# Decision Support Tools and Technologies for Urban Water Resilience

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# State of the Art = ?



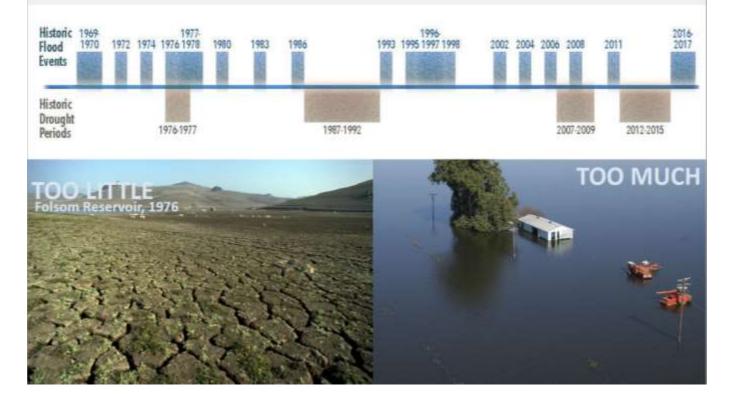
Co-created an innovative decision support tool with California water authorities

Critical premise: It's not really about water tools or technology, it's all about the local decision maker

...put better environmental insights into the hands of the world's most consequential decision makers

# CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF Water resources

## California's Water Management A Tale of Two Extremes



# Too little. Too Much. Last five years = 4 driest years on record, followed by wettest year on record



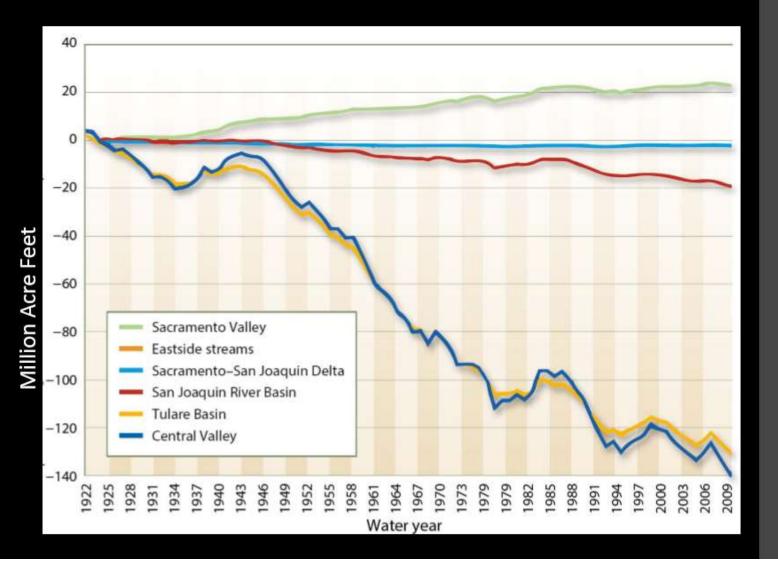
CA Agriculture ¼ of all food grown in the United States





CA Cities ~40M people. Most populous state

# Groundwater storage 1922 - 2009



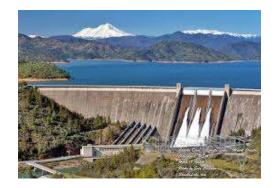
Last ~70 years: Groundwater has declined over 140M acre feet (170 B liters) in each of the two critical regions

> Financial Losses of Recent Drought \$2.7B in ag losses \$700M in water utility losses

### Solution = more storage (decentralized, green)











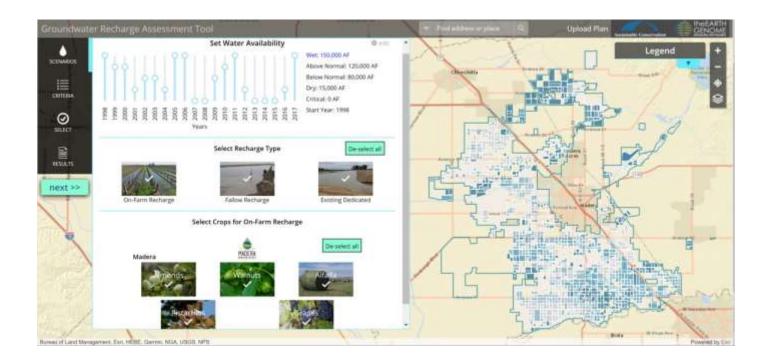
Enable water authorities to store more water, increasing water supply resilience for farms and cities







On-Farm Recharge Pilot in the Central Valley of CA



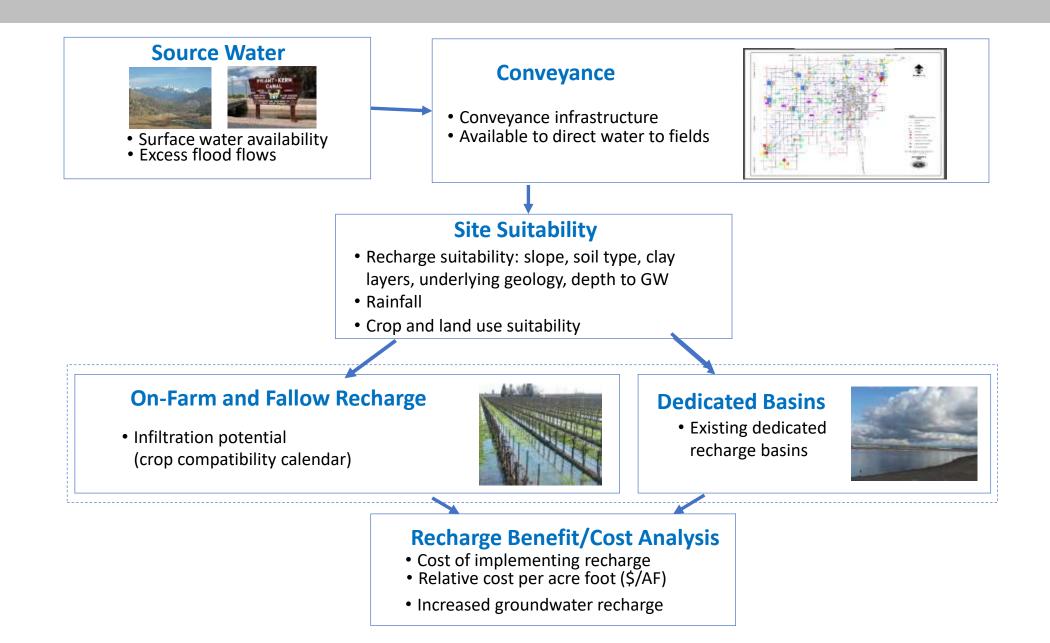
GRAT - Groundwater Recharge Assessment Tool

### **GRAT Focus: Felt need by water users**

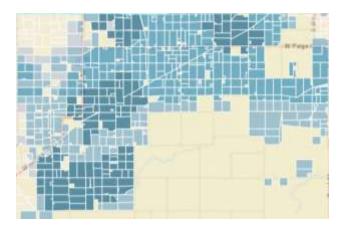


- Where is recharge best done?
- When? What type? How much?
- What are the most cost effective investments?

## Schematic: Tool functions inspired by a watermaster



### Field: Estimating \$/AF



#### **Field Unit: Key Variables**

- Field size
- Crop type
- Irrigation systems
- Water applied by week
- Rainfall

#### **Existing Dedicated Basins**

 Mechanical weed control
 \$55/acre for every year
 Chemical weed control
 \$16/acre for every year
 Earthwork
 \$31/acre for every year
 Operations
 \$156/acre for years when basin used (assuming a regulating basin)

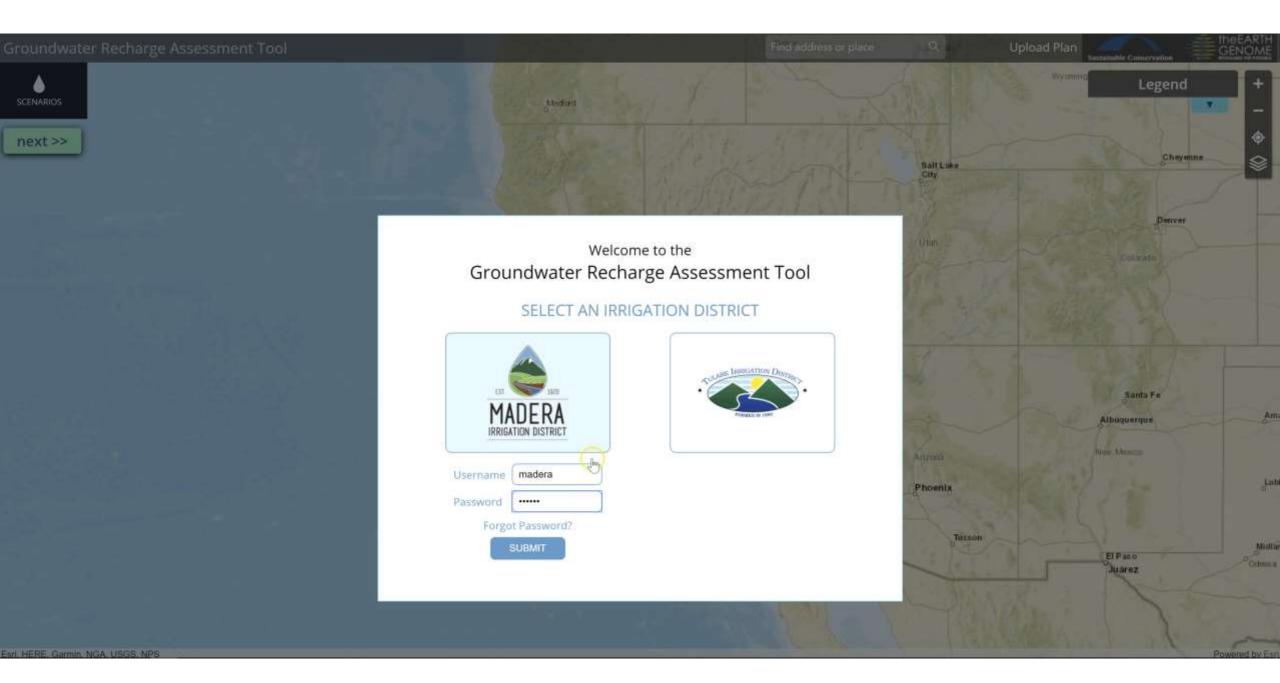
#### **On-Farm Recharge**

 Berm construction
 \$30/acre per construction
 Irrigator labor
 \$15/hour with 0.3 hours needed per acre for every week when recharge is done
 Gypsum
 \$60/acre
 Pest management and weeds/herbicide
 \$30/acre for pest, \$8.25/acre for weeds

#### **Fallow Lands**

1. Berm construction
\$15/acre per construction
2. Irrigator labor
\$15/hour with 0.075 hours needed per acre for every week
when recharge is done
3. Gypsum
\$60/acre
4. Weeds/herbicide
\$20/acre for weeds

Goal: better cost/acre-foot → more investment, more water stored



# **GRAT** already informing local decisions



### **Current uses**

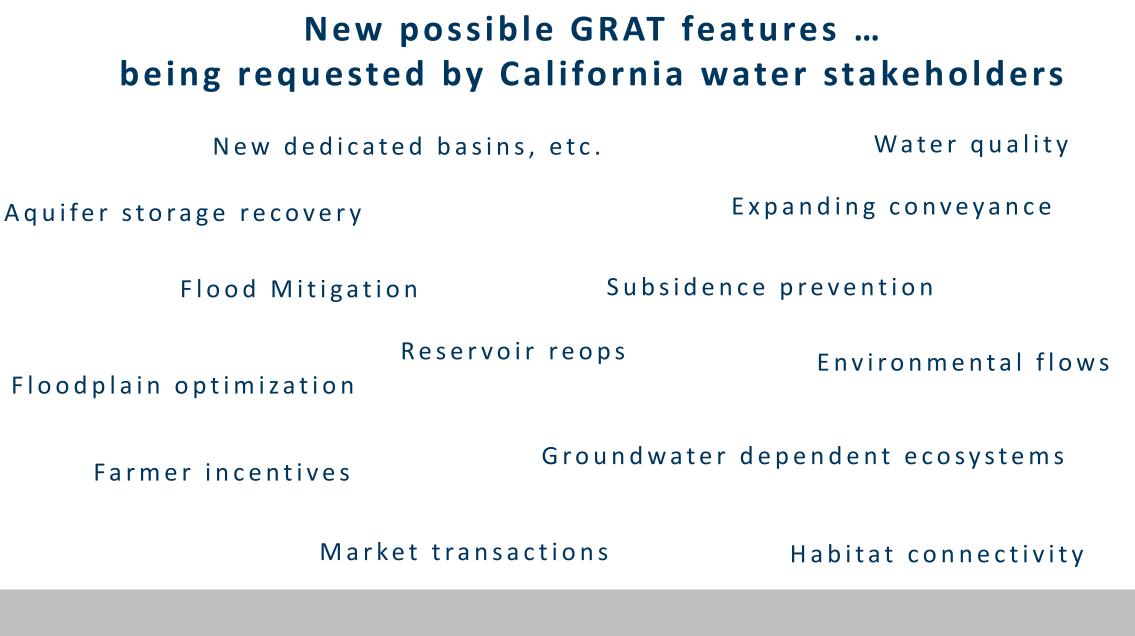
- Evaluating sites: Selecting farmers for recharge and evaluating offers for farmland lease options
- **Develop recharge strategy:** Evaluating water balance and possible need for pumping restrictions
- Building Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs): Estimate % of overdraft addressed over 20 yrs



"TID sees GRAT as an integral tool to employ with GSPs to identify project and management actions."



"GRAT is really valuable to optimize our investments in recharge. We need to know how options compare for us to best achieve groundwater balance."



Accessible and valuable tool = End-user driven innovation



### Potential for 4IR Water Technology for Cities

- Lower the cost of data acquisition, everywhere
- Enable near-real time decision making
- Better estimates of local risk and available solutions
- Improved monitoring of resilience indicators
- Increase data driven decision making in city planning

NOT just about technology. Human driven process. Collaborative investments (public/private partnerships)

Technology enabled investments in city resilience solutions

### Possible "state of art" for urban water resilience

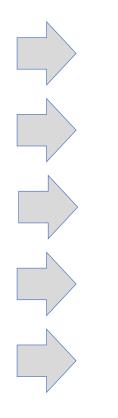
Data visualization

Global risk

Single solution

Static analyses

Hydrologic only



Decision making

Local risk

Multiple solutions (portfolio)

**Dynamic** modeling ("what if")

Multi-benefit, with financials

### Local, dynamic decision making replicable to many cities





### Summary: Technology for urban water resilience

Every city, every basin, has unique local context

Innovation comes from the city end-users, not driven by data or technology

As such, technology must be "fit for purpose" enabling new collective action and better investment decisions

That's the promise of advanced tools and technologies...that we all make better decisions and our cities become much more resilient as a result.

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