SEASIDE GROUNDWATER BASIN

SUSTAINABLE YIELD



Presented to the Seaside Basin Technical Advisory Committee February 13, 2019

SAFE YIELD

- Assumes the "safe" amount to pump cannot be more than the rate of natural recharge
- This is referred to as the "Water-Budget Myth"
- It is an oversimplification of information needed to understand the effects of using a groundwater system
- As human activities change the system, the components of the water budget (inflows, outflows, and changes in storage) change and must be accounted for in any management decision



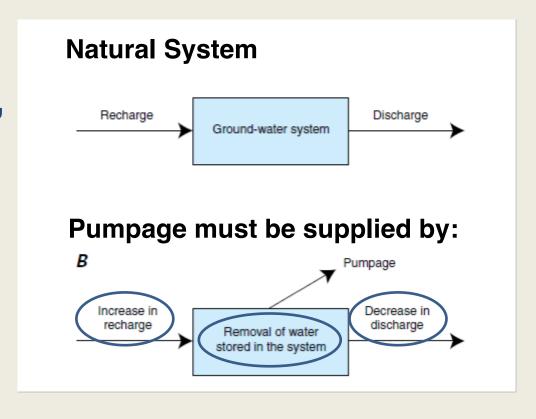
GROUNDWATER (1988 – 2017) BUDGET Northern Coastal Northern Coastal Inland

| | Northern | Northern | Southern | Laguna | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Coastal | Inland | Coastal | Seca | |
| | Subarea Subarea Subarea Total | | | | |
| Recharge Source | Acre-feet per Year | | | | |
| Basin Inflows | | | | | |
| Percolation from streams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deep Percolation | | | | | |
| Rainfall | 510 | 1,670 | 130 | 900 | 3,210 |
| Irrigation & System Losses | 150 | 20 | 100 | 10 | 280 |
| Injection wells | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 |
| Groundwater inflow | | | | | |
| From adjacent subareas | 2,900 | 1,520 | 520 | 360 | 5,300 |
| From adjacent basins | 130 | 400 | 50 | 770 | 1,350 |
| From offshore area | 490 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 500 |
| Total inflows | 4,440 | 3,610 | 810 | 2,040 | 10,900 |
| | | | | | |
| Basin Outflows | | | | | |
| Wells | 3,660 | 70 | 170 | 680 | 4,580 |
| Groundwater outflow | | | | | |
| To adjacent subareas of the | | | | | |
| Basin | 290 | 2,710 | 550 | 1,750 | 5,300 |
| To adjacent basins | 280 | 1,310 | 70 | 490 | 2,150 |
| To offshore area | 260 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 320 |
| Total outflows | 4,490 | 4,090 | 850 | 2,920 | 12,350 |
| | | | | | |
| Storage Change | | | | | |
| Based on Inflows-Outflows | -50 | -480 | -40 | -880 | -1,450 |



NATURAL FLOW SYSTEM CHANGES

We change the natural flow system by pumping water for use, changing recharge patterns by irrigation and urban development, changing the type of vegetation, and other activities

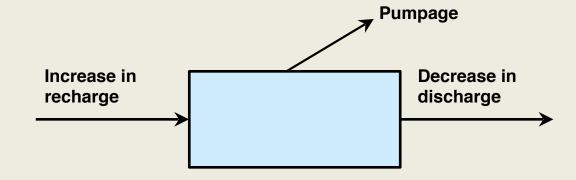




BALANCED SYSTEM

- Pumping starts and the groundwater system readjusts
- Initial response to pumping is change in storage
- If system comes to equilibrium, changes in storage stop and inflows will again balance outflows:

Pumpage = Increased recharge + Decreased discharge

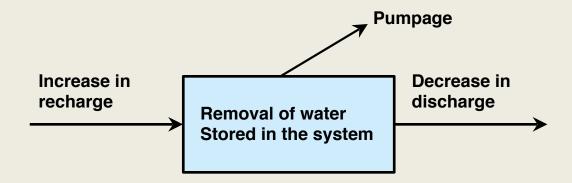




UNBALANCED SYSTEM

If system does not comes to equilibrium, changes in storage continue (i.e. falling groundwater levels):

Pumpage = Increased recharge + Decreased discharge + Decreased storage



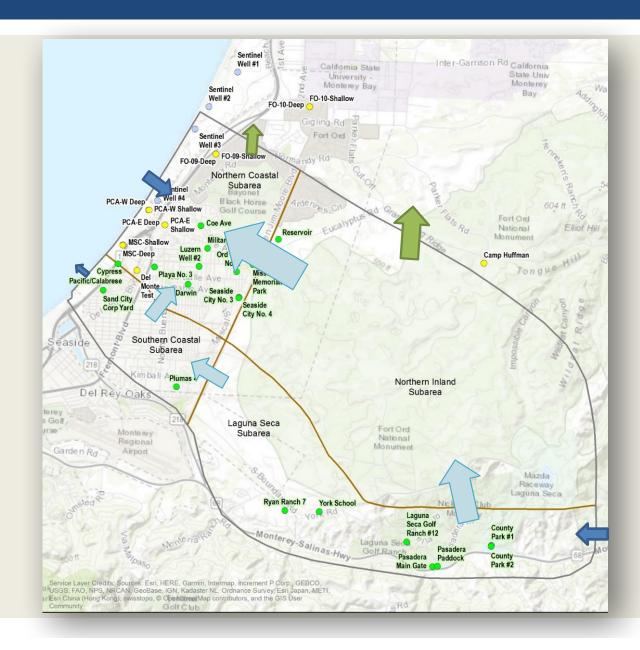


SUSTAINABLE YIELD

- How much ground water available for use depends upon how changes in inflow and outflow affect the surrounding environment and what the users define as undesirable effects on the environment or groundwater system
 - Changes to inflows and outflows are very complex
 - Not possible to use the water budget to determine how much groundwater is available for use
 - Groundwater model is the best tool to use because it allows for spatial effects



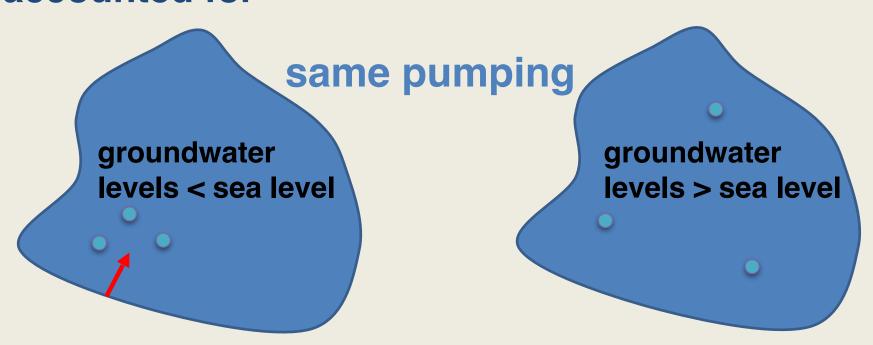
SUBSURFACE FLOWS BETWEEN SUBAREAS, OCEAN & OTHER BASINS





LOCALIZED EFFECTS

Localized effects of pumping need to be accounted for



Greater impact on local groundwater levels

Lesser impact on local groundwater levels



MODELING APPROACH FOR DETERMINING SUSTAINABLE YIELD

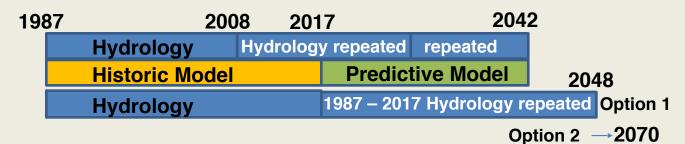
- Task 1: Develop Operational Parameters & Management Targets
- Operational parameters include how each well is expected to be pumped in the future
- Management targets are groundwater levels that the basin should be managed to. Examples are:
 - Meet protective groundwater elevations at the coast
 - To stop declining groundwater levels
 - Recover groundwater levels in the basin to a certain level



MODELING APPROACH FOR DETERMINING SUSTAINABLE YIELD

Task 2: Extend Predictive Model Climate

Extend Historical Hydrology Baseline Scenario



■ Convert Historical Climate Baseline Scenario Model to Future Climate Condition Model (Optional)

Task 3: Incorporate Sea Level Rise at Ocean Boundaries (Optional)



MODELING APPROACH FOR DETERMINING SUSTAINABLE YIELD

Task 4: Incorporate All Existing & Approved/Planned Supplemental Supply Projects into Baseline Model

Task 5: Optimization Scenario Simulations

- ■Use Sustainable Optimization Model to optimize pumping to achieve management targets
- Prepare Scenario Inputs Need TAC input Two yield numbers will result
 - Interim Yield needed to achieve management targets (lower than Sustainable Yield)
 - A Sustainable Yield that maintains targets (this will be a higher yield than the Interim Yield

Task 6: Prepare Technical Memo

Task 7: Attend TAC and Board Meetings



QUESTIONS?

