



# Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA)

GSA Public Hearing

December 6, 2016





# Acronyms

- SGMA-Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
- GSA-Groundwater Sustainability Agency
- GSP-Groundwater Sustainability Plan
- DWR-Department of Water Resources
- SLDMWA-San Luis Delta Mendota Water Authority
- PID-Patterson Irrigation District
- DPWD-Del Puerto Water District
- WSID-West Stanislaus Irrigation District
- MOA-Memorandum of Agreement
- LAFCO-Stanislaus Local Agency Formation Commission



# Purpose of SGMA

SGMA empowers local agencies to adopt groundwater management plans that are tailored to the resources and needs of their communities.



# SGMA Phase I - Form GSA

- I. A GSA is responsible for developing and implementing a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP).
- II. The goal of the GSP is to meet the sustainability goal of the basin to ensure that it is operated within its sustainable yield.

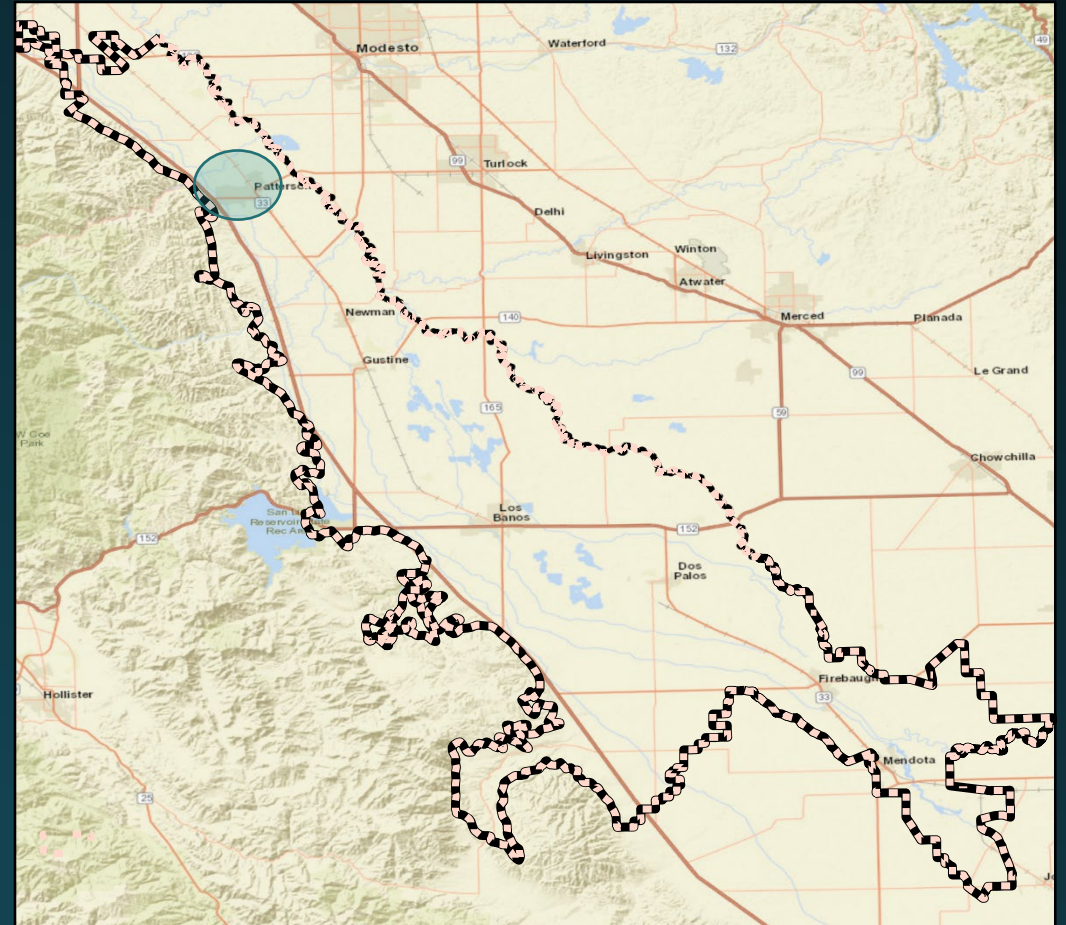


# SGMA Phase I - Form GSA

- III. GSAs must be formed by June 30, 2017.
- IV. If a portion of the basin is left unmanaged, the county is presumed to be the GSA for the unmanaged area.

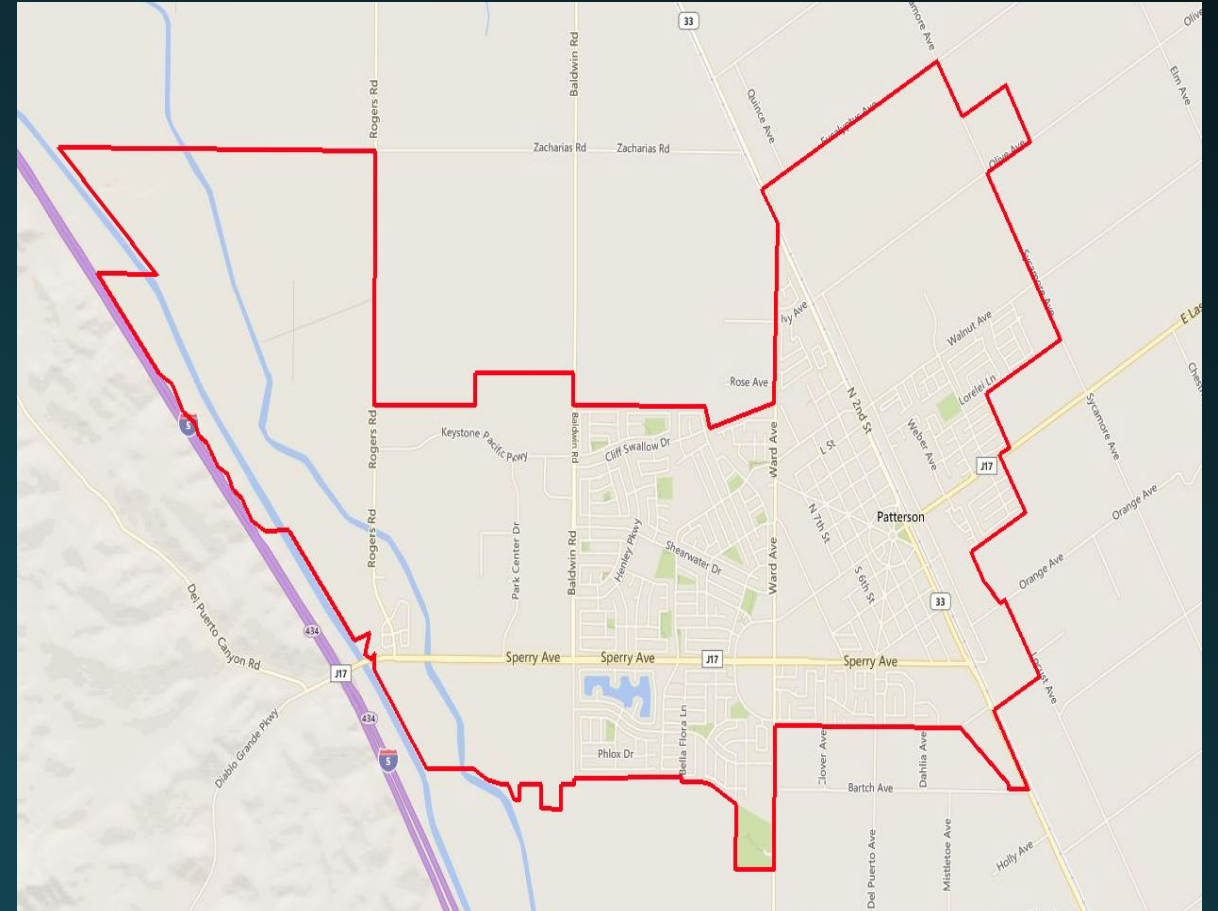
# Northern Delta-Mendota Regional Efforts

- I. City has been participating in regional outreach efforts with Stanislaus County (TAC) and Water Authority.
- II. Primary stakeholders include:
  - I. West Stanislaus Irrigation District
  - II. Patterson Irrigation District
  - III. Del Puerto Water District
  - IV. Stanislaus County



# Northern Delta-Mendota Regional Efforts

- III. PID and WSID have successfully formed their own individual GSA.
- IV. City and DPWD has expressed interest in forming their own GSA.
- v. Need to address overlap within DPWD service area and city limits.





# Advantages-City GSA Formation

- I. If operating under MOA, there will be reduced operating costs.
- II. Reduced staff time and resources.
- III. More control and/or input in long-term water sustainability, regulation, use, and quality.



# Advantages-City GSA Formation

- iv. Will not be grouped with other agencies that do not have the same vision or growth needs as the city.
- v. Implementation will be better controlled by the city for our GSA service area.
- vi. Should the MOA fail, the city GSA will already be formed and can proceed with own GSP.





# Disadvantages-City GSA Formation

- I. In the implementation stage, there will be an increase in the roles and responsibilities of the GSA.
- II. Increased staff time and operating cost.



# SGMA Phase II – Develop GSP

- I. By January 31, 2020 high or medium priority basins and that are subject to critically overdraft must be managed by a single GSP or multiple coordinated GSPs.
- II. GSPs must include:
  - I. Administrative information
  - II. Description of basin setting
  - III. Sustainable management criteria
  - IV. Description of monitoring network
  - V. Projects and management actions



# SGMA Phase III - Implementation

- I. Implement measures identified in the plan.
- II. Adopt rules and regulations such as pumping restrictions and fees.
- III. Data collection, metering, monitoring.
- IV. Water supply development (conveyance, storage, recharge).
- V. Provide statistical and annual reports.



# Recommendation

Adopt resolution electing to be a GSA for the City of Patterson located within the Delta-Mendota sub basin