

Groundwater Sustainability Plan Workshop 2. 0 UNDESIRABLE RESULTS SESSION



Session Overview

- Presentation (20 Minutes)
 - Undesirable Results "Sustainability Indicators"
 - Establishing Sustainability Goals
 - Local Conversations on Sustainability
 - Tips on How to Effectively Participate in Local Conversations and Advance Community Priorities
- Group Exercise: Sharing your Vision for Sustainability (40 Minutes)
- Session Resources:
 - Community Participation in Defining Sustainability
 - Tips and Example Talking Points
 - Example Sustainability Goals that Advance Community Priorities

SGMA's Goal

Ensure sustainable management of groundwater resources (basin is operated within its sustainable yield) within 20 years, by avoiding "undesirable results" that are significant and unreasonable.

Sustainable Yield: The maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result.

Safe Yield: The Maximum quantity of water that can be withdrawn from a groundwater basin at a given time without overdraft

Undesirable Results: One of six groundwater conditions that must be avoided in order to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

Undesirable Results



Lowering GW Levels



Degraded Quality



Land Subsidence



Reduction of Storage



Surface Water Depletion



Seawater Intrusion













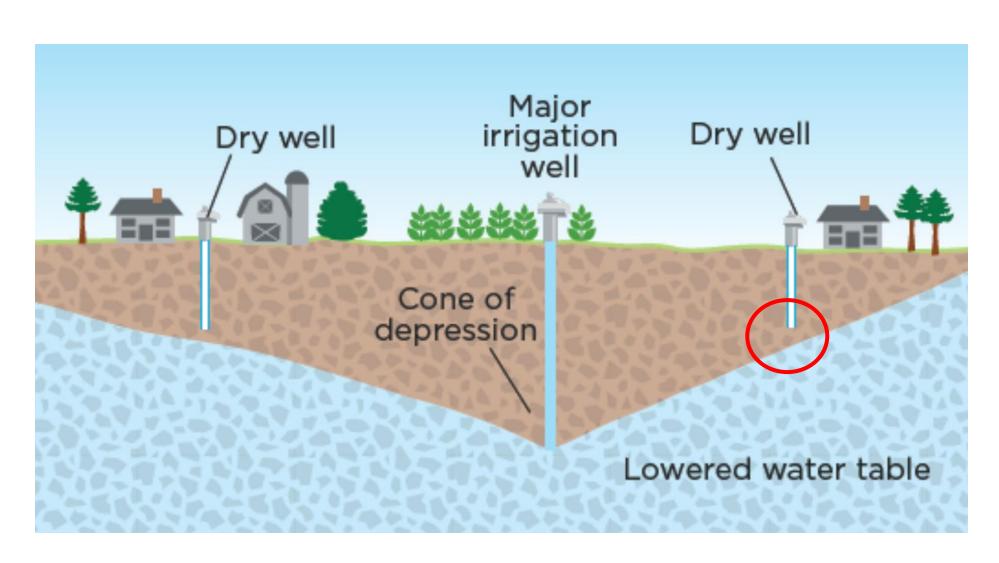
Degraded Quality

Land Subsidence

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Subsidence



of Storage

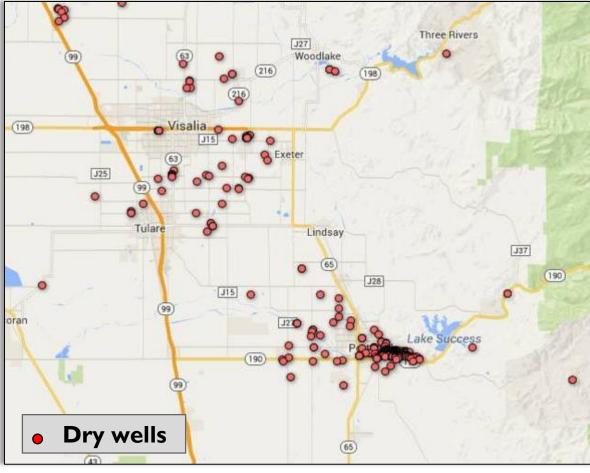




Surface Water Seawater Depletion Intrusion

How can this affect your community?











Land

Subsidence

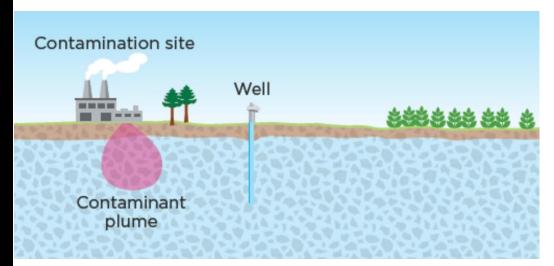




Reduction Solor Storage

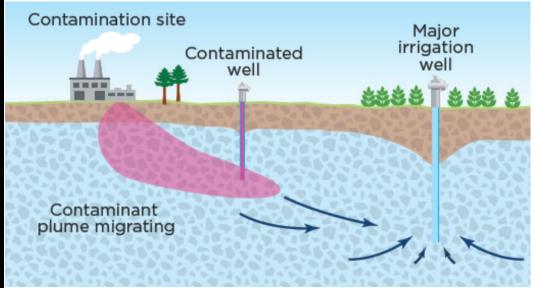
Surface Water Depletion

Seawater Intrusion



Common contaminants in the San Joaquin Valley:

Manmade Sources	Natural Sources
Nitrate	Arsenic
DBCP, 1-2-3 TCP	Uranium









Lowering GW Levels



Quality

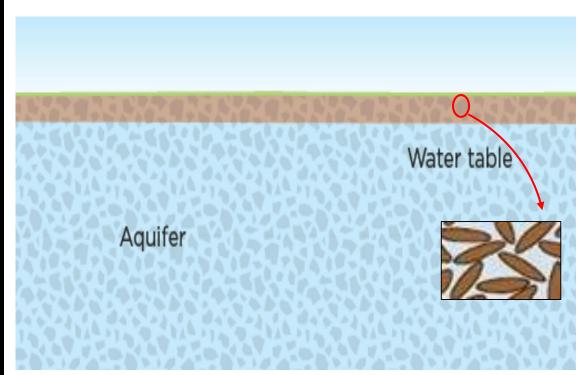


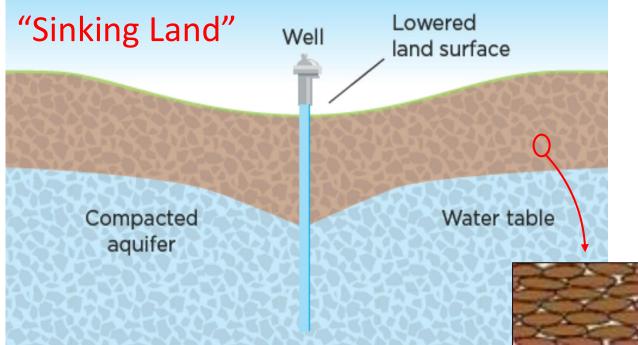






Reduction Surface Water Seawater of Storage Depletion Intrusion













of Storage



Depletion



Seawater Intrusion









Additional Resources

Getting Involved in Groundwater

A Guide to California's Groundwater Sustainability Plans



Establishing Sustainability Goals

Sustainability is (Mostly Subjective)

Undesirable Results

What is Significant and Unreasonable

Minimum
Thresholds and
Measurable
Objectives

Sustainability

Local stakeholders (groundwater users) get to define what is significant and unreasonable

- How much damage is acceptable?
- How much repair is desired?

Other Considerations when defining significant and unreasonable

 Department of Water Resources (DWR) in consultation with State Water Resources Control Board will ensure compliance with SGMA and the Groundwater Sustainability Plan Emergency Regulations





"DWR will consider state policy regarding the human right to water when implementing these regulations"

- Cannot continue to be in long-term overdraft
- Cannot harm sustainability in a neighboring basin
- Cannot deplete
 surface water
- Need to consider local, state, and federal standards (e.g. The Safe Drinking Water Act, Regulatory Programs – CV SALTS)

Measurable Objectives and Minimum Thresholds

You can't MANAGE if you don't MEASURE

Two key two concepts:

Measurable Objectives

Are aspirational goals.

Technically, you should achieve them by 2040, but may be difficult to enforce.

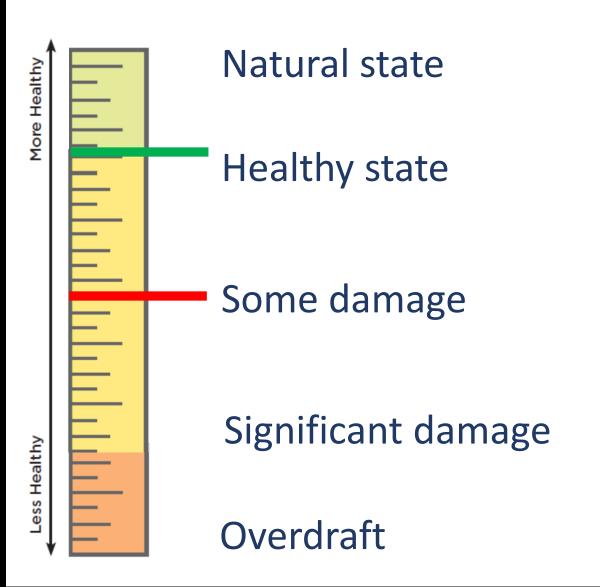
Minimum Threshold Are failure points and should be avoided.

→ If they are crossed, you may be causing significant and unreasonable undesired results.

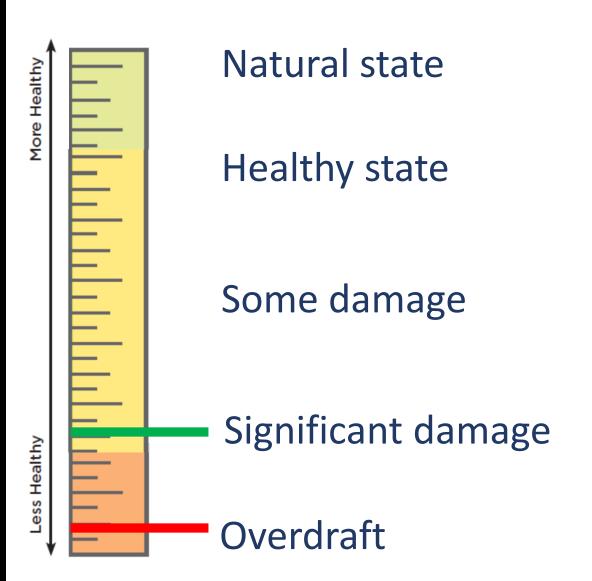
Subjective



Subjective



Subjective



Suggested framework to set Thresholds

- Does the MTs exceed an existing standard?
- Does the MTs conflict with MTs for other undesirable results?
- Was the MTs developed through a transparent public process?
- Are there potential negative impacts associated with the MTs?
- Does the **MTs** violate the threshold of neighboring basins?
- Does the MTs allows long-term overdraft?
- Does the MTs deplete surface water?
- Are there high levels of uncertainty regarding proposed actions?

Tools for Setting Thresholds

- Hydrologic model can give you locational information, as well as information about how undesirable results interact with each other, and uncertainty
- Vulnerability analysis or other data/understanding of potential negative impacts of minimum threshold
- Same data as other plans in your basin for:
 - Groundwater elevation data
 - Groundwater extraction data
 - Surface water supply
 - Total water use
 - Change in groundwater storage
- Knowledge of existing thresholds
- Public process
- Water budget
- Sustainable yield
- Communication with neighboring basins may not negatively impact your neighbor's ability to meet their goals/avoid their thresholds

Subjective

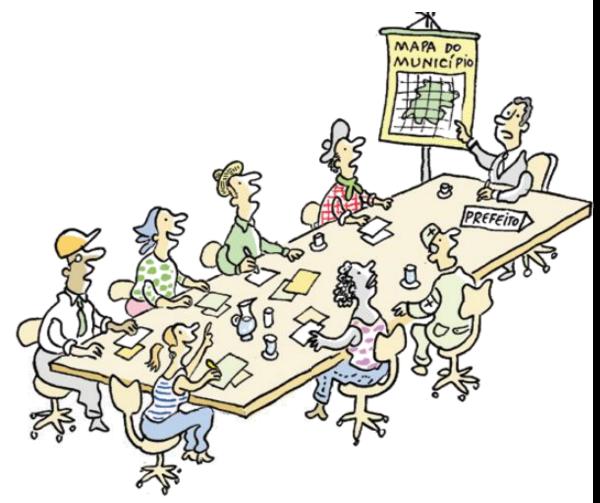


Each stakeholder has unique perspectives, agendas, constraints, and resources related to groundwater.

This creates both challenges and opportunities. The key to success is finding common ground!



GSAs Are Beginning to Discuss Sustainabilty Goals, Are you Part of the Conversation?



Examples of Local Conversations

- Group Discussions
- Potential
 Approaches to
 Establish MTs
- Surveys
- Homework Assignment
 - Write a descriptor for a sustainability goal and identify undesirable results in the area





Stakeholder Survey
Date:
Stakeholder Type (check all that apply):
Agricultural User Domestic Well Owner/User Municipal Well Operator Public Water Systems Environmental User Surface Water User Disadvantaged/Rural Community Resident
Note: The East Kaweah GSA is a public agency. Please complete your name and contact information if you'd like to be added to the GSA's email and mailing list for future update information regarding Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) and the East Kaweah GSA.
Name:
Mailing Address:
City: State: Zip:
Email: Telephone:
(SGMA) regulations? 2. Are you currently engaged in activity or discussions
8. If you grow crops, do you use irrigation for frost protection? Yes No 9. Do you manage water resources? Yes No If yes, what is your role?
10. What is your primary interest in land or water resources management?
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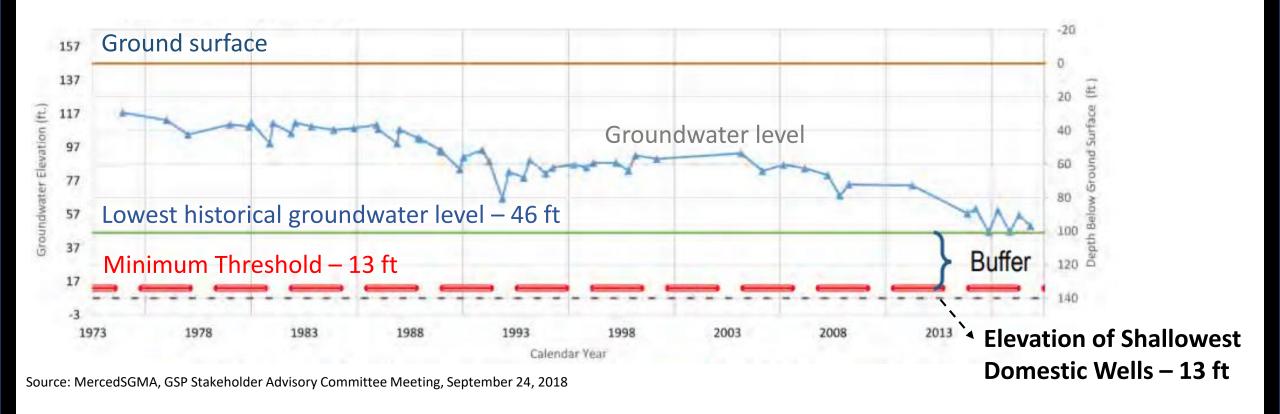
Example: Group Discussions

Participants were asked to answer questions like the ones presented below:

- What do you see as important challenges or undesirable effects of groundwater use in the area?
- What does groundwater sustainability mean for you and the region?
- o What groundwater goals are important?

Example: Advisory Committee Meeting – Presentation of Potential Approaches to Establish MTs

- Participants were presented with data on groundwater levels and potential approaches to establishing a MT
 - What effect does setting the MT at these specific levels have on different water users?



Successes and Challenges

Successes

- ✓ Opportunity to plan for the future considering:
 - ✓ What is important?
 - ✓ What do we want to avoid?
- ✓ Opportunity for different stakeholders to share their opinions, concerns, and priorities and develop a shared vision
 - ✓ How can we improve water access, maintain a healthy economy, promote water conservation?

Challenges

- ✓ Limited Participation
 - ✓ Not all water users are present/represented or engaging
- ✓ Passionate Conversations/Strong Statements
- ✓ Limited time:
 - ✓ To fully explain the information and options
 - ✓ For people to engage and ask questions

Tips on How to Effectively Participate in Local Conversations and Advance Community Priorities





Tips for Participating in Defining Sustainability

- Tell your story/share your knowledge
- Describe why your priories are important to you and/or other communities
- Partner with other communities
- Identify common ground
- Ask questions request examples
- Request supporting or additional information
- Ask for more time to review materials/consider options
- Offer recommendations
- Seek technical assistance





How to Advance Community Priorities

- Request MTs and MOs that protect/improve community drinking water sources
- Request consideration/implementation of mitigation policies
- Request appropriate/fair water allocations that take into account current drinking water supplies/need for additional and/or new sources
- Establish policies that prioritize public health and safety needs
- Ensure GSAs are committed to addressing data gaps



Lowering of Groundwater Level





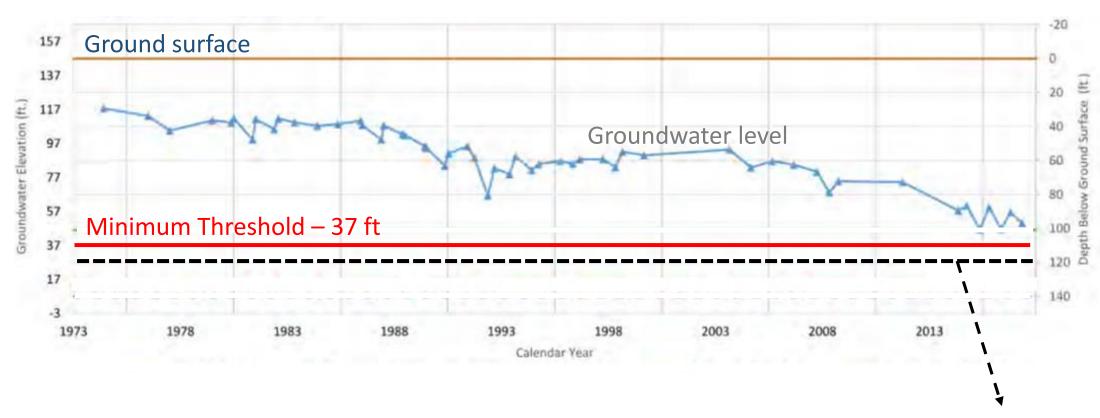
Lowering of Groundwater Level



Elevation of Shallowest Domestic Wells – 25 ft



Lowering of Groundwater Level



Elevation of Shallowest Domestic Wells – 25 ft

Example: Groundwater Well Mitigation Policy

- Identifies at risk wells
- Improves monitoring
- Mitigates impacts caused by district's actions
 - Interim emergency water supply
 - Funds long-term solution





Group Activity: Sharing your Vision for Sustainability

Background Information

- You are at a Public Workshop that your local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) is hosting.
- The presenter has given information about the local groundwater conditions
 (which undesirable results are occurring/will likely occur). Now they want to have
 a discussion regarding your region's vision for sustainability.
- Each person in the group has been given a card with information about their role.
- You will participate in a discussion in your groups about your vision of sustainability.

Discussion Questions

 Have you, your community, or your business been affected by any of the undesirable results?

 Which of the undesirable results are the most important to you and why? Are there any more important than others?

 What improvements would you like to see happen in the next twenty years?

Debrief Questions

What made it easy for you to participate in the discussion?

What did you find challenging?

 Do you have any recommendations on how to improve these conversations?

Thank you!

