











San Joaquin Valley Greenprint

A voluntary, stakeholder-driven project that provides agricultural, water, and environmental leaders with improved planning data and fosters regional collaboration on strategies that prioritize resource sustainability while enhancing economic prosperity.















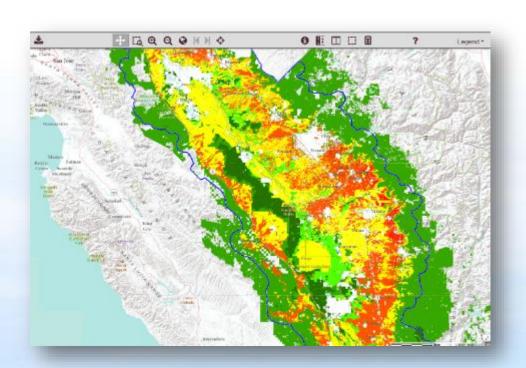






What is the Greenprint?

- Interactive mapping platform for comprehensive consideration of resource planning in the Valley
- Purpose is to expand capacity of planners, decision-makers, and stakeholders through access to data



http://sjvp.databasin.org





















Session Agenda

- Final SJV Greenprint Phase II Summary Report
- CBI Demonstration of the SJV Gateway
- Demonstration Projects:
 - American Farmlands Trust: Land-Water Resources Intersection Report
 - Sequoia Riverlands: Watershed Enhancement Strategies for Groundwater Sustainability
 - Sustainable Conservation: Groundwater Rechage Assessment Tool (GRAT)
- Discussion and Q&A













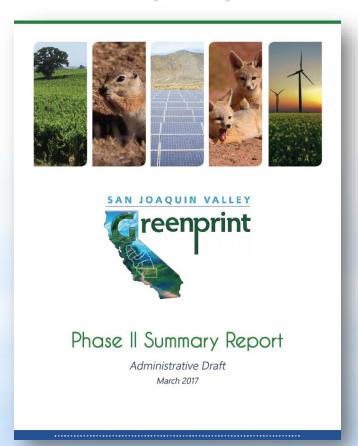








Final SJV Greenprint Phase II Summary Report



- Project Overview
- SJV Gateway
- Demonstration Projects
- Conclusions and Recommendations
- SJV Gateway User Guide





















SJV Greenprint Phase II Report

- Stakeholder Outreach
 - Expert Panelists
 - Planning Director Survey
 - Interviews























SJV Greenprint Phase II Report

- Resource Challenges
 - Water
 - Agriculture
 - Biodiversity
 - Energy























Next Steps

- Outreach to Publicize the SJV Gateway
- 2. Maintain the SJV Gateway
- 3. Secure Long-term Funding
- 4. Identify additional demonstration projects
- Explore opportunities for coordinated policy discussions (Greenprint Summit)























San Joaquin Valley Gateway



https://sjvp.databasin.org





















Demonstration Projects

- Showcase the power of the SJV Greenprint data in addressing resource issues, conflicts, or opportunities
- Use data available on or contribute data to the SJV Gateway
- Result in implementation tools and/or mechanisms for use by local governments
- Engage a range of stakeholders
- Applicable to the San Joaquin Valley as a whole or to sub-regions within the Valley





















Demonstration Projects



 Exploring the Land-Water Intersection in the San Joaquin Valley
 American Farmland Trust



 Watershed Enhancement Strategies for Groundwater Sustainability
 Sequoia Riverlands Trust



 Groundwater Recharge Assessment Tool Sustainable Conservation

Exploring the Land-Water Intersection in the San Joaquin Valley



















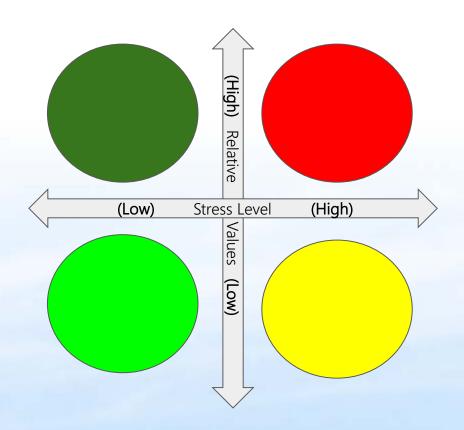






Exploring the Land-Water Intersection in the San Joaquin Valley

- Developed as part of the SJV
 Greenprint Demonstration Projects
 - Project Lead: American Farmland Trust
 - Technical support by the Conservation Biology Institute
- Project Goal: Identify relative agricultural values of, and stresses on the land and water resources in the San Joaquin Valley as a guide to conservation and resource management strategies.
- The intersection concept recognizes that both land and water resources are critical to agriculture.

















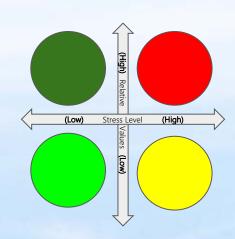






Modeling Approach

- Develop separate modules to easily identify relative land agricultural value and stressors
 - 4 Modules currently
 - Land Assets
 - o Land Impairments
 - o Water Availability
 - o Urban Development
- Model development is happening within an interactive transparent framework
 - Environmental Evaluation Modeling System
 - Allows us to model inputs using shades of grey vs. a binary assessment
 - Allows for a easily updated platform that is useful for iterative development
 - 270m reporting unit cell





























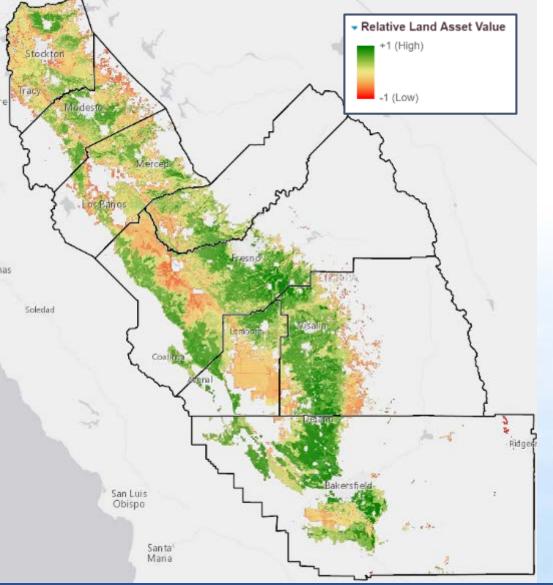












Land Assets

- Current Land Classification
 - Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
- Soil Capability
 - California Storie Index
- Citrus Microclimate
 - **Historical Predicted** Suitability
- Groundwater Recharge Index
 - Soil Agricultural Groundwater Banking Index











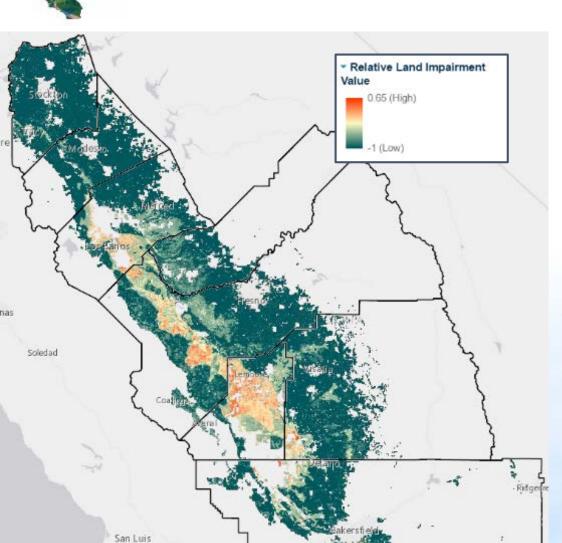












Land Impairments

- Soil Impairments
 - Sodicity
 - Salinity
- Observed Idling/Fallowing
 - NASA/USDA Cropland Data Layer
 - 2011-2016
- Root Zone Impairment
 - **DWR Shallow Groundwater**

Santa Maria











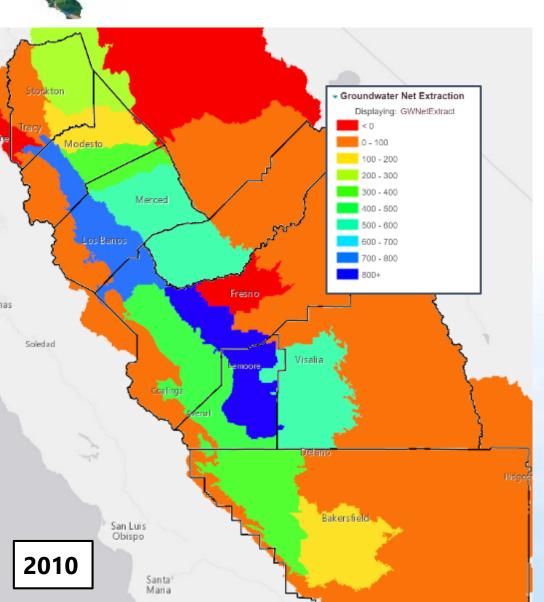












Water Availability

- State Water Project Deliveries
- Central Valley Project Deliveries
- **Local Water Deliveries**
- Groundwater Usage
- Surface Water vs. Groundwater Use
 - Dependency on SW vs. GW
- Agricultural vs. Urban Water Use
- Depth to Groundwater
- Change in Depth to Groundwater
- Potential Regulatory Decisions
- Climate Change Impacts to Water Resources
 - Increase Irrigation Demand
 - Lowered SWP/CVP/Local Deliveries













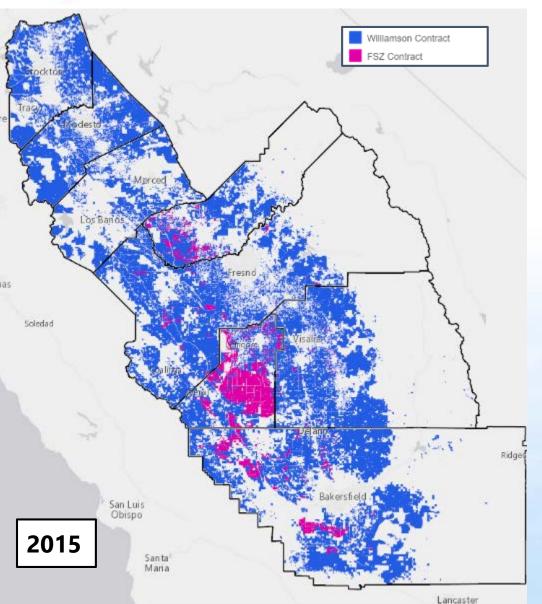












Urban Development

- Current Fragmentation
- Parcel Size and Zoning
- Spheres of Influence
- Williamson Act Enrollment
- General Plans
- Predicted Growth out to 2050





















Next Steps

- Draft maps available for viewing on the San Joaquin Valley Gateway:
 - https://sjvp.databasin.org/
- Further developing the modules/scenarios.
- Second Webinar at the end of March.

Contact Information:



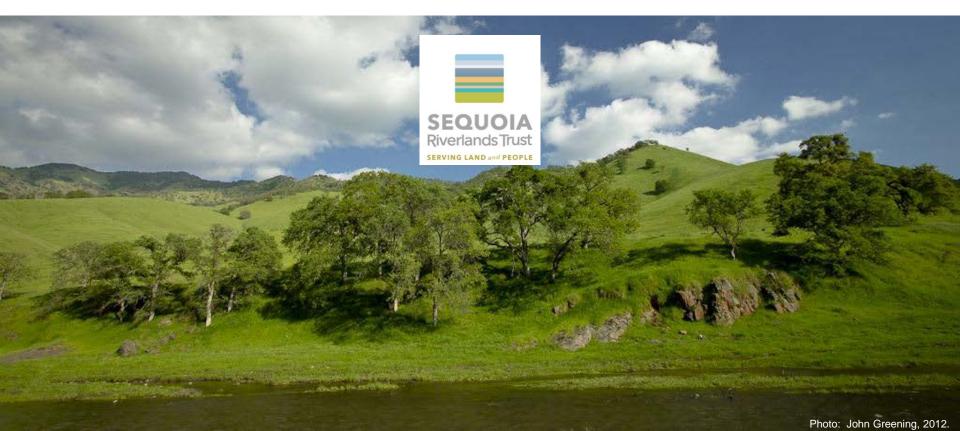
Ed Thompson - ethompson@farmland.org

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WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES FOR GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY

A San Joaquin Valley Greenprint Demonstration Project



Background

Water Challenges

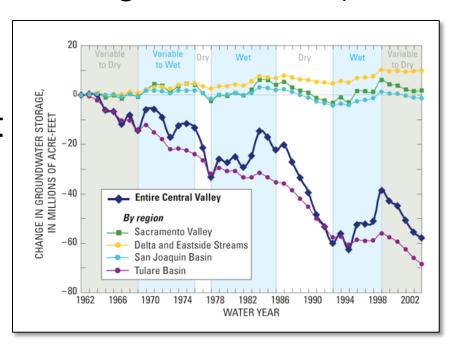
Uneven supply from year to year

Growing dependence on groundwater (even

before drought)

 Climate change and future drought risk

Flood control



Background

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

- Requires stakeholders to establish Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) for each basin
- GSAs must develop Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) by 2020
- Time horizon for achieving sustainability: 20 years



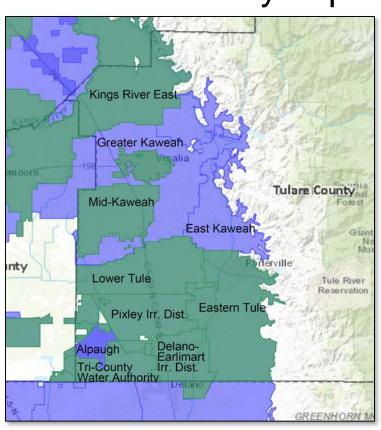
Background

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

SRT involved in technical or advisory capacity

with multiple GSAs:

- Mid-Kaweah
- Greater Kaweah
- East Kaweah
- Lower Tule
- Eastern Tule



SRT's Project

Possible Solutions to Water Challenges

- Technological fixes
- Behavioral changes
- Land-based strategies

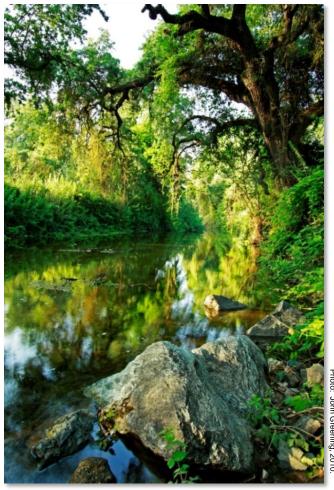






SRT's Project

- Themes
 - Soil enhancement
 - Flood protection
 - Mineral resources
- Geographic Focus
 - Kaweah Watershed
 - Tule Watershed



o: John Greenina.

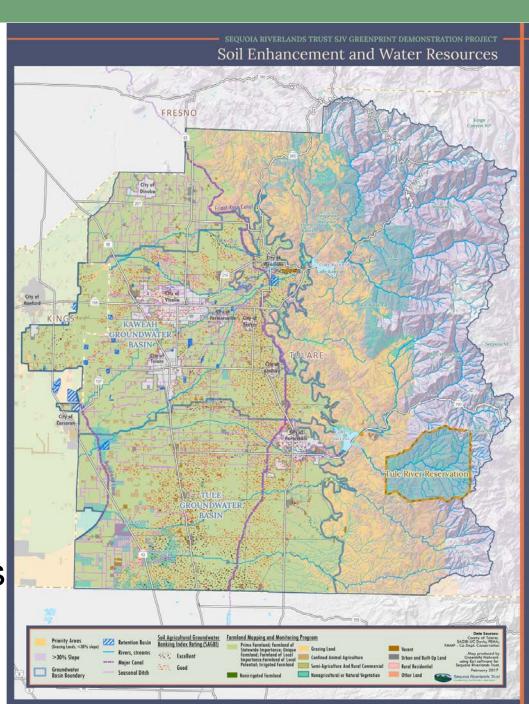
SRT's Project

- Mapping and Planning Component
 - Analyzing Greenprint datasets for three themes
 - Groundwater recharge project
 - Web-based tool
- Groundwater Policy Component
 - Management practices for region's first GSPs
 - Ongoing outreach to GSAs

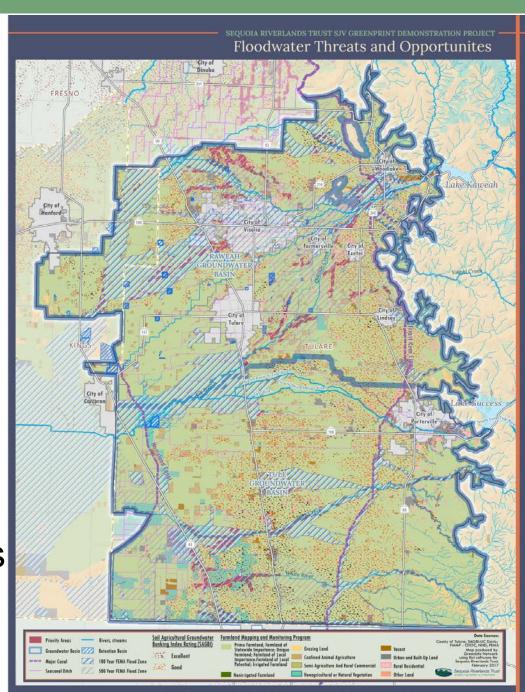


Soil Enhancement

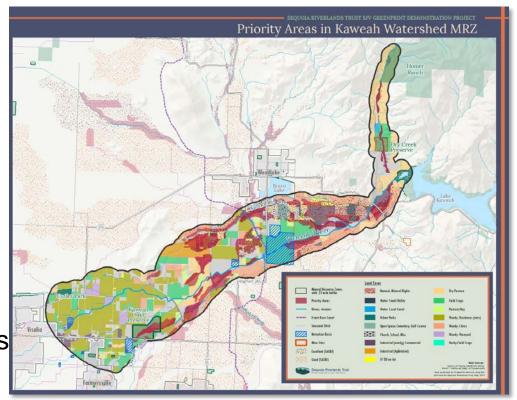
- Opportunities to retain water, sequester carbon and provide other benefits
- Could capture up to 14,500 additional acrefeet from precipitation (~19% of annual groundwater deficit in KDWCD)
- Flood Protection
- Mineral Resources



- Soil Enhancement
- Flood Protection
 - Opportunities for onfarm flooding and recharge
 - Could reduce annual GW overdrafts by up to 20% based on studies in other parts of SJV
 - On-the-ground project
- Mineral Resources



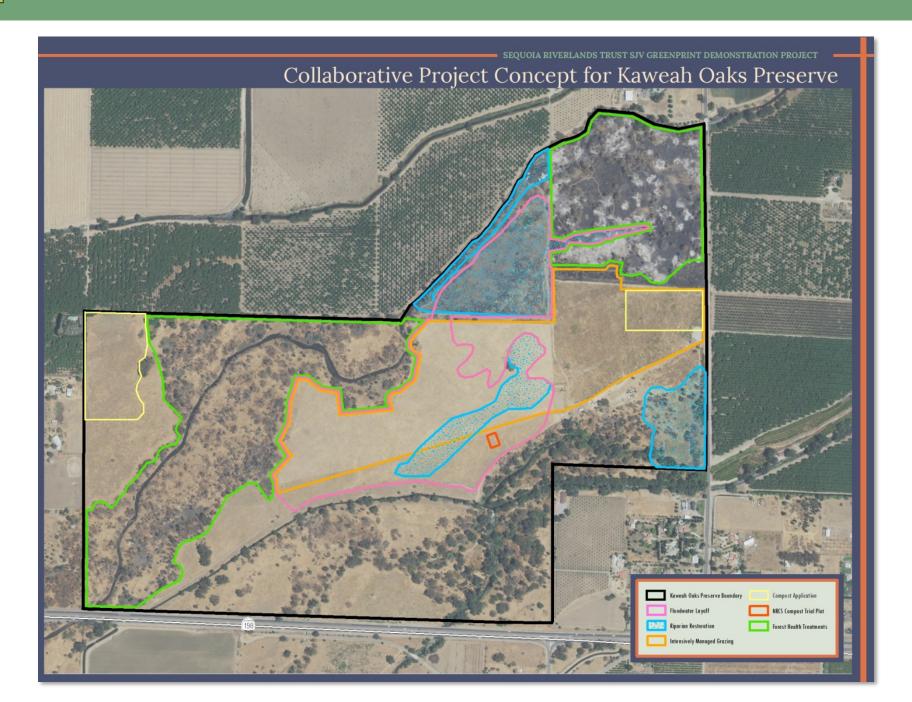
- Soil Enhancement
- Flood Protection
- Mineral Resources
 - Mineral Resource Zones
 - Mine reclamation
 - Restoring natural function in modified floodplains could make further contributions to groundwater recharge



- KOP Groundwater Recharge Project
- Web-Based Tool







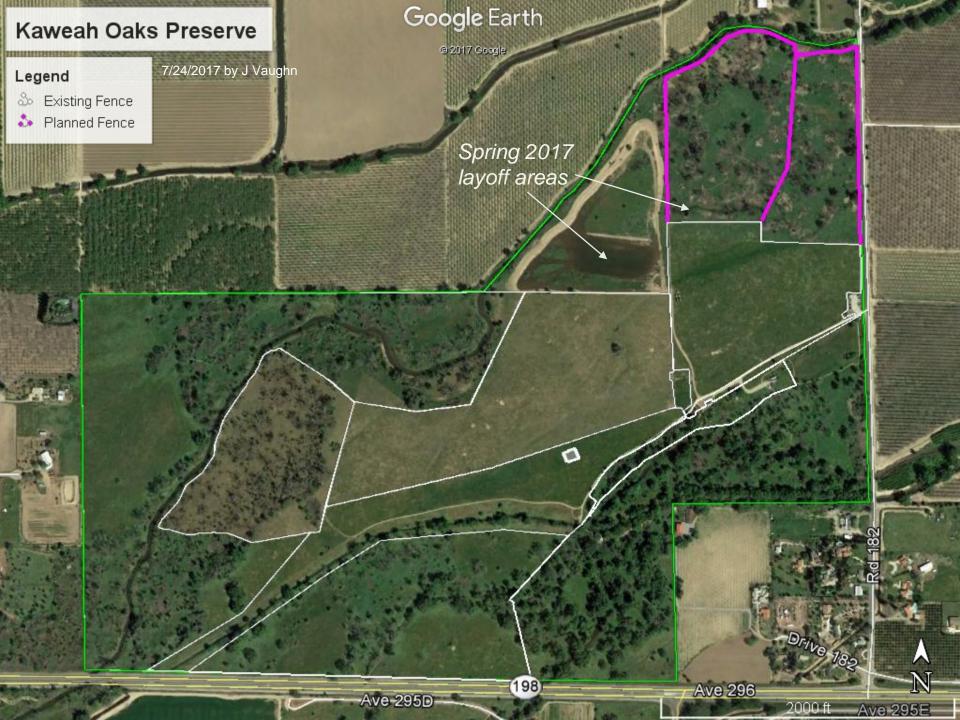






Photo: Greening, 2017.

KOP Results

Month - Year	No. of Days	Monthly Recharge (Acre-Feet)
March - 2017	14	167
April - 2017	2	24
May - 2017	29	460
June - 2017	11	175

Total: 826 acre-feet

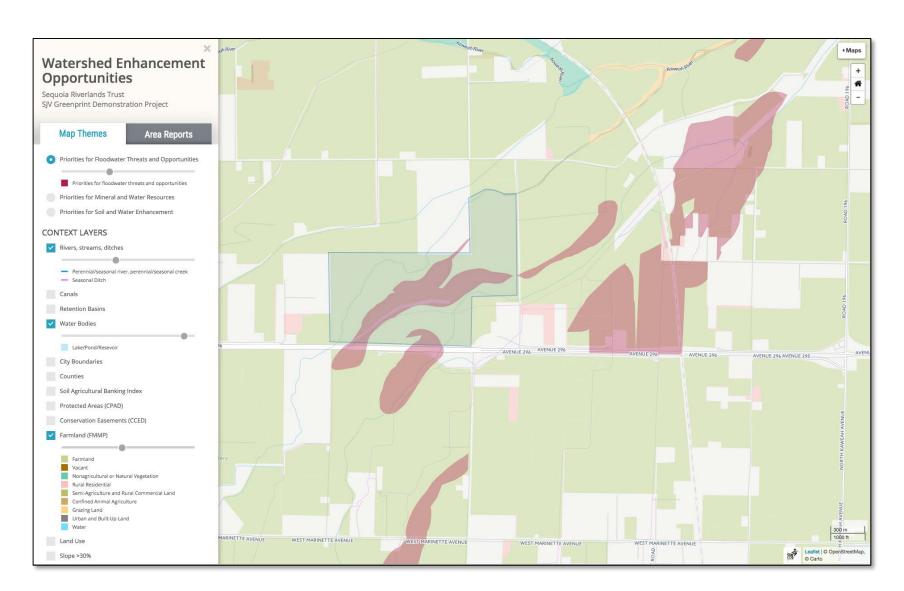
over four months

Web-Based Tool

- Customized mapping
- Pin-drop reports
- Datasets available on Data Basin SJV Greenprint Gateway



Web-Based Tool



Web-Based Tool

SEQUOIA RIVERLANDS TRUST SJV GREENPRINT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT **Watershed Enhancement Opportunities** Basic Info Search area (acres) 325.68 County Tulare Priority Areas (acres) Mineral and Water Resources 0.00 Floodwater Threats and 76.96 Opportunities Soil Enhancement and Water Protected Lands (acres) Protected areas (CPAD) 313.67 Protected areas (CCED) 0.00 Water Features Canals (meters) 0.00 Rivers, streams, ditches (meters) 2,644.01 Water bodies (acres) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program [FMMP] Retention basins (acres) 0.00 Slope (acres) Slope greater than 30% 0.00 0.00 Slope less than 30% 0.00 Grazing land FEMA flood zones (acres) Semi-agricultural and rural 0.00 commercial land 100 year flood zone 181.24 Nonagricultural or natural 0.00 500 year flood zone 144.44 Soil Agricultural Banking Index [SAGBI] (acres) Confined animal agriculture 0.00 Excellent 0.00 Rural residential 0.02 115.87 Urban and built-up land 0.00 Mining (acres) Not surveyed 0.00 Mineral resource zones 272.00 Mines sites 0.00 Landcover Grazing 309.97 Groundwater recharge 0.00 Agricultural uses 3.78 Natural 0.00 Semi-agricultural uses 0.91 Sequoia Riverlands Trust Report created March 24, 2017

Groundwater Policy

BMPs for Groundwater Sustainability Plans:

- Enhance water retention on farms and ranches (composting, surface cover, regenerative grazing, other practices)
- Use water-efficient landscaping techniques



Photo: Civil Eats, 2016

Groundwater Policy

BMPs for Groundwater Sustainability Plans:

Explore opportunities for on-farm recharge

Manage MRZ lands for groundwater

recharge

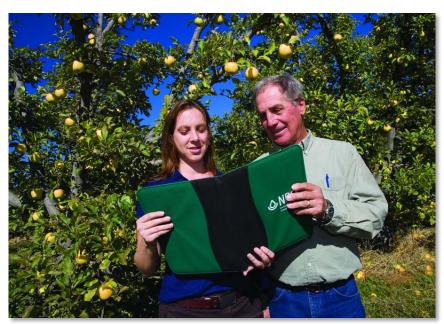
 Use ecologicallybased mine reclamation techniques



Groundwater Policy

BMPs for Groundwater Sustainability Plans:

 GSAs should actively support funding for water-smart management practices



Next Steps

- Continue KOP groundwater banking project
- Ongoing participation in GSAs



Photo: Greening, 2012.

Questions?























Groundwater Recharge Assesment Tool - GRAT



















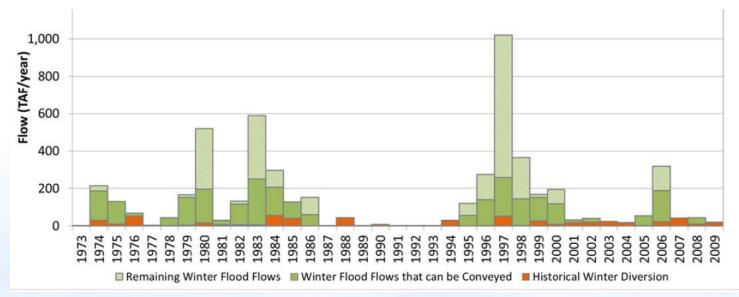






Water Management Opportunities in the SGMA Era

Annual Merced River Flow (Nov-Mar)























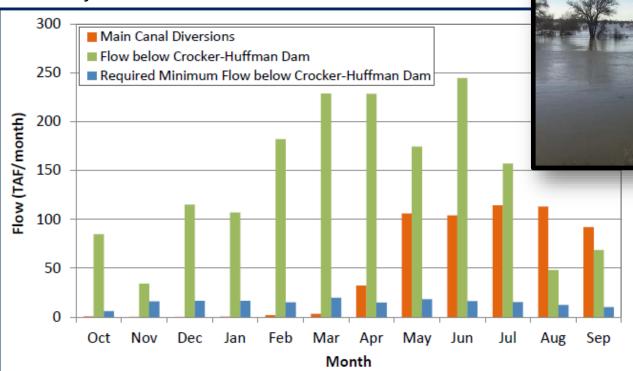


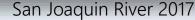




Seasonal Water Availability in Wet Years

Monthly Wet Year Merced River Flow (Nov-Mar)

























Planning Needs





- 1. Where is recharge best done? When?
- 2. How much surface water can we capture?
- 3. How much of our groundwater overdraft can be addressed by increasing recharge?





















Source Water

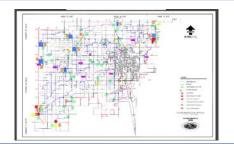




- Surface water availability
 Excess flood flows

Conveyance

- Conveyance infrastructureAvailable to direct water to
- fields



Site Suitability

- Recharge suitability: slope, soil type, clay layers, underlying geology, depth to GW
- Rainfall
- Crop and land use suitability

On-Farm and Fallow Recharge

• Infiltration potential (crop compatibility calendar)



Dedicated Basins

• Existing dedicated recharge basins



Recharge Benefit/Cost Analysis • Cost of implementing recharge

- Relative cost per acre foot (\$/AF)
- Increased groundwater recharge

















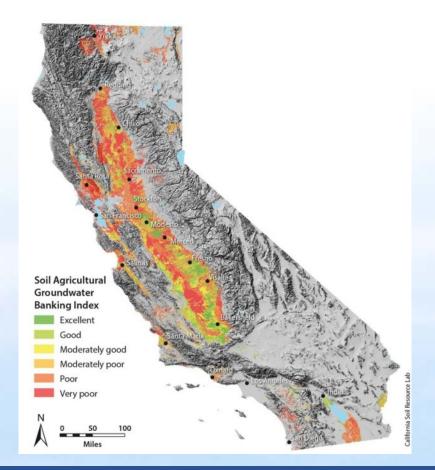




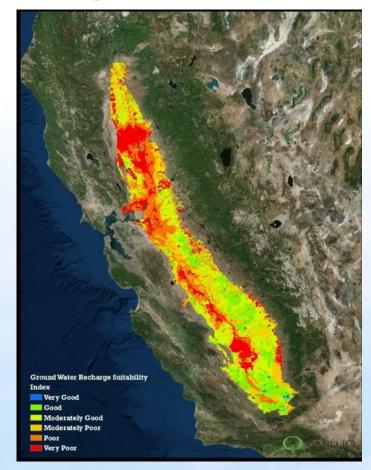
Public and Private Data Integration



University of California **Agriculture and Natural Resources**



























GRAT Viewer:

http://earthgenomevm.cloudapp.net/GRATViewer/

Full GRAT Demonstration











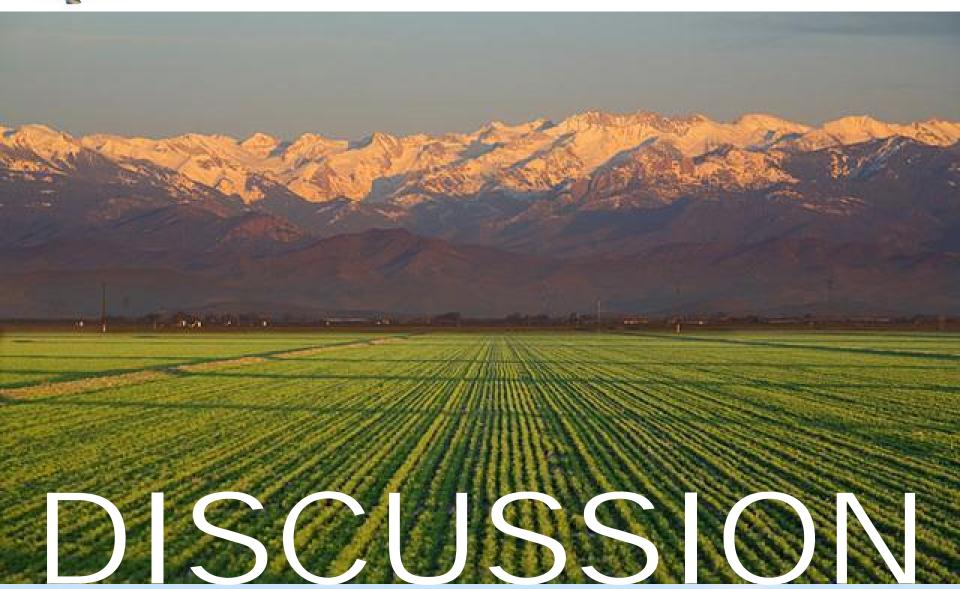
































Discussion Questions

- How can we best publicize and encourage the ongoing use of the SJV Gateway?
- What are potential sources for funding to maintain the SJV Gateway and continue Greenprint efforts?