

WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS UPDATE 11/7/2022

You can now access Updates on our website:

<https://www.rrfc.net/weekly-water-supply-conditions-update>

IT IS RAINING!

For those of you not located here in the Russian River watershed, it is raining! A nice pace of rain absorbing into the soil and filling the tributaries and mainstem!



Photo by CJ Watt

Water Supply Availability in the Russian River Watershed in 2022

From the State Water Resources Control Board message on 11/4/22:

Regarding RR Watershed Curtailments:

Due to additional forecasted precipitation for the region, the Division of Water Rights is posting a revised Curtailment Status List that will soon be available on the [Russian River Drought Response webpage](#) taking effect on November 5, 2022. With this update, **there are no water right curtailments in place.** Despite the lifting of curtailments for appropriate rights and diversion reductions for riparian rights, right holders must continue to regularly monitor the Curtailment Status List for the latest curtailment statuses prior to diversion. Curtailments are lifted for all appropriate water rights in the watershed. Riparian claimants diverting under a Statement of Diversion and Use are not subject to correlative reductions.

Division staff continues to actively monitor forecasted precipitation for the rest of November within the watershed. The Division will post a revised Curtailment Status List should supply conditions change and a degree of reductions are again necessary. If you have any questions, please contact the Division of Water Rights at RussianRiverDrought@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5318.

Water Sharing Program Still Suspended:

Exceptions to curtailment under the Russian River Voluntary Water Sharing Agreement Program (Program) remain suspended for November.

November VSA Program Meeting:

Additional discussion on the program status and other topics will take place when Division staff host the next monthly Program virtual meeting on November 7, 2022, 3:30-4:30 PM. The meeting agenda is available [here](#) and is also available on the [VSA webpage](#).

Please complete the Survey: (follow ALL instructions)

To improve upon implementation for future years, the Russian River Steering Committee asks interested parties to complete a survey describing their experience involving the Program. The survey will be discussed further at the November 7, 2022 meeting with additional details below. This is a survey to inform the Russian River Voluntary Drought Program Steering Committee in the compiling of their Annual Report. We ask that all program enrollees, Tribal interests, interested water right holders, those that opted out of the 2022 Program, non-participants, Russian River Watershed stakeholders, or anyone else interested in providing input to the Program, to please do so via this survey. The decision to provide any personally identifying information is completely optional for those that would like to ensure complete anonymity. All answers will be aggregated to inform the Steering Committee's "2022 Lesson's Learned," as well as the future outlook for this Program. As answers will only be used for the compiling of the Annual Report, please be as honest and as complete as possible. Thank you! **Survey can be accessed**

here: <https://www.surveylegend.com/s/4hq1>

If you have questions or issues completing the survey, please reach out to Devon Boer: director@mendofb.org or Jaime Neary: jaime@russianriverkeeper.org from the Russian River Voluntary Drought Program Steering Committee.

Deadline to Submit: November 23, 2022

Reservoir Storage & Operations([More info here](#)):

Water supply information below and **attached** provided by Sonoma Water.

National Weather Service updates **attached**.

Check out Abacela.com for more weather forecasts and information.

Lake Mendocino

11/7

| | |
|--|--------|
| Current Storage (acre-feet) | 37,474 |
| Target Water Supply Storage Curve (acre-feet) | 55,024 |
| % of Target Water Supply Storage Curve | 68.11% |
| 7-day change (acre-feet) | -436 |

Lake Pillsbury

11/6

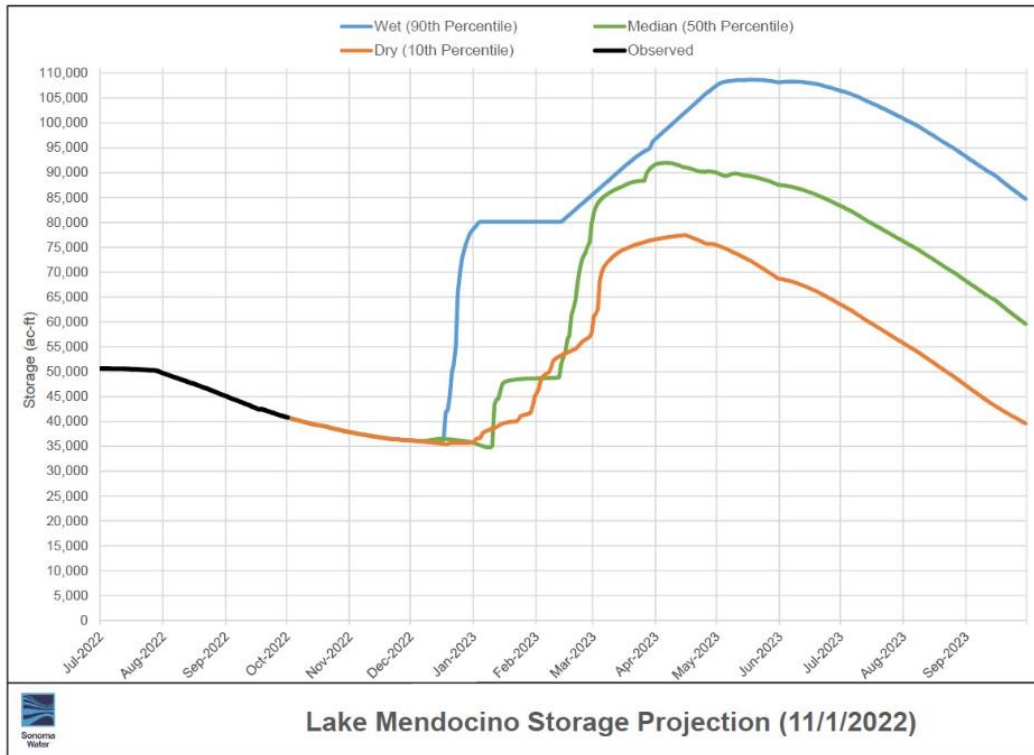
| | |
|---|--------|
| Current Storage (acre-feet) | 29,705 |
| Target Storage Curve (acre-feet) | 31,506 |
| 7-day change (acre-feet) | -664 |

Lake Sonoma

11/7

| | |
|---|---------|
| Current Storage (acre-feet) | 102,678 |
| Target Storage Curve (acre-feet) | 245,000 |
| % of Water Supply Pool | 41.91% |
| 7-day change (acre-feet) | -1,446 |

LAKE MENDOCINO



<https://www.sonomawater.org/WaterSupplyProjections>

Well Permitting in Mendocino County

The GSA and the County will be hosting a workshop on well permitting on November 15, 2022 at Barra of Mendocino Winery & Event Center from 5 – 6:30 pm. At this workshop, the proposed changes to the permitting process will be shared and **as well as a request for input from attendees on the proposed changes.** See **attached** flyer and agenda.

Ukiah Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency Newsletter is attached.

Elevate & Educate

This cartoon made a significant impression on younger me. Who knew it would lead me to my role as GM of a CA water district? What influences in your life have led you to your current role?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSgGfZvneWs>



Water Education Foundation: Water Word of the Week: “In the early 1970s and again at the turn of the millennium, something unusual happened - La Niña conditions prevailed for three consecutive years. Now, it’s happening again - a rare triple-dip La Niña. This cyclical climate phenomenon - the counterpart to the famously wet and stormy El Niño – often means a warm California winter, with dry conditions in the south and more rain in the north. Overall, La Niña’s return increases the odds of another year of drought. So we’re making [El Niño/La Niña](#) our Water Word of the Week. For more of the vibrant vocabulary of California water check out [Aquapedia](#), our free online water encyclopedia.”

In the press:

- [CA Water Plan eNews 11/2/22](#)
- [Maven's Notebook, Oct 30 - Nov 4](#)
- [Water Education Foundation honors CalMatters reporter Rachel Becker with National Water Reporting Award, 11/4/22](#)
- [State Water Board adopts standards that would reduce water loss by nearly 35%, 11/2/22](#)
- [Eureka Times-Friends of Eel River sues Humboldt County over groundwater pumping in lower Eel River, 10/29/22](#)
- [CBS Bay Area - Drought impact on Russian River watershed challenging fish survival, 11/3/22](#)
- [CalMatters - How can California boost its water supply?, 11/7/22](#)
- [Forbes - California’s Water Strategy: A Marvelous Action Plan For Our Climate Future, 11/4/22](#)

CLIMATE CHANGE:

- [Phys.org - It's not the heat, it's the humidity: Water loss hurts bees most in the desert, 10/31/22](#)
- [Press Democrat - Big Valley Pomo elder on climate impact: ‘Our way of life is completely foreign to our children.’, 11/7/22](#)
- [LA Times - Climate change is rapidly accelerating in California, state report says, 11/1/22](#)
- [CNN - California’s climate crisis is intensifying quickly and taking a heavy toll on residents, new data reveals, 11/2/22](#)
- [NOAA Climate.gov - Where does global warming go during La Niña?, 10/31/22](#)

Other resources & information:

- [Mendocino County's drought page](#)
- [SWRCB Russian River drought information page](#)
- [SaveOurWater.com](#)
- [SaveWater.ca.gov](#) to report water waste, such as leaks and overwatering.
- [Water Rights Enforcement Complaints Program](#) and/or [Cal EPA Complaint System](#) to report concerns of unauthorized diversions, violations of water rights, diversions impacting fisheries, etc. Reports can be made anonymously.
- Visit Sonoma Water’s website for information on [current water supply levels](#) and [Temporary Urgency Change Petitions](#).
- [CLICK HERE](#) for the most recent **Mendocino County Water Agency newsletter** with information on drought response, Groundwater Sustainability, webinars, and more!

Weather and Climate Summary and Forecast November 2022 Report

Gregory V. Jones
November 4, 2022

Summary:

- Record-breaking October with more days over 80 degrees for the month in many locations across the west leading to temperatures mostly 2-8 degrees above normal¹.
- No rain to speak of until the 21st of the month, resulting in a very dry October for most of the west, except for continued late-season monsoon flow in the southwest, portions of the Rockies, and much of Montana.
- Growing degree-days ended up near average to above average (1991-2020) for wine regions in the west.
- November has turned the page with cold and wet conditions over the western US thanks to the jet stream breaking down the ridge allowing our typical every-other-day systems to dip southward. Temperatures will likely be substantially below average over the next few weeks with early-season snow even down to lower elevations.
- The 90-day forecast is dominated by the influence of the triple-dip La Niña and colder SSTs in the North Pacific. As such forecasts are hinting at the PNW likely to see a cool and wet start to the winter while California and the southern tier of states have an increased probability of warmer than average temperatures and a near average to drier than average first half of winter.

Past Month and 2022 Year to Date

October continued the warm and dry end of the growing season across most of the west (Figure 1). Temperatures for the month were 2-8 degrees above average for most areas, with record-breaking warmth throughout the PNW. Some locations along the coast in California saw closer to average temperatures while the Four Corners region was near average to slightly below average due to cloud cover associated with late-season monsoon flow. The warmth in the west extended across the northern Plains and Great Lakes to New England while the southeast was cooler than average for the month (not shown). A very dry October was experienced by most of the west with 5% or less of normal across much of California and 75% or less of normal elsewhere. Wetter than average conditions were seen in southern California, the desert southwest, across much of Montana, and isolated areas in the Rockies and inland PNW (Figure 1). The rest of the county saw a mostly dry October (not shown), leading to increasing drought conditions described below.

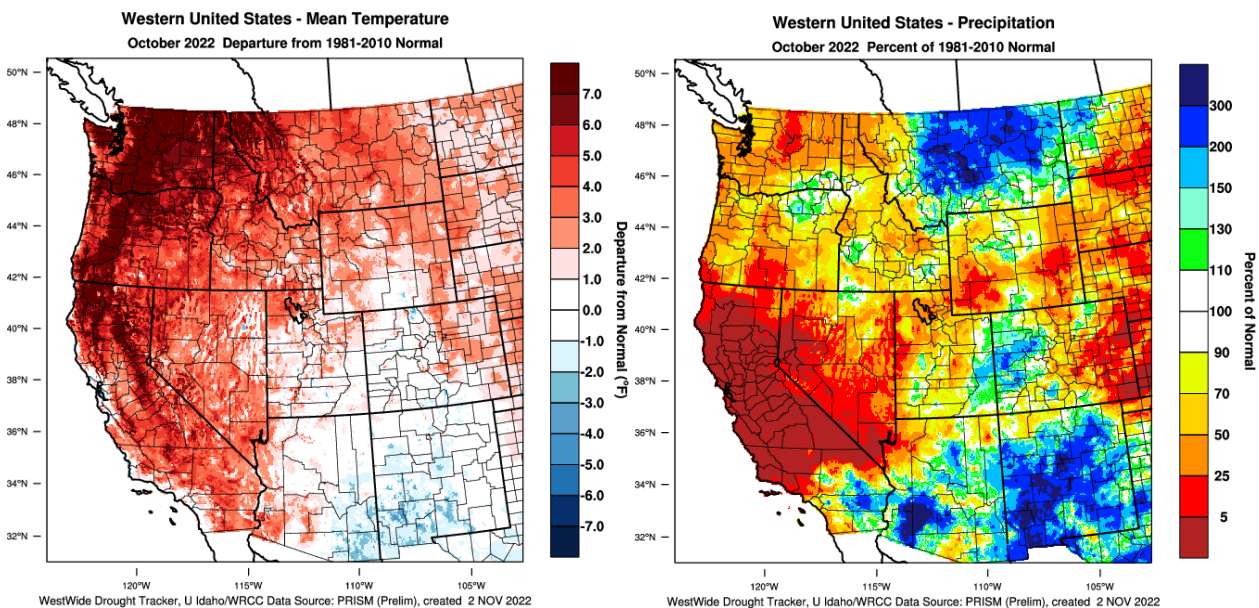


Figure 1 – Western US October 2022 temperature departure from normal (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right; images from WestWide Drought Tracker, Western Region Climate Center; University of Idaho).

¹ Note that all references to normal or averages in this report are to the 1981-2010 climate normal for each weather/climate parameter unless stated otherwise. Also, note that the 1991-2020 climate normals are starting to become available across reporting agencies and will be used in this report when possible.

Heading into the last couple of months of 2022 the western US has seen temperatures that are a top five warmest on record and are comparable to those experienced in 2015 and 2021 (Figure 2). The warmest areas so far have been throughout most of California with 1-3 degrees above average temperatures, while the coolest conditions year-to-date have been seen in the inland PNW with eastern Washington, eastern Oregon, the Snake River Valley, and most of Idaho, with 1-3 degrees below average for the year. The cooler conditions year-to-date also extend into areas of the northern Rockies, the northern Plains, and Great Lakes southward to the Ohio river valley, while Texas, the southeast, and eastern seaboard have been warmer than average (not shown). Year-to-date precipitation amounts in the western US remain below average for most areas, with precipitation substantially below average for nearly all of California, Nevada, and Utah with most areas seeing 80% or less for the year and with much of California 20% or less. Areas from northern Oregon, into Washington, and northern Idaho are running slightly ahead for the year (Figure 2), while portions of Arizona and New Mexico have had significant monsoon season that brought year-to-date totals above average for the first time in a long time. For the rest of the country, year-to-date precipitation is running below average across Texas and in the southern and central Plains, and along portions of the eastern seaboard, while areas of the southeast, the Great Lakes, the northern Plains, and the central Ohio river valley have seen above normal precipitation amounts for the year so far (not shown).

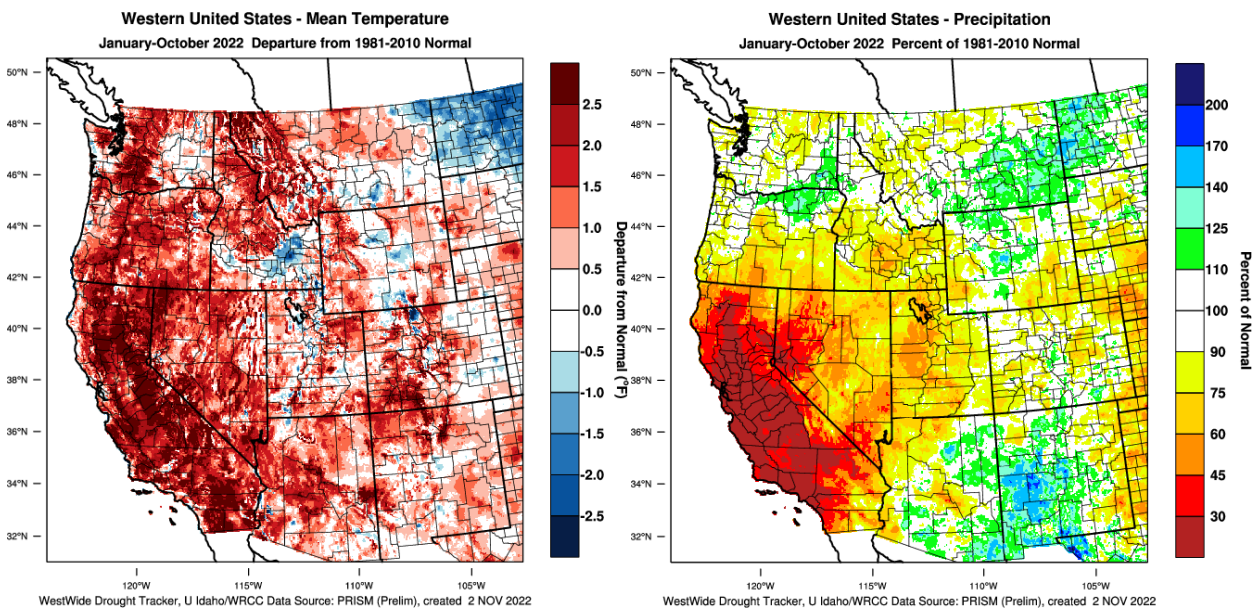


Figure 2 – Western US year to date (January-October 2022) temperature departure from normal (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right; images from WestWide Drought Tracker, Western Region Climate Center; University of Idaho).

Coming to the end of the growing season, the final tally of western US growing degree-days (GDDs) from March through October can be seen in Figure 3. Overall, a cool spring transitioned into a warm summer and then a much warmer than average fall resulting in GDD largely above the 1991-2020 average over the western US. While portions of the North Coast, the western valleys of Oregon, and especially eastern Washington and eastern Oregon accumulated near-average to slightly below-average GDDs for the vintage, the majority of the west ended up above average. Overall California saw 200-600 GDD more than normal for the vintage, while western Oregon saw near average to 100-300 GDD above average. Eastern portions of the inland PNW ended up closer to average (+ 100-150 GDD) or slightly below the average during the 1991-2020 period.

For four locations in the western and eastern growing regions in Oregon, individual NWS weather stations show heat accumulation (GDD) amounts for April through October ended up slightly below to moderately above the 1991-2020 climate normal: McMinnville (+18%), Roseburg (+7%), and Medford (+15%), while Milton-Freewater was 4% below the period average (Figure 4). All locations ended up above the 1981-2010 climate normals (+6 to +21%), while for the last 15 years the stations ended up from 3% below (Milton-Freewater) to 5-7% above. Each location was below the GDD experienced in 2021 (4-9%) but 11-34% GDD above the cool 2010 and 2011 vintages.

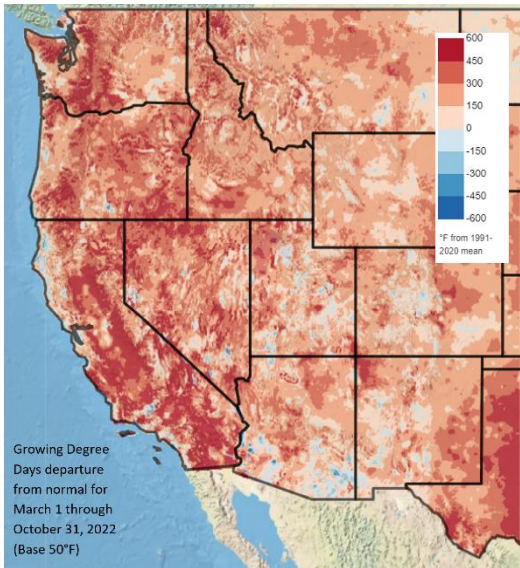


Figure 3 – Western US March through October 2022 growing degree-days (image from Applied Climate Science Lab, University of California Merced).

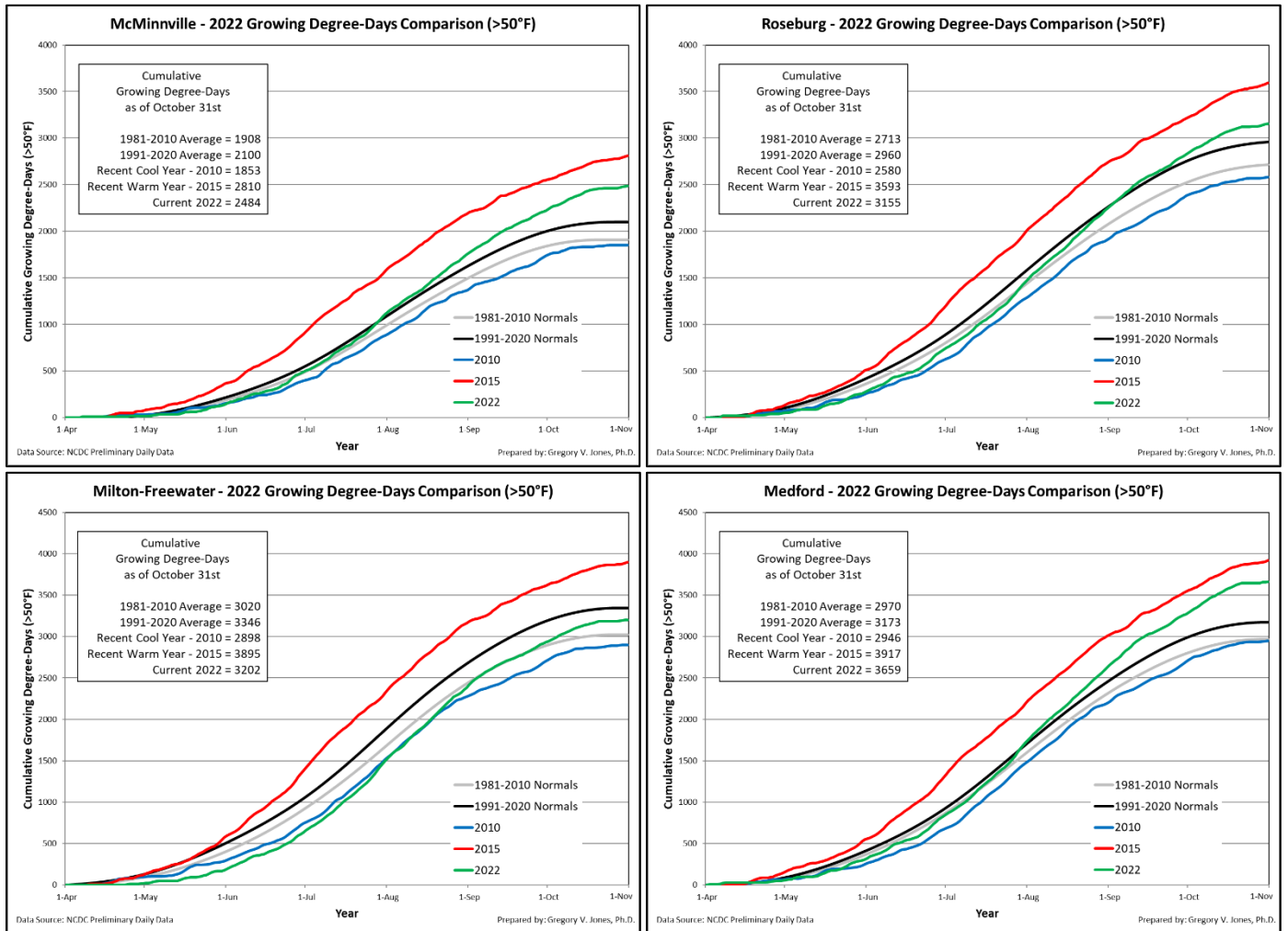


Figure 4 – Cumulative growing degree-days (base 50°F, no upper cut-off) for McMinnville, Roseburg, Milton-Freewater, and Medford, Oregon. Comparisons between the current year (2022) and a recent cool year (2010), a recent warm year (2015), and both the 1981-2010 and 1991-2020 climate normals are shown (NCDC preliminary daily data).

Drought Watch – The current drought map of the United States (Figure 5) depicts over 85% of the country in some level of drought with over 36% of the country in severe, extreme, or exceptional drought conditions. While the western US

has largely remained dry, drought conditions have expanded eastward covering nearly every state. At the end of October, the west finally saw the development of an active pattern with the jet stream delivering storms and much-needed precipitation. However, drought conditions are still holding to record area coverage with the overall drought footprint in the western region continuing to be over 95%. Fortunately, the most extreme categories of drought (extreme and exceptional) have remained under 20%. Washington has moved to 100% of the state in some level of drought, but still has no areas in the state in the most extreme drought categories. Oregon continues to be at nearly 100% of the state in some level of drought with the eastern and southern portions of the state remaining in extreme categories (>30%). California also continues to have 100% of the state currently in some level of drought with the most extreme drought conditions increasing to over 43% during the last 30 days. Drought levels have also worsened over much of the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah. The seasonal drought outlook for the first half of winter (Figure 5, right panel) shows some potentially good news but continues to show both short and long-term drought issues for significant areas of the west. A wet first half of winter forecast for the PNW (see forecasts below) has the outlook lowering the severity or removing drought altogether in the region. A wet monsoon period has lowered drought levels in the Four Corners region and the outlook calls for complete removal likely through the first half of winter (Figure 5 and see forecast section below). The Plains are forecast to see drought persist during this period while portions of the southeast are forecast to see drought develop.

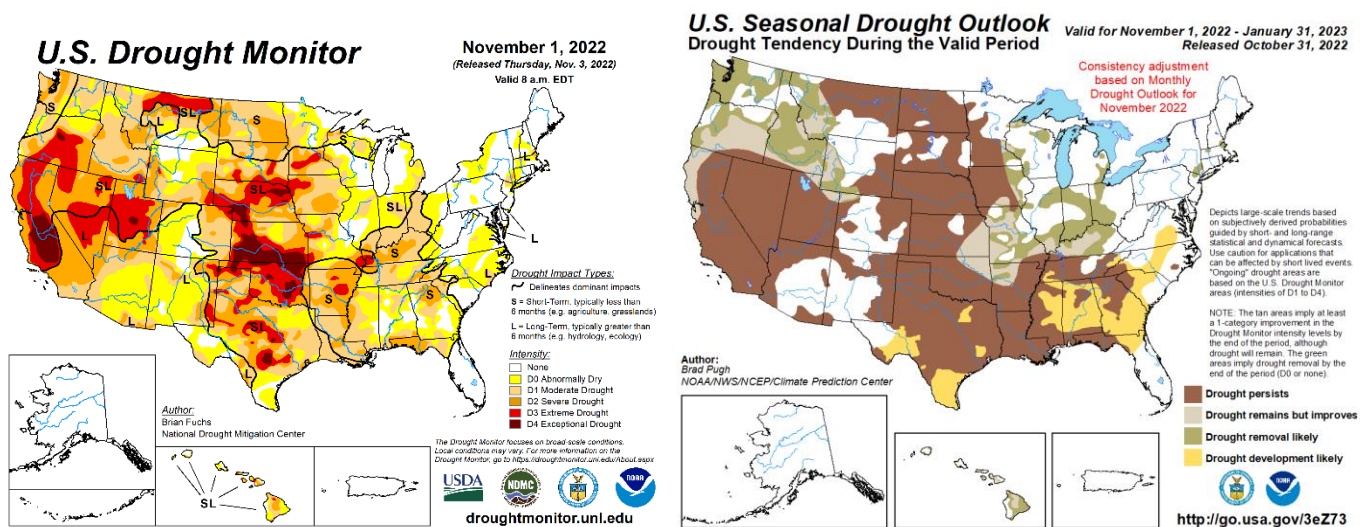


Figure 5 – Current US Drought Monitor and seasonal drought outlook.

ENSO Watch – Moving into the first half of winter the sea surface temperatures in the central-eastern equatorial Pacific remained below average most everywhere (Figure 6) ensuring a La Niña triple-dip. The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) has continued the La Niña Advisory and will likely continue to do so through the first half of winter. The tropical Pacific atmosphere also remains consistent with the observed La Niña conditions and ocean-climate models continue to predict SSTs remaining below average in a moderate La Niña. The official outlook from numerous agencies confirms this forecast with the outlook calling for a moderate La Niña to continue at least through February. The CPC model-based outlook forecasts have the probability of La Niña continuing through February at 75%, afterward which there is a 54% chance for ENSO-neutral conditions in the second half of winter. The triple-dip La Niña has happened only twice since 1950 and the current 90-day forecast (see below) continues to show the anticipated influence of these conditions across the continental US.

North Pacific Watch – While sea surface temperatures in the North Pacific remain warmer than average, cooling over the last couple of weeks is evident. SSTs from Japan to the North American coast and extending south to Baja California (Figure 6) have been from 0.5 to 5°C (1-10°F) above the CSFR 1981-2020 climatology but cooling 1-2°C (1.8-3.6°F) of late. This development is likely the result of increased storminess from the Aleutian Low churning deeper and cooler water to the surface. The relative warmth in the North Pacific contrasts strongly with the cooler La Niña conditions in the Tropical Pacific (Figure 6). With the cooling of SSTs in the North Pacific, broader cooler and wetter than average conditions are likely to be seen across the PNW and northern tier of states (see forecast below).

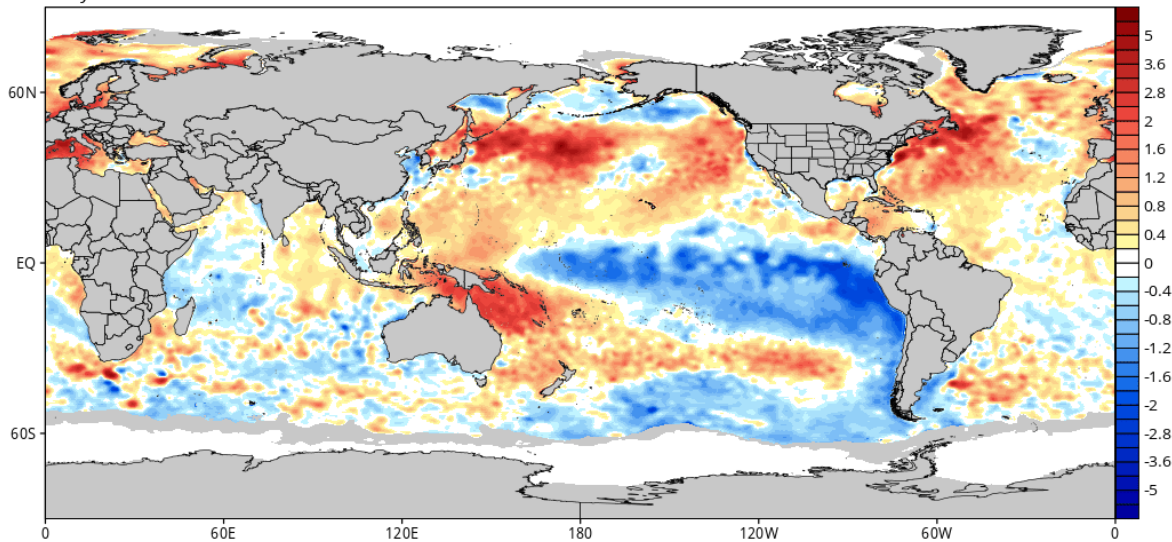


Figure 6– Global sea surface temperatures (°C) for the period ending November 1, 2022 (image from Tropicaltibits.com).

Forecast Periods:

Next 5 Days: Frequent storms from an active jet stream will bring nearly daily rainfall to the western US. Higher amounts the further north one goes but California should get a reasonable amount of rain as well. The other big change is the shift to much colder air with temperatures likely to be 10-20 degrees below normal for this time of year. The result will be early-season snow for many, the question is how low it will go.

6-10 Day (valid November 7-11): Cold air will dominate the first ten days of November with the coldest region being the inland PNW, Northern Rockies, and Great Plains. The entire western US will likely see below-average temperatures, and as is common with westerly dips in the jet stream, the eastern half of the country will see a strong ridge of high pressure and likely substantially above average temperatures. Along with the colder air forecasted for the west comes an above-average precipitation forecast. Northern California into the PNW and the Northern Rockies is likely to see the greatest amounts during this forecast period. Dry conditions are favored in the desert southwest and Gulf Coast states while the eastern seaboard is forecast to be wetter than average.

8-14 Day (valid November 9-15): The general pattern of a colder-than-average western US and warmer than average eastern US continues into the next forecast period. Cold air will continue to flow into the Northern Rockies and Great Plains with a slight shift eastward likely. But the forecast points to highly likely colder than average temperatures across the west. The precipitation forecast is also holding into mid-month with above-average amounts in the west, especially the PNW, Northern Rockies, and Great Plains. Dry conditions are likely in the southern states and will likely extend into the Ohio river valley and into the eastern Great Lakes. Wetter than average conditions are forecast for Florida and the southeast.

30 Day (valid November 1-30): While the first part of November is forecast to see colder than average temperatures the outlook for the entire month of November is pointing to a greater chance of above-average temperatures for much of the country (Figure 7). The forecast shows a greater probability of warmer than average conditions from the desert southwest across to the Great Lakes and southeast with the highest likelihood being in northern New England. The PNW across to the northern Plains are forecast to likely see below-average temperatures for the month while California and the intermountain west is depicted as having equal chances of being slightly above to slightly below-average for the month. The November precipitation forecast has the PNW likely to see above-average amounts with much of California and portions of the intermountain west across to the Great Lakes are expected to be closer to average. From southern Texas across the Gulf states and into the mid-Atlantic and New England are forecast to likely see below-average precipitation for the month of November (Figure 7).

90 Day (valid November-December-January): The forecast for the first half of winter (Figure 7) continues to be largely predicated on the La Niña triple-dip and cooling SSTs in the North Pacific described above and in Figure 6. The PNW across the northern tier of states and south into the Ohio river valley and southeast have equal chances of seeing temperatures slightly below to slightly above-average while the southern states and up along the eastern seaboard into New England have a greater probability of seeing warmer than average temperatures (Figure 7). The seasonal precipitation forecast is also largely driven by the expected patterns from the current Pacific SSTs with a wetter than average first half of winter for much of the PNW, near average from California across the Rockies and the northern tier of states into the mid-Atlantic and New England, while the southern tier of states is expected to see below-average rainfall during this period (Figure 7).

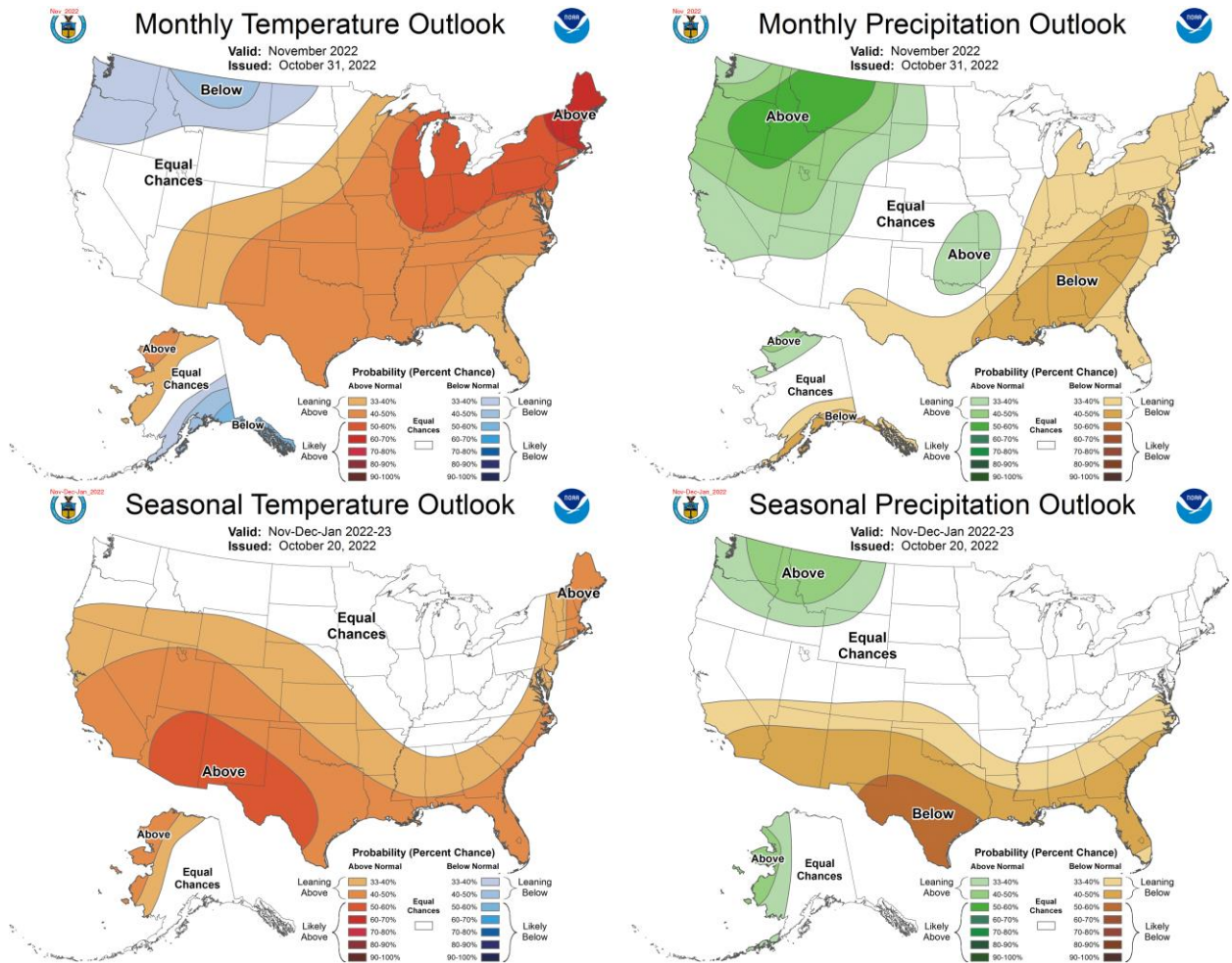


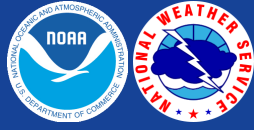
Figure 7 – Temperature (left panel) and precipitation (right panel) outlooks for the month of November (top panel) and November, December, and January (bottom panel) (Climate Prediction Center, climate.gov).

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Mountain Snow, Low Elevation Rain, and Isolated Hail Storms Through Wednesday

KEY POINTS

- Heavy mountain snow with greatest travel impacts in Trinity County.
- Mainly beneficial low-elevation rainfall.
- Coastal thunderstorms and hail today moving inland across Mendocino and Lake Counties during Tuesday.

WEATHER RISK OUTLOOK

Risk levels incorporate potential impacts from weather hazards and likelihood of occurrence for a reasonable worse case scenario.

| | Mon 11/7 | Tue 11/8 | Wed 11/9 | Thu 11/10 | Fri 11/11 | Sat 11/12 | Sun 11/13 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lake County Clearlake, Lakeport | Rain Snow | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow | | | | |
| Del Norte County Crescent City, Gasquet | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow | | | | |
| Mendocino County Ukiah, Fort Bragg | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow | | | | |
| Trinity County Weaverville, Hayfork | Snow | Snow | Snow | | | | |
| Humboldt County Eureka, Fortuna, Willow Creek | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow Lightning Hail | Rain Snow | | | | |

Risk Levels

Little to None

Minor

Moderate

Major

Extreme

DETAILS

Trinity County



Snow

Impacts:

- Chain controls probable across mountain highway passes.
- Hazardous driving conditions probable across mountain roads and highways.

Timing:

- Snow showers producing heavy snow accumulations will occur through Wednesday morning.
- Winter Storm Warning for elevations above 3000 feet in effect across Northern Trinity County through 4AM Wednesday.
- Winter Weather Advisory for elevations above 3000 feet in effect across Southern Trinity County through 4AM Wednesday.

Lake County, Del Norte County, Mendocino County, Humboldt County

Rain

Impacts:

- Primarily beneficial rainfall expected across low elevations in Northwest California.
- Moderate increase in mountain mud/rock slide potential.

Timing:

- Monday through Wednesday.

Lake County, Trinity County, Del Norte County, Mendocino County, Humboldt County

Lightning

Impacts:

- Dangerous lightning possible with any thunderstorm that occurs.
- Stronger storms may also produce accumulating small hail across area roadways resulting in locally hazardous driving conditions.

Timing:

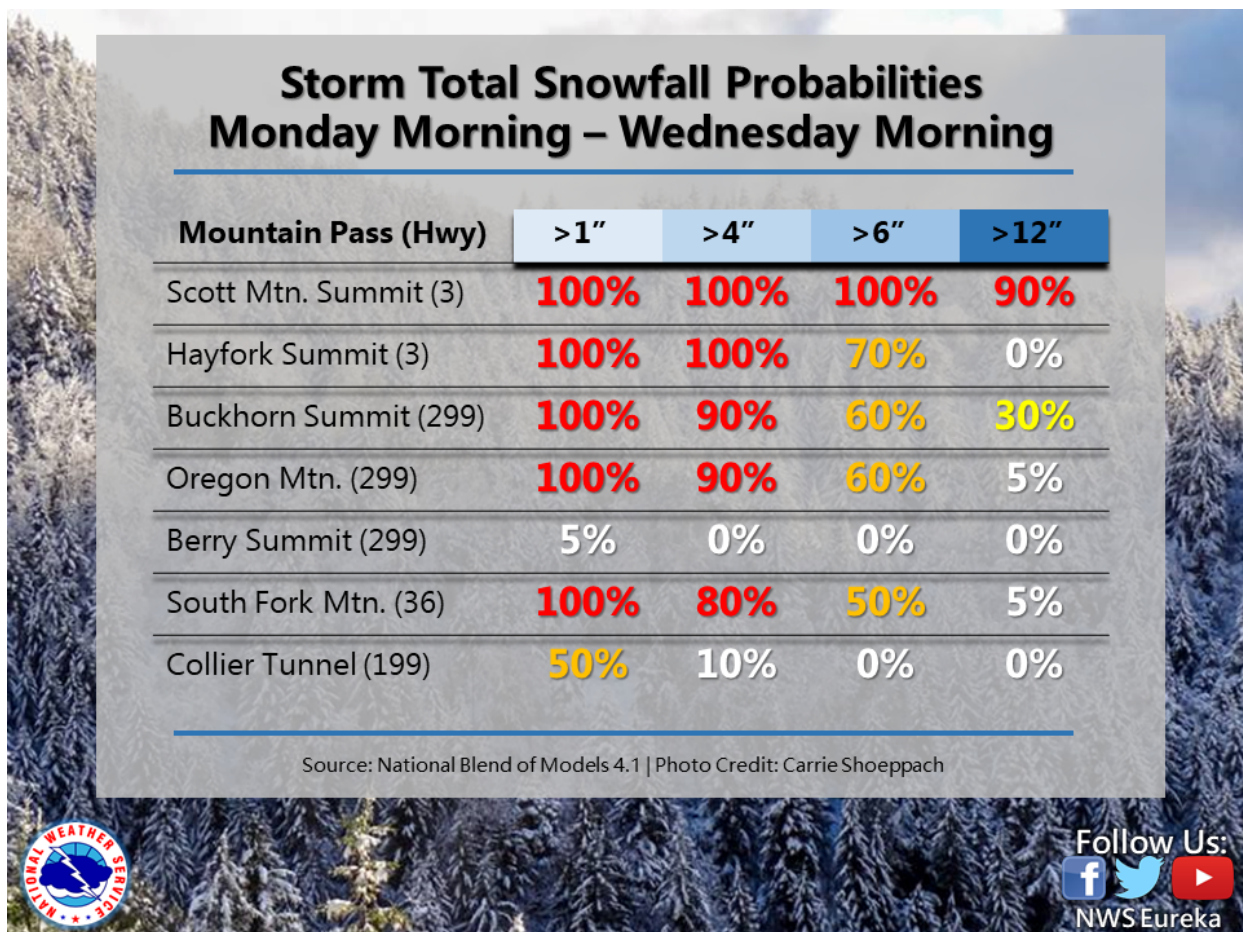
- Coastal storms possible Monday.
- Increasing storm threat inland across Mendocino and Lake Counties during Tuesday.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For the latest forecast updates, visit weather.gov/eureka.

If you have questions or would like to submit weather reports, photos, or to unsubscribe from these briefings, email nws.eureka@noaa.gov or call (707) 443-6484.

GRAPHICS



2022_11_7_snow_prob_high_pass.png

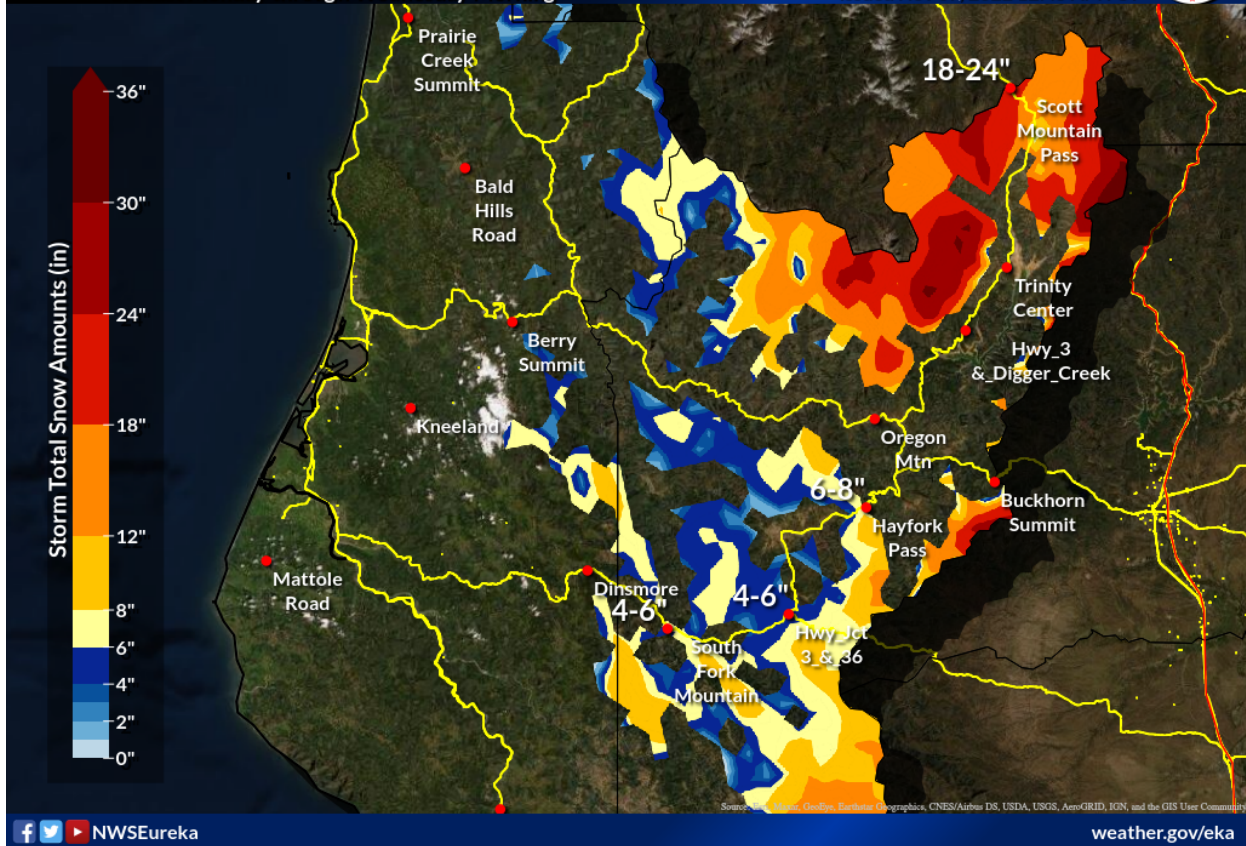
Heavy Mountain Snow in Trinity County

Weather Forecast Office
Eureka, CA



Snowfall forecast Monday through Wednesday Morning

Issued Nov 07, 2022 12:45 AM PST



snow.png

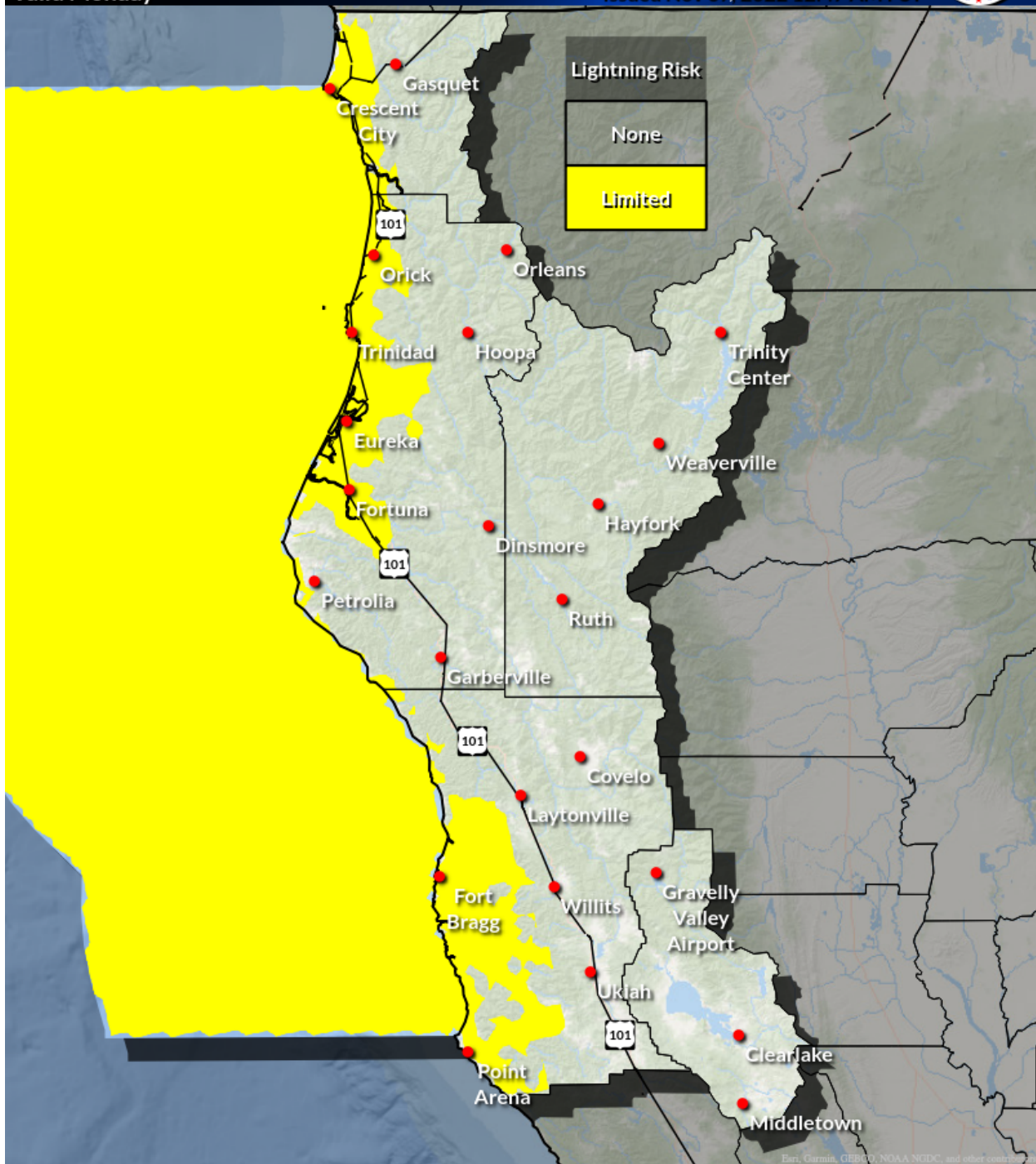
Thunderstorm Forecast

Weather Forecast Office
Eureka, CA



Valid Monday

Issued Nov 07, 2022 12:47 AM PST



NWSEureka

weather.gov/eka

thunder_monday.png

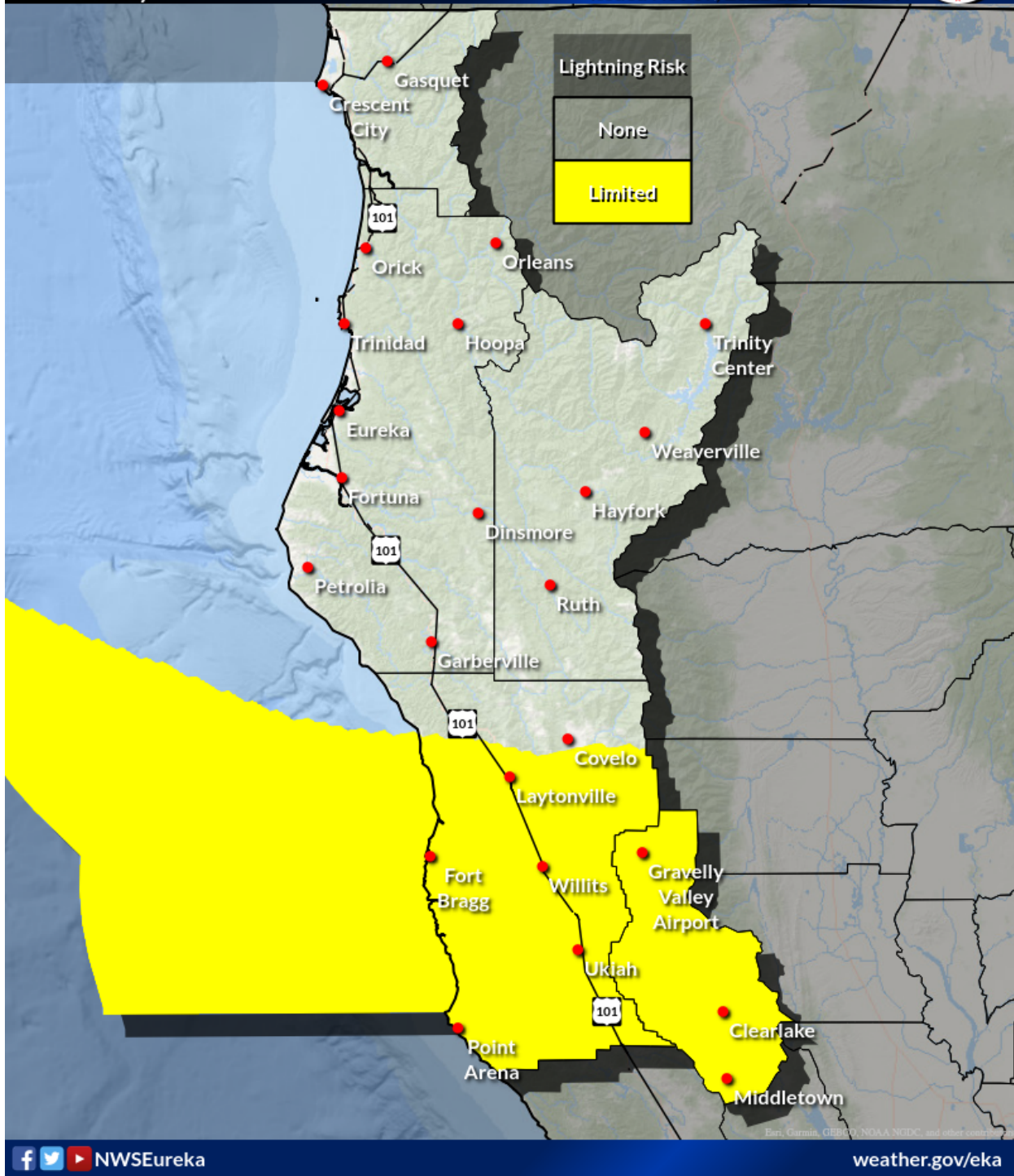
Thunderstorm Forecast

Weather Forecast Office
Eureka, CA



Valid Tuesday

Issued Nov 07, 2022 12:47 AM PST



thunder_tuesday.png

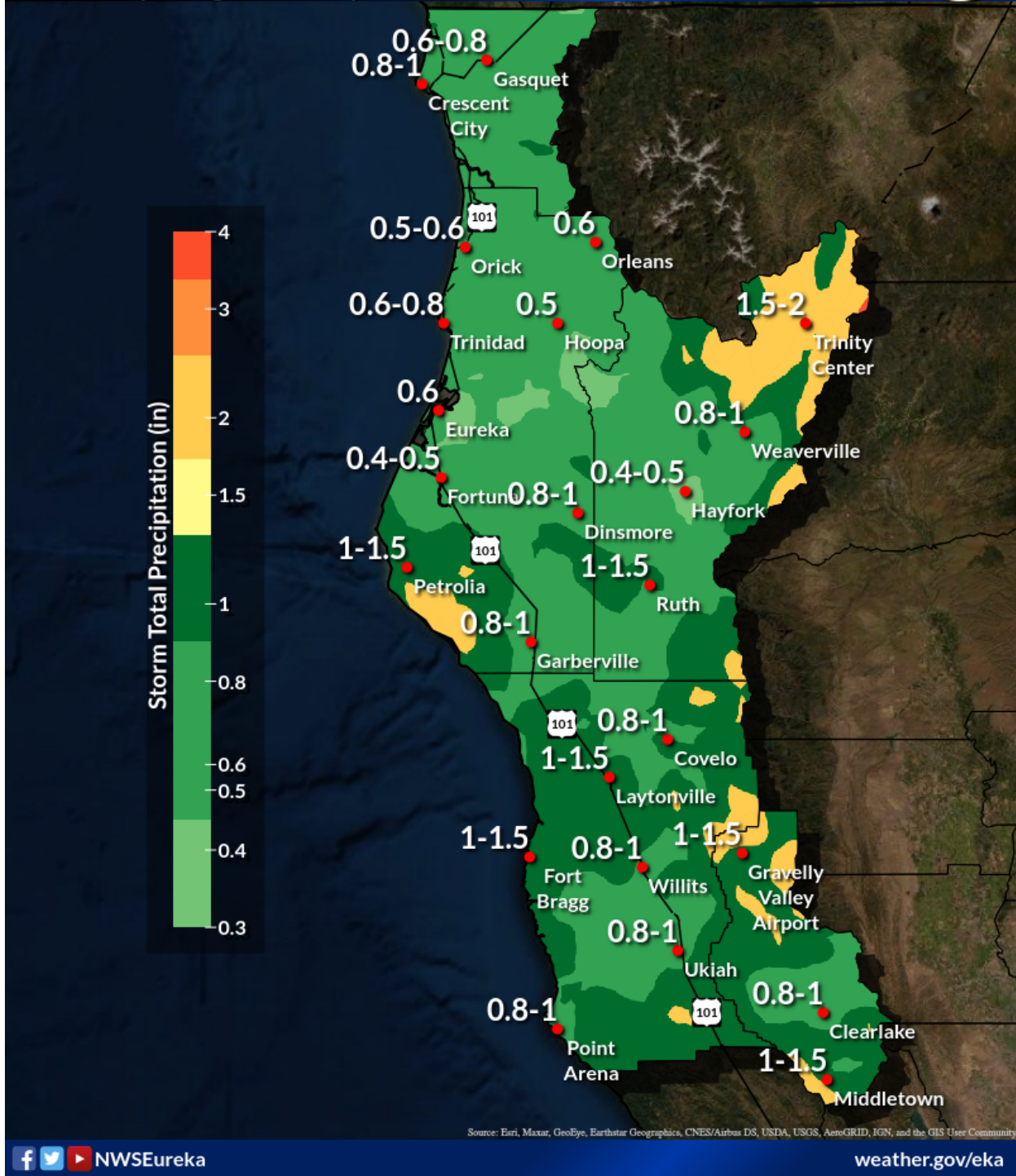
Rainfall Totals

Weather Forecast Office
Eureka, CA



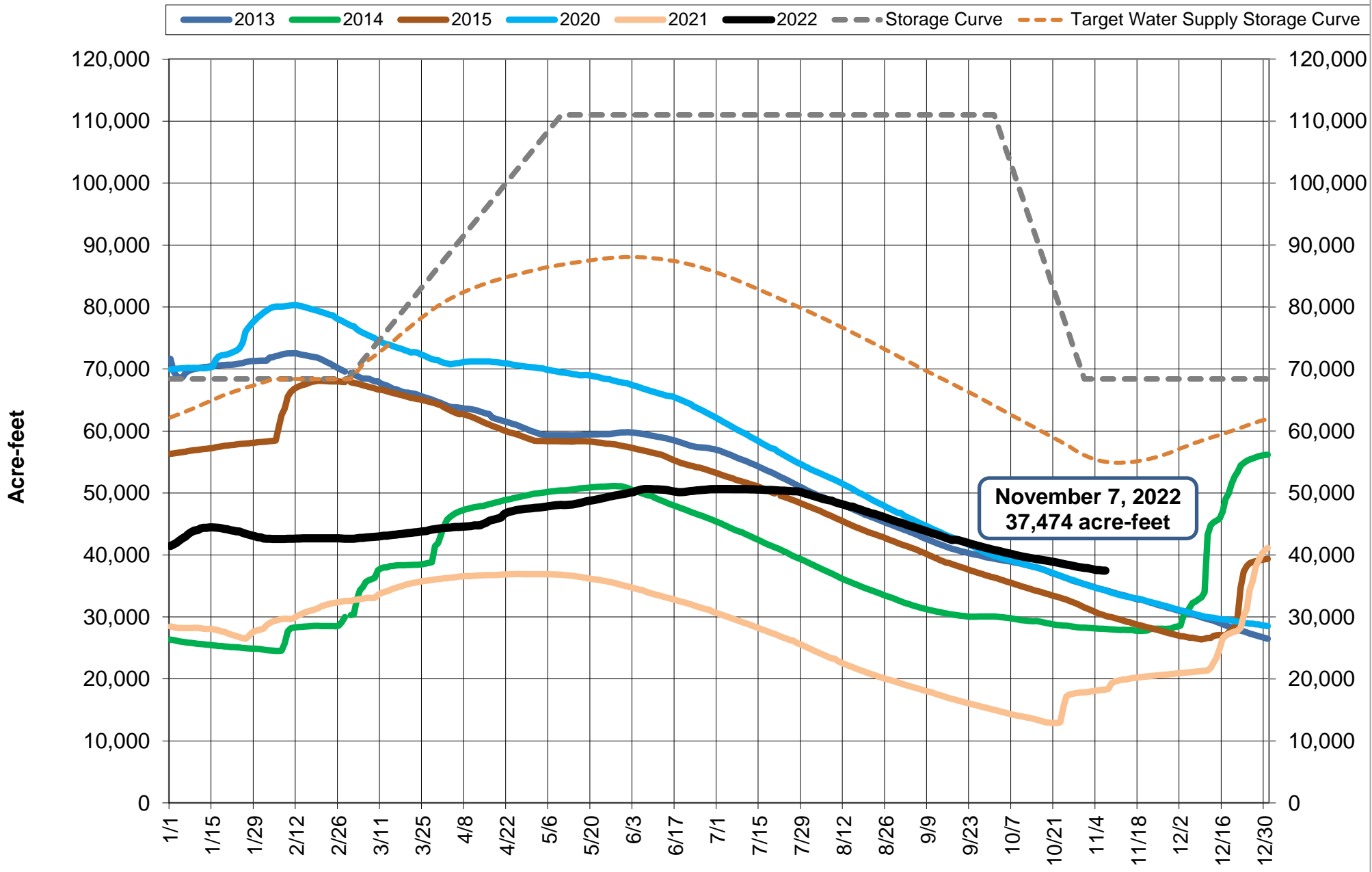
Valid Monday through Wednesday

Issued Nov 07, 2022 12:58 AM PST



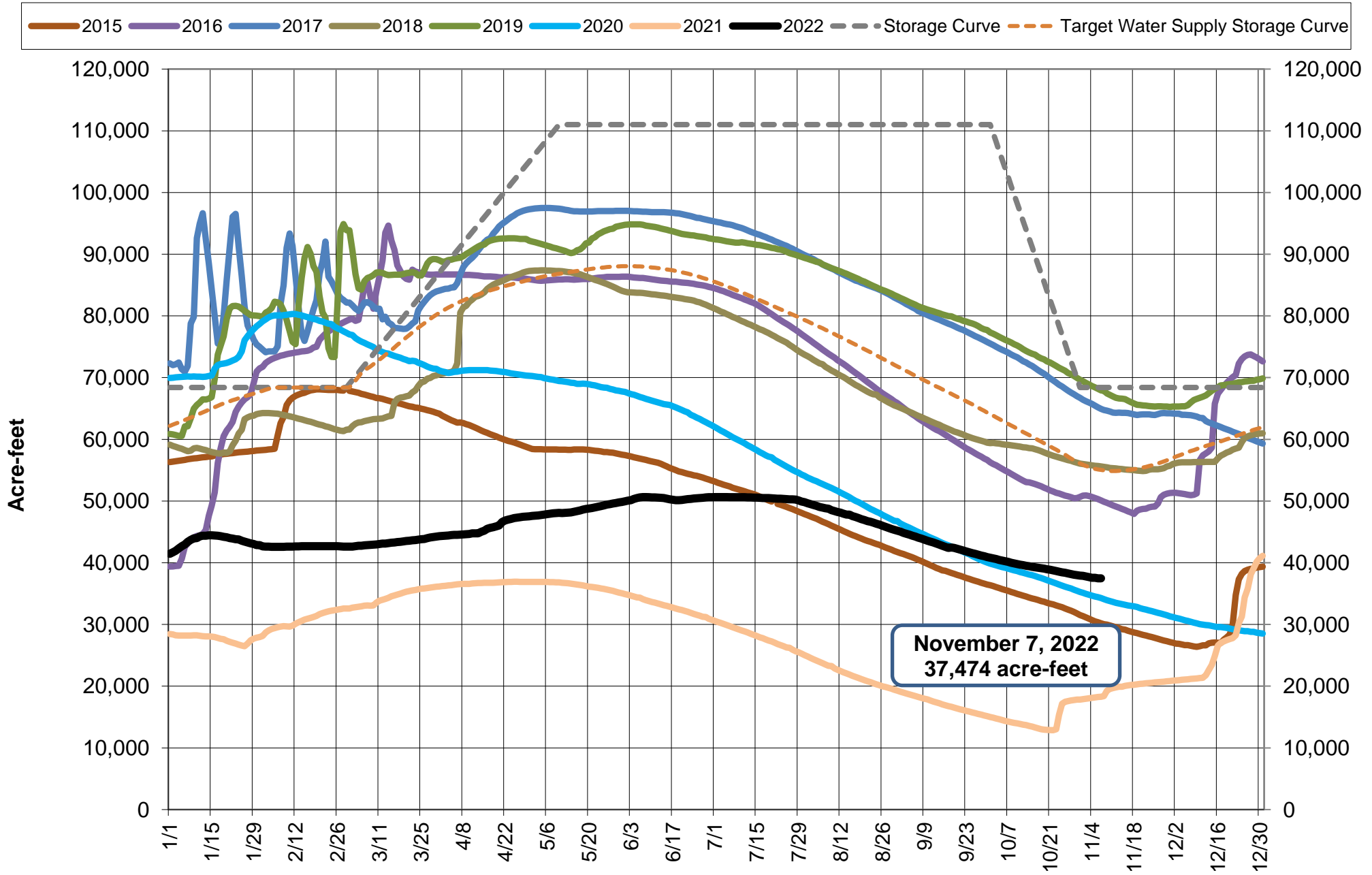
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Lake Mendocino Storage - Drought Years

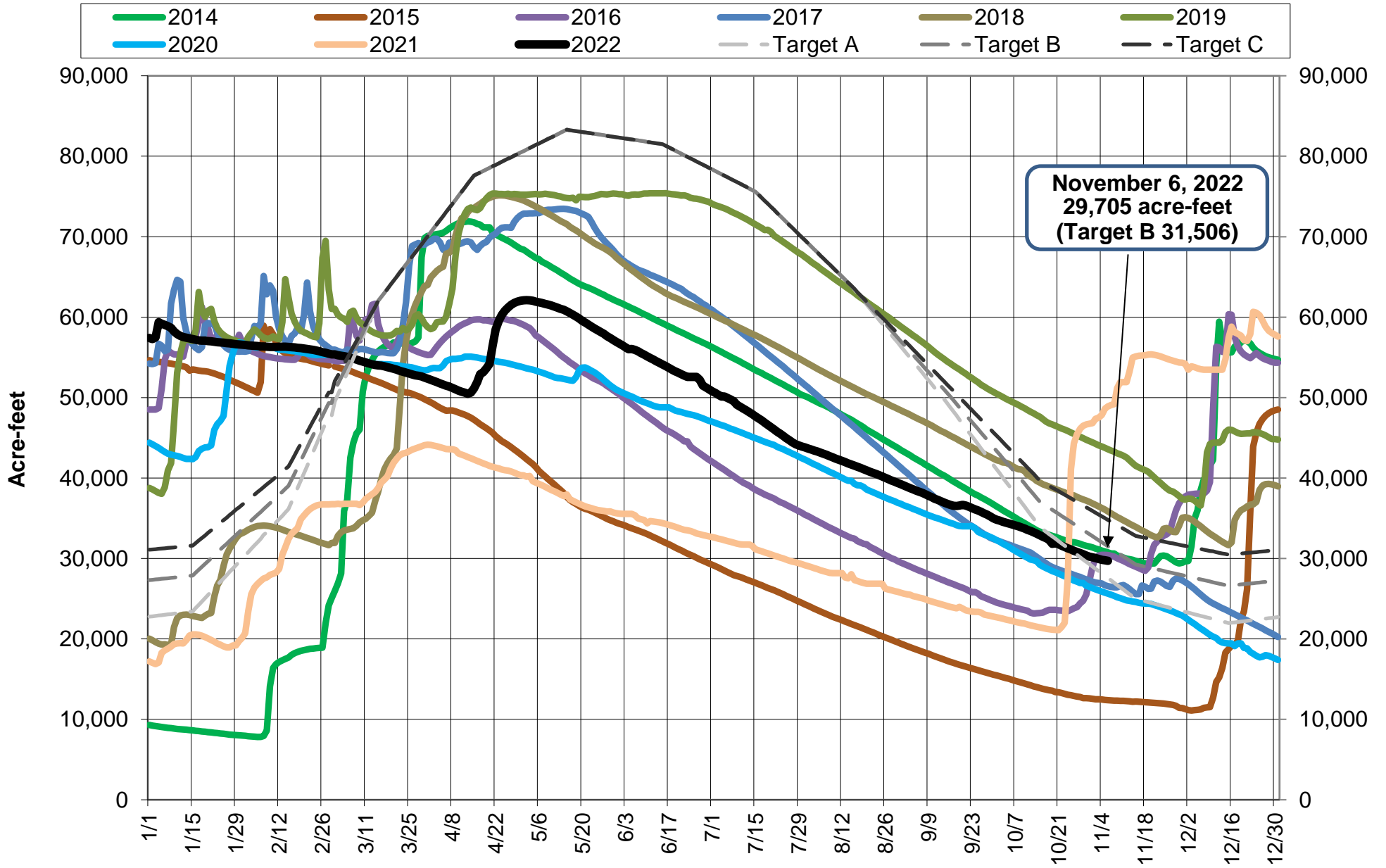


November 7, 2022
37,474 acre-feet

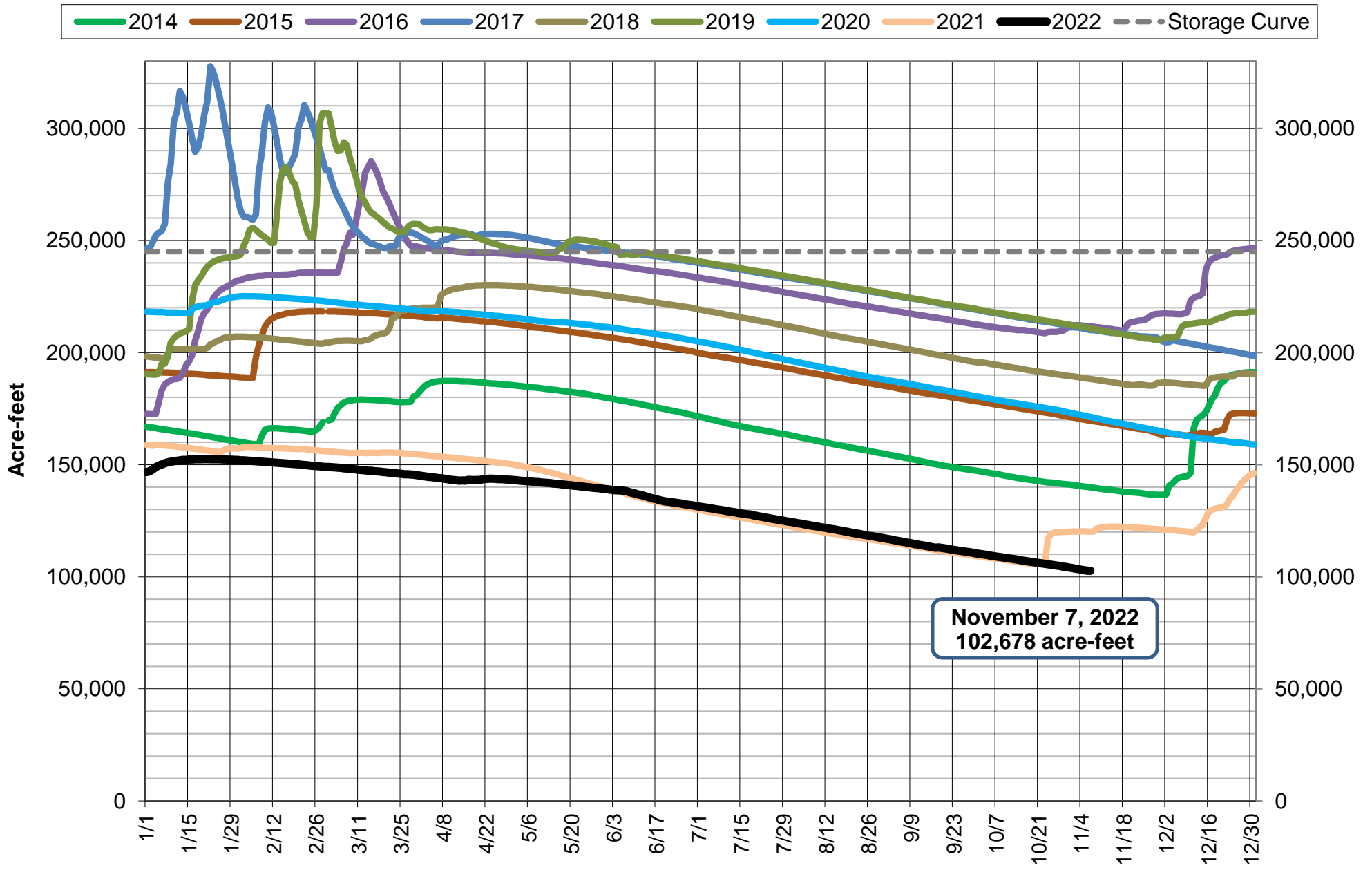
Lake Mendocino Storage



Lake Pillsbury Storage and Target Storage Scenarios



Lake Sonoma Storage
















UKIAH VALLEY BASIN SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

FALL 2022

The Ukiah Valley Basin is a medium-priority groundwater basin managed by the Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA), formed between the County of Mendocino, City of Ukiah, Russian River Flood Control and Water Conservation Improvement District, and Upper Russian River Water Agency. Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), the GSA is charged with ensuring sustainable management of the Ukiah Valley Basin's groundwater resources consistent with the Basin's Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). This Newsletter serves to provide an update on GSA activities and implementation of the GSP.

Status of the Basin

The Ukiah Valley Basin's Sustainability Goal, as outlined in the GSP, is to maintain groundwater resources to best support the continued and long-term health of the people, the environment, and the economy in Ukiah Valley, for generations to come. To demonstrate progress towards this goal, Sustainable Management Criteria (SMC) are used to measure and assess groundwater conditions in the Basin. SMC take the form of indicators or "effects" caused by changing groundwater conditions which are monitored to ensure these effects do not become significant or unreasonable. There are five SMC which are monitored in the Ukiah Valley Basin. The ratings given to the right are based on information from the Ukiah Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan Annual Report, which can be accessed here: bit.ly/UkiahAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |
| Lowering GW Levels | Reduction of Storage | Seawater Intrusion |
|  |  | NA |
|  |  |  |
| Degraded Quality | Land Subsidence | Surface Water Depletion |
|  |  |  |

Green indicates that conditions are in line with goals laid out in the GSP. Yellow indicates that conditions may require actions to be taken if conditions do not improve.



Continued Groundwater Monitoring

As drought continues and precipitation remains scarce, monitoring efforts have continued throughout the Basin to help provide important data on local groundwater conditions. The GSA monitors over 40 wells spread across the Ukiah Valley Basin to get a better picture of aquifer conditions and keep an eye on any fluctuations in groundwater levels and water quality. Monitoring is conducted by the Mendocino County Resource Conservation District on a monthly to annual basis and the results are used to continually improve and refine the groundwater model for the Basin. Land subsidence data is obtained from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Get to Know Your GSA

The Ukiah Valley Basin GSA is composed of a Board of Directors, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and various staff members which provide support to GSA operations. Erik Cadaret of West Yost Associates serves as the General Manager of the GSA. Erik is a professional geologist experienced in working on regional and basin scale water resources and SGMA projects in California. Erik also serves on the Board of Directors for the Groundwater Resources Association of California. Erik is thrilled to serve in this role to collaborate with GSA leadership and stakeholders to successfully implement the GSP.



Additional Resources

[How to Read a GSP](#)

[Ukiah Valley Basin GSP](#)

[Annual Report](#)

[Governor's Executive Order](#)

[Communication and Engagement Plan](#)

Recent Achievements

GSP Submittal and DWR Review

The Ukiah Valley Basin GSP was submitted to DWR on January 28th, 2022. DWR will now review the GSP and provide their determination and feedback on the plan by the end of 2023, or sooner. The plan may be determined to be adequate, incomplete, or inadequate, with incomplete or inadequate designations requiring corrective actions. After initial submittal and review, DWR will evaluate GSPs and their updates every 5 years, starting in 2027, to track basin performance over time.

Expanding Staff

In March 2022, the GSA hired West Yost Associates to provide Administration Services to further expand the GSA’s capabilities to address the ever-changing needs throughout the Basin during GSP implementation. These services include facilitation of Board and TAC meetings, workshops, GSP implementation oversight, contracts and fiscal management, grant writing and management, maintenance of the GSA website, and administration of outreach.

The GSA also acquired Legal Counsel Services to provide responsive and robust expertise when navigating implementation of the GSP. The Kronick Moskovitz Teidemann & Girard (Kronick) law firm was selected by recommendation of the Ad-Hoc committee to provide these services. Kronick will be advising the GSA on legal matters such as Brown Act compliance, the review of Executive Orders, and ensuring that GSA actions are consistent with laws under SGMA.

Upcoming Work

Education and Outreach Efforts

Earlier this year, the GSA adopted an updated Outreach and Engagement Plan (see link in “Additional Resources”).

The GSA is expanding education and outreach activities through more frequent workshops, distribution of newsletters such as this one, and increased presence at non-GSA-hosted meetings of beneficial groundwater users to provide updates on GSA activities. **Do you have suggestions for meetings or groups the GSA should connect with? Let us know by emailing uvbgsa@mendocinocounty.org!**

Currently, the GSA is pursuing funding through Round 2 of the DWR Sustainable Groundwater Management Implementation Grant. If awarded, these funds would be used to support increased stakeholder engagement during implementation of GSP projects and management actions.

Well Permitting

The GSA is coordinating with Mendocino County Environmental Health to comply with Executive Order N-7-22, which furthered the State’s drought response by requiring new well permitting provisions in groundwater basins which are subject to SGMA. The GSA and the County are planning a two-part workshop to share more information about the Executive Order and solicit feedback from stakeholders (see “Upcoming Events”).

Upcoming Events

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| County Well Permitting Workshop: Part 1 November 15th 5—6:30pm Barra of Mendocino Winery | Ukiah Valley Basin GSA TAC Meeting December 7th 1—3pm Zoom meeting (link can be found online) | Ukiah Valley Basin GSA Board Meeting December 15th 1:30—3pm Zoom meeting (link can be found online) |
| County Well Permitting Workshop: Part 2 January 2023 Time and Location To Be Determined | Tribal Workshop February 2023 Time and Location To Be Determined | |



Save the Date!

Tuesday November 15, 2022

5:00 – 6:30 p.m.

Barra of Mendocino Winery & Event Center
7051 N State St, Redwood Valley, CA 95470



County Well Permitting Workshop

Part 1: Sharing Information and Receiving Preliminary Input



Are you a well driller, or do you use groundwater for agricultural or industrial purposes?

Join [Mendocino County Environmental Health](#) and the [Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency](#) (GSA) for a joint workshop on November 15 to learn more about local groundwater planning efforts and share your input on proposed changes to the groundwater well permitting process driven by [Executive Order N-7-22](#). Part 2 of the workshop series will be held in early 2023 to report on how feedback was incorporated.





UKIAH VALLEY BASIN GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY

340 Lake Mendocino Dr. • Ukiah • California 95482 • (707)463-4363 • fax (707)463-5474

NOTICE OF WORKSHOP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (“Agency”) will hold its November 2022 workshop at:

5:00 PM – 6:30 PM on Tuesday November 15th, 2022

Barra of Mendocino Winery & Event Center

7051 N State St, Redwood Valley, CA 95470

Topic: County Well Permitting Workshop - Part 1

All email comments must be received by 8:00 A.M. the morning of the meeting in order to be published online prior to the meeting.



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Agenda

1. Welcome and Context Setting
 - a. Devon Boer (Mendocino County Farm Bureau) and Erik Cadaret (Ukiah Valley Basin GSA)
2. County Environmental Health: Historical Well Permitting and County Requirements under Executive Order N-7-22
 - a. Marlayna Duley (Mendocino County Environmental Health)
3. GSA Requirements under Executive Order N-7-22
 - a. Erik Cadaret (Ukiah Valley Basin GSA)
4. How the County and GSA are working together
 - a. Marlayna Duley (Mendocino County Environmental Health) and Erik Cadaret (Ukiah Valley Basin GSA)
5. Open Discussion and Invitation to Refine the Application and Process with Public
 - a. Emily Finnegan and Marisa Perez-Reyes (Stantec)
6. Closing Comments
 - a. Devon Boer (Mendocino County Farm Bureau) and Marisa Perez-Reyes (Stantec)
7. Adjournment

The Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency complies with ADA requirements and upon request, will attempt to reasonably accommodate individuals with disabilities by making meeting material available in appropriate alternative formats (pursuant to Government Code Section 54953.2). Anyone requiring reasonable accommodation to participate in the meeting should contact the Mendocino County Executive Office by calling (707) 463-4441 at least five days prior to the meeting.

Please reference the Mendocino County website to obtain additional information for the Ukiah Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency: <http://www.mendocinocounty.org/uvbgsa>.