



Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency
Hungry Hollow Groundwater Working Group
Project and Management Actions Rankings
November 20, 2025
Updated on May 22, 2026

Detailed PMA # 1 – 9, and 17 Ranking Results by YSGA Staff

PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
17	Western Hills Erosion Control and Flood MAR	West	Local Stormwater Capture	Local Stormwater Capture	Land management Practices	Recharge Groundwater	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	Landowners and District staff identified several erosion and flood control issues that originate from the western hills that will have a significant impact on the success of Projects 5, 3, 7, 8, and 2. This project proposes the following: Goodnow Slough (1) Installation of “rock dams” in the upper reaches of Goodnow Slough (2) Construct diversion structure to divert flows into a 30-acre sediment trap / flood control basin on North Side of Williams Property south of Rd 15B. This basin would trap sediment and temporarily capture stormwater for spilling back into Goodnow Slough for recharge during sunny day conditions. (3) Cover crop 600 acres on eastern side of Williams Property to pilot cover cropping as a means of increasing infiltration, reducing flooding, and increasing soil moisture retention for dry periods. (4) Construct 1-acre settling basin at RD 86 & 15B Fox Canyon Slough (1) Installation of “rock dams” in the upper reaches of Fox Canyon Slough (2) Construct diversion structure to divert flows into a 10-acre sediment trap / flood control basin. This basin would trap sediment and temporarily capture stormwater for spilling back into Goodnow Slough for recharge during sunny day conditions. Other Slough (1) Installation of “rock dams” in the upper reaches of the Other Slough (2) Construct diversion structure to divert flows into a 10-acre sediment trap / flood control basin. This basin would trap sediment and temporarily capture stormwater for spilling back into Goodnow Slough for recharge during sunny day conditions.	Cobram, Hammerness, Durst, District Project Partners: Yolo RCD, Center for Land Based Learning, others



Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by capturing stormwater for recharge. This would have an additive effect on District's winter recharge program permitted diversions.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners and District co-funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- High \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	1
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Goodnow Slough and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability. - Support habitat.	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Benefits nearby shallow domestic wells - Addresses Human Right to Water	4
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Project has significant regulatory barriers to implementation. They include: 1) Permitting for any streambed alteration for sloughs to construct rock dams and divert water 2) Permitting for rock dams & stormwater retention pond construction	2
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a heavily groundwater reliant area	4
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
Total Score			25



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
1	Goodnow Slough Stormwater Capture and Recharge	West	Recharge Groundwater	Winter flow diversions	Local Stormwater Capture	Land management Practices	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	Capture stormwater from the north and south fork of Goodnow Slough on up to 32 Acre temporary storage pond (or smaller pond with dry wells) on Cobram's property to later release the water downstream for recharge on Durst Organic Growers, Bullseye, and Corwin (and other participating landowners) fields for on-farm recharge, recharge ponds, and hungry hollow canal recharge. This project would alleviate flooding damage within the vicinity of County Road 15B, 87, and 16, and increase recharge to groundwater. Distributes recharge to West and East side of Hungry Hollow. Can achieve > 6,000 AFY of recharge.	Boundary Bend, Durst Organic Growers, Bullseye, Corwin (Shaupp), and others; District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by capturing stormwater for recharge. This would have an additive effect on District's winter recharge program permitted diversions.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners and District co-funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- High \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	1
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Goodnow Slough and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability. - Potential habitat benefits.	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Benefits nearby shallow domestic wells - Addresses Human Right to Water	4
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Project has significant regulatory barriers to implementation. They include: 1) Permitting for any streambed alteration to Goodnow Slough to divert water 2) Permitting for stormwater retention pond construction 3) Permitting for stormwater recharge dry well construction	1
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a heavily groundwater reliant area	4
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
Total Score			24



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
2	Fox Canyon Slough Stormwater Capture and Recharge	West/East	Recharge Groundwater	Winter flow diversions	Local Stormwater Capture	Land management Practices	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	Capture stormwater from the south fork from No Name Slough that parallels County Road 14 and reduce flooding by 1) upgrade 48” box culvert at north end of Hungry Hollow Canal at RD 87 to 72”, rehabilitate Hungry Hollow Canal between Rd 87 and Rd 88, upgrade bridge box culvert at Rd 88, 2) construct 16 acre stormwater retention/regulating pond with 49.5 AF capacity and plant 10 acre native vegetation/habitat zone, and 3) release held stormwater for hungry hollow canal recharge. This project would alleviate flooding damage to nearby parcels within the vicinity of County Roads 14, 87, and erosion damage to Hungry Hollow canal near County Road 88, and increase recharge to groundwater. Can achieve > 2,000 AFY of recharge.	Boundary Bend, other landowners, Yolo RCD, Center for Land Based Learning, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by capturing stormwater for recharge. This would have an additive effect on District's winter recharge program permitted diversions.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners and District co-funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- Moderate \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	2
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Goodnow Slough and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability. - Potential habitat benefits.	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA improves land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	4
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Project has significant regulatory barriers to implementation. They include: 1) Permitting to construct a regulating reservoir 2) Permitting to replace culverts	1
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a heavily groundwater reliant area	4
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
Total Score			25



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
3	Oat Creek Trickle Flow Recharge	East	Recharge Groundwater	Winter flow diversions	Land management Practices	Data collection	1	AgIS pipeline connects to Hungry Hollow canal, can move excess water in the canal during the winter and discharge directly into Oat Creek and a leaky storage pond for trickle flow recharge. Can achieve up to 600 AFY of recharge.	AgIS Capital, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by using diverted winter water under District's existing permit for recharge. Impact is limited by volume applied (engineering constraint).	4
2	Project Funding	- Funding is highly likely for the life cycle of the project from AgIS and District.	4
3	Cost-effective	- Low \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	4
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts, but limited to Oat Creek area - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Hungry Hollow Canal and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability, but limited to Oat Creek area - Potential habitat benefits. - Improved resiliency for GDEs.	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- No nearby shallow domestic wells	1
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Limited regulatory barriers to implementation	4
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
Total Score			27



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
4	Western Hillslope Stormwater Capture and Recharge with Dry Wells	West	Recharge Groundwater	Local Stormwater Capture	Land management Practices	Data collection	4	Pilot stormwater capture drywells to increase recharge on lands owned by P. Hammerness and J. Durst. Funding and implementation tied to USDA-ARS. Can achieve > 50 AFY of recharge.	Hammerness, Durst, USDA-ARS, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- The project or management action slows the decline of groundwater levels. Achieves this by capturing stormwater for recharge.	2
2	Project Funding	Funding is highly likely for the life cycle of the project from USDA-ARS.	4
3	Cost-effective	- High \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	1
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). - Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Goodnow Slough and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability.	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Project has significant regulatory barriers to implementation. They include: 1) Permitting for stormwater recharge dry well construction	1
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a heavily groundwater reliant area	4
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
		Total Score	22



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
5	Hungry Hollow Winter Water On-farm Recharge	West/East	Recharge Groundwater	Winter flow diversions	Land management Practices	Data collection	1 - 7	Sign up over 6,000 acres with existing surface water connections to the District to take winter water for on-farm recharge. Can achieve > 6,000 AFY of recharge.	Landowners, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by using diverted winter water under District's existing permit for recharge. Distributes recharge to West and East side of Hungry Hollow.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners and District co-funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- Low \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	4
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Stormwater capture (i.e. flood management). Anticipated to limit flooding potential of Hungry Hollow Canal and reduced flood damage to culverts, roads, and crops. - Water supply reliability	4
5	Economic Benefits	PMA improves land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	4
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Limited regulatory barriers to implementation	4
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- Some concerns or opposition is anticipated	2
Total Score			28



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
6	Irrigation Season Land Management Practices to Support Recharge	West/East	Reduce Groundwater Use	Land management Practices	Data collection		7	Sign up over 6,000 acres with existing surface water connections to the District to over irrigate tolerant crops during irrigation season to increase applied recharge. Idea is that using surface water to over irrigate when water is available is a cheaper alternative than allocation, etc. Will need to define performance metrics to quantify recharge benefits and outcomes. Suitable to start as pilot project. Can achieve > 6,000 AFY of recharge.	Landowners

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Slows the decline of groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by increasing irrigation season applied recharge to replenish aquifer.	2
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- Moderate \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	2
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Water supply reliability.	2
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	4
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Limited regulatory barriers to implementation	4
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- No concerns or opposition is anticipated	4
Total Score			24



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
7	Increase Conjunctive Use	West/East	Reduce Groundwater Use	Conjunctive Use	Infrastructure Improvements	Data collection	10, 11, 19	Sign up over 3,000 acres currently without a surface water connection voluntarily connect to the District to achieve in-lieu recharge. Can achieve > 6,000 AFY in-lieu recharge when using surface water in 7/10 years.	Landowners, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by in-lieu recharge from using surface water in place of groundwater in 7/10 years vs groundwater every year.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners and District co-funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- Moderate \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	2
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Water supply reliability.	2
5	Economic Benefits	PMA improves land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	4
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Limited regulatory barriers to implementation	4
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- No concerns or opposition is anticipated	4
Total Score			26



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
8	Voluntary Land Conversion and Water Management Practices	West/East	Reduce Groundwater Use	Land management Practices			12 - 14	Sign up over 6,000 acres that land use changes could be implemented to improve soil absorption and infiltration (e.g. cover cropping, change of water source, land use application of pesticides, etc.). Will need to define performance metrics to quantify recharge benefits and outcomes. Can achieve > 6,000 AFY of recharge.	Landowners, District

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Acheives this by increasing the soils ability to store and infiltrate rainfall, stormwater, or irrigation water.	4
2	Project Funding	- May have partial funding for the life cycle of the project. Dependent on landowners funding to move project forward.	2
3	Cost-effective	- Low \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	4
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Water supply reliability.	2
5	Economic Benefits	PMA maintains land value, ability for landowners to obtain loans, and grower operations.	2
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Limited regulatory barriers to implementation	4
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- No concerns or opposition is anticipated	4
Total Score			26



PMA #	PMA Name	Working Group Area	Project Category	Primary Method	Secondary Method	Tertiary Method	Implementation Options	Project Concept	Responsible Party
9	Voluntary Demand Management and Well SCADA Upgrades	West/East	Reduce Groundwater Use	Regulations	Infrastructure Improvements	Data collection	16	Sign up over 6,000 acres to reduce groundwater pumping by 5 - 15% in 1) water years when the District has a partial or zero allocation or 2) More than 2 RMW's have a MT exceedance for more than one Fall period, and 3) upgrade small growers wells with SCADA controls to allow for remote control operation. Would start as pilot program to measure and quantify outcomes. May require setup of pumping fee to fund mitigation bank for crop yield losses. NOTE: Hard to enforce across a geographic area where not all growers have SCADA to efficiently manage their pumping at low cost. May produce mixed results.	Landowners, District, YSGA

Prioritization Criteria		Notes	Score
1	Impact to Groundwater Levels	- Stabilizes or increases groundwater levels by increasing aquifer recharge. Achieves this by reducing groundwater demand.	4
2	Project Funding	- Is not likely to a secure funding source for the life cycle of the project.	1
3	Cost-effective	- High \$/AF relative to other projects and management actions.	1
4	Co-benefits	- Mitigation of drought impacts. - Water supply reliability.	2
5	Economic Benefits	- PMA negatively impacts land values, ability to obtain loans, or grower operations.	1
6	Benefits to small water systems/domestic wells	- Potential to benefit nearby shallow domestic wells - Potential to address Human Right to Water	2
7	Regulatory Barriers	- Some regulatory barriers to implementation. They include: 1) YSGA Board approval to implement a voluntary demand management program.	2
8	Benefits Groundwater Reliant Area	- Project would benefit a groundwater reliant area	2
9	Community Support	- Significant concern or opposition is anticipated.	1
Total Score			16