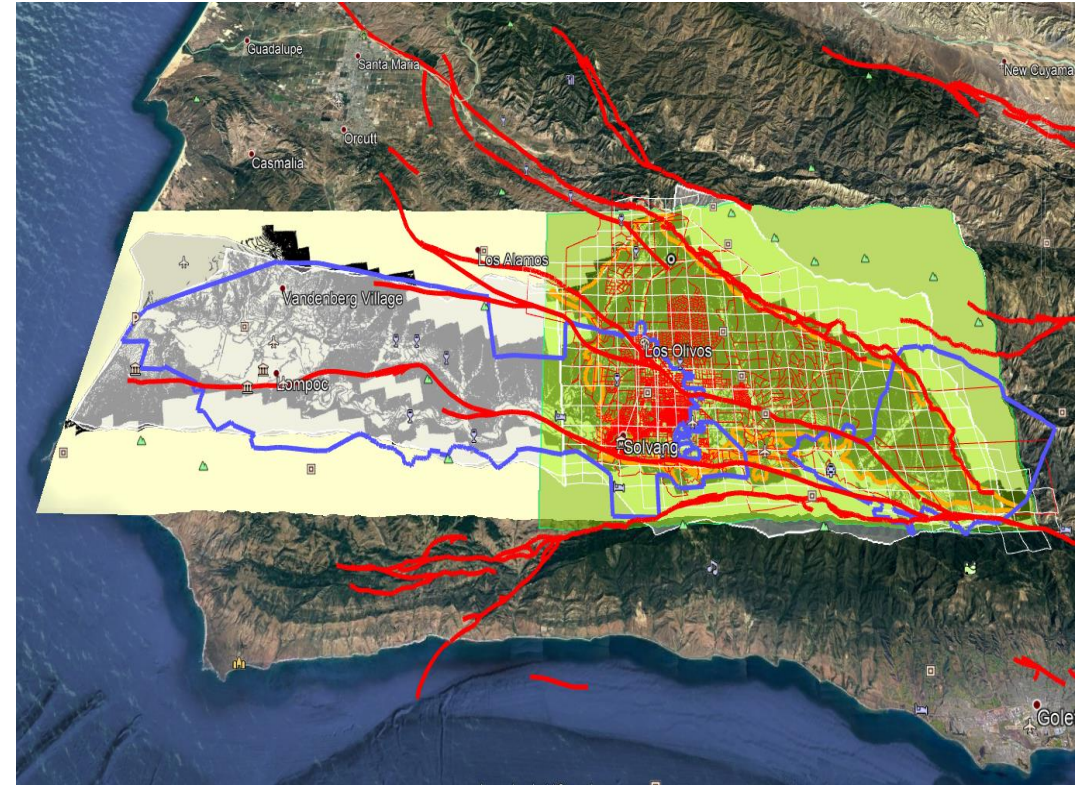


Santa Ynez River Basin Eastern Management Area Groundwater Sustainability Plan

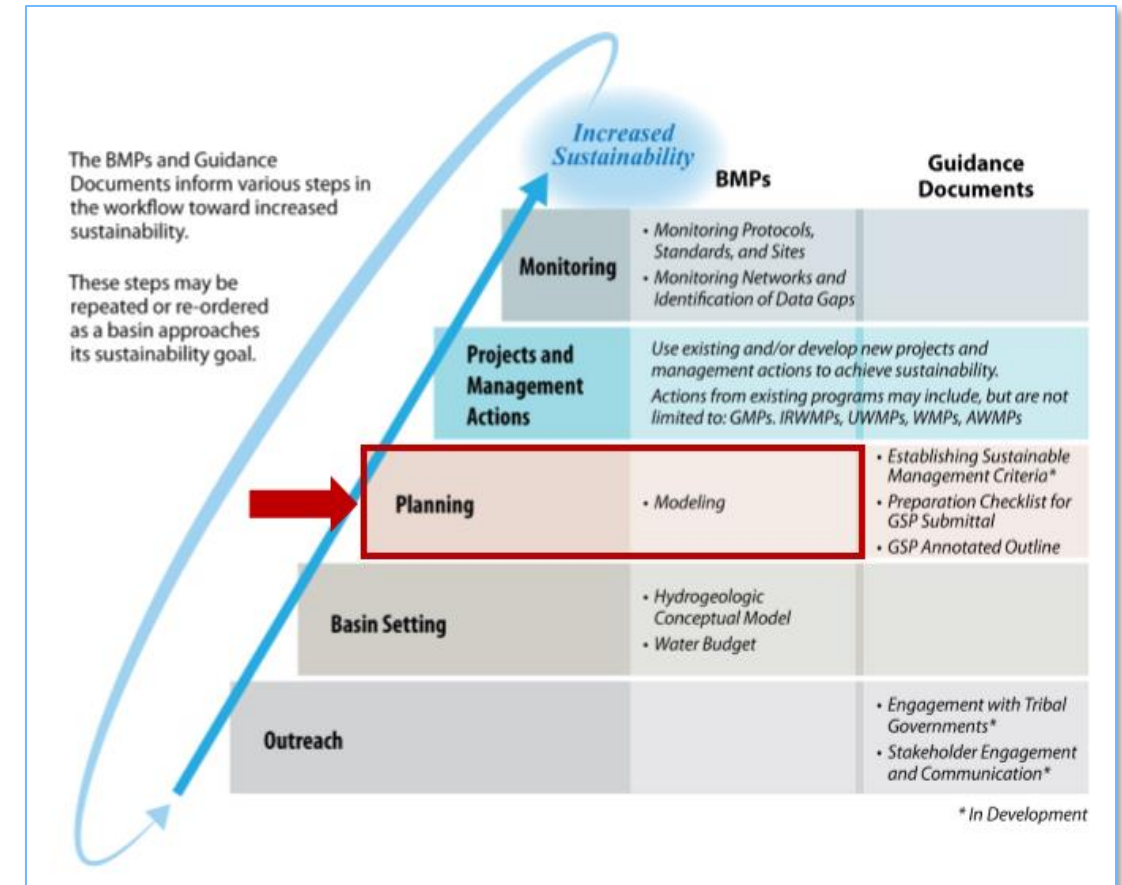
GSP Groundwater Model Development & Application

21 January 2021



SYRB EMA GSP MODEL DEVELOPMENT

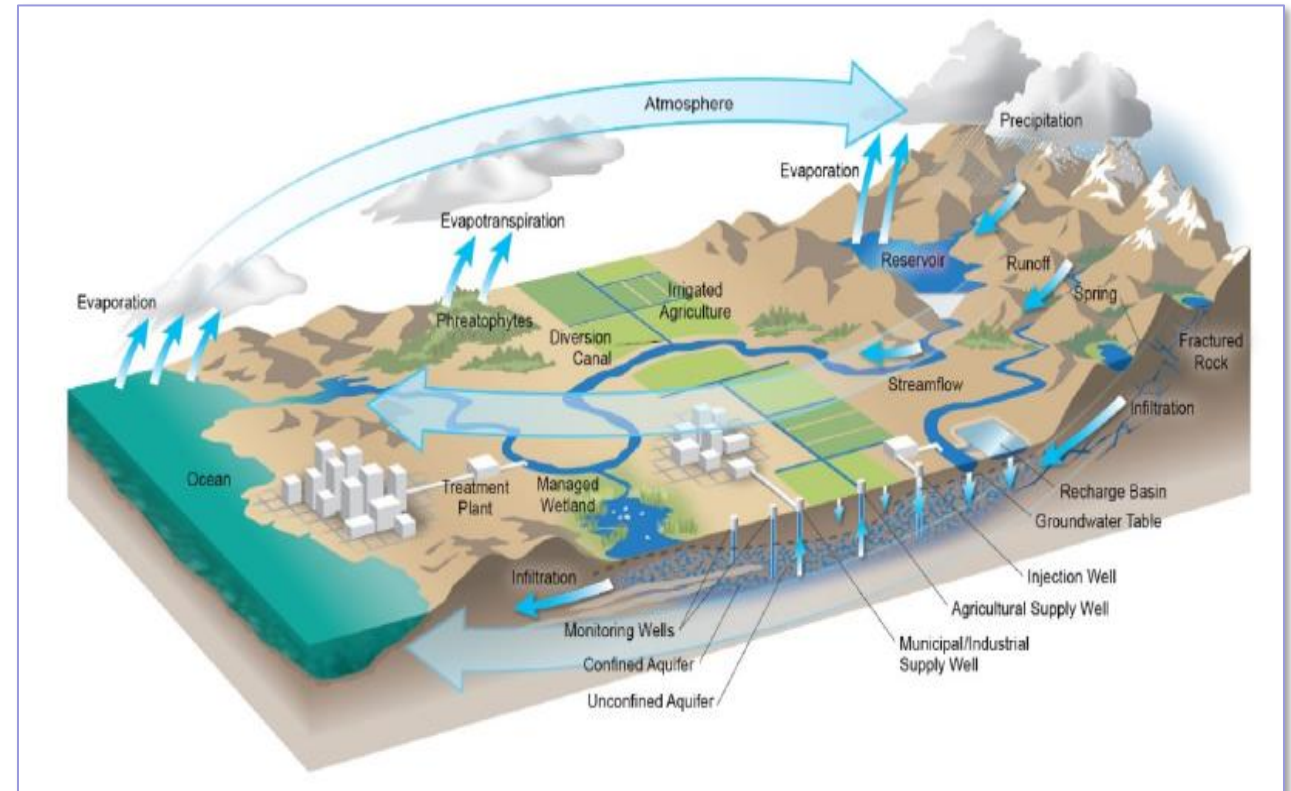
- Numerical model, “computer model”
- Third step in SGMA “Stairway to GSP”
- Based on Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM) and Water Budget



Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM)

“An idealized description of the real hydrogeological system in the study area, describing in a concise and coherent way the components of the hydrogeological system and the interactions between those components”

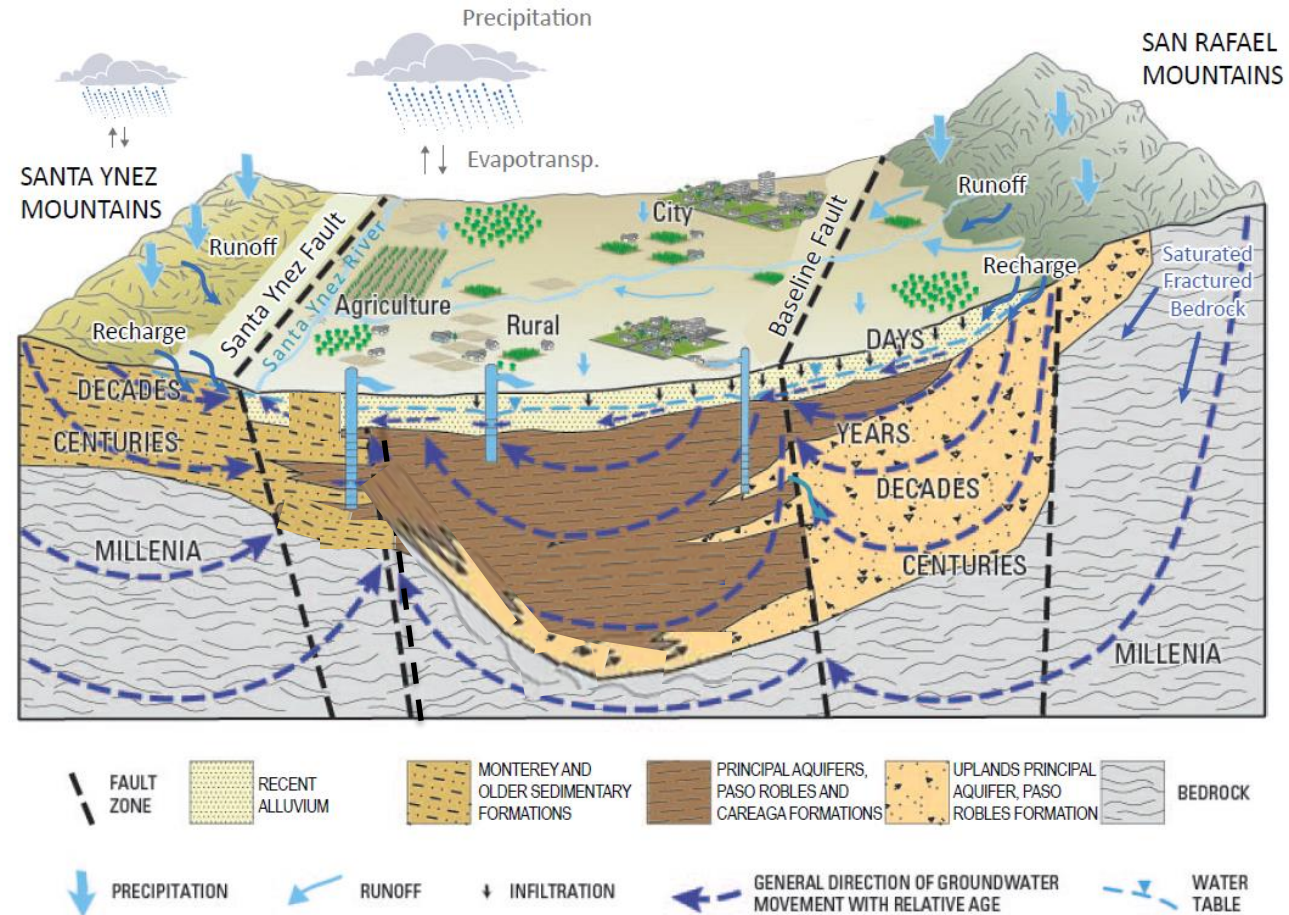
- ✓ Hydrogeology ~ Geology + Hydrologic Cycle
- ✓ defensible and simplified, yet as realistic as possible supported by available data



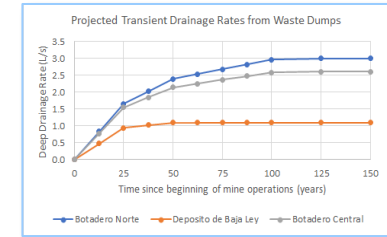
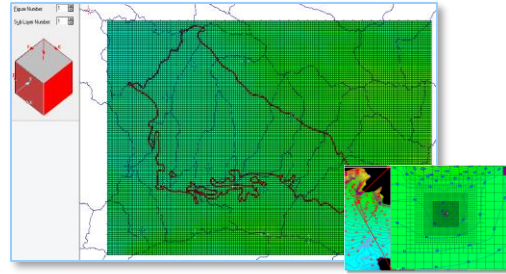
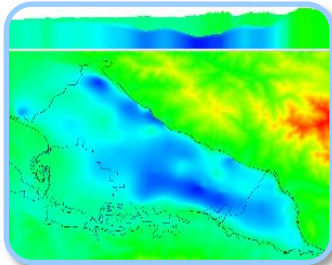
Hydrogeologic Conceptual Model (HCM)

➤ Key elements of HCM

- 3D Hydrogeologic model (Leapfrog)
 - Geologic formations and their hydrologic properties
- Zones of groundwater recharge and discharge
- Groundwater level maps, flow directions
- Generalized groundwater response times
- Define water budget and water budget components, assemble data



Santa Ynez River Basin EMA GSP Model Development & Application Process



Hydrogeologic
Conceptual
Model

Develop model
structure + prelim.
transient model

Calibrate
transient
historical
model

Run Model for
Future Scenarios

- Baseline scenario
- Climate change scenario
- Project implementation scenario

Compute changes in SMC indicators

Model Domain and Boundary Conditions

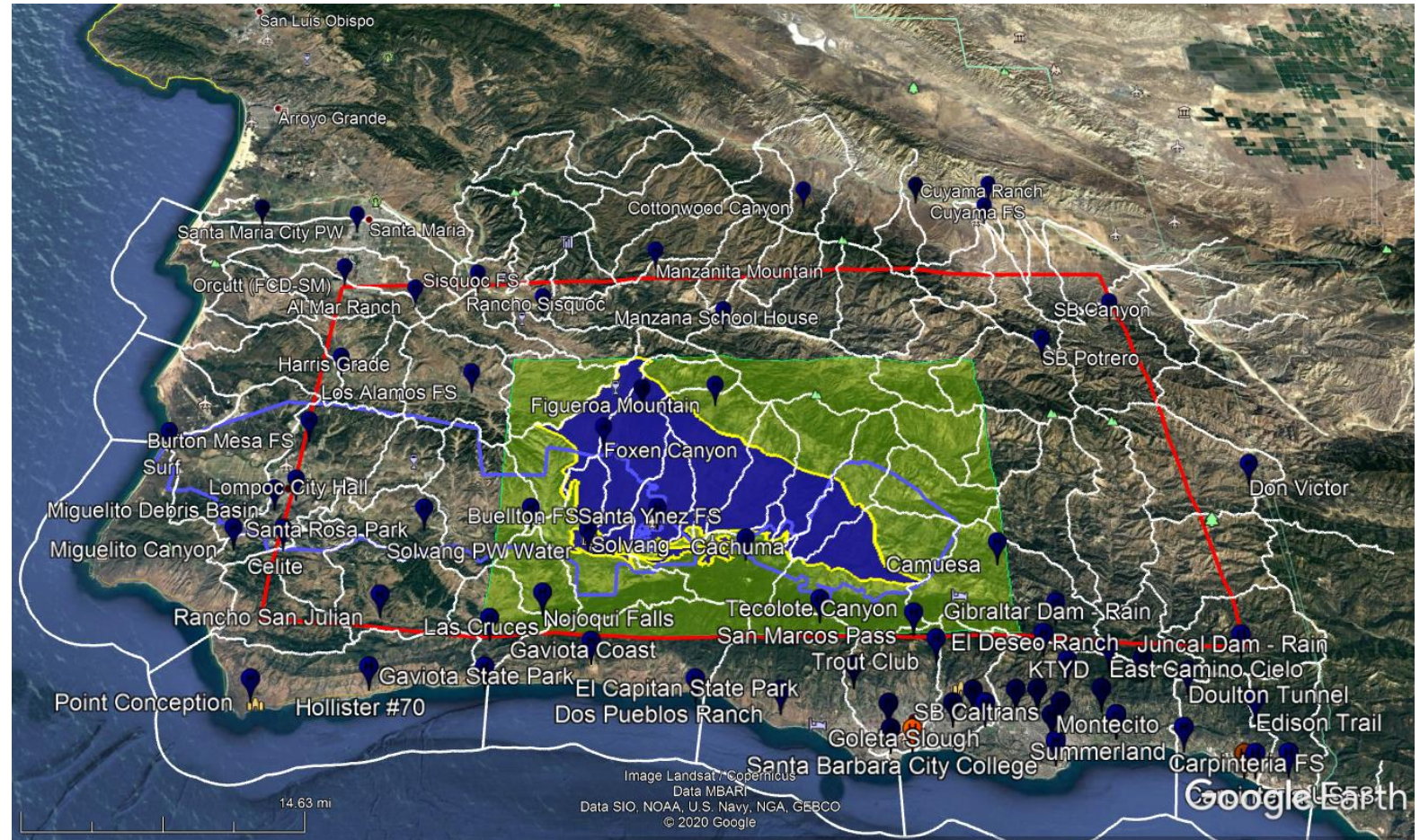
→ domain extent and external and internal boundary conditions



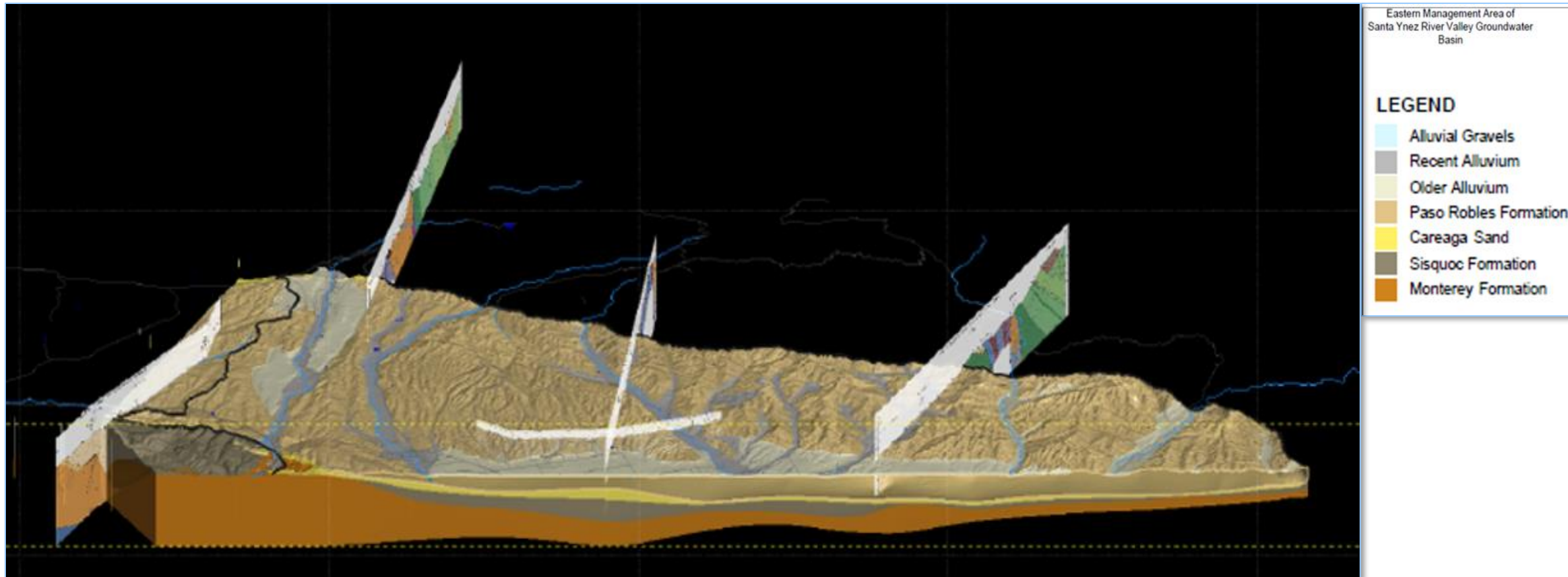
SYRB EMA Model Domain: Extend to Contributing Watershed Boundaries

➤ SYRB EMA principal aquifers (PURPLE shading DWR Bull. 118) do not extend to surface water subbasin boundaries

- Available data on runoff and recharge extends to watershed limits
- Hydraulic properties representative of Monterey Fm and deeper bedrock from EMA limit to watershed limits

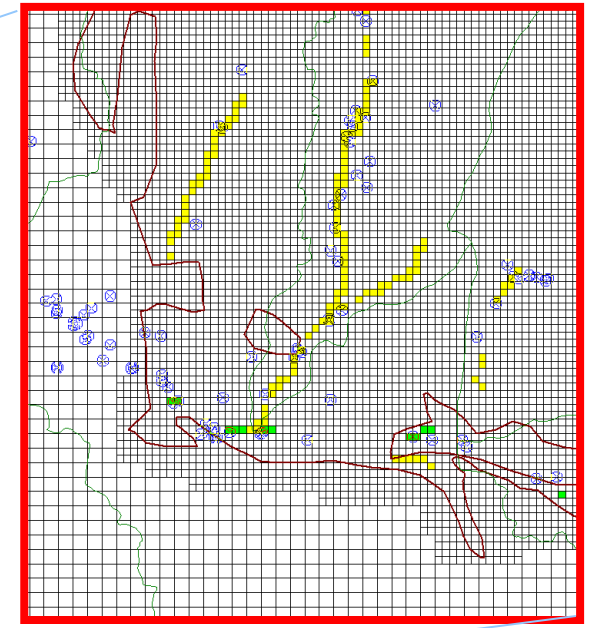
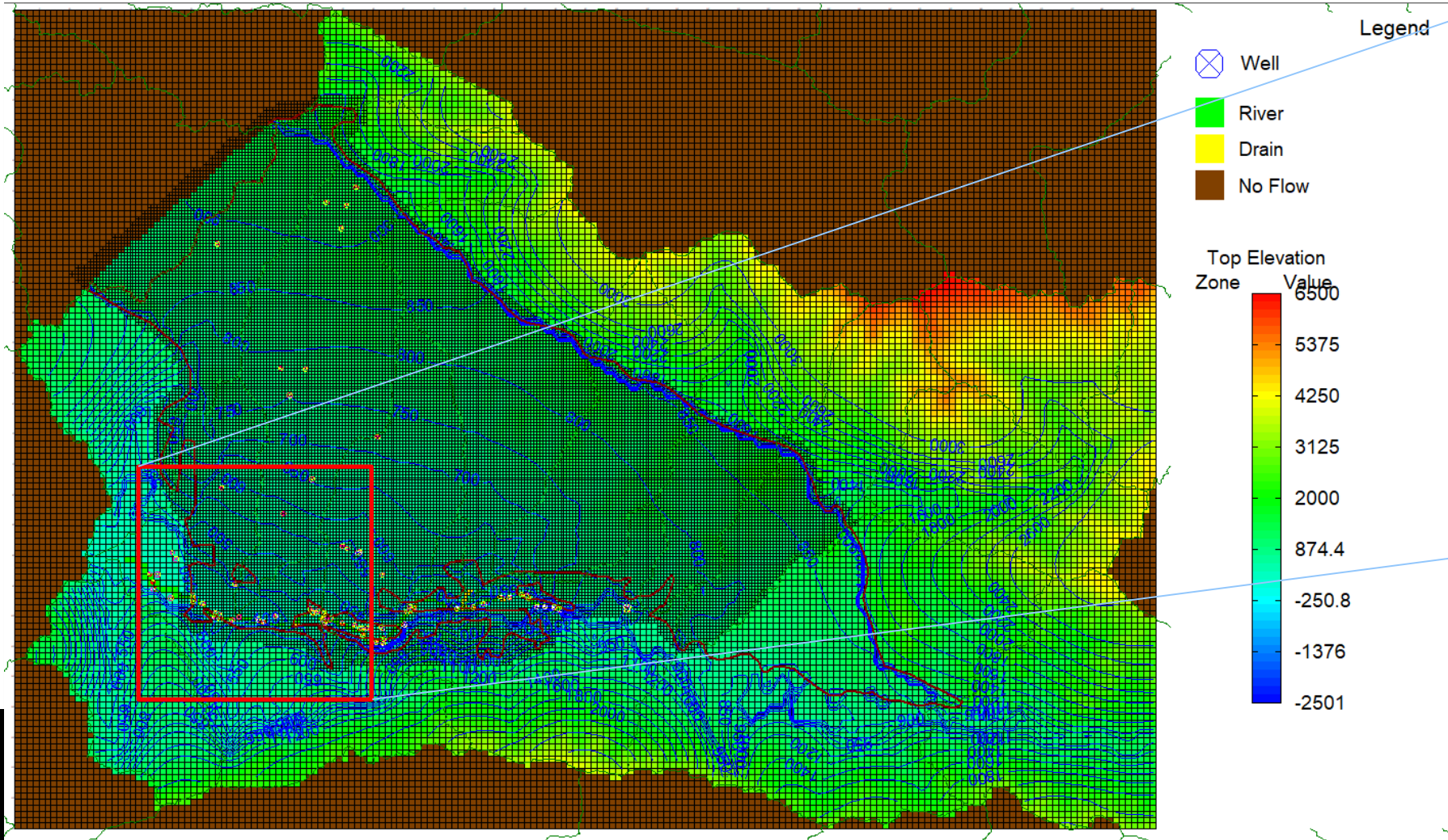


3D Geologic Model – Basin View from South



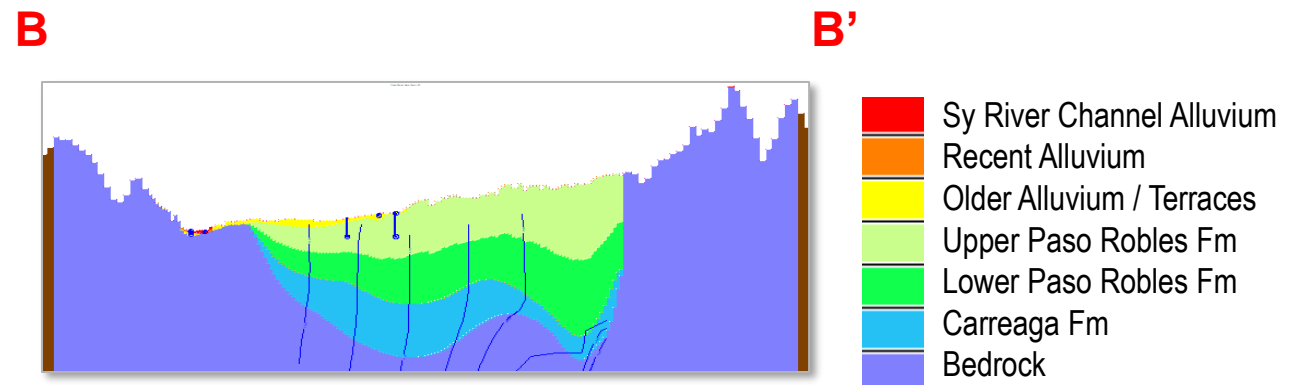
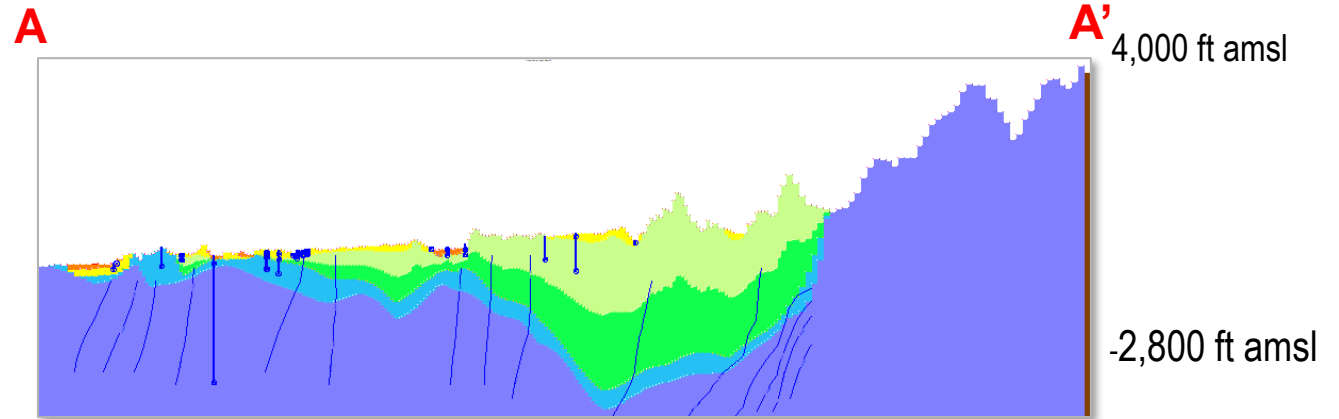
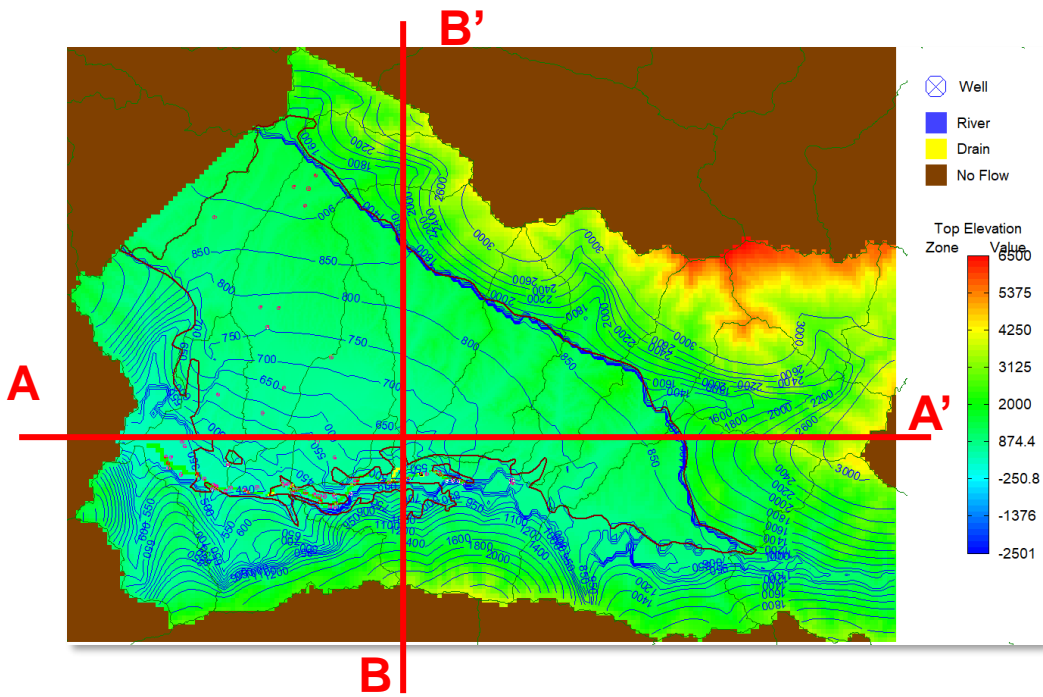
EMA Model With MODFLOW-USG

4-acre grid cells within EMA, 16-acre grid cells outside to watershed limit



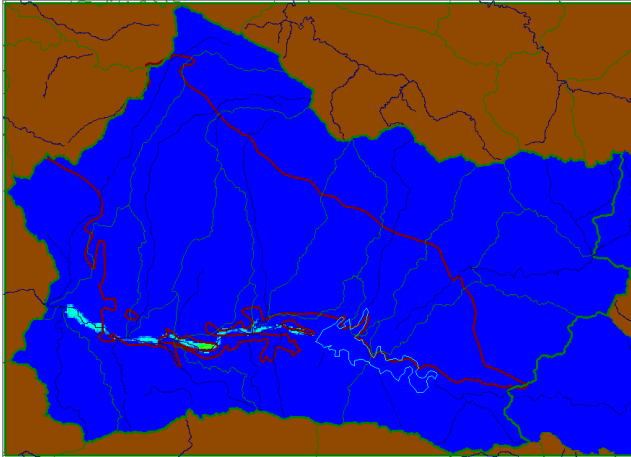
EMA Model Hydrogeologic Units Import Leapfrog 3D Geology to MODFLOW

Hydrogeologic Cross-Sections through Numerical Model Domain

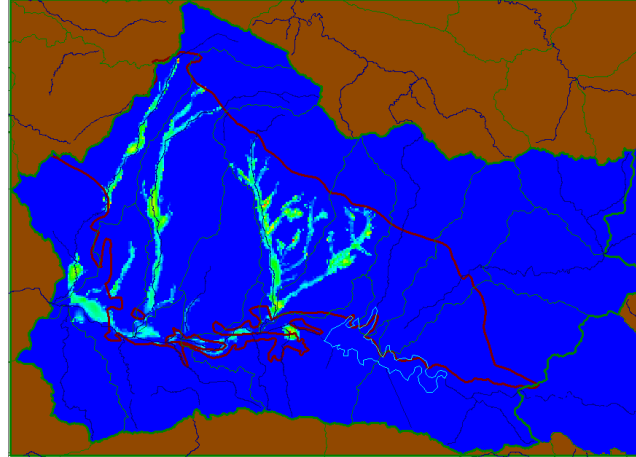


Import Leapfrog 3D Geology to MODFLOW: Isopach Maps of Layer Thickness in MODFLOW-USG

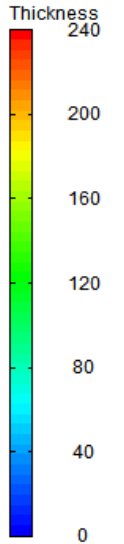
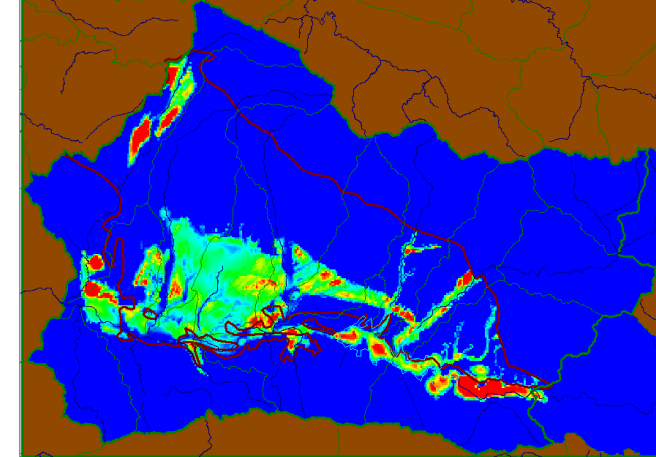
Layer 1: River Gravels and Cobbles



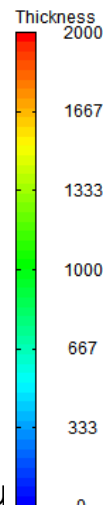
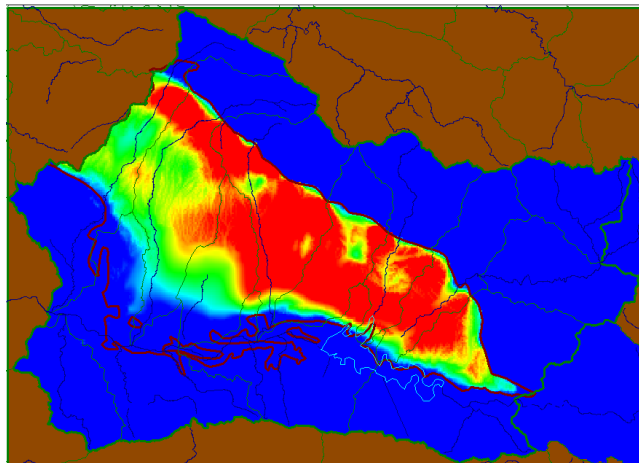
Layer 2: Recent Alluvium



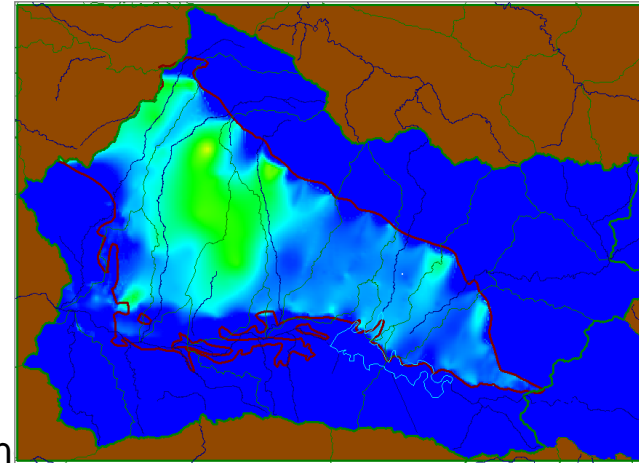
Layer 3: Older Alluvium



Layer 4: Paso Robles Formation



Layer 5: Carreaga Sandstone Fm.



Hydrogeology: Hydraulic Properties of Geologic Units

Hydrostratigraphic Unit	Principal Location (Lateral Extent)	Vertical Extent	Thickness (feet)	Hydraulic Conductivity (feet/day)	Storativity (dimensionless)		Porosity (Vol/Vol)
					S _c	S _y	
Santa Ynez River Alluvium	Santa Ynez River Floodplain Riparian Zone	Surface to 80 feet	0 - 60 feet Average: 42	100 - 600 Arith. Avg: 260 Geomean: 222	4.2 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.23	0.3
Tributary Alluvium	Along principal tributaries in Santa Ynez Uplands	Surface to 70 feet	0 - 70 ft Average: 35	100 - 500 (estimated) Geomean: 200	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.2	0.3
Older Alluvium	Draped atop Paso Robles Fm from terraces near river up to 1 to 2 miles upslope from river	Surface to depth of 150 feet	0 - 150 Average: 60	70 - 280 Arith. Avg: 136 Geomean: 117	6.0 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.1	0.2
Paso Robles Formation	Across entire extent of EMA, outcropping across approximately 70% of EMA, except for along the river, tributary channels, and older alluvial terraces within 1- to 2- miles of river	To depths up to 3,150 feet, Upper part generally more permeable than Lower, but very heterogeneous	200 - 4150 Average: 1570	0.2 - 96 Average: 17.6 Geomean: 4.1	1.0 x 10 ⁻²	0.04	0.15
Careaga Sand	Deeply buried beneath Santa Ynez Uplands, rising to near-surface near and beneath Solvang	Below Paso Robles Fm and shallow alluvium, to maximum depth greater than 3,500 ft	200 - 900 Average: 800	0.8 - 20 Average: 7.5 Geomean: 4.6	8.0 x 10 ⁻⁴	0.05	0.12
Sisquoc Formation	Deeply buried beneath entire EMA, and outcropping in adjacent uplifted mountains	To depth of up to 4,000 feet	up to 1000	Very low, < 0.1	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ / ft	0.002 est	0.005
Monterey Formation	Deeply buried beneath entire EMA, and outcropping in adjacent uplifted mountains	To deeper than 5,000 feet	up to 1500	Very low, < 0.1	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ / ft	0.002 est	0.005

Model: Tool for Integrating Inflow and Outflow Data, Historical Conditions and Future Scenarios

- **Natural conditions model**
 - Precipitation, Runoff, Evapotranspiration, and Recharge
 - Recharge to groundwater both areal and localized tributary stream percolation
 - SY river and connected alluvial groundwater considered one unit
 - NO Pumping!

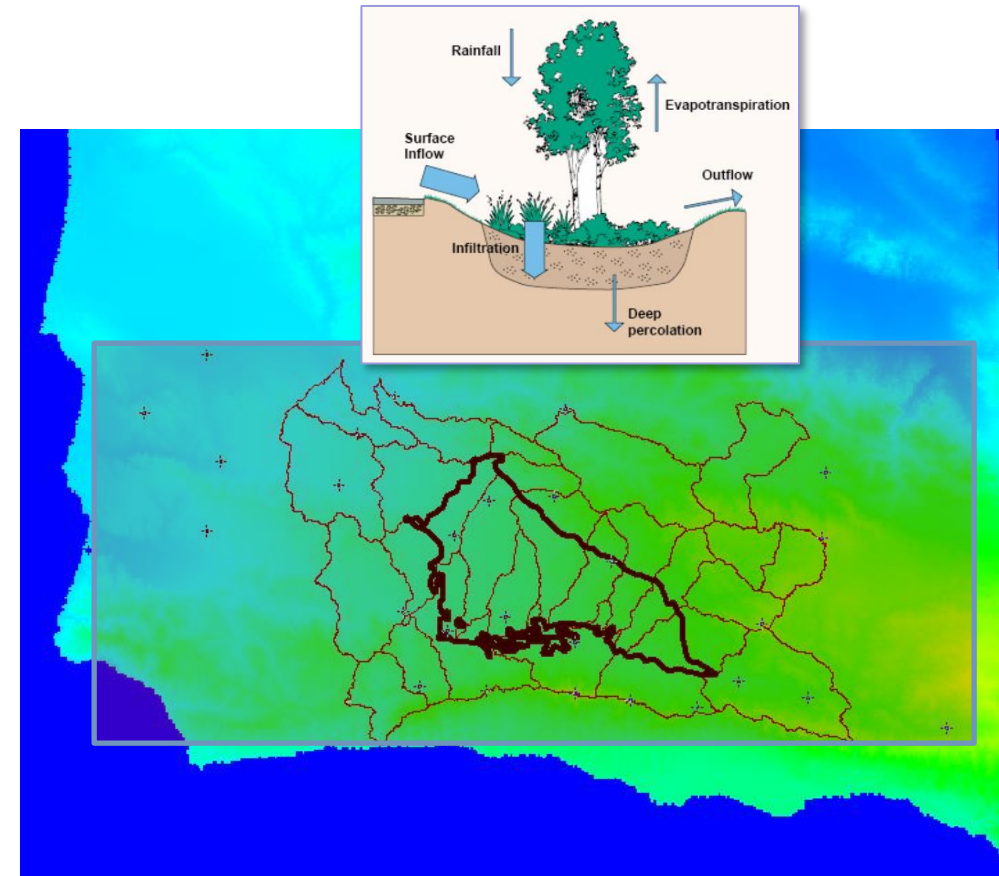
- **Baseline Historical Model**
 - include human influences (e.g., pumping, irrigation, ..._)

- **Future Conditions**
 - Baseline climate, changing human uses / stresses
 - Climate change, changing human uses / stresses

Basin Characterization Model (BCM): Important Data Source for Natural Inflows

➤ BCM Data for model

- Areally distributed water balance on 886 x 886 ft (~20 acre) grid cells, monthly timestep
 - Precipitation
 - Plus Recharge, Runoff, Evapotranspiration (ET)
- Quality Assurance (QA) analysis of BCM precipitation
 - compared to weather stations in area
 - BCM precipitation, Santa Barbara Co., Dec 1980
 - On average ~ 1.5% overestimation error over 1980 – 2018 period over all met stations in area
 - **Develop correction based on weather station data**



Inflows and Outflows with and w/out *Human Influences*

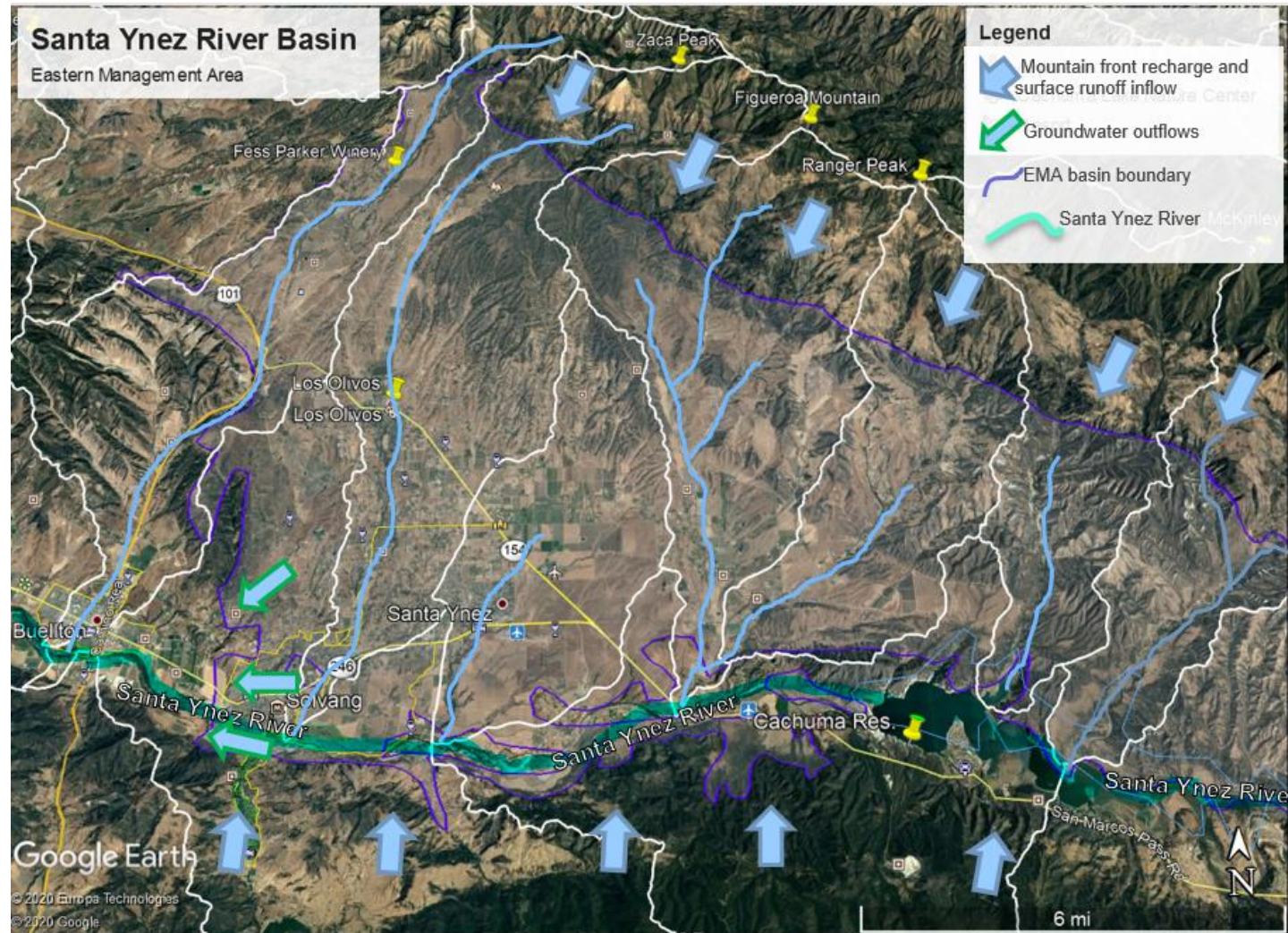
➤ Components:

○ INFLOWS

- Mountain front recharge
- Precipitation recharge
- Tributary percolation
- ✓ *Irrigation return flow*
- ✓ *Septic tank percolation*
- ✓ *Imported water (State Water Project)*

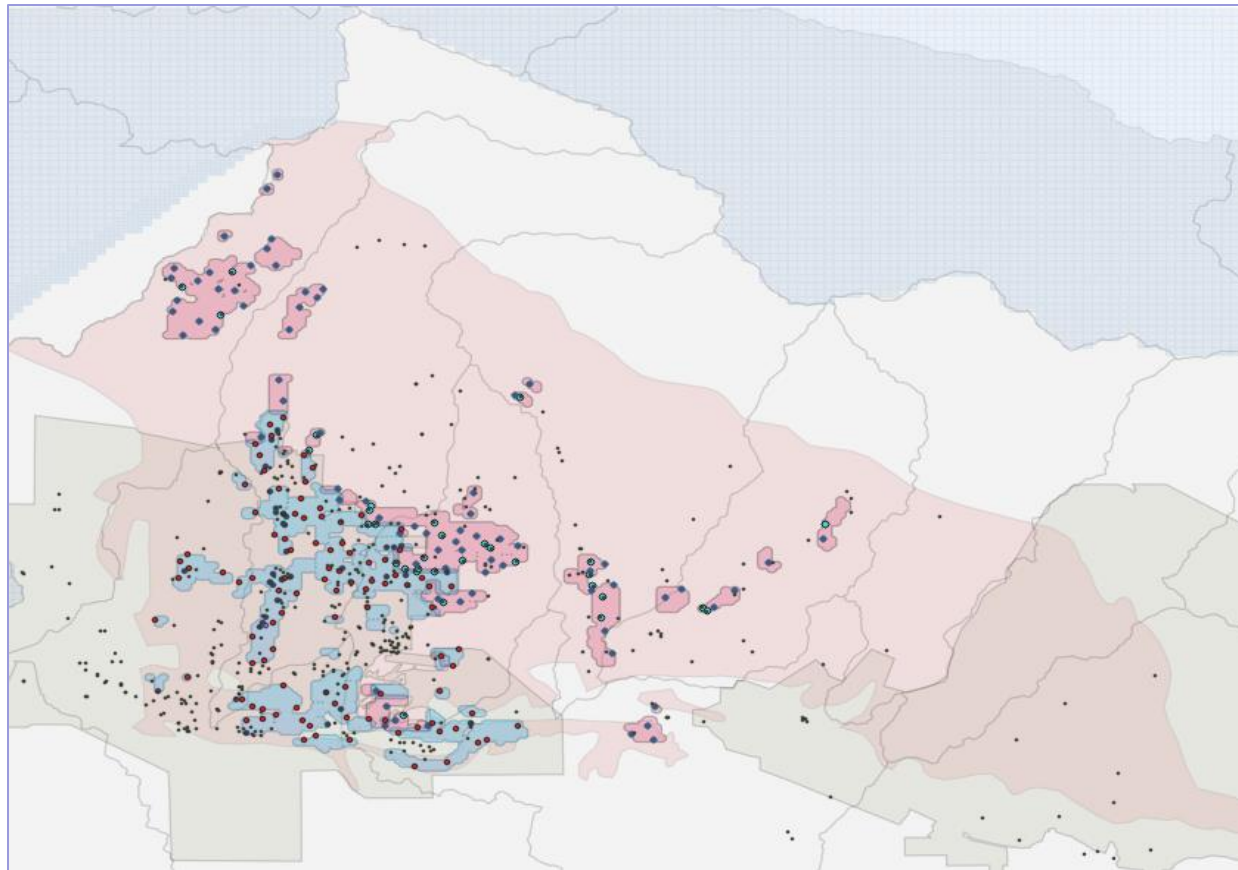
○ OUTFLOWS

- ✓ *Groundwater pumping*
- GW discharge to surface streams ("baseflow")
- GW Outflow to CMA
- Evapotranspiration



Diversions and Return Flows

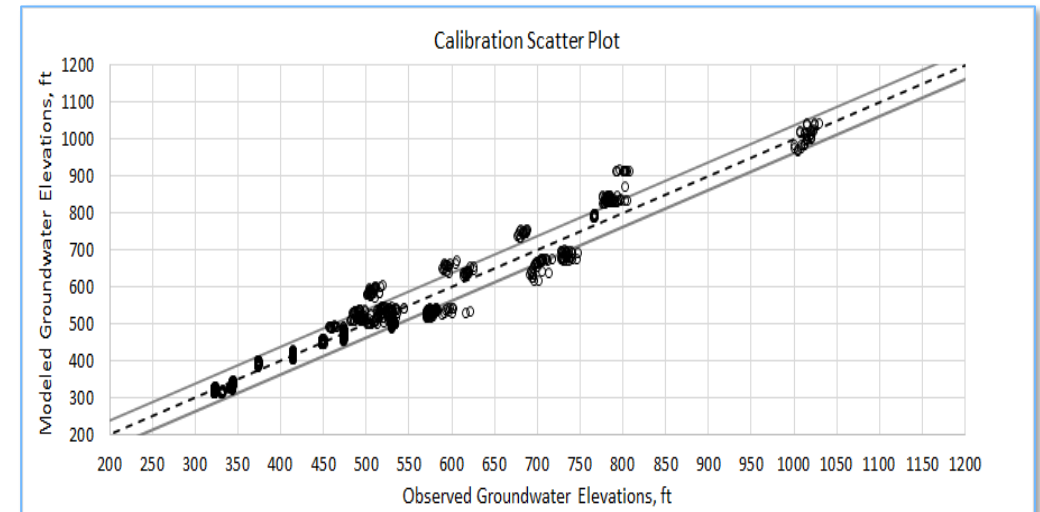
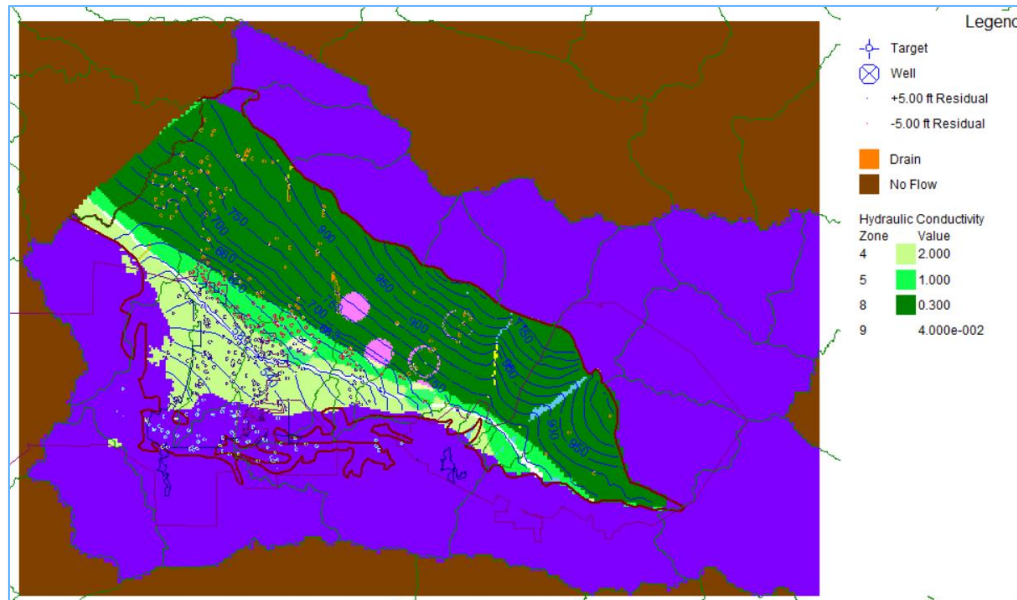
- Outflows: Surface water and groundwater diversions
- Inflows: Irrigation return flows, septic system return flows (incl. imported SWP water)



Baseline Historical Model, Preliminary Calibration

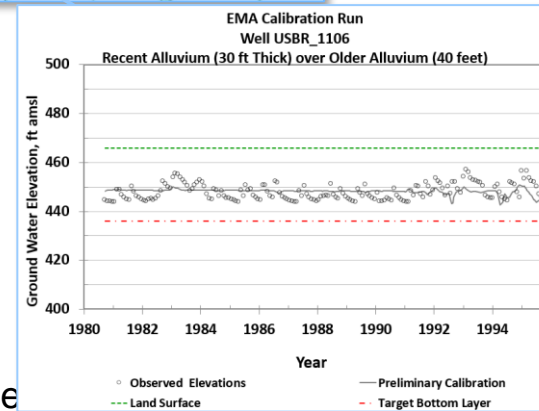
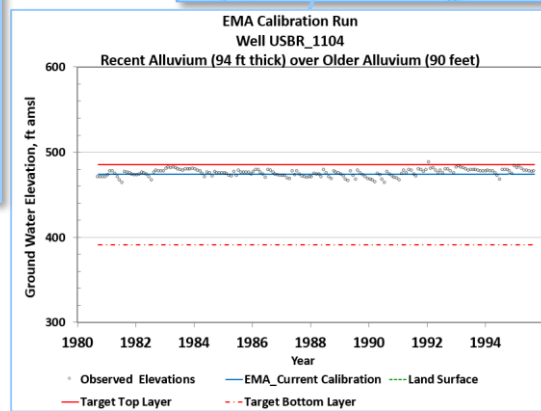
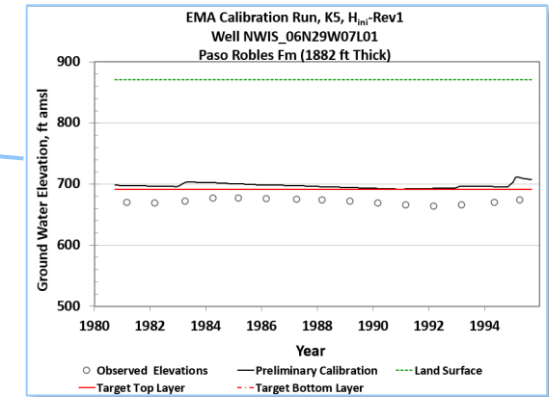
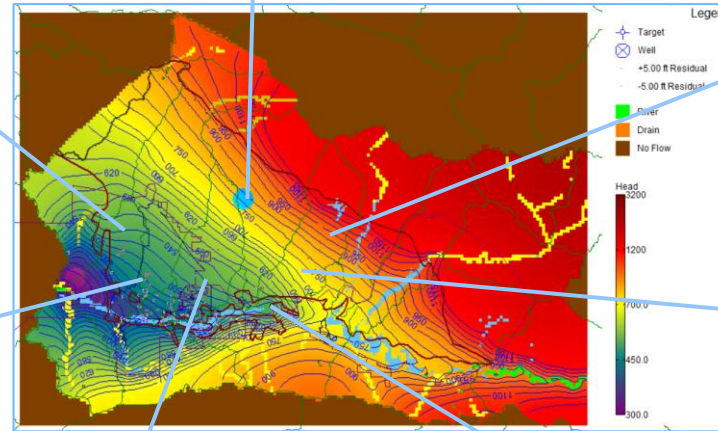
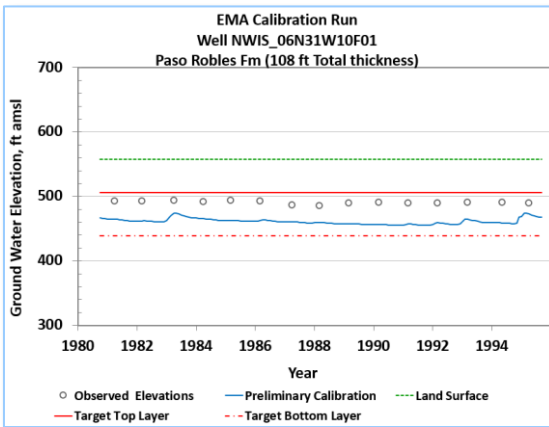
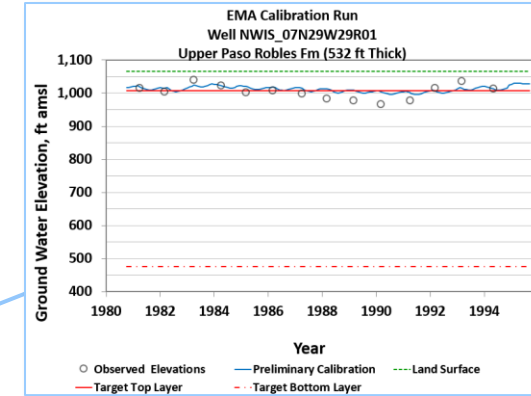
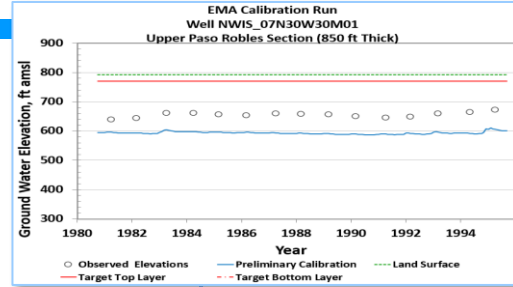
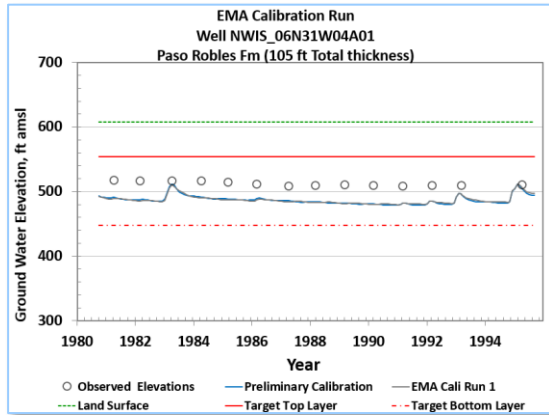
- Iterative calibration process, calibrate model to observations
- Initial “Out-of-the-Box” model used constant properties for each hydrogeologic unit: Relative error, scaled RMS = 20.7%
 - Relative error should be < 10%
- Needed to reduce permeability of Paso Robles formation beneath EMA Uplands (within range of observed values)
- Greatly reduced the Relative Error: Scaled RMS = 3.7%
 - **Considered good calibration**

All Wells	
MEAN RES	-2.48
Stdev Res	26.8
Range	734
Scaled RMS	3.7%
Min	310.0
Max	1043.9
Count	9048



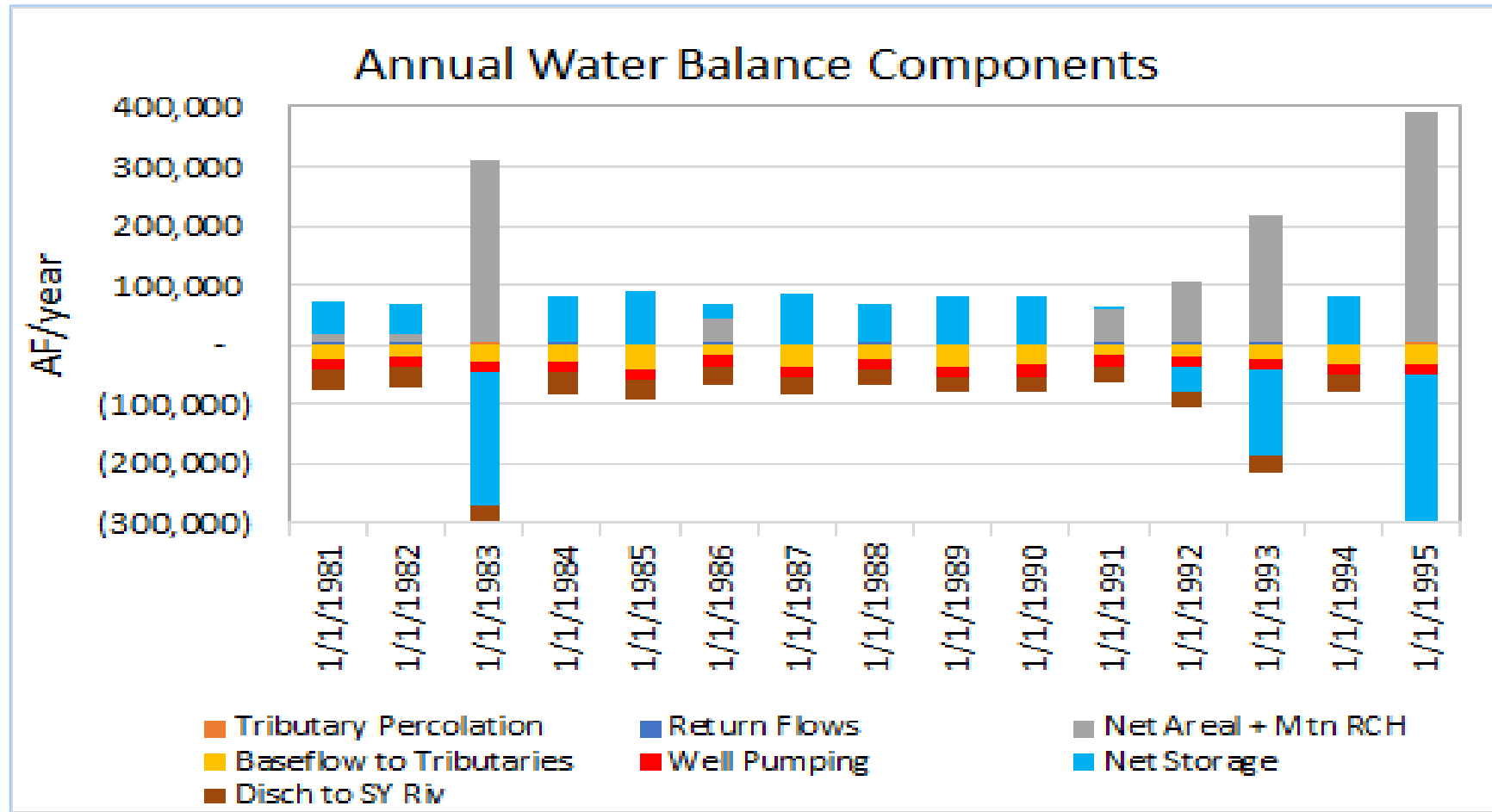
Baseline Historical Model Preliminary Calibration

Well Hydrograph Results

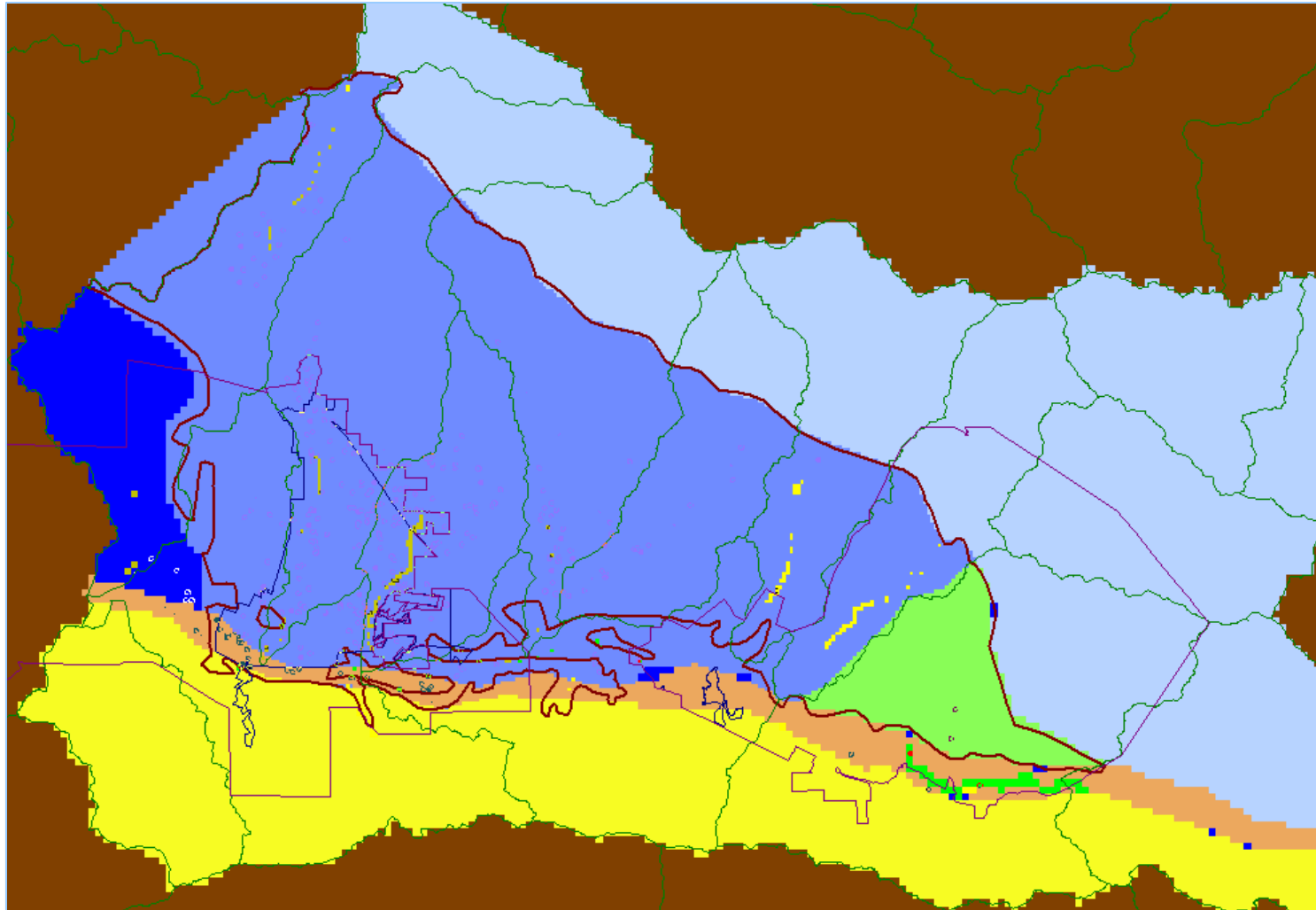


Baseline Historical Model Preliminary Calibration

Global Mass Balance Results



Next Step: Zone Budgets for Study Area



Numerical Model: Steps to Complete

- Finalize calibration of Baseline Historical Model
 - Use PEST (Parameter ESTimation) computer program to improve and finalize calibration
 - Verify calibration with 1996 – 2018 data

- Future Conditions
 - Baseline climate, changing human uses / stresses
 - Climate change piled on top of changing human uses / stresses

Questions?