



SGMA Resources for GSAs on Achieving Sustainability for ALL Beneficial Users

Many preliminary GSPs submitted have received notable feedback regarding impacts to disadvantaged communities, water quality, and sustainable environmental goals.

These concerns will only grow with the impending drought.

Resources below are instrumental for GSAs to maintain local control while ensuring clean, affordable, and accessible water for all stakeholders.

It is imperative that GSAs, state agencies, and stakeholders coordinate to avoid delays or undesirable results in the SGMA roll-out by addressing existing data gaps that could interfere with implementation.

Framework for a Drinking Water Well Impact Mitigation Program **(LCJA, SHE, CWC, 2020)**

- A Well Impact Mitigation Program is key to staying in compliance with SGMA and increasing long-term water resiliency.
- GSAs have the power and responsibility to ensure water for all beneficial users, and a Well Impact Mitigation Program is a timely and feasible tool to avoid further dewatering and degradation.
- Key elements include: a well monitoring network, an adaptive management trigger system, and a model to monitor/forecast risks to groundwater for beneficial users.
- Includes costs and potential funding sources, as well as examples of successful mitigation programs.

A Guide to Water Quality Requirements Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (Stanford, WF, 2019)

- Assists GSAs in understanding Undesirable Result No. 4, part of the six undesirable results that are central to SGMA, and provides insights into how GSAs can fulfill their legal responsibilities in avoiding “significant and unreasonable” degradation of water quality in their basins.



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Groundwater Quality in the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (CWC, Stanford, 2020)

- Recommendations to prevent or mitigate naturally occurring metals such as arsenic, uranium, and chromium from entering domestic water wells due to pumping and recharge.

EKI White Paper (EKI, WF, 2020)

- Based on current GSPs, up to 12,000 drinking water wells in the San Joaquin Valley will go dry by 2040.
- This will impact up to 127,000 people who would lose their primary source of water.
- It will cost up to \$359 million to mitigate the damage.

Groundwater Constituent Impacts and Trends in Domestic Wells and Public Water Systems in California (EKI, WF, 2020)

- Assessment of the potential impacts of degraded water quality based on the measurable presence of nitrate, arsenic, uranium, 1,2,3-TCP, and DBCP that are commonly present in 94 basins subject to SGMA.
- Evaluation of the extent to which drinking water beneficial users in critically overdrafted basins will be impacted.
- GSAs must thoroughly consider water quality issues relevant to drinking water users, given the water quality requirements under SGMA and widespread impacts of GSA action.

Drinking Water Tool (CWC, 2021)

- An interactive tool providing information about potential groundwater vulnerabilities affecting access to long-term safe and affordable drinking water.