# Summary Report:

## 1996 Ground Water Extraction Data and Agricultural and Urban Best Management Practices

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# Overview of the Extraction Reporting Program

**History of the Extraction Reporting Program**

In February, 1993, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 3663 which required water suppliers within Zones 2, 2A and 2B to report water use information for ground water extraction facilities and service connections. Ordinance No. 3717, which replaced Ordinance No. 3663, was adopted in October, 1993; it modified certain other requirements in the old ordinance but kept the ground water extraction reporting requirements in place for wells with a discharge pipe having an inside diameter of at least 3 inches.

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) has collected ground water extraction data from well operators for water reporting years beginning November 1 and ending October 31, starting with the 1992-1993 water reporting year. The information received from the over 400 well operators in the above-referenced zones of the Salinas Valley is compiled by the Ground water Extraction Management System (GEMS), a computer database maintained by the MCWRA. The intent of the ground water extraction reporting program is to measure and document the amount of ground water extracted from Zones 2, 2A and 2B of the Salinas Valley Ground Water Basin each year.

The MCWRA also requires the annual submittal of Agricultural Water Conservation Plans, which outline the best management practices that are adopted each year and planned for the next year by growers in the Salinas Valley. This program has been in effect since 1991. In September, 1996, an ordinance was passed which requires the filing of Urban Water Conservation Plans. This program was developed as the urban counterpart of the agricultural water conservation plans, and it provides an overview of per capita water use and the best management practices being implemented by urban water users as conservation measures.

The purpose of this report is to summarize the data obtained from the ground water extraction reporting program for the period of November 1, 1995, through October 31, 1996 (calendar year 1996 for urban reporters). The agricultural and urban best management practices are also summarized, and reference evapotranspiration data from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) are presented. With this information, this report is intended to present a picture of current water pumping within the Salinas Valley, including agricultural and urban water conservation improvements which are being implemented to reduce total water usage.

**Explanation of Reporting Methods**

The ground water extraction reporting program enables water users to report water pumpage by three different measuring methods, using calculations based on flowmeter, electrical meter, or hour meter data. The MCWRA requires pump efficiency testing in order to preserve the accuracy of the data reported. The summary of water pumpage presented in this report is compiled from data generated from all three reporting methods.

**Disclaimer Regarding Quality of Data**

While the MCWRA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the data presented in this report, it should be acknowledged that the data is submitted by the individual reporting parties and is not verified by the MCWRA. In addition, since so many factors affect the calculations, no reporting method is 100 percent reliable at all times.

The MCWRA did not receive ground water extraction reports from approximately four percent (4%) of the wells in the Salinas Valley for the 1995-1996 water reporting year.

**Notes Regarding Report Format**

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

# Ground Water Extraction Data Summary

The MCWRA has designated subareas of the Salinas Valley Ground Water Basin whose boundaries are drawn where discernible changes occur in the hydrogeologic conditions. These boundaries are shown in Figure 1.

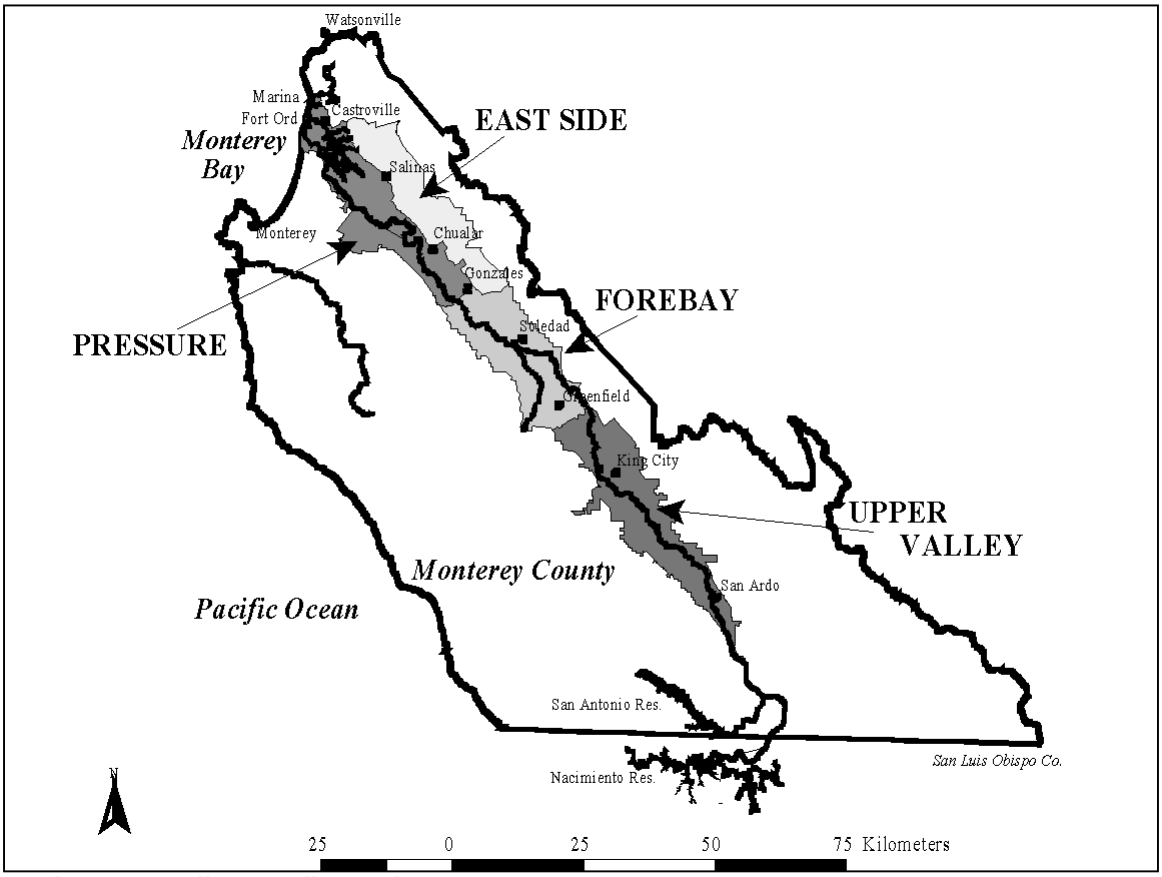


**Figure 1. Salinas Valley Subareas**

**Summary of Methods Used for Extraction Reporting**

The distribution of methods used for extraction reporting for the 1995-1996 water reporting year is shown in Table 1; a percentage distribution by volume is shown in Figure 2.

**Table 1. Total extraction data by reporting method**

| Reporting Method | Acre-Feet per Reporting Method | Wells per Reporting Method |
|---|---|---|
| Flowmeter | 343, 367 | 1, 229 |
| Electrical Meter | 213,674 | 576 |
| Hour Meter | 6,397 | 14 |
| **Total** | **563,438** | **1,819** |

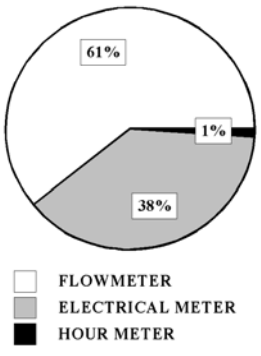


**Figure 2. Percentage by volume of methods used for extraction reporting**

# Ground Water Extraction Data Summary

**Total Extraction Data by Subarea and Type of Use**

The total ground water extractions from Zones 2, 2A and 2B for the 1995-1996 water reporting year are summarized by subarea and (1) type of use (agricultural and urban) in Table 2, and (2) percentage in Figure 3.

**Table 2. Total extraction data by subarea and type of use**

| Subarea | Agricultural Pumping (acre-feet) | Urban Pumping (acre-feet) | Total Pumping (acre-feet) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pressure | 120,633 | 20,810 | 141,443 |
| East Side | 92,723 | 12,991 | 105,714 |
| Forebay | 150,912 | 5,083 | 155,995 |
| Upper Valley | 156,536 | 3,750 | 160,286 |
| **Total** | **520,804** | **42,634** | **563,438** |

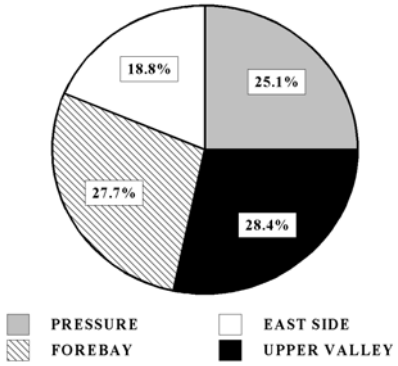


**Figure 3. Percentage of total extractions by subarea**

Note: the location of urban pumping by subarea has been revised for the City of Salinas, using the Geographic Information System (GIS). The 1995 Summary Report grouped all urban pumping for the City of Salinas into the Pressure Area; however, the boundary between the Pressure and East Side subareas runs through the City of Salinas. Using GIS, the MCWRA was able to more accurately reassign 49 percent of the city's pumping to the East Side subarea.

**Urban Extraction Data by City or Area**

The total ground water extractions attributed to urban (residential, commercial/institutional, industrial, and governmental) pumping for the 1995-1996 water reporting year are summarized by city or area in Table 3.

**Table 3. Urban extraction data by city or area**

| City or Area | Urban Pumping (acre-feet) | Percentage of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Castroville | 798 | 1.9% |
| Chualar | 145 | 0.3% |
| Fort Ord | 2,490 | 5.8% |
| Gonzales | 1,298 | 3.0% |
| Greenfield | 1,539 | 3.6% |
| King City | 3,408 | 8.0% |
| Marina Coast Water District | 2,119 | 5.0% |
| Salinas | 21,936 | 51.5% |
| San Ardo | 123 | 0.3% |
| San Lucas | 51 | 0.1% |
| Soledad | 2,809 | 6.6% |
| Other Unincorporated Areas | 5,918 | 13.9% |
| **Total** | **42,634** | **100.0%** |

# Summary of Agricultural Irrigation Methods

The Agricultural Water Conservation Plans include information about irrigated acreage, irrigation method, and crop category. This information reflects the changing trends in irrigation methods in the Salinas Valley. Tables 4, 5, and 6 show the distribution of irrigation methods by crop type for 1993, 1996, and 1997, respectively.

This information shows a trend of increased acreage in drip irrigation, in both vegetable crops and vineyards, since 1993.

**Table 4. 1993 distribution of irrigation methods by crop type**

| 1993 | Furrow (acres) | Sprinkler & Furrow (acres) | Hand Move Sprinklers (acres) | Solid Set Sprinklers (acres) | Linear Move (acres) | Drip (acres) | Other[1] (acres) | Total (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables | 2,349 | 84,060 | 30,764 | 6,607 | 3,827 | 3,682 | 0 | 131,289 |
| Field Crops | 575 | 2,173 | 2,236 | 90 | 50 | 48 | 0 | 5,172 |
| Berries | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,158 | 0 | 4,159 |
| Grapes | 261 | 0 | 0 | 13,347 | 0 | 15,976 | 0 | 29,584 |
| Tree Crops | 0 | 0 | 122 | 251 | 0 | 1,216 | 10 | 1,599 |
| Forage | 41 | 202 | 1,327 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 189 | 1,807 |
| **Total** | **3,227** | **86,435** | **34,449** | **20,295** | **3,925** | **25,080** | **199** | **173,610** |

**Table 5. 1996 distribution of irrigation methods by crop type**

| 1996 | Furrow (acres) | Sprinkler & Furrow (acres) | Hand Move Sprinklers (acres) | Solid Set Sprinklers (acres) | Linear Move (acres) | Drip (acres) | Other[2] (acres) | Total (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables | 4,209 | 77,925 | 33,160 | 6,434 | 4,093 | 6,546 | 0 | 132,367 |
| Field Crops | 529 | 740 | 1,358 | 310 | 39 | 422 | 0 | 3,398 |
| Berries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,374 | 0 | 4,374 |
| Grapes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,155 | 0 | 21,240 | 0 | 29,395 |
| Tree Crops | 0 | 0 | 12 | 131 | 0 | 1,195 | 0 | 1,338 |
| Forage | 186 | 690 | 249 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 1,141 | 2,286 |
| **Total** | **4,924** | **79,355** | **34,779** | **15,050** | **4,132** | **33,777** | **1,141** | **173,158** |

**Table 6. 1997 distribution of irrigation methods by crop type**

| 1997 | Furrow (acres) | Sprinkler & Furrow (acres) | Hand Move Sprinklers (acres) | Solid Set Sprinklers (acres) | Linear Move (acres) | Drip (acres) | Other[3] (acres) | Total (acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables | 3,264 | 82,114 | 21,085 | 5,620 | 3,278 | 12,061 | 0 | 127,422 |
| Field Crops | 267 | 1,598 | 1,245 | 241 | 39 | 72 | 0 | 3,462 |
| Berries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,977 | 0 | 3,977 |
| Grapes | 12 | 550 | 0 | 6,245 | 0 | 27,734 | 0 | 34,541 |
| Tree Crops | 0 | 0 | 10 | 433 | 0 | 1,679 | 0 | 2,122 |
| Forage | 121 | 46 | 171 | 179 | 0 | 48 | 298 | 863 |
| **Total** | **3,664** | **84,308** | **22,511** | **12,718** | **3,317** | **45,571** | **298** | **172,387** |

[1, 2 & 3] "Other" may include different combinations of irrigation systems or areas that were not irrigated.

# Agricultural Best Management Practices

For the past seven years, Salinas Valley growers have submitted Agricultural Water Conservation Plans to the MCWRA. Table 7 shows the number of acres, by year, on which selected best management practices have been implemented.

**Table 7. Agricultural best management practices implemented from 1991 through 1997**

| Best Management Practices | 1991 Acres | 1992 Acres | 1993 Acres | 1994 Acres | 1995 Acres | 1996 Acres | 1997 Acres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Months Set Aside | 4,705 | 4,810 | 6,586 | 6,096 | 5,064 | 3,123 | 3,508 |
| Summer Fallow / Other Fallow | 1,480 | 6,546 | 5,953 | 4,081 | 6,486 | 6,208 | 2,241 |
| Flowmeters | 31,702 | 26,404 | 39,206 | 127,971 | 122,054 | 126,031 | 122,475 |
| Time Clock / Pressure Switch | 131,237 | 131,237 | 142,162 | 134,985 | 121,645 | 137,297 | 135,954 |
| Soil Moisture Sensors | 39,549 | 39,549 | 51,348 | 43,883 | 43,188 | 51,428 | 56,936 |
| Pre-Irrigation Reduction | 92,865 | 112,290 | 117,899 | 108,454 | 104,937 | 99,429 | 104,203 |
| Reduced Sprinkler Spacing | 64,613 | 72,226 | 81,736 | 74,409 | 75,451 | 78,925 | 78,142 |
| Sprinkler Improvements | 70,035 | 97,233 | 104,160 | 107,626 | 102,053 | 116,809 | 110,523 |
| Off-Wind Irrigation | 100,274 | 109,050 | 115,984 | 101,765 | 94,810 | 113,381 | 111,076 |
| Leakage Reduction | 96,672 | 109,589 | 117,455 | 112,135 | 110,973 | 119,727 | 125,334 |
| Micro Irrigation System | 18,120 | 22,952 | 24,408 | 25,506 | 29,307 | 37,991 | 42,367 |
| Surge Flow Irrigation | 9,334 | 18,230 | 22,588 | 37,866 | 15,202 | 19,772 | 20,507 |
| Tailwater Return System | 20,357 | 25,034 | 21,020 | 20,994 | 15,101 | 22,707 | 21,121 |
| Land Leveling / Grading | 55,186 | 60,563 | 59,413 | 58,963 | 57,749 | 64,164 | 65,143 |

Note: Since different practices may be applied to the same acreage, “total acreage” is not a meaningful figure.

# Agricultural Irrigation Management Survey

The 1997 Agricultural Water Conservation Plans requested feedback regarding irrigation management practices being used. This input helps the MCWRA develop water management programs for the Salinas Valley. The following responses were received from the 241 growers who submitted Agricultural Water Conservation Plans. Not all growers answered all questions.

*Have you had an irrigation system evaluation?* 75 (36%) of the growers stated that they have had their irrigation system evaluated, and 136 (64%) stated that they have not.

*Do you use soil moisture sensors?* 84 (39%) of the growers stated that they use soil moisture sensors, and 129 (61 %) stated that they do not.

*Do you use crop water use or evapotranspiration (ET) estimates?* 55 (26%) of the growers stated that they use crop water use or ET estimates, and 155 (74%) stated that they do not.

*Do you attend the **Irrigation and Nutrient Management Conference** held each February?* 75 (37%) of the growers stated that they have attended one or more of the conferences, and 130 (63%) stated that they have not.

*What other types of services would be useful to you and your farming operation?* 54 (32%) of the growers stated that they would like *individual training,* and 114 (68%) stated that they would not; 70 (41 %) of the growers stated that they would like *workshops for farm managers,* and 101 (59%) stated that they would not; 70 (42%) of the growers stated that they would like *workshops for other personnel,* and 95 (58%) stated that they would not.

# Agricultural Investment in Water Conservation

The Agricultural Water Conservation Plans (summarized in Table 7) include information regarding how best management practices have been adopted by agricultural water users and applied to farming operations in the Salinas Valley (by acre). These practices range from significant capital investments to recurring operational considerations. The implementation of these best management practices represents a significant financial investment by the agricultural community in long-term water conservation measures. Table 8 estimates the investment in agricultural water conservation since 1991.

**Table 8. Agricultural investment in water conservation since 1991**

| Capital Improvements | Average Cost/Acre ($/acre)[1] | Capital Investment ($) |
|---|---|---|
| **1997 Investments** | | |
| Flowmeters | 40 | 3,630,920 |
| Soil Moisture Sensors | 10 | 173,870 |
| Time Clock / Pressure Switch | 2 | 9,434 |
| Micro Irrigation System | 1,200 | 29,096,400 |
| Tailwater Return System | 200 | 152,800 |
| **Subtotal** | **-** | **33,063,424** |
| **On-Going Practices** | | |
| 12 Months Set Aside | 700 | 23,724,400 |
| Summer Fallow / Other Fallow | 300 | 9,898,500 |
| Reduced Sprinkler Spacing | 75 | 39,412,650 |
| Off-Wind Irrigation | 25 | 18,658,500 |
| Leakage Reduction | 10 | 7,918,850 |
| Land Leveling / Grading | 70 | 29,482,670 |
| **Subtotal** | **-** | **129,095,570** |
| **Capital Improvements / On-Going Practices** | | |
| Sprinkler Improvements | 15 | 10,626,585 |
| Surge Flow Irrigation | 5 | 717,495 |
| **Subtotal** | **-** | **11,344,080** |
| **Total** | | **173,503,074** |

**Summary of Reported Unit Agricultural Water Pumped by Subarea**

Table 9 presents the average acre-feet / acre (unit water pumped) by subarea, calculated using the reported acreage and agricultural water pumped for the 1995-1996 water reporting year. The data used for Table 9 represent a subset of the totals shown in Table 2, since not all agricultural extraction data were submitted with acreage information.

**Table 9. Reported unit agricultural water pumped by subarea**

| Subarea | Pressure | East Side | Forebay | Upper Valley | Overall Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unit Water Pumped (acre-feet/acre)** | 2.50 | 2.55 | 3.16 | 3.45 | 2.92 |

Please note that weather patterns and soil types affect the amount of water needed for irrigation. Even during a normal rain year, pumping rates will vary by crop type and location.

[1]These estimates were developed with the consensus of the MCWRA Agricultural Water Advisory Committee (December 1997).

# Urban Best Management Practices

This is the first year of data collection for the Urban Water Conservation Plan program. Table 10 shows the implementation of best management practices, for 1996 and 1997, as a percentage of total acreage reported.

**Table 10. Urban best management practices implemented in 1996 and 1997**

| Best Management Practices | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|---|---|
| Provide speakers to community groups and media | 21% | 52% |
| Use paid and public service advertising | 42% | 51% |
| Provide conservation information in bill inserts | 56% | 90% |
| Provide individual historical water use information on water bills | 82% | 85% |
| Coordinate with other entities in regional efforts to promote water conservation practices | 30% | 82% |
| Work with school districts to provide educational materials and instructional assistance | 51% | 52% |
| Implement requirements that all new connections be metered and billed by volume of use | 66% | 91% |
| Establish a program to retrofit any existing unmetered connections and bill by volume of use | 38% | 62% |
| Offer free interior and exterior water audits to identify water conservation opportunities | 35% | 35% |
| Provide incentives to achieve water conservation by way of free conservation fixtures (showerheads, hose end timers) and/or conservation “adjustments” to water bills | 50% | 50% |
| Enforcement and support of water conserving plumbing fixture standards, including requirement for ultra low flush toilets in all new construction | 35% | 35% |
| Support of State/Federal legislation prohibiting sale of toilets using more than 1.6 gallons/flush | 74% | 76% |
| Program to retrofit existing toilets to reduce flush volume (with displacement devices) | 52% | 82% |
| Program to encourage replacement of existing toilets with ultra low flush (through rebates, incentives, etc.) | 20% | 20% |
| Provide guidelines, information, and/or incentives for installation of more efficient landscapes and water saving practices | 86% | 94% |
| Encourage local nurseries to promote use of low water use plants | 52% | 56% |
| Develop and implement landscape water conservation ordinances pursuant to the “Water Conservation in Landscaping Act” | 3% | 3% |
| Identify and contact top industrial, commercial, and/or institutional customers directly; offer and encourage water audits to identify conservation opportunities | 3% | 3% |
| Review proposed water uses for new commercial and industrial water service, and make recommendations for improving efficiency before completion of building permit process | 4% | 27% |
| Complete an audit of water distribution system at least every three years as prescribed by AWWA | 22% | 55% |
| Perform distribution system leak detection and repair whenever the audit reveals that it would be cost-effective | 66% | 93% |
| Advise customers when it appears possible that leaks exist on customer’s side of water meter | 68% | 68% |
| Identify irrigators of large landscapes (3 acres or more) and offer landscape audits to determine conservation opportunities | 11% | 33% |
| Provide conservation training, information, and incentives necessary to encourage use of conservation practices | 51% | 51% |
| Encourage and promote the elimination of non-conserving pricing and adoption of conservation pricing policies | 24% | 24% |
| Implementation of conservation pricing policies | 24% | 25% |
| Enact and enforce measures prohibiting water waste as specified in MCWRA Ordinance No. 3539 or as subsequently amended, and encourage the efficient use of water | 53% | 78% |
| Implement and/or support programs for the treatment and reuse of industrial waste water/storm water/ waste water | 48% | 48% |

# CIMIS Data Summary

**Evapotranspiration - Climatic Demand for Agricultural Water Use**

Yearly changes in agricultural water use are influenced by many variables, with changes in weather, irrigation practices and cropping patterns being the most significant. Reference evapotranspiration ($ET_o$) is a standard measure of the evaporative power of the atmosphere. $ET_o$ represents the theoretical water use of a four to seven inch tall cool season grass that is not water stressed. To estimate crop water use, $ET_o$ must be factored with a "crop coefficient."

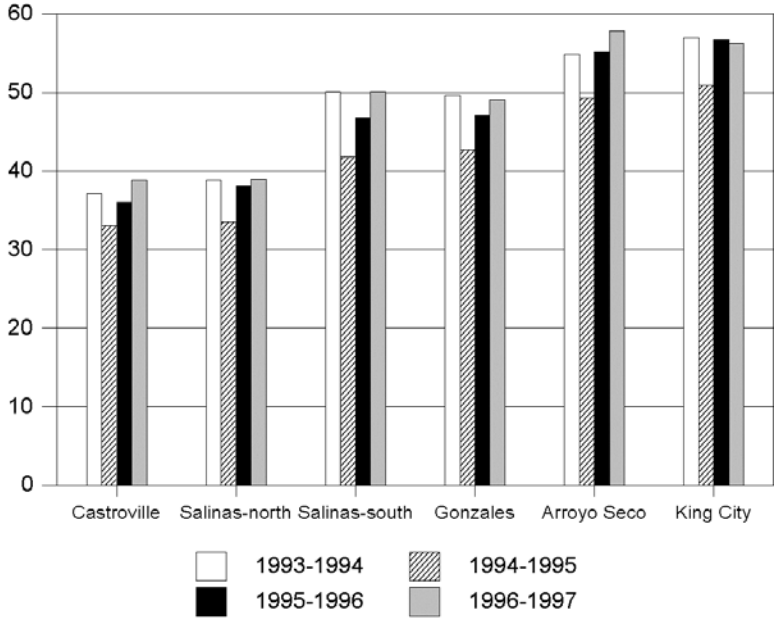


**Figure 4. Average annual $ET_o$ for water reporting years 1993-1994 through 1996-1997**

The California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS) is a network of automated weather stations located throughout the state. CIMIS calculates $ET_o$ from a variety of weather parameters including solar radiation, air temperature, humidity and wind speed. In the Salinas Valley, CIMIS is a cooperative program of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the MCWRA. Two original DWR CIMIS stations near Salinas and Castroville have been in operation since the 1980s. In 1993, in cooperation with DWR, the MCWRA expanded the coverage of the CIMIS system in the Salinas Valley to provide improved data coverage for the varied micro-climatic regions in the valley. There are six CIMIS stations located in the Salinas Valley from Castroville to King City (Figure 4). $ET_o$ data from these stations provide insight into relative water demands throughout the valley. The largest change in $ET_o$ occurs just south of the city of Salinas (between Salinas-north and Salinas-south), where the summer fog frequently clears early in the day.

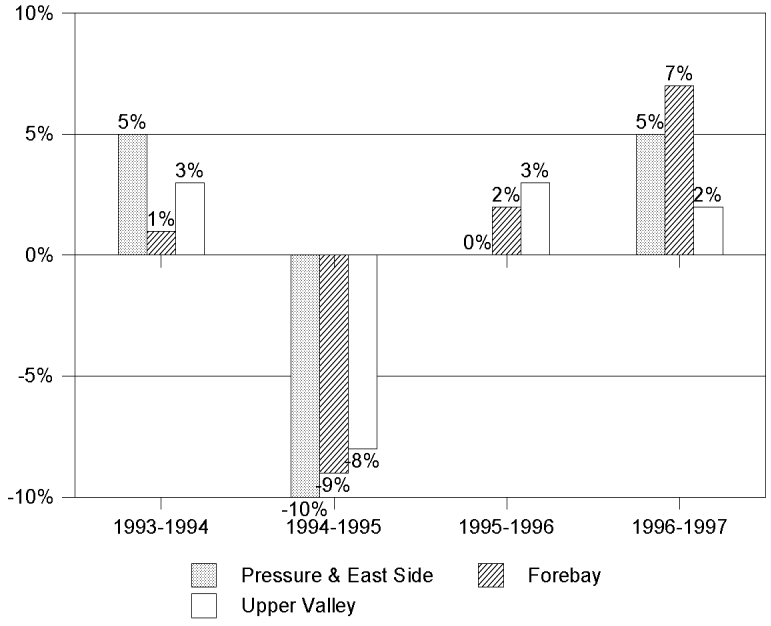


**Figure 5. Average annual $Et_o$ variance from four-year average**

Total reported agricultural pumping increased by 13 percent from the 1994-1995 to the 1995-1996 water reporting year. However, accounting for the two percent fewer wells reporting this year, this increase in pumping may actually be more in the range of 15 percent.

As illustrated by Figure 5, 1995 was an unusually cool year throughout the Salinas Valley, with $ET_o$ being eight to ten percent lower than the 1993-1997 four-year average of available data. Although during the 1995-1996 water reporting year, $ET_o$ was 11 to 12 percent greater throughout the Salinas Valley (compared to the previous water reporting year), this period most closely resembled that of an "average" year, differing by only one to three percent (depending on subarea) from the four-year average.

# CIMIS Data Summary

Although 1994-1995 was the first water reporting year that a nearly complete set of extraction reporting data was available, ETo for that year was below the four-year average. Therefore, it may be expected that the following years with higher ETo will likely show corresponding increases in water use.

ETo information can provide insight into *relative* changes in ground water extractions that can be expected. Ground water extractions during the 1995-1996 water reporting year were 13 to 15 percent greater than the previous year. Although ETo for 1995-1996 was 11 to 12 percent greater than for 1994-1995 (Figure 6), it was fairly close to an "average" year.

1997 was an unusually warm year throughout the Salinas Valley, resulting in ETo of five to seven percent greater than the average (depending on location). This unseasonably warm weather was also apparent in that crops matured faster than normal. Ground water extractions, therefore, are likely to be even greater in 1996-1997 than in 1995-1996, the year of this report.

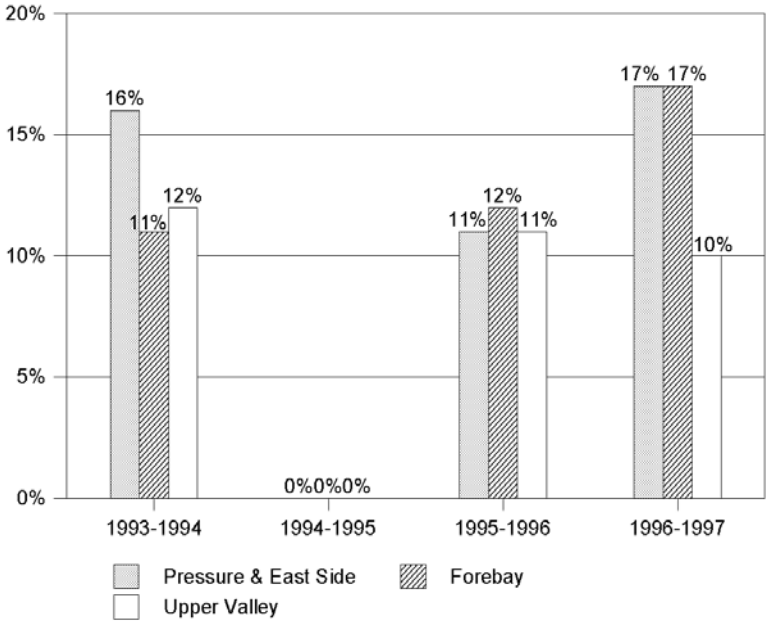


**Figure 6. Average annual $ET_o$ variance from water reporting year 1994-1995**

## CIMIS Data Access

Now you can access $ET_o$ and rainfall data on the World Wide Web! This "address" will take you directly to the data selection screen:

**http://wwwdpla.water.ca.gov/cgi-bin/cimis/cimis/data/input_form**

For easy daily access, remember to list it as one of your "Favorites" or "Bookmark" it!

$ET_o$ and rainfall data are also available via computer modem. For more information on this service, please call the Department of Water Resources at 1-800-92-CIMIS.

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