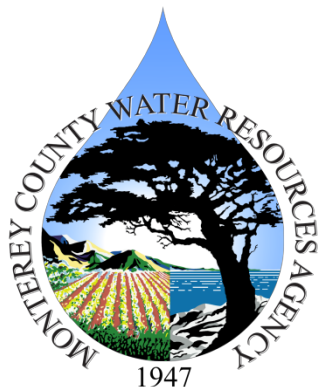


2021

Groundwater Extraction Summary Report



Monterey County Water Resources Agency
July 2022



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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 require 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 annually for a period beginning November 1 and ending October 31 (“reporting year”). Data collection began with the 1992-1993 reporting year. Information submitted by more than three hundred well operators in Agency management zones of the Salinas Valley (Figure 1) 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 to the agricultural water conservation plans, the plans provide an overview of the BMPs to be implemented by urban water purveyors as conservation measures.

For extraction reporting purposes, the Agency divides a portion of the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin into four 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.

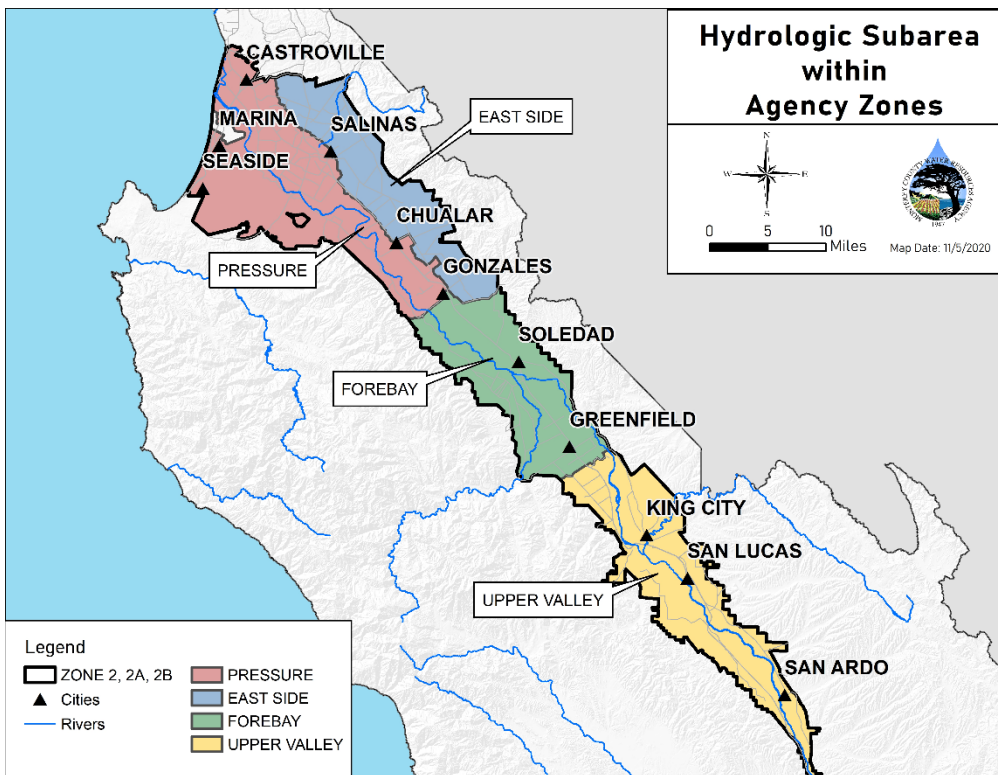


Figure 1. Hydrologic Subareas within Agency Zones 2, 2A, and 2B

Groundwater Summary Report

The purpose of this report is to summarize the data submitted to the Agency by well operators in February 2022 from the following annual forms:

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

Month	Meter Type	Unit multiplier	Meter SN	Reading (AF)	Month Total (AF)
Oct 2017	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	000000	
Nov 2017	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	000150	0.15
Dec 2017	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	000000	04.85
Jan 2018	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	125000	70
Feb 2018	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	201600	76.8
Mar 2018	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	303000	101.43
Apr 2018	Flowmeter	Acre Ft. x 0.001	Serial Number	300000	47.02

The agricultural data from the groundwater extraction program covers the reporting year of November 1, 2020, through October 31, 2021; the urban data covers calendar year 2021. The agricultural and urban water conservation plans for 2022 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 in units of acre-feet (AF). 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 2021 reporting year was: 84% Flowmeter; 16% Electrical Meter and <1% Hour Meter.

Compliance

The Agency received Groundwater Extraction Reports from ninety-six percent (96%) of the 1,915 wells in Zones 2, 2A, and 2B of the Salinas Valley that were required to report for the 2021 reporting year. Agricultural and Urban Water Conservation Plan submittal compliance for 2021 was eighty-nine percent (89%) and one hundred percent (100%), respectively.

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 equipment 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. Rounding errors may cause the total extraction values displayed to be within 5 AF of actual totals.

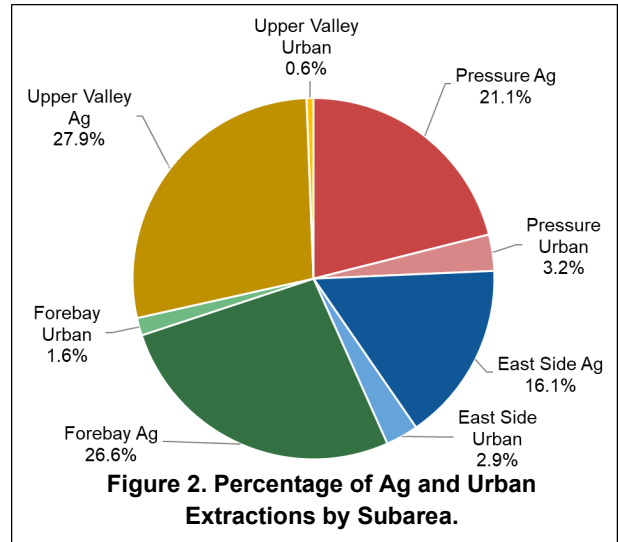
Groundwater Extraction Form – Data Summary

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.

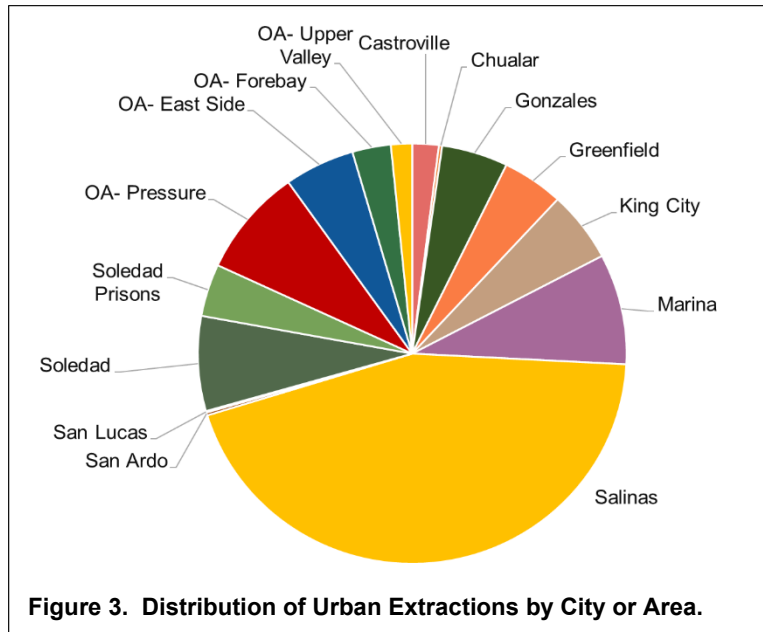
Subarea	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
Pressure	102,435	15,785	118,220
East Side	78,283	14,136	92,419
Forebay	129,391	7,645	137,036
Upper Valley	135,596	2,987	138,583
Total (AF)	445,705	40,553	486,258
Percent of Total	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%



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.

Table 2. Urban Extractions by City or Area



City or Area	Urban Pumping (AF)	Percentage
Castroville	809	1.99%
Chualar	100	0.25%
Gonzales	2,029	5.00%
Greenfield	1,876	4.63%
King City	2,204	5.43%
Marina	3,449	8.51%
Salinas	18,023	44.44%
San Ardo	89	0.22%
San Lucas	47	0.12%
Soledad	2,959	7.30%
Soledad Prisons	1,632	4.02%
OA- Pressure	3,358	8.28%
OA- East Side	2,153	5.31%
OA- Forebay	1,178	2.90%
OA- Upper Valley	646	1.59%
Total	40,552	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 2021 reporting year. The figures and tables on the next six pages provide extraction information by subarea. The number of wells shown in Figures 4 to 15 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.

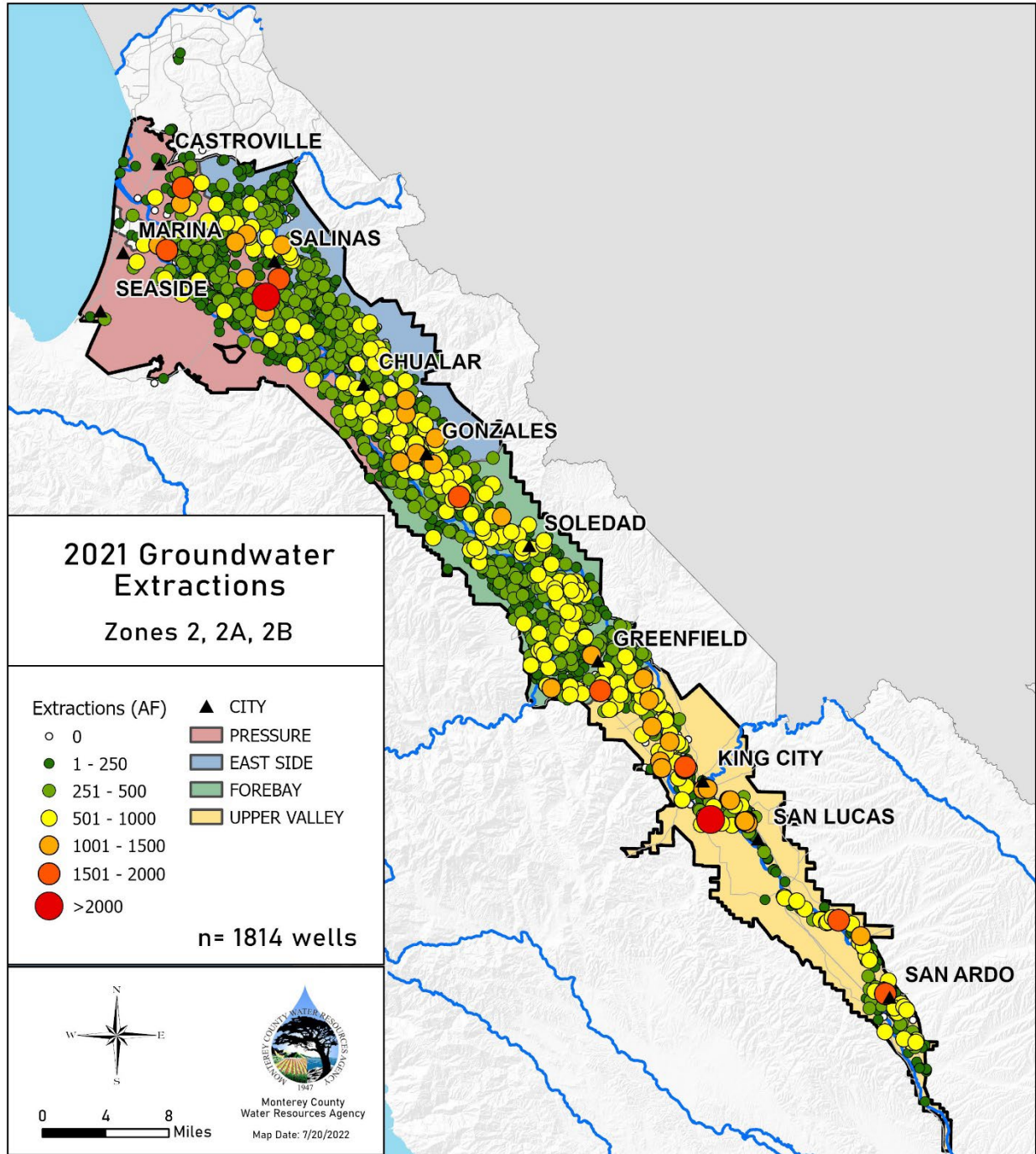


Figure 4. 2021 Groundwater Extractions (AF).

Pressure Subarea – Extraction Data

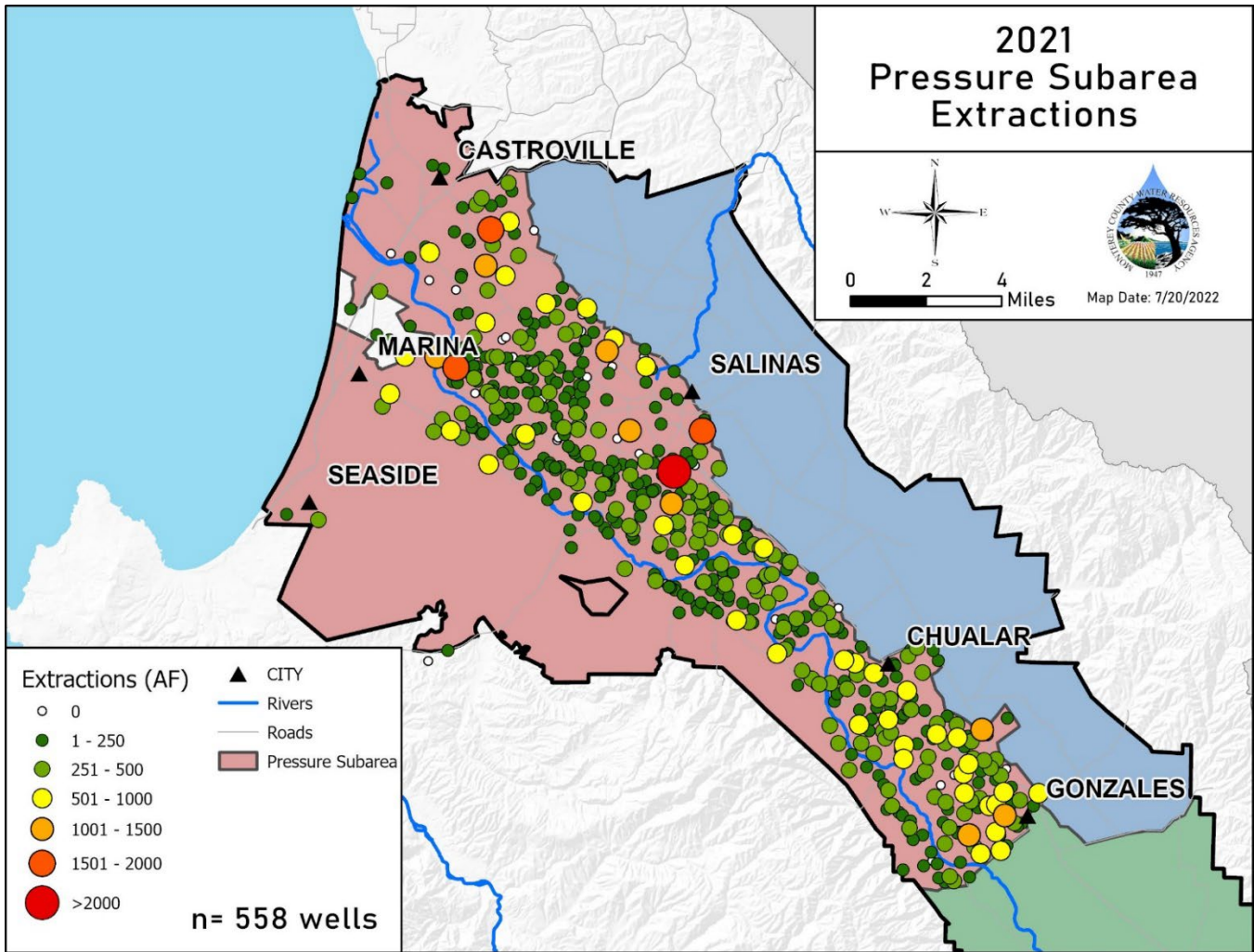


Figure 5. 2021 Groundwater Extractions in the Pressure Subarea.

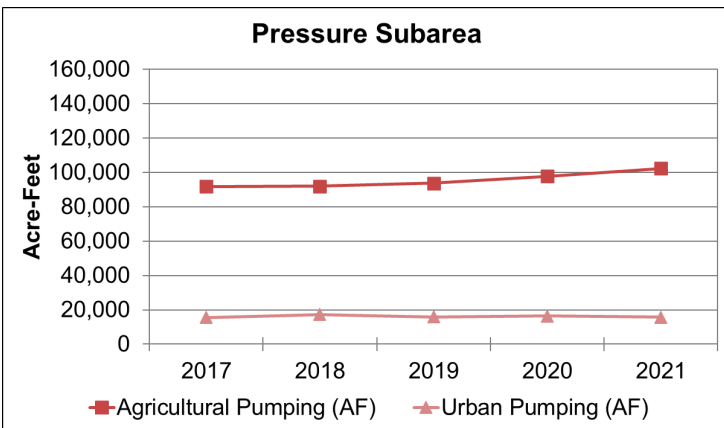


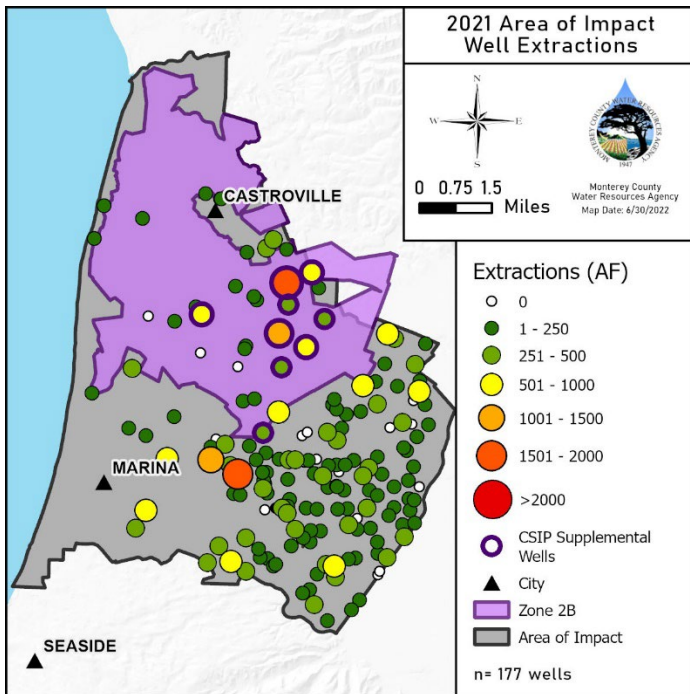
Figure 6. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Pressure Subarea 2017-2021.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2021	102,435	15,785	118,220
2020	97,821	16,452	114,273
2019	93,829	15,885	109,714
2018	92,010	17,246	109,256
2017	91,901	15,523	107,424

Table 3. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Pressure Subarea 2017-2021.

CSIP, Zone 2B and Area of Impact- Extraction Data

The Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP) delivers recycled water from the Salinas Valley Reclamation Project, treated Salinas River water from the Salinas River Diversion Facility, and groundwater from ten supplemental wells to 12,000 acres of irrigated land in the Castroville area, referred to as Zone 2B, in an effort to reduce groundwater pumping near the coast. Pumping from non-CSIP supplemental wells has decreased since CSIP began operations in 1998 but is still occurring (Figure 8). The Area of Impact encompasses the region where chloride concentrations in the 180-Ft and 400-Ft Aquifers are 250 mg/L or greater. Groundwater within the Area of Impact is considered vulnerable due to the presence of pathways for seawater intrusion to migrate vertically from the impaired overlying aquifers (Figure 7, Table 4).



Aquifer	Agriculture Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
180-Ft Aquifer or East Side Shallow	1,668	1	1,669
180 and 400-Ft Aquifer	1,103	405	1,508
400-Ft Aquifer or East Side Deep	18,975	1,510	20,485
Deep Aquifers	8,820	1,632	10,452
Unknown	2,838	218	3,056
Total (AF)	33,404	3,765	37,169

Table 4. 2021 Extraction Data in the Area of Impact by Aquifer and Type of Use

Figure 7. 2021 Groundwater Extractions (AF) in the Area of Impact.

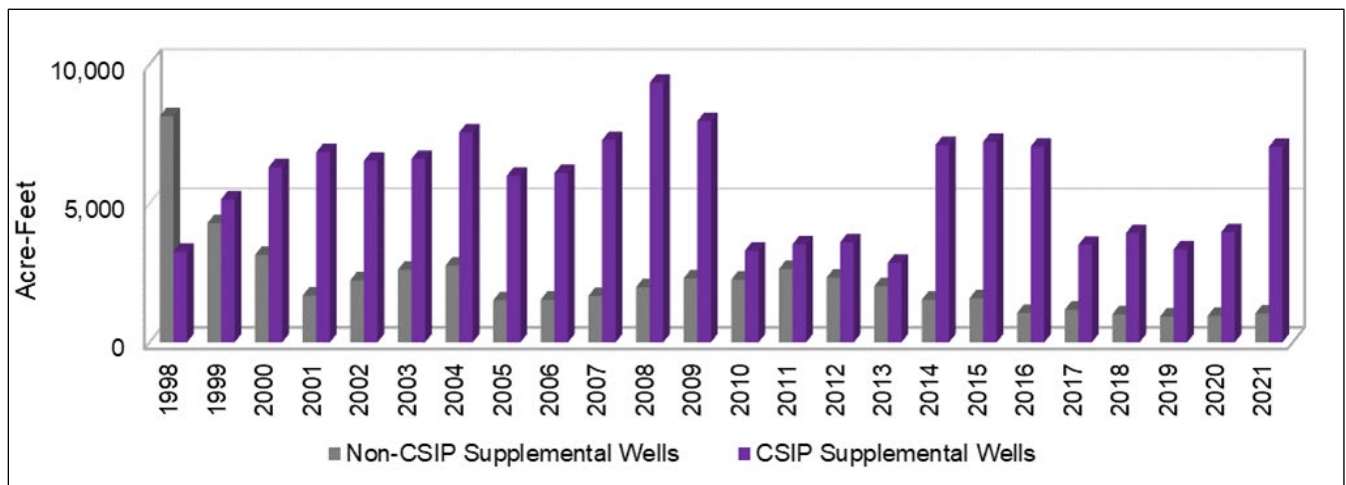


Figure 8. Groundwater Extractions in Zone 2B from CSIP and Non-CSIP Supplemental Wells, 1998-2021

Deep Aquifers – Extraction Data

The first production well in the Deep Aquifers was installed in 1974. As of December 2021, fifty-seven wells have been installed in the Deep Aquifers, with seventeen installed since 2017 (Figure 9). The amount of water extracted from the Deep Aquifers has increased in recent years (Figure 10, Table 5). The potential for inducing leakage from the overlying impaired aquifers is a serious concern as groundwater extractions from the Deep Aquifers continue to increase.

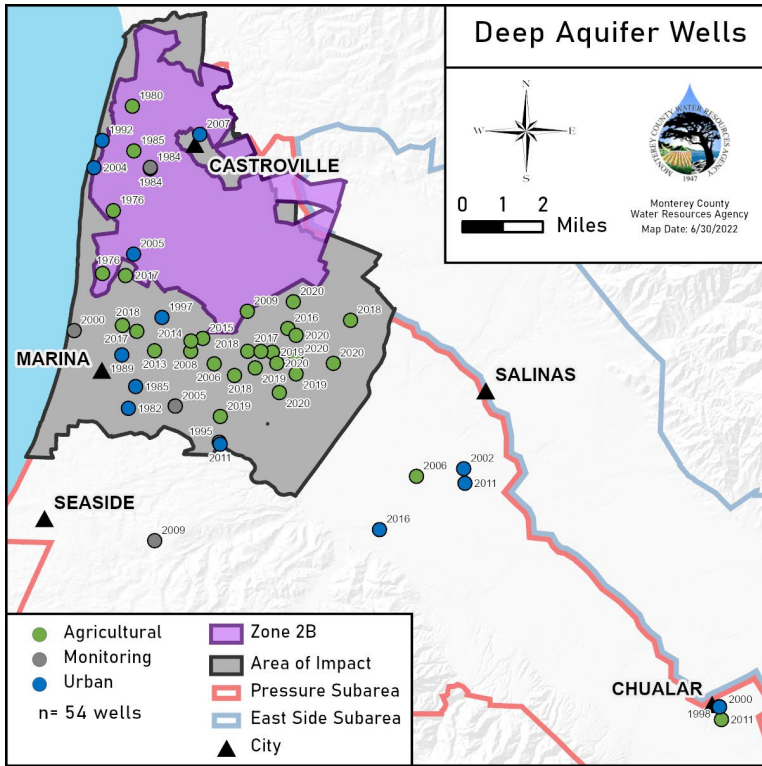


Figure 9. Deep Aquifers Wells by Year Drilled and Type of Use

Reporting Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
1993	1,507	2,054	3,561
1994	2,620	1,992	4,612
1995	2,302	2,036	4,338
1996	1,990	2,137	4,127
1997	2,556	2,170	4,726
1998	1,648	1,906	3,554
1999	96	2,055	2,151
2000	1	2,305	2,306
2001	0	2,368	2,368
2002	0	2,416	2,416
2003	0	2,745	2,745
2004	0	2,747	2,747
2005	0	2,701	2,701
2006	0	2,341	2,341
2007	58	2,131	2,189
2008	384	2,375	2,759
2009	696	2,450	3,146
2010	982	2,236	3,218
2011	927	2,173	3,100
2012	1,397	2,424	3,821
2013	1,097	2,505	3,602
2014	2,031	4,404	6,435
2015	2,010	4,363	6,373
2016	4,293	4,259	8,552
2017	4,958	4,558	9,516
2018	4,855	4,790	9,645
2019	5,331	5,016	10,347
2020	6,996	4,348	11,344
2021	8,820	4,258	13,079

Table 5. Deep Aquifers Groundwater Extractions by Type of Use, 1993-2021

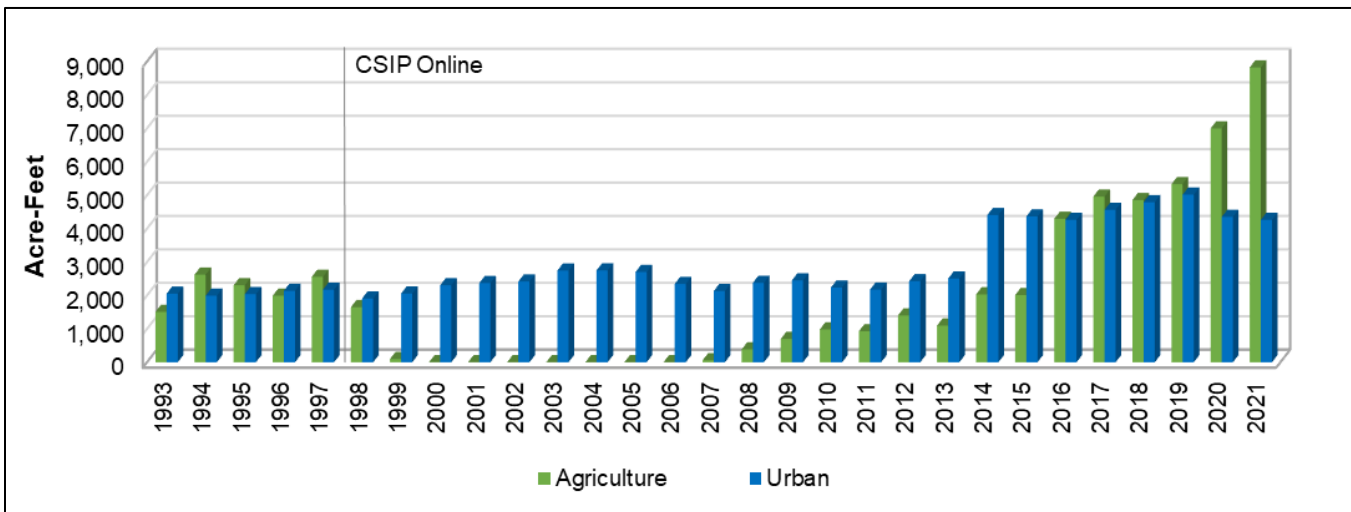


Figure 10. Deep Aquifers Groundwater Extractions by Type of Use, 1993-2021

East Side Subarea – Extraction Data

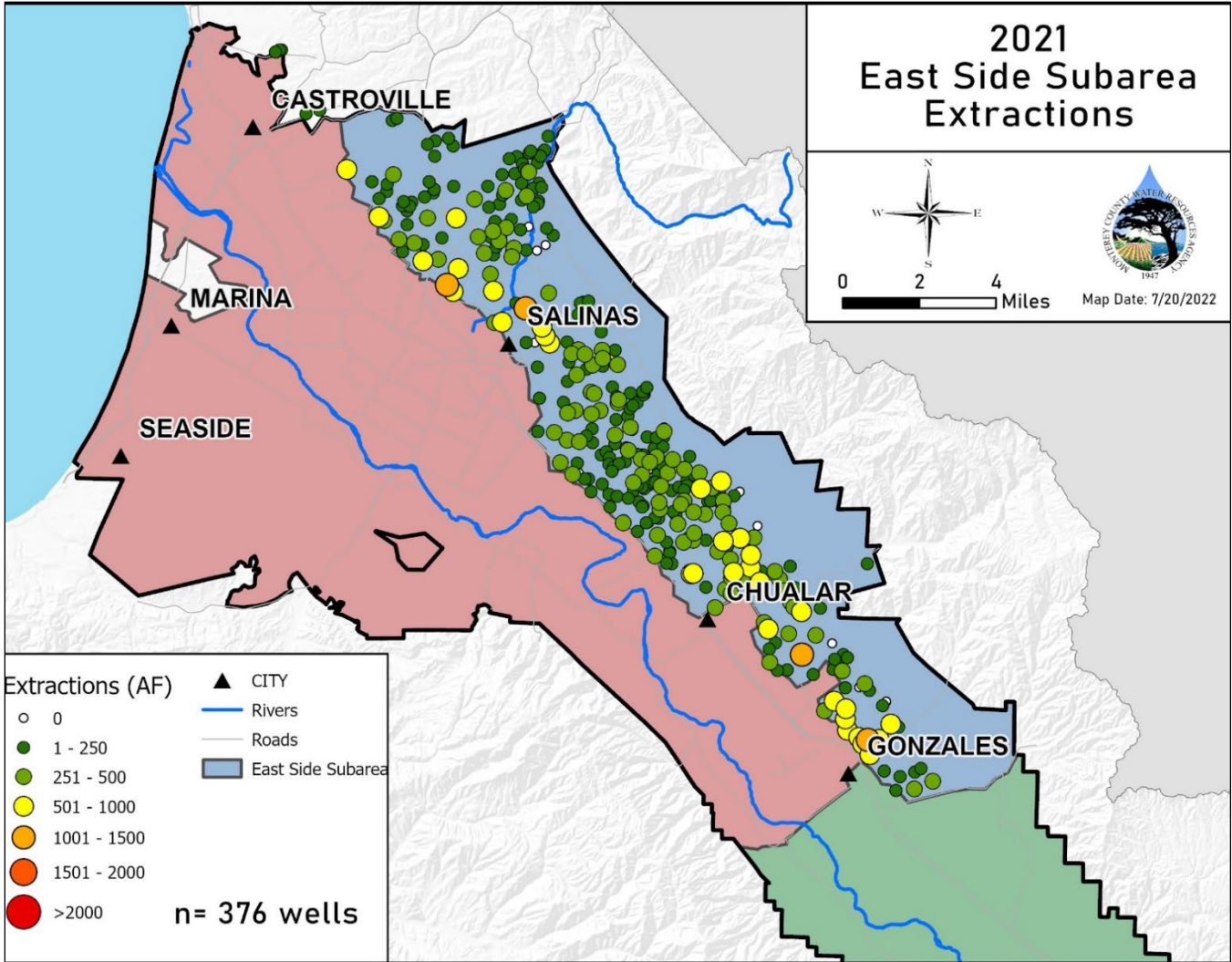


Figure 11. 2021 Groundwater Extractions in the East Side Subarea.

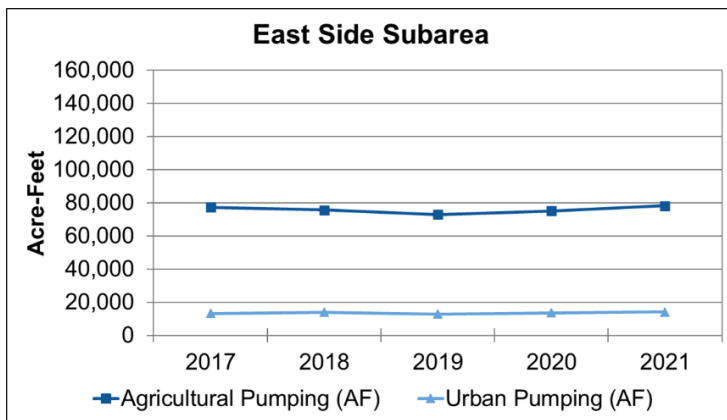


Figure 12. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the East Side Subarea 2017-2021.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2021	78,283	14,136	92,419
2020	75,125	13,617	88,742
2019	73,006	12,822	85,828
2018	75,629	13,938	89,567
2017	77,353	13,258	90,611

Table 6. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the East Side Subarea 2017-2021.

Forebay Subarea – Extraction Data

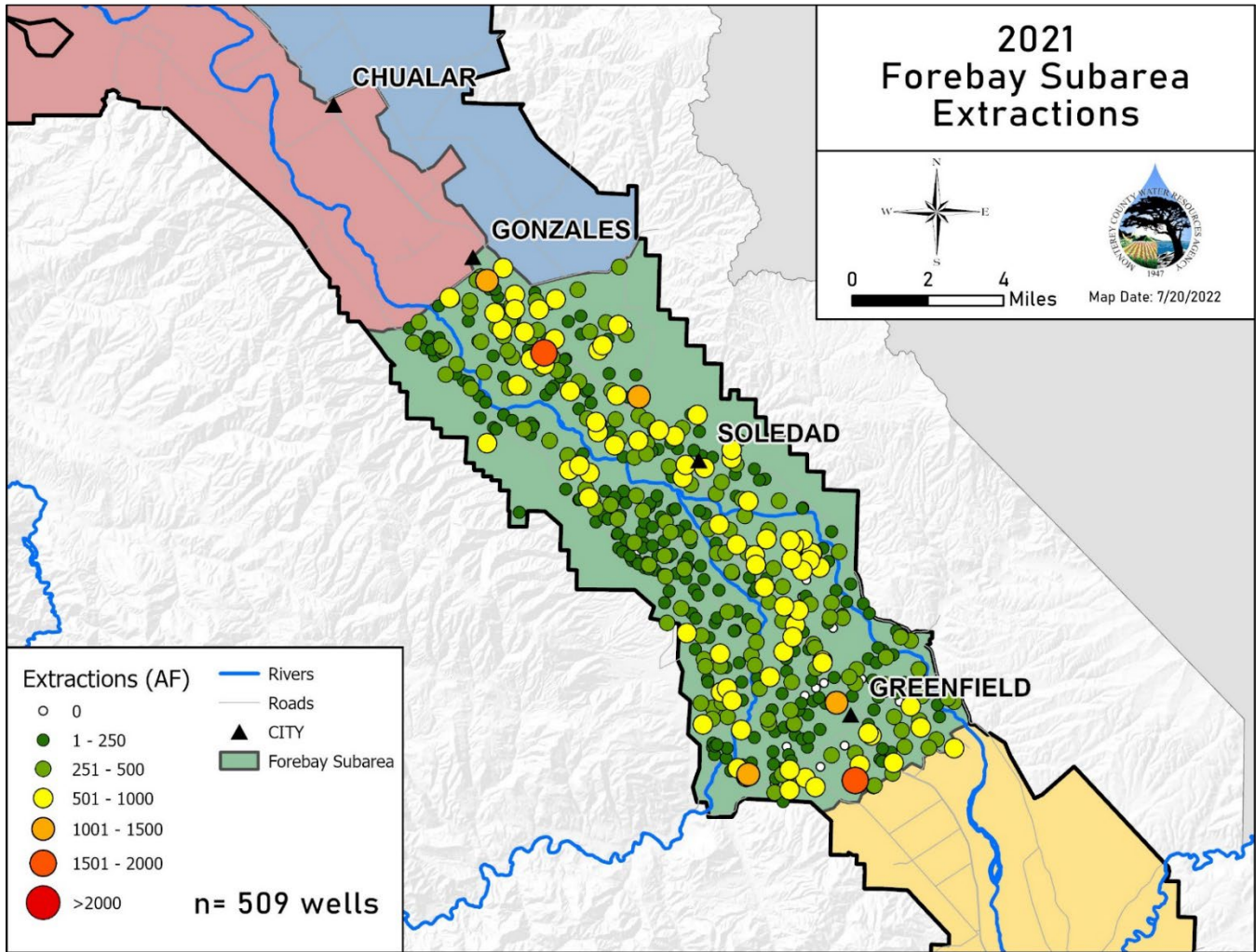
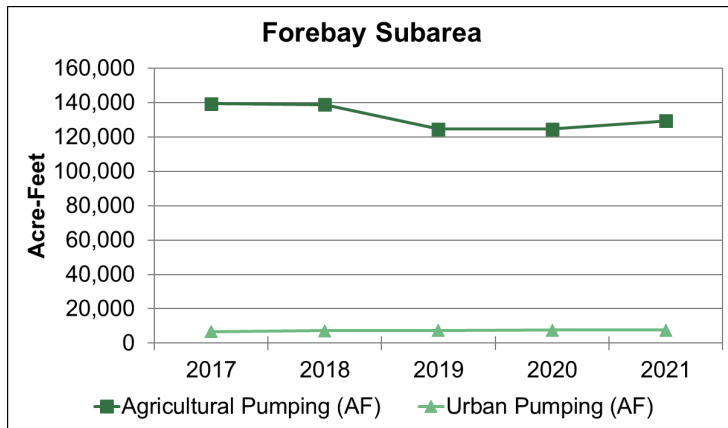


Figure 13. 2021 Groundwater Extractions in the Forebay Subarea.



Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2021	129,391	7,645	137,036
2020	124,643	7,590	132,233
2019	124,600	7,374	131,974
2018	138,838	7,303	146,141
2017	139,359	6,764	146,123

Table 7. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Forebay Subarea 2017-2021.

Figure 14. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Forebay Subarea 2017-2021.

Upper Valley Subarea – Extraction Data

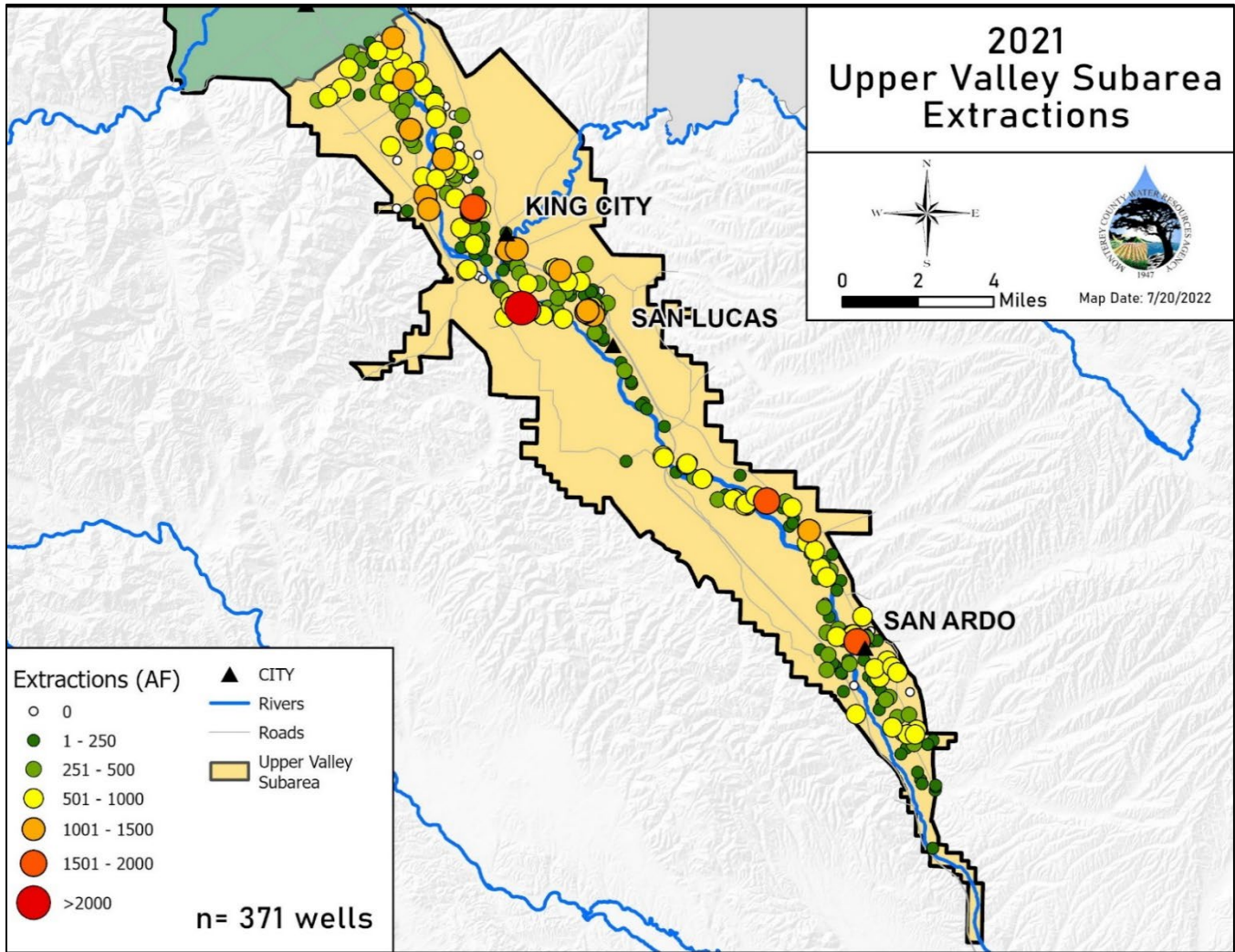


Figure 15. 2021 Groundwater Extractions in the Upper Valley Subarea

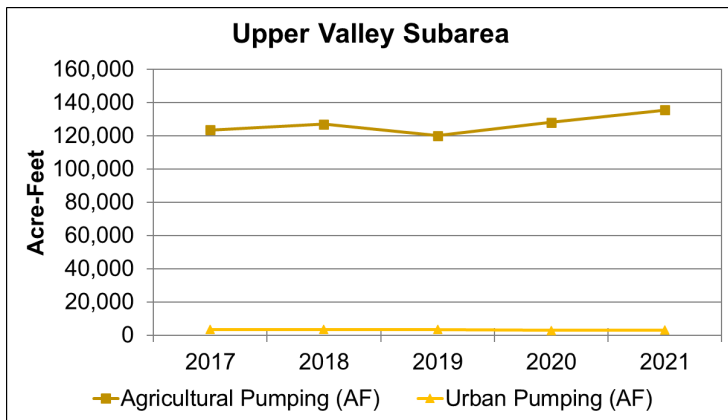


Figure 16. Agricultural and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Upper Valley Subarea 2017-2021.

Year	Agricultural Pumping (AF)	Urban Pumping (AF)	Total Pumping (AF)
2021	135,596	2,987	138,583
2020	128,016	2,827	130,844
2019	120,025	3,430	123,455
2018	126,919	3,418	130,337
2017	123,446	3,407	126,853

Table 8. Total, Agricultural, and Urban Extractions (AF) in the Upper Valley Subarea 2017-2021.

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. Figure 17 and Table 9 present a breakdown of irrigation methods by crop type. Figure 18 shows the change in irrigation methods over the length of the GEMS program and Figure 19 shows the top ten Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented in 2022.

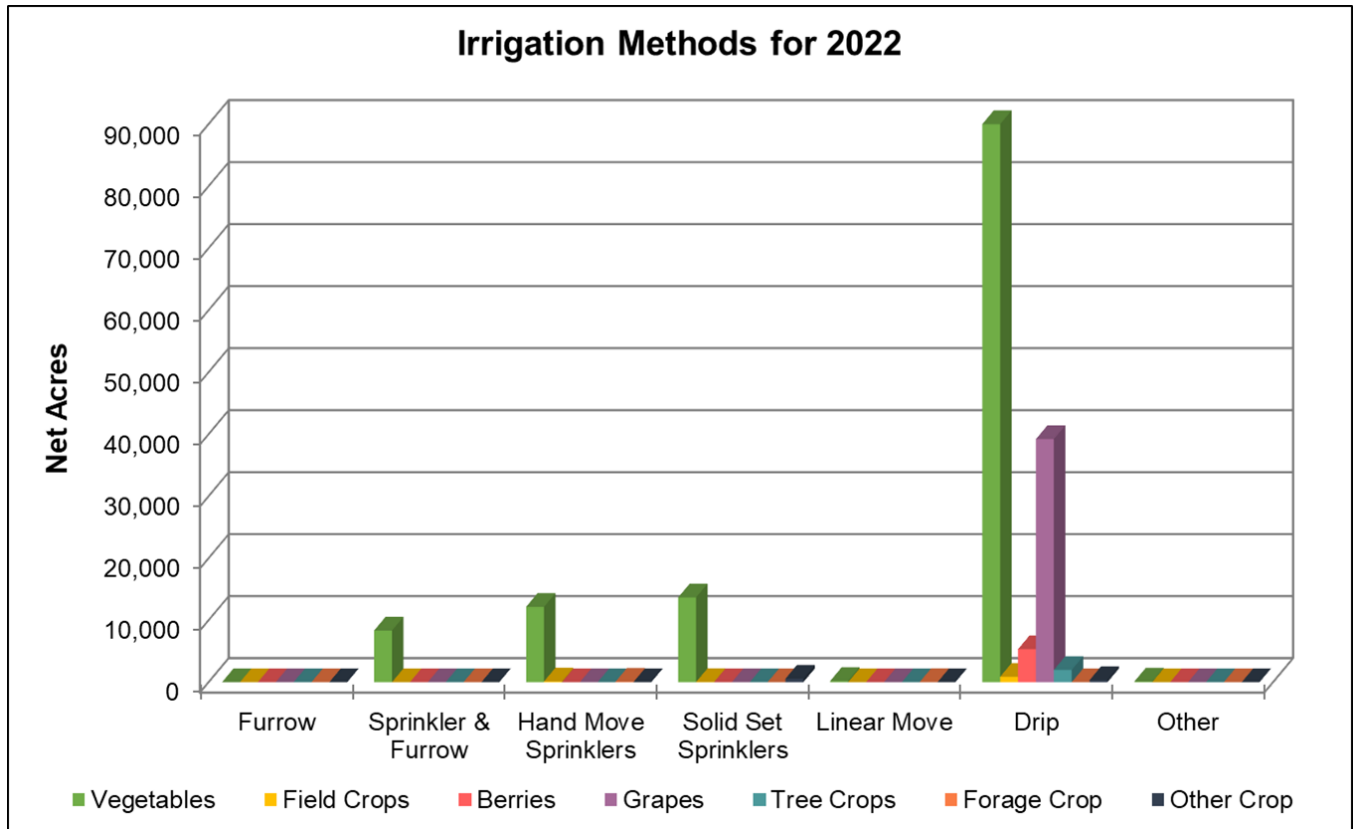


Figure 17. 2022 Forecasted Net Acre Distribution of Irrigation Methods by Crop Type.

2022	Furrow	Sprinkler & Furrow	Hand Move Sprinklers	Solid Set Sprinklers	Linear Move	Drip	Other	Total
Vegetables	1	8,328	12,145	13,676	194	92,831	102	127,277
Field Crops	0	0	128	22	0	872	0	1,022
Berries	0	0	0	0	0	5,324	0	5,324
Grapes	0	0	0	0	0	39,207	0	39,207
Tree Crops	0	0	0	0	0	1,977	0	1,977
Forage Crop	0	0	76	0	15	0	0	91
Other Crop	0	0	0	572	0	337	0	909
Unirrigated								1,338
Total	1	8,328	12,348	14,270	209	140,548	102	177,144

Table 9. Net Acres by Irrigation Method and Crop Type.

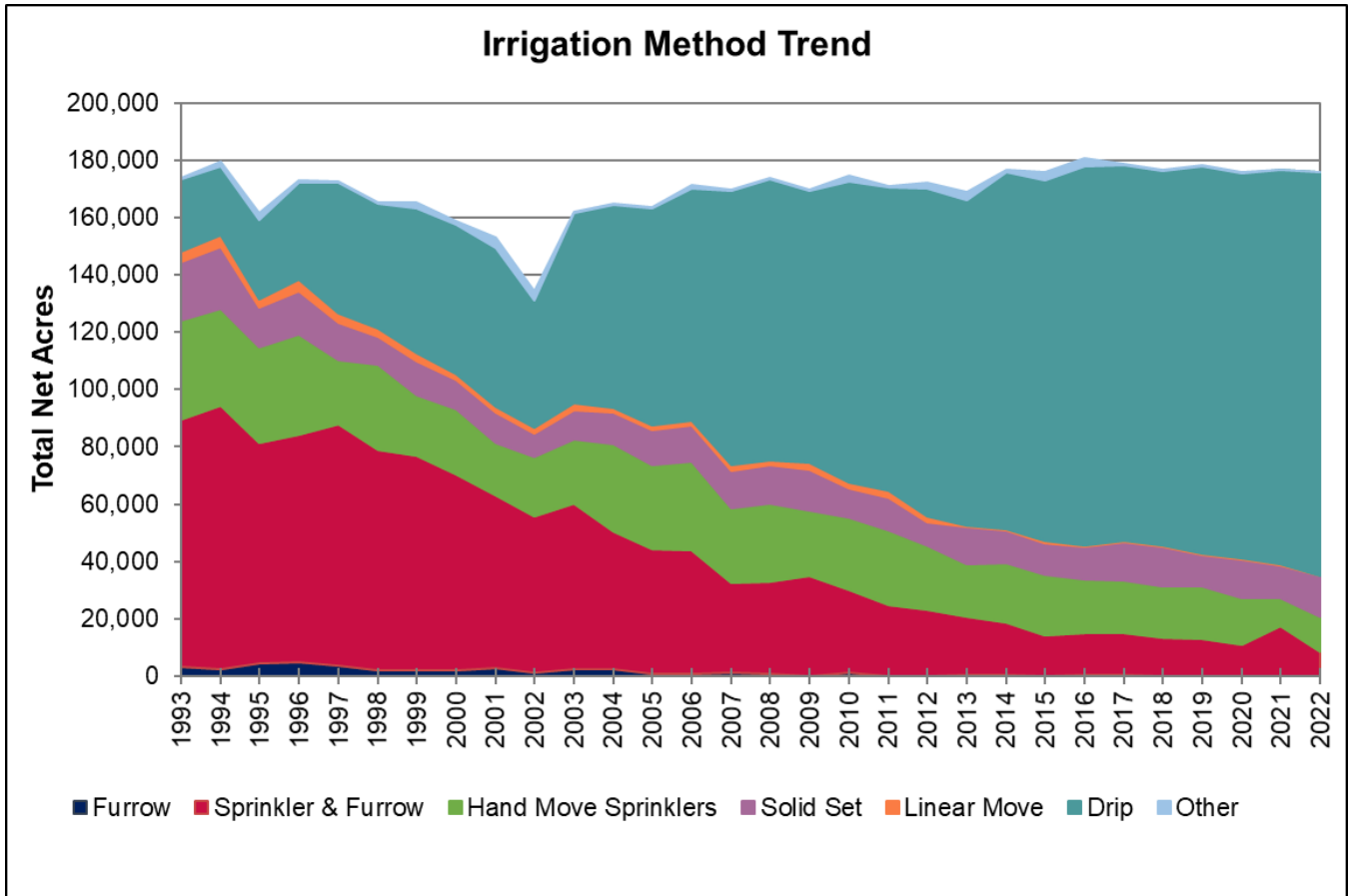


Figure 18. Changes in Irrigation Methods Used Over Time (1993 – 2022) in Zones 2, 2A, and 2B.



Figure 19. Top Ten BMPs Forecasted for 2022 Based on Reported Net Acres.

Water and Land Use Form – Data Summary

The following three figures show the agricultural water extracted (Figure 20), irrigated net acres (Figure 21), and amount of water used per acre (Figure 22) by hydrologic subarea and crop type based on data submitted on the Water and Land Use forms. The data account for all crop types reported and all reporting methods: water flowmeter, electrical meter, and hour meter.

Changing weather patterns, variable soil types, 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 crop type categorizations 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.

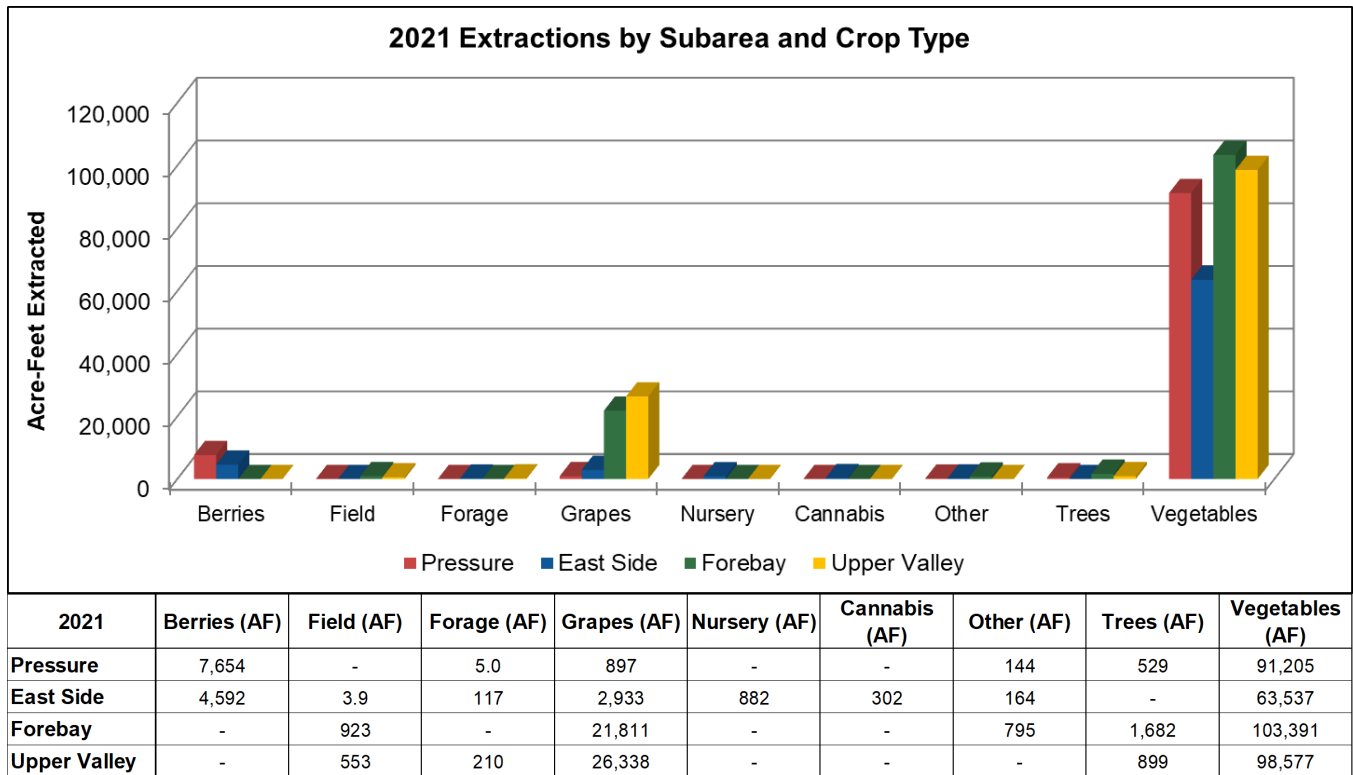
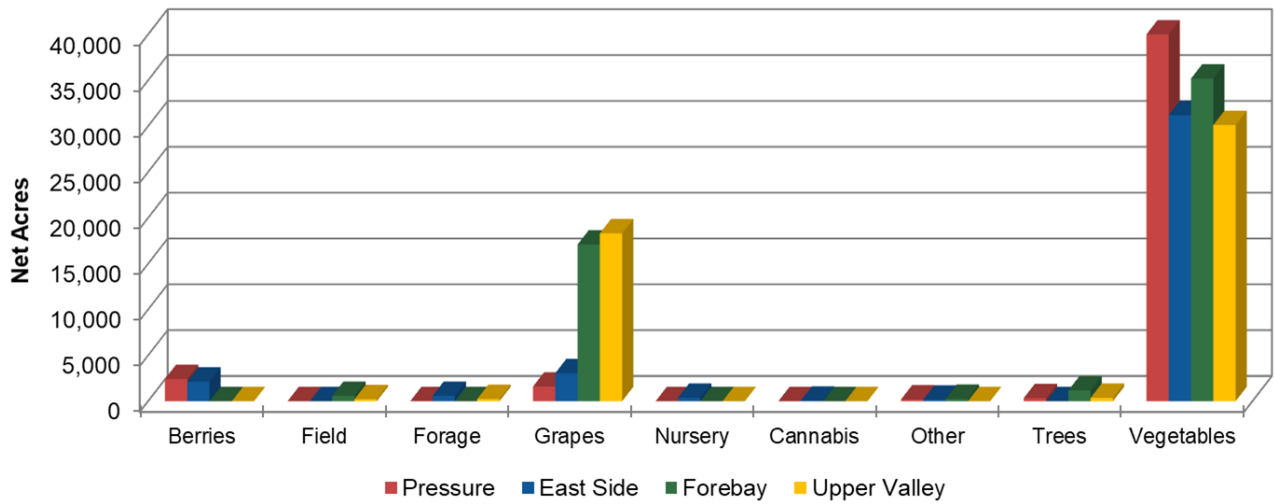


Figure 20. 2021 Extractions Reported by Crop Type and Subarea.

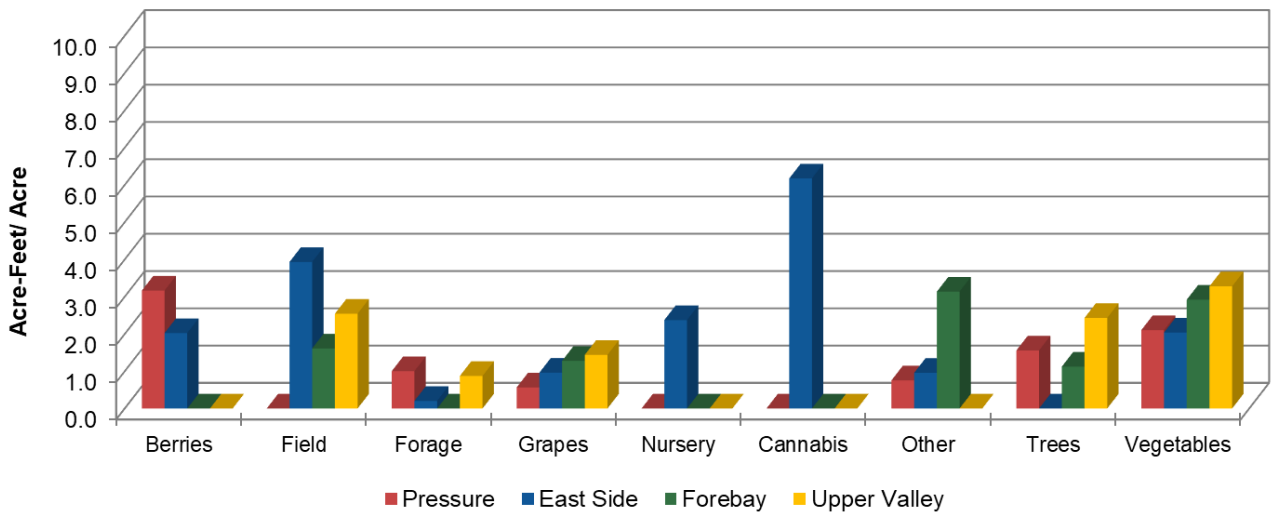
2021 Irrigated Net Acres by Subarea and Crop Type



2021	Berries (Net Acres)	Field (Net Acres)	Forage (Net Acres)	Grapes (Net Acres)	Nursery (Net Acres)	Cannabis (Net Acres)	Other (Net Acres)	Trees (Net Acres)	Vegetables (Net Acres)
Pressure	2,421	-	5.0	1,593	-	-	191	340	42,601
East Side	2,134	1.0	581	3,058	372	48.9	171	-	31,192
Forebay	-	573	-	17,084	-	-	254	1,171	35,183
Upper Valley	-	218	241	18,306	-	-	-	370	30,118

Figure 21. 2021 Irrigated Net Acres Reported by Crop Type and Subarea.

2021 Acre-Feet/Acre by Subarea and Crop Type



2021	Berries (AF/Acre)	Field (AF/Acre)	Forage (AF/Acre)	Grapes (AF/Acre)	Nursery (AF/Acre)	Cannabis (AF/Acre)	Other (AF/Acre)	Trees (AF/Acre)	Vegetables (AF/Acre)
Pressure	3.2	-	1.0	0.6	-	-	0.8	1.6	2.1
East Side	2.0	3.9	0.2	1.0	2.4	6.2	1.0	-	2.0
Forebay	-	1.6	-	1.3	-	-	3.1	1.1	2.9
Upper Valley	-	2.5	0.9	1.4	-	-	-	2.4	3.3

Figure 22. 2021 Acre-Feet/Acre by Crop Type and Subarea.

Urban Water Conservation – Data Summary

Since 1996, the Agency has collected data on Urban Water Conservation Plans. Tables 10 and 11 show the top ten Best Management Practices (BMPs) for 2022, 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). The reported water use per connection for different connection classes are then summarized for small (Table 12, Figure 23) and large water systems (Table 13, Figure 24).

Table 10. Top Ten BMPs – Large Water Systems.

Top Ten BMPs Implemented for Large Water Systems	2022
Advise customers when it appears possible that leaks exist on customer’s side of water meter	100%
Establish a program to retrofit any existing unmetered connections and bill by volume of use	100%
Implement requirements that all new connections be metered and billed by volume of use	100%
Enact and enforce measure prohibiting water waste as specified in Monterey County Water Resources Agency Ordinance No. 3932 or as subsequently amended, and encourage the efficient use of water	97%
Complete an audit of water distribution system at least every three years as prescribed by American Water Works Association	97%
Enforcement and support of water conserving plumbing fixture standards, including gradual requirement for High Efficiency Toilets (HET) in all new construction	96%
Support of legislation prohibiting sale of toilets using more than 1.6 gpf	94%
Provide guidelines, information, and/or incentives for installation of more efficient landscapes and water saving practices	94%
Provide conservation information in bill inserts	92%
Coordinate with other entities in regional efforts to promote water conservation practices	92%

Table 11. Top Ten BMPs – Small Water Systems.

Top Ten BMPs Implemented for Small Water Systems	2022
Advise customers when it appears possible that leaks exist on customer’s side of water meter	74%
Perform distribution system leak detection and repair whenever the audit reveals that it would be cost-effective	73%
Implement requirements that all new connections be metered and billed by volume of use	72%
Establish a program to retrofit any existing unmetered connections and bill by volume of use	64%
Implementation of conservation pricing policy	64%
Encourage local nurseries to promote use of low water use plants	62%
Support of legislation prohibiting sale of toilets using more than 1.6 gpf	49%
Provide individual historical water use information on water bills	45%
Provide conservation information in bill inserts	44%
Complete an audit of water distribution system at least every three years as prescribed by American Water Works Association	42%

Table 12. Water Use per Connection – Small Water Systems (2017-2021).

Small Water Systems: Water Use (AF) Per Connection Class	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single-Family Residential	0.516	0.411	0.429	0.429	0.423
Multi-Family Residential	0.689	0.567	0.763	0.738	0.600
Commercial/ Institutional	0.940	0.769	0.864	0.806	1.276
Industrial	54.437	52.240	46.986	37.142	52.108
Landscape Irrigation	1.934	3.220	3.559	6.565	2.369
Other	1.098	2.819	3.066	4.702	8.035

Figure 23. Urban Water Use per Connection – For Small Water Systems

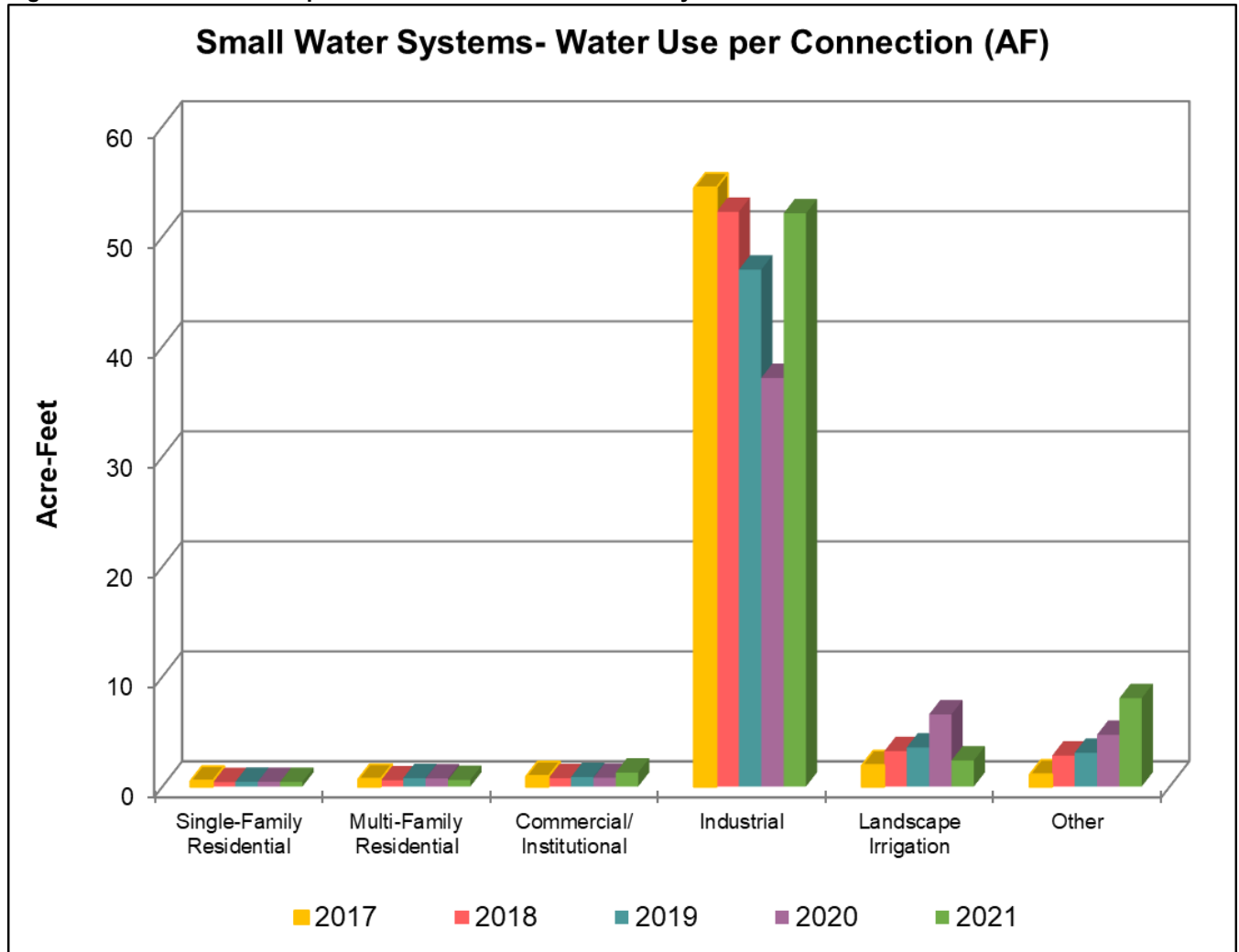
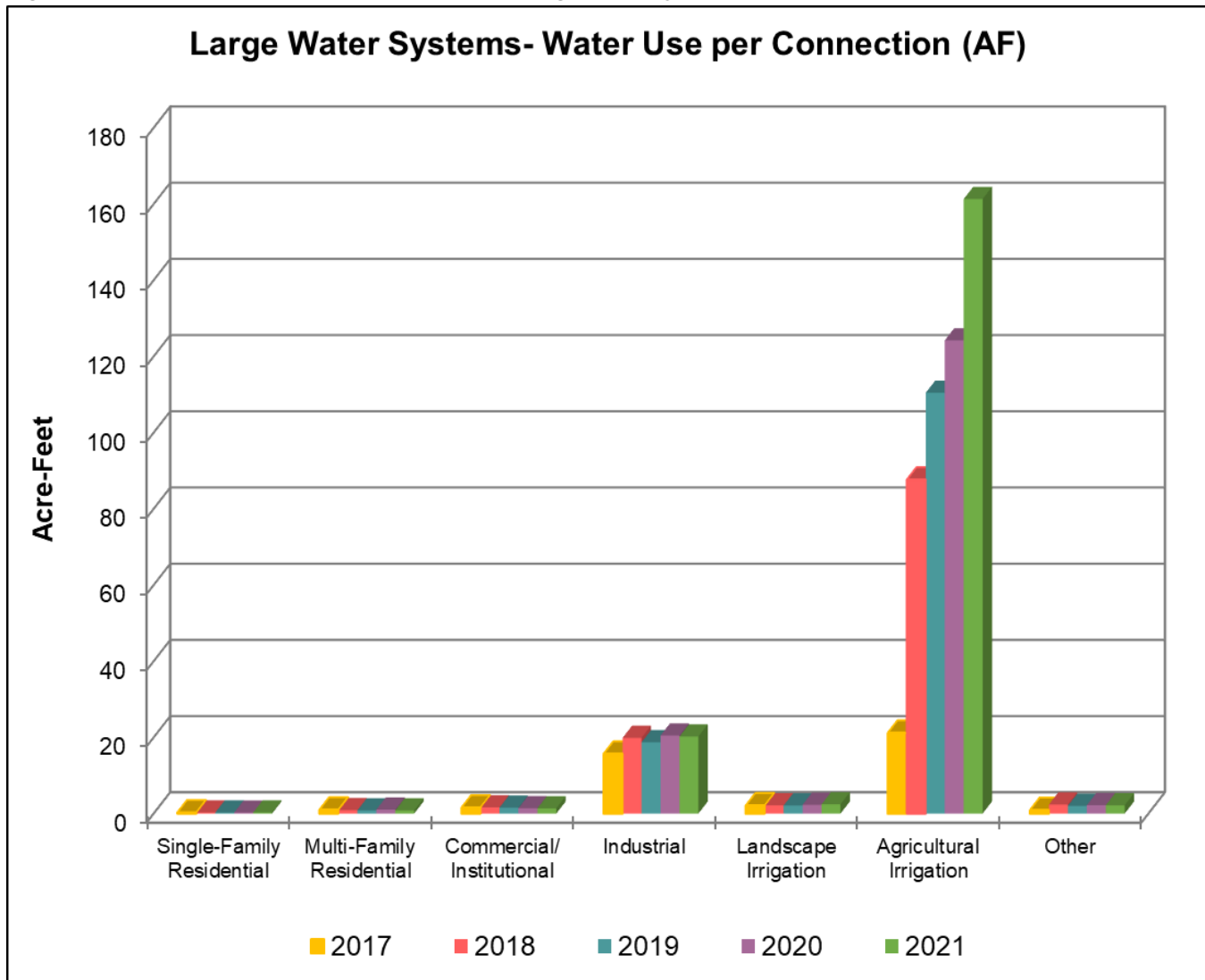


Table 13. Water Use per Connection – Large Water Systems (2017-2021).

Large Water Systems: Water Use (AF) Per Connection Class	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single-Family Residential	0.292	0.282	0.277	0.273	0.282
Multi-Family Residential	1.026	0.892	0.827	1.032	0.836
Commercial/ Institutional	1.583	1.635	1.553	1.414	1.380
Industrial	15.718	19.879	18.712	20.480	20.227
Landscape Irrigation	2.138	2.157	2.133	2.318	2.433
Agricultural Irrigation	21.223	87.650	110.451	124.190	161.299
Other	0.934	2.382	2.034	2.191	2.176

Figure 24. Urban Water Use per Connection – For Large Water Systems



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Monterey County Water Resources Agency

Brent Buche, General Manager
Elizabeth Krafft, Deputy General Manager

Groundwater Extraction Summary Report Team

Amy Woodrow, Senior Water Resources Hydrologist
Tamara Voss, Associate Water Resources Hydrologist
Nicole Koerth, Water Resources Hydrologist
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