Item 11

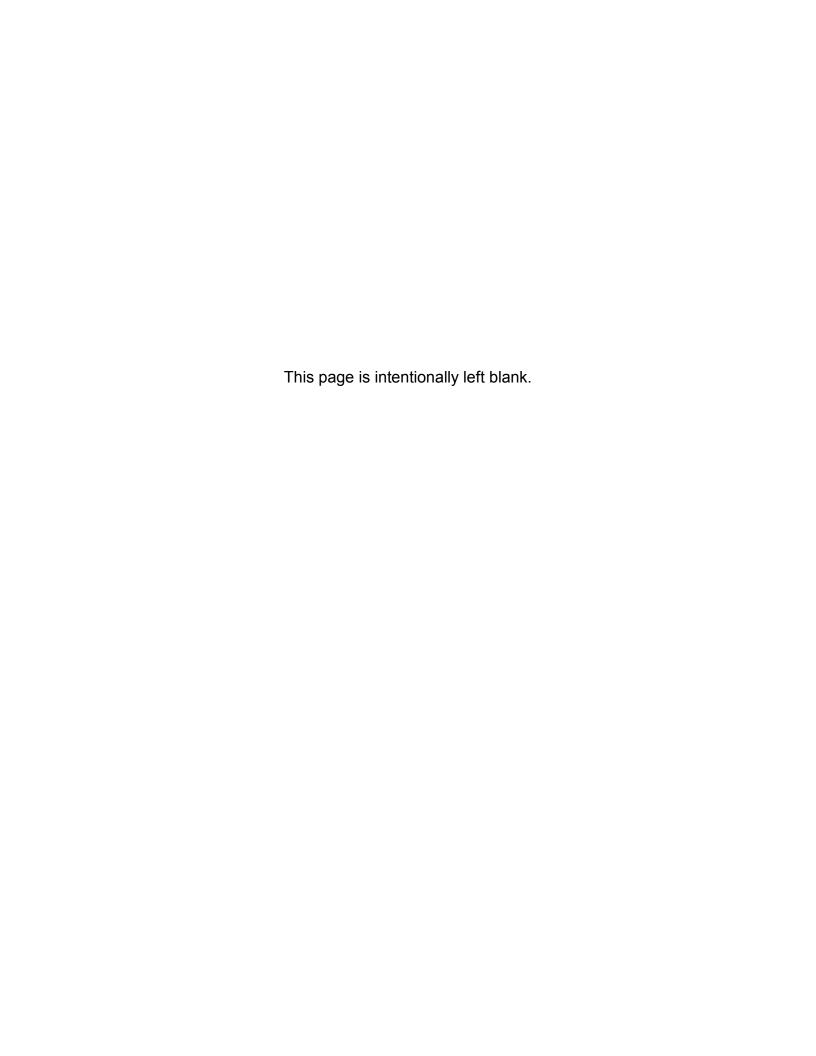
LATE ADDITION

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD LAHONTAN REGION

MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 16-17, 2015 BARSTOW

ITEM 11 -- SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (SGMA)

Add the attached Power Point presentation behind Bates pages 11-2.



THE STATE WATER BOARD'S ROLE IN SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Erik Ekdahl, Samuel Boland-Brien

Groundwater Management Program

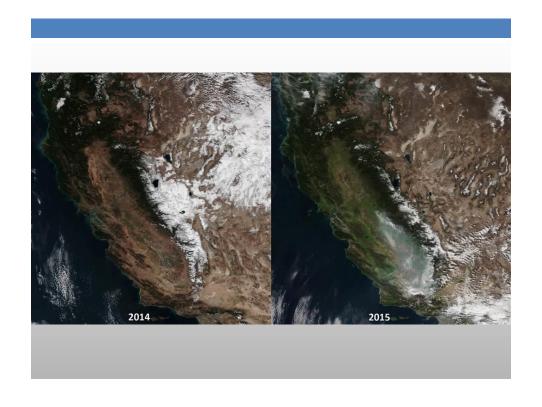
Office of Research, Planning and Performance

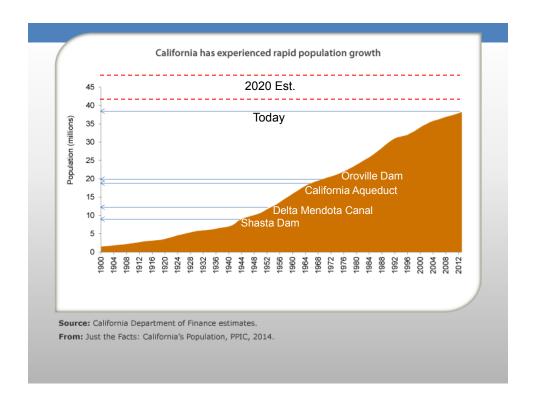
State Water Resources Control Board

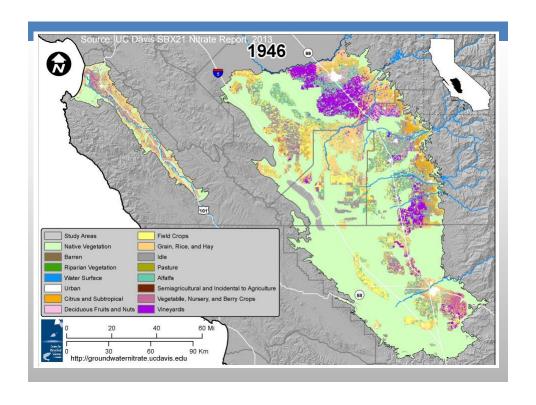
Updates

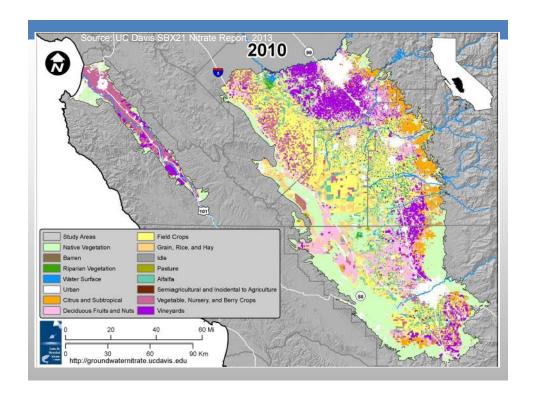
- Background: What got us to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)
- SGMA Overview
- · SWRCB, DWR activities and coordination
- Other Program work

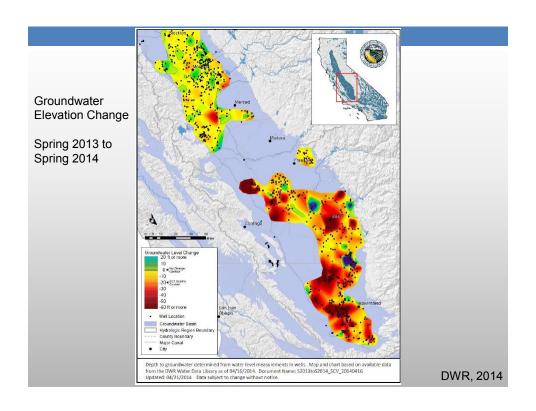
MANAGEME

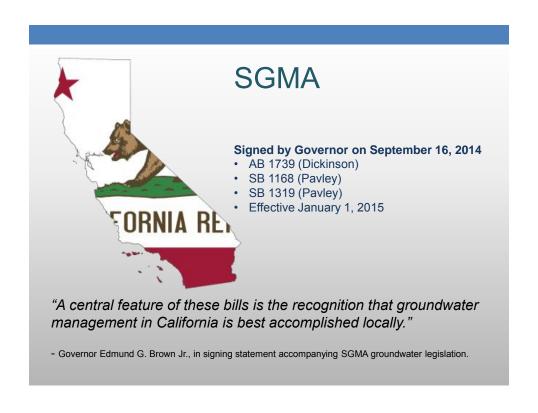












The Basics

- Requires formation of sustainability agencies and development of sustainability plans
 - · 127 High and medium priority basins
- Authorizes management tools for local agencies
- Defines timeframe for accomplishing goals
- Provides alternative if users can show basin is sustainable
- Creates state "backstop"

STATEWIDECASGEM PRIORITIZATION

Basins displayed by priority:

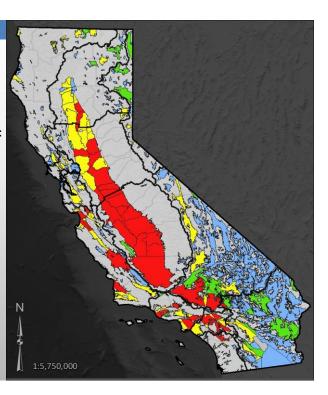
43 High Priority (R)

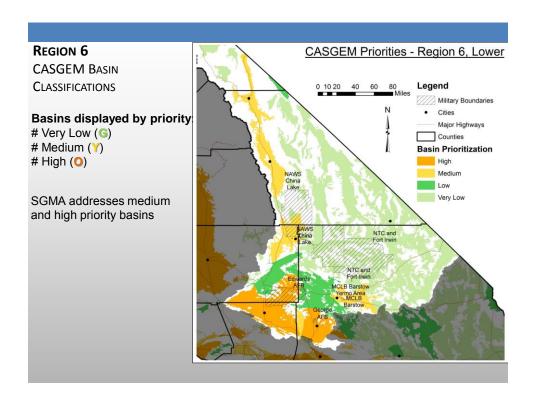
84 Medium Priority (Y)

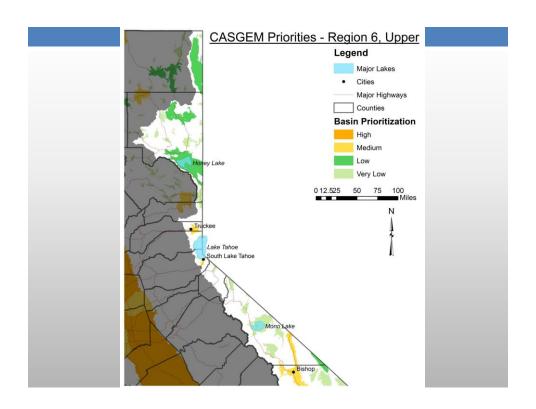
27 Low Priority (G)

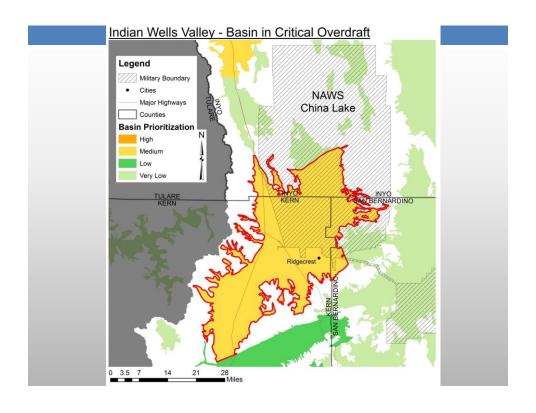
361 Very Low Priority (B)

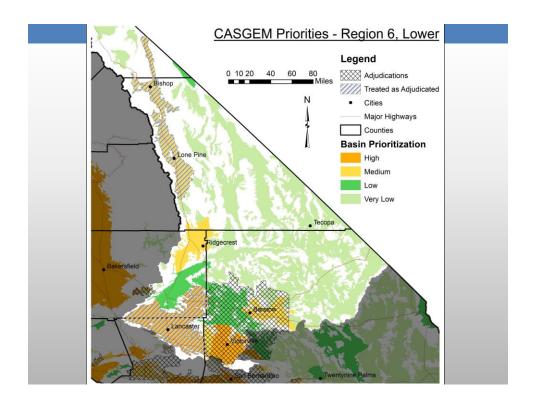
Calculation involves:
Population & Pop. Growth
Irrigated acreage
Public supply well distribution
And other variables











Key SGMA Requirements

- Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) (2017)
 - · One or more agencies
 - If more than one agency per basin, GSAs must coordinate
- GSAs Prepare Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) (2020/2022)
 - Measurable objectives
 - Implementation milestones
 - Annual reports (water use, extraction, change in storage)
- Achieve Sustainability 20 years after plan adoption, prevent "undesirable results"

Sustainable groundwater management

Management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results.

<u>Undesirable results</u>

- Chronic lowering of groundwater levels (not including overdraft during a drought, if a basin is otherwise managed)
- Significant and unreasonable:
 - · reductions in groundwater storage
 - seawater intrusion
 - degradation of water quality
 - · Significant and unreasonable land subsidence
 - Surface water depletions adversely impacting on beneficial uses

The "Backstop" State Board Intervention

After	Intervention Trigger
June 30, 2017	Areas without a GSA begin reporting well locations and extraction data to SWRCB; can begin probationary basin designation 180 days later.
Jan. 31, 2020	Can begin probationary basin designation in critically overdrafted basins with no GSP or where GSP is inadequate
Jan. 31, 2022	Can begin probationary basin designation in other high/medium priority basins without a GSP or inadequate GSP and basin is in long-term overdraft
Jan. 31, 2025	Probationary basin designations where GSP is inadequate and significant depletions of interconnected surface waters

In all triggering events, intervention is the result of failure by locals to create a GSA or adopt and implement a GSP

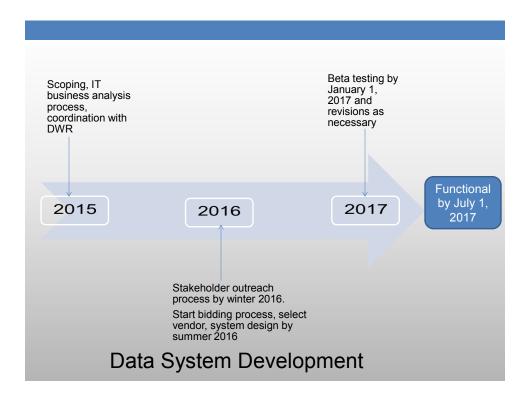
State Water Board Roles

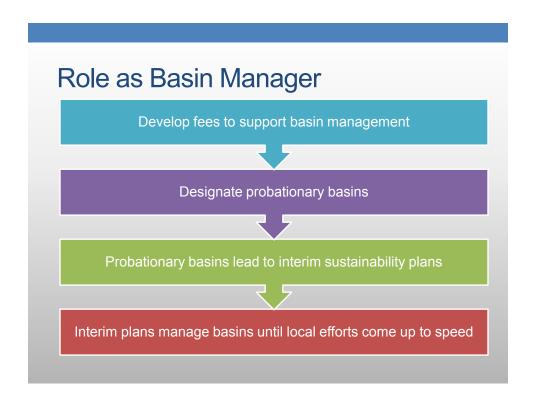
- The State Backstop
 - · Data Manager
 - Basin Manager
- Coordination with DWR
 - Communication
 - Outreach
 - Regulation development
 - Implementation of the backstop

Role as Data Manager: Potentially Un-Managed Areas (PUMAs)

- First backstop role for Board is data collection (July 1, 2017)
- Groundwater users in PUMAs report to State Board (Water Code §5203)
 - · Place of extraction
 - Monthly records of volume of extractions
 - Purpose of use
 - · Place of use
 - Any other info required to designate a basin as probationary and write interim plans

Reporting System Needs • Electronic reporting system to collect PUMA data • Data need for interim plans • Track fees • Public interface





Fees Cover all costs related to backstop · Facilitation, investigation, monitoring, hearings, enforcement, administration PUMA reporting and participation in Board hearings Fees need to be in place with data reporting system July 1, 201- In place Fees adopted late spring 2017 by emergency Stakeholder regulation outreach process in winter 2016. Scoping Facilitation, Review of other workshops, public states process

DWR Key Activities

- · Basin Boundary Revision Regulations
- Identification of Basins in Critical Overdraft
- Update Basin Priorities
- Regulations for Sustainability Plans and how those plans will be reviewed
- Communication and Outreach
- Proposition 1 Grant Guidelines and Funding Criteria

SWRCB & DWR Coordination

- Coordination Teams
- DWR responsible for evaluating and accepting GSPs; Board is responsible for implementing backstop, identifying probationary basins, writing interim basin management plans
- Board can request that DWR conduct investigations and provide technical assistance
- In some cases, the Board cannot designate probationary basins without first "consulting with DWR"

Summary: State Board Approach

- Focus on existing authorities
 - · Waste and Unreasonable Use
 - Public Trust Doctrine
 - Water Code Section 2100
 - Subterranean Streams
- Support DWR in early years
- Support areas that want the help in early years
- Know the field, be prepared to step in strategically
- · Develop ability to use tools sparingly
- · Be judicious, strategic, and effective when acting
- Lightest touch possible, with goal of local success

Thank You!

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Additional Information:

www.groundwater.ca.gov

DWR - www.water.ca.gov/groundwater

State Board – http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gmp/index.shtml

Lyris email alert list: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.s html