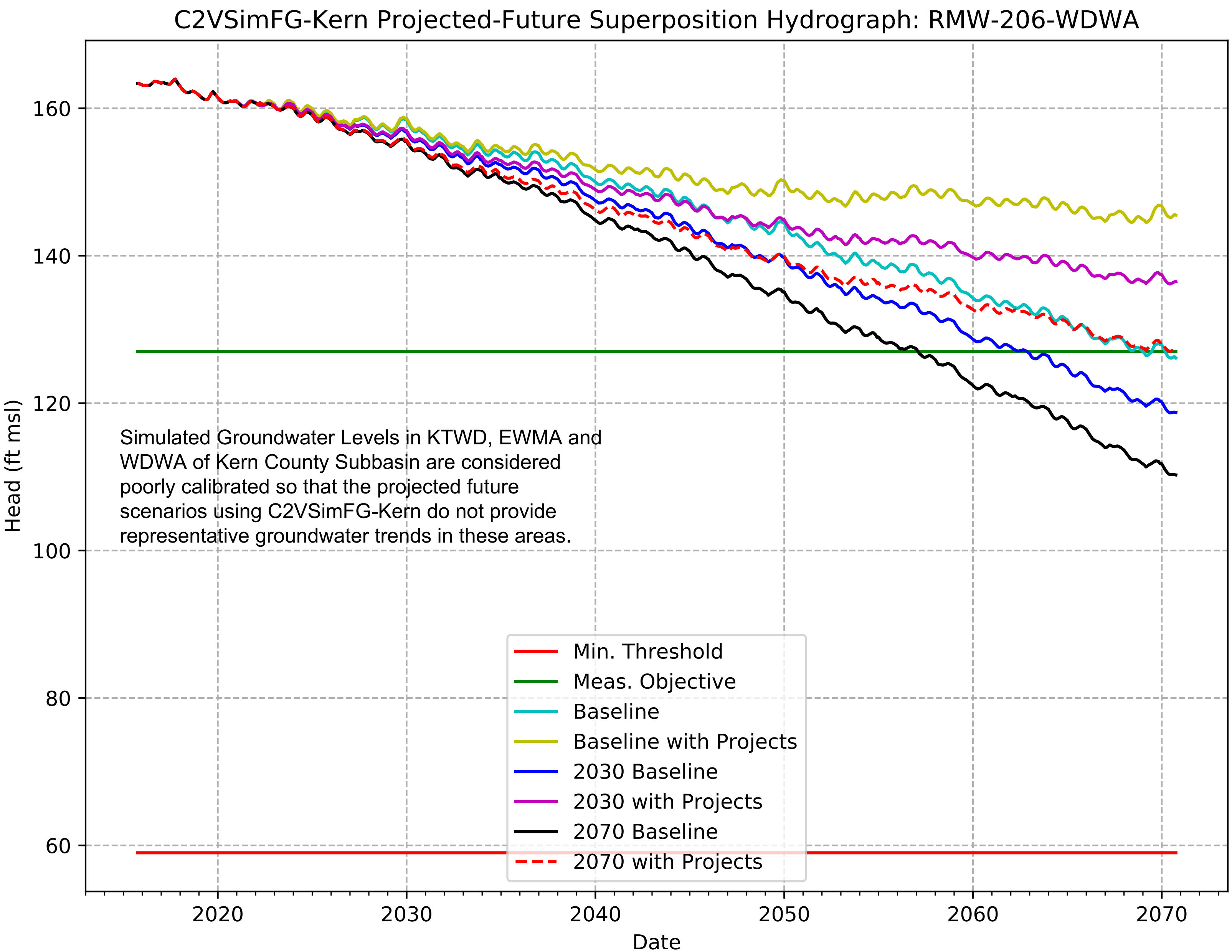

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-203-WDWA
Head (ft msl)
Date
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



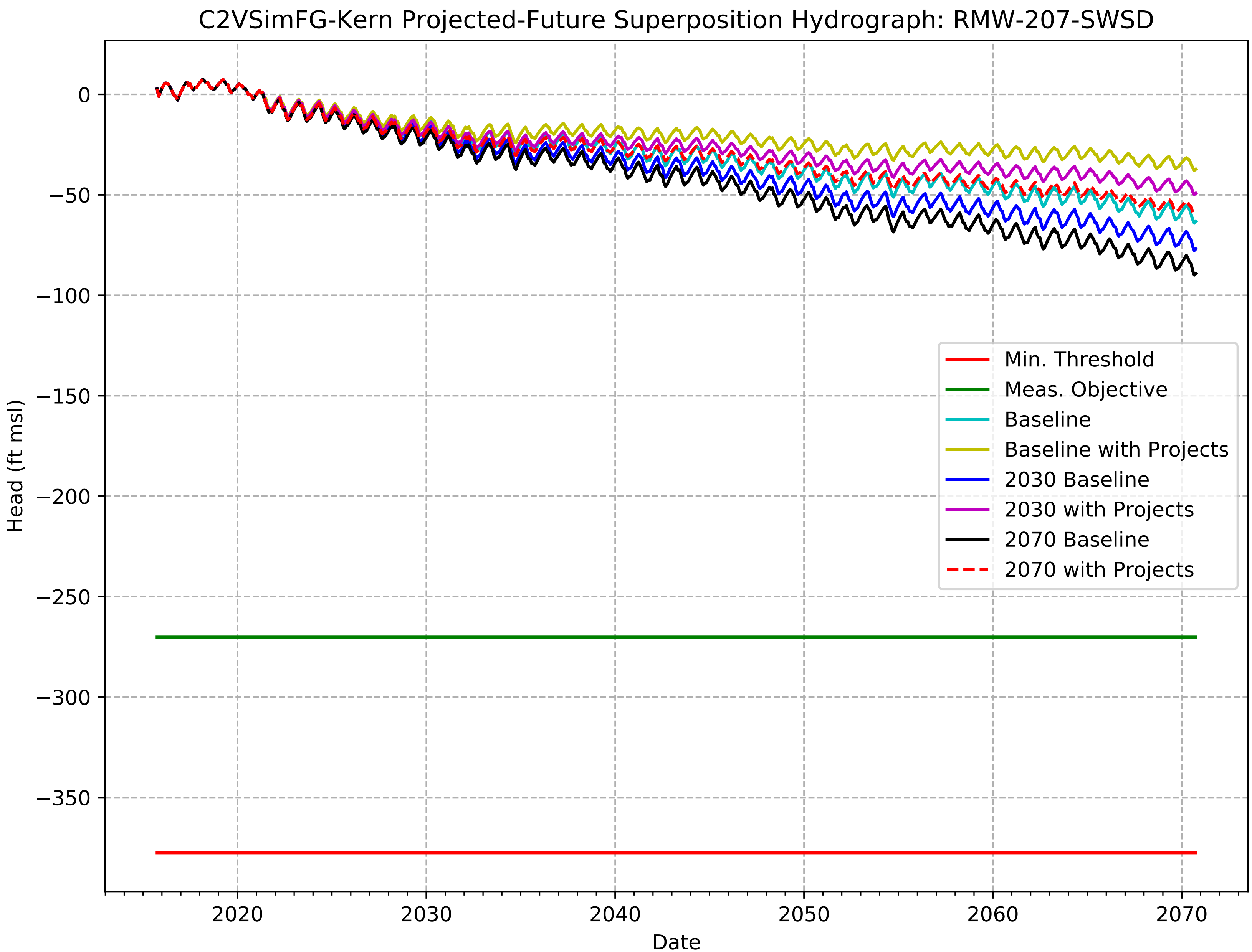
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-204-SWID
Head (ft msl)
50
0
−50
−100
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects



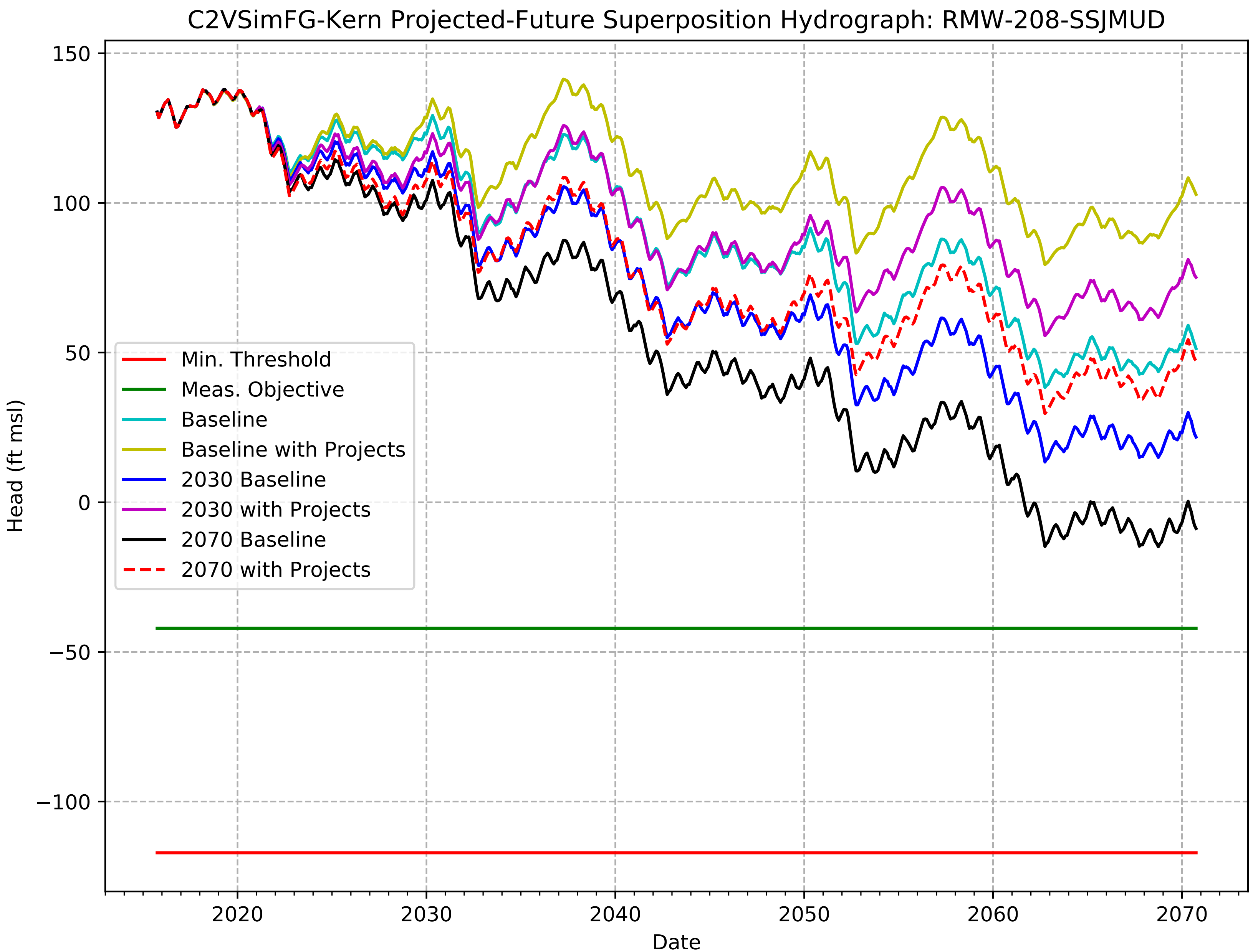
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-205-SWID
Head (ft msl)
Date
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
−150
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

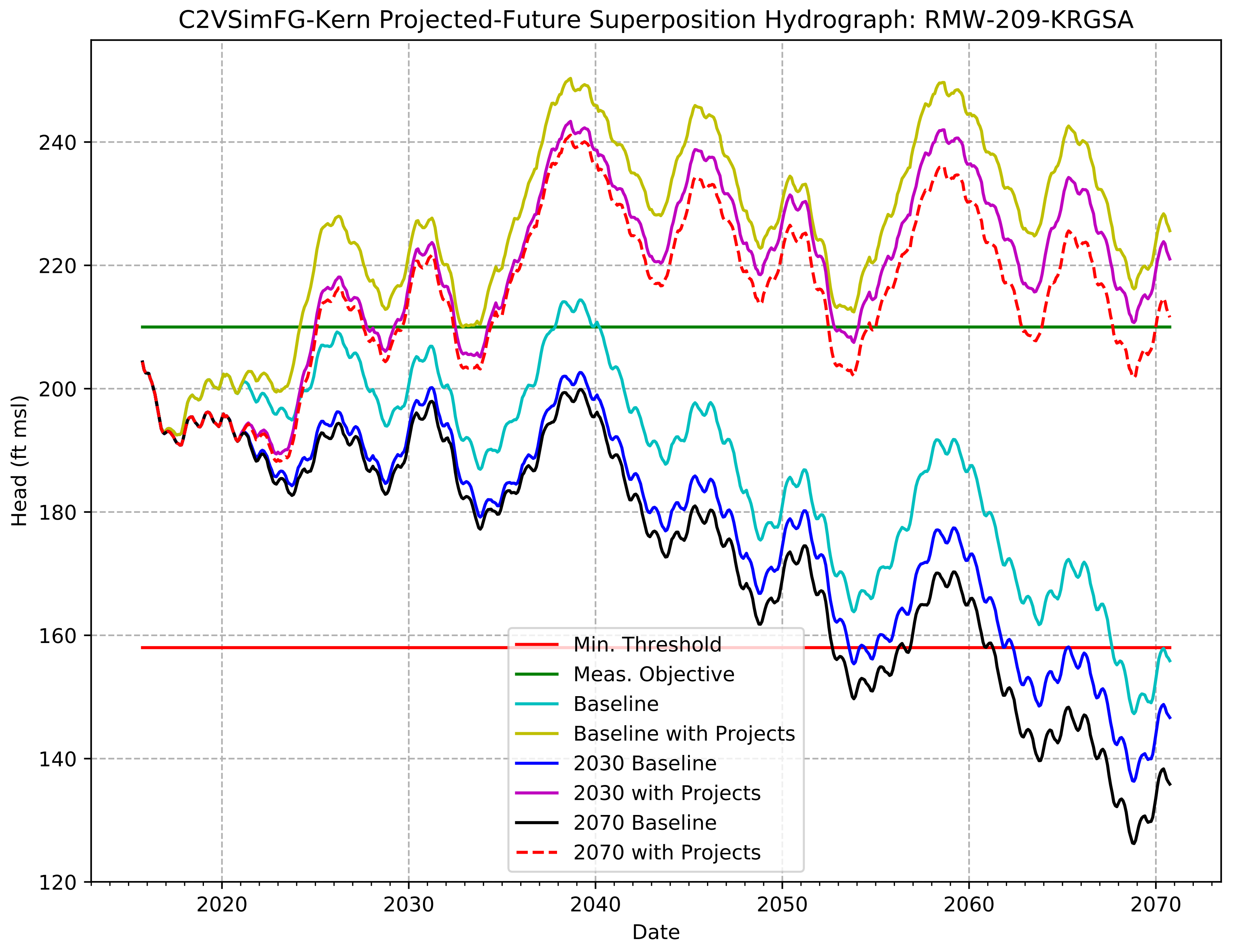


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-206-WDWA
Head (ft msl)
160
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Simulated Groundwater Levels in KTWD, EWMA and WDWA of Kern County Subbasin are considered poorly calibrated so that the projected future scenarios using C2VSimFG-Kern do not provide representative groundwater trends in these areas.
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

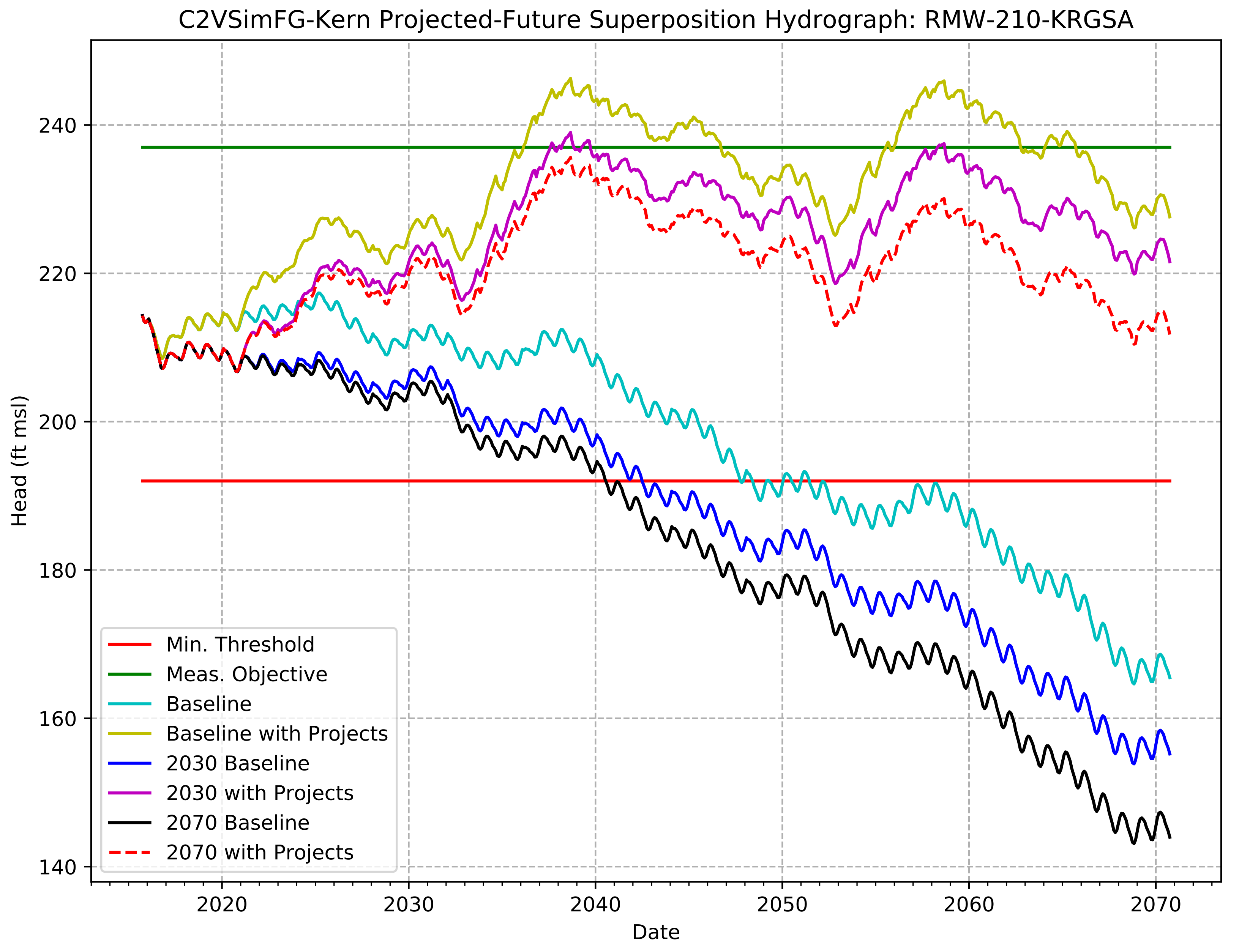


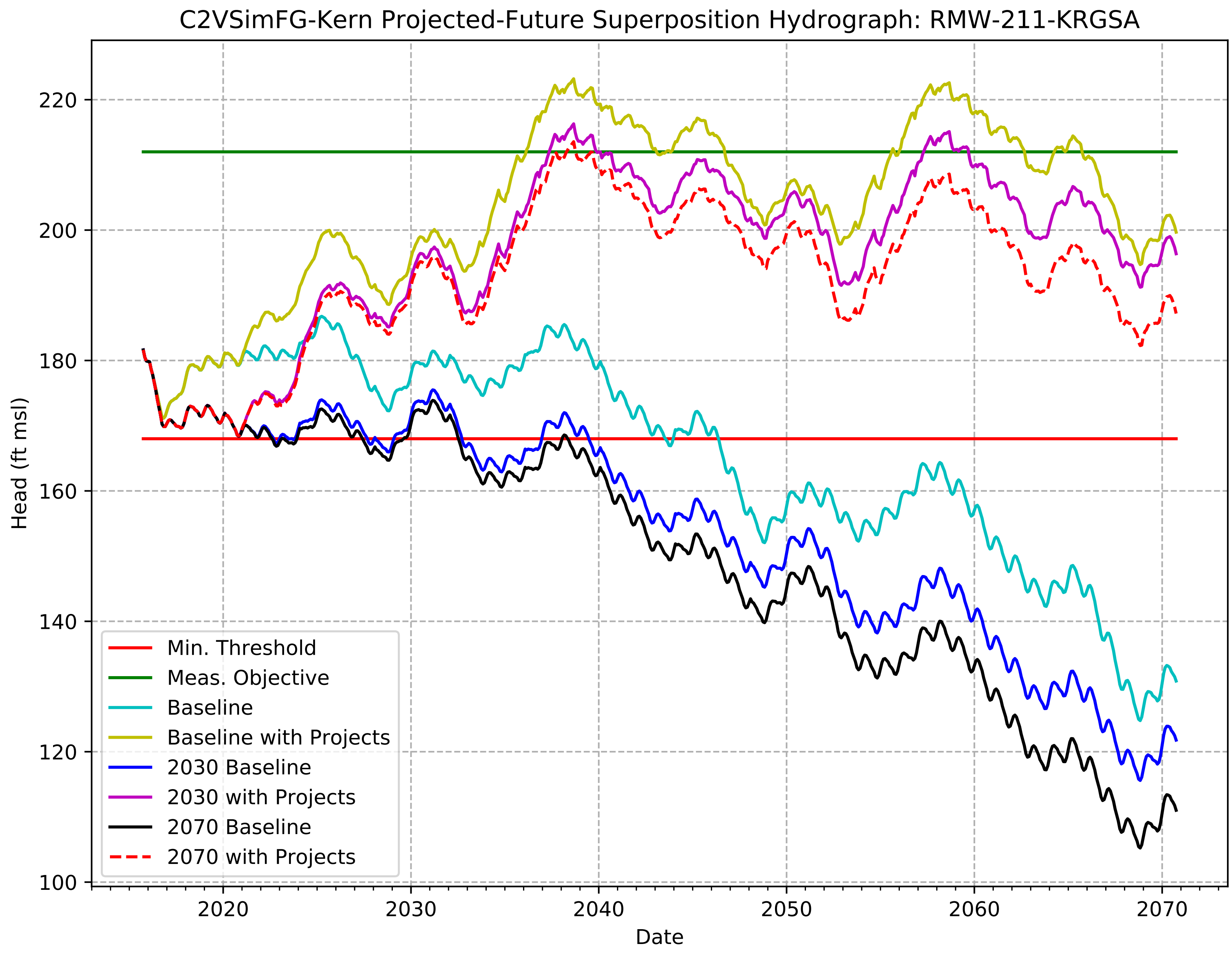
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-207-SWSD
Head (ft msl)
0
−50
−100
−150
−200
−250
−300
−350
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

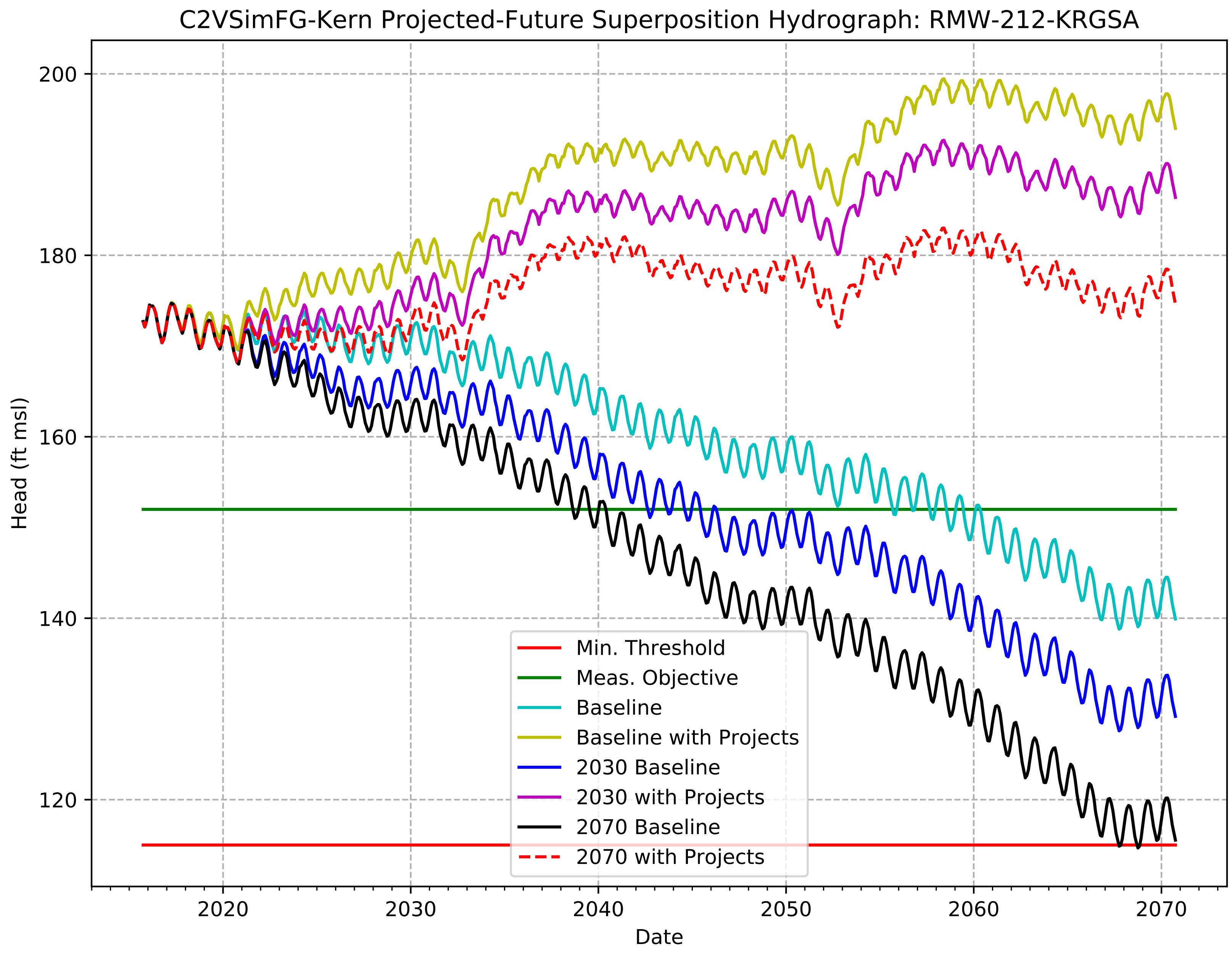

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-208-SSJMUD
Head (ft msl)
150
100
50
0
−50
−100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

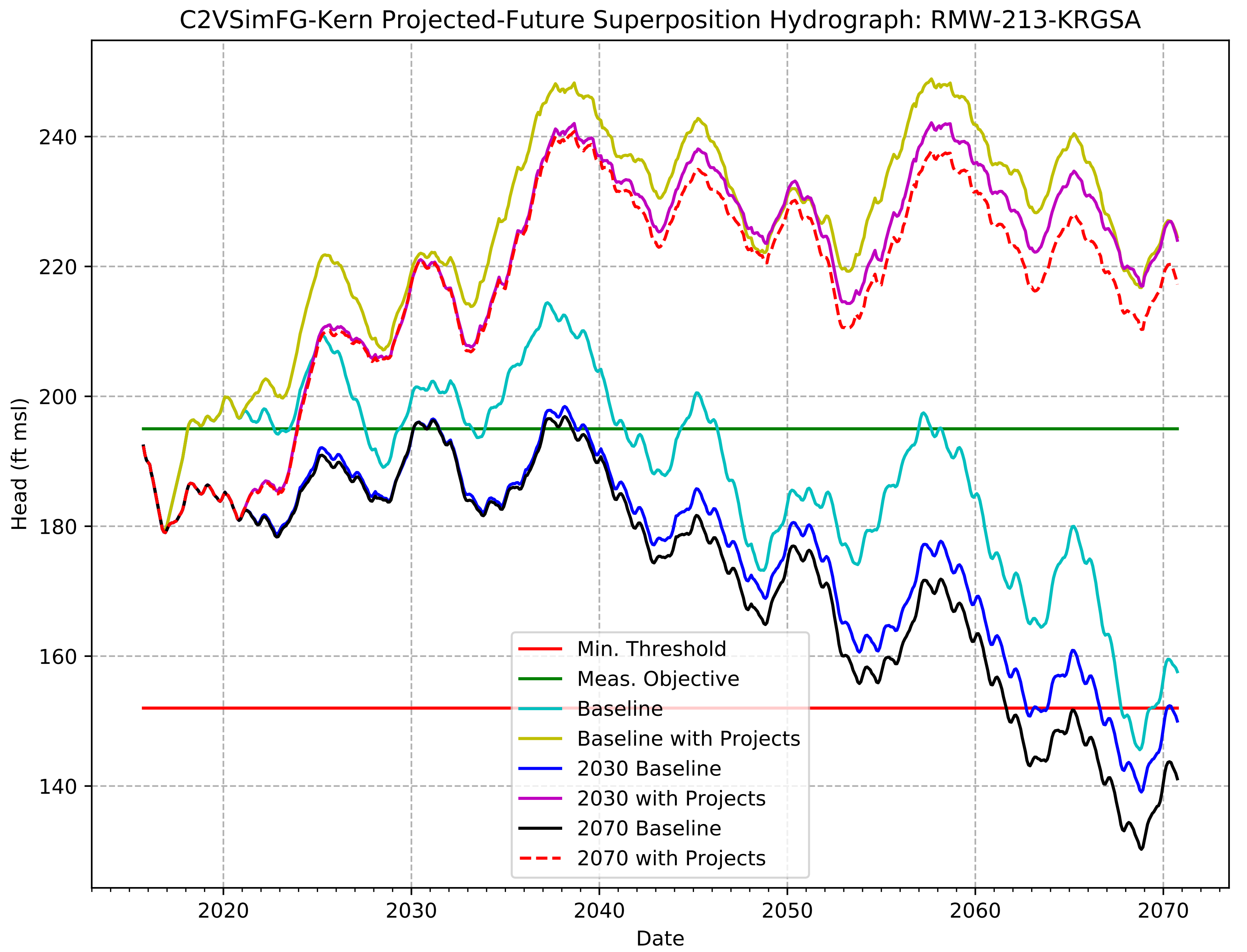


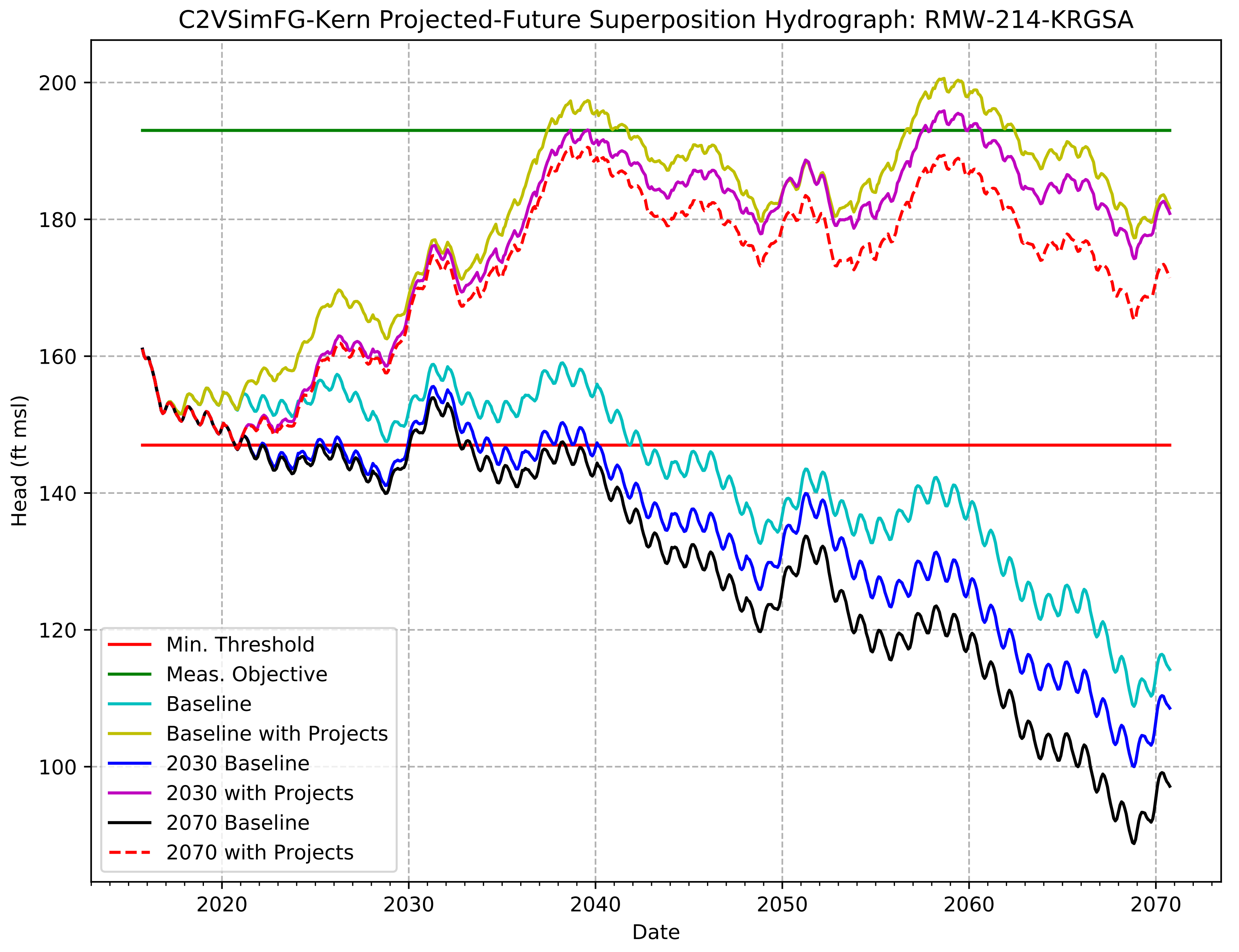
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-209-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-210-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
240
220
200
180
160
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

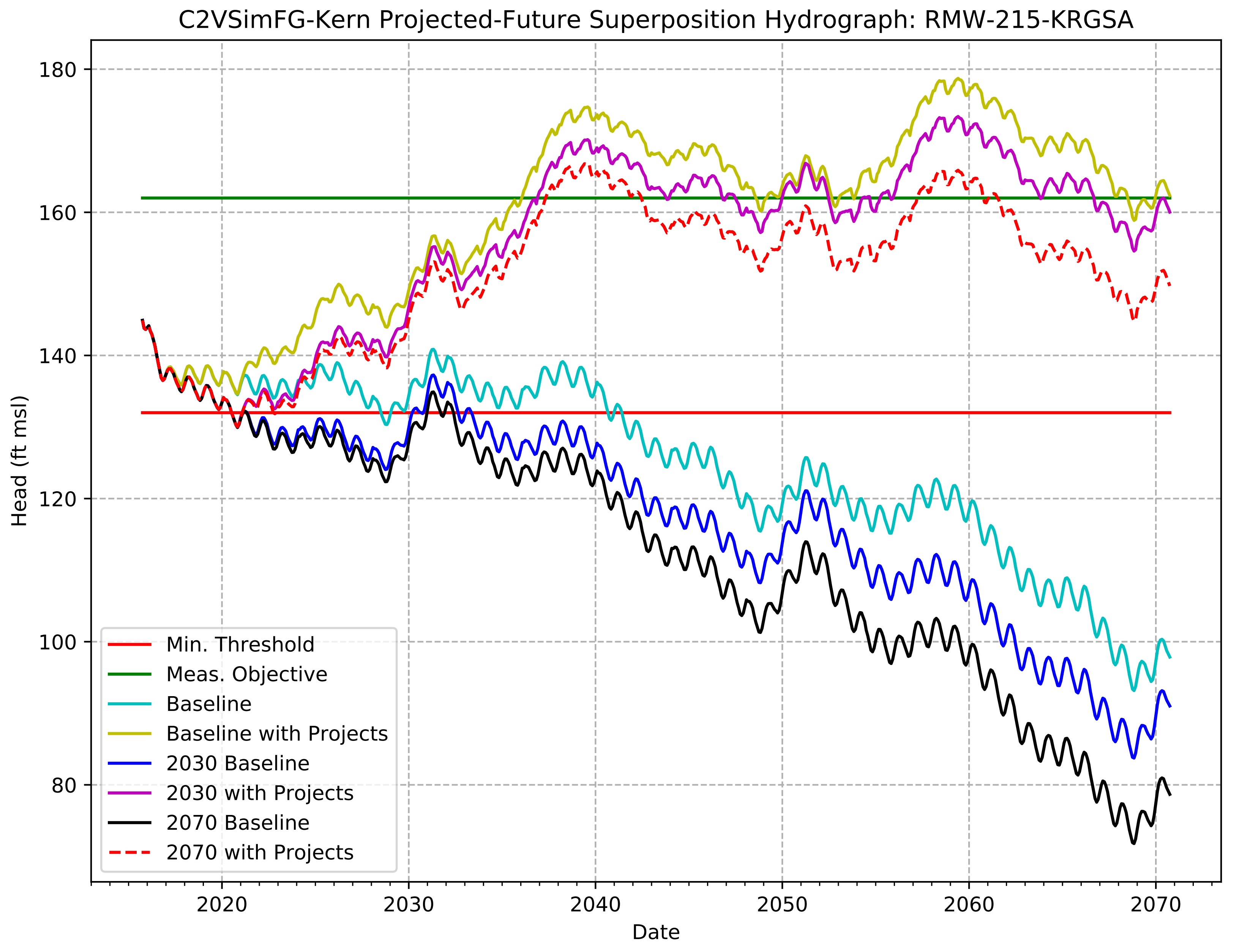

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-211-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
Date
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

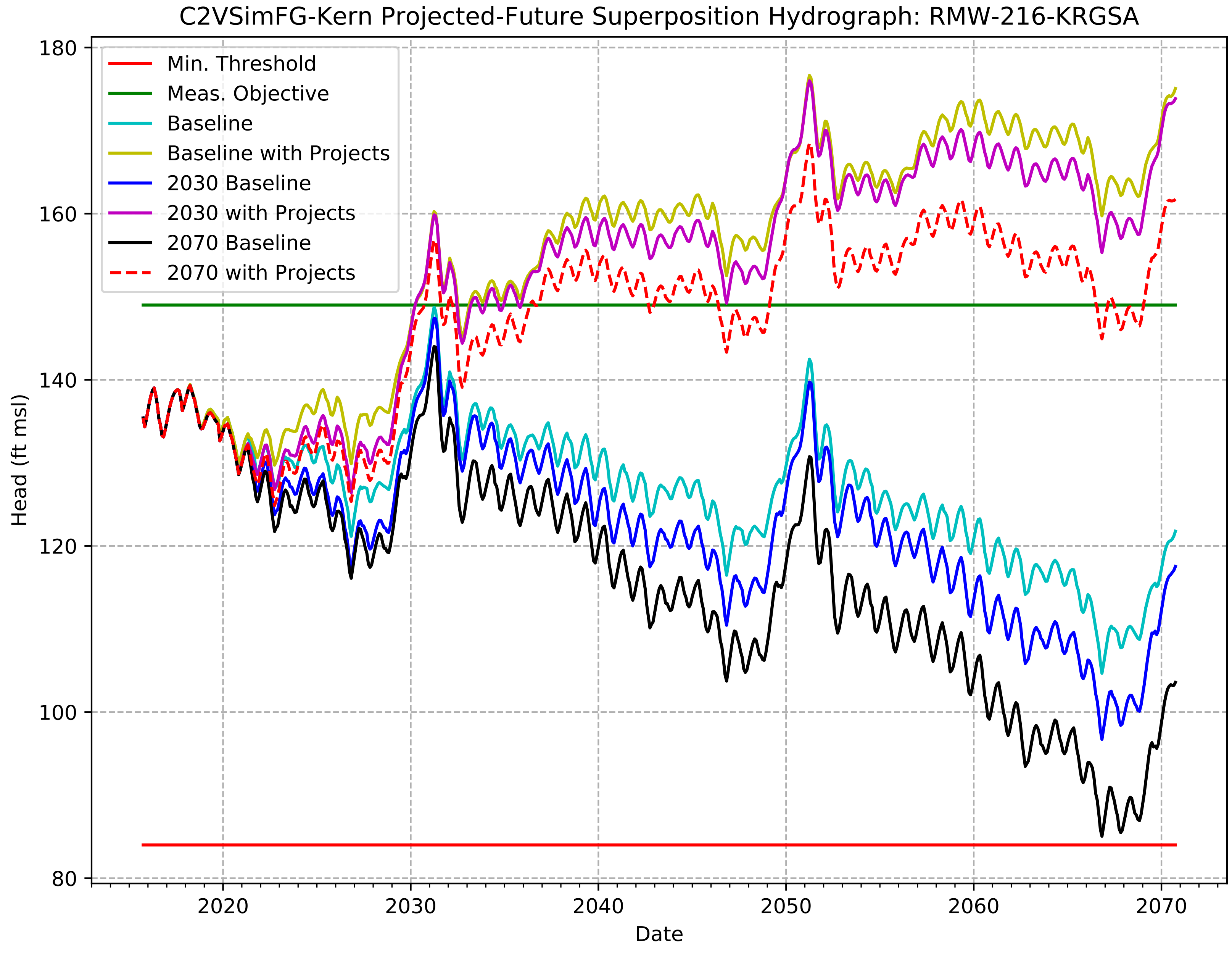

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-212-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

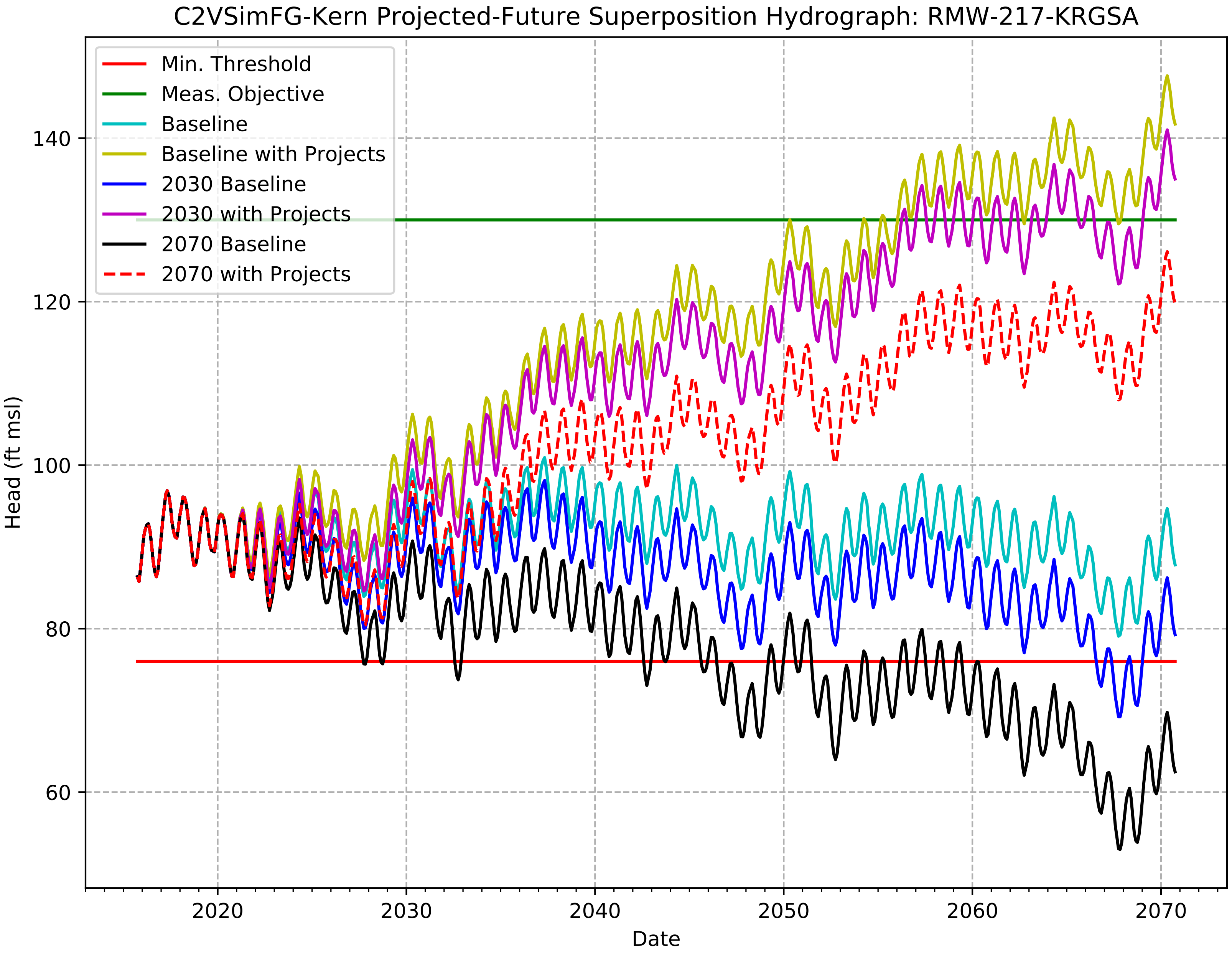

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-213-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
240
220
200
180
160
140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

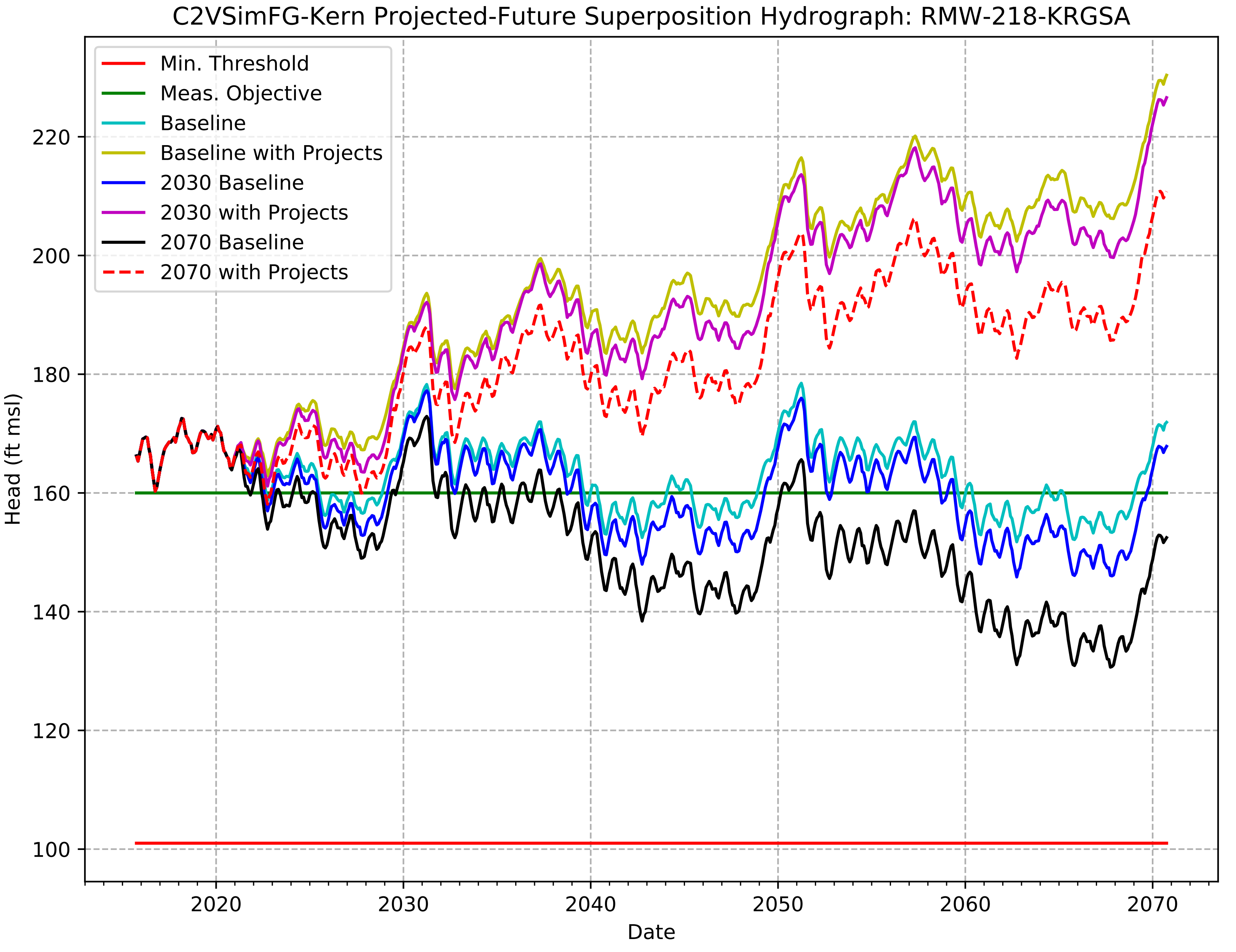


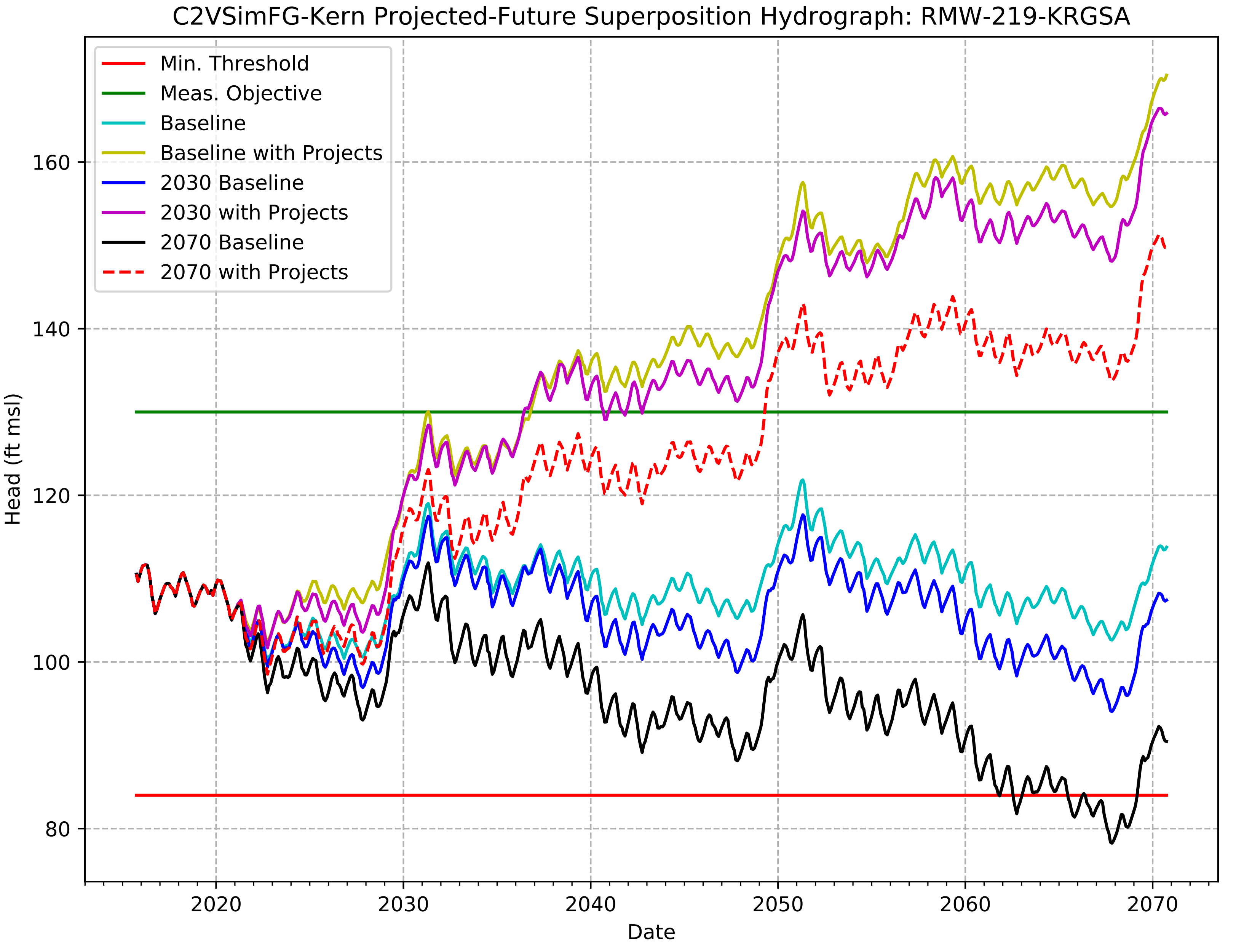
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-214-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
200
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

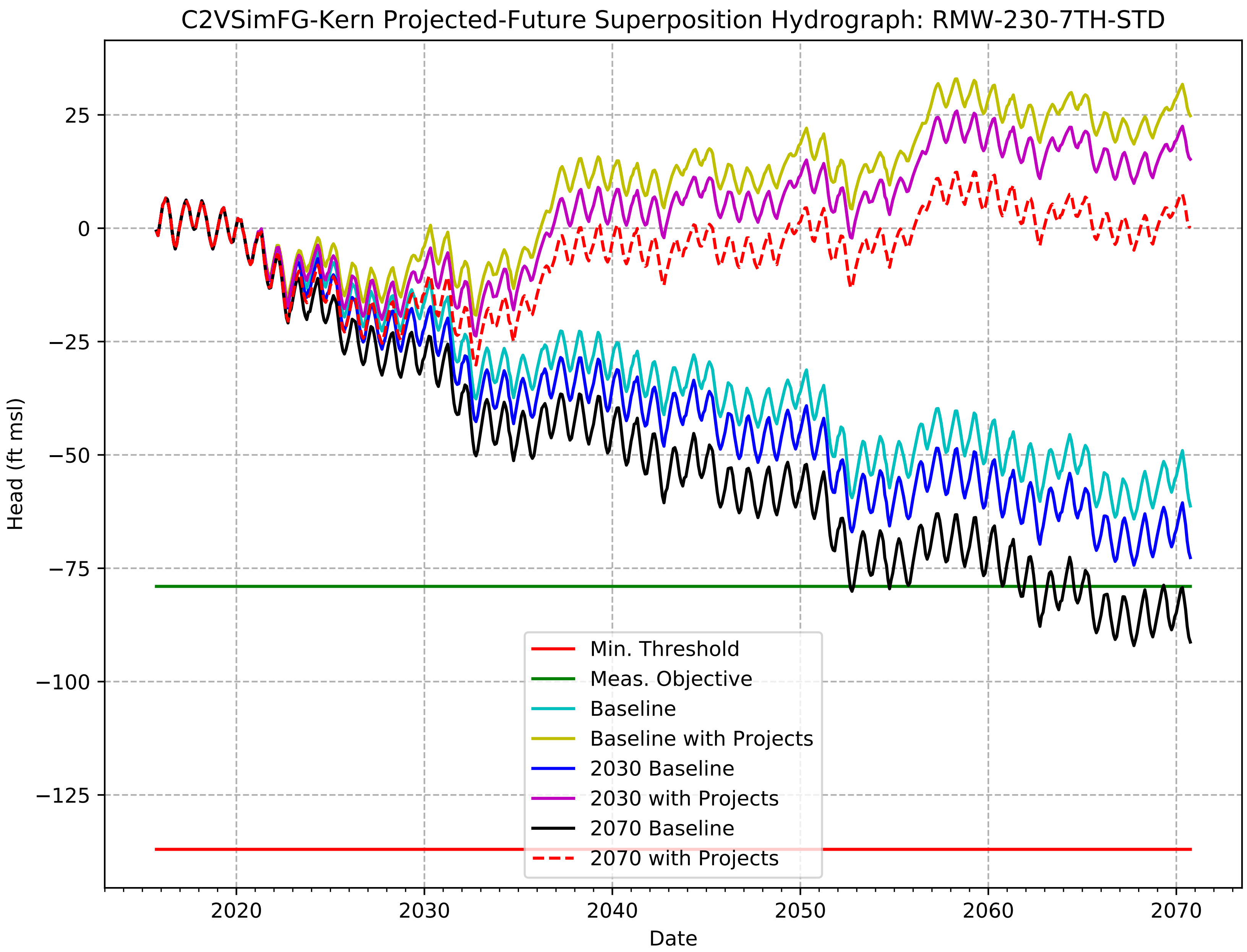

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-215-KRGSA
Head (ft msl)
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

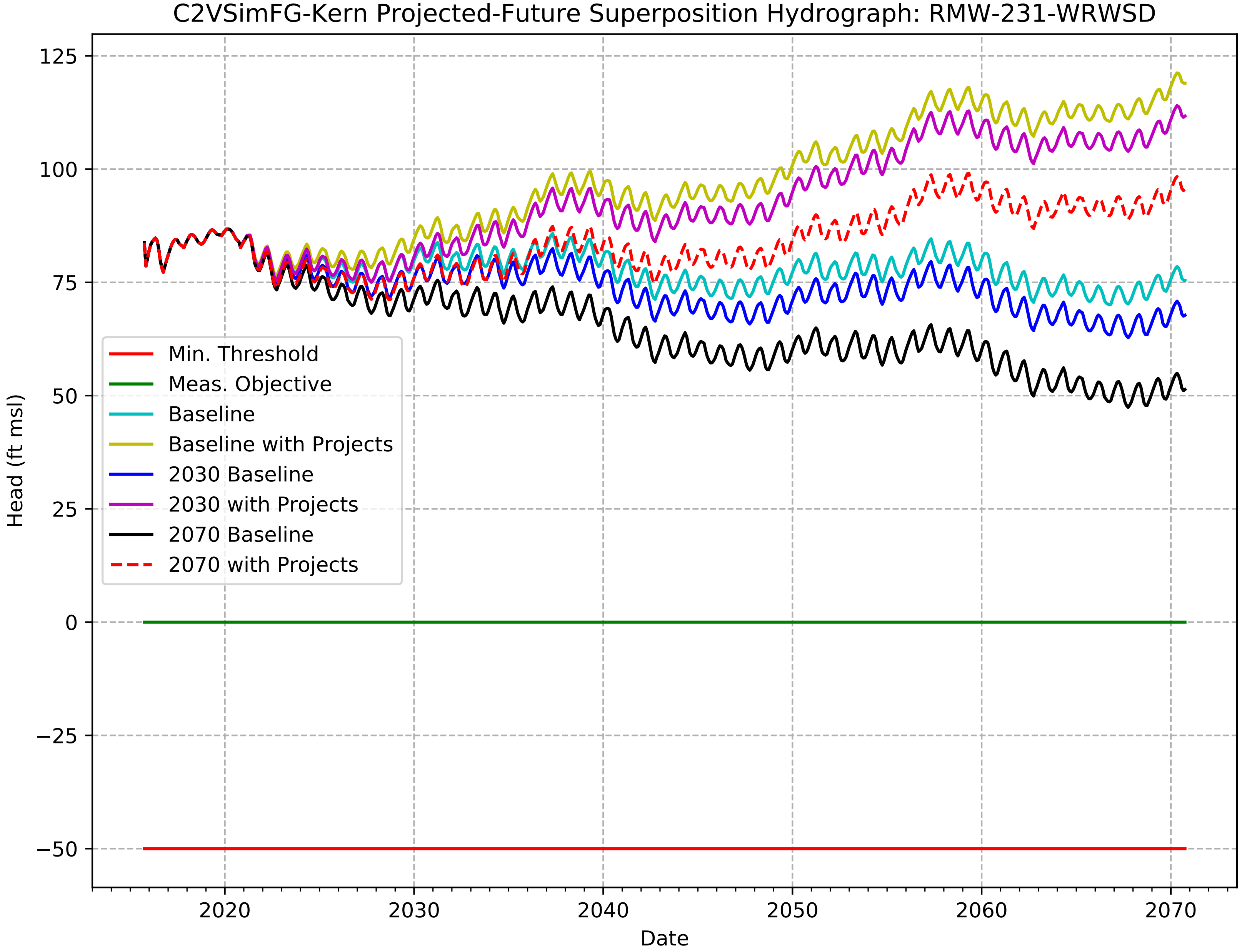

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-216-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
Date
180
160
140
120
100
80
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

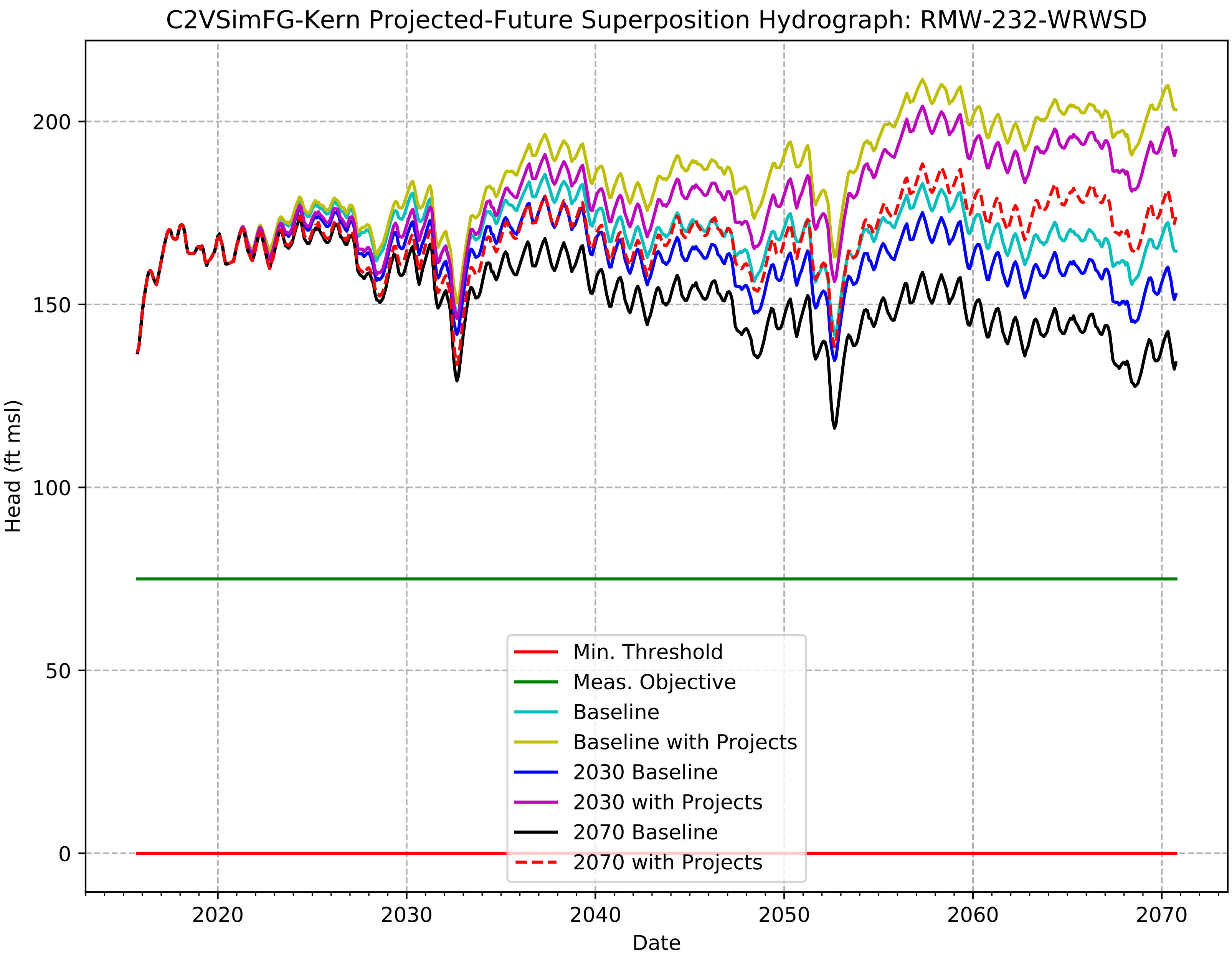

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-217-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
140
120
100
80
60
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

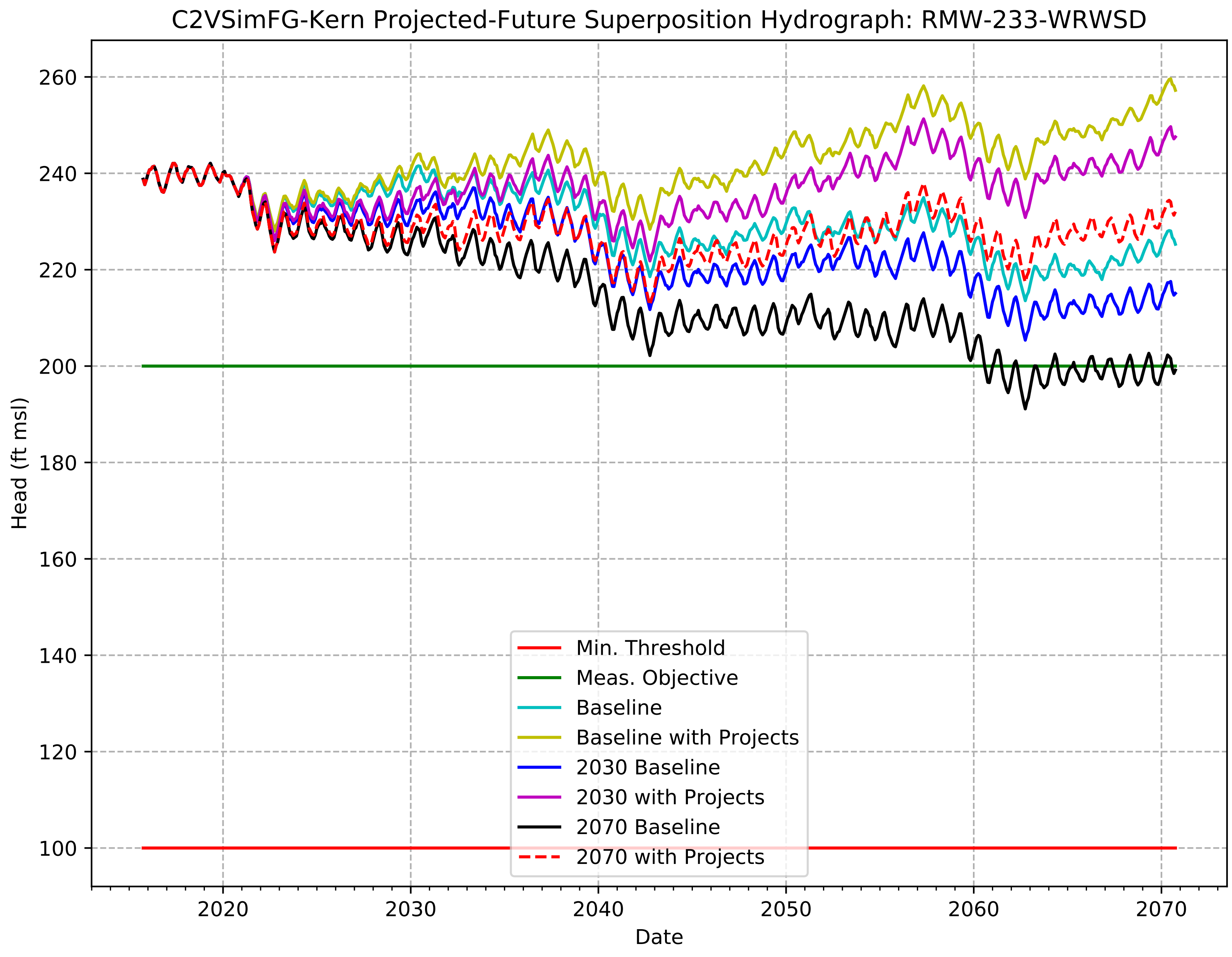

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-218-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
Date
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070

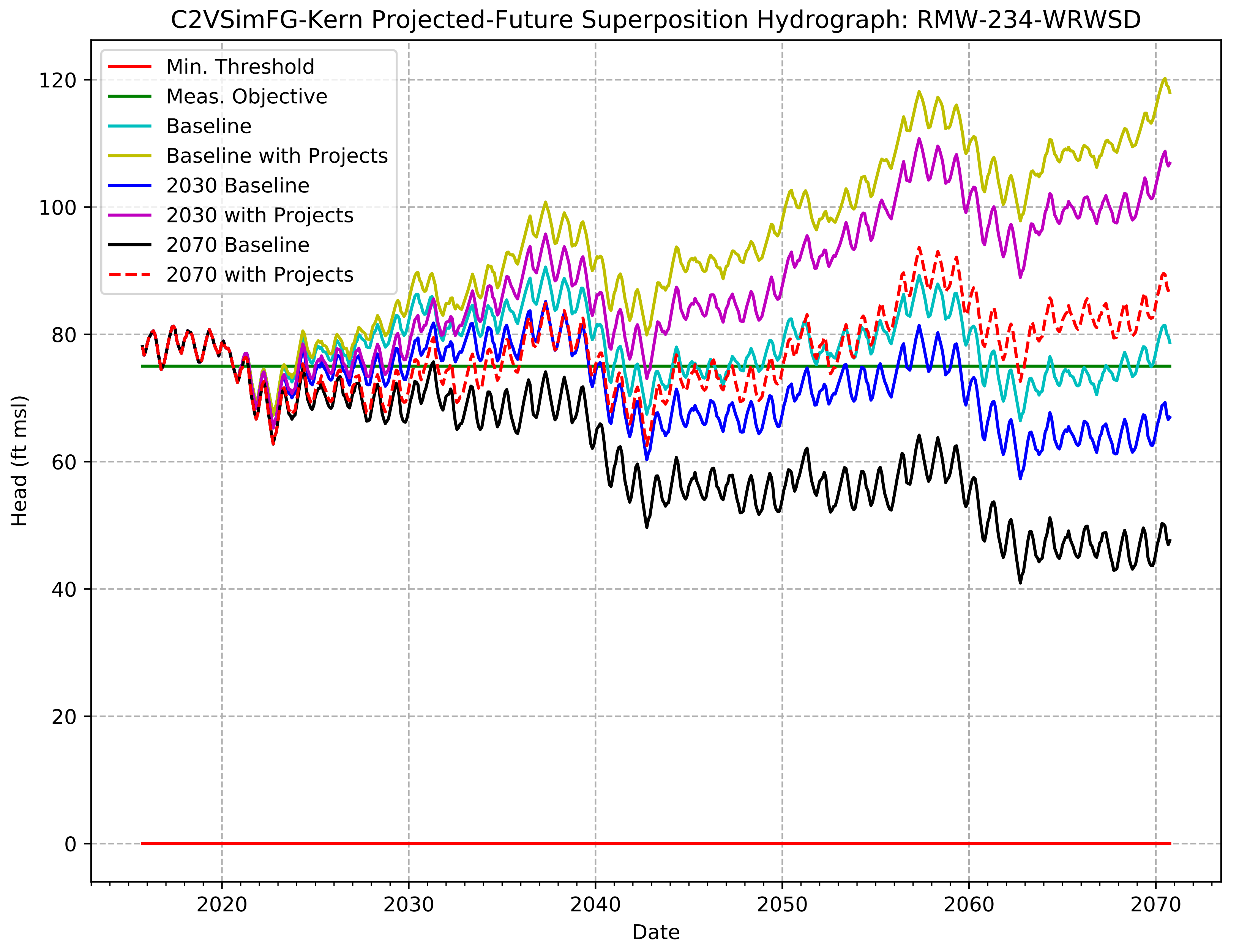

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-219-KRGSA
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
80
100
120
140
160
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

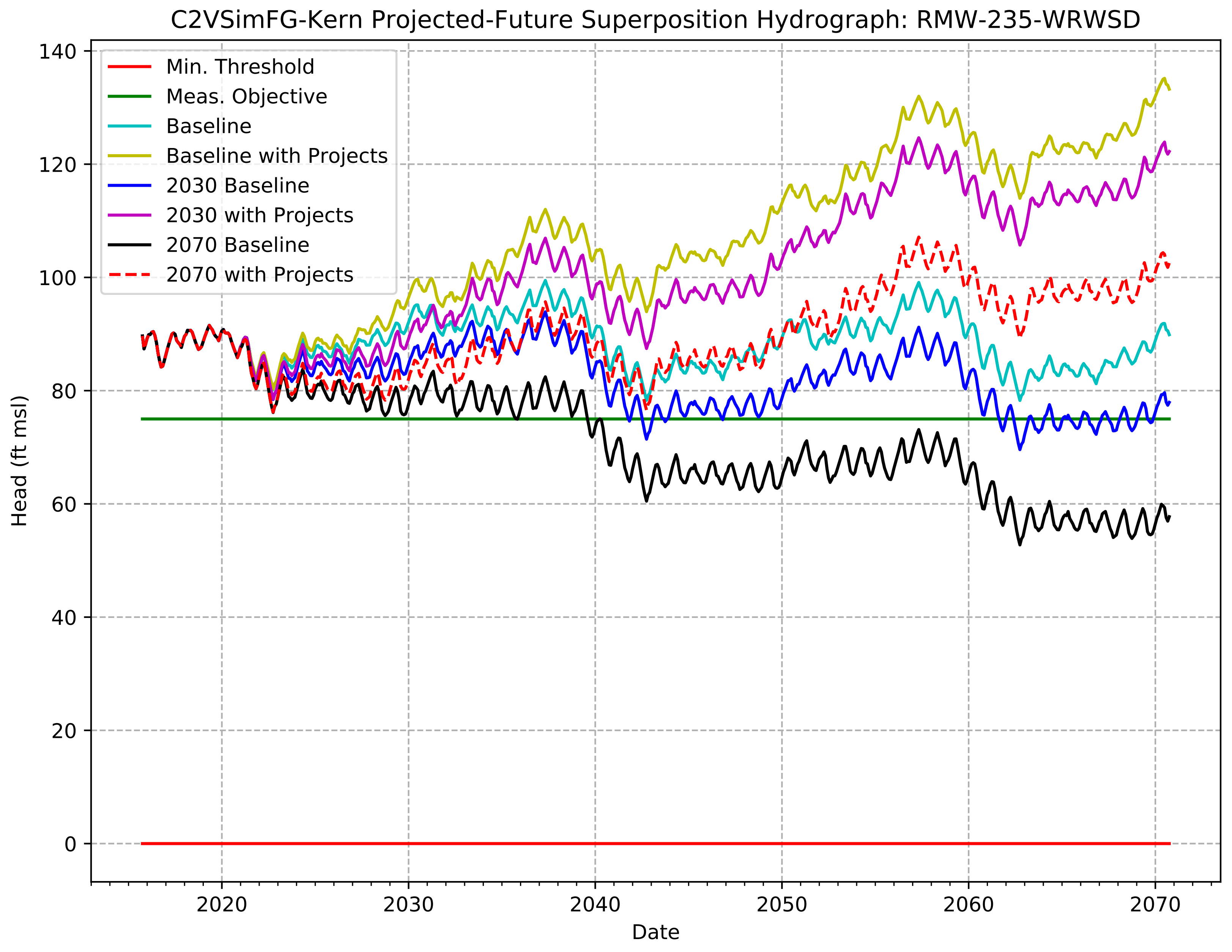

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-230-7TH-STD
Head (ft msl)
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-231-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
125
100
75
50
25
0
−25
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

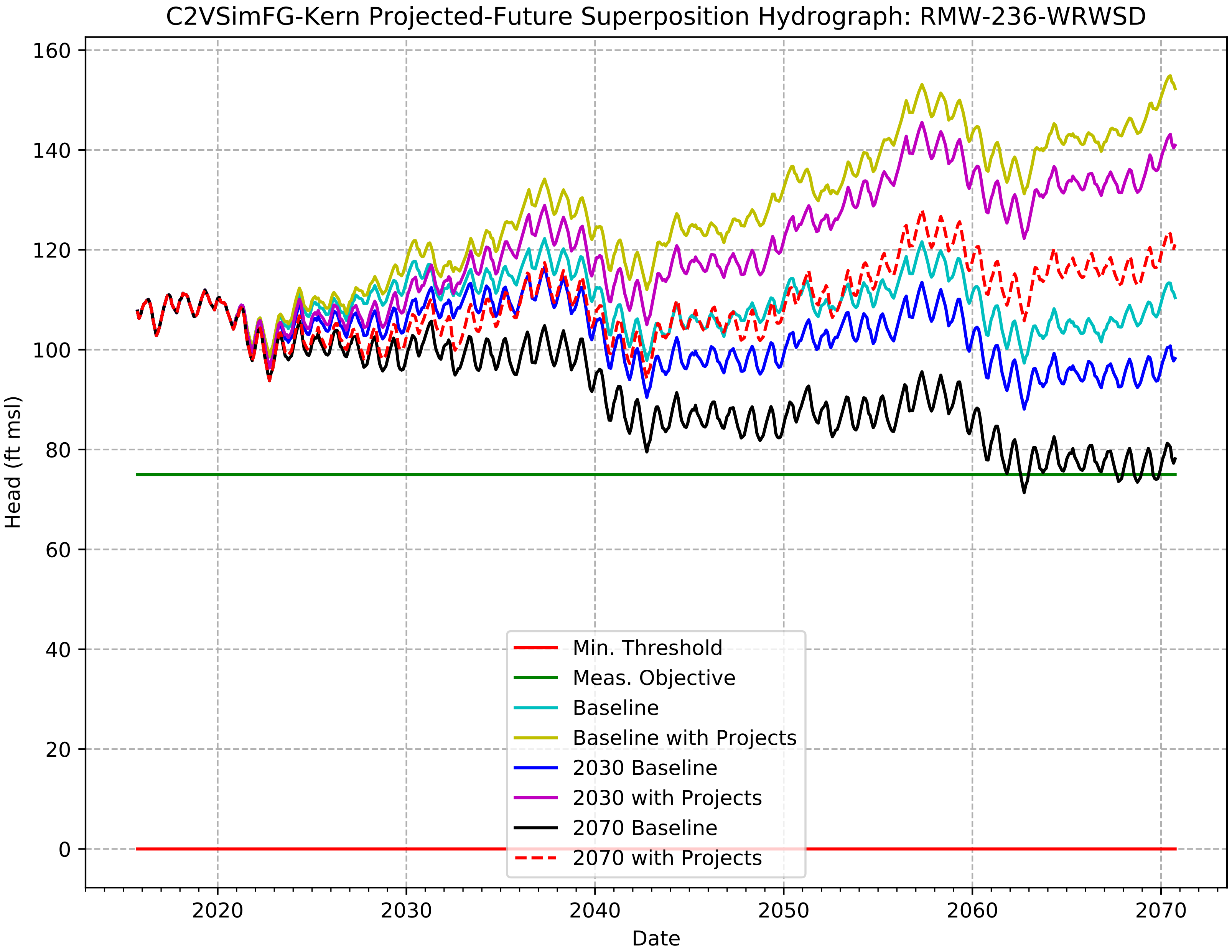

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-232-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
0
50
100
150
200
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-233-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

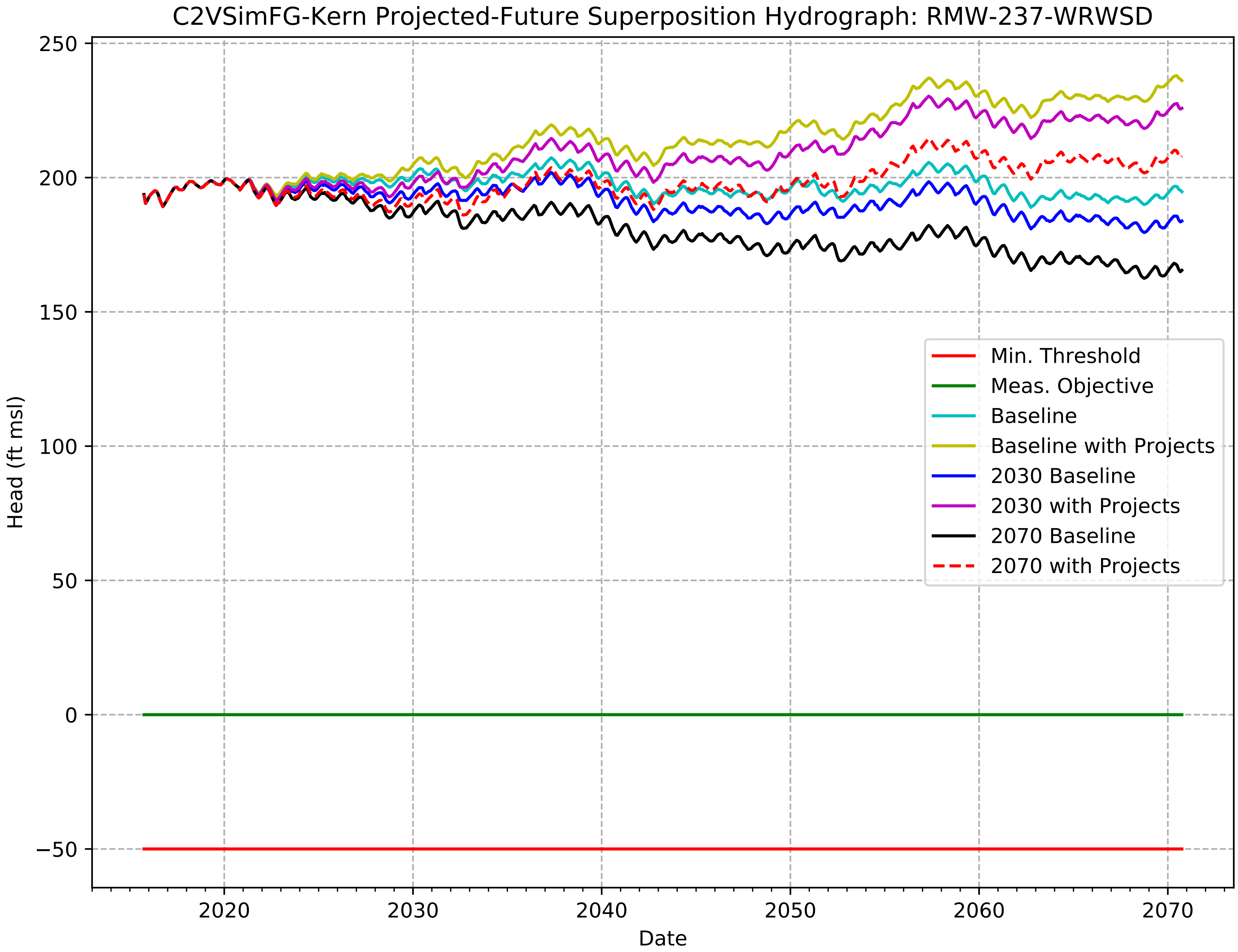

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-234-WRWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

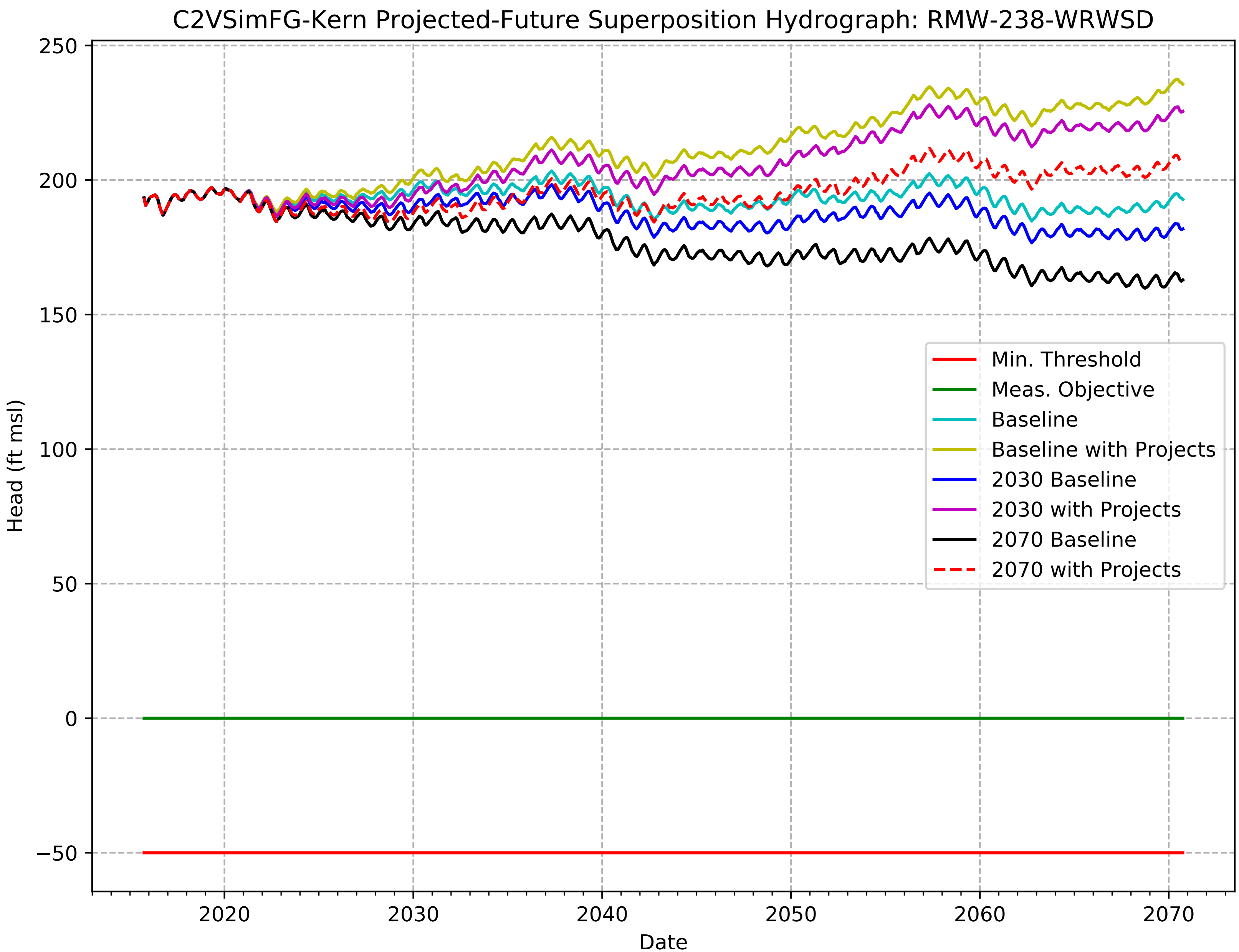


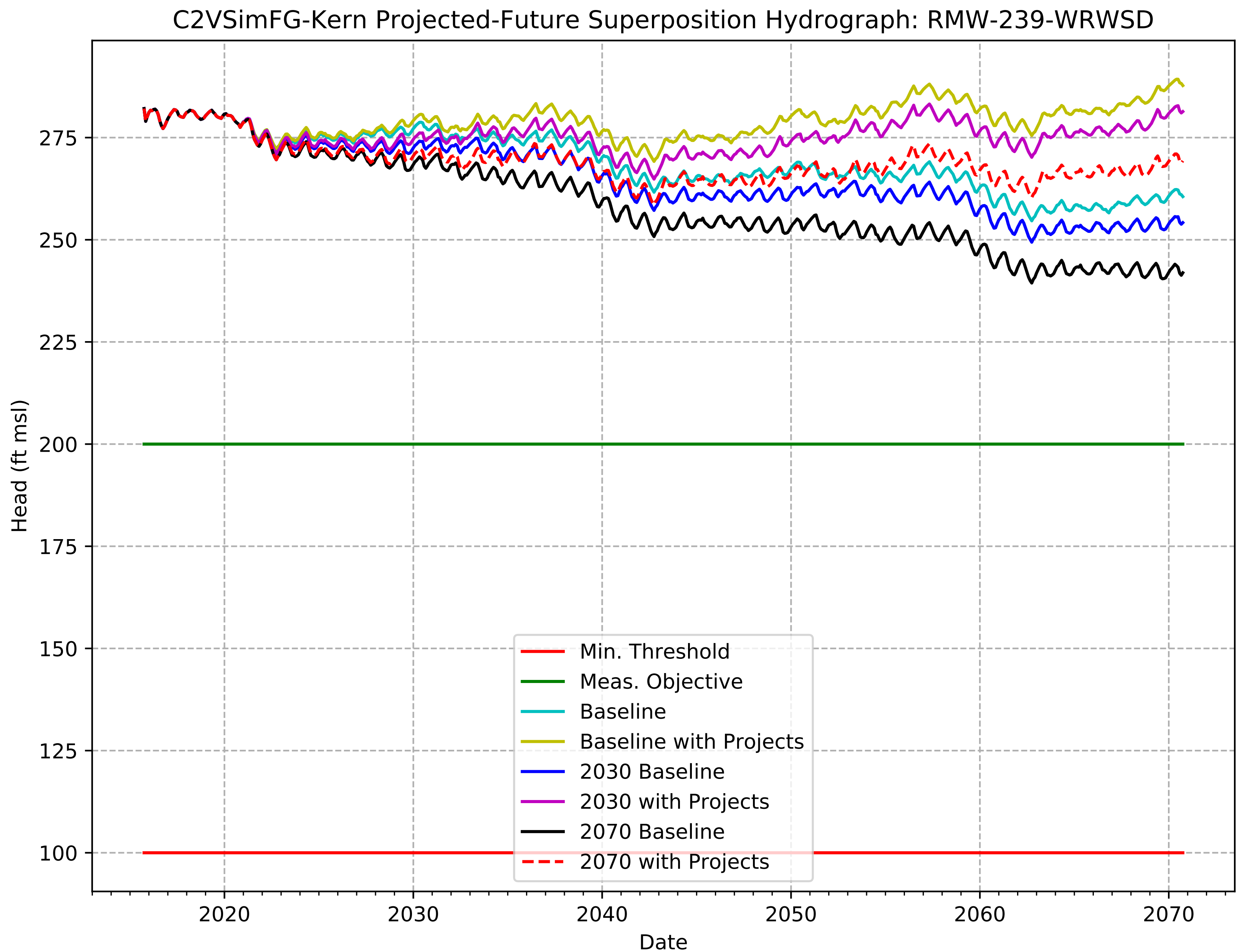
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-235-WRWSD
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects
Head (ft msl)
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date

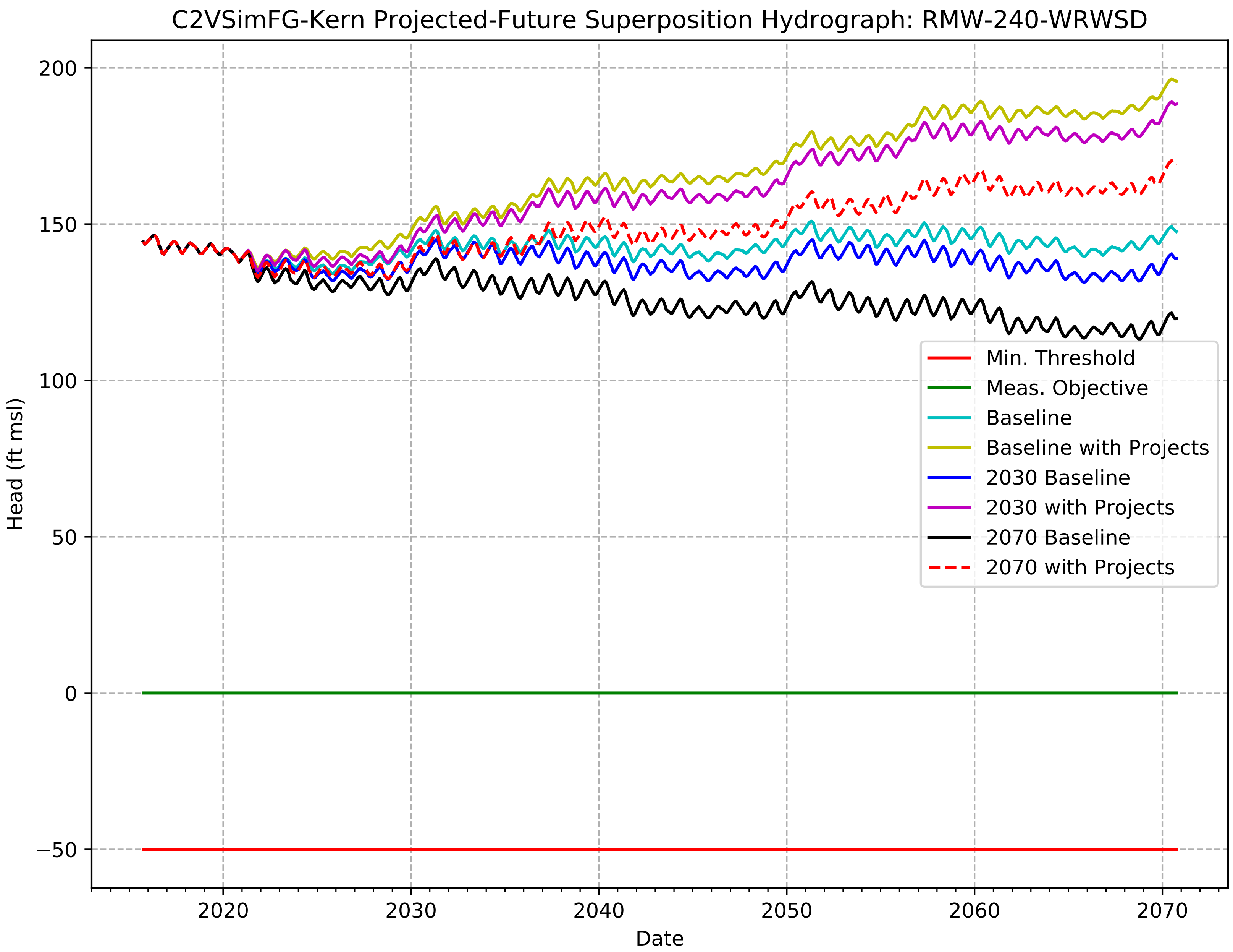


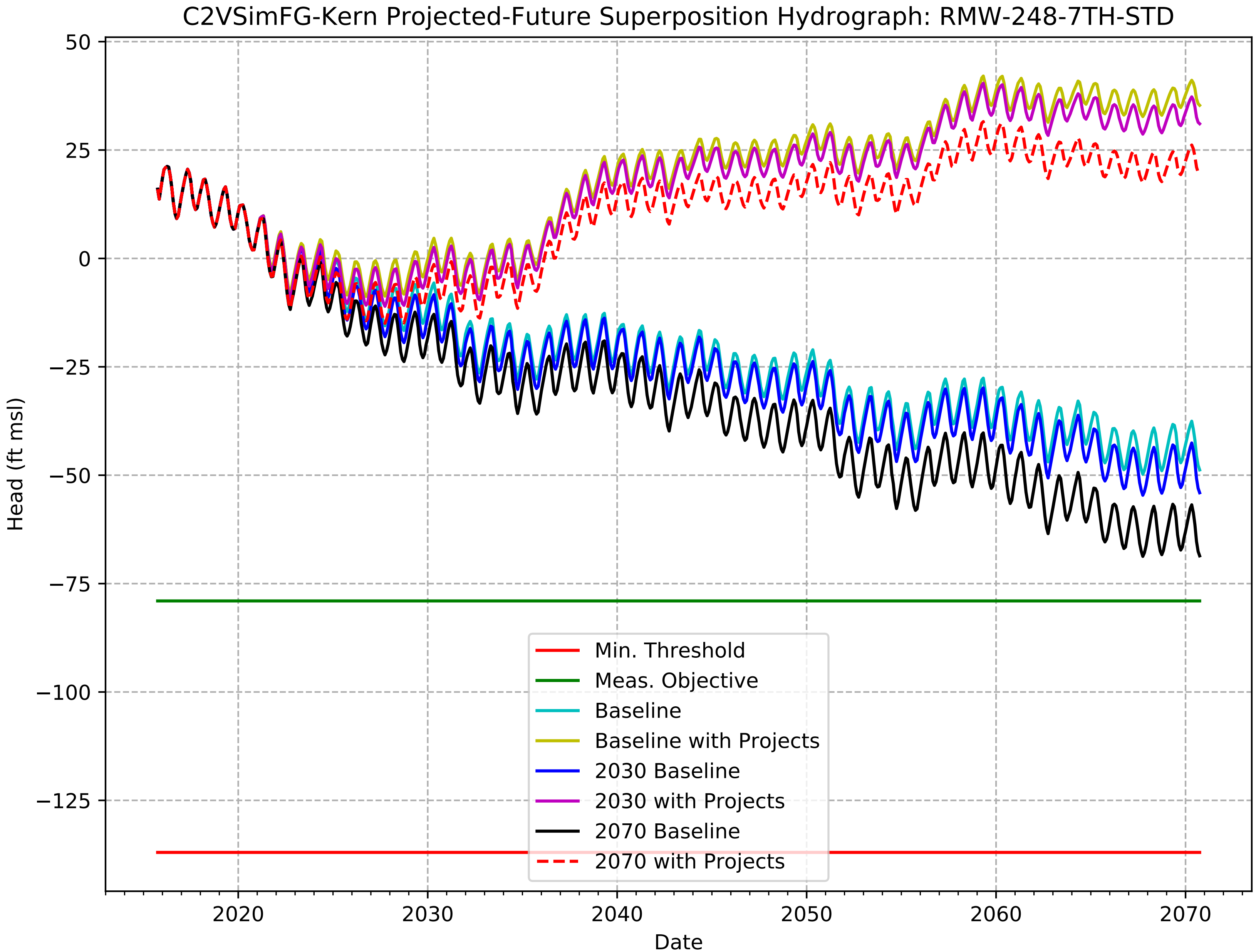
C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-236-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects

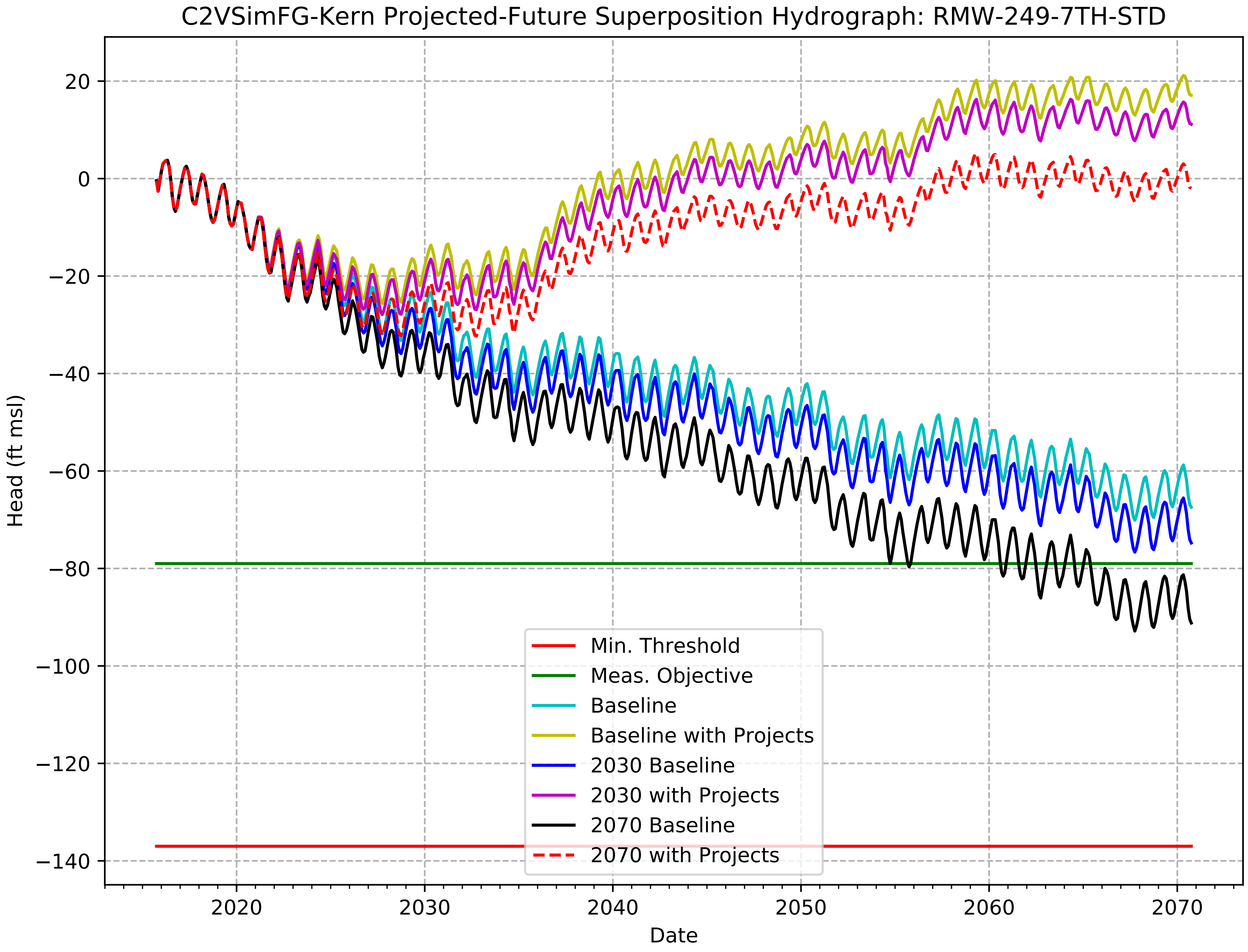

C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-237-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
Date
250
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-238-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
250
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-239-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
275
250
225
200
175
150
125
100
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-240-WRWSD
Head (ft msl)
200
150
100
50
0
−50
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-248-7TH-STD
Head (ft msl)
50
25
0
−25
−50
−75
−100
−125
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Date
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects


C2VSimFG-Kern Projected-Future Superposition Hydrograph: RMW-249-7TH-STD
Head (ft msl)
Date
20
0
−20
−40
−60
−80
−100
−120
−140
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
Min. Threshold
Meas. Objective
Baseline
Baseline with Projects
2030 Baseline
2030 with Projects
2070 Baseline
2070 with Projects