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California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) —*An Overview*—

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SGMA is not a Sprint, it's a Marathon



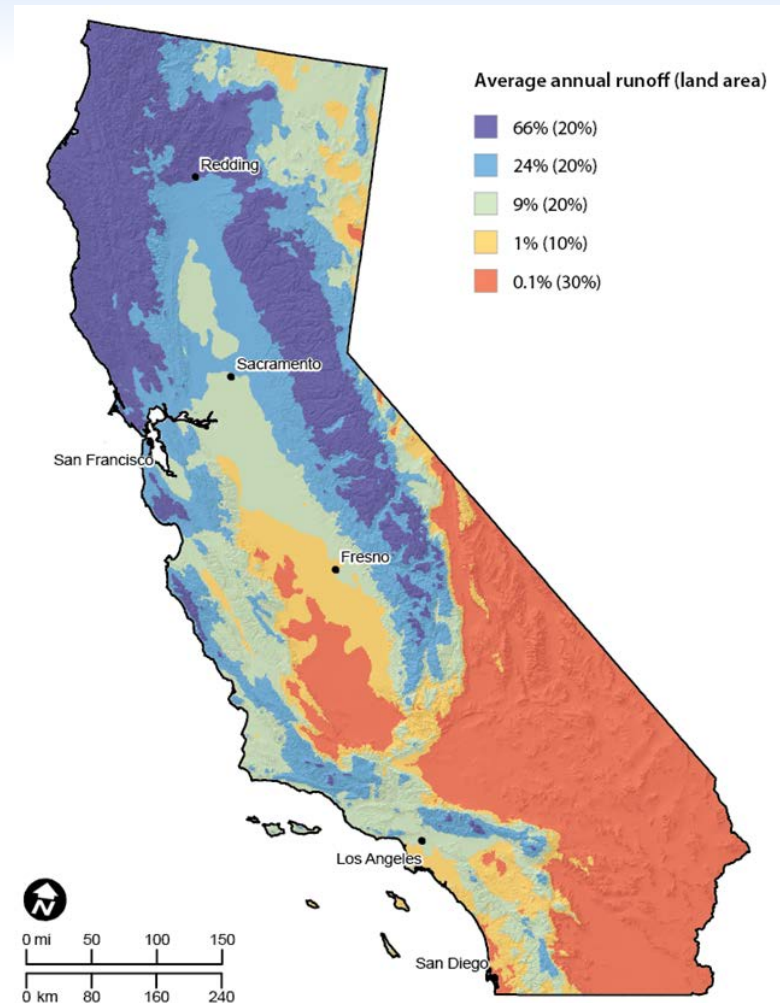
SGMA Overview

- 1. Why is SGMA Needed?**
2. What is SGMA?
3. Who Does SGMA Impact?
4. How Will SGMA Work?
5. How Should I Prepare for SGMA?

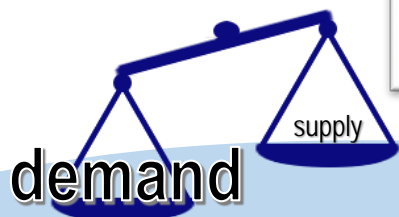
Why Is SGMA Needed?



We have an imbalance between water supply and demand in California.



In an attempt to overcome the demand vs. supply dilemma, California became a world leader in water resource management by making huge investments in water infrastructure.



This map illustrates the extensive water infrastructure across California, categorized into three main types of projects:

- State Water Project (Blue lines):** Key features include the Delta-Mendota Canal, Mokelumne Aqueduct, and the California Aqueduct.
- Federal Water Project (Red lines):** Includes major systems like the Tehama-Colusa Canal, Folsom Lake, and the Central Valley Project.
- Local Water Project (Green lines):** Examples include the San Joaquin Hills Reservoir and the Coachella Canal.

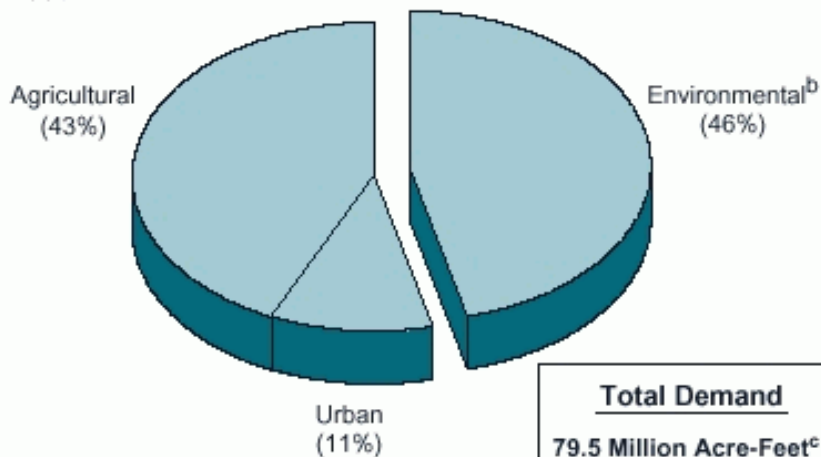
The map also shows numerous reservoirs (e.g., Shasta Lake, Lake Tahoe, Lake Mead) and canals (e.g., Delta, Central Valley Project). Major cities are marked, and a legend, scale bar (0 to 200 miles), and north arrow are provided for reference.

Why is SGMA Needed?

Figure 1

California Water Demands^a

1995



^a Data from Department of Water Resources, *California Water Plan* (November 1998), reflecting "average" (nondrought) conditions. This is the most recent data available on a statewide level.

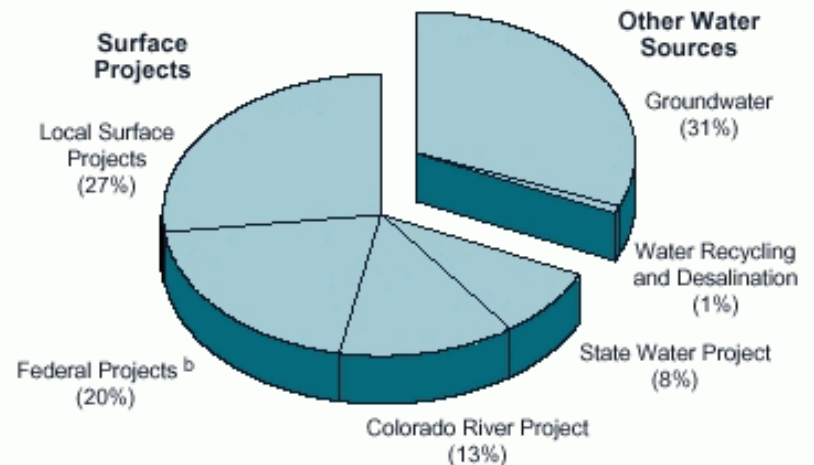
^b Includes water for wetland habitats, fisheries, and dedicated wild and scenic rivers.

^c One acre-foot supplies about two three-person households for one year.

Figure 2

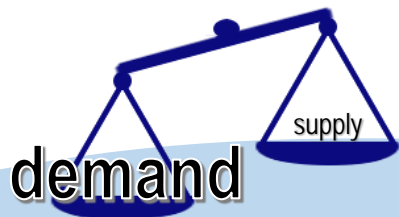
Major Sources of Developed Water^a

1995



^a Excludes (1) water flows for environmental purposes, such as undeveloped supplies designated for wild and scenic rivers, and (2) the portion of water demands met by the "reapplication" of surface and groundwater supplies. This is the most recent data available on a statewide level.

^b Mainly the Central Valley Project.



Why is SGMA Needed?

Groundwater is an important source of water supply to California especially in dry periods.

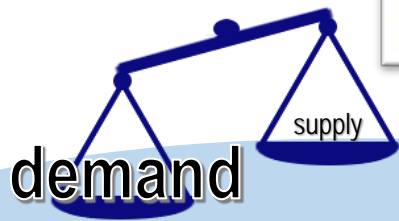
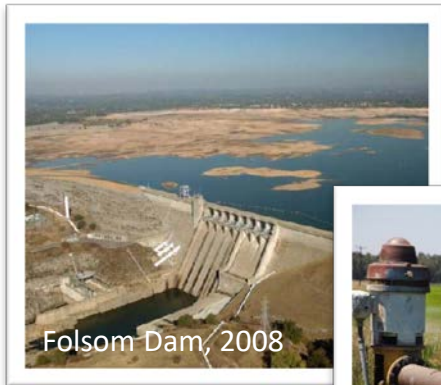
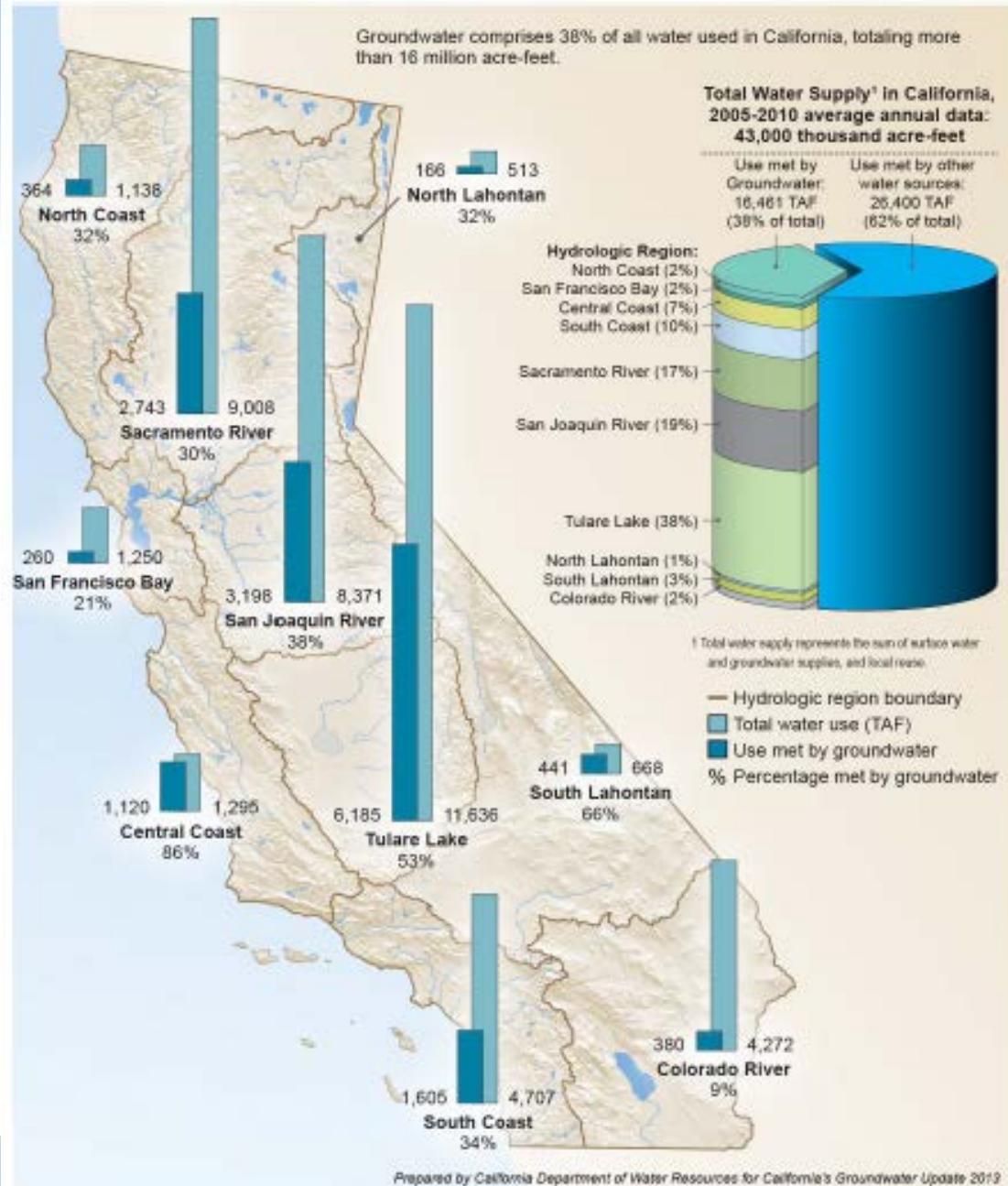


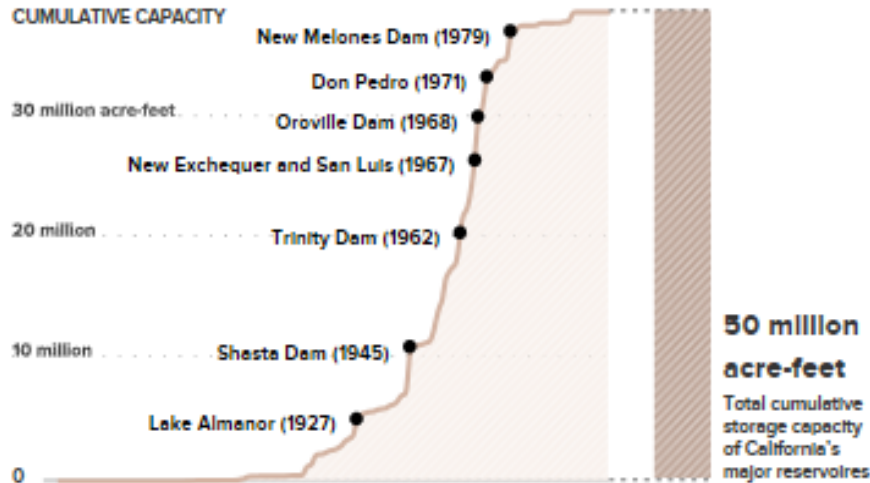
Figure 2-8 California's Statewide Water Supply and Percent Total Supply Met by Groundwater, by Hydrologic Region (2005-2010)



Why is SGMA Needed?

Average Annual Snowpack Storage: 15MAF
Average Annual Reservoir Storage: 42MAF

Reservoir Capacity

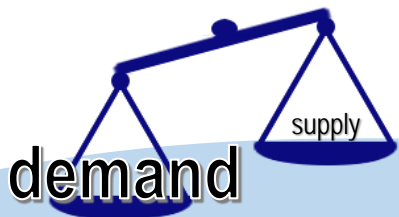


Groundwater Basin Capacity

How does the capacity of California's 515 groundwater basins compare to reservoir capacity shown at left?

+

SHOW ME



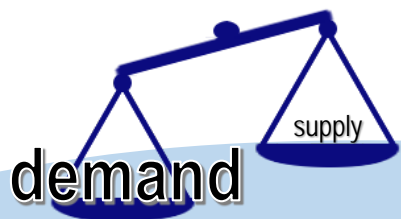
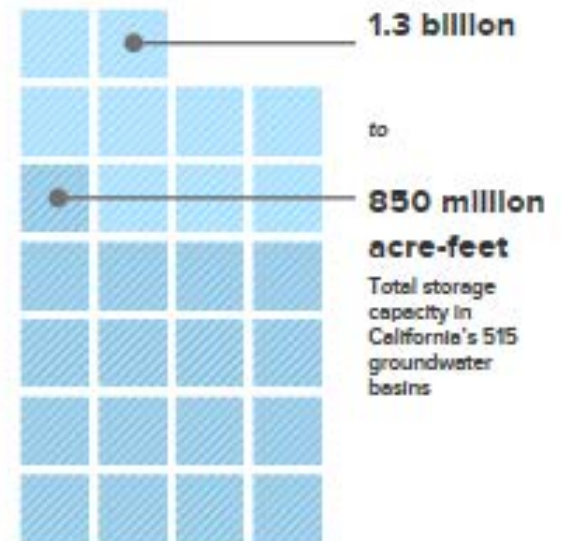
Why is SGMA Needed?

Reservoir Capacity

[Replay](#)



Groundwater Basin Capacity



Why is SGMA Needed?

Surface storage has remained the same for decades, but demand for water has increased for:

- Food production
- Population growth

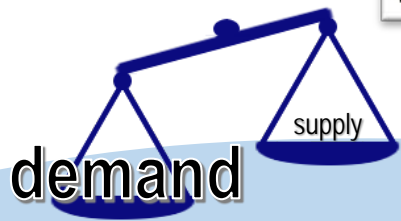
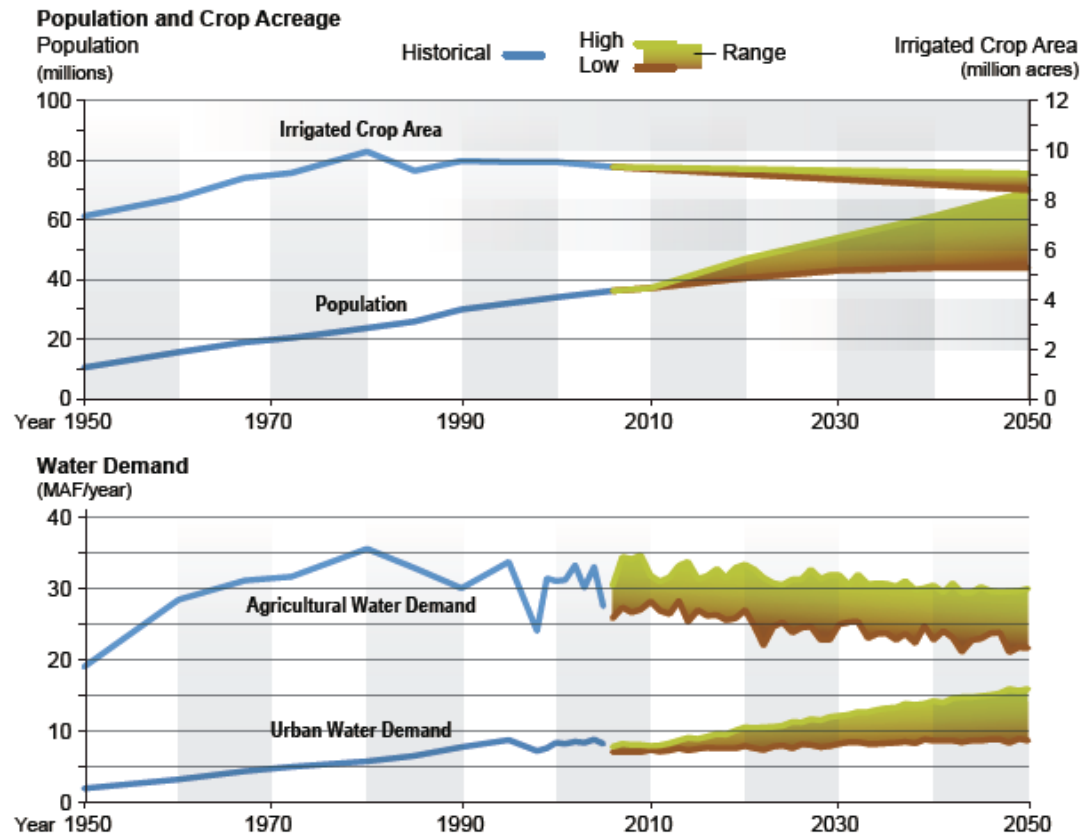


Figure 5-1 Scenario Drivers and Water Demand



Why is SGMA Needed?

Figure 2-15 Selected Hydrographs for California, Page 1

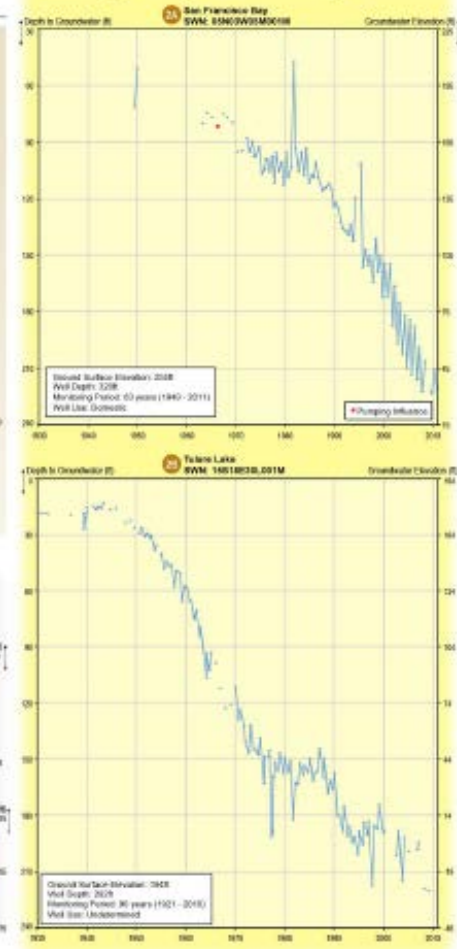
Aquifer response to changing demand and management practices

Hydrographs were selected to help tell a story of how local aquifer systems respond to changing groundwater demand and resource management practices. Additional details are provided in the Volume 2 Regional Reports and Volume 4 Reference Guide article, "California's Groundwater Update 2013."

Well Location Map



Theme 2: Long-term decline in groundwater levels due to annual demand being consistently greater than annual recharge.



Theme 1: Long-term groundwater levels remain reasonably stable due to limited demand and adequate recharge.

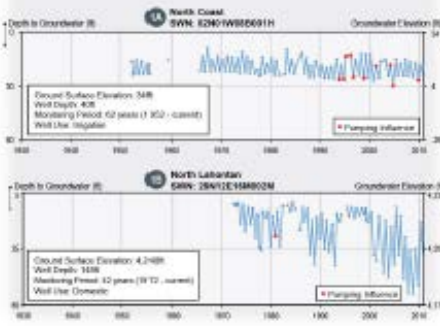
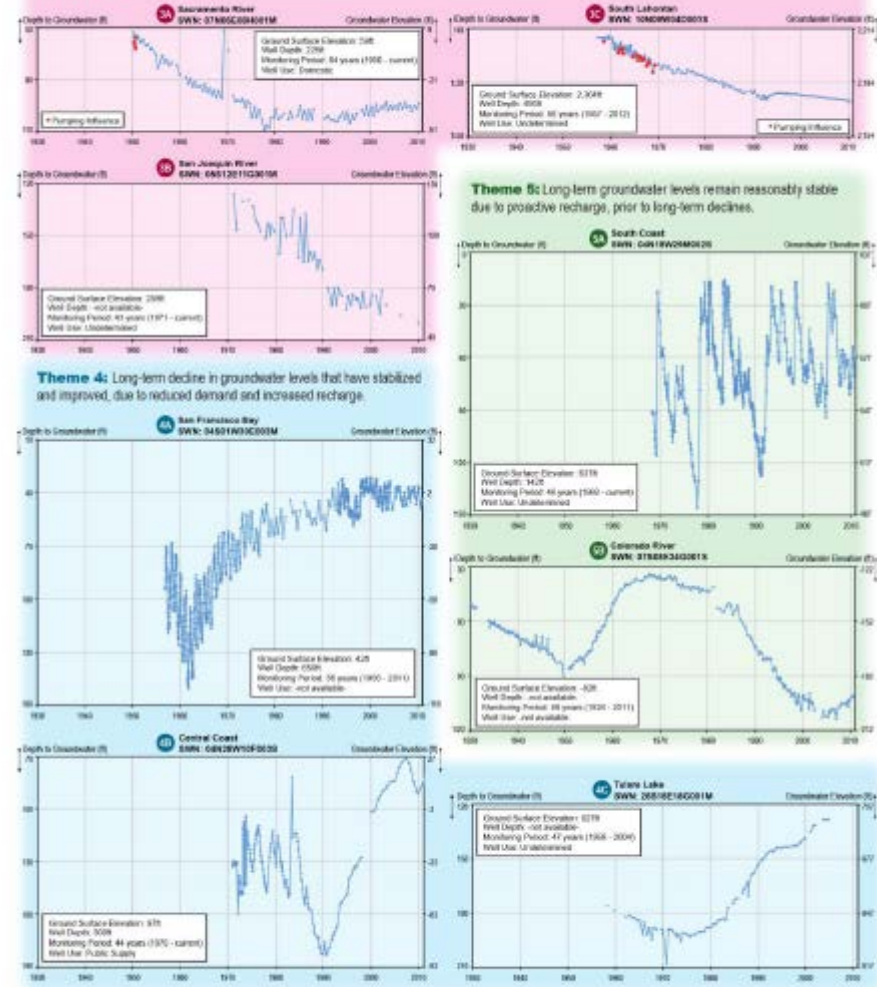
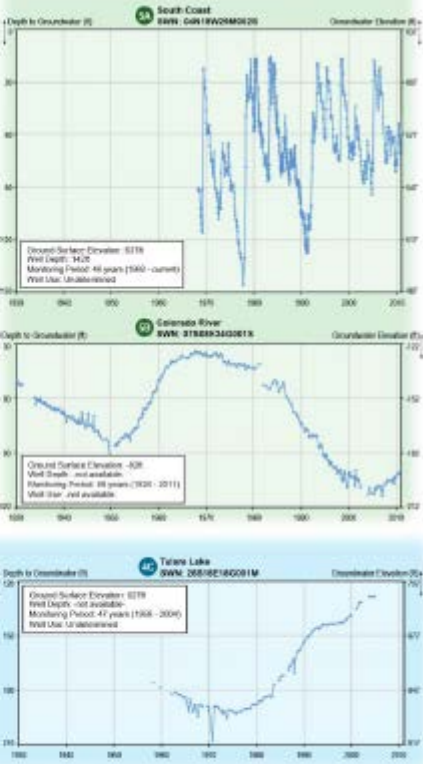


Figure 2-15 Selected Hydrographs for California, Page 2

Theme 3: Long-term decline in groundwater levels that have stabilized but not recovered, due to reduced demand.



Theme 5: Long-term groundwater levels remain reasonably stable due to proactive recharge, prior to long-term declines.



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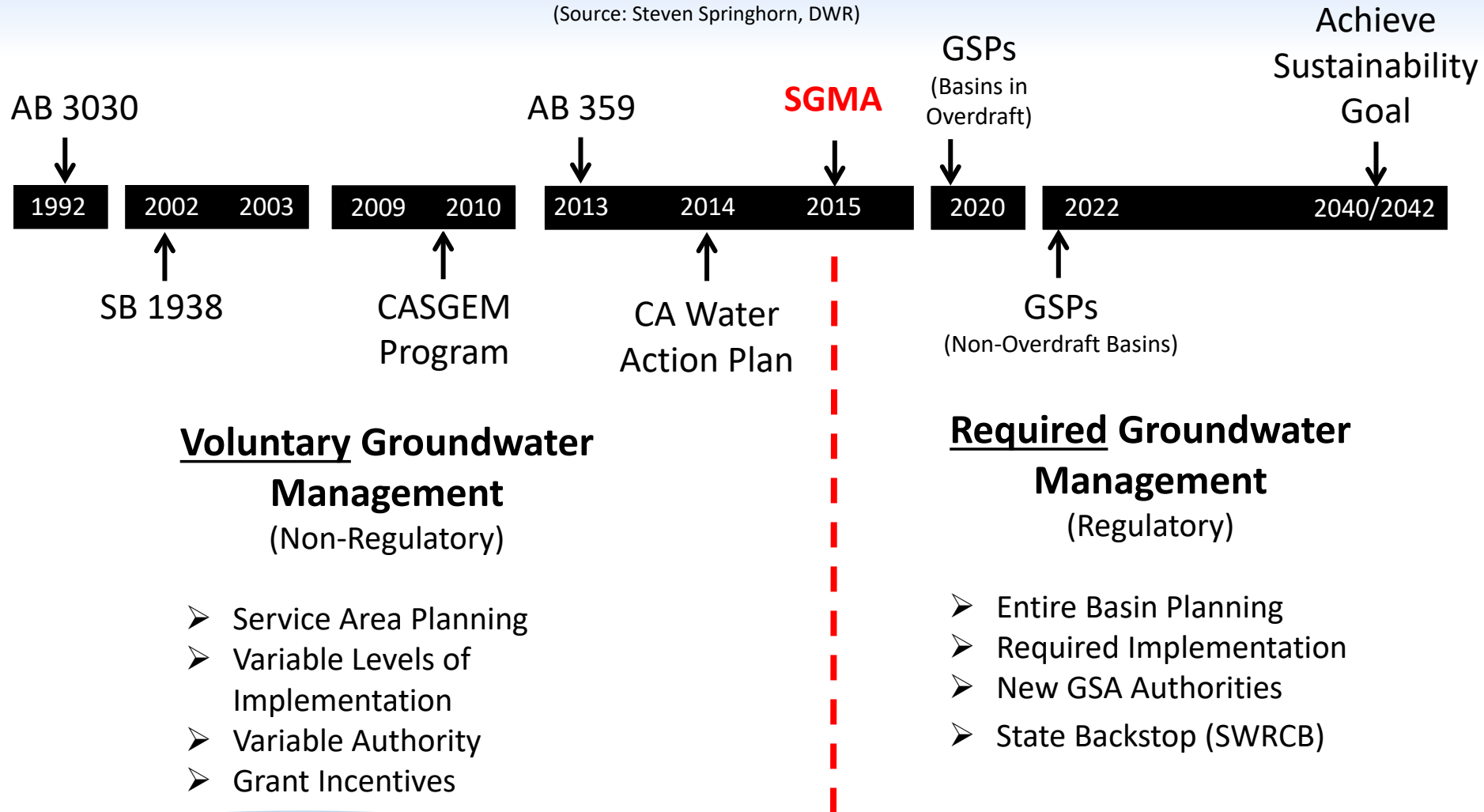
What is SGMA?

- Requires **Groundwater Sustainability Plans** in 127 basins in California
- Authorizes management tools for local agencies
- Creates State “backstop”
- Defines timeframe for accomplishing goals
- Does not apply to adjudicated basins

What is SGMA?

California's Major Groundwater Milestones

(Source: Steven Springhorn, DWR)



What is SGMA?

Surface Water vs. Groundwater Rights in California

Surface Water:

- Since 1914 State administers appropriative surface water rights
- Appropriative right holders are subordinate to pre-existing riparian right holders

Groundwater:

- Before SGMA, groundwater management was encouraged, but voluntary
- For all practical purposes, land ownership implicitly carried the right to virtually unlimited groundwater pumping
- Historically, when legal conflicts have arisen, each groundwater basin is individually adjudicated to determine water rights, or
- Local solutions are developed for management of groundwater

What is SGMA?

Groundwater Sustainability
under SGMA
means

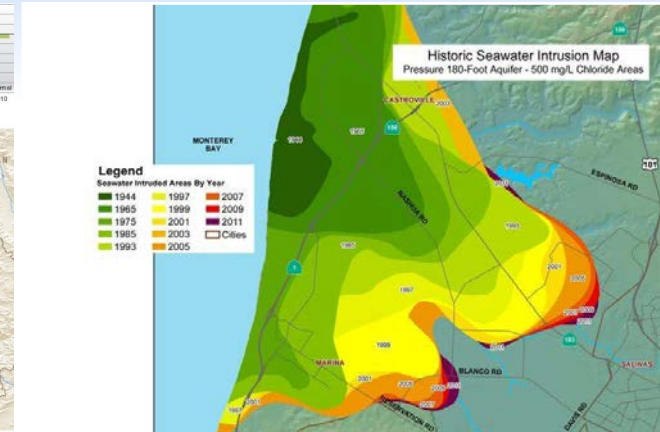
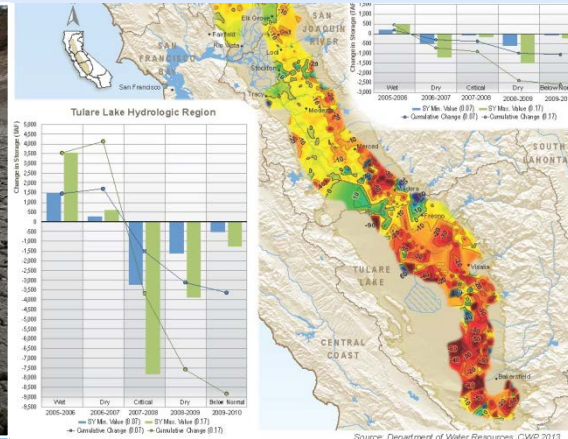
No Undesirable Results



What is SGMA?

Undesirable Results Identified in SGMA

(Source: Steven Springhorn, DWR)



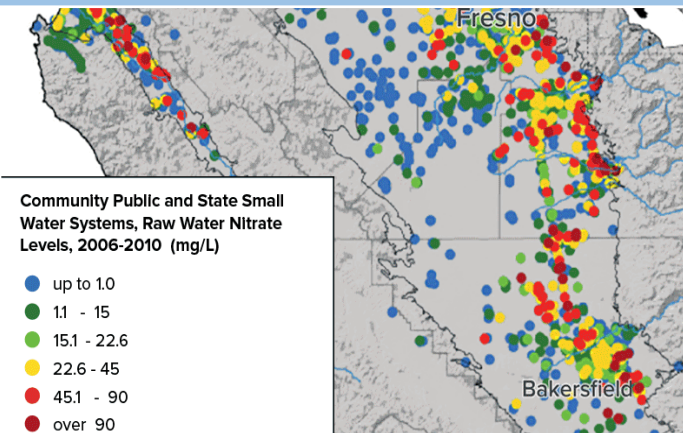
Lowering of GW Levels



**Reduction
of GW Storage**



Seawater Intrusion



**Water Quality
Degradation**



Land Subsidence



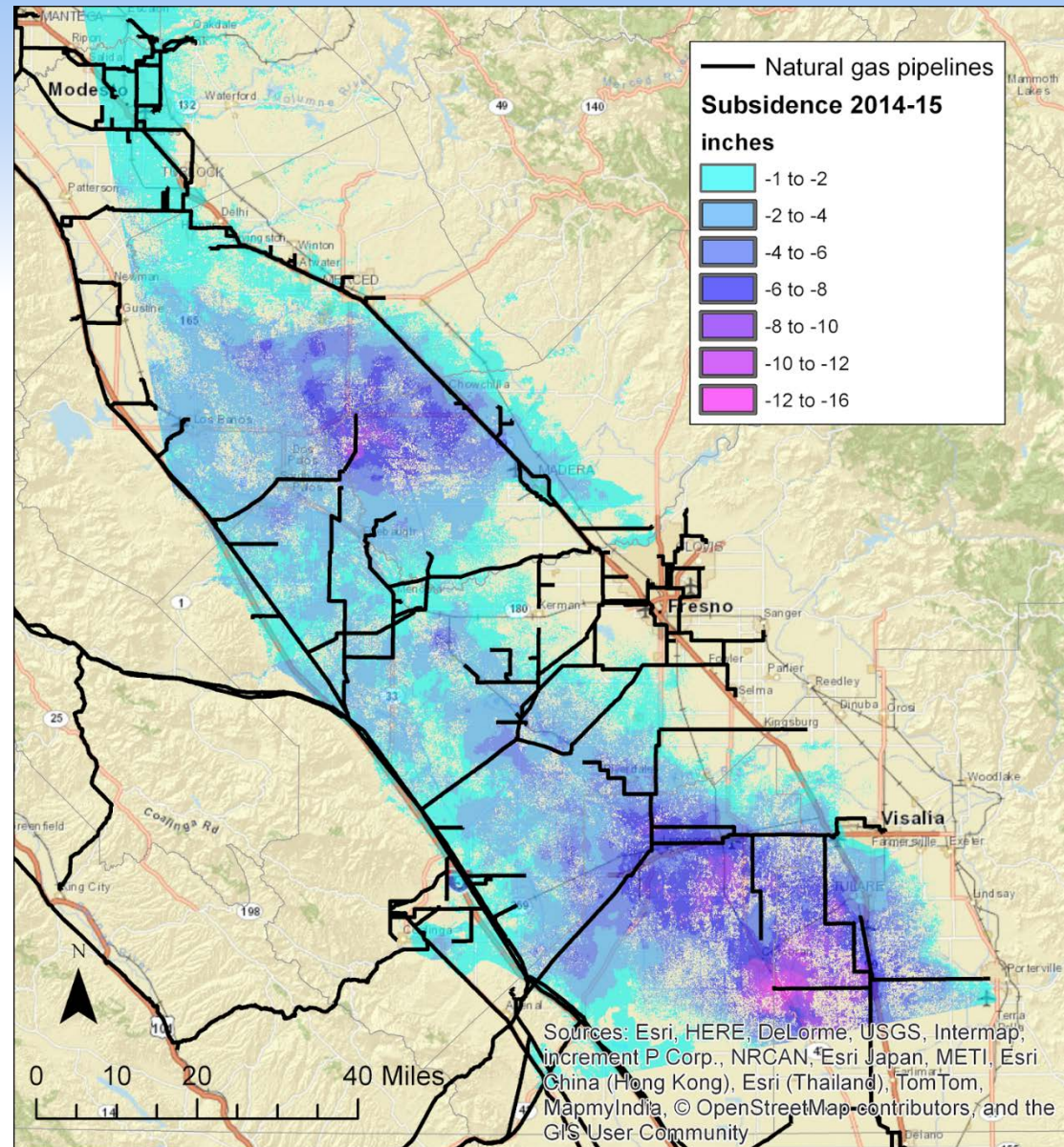
**Depletion of
Interconnected Streams**

What is SGMA?

Sustainability indicators
(related to the six **Undesirable Results**) are interconnected.

For example,
Declining Groundwater Levels
in the San Joaquin Valley
triggered:

- Loss of GW Storage
- Land Surface Subsidence
- Degraded Groundwater Quality

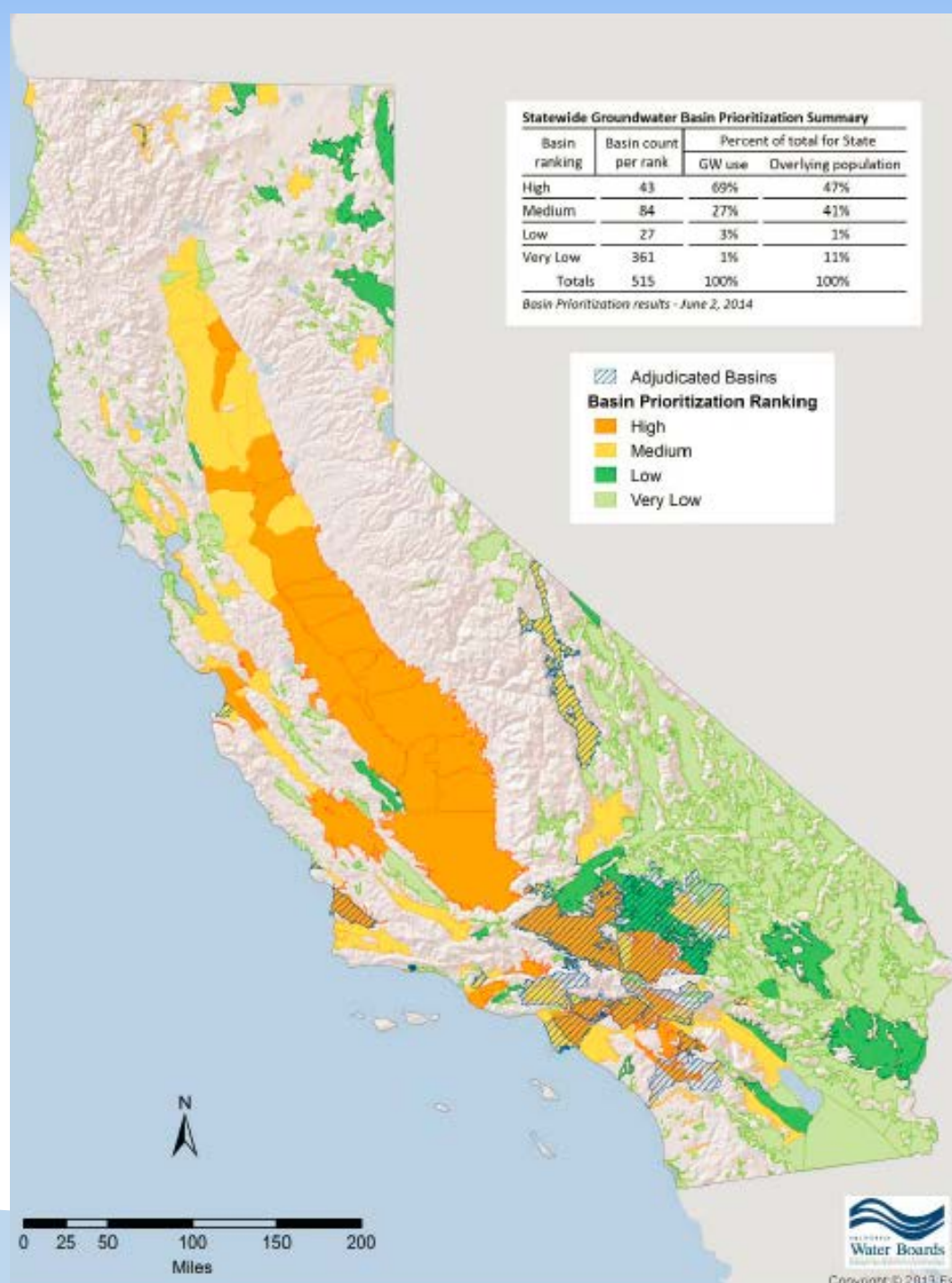


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Who Does SGMA Impact?

- Groundwater users in **High** and **Medium** Priority Basins
- Growers
- Municipalities
- Private and public users
- Counties



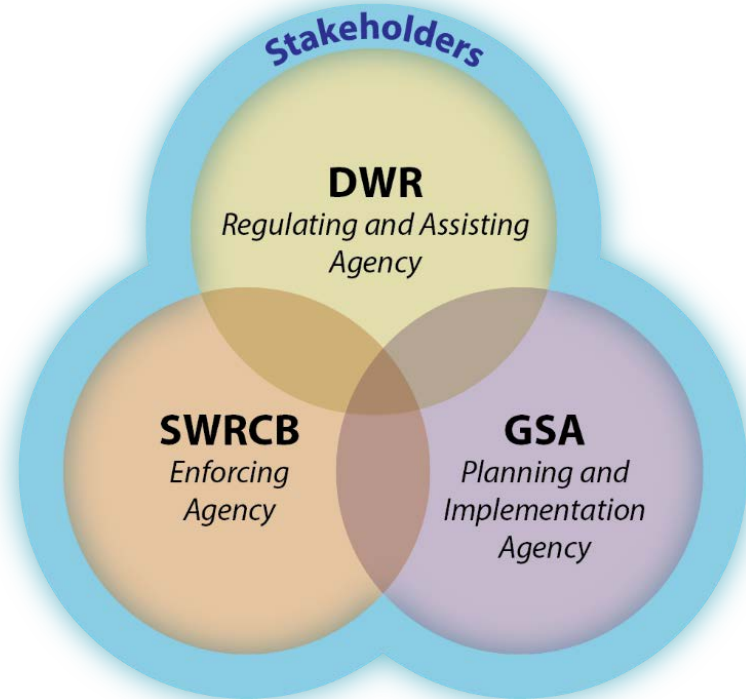
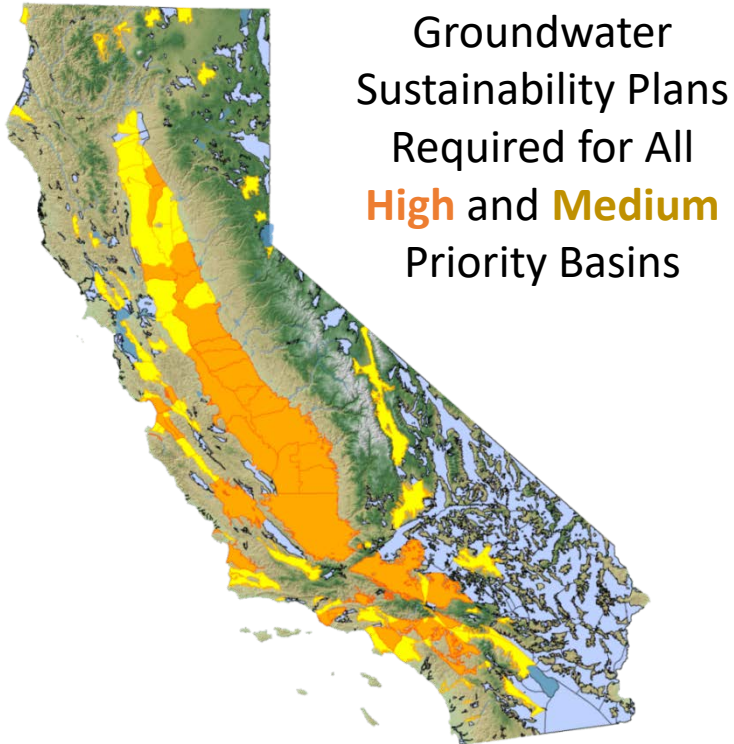
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How Will SGMA Work?

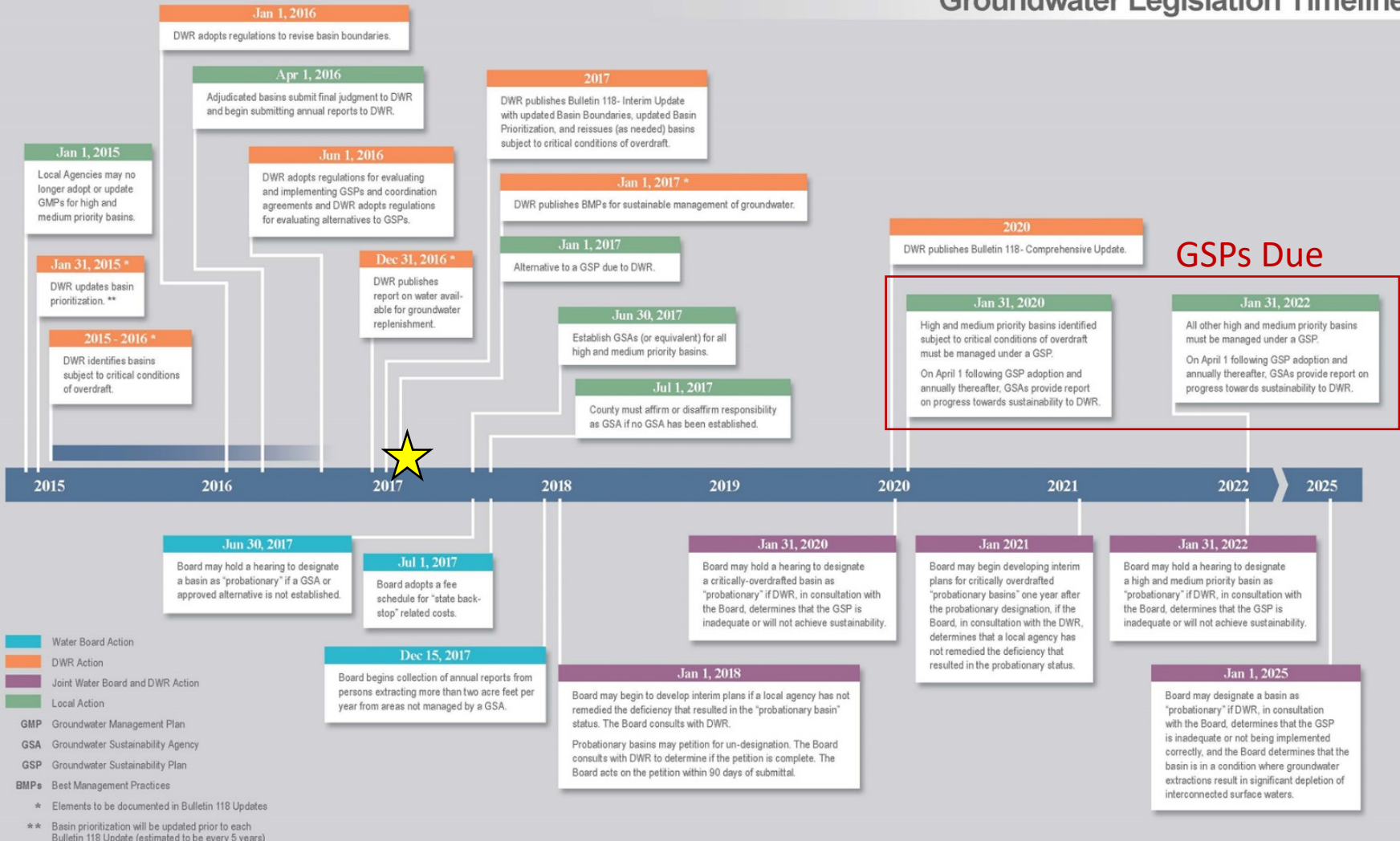
Sustainable Groundwater Management General Roles and Responsibilities

(Source: Steven Springhorn, DWR)



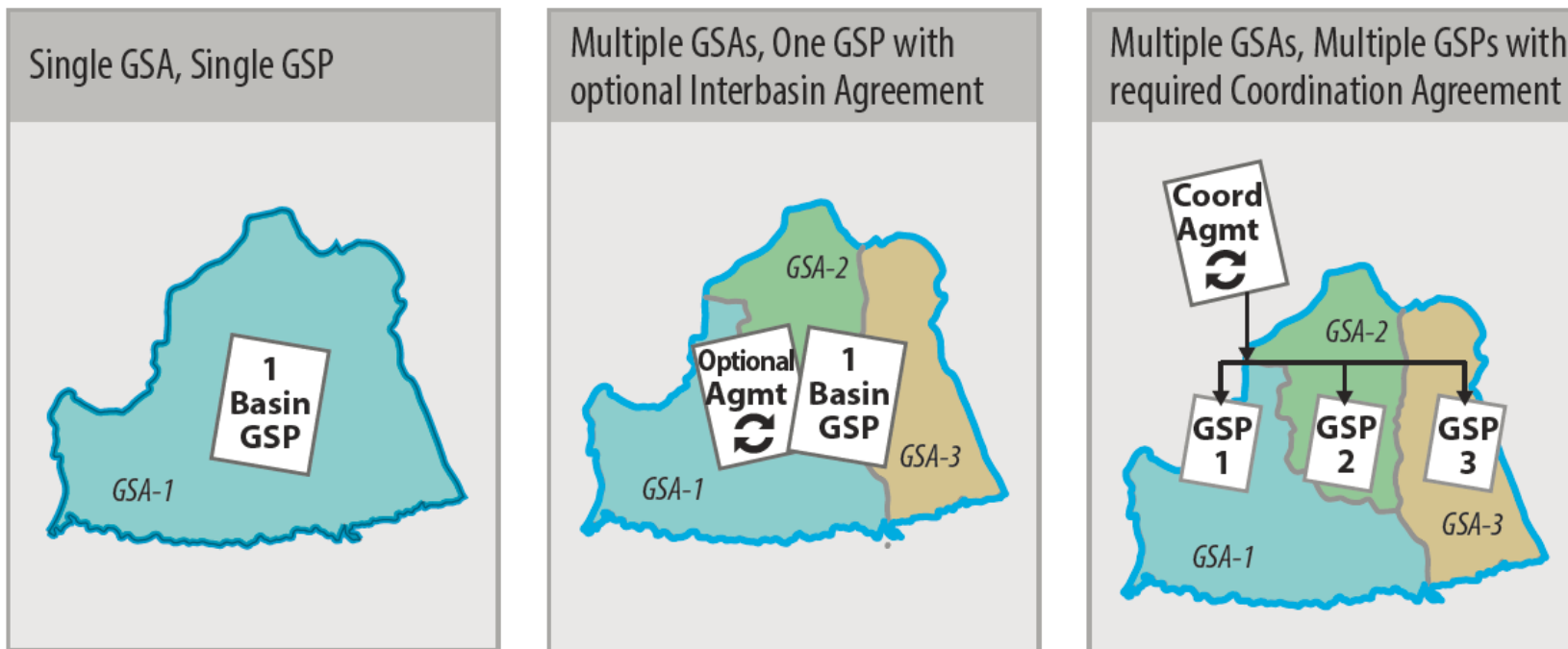
How Will SGMA Work?

Groundwater Legislation Timeline



How Will SGMA Work?

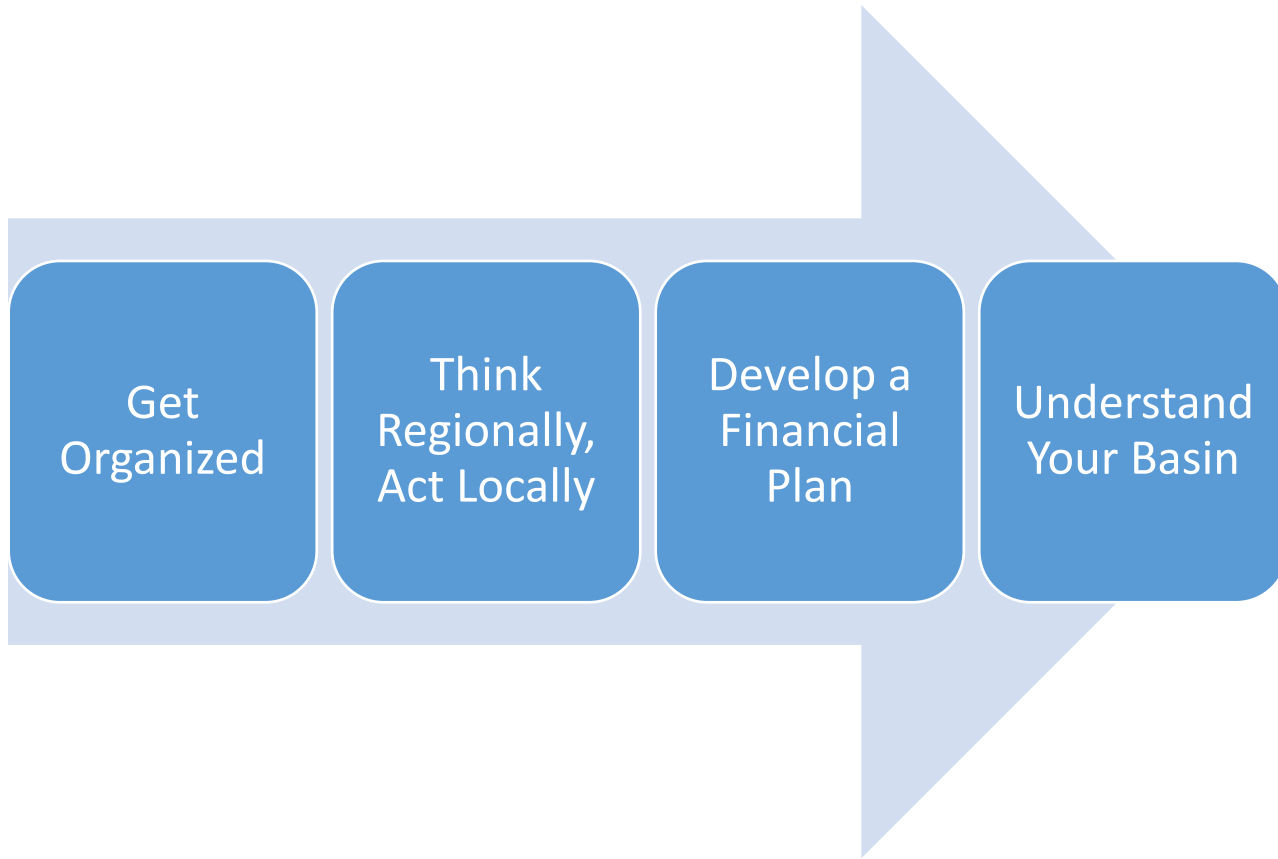
Options for GSP Submittals



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How Should I Prepare for SGMA?



How Should I Prepare for SGMA?

Overall Regulatory Approach

(Source: Steven Springhorn, DWR)



“A central feature of these bills is the recognition that groundwater management in California is best accomplished locally.”

Governor Jerry Brown, September 2014

**Public and Stakeholder
Engagement**

Local Agencies
Plan Development
Plan Implementation

Department of Water Resources
Plan Evaluation
Statewide Minimum Standards
Technical & Financial Assistance

**Sustainable
Groundwater
Management**

Questions?

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