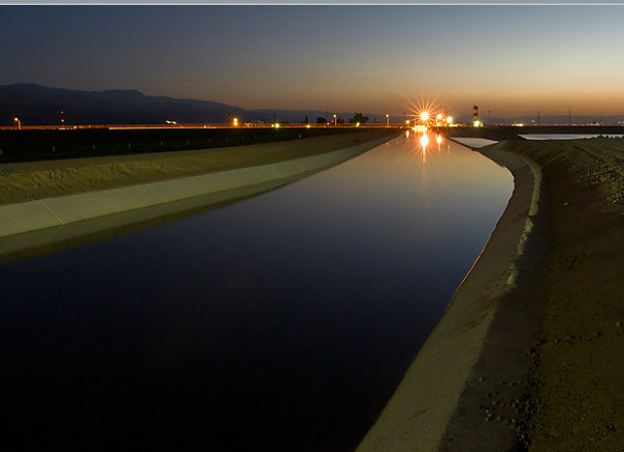


IRWMP Update Workgroup Meeting #6



10:00 a.m. • June 12, 2018
Kings River Conservation District Office

Agenda

- IRWMP Update Status
 - Comments Received
 - Review Schedule
 - DWR Review
 - IRWMP and Public Review
- Schedule Next Meeting

Scope of Grant Work Reminder

- IRWMP Update Status
 - Current IRWMP adopted in 2012
 - Workgroup Comment Received
 - Revise Draft IRWMP for Public Review

Draft IRWMP

- Workgroup Draft Comments
 - 21 comments received – 5 entities
 - Fresno County
 - KRCD
 - SHE
 - Malaga
 - Tulare Basin Wildlife Partners
 - Review content comments

Draft IRWMP

Comment Number	Comment Received By	Location	Key Comments	Responses
1	Soua Lee, KRCD	Acknowledgements	How is the acknowledgements list determined?	Group Discussion
3	Glenn Allen, Fresno County	ES-3 – Overdraft statement (also within Section 1.1)	“...within the first paragraph under Water Management Challenges where the long-term overdraft is noted to be 100,000 to 150,000 AF/year. <u>Current estimated just for the Kings Basin portion of the area covered is considered to be 206,000 per information gathered during the Groundwater Sustainability Plan preparation.</u> ”	Language Updated
9	Eva Dominguez, SHE	Figure 3-4 (Page 3-46)	Some data from private wells in the Kings subbasin area was collected by Self-Help and sent to be included in the plan. We noticed that the data was not included. Is there a reason for that?	Group Discussion
12	Eva Dominguez, SHE	Section 3.6.2.3.4 (Page 3-45)	Could it be added to the Additional Efforts section on pages 3-44/45 that a data gap exists for private well owners’ water quality and that a solution to bridge that data gap needs to be identified? SHE has previously asked for this and it doesn’t seem to be included.	Group Discussion

Draft IRWMP

- Comment #1: Acknowledgements List

Acknowledgements

The Kings Basin Water Authority would like to thank the following members of the IRWMP Update Work Group who made significant contributions to this updated IRWMP:

[Andrew Remus – Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District](#)

[Bernard Jimenez – County of Fresno](#)

[Bill Stretch – Fresno Irrigation District](#)

[Cristel Tufenkjian – Kings River Conservation District](#)

[David McGlasson – Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group](#)

[Eric Osterling – King River Conservation District](#)

[Frankie Olivares – City of Selma](#)

[Heather Bashian – Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group](#)

[Hillary Reinhard – Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group](#)

[Jim Maciej – Armona Community Services District](#)

[Jerry Rai – Raisin City Water District](#)

[Lisa Koehn – City of Clovis](#)

[Maria Herrera – Self Help Enterprises](#)

[Paul Armendariz – City of Clovis](#)

[Paul Peschel – Kings River Conservation District](#)

[Richard S. Bakman – Bakman Water Company](#)

[Ronald Samuelian – Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group](#)

[Scott Redelfs – City of Clovis](#)

[Soua Lee – Kings River Conservation District](#)

The Kings Basin Water Authority would also like to thank all members and interested parties that provided valuable input and comments on the Draft IRWMP.

Draft IRWMP

- Comment #3: Executive Summary and Section 1.1

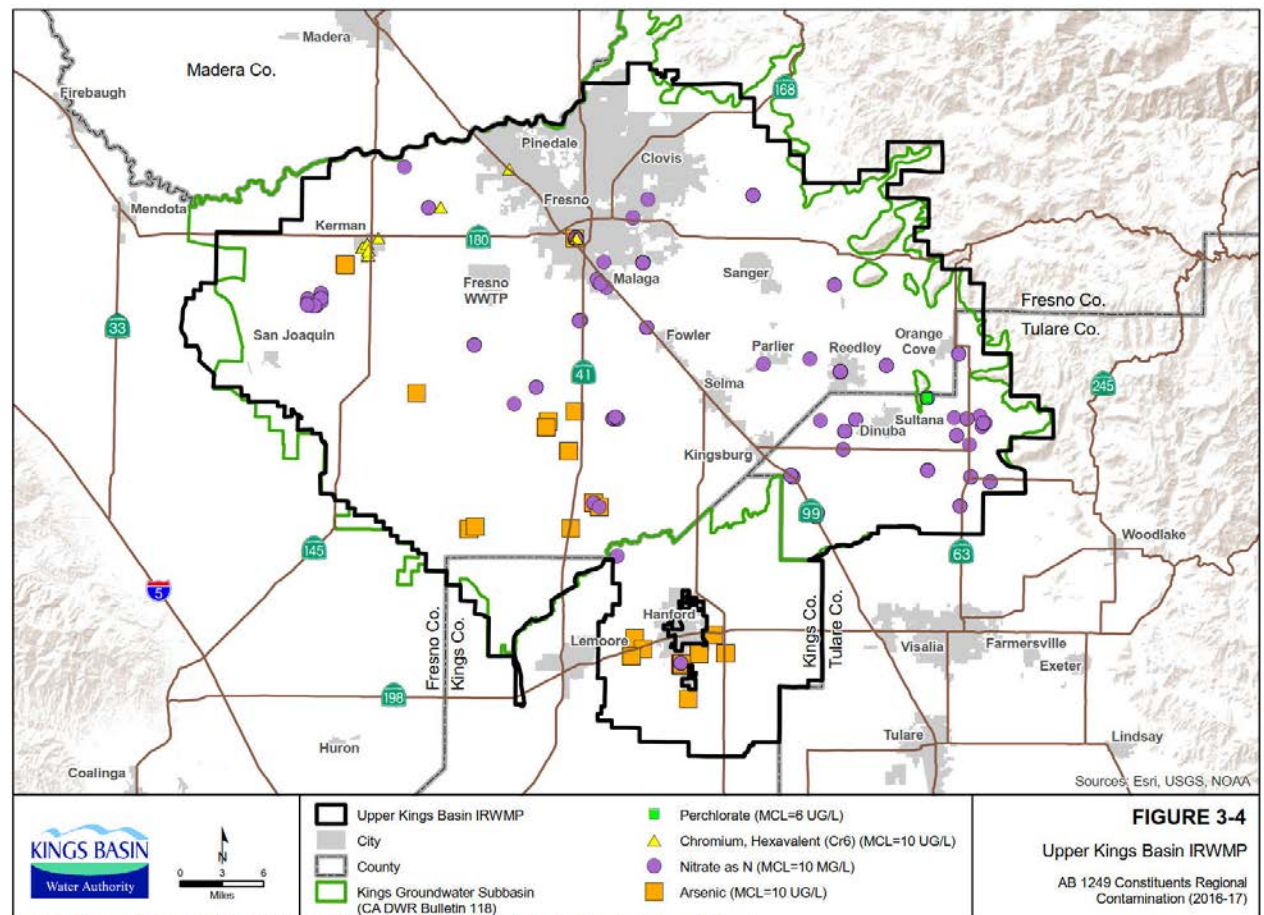
Water Management Challenges

The region faces many water management challenges including groundwater overdraft, surface water shortages in dry years, and groundwater quality problems in certain areas. Groundwater overdraft is generally considered the largest regional problem; historically, the overdraft in the Kings Basin portion of the plan area had been estimated to be 100,000 to 150,000 AF/year over a 40-year average. More recently, shorter term estimates calculated as part of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) required efforts indicate a higher amount of overdraft within the Kings Basin. The long-term decline in groundwater storage will be significant if current water management strategies are maintained. Correcting the overdraft through regional efforts will help lead to overall maintenance and improvement in the quantity, quality and cost of development of groundwater resources in the region.

Due to insufficient surface water supplies, the Kings Basin has been operating under overdraft conditions for many years, with a historic annual overdraft of approximately 100,000 to 150,000 acre-feet (WRIME, 2003) calculated over 40 plus years of data; however, more recent estimates required under SGMA an increased amount of overdraft per year. Overdraft means that, on an average basis, more water is removed from the groundwater basin than is replaced, resulting in significant declines in groundwater levels throughout the basin. According to Bulletin 118 (DWR, 2003), the groundwater in storage in Kings Basin was about 93 million acre-feet (AF) in 1961; this estimate of storage was to a depth of 1,000 feet or less. It is also estimated that about 6 million AF of groundwater was mined from the Kings Basin during the past 50 years (See **Figure 12-1**).

Draft IRWMP

- Comment #9: Page 3-46, Figure 3-4



Draft IRWMP

- Comment #12: Section 3.6.2.3.4

3.6.2.3.4 Additional Efforts Needed to Address Contamination

The members and interested parties in the region will continue to employ wellhead and treatment to remove nitrate and arsenic from drinking water supplies, as they have done in the past. However, additional efforts to assist with remediation of these constituents can be employed on a case by case basis, including some of the following strategies:

- Provide sewering projects for un-sewered communities
 - Through providing sewer system improvements to communities on septic systems, this method aids with the reduction of nitrate in groundwater through removing a nitrate source.
- Construct surface water treatment plants in cities and communities solely reliant on groundwater supplies
 - Construction of a surface water treatment plant can provide safe drinking water that is not contaminated by the constituents discussed in AB1259.
- Construct groundwater recharge basins
 - Construction of groundwater recharge basins with high quality water supplies, either through surface water or treated wastewater, provides dilution of the constituent. Increased groundwater recharge activities may dilute the constituent(s) to a level below the MCL and/or create a buffer to prevent contaminated resources from impacting otherwise pristine supplies.
- Contaminated aquifer avoidance
 - Through drilling water supply wells in deeper aquifers that are unaffected by various contaminants, the drinking water supplied to the public can meet drinking water standards.
- Nitrate application regulations
 - Through the implementation of nitrate-based fertilizer application regulations, the region's agricultural community aids in the reduction of nitrate in groundwater through removal of a nitrate source.

Draft IRWMP Review Schedule

- Proposed Schedule for Review of Workgroup Draft
 - June – Notice Intent to Modify Plan
 - By June 22 – Send Draft to DWR for Review
 - July/Aug – Review/Receive/Address DWR Comments
 - Aug – Workgroup Mtg to finalize Draft IRWMP
 - Mid Aug – Notice and send out Public Draft IRWMP
 - Oct – Adopt IRWMP at Board Meeting