



WILDERMUTH™
ENVIRONMENTAL INC.

Declining Rainwater Recharge in the Chino Basin

Implications for the Watershed and Beyond



January 29, 2009

Outline

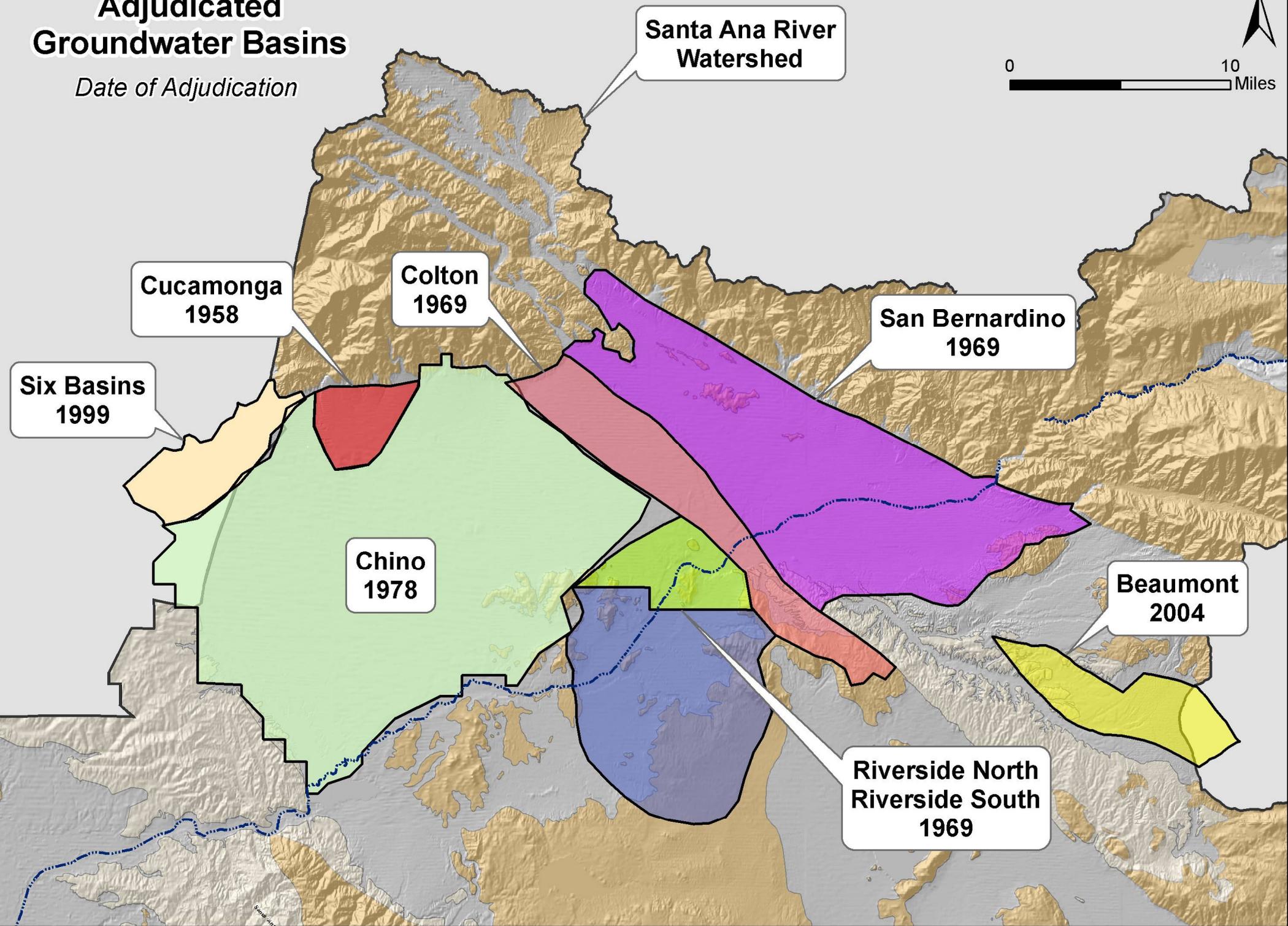
- Impact of Urbanization on storm water recharge to the Chino Basin
- Implication to other Basins that are managed to a “safe” yield
- Chino Basin parties response to projected decline in yield
- GHG emissions associated with the loss in storm water recharge

Adjudicated Groundwater Basins

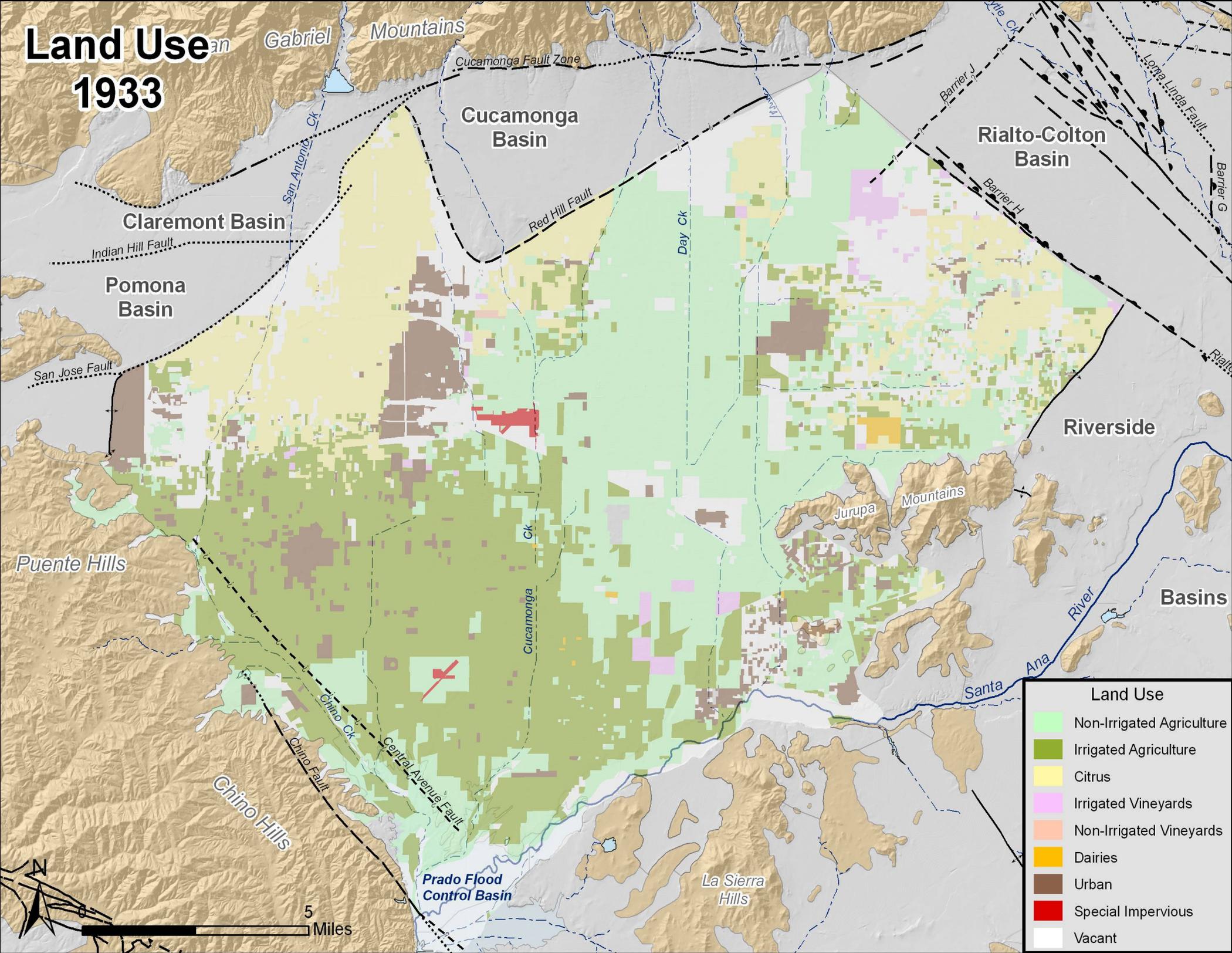
Date of Adjudication



0 10 Miles

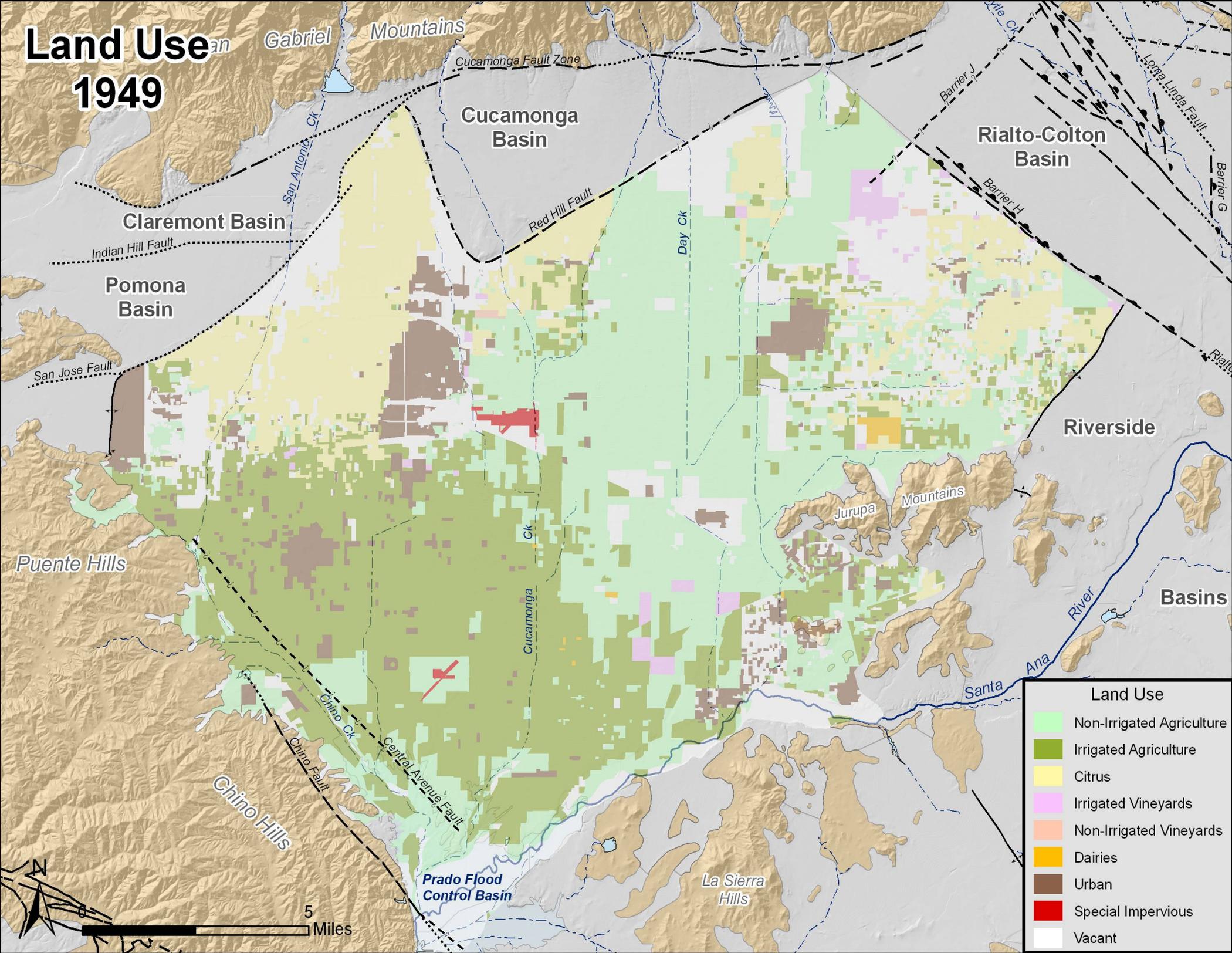


Land Use 1933



Land Use	
	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
	Irrigated Agriculture
	Citrus
	Irrigated Vineyards
	Non-Irrigated Vineyards
	Dairies
	Urban
	Special Impervious
	Vacant

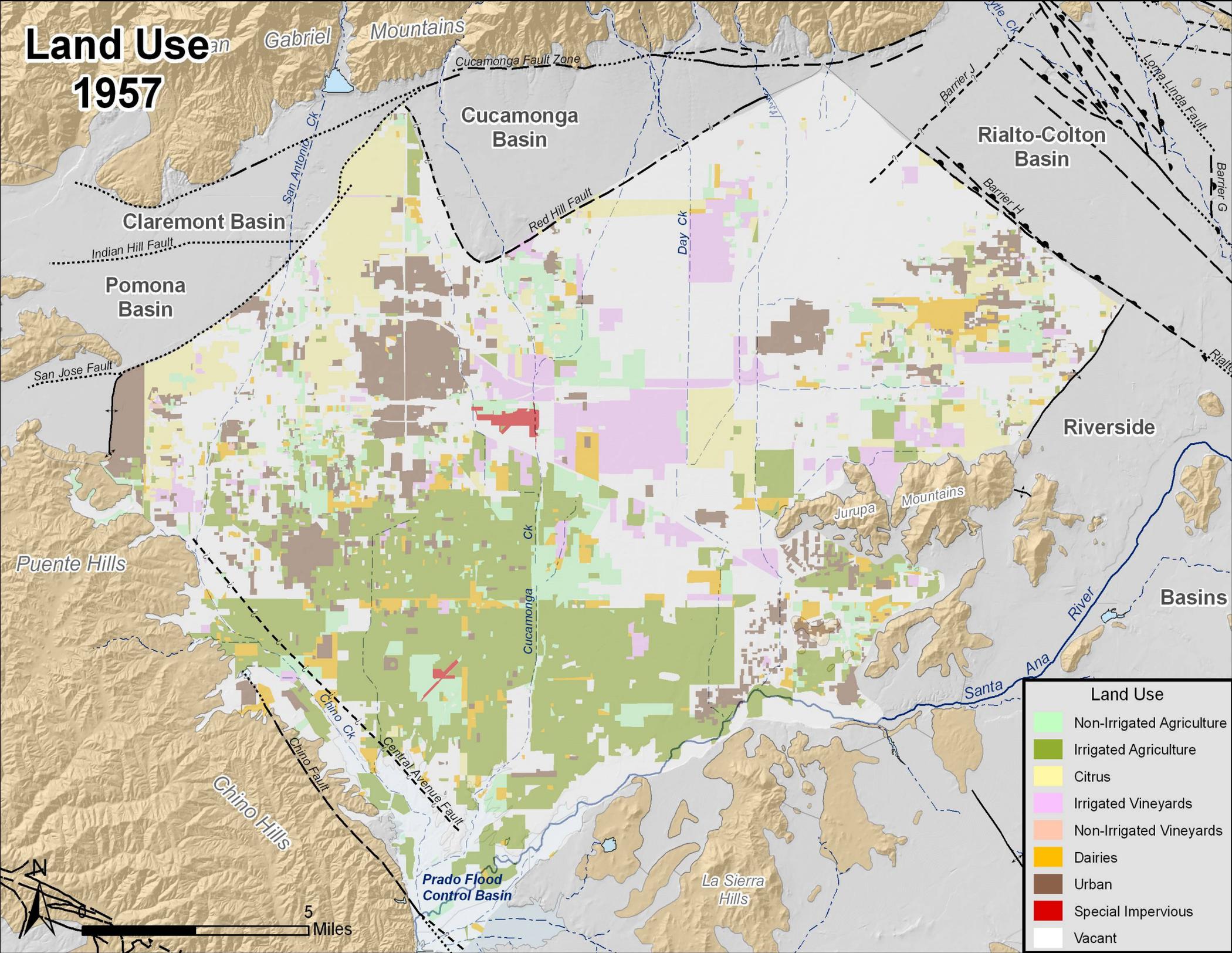
Land Use 1949



Land Use	
	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
	Irrigated Agriculture
	Citrus
	Irrigated Vineyards
	Non-Irrigated Vineyards
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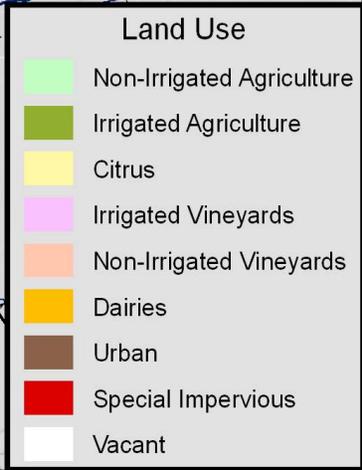
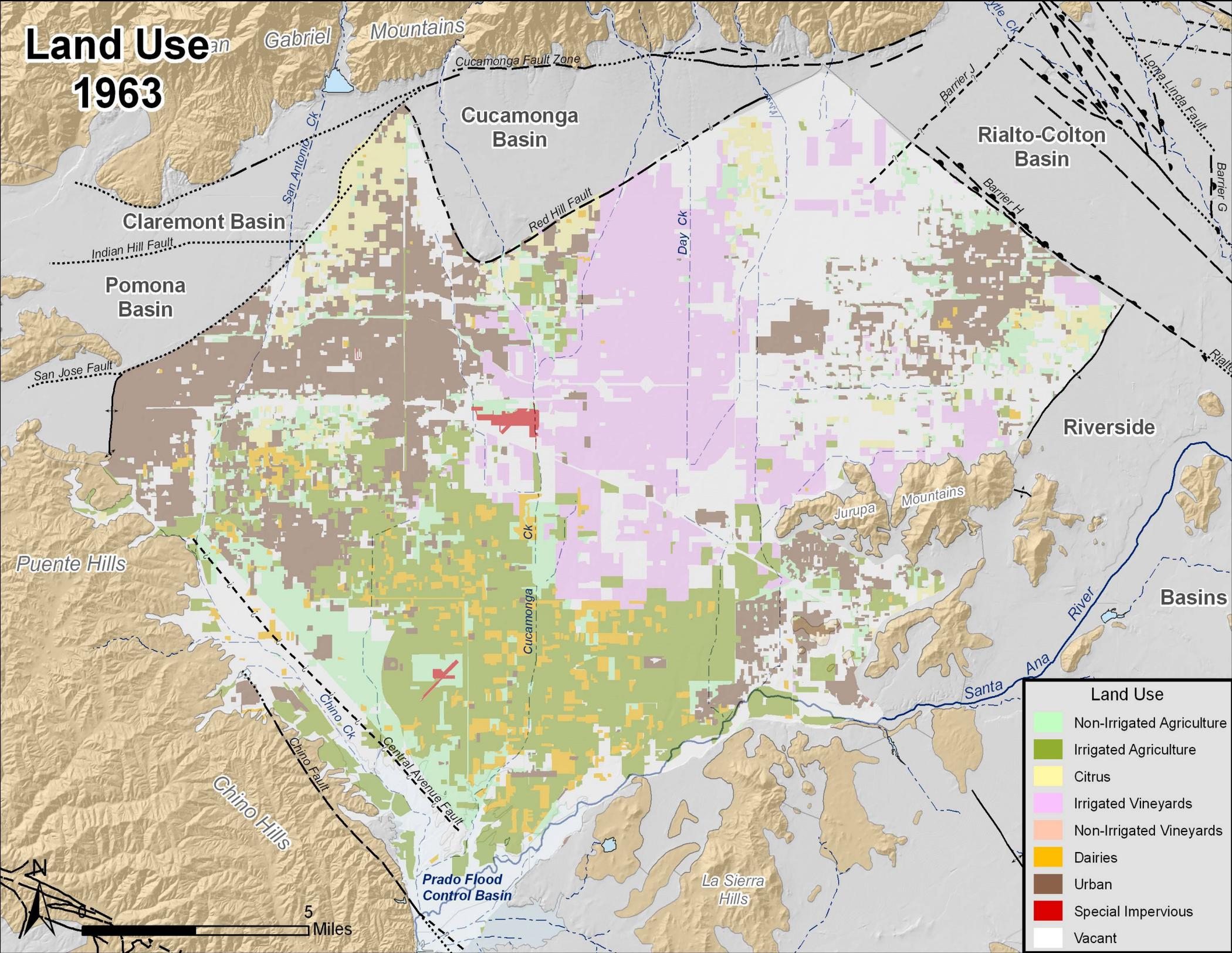
Land Use 1957



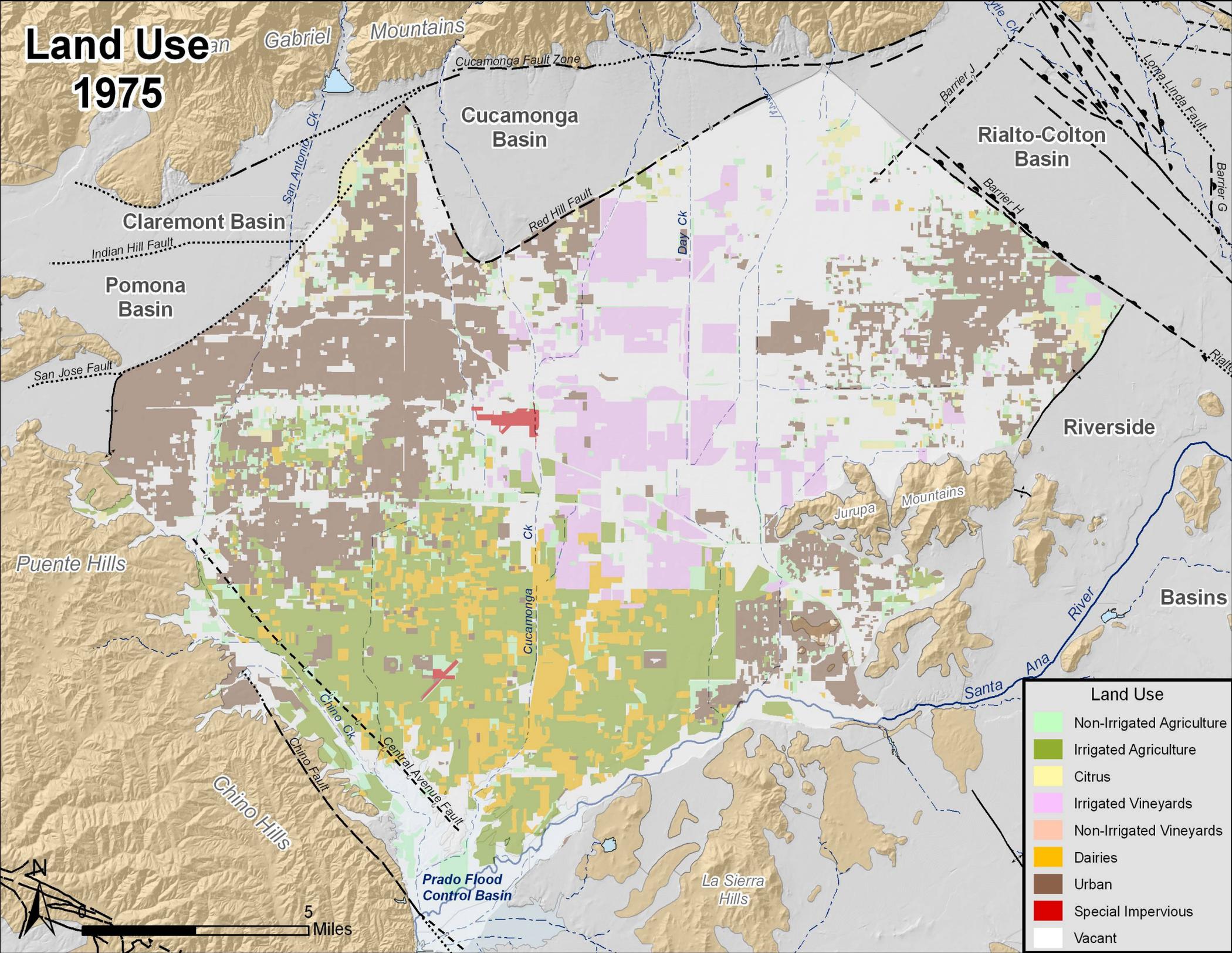
Land Use

- Non-Irrigated Agriculture
- Irrigated Agriculture
- Citrus
- Irrigated Vineyards
- Non-Irrigated Vineyards
- Dairies
- Urban
- Special Impervious
- Vacant

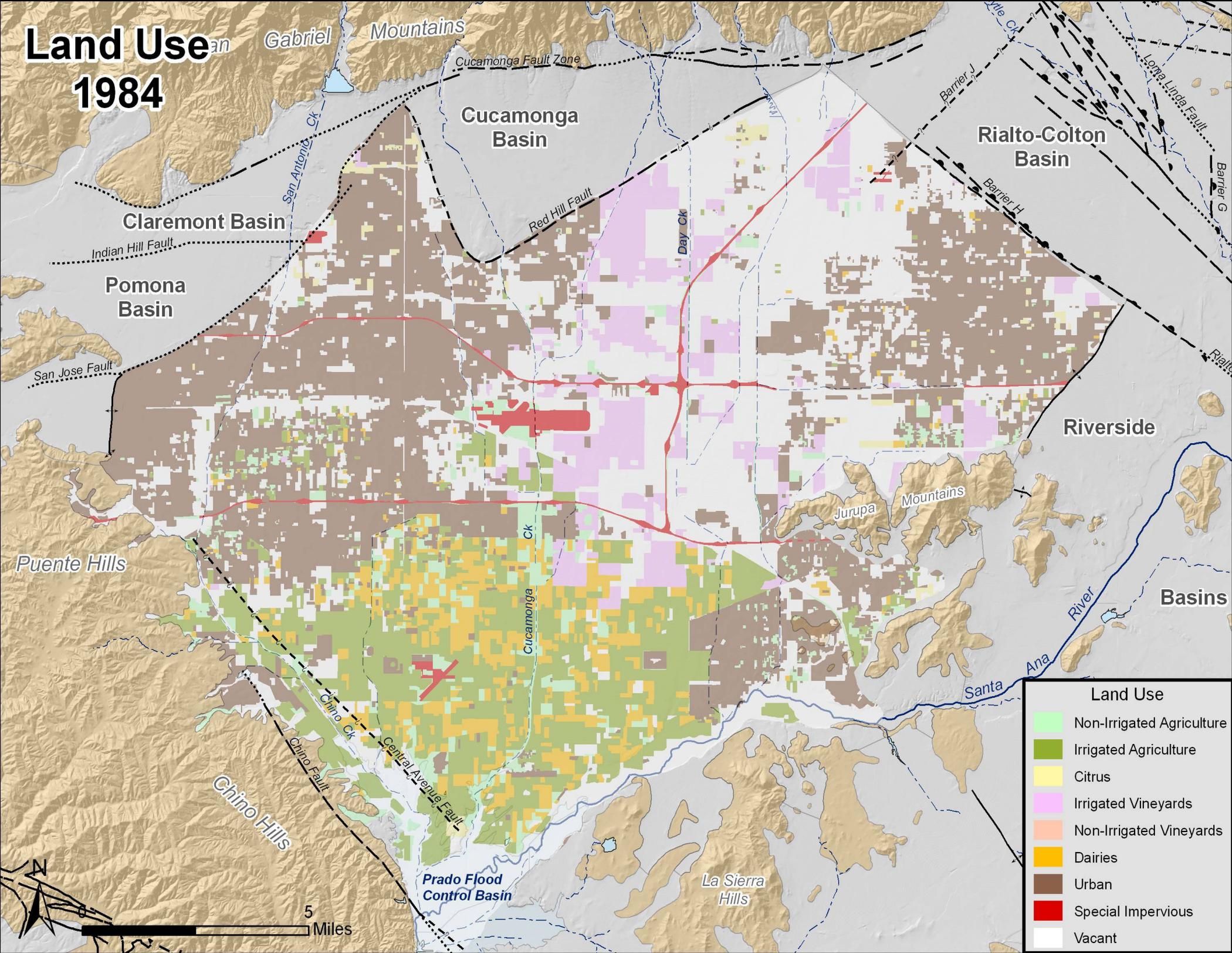
Land Use 1963



Land Use 1975

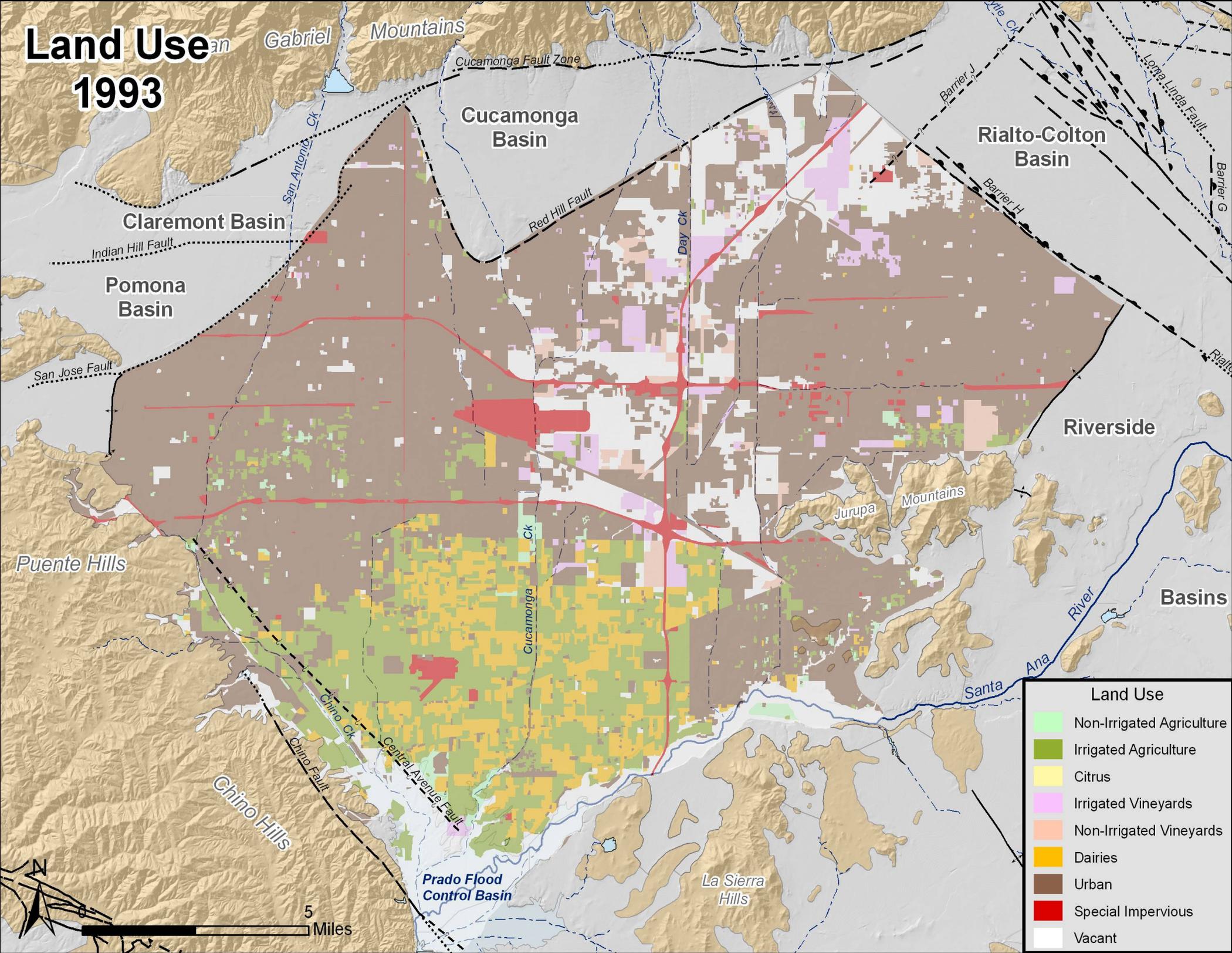


Land Use 1984



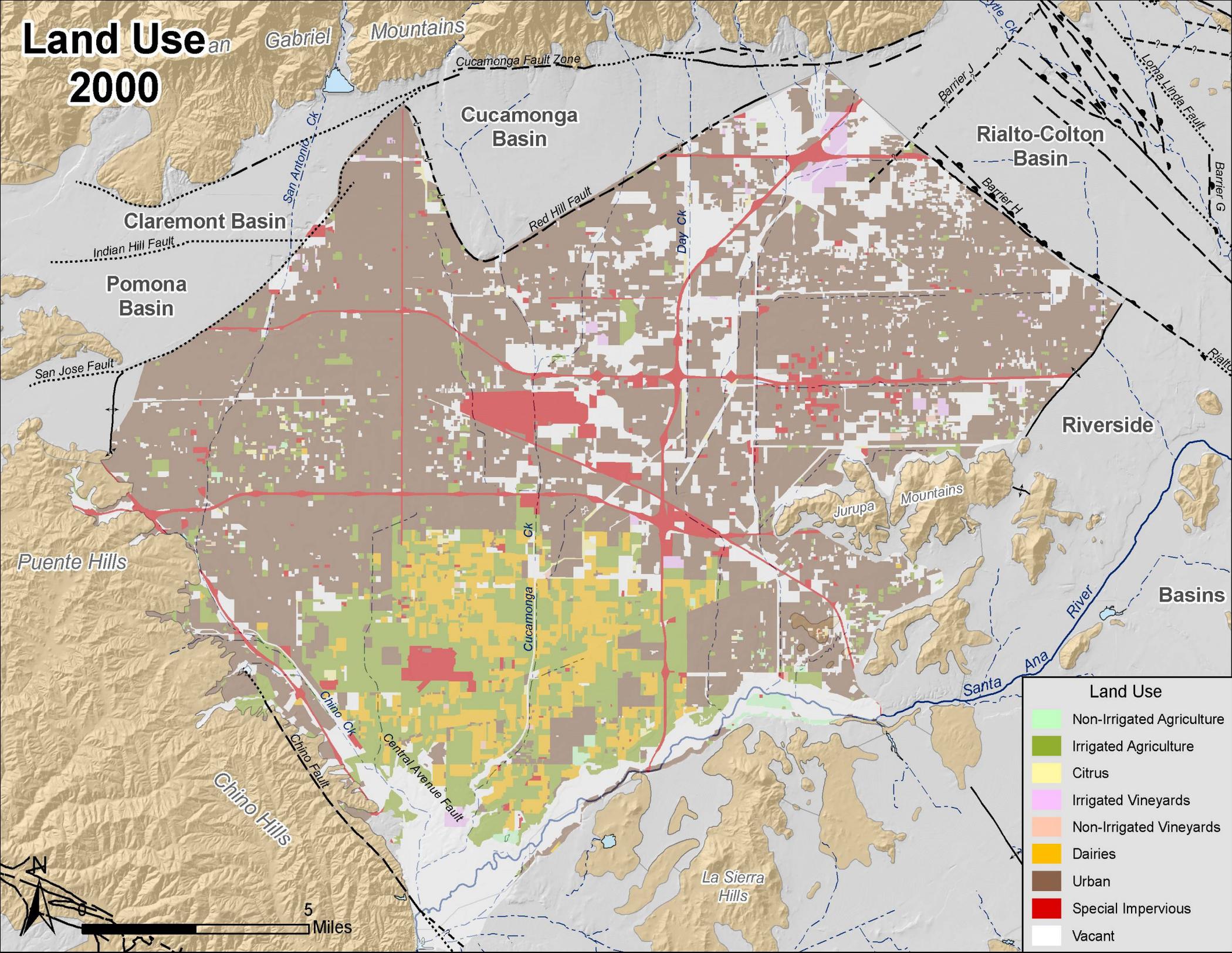
Land Use	
	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
	Irrigated Agriculture
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	Irrigated Vineyards
	Non-Irrigated Vineyards
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Land Use 1993



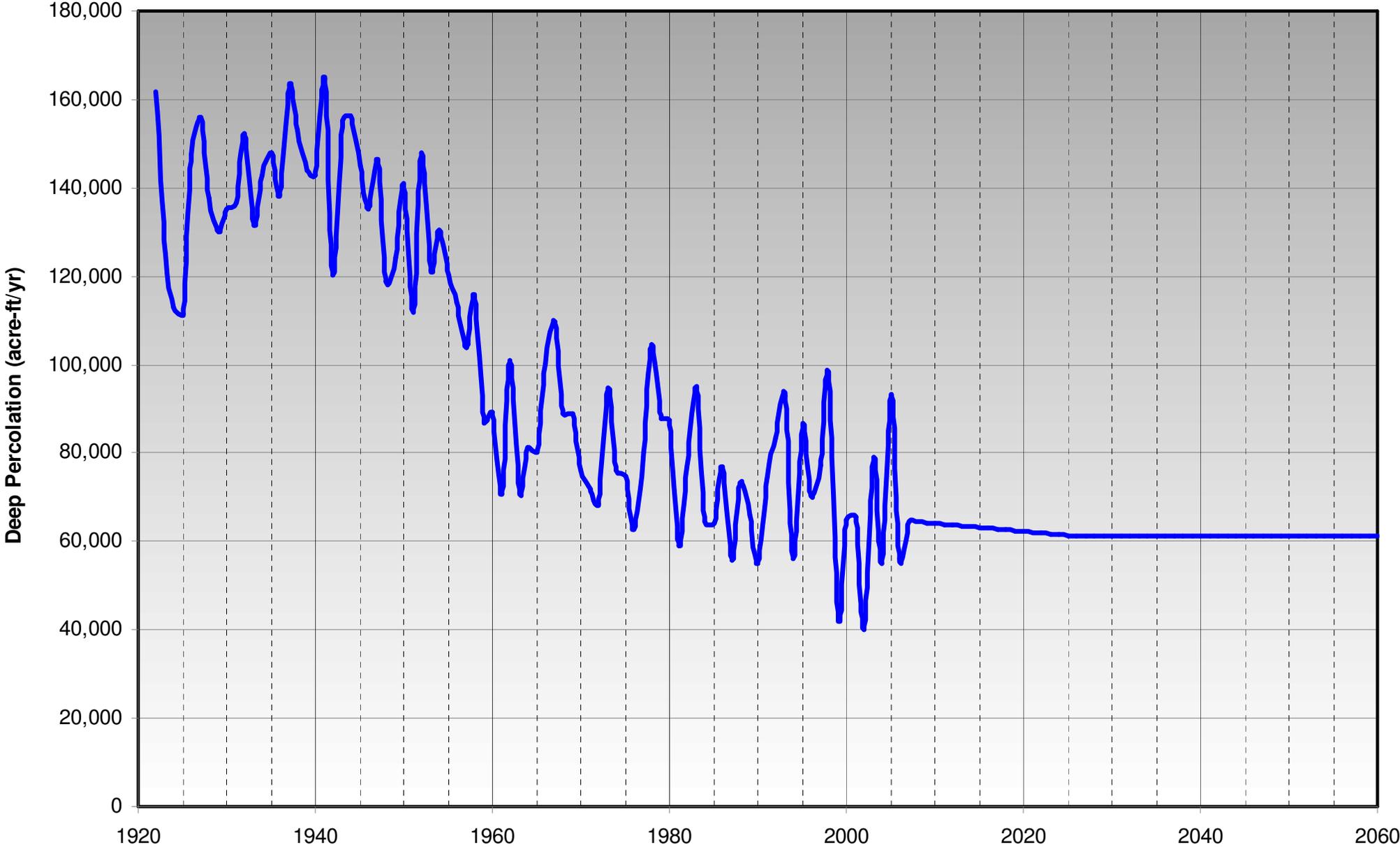
Land Use	
	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
	Irrigated Agriculture
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	Irrigated Vineyards
	Non-Irrigated Vineyards
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	Vacant

Land Use 2000

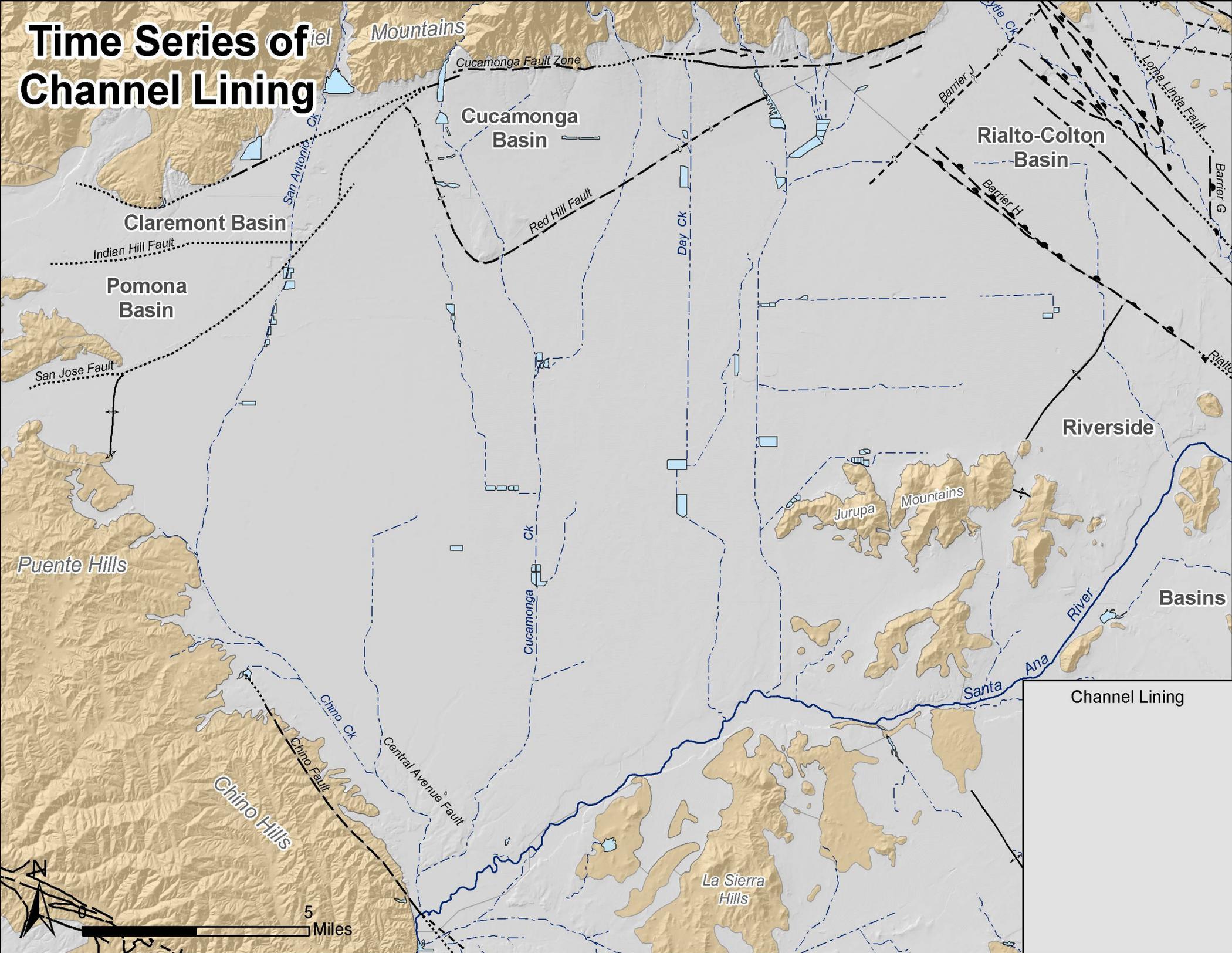


Land Use	
	Non-Irrigated Agriculture
	Irrigated Agriculture
	Citrus
	Irrigated Vineyards
	Non-Irrigated Vineyards
	Dairies
	Urban
	Special Impervious
	Vacant

Deep Percolation of Precipitation and Applied Water

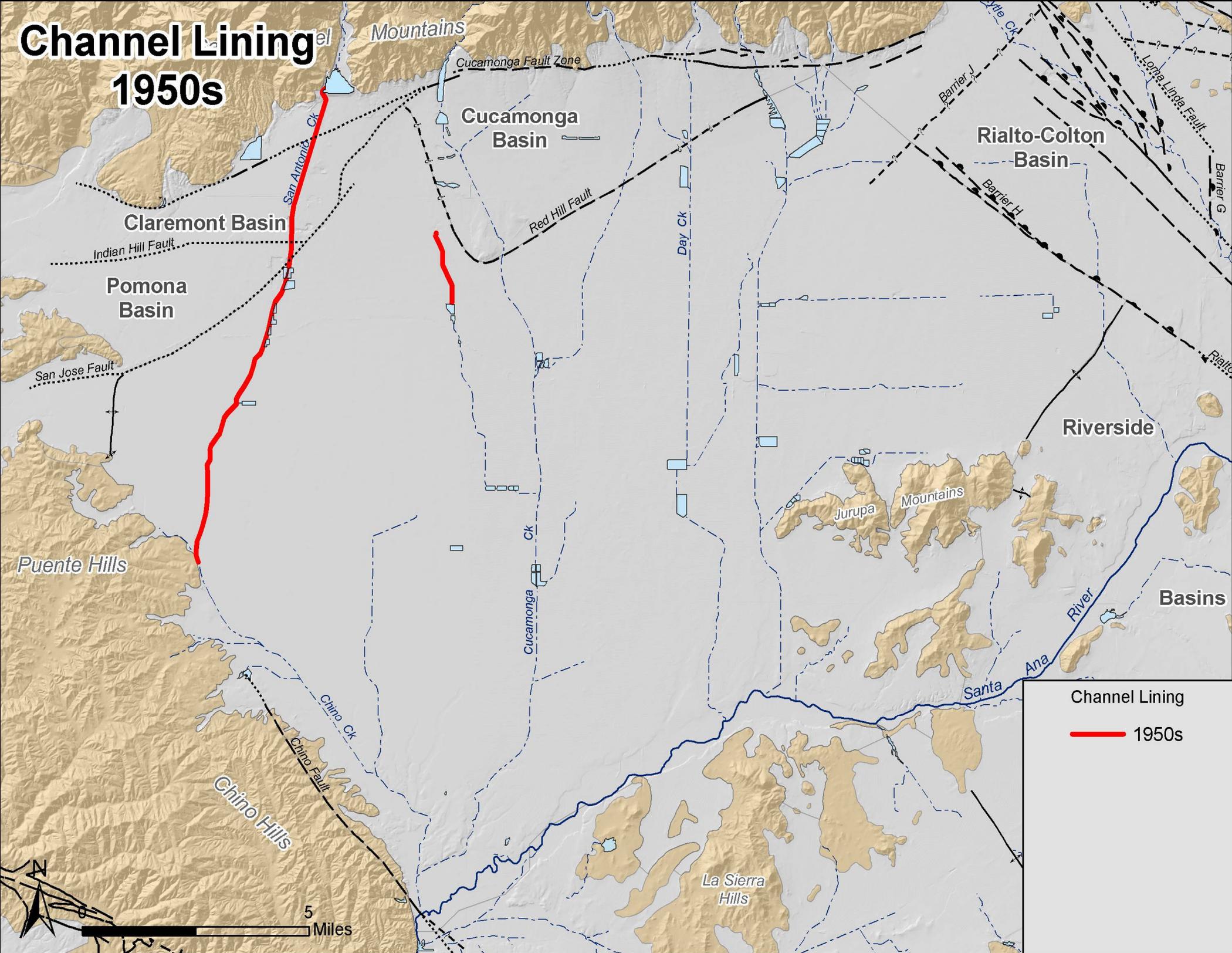


Time Series of Channel Lining

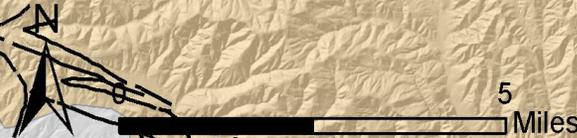


Channel Lining

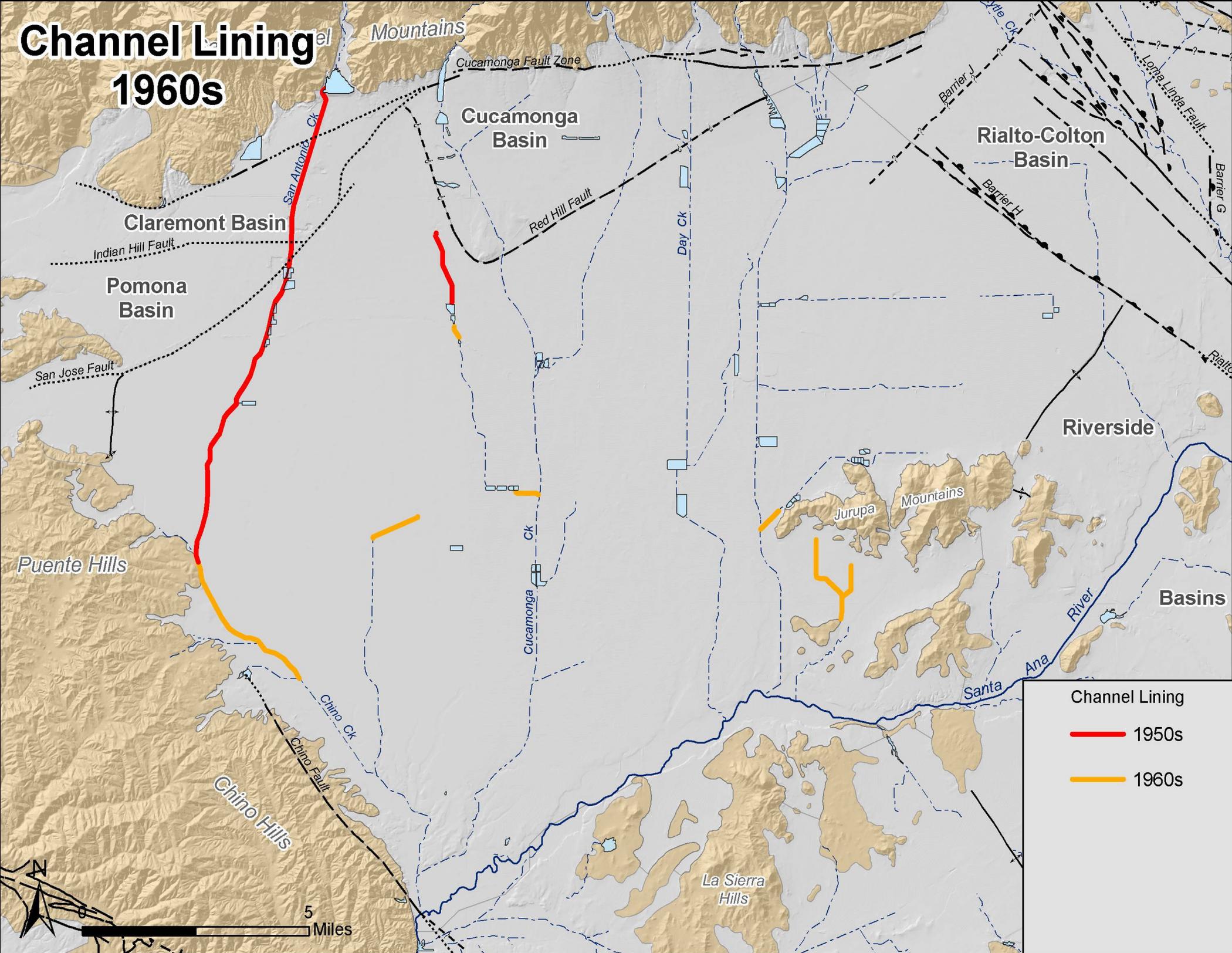
Channel Lining 1950s



Channel Lining
1950s



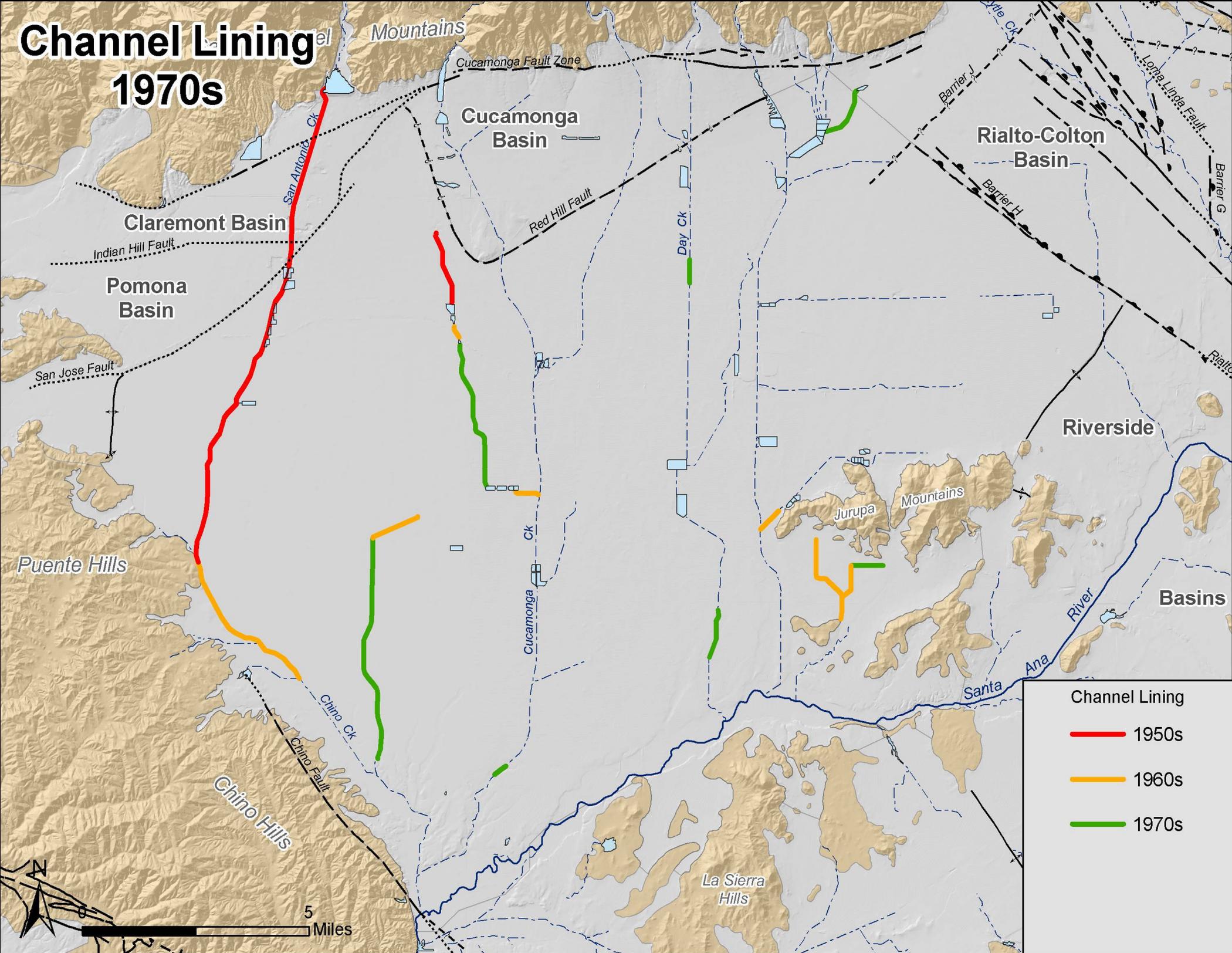
Channel Lining 1960s



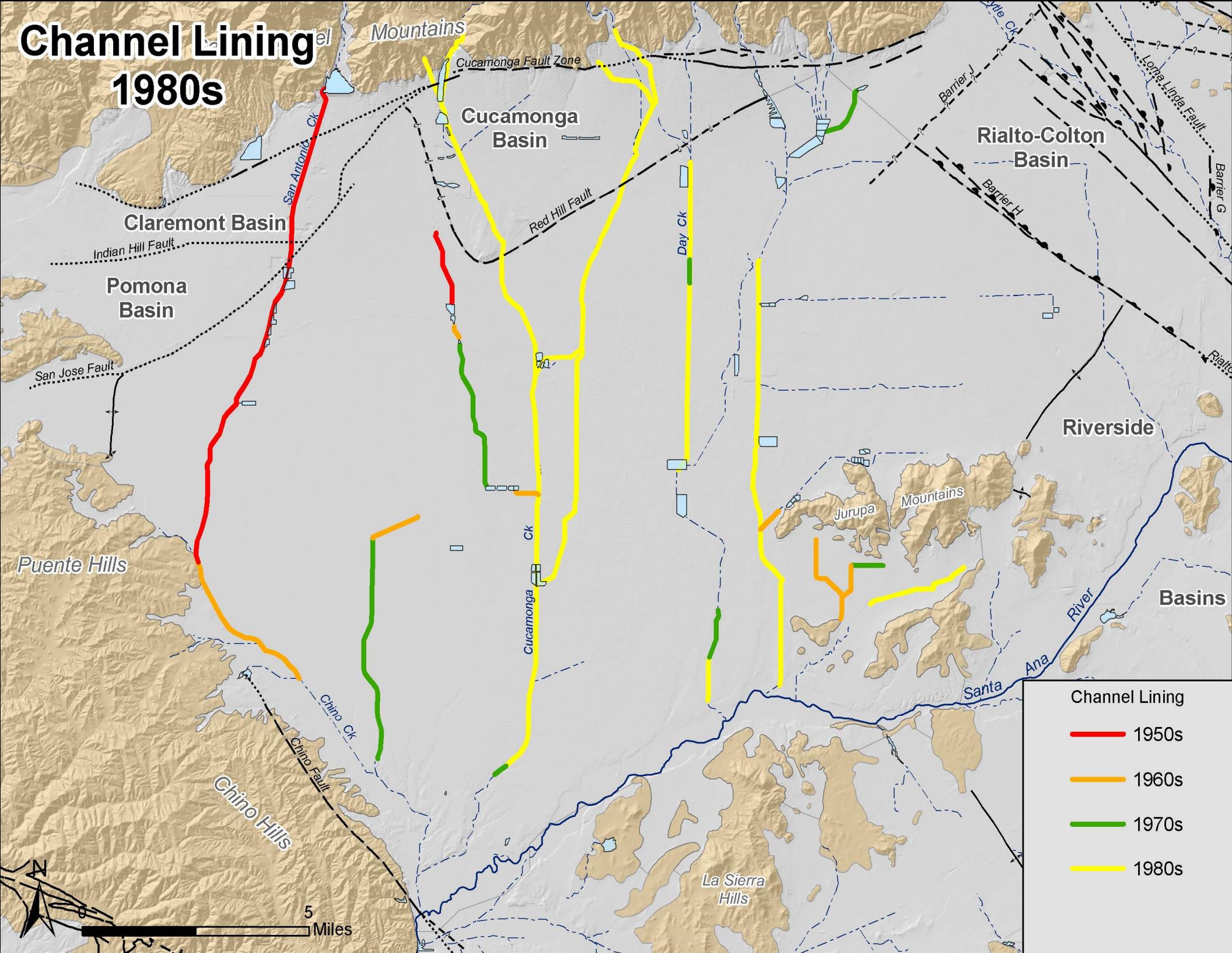
Channel Lining
— 1950s
— 1960s



Channel Lining 1970s



Channel Lining 1980s



Channel Lining

- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- 1980s

el Mountains

Cucamonga Fault Zone

Cucamonga Basin

Claremont Basin

Pomona Basin

Indian Hill Fault

San Jose Fault

Puente Hills

Chino Hills

Chino Ck

Chino Fault

5 Miles

Red Hill Fault

Day Ck

Cucamonga Ck

La Sierra Hills

Rialto-Colton Basin

Barrier J

Barrier H

Barrier G

Rialto

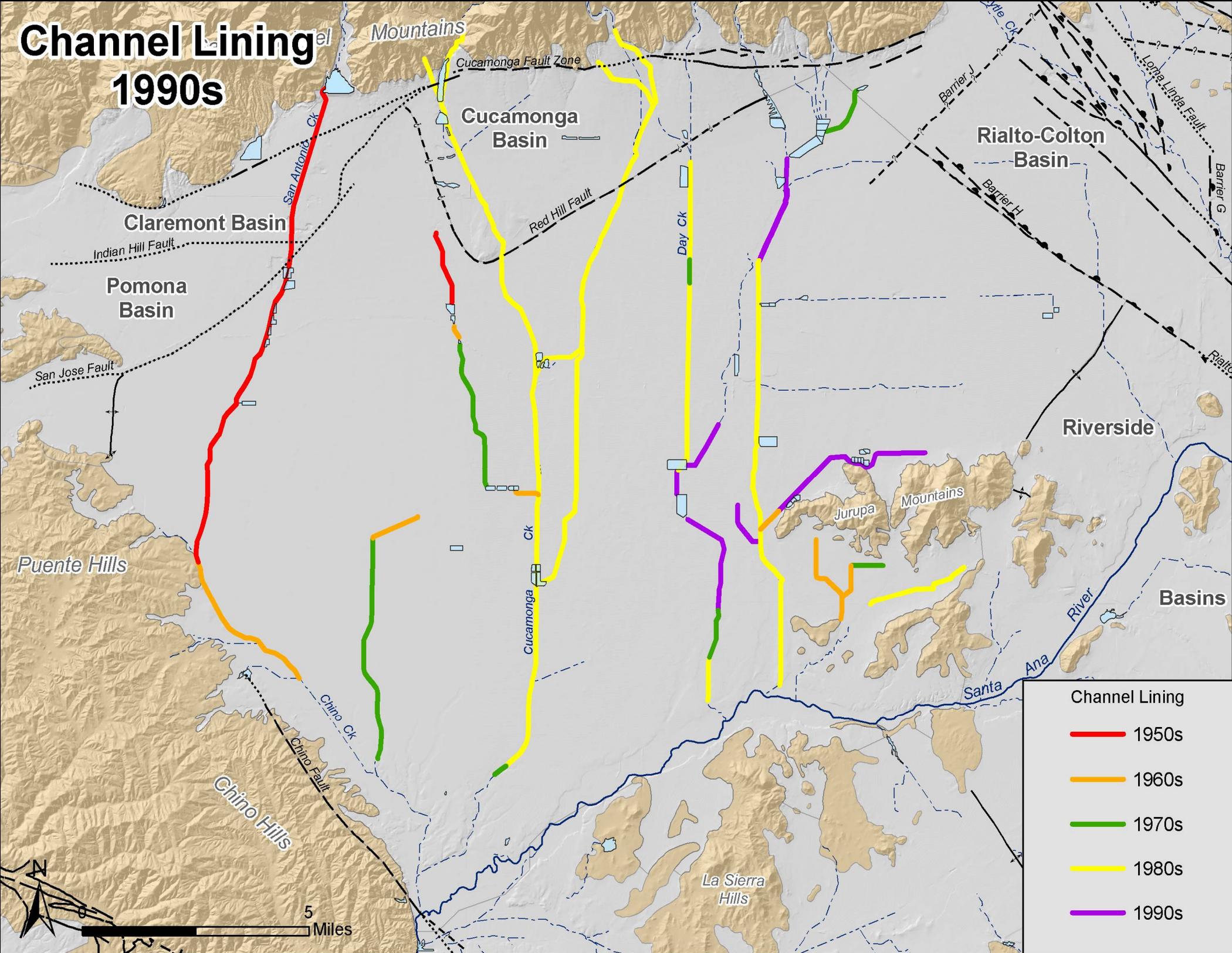
Riverside

Jurupa Mountains

Santa Ana River

Basins

Channel Lining 1990s



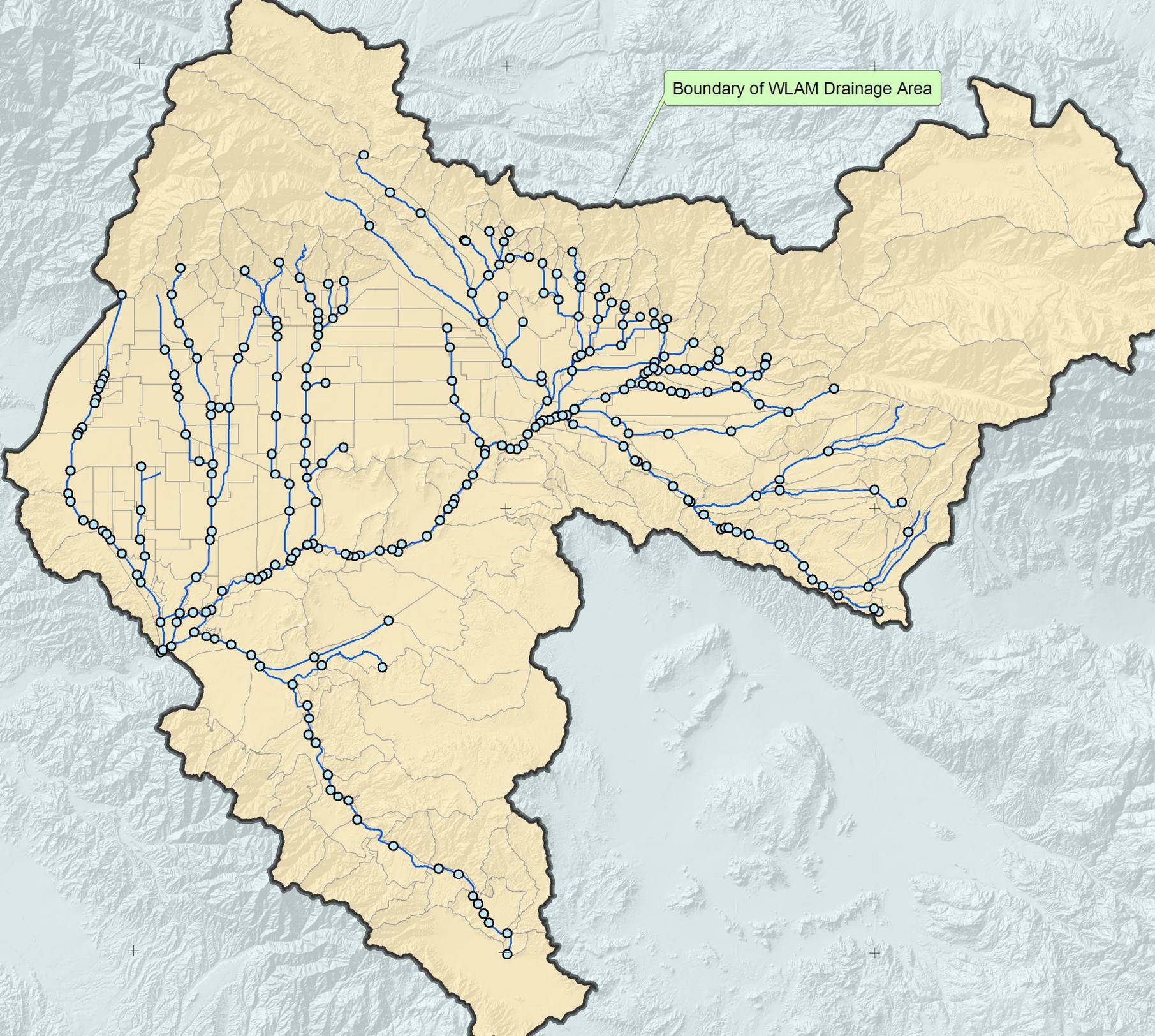
Channel Lining

- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- 1980s
- 1990s

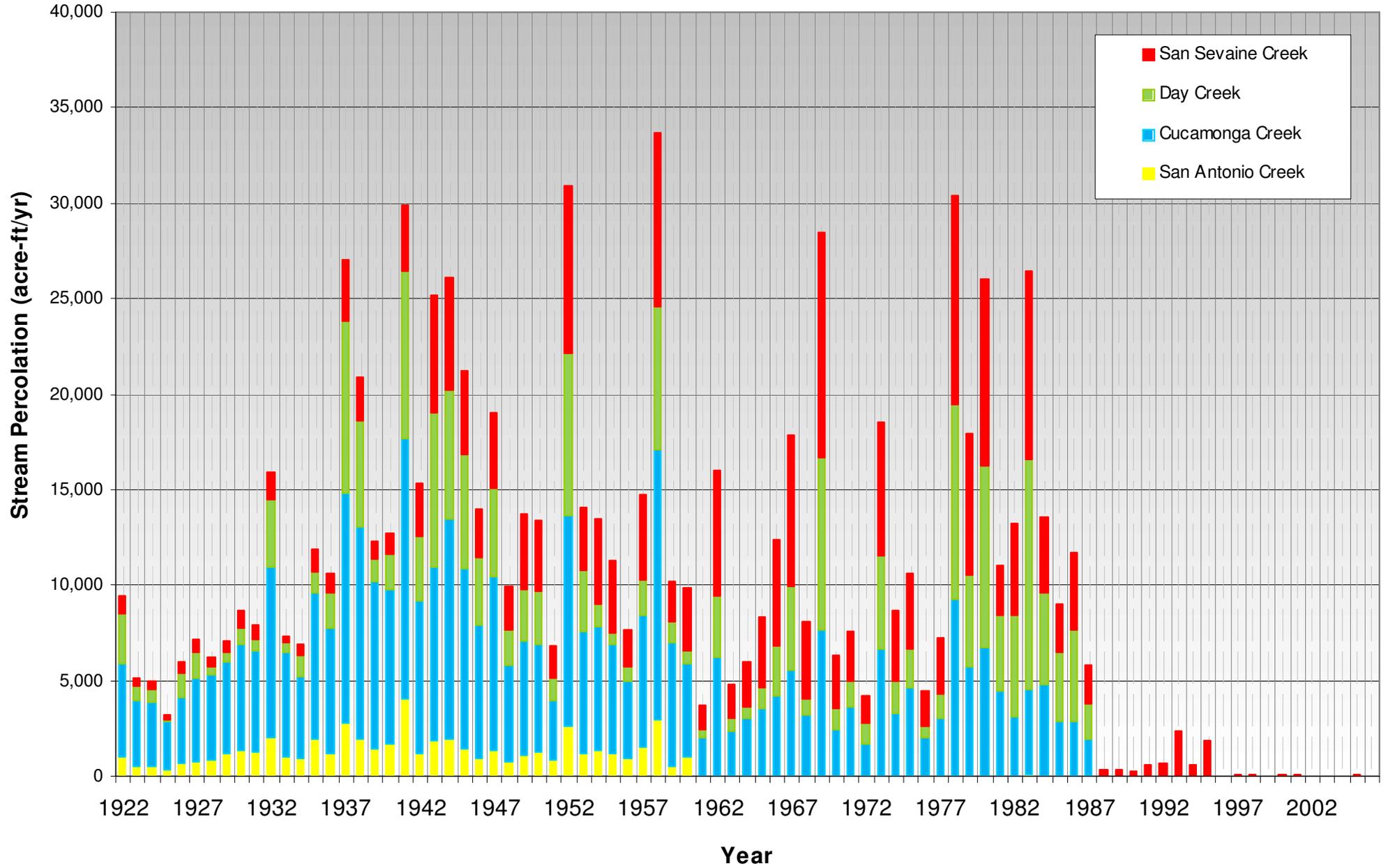
5 Miles



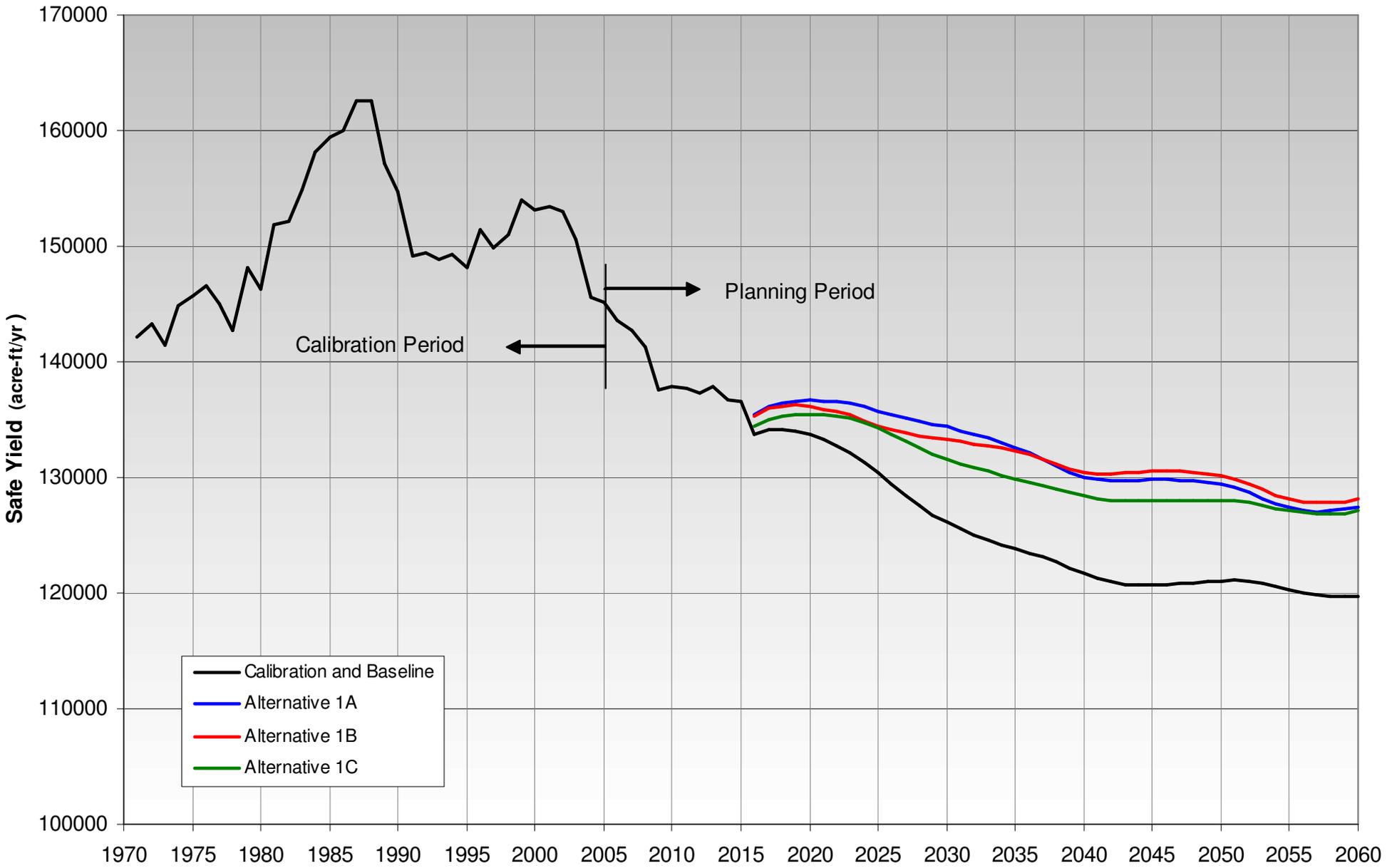
Boundary of WLAM Drainage Area



Stream Percolation by Creek in the Chino Basin



Comparison of Safe Yield Estimates for the Calibration and Planning Periods



Implications for the Watershed and Beyond

Water Supply Reliability

- Landuse and drainage decisions have resulted in reduced groundwater recharge
 - Stormwater recharge in Chino Basin declined by 14,000 acre-ft/yr
 - Stormwater recharge in the Upper Watershed has probably declined by ~ 30,000 acre-ft/yr
- Groundwater yields are declining – more imported water is required to meet existing and future demands

Implications for the Watershed and Beyond

Additional GHG Emissions

- For Chino Basin, flood control decisions that have lead to reduced storm water recharge will cause a discharge of about 37,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year
- For the Upper Watershed, flood control decisions that have lead to reduced storm water recharge will cause a discharge of about 79,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year

Implications for the Watershed and Beyond

Potential Reduction in GHG Emissions

- Chino Basin Recharge Master Plan (July 2010)
 - Tentative goal is to increase storm water recharge by an average of 20,000 acre-ft/yr through combination of local and regional improvements
 - Achieving this goal will more than offset the loss due to channelization

Questions?

