

September 16th Meeting

California Water Commission

Issue Working Session – Definitions of Groundwater Storage and Conjunctive Use

Objective

Get tentative approval from Commission members to use one option of the proposed working definitions.

Issue Summary

In most contexts, the definitions of “groundwater storage projects” and “conjunctive use projects” have significant overlap. However, in the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, these projects were clearly listed as different project types (79751(b) and 79751(c)). Further, per Water Code §79756 (a), the cost sharing formula can be different for conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation projects than for the other project types. The exception in Water Code §79756 (a) gives the Commission discretion to award more than 50% of the total project cost for conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation projects. For the purposes of identifying the project type for funding under the WSIP distinct definitions of groundwater storage projects and conjunctive use projects are required.

The following revisions to the definition of groundwater storage projects were provided to Commission staff after the August Stakeholder Advisory Committee meeting:

Groundwater storage projects – Engineered p~~Projects that capture and infiltrate surface water supplies into a groundwater basin, by natural or artificial means, surface water supplies– including but not limited to floodwaters, stormwater, contract water, and recycled water – for later use and/or to avoid or address undesirable results such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, ~~or~~ reduction of groundwater storage, land subsidence, ~~or~~ depletions of interconnected surface water, and water quality degradation.~~ Projects may also include those that bank water for ~~the project sponsor(s) and/or for~~ external customers in an aquifer for later withdrawal and use outside of the groundwater basin boundaries or the boundaries of the project sponsor(s) service area. Such projects shall include contractual arrangements with the external customers that detail the water supply accounting and withdrawal obligations and conditions.

Comment [TKP1]: It is unclear to me why there needs to be a distinction of “natural or artificial means” – these are engineered projects, end of story – and anyway the term “artificial” went out in the 1990s and was replaced with the term “managed” – and this should cover “in lieu” which is neither natural or artificial but simply an engineered project accounting

Staff feels there is significant overlap between the current definition of conjunctive use projects and the SAC-revised definition of groundwater storage projects. Staff feels a greater distinction is needed between the definitions and offer the following options in Table 1 for consideration.

Questions

1. Is there general understanding and agreement that distinct definitions are required?
2. How should the distinction be made (see options in Table 1)?

Table 1. Options for defining conjunctive use projects and groundwater storage projects

| | Internal vs External Distinction (Original Staff Proposal) | Water Supply Goal vs Basin-Specific Goal (Modified SAC Proposal) | Existing Facilities vs New Facilities (New Conjunctive Use Proposal and SAC Groundwater Proposal) |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Conjunctive Use Projects | Projects that include the coordinated and planned management of both surface water and groundwater resources in order to maximize the efficient use of both resources. Conjunctive use projects would include projects in which a water management agency(ies) manage their water supplies in a coordinated manner in order to optimize their portfolio of water supplies. Water supplies, regardless of whether the source of water is surface water, recycled water, or in-lieu recharge, are stored in the groundwater basin for later use. | Same definition as internal vs external | To be considered for a maximum project cost share exception, per Water Code Section 79756(a), conjunctive use projects shall include the coordinated and planned management of existing surface water <u>reservoirs</u> and groundwater resources in order to maximize the efficient use of both resources. Conjunctive use projects may include development of new operational agreements and construction of appurtenant infrastructure. These projects shall utilize existing facilities and resources to the maximum extent practicable. |
| Groundwater Storage Projects | Projects that bank water for external customers in an aquifer for later withdrawal and use outside of the groundwater basin boundaries or the boundaries of the project sponsor(s) service area. Such projects shall include contractual arrangements with the external customers that detail the water supply accounting and withdrawal obligations and conditions. | <u>Engineered p</u> Projects that capture and infiltrate surface water into a groundwater basin, by natural or artificial means with the specific goal of avoiding, reversing, or addressing adverse effects or trends such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, <u>reduction of groundwater storage</u> , land subsidence, depletions of interconnected surface water, or impaired water quality <u>water quality degradation</u> . | <u>Engineered p</u> Projects that <u>do not involve coordination with surface water reservoirs, but do involve the capture and infiltration of</u> surface water supplies, including but not limited to floodwaters, stormwater, contract water, and recycled water, into a groundwater basin, by natural or artificial means , for later use and/or to avoid or address undesirable results such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, or reduction of groundwater storage, land subsidence, or depletions of |

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| | | | interconnected surface water <u>and</u> <u>water quality degradation.</u> |
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