

EKI TECHNICAL PRESENTATION #23

WHITE WOLF GSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

6 OCTOBER 2022

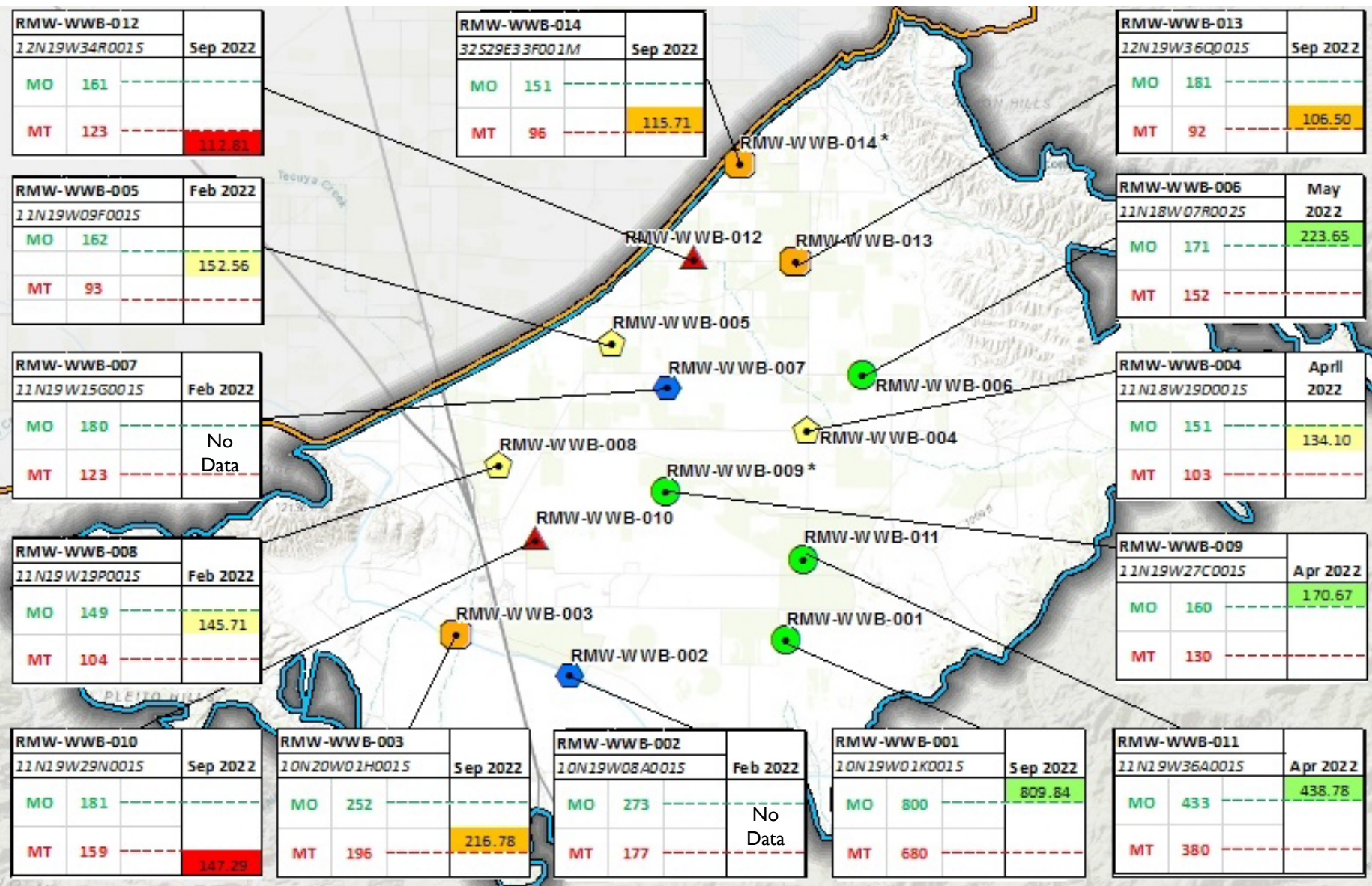


OUTLINE – AGENDA ITEM #8

- Update on groundwater levels through September 2022
- SGMA Implementation Round 2 Grant Solicitation Update
 - Schedule
 - Potential Projects
 - Letters of Support

8a. UPDATE ON GROUNDWATER LEVELS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 2022

INTERIM WATER LEVEL COMPARISON TO SMCs



- MT exceedances:
 - RMW-WWB-010: September 2022
 - RMW-WWB-012: June through September 2022

Legend

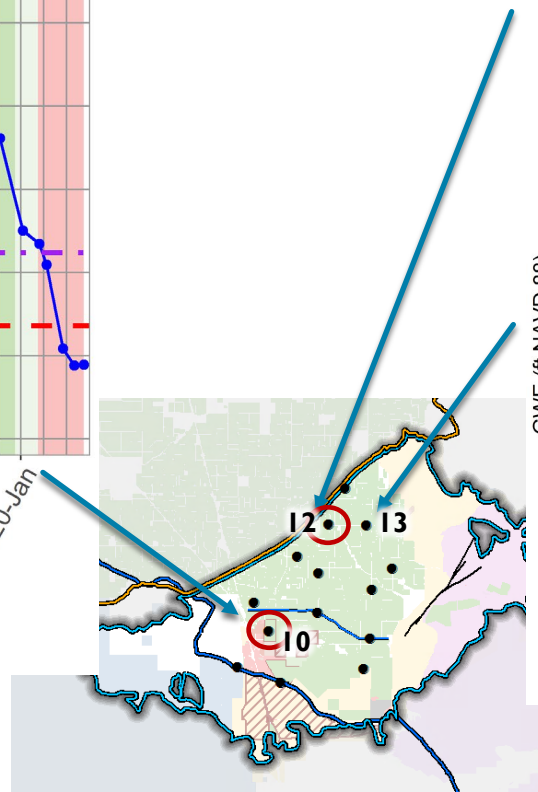
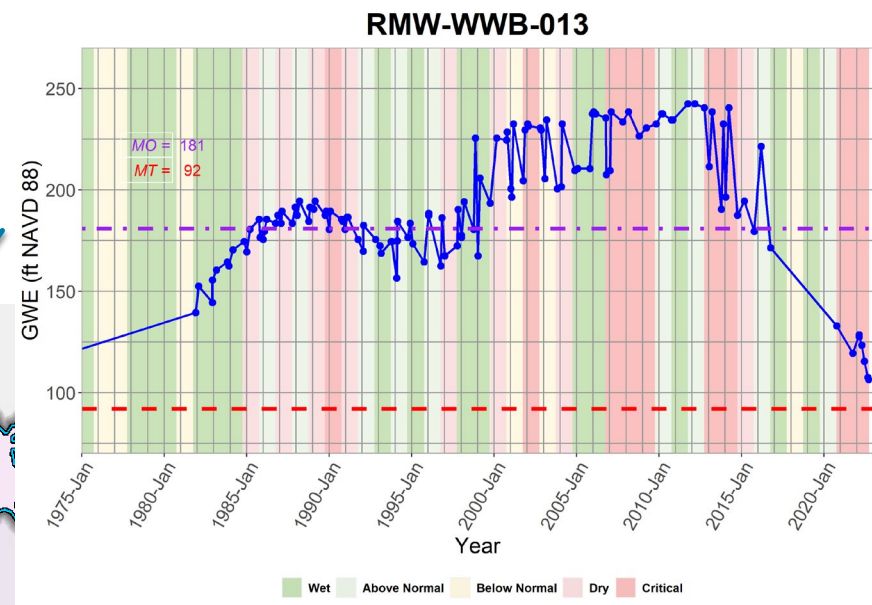
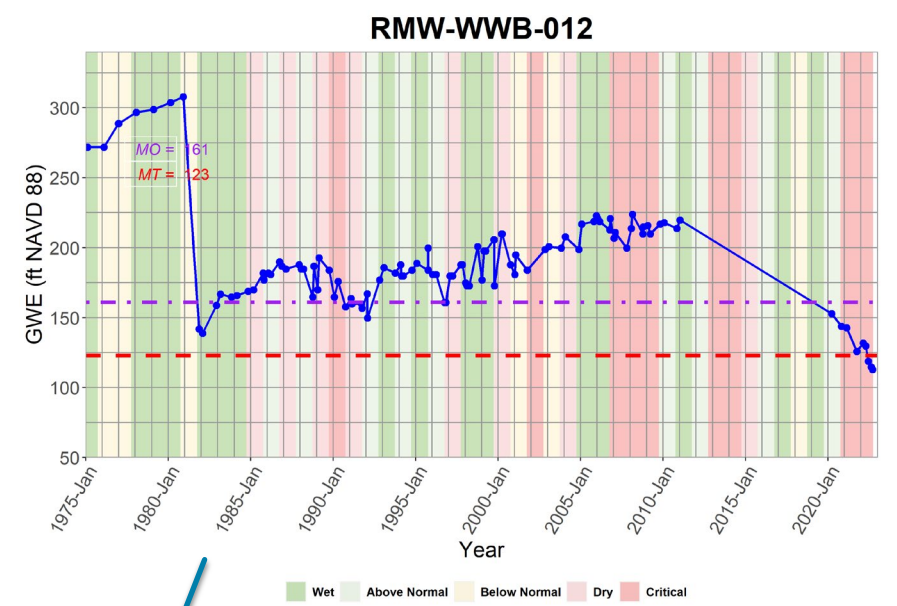
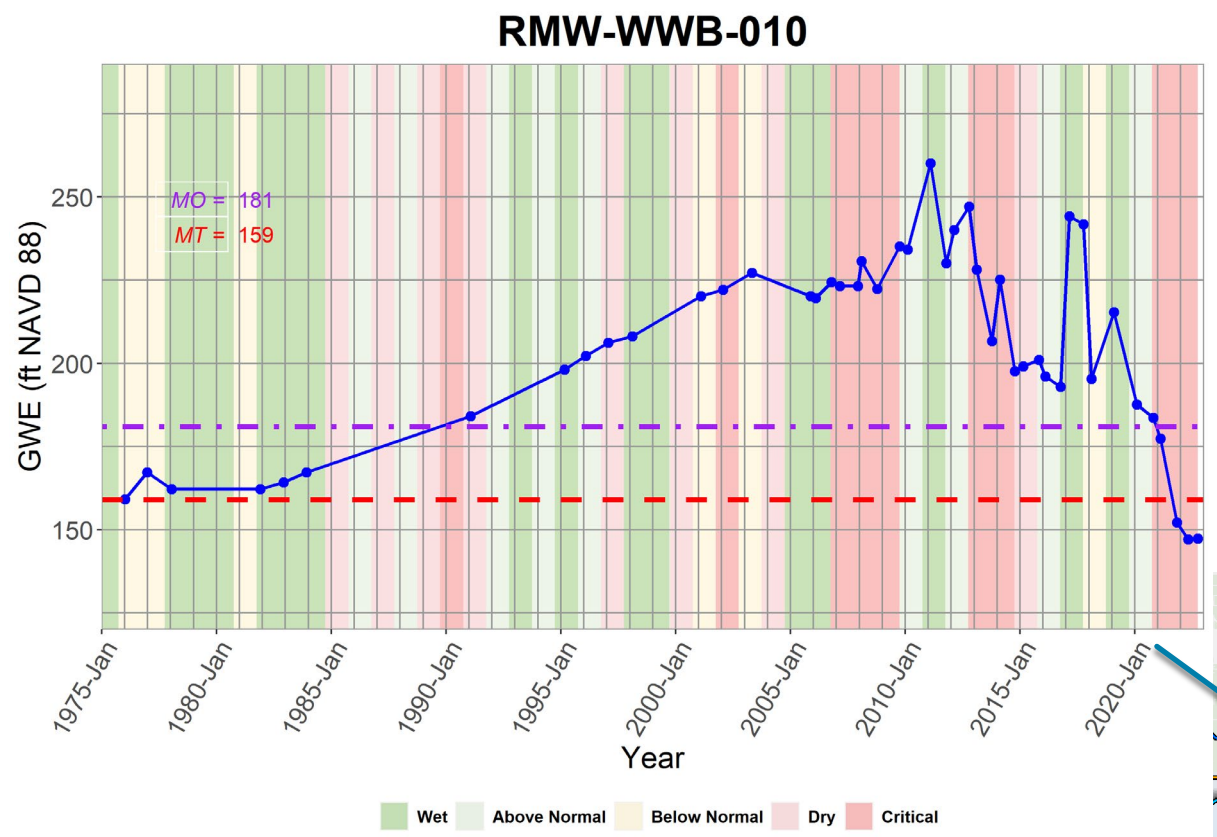
Groundwater Subbasin

- White Wolf (DWR 5-022.18)
- Kern County (DWR 5-022.14)

Water Level Status:

- Water Level Above MO (4 or 28%)
- Water Level Between MO and MT but closer to MO (3 or 22%)
- Water Level Between MO and MT but closer to MT (3 or 22%)
- Water Level below MT (2 or 14%)
- No Measurements (2 or 14%)

WATER LEVELS APPROACHING OR BELOW MTs



8b. SGMA IMPLEMENTATION ROUND 2 GRANT SOLICITATION UPDATE

GRANT SOLICITATION SCHEDULE

- Solicitation now open
- Applications due by the end of November
- Work must be completed by June 30, 2026



Program Schedule and Key Dates	
<i>Milestone or Activity</i>	<i>Tentative Schedule</i>
SGMA Implementation Round 2 Grant Solicitation Opens	October 4, 2022
SGMA Implementation Round 2 - Application Workshop	October 20, 2022, 10 a.m.-Noon (PST)
SGMA Implementation Round 2 Grant Solicitation Closes	November 30, 2022, at 5 p.m. (PST)
Draft Award List Posted for Public Review	May 2023
Final Award List Posted	August 2023
Execute Agreements	September-November 2023

APPLICATION COMPONENTS

- Authorizing Documentation
 - WWGSA must adopt a resolution authorizing the WWGSA secretary to file application and execute the grant agreement
- Eligibility Self-Certification documentation
- Work Plan
 - Project Descriptions
 - Justification on why project(s) were chosen over all others identified in the GSP
 - Description of quantifiable benefits
 - Scope of Work
 - Deliverables
 - Budget
 - Schedule

WHICH PROJECTS AND HOW MUCH MONEY SHOULD WE INCLUDE IN THE APPLICATION?

- Grant application can range between \$1 to \$20 million per basin
- Approximately \$230 million available for 94 eligible basins (including 20 COD basins)
 - \$2.45 million per basin if split equally, or
 - \$3.1 million per basin if exclude COD basins who received Round I funding
- To show commitment to the projects, recommend including a 5% cost share to receive full points
 - If GSA requests \$20 million, 5% cost share = \$1 million

SOME PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS

- Projects must be included in the GSP or consistent with the GSP
- Recommended language:
 - Pilot Project/Program,
 - Feasibility Study, or
 - Demonstration Study
- Examples of ineligible projects:
 - Water markets and trading programs
 - Purchases of water supplies
 - Rebate programs
 - Operations & Maintenance (O&M) costs – responsibility of applicant to maintain Project

PROJECTS WE THINK WILL SCORE HIGHEST OR SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION

- Groundwater extraction quantification (ITRC/LandIQ)
- Oilfield Reclaimed Water from Tejon Oil Field – Constant source of water irrespective of WY type, completed pilot study, and discussions with Regional Board ongoing
- Land Conversion Pilot Program – Multibenefit, demand reduction will provide most immediate impact to Basin water level conditions
- Tejon Recharge Facility – Feasibility study and cost evaluation underway
- In-Lieu Banking Program – Proven to work, straight-forward CEQA, however need to determine acreage available for inclusion
- El Paso Creek Recharge Project – Multibenefit, near interim MT exceedance
- South Canal/850 Canal Intertie – provide ability for additional water during wet years
- Data gap filling – potential activities could include: well census and inventory, video logging, representative monitoring well replacement(s)
- GSP revisions & annual reporting

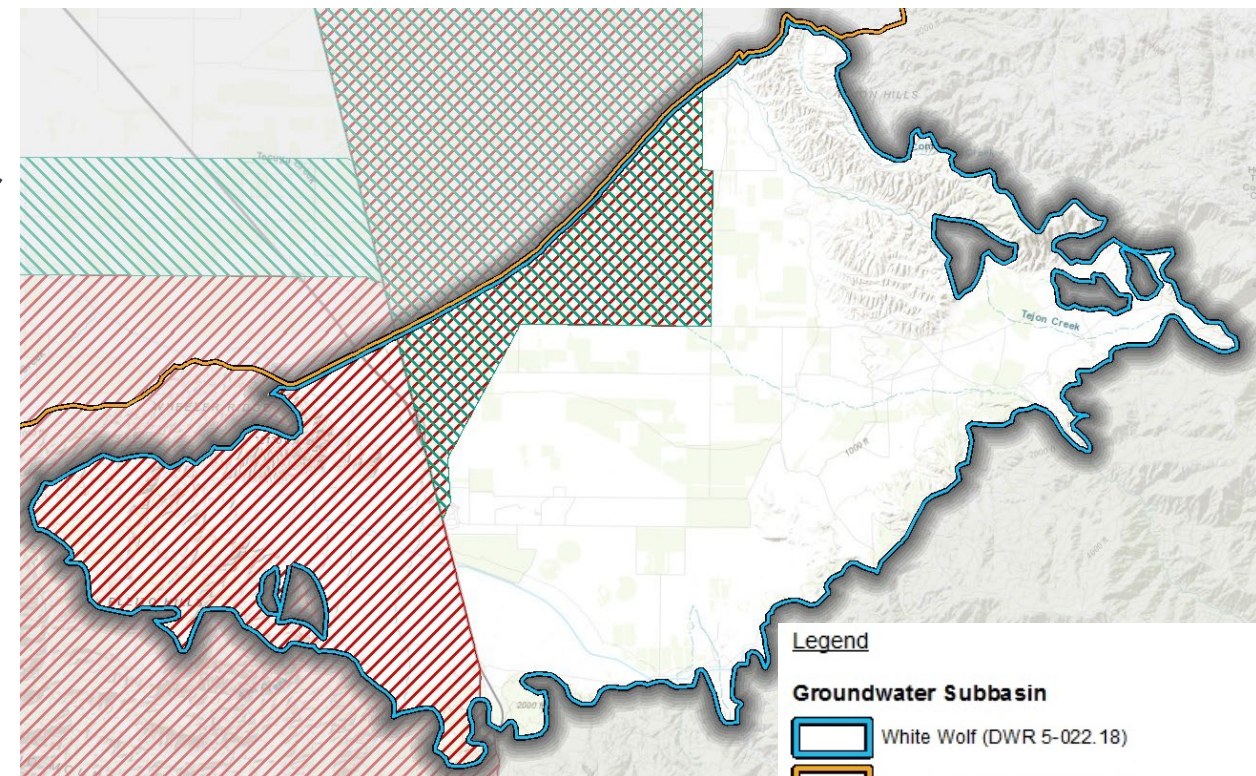


POTENTIAL PROJECT COSTS

P/MA #	P/MA Proponent	P/MA Name	One Time Cost	Ongoing Cost
23	AEWSD	AEWSD Groundwater Extraction Quantification Method	\$25k – 10M	\$25k
14	AEWSD	AEWSD Groundwater Subsidies for Land Conversion	\$15k – 30k	\$10k – 1M
15	WRMWSD	WRMWSD Land Retirement and/or Conversion	\$500/acre	\$250/yr/acre
2	TCWD	Oilfield Reclaimed Water from the Tejon Oil Field	TBD	TBD
	TRC	Tejon Recharge Facility	TBD	TBD
9	WRMWSD	WRMWSD El Paso Creek Recharge Project	TBD	TBD
10	AEWSD	AEWSD In-Lieu Banking Program	\$1 – 10M	\$5k
12	AEWSD	AEWSD South Canal WRMWSD 850 Canal Intertie	\$15M	\$40k
	WWGSA	Data gap filling, annual reporting, GSP revisions, etc.	--	\$250k/yr

COMMENT LETTERS OF SUPPORT

- Three comment letters from Underrepresented Communities are required to receive full points:
 - Disadvantaged community (DAC),
 - Severely disadvantaged community (SDAC),
 - Tribes,
 - Environmentally disadvantaged communities (EnvDAC), or
 - Fringe communities
- Potential landowner(s) and non-profit(s) to consider for outreach:
 - Tut Brothers
 - Self-Help Enterprises
 - Landowners / farm managers
 - Farm Bureau representative
 - The Nature Conservancy
 - Wind Wolves Preserve
 - Others?

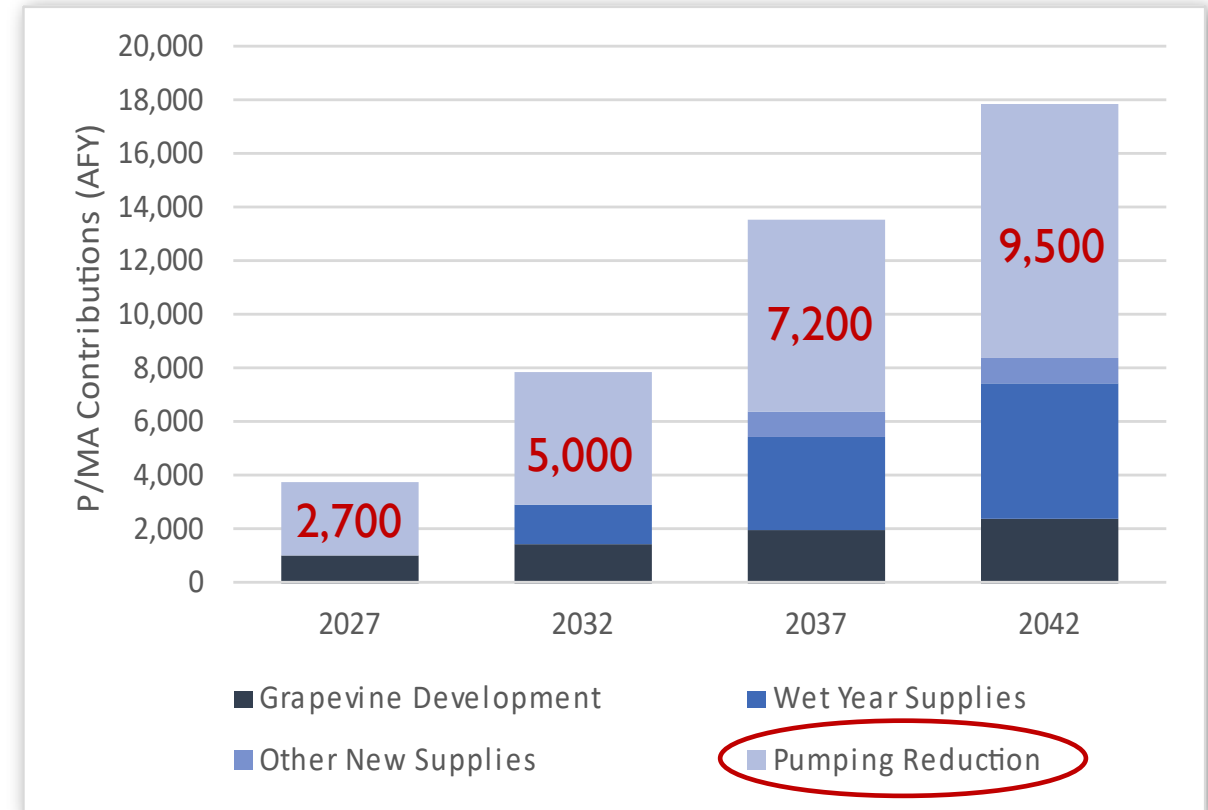


OUTLINE – AGENDA ITEM #10

- Projects and/or Management Actions (P/MAs) identified in the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP)
- Case Studies
- Consider Establishment of a Committee for P/MAs Planning

P/MAS IDENTIFIED IN THE GSP – SEE TABLE PMA-1

- 13 Water Supply Augmentation Projects
- 8 Water Demand Reduction Management Actions
- 3 “Other” P/MAs
- Demand reduction identified as the first 5-year implementation action
- Pumping reduction must occur to meet sustainability goal



EXAMPLE DEMAND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

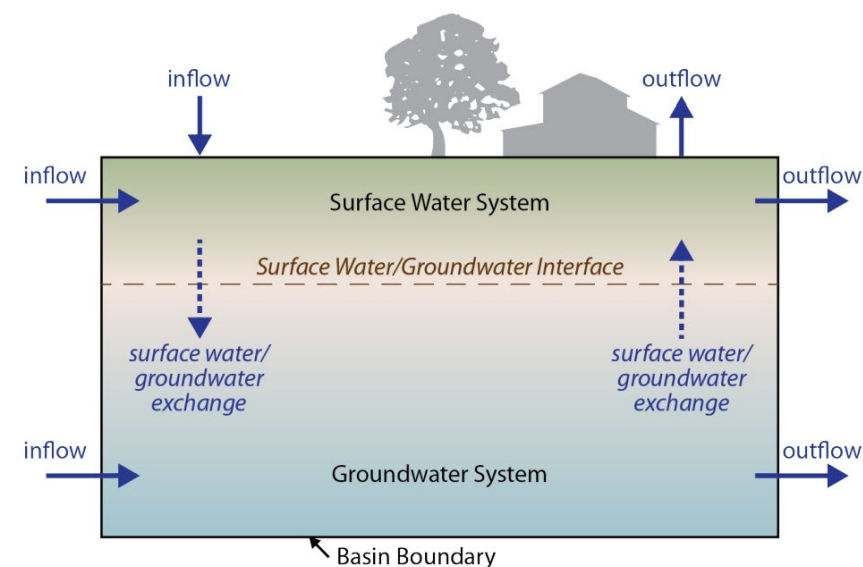
- Water budgets
- Pumping allocations
- Land repurposing
- Financial incentives
- Water markets
- Well metering / reporting programs
- On-farm efficiency



<https://farm-energy.extension.org/introduction-to-energy-efficient-irrigation/>

CASE STUDY: PUMPING ALLOCATIONS IN SEMITROPIC WATER STORAGE DISTRICT

- SWSD accounts for 50% of the overdraft estimated for the Kern County Subbasin
- Adopted policy in 2022 that allocates a water budget to irrigated agricultural parcels
 - Native yield
 - Precipitation
 - Surface water
 - Transitional allocation which reduces over time to 0 AFY
- Penalty for exceeding allocation \$1,600/AF



DWR Water Budget BMP



CASE STUDY: LAND REPURPOSING IN MERCED COUNTY

GSA

- Target to save 15,000 AFY by 2025 through voluntary program
- Passed prop 218 in 2022 to fund incentive program
- Extensive outreach efforts since 2021
- Landowners can compete to receive incentive payments for reductions in consumptive groundwater use
- If savings are not realized, then move towards an allocation program



<https://www.solarfeeds.com/mag/solar-farms-in-the-usa/>

CASE STUDY: PUMPING FEES FOR TRANSITIONAL PUMPING IN THE TULE SUBBASIN

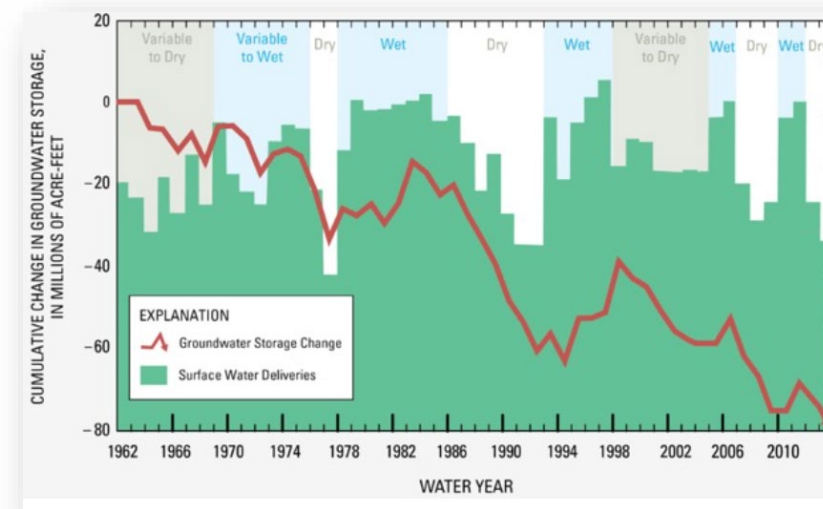
- Target to raise \$200MM to repair FKC where subsidence has decreased capacity by ~60%
- Prop 218 that would have funded one-time payment did NOT pass in 2022
- Transitional pumping program now in place where fees assessed on pumping volumes in excess of native yield allocation
- Fine line – enough pumping to generate revenues; not so much pumping that subsidence rates continue in excess of planning



<https://www.usbr.gov/mp/fkc-fr.html>

CASE STUDY: GW MARKET IN MADERA COUNTY

- Secured a USBR grant to explore water market opportunities
- 2020 and 2021 - stakeholder outreach process and market simulation efforts
- Safe Yield allocation is what can be “bought” and “sold”
- Market rules to mitigate impacts to sensitive beneficial users (e.g., DACs)



<https://waterinthewest.stanford.edu/news-events/news-insights/why-we-cant-just-suck-it-challenges-groundwater-recharge-california>

CASE STUDY: PENALTIES/ENFORCEMENT IN MADERA COUNTY

- Madera County September 27th Board of Supervisors voted to instate penalties for growers who pump more than their allocation:
 - \$100 per acre foot
 - Increase by \$100 each year starting in 2023 to maximum of \$500 per acre foot
 - Some Supervisors thought penalty was not harsh enough



SGMA

Over pumping will sting Madera growers, just not as much

SEPTEMBER 27, 2022  by Jesse Vad, SJV Water



Agriculture · Madera

Madera Co. approves penalties for excess groundwater extraction

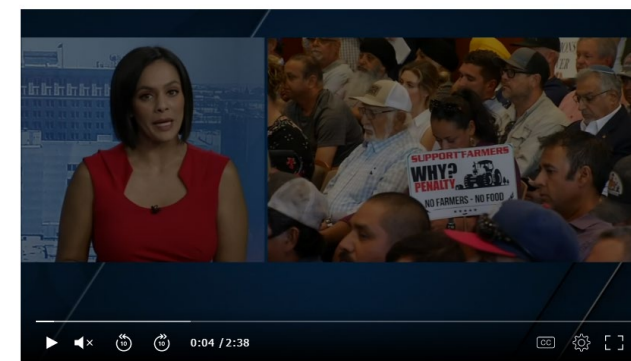
 DANIEL GLIGICH



Madera County farmers must now decrease water use or pay penalty

This is an amended amount to the original \$500 per acre-foot penalty that was proposed.

By Brittany Jacob via 
Tuesday, September 27, 2022 7:15PM

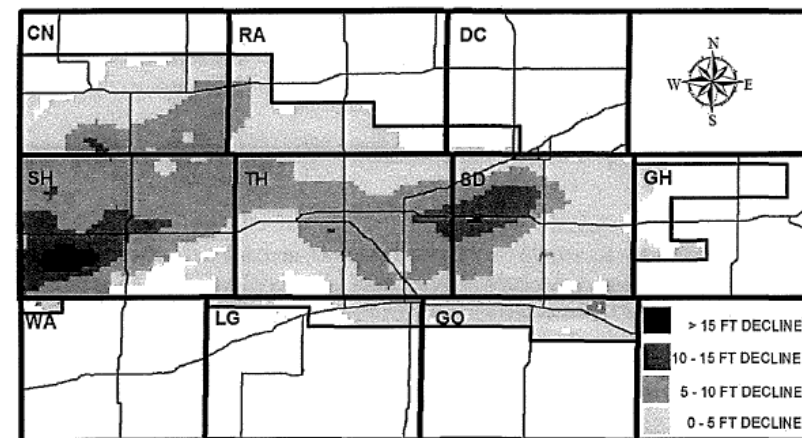


EMBED <> MORE VIDEOS ▶
Many farmers in Madera County are now being told to slash their water use or pay a penalty.

CASE STUDY: PENALTIES/ENFORCEMENT IN KANSAS (OGALLALA AQUIFER)

- Northwest Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 4 penalties for exceeding total allocation within allocation period:
 - <4 AF: \$1,000 for every day excess pumping was occurring
 - >4 AF: 2-year suspension of water right


Water Level Change in Feet: 2004 - 2013




Northwest Kansas Groundwater Management District No. 4 Revised Management Program (2016)

HOW TO INITIATE P/MAS IN THE WWB?

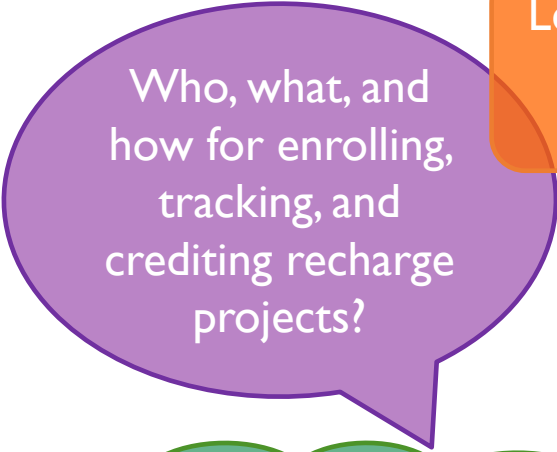
- Establishing a “**P/MA Committee**” to support the Board in reviewing policy and other considerations related to P/MA implementation
- Example committee structures include:
 - **Single committee** that is a mix of GSA Board members, District staff, and volunteer landowners and/or non-profit representatives);
 - **Tiered Committee** that includes an Ad-hoc Board Committee (e.g., with one Director from each member District), supported by an ad-hoc Technical Advisory Committee (e.g., District staff and volunteer landowners and/or non-profit representatives); or
 - **Another option** as directed by the Board



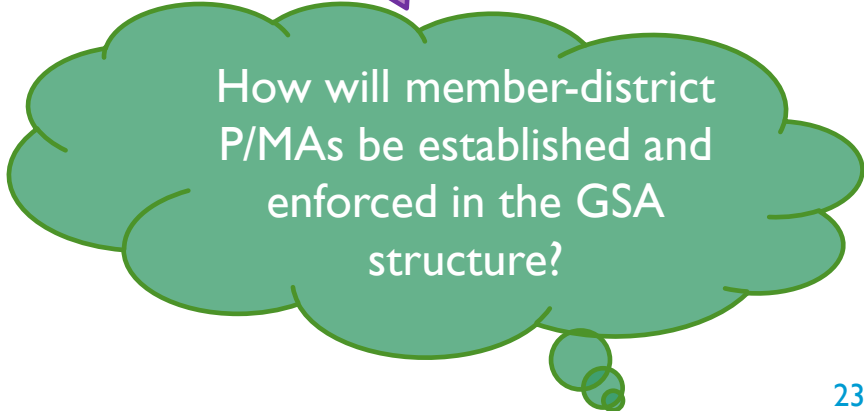
Does the GSA support landowner-developed recharge projects?



Leave behind for recharge projects?



Who, what, and how for enrolling, tracking, and crediting recharge projects?



How will member-district P/MAs be established and enforced in the GSA structure?

CLOSING THOUGHTS

- Successful implementation is going to require a broad toolbox of supply and demand management measures (and lots of \$\$\$\$)
- Most successful if GSA and landowners can cooperate and innovate
- Initiate policies as pilot programs, voluntary, and/or incentive-based
- Will require a trusted monitoring and reporting system
- Participation has to be incentivized and enforced

