
Groundwater Trading in Virginia

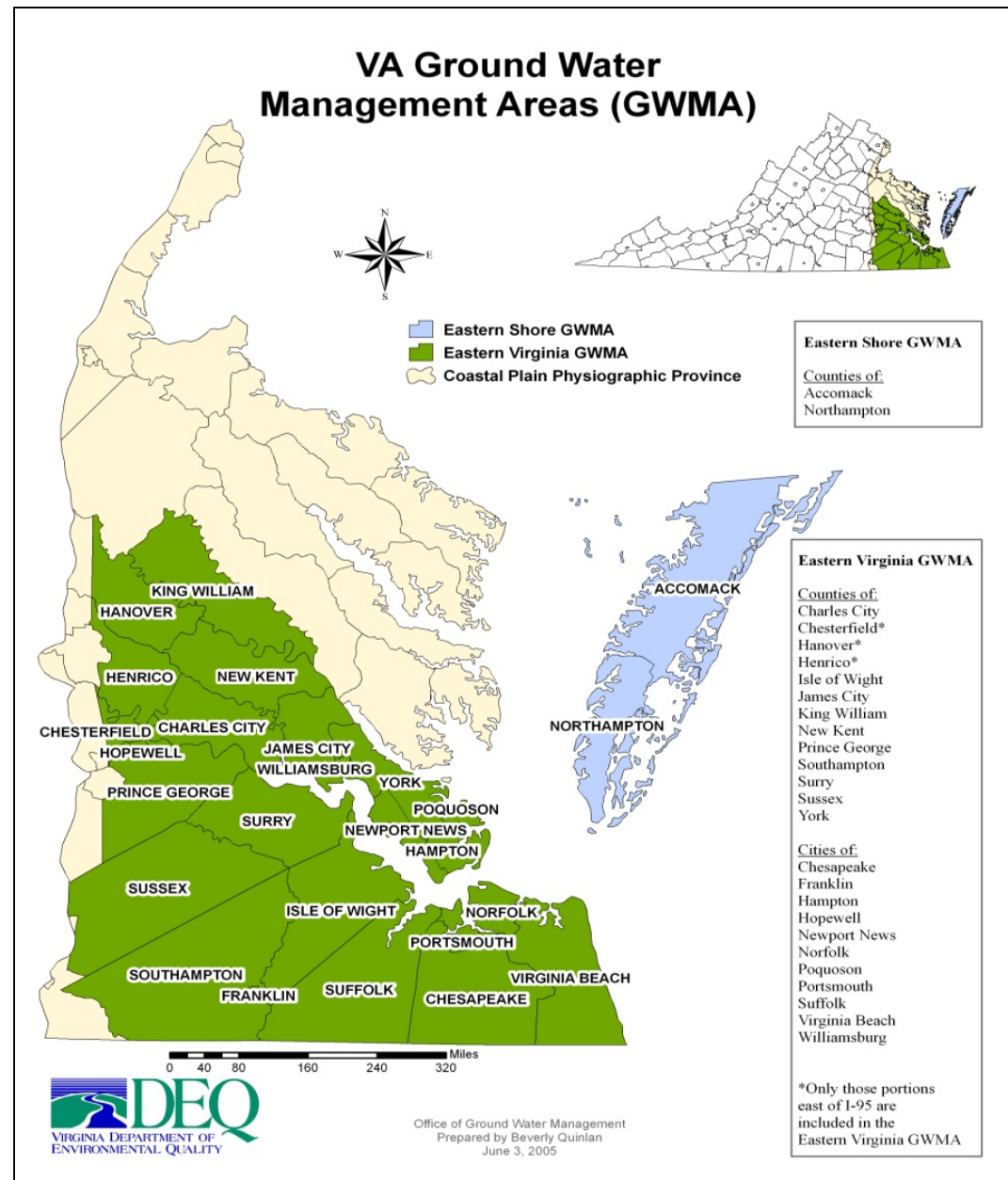
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Background

Original Groundwater Management Areas (est. 1992)



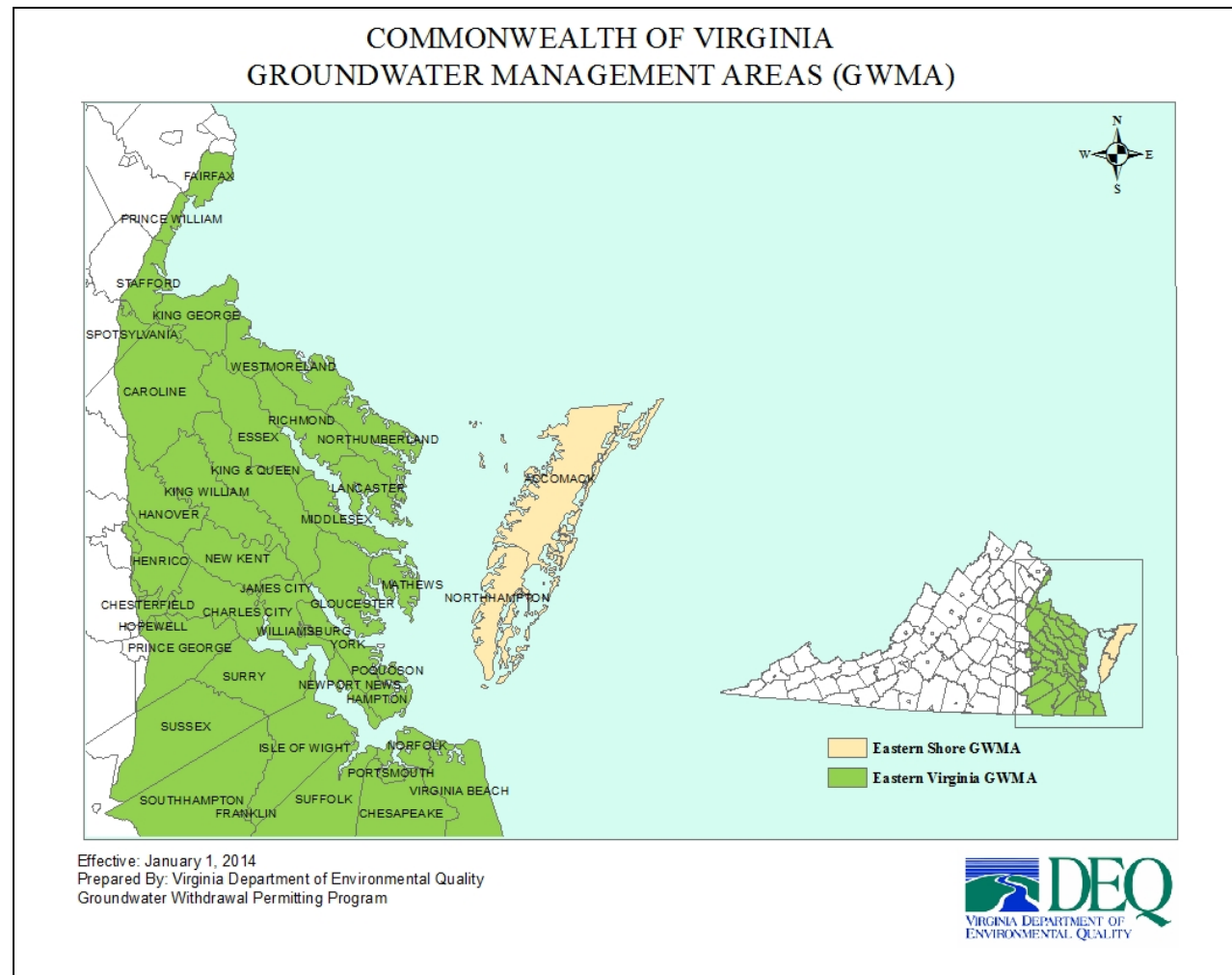
Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Areas

Coastal plain aquifers: largely confined aquifers with limited recharge.

Groundwater permitting system (> 300,000 gallon / month). VDEQ issues 10 yr permits

Over 110 mgd permitted withdrawals with an average withdrawal of ~78 mgd (2003-2012) in original GWMA. Unpermitted withdrawals ~30 mgd.

EVGWMA Expanded in 2014



Groundwater Management Challenges

Groundwater levels declining throughout GWMA

Consequences:

- Reduction of future availability of water supply
- Loss of GW storage capacity
- Land subsidence
- Declining GW quality (ex. saltwater intrusion)

State desire to reduce overall amount of GW withdrawals

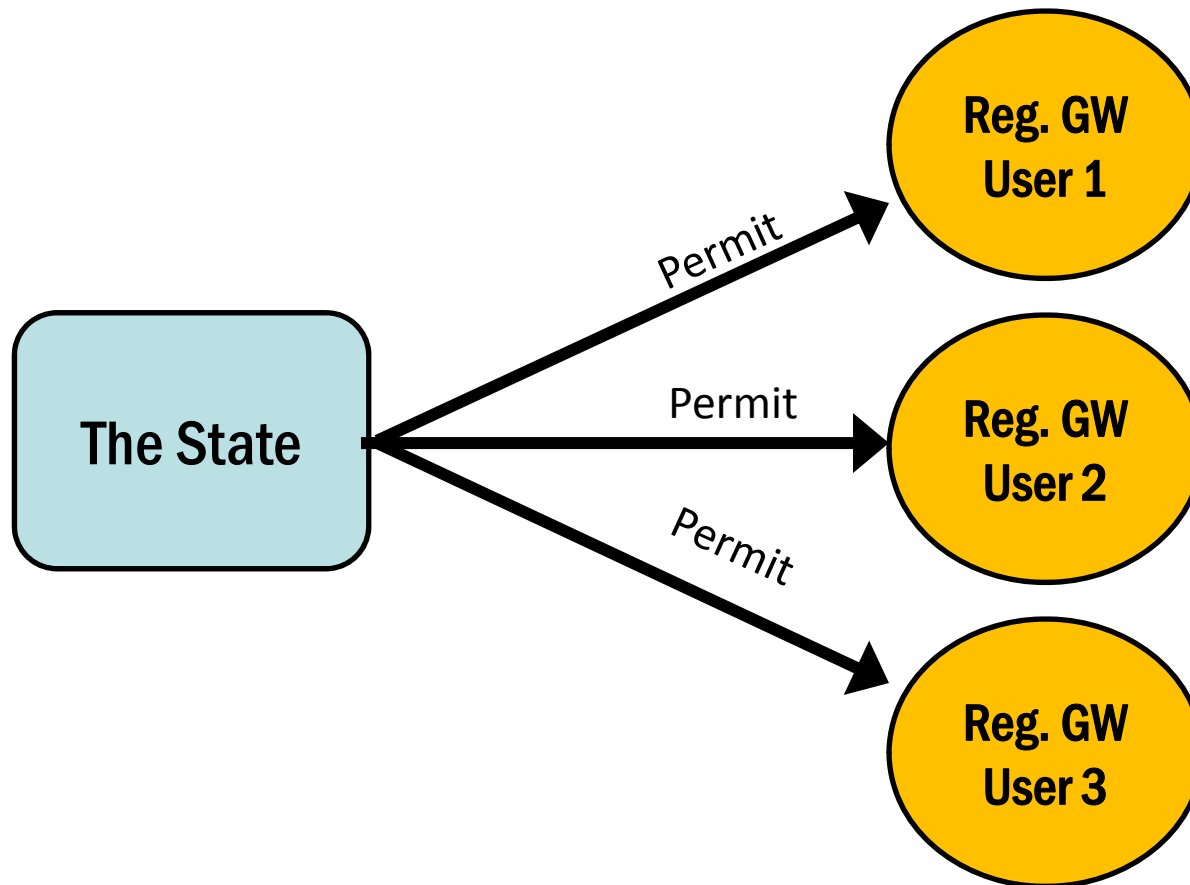
Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Advisory Committee (SB1341, 2015)

EVGWAC shall examine

- options for developing long-term alternative water sources
- funding options
- *“alternative management structures, such as a water resource trading program”*
- potential future ground water permitting criteria

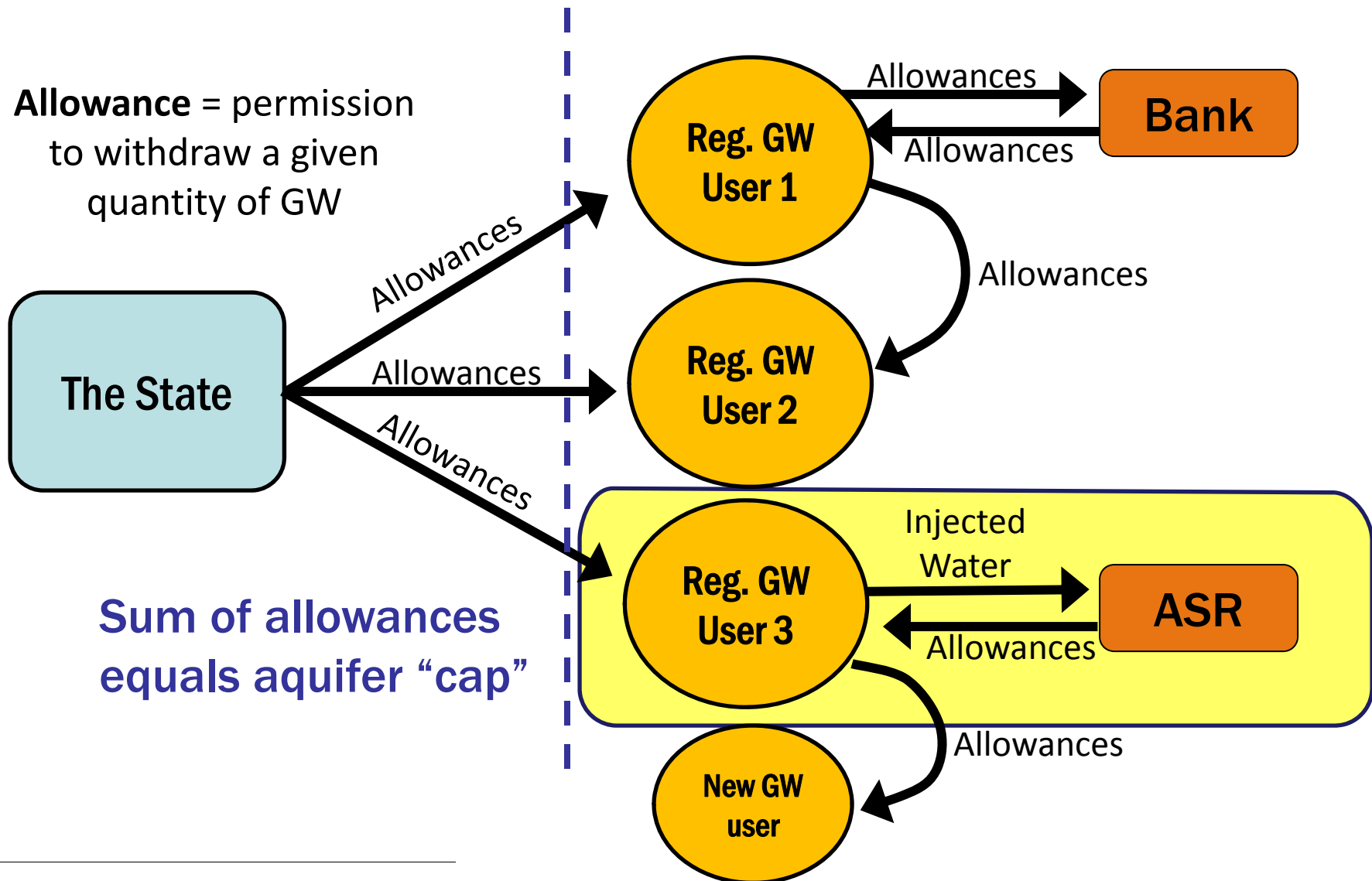
Recommendations to VDEQ by August 2017

Administered Permit System



Groundwater Trading

Allowance = permission
to withdraw a given
quantity of GW



Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)

Interest in creating incentives for “banking” surplus water in aquifer for later use and/or recharging GW levels.

Storage is a key limiting factor

In EGMA water must be injected (permitting issues)

Interest in Aquifer Storage and Recovery/Replenishment in Virginia

City of Chesapeake ASR project (nearly 3 billion gallons injected since 2006 from its Northwest River System). First (and only) injection operation in VA.

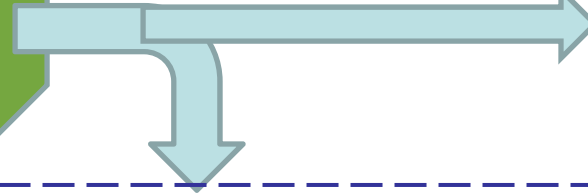
Other potential interested parties

HRSD “Aquifer Replenishment System” Proposal

Hampton Roads Sanitation District



Aquifer Replenishment System

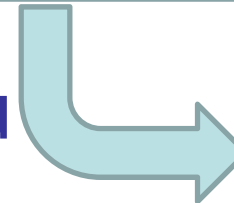


**Treated
effluent
discharge**

Proposed



Up to 120 mgd

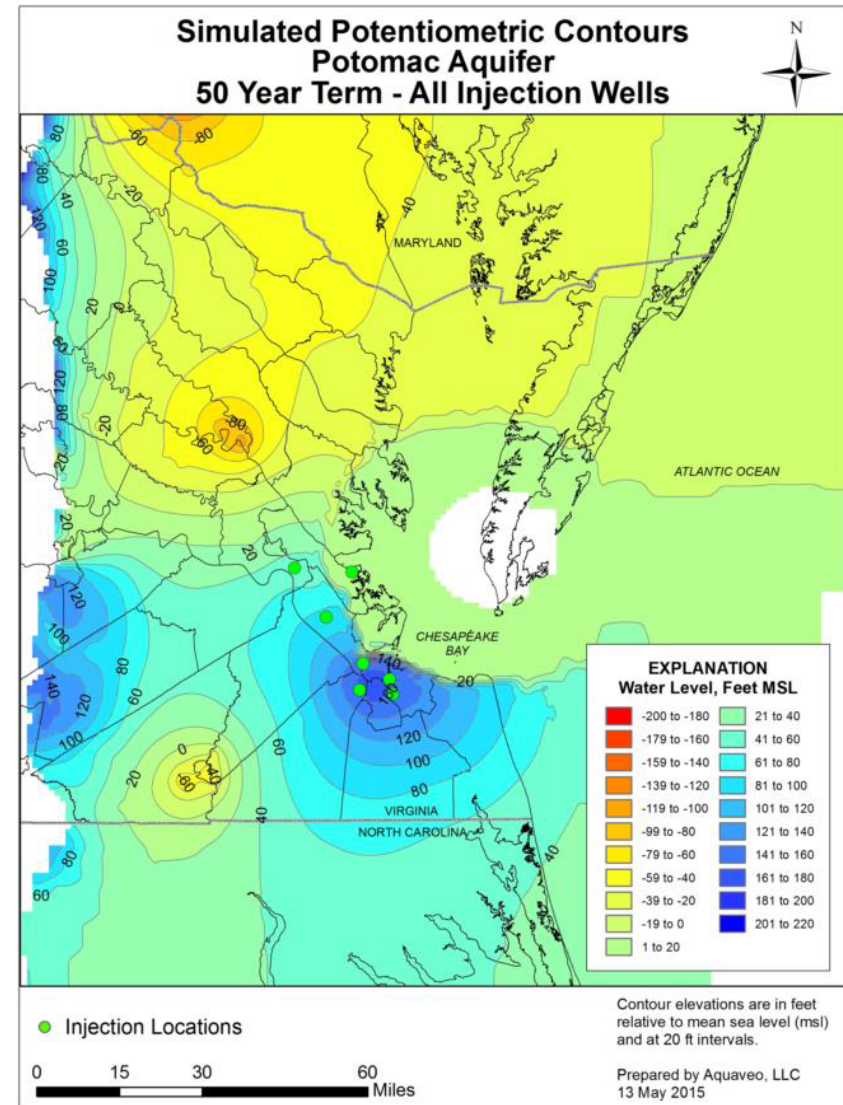
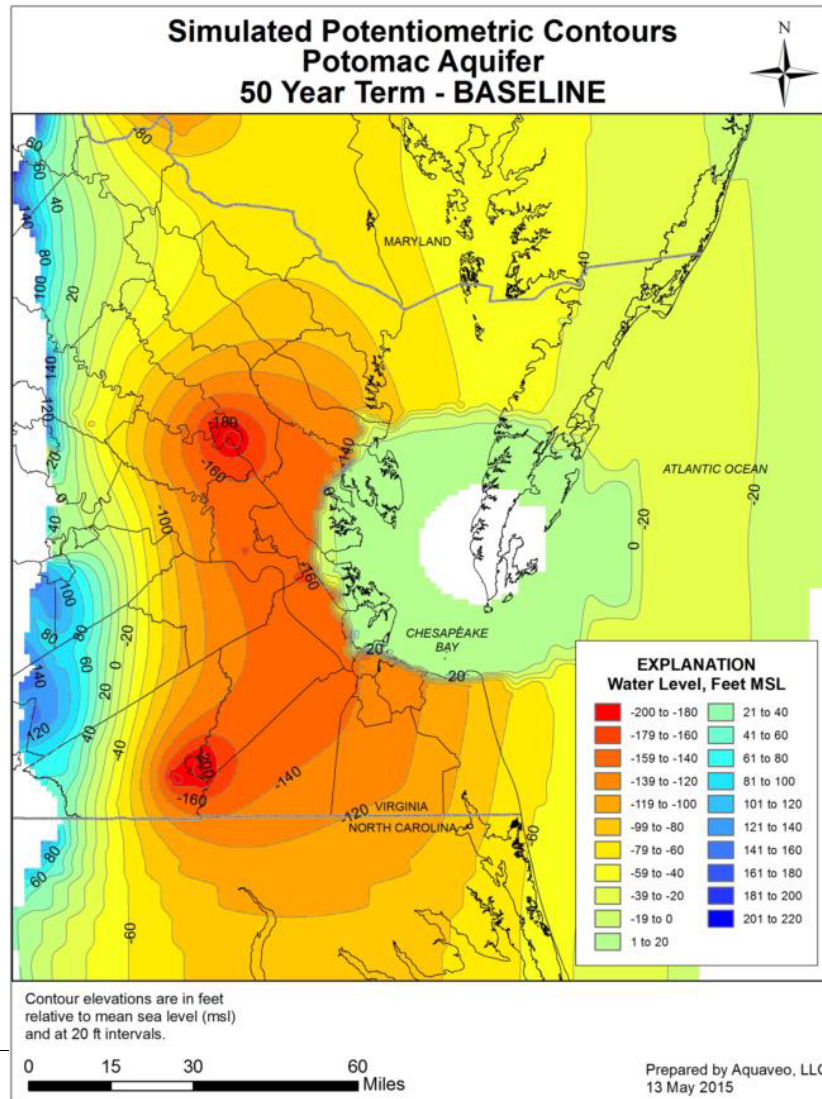


Potable Reuse

Indirect: aquifer or reservoir

Direct: pipe-to-pipe

Potential Impact of Injection



Aquifer Storage and Recovery

Explore opportunities to clarify “claims” (access and use) of injected water:

- % of injected water that may be recovered (after accounting for aquifer storage losses, uncertainty, recharge req, etc)
- Duration
- Spatial conditions (injection relative to recovery)
- Transfers between parties



Illustration:

Water Banking in Arizona



Arizona Water Banking

- Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) issues water storage & recharge permits
- Storage occurs in designated GW “Active Management Areas (AMA)”
- Arizona Water Banking Authority (AWBA)
 - Arizona receives Colorado River water through the Central Arizona Project (CAP). AWBA created to store and deliver surplus CAP water for a number of purposes (costs paid for by pumping fees)



Arizona Water Banking

Direct Recharge

(Underground storage facility or USF) via infiltration basins or direct injection



Indirect Recharge (Groundwater Savings Facility or GSF). GW irrigators use surface water instead of GW



Arizona Water Banking

ADWR certifies long-term storage credits.

Credit is given for water that reaches the aquifer (3-5% delivery loss) minus a 5% “cut to the aquifer”

Credits can be used to recover water anytime (subject to permit conditions) and can be traded.

Water recovery must occur in same AMA where recharge occurred

Information on Advisory Committee Progress

Virginia DEQ, Eastern Virginia Groundwater
Management Advisory Committee webpage

<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WaterSupplyWaterQuantity/EasternVirginiaGroundwaterManagementAdvisoryCommittee.aspx>