

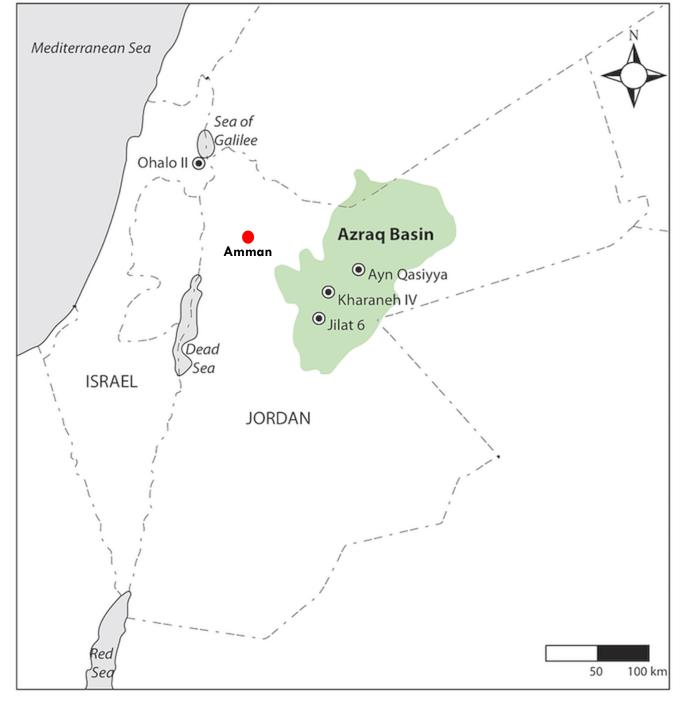
ENHANCED GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROACTIVE STRATEGIES INDEX

2019 Water Quality Forum November 21, 2019



City of Amman – circa 1950





source: monica ramsey, author. risk, reliability, resilience. October 2016



City of Amman - today

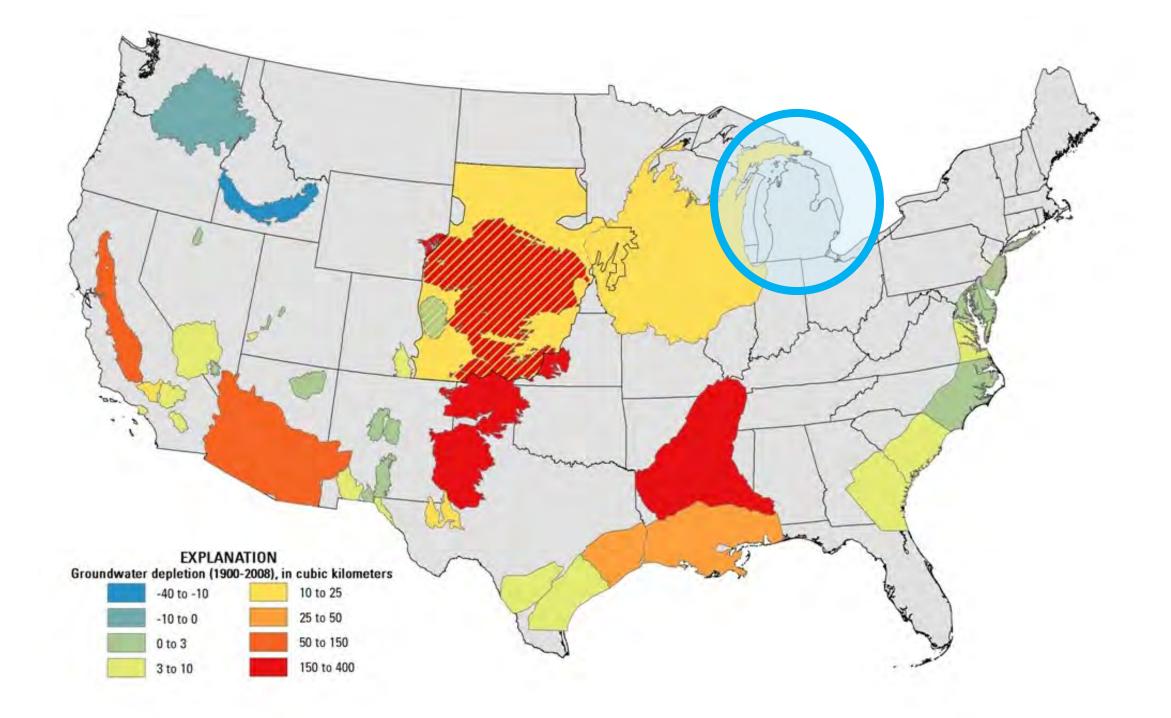
Azraq Oasis - today

Early 1990s



Today









"We in western Michigan have no special reason to feel secure against a possible water shortage...there will have to be a more careful handling of water resources."

RAND RAPIDS will take its first big step toward expanding its water supply next April, when work will begin on a new \$5,000,000

filtration plant on Lake Michigan. That's a fairly large sum of money, and the full cost of completing the program will run much higher. Grand Rapids' water supply needs are not unusual, however. They form a part of the figure which the United States senate's water committee was told a few days ago the country must spend to increase its water supply if it is to meet 1980 demands.

Resources for the Future, Inc., an independent research foundation retained by the committee, estimates that the country will have to lay out at least \$54,000,000,000 in the next 20, years to prevent water shortages, and that this figure may very well go as high as \$74,000,000,000.

These estimates are based on the assumption that daily water consumption will average 559,000,000,000 gallons by 1980. In 1954 it was 300,000,-000,000 gallons a day.

For those who still think of the nation's water supply as being unlimited, it may be noted that 559,000,-000,000 gallons equals almost half of the total average daily streamflow from rain and snow in the 48 states that make up the continental United States.

The estimated 1980 consumption figure is based not only on the projected growth of the population, but also on expected increases for manufacturing, steam-electric, municipal and mining uses.

Drastic steps will have to be taken In some areas to prevent a water famine. Water conservation dams and

Even Our Own Water Supply Will Need Conservation

> reservoirs will have to be constructed for th No one in the western states. And sewage ides. treatment facilities will have to be busy. expanded and improved in the densemakin analyz ly-populated areas to remove contaminating wastes.

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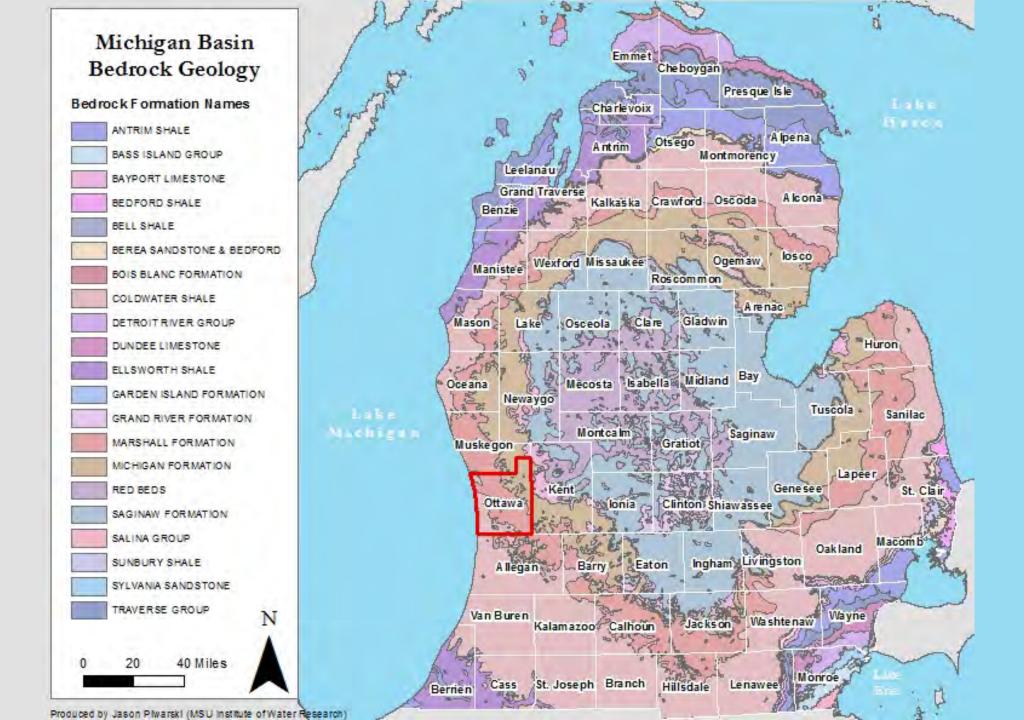
We in western Michigan have no he h room special reason to feel secure against Too] a possible water shortage. Here, too, "Bu the experts says, there will have to tance be a more careful husbanding of 4"So water resources. In addition to five the d Aft large river basins out west that will ргео "require maximum waste treatment, reall plus full conservation of stream-Ther flows," Dr. Nathaniel Wollman, of to de in the research foundation, says that by and the year 2000 similar measures will his have to be taken in the western Great lord lakes area from eastern Minnesota to tial southern Michigan. for

coul Michigan hasn't been unaware of con the threat to Lake Michigan levels. ger. It has vigorously opposed Chicago's con attempts to divert permanently from the lake a larger flow of water to firs flush its sewage downstream. It is exactly the dissipating of water resources in this manner that must be curbed if we are to protect western Michigan's supply. Fortunately no part of this state faces a water problem such as afflicts most of the western states; the supply is still more than adequate here. But without vigilance against waste, this condition can change. We shall be investing heavily in an expanded water system. We should be conscious at the same time that we must help protect that investment by supporting sound water conservation measures.

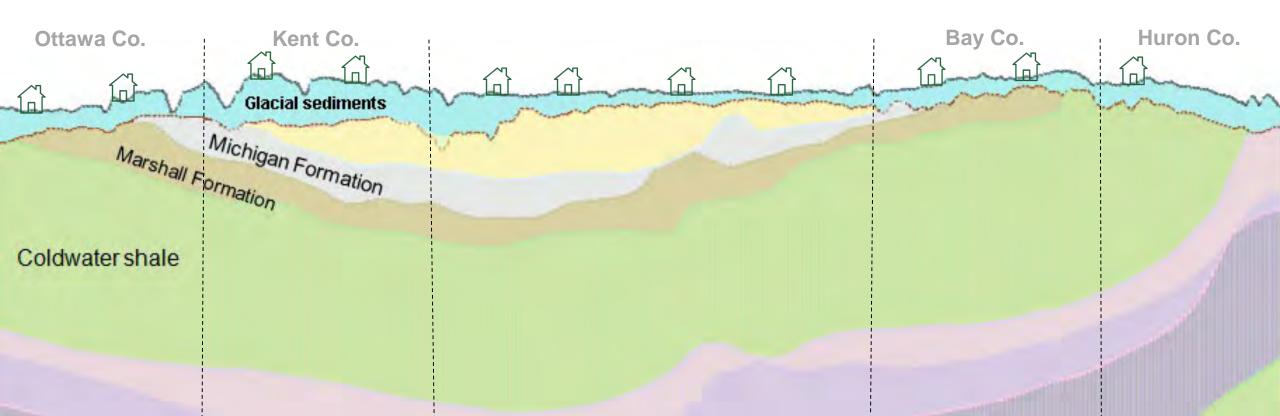


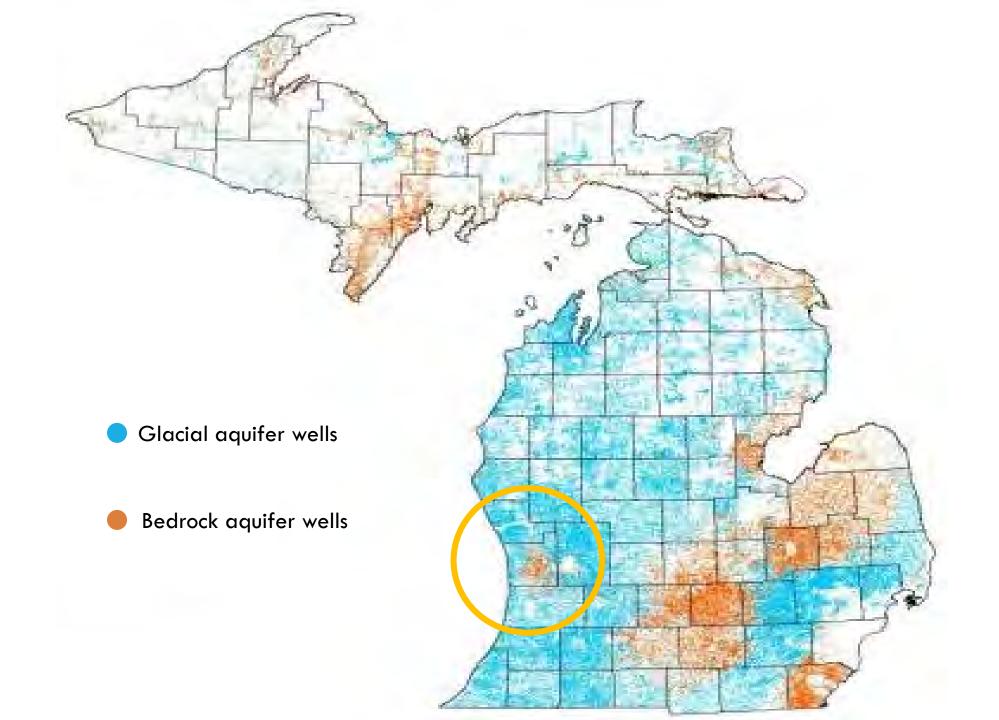




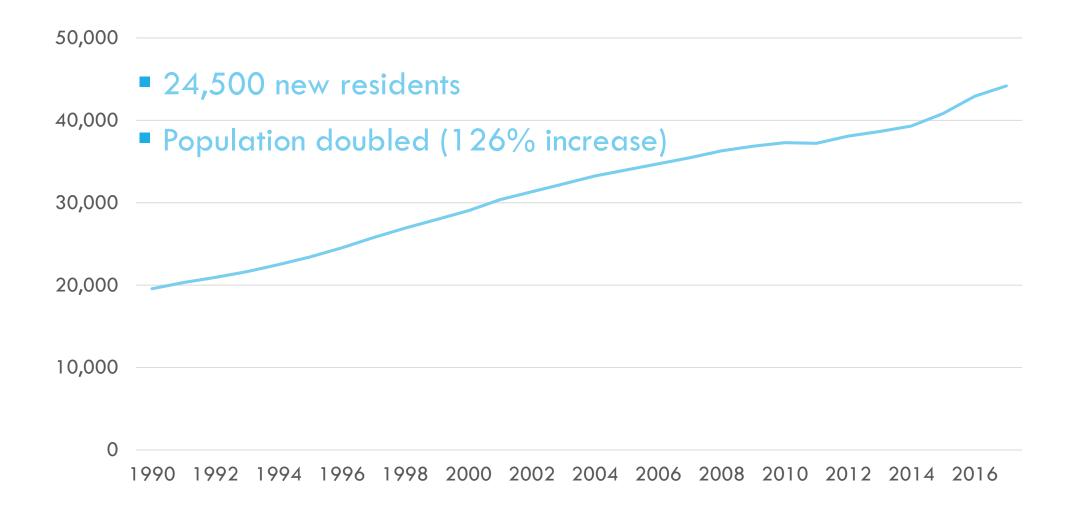


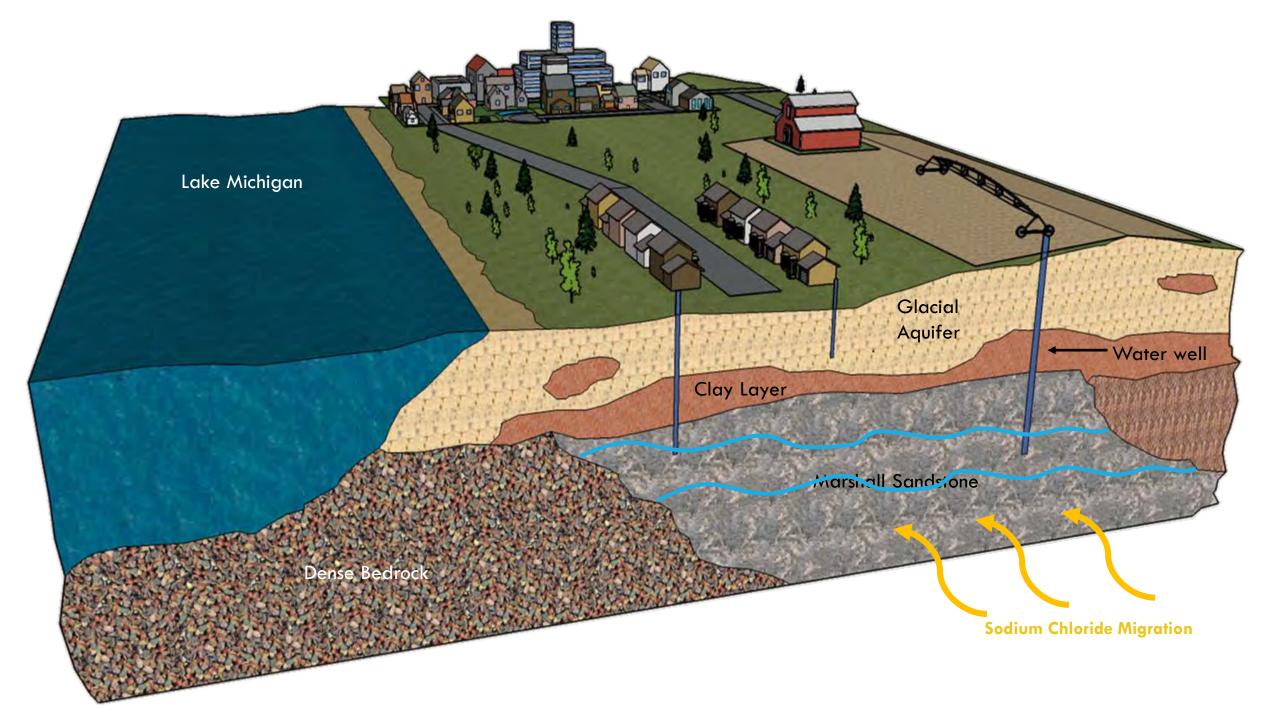






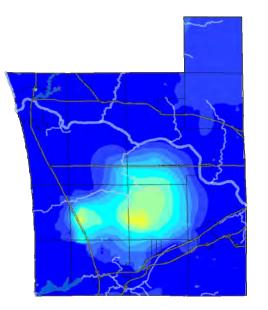
Population growth – Central Ottawa County



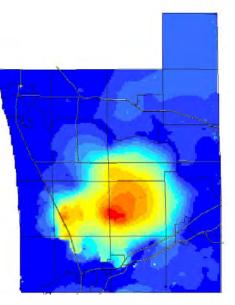




1970



2000



2015

-16.5 - -15 -14.9 - -14 -13.9 - -13 -12.9 - -12 -11.9 - -11 -10.9 - -10 -9.9 - -9 -8.9 - -8 -7.9 - -7 -6.9 - -6

Drawdown (ft.)

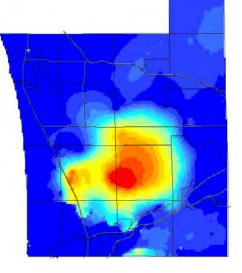
-5.9 - -5 -4.9 - -4

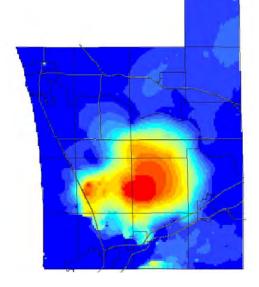
-3.9 - -3 -2.9 - -2

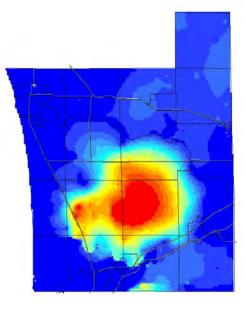
-1.9 - -1



College of Engineering MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY







2020

2025

2035

PLANNING FOR GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY

LAND USE PLANNING

BUILDING & SITE DEVELOPMENT

WATER USE

PRIMARY GOAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN

1) Reduce dependency on deep bedrock aquifer system

Objectives:

- a) Implement creative solutions to offset new withdrawals from bedrock aquifer
- b) Protect and enhance recharge of bedrock aquifer
- c) Embrace water conservation and reuse





Groundwater Task Force

What solutions (e.g. policies, technologies, education, stakeholders, etc.) should be considered to meet our groundwater challenges?

Public Education	Development/	Incentives	Regulatory	Stakeholders	Funding	Conservation	R&D 🔴	Water Budget
Educate community on water issues	Create countywide utility expansion plan	Develop incentives to promote conservation	Review zoning density requirements in "Areas of Concern"	Establish standing Groundwater Advisory Board	Identify funding sources	Publically state County conservation	ldentify the range of solutions available	Develop a water budge
Education on alternative ground covers to reduce lawns/irrigation	Damn drainage ditch so water can filter to deep aquifers instead of draining out	Incentivize connecting to Municipal Systems (tax breaks)	Land use planning that promotes growth where utilities are available	Need Twp. Boards/planners at the table	SFunding PlanS	Focus on conservation- i.e., reducing water consumption on multiple levels	Review/research policy & solutions implemented in low H2O states (Arizona, CA, etc.)	Develop target goals for water usage (begin w/ areas/industries of mos concern)
Educational activities for children in school	Storm water design that promotes recharge	Green infrastructure design competition	Eliminate septic systems- shallow groundwater areas- W 1/3 -lakes	Local water user advisory groups	Locate funding to help townships fill the gaps in water line infrastructure	Promote grey water reuse for irrigation	Identify ways to reuse wastewater	Utilize high large (Michigan) water levels
Educate homebuilders & developers on water issues	Constructed wetlands to increase retention of rain/runoff	Award/recognition for lawns/gardens with low water demand native plants	Is land "taking" an issue	Townships		implement water conservation measures with industry	Identify obstacles that are preventing aquifer replenishment	Develop a water budget County
Develop public education program	No sprinklers, drip irrigation	Grand program for green infrastructure/water reuse projects	Go to odd-even watering days	Developers		Recycle water (residential, public, business, AG)	Identify and utilize areas of groundwater recharge in the county	Define max. water use ir problem areas
Form water education programs for different sectors (so they know impacts)	Rain water gardens- City/Twp. Planning	Develop incentives for those participating in an alternate day watering plan	Water/wastewater management districts	Farmers		Engaging workshops to increase creative conservation methods	How can water lines be privatized to promote solutions?	Water budget by County/Twp./City

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, HEALTH, LEGAL, POLICY









miOttawa Department of Public Health



Public Utilities Department















miOttawa Department of Public Health











Macatawa Area Coordinating Council A Cooperative Effort Among Units of Government



GRANDVALLEY

STATE UNIVERSITY.



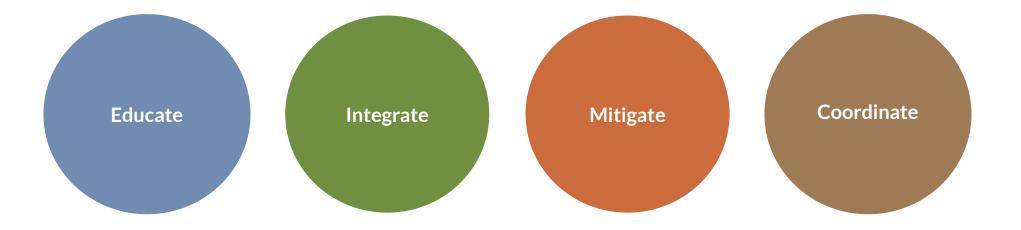
SUSTAINABILITY

HOLLAND-HOPE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE



STRATEGY AREAS





Ottawa County Groundwater Sustainability Initiative

Proactive Strategies Index Fall 2019

Education Strategies

Advocating for change in regional water conservation perceptions

Outreach Campaign

Strategy

Ottawa County Groundwater Sustainability Initiative

NIA

Ottawa County Groundwater Sustainability/

Initiative

OI

Grow

Current Partners

Ottawa County Groundwater Sustainability , Initiative

Ottawa County

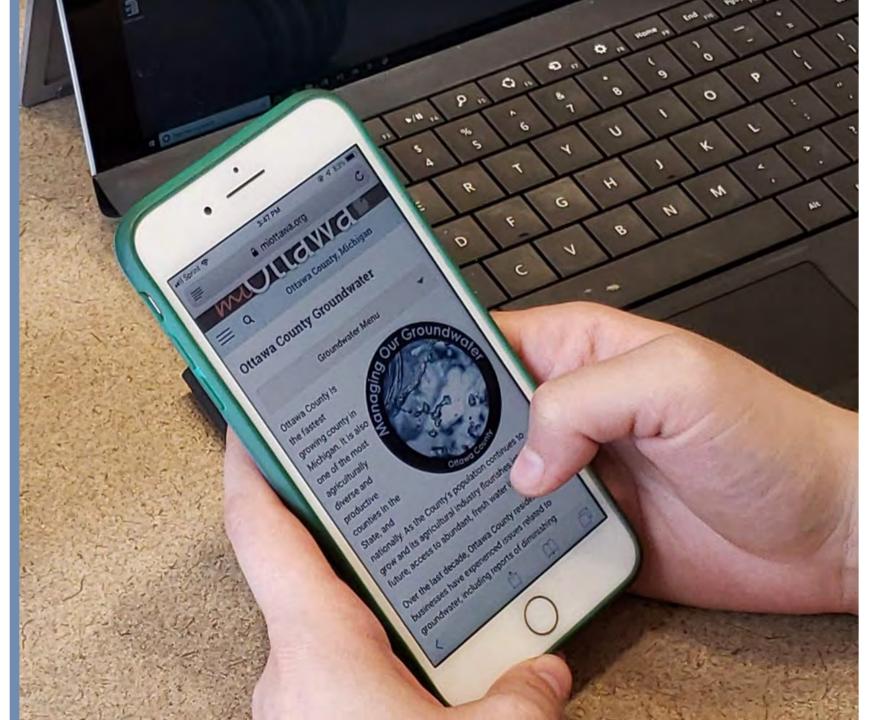


Public Health



2 Online Resources

www.miottawa.org/groundwater





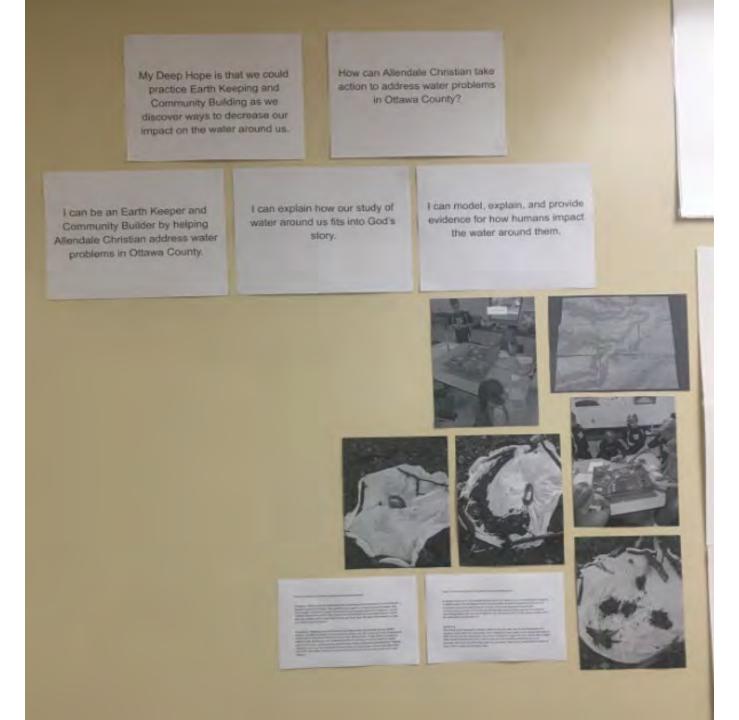
Partnerships for Youth Education











Strategy

Partnerships for College Education

Current Partners



A Hope College

GVSU Annis Water Research Institute (Muskegon) Photo Credit: Bernadine Carey-Tucker



Partnerships for Community Education

- Libraries
- Rotaries
- Chambers of Commerce
- Neighborhood associations
- Environmental groups



Community Presence

- Informational kiosks at events
- Educational signage in parks
- Hands-on mobile exhibits





Integration Strategies

Partner-managed programs designed to make a difference



Stakeholder Integration

- Homeowners
- Landscapers
- Business owners
- Realtors
- Environmental stewards
- Land developers
- Golf course managers





Household Conservation Strategies

- Informational pamphlets and brochures
- Social media messaging/website
- Posters and signage
- Public service announcements







Alternative Landscapes

- Developing best management practices
- Distributing messaging and literature
- Facilitating workshops
- Exploring cost-rebate options
- Demonstration sites
- Contests









Strategy **10**

Alternative Irrigation Recommendations

- Developing best management practices
- Distributing messaging and literature
- Facilitating workshops





Service-Provider Training











Certified Blue

Current Partners





Strategy 16



Agricultural Partnerships

- Promote best management practices
- Logistical support
- Connections to financial resources





Mitigation Strategies

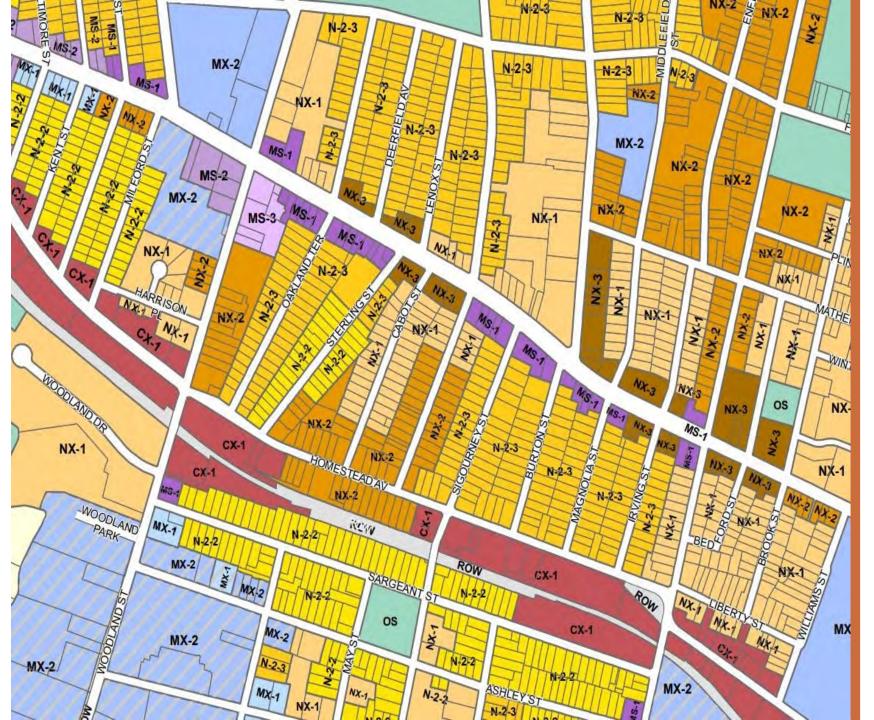
Using policy to enhance groundwater sustainability

Strategy

Model Zoning Guidelines

- Lot size/density requirements
- Landscaping requirements
- Allowable uses





Zoning Overlay Districts



Strategy 20

County Groundwater Ordinance

- Prioritized development credit programs
- Expanding municipal water infrastructure with new funding sources
- Rebate options for connecting to municipal water







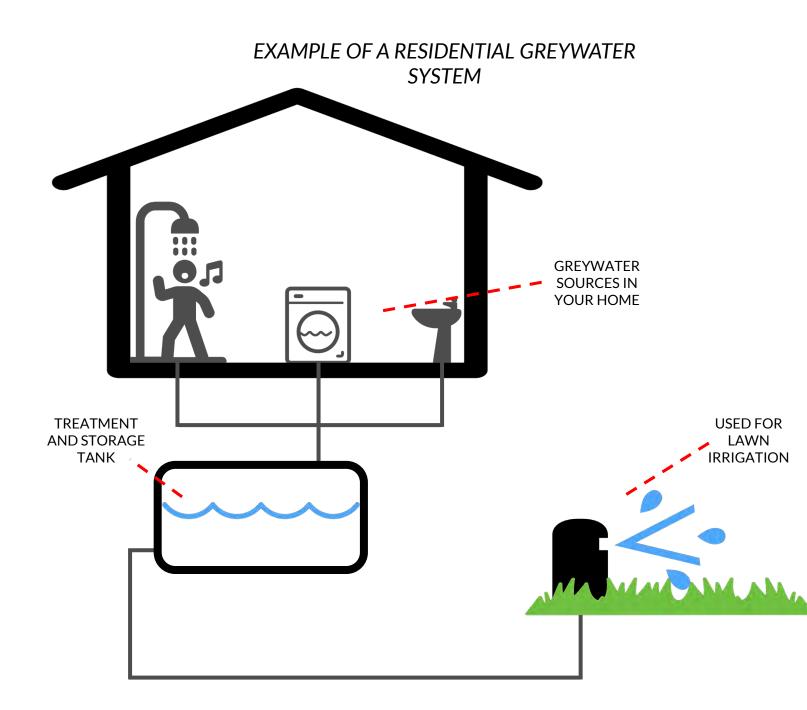


Exploring Other Policies

- Road de-icing policy
- Development guidelines for stormwater management
- Enhanced well drilling records
- Real Estate Transfer Evaluation Program
- Runoff storage solutions







Water Recycling Strategies

- Household and industrial greywater systems
- Dewatering bags from various sources
- Sump collection systems
- Stormwater collection & storage



Groundwater Monitoring Network

- Establishing a substantial network of monitoring wells
- Identifying areas that naturally facilitate bedrock aquifer recharge
- Examining our ability to augment groundwater recharge
- Calculating a groundwater budget









Infrastructure Mapping and Planning

Strategy

25

- Detailed map creation
- Availability and demand analysis
- Strategic planning of future system expansions







Coordinated Future Land Use Plan



Coordination Strategies

Creating accountability through organization structure



County Support Personnel

- Research & development of various ordinances and policies

Strategy

27

- Zoning standards and overlays recommendations
- Facilitating communications and programs between various partners
- Managing implementation of plan
- Handling public relations

Groundwater Technical Advisory Board

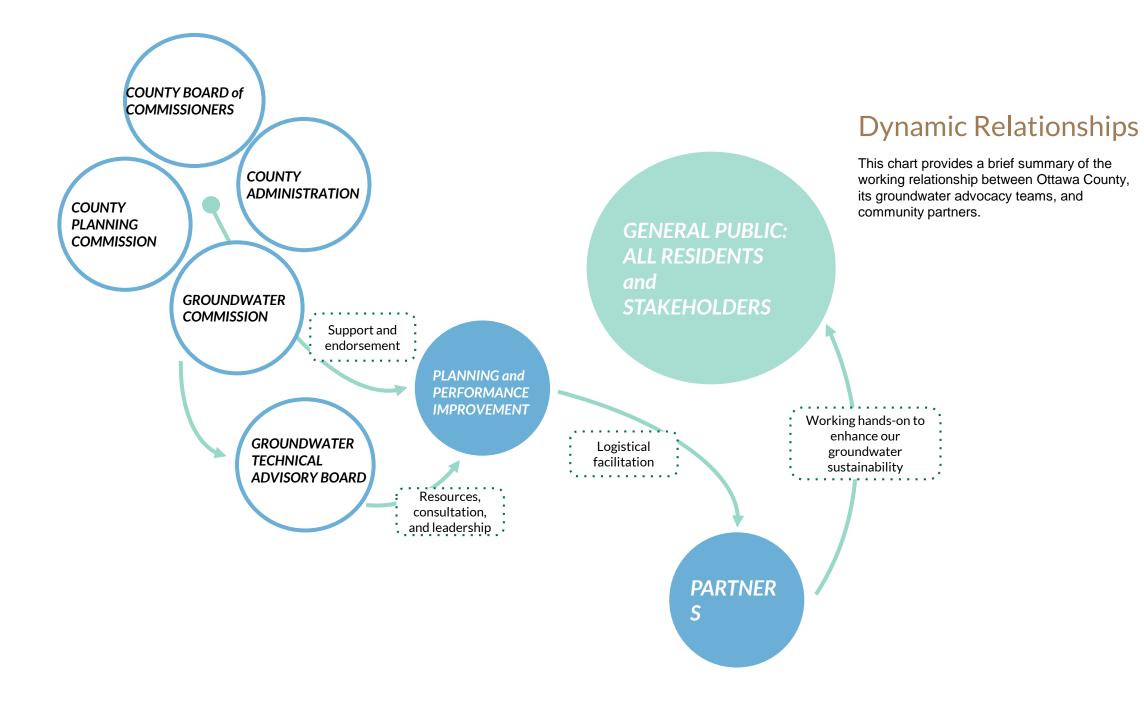
- Providing technical support and recommendations
- Helping diagnose and solve unique groundwater challenges
- Advising residents, developers, and business owners on water conservation techniques, technologies, and methods best suited for the area





Groundwater Commission

- Ottawa County
- Local units of government
- State-level agencies
- Engineering/science firms
- Scientists
- Well drillers
- Land developers
- Educational institutions
- Non-profit sector
- General public



Get Involved!

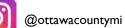


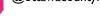




www.facebook.com/OttawaCounty

🄰 @miOttawa







www.miottawa.org/groundwater



Planning and Performance

Improvement 12220 Fillmore Street, Room 260 West Olive, Michigan 49460 <u>plan@miottawa.org</u> <u>miottawa.org/departments/planning</u> (616) 738-4852