

CORNING SUBBASIN

Sustainable Groundwater Management

Groundwater is increasingly relied upon to provide our drinking water, nourish our agriculture, and support our environment. Long-term planning, collaboration, and engagement are crucial for the future of our groundwater.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

What is SGMA? California enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) in 2014 to better manage our groundwater over the long term, emphasizing that groundwater is best suited to be managed at the local level.

What is sustainable groundwater management under SGMA? Management and use of groundwater in a way that avoids Undesirable Results. The undesirable results to be avoided in the Corning Subbasin* are:



Lowering of Groundwater Levels



Reduction of Groundwater Storage



Land Subsidence



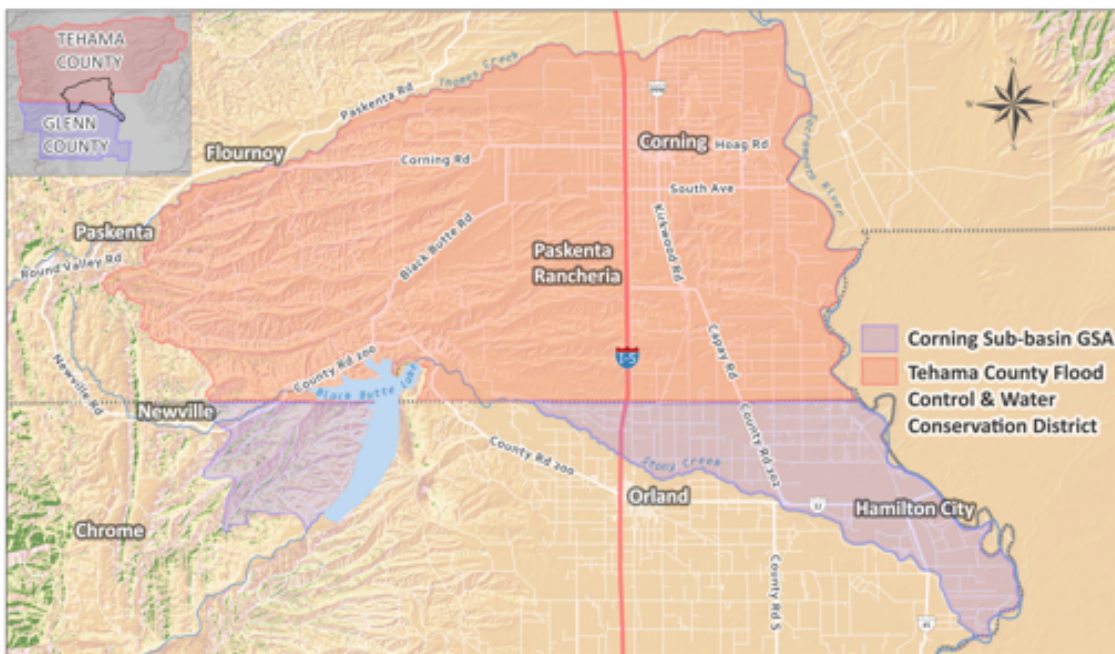
Surface Water Depletion



Water Quality Degradation

*Seawater intrusion is also an undesirable result under SGMA, but does not apply to the Corning Subbasin

Corning Subbasin | Groundwater Sustainability Agencies



What does SGMA require?

Basins must be managed by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs). GSAs must develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) that provide a detailed roadmap for reaching long-term sustainability.

There are two GSAs in Corning Subbasin:

- Tehama County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
- Corning Sub-basin GSA (Refer to map.)

The Corning Sub-basin GSA, within the Glenn County portion of the basin, is composed of multiple agencies – Glenn County, Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District, and Monroeville Water District. The two GSAs in Corning Subbasin are working under a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a coordinated GSP for the subbasin.

What is contained in a Groundwater Sustainability Plan?

GSPs must assess groundwater conditions and articulate how groundwater management will avoid adverse impacts to beneficial users. GSPs must consider projected conditions such as changes in climate, water use demand, groundwater recharge, etc. Methods to achieve and maintain sustainability may include managing pumping, increasing water conservation, and creating additional water supplies.

Groundwater Sustainability Plan

Who will develop the GSP? The GSAs are coordinating the development of a single GSP for the Corning Subbasin. The **Corning Subbasin Advisory Board (CSAB)**, which meets monthly and is open to the public in compliance with the Brown Act, consists of representatives from each GSA and makes recommendations to their GSA Boards concerning development and implementation of the GSP. Public comments will be taken throughout, and there will be a public review period of the draft GSP in late 2021. The final adopted GSP is due to CA Department of Water Resources (DWR) by January 2022.

SGMA Timeline



How might SGMA affect me?

If it is determined that groundwater is being depleted, projects or management actions will need to be implemented to bring the basin into long-term sustainability. Under SGMA, beneficial uses of groundwater include domestic, municipal, tribal, agricultural, industrial, and environmental uses. SGMA has the potential to impact those who heavily rely on groundwater, including agricultural and municipal users. Domestic users (single well, no crops or large landscapes) are managed differently under SGMA, but still have the potential to be affected under certain circumstances. Therefore, participation is integral for effective GSP development and implementation.

Your early and continued engagement is crucial to developing a groundwater sustainability plan that considers your interests!

Learn More & Get Involved



Receive Updates

Sign up for your GSA's interested parties list.



Contact Your GSA

Talk to your GSA representative



Attend Meetings

Attend public workshops, CSAB, and GSA Board meetings

Find more information, including contact and CSAB meeting information and links to GSA information at

CorningSubbasinGSP.org