



**Sustainable Groundwater Management**  
**CA Food and Agriculture Board**  
**June 3, 2014**

# Presentation Outline

- Groundwater Management Opportunities
- Legislative framework; CWF effort
- Findings
- Recommendations
- Challenging issues



# Recharge on Agricultural Lands

- Study area: Merced, Chowchilla, Madera and Kings sub-basins
- Appropriate soil and crop types
- Flood flows and available infrastructure



# Agricultural Recharge (cont.)

- On average 130,000 AF per year
- Over 70,000 AF is stored in the aquifer
- 123,000 AF additional water could be applied with additional infrastructure



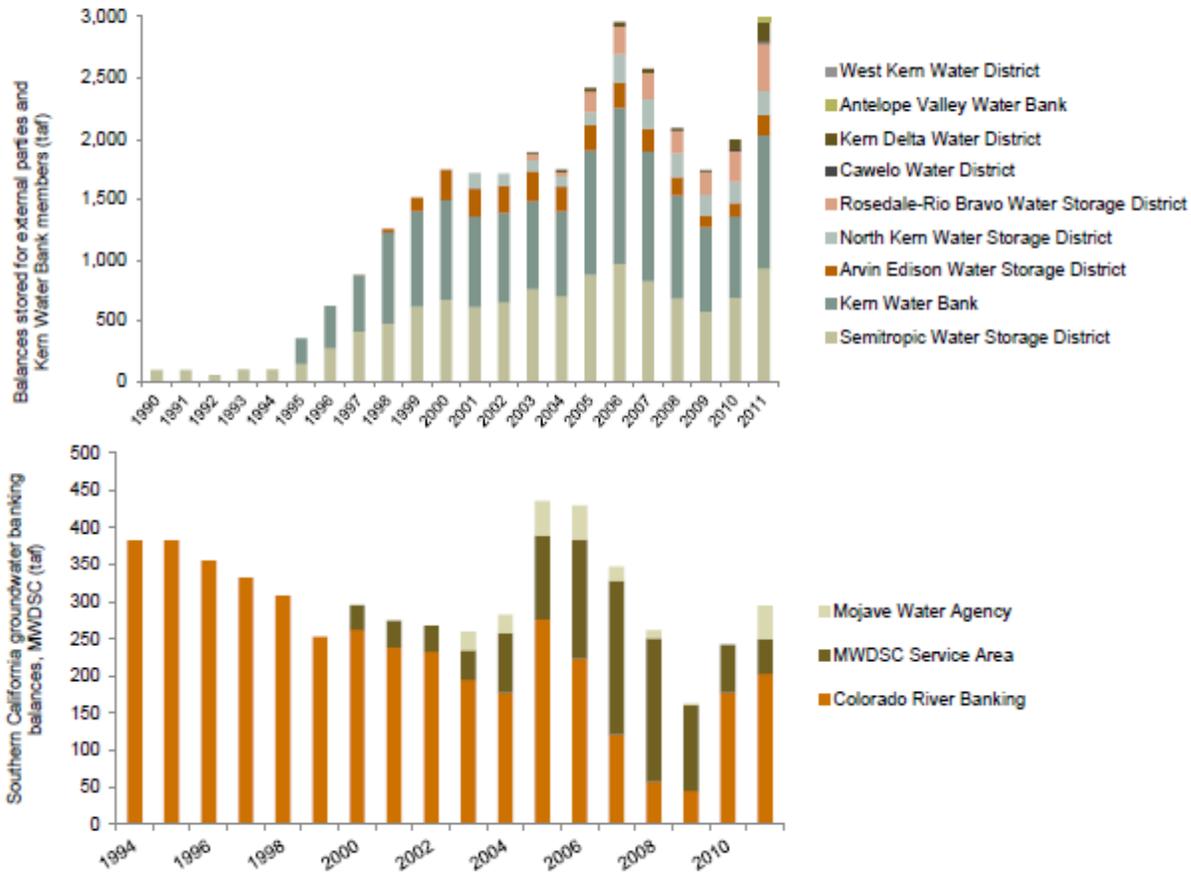
# Groundwater Banking



- Deliberate storage of surface water in aquifers during relatively wet years
- Provides dry year supply
- Water market allowed managers to purchase and bank water for later use
- **Kern County**
  - *3 million acre-feet stored from 1990-2006*
  - *Drawn down in late 2000s*
  - *Replenished in 2011*
  - *Semiformal arrangements*
- **Southern California**
  - *435,000 AF stored at peak in 2005*
  - *164,000 remained by 2009*
  - *Recharge has been slower than in Kern County but rose to 295,000 AF by 2011*
  - *Rights formalized through adjudications or special management districts*



# Groundwater Bank Balances



Source: "California's Water market, By the Numbers: Update 2012", PPIC, Figures 13 and 14

# Groundwater in Context

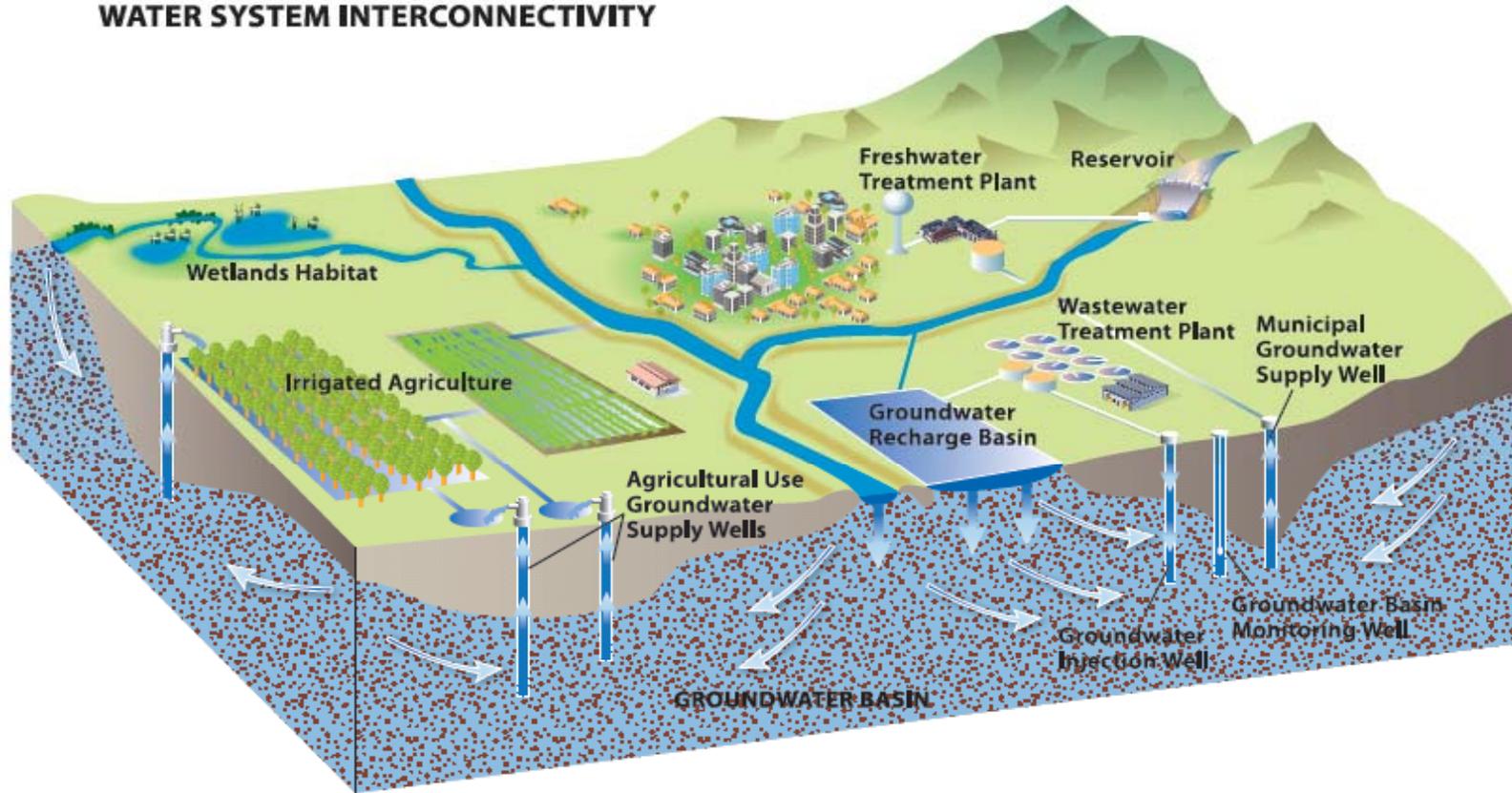


- 40% of supply in an average year; 60% in dry
- Critical part of integrated management
- Flexible source for storage and use
- Several decades of increasing use
  - *Reduction in surface supplies*
  - *Hardening of demand*
- Increasing landowner conflicts

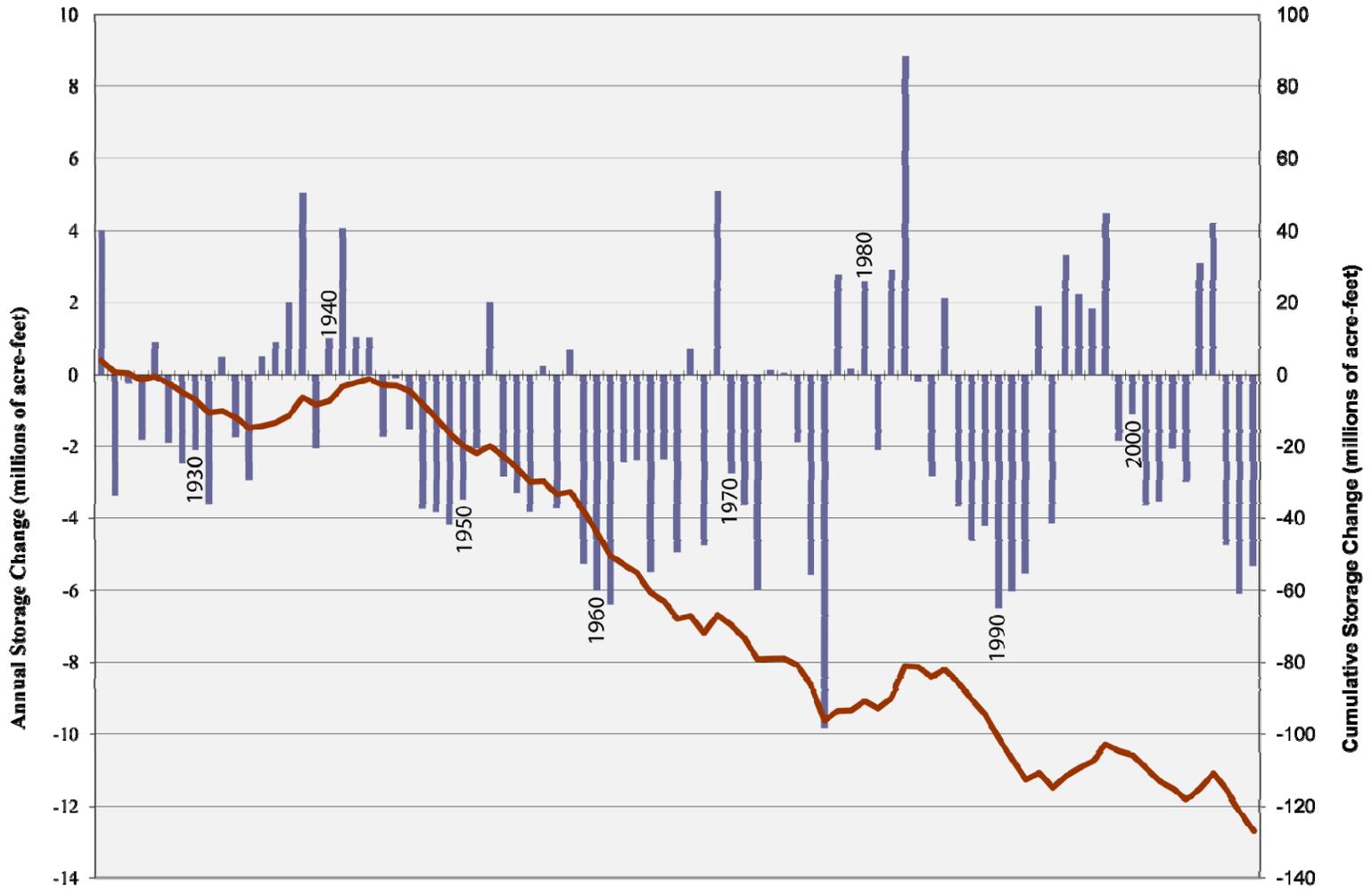


# Integrated Water Management

## WATER SYSTEM INTERCONNECTIVITY



# Change in Groundwater Storage for the Central Valley



Source:  
RMC analysis of C2V5IM historical simulation results, 2012.

■ Annual Storage Change      — Cumulative Storage Change

# Outreach Efforts



- Stakeholder Steering Committee
- Multiple Interest Group meetings
- Individual Stakeholder discussions
- State Agency discussions
- State Administration and Legislative discussions

# Findings



- Groundwater is essential to California's economy and environment.
- Current groundwater trends are not sustainable.
- Groundwater is closely linked to surface water, and is part of an interrelated system of water infrastructure.
- Groundwater is **most effectively managed at a local and regional level.**
- Local groundwater managers require clear authority and better tools to do their jobs.
- **Protection of private property and water rights** is imperative.

# Findings (cont.)

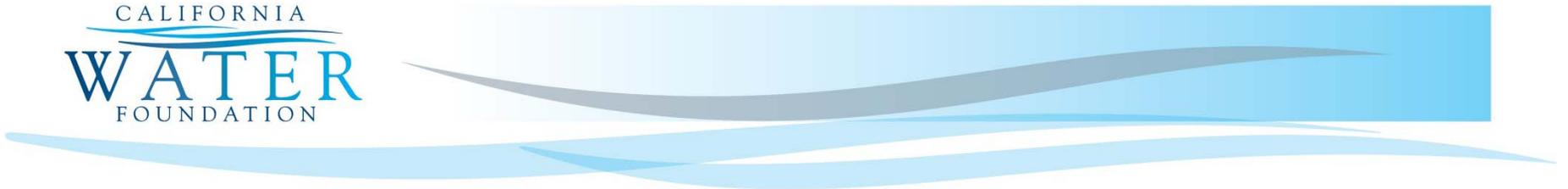


- Clear and meaningful state roles are needed to protect state interests (**state backstop**).
- Groundwater is an important source of drinking water.
- Correcting the problem will take time, but in many places time is of the essence.
- Funding is needed to support effective management.
- Access to information is important for management and citizen understanding.
- Comprehensive legislative framework is necessary.





# Recommendations



# Sustainable Groundwater Management Recommendations



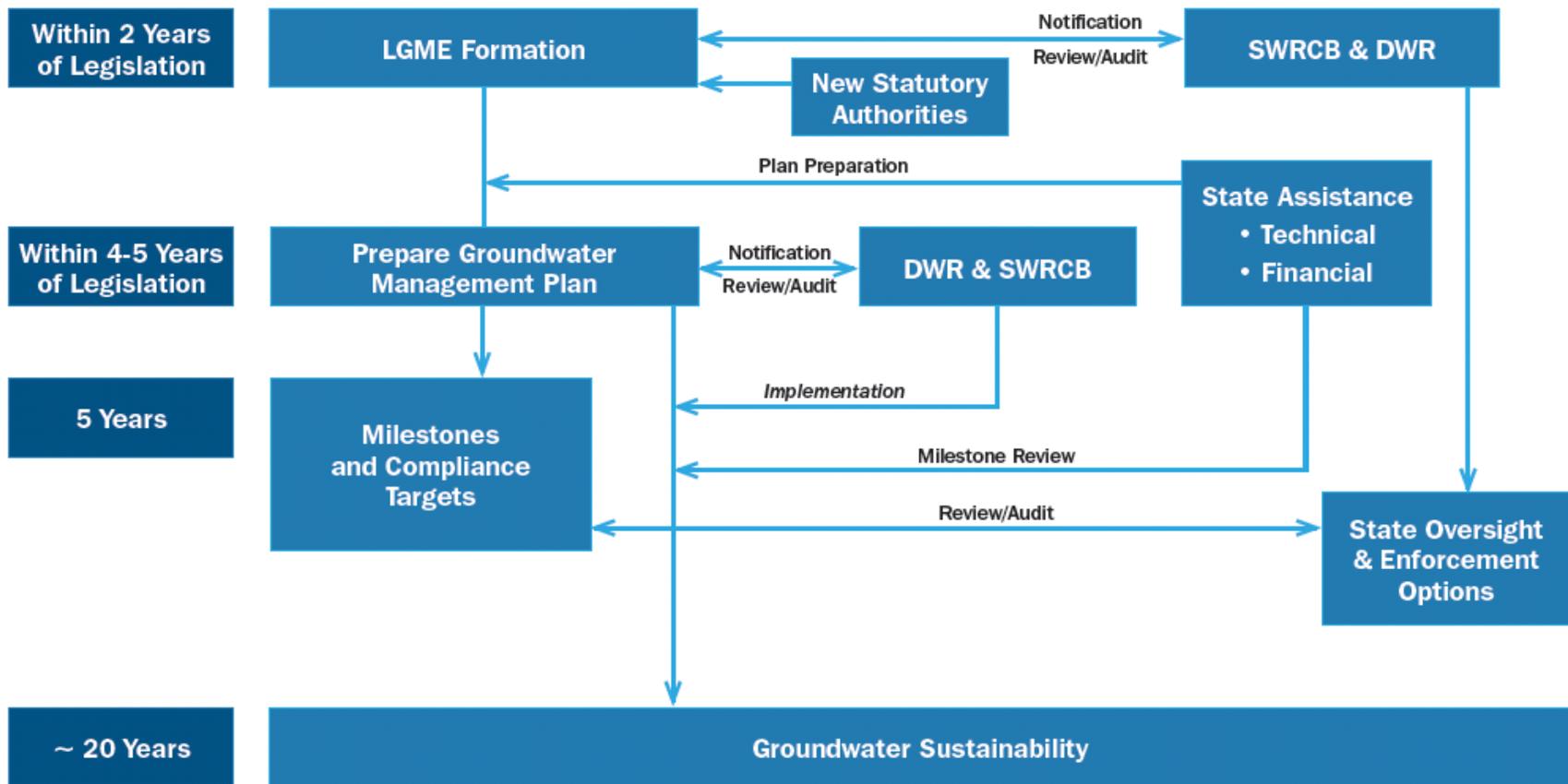
1. Adopt a definition of sustainable groundwater management.
2. Develop a statewide program that establishes a system of prioritization for all sub-basins.
3. Establish local groundwater management entities (LGMEs).
4. Provide LGMEs with tools and authorities to achieve sustainability.

## Sustainable Groundwater Management Recommendations (cont.)

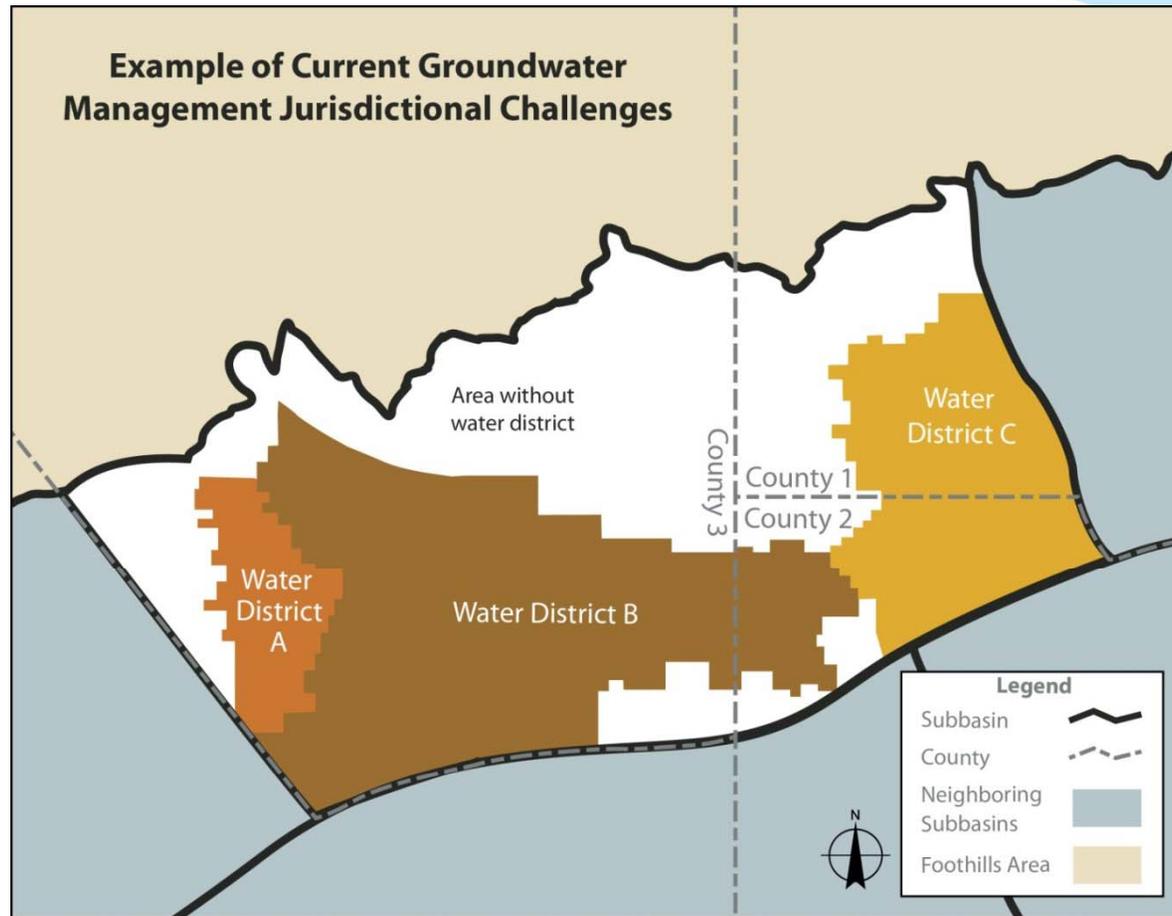


5. Require LGMEs to develop management plans with benchmarks and milestones.
6. Establish a clear and coordinated state role for assistance, oversight, and enforcement.
7. Provide funding for groundwater management.

# Proposed Groundwater Management Framework



# LGME Jurisdiction Formation



# Moving Forward

- 100 years to get here
- Critical issue for everyone
- Must avoid the slow moving disaster
- Now is the time

