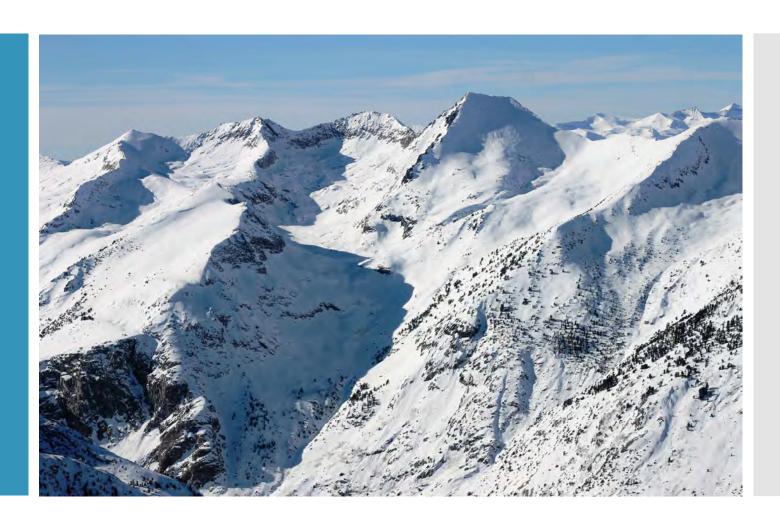
Managing Kings River Resources



Cristel Tufenkjian, Director of External Affairs Kings River Conservation District April 5, 2019

Kings River Watershed were it all begins

Originates in the Sierra Nevada around 13,000 feet elevation within Kings Canyon National Park.





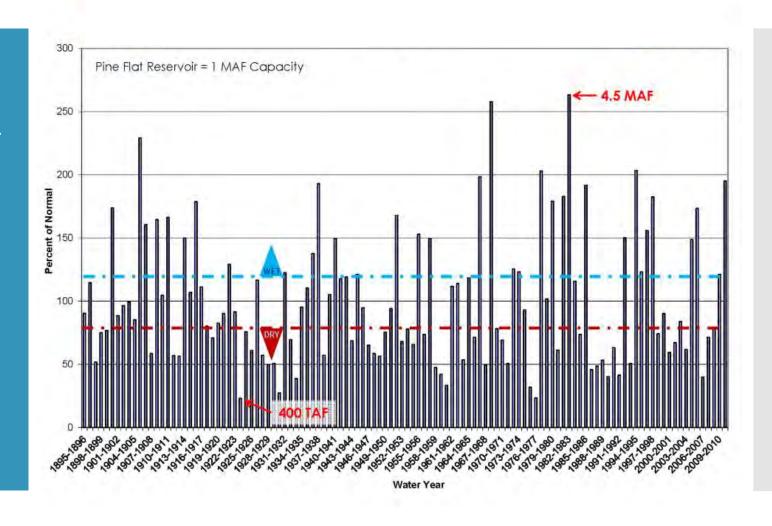
flowing downward

As the snow melts it cascades down the mountains into tributaries like the Roaring River that feeds into the South Fork, the best-known branch of the Kings River because of its accessibility as it flows through beautiful Kings Canyon.



Kings River Runoff starting in 1895

Highly variable
4.5 mill. AF – 263%
360,972 AF – 21%
And every in between



Pine Flat Dam and Reservoir regulating the flows

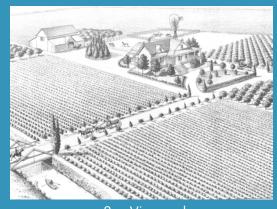
Built by the Corps of Engineers

Completed in 1954

1,000,000 AF capacity

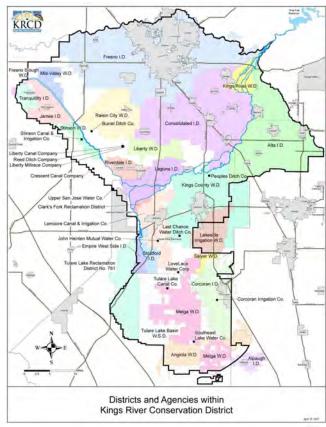


Managing a fully appropriated river



1890 Vineyard







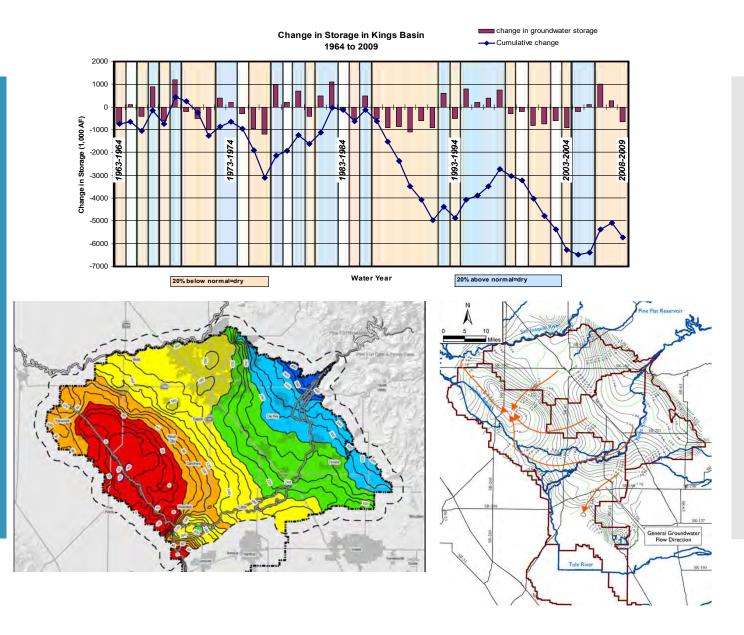
Groundwater Management in the Kings River Service Area

Using data to analyze regional groundwater

Average annual overdraft (1963-2009) approx. 120 acre feet

Largest GW depression located near Raisin City, beyond Kings River place of use

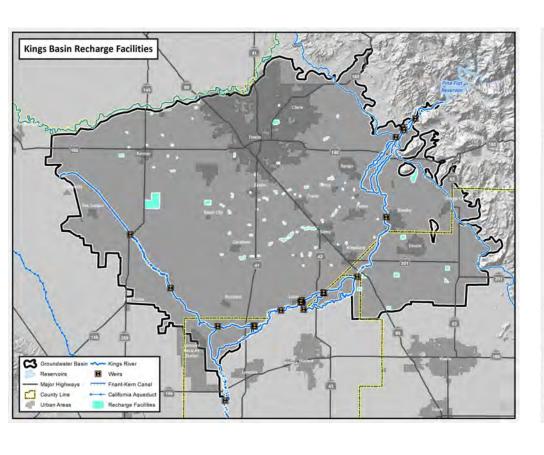
Flows move westerly, drawn to the cone of depression

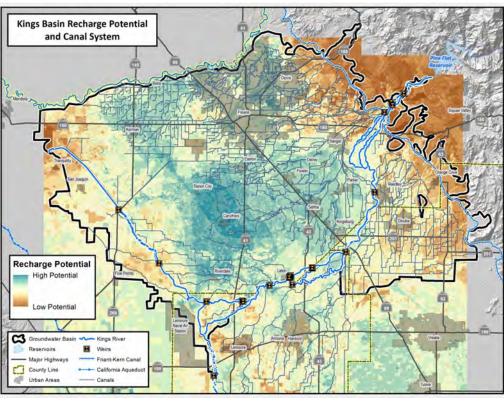


Kings Subbasin



Groundwater Recharge (Flood-MAR) in Kings Subbasin





Water Quality in the Kings River Service Area

Kings DACs

Tulare Lake Basin DAC Water Study

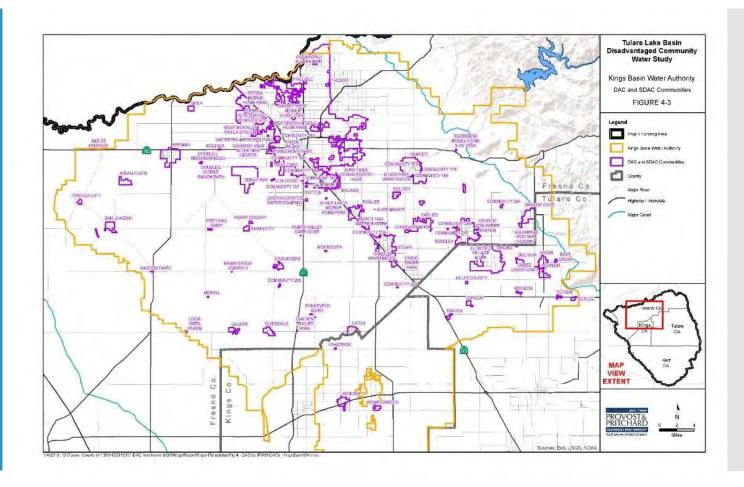
Lack of funding

Lack of technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity

Poor water quality

Inadequate or unaffordable funding to make improvements

Lack of informed, empowered, or engaged residents





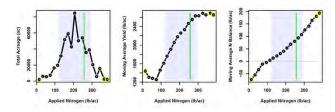
Created by Kings River agencies to support growers in General Order implementation

Requirements

Farm Evaluation Surveys Nitrogen Management Plans Nitrogen Summary Reports Continuing Education Domestic Well Testing

Outcomes

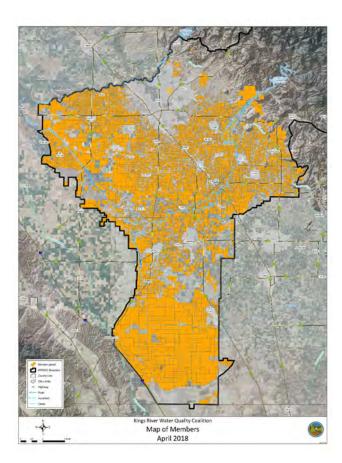
Data collected has given growers new insight into nitrogen use



Solutions

Construct water kiosks

Develop Best Management Practices and tools to limit impacts on water quality







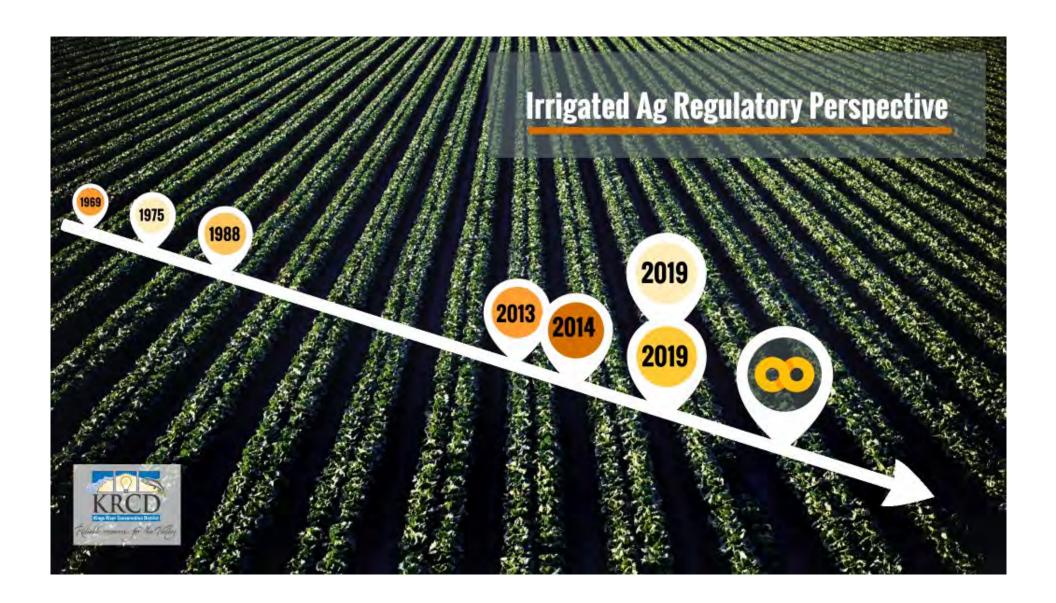
10 year stakeholder process

Develop long-term management plan for salts & nitrates

Focuses mostly on groundwater

Assure safe drinking water and sustain agricultural economy

CV-SALTS video

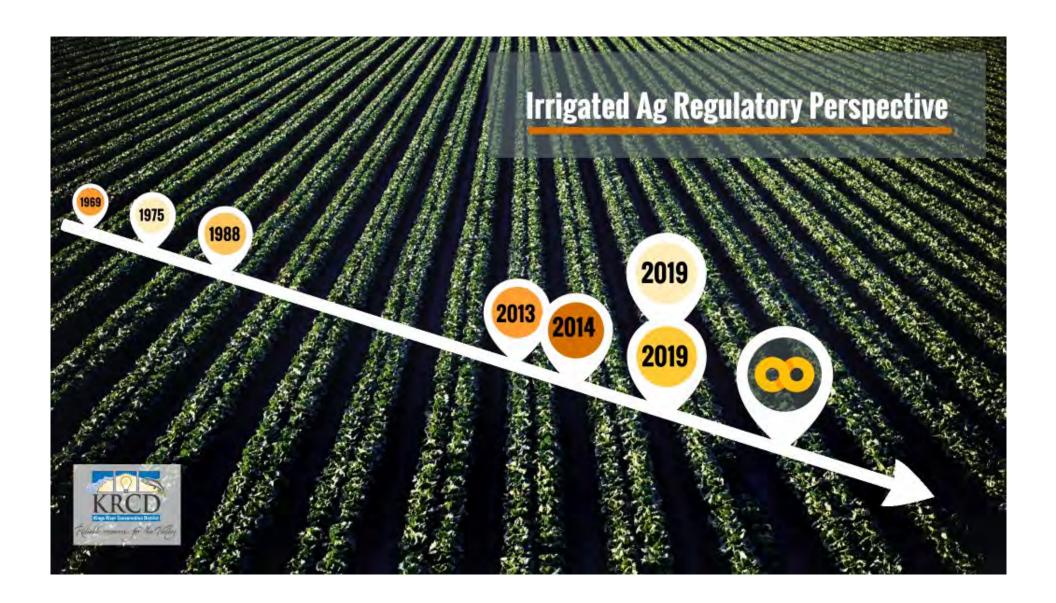


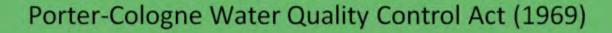
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Regional Water Quality Control Boards



Regional Water Quality Control Plans





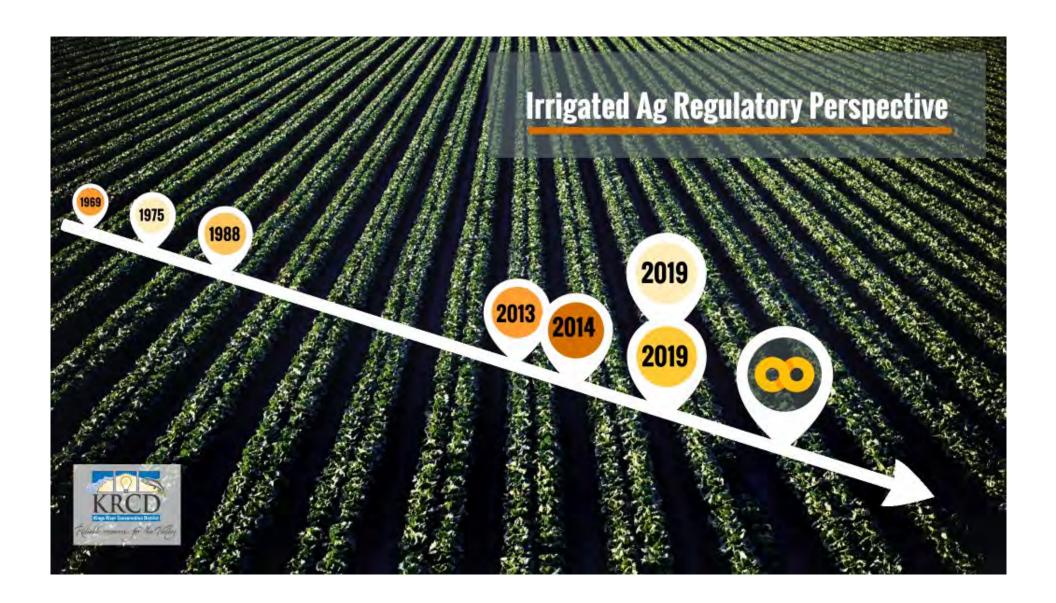
Tulare Lake Basin Plan (1975)



Beneficial Uses municipal, industrial, ag

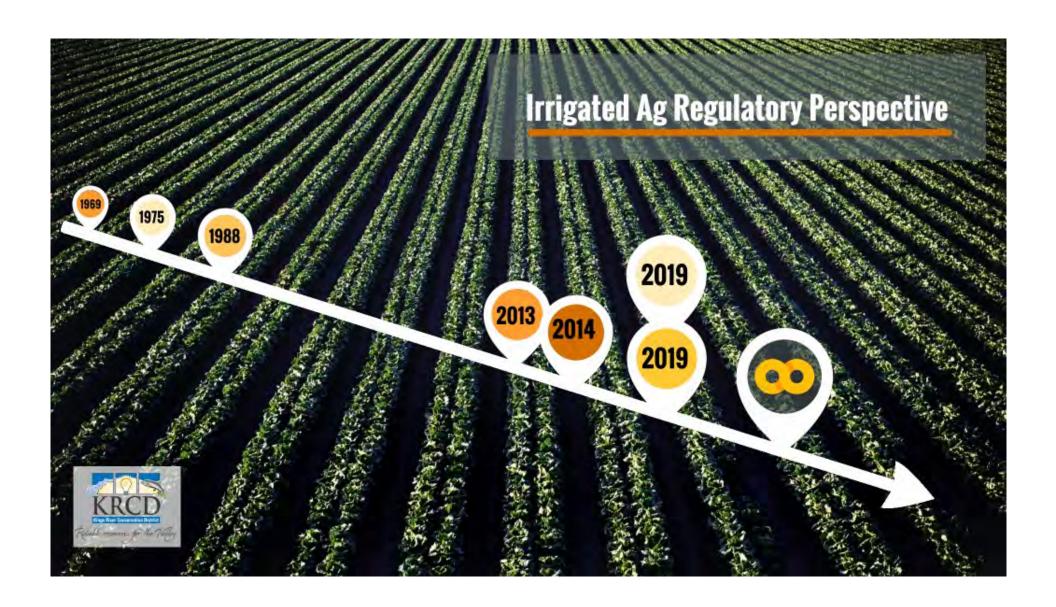
Water Quality Objectives drinking water standards

Permits WDR



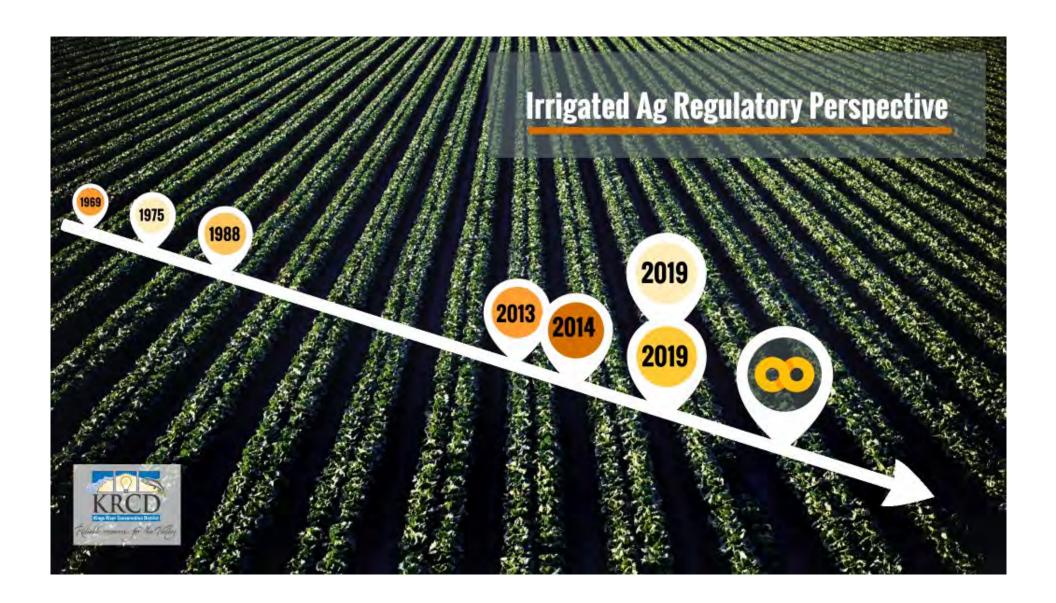


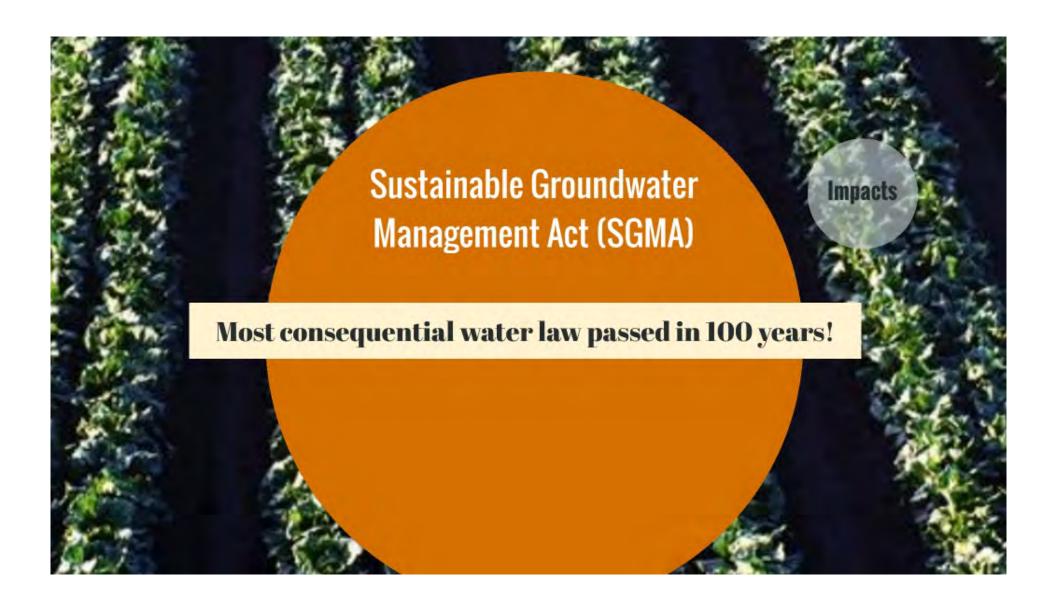


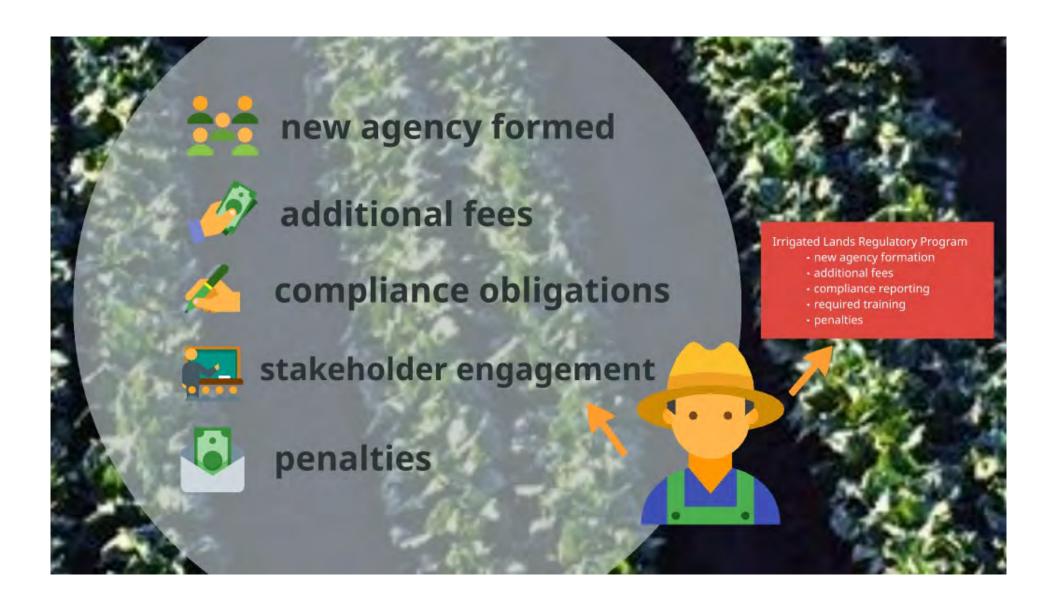


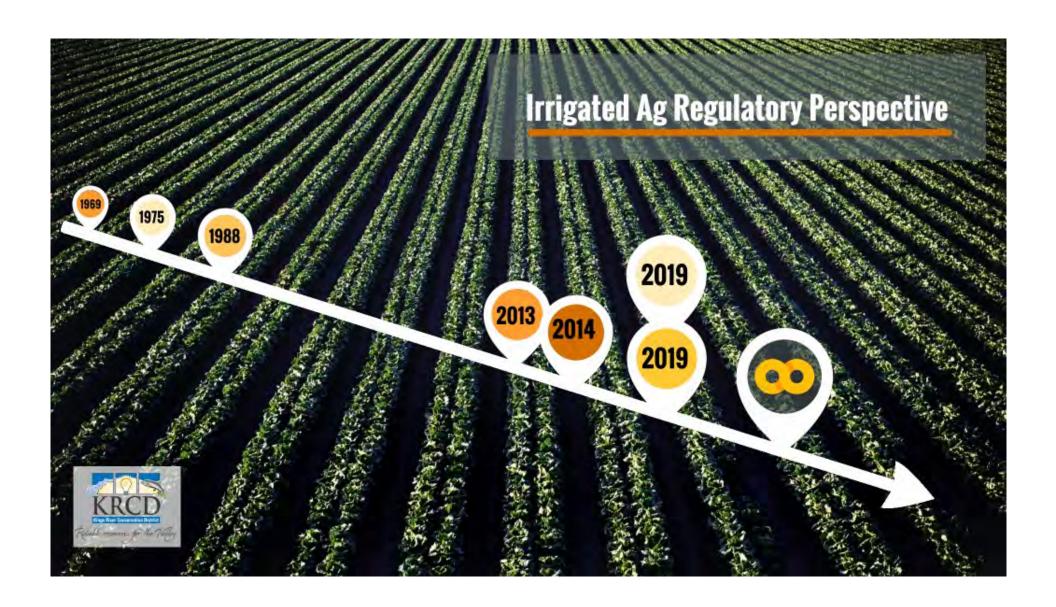




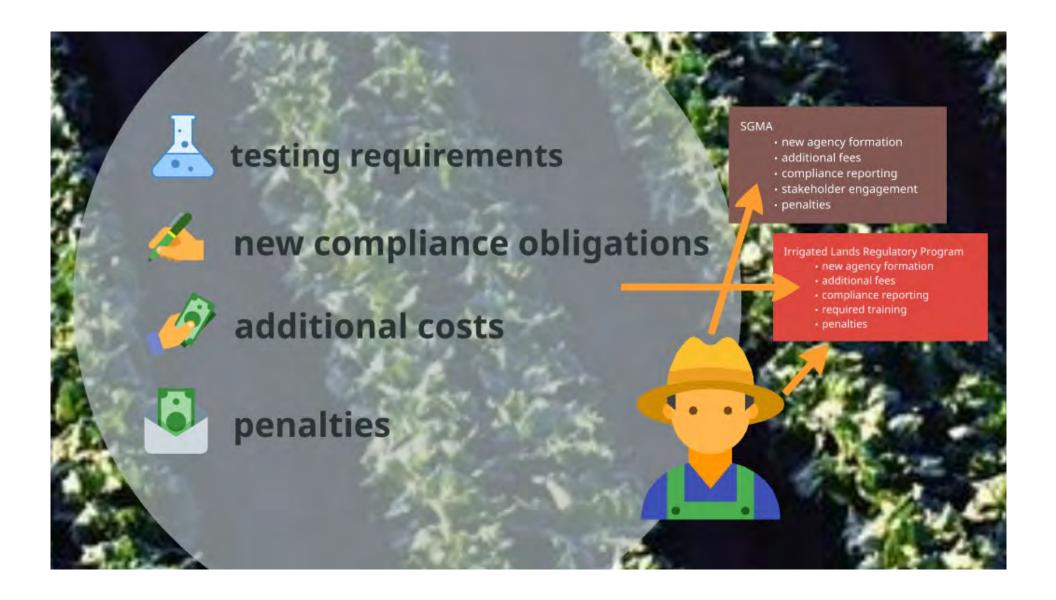


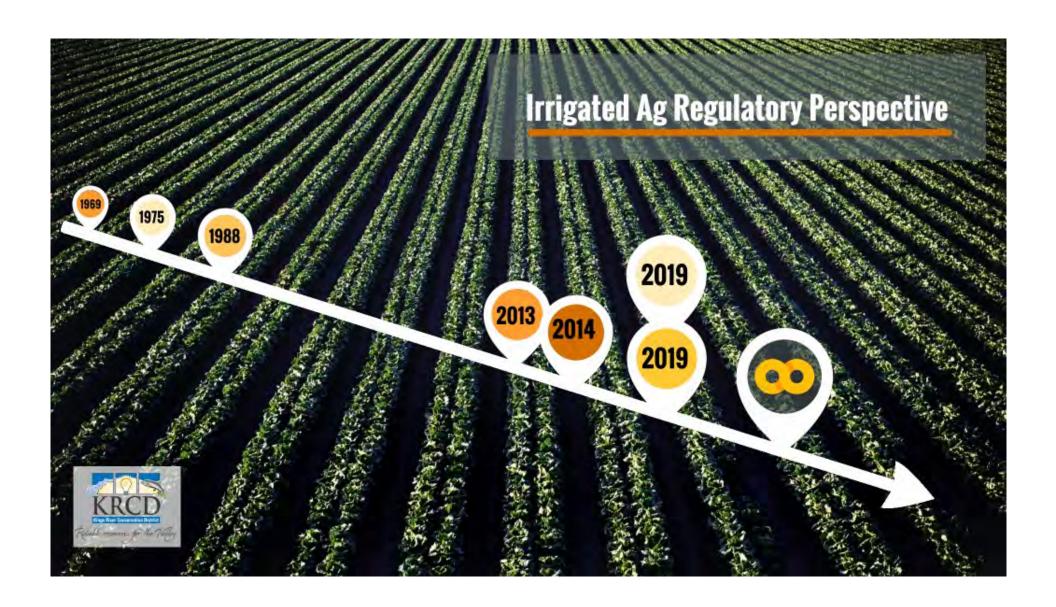






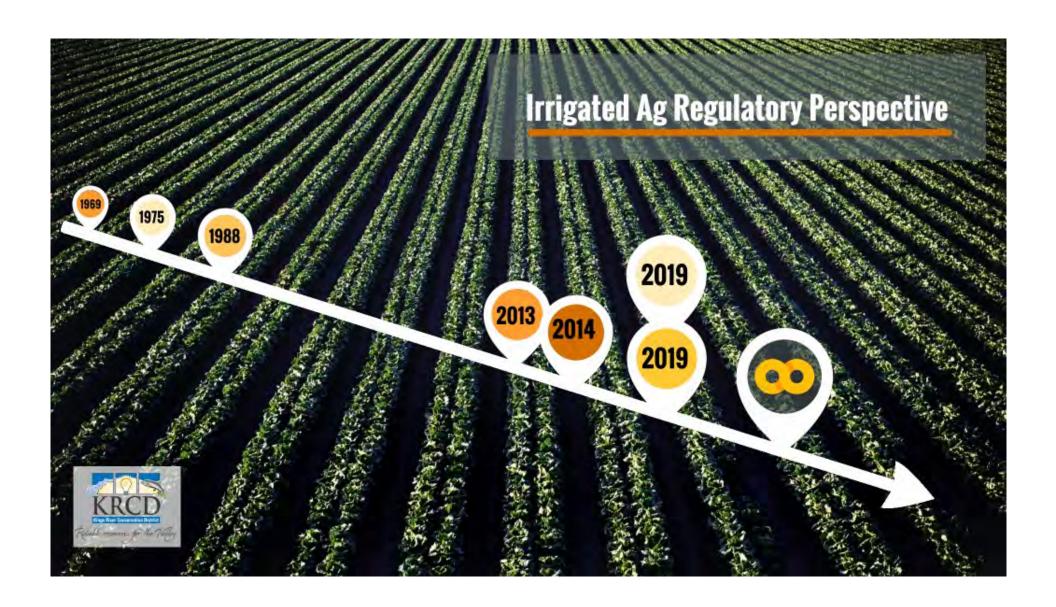




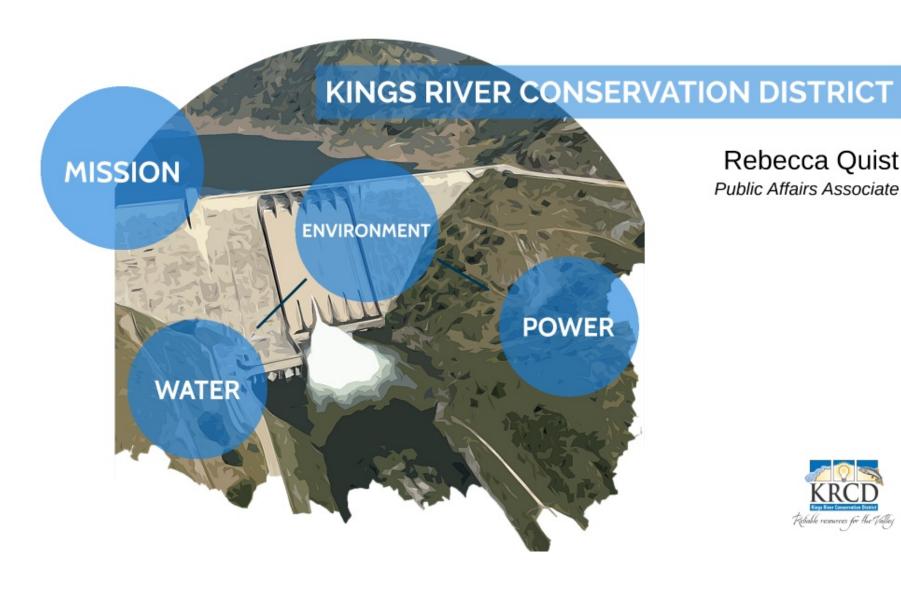










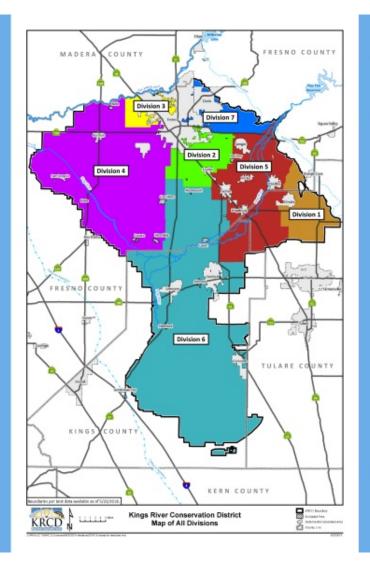


Rebecca Quist

Public Affairs Associate

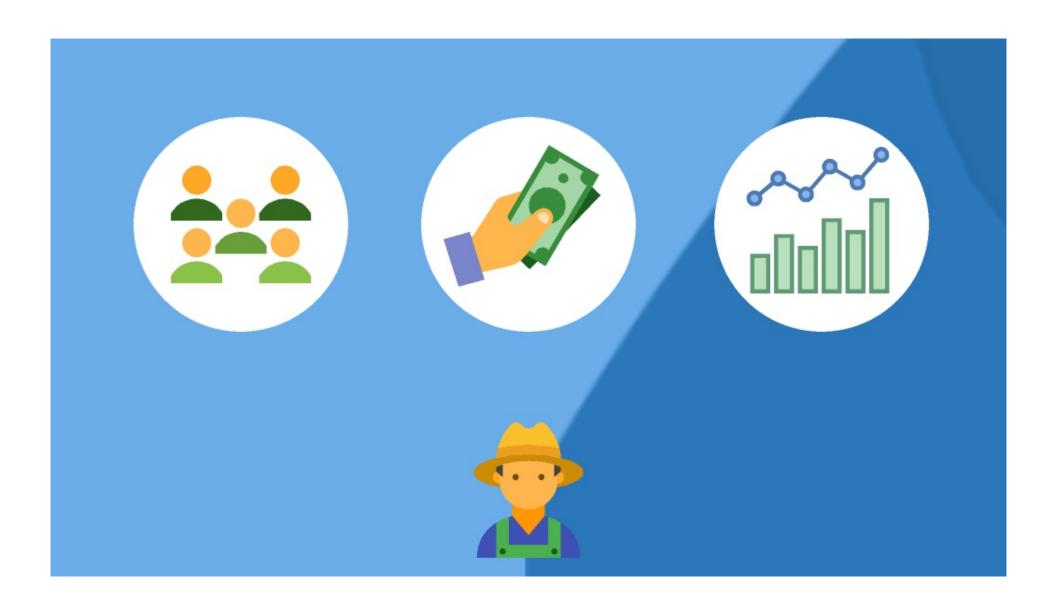


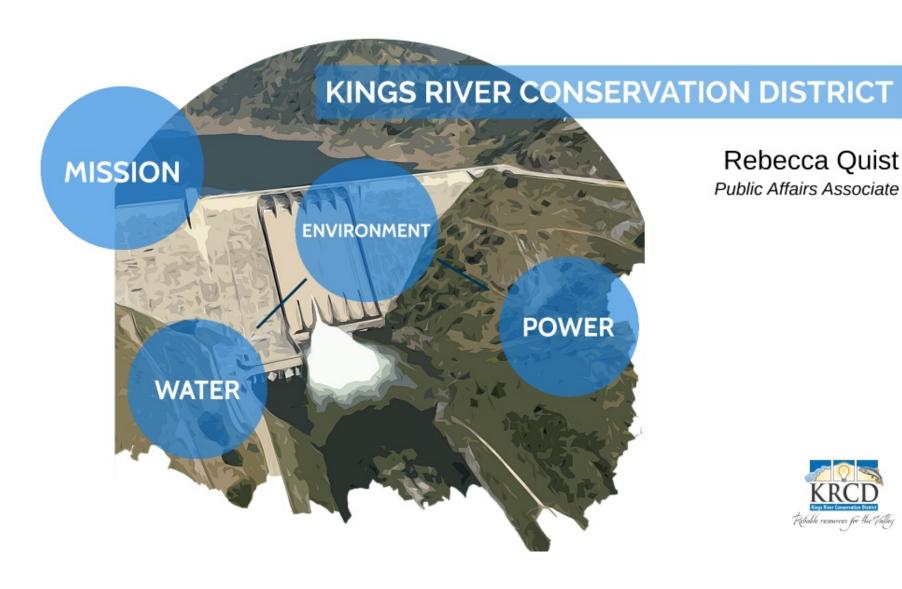




Special Act Resources Agency

Established 1951



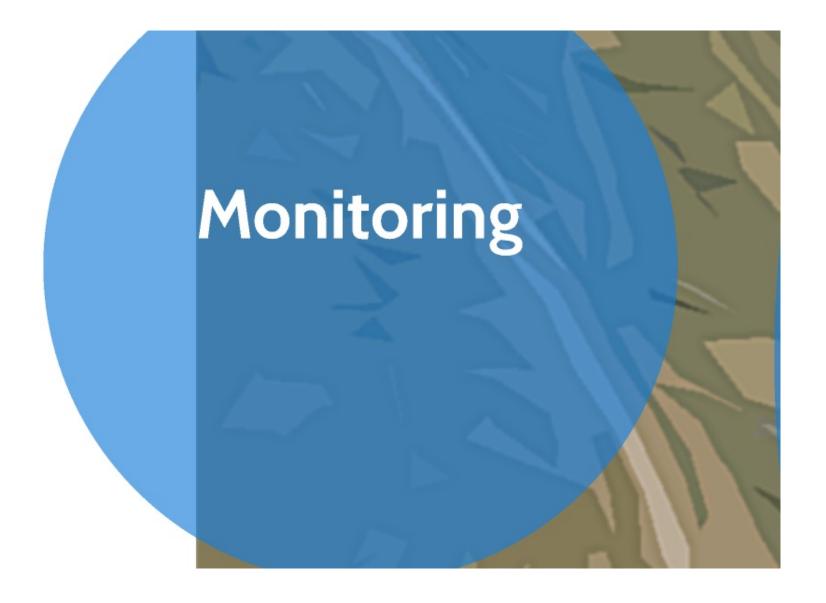


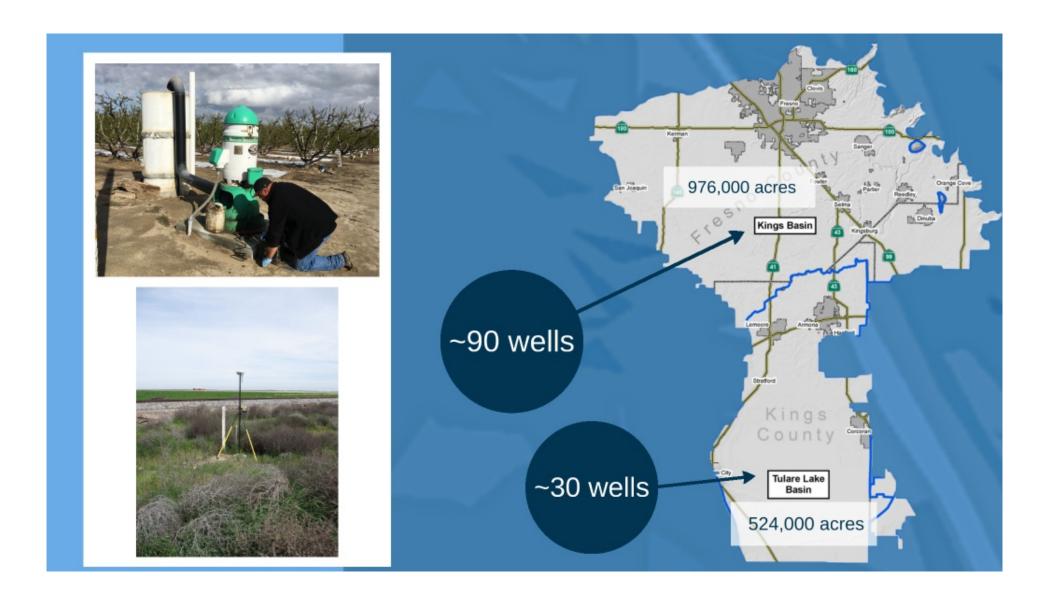
Rebecca Quist

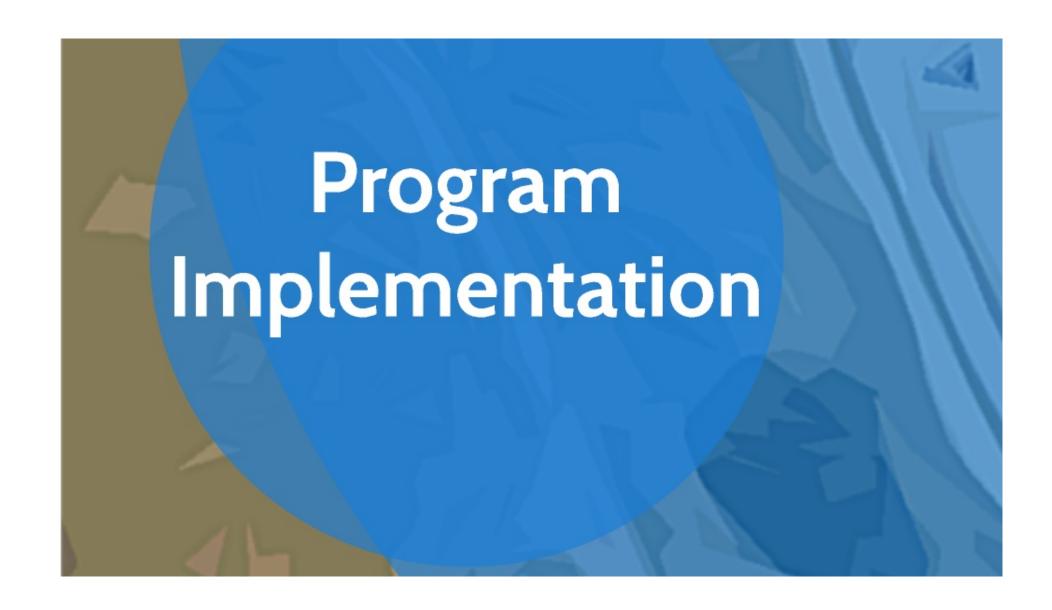
Public Affairs Associate













ILRP Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program



SGMA

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act





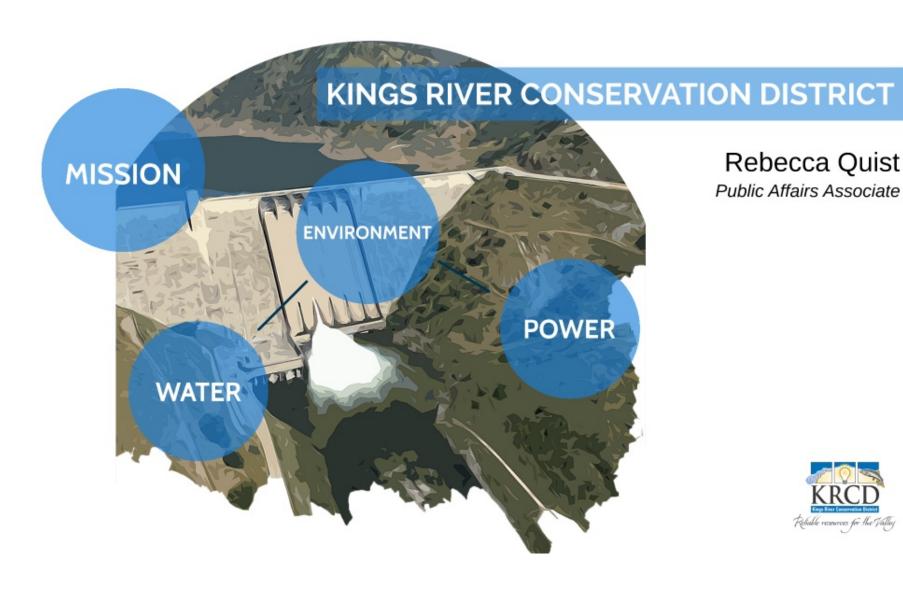


IRWMP

Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

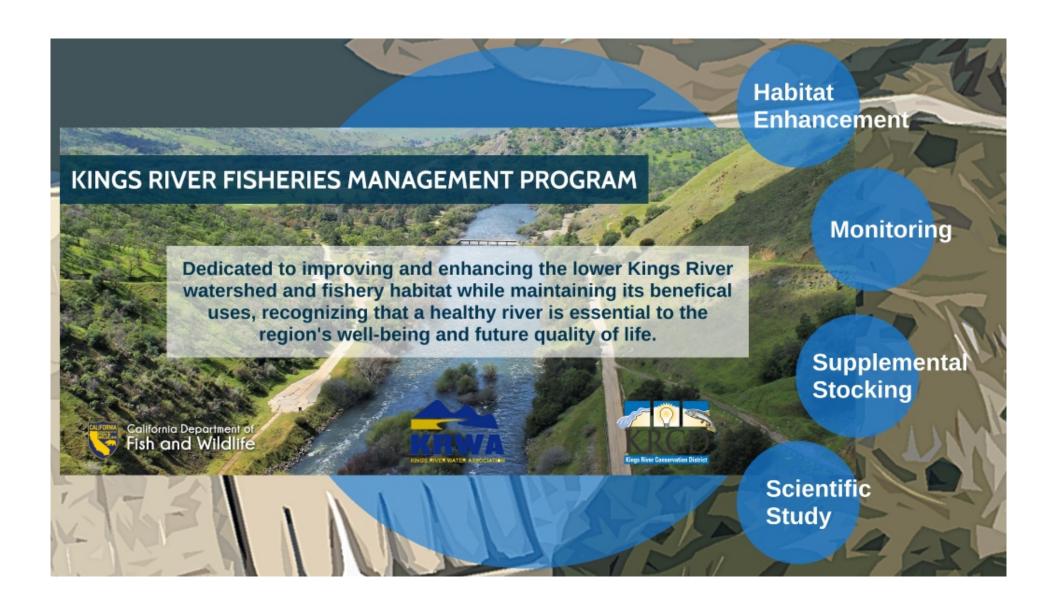


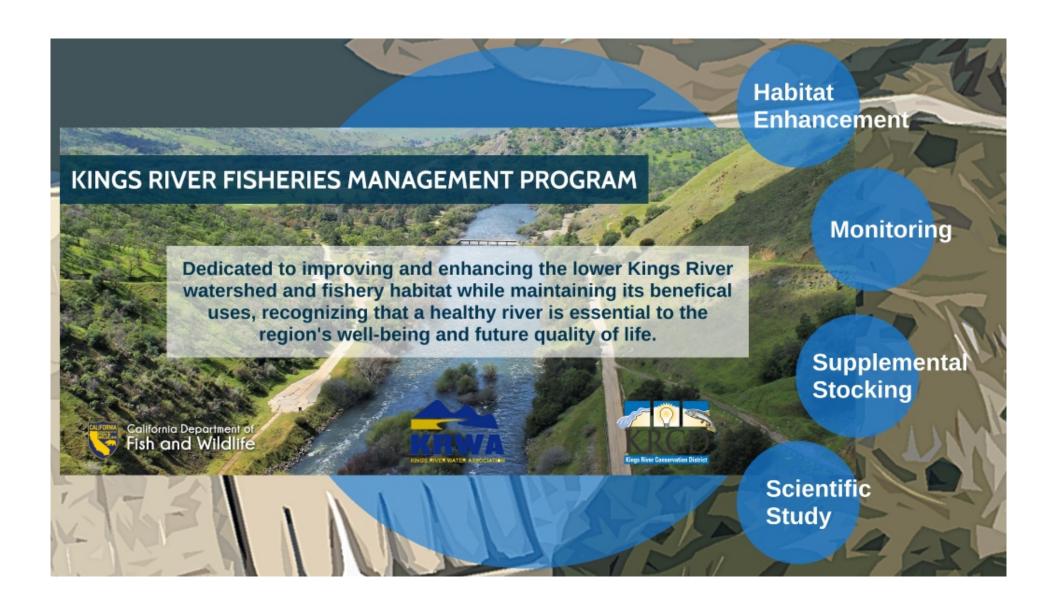


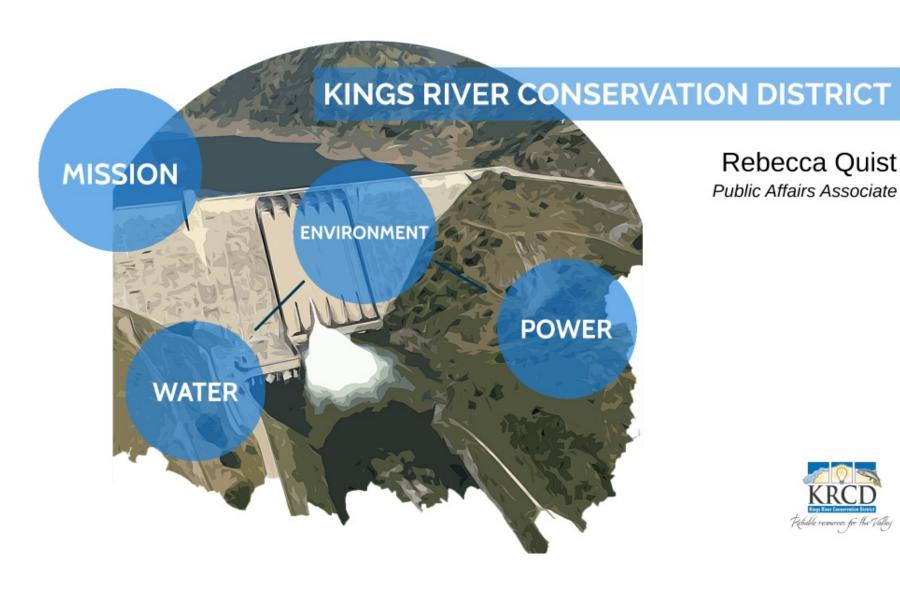


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