

Eastern Municipal Water District

Our Values: Public Trust, Honesty and Integrity, Responsibility, Loyalty, Courtesy, Human Value, Safety, and Community

WEST SAN JACINTO GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY AGENCY STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEETING MINUTES

Microsoft Teams Meeting October 14, 2020

Attendees: list employees below		
🔀 Alexander, Lanaya	Gray, Rachel	Norton, Mark
Alfelor, Kristian	Henderson, Thomas	Powell, Brian
Chatha, Pakiza (DWR)	Holyoak, Travis	Reyes, Greg
Copeland, Stena	☐ Javier, Alfred	Ross, Timothy (DWR)
☑ Dotinga, John	Kanetis, Nick	Taghavi, Ali (Woodard & Curran)
Estrada-Maravilla, Melissa	Kirk, Leighanne	Thomas, Daniel
🔀 Garcia, David	Mortazavi, Behrooz	Wedeking, Matthew
☐ Gastelum, Jesus	Mouawad, Joe	Weinberger, Jill (Dudek)

AGENDA ITEMS

Introduction

Project Overview

- What is the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act? The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act was signed into law on September 16, 2014 and became effective January 1, 2015. It requires the formation of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for high and medium priority groundwater basins and the preparation of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) to be submitted by 2022. This GSP must demonstrate the achievement of sustainability within 20 years of the Plan's adoption.
- What is a Groundwater Sustainability Plan? A Groundwater Sustainability Plan is the tool used by a GSA to outline the steps which will be taken to sustainability manage the groundwater basin.
- Update on the Groundwater Sustainability Plan Development:
 - Historical, Current, and Projected Baseline Water Budgets for the Hemet-San Jacinto Groundwater
 Management Area and the Total San Jacinto Groundwater Basin
 - Water Budgets provide an accounting and assessment of the total annual volume of groundwater and surface water entering and leaving the basin and this information shall be reported in tabular and graphical form. Water Budgets should provide an understanding of historical and projected hydrology, water demand, water supply, land use, population, climate change, groundwater and surface water interaction, and sub-surface groundwater flow.
 - Water Budget Assumptions: Historical Conditions cover water years 1984 through 2012; Current Conditions cover water years 2013 through 2018; and Projected Conditions cover water years 2019 through 2072. Assumptions also figure in land use conditions, recharge sources, groundwater production, and additional planned projects.
 - Projected climate change conditions saw the reduction of rainfall by 2 percent (using the 2030 Central Tendency) and by 5 percent (using the 2070 Central Tendency)
 - In summary, results were found to be within the level of understanding of the model and are designed to improve water quality on the west side of the basin. As time commences, a gradual



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decline in the amount of groundwater in storage will occur to offset demands, but the basin is being sustainably managed.

- Minimum Thresholds and Measurable Objectives for Groundwater Quality
 - SGMA regulations require GSAs to "establish minimum thresholds that quantify groundwater conditions for each applicable sustainability indicator at each monitoring site or representative monitoring site established pursuant to Section 354.36 (Representative Monitoring) (23 CCR § 354.28 Minimum Thresholds)."
 - Groundwater Elevation, Land Subsidence, and Groundwater in Storage will each use water levels as their minimum threshold. total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration will be used as a minimum threshold for Water Quality. Interconnected Surface Water and Groundwater and Seawater Intrusion are two sustainability indicators not applicable to the West San Jacinto Basin.
 - An undesirable result for Water Quality would be the ongoing northeast migration of brackish water in the Lakeview GMZ. Thus, 1,000 mg/L TDS plume is proposed as an indicator of the extent of brackish water. A Measurable Objective of 520 mg/L has also been proposed for these wells, which corresponds with the basin plan objective for Lakeview/Hemet North. Sentinel wells from the Perris II Reverse Osmosis Treatment Facility Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Nutrilite 02, Nutrilite 07, and Nutrilite 08) and additional proposed Representative Monitoring Points (Nutrilite 04, and John Bootsma Well) would be measured for TDS. Nutrilite 04, Nutrilite 07, and the John Bootsma wells are screened across the representative aquifer and provide additional understanding of water quality trends.
- Undesirable Results
 - Per the SGMA Emergency Regulations, an "undesirable result occurs when significant and unreasonable effects for any of the sustainability indicators are caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the basin." The criteria used to define undesirable results "shall be based on a quantitative description of the combination of minimum threshold exceedances that cause significant and unreasonable effects in the basin." Therefore, it was proposed that an undesirable result for water quality will be triggered when three of five wells have concentration in excess of 1,000 mg/L for two consecutive annual water quality sampling events. For water levels, the proposed undesirable result would trigger when more than 30 percent of the Representative Monitoring Points (for water levels) have water levels below the minimum threshold for two consecutive Spring monitoring events.
- Projects and Management Actions
 - Projects and management actions shall be commensurate with the level of understanding of the basin setting, based on the level of uncertainty and data gaps (23 CCR § 350.4(d)). Each Plan shall include a description of the projects and management actions the Agency has determined will achieve the sustainability goal for the basin, including projects and management actions to respond to changing conditions in the basin (23 CCR § 354.44(a)). Funded projects have already been included in the baseline understanding of the basin and were incorporated into the groundwater model of future conditions.
 - Projects and management actions:
 - Increase pumping in select areas to influence groundwater gradient to better control
 migration of non-point sources of contamination, shift production away from localized
 areas that are experiencing over-pumping and review Spring water levels relative to
 minimum thresholds at Representative Monitoring Points to determine if this is



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necessary, or reduce overall production if shifting production is unsuccessful at meeting water level objectives.

- Assess feasibility of recycled water delivery to private producers in the Menifee production area to offset their groundwater production. This would only apply if water levels in Menifee drop below minimum thresholds and shifting production does not result in groundwater elevation recovery.
- Conduct additional investigations and/or technical studies to collect additional data, if necessary, to support additional studies and refine the understanding of the basin's hydrology, then assess controls on water quality or water levels based on the revised understanding.
- Timeline and Next Steps: The consultants are hard at work preparing an administrative draft of the GSP which will be made available for review at the end of October 2020. Once stakeholders have reviewed the draft and supplied comments, the comments will be addressed and the draft will be released for a 90-day public review. The next SAG meeting is scheduled for May 2021.

SGMA Webpage: Matthew Wedeking went over how to access the page and the helpful information it contains.

Feedback: No feedback was immediately provided by the group.

Questions and Answers: This meeting ended without time for a question and answer session.

ACTION ITEMS	RESPONSIBLE	DUE BY