

Stakeholder workshop No. 3: Sustainable Goal Setting

Arlington Basin Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)
November 23, 2021 • 3 p.m. – 5 p.m.

Who's here?



ENVIRONMENTAL /
CONSERVATION GROUPS



Santa Ana Watershed
Project Authority



URBAN / AGRICULTURE
WATER USERS



WESTERN
MUNICIPAL
WATER
DISTRICT



INTEGRATED WATER
MANAGEMENT



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION



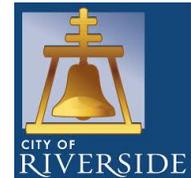
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District



PRIVATE WATER
USERS



La Sierra
UNIVERSITY



CITY OF
RIVERSIDE



CLAYSON, BAINER
& SAUNDERS
PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION



CORONA
"THE CIRCLE CITY"
Established
May 4, 1886

OTHER

DUDEK

Workshop goals

- Describe SGMA requirements for Projects and Management Actions

- Provide Overview of proposed **projects and management actions**

- Document stakeholder input on **projects and management actions**



Workshop agenda

- 5 min Project Grounding
- 30 min **PRESENTATION:** SGMA Sustainability Requirements and Key Terms
- 30 min **DISCUSSION:** Projects and Management Actions
- 5 min What's Next and Audience Q&A



Presenters



Brian Villalobos
Principal Hydrogeologist
Geoscience



Ryan Shaw
Groundwater Sustainability Agency
(GSA) Representative
Western Municipal Water District



Quick project overview

Ryan Shaw

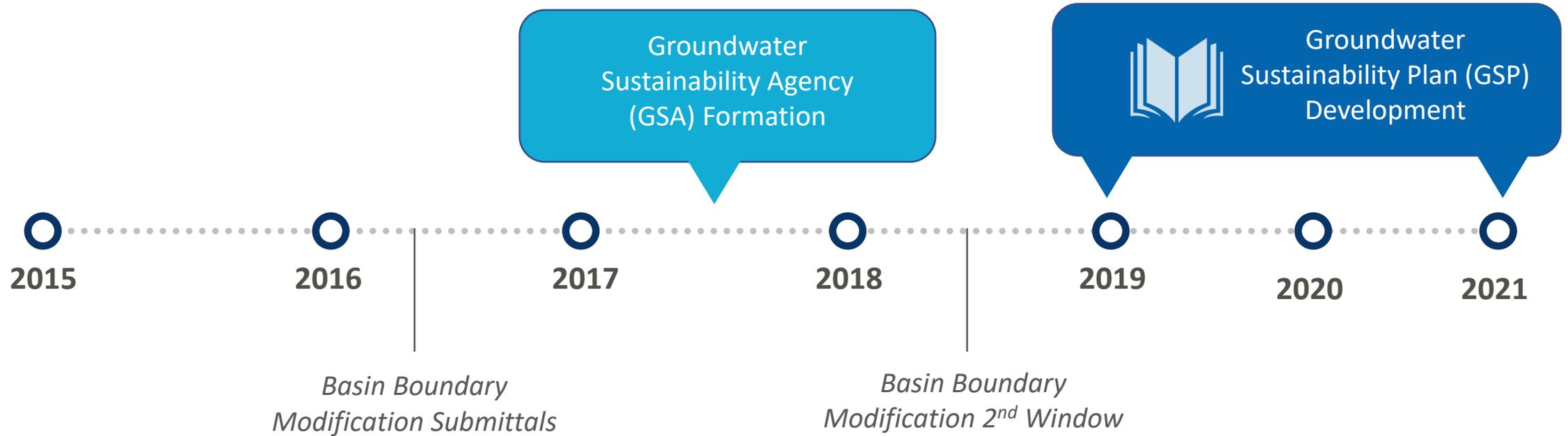
Western Municipal Water District,
Arlington Basin GSP Groundwater Sustainability Agency



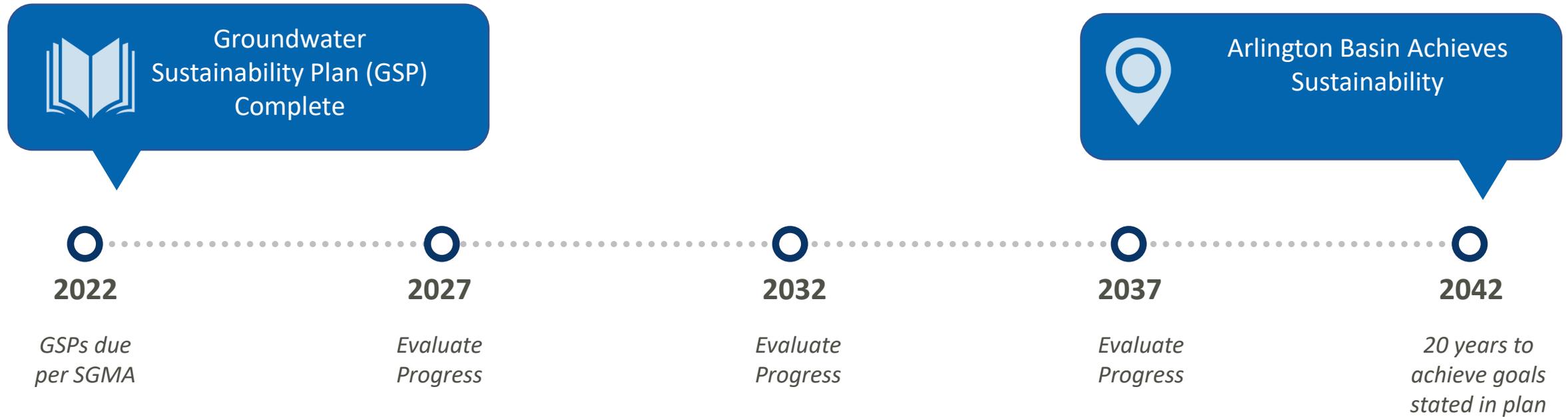
*Securing
sustainable
groundwater in
the Arlington
Basin*



Arlington Basin governance



Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) deadlines



Questions?



Projects and Management Actions

Brian Villalobos
Hydrogeologist, Geoscience



SMGA requirements

Projects and Management Actions will be identified to address Undesirable Results

WHAT IS A GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY PLAN?

A plan that will serve as a blueprint for the community's vision of a sustainably managed groundwater basin. The plan will include four main components.



* Undesirable results include significant and unreasonable lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater storage, seawater intrusion, degraded water quality, land subsidence and depletion of interconnected surface water.

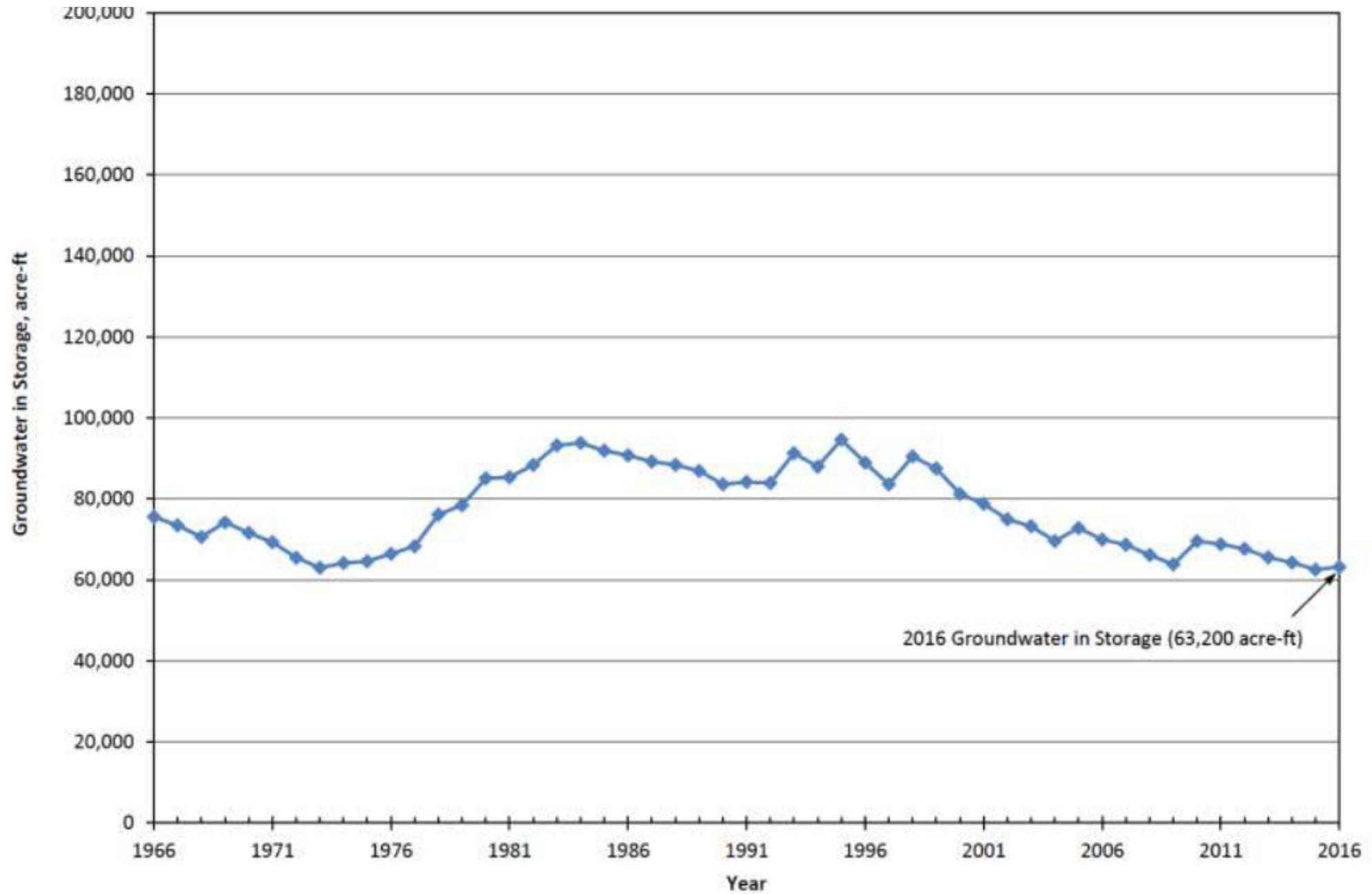
Projects and Management Actions Chapter

Goal

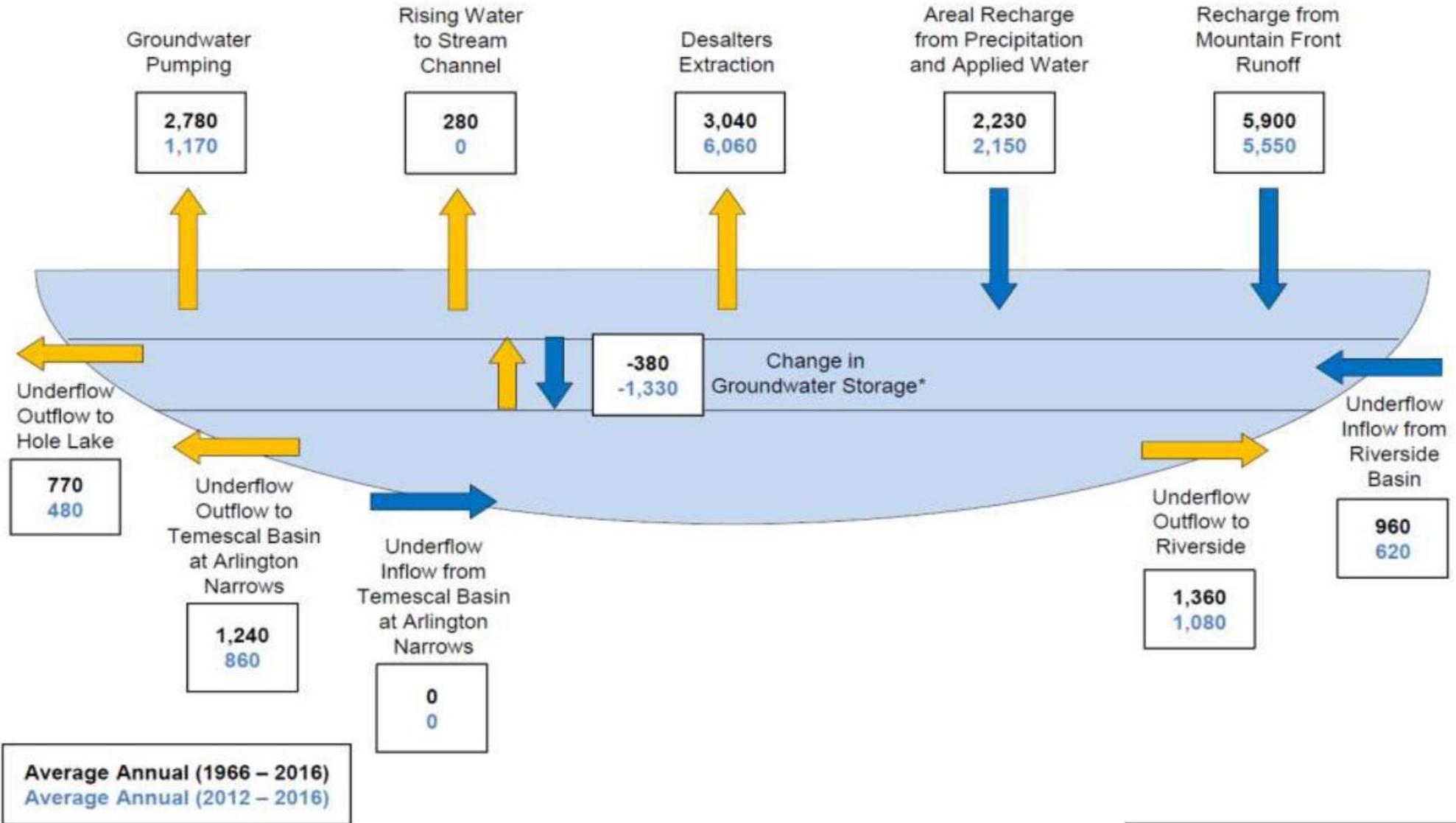
- Provide a list and description of proposed projects and management actions to meet the sustainability goals and indicators established in the Sustainable Management Criteria chapter.



Groundwater in Storage – Arlington Basin



Current and Historical Water Budgets



All values in acre-ft/yr

*A positive sign indicates an increase in groundwater storage and a negative sign represents a decline in groundwater storage.

WATER BUDGET FOR ARLINGTON BASIN (1966 -2016 and 2012 -2016)

Current Management Actions

Water Conservation

- Community Outreach
- Residential Indoor and outdoor rebate programs
- Commercial Indoor and Outdoor rebate programs
- Turf Replacement
- Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper Program - QWEL
- Code requirements such as Gray Water Systems and Rain Water Collection Systems
- Irrigation efficiency
- Low impact development standards for new or retrofitted construction
- Imposition of SGMA or other available fees to encourage increased conservation

Additional information on existing and proposed water efficiency programs can reviewed in the Western Municipal Water Efficiency Masterplan located at the link below:

<https://www.wmwd.com/DocumentCenter/View/4732/WUEMasterPlan1-25-19>



Current Management Actions

Data Collection and Management

- Monitoring of Groundwater Levels and Water Quality
- Metering Infrastructure
- Collection of Pumping Records



Current Proposed Projects (5-Years)

Table 5-1. Summary of Sustainability Indicator Management by Projects and Management Actions

Activity / Project	Sustainability Indicator		
	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Degraded Water Quality
Stormwater Capture and Spreading	Groundwater in storage would be increased by enhancing groundwater recharge. Preliminary modeling indicates additional recharge of 440 acre-ft/yr for stormwater capture activities in Victoria spreading basin, which corresponds to an increase in groundwater storage of 220 acre-ft/yr.	Enhanced groundwater recharge and increased groundwater storage are typically associated with increases in groundwater levels. Initial modeling indicates increases in groundwater levels will be greatest in the vicinity of the Arlington Desalter Wells.	Stormwater runoff is typically very good quality water. Capture and infiltration of this water source could provide water quality benefits.
Artificial Recharge using Recycled Water	Groundwater in storage would be increased by enhancing groundwater recharge. Preliminary modeling indicates additional recharge of 350 acre-ft/yr for the artificial recharge of recycled water in Victoria spreading basin, which corresponds to an increase in groundwater storage of 190 acre-ft/yr.	Enhanced groundwater recharge and increased groundwater storage are typically associated with increases in groundwater levels. Initial modeling indicates increases in groundwater levels will be greatest in the vicinity of the Arlington Desalter Wells.	The recharge of recycled water may increase water quality in the Arlington Subbasin since recycled water generated at the RWQCP and WRCWRA is typically has lower TDS and TIN concentrations than current (2018) ambient groundwater conditions. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.
Irrigation with Recycled Water	Create supplemental groundwater in storage or increase groundwater in storage by replacing a portion of groundwater pumping for irrigation with recycled water.	Increased groundwater storage and reduced pumping are typically associated with increases in groundwater levels.	The use of recycled water may increase water quality in the Arlington Subbasin since recycled water generated at the RWQCP and WRCWRA is typically has lower TDS and TIN concentrations than current (2018) ambient groundwater conditions. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.
Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) / Managed Aquifer Recharge	Groundwater in storage would be increased by enhancing groundwater recharge. Preliminary modeling indicates additional recharge of 1,290 acre-ft/yr using stormwater, recycled water, and groundwater from Riverside South in Victoria spreading basin, which corresponds to an increase in groundwater storage of 620 acre-ft/yr.	Enhanced groundwater recharge and increased groundwater storage are typically associated with increases in groundwater levels. Initial modeling indicates increases in groundwater levels will be greatest (up to 20 ft after 25 years) in the vicinity of the Arlington Desalter Wells.	ASR/managed aquifer recharge in Victoria spreading basins may increase water quality in the Arlington Subbasin. Stormwater runoff is typically very good quality water, recycled water generated at the RWQCP and WRCWRA is typically has lower TDS and TIN concentrations than current (2018) ambient groundwater conditions, and ambient groundwater concentrations in Riverside South are also lower than those in Arlington. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.



Table 5-1. Summary of Sustainability Indicator Management by Projects and Management Actions

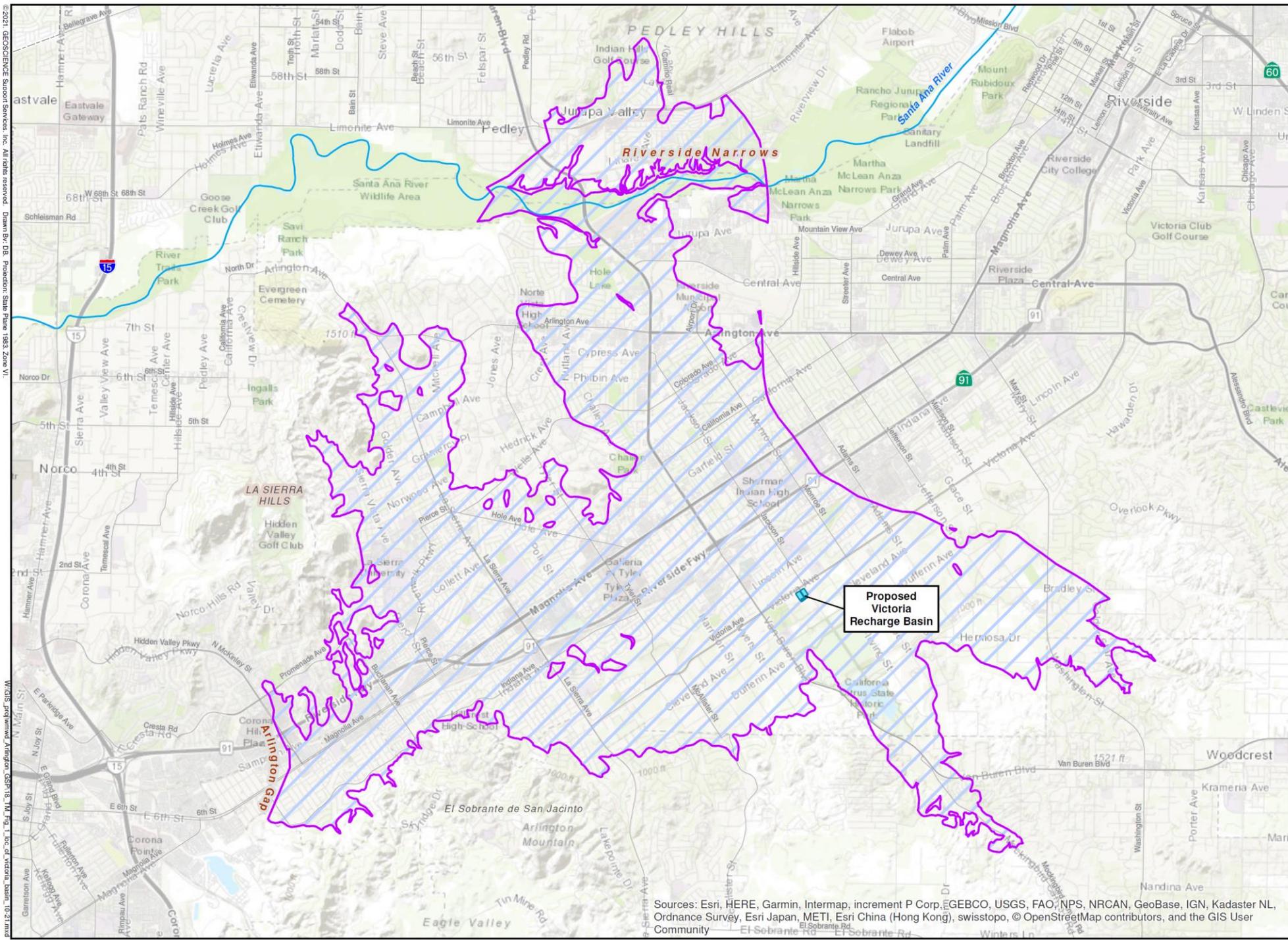
Activity / Project	Sustainability Indicator		
	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Degraded Water Quality
Metering Infrastructure	Support the refinement of sustainable yield estimate for the subbasin, assisting with sustainable management of groundwater pumping to ensure adequate groundwater in storage.	Support the refinement of sustainable yield estimate for the subbasin, assisting with sustainable management of groundwater pumping to ensure groundwater levels are maintained in such a way to avoid undesirable results.	-
Decreased Evapotranspiration	Removal of high water use, invasive vegetation will reduce evapotranspiration - lessening potential declines of groundwater storage.	Removal of high water use, invasive vegetation will reduce evapotranspiration - lessening potential declines of groundwater levels.	Removal of high water use vegetation may result in a benefit to water quality. Typically, plants take the water and leave the salts behind. Therefore removal of high water use can beneficially impact water quality.
Monitoring of Groundwater Levels and Water Quality Data	Ongoing monitoring will allow the GSA to identify areas trending towards undesirable effects and proactively enact projects and/or management actions as needed to improve management of groundwater resources above management thresholds and help reach management objectives.		
Collection of Pumping Records	Supports the refinement of sustainable yield estimate for the subbasin, assisting with sustainable management of groundwater pumping to ensure adequate groundwater in storage.	Supports the refinement of sustainable yield estimate for the subbasin, assisting with sustainable management of groundwater pumping to ensure groundwater levels are maintained in such a way to avoid undesirable results.	-
Water Transfers / In-Lieu Groundwater Recharge	Create supplemental groundwater in storage or increase groundwater in storage by replacing a portion of groundwater pumping with additional imported water.	Increase groundwater levels by replacing a portion of groundwater pumping with imported water supply.	The use of recycled water may increase water quality in the Arlington Subbasin since imported water and ambient groundwater in Riverside South typically have lower TDS and TIN concentrations than current (2018) ambient groundwater conditions. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.

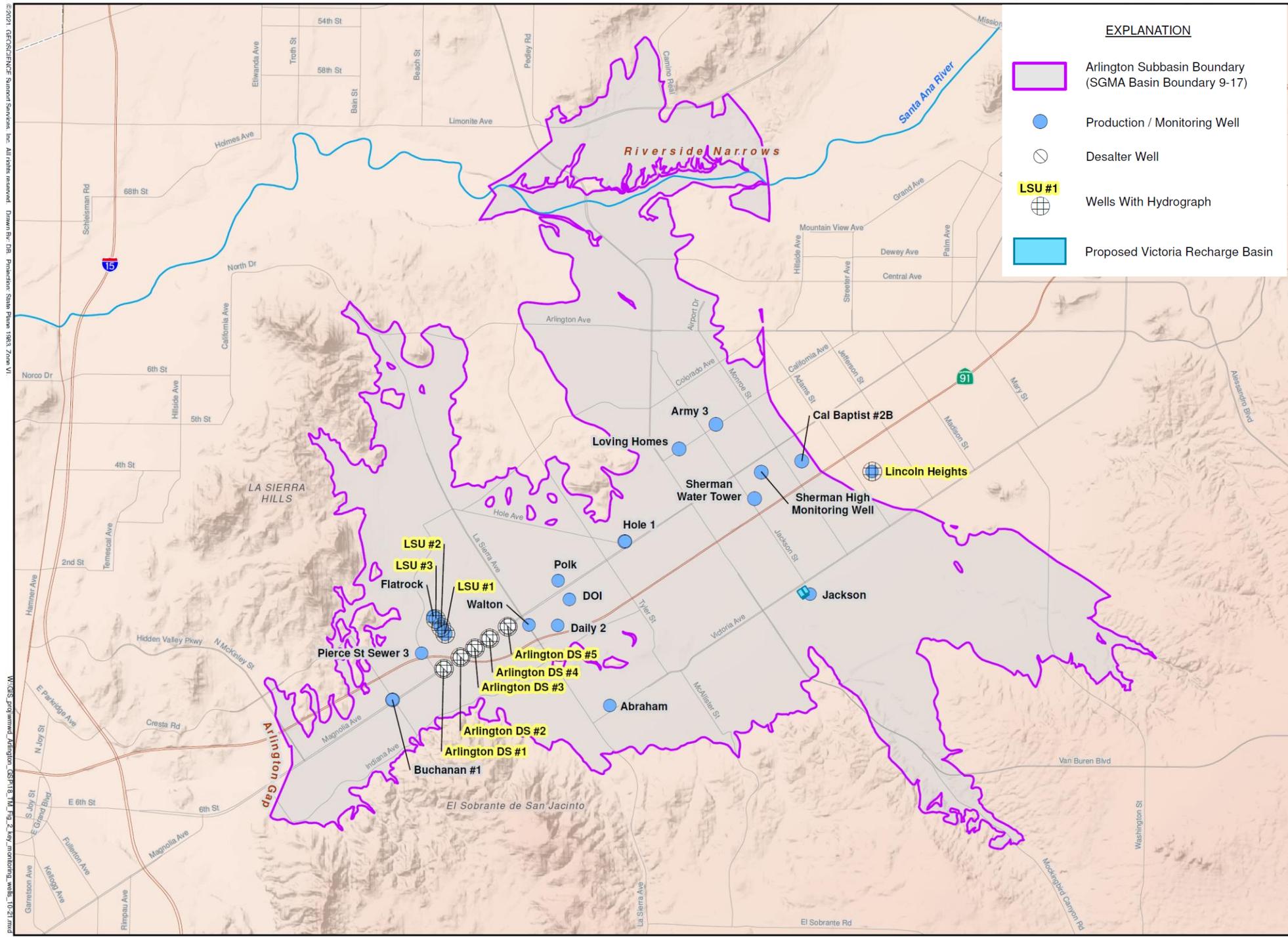
Table 5-1. Summary of Sustainability Indicator Management by Projects and Management Actions

Activity / Project	Sustainability Indicator		
	Reduction of Groundwater in Storage	Chronic Lowering of Groundwater Levels	Degraded Water Quality
Water Conservation	Water demand reduction and efficient water practices provide opportunities to reduce groundwater pumping, support the ability to maintain and even raise groundwater levels, and allow more groundwater to remain in storage.	Water demand reduction and efficient water practices provide opportunities to reduce groundwater pumping, support the ability to maintain and even raise groundwater levels, and allow more groundwater to remain in storage.	Water conservation activities could cause slight decreases in water quality because less return flow from irrigation activities (using higher quality water than ambient groundwater concentrations) could be realized. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.
Groundwater Pumping Curtailment and/or Restrictions	Groundwater pumping curtailment or restrictions halts or lessens the decline of groundwater levels, allowing water levels to recovery and groundwater storage to increase.	Groundwater pumping curtailment or restrictions halts or lessens the decline of groundwater levels, allowing water levels to recovery and groundwater storage to increase.	Groundwater pumping curtailment may lead to increased imported water use, which is typically higher in quality than ambient groundwater in Arlington Basin. This may lead to slight increases in water quality, which would need to continue to be monitored.
Redistribution of Pumping	-	While redistribution of pumping will not necessarily change the amount of water being withdrawn from the basin (i.e., change groundwater storage), it may help manage local groundwater levels to meet management criteria.	-
Adaptive Groundwater Management	Adaptive management allows the GSA to react to changing groundwater conditions, evaluate the success or failure of projects and management actions, and make management decisions to redirect efforts to achieve sustainability goals more effectively.		
Conjunctive Use	Groundwater in storage would be increased by enhancing groundwater recharge through coordinated use of surface water, imported water, and groundwater.	Enhanced groundwater recharge and increased groundwater storage are typically associated with increases in groundwater levels.	The coordinated use of different water sources may increase water quality in the Arlington Subbasin. Stormwater runoff is typically very good quality water, recycled water generated at the RWQCP and WRCWRA is typically has lower TDS and TIN concentrations than current (2018) ambient groundwater conditions, and ambient groundwater concentrations in Riverside South are also lower than those in Arlington. Water quality in the basin will need to continue to be monitored.
Basin Wide Economic Analysis	Basin-wide economic analysis would provide a cost-benefit analysis of the proposed projects and management actions included in this GSP.		

Evaluation of Groundwater Recharge Project

Victoria Basins



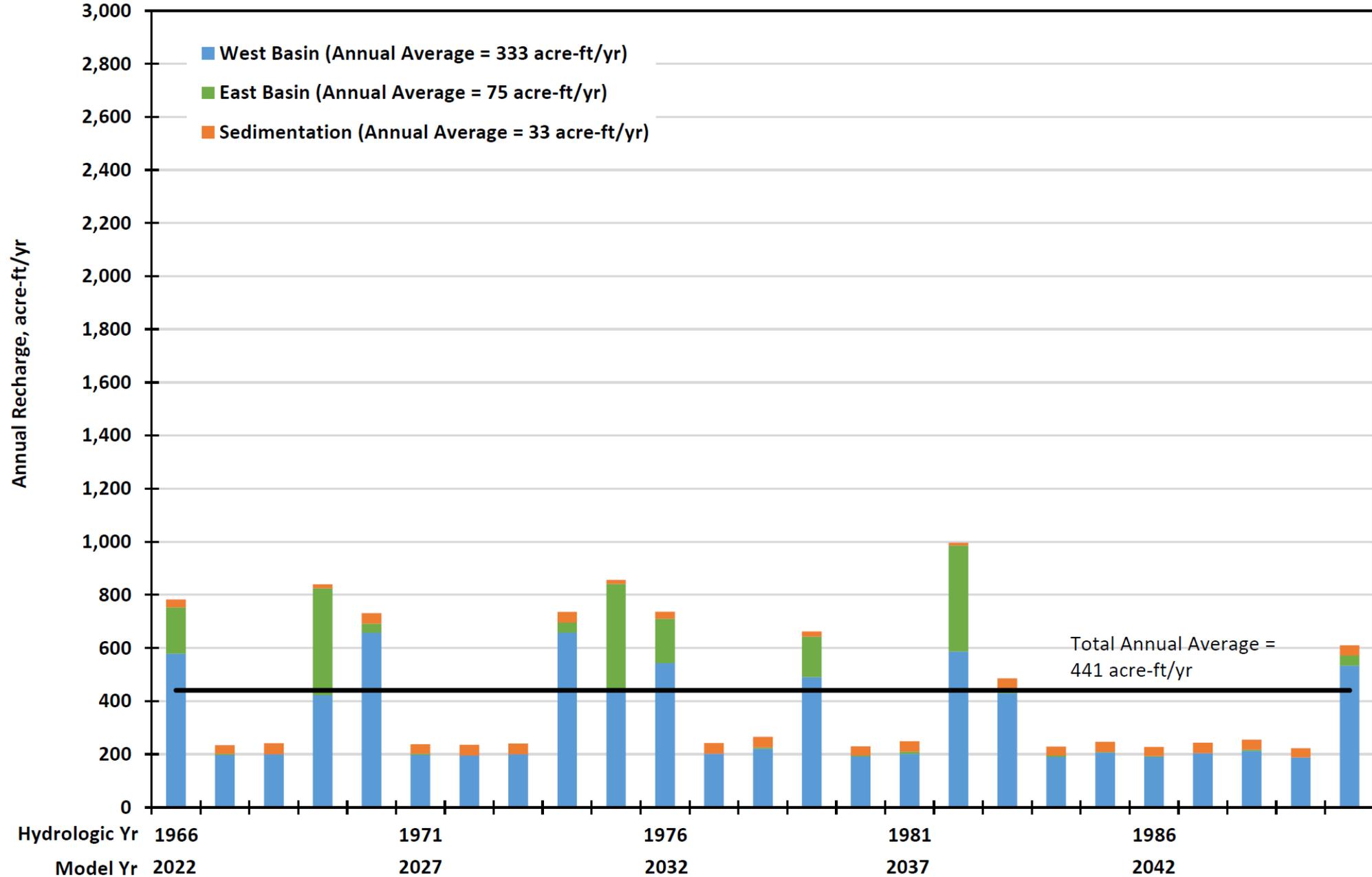


EXPLANATION

-  Arlington Subbasin Boundary (SGMA Basin Boundary 9-17)
-  Production / Monitoring Well
-  Desalter Well
-  **LSU #1**
-  Wells With Hydrograph
-  Proposed Victoria Recharge Basin

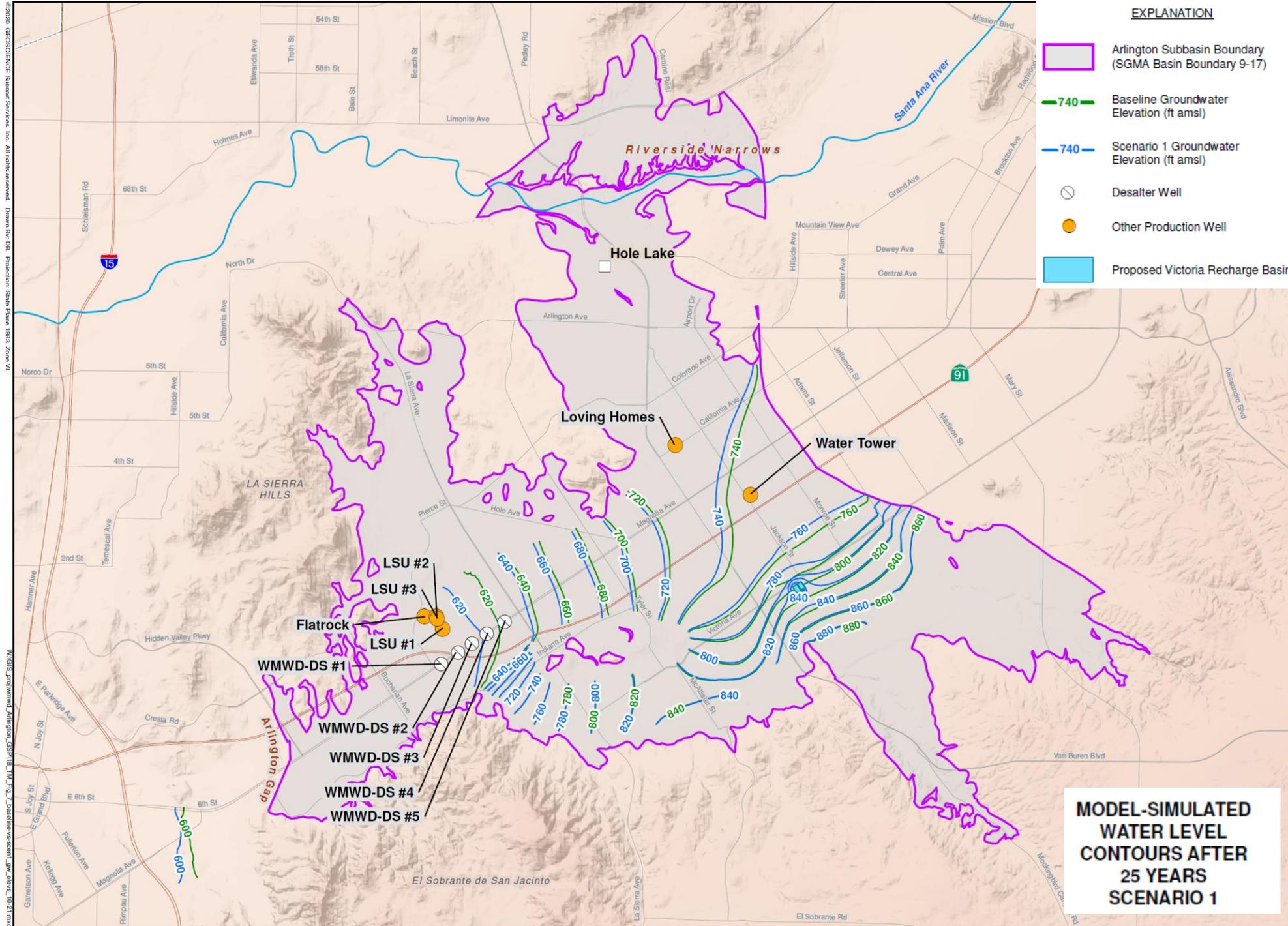
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Stormwater Recharge in Victoria Basin Scenario 1



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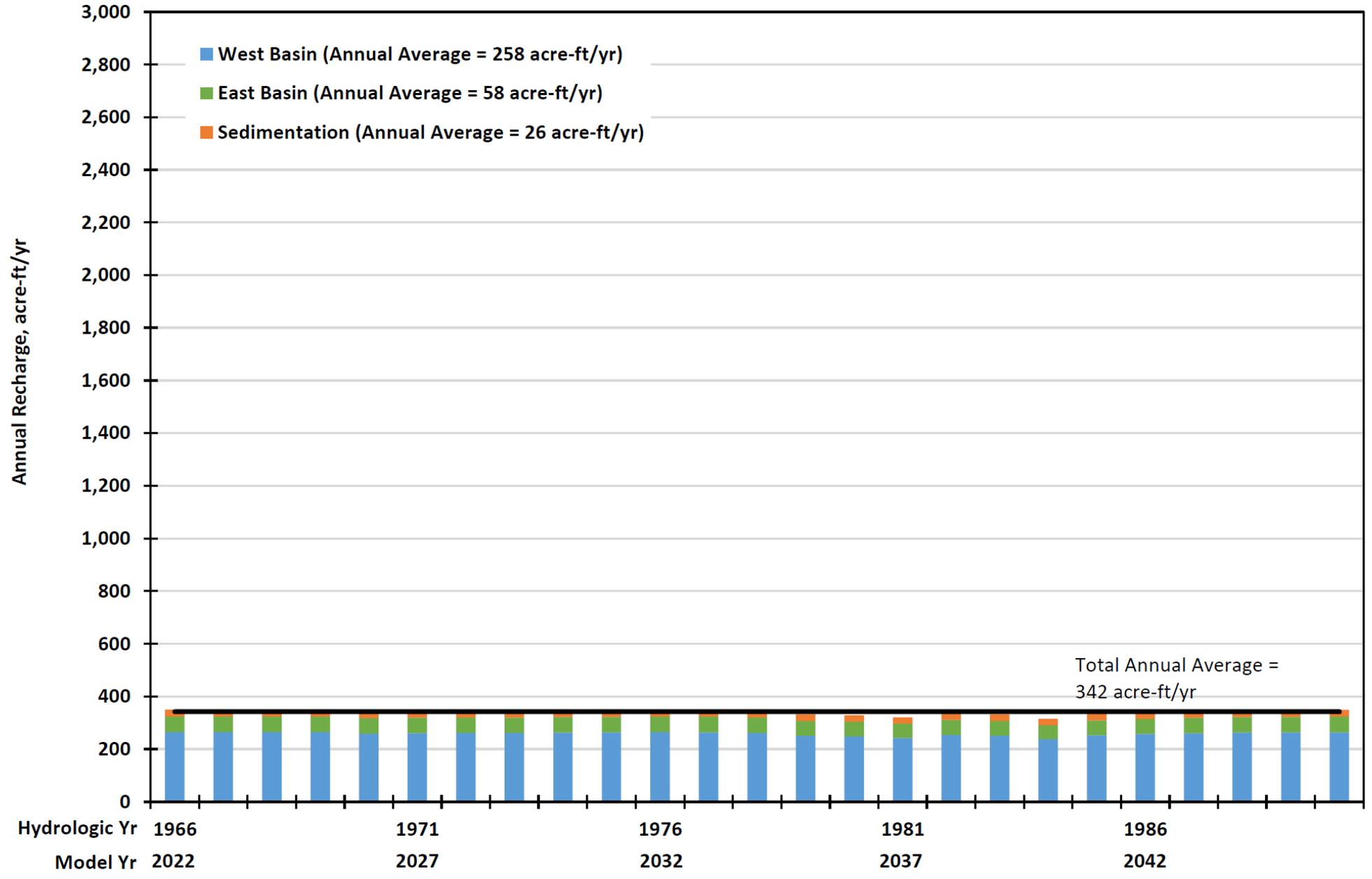


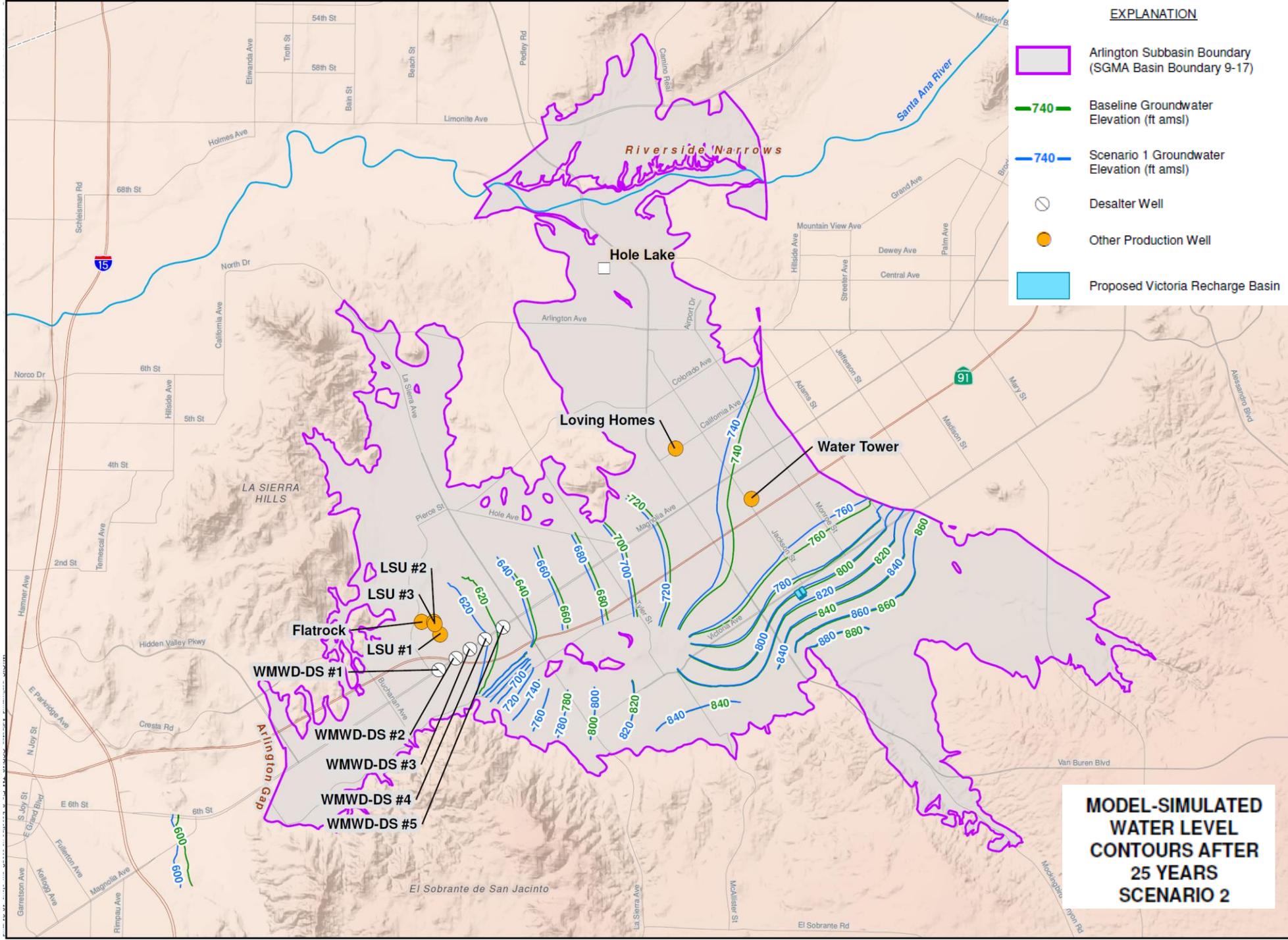
EXPLANATION

- Arlington Subbasin Boundary (SGMA Basin Boundary 9-17)
- Baseline Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
- Scenario 1 Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
- Desalter Well
- Other Production Well
- Proposed Victoria Recharge Basin

**MODEL-SIMULATED
WATER LEVEL
CONTOURS AFTER
25 YEARS
SCENARIO 1**

Recycled Water Recharge in Victoria Basin Scenario 2

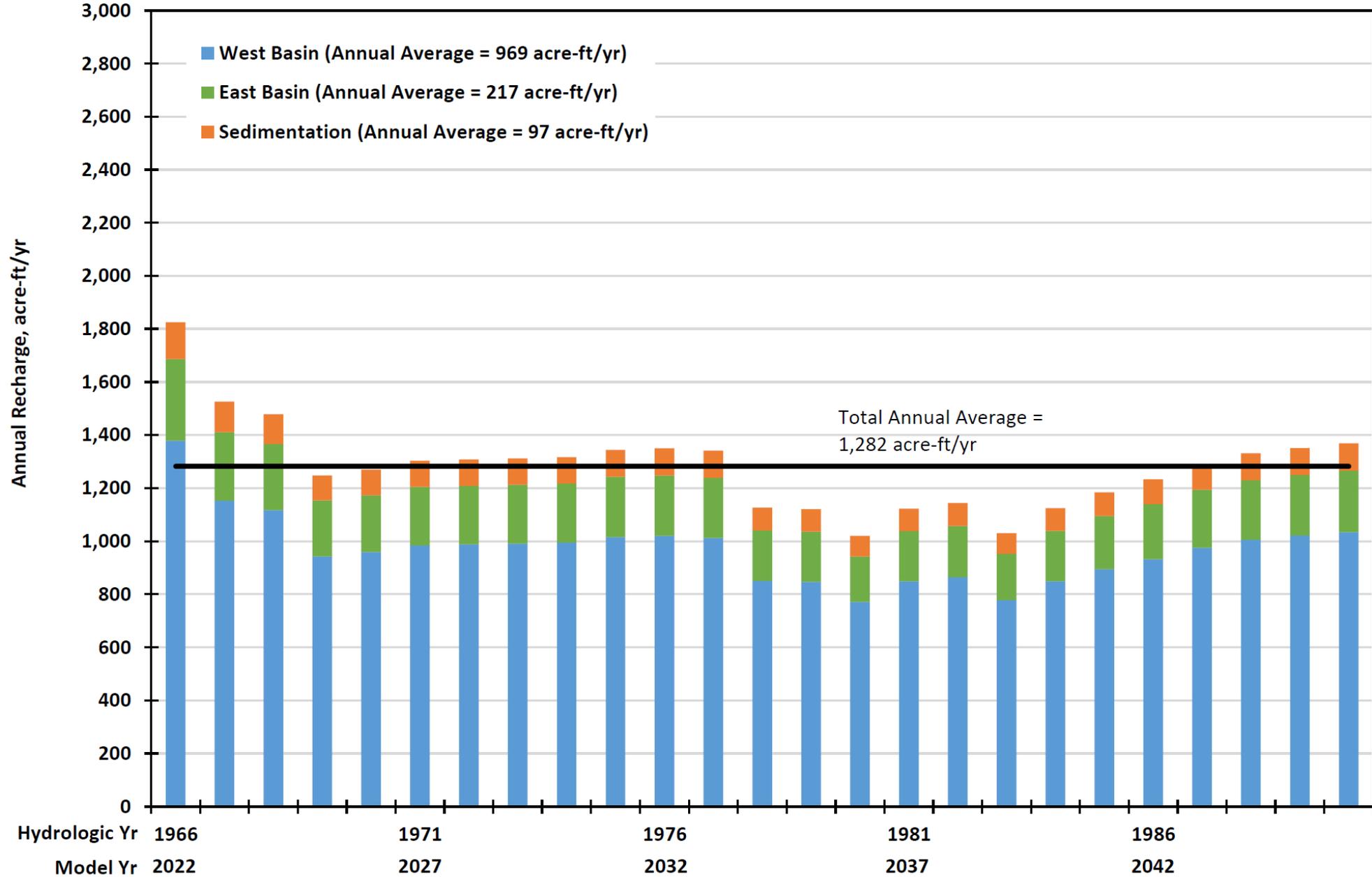


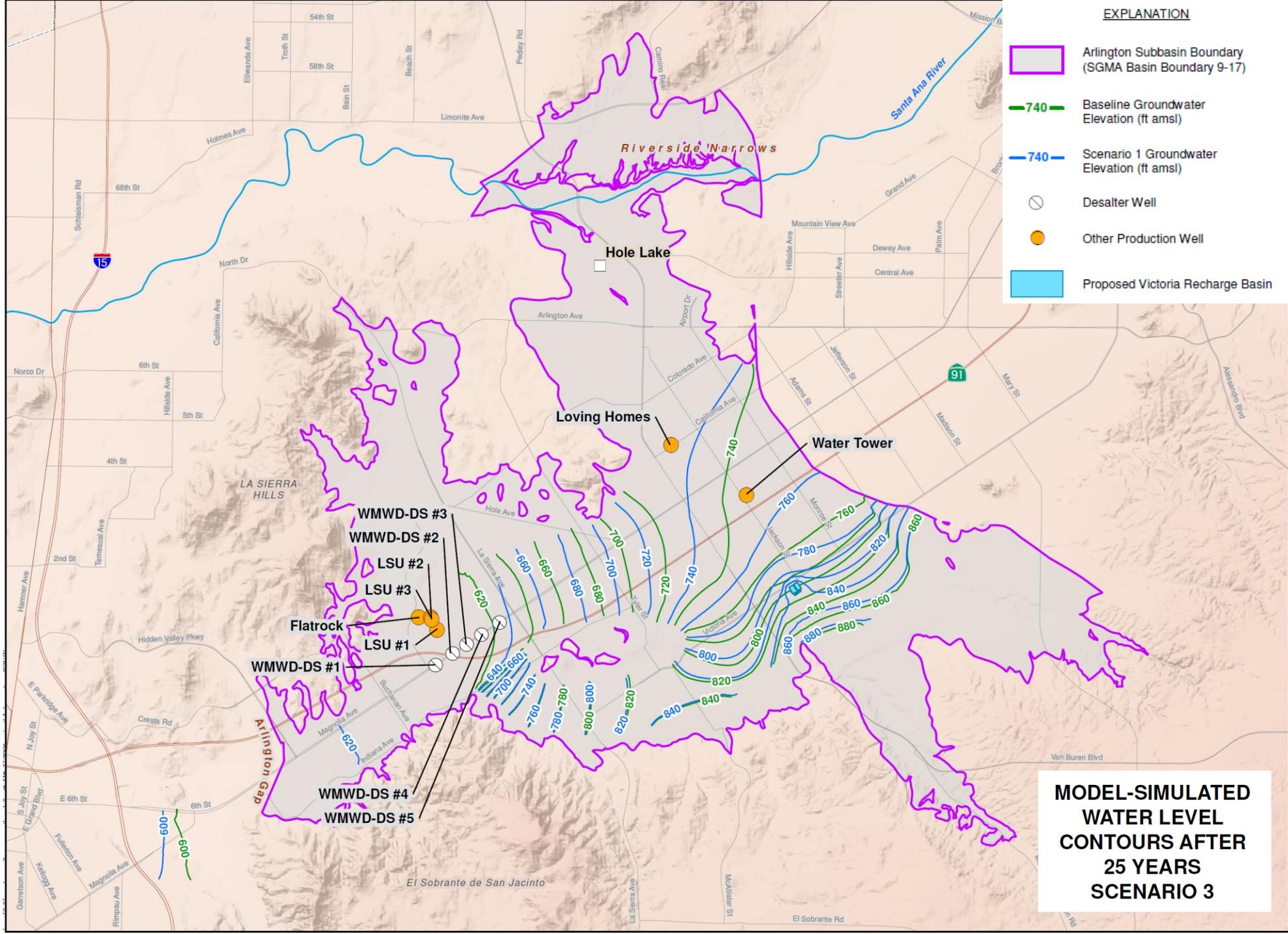


**MODEL-SIMULATED
WATER LEVEL
CONTOURS AFTER
25 YEARS
SCENARIO 2**

Riverside South Groundwater Recharge in Victoria Basin

Scenario 3



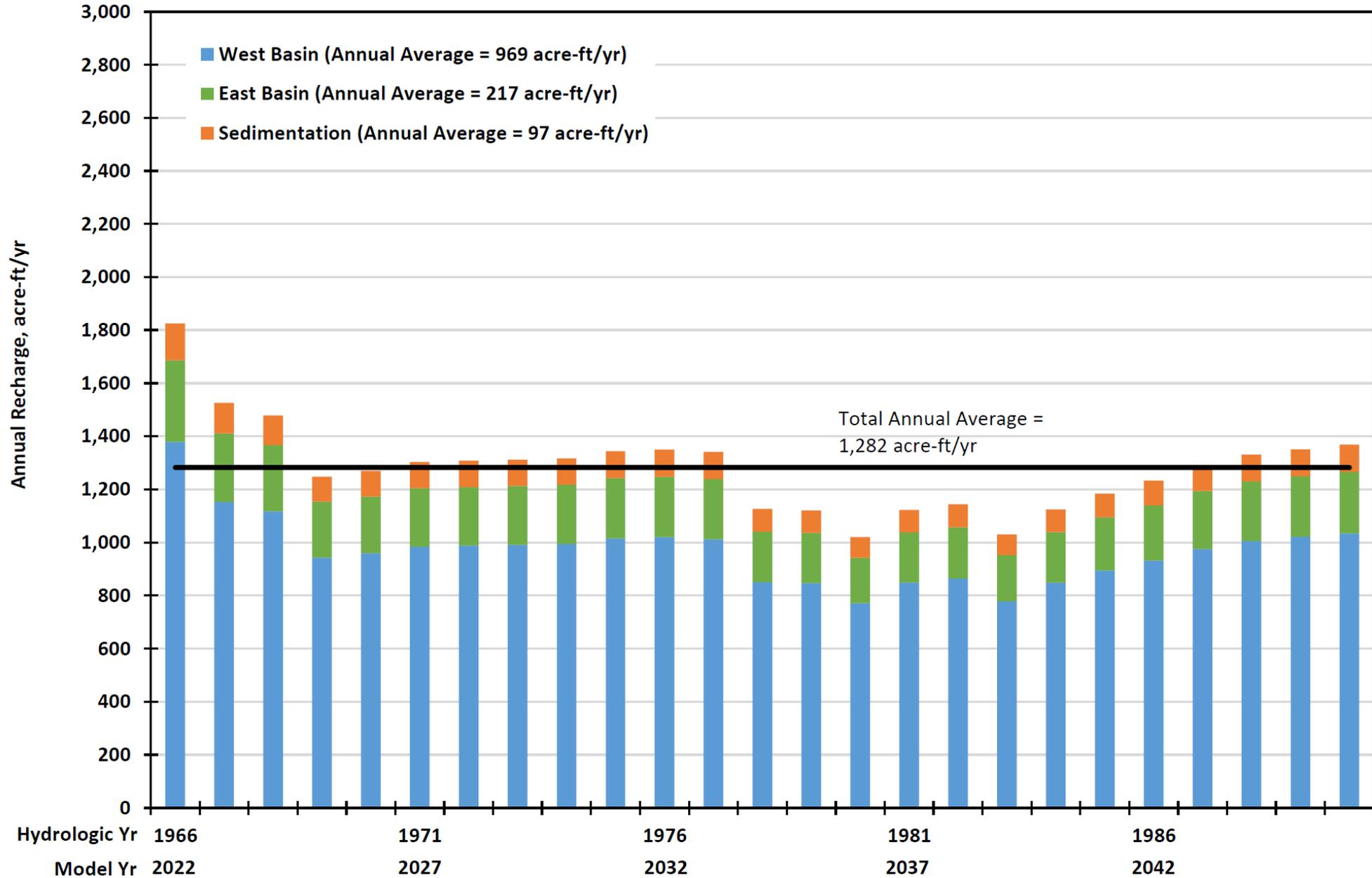


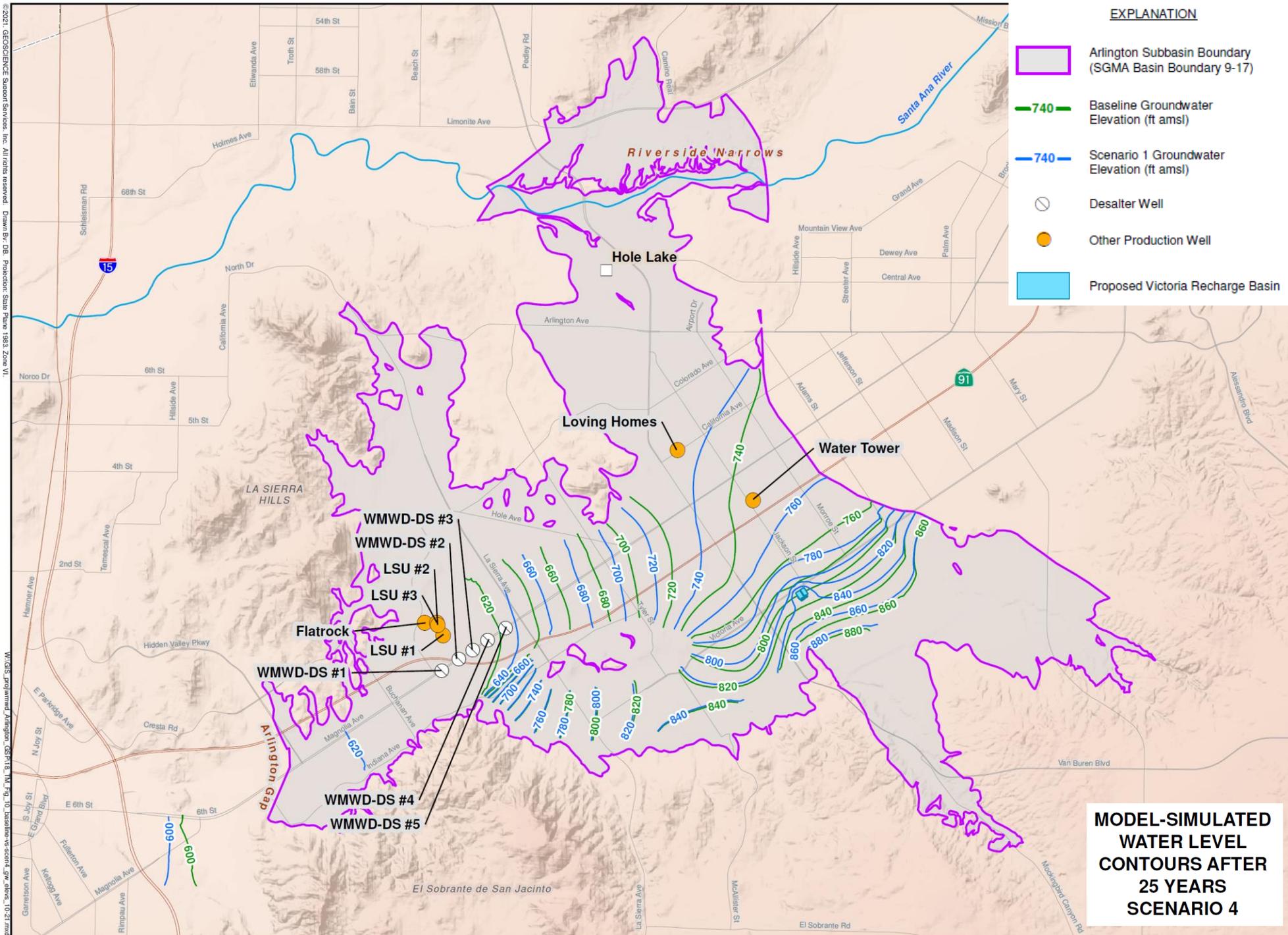
EXPLANATION

- Arlington Subbasin Boundary (SGMA Basin Boundary 9-17)
- 740— Baseline Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
- 740— Scenario 1 Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
- Desalter Well
- Other Production Well
- Proposed Victoria Recharge Basin

**MODEL-SIMULATED
WATER LEVEL
CONTOURS AFTER
25 YEARS
SCENARIO 3**

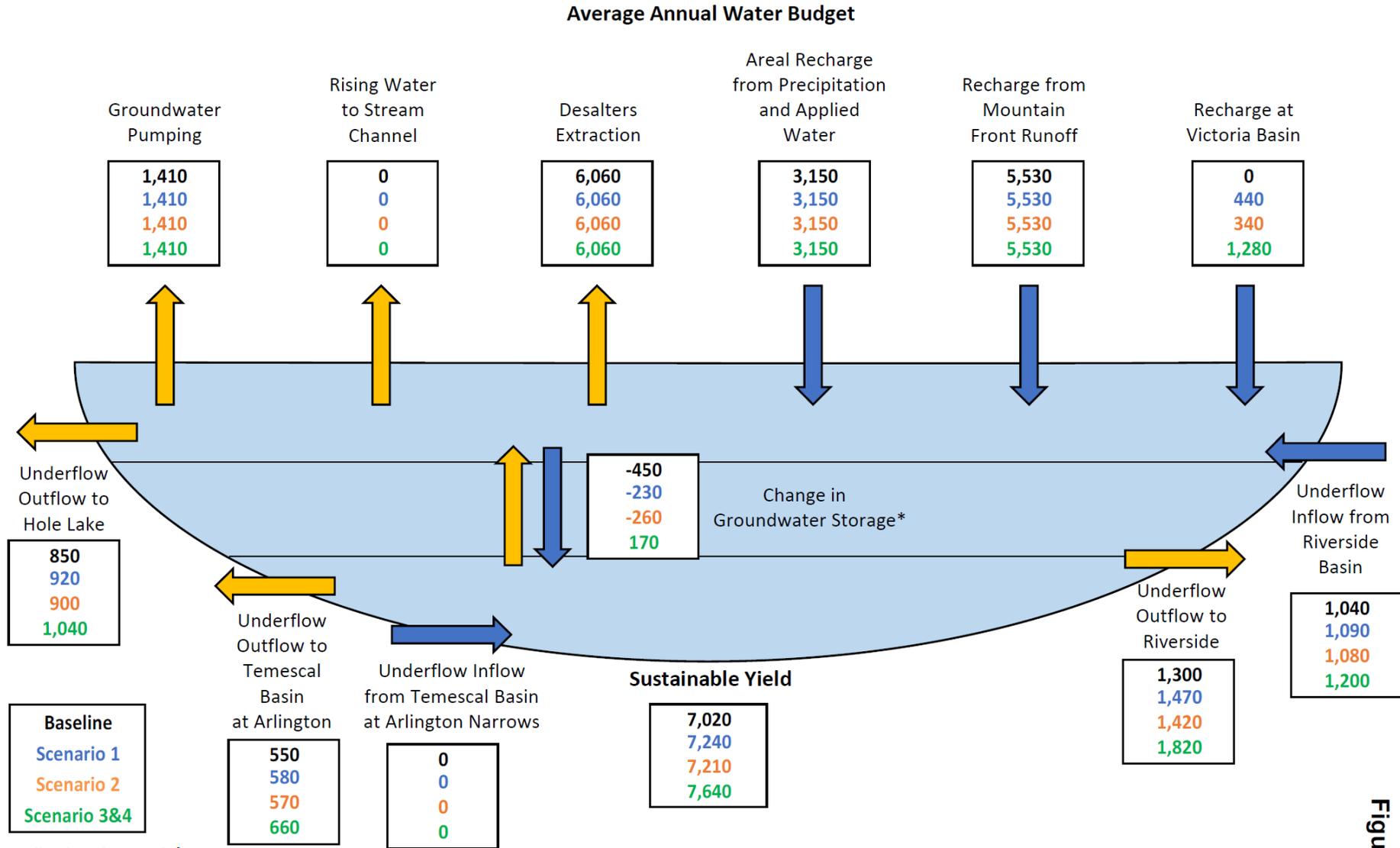
Combination of Recharge Sources in Victoria Basin Scenario 4





- EXPLANATION**
- Arlington Subbasin Boundary (SGMA Basin Boundary 9-17)
 - 740— Baseline Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
 - 740— Scenario 1 Groundwater Elevation (ft amsl)
 - Desalter Well
 - Other Production Well
 - Proposed Victoria Recharge Basin

**MODEL-SIMULATED
WATER LEVEL
CONTOURS AFTER
25 YEARS
SCENARIO 4**

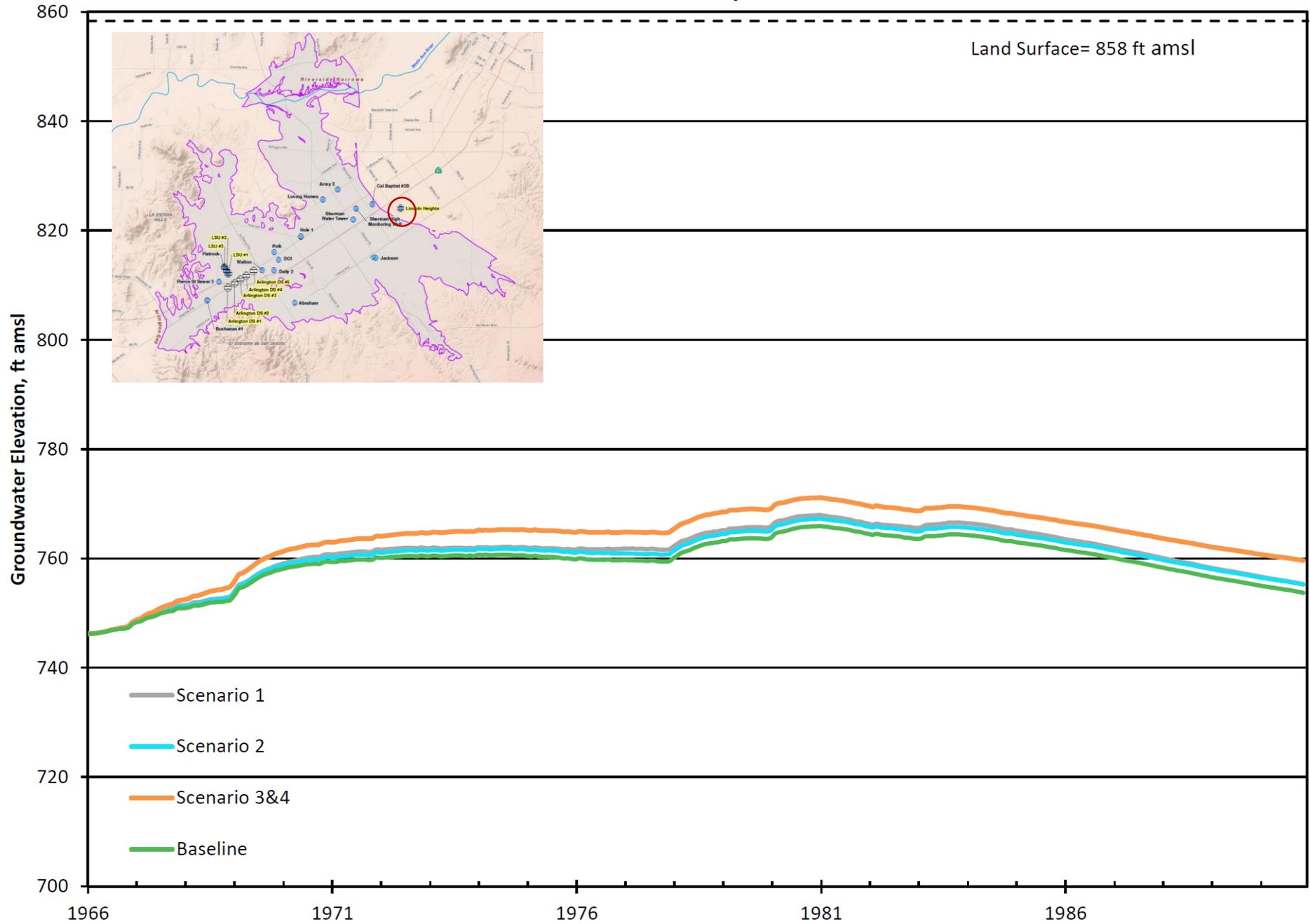


All values in acre-ft/yr

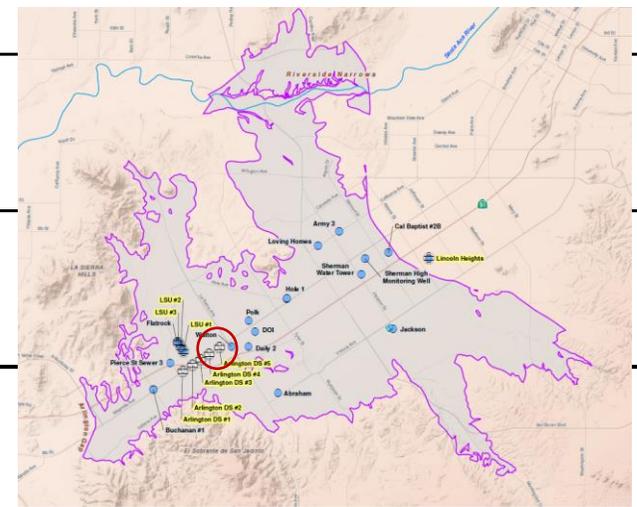
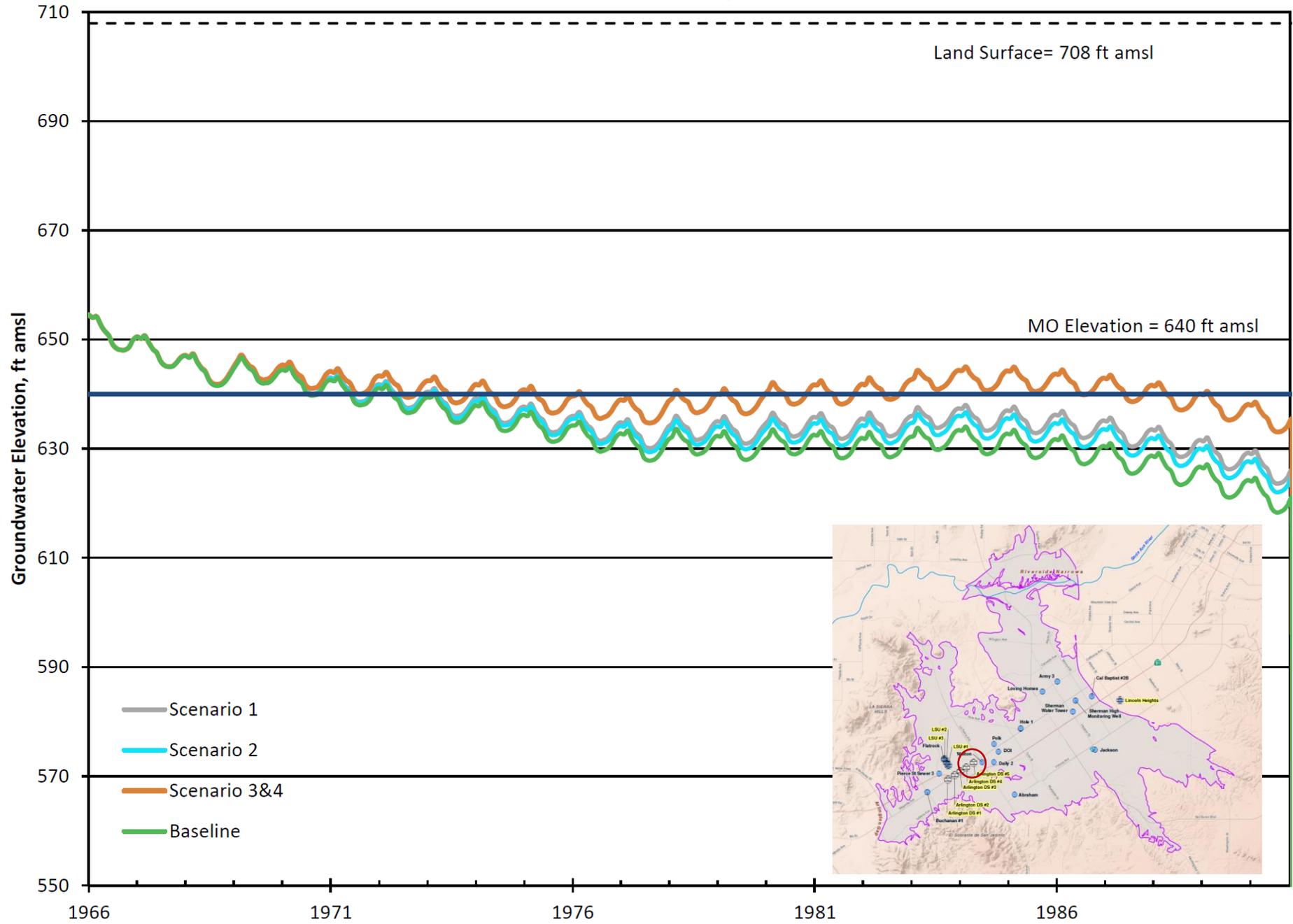
*A positive sign indicates an increase in groundwater storage; a negative sign represents a decline in groundwater storage.

Figure 11

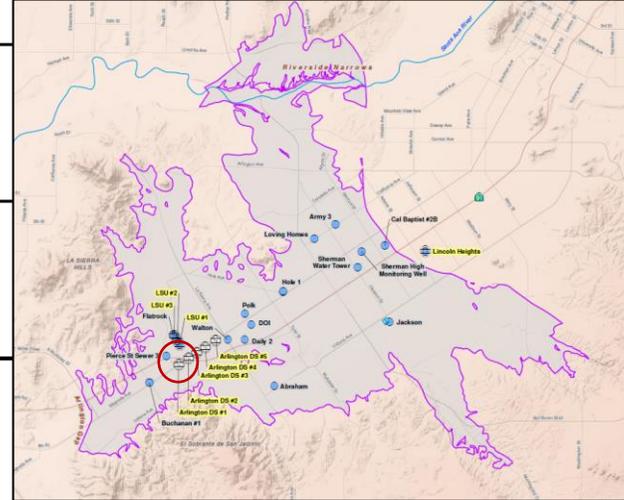
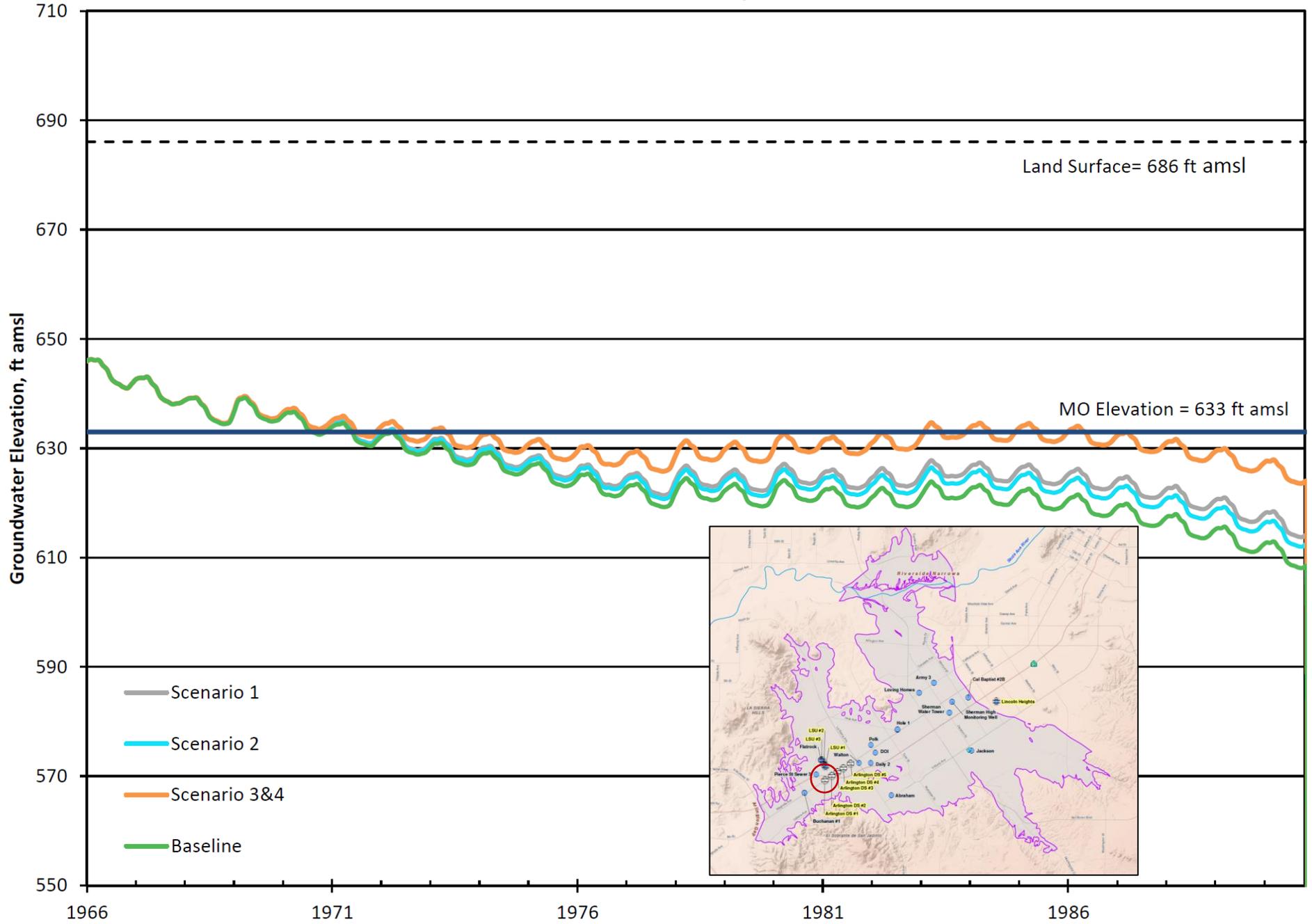
Water Level Hydrographs in Lincoln Heights Well Model Layer 2



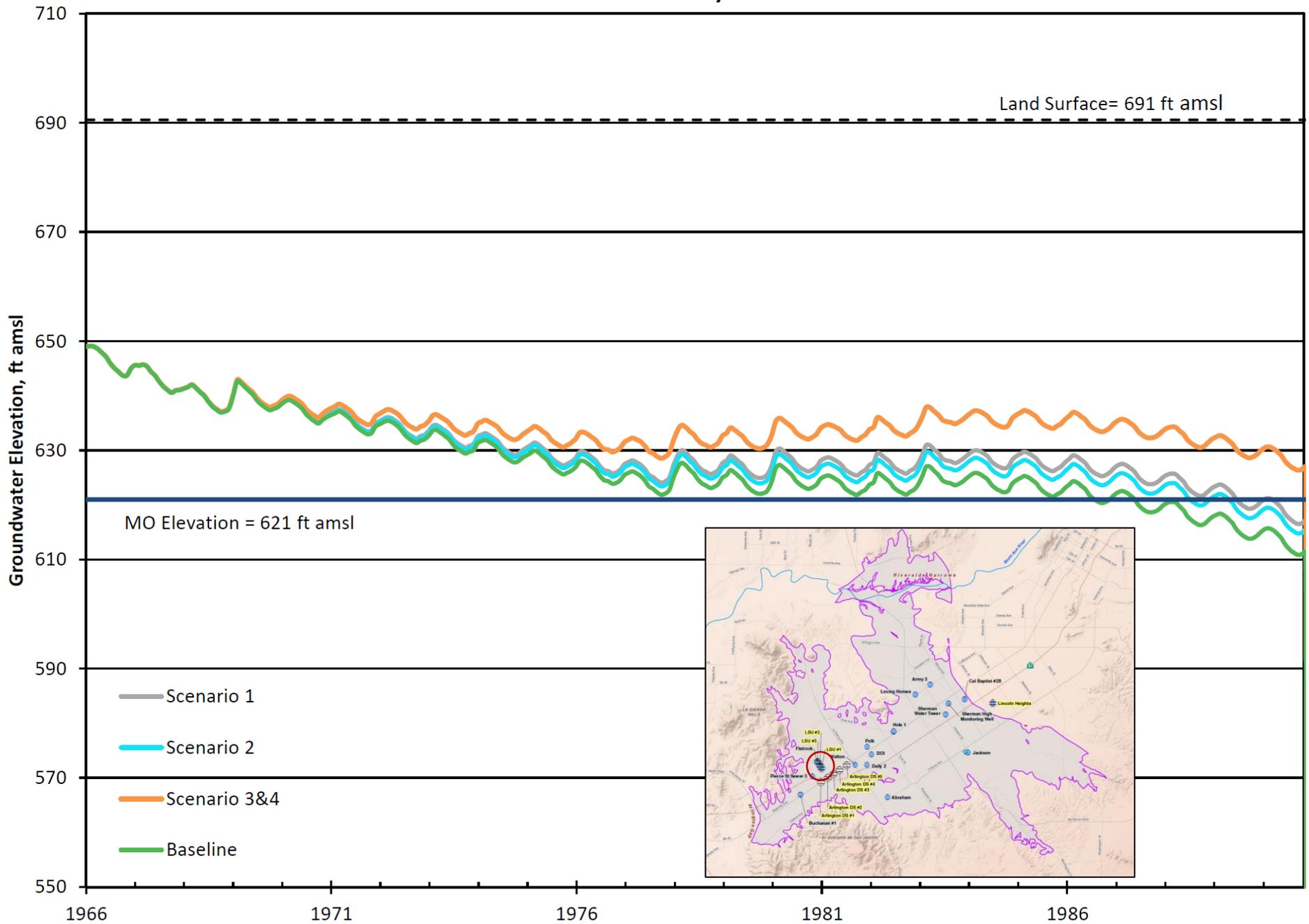
Water Level Hydrographs in WMWD Desalter Well No. 5 Model Layer 2



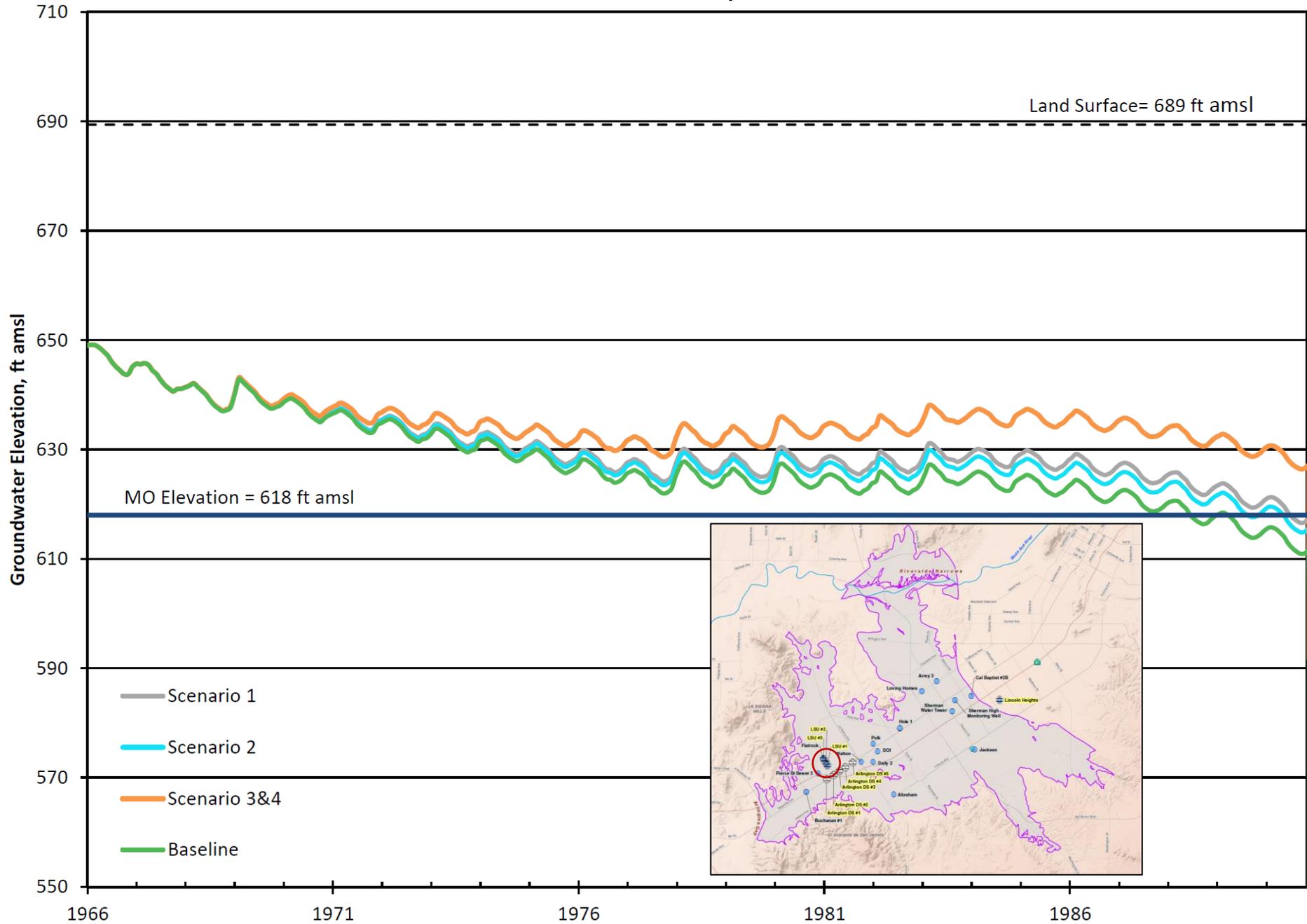
Water Level Hydrographs in WMWD Desalter Well No. 1 Model Layer 2



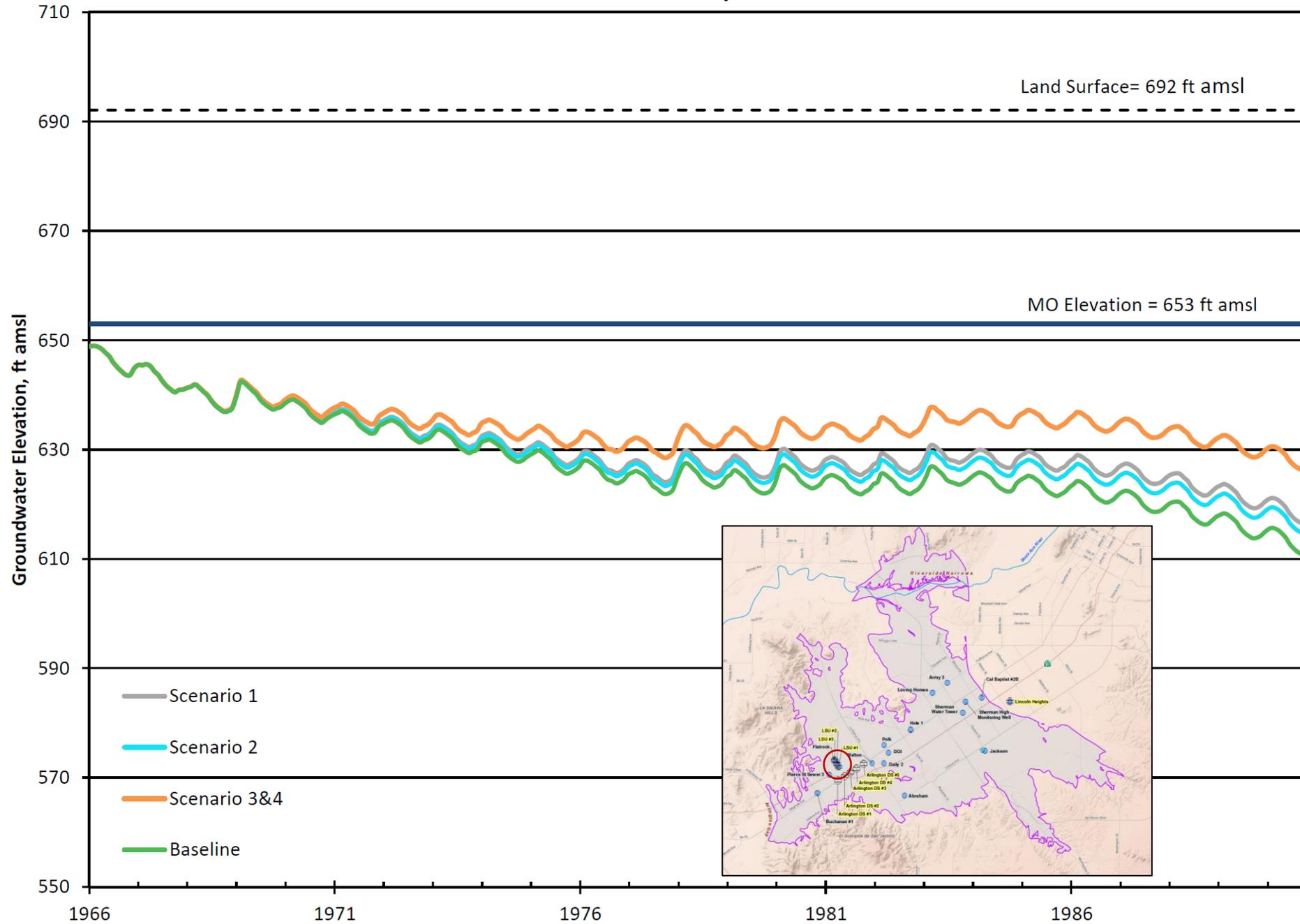
Water Level Hydrographs in La Sierra University Well No. 1 Model Layer 2



Water Level Hydrographs in La Sierra University Well No. 3 Model Layer 2



Water Level Hydrographs in La Sierra University Well No. 2 Model Layer 2



Getting to Sustainability

Basinwide Sustainability Goal

Set minimum thresholds
and measurable objectives
for all Sustainable
Management Criteria



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT CRITERIA

Measure and Monitor
at each representative
monitoring well



REPRESENTATIVE MONITORING WELLS

Achieve goals using
projects and
management actions



PROJECTS & MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Basinwide Sustainability Goal

Questions?



What's next?

SGMA deadlines

Sustainability must be achieved by 2042 through specific projects and actions



Questions?

