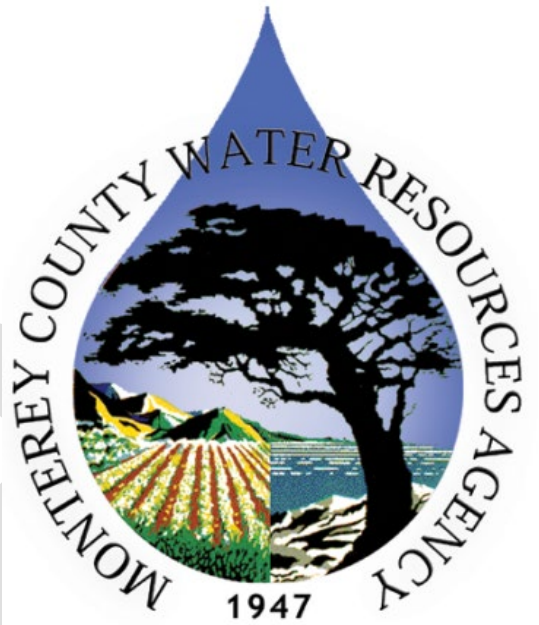
2018

Groundwater Extraction Summary Report

Monterey County Water Resources Agency

September 2019



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Overview of the Groundwater Reporting Program

History of the Groundwater Reporting Program

In 1993, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinances No. 3717 and 3718 that required water suppliers within Zones 2, 2A, and 2B to report water-use information for groundwater extraction facilities (wells) and service connections, with a discharge pipe having an inside diameter of at least three inches, to the Monterey County Water Resources Agency (Agency).

The purpose of the Groundwater Reporting Program is to provide the Agency with the most accurate water use information available to effectively manage groundwater resources. In order to obtain accurate water pumping information, methods of directly measuring water extractions have been implemented.

The Agency collects groundwater extraction data from well operators, beginning November 1 and ending October 31, each year. Data collection began with the 1992-1993 reporting year. Information received from more than three hundred well operators in the below-referenced zones of the Salinas Valley is stored in an Agency database.

Since 1991, the Agency has required the annual submittal of Agricultural Water Conservation Plans (Ordinance 3851), which outline the best management practices (BMPs) that are to be adopted each year by growers in the Salinas Valley. In 1996, an ordinance was passed that requires the filing of Urban Water Conservation Plans (Ordinance 3886). Developed as the urban counterpart of the agricultural water conservation plans, this program provides an overview of the BMPs to be implemented by urban water purveyors as conservation measures.

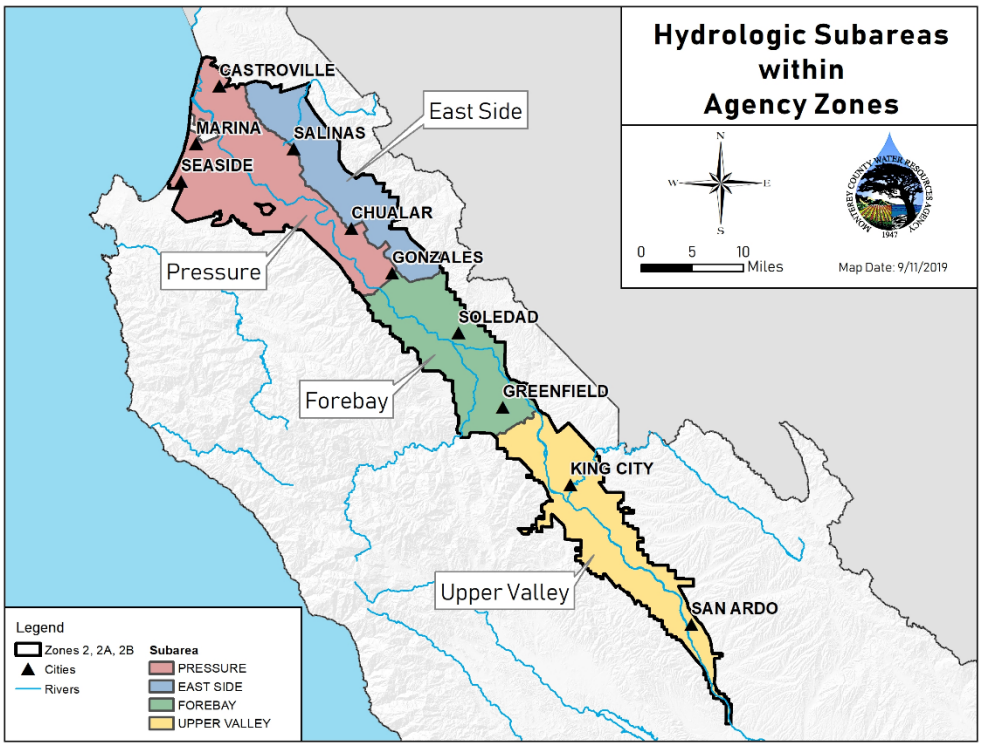


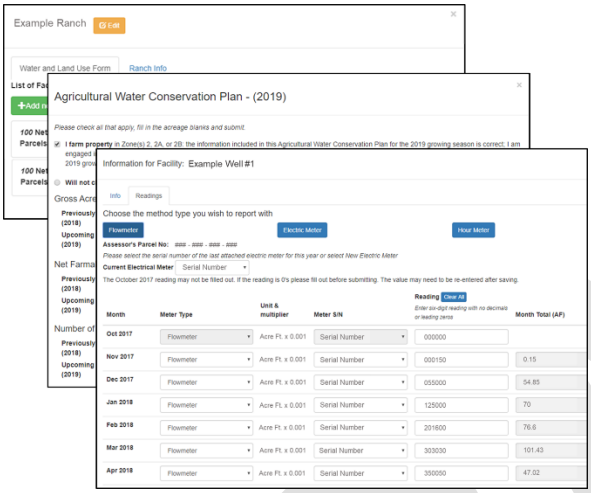
Figure 1. Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin Subareas and Agency Zones

The Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin, within the Agency's Zones, is divided into four major hydrologic subareas; Pressure, East Side, Forebay, and Upper Valley. These subareas are hydrologically and hydraulically connected and their boundaries are defined by differences in local hydrogeology and recharge.

Groundwater Summary Report

The purpose of this report is to summarize the data submitted to the Agency by well operators in February 2019 from the following annual forms:

- Groundwater Extraction Forms (agricultural and urban)
- Water Conservation Plans (agricultural and urban)
- Water and Land Use Forms (agricultural)



The agricultural data from the groundwater extraction program covers the reporting year of November 1, 2017, through October 31, 2018; the urban data covers calendar year 2018. The agricultural and urban water conservation plans for 2019 are also summarized. This report is intended to present a synopsis of current water extraction within the Salinas Valley, including agricultural and urban water conservation improvements that are being implemented to reduce the total amount of water pumped. It is not the purpose of this report to thoroughly analyze the factors that contribute to increases or decreases in pumping.

Reporting Format

Groundwater extraction data are presented in this report by measurement in acre-feet. One acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons.

Reporting Methods

The Groundwater Reporting Program provides well operators with a choice of three different reporting methods: Water Flowmeter, Electrical Meter, or Hour Meter (timer). The summary of groundwater extractions presented in this report is compiled from data generated by all three reporting methods. Ordinance 3717 requires annual pump efficiency tests and/or meter calibration of each well to ensure the accuracy of the data reported. The distribution of methods used for the 2018 reporting year was: 84% Flowmeter; 15% Electrical Meter and 1% Hour Meter.

Disclaimer

While the Agency has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the data presented in this report, it should be noted that the data are submitted by individual reporting parties. In addition, since so many factors can affect the extraction calibration, it is understood that no reporting method is 100 percent accurate. The Agency maintains strict quality assurance in the compilation, standardization, and entry of the data received. Changes to historical data may occur due to additional submittals after the due date or database upgrades. Rounding errors may cause the total extraction values displayed to be within 5 AF of actual totals. The Agency received Groundwater Extraction Reports from ninety-four percent (94%) of the 1,931 wells in the Salinas Valley for the 2018 reporting year. Agricultural and Urban Water Conservation Plan submittals for 2019 were seventy-nine percent (79%) and eighty-seven percent (87%), respectively.

Groundwater Extraction Form – Data Summary

Total Extractions by Subarea and Type of Use

All data presented in this section are derived from the agricultural and urban Groundwater Extraction Forms.

Table 1. Extraction Data by Subarea and Type of Use.

Subarea	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
Pressure	92,010	17,246	**109,256**
East Side	75,629	13,938	**89,567**
Forebay	138,838	7,303	**146,141**
Upper Valley	126,919	3,418	**130,337**
Total (AF)	**433,396**	**41,905**	**475,301**
Percent of Total	**91.2%**	**8.8%**	**100.0%**

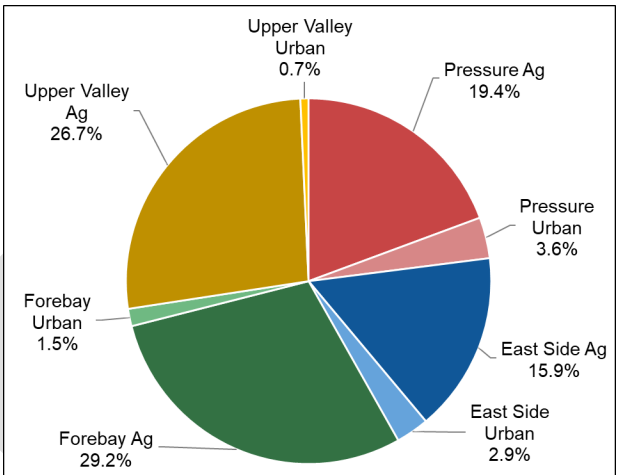


Figure 2. Percentage of Ag and Urban Extractions by Subarea.

Urban Extraction Data by City or Area

The total groundwater extractions attributed to urban use include residential, commercial, institutional, industrial and governmental pumping, and are summarized below.

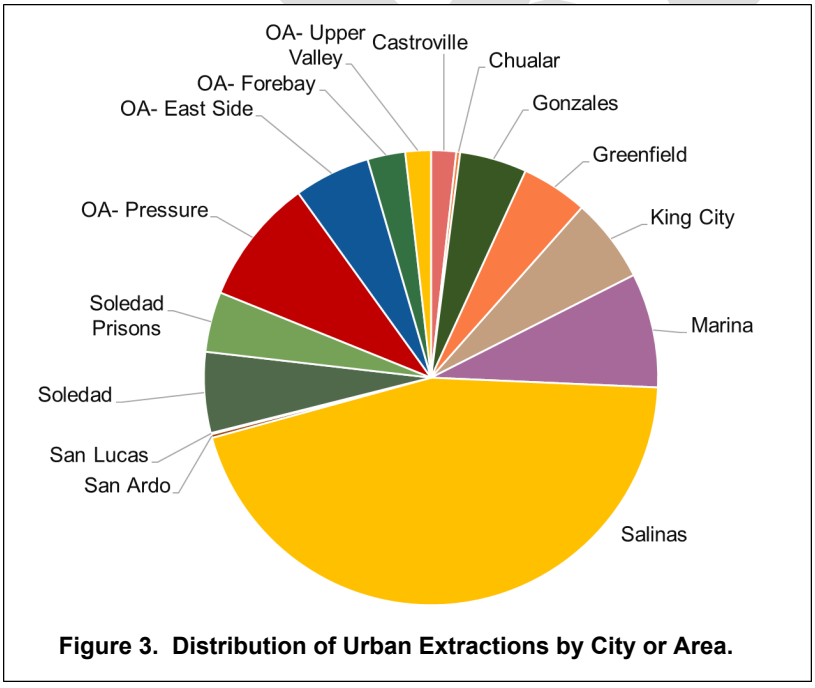


Figure 3. Distribution of Urban Extractions by City or Area.

Table 2. Urban Extractions by City or Area

City or Area	Urban Pumping (AF)	Percentage
Castroville	747	1.78%
Chualar	115	0.27%
Gonzales	2,003	4.78%
Greenfield	1,979	4.72%
King City	2,511	5.99%
Marina	3,410	8.14%
Salinas	18,879	45.05%
San Ardo	107	0.26%
San Lucas	37	0.09%
Soledad	2,406	5.74%
Soledad Prisons	1,792	4.28%
OA- Pressure	3,758	8.97%
OA- East Side	2,273	5.42%
OA- Forebay	1,126	2.69%
OA- Upper Valley	763	1.82%
Total	**41,905**	**100.00%**

OA=Other Area

Total Groundwater Extractions in Zones 2, 2A, 2B

This figure provides a spatial representation of groundwater extractions within Zones 2, 2A, and 2B for the 2018 report year. The figures and tables on the next four pages provide extraction information by subarea. The number of wells shown in Figures 4 to 11 may be different than the total number of wells in the program, as stated on Page 2. This is due to delinquent extraction reports and the exact location of some wells being unknown.

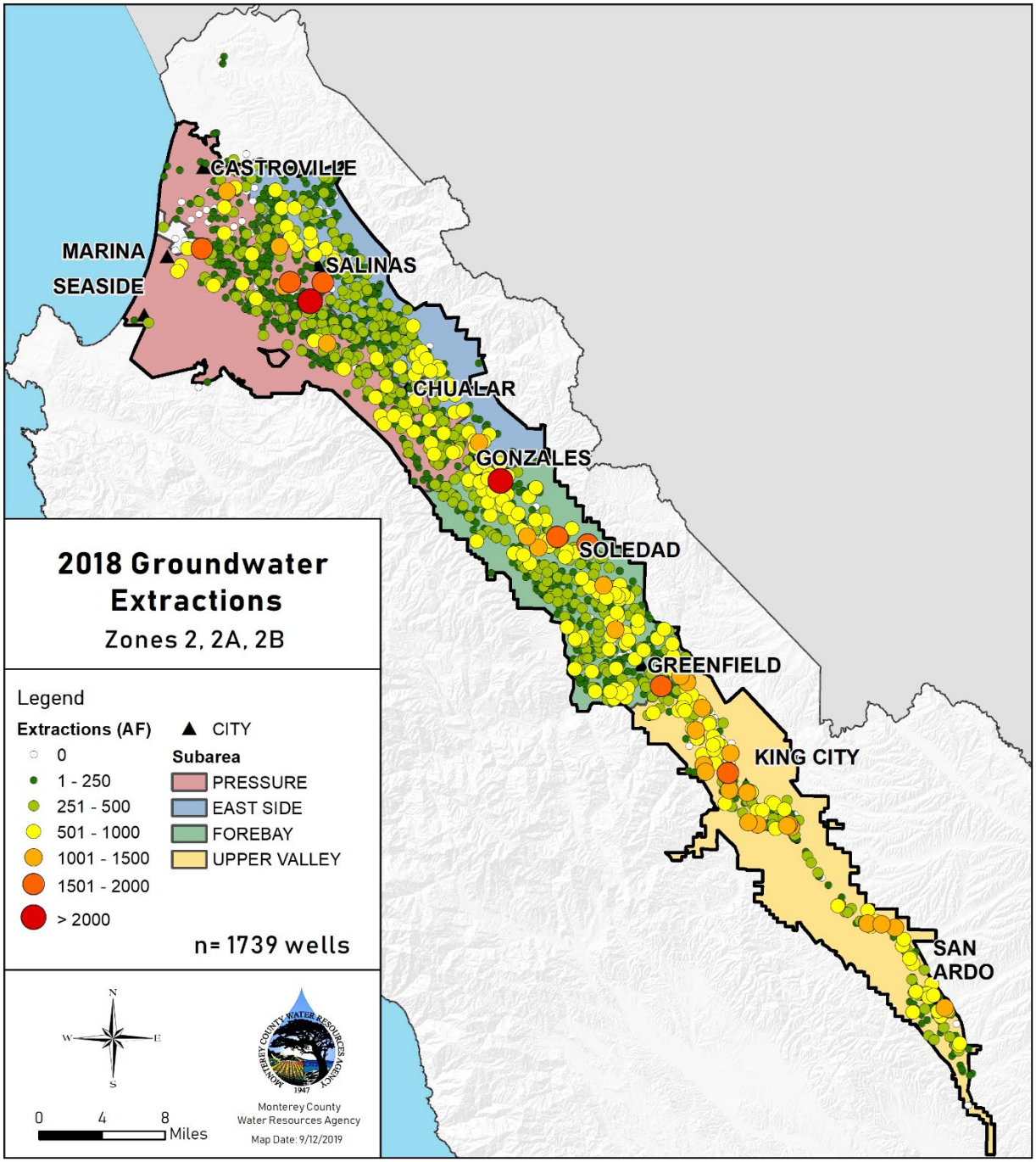


Figure 4. 2018 Groundwater Extractions.

Pressure Subarea – Extraction Data

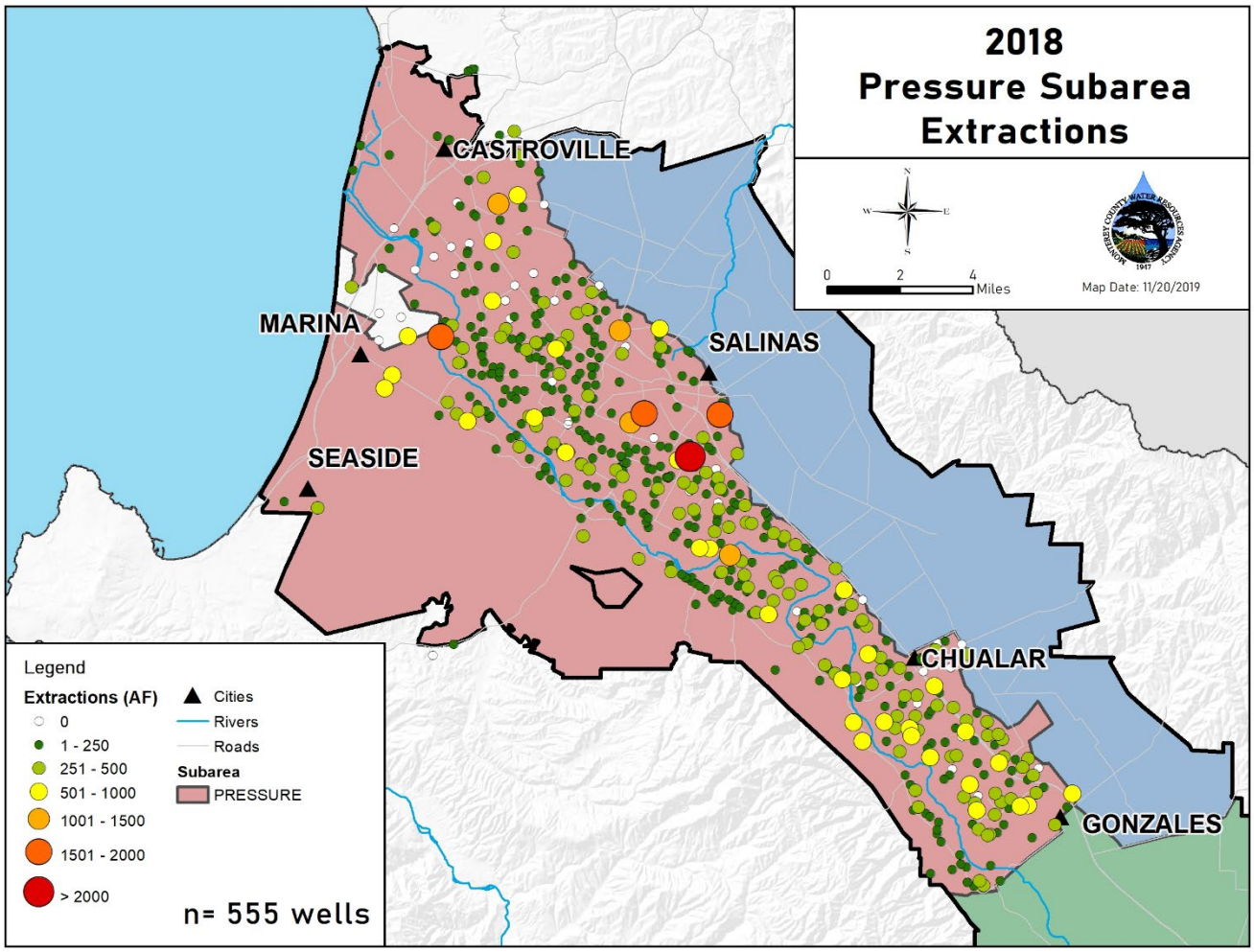


Figure 5. 2018 Groundwater Extraction in the Pressure Subarea.

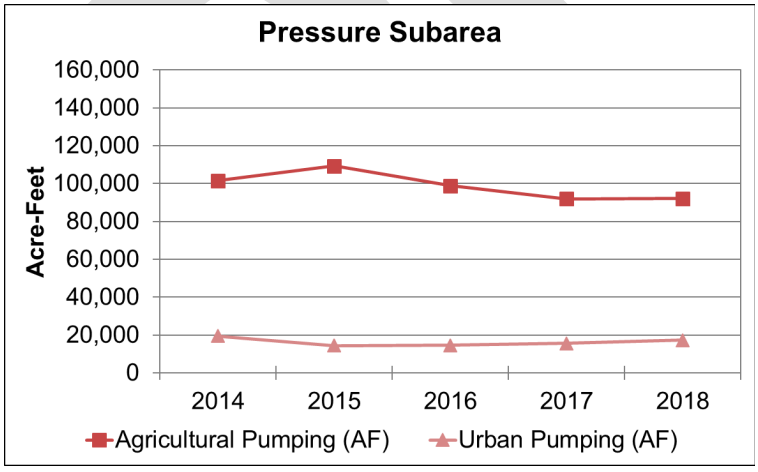


Figure 6. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Pressure Subarea 2014-2018.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2014	101,465	19,425	120,890
2015	109,214	14,443	123,657
2016	98,890	14,605	113,495
2017	91,901	15,523	107,424
2018	92,010	17,246	109,256

Table 3. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Pressure Subarea 2014-2018.

East Side Subarea – Extraction Data

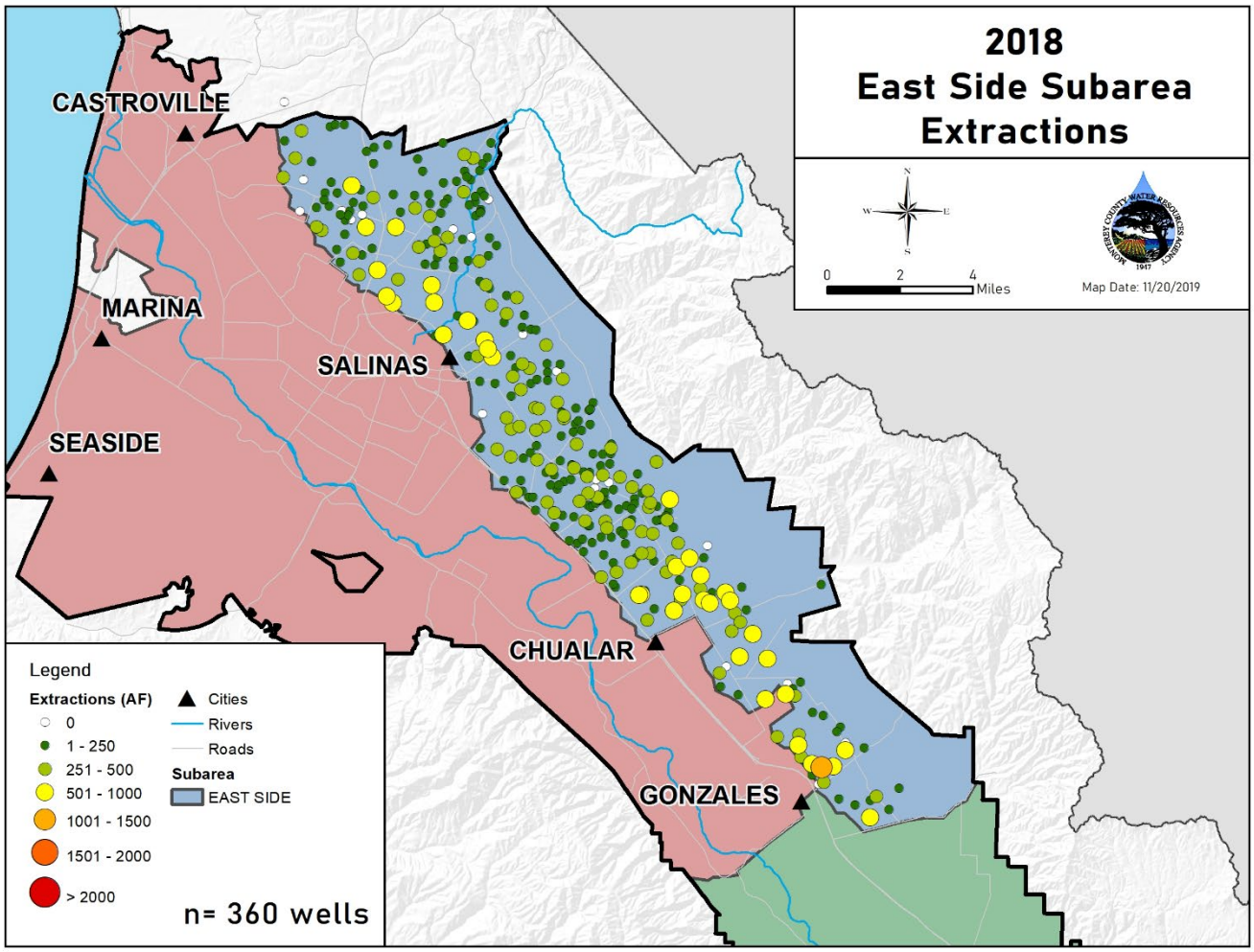


Figure 7. 2018 Groundwater Extraction in the East Side Subarea.

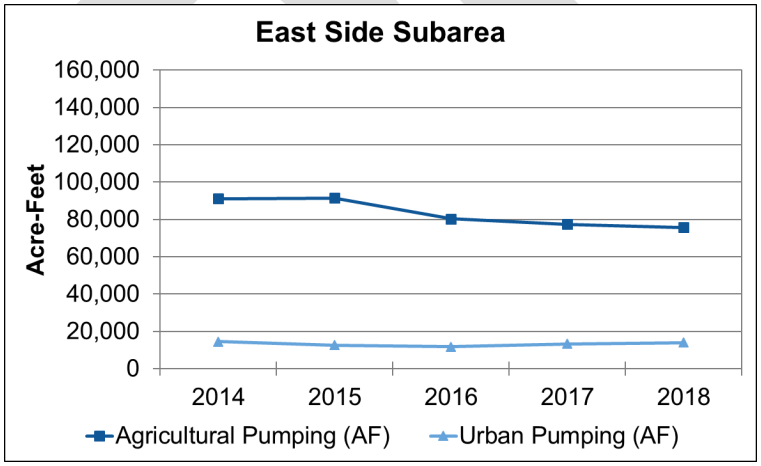


Figure 8. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the East Side Subarea 2014-2018.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2014	91,160	14,484	105,644
2015	91,491	12,631	104,122
2016	80,379	11,802	92,181
2017	77,435	13,258	90,693
2018	75,629	13,938	89,567

Table 4. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the East Side Subarea 2014-2018.

Forebay Subarea – Extraction Data

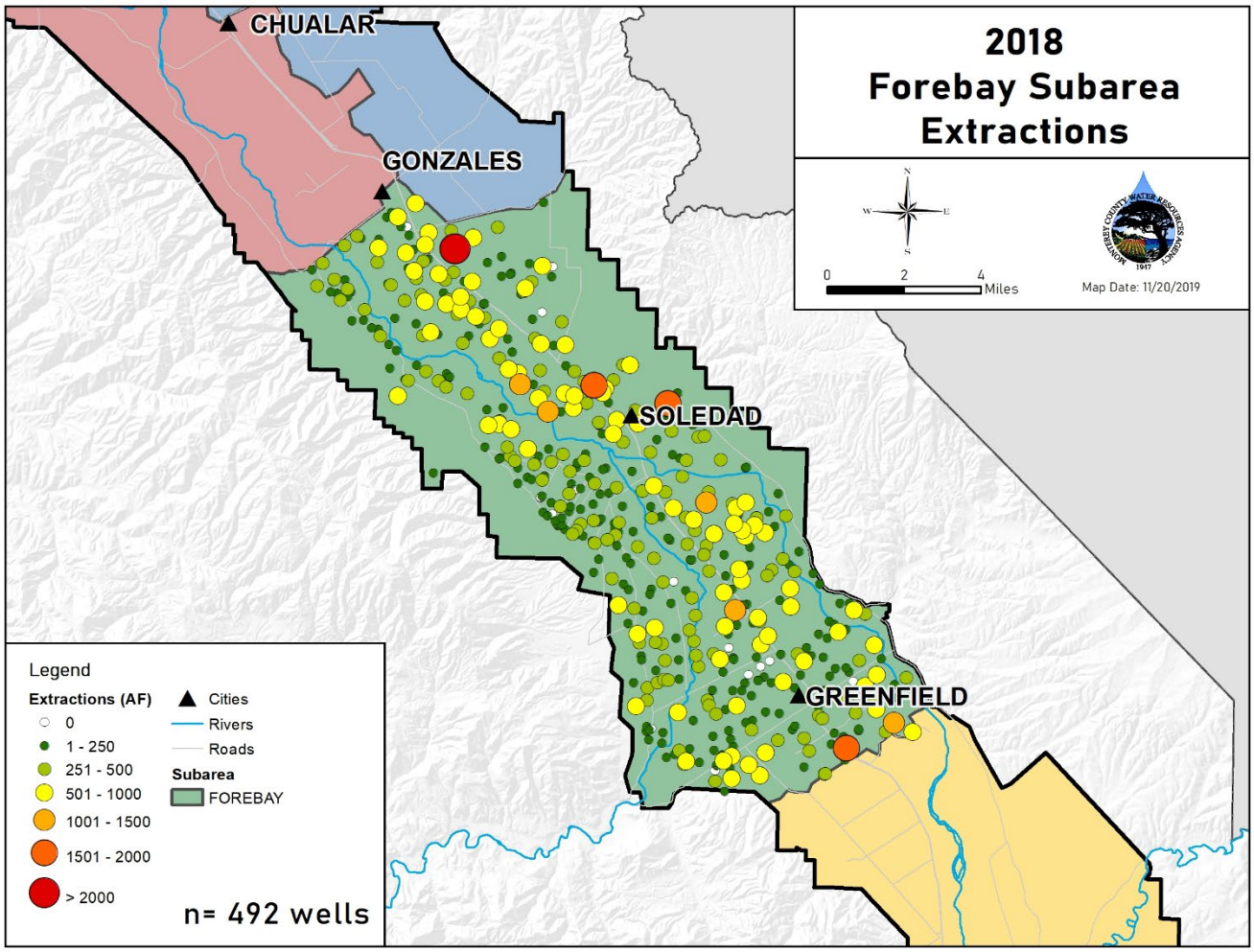


Figure 9. 2018 Groundwater Extraction in the Forebay Subarea.

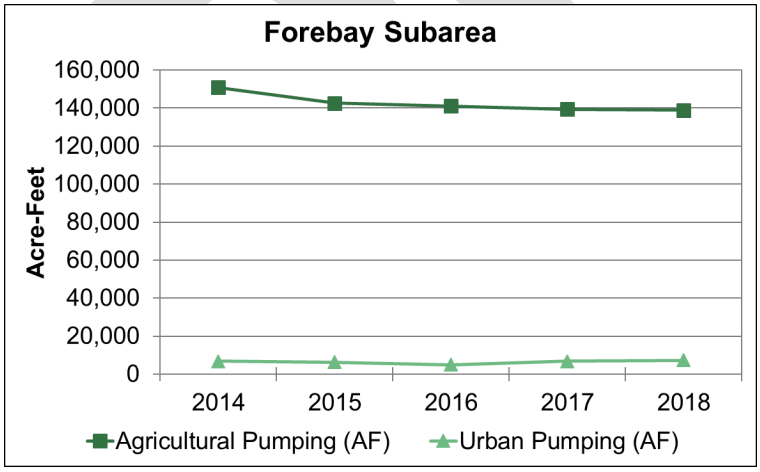


Figure 10. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Forebay Subarea 2014-2018.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2014	150,890	6,745	157,635
2015	142,668	6,221	148,889
2016	141,163	4,866	146,029
2017	139,359	6,764	146,123
2018	138,838	7,303	146,141

Table 5. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Forebay Subarea 2014-2018.

Upper Valley Subarea – Extraction Data

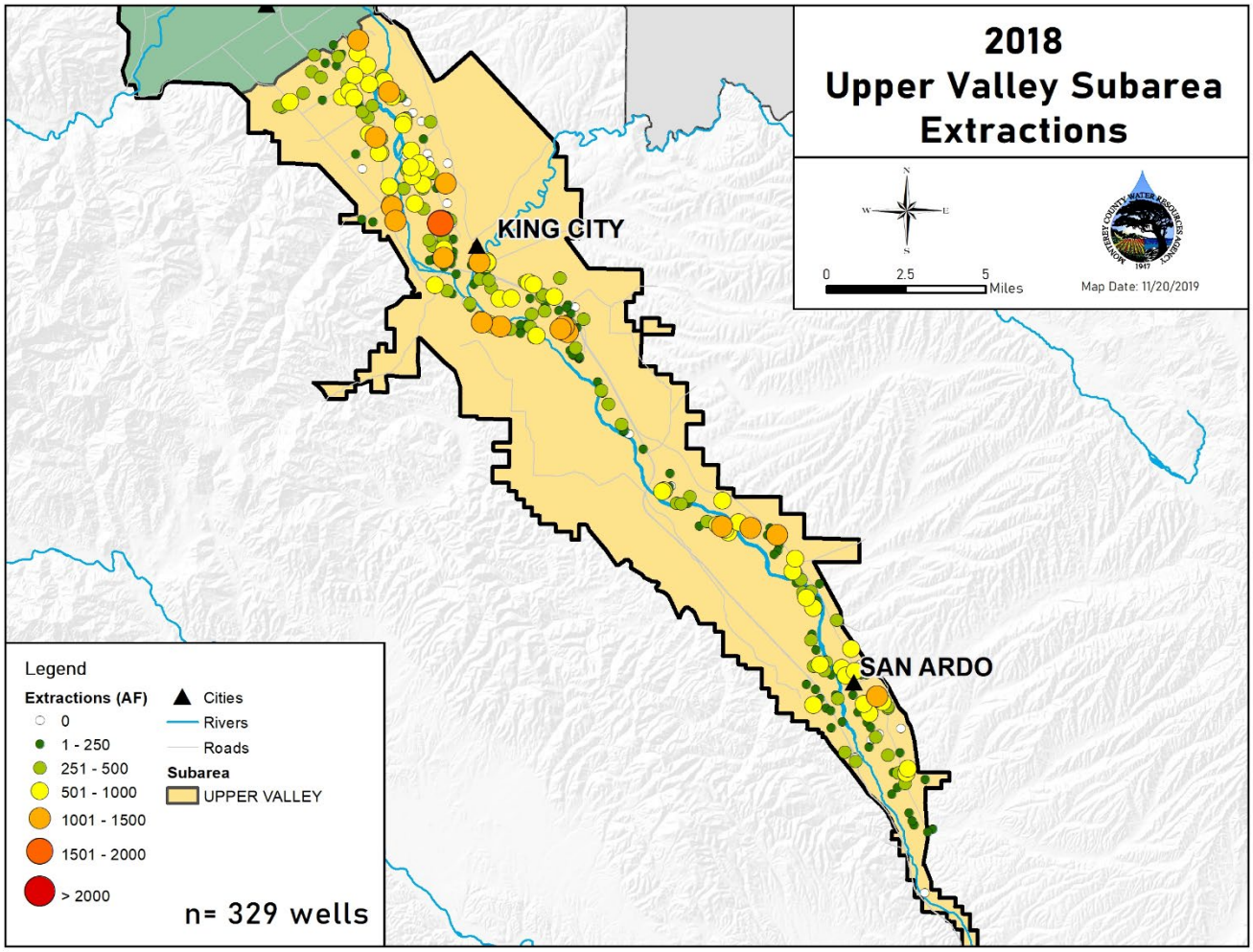


Figure 11. 2018 Groundwater Extraction in the Upper Valley Subarea

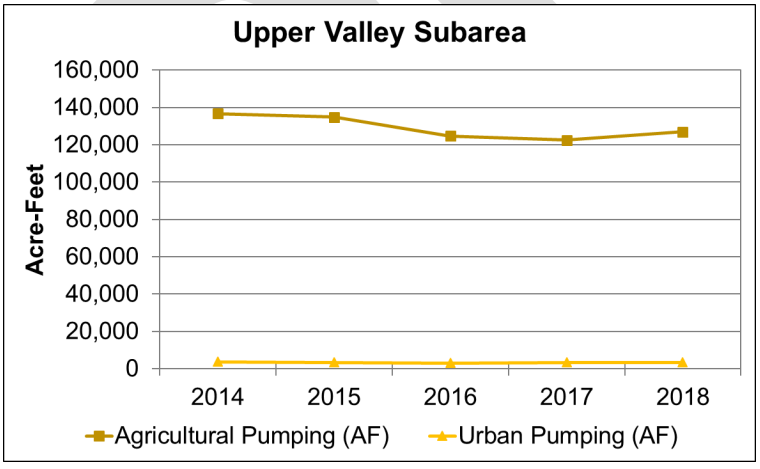


Figure 12. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Upper Valley Subarea 2014-2018.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2014	136,645	3,673	140,318
2015	134,740	3,306	138,046
2016	124,678	2,991	127,669
2017	122,396	3,407	125,802
2018	126,919	3,418	130,337

Table 6. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Upper Valley Subarea 2014-2018.

Agricultural Water Conservation – Data Summary

The Agricultural Water Conservation Plans include information on net irrigated acreage, irrigation methods, and crop type. This information is forecasted and indicates what the grower plans to do in the upcoming year. The first figure (13) and table (7) presents a breakdown of irrigation methods by crop type. The next figure (14) shows the change in irrigation methods over the length of the program and the final figure (15) shows the top ten Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented in 2019.

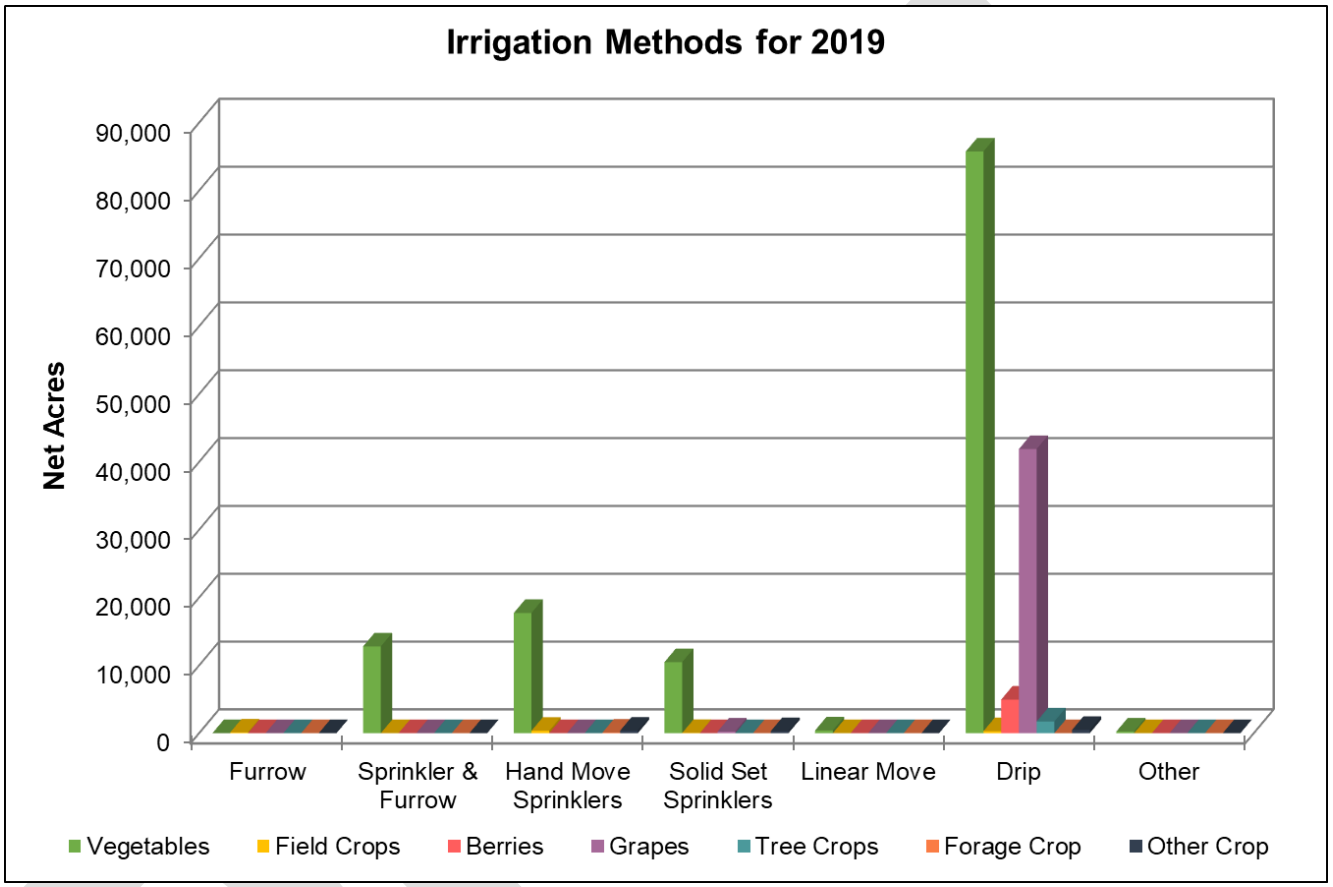


Figure 13. 2019 Forecasted Net Acre Distribution of Irrigation Methods by Crop Type.

2019	Furrow	Sprinkler & Furrow	Hand Move Sprinklers	Solid Set Sprinklers	Linear Move	Drip	Other	Total
Vegetables	0	12,789	17,721	10,467	406	85,747	251	127,381
Field Crops	101	0	359	29	0	294	0	782
Berries	0	0	0	0	0	4,950	0	4,950
Grapes	0	0	0	242	0	41,884	0	42,126
Tree Crops	0	0	0	0	0	1,723	0	1,723
Forage Crop	0	0	74	0	5	0	0	79
Other Crop	0	0	364	295	0	486	0	1,145
Unirrigated								1,641
Total	**101**	**12,789**	**18,518**	**11,033**	**411**	**135,083**	**251**	**179,826**

Table 7. Net Acres by Irrigation Method and Crop Type.

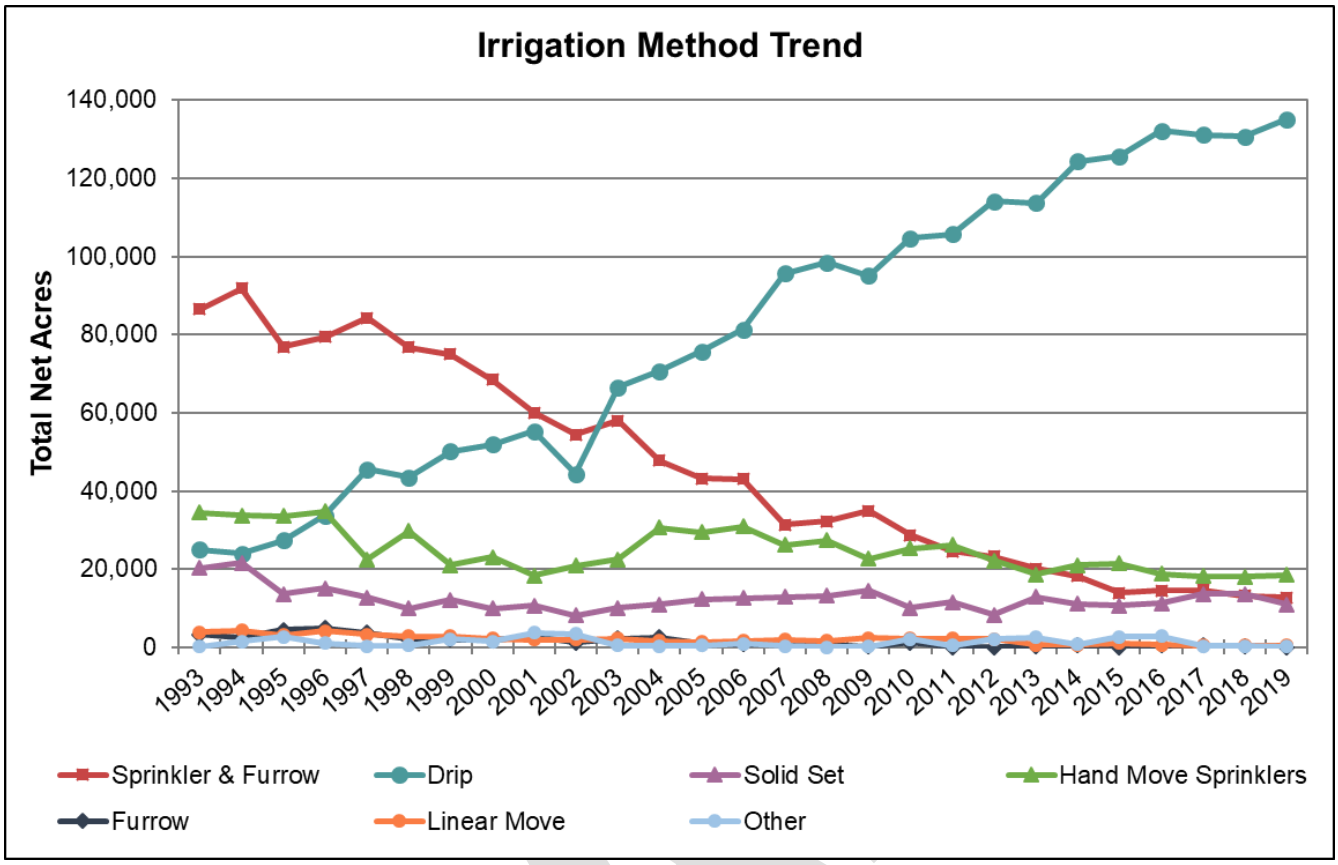


Figure 14. Changes in Irrigation Methods Used Over Time (1993 – 2019) in Zones 2, 2A, and 2B.

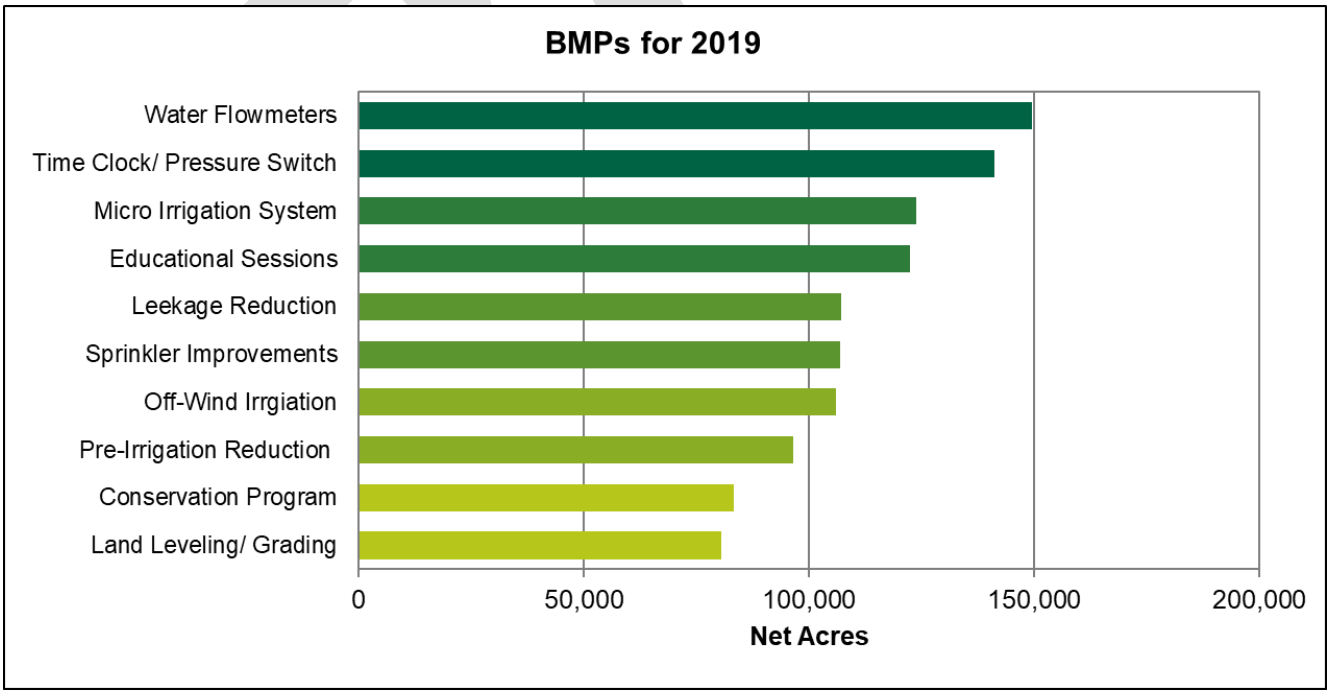


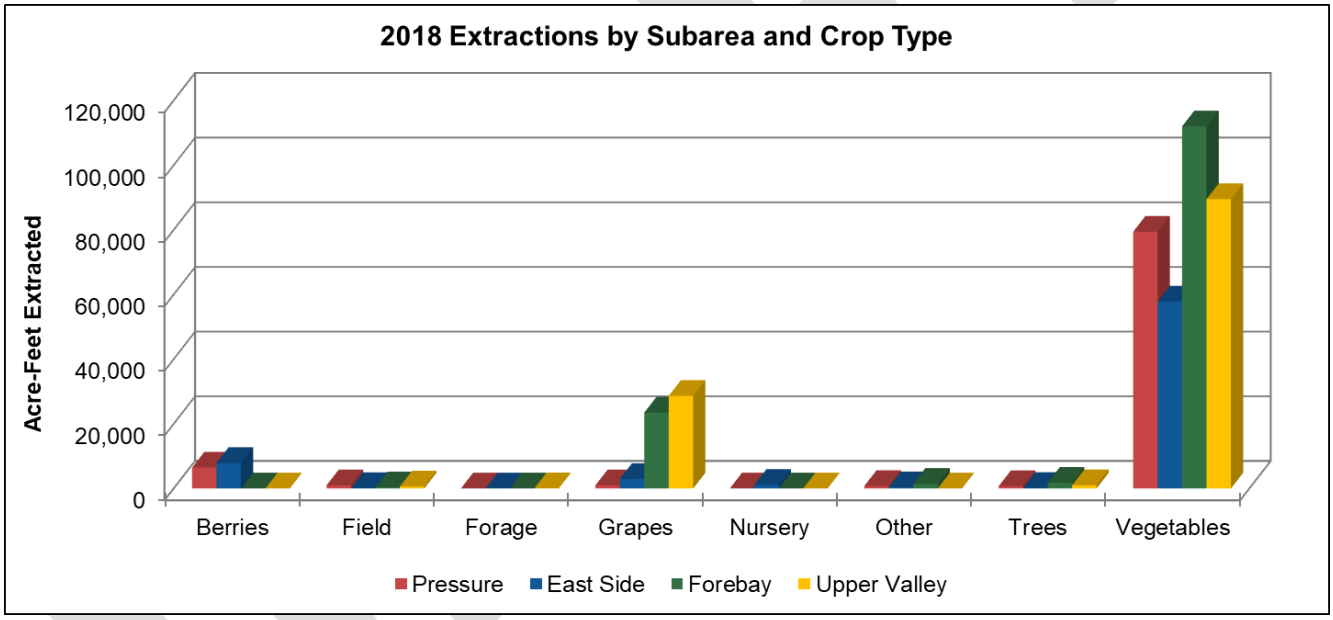
Figure 15. Top Ten BMPs Forecasted for 2019 Based on Reported Net Acres.

Water and Land Use Form – Data Summary

The following three figures are generated from the data submitted on the Water and Land Use forms and show the agricultural water extracted (Fig. 16), irrigated net acres (Fig. 17), and amount of water used per acre (Fig. 18) by hydrologic subarea and crop type. The data account for all crop types reported and all reporting methods: Water Flowmeter, Electrical Meter, and Hour Meter.

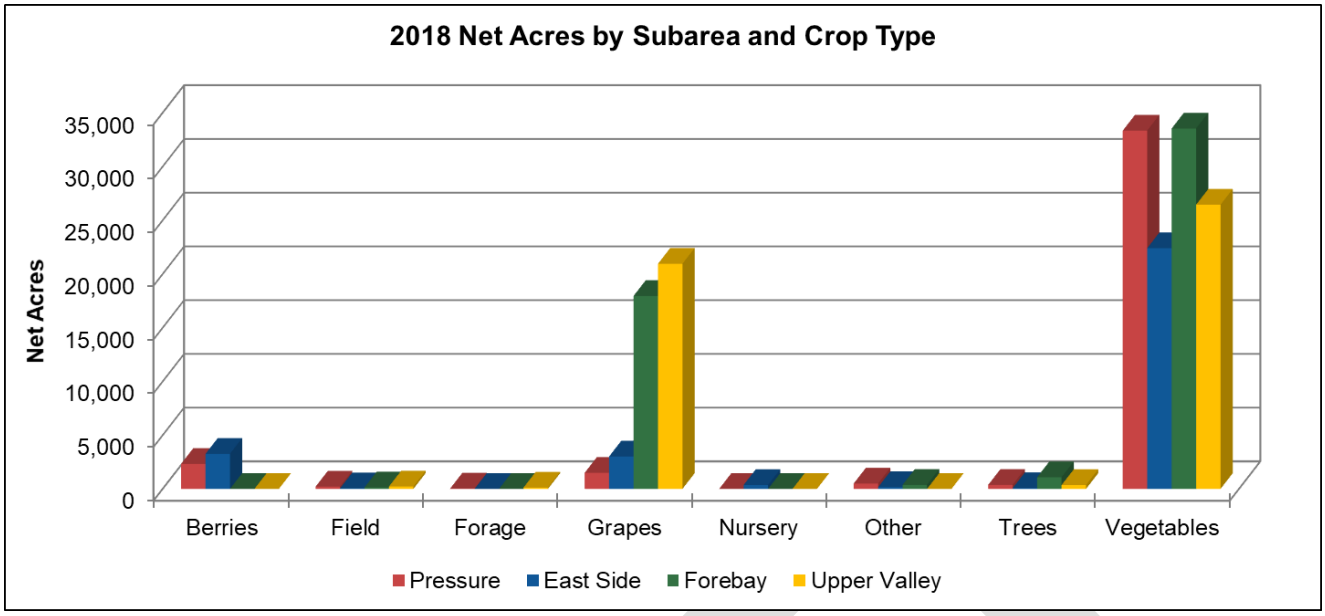
Changing weather patterns, variable soils, and crop types affect the amount of water needed for efficient irrigation. Even during a normal rain year, pumping rates will vary from one subarea to another and crop types will vary depending on economic demand.

Examples of products categorized as the following Crop Types include: strawberries and raspberries under Berries; beans and grains under Field Crops; alfalfa and pasture under Forage Crops; avocados and lemons under Tree Crops; and sod, flower bulbs, ornamentals, and cactus pears under Other Crops.



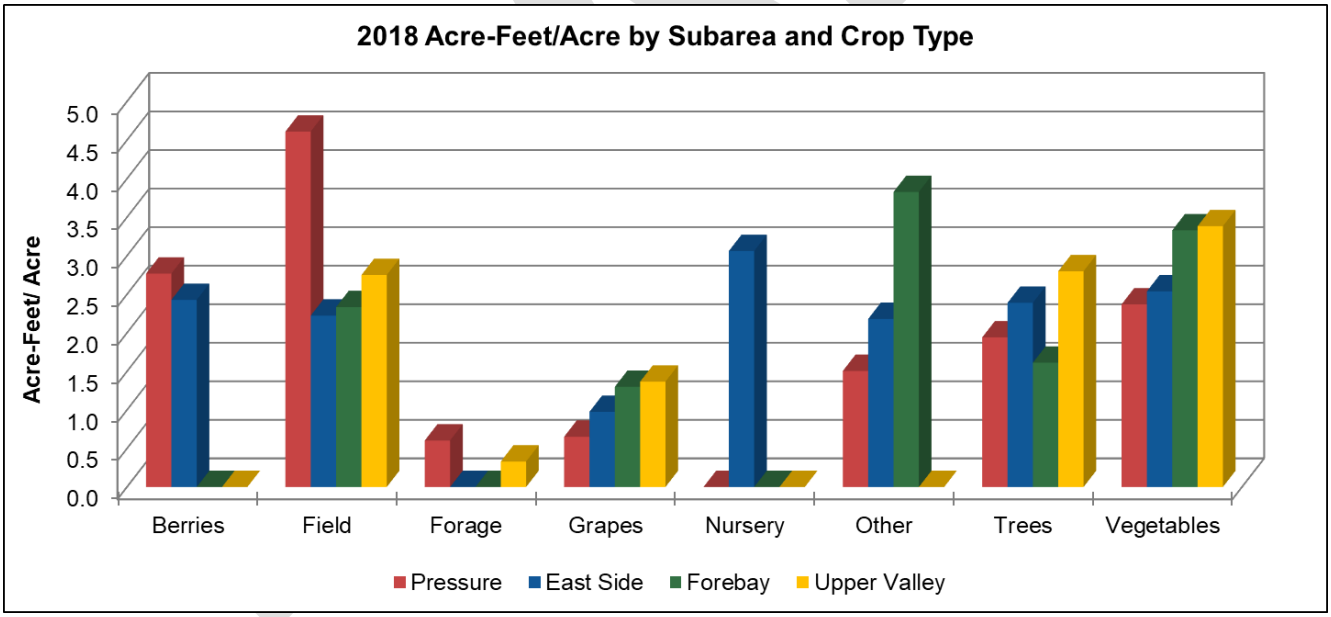
2018	Berries (AF)	Field (AF)	Forage (AF)	Grapes (AF)	Nursery (AF)	Other (AF)	Trees (AF)	Vegetables (AF)
Pressure	6,437	958	15.1	973	-	751	725	79,399
East Side	7,916	112	-	2,939	1,108	356	162	57,791
Forebay	-	323	-	23,461	-	1,429	1,745	111,964
Upper Valley	-	605	38.0	28,638	-	-	1,002	89,478

Figure 16. 2018 Extractions Reported by Crop Type and Subarea.



2018	Berries (Net Acres)	Field (Net Acres)	Forage (Net Acres)	Grapes (Net Acres)	Nursery (Net Acres)	Other (Net Acres)	Trees (Net Acres)	Vegetables (Net Acres)
Pressure	2,326	208	25.0	1,491	-	499	374	33,337
East Side	3,262	50.2	-	3,015	362	163	68.0	22,400
Forebay	-	139	-	17,954	-	374	1,082	33,535
Upper Valley	-	220	115	20,952	-	-	358	26,447

Figure 17. 2018 Net Acres Reported by Crop Type and Subarea.



2018	Berries (AF/Acre)	Field (AF/Acre)	Forage (AF/Acre)	Grapes (AF/Acre)	Nursery (AF/Acre)	Other (AF/Acre)	Trees (AF/Acre)	Vegetables (AF/Acre)
Pressure	2.8	4.6	0.6	0.7	-	1.5	1.9	2.4
East Side	2.4	2.2	-	1.0	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Forebay	-	2.3	-	1.3	-	3.8	1.6	3.3
Upper Valley	-	2.7	0.3	1.4	-	-	2.8	3.4

Figure 18. 2018 Acre-Feet/Acre by Crop Type and Subarea.

Urban Water Conservation – Data Summary

Since 1996, the Agency has collected data on the Urban Water Conservation Plan program. Tables 8 and 9 show the top ten Best Management Practices (BMPs) for 2019, as a percentage of total acreage reported for "large" water systems (200 or more customer connections), and "small" water systems (between 15 and 199 customer connections). Tables 10 and 11, and figures 19 and 20 give the reported Water Use per Connection for different Connection Classes for both "large" and "small" water systems.

Table 8. Top Ten BMPs – Large Water Systems.

Top Ten BMPs Implemented for Large Water Systems	2019
Advise customers when it appears possible that leaks exist on customer's side of water meter	100%
Complete an audit of water distribution system at least every three years as prescribed by American Water Works Association	100%
Perform distribution system leak detection and repair whenever the audit reveals that it would be cost-effective	100%
Implement requirements that all new connections be metered and billed by volume of use	98%
Enforcement and support of water conserving plumbing fixture standards, including gradual requirement for High Efficiency Toilets (HET) in all new construction	97%
Support of legislation prohibiting sale of toilets using more than 1.6 gpf	97%
Identify irrigators of large landscapes (3 acres or more) and offer landscape audits to determine conservation opportunities	96%
Review proposed water uses for new commercial and industrial water service, and make recommendations for improving efficiency before completion of building permit process	93%
Work with school districts to provide educational materials and instructional assistance	92%
Provide conservation information in bill inserts	92%

Table 9. Top Ten BMPs – Small Water Systems.

Top Ten BMPs Implemented for Small Water Systems	2019
Advise customers when it appears possible that leaks exist on customer's side of water meter	99%
Perform distribution system leak detection and repair whenever the audit reveals that it would be cost-effective	98%
Support of legislation prohibiting sale of toilets using more than 1.6 gpf	95%
Complete an audit of water distribution system at least every three years as prescribed by American Water Works Association	95%
Encourage and promote the elimination of non-conserving pricing and adoption of conservation pricing policies	95%
Implementation of conservation pricing policy	95%
Implement requirements that all new connections be metered and billed by volume of use	94%
Establish a program to retrofit any existing unmetered connections and bill by volume of use	92%
Designate a water conservation coordinator responsible for preparing the water conservation plan, managing its implementation, and evaluating its results	68%
Provide individual historical water use information on water bills	58%

Small Water Systems: Water Use (AF) Per Connection Class	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Residential	0.504	0.416	0.426	0.516	0.411
Multi-Family Residential	0.573	0.603	0.640	0.689	0.567
Commercial/ Institutional	1.429	0.963	0.709	0.940	0.769
Industrial	4.795	5.001	12.652	12.562	12.055
Landscape Irrigation	1.927	1.945	1.100	1.934	3.220
Other	1.077	1.130	0.454	1.098	2.819

Table 10. Water Use per Connection – Small Water Systems (2014-2018).

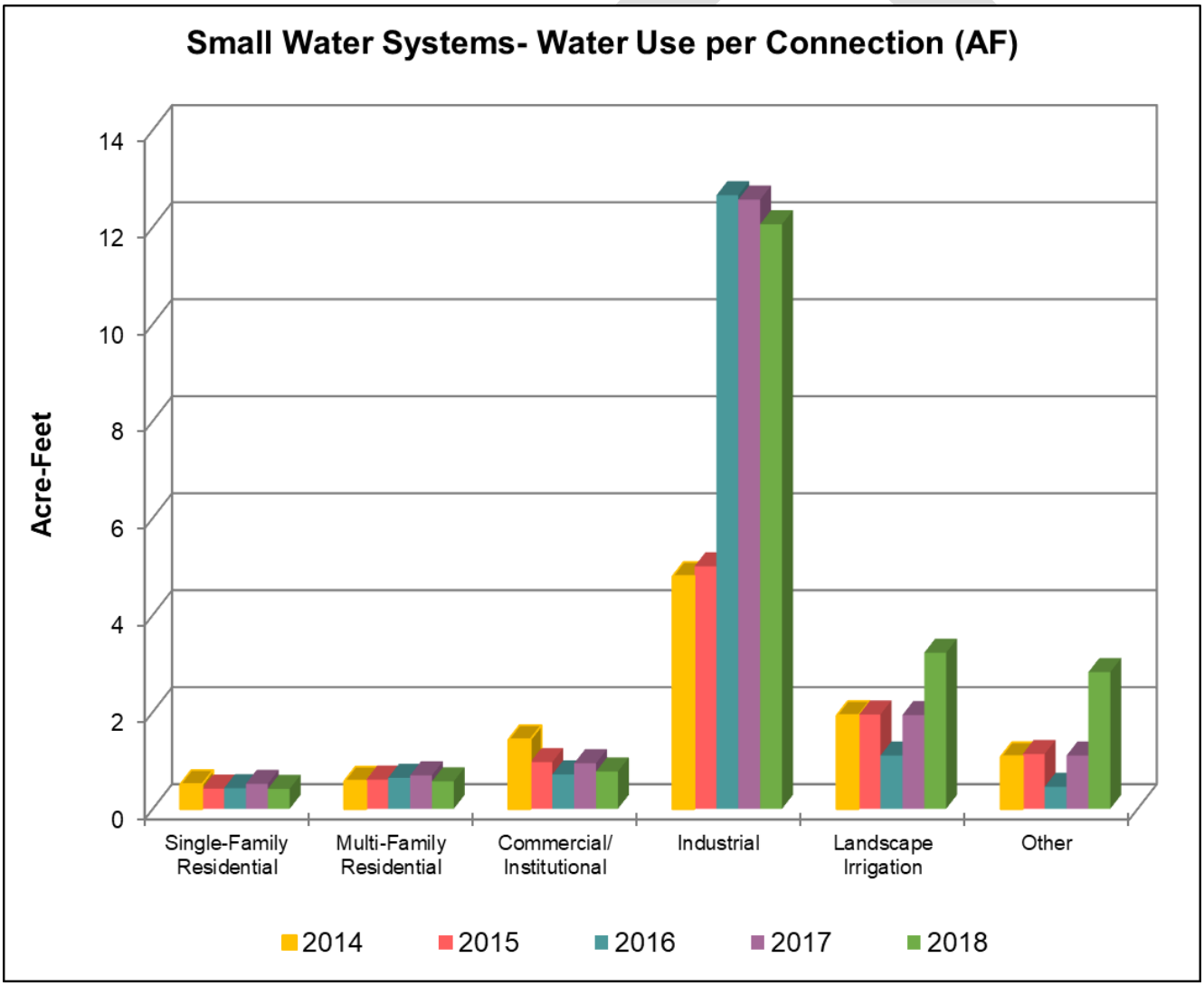


Figure 19. Urban Water Use per Connection – For Small Water Systems

Table 11. Water Use per Connection – Large Water Systems (2014-2018).

Large Water Systems: Water Use (AF) Per Connection Class	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Single-Family Residential	0.372	0.314	0.274	0.292	0.282
Multi-Family Residential	1.025	1.296	0.858	1.026	0.892
Commercial/ Institutional	2.997	0.965	1.579	1.583	1.635
Industrial	10.928	3.910	15.491	15.718	19.879
Landscape Irrigation	1.956	4.828	1.195	2.138	2.157
Agricultural Irrigation	-	-	38.649	21.223	87.650
Other	12.574	15.591	1.918	0.934	2.382

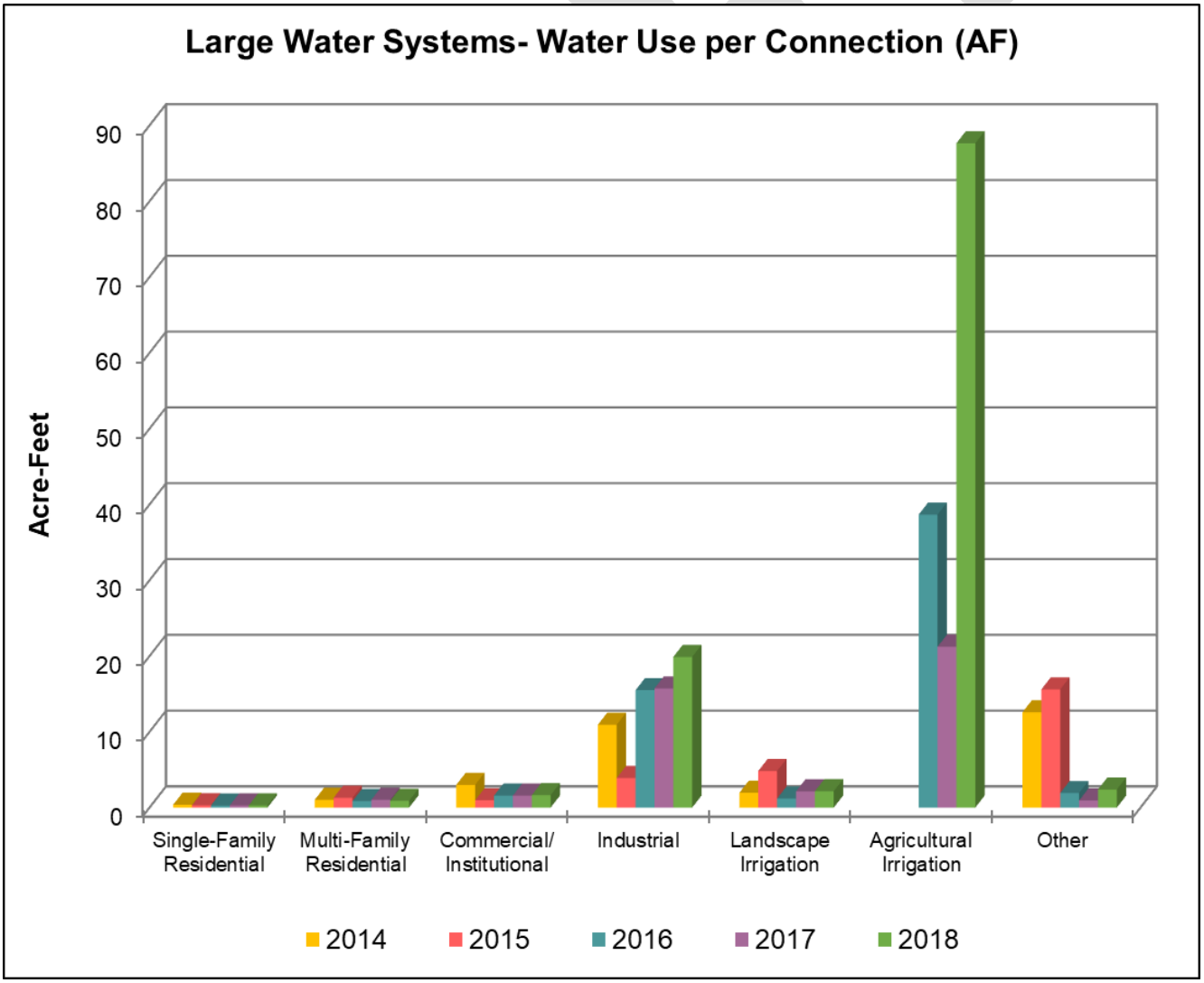


Figure 20. Urban Water Use per Connection – For Large Water Systems

Monterey County
Board of Supervisors

Luis Alejo	District #1
John M. Phillips	District #2
Chris Lopez	District #3
Jane Parker	District #4
Mary Adams, Chair	District #5

Monterey County Water Resources Agency
Board of Directors

Mark Gonzalez, Chair	District #1
Mike Scattini	District #2
Richard Ortiz	District #3
Deidre Sullivan	District #4
Ken Ekelund	District #5
Matt Simis	Grower-Shipper Association
Jason Smith	Monterey County Farm Bureau
John Baillie, Vice-Chair	Agricultural Advisory Committee
Mike LeBarre	City Select Committee

Monterey County Water Resources Agency
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Brent Buche, General Manager
Elizabeth Krafft, Interim Deputy General Manager
Howard Franklin, Senior Hydrologist

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Nicole Koerth, Water Resources Technician

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