

Public Meeting Series

September 9-11, 2025





Public Meeting Series

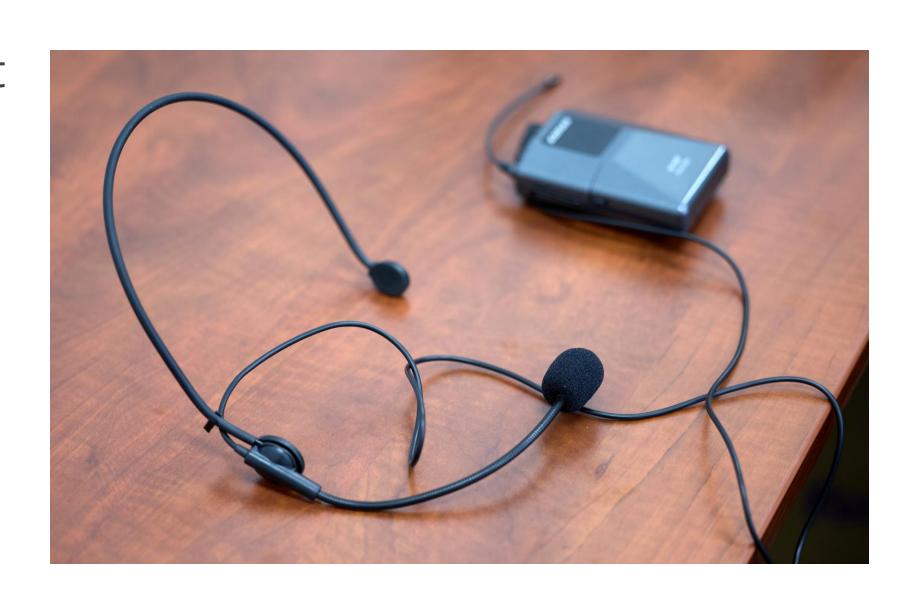
September 9, 2025 3:00 PM Clovis



Interpretation in Punjabi Available

Grab a headset if you want to hear this presentation in Punjabi.

Interpreters are in the sound booth if you have any questions.



Housekeeping

- Bathrooms and water are in the lobby.
- Printed materials are available.
- Safety moment:
 - Identify your closest emergency exit.
- This meeting is being recorded and may be made available to the public.



Welcome and Introductions



Ground Rules

- Use conversational courtesy
- Hold clarifying questions until the questions portion of the agenda
- Please share your public comments during the public comment portion of the agenda
 - Both written and verbal comments will be included in the public record





Today's Agenda

Welcome and Introductions

Opening Remarks

Presentation on Draft BMP

Clarifying Questions

Public Comment



Today's Speakers

Keith Wallace
Assistant Deputy
Director
Sustainable Water
Management

Paul Gosselin
Deputy Director
Sustainable Water
Management

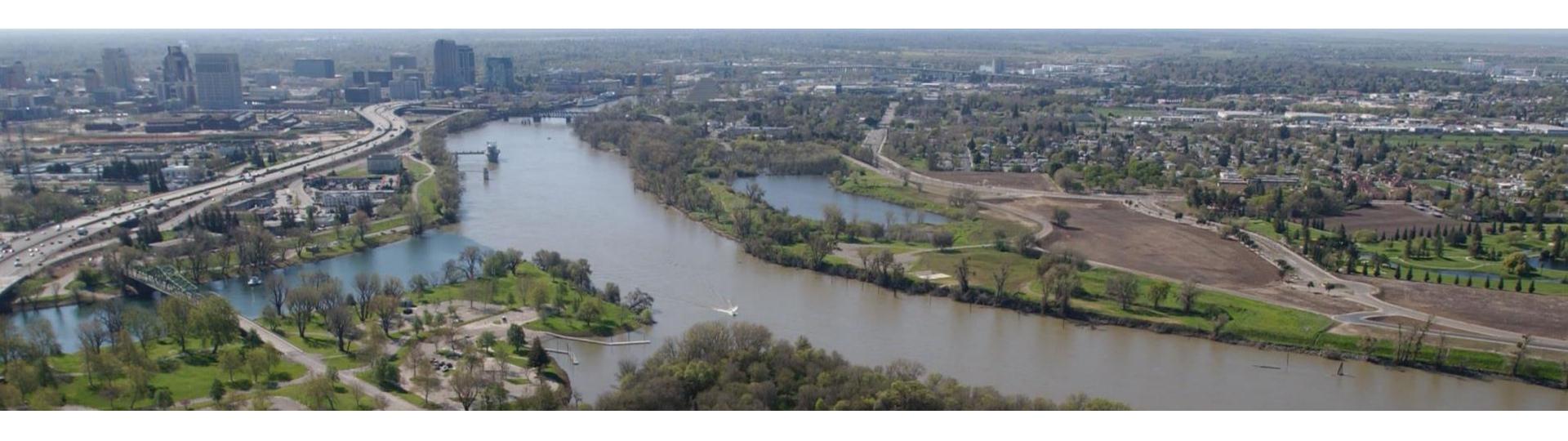
Ben Brezing
Supervising
Engineer
Sustainable
Groundwater
Management Office

Shane Edmunds
Supervising
Engineering Geologist
Sustainable
Groundwater
Management Office



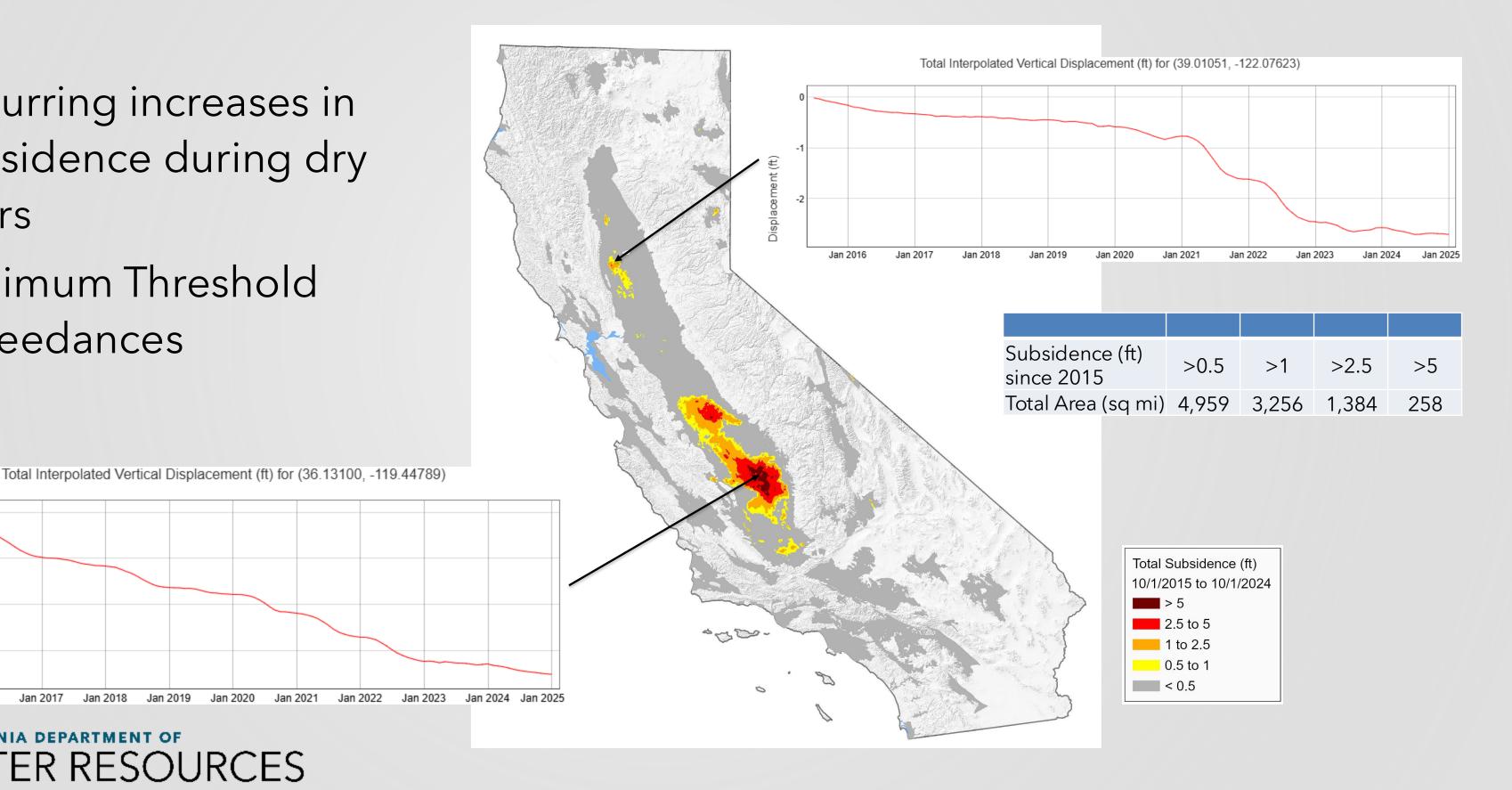
Subsidence BMP

9/09/2025 - 9/11/2025



Recent Subsidence Data

- Recurring increases in subsidence during dry years
- Minimum Threshold exceedances

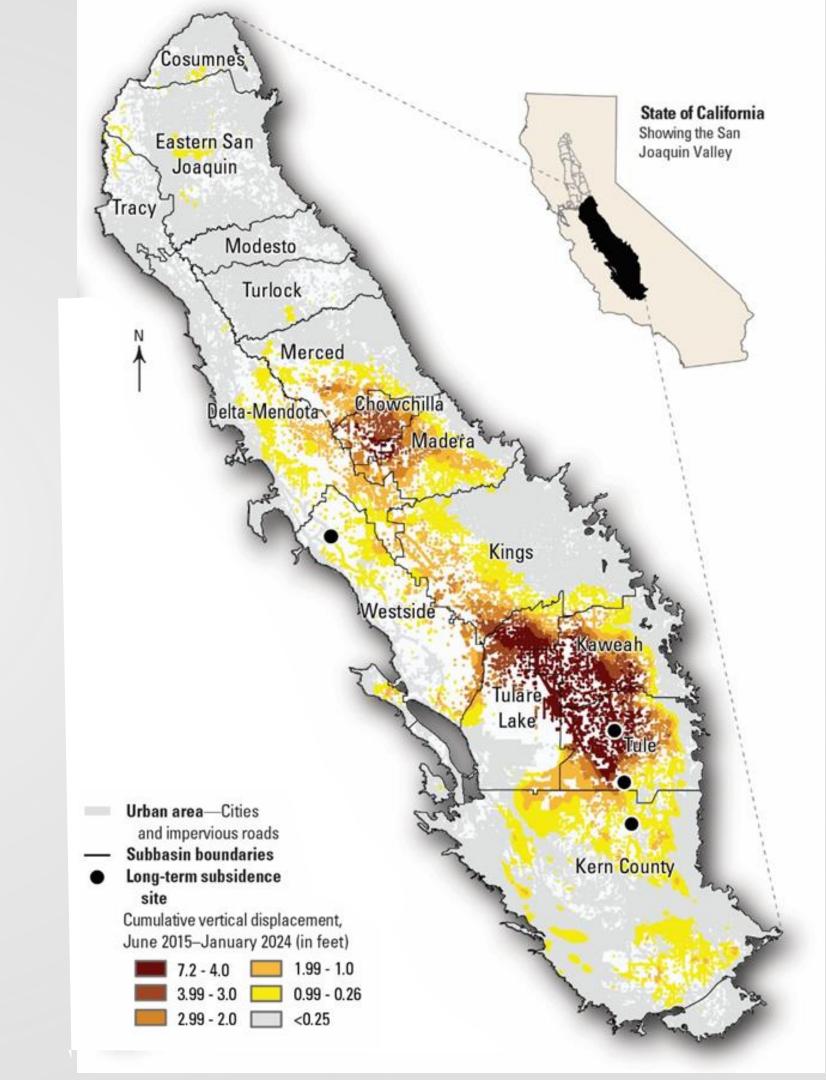




Displacement (ft)

San Joaquin Valley Subsidence Conditions

- Two large merging areas
 - Chowchilla, Madera
 - Tule, Kaweah, Tulare Lake
- Impacts to infrastructure
 - Canals: Federal, State, Local
 - Flood protection
 - Wells, road, etc.

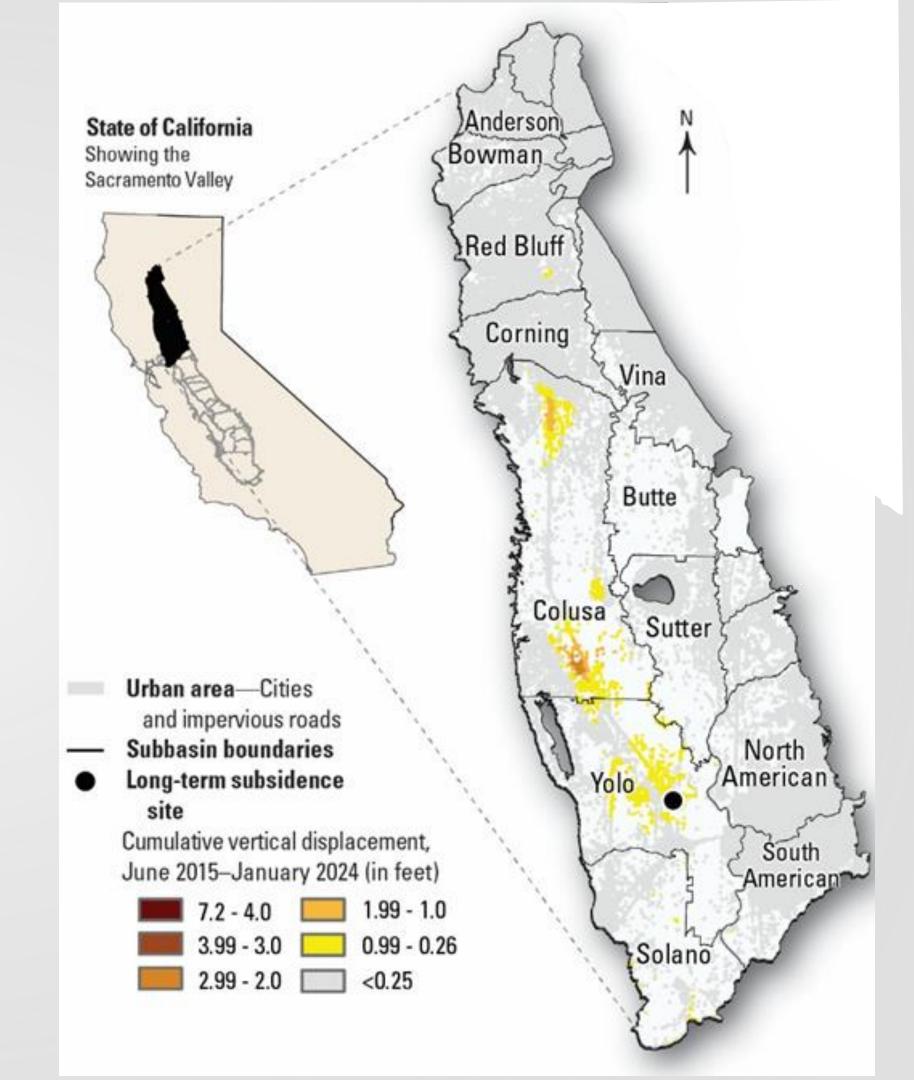




Sacramento Valley Subsidence Conditions

- Three currently isolated areas
 - Woodland / Yolo County
 - Arbuckle
 - Artois / Orland
- Impacts to infrastructure
 - Canals: Federal
 - Flood Levee / Bypasses
 - Wells, Roads, Etc.





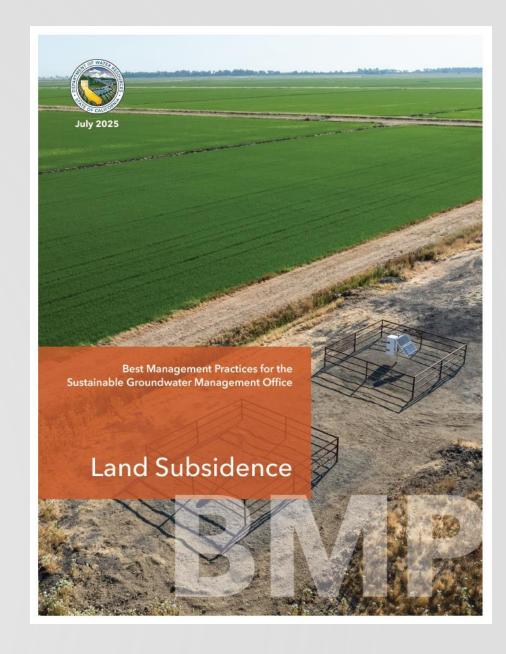
BMPs for SGMA

- Identify best practices to assist GSAs with SGMA implementation
- Can be incorporated into future regulation updates
- SGMO has now released 7 BMPs
 - Monitoring Protocols, Monitoring Network, Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model, Water Budget, Modeling, and DRAFT Sustainable Management Criteria, and Land Subsidence.



Subsidence BMP

- Goals of Subsidence BMP
 - Applicable to every SGMA basin, whether it has or hasn't experienced subsidence
 - Provide multiple pathways to manage subsidence





BMP Contents

Seven Chapters plus Six Appendices

- Objective
- Uses and Limitations
- Relationship to other BMPs
- Fundamentals of Subsidence
- Technical Assistance
- Land Subsidence and SGMA
- Land Subsidence Management





Fundamentals Chapter

- Technical content which answers key questions including:
 - What is subsidence?
 - What causes subsidence?
 - How do you stop subsidence?
 - Is subsidence reversible or permanent?
 - How does groundwater level management affect subsidence?
 - Is there a water level threshold where subsidence will not occur?

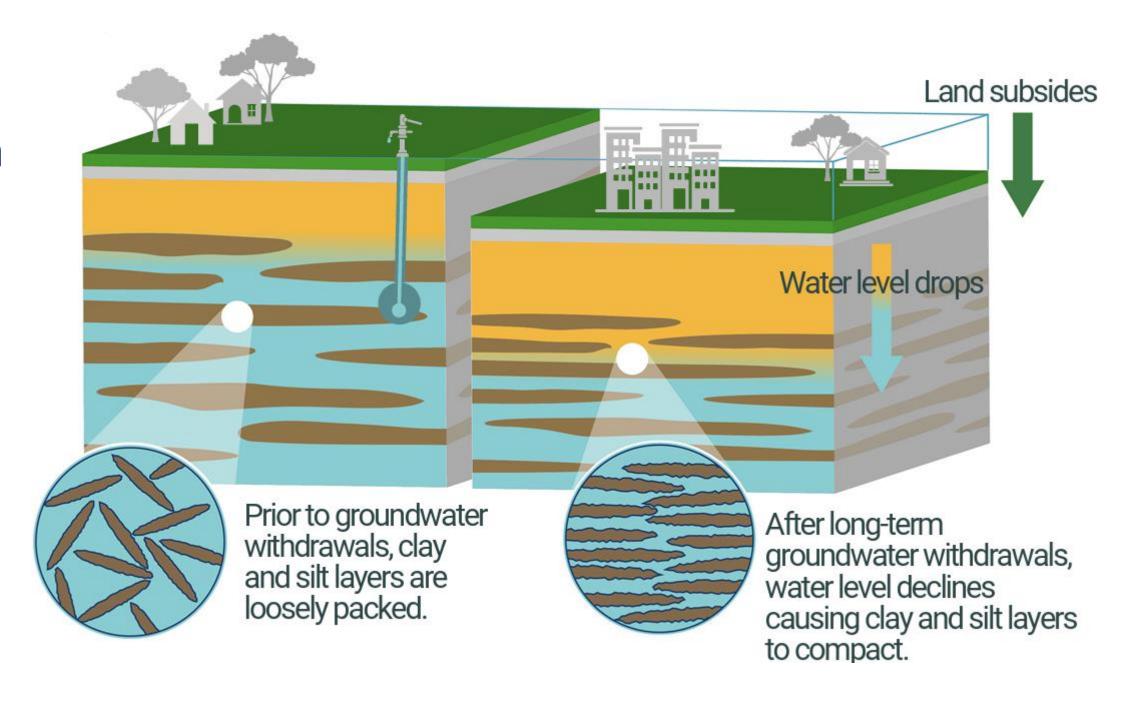


Fundamentals Chapter: Key Concepts

Compaction - Vertical decreases in aquifer-system thickness.

Causes:

- Groundwater Extraction
- Oil and Gas Extraction
- Peat Oxidation
- Tectonic Activity

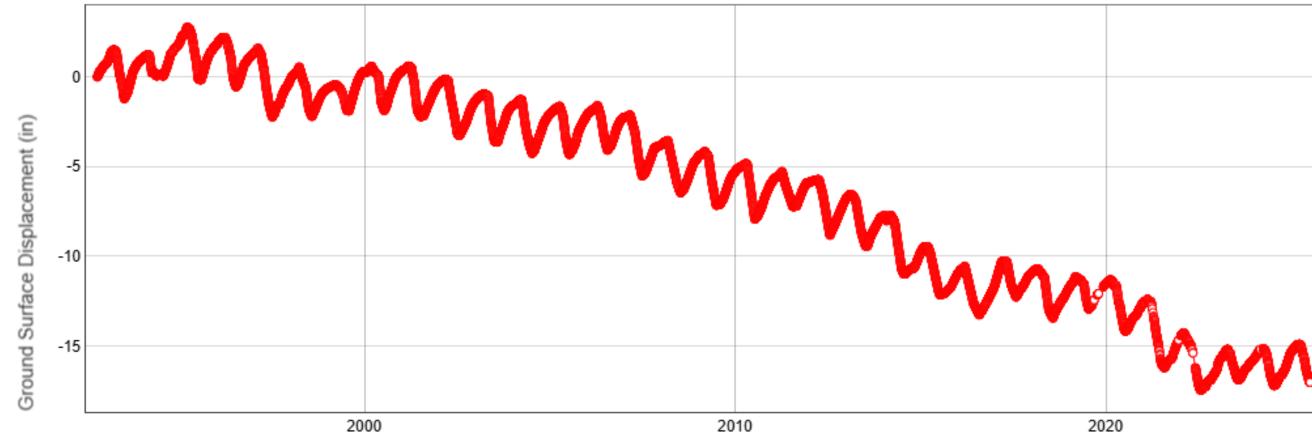




Fundamentals Chapter: Types of Subsidence

- Elastic (reversible) Subsidence small changes in land surface elevation that can be reversed if groundwater levels are raised
- Inelastic (irreversible) subsidence changes in land surface elevation that are permanent due to the restructuring of fine-

grained sediment

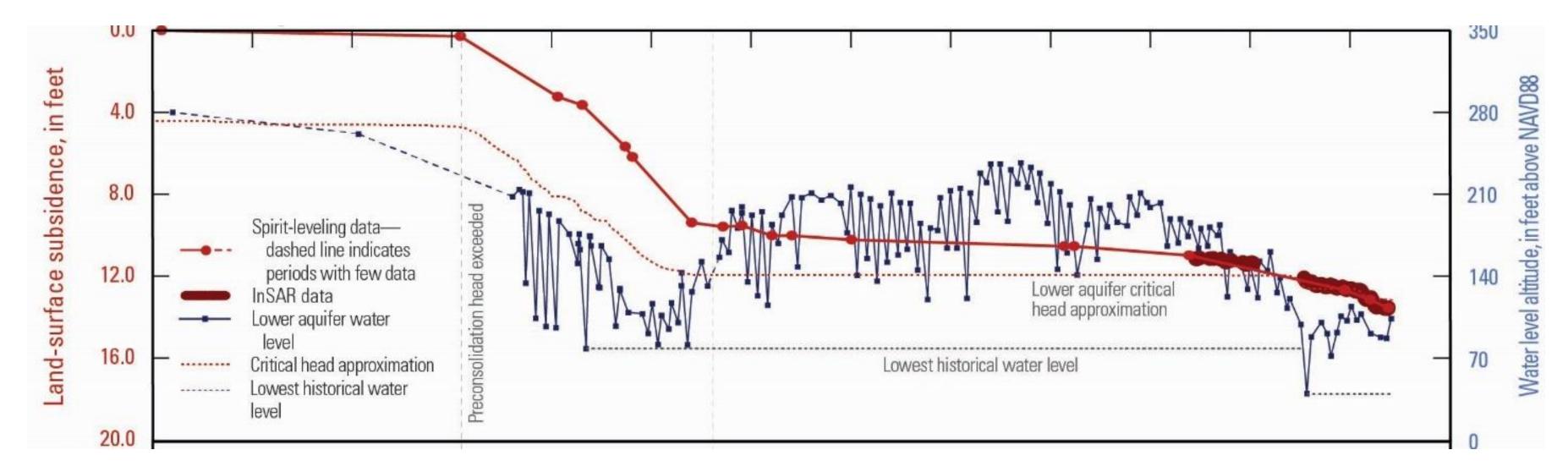


Extensometer Reading for 11N01E24Q008M



Fundamentals Chapter - Critical Head

• **Critical Head:** Groundwater level below which inelastic subsidence is caused. Varies over time as groundwater levels decline. Can be estimated in multiple ways and varies by location.

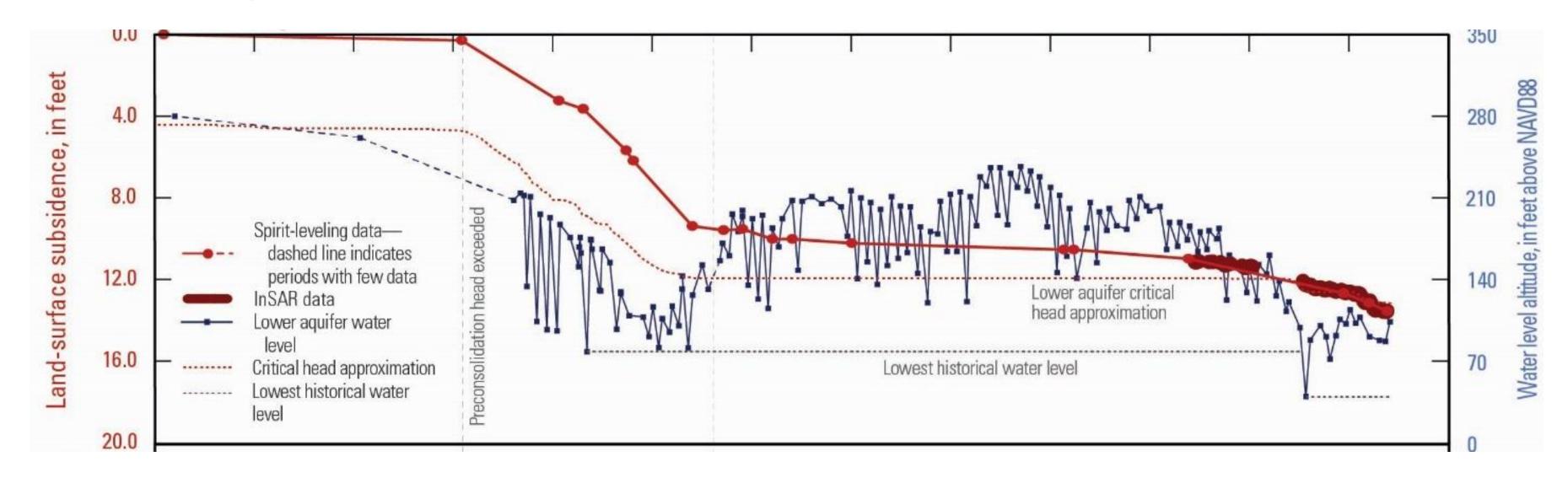




Source: Draft BMP

Fundamentals Chapter - Residual Subsidence

 Residual Subsidence: the continued decrease in land surface elevation even after the groundwater levels have stabilized or are recovering





Source: Draft BMP

Fundamentals Chapter - Key takeaways

- Subsidence is effectively minimized only when groundwater levels are allowed to rise as rapidly and as much as possible above groundwater levels at which subsidence can occur
- Groundwater levels have to be managed adaptively to make subsidence targets achievable

Technical Assistance Chapter

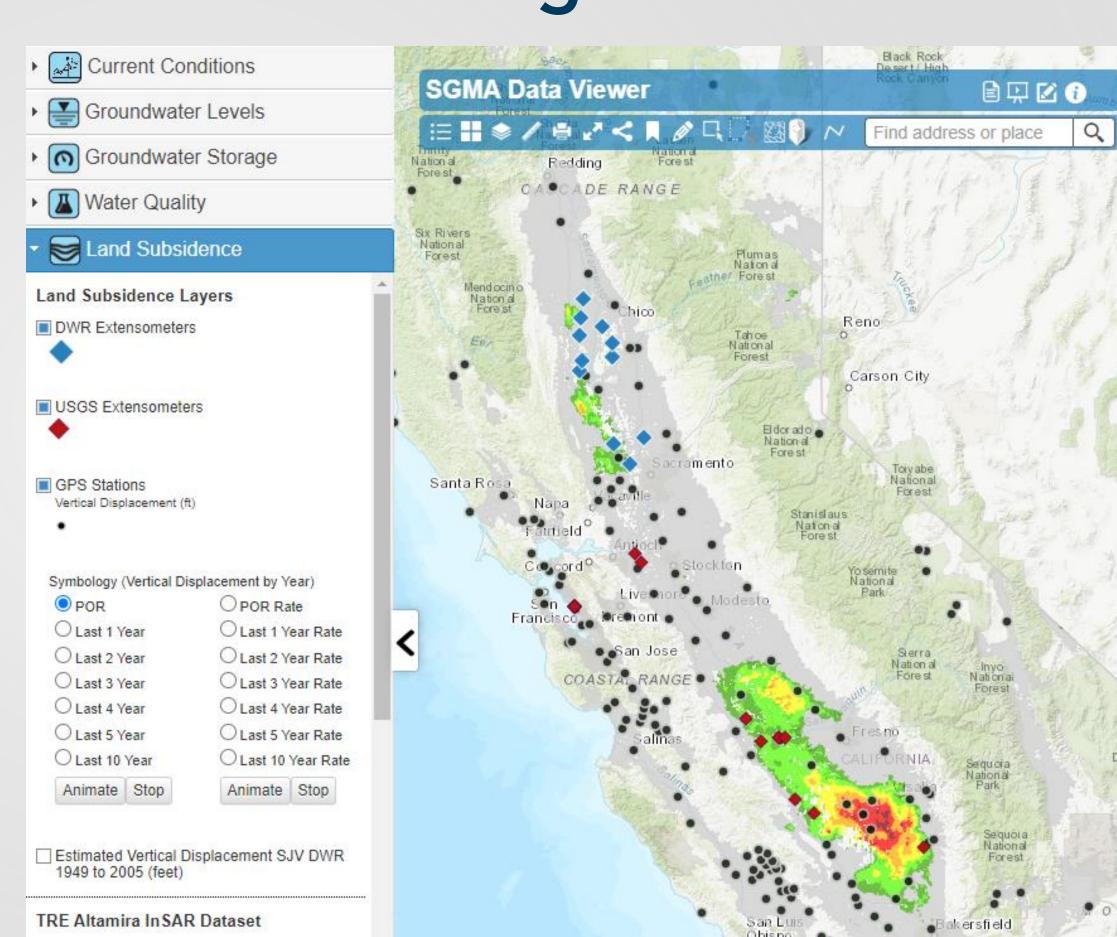
- Technical content which answers key questions including:
 - How do you measure subsidence?
 - What is infrastructure and how to coordinate with entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of it?
 - How do you calculate critical head?
 - How do you model subsidence?



Technical Assistance: Monitoring Methods

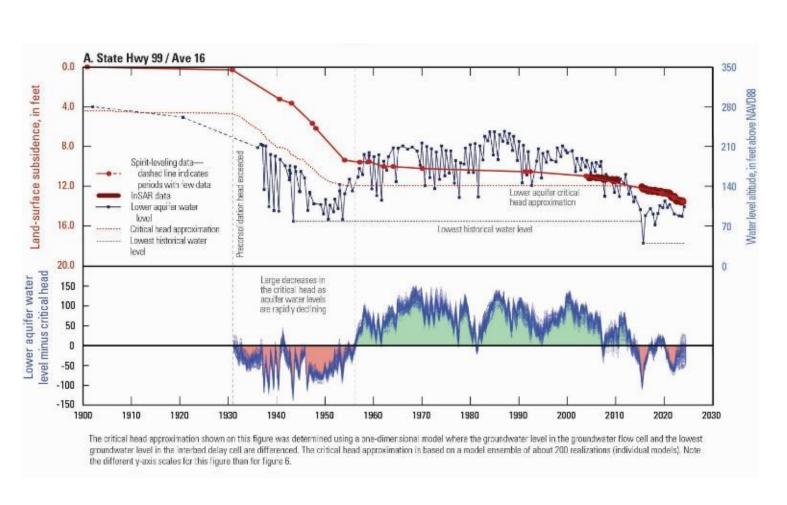
- InSAR (remote sensing)
- Continuous Global Positioning Stations (GPS)
- Spirit Leveling
- Extensometers

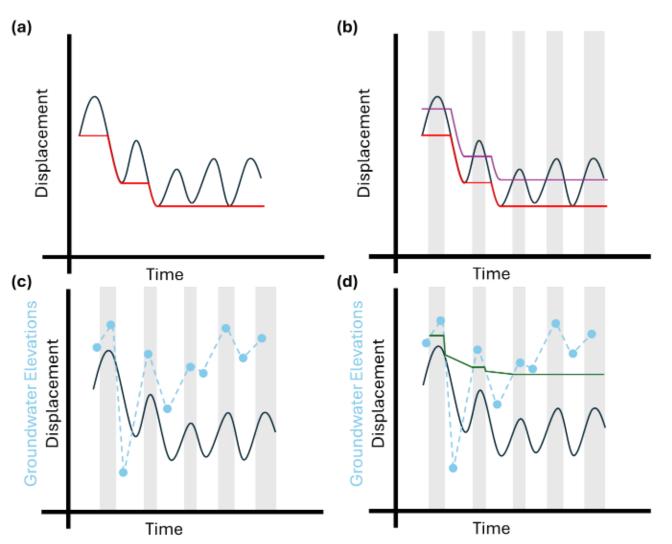


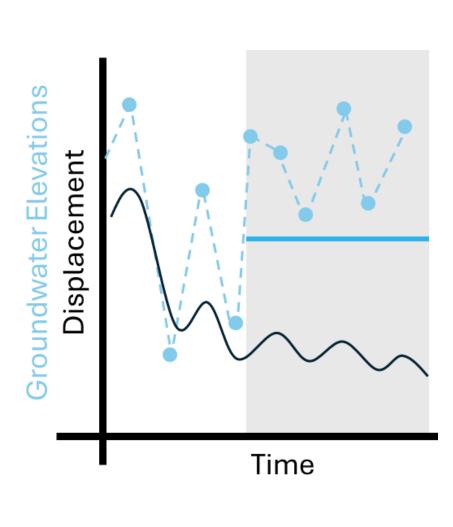


Technical Assistance: Estimating Critical Head

Methods to estimate critical head









Technical Assistance: Identifying Infrastructure

- Any land use or property interest that has been or is likely to be affected by land subsidence
- When identifying infrastructure, groundwater managers should
 - assess specific impact criteria that may limit functionality or performance
 - consider that groundwater pumping in areas susceptible to subsidence may cause subsidence not only near extraction but in the surrounding areas as well



1-D Modeling Overview **Subsidence Simulation Groundwater Level Scenario Examples** Rebound scenario Critical head + 50 feet Critical head + 20 feet Critical head 2015 water level scenario 1.5 Historical low scenario 0.5 Subsidence (ft) 1.0 Subsidence (ft) 1.0 2.0 Subsidence (ft) 7.5 2.5 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050 5.0 2040 2045 2.0 Subsidence (ft) 0.5 1.0 Subsidence (ft) 2.0



2035

2040

2045

2050

Modeling files are available at: https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/ cv-1d-subsidence-models-and-tech-memo 2.5

2030

2035

2040

2045

Source: Draft BMP

Technical Assistance Chapter - Key takeaways

- Subsidence is measured with multiple methods, and considerable amounts of subsidence data are available
- Future subsidence can be modeled based on groundwater levels, but there is uncertainty
- Critical head can be estimated, but it also involves uncertainty



Land Subsidence Management Chapters

- Mix of policy and technical content designed to answer key questions including:
 - What are the best practices to manage subsidence under SGMA?
 - How should I adapt my groundwater level management with consideration of subsidence?
 - What are some general best practices to manage subsidence?
 - How do I engage interested parties and adjacent basins to discuss subsidence?
 - How should I consider managing my basin given its history of subsidence and my chosen thresholds for groundwater levels?



Management Chapters: SMC Recommendations

 Undesirable results should be based on impacts to surface land uses.

 Continuously evaluate whether undesirable results are occurring based on qualitative and quantitative definitions.

 Adaptively manage sustainable management criteria for land subsidence and provide updates in annual reports and periodic evaluations.



Management Chapters: SMC Recommendations

- Minimum thresholds (MTs) should be developed to avoid significant and unreasonable impacts to surface land uses and developed in conjunction with the entities responsible for infrastructure.
- MTs should include a cumulative amount of subsidence that would lead to undesirable results based on impacts, not based on a model result.
- MTs should be set to zero in areas that have not experienced subsidence.



Management Chapters: Monitoring under SGMA

Subsidence monitoring networks should use all available data.

 Monitoring for subsidence and groundwater levels should be developed throughout all subsiding areas at a distribution and density to understand the cause, rate, and extent of the subsiding areas.

 Monitoring site distribution and frequency should be increased in areas where infrastructure is present.



Management Chapters: GWLs and Subsidence

- Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) must evaluate the relationship between groundwater levels and subsidence.
- GSAs are required to provide evidence that groundwater level management has not and will not lead to undesirable results for subsidence.

• Sustainable management criteria for groundwater levels should be adaptively managed during implementation if more subsidence than estimated is occurring and as conditions change.



Management Chapters: Coordination

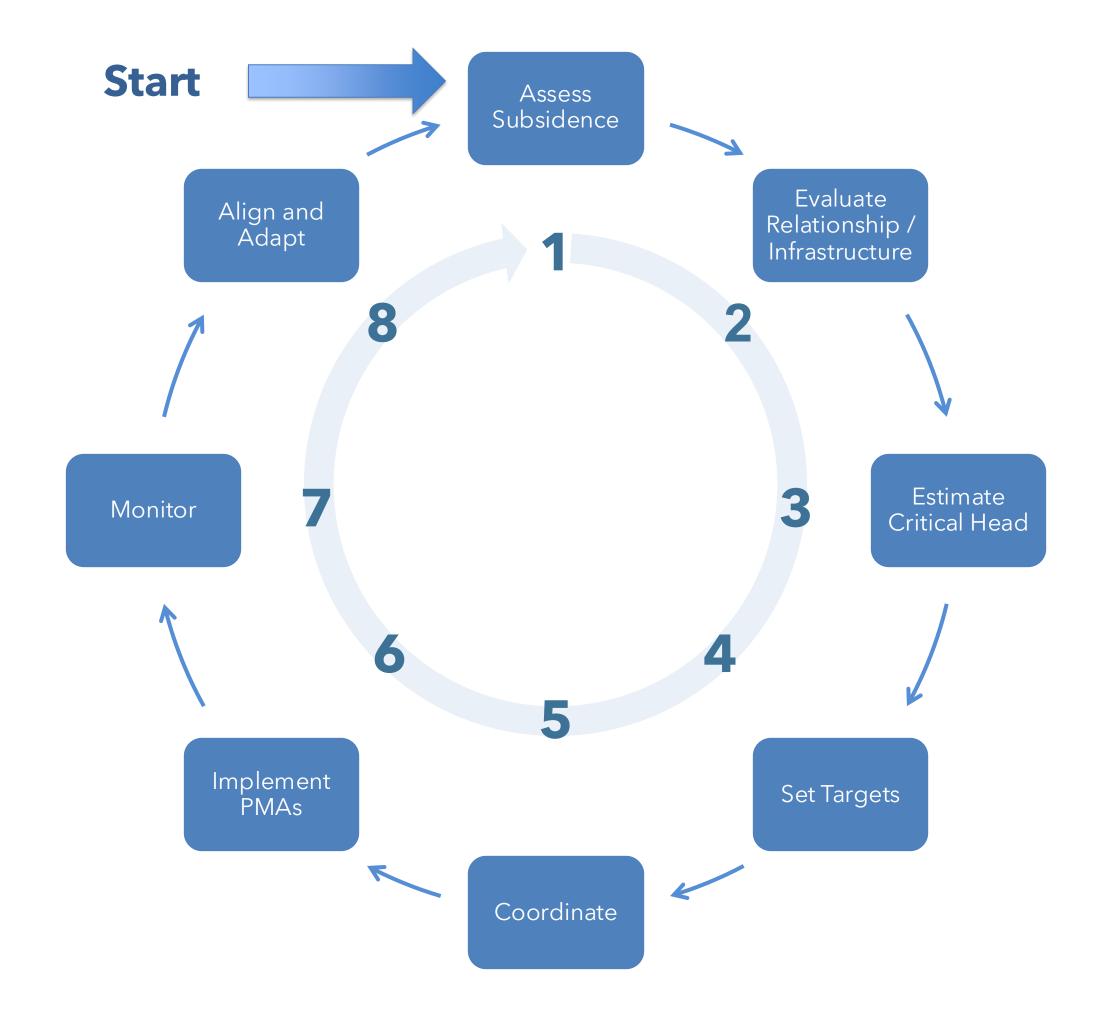
Coordination is critical for successful subsidence management.

 Intra-basin coordination should be led by the GSAs with infrastructure managers, groundwater users, and interested parties to develop goals for subsidence management.

• Inter-basin coordination with GSAs and infrastructure managers is important to ensure individual basin management is not causing undesirable results in an adjacent basin.



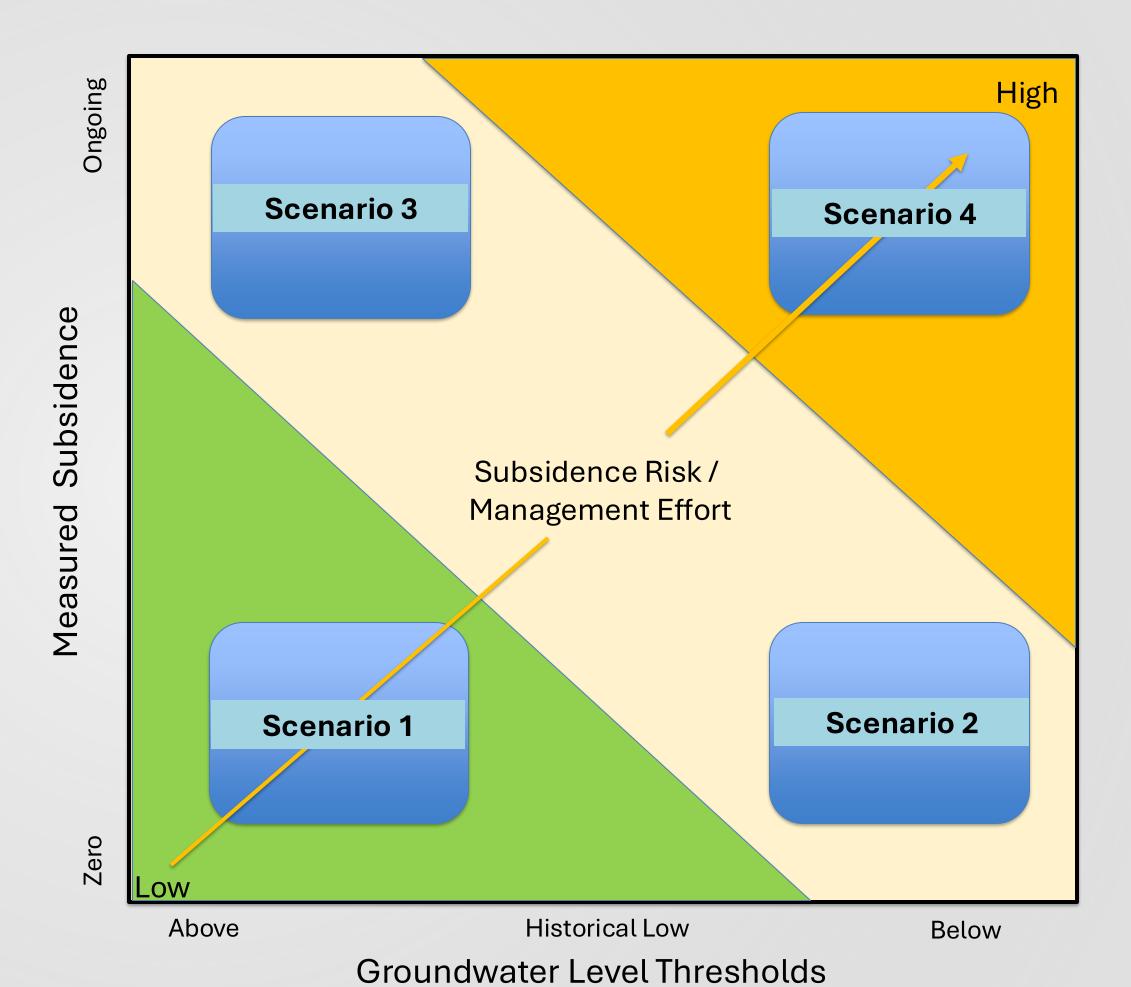
Management: General Best Practices





Management Scenarios

Scenarios help guide level of effort and expectations based on subsidence risk





Management Scenario 1

No history of subsidence, managing water levels <u>above historical low</u>

Recommendations:

- Utilize all available monitoring data to evaluate whether land subsidence is occurring.
- Continue to manage groundwater levels at or above historical low levels.



Management Scenario 2

No history of subsidence, managing water levels below historical low

Recommendations:

- Review the lithology of the aquifer.
- Utilize all available monitoring data to evaluate whether land subsidence is occurring.
- Set sustainable management criteria for land subsidence.
- Coordinate with the managers of infrastructure to understand the potential impacts of subsidence.
- Stop declines and raise water levels upon the onset of subsidence.



Management Scenario 3

History of subsidence, managing water levels <u>above historical low</u>

Recommendations:

- Utilize all available monitoring data and increase the frequency of monitoring.
- Determine critical head level.
- Set thresholds based on the tolerance of infrastructure to residual subsidence.
- Coordinate with the managers of infrastructure to understand impacts and associated repair costs due to subsidence.
- Set triggers to implement specific projects or management actions to limit residual subsidence if impacts to infrastructure occur.



Management Scenario 4

History of subsidence, managing water levels below historical low

Recommendations:

- Utilize all available monitoring data and increase the distribution and frequency of groundwater level, groundwater extraction, and land subsidence monitoring.
- Determine critical head level.
- Coordinate with the managers of infrastructure to estimate impacts and potential costs to repair infrastructure from land subsidence.
- Set thresholds based on the tolerance of infrastructure.
- Stop declines and raise water levels above critical head.
- Initiate projects and management actions to reduce demand and shift pumping away from subsiding areas.

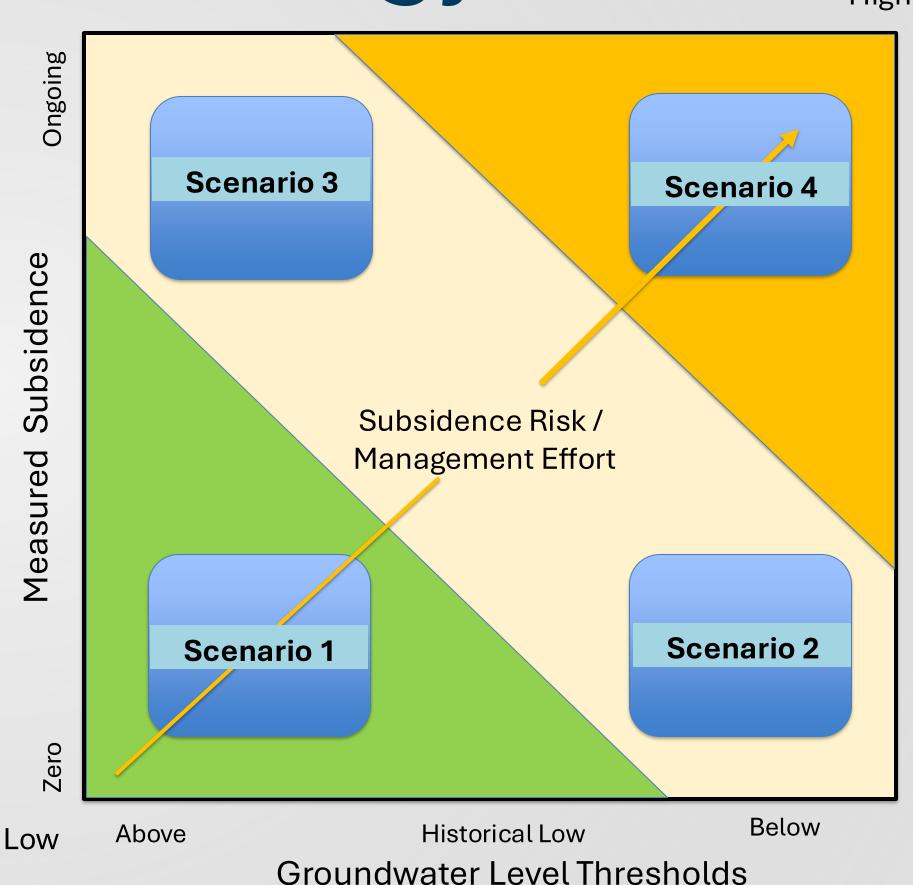


Management Chapter - Key takeaways

- Subsidence can be managed, but it is difficult as it requires a stop to overdraft.
- Due to uncertainty and consequence, it is best to set conservative goals.
- Variable management strategies exist based on local conditions and regional coordination.



- Establish Expectations and Schedule
- Offer Assistance and Engagement
- Gauge Basin Response
- Evaluate Acceptability

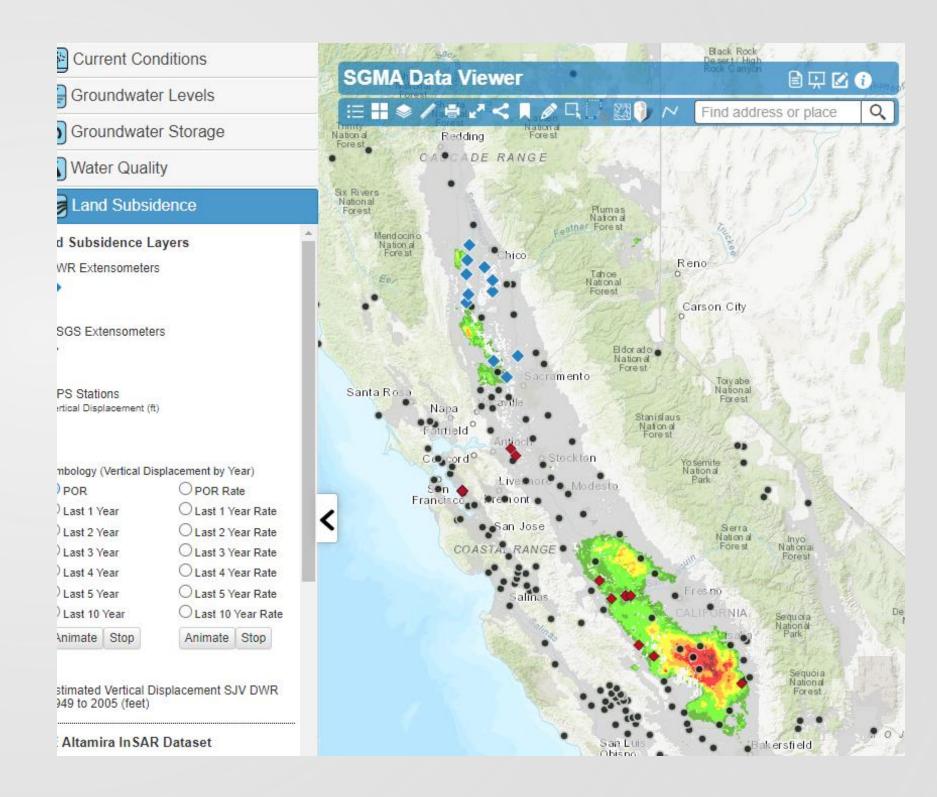




BMP Implementation Strategy

DWR Assistance

- Quarterly InSAR Data
- Facilitation Support Services
- Technical Support Services
- Statewide GW Monitoring
- Modeling
- Facilitate Regional Implementation

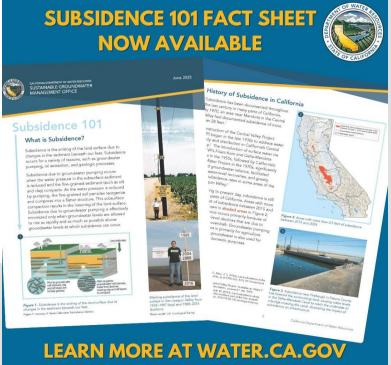


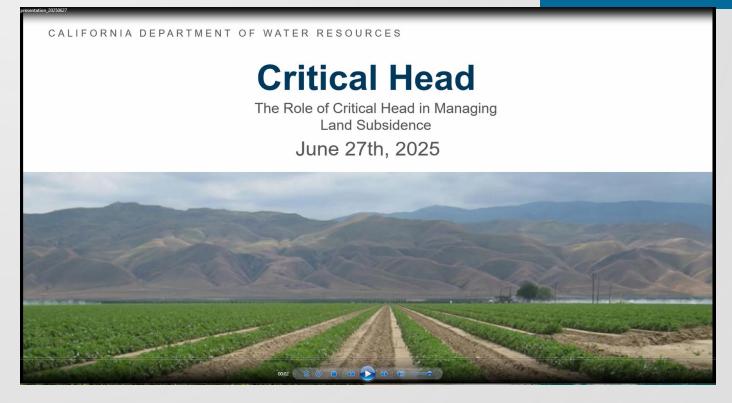


Education Campaign

- New website
- Social media posts
- Videos
- Factsheets for public audience
- Technical materials for practitioners









Schedule

- Release of Draft BMP + Press Release July 24
 - 60-day public comment period
- CA Water Commission Meeting August 20
- Public meetings:
 - September 9: Clovis
 - September 10: Delano
 - September 11: Willows
- Final BMP End of 2025



Questions

Turn the **blue card** in with your clarifying questions

Date:	Question Card	AND CALIFORNIA
Please select you	ır preference for how your ques	tion is shared:
☐ I would like to r	facilitator to read my question aloud ead my own question (please share your n	ame below):

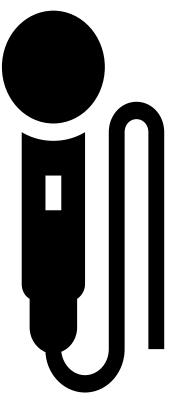
Questions will be directed to the appropriate DWR team member





Public Comments

- Write your comments on the pink card
- Choose if you would like to verbally share your comment
- Comments will be recorded for the public record



Date:	Comment Card –	THE OF CALIFORNIA
Please select you	ur preference for how your quest	tion is shared:
	e facilitator to read my comment aloud read my own comment (please share yo	our name below):





Public Comment Process

Public comments due **September 22nd**

DWR reviews comments and makes revisions

DWR releases final Subsidence BMPs

To submit written comment:

Email Submittal

Letters should be submitted to sgmps@water.ca.gov

Electronic files should be PDF or Microsoft Word compatible.

Hard Copy via U.S. Mail

Letters should be addressed to:

Department of Water Resources

Sustainable Groundwater Management Office

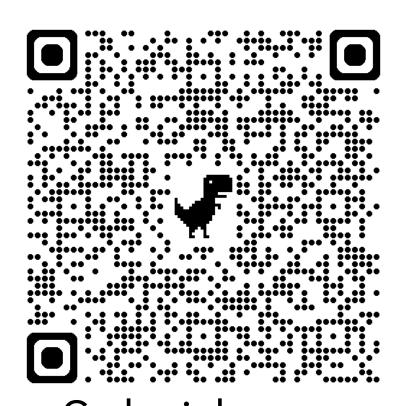
ATTN: Subsidence BMP

P.O. Box 942836

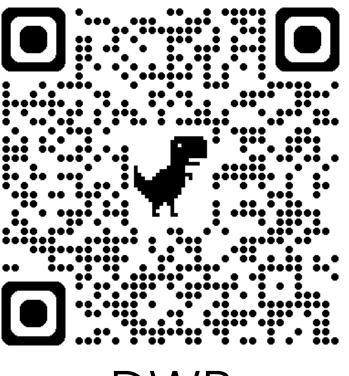
Sacramento, CA 94236-0001



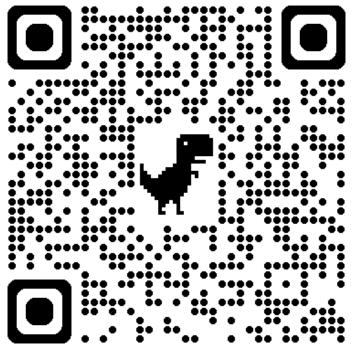
QR Codes



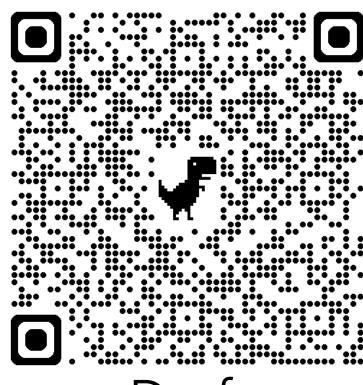
Subsidence 101 Factsheet



DWR Subsidence Webpage



Sustainable
Groundwater
Management
Newsletter
Signup



Draft Subsidence BMP



Don't forget to fill out the event survey!

