ATTACHMENT 2

The information in this Attachment is presented in two major subsections; Drought Impacts, and Water Conservation Measures.

DROUGHT IMPACTS

The Poso Creek Region is underlain by a common, useable groundwater basin, the use of which has been managed conjunctively with the aforementioned surface water supplies by the overlying agricultural water users for several decades. In particular, maximum use is made of surface water supplies when they are available, both by delivery to irrigation and by delivery to surface spreading facilities. To the extent that surface water supplies do not meet the irrigation water requirements, groundwater is used to supply the difference. Accordingly, groundwater use for irrigation decreases during "wet" years and increases during "dry" years. In contrast, the cities and communities in the Region rely exclusively on pumped groundwater to meet the M&I demand for water, irrespective of hydrology.

2014 is the third consecutive dry year for the Poso Creek Region, and it is the driest. These three years are collectively referred to herein as the "2014 drought". All three of the principal sources of surface water available to the Region are experiencing record "lows". These sources include the Central Valley Project (CVP), the State Water Project (SWP), and the Kern River. In 2014, the Friant Division of the CVP declared that no water would be available to its contractors; the SWP allocated 5% of contract amounts; and the Kern River is at about 20% of its long-term average. As a result, the Region is experiencing (in 2014) the greatest shortage in the collective availability of surface water supplies during the time that all three sources have been supplying water to the Region, which is over 35 years. While the "baseline" average of all sources of surface water supply is about 775,000 acre-feet per year [Poso Creek IRWM Plan 2014 Update, Appendix F1], the 2014 total for these three sources may be on the order of 25,000 acre-feet, which is about 3% of the "baseline" average.

Accordingly, with surface water supplies at an all-time low, groundwater use is at an all-time high. The severity of the 2014 drought is reflected in the significant lowering of static groundwater levels in the Region, which has the effect of increasing pumping lifts; increasing power and energy use; increasing costs for power and energy as well as for modifications to pumping equipment (to the extent they are attributable to the increased pumping lift); decreasing well production; and decreasing the amount of groundwater in storage (which is the heart of the Region's conjunctive management practices). With groundwater levels declining to or below historical water level "lows", there is an increase in the likelihood of recurrence of historical land surface subsidence within the Region; the risk of water supply deficiencies for M&I and/or agricultural uses; and the risk of water quality degradation for M&I uses.

Following is an evaluation of each of the potential drought impacts identified in the PSP in the context of the Poso Creek Region:

- **At Risk of not Meeting Existing Drinking Water Demands:**

It is recalled that all communities in the Region rely on groundwater as their sole source of drinking water. The 2014 drought has increased the risk of not meeting existing drinking water demands of the

communities within the Region. With a continuation of drought conditions, the risks of these communities not meeting potable water demands are very high, especially since the Region is home to many economically-disadvantaged communities (DACs) that do not have the capital to promote or implement projects that increase their water supplies, water supply reliability, and/or delivery system flexibility and redundancy (reference Section 3.9 of the 2014 Plan Update). The 2014 drought in relation to the agencies who are sponsoring the (applicable) projects included in this grant proposal is explained below. Note that the DACs endorsing these projects (Lost Hills Utility District and the City of McFarland) face many of the same issues regarding their water resources, as with many of the other DACs in and around the Region.

Lost Hills Utility District (New Well and Water Storage Tank)

Consistent with the introductory discussion, groundwater levels have declined significantly in the vicinity of Lost Hills Utility District's (LHUD or District) two existing deep wells during the 2014 drought. This observation raises two primary issues for the District:

1. The existing deep well pumps will be at risk of failure if groundwater levels drop below the minimum net positive suction head (NPSH).

2. Reduced production from each of the existing two wells as a result of the increase in pumping head increases the risk of not meeting the *maximum daily demand* (MDD) with the highest capacity well offline.

With falling groundwater levels and only two wells, LHUD plans to drill an additional (third) well. Information describing the location, depth, and other characteristics of the existing wells is contained in the recently completed Water System Master Plan (Master Plan)[1]. The Master Plan was completed in January 2014 and identified the need for a new well and storage tank. Simply stated, a new well is needed to meet MDD if the highest capacity well (East Well) were to go offline for any reason.

The Master Plan noted that static groundwater levels had decreased by over 100 feet in the 12 years prior to plan completion, and groundwater levels have continued to fall as a result of the drought conditions which have only worsened in 2014. At this time, pumping water levels at the District's existing wells are within 70 feet of the pump NPSH limit. The NPSH is the minimum head above the pump inlet required to keep the pump from cavitation and excessive damage. In the spring of 2014, LHUD staff measured the static water level at 327 ft bgs (below ground surface) in the North Well and 317 ft bgs in the East Well.

LHUD's Consulting Engineer, who has years of experience in the Lost Hills area, stated in a Preliminary Engineer's Report for the Storage Tank (completed in May 2014), "…*it is my professional opinion that it is imminent that the community may experience a significant decline in the quantity of water if the current drought conditions persist and result in continued decrease in groundwater levels and that such a significant decline is likely to occur within one year.*"
"*It is also my opinion that the proposed project is necessary to alleviate this upcoming problem as well as the long term supply requirements. The proposed project addresses both near-term drought impacts and near-term water system upgrades identified in the Water Master Plan. Cheaper projects are available that can respond only to near-term drought impacts - and could*

[1] The Master Plan was funded by DWR's Proposition 84 Implementation Round 1 grant award.

be implemented if insufficient capital funds are available - but these actions are temporary solutions."

The recommended project provides a long-term solution to water supply and storage issues in a cost effective manner that increases the likelihood that LHUD will be able to meet municipal/residential water demands in the present and future drought scenarios.

City of McFarland (Browning Road Reservoir – 1.0 Million Gallon Welded Steel Reservoir, Booster Pump Station, and System Intertie)

Like Lost Hills, the City of McFarland relies exclusively on groundwater to supply their potable water system. As groundwater levels continue to fall as a result of the 2014 drought conditions, the well pumps must lift the groundwater higher in order to reach ground surface for delivery into the distribution system or system storage. This decreases the well's pumping capacity, which reduces McFarland's production capacity. This has the effect of reducing system reliability, flexibility, and redundancy. In several areas in the Region, declining groundwater levels have forced agricultural water users to lower their pump bowls in order to keep them in operation. In some instances, this is no longer practical and the wells have been taken out of service. Accordingly, it is a legitimate concern that a similar scenario could occur with the communities in and around the Region, including McFarland.

In addition to the drought impacts on groundwater production, the lowering groundwater levels have the potential to affect the quality of the pumped groundwater. McFarland's wells were drilled to average depths of approximately 1,000-feet to achieve water quality that meets US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Drinking Water Standards. In addition, this depth provides a buffer against the declining groundwater levels which are associated with drought conditions. Arsenic is one of the primary constituents of concern for McFarland and it occurs naturally in some of the sediments that make up the underlying groundwater basin. Previous "zone testing" results show that the arsenic concentration in the groundwater is generally higher at depths greater than 750 feet bgs, with the highest concentrations generally occurring between approximately 930 and 970 feet bgs. As groundwater levels continue to fall in the Region, more water is pulled from the lower strata in the aquifer which could potentially cause the arsenic concentration to increase above the MCL. This would require treatment to reduce the arsenic concentration in order to comply with the MCL of 10 ppb, which is very costly and difficult for the DACs to fund.

Additional system storage may also allow McFarland to meet system demands in the event a well must be turned off, or its use limited, due to water quality changes. If the drought or dry-year conditions continue into 2015, the Region will continue to see significant use of groundwater, with attendant declines in groundwater levels.

In summary, the DACs in the Region are considered to be at risk of not being able to meet existing demands for drinking water if drought conditions continue and, owing to their economic status, they find it difficult to fund the improvements necessary to mitigate this risk.

➢ At Risk of not Meeting Existing Agricultural Water Demands:

Irrigation water requirements within the Region are met through a combination of groundwater and surface water. When surface water supplies are reduced, there is a commensurate increase in the use of groundwater. The 2014 drought has evidenced a drastic reduction in the surface water supplies available to the Region. The corresponding increase in the use of groundwater has resulted in significant declines in groundwater levels. This has already impacted the Region's ability to meet existing agricultural water demands, and continued drought conditions will undoubtedly increase the severity of those impacts. The 2014 Plan Update included a table which presented the Region's historical "baseline" (1981-2005) surface water supplies and the projected average availability of surface water supplies going forward. That table is reproduced below, along with an estimate of the surface water supplies available to the Region in 2014.

Table 2.1 Historical Baseline and Projected Availability of Surface Water Supplies

Source of Supply	Baseline (AF)	Projected Average Availability (AF)		2014 Estimate (AF)
		2007 IRWM Plan	2014 IRWM Plan Update	
Local	252,000	234,000	198,000	10,000
State (SWP)	213,000	149,000	123,000	15,000
Federal (CVP)	310,000	320,000	320,000	0
Total	775,000	703,000	641,000	25,000

The water and irrigation districts in the Region were formed to provide public entities for entering into contracts for the delivery of supplemental surface water supplies for irrigated agricultural uses. These surface water supplies are shown Table 2.1 and are the principal sources of recharge in the Region.

The North Kern Water Storage District (North Kern) is responsible for providing all of the water necessary to meet the irrigation water requirements for about one-half of its service area or about 28,000 acres (i.e., the landowners typically do not have their own wells; rather, they rely on the District-owned and operated well field). North Kern recharges the underlying groundwater in wet years (through both in-lieu and direct recharge using available surface water supplies) and uses its well field to meet irrigation demands in dry years. As a result of the 2014 drought, the well field production has declined along with the declining water levels, which has required that North Kern impose a daily prorate of the well field capacity among the growers. In other words, the District is not always able to meet the irrigation demands during the peak of the 2014 irrigation season, the impact of which remains to be seen. This situation will only worsen with a continuation of drought conditions. While the remaining one-half of North Kern's service area (another approximately 28,000 acres) relies principally on pumped groundwater, North Kern has typically made deliveries to this area on an as-available basis. However, the 2014 drought has forced North Kern to advise landowners in this portion of its service area that the District will not be able to make deliveries during the peak irrigation season.

There has been a significant increase over the last 10 to 20 years in the percentage of permanent crops throughout the Region, which eliminates a grower's year-to-year flexibility in supplying

irrigation water, i.e., fallowing is no longer an option in this situation. With this percentage being at an historical "high", the effects of the 2014 drought are exacerbated as compared to prior droughts. Larger farming operations with several wells, or growers within a district which owns and operates wells, may have some flexibility and redundancy with regard to groundwater pumping; however, the consequence of any well "failure" for a relatively small grower (relying on only one or two wells) can be disastrous, especially with a permanent crop. It has become very difficult to receive timely service from the pump companies in the Region as a result of the impact that declining groundwater levels have had on existing wells. With regard to drilling new or replacement wells, it is understood that the well drillers have waiting lists that extend out for at least one year.

- **At Risk of not Meeting Ecosystem Water Demands:**

The Kern National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) and the duck clubs within the Semitropic Wildlife Improvement District are two ecosystem water users within the Region who are not able to afford the power and energy cost to supply dry-year groundwater. Furthermore, the Refuge relies on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to provide a surface water supply as part of long-term settlements, which is at risk and not likely to materialize due to the severity of the 2014 drought. Under a proposed long-term project, which is identified in the Poso Creek IRWM Plan, these two ecosystem water users would use water banks which are managed by water districts in the Region to regulate surface water supplies available in wet periods for delivery during periods of surface water shortages. However, this remains a proposed project and has not yet been implemented.

- **Drinking Water MCL Violations:**

While we are not aware of any drinking water MCL violations attributable to the 2014 drought at this time, the stage is being set for that possibility if the communities within the Region cannot manage the arsenic concentration as groundwater levels continue to fall with a continuation of drought conditions.

- **Groundwater Basin Overdraft:**

This is the third consecutive year of groundwater level declines; moreover, the declines are taking water levels to record "lows". If the aforementioned supplemental surface water supplies remain significantly reduced, this pattern can be expected to continue.

- **Discharge Water TMDL Violations:**

N/A

- **Other Drought-Related Adverse Impacts:**

As noted in the introduction to this Attachment, other drought-related impacts include increasing power and energy use (with an attendant increase in GHG emissions); increasing costs for power and energy as well as for modifications to pumping equipment (to the extent they are attributable to the increased pumping lift); increasing commodity prices; decreasing the amount of groundwater in storage, which is the heart of the Region's conjunctive management practices and its drought buffer. With groundwater levels declining to or below historical water level "lows", there is an increase in the likelihood of recurrence of historical land surface subsidence within the Region. Finally, irrigation districts without any water to deliver do not have any revenue from water sales, which will curtail discretionary spending and has already resulted in some job losses.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

This section provides a description of the mandatory or voluntary water conservation measures and restrictions that have been implemented in the Region as a result of the 2014 Drought. In addition, planned or anticipated water conservation measures are discussed in case drought or dry-year conditions continue into 2015.

Urban Water Conservation Measures

Water conservation measures are being practiced by urban water purveyors in the Region in response to the State's drought state of emergency declaration. The community actions identified herein provide examples of measures being implemented to meet the Governor's drought proclamations:

The Lost Hills Utility District established a water conservation notice on May 1, 2014, a copy of which is attached following this section. The ordinance restricts the use of water in the following areas:

- Unattended outdoor watering is prohibited.
- Unattended hose must have a nozzle with automatic shutoff.
- Unattended hose nozzle must be in the off-position.

There are currently several water users outside the water service area (primarily west of Lost Hills). Accordingly, the ordinance establishes the right to terminate and/or restrict water to water service connections outside the district boundaries.

The two largest landscape irrigation areas within the District -- Lost Hills Park and Lost Hills Middle School (K-8) -- use untreated surface water from the State Water Project, which is not supplied by the District's water system. The Lost Hills Park implemented the use of the surface water over the last several years while the school has utilized surface water for many years. Additionally, the Berrenda Mesa Water District (BMWD) domestic water system was upgraded as described below.

- Elimination of delivery to several connections located west of the service area (Belridge and North lines).
- Reduced purchases by BMWD in 2009 as they switched to untreated SWP water for some of their non-potable water uses.
- Decreased BMWD sales in 2012 after the reduction of water losses following replacement of 11 miles of deteriorated pipe.

As a result, water consumption for a portion of the LHUD system was reduced by approximately 50 percent (or 5 MG) annually. This is mainly attributed to the replacement of the 60-year old steel water transmission main that had reoccurring leaks. The peak water use for the LHUD occurred in 2007 and has experienced a steady decline. LHUD has implemented measure leading up to the 2014 drought which makes it more difficult for additional reductions.

The City of McFarland is planning to implement a two-pronged water conservation program to be applied on a city-wide basis. The water conservation program includes public outreach and water conservation education efforts by means of mailing bilingual water conservation education flyers annually to all water customers in the water system service area. The flyers will include a number of specific methods to increase property owners' awareness of the need to conserve water, particularly during the summer

months when demand is the highest. The estimated annual cost to send flyers out to all property owners within the water system service area is approximately $5,400. Sample flyer content is listed following:

- Education for property owners on how to read their water meters and also how to check for leaks by shutting off all fixtures and examining the water meter reading to verify that the totalizer has stopped moving. Should the meter continue running, the property owner should repair the leak immediately to avoid being charged for water they are not utilizing.

- Encourage property owners to install water saving devices to reduce water usage to lower their monthly water bill and conserve water.

- Encourage property owners to eliminate landscaping water use between the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm to reduce evaporation losses.

- Install a moisture sensor or rain gauge on automatic sprinkler systems.

- Drip irrigation is the best way to water trees and shrubs, as it allows the water to penetrate deep into the soil to reach the roots and reduces water evaporation.

- Use a broom or rake to clean off sidewalks and driveways, not a hose.

Should drought conditions continue into 2015 the City of McFarland may mandate that property owners eliminate water usage for landscape irrigation between the hours of 9:00 am and 6:00 pm. In addition to this measure, the City may also mandate that property owners begin following an even/odd watering schedule where property owners with an even-numbered address are permitted to water on even-numbered days, and those with odd-numbered addresses may water on odd-numbered days.

Water Loss Control - In addition to sending out water conservation education flyers to all property owners, the City will also implement a water loss control program. The program will include periodic inspection and calibration of service meters to ensure the accurate measurement of water sold to customers. The total volume of water sold throughout the entire system will then be compared to the metered well production to determine if there are losses between the water sources (Municipal Wells) and the customers. The program will also include ongoing leak detection and repair within the water system, focusing leak detection and repair efforts on older areas of the water distribution system piping.

Energy Conservation during Peak Hours - Installing the proposed 1.0 million gallon tank will allow the City to take advantage of time-of-use energy rates and reduce or eliminate usage of well pumps during summer period peak hours between May 1st and October 31st from 12:00 pm to 6:00 pm, when energy costs are at their highest. This will significantly reduce electrical costs, perhaps on the order of 30%-35%. Over the long term, operation of the water storage tank and booster pump station during peak hours (using the wells during off-peak hours) will significantly reduce energy costs and continue to allow the City to maintain reasonable water rates in this disadvantaged community.

The City Council for the City of Shafter has passed Resolution No. 2330 (a copy of which is included with items at the end of this attachment) and has conducted public outreach through inclusion of a flyer in the July 2014 utility bill mailing. A couple of key drought measures stated in the Resolution are as follows:

“WHEREAS, pursuant to California V/water Code section 375, the City of Shafter (the "City") is authorized to adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by persons within its jurisdiction for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City is authorized to prescribe and define by ordinance restrictions, prohibitions, and exclusions for the use of water during a threatened or existing water shortage and adopt and enforce a water conservation and regulatory program to: (i) prohibit the wastage of City water or the use of City water during such period; (ii) prohibit use of water during such periods for specific uses which the City may from time to time find nonessential; and (iii) reduce ànd restrict the quantity of water used by those persons within the City for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the City; and”

Agricultural Water Conservation Measures

By way of background, the irrigation/water districts within the Region who are CVP contractors have prepared and periodically update Water Conservation Plans as part of their federal water supply contracts. The other irrigation/water districts in the Region have prepared Agricultural Water Management Plans (Plans). These Plans identify Efficient Water Management Practices (EWMPs) for agriculture (which are set forth in the California Water Code) and evaluate the applicability and feasibility of each, as well as document progress toward implementing feasible practices. The following water conservation practices support the EWMPs:

- All of the irrigation/water districts within the Poso Creek Region have implemented volumetric flow measurements and pricing for water delivered to landowners/growers.
- Water delivered from the CA Aqueduct, Friant-Kern Canal, and the Kern River is measured by a volumetric flow measuring device with totalizer.
- Districts support voluntary land retirement as a means of reducing local demands. In fact, in 2014, Semitropic WSD completed a $10M land purchase for the purpose of removing the purchased land from agricultural production, thus reducing agricultural demand and conserving groundwater.
- Cawelo Water District has, for many years, been integrating the reuse of oil-field produced water with other supplies, thereby conserving the regional groundwater supply.
- All of the Poso Creek IRWM districts provide funding for on-farm irrigation system efficiency testing through the North West Kern Resource Conservation District’s Mobile Lab for Testing Irrigation Application Efficiencies.
- The majority of the on-farm irrigation systems utilize some form of low-volume irrigation application technology.
- Water delivery systems have a high level of automation and controls in place.
- Growers in the Region conduct frequent pump testing and system efficiency evaluations.

Each of the irrigation/water districts in the Region sent a notice to their Landowners/Growers this spring which informed them of the 2014 water supply situation and identified the amount of water each district could serve to their Landowners/Growers. Some of these letters are presented at the end of this section to demonstrate the measures the districts have taken due to the 2014 drought. As previously described in this Attachment, available surface water supplies in 2014 were at historical “lows”. Accordingly, at the district level, aside from delivering the meager supplies to growers in an efficient manner, there was no opportunity to conserve in the sense of using/delivering less surface water or carrying it over to next

year; rather, growers were simply trying to survive 2014. As for the use of groundwater, it was already noted that, in the case of North Kern WSD, the District imposed a daily prorate of the District's wellfield during the peak irrigation season. However, most groundwater use within the Region is through the use of on-farm wells, which are not within the control of the irrigation/water districts within the Region. In this regard, the notices to Landowners/Growers inform them of the critical nature of the surface water supplies, which are the source of recharge to the groundwater basin. While the irrigation/water districts do not monitor on-farm groundwater pumping, it is likely that there is some level of deficit irrigation being practiced in 2014, both by choice and by physical limitations of the pumping equipment with the declining groundwater levels.

As for long-term drought prevention measures, the following figure is from the federal environmental document that was completed in May of 2012 by Poso Creek IRWM Plan's RWMG for the purpose of a 25-year program for groundwater banking and exchange within the Region (Groundwater Banking and Exchanges EA-09-121). The figure illustrates the conveyance routes used to deliver surface supplies into groundwater storage in North Kern WSD. The map view also identifies the location of the four recently constructed interties in relation to the Calloway Canal Improvements, a proposed project in this application. Once the Calloway Canal lining is completed, it will immediately help the Region with dry, normal, and wet year water management and help to prepare for future droughts.

Notes pertaining to the proposal are in bold.

Turnout
Wasteway
Friant-Kern Canal
California Aqueduct
Major Canal
Canal/Pipeline
Future SWRU Pipe Route
River, Creek, etc.
Flow Path
Intertie

Water Source

Primary - SWP
Primary - CVP
Primary - Kern River
Secondary - Kern River
Non-District Area
Consolidated CVP Place of Use
Poso Creek IRWM Plan Area
Spreading Basin - Completed
Spreading Basin - Future Phase
Entrance Pond
County Boundary

KINGS COUNTY
TULARE COUNTY
KINGS COUNTY
KERN COUNTY
TULARE COUNTY
KERN COUNTY

Deer Creek
Earlimart
White River
DELANO-EARLIMART ID
Richgrove
Friant-Kern Canal
Delano
Rag Gulch
Grizzly Gulch
Kern National Wildlife Refuge
SEMITROPIC WSD
SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN MUD
KERN-TULARE WD
Kern River Channel
Main Drain Canal
California Aqueduct
Poso Creek
McFarland
Lost Hills
SWRU EAST-WEST CONVEYANCE
NORTH KERN WSD
Wasco
CAWELO WD
Monotti Creek
Little Poso Creek
Connection to CA Aqueduct
SHAFTER-WASCO ID
Shafter
Calloway Canal
Lerdo Canal
Cawelo Canal
Friant-Kern Canal
Connection to Cross Valley Canal
Connection to Kern River
Kern River
Beardsley Canal
Buttonwillow
East Side Canal
Pioneer Canal
Cross Valley Canal
Main Canal
Kern River
Bakersfield
Walker Basin Creek

2-3.A. CVP water allotted to DEID, KTWD, or Shafter-Wasco is transported via the FKC to the Poso Creek Spillway Turnout (MP 130.13), NK Turnout No. 1 (MP 144.86), and NK Turnout No. 2 (MP 144.87), and delivered into North Kern for direct spreading and/or in-lieu banking.

North Intertie 75cfs

South Intertie 50cfs

2-3.D. Friant Recirculation water, Cross Valley water, or purchases of south of delta CVP water could be conveyed in the CA Aqueduct to the CVC. Once in the CVC, water can be conveyed to Cawelo's Pump Station A and delivered into North Kern's Beardsley Canal for delivery to North Kern, or, water can be conveyed to the Calloway Canal through the CVC to Calloway Intertie and into North Kern for direct spreading and/or in-lieu banking.

2-3.B CVP water allotted to DEID, KTWD, or Shafter-Wasco is transported via the FKC to the Shafter-Wasco Turnout (MP 134.42), through the North Main System to the Shafter-Wasco/North Kern Intertie, and then into North Kern's Calloway Canal for delivery into North Kern for direct spreading and/or in-lieu banking.

Cross Valley Canal to Lerdo Canal Intertie 400 cfs

Poso Creek IRWM Plan Area

Cross Valley Canal to Calloway Intertie 400 cfs operating (800 cfs capacity)

2-3.C. CVP water in FKC can be conveyed to the CVC. Once in the CVC, water can be conveyed to Cawelo's Pump Station A and delivered into North Kern's Beardsley Canal for delivery to North Kern, or water can be conveyed to the Calloway Canal through the CVC to Calloway Intertie and into North Kern for direct spreading and/or in-lieu banking.

SOURCE: California Spatial Information Library, 2008; Semitropic Water Storage District, 2008; Kern County Water Agency, 2004.

10 5 0 10
Miles

N W E S

Poso Creek IRWM Plan
Groundwater Banking and Exchanges EA-09-121

Southern San Joaquin Valley, California

Poso Creek IRWM Plan Area (Region)

GEI Consultants
Bookman-Edmonston Division

CONVEYANCE OF WATER FROM DEID, KTWD, AND/OR SHAFTER-WASCO TO NORTH KERN FOR GROUNDWATER STORAGE

SEPTEMBER 2011

FIGURE 2-3

11-Aug-2011 Z:\Projects\073230 PosoCreek\EA Fig2-3 Conveyance NorthKern.mxd RS