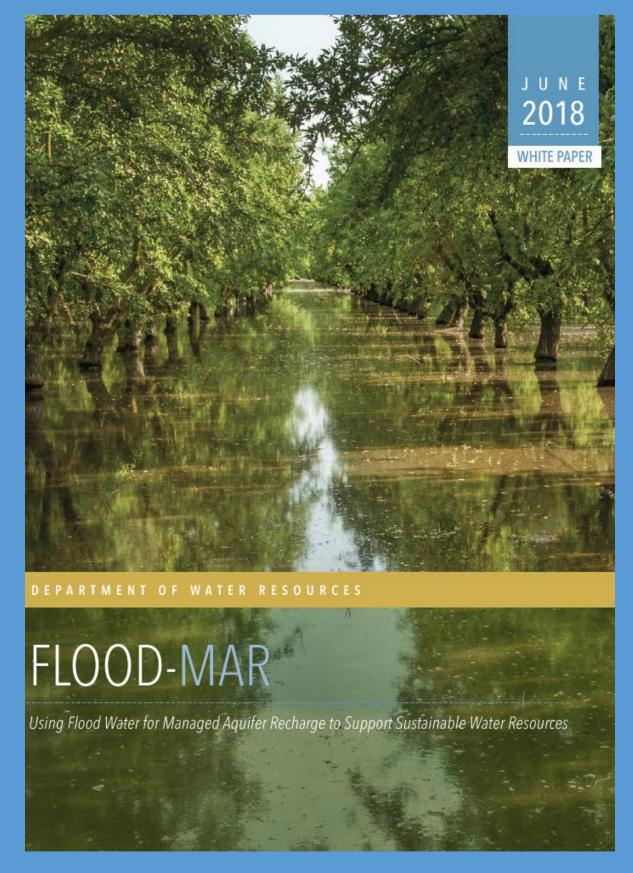
## Flood-MAR

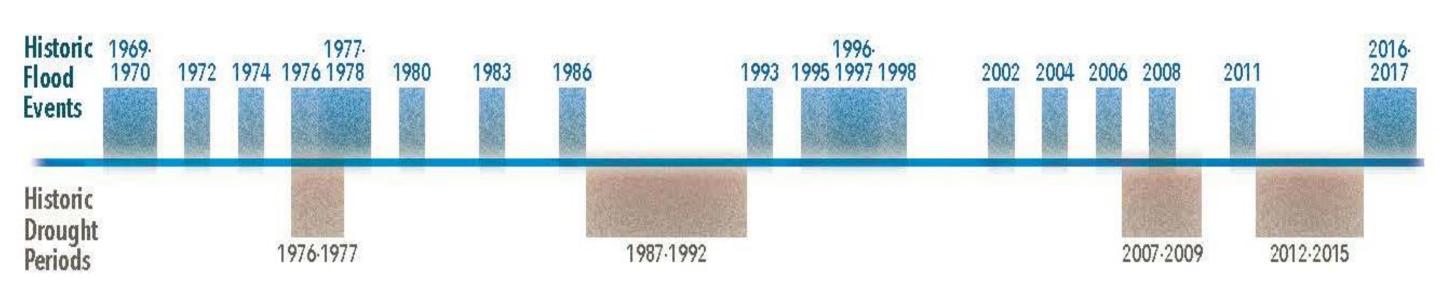
Using Floodwater for Managed Aquifer Recharge

Groundwater Tour Water Education Foundation February 8, 2019



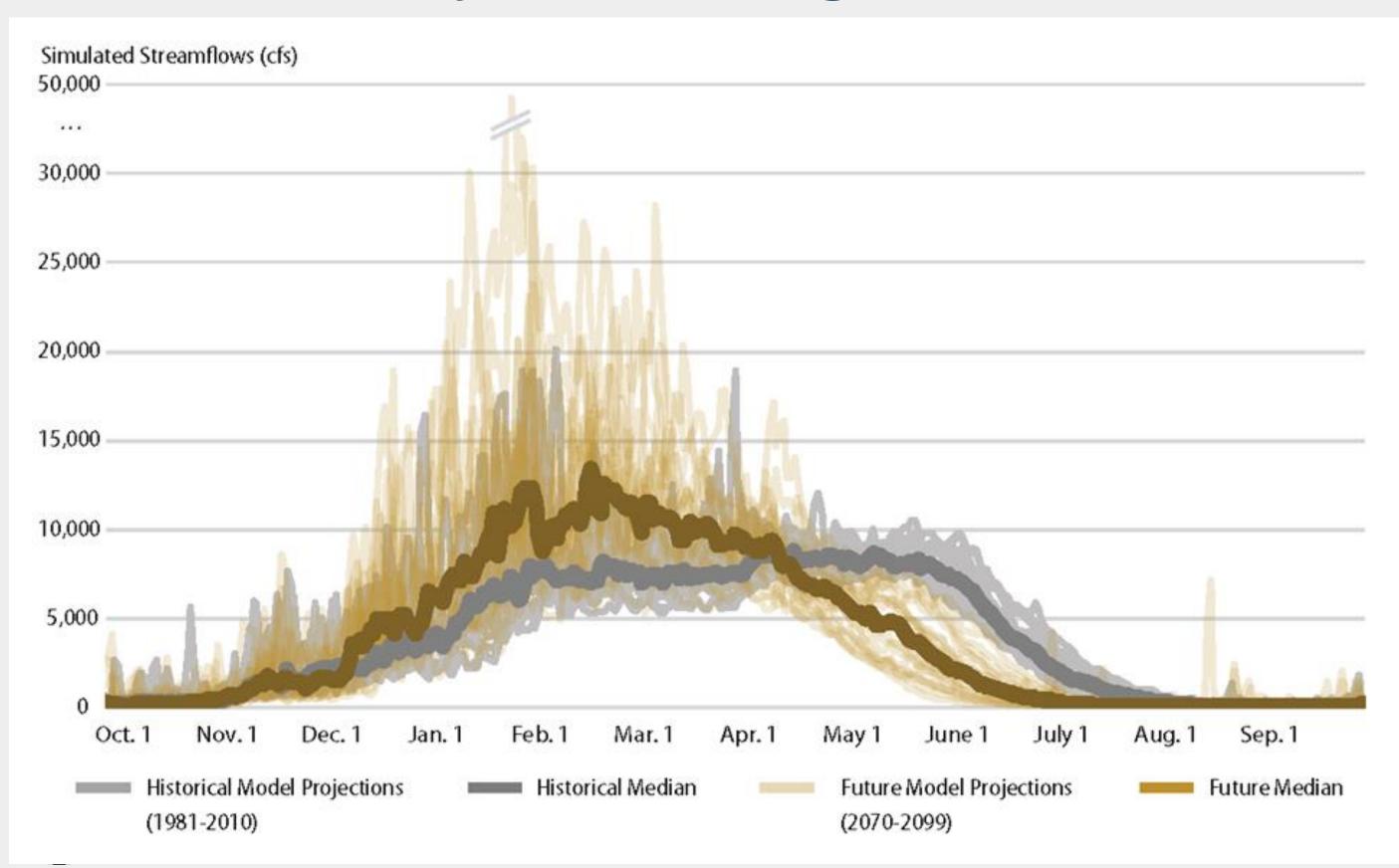


# California's Water Management A Tale of Extremes



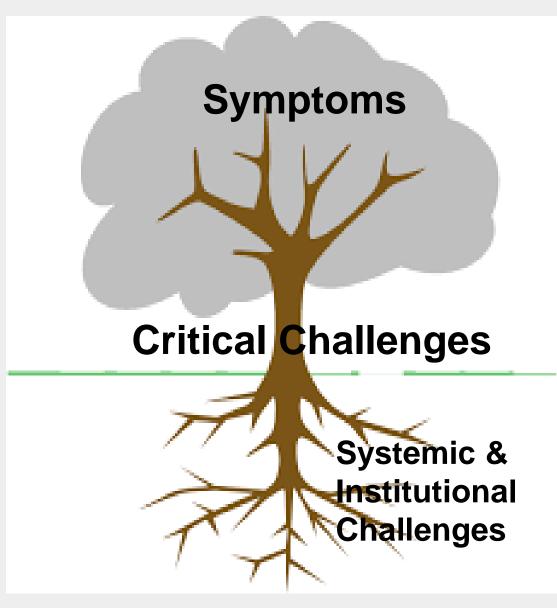


# Effects of Climate Change Necessitate Wholesale System Changes



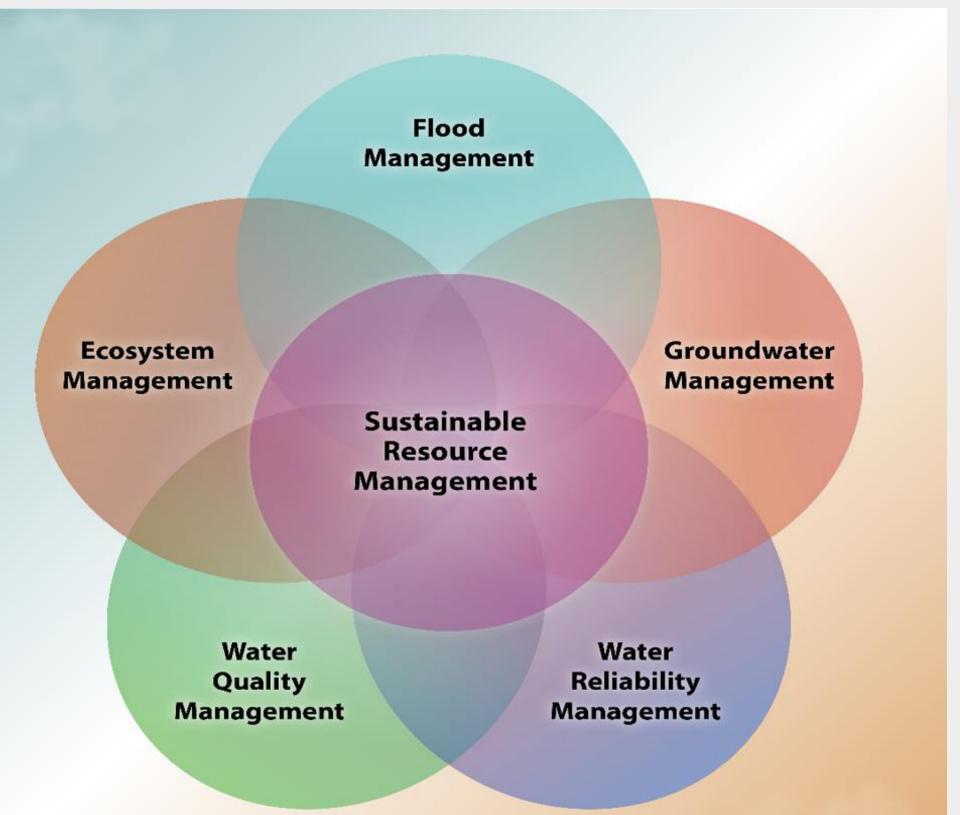
## Systemic & Institutional Challenges Overcoming them Increases Return on Investment

- Fragmented and uncoordinated decisions, initiatives & actions
- Inconsistent, inflexible,
   & conflicting regulations
- Insufficient capacity for data-driven decision-making
- Insufficient & unstable funding
- Inadequate performance tracking





# For Sustainability -- Need to Align & Integrate Water Management Sectors



Multi-Sector Collaboration

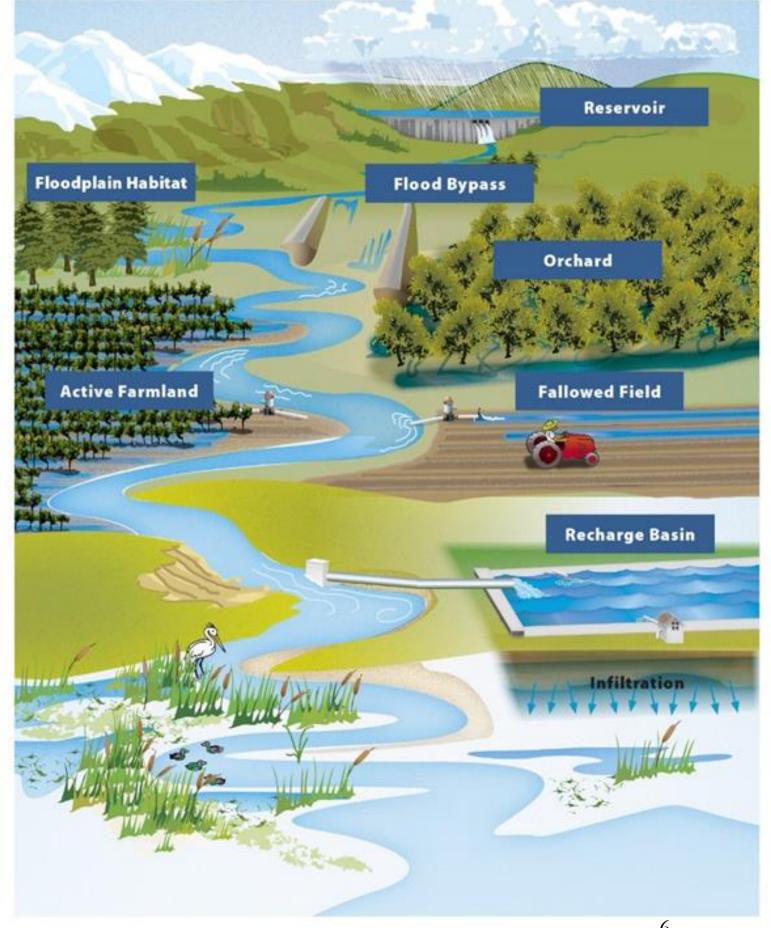
Multi-Discipline Planning

Multi-Benefit Projects

Multi-Fund Investments

# What is Flood-MAR?

Using high flows from, or in anticipation of, rainfall or snowmelt, for managed aquifer recharge on agricultural lands, working landscapes, and natural managed lands



## Flood-MAR is also...

 ... an integrated & voluntary management strategy to improve water resources sustainability & climate resiliency

multi-sector (flood, surface & groundwater,

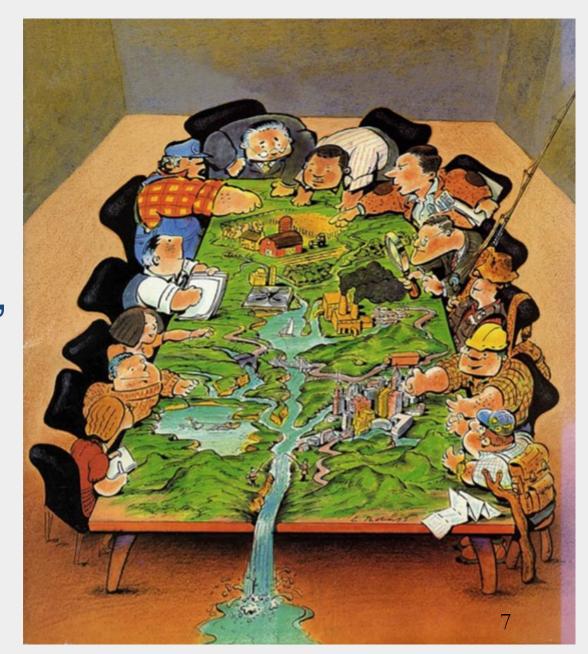
ecosystem, quality)

... scalable (farm, GSA, basin, region, watershed)

 multi-faceted (reoperation, conveyance, storage, recharge, banking, transfers, cultivation, restoration, etc.)

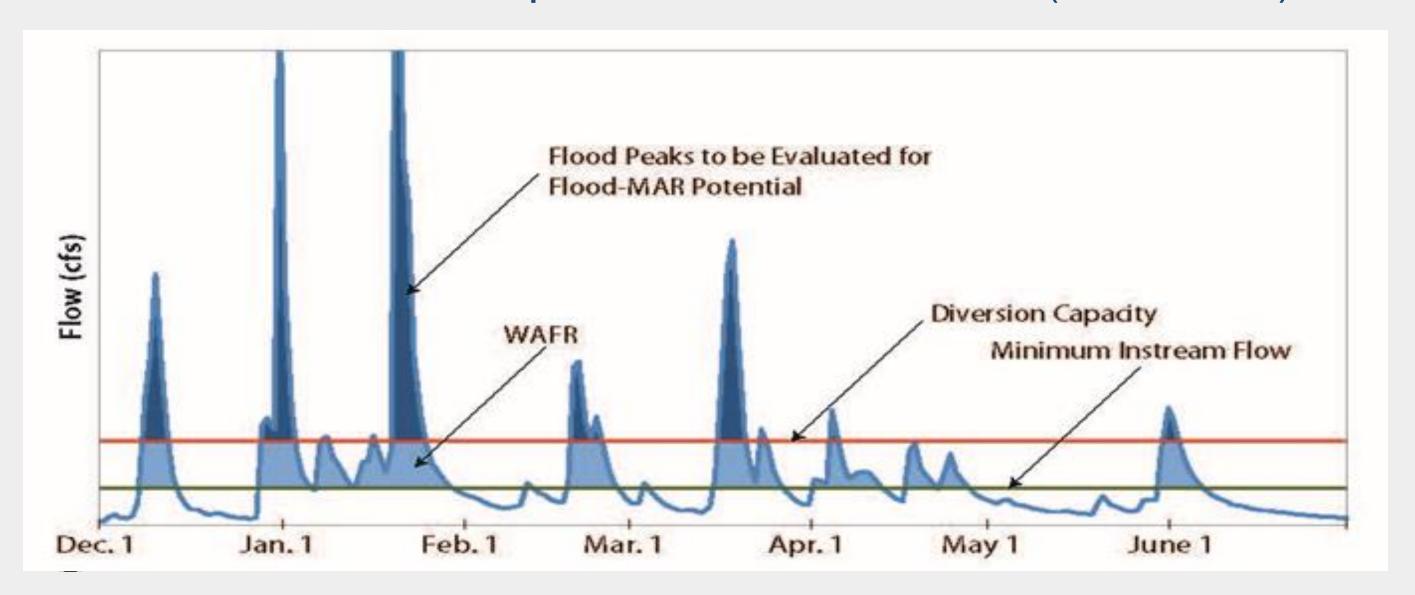
• ... an untapped part of California's water portfolio





## State Recommends Flood-MAR

- 2017 CV Flood Protection Plan Update (Aug. 2017)
- System Reoperation Study Phase 3 Report (Aug. 2017)
- State Board of Food & Agriculture letter (May 2018)
- CA Water Plan Update 2018 Public Draft (Dec. 2018)





# Example Components of Flood-MAR Projects

## **Public Benefits of Flood-MAR**

- Flood risk reduction \*
- Drought preparedness \*
- ★ Public benefits defined in Proposition 1

- Aquifer replenishment
- Green Infrastructure
- Ecosystem enhancement ★
- Groundwater remediation/water quality \*
- Working landscape preservation and stewardship
- Climate change adaptation
- Recreation and aesthetics ★

# Flood-MAR Implementation Factors

#### Governance and Coordination: How will project needs be coordinated?

- Landowner willingness
- Local or system needs and opportunities
- Partnerships and agreements
- Coord ination and operations decisions
- Legal/ regulatory framework

#### Funding and Incentives:

How will project be funded and landowners compensated?

- Available funding sources
- Landowner incentive or compensation programs
- Recharge quantification

#### Source Water:

Where will the surface water come from?

- High flows
- Reservoir reoperation
- Timing and quantity of flows
- How are flows expected to change in the future?

#### Conveyance:

How will surface water get to the site?

- Existing infrastructure
- New infrastructure

#### Site Suitability:

Where are good candidate sites for recharge?

- Soil suitability
- Crop suitability
- Aquifer suitability
- Aquifer capacity
- Aquifer water quality
- Vadose zone water quality

#### Recharge Method: How will the water get into the ground?

- On-farm
- · Fallowed land
- Ded icated basin
- In-lieu
- Direct injection

#### Groundwater Use: How will groundwater be recovered or otherwise used?

- Groundwater extraction wells
- Beneficial Uses
- Augmentation of groundwater for replenishment/ restoration

#### Feasibility Analysis: Is the project feasible?

- Benefits and beneficiaries
- Costs and impacts
- Agreements and assurances



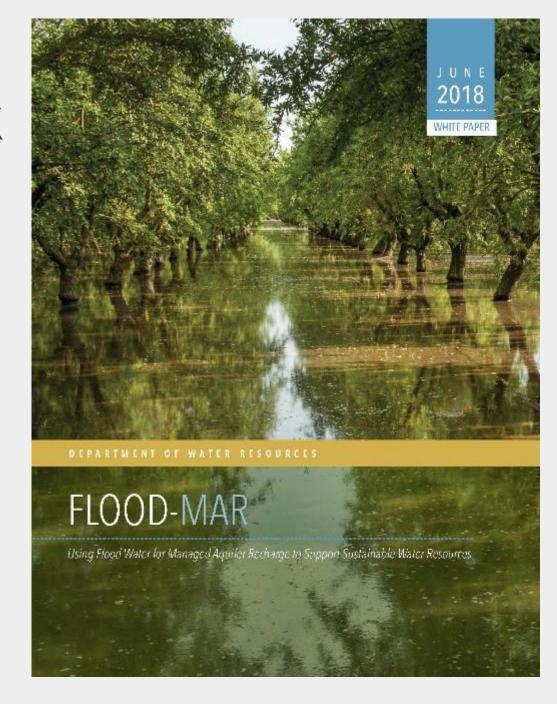
# Potential Barriers to Flood-MAR Implementation

- Cooperation and Governance trust, sector coordination, operations agreements
- Legal water rights, regulations, permitting
- Policy public benefit, beneficial use, landowner compensation/incentives
- Implementation land use, recharge/recovery suitability, conveyance, reservoir operations, economics, funding



## **Current Plans and Activities**

- Fact Sheet
- White Paper
- Draft Research & Data Development Framework
- Merced River Basin Conceptual Study
- Tuolumne River Climate Vulnerability Study
- Convened Research Advisory Committee



## What Can I Do?

 Landowners -- Look for project opportunities and expand partnerships

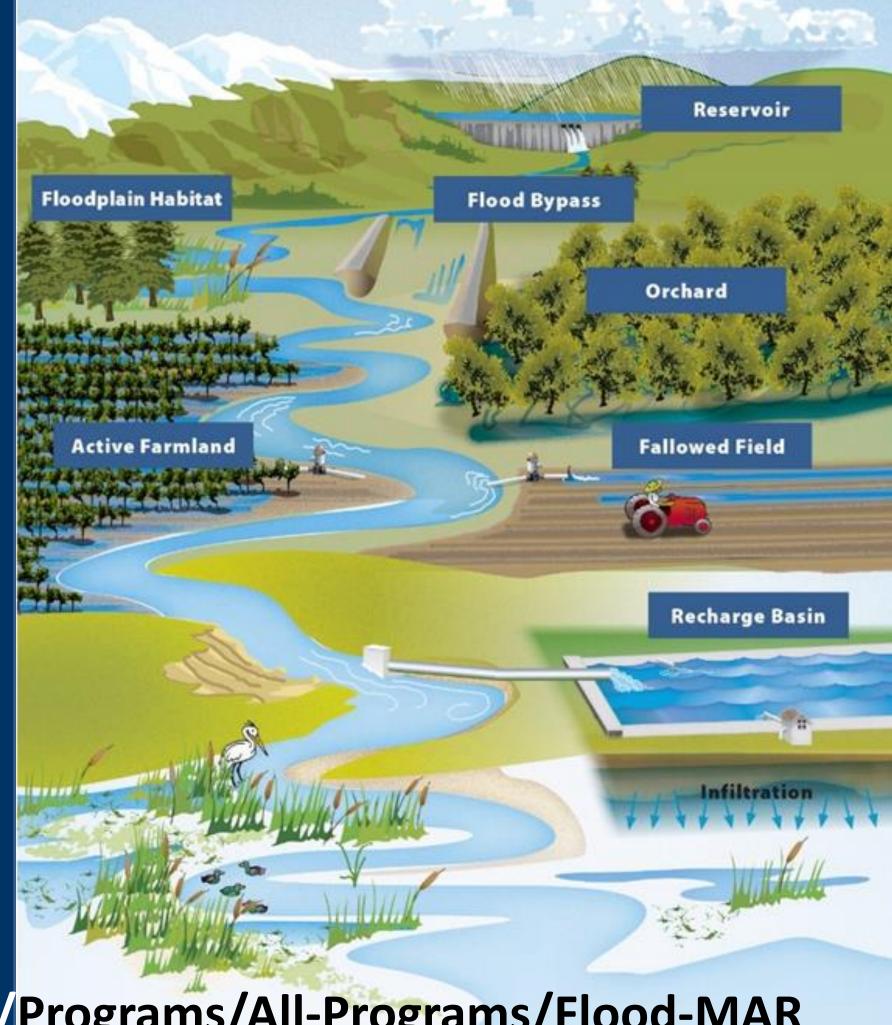


- Academia and Private Researchers -- Continue to fill data gaps and conduct pilot projects
- NGOs and Other Stakeholders -- Encourage broad public benefits and look for partnership opportunities
- Gov't Agencies -- Provide technical and facilitation assistance (financial assistance, when available)
- Regulators -- Streamline processes and provide compliance assistance
- Policy- and Decision-Makers -- Authorize & fund agencies to remove barriers, conduct research, and support projects

## Questions?

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FloodMAR@water.ca.gov



www.water.ca.gov/Programs/All-Programs/Flood-MAR