

Deep Groundwater Conditions Report

December 2010

**Westlands Water District
16 March 2011**

Introduction

Westlands Water District (District) located on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno and Kings Counties. The District receives water for irrigation from surface sources delivered through the Delta-Mendota Canal and the San Luis Canal (SLC) and from groundwater.

Agricultural production in the District area was originally developed and sustained with groundwater for irrigation. Surface water deliveries from the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project (CVP) began in 1968 with the goal to reduce historical groundwater pumping. However, the District's contractual entitlements for CVP water were and are not sufficient to irrigate the entire District thus some groundwater pumping is still required. Since 1990, CVP water supplies have been severely reduced due to drought and/or regulatory actions resulting from the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Bay/Delta water quality requirements and Court orders. As a result, groundwater pumping has increased together with other conjunctive use programs to increase water users' flexibility in efficiently managing their groundwater and surface water supplies to meet crop water demands.

This increased reliance on groundwater resources to supplement surface water resulted in the development of the District's Groundwater Management Plan in 1996, which includes continuation of this groundwater monitoring and reporting program.

Geology

The San Joaquin Valley is a wide bedrock basin filled with thousands of feet of alluvial sediment deposited by streams and rivers flowing out of the adjacent mountains on both the east and the west. Westlands is located near the centerline of this basin, bordered on the east by the Fresno Slough and on the west by the Diablo Range of the California Coast Ranges.

The Diablo Range consists of complex, folded, and uplifted mountains, which are composed predominantly of sandstone and shale of marine origin. Eroded by creeks flowing from the Diablo Range, sediments form gentle sloping alluvial fans. The texture of the Diablo Range deposits depends on the relative position on the alluvial fan and ranges from coarse sand and gravel to fine silt and clay. Generally, those portions of Westlands lying high on the alluvial fans have permeable, medium-textured soils. With decreasing elevation from the west to east, soil textures become finer. These fine textured soils are characterized by low permeability and increased concentrations of water-soluble solids, primarily salts and trace elements.

The Sierra Nevada on the east side of the Valley is predominately comprised of uplifted

granite rock overlaid in areas by sedimentary and metamorphic rock. Sierran alluvial deposits in the District consist primarily of well-sorted sands, with minor amounts of clay. The Sierran alluvium decreases in thickness and increases in depth below the surface toward the west. These coarse-textured sediments are characterized by high permeability and a low concentration of water-soluble solids.

One of the principal subsurface geological features of the San Joaquin Valley is the Corcoran Clay formation. Formed as a lakebed about 600,000 years ago, this clay layer ranges in thickness from 20 to 200 feet and underlies most of the District. Varying depths from 200 to 500 feet in the Valley through to 850 feet along the Diablo Range, the Corcoran Clay divides the groundwater system into two major aquifers—a confined aquifer below and a semi-confined system above.

Westside Groundwater Basin

The groundwater basin underlying the District is comprised generally of two water-bearing zones: (1) an upper zone above a nearly impervious Corcoran Clay layer containing the Coastal and Sierran aquifers and (2) a lower zone below the Corcoran Clay containing the Sub-Corcoran aquifer. These water-bearing zones recharged by subsurface inflow from the west, east, and northeast, and by percolation of applied surface water. A generalized cross section of the District showing the Corcoran Clay and these water-bearing zones is shown in Figure 1.

The Corcoran Clay separates the upper and lower water bearing zones in the majority of the District; however, it is not continuous and diminishes near the San Luis Canal. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) lines of equal elevation for the base of the Corcoran Clay shown in Figure 2.

Groundwater quality, measured as electrical conductivity, in the lower water-bearing zone varies throughout the District in Figure 3. Typically, water quality varies with depth with poorer quality existing at the upper and lower limits of the aquifer and with the optimum quality somewhere between. The upper limit of the aquifer is the base of the Corcoran Clay with the USGS identifying the lower limit as the base of the fresh groundwater. The quality of the groundwater below the base of fresh water exceeds 2,000 parts per million total dissolved solids (TDS) which is too high for irrigating crops. The elevation of the base of the fresh groundwater is shown in Figure 4.

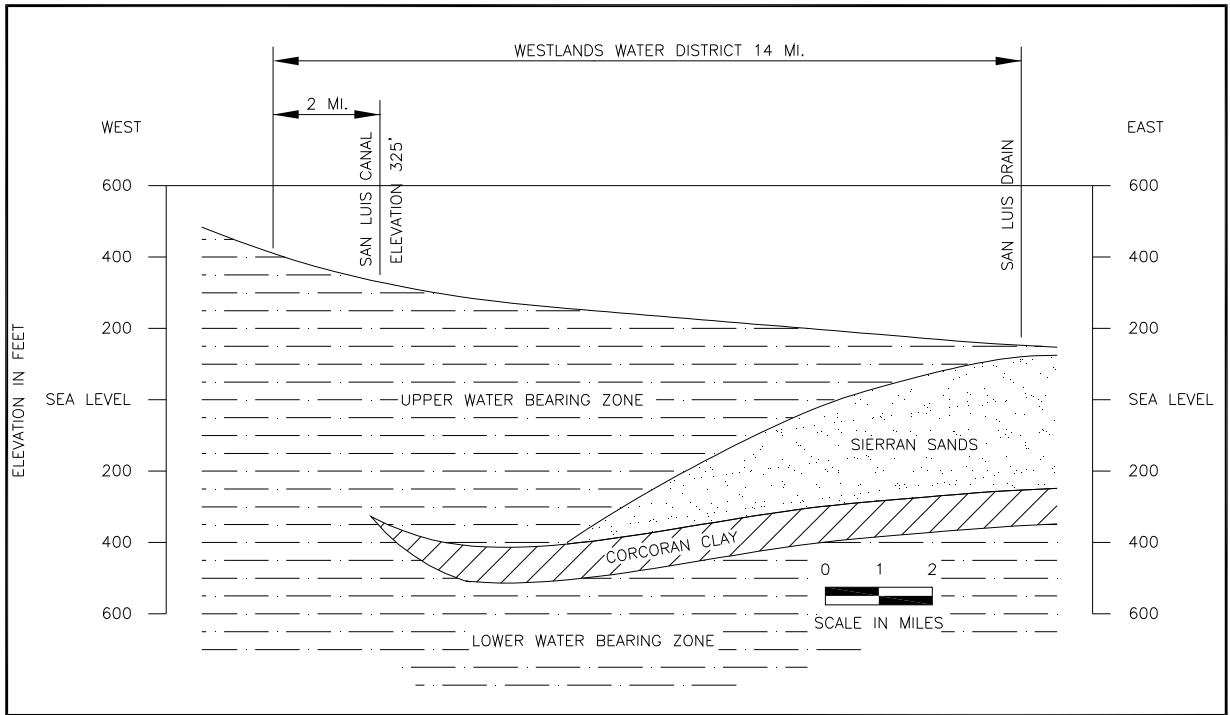


Figure 1: A generalized Hydro-geological Cross Section of the District.

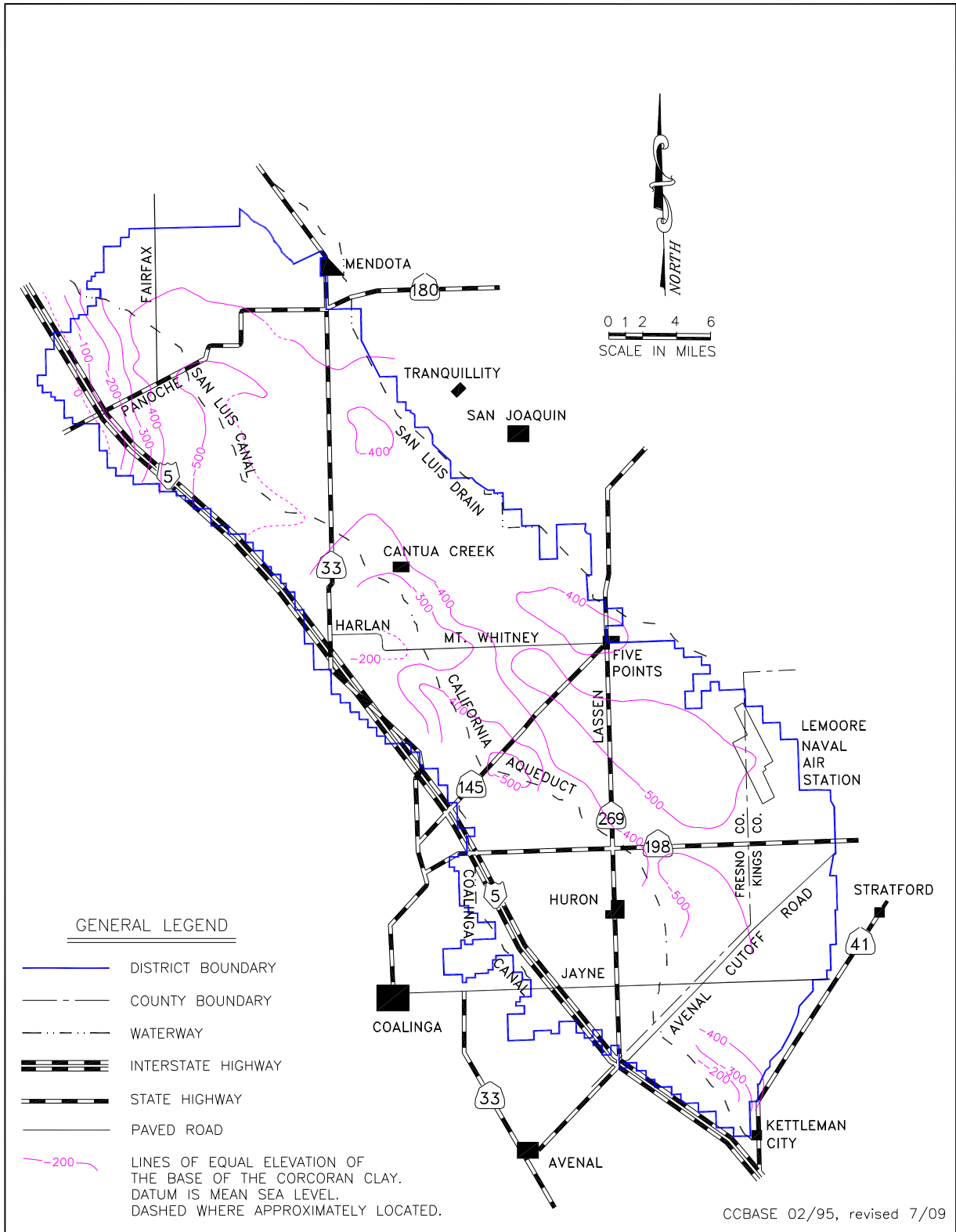


Figure 2: Elevation of the Base of the Corcoran Clay (USGS Lines of Equal Elevation)

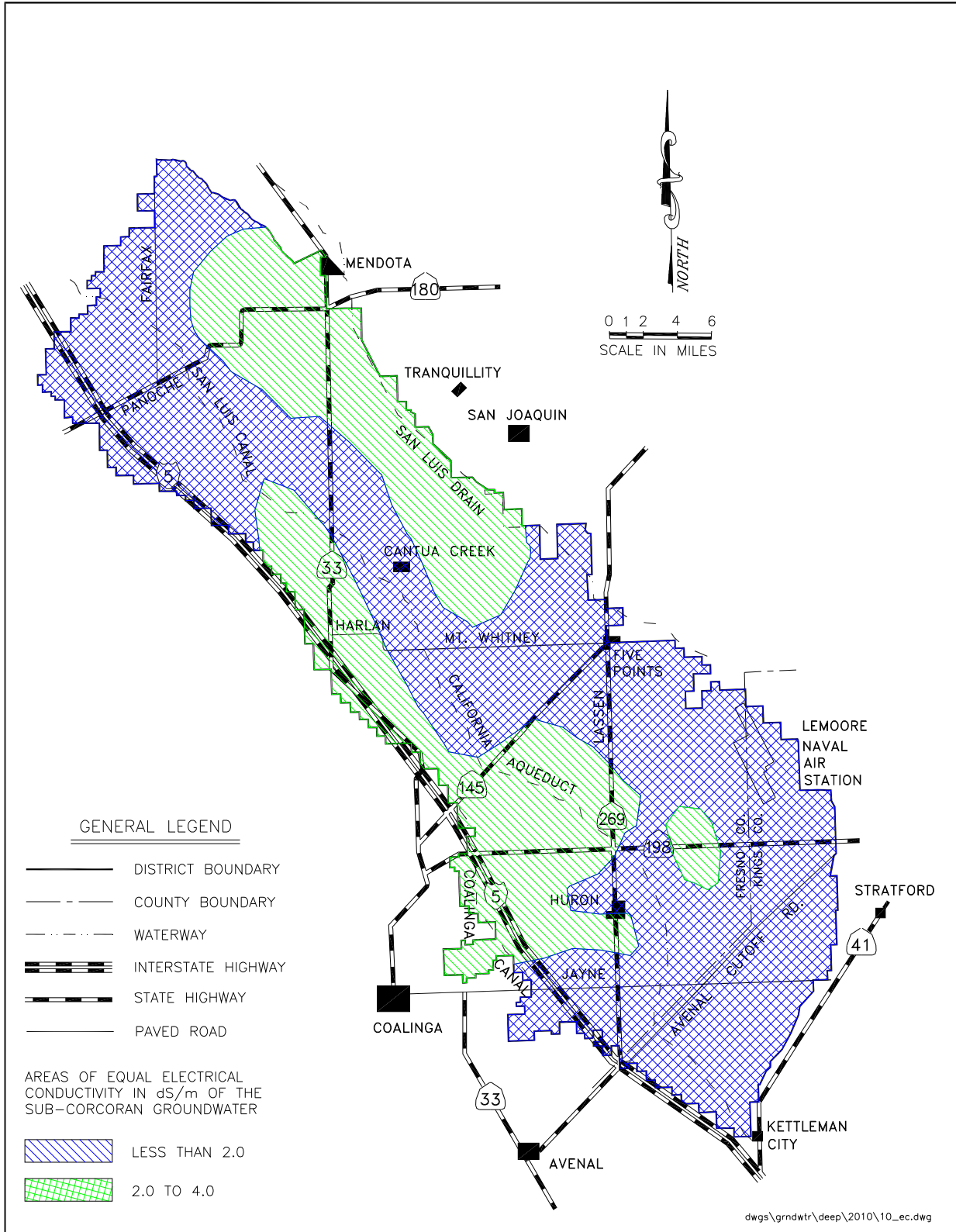


Figure 3: The Sub-Corcoran Groundwater, Electrical Conductivity (dS/m), December 2010.

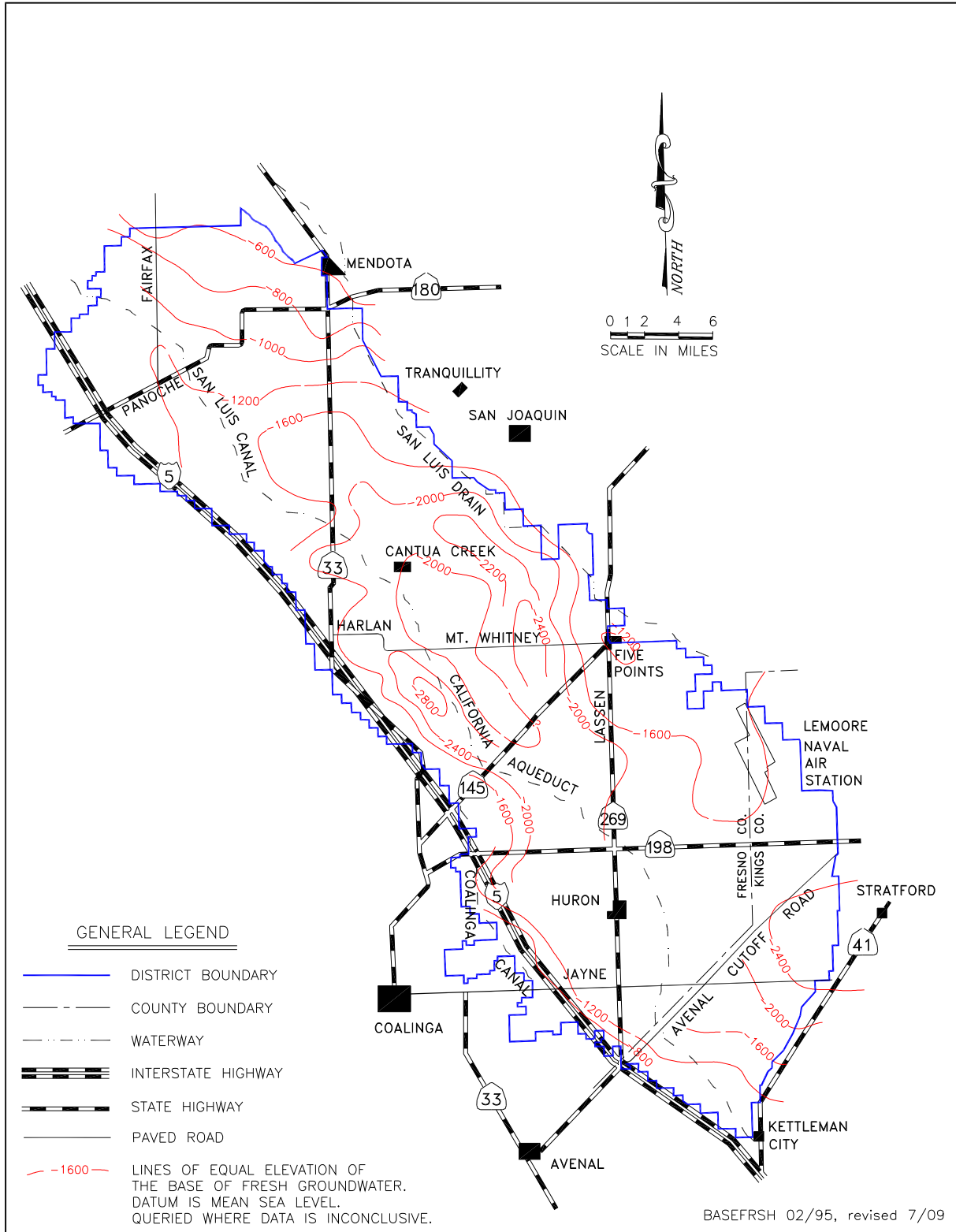


Figure 4: The elevation of the Base of Fresh Groundwater (USGS Lines of Equal Elevation).

Groundwater Monitoring Program

CVP Project water and other surface water supplies are carefully allocated and all deliveries are metered resulting in accurate water use data to manage the supplies and determine water delivery costs. Surface water quality is monitored by state and federal agencies.

Groundwater measurements and quality testing have proved useful to water users in helping them manage water supplies, facilitate accurate irrigation-scheduling, monitor pump efficiency and participate in District groundwater programs. It also enables the District to better monitor groundwater supplies, calculate drought impacts, and determine long-term water needs.

Groundwater monitoring is an essential part of managing any conjunctive use program. This information is vital to determine the affect of groundwater pumping on the aquifer, aquifer water quality, pumping costs, and subsidence. Without effective monitoring, the short and long-term impacts of conjunctive use cannot be determined.

Annually, District wells are monitored by sounding each well while in a static condition for depth or measuring the electrical conductivity of the water while the pump is operating. Results from the annual survey are stored in a Groundwater database and used to formulate District reports and maps. The survey information enables the District to monitor groundwater trends, provide reports to water users, estimate District-wide pumped groundwater quantities, and calculate seasonal application efficiency more accurately.

Many of the District water users participated in the Canal Integration Program (CIP) and the District Groundwater Integration Program (DIP) during the 1990-1994, which allowed groundwater to be pumped into the SLC and into the District's distribution system. The water users received surface water credits for the volume of groundwater pumped into the system, which then used to meet their crop demand schedule. However, in 1995, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) suspended the discharge of groundwater into the SLC, due to concerns that groundwater could degrade the water quality. The DIP program has continued throughout this period except in years when the District received full water supply. Briefly, in 2008, DWR allowed the District to pump groundwater into the SLC for the period June through September because of restricted pumping from the Delta.

The reduction of CVP water and other surface water supplies has resulted in the construction of many new wells, to obtain additional water to make up for the shortfall in surface irrigation water. During 1990-1999, two hundred ninety-two wells were constructed within the District, and from 2000 to present an additional 229 wells were constructed, with 147³ of these wells constructed in the last three years.

In December 2010, District staff conducted the annual Deep Groundwater Survey. The total number of operational wells within the District was 641⁴ with 93.3% having meters, 124 non-operational wells with 31.5% having meters and 232 abandoned wells. Additionally, the District monitors eighty-four wells outside its boundaries; 52 operational wells with 78.9% having meters; 9 non-operational wells with no meters and 23 abandoned wells. The majority (90%) of non-District wells are located in the Five-Points area.

³ This number does not include three wells found being drilled; three wells found already drilled and two wells with a Well Completion Reports (WCR) received but not located.

⁴ This number does not include one well undergoing overhaul, one well with stolen wire and five new wells without equipment installed.

General Conditions

Prior to the delivery of CVP water into the District, the annual groundwater pumping ranged from 800,000 to 1,000,000 acre-feet (AF) during the period of 1950-1968. The majority of this pumping was from the aquifer below the Corcoran Clay causing the sub-Corcoran piezometric groundwater surface to reach the lowest recorded average elevation of 156 feet below mean sea level in 1967. The USGS calculated that the large quantity of groundwater pumped prior to delivery of CVP water compacted water bearing sediments and causing land subsidence ranging from one to twenty-four feet between 1926 and 1972.

After CVP water deliveries began in 1968, the groundwater surface rose steadily until reaching 89 feet above mean sea level in 1987, the highest average elevation on record dating back to the early 1940's. The only exception during this period was in 1977 when a drought and drastic reduction of CVP deliveries resulted in groundwater pumping of approximately 472,000 AF and accompanying drop in the groundwater surface elevation of approximately 97 feet.

During the early 1990's, groundwater pumping increased due to reduced CVP water supplies caused by drought and regulatory actions related to the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, the Endangered Species Act, and Bay/Delta water quality requirements. Groundwater pumping reached an estimated 600,000 AF annually during 1991 and 1992 when the District received only 25 percent of its contractual entitlement of CVP water. This increased pumping caused the groundwater surface to decline to 62 feet below mean sea level, the lowest elevation since 1977. Because of the groundwater pumping, increased subsidence occurred in the District and other areas in the western Central Valley. The Department of Water Resources estimated the amount of subsidence since 1983 to be almost two feet in some areas of the District with the most of that subsidence occurring since 1989.

Current Conditions

Over the last five years, 2006 to 2010, CVP allocations averaged 49% (525,730 acre-feet)⁵ total groundwater pumped was 1,405,000 acre-feet and the groundwater surface elevation decreased 47 feet. In 2010 the CVP allocation was 45% (517,500 acre-feet) and accompanying decrease in groundwater pumped (140,000 acre-feet), the groundwater surface increase 40 feet to an average elevation of 9 feet above mean sea level.

⁵ Average Net CVP (adjusted CVP Allocation for carry over and rescheduled losses).

Groundwater elevations and the estimated amount of groundwater pumped from last sixty years are shown in Table 2. This table shows the average elevation of the groundwater in the lower water bearing zone and the change in elevation for each year.

Crop ⁶ Year	Pumped AF	Elevation FT	Elevation Change FT	Crop Year	Pumped AF	Elevation FT	Elevation Change FT
1951	840,000	-9		1981	99,000	11	7
1952	1,000,000			1982	105,000	32	21
1953	952,000	-35		1983	31,000	56	24
1954	852,000			1984	73,000	61	5
1955	904,000	-52		1985	228,000	63	2
1956	964,000	-65	-13	1986	145,000	71	8
1957	928,000	-56	9	1987	159,000	89	18
1958	884,000	-29	27	1988	160,000	64	-25
1959	912,000	-77	-48	1989	175,000	63	-1
1960	872,000	-81	-4	1990	300,000	9	-54
1961	824,000	-96	-15	1991	600,000	-32	-41
1962	920,000			1992	600,000	-62	-30
1963	883,000			1993	225,000	1	63
1964	913,000			1994	325,000	-51	-52
1965	822,000			1995	150,000	27	78
1966	924,000	-134		1996	50,000	49	22
1967	875,000	-156	-22	1997	30,000	63	14
1968	596,000	-135	21	1998	15,000	63	0
1969	592,000	-120	15	1999	20,000	65	2
1970	460,000	-100	20	2000	225,000	43	-22
1971	377,000	-93	7	2001	215,000	25	-18
1972		-54	39	2002	205,000	22	-3
1973		-37	17	2003	160,000	30	8
1974	96,000	-22	15	2004	210,000	24	-6
1975	111,000	-11	11	2005	75,000	56	32
1976	97,000	-2	9	2006	15,000	77	21
1977	472,000	-99	-97	2007	310,000	35	-42
1978	159,000	-4	95	2008	460,000	-11	-46
1979	140,000	-13	-9	2009	480,000	-31	-20
1980	106,000	4	17	2010	140,000	9	40

Table 2: 60-years of estimated groundwater pumpage.⁷

⁶ Crop year is from 1 October (previous year) to 30 September (current year) for the year in question.

⁷ Data compiled from PG&E power records by USBR through 1971 and USGS 1974-1987, District estimates 1988-present. Elevation data for 1943-1961 and 1977 from Bill Coor, USBR (requested by the District and received on 4/20/1978) and elevation for 1966-1976 from Plate 5 of "Project Effects on Sub-Corcoran Water Layers" (April 1977).

Figure 5 shows in graphical format the historical average elevation of the Sub-Corcoran piezometric groundwater surface and the estimated amount of groundwater pumped in the District. Figures 6 and 7 shows the depth to the piezometric groundwater surface in the lower water-bearing zone during December 1994 and during December 2010, respectively. The Figure 8 drawing shows the change in depth to the piezometric groundwater surface from December 1994 to December 2010.

In addition to monitoring the water levels of wells pumping from the lower aquifer, the wells pumping from the upper aquifer are also monitored. The majority of the wells pumping from the upper aquifer had groundwater surface levels 100 to 300 feet below ground surface during December 2010 as shown in Figure 9.

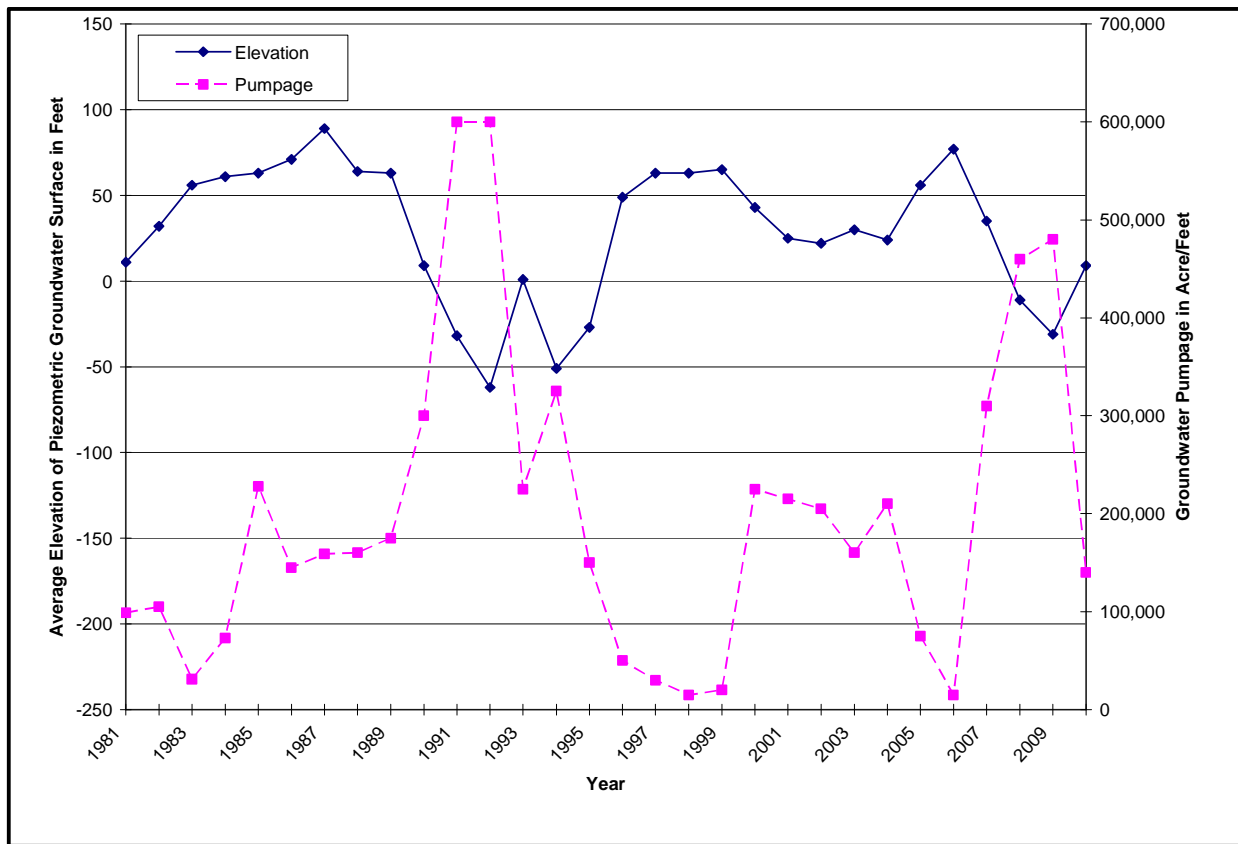


Figure 5: The historical 30-year Average Elevation of Sub-Corcoran Piezometric Groundwater Surface and Groundwater Pumpage.

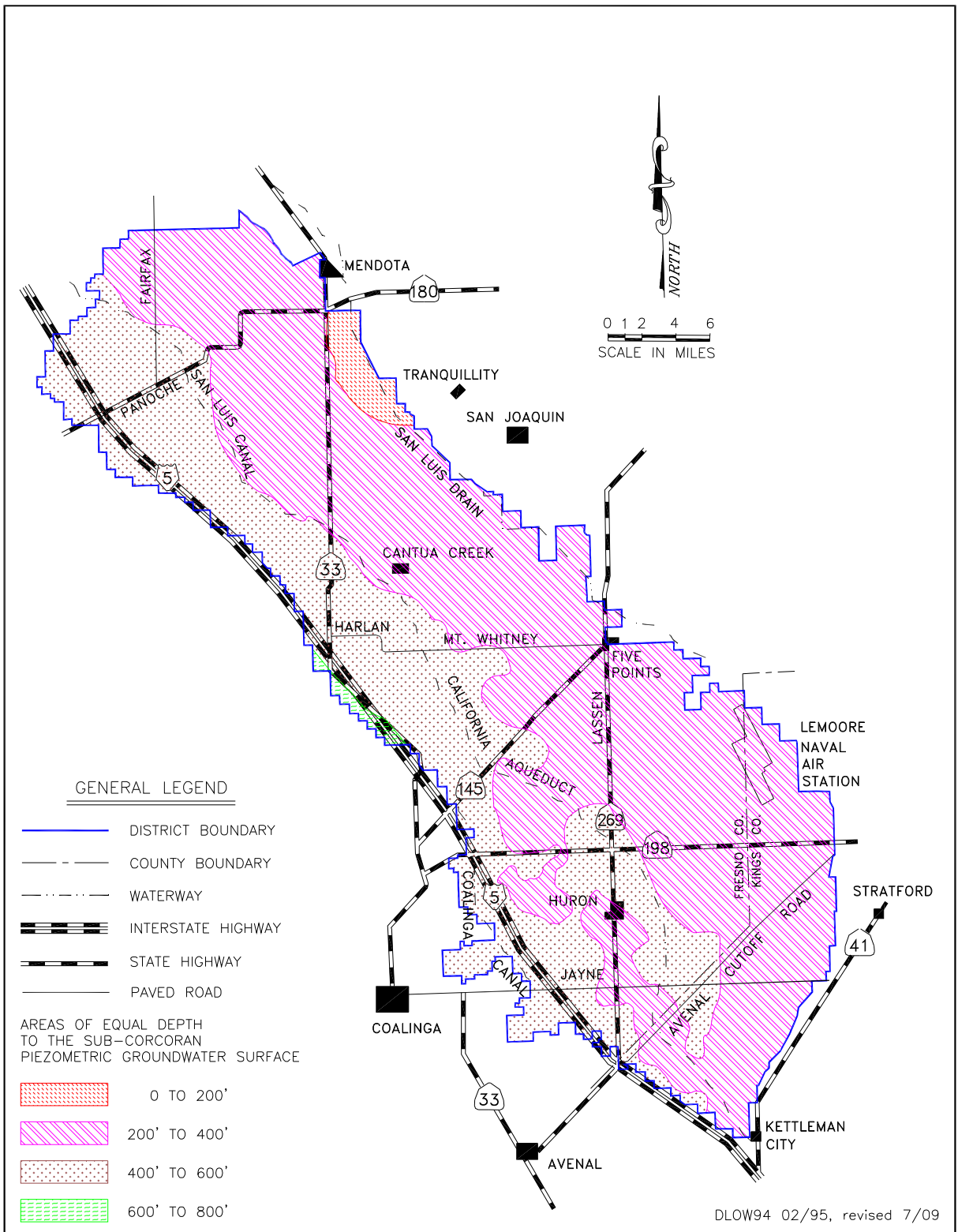


Figure 6: Depth to Sub-Corcoran Piezometric Groundwater Surface, December 1994.

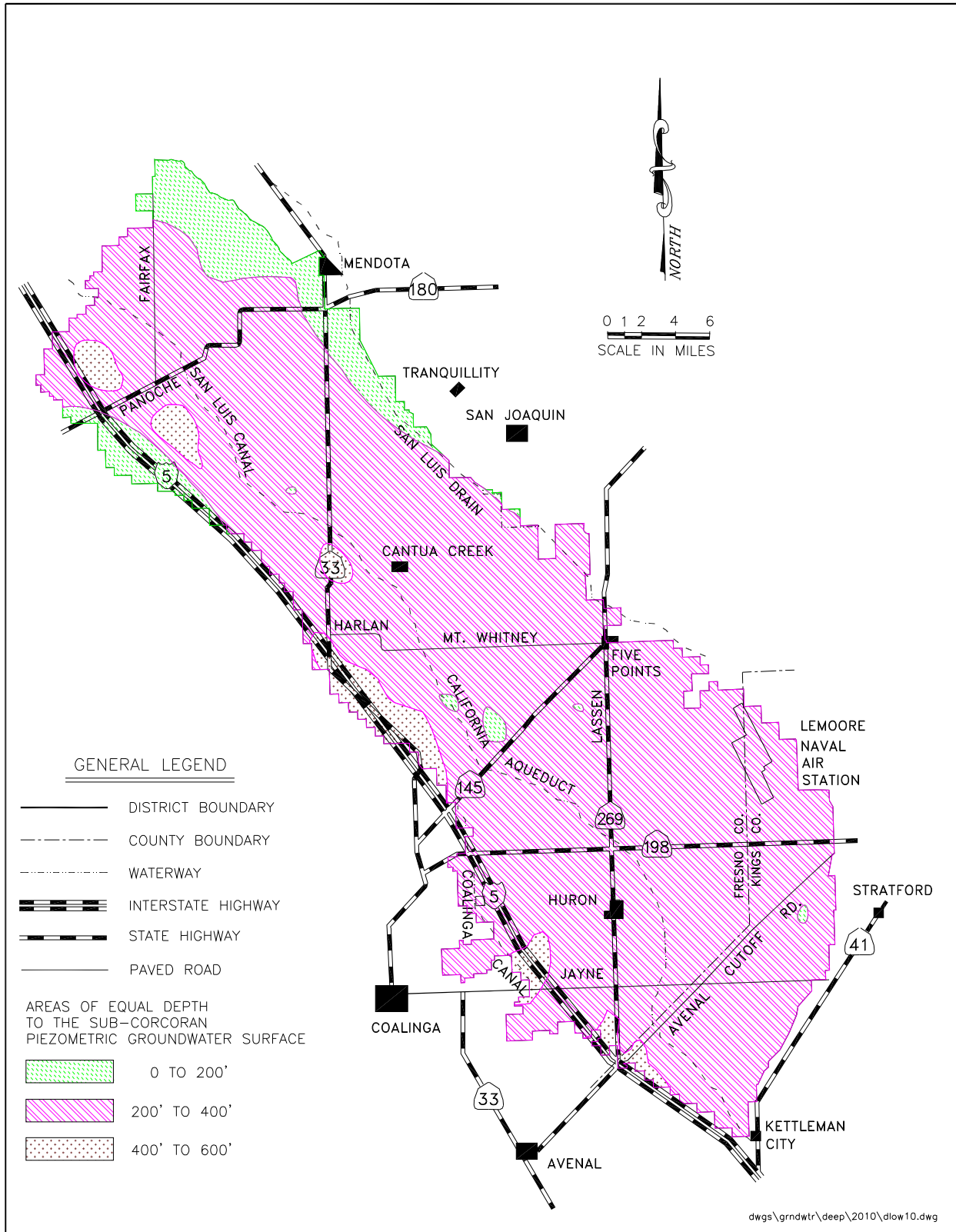


Figure 7: Depth to Sub-Corcoran Piezometric Groundwater Surface December 2010.

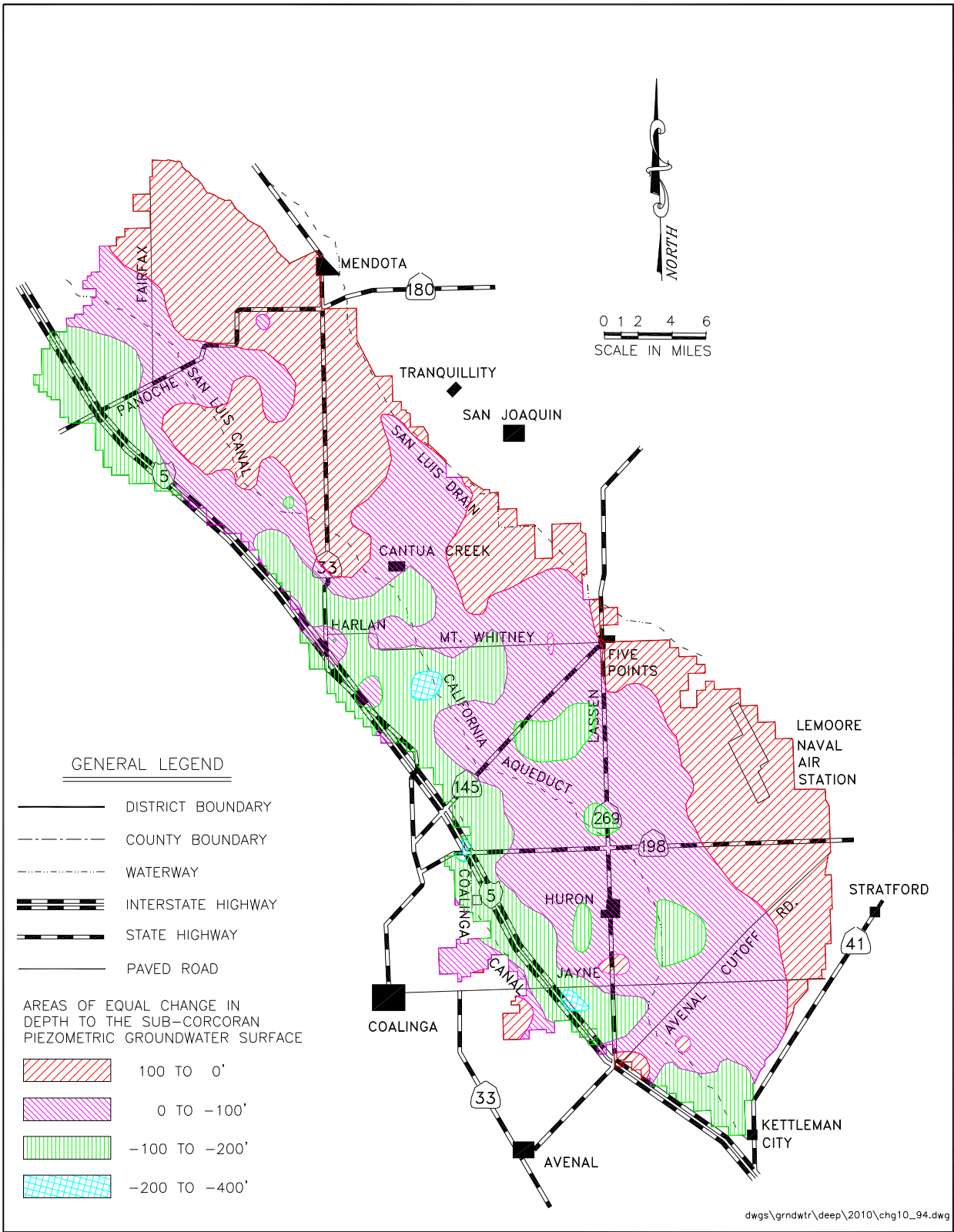


Figure 8: 1994 – 2010 Change in Depth to the Sub-Corcoran Piezometric Groundwater Surface.

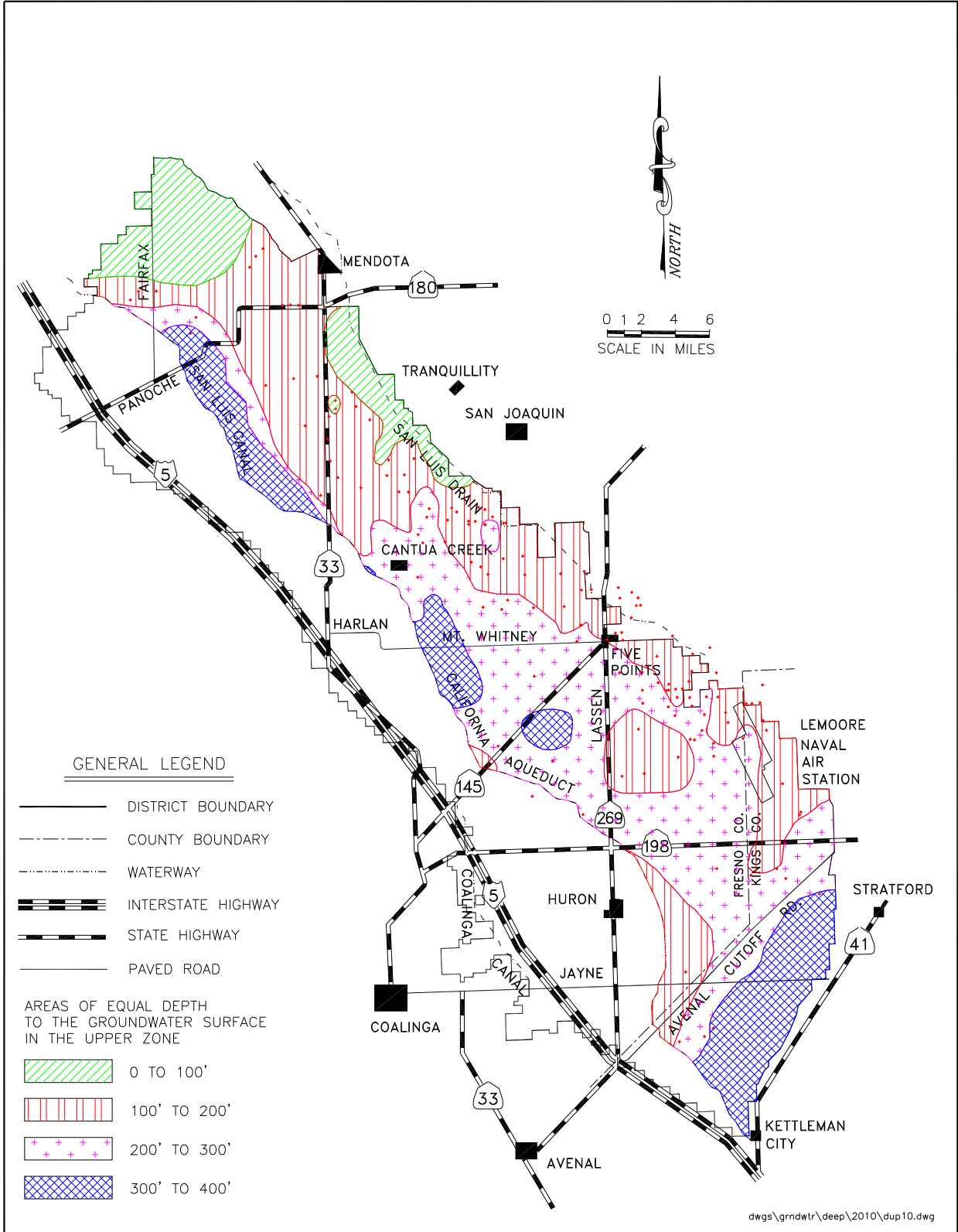


Figure 9: Depth to Groundwater in the Upper Zone, December 2010.

Safe Yield

Safe yield or current perennial yield is the amount of groundwater that can be extracted without lowering groundwater levels over the long term. Current perennial yield can be determined by plotting the amount of groundwater pumped in one year versus the average change in groundwater level in the basin for that year. Data for 1976 to present were plotted and a “best fit” was drawn. The intersection of the best fit with the line showing zero groundwater level change as shown in Figure 10 indicates the current perennial yield of groundwater to be approximately 200,000 AF.

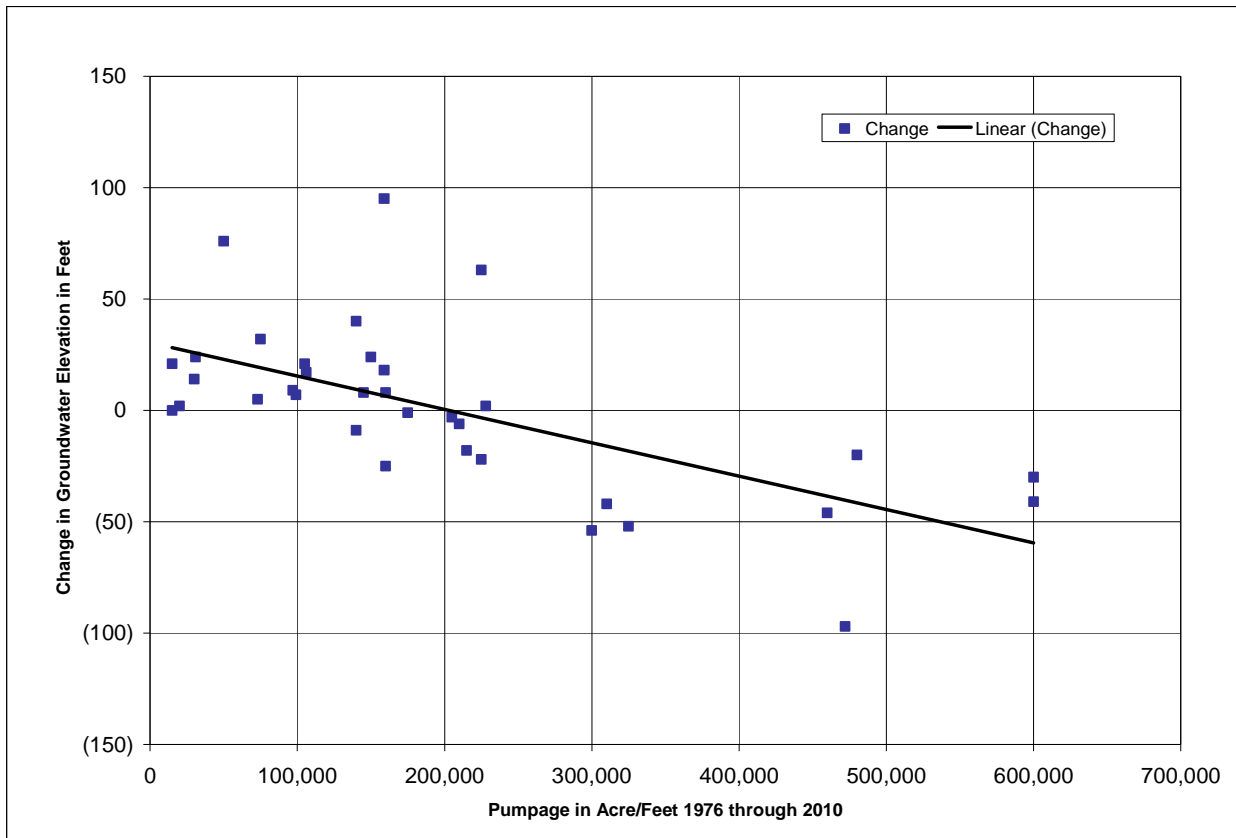


Figure 10: Change in Groundwater Elevation versus Pumping.