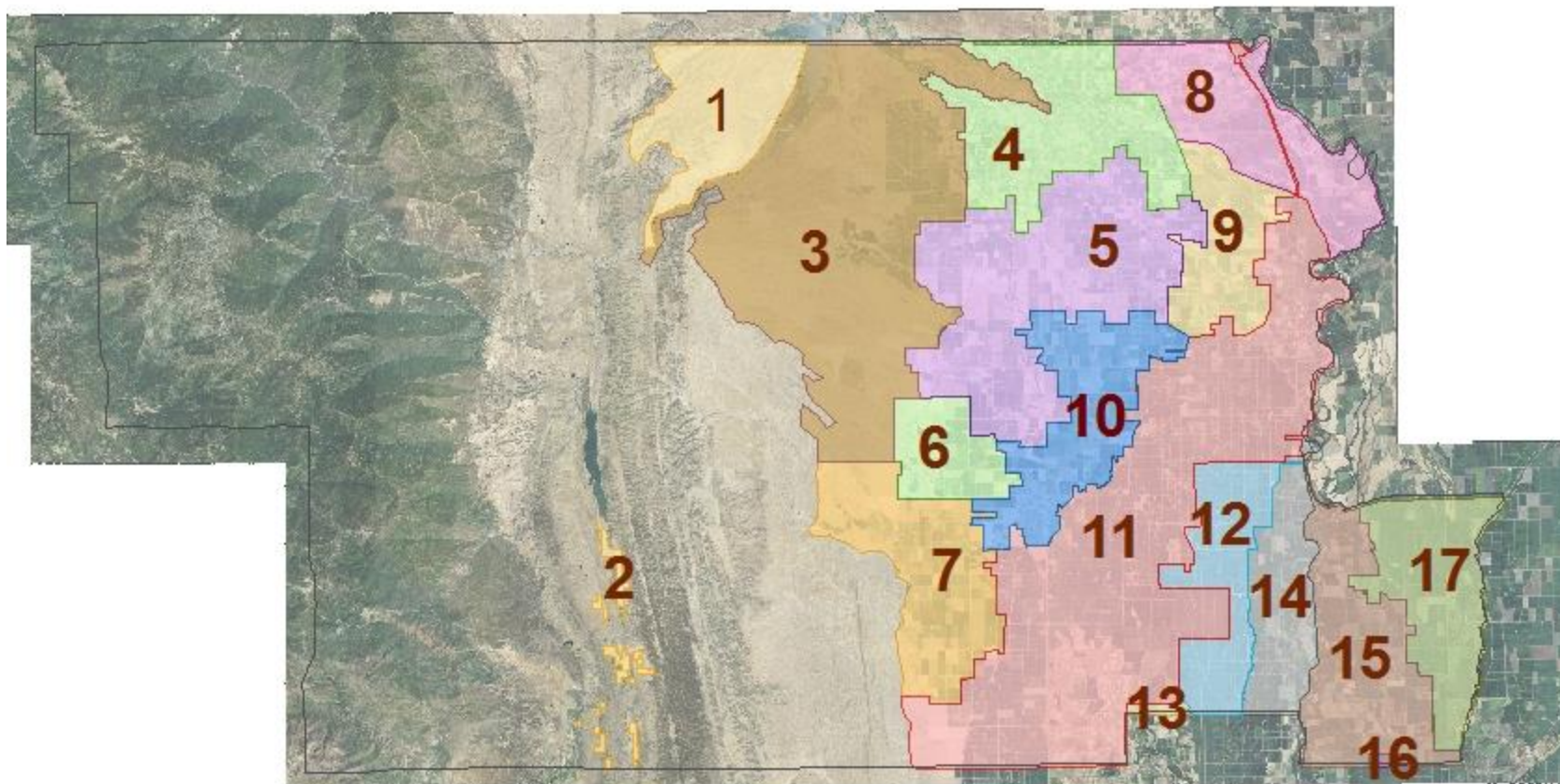


BMO REVISIONS

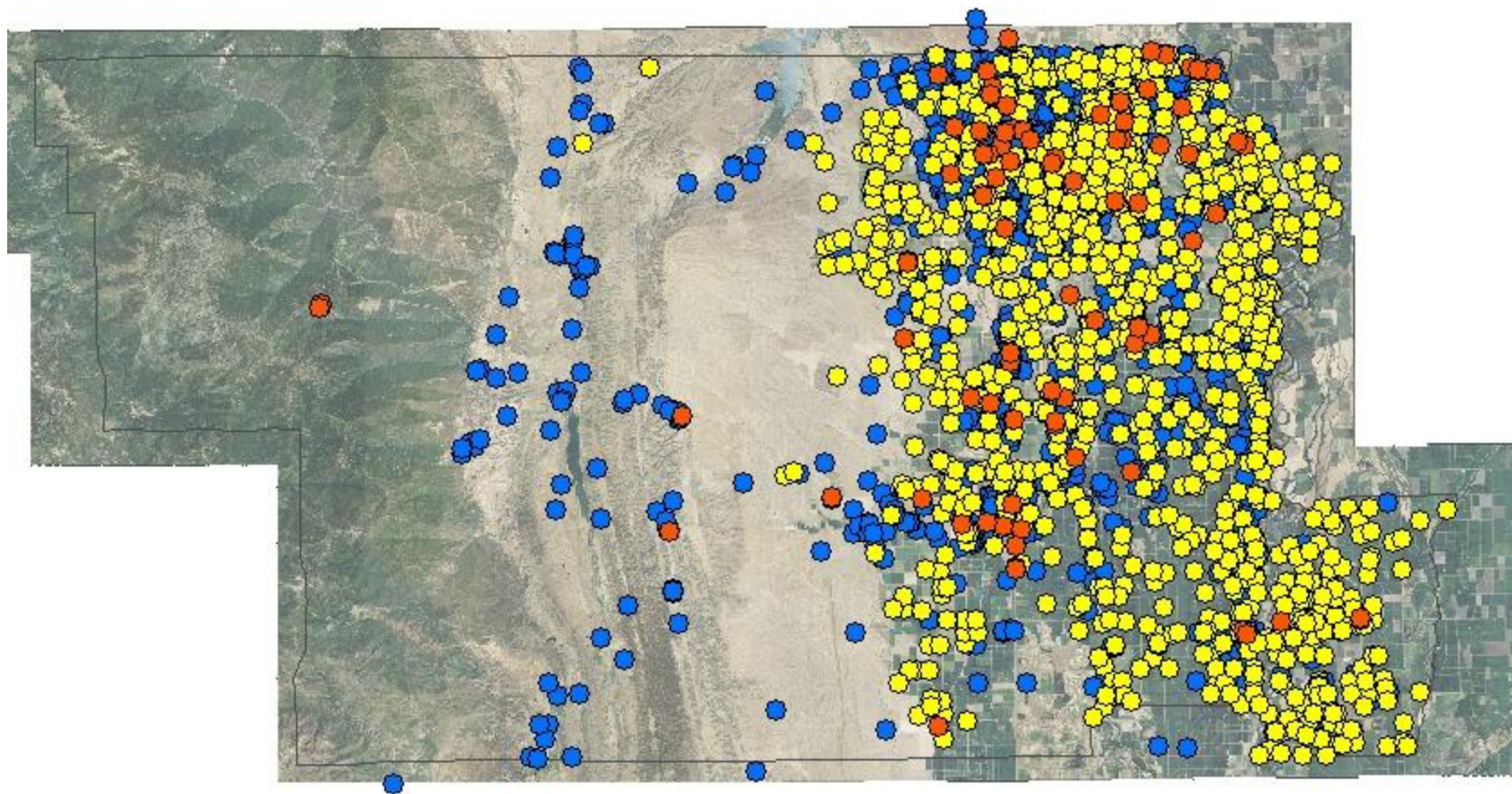
Glenn County Technical Advisory Committee
August 2014

RECAP

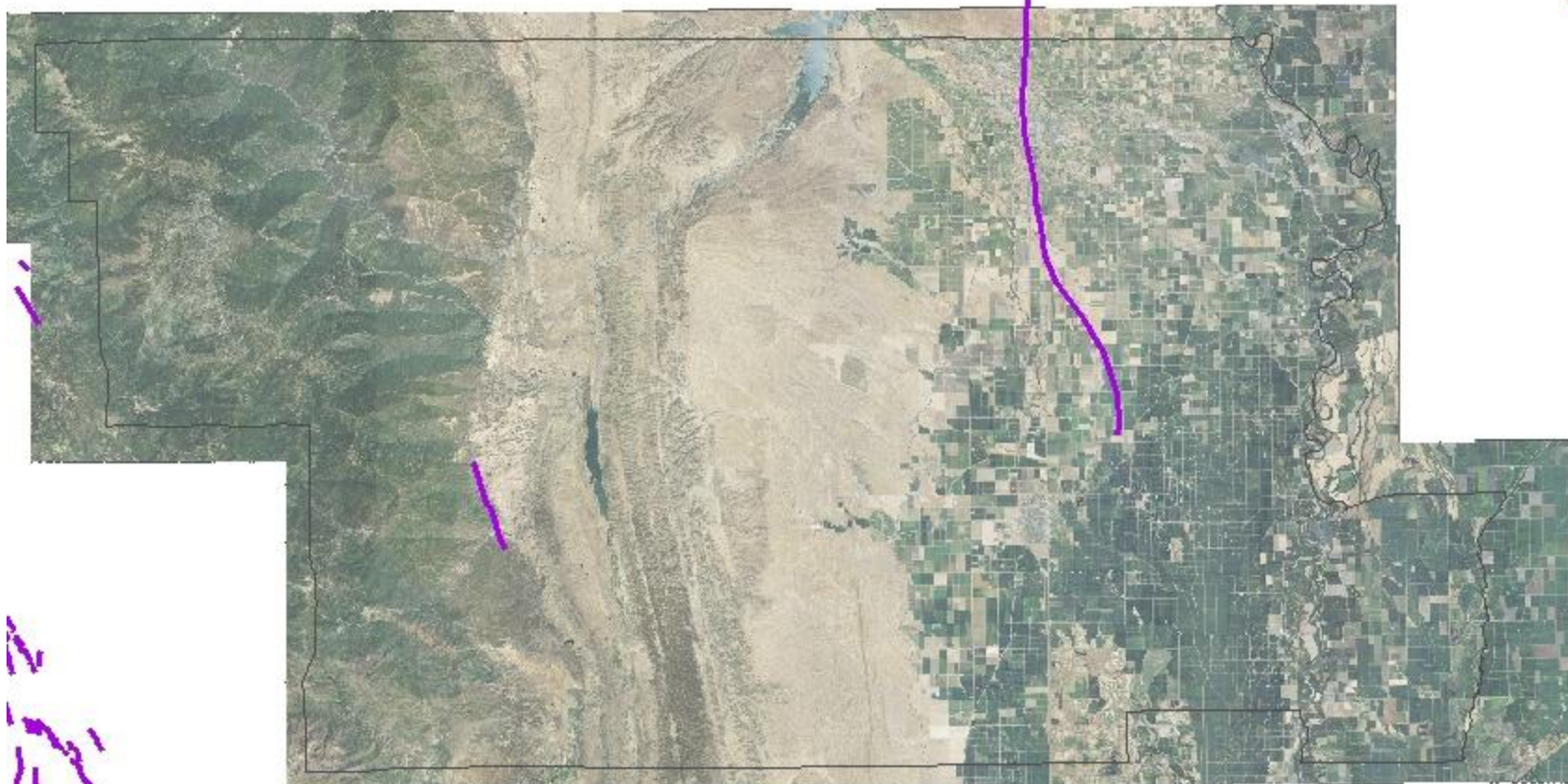
July 15, 2014 TAC meeting



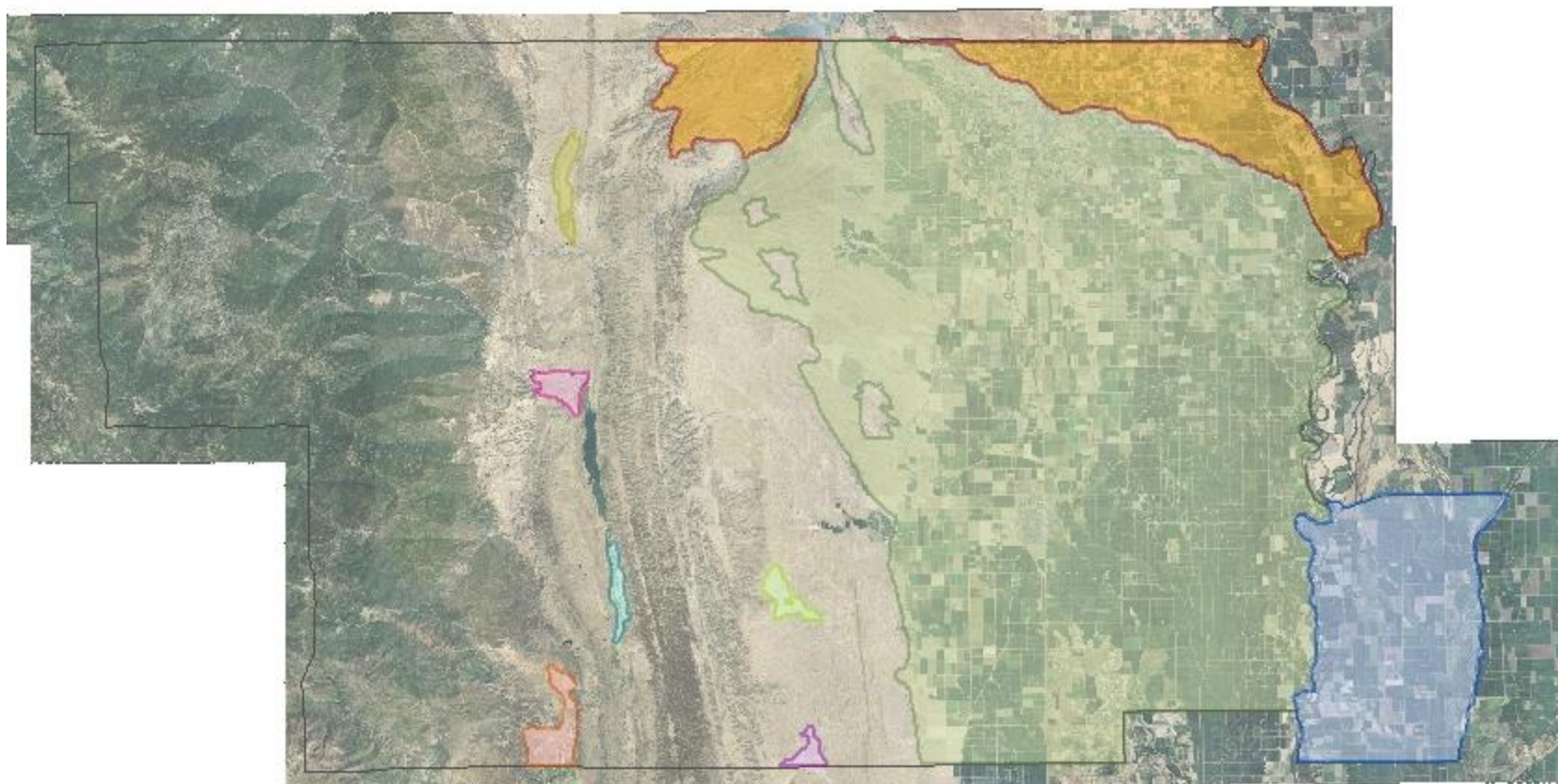
Current BMO Subareas



Well Distribution (2010)



Faults
USGS and California
Geologic Survey (CGS)



Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins

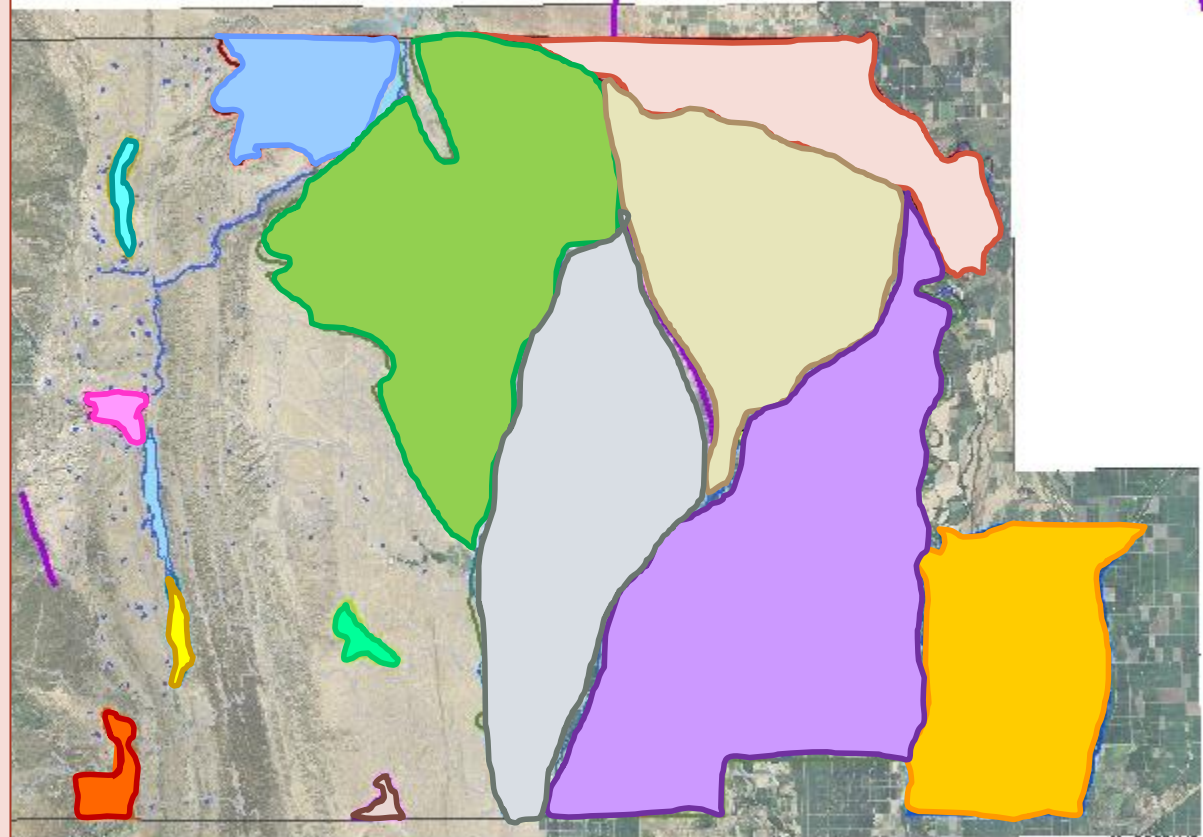
Considerations for Boundaries

- DWR's Bulletin 118 Groundwater Basins
- Sacramento River and Stony Creek
- Canals
- Fault lines
- Soils
- Land use
- Density of wells-domestic/ag
- Watersheds
- Potential groundwater sustainability legislation

Considerations for Boundaries

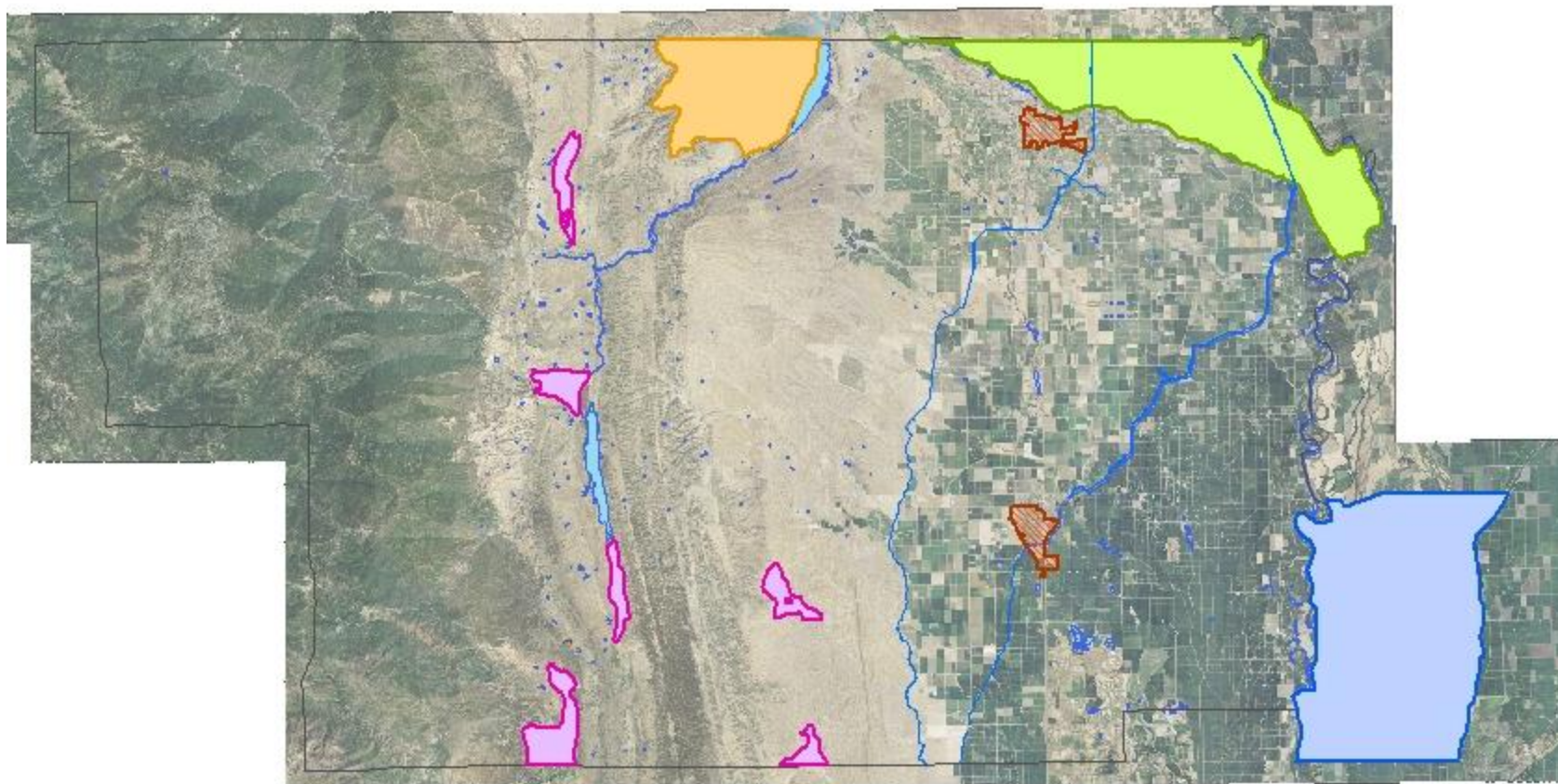
- Separate management areas for each foothill basins identified in Bulletin 118 (same in all recommendations).
- Corning Basin may remain the same management area (as identified in Bulletin 118) or divided into east and west portions due to differences in well density, land use, soils, watersheds, and location.
- West Butte Basin identified in Bulletin 118 (east of Sacramento River) should be a separate management area (same in all recommendations).
- The Colusa Basin as identified in Bulletin 118 should be sub-divided.
- Additional management area for non-alluvial basins (the rest of the County).

- Blue-West Corning Basin using Bulletin 118 and County line as boundaries
- Peach-East Corning Basin using Bulletin 118 and County line as boundaries
- Green-Bulletin 118 boundary on the west, the fault line and the TC Canal to the east, and Stony Creek to the north
- Grey-Fault line and GCID canal to the east, TC canal and Bulletin 118 boundary to the west
- Tan-Stony Creek to the north, fault line to the west, and GCID canal to the east
- Purple-GCID canal to the west, Sacramento River to the east, Stony Creek to the north

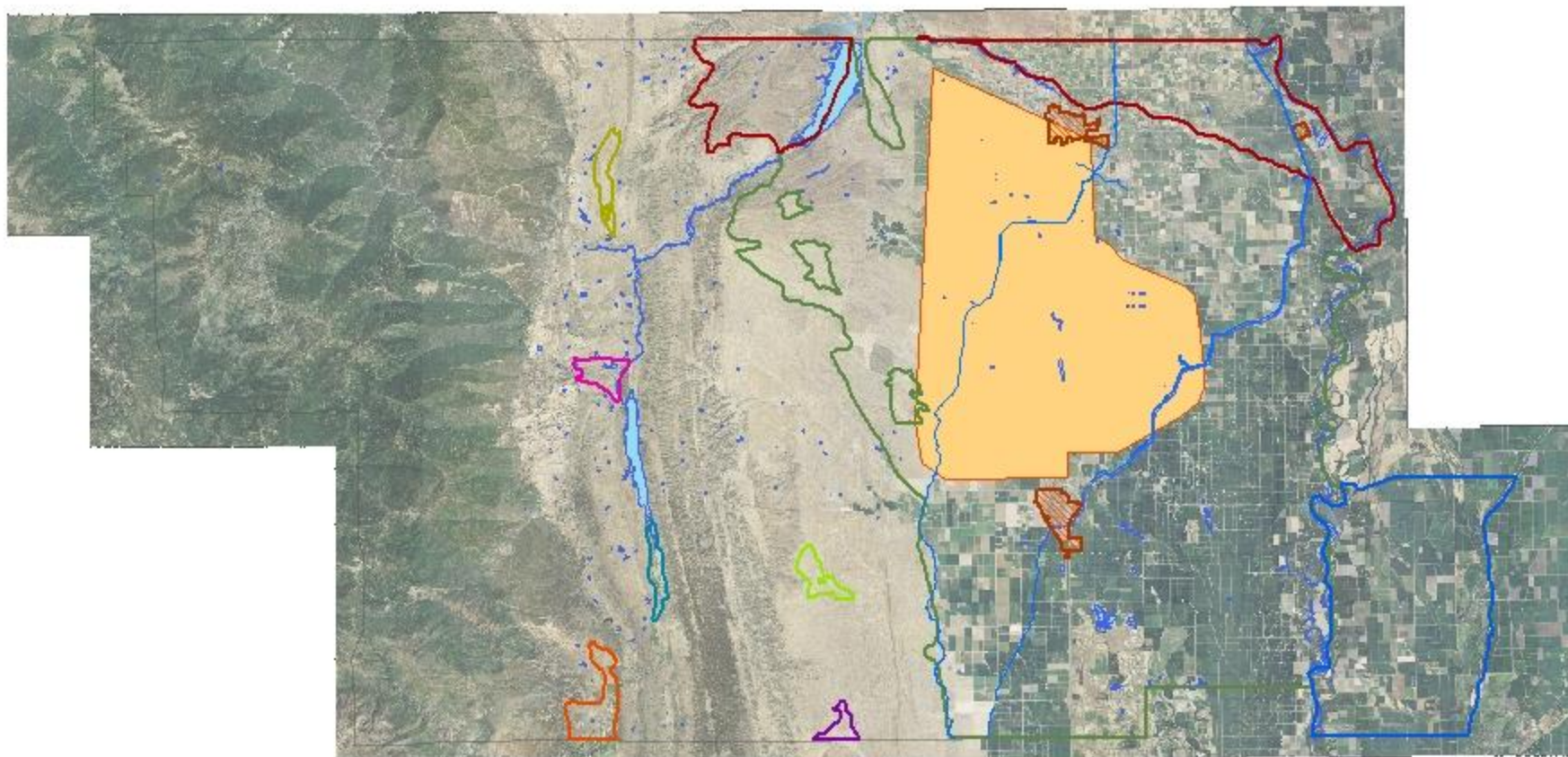


Recommendation 4

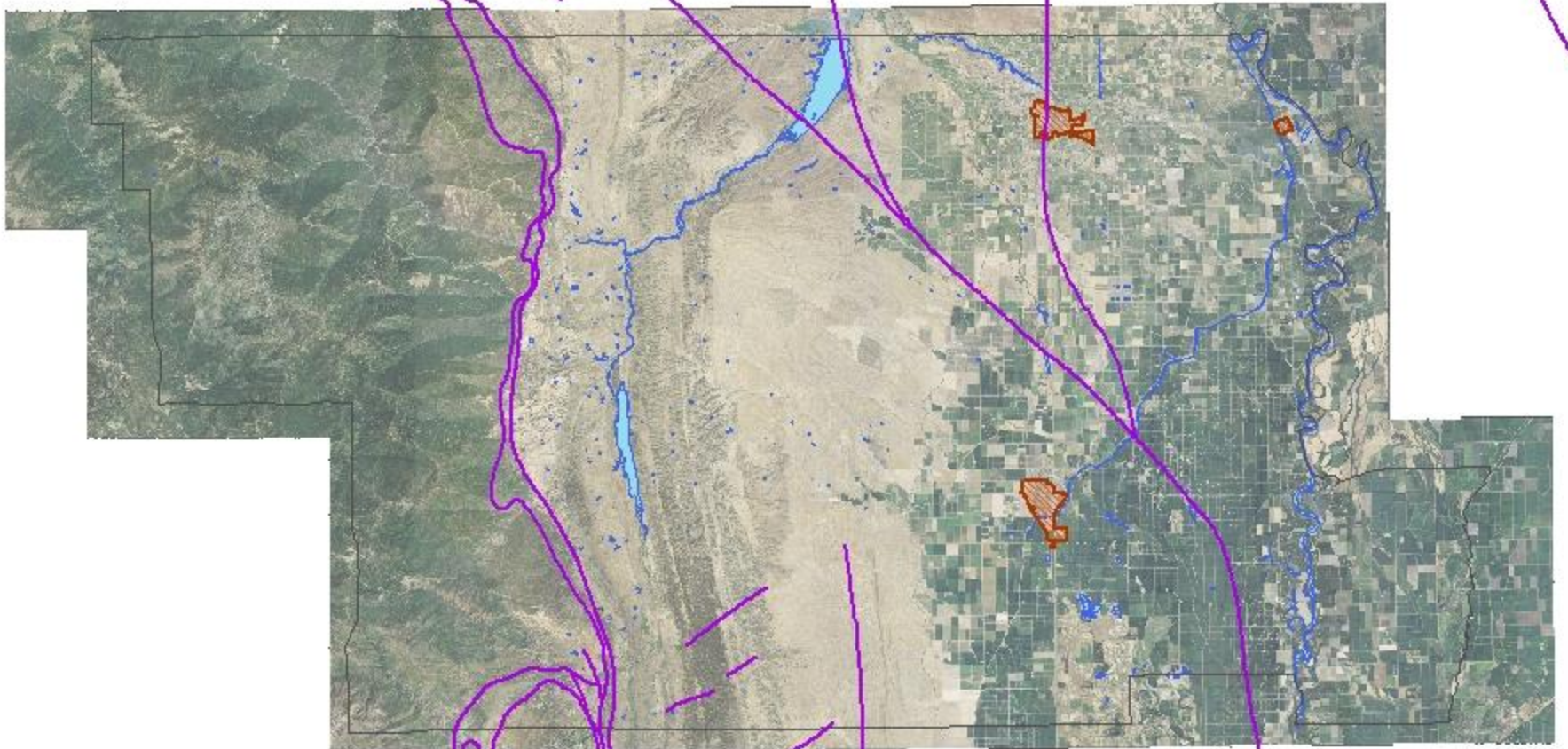
NEXT CONSIDERATIONS



Agreed upon portions of Recommendation 4 (from July TAC)

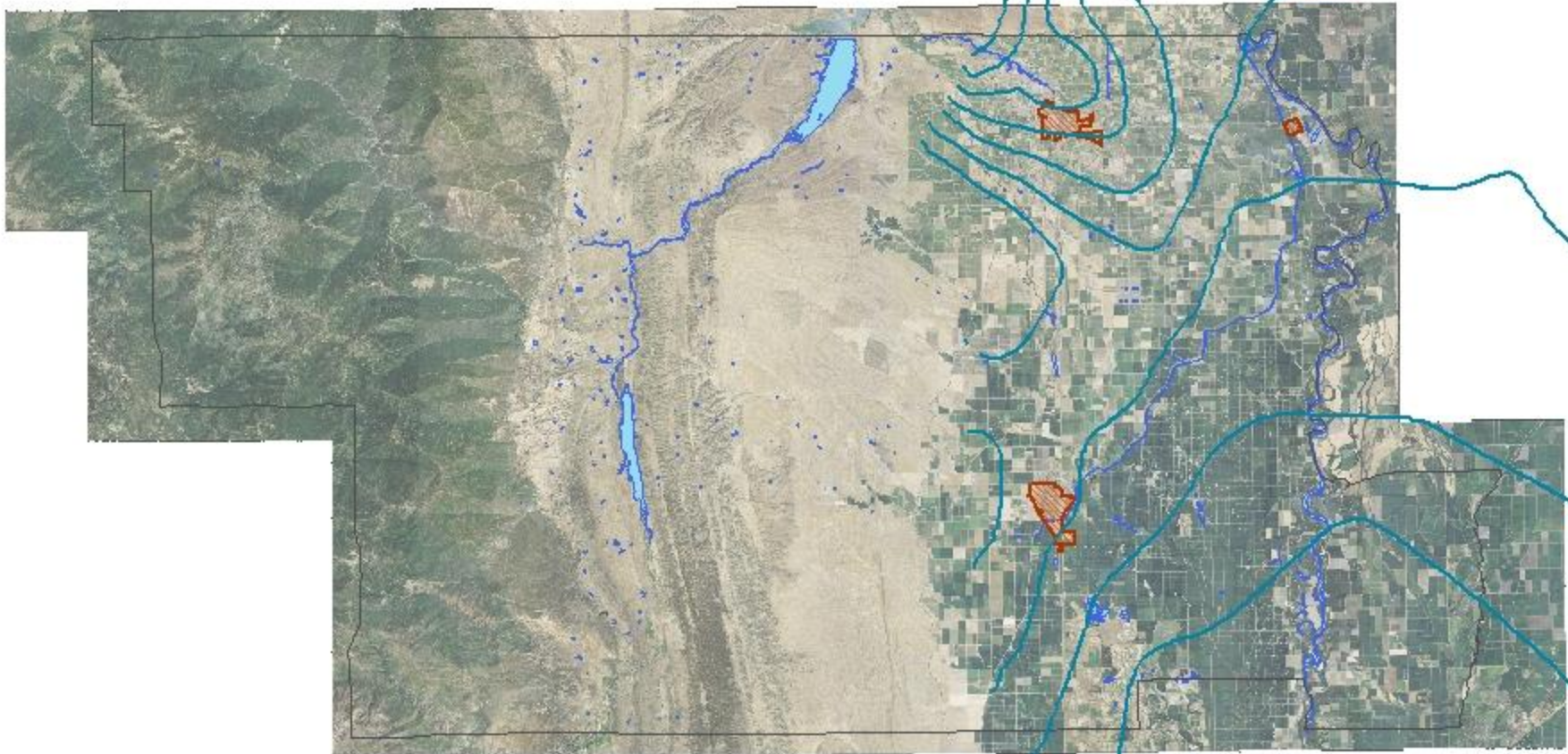


Draft "Area of Concern" and
Groundwater Basins

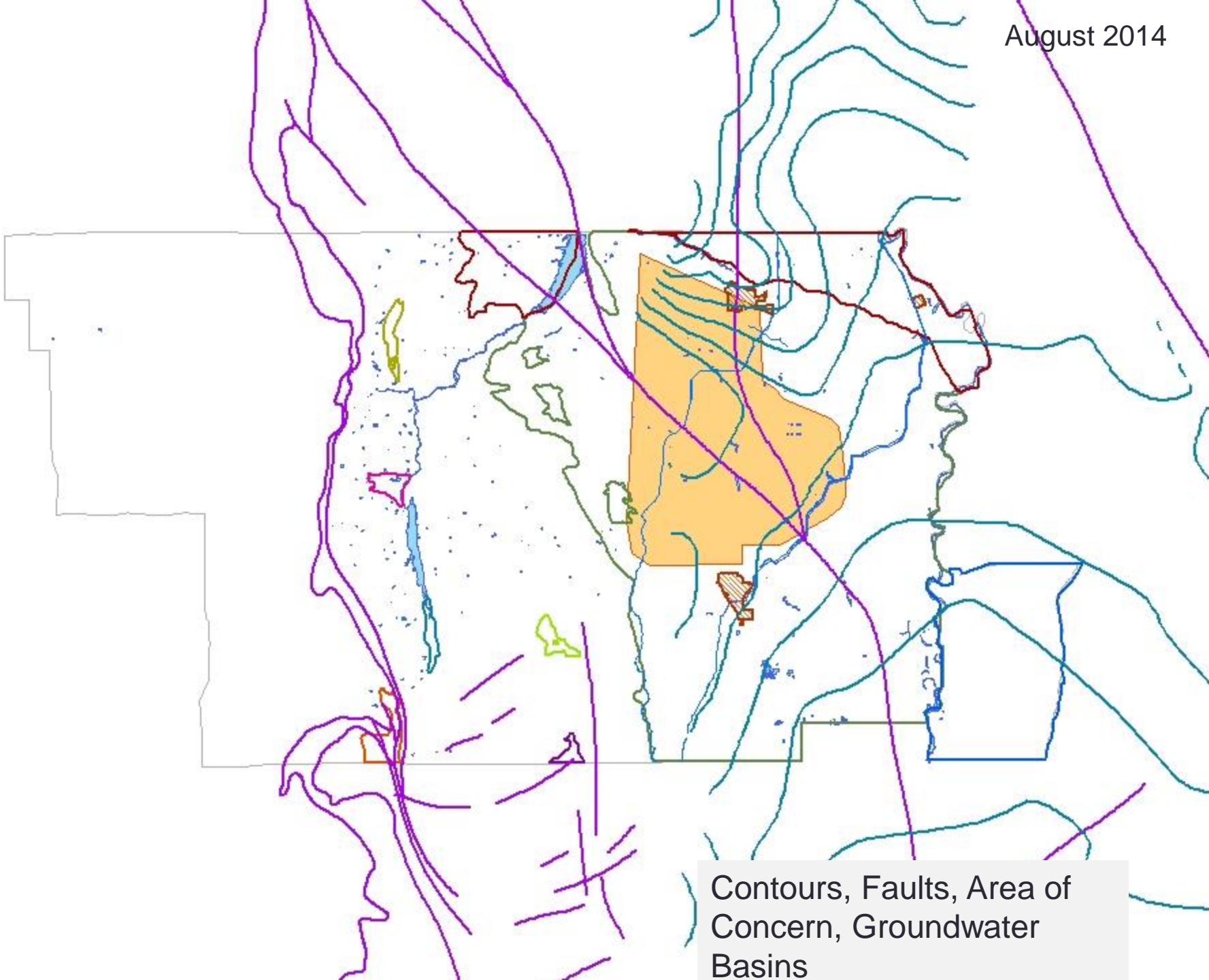


Updated Faults (DWR)

August 2014

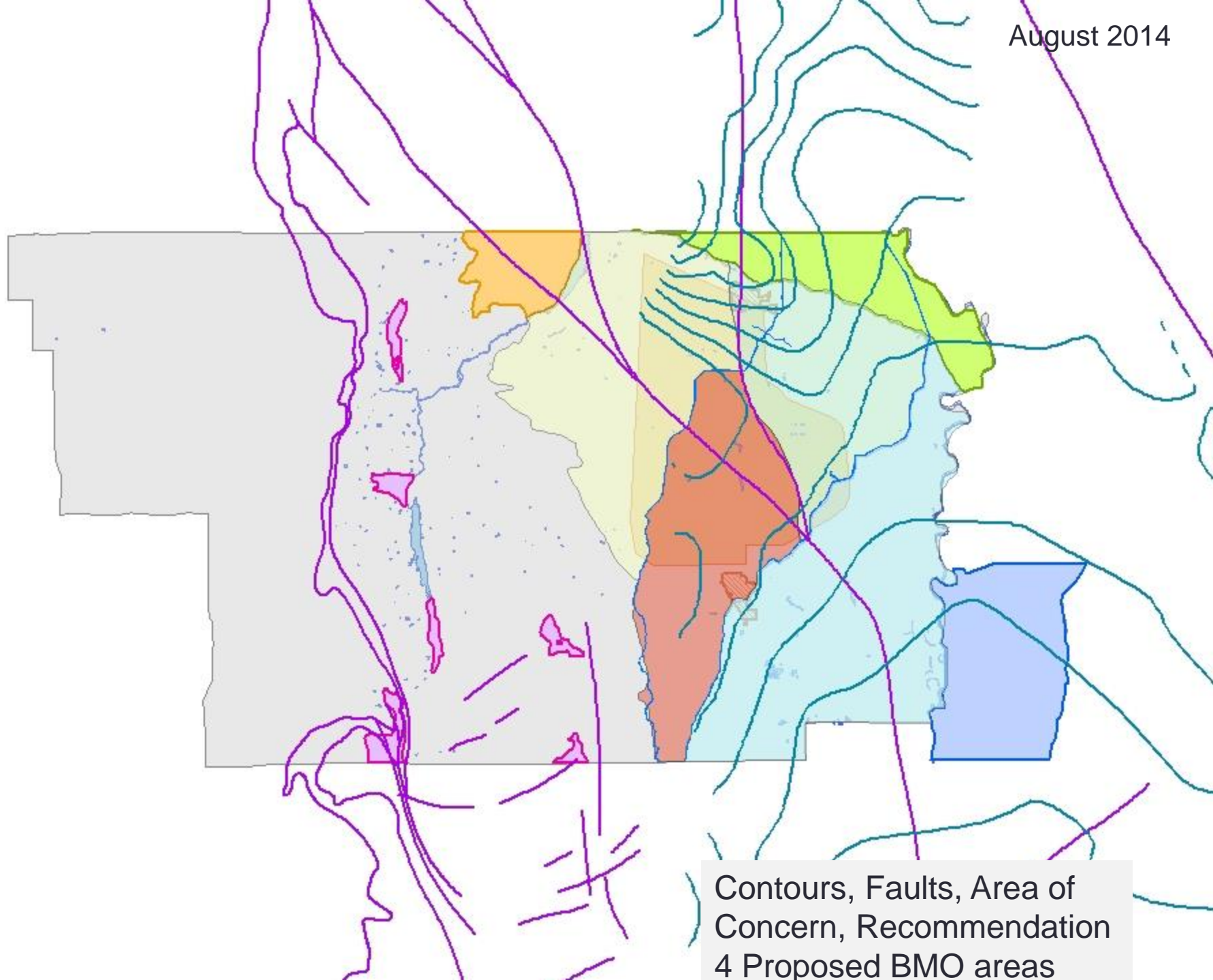


Spring 2014 Contours
(DWR)



Contours, Faults, Area of Concern, Groundwater Basins

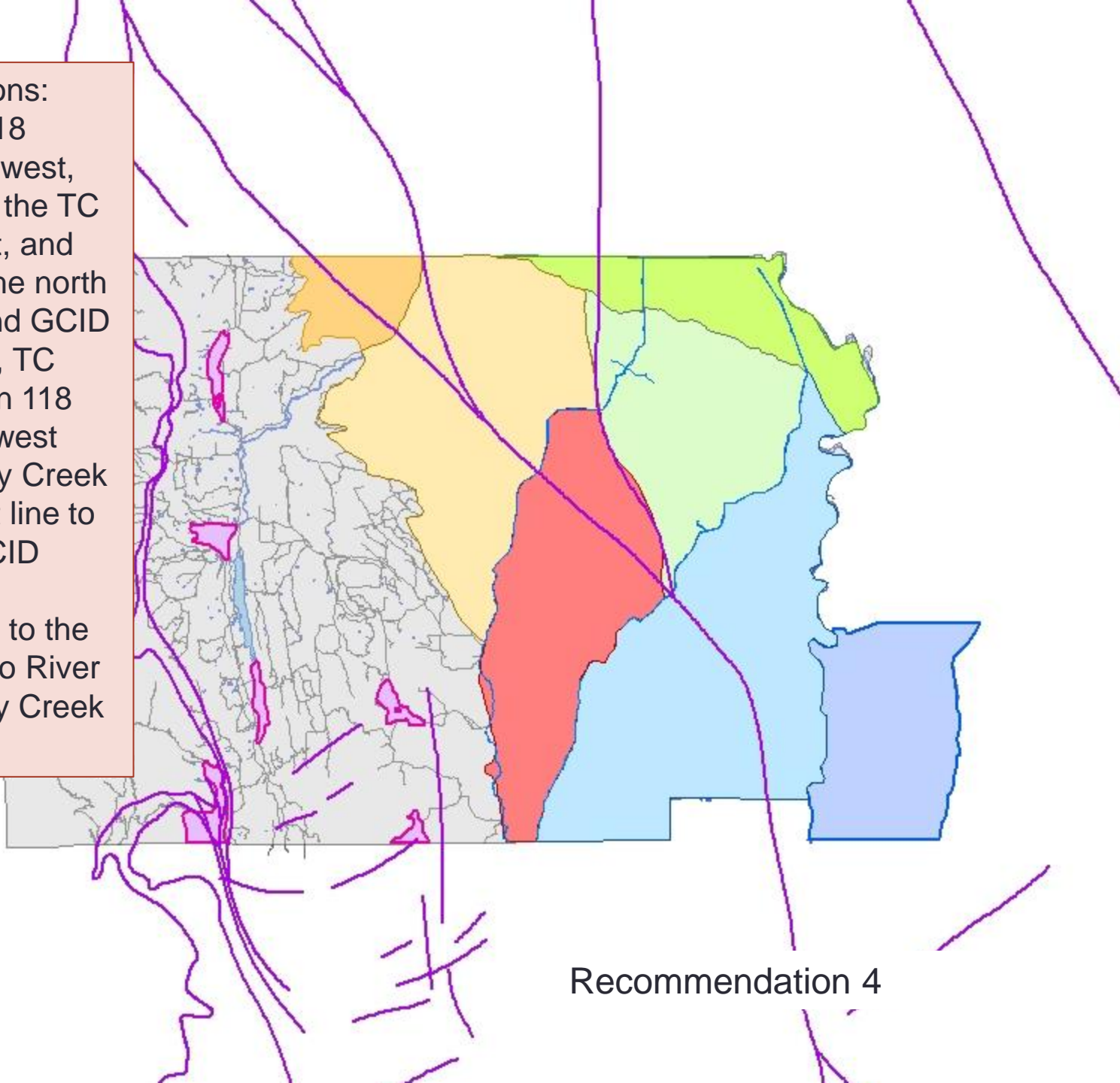
August 2014



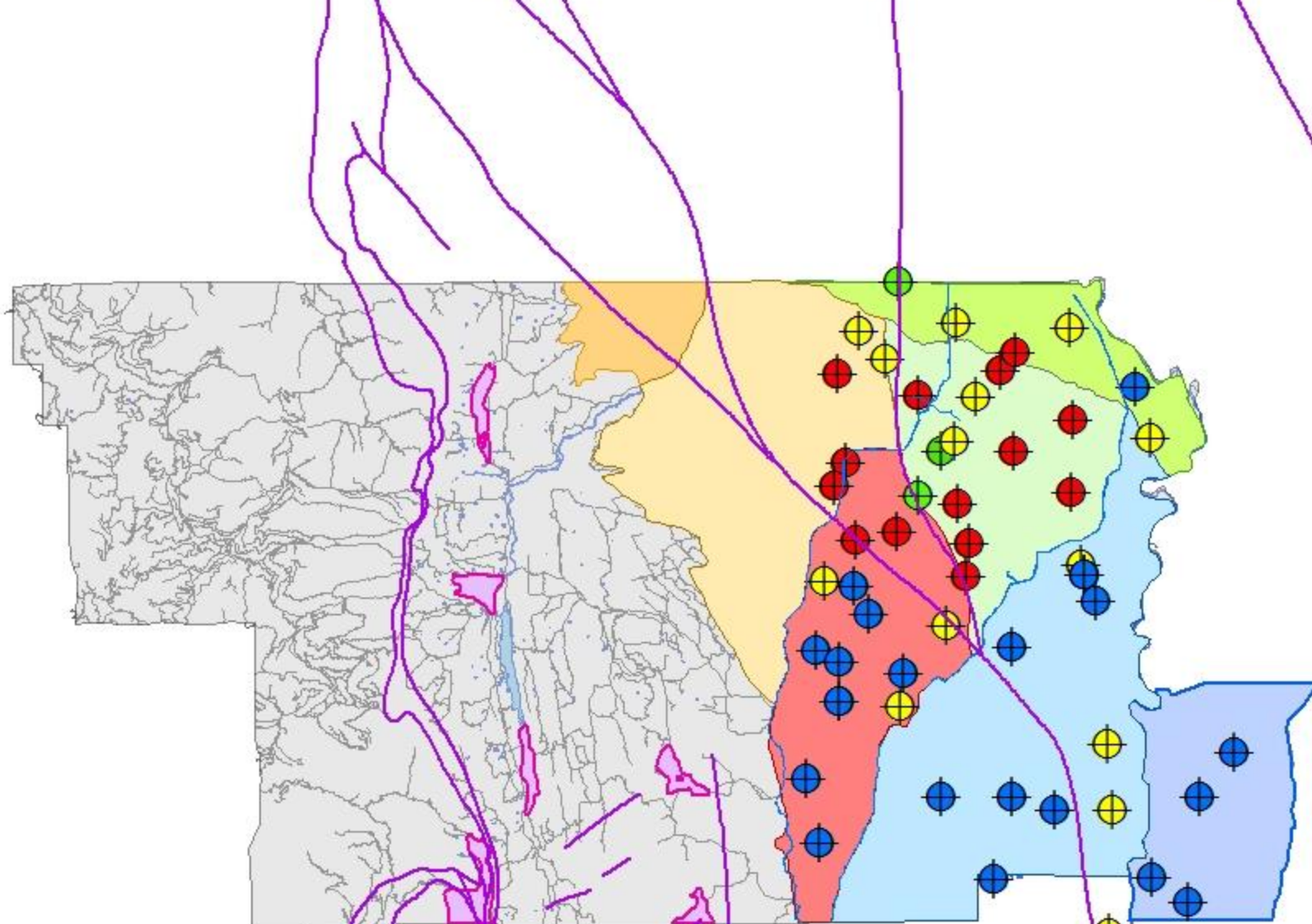
Contours, Faults, Area of
Concern, Recommendation
4 Proposed BMO areas

Colusa Basin Divisions:

- Yellow-Bulletin 118 boundary on the west, the fault line and the TC Canal to the east, and Stony Creek to the north
- Red-Fault line and GCID canal to the east, TC canal and Bulletin 118 boundary to the west
- Light green-Stony Creek to the north, fault line to the west, and GCID canal to the east
- Blue-GCID canal to the west, Sacramento River to the east, Stony Creek to the north



Recommendation 4



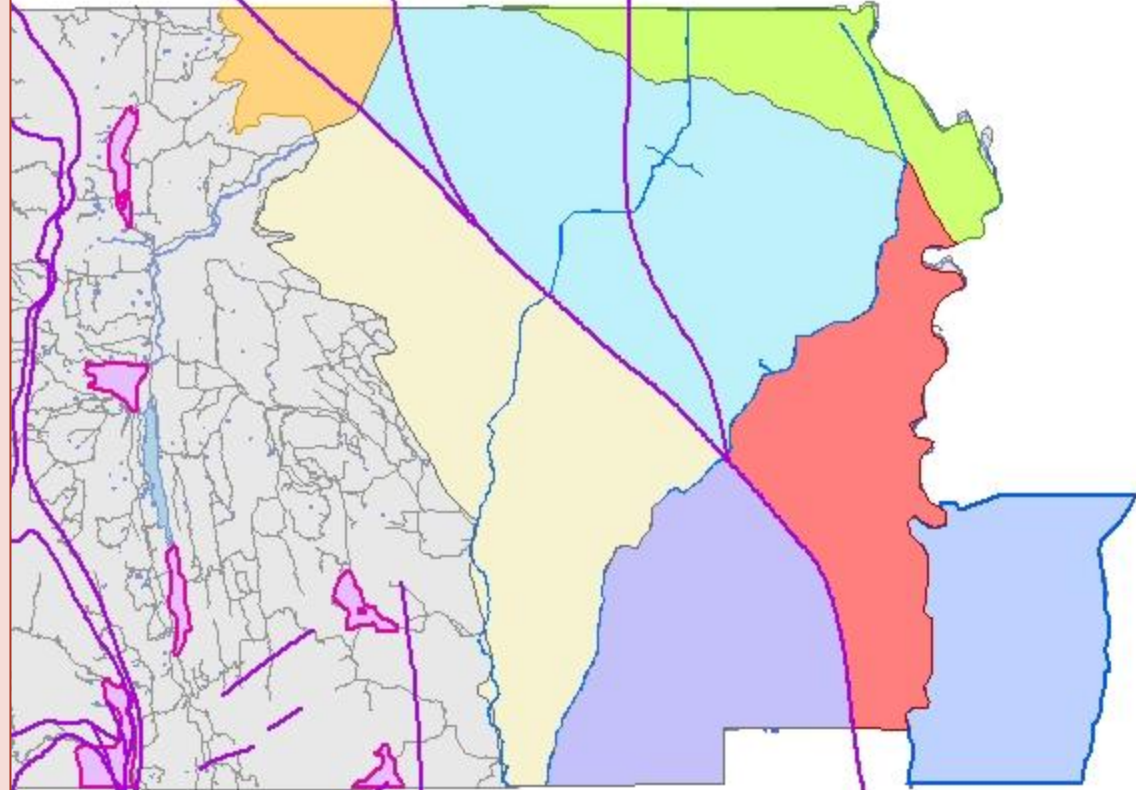
Legend:

- Discontinued
- Stage 1 or 2 Alert
- Stage 3 Alert
- No Stage Alert

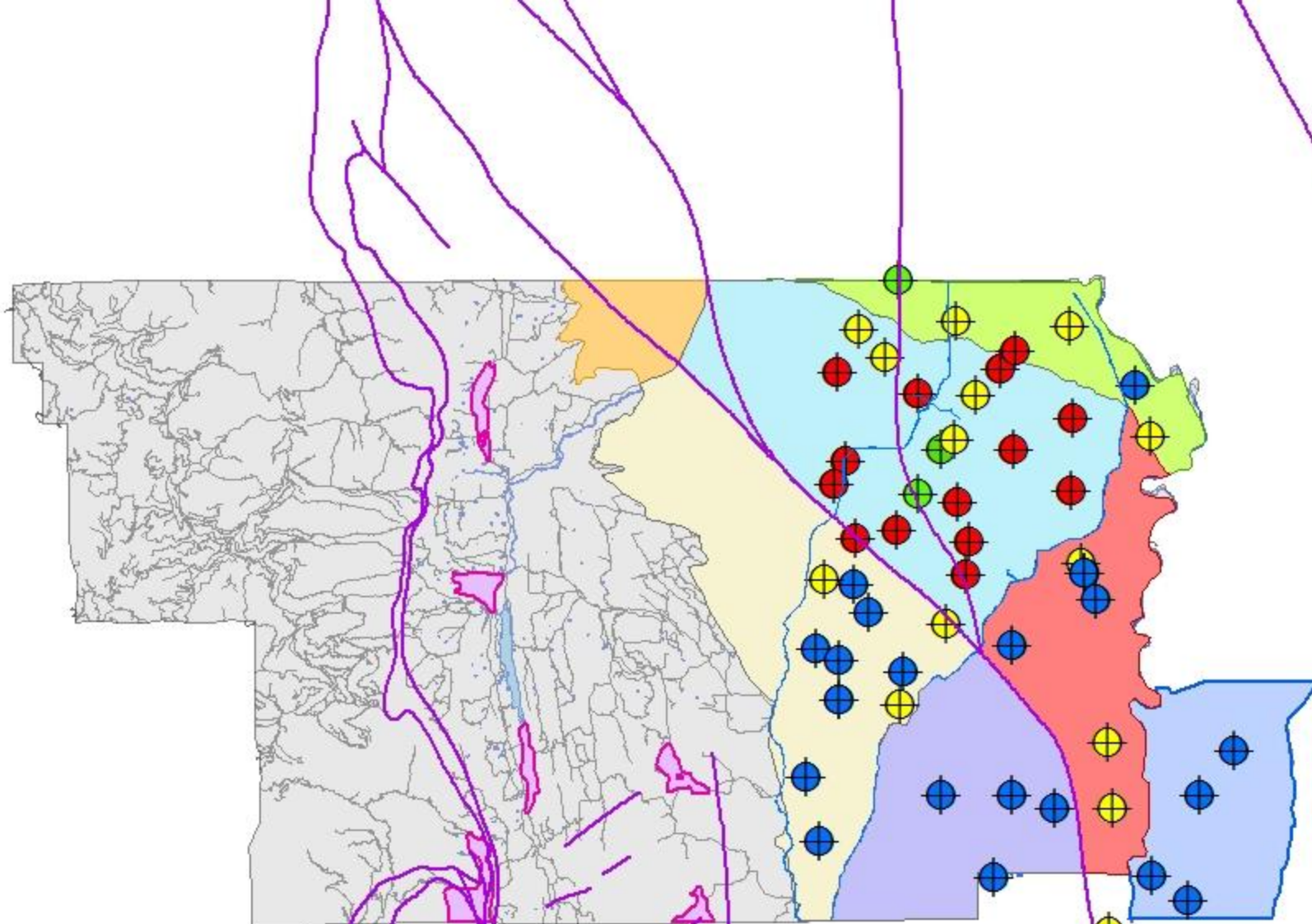
Recommendation 4 and
spring 2014 alert levels

Colusa Basin Divisions:

- Yellow-Bulletin 118 boundary on the west, the fault line to the north, and the GCID Canal to the east
- Blue-Fault line to the south, Stony Creek to the north, and GCID canal to the east, and Bulletin 118 boundary to the west
- Red-Stony Creek to the north, GCID canal and fault line to the west, and Sacramento River to the east
- Purple-GCID canal to the west and the fault line to the east



Recommendation 5



Legend:

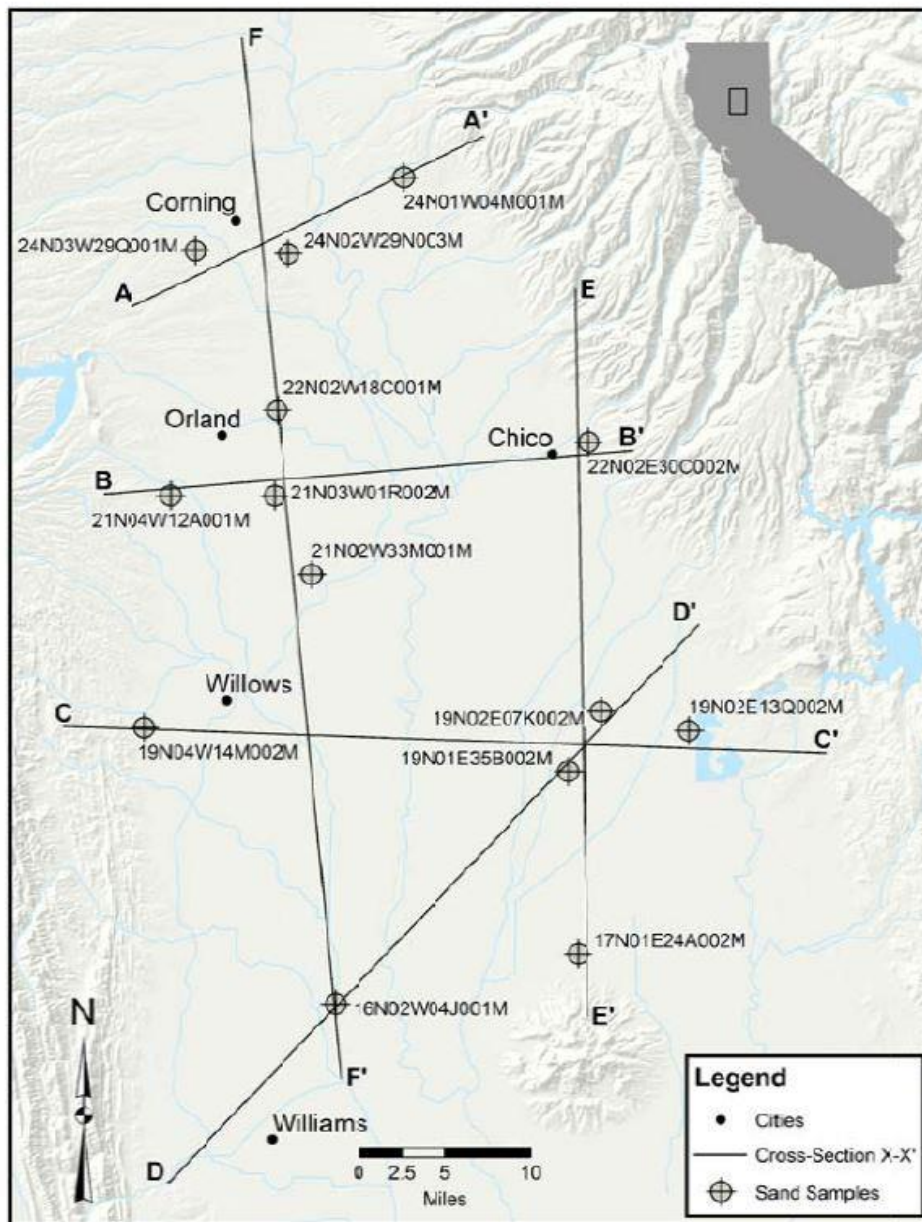
- Discontinued
- Stage 1 or 2 Alert
- Stage 3 Alert
- No Stage Alert

Recommendation 5 and
spring 2014 alert levels

CROSS SECTIONS

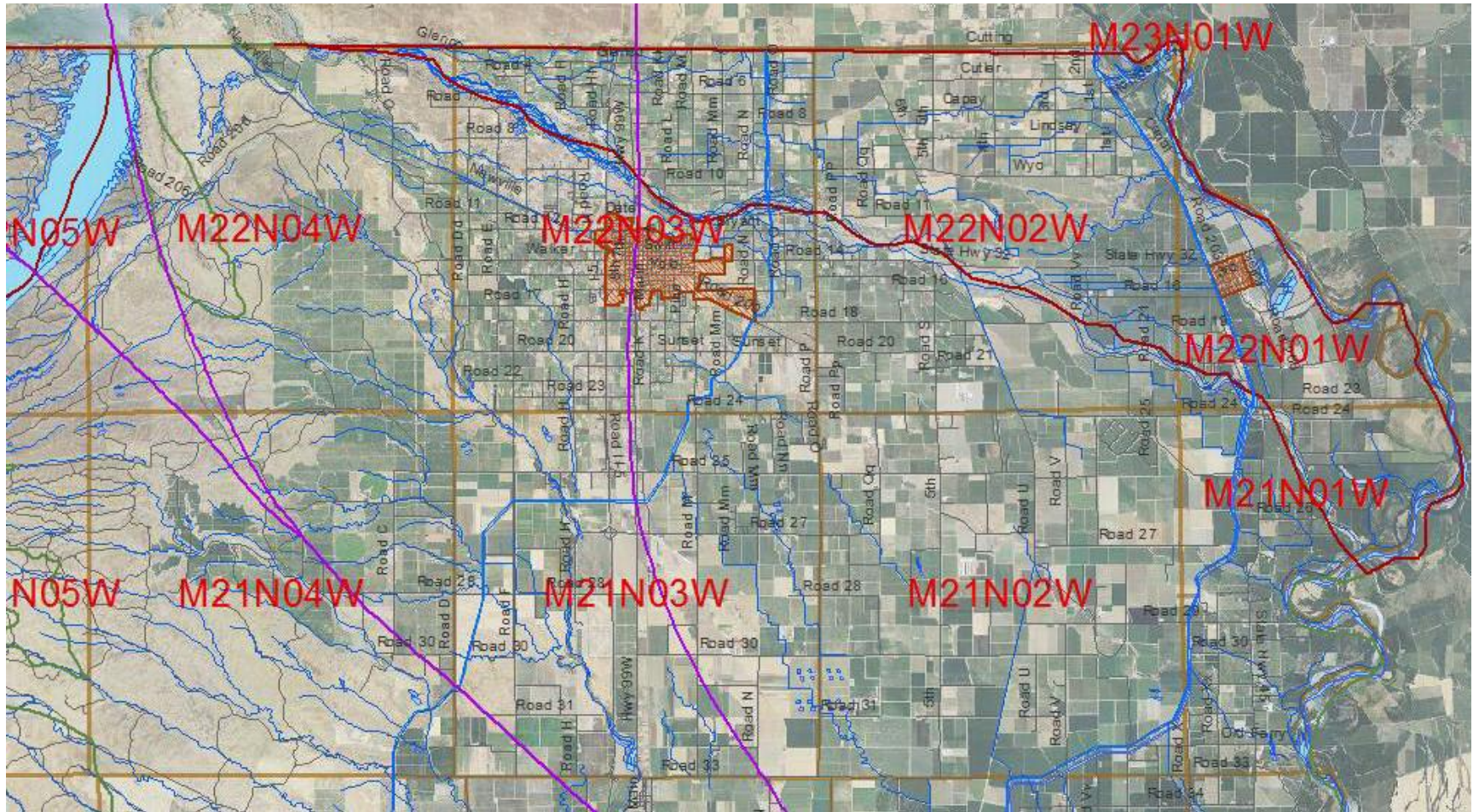
Provided by Department of Water Resources, Northern
Region Office

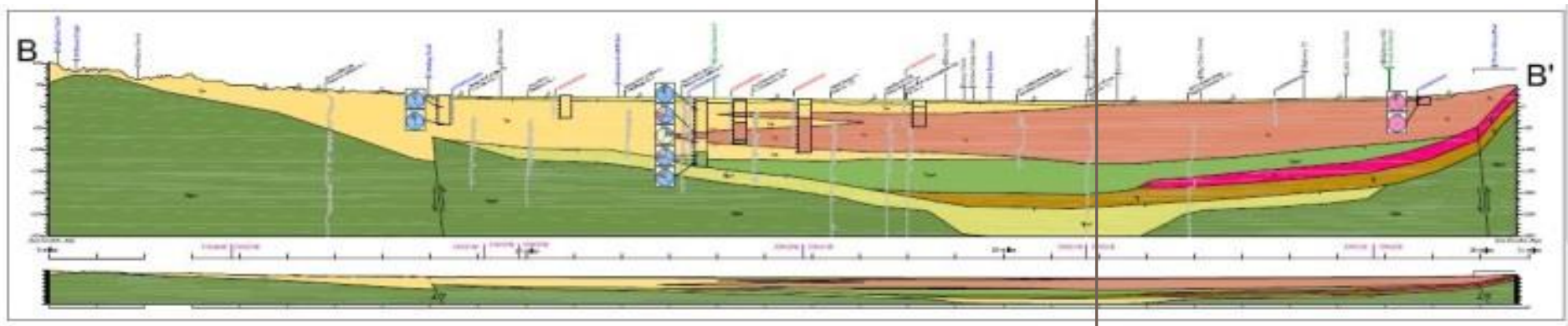
LOCATION MAP





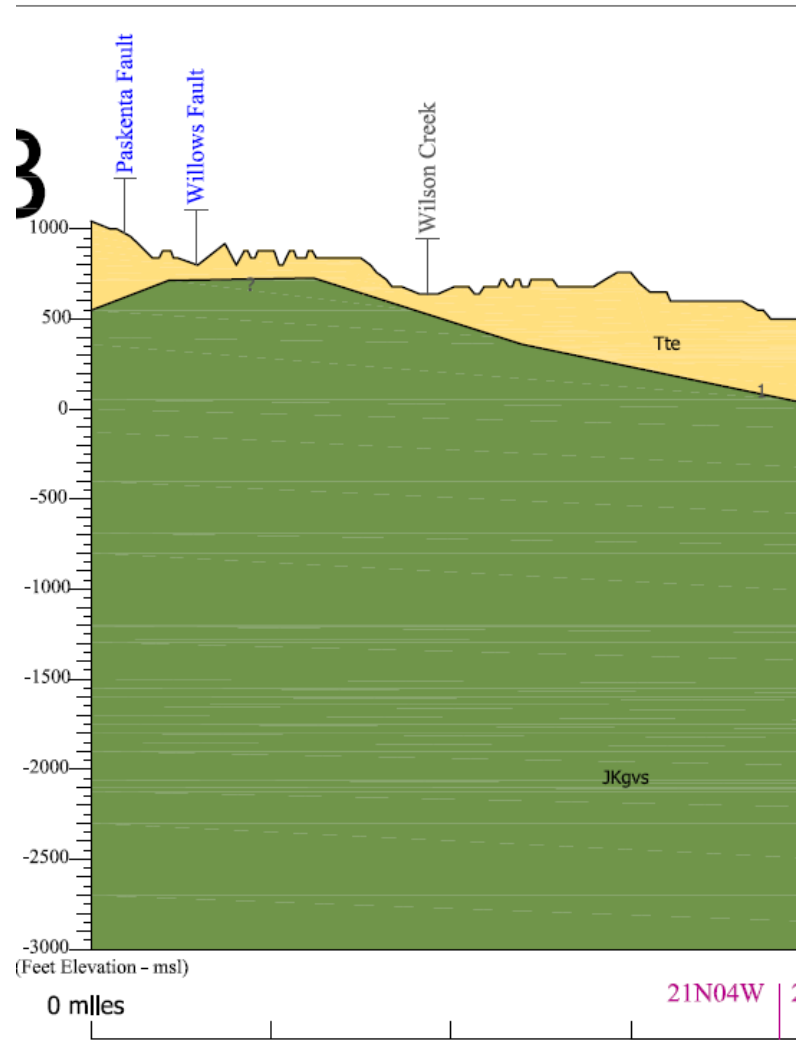
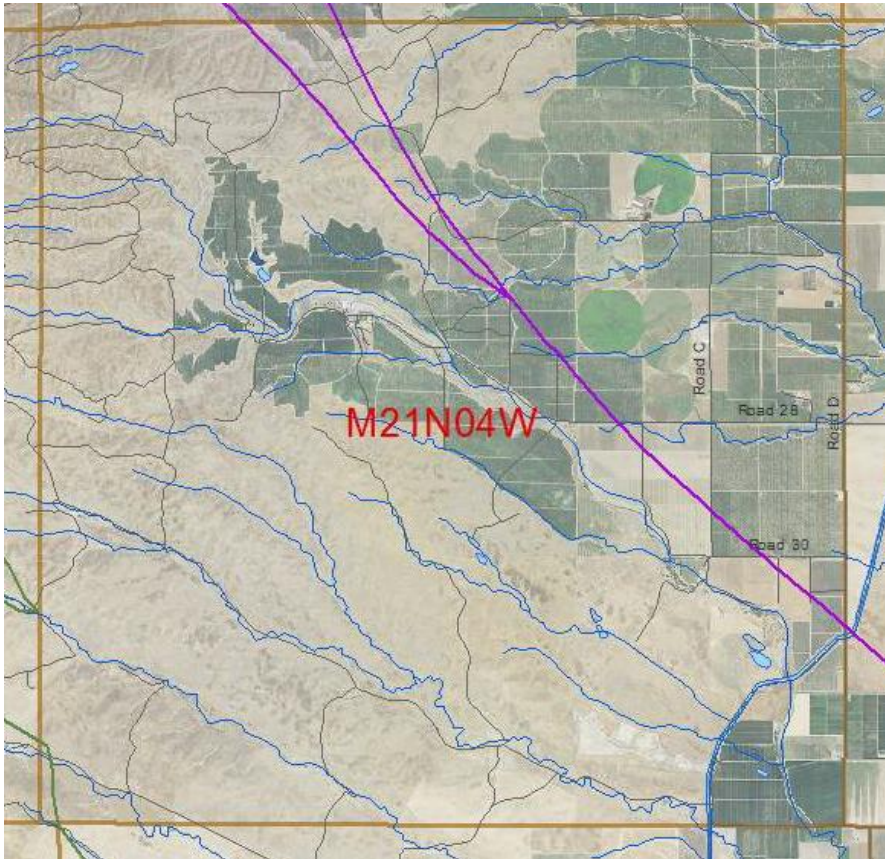


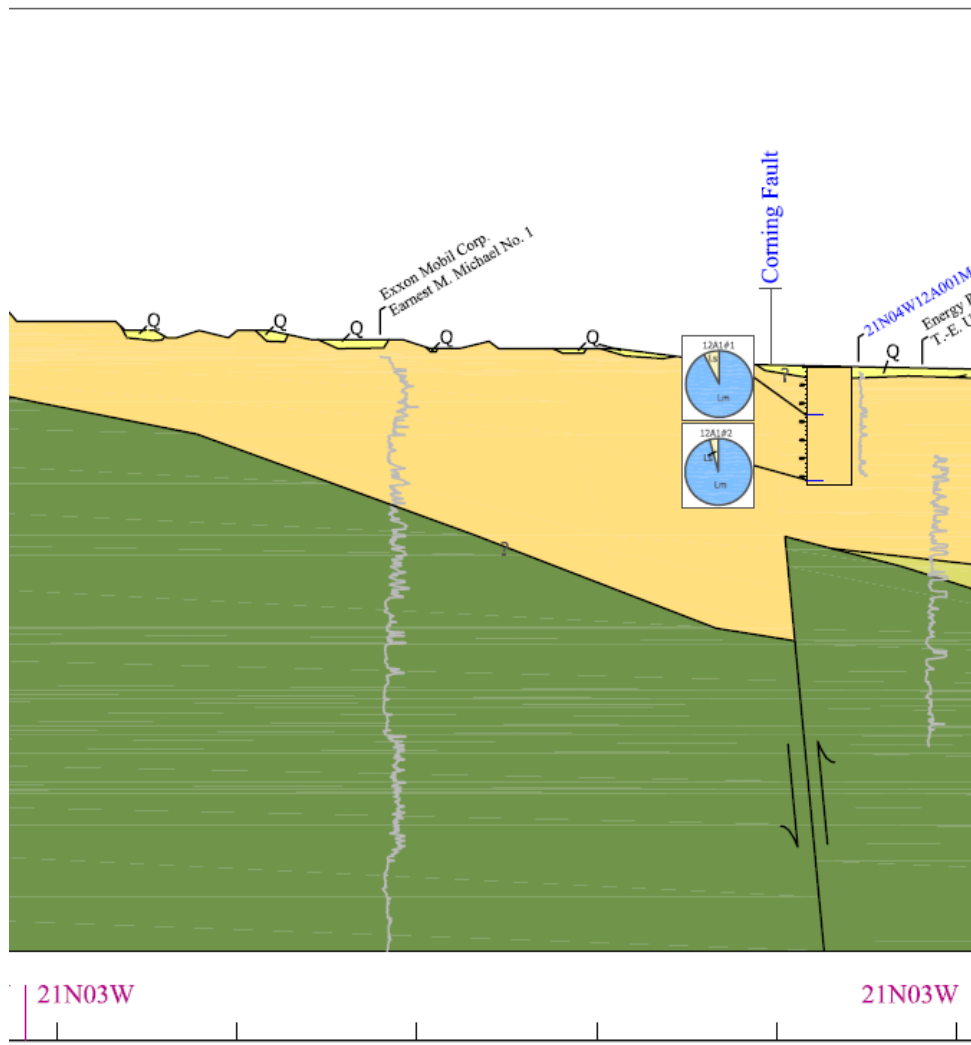




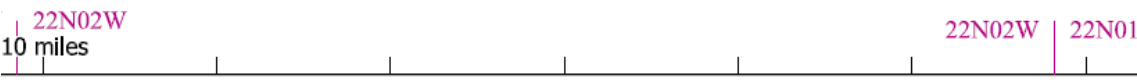
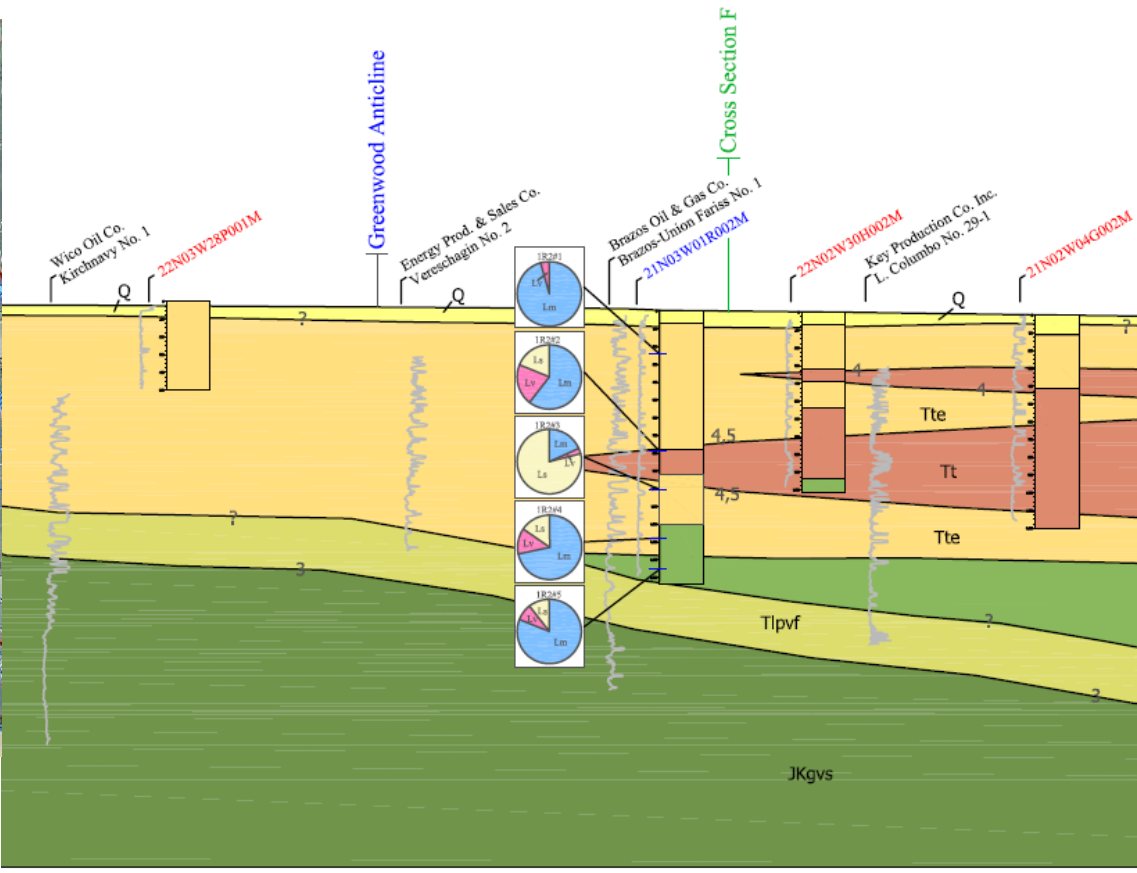
DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

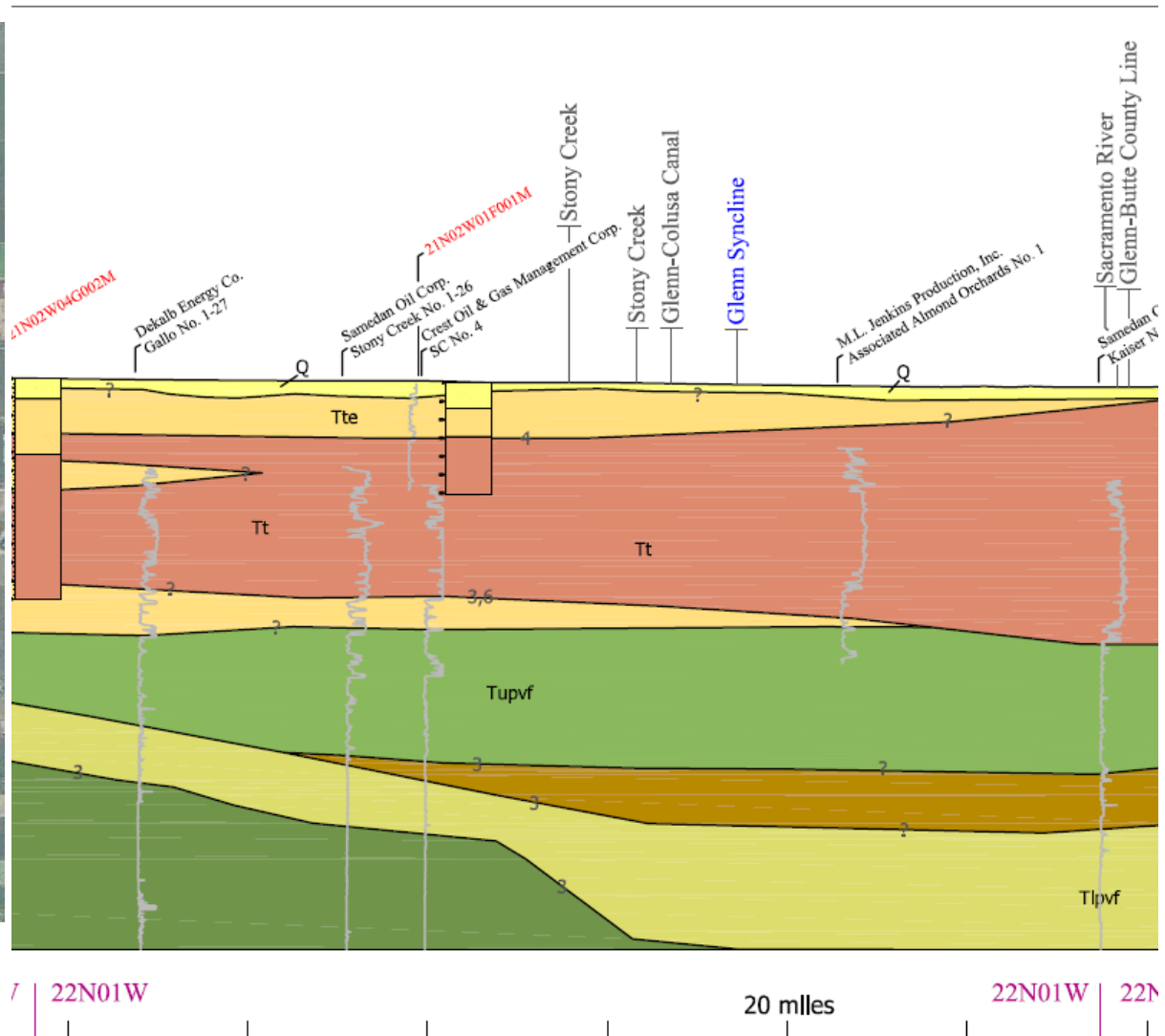
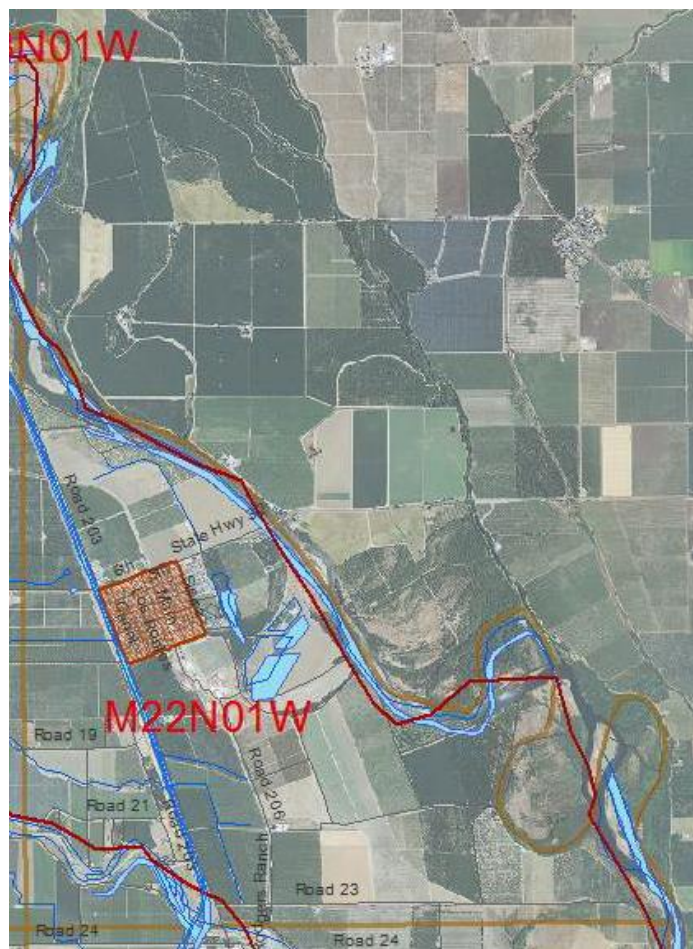
Q	Includes the following formations:
Qa	Alluvium (Holocene)-Includes surficial alluvium and stream channel deposits of unweathered gravel, sand and silt; maximum thickness 80 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Qb	Basin deposits (Holocene)-Fine-grained silt and clay derived from adjacent mountain ranges; maximum thickness up to 200 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Qm	Modesto Formation (Pleistocene)-Includes upper and lower formation members. Alluvial fan and terrace deposits consisting of unconsolidated weathered and unweathered gravel, sand, silt and clay; maximum thickness approximately 200 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Qr	Riverbank Formation (Pleistocene)-Includes upper and lower formation members. Alluvial fan and terrace deposits consisting of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated gravel, sand, and silt; maximum thickness approximately 200 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Qrb	Red Bluff Formation
ozoic	
Qtm	Tuff Breccia (Plio-Pleistocene)-Tuff breccia forming outer ring surrounding the Sutter Buttes <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Qta	Volcanic Andesites , Undifferentiated (Plio-Pleistocene)-Younger andesites forming the center of the Sutter Buttes <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Tte	Tehama Formation (Plio-Pleistocene)-Includes Red Bluff Formation. Pale green, gray and tan sandstone and siltstone with lenses of pebble and cobble conglomerate; maximum thickness 2,000 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Tt	Tuscan Formation (Plio-Pleistocene)-Interbedded lahars, volcanic conglomerate, volcanic sandstone, siltstone, and pumiceous tuff <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i> Includes the following unit divisions:
Ttd	Tuscan Unit D (Plio-Pleistocene)-Fragmental flow deposits characterized by monolithic masses containing gray hornblende and basaltic andesites and black pumice; maximum thickness 160 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Ttc	Tuscan Unit C (Plio-Pleistocene)-Includes Red Bluff Formation. Volcanic lahars with some interbedded volcanic conglomerate and sandstone, and reworked sediments; maximum thickness 600 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Ttb	Tuscan Unit B (Pliocene)-Layered, interbedded lahars, volcanic conglomerate, volcanic sandstone and siltstone; maximum thickness 600 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley and Harwood, 1985).</i>
Tta	Tuscan Unit A (Pliocene)-Interbedded lahars, volcanic conglomerate, volcanic sandstone, and siltstone containing metamorphic rock fragments; maximum thickness 400 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
Tla	Laguna Formation (Pliocene)-Interbedded alluvial gravel, sand, and silt; maximum thickness 450 feet. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985; Olmsted and Davis, 1961; DWR Bulletin 118-6, 1978).</i>
Tupvf	Upper Princeton Valley Fill (Miocene)-Non-marine sediments composed of sandstone with interbeds of mudstone, occasional conglomerate, and conglomerate sandstone; maximum thickness 1,400 ft. <i>(adapted from Redwine, 1972).</i>
Tl	Lovejoy Basalt (early Miocene)-Black, dense, hard microcrystalline basalt; maximum thickness 65 ft. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>
ozoic	
Tl	lone Formation (Eocene)-Marine to non-marine deltaic sediments, light colored, commonly white conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, soft and easily eroded; maximum thickness 650 ft. <i>(adapted from DWR Bulletin 118-6, 1978; Creely, 1965).</i>
Tlvpf	Lower Princeton Valley Fill (Eocene)-Includes Capay Formation. Marine sandstone, conglomerate, and interbedded silty shale; maximum thickness 2,400 ft. <i>(adapted from Redwine, 1972)</i>
JKgvs	Great Valley Sequence (Late Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous)-Marine clastic sedimentary rock consisting of siltstone, shale, sandstone, and conglomerate; maximum thickness 15,000 ft.
pKmi	Metamorphic and Igneous Rocks (pre-Cretaceous)-Undivided. Slate, quartzite, metaconglomerate, marble, metamorphic rocks, serpentinite, metagabbro, diorite, and monzonite; maximum thickness unknown. <i>(adapted from Helley & Harwood, 1985).</i>











STAGE ALERT

Definitions, Actions, Enforcement

Stage Alert Definitions

- How many stage alert levels are necessary? Currently 3
- Period of Record: Entire record of well or specific timeframe (1976-2014)
- Season: Spring or Fall, Both
- Measurements: Average or Low
- Determination: 1 standard deviation below the average of spring measurements (stage 1), or 2 standard deviations below the average of spring measurements (stage 2 & 3)

Stage Alert Actions (Compliance)

- Stage 1: **Informational**- report WAC and notify the public
- Stage 2: **Informational**-report to WAC and public;
Investigational- WAC direct TAC to investigate, determine possible cause, recommend how to address. TAC present to WAC in a timely manner.
- Stage 3: **Informational**-report to WAC and public;
Investigational-WAC direct TAC to investigate, determine possible cause, recommend how to address. TAC present to WAC in a timely manner; **Actionable**-WAC to work with local and adjoining BMO areas, implement adaptive management activities necessary to correct issue.

Adaptive Management

- Adaptive Management shall include, but not limited to: voluntary water conservation measures, redistribution or reduction of groundwater extraction, and/or other measures(s) referred to or identified in Ordinance 1115 as recommended by the WAC and approved by the BOS.

When to Rescind the Stage Alert

- Stage 1,2, and 3 shall be rescinded when measured groundwater surface elevations return to an elevation above 1 standard deviation for the corresponding BMO key well

Enforcement Actions

- Adaptive management-should it be more specific?

OTHER THOUGHTS AND SUGGESTIONS
