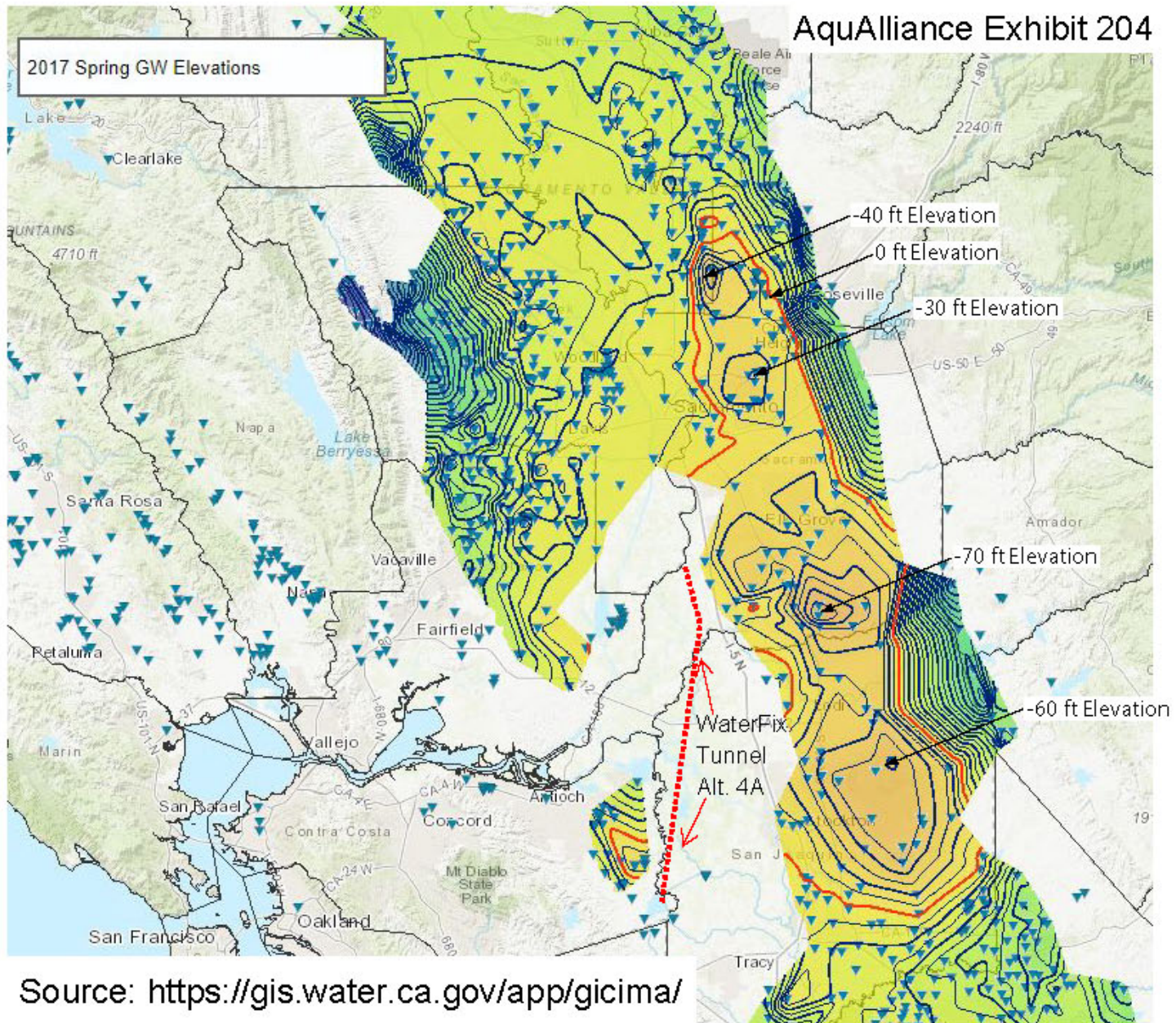


**Hearing on the Matter of  
California Department of Water Resources and  
United States Bureau of Reclamation  
Request for a Change in Point of Diversion for  
California WaterFix – Part 2**

**Testimony of Kit H. Custis**

**On Behalf of AquAlliance**

**November 2017**



1971

DELTAIC AND CHANNEL SYSTEM

429

WaterFix Tunnel Alt. 4A

AquAlliance Exhibit 205

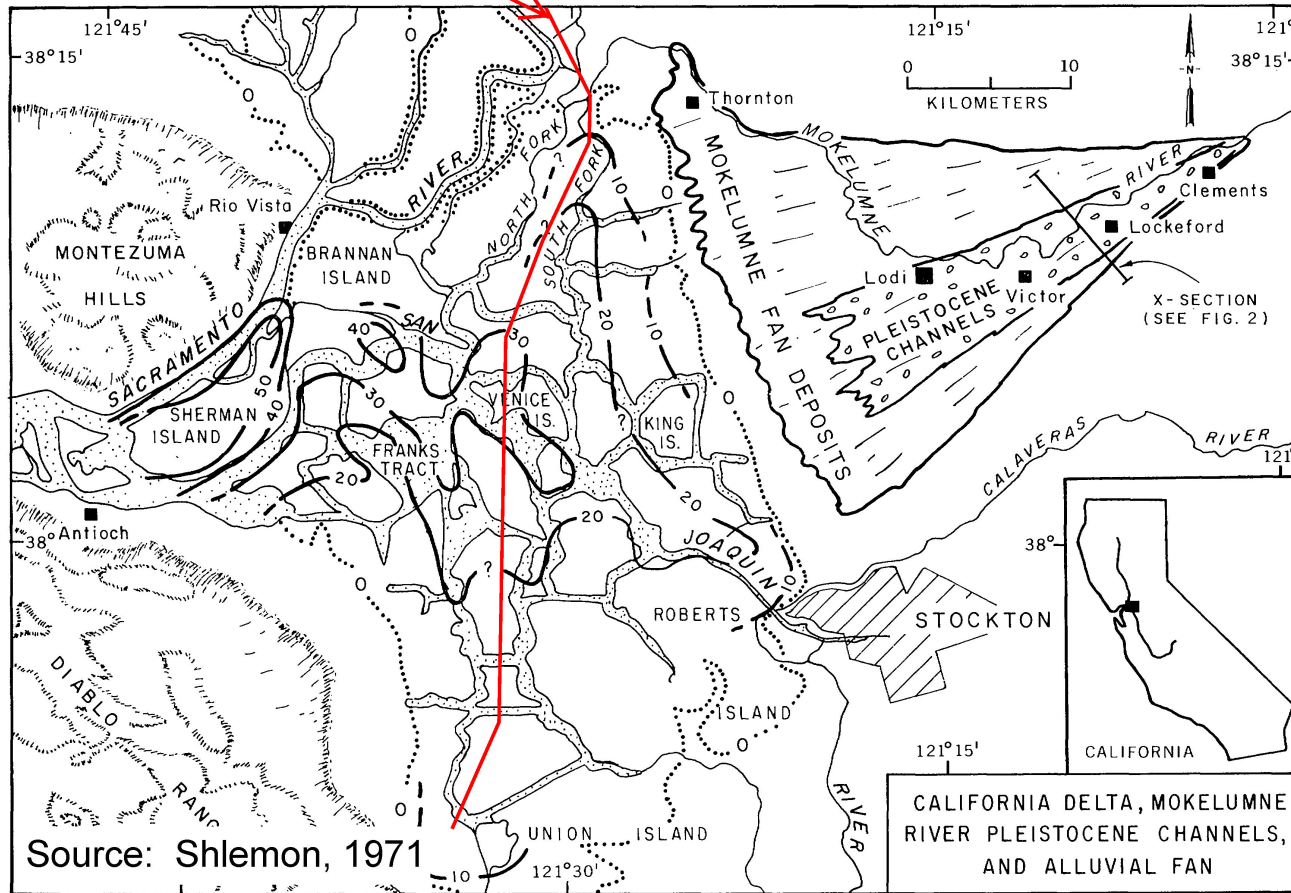


FIG. 1. The California Delta and the Mokelumne Alluvial Fan. Buried Pleistocene Mokelumne River channels extend from terraces near Clements southwestward toward the Delta. The base of Delta peat (below mean sea level) is shown by contours (in feet); present sea level is indicated by the dotted line.



## AquAlliance Exhibit 207

## ATWATER: ANCIENT PROCESSES

people of the past 5,000 years. Too late to observe a stream at the site of the Bay, some of these people may nevertheless have deduced its former presence; perhaps, like Gilbert and Lawson, they read ancient history from soggy middens and drowned topography.

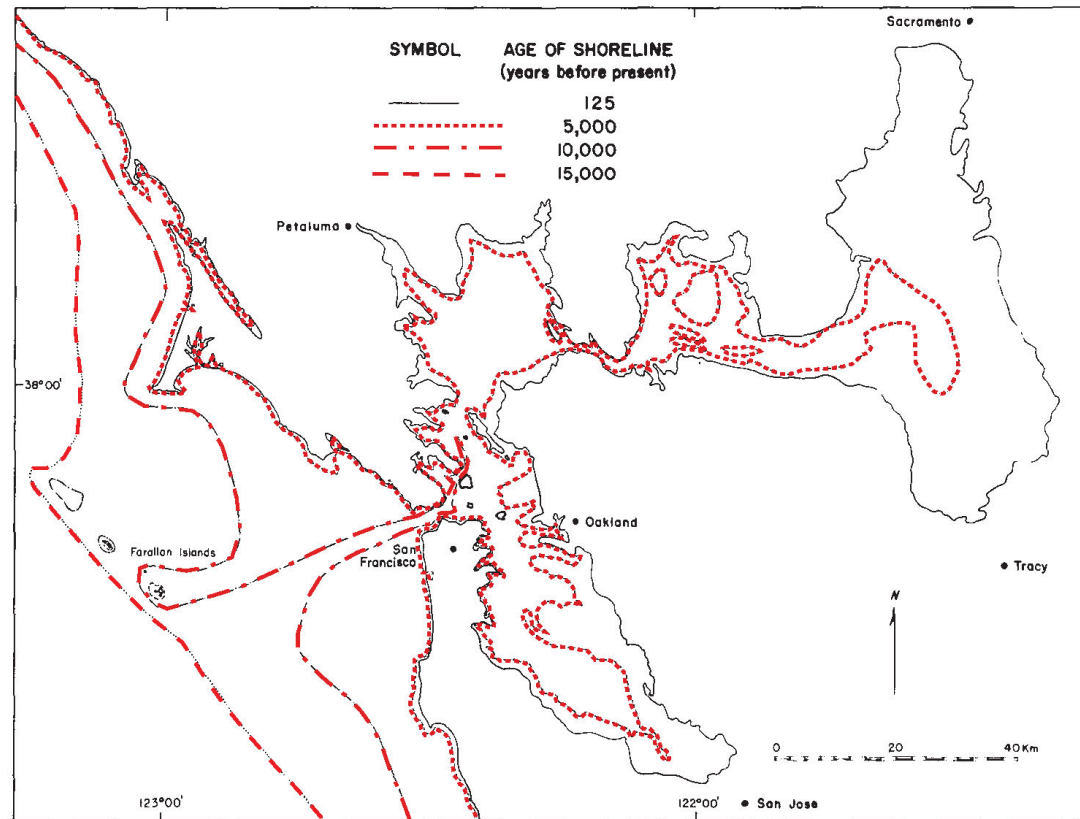


Fig. 6. Approximate high-tide shorelines near San Francisco during the past 15,000 years. The 125-year-old shoreline, based on compilations by Gilbert (1917:76) and Nichols and Wright (1971), denotes the landward edge of tidal marshes before human encroachment or, where no marsh was present, the high-water line circa 1850. Locations of older shorelines are estimated by projecting sea levels of the past 15,000 years onto the land surface inundated by the growing estuary during this time. We assume the following sea levels, expressed relative to present mean sea level (Fig. 5; Flint 1971:321): 5,000 years ago, -8 m; 10,000 years ago, -55 m; and 15,000 years

1971

DELTAIC AND CHANNEL SYSTEM

435

WaterFix Tunnel Alt. 4A

AquAlliance Exhibit 206

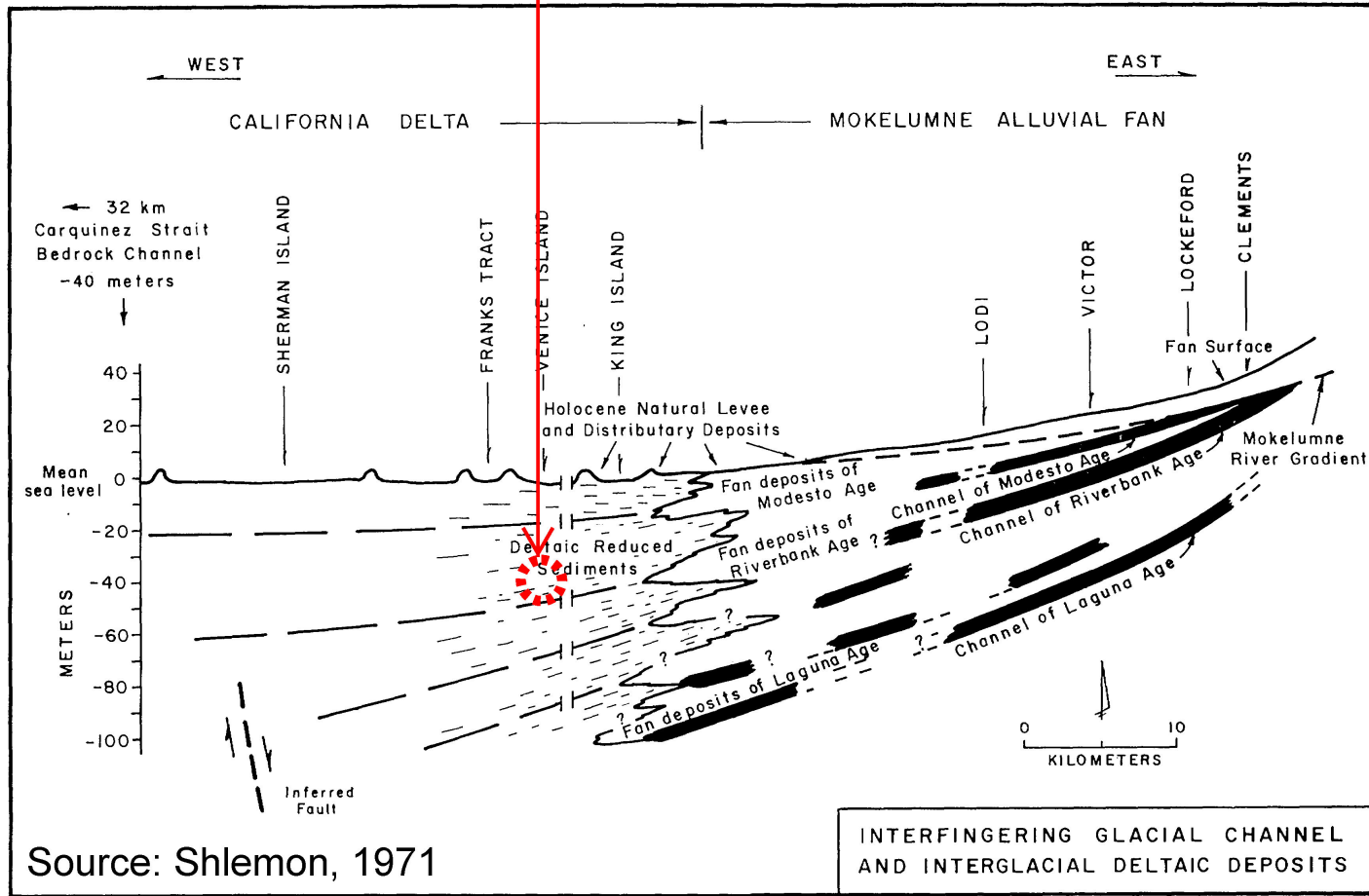
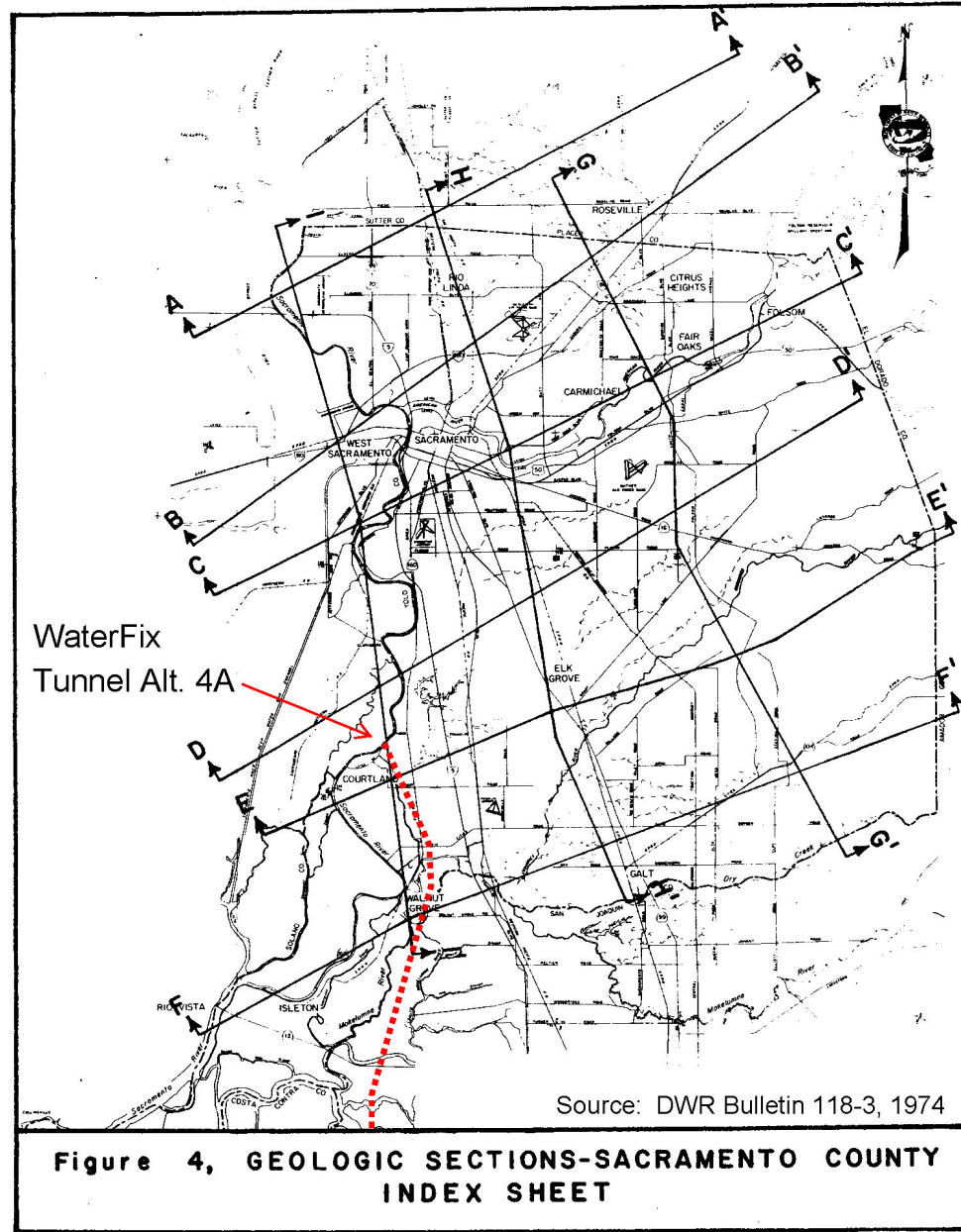


FIG. 3. Generalized geologic section showing interfingering of California Delta and Mokelumne Fan sediments. Gravel-filled channels are identified in well logs. An inferred early Quaternary fault possibly offsetting deltaic sediments is shown under Sherman Island.

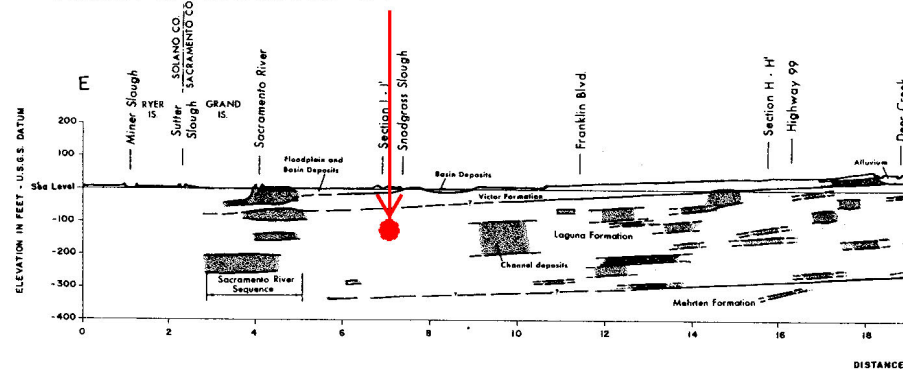


WaterFix  
Tunnel Alt. 4A

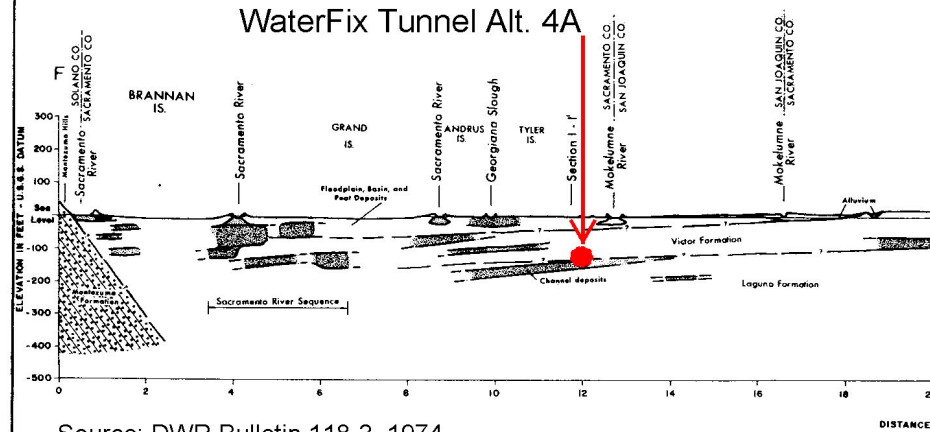
Source: DWR Bulletin 118-3, 1974

**Figure 4, GEOLOGIC SECTIONS-SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
INDEX SHEET**

WaterFix Tunnel Alt. 4A



WaterFix Tunnel Alt. 4A

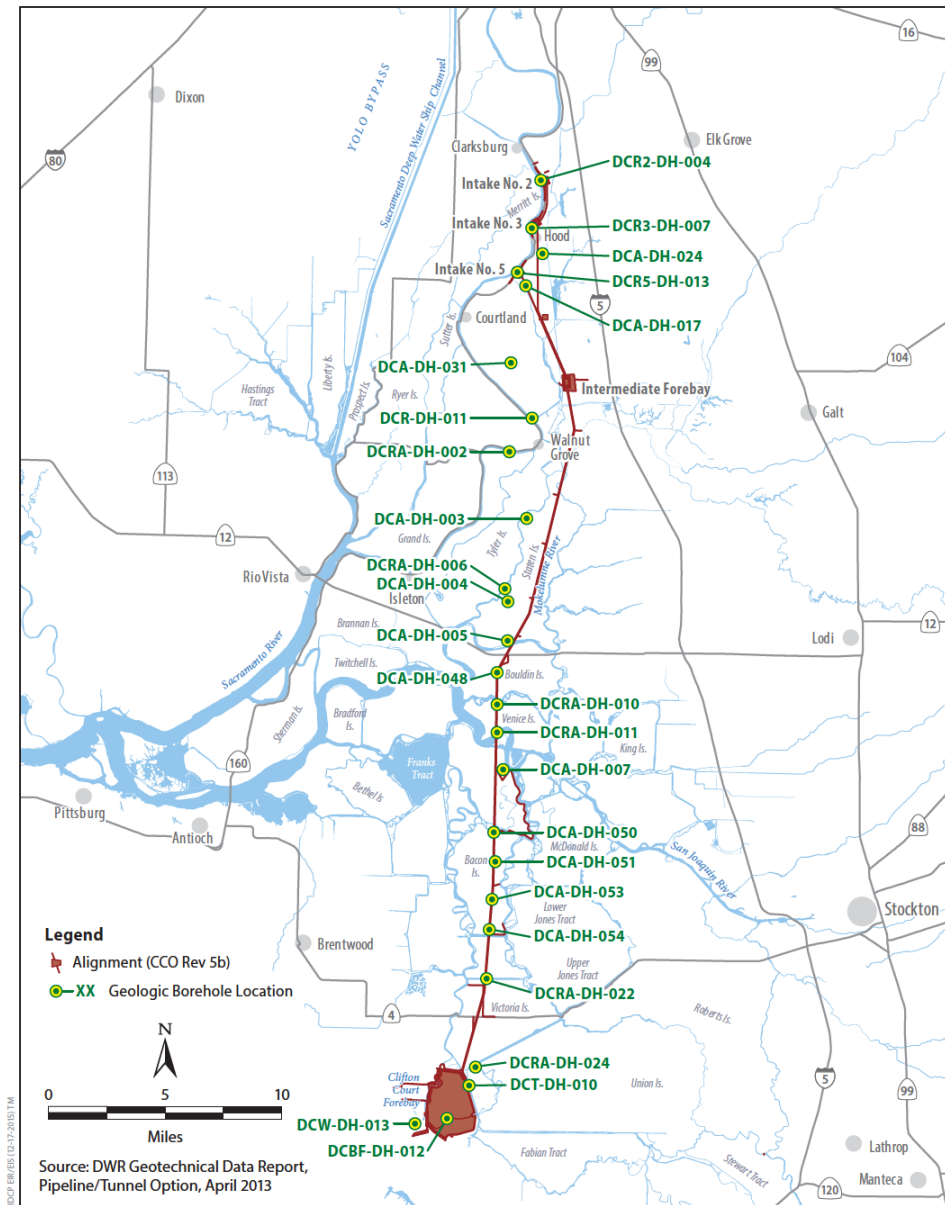


Source: DWR Bulletin 118-3, 1974

GEOLOGIC SECTIONS

See Plate I for locations of sections





**Figure 9-4a**  
Geologic Borehole Locations

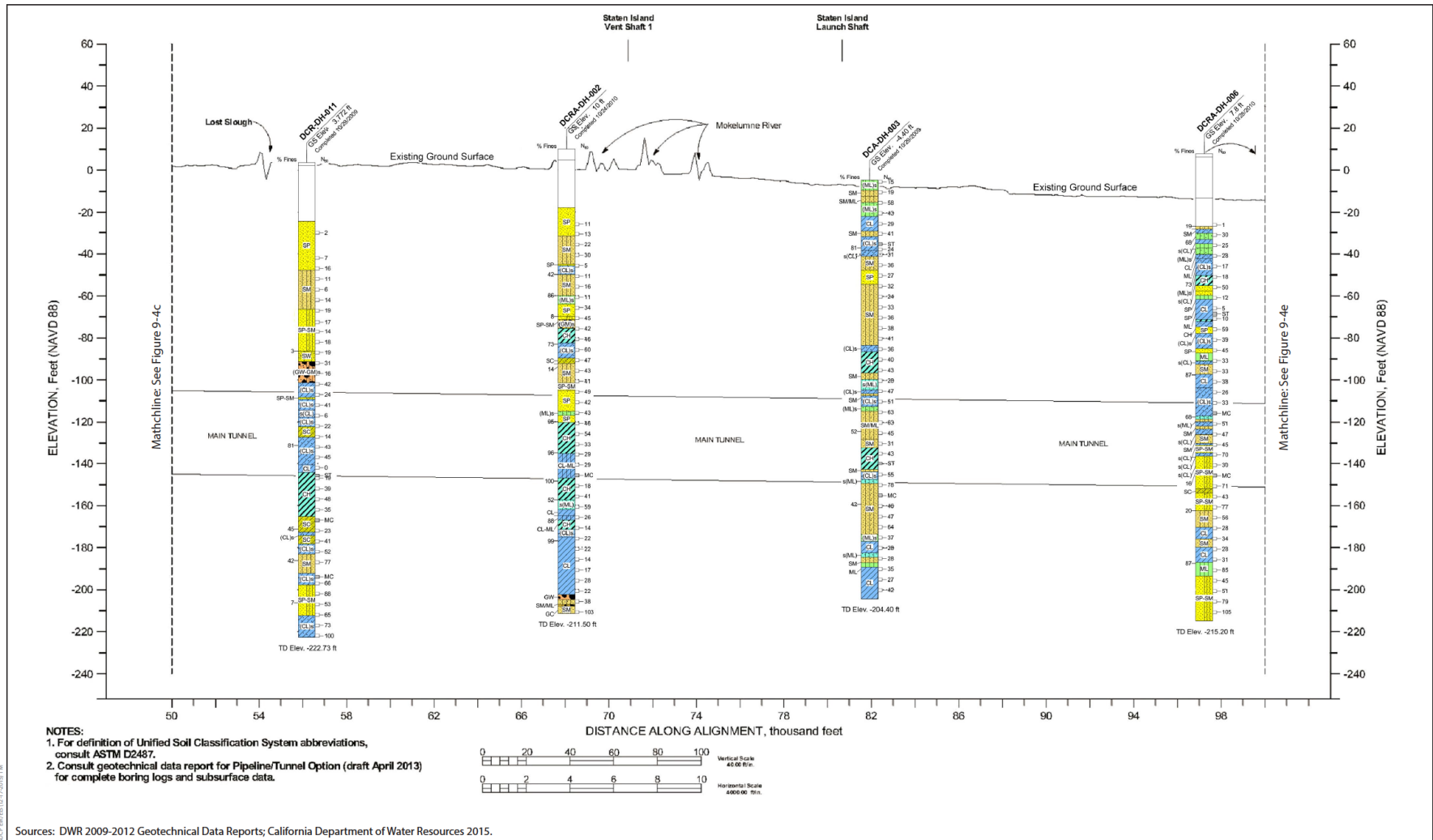


Figure 9-4d  
 Geologic Borehole Logs in the Vicinity of Proposed Tunnels

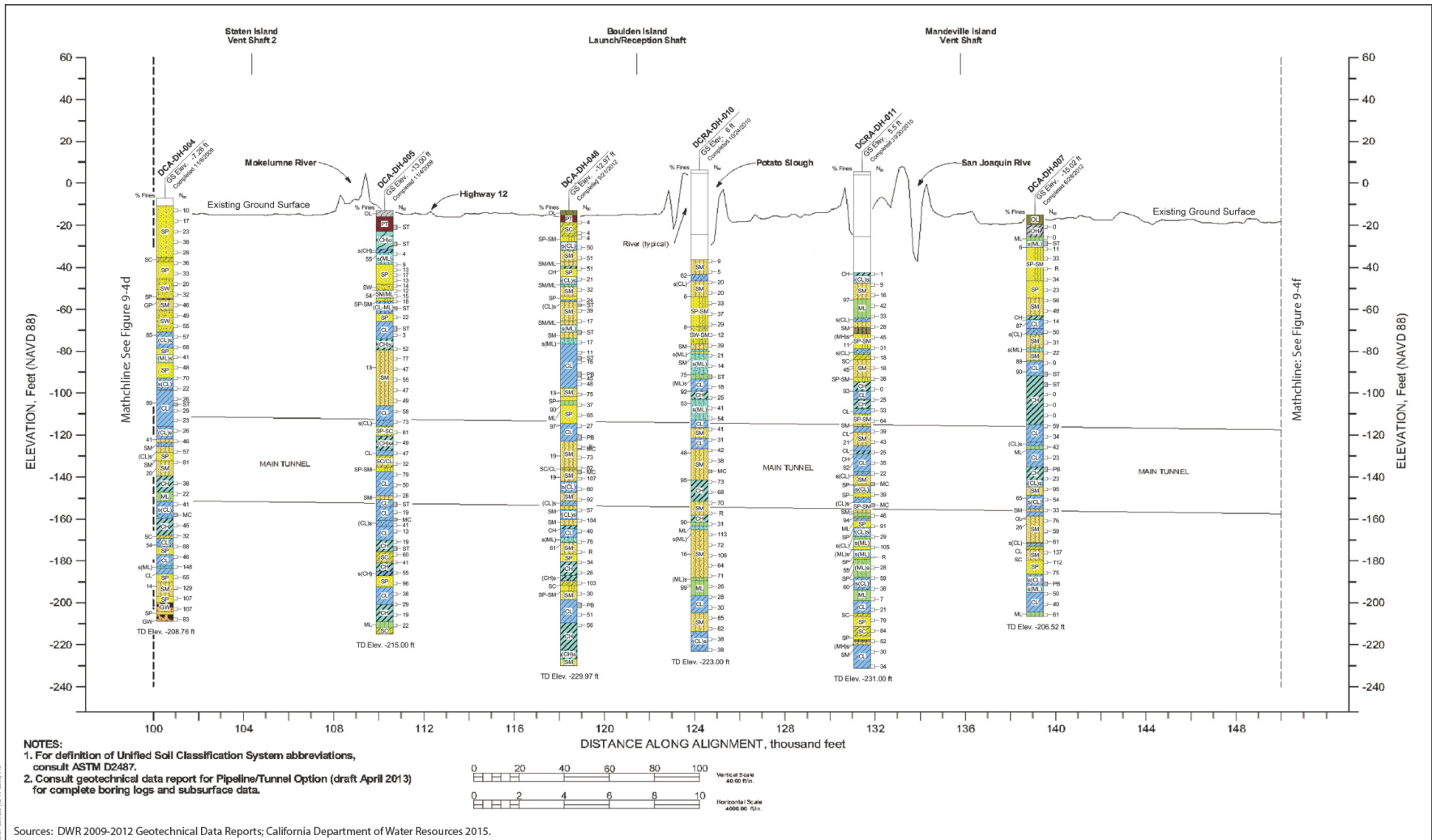
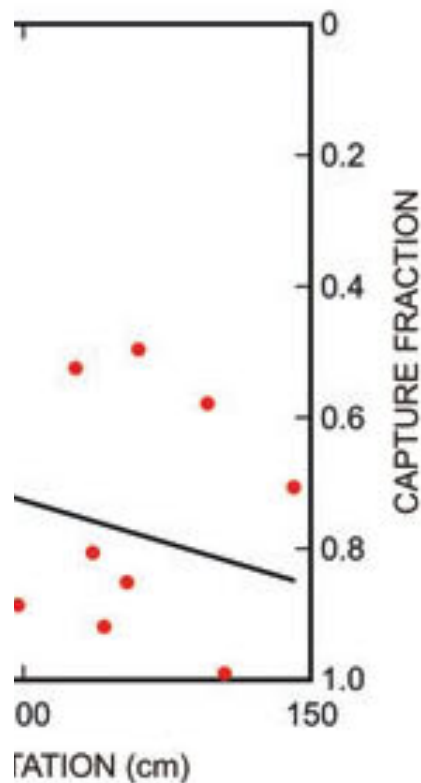


Figure 9-4e  
 Geologic Borehole Logs in the Vicinity of Proposed Tunnels



## AquAlliance Exhibit 213



annual precipitation and capture fractions following a best-fit linear regression.

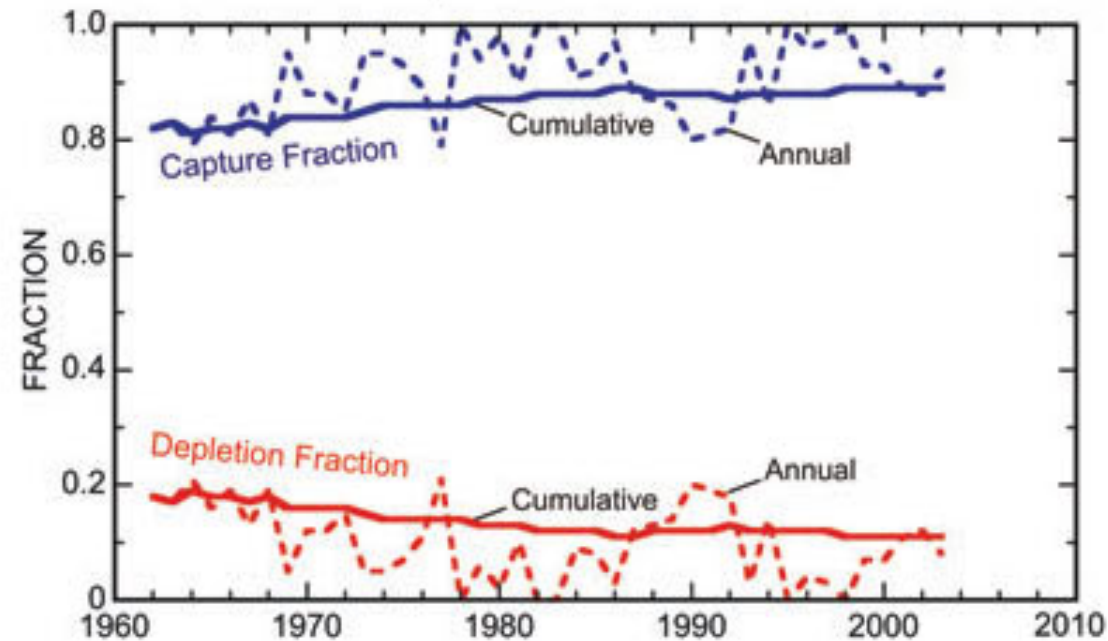
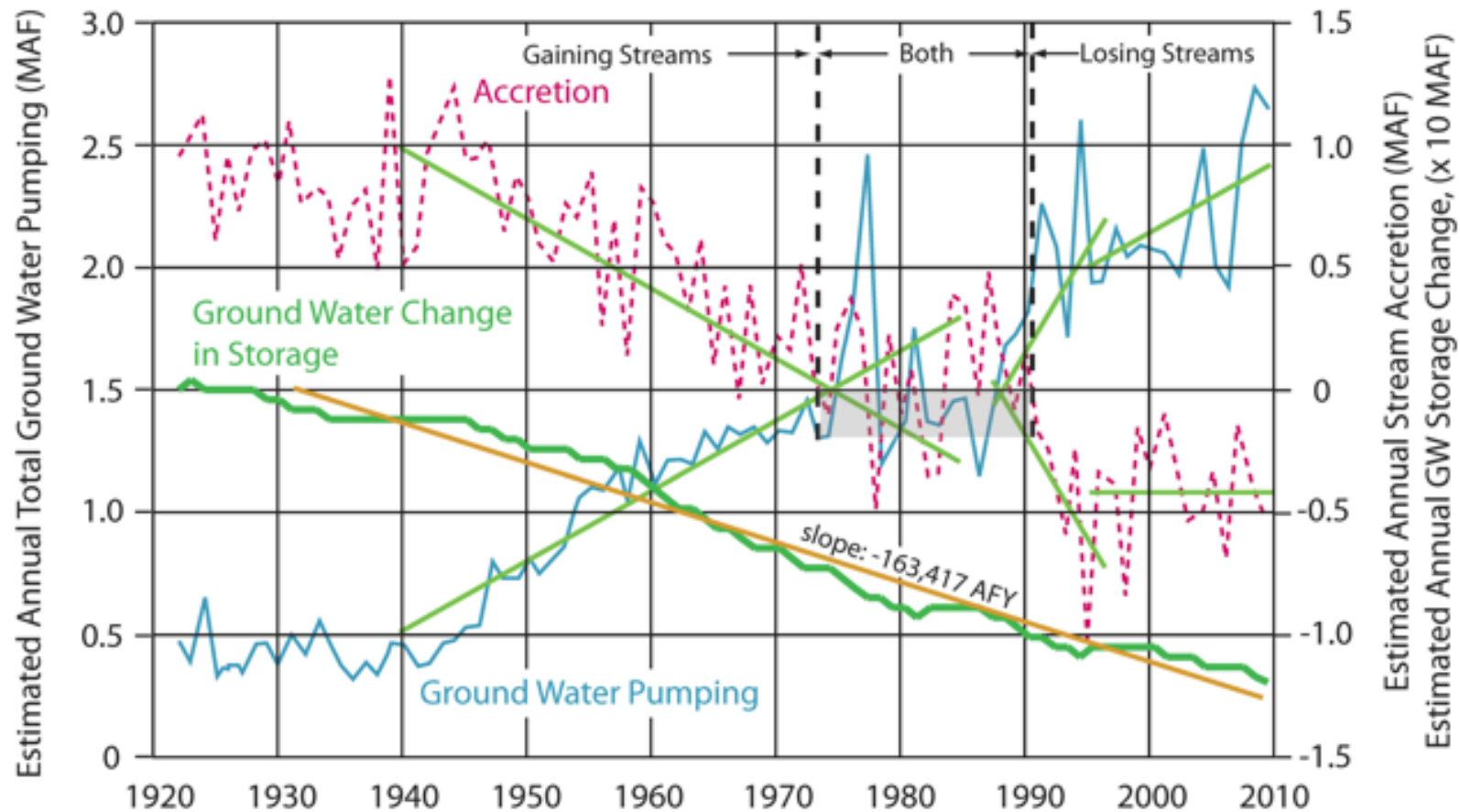


Figure 14. Results of water budget calculations of the Central Valley, California, calibrated groundwater-flow model (Faunt et al. 2009b), showing storage depletion (red) and capture (blue) fractions (solid lines for cumulative fractions; dashed lines for annual rates).

and 0.82, respectively. But over the 42-year simulation period, the fractional rates did not change greatly, as

# AquAlliance Exhibit 18

Comparison of Ground Water Pumping and Accretion  
Sacramento Valley  
1920's to 2009



### Changes in Accretion, Ground Water Pumping and Ground Water Storage

1. 1920's:  $\sim +953$  TAFY accretion with  $\sim +451$  TAFY gw pumping =  $\sim 1,400$  TAFY loss in gw storage
2. Late 1960's to Early 1970's: first zero accretion occurs with  $\sim 1,300$  to  $\sim 1,500$  TAFY gw pumping
3. 1920' to 2009:  $\sim +953$  TAFY accretion to  $\sim -445$  TAFY accretion =  $\sim 1,400$  TAFY difference
4. Slope of Accretion 1940 to mid-1970's  $\sim -27,000$  AFY; late 1980's to mid-1990's  $\sim -85,000$  AFY; ratio  $\sim 3X$
5. 1940 to mid-1970's and late 1980's to mid 1990's slopes of ground water pumping increases are mirror images of slopes of accretion losses
6. Mid -1990's to 2010 groundwater pumping slope is similar to 1940 to mid-1970's, but accretion slope is flat.
7. Ground water change in storage  $\sim 12$  to  $14$  MAF 1922 to 2009 (Figure 35, C2VSim User's Manual v. 3.02-CG, v. R374, June 2013,

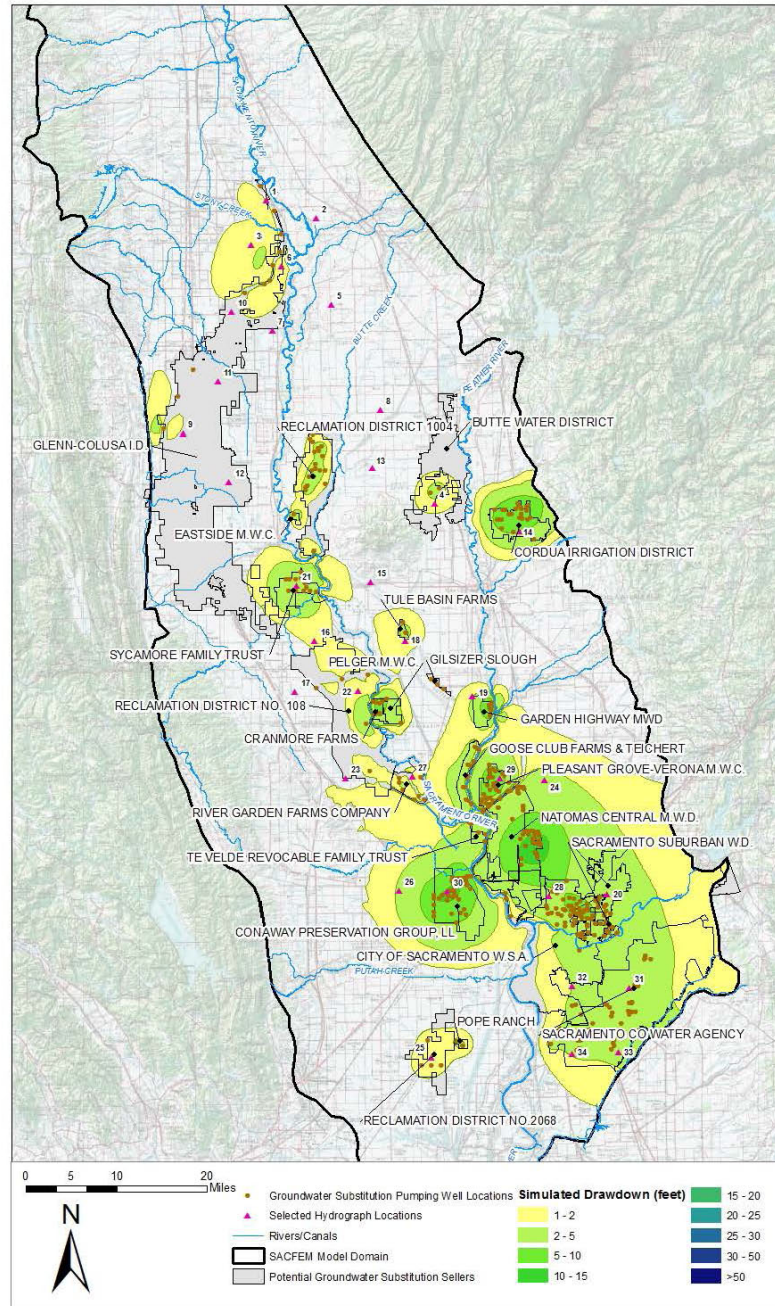
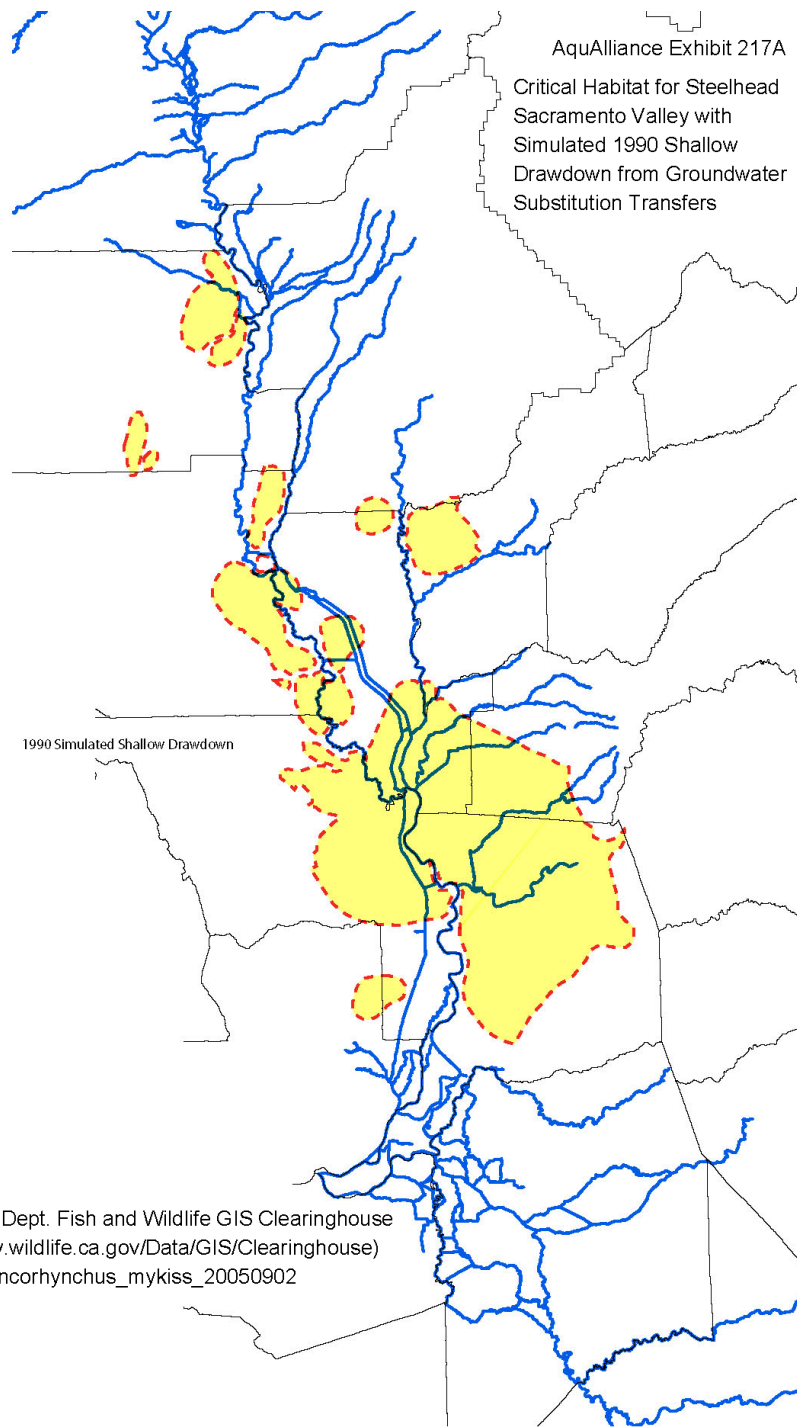
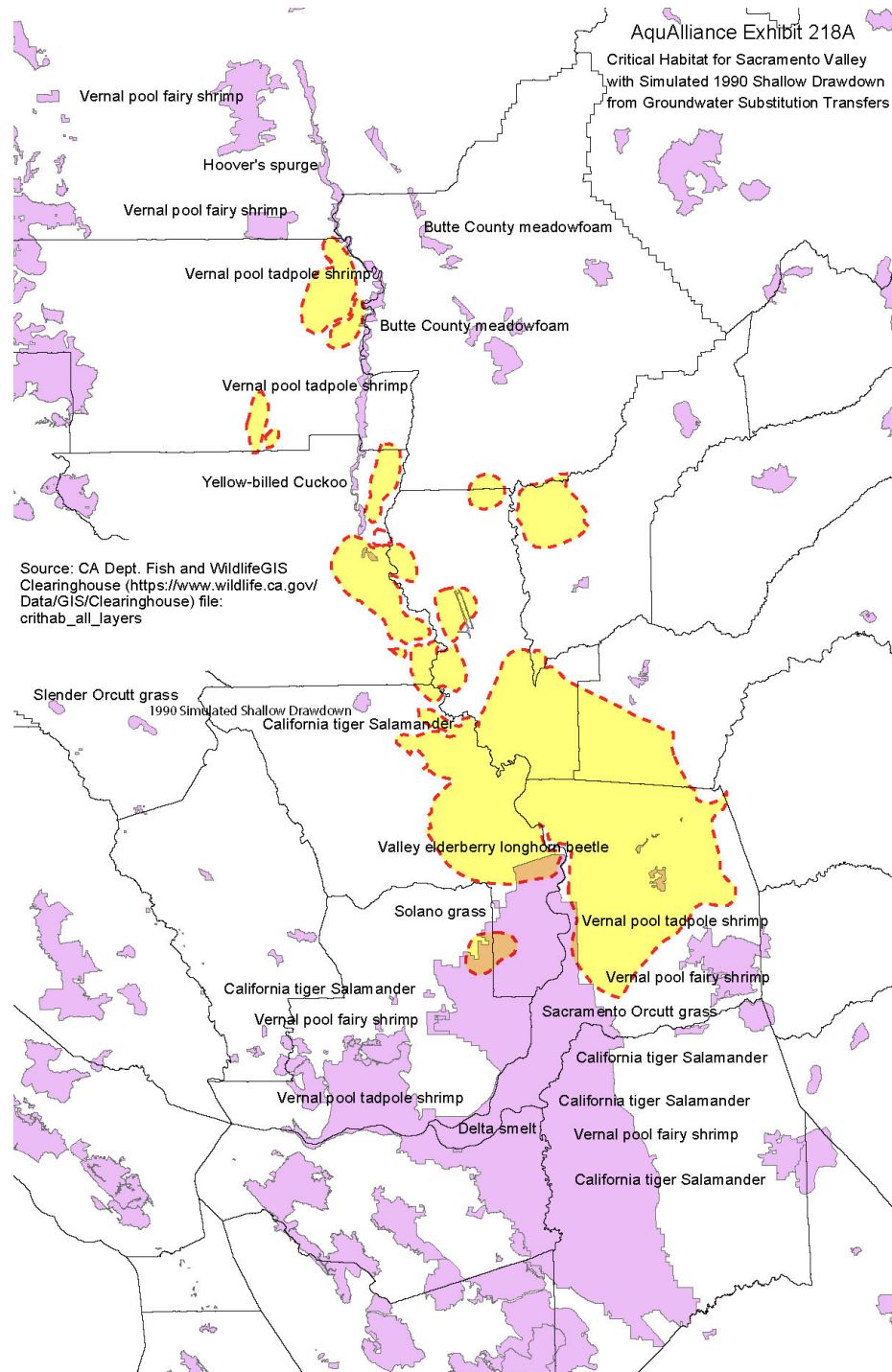


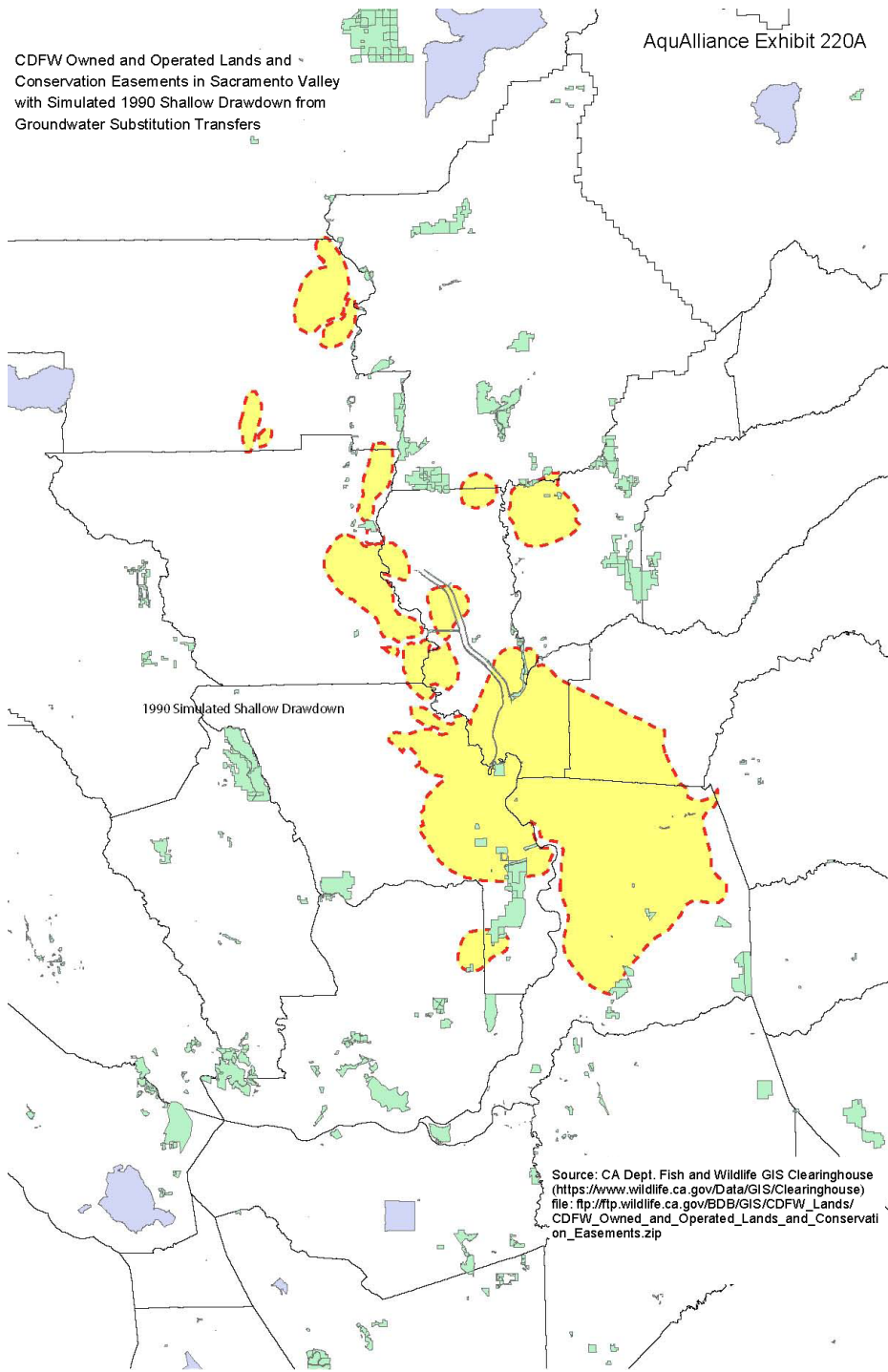
Figure 3.3-29. Simulated Change in Water Table Elevations (Aquifer Depth up to Approximately 35 feet), Based on September 1990 Hydrologic Conditions

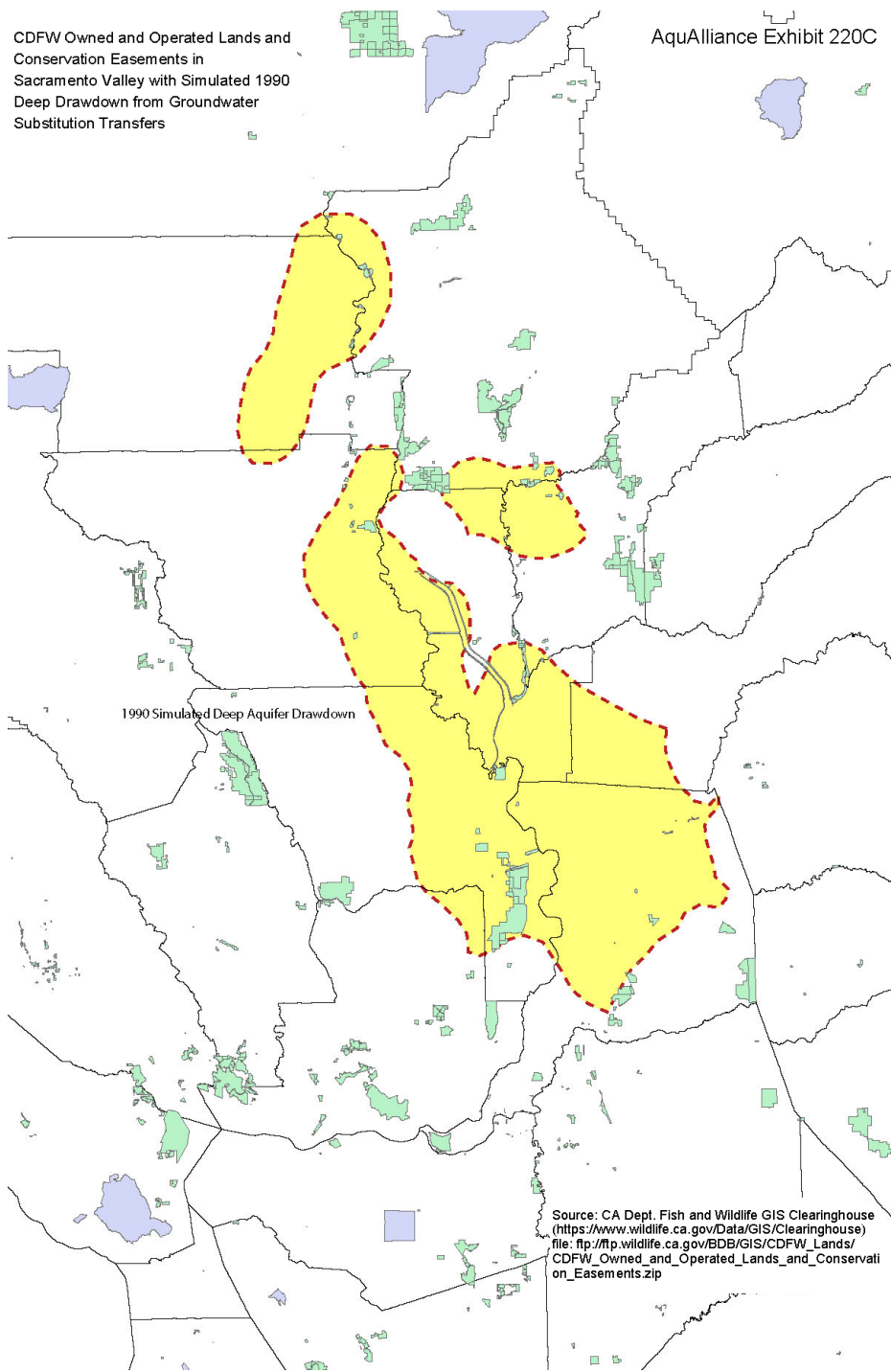


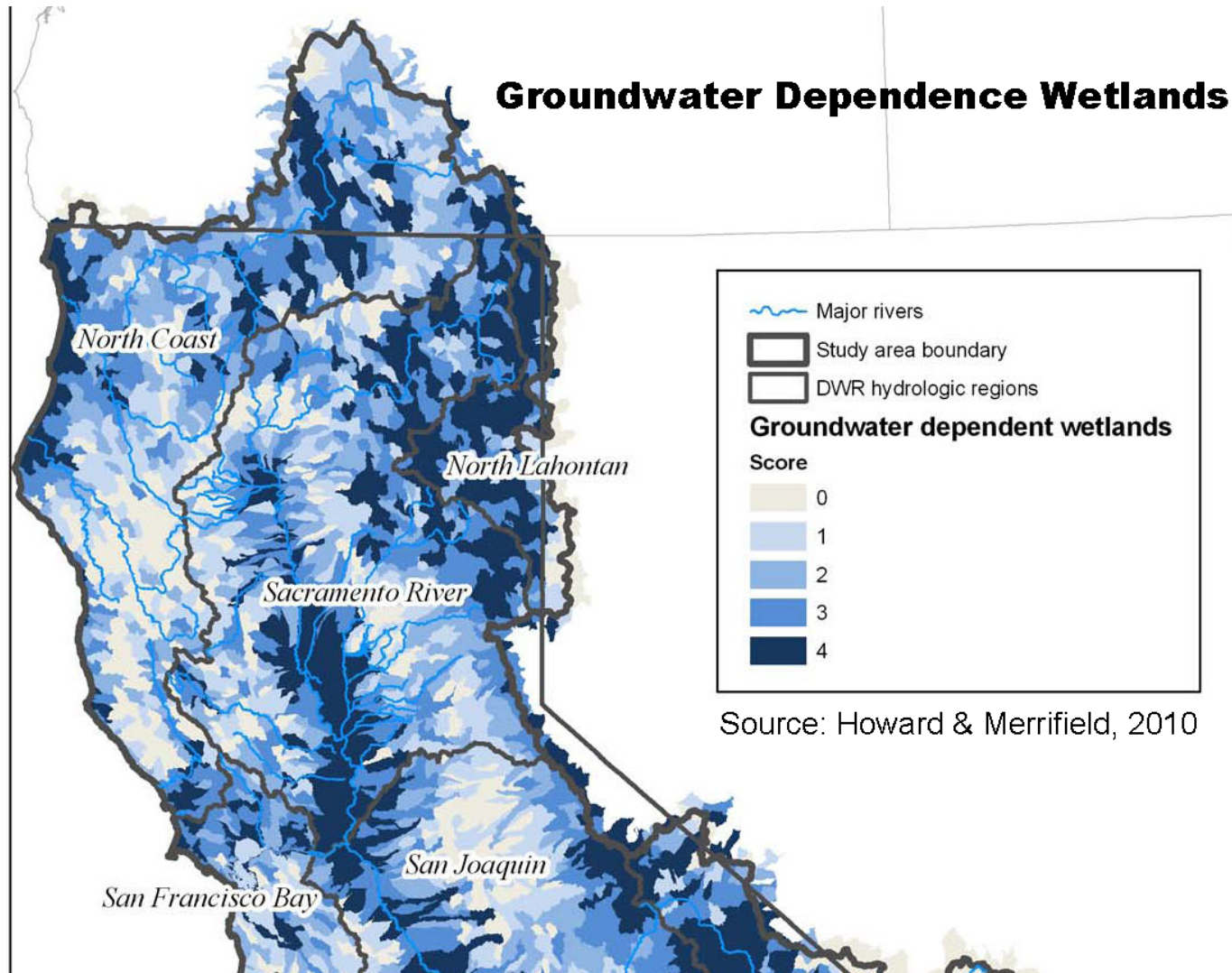
Source: CA Dept. Fish and Wildlife GIS Clearinghouse  
(<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/GIS/Clearinghouse>)  
file: FCH\_Oncorhynchus\_mykiss\_20050902





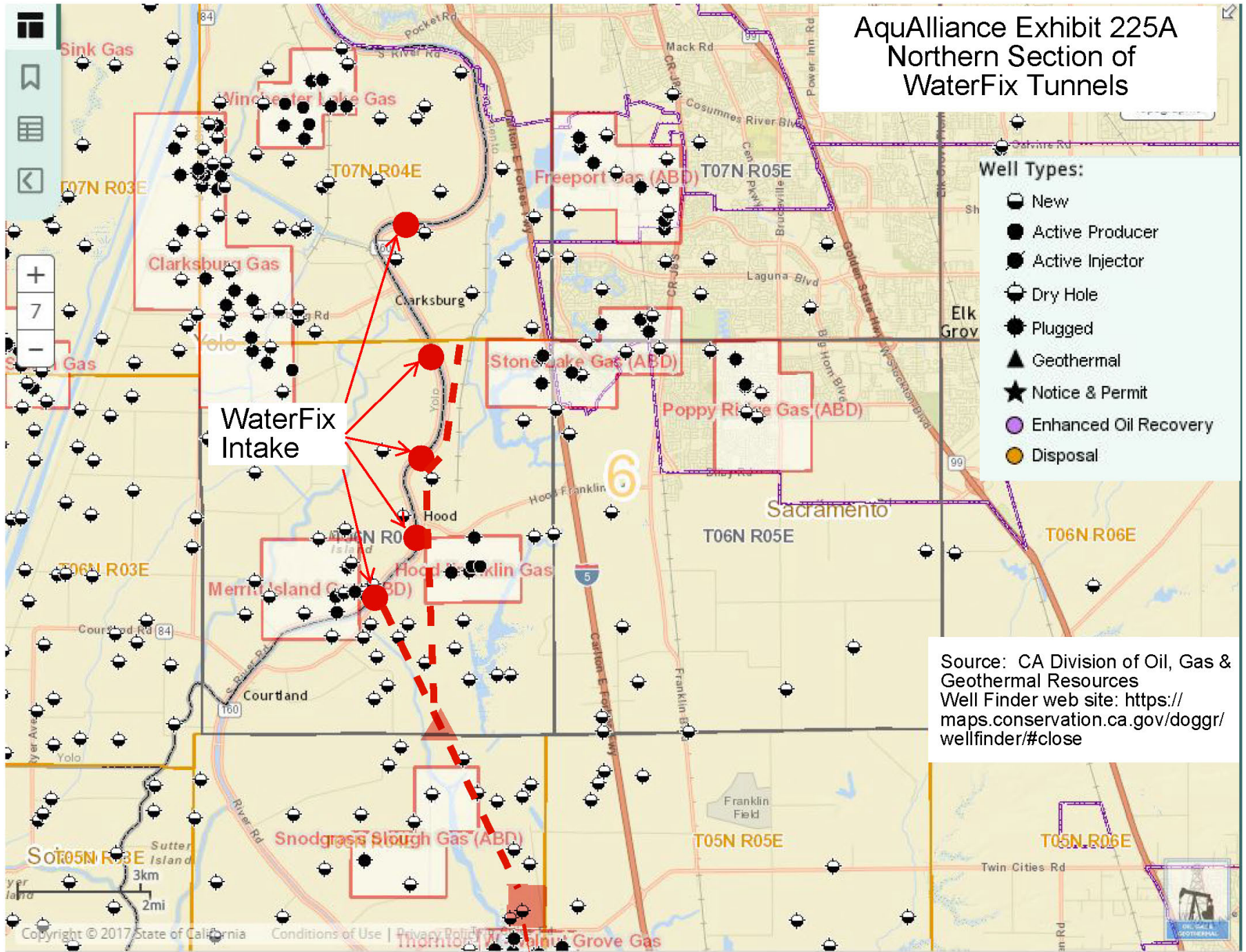






Map of density of groundwater dependent wetlands and vegetation alliances in California. Map represents of density of groundwater dependent wetlands and vegetation alliances per HUC12 unit. HUCs were ranked as quartiles as follows: 1 = (.0475–1.97 ha/1,000ha); 2 = (1.99–7.842 ha/1,000ha); 3 = (7.844–24.808/1,000ha); 4 = 24.81–81.080 ha/1,000 ha.

# AquAlliance Exhibit 225A Northern Section of WaterFix Tunnels



Source: CA Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources  
Well Finder web site: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#close>

# AquAlliance Exhibit 225B North-Central Section of WaterFix Tunnels

