Appendix D

Rainbow XI
Water Banking Facility Report

RAINBOW IX WATER BANK

SETTON PISTACHIO OF TERRA BELLA

WATER BANKING FACILITY REPORT

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUNDWATER BANKING PROJECTS IN PORTERVILLE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

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Project elements associated with pump-in to the Friant Kern Canal have been highlighted in yellow and will not be part of this CEQA Analysis

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Introduction

Setton Pistachio of Terra Bella, Inc. (Setton) owns the Rainbow IX ranch in Porterville Irrigation District (PID) and operates a permanent recharge facility at the ranch in compliance with PID's "Policy Principles for Porterville Irrigation District Landowner Groundwater Recharge Program adopted January 20, 2016 (Recharge Policy).

The Project has proposed a two-phased approach comprised of existing and proposed basins for banking local (PID) and imported surface water supplies to be pumped back into local conveyance facilities and/or the Friant Kern Canal (FKC) using proposed recovery wells or existing wells converted for use as recovery wells during dry years with limited surface water supplies. Phase 1 and 2 consist of approximately 9- and 36-net acre basins, respectively, totaling 45-net acres.

The Project would be operated in compliance with future Eastern Tule Groundwater Sustainability Agency (ETGSA) Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), including then current policies and programs, and with the then current PID "*Policy Principles for Porterville Irrigation District Groundwater Banking Program*" (adopted on December 12, 2017) (Banking Policy).

Project Purpose

The Project would primarily bank water that is periodically available above current demands from the Friant Division of the Central Valley Project (Friant). The Project might also bank water from other systems, but separate approvals would be required. As required by the Banking Policy, 10% to 30% of the recharged water would be allocated to PID's storage account depending on the source. Recovered water would be delivered to lawful recipients within the allowed Places of Use, as designated in the Banking Policy Section 6 – Banking Leave Behind. The Banking Policy defines Place of Use as provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Banking Policy Place of Use[1]

Water Supply	Place of Use			
	Porterville ID	Eastern Tule GSA	Remainder of Tule Sub-Basin	Any Other Lawful Place
Water Available to the District and Designated for Irrigation Delivery	20%	X	X	X
Water Available to the District and Designated for Groundwater Recharge	10%	20%	X	X
Water Available to the District and Designated for Out of District Sale	10%	20%	30%	X
Non-District Water from the Tule River Tributary to the Basin	10%	20%	30%	X
Other Non-District Water Supply	15%	15%	15%	15%

[1]Referenced from Policy Principles for Porterville Irrigation District – Groundwater Banking Program (December 12, 2017)

Project objectives would be as follows:

1. Increase water supply: The Project would increase available supplies to PID, Setton and other participants.
2. Improve groundwater conditions: The Project would reduce aquifer overdraft in the PID, the East Tule GSA, the Tule Sub Basin and in other areas that receive recovered water.
3. Reduce costs to produce groundwater: The Project would cause groundwater levels to rise, thus reducing local groundwater pumping costs.
4. Increase diversification and availability of water supplies: The Project would increase the diversity of water supplies available to PID, its landowners, Setton and other participants.
5. Facilitate compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA): The Project would significantly advance Setton, PID, and subbasin landowner's efforts to comply with SGMA, including all the then current policies and programs established by the ETGSA
6. Subsidence reduction: The Project would help to reduce ground subsidence by accruing more water in the local aquifer system and by reducing groundwater pumping within the local Places of Use.

A. Banking Site Location

The basins are located between the City of Porterville and the Community of Poplar, south of Avenue 144, west of the FKC and east of Road 200 in Tulare County, California as depicted in **Attachment 1**. The Tulare County Assessor's Parcel Map Numbers (APNs) for the sites are 302-060-035 and 302-510-006, and situated in the northwest quadrant of Section 6, Township 22 South, Range 27 East and the southeast quadrant of Section 1, Township 22 South, Range 26 East, Mount Diablo Base Meridian, respectively.

The APNs where the basins are/will be located currently comprise of a single-family home, field crops and existing approximately 9 net acres of recharge basins (Phase 1). Based on existing reports for this site, the soil in the area is categorized as a Flamen and Exeter loam, considered to be a moderately well-drained and moderately permeable soil.

Phase 1 is comprised of approximately 5 net acres and 4 net acres of existing basins located on APNs 302-060-035 and 302-510-006, respectively. Phase 2 is comprised of an additional approximately 11 net acres and 25 net acres basins on APNs 302-060-035 and 302-510-006, respectively, immediately south of the Phase 1 basins on each APN. In total, the project would be consisting of approximately 61-acres of recharge basins and associated facilities, with 45-acres making up the net recharge area.

Table 2: Banking Facility Phased Approach

Phase	APN	Acres			Recovery Wells	Status
		Gross	*Net*	*Phase Net*		
1	302-060-035	7	5	9	2	Existing
	302-510-006	6	4			
2	302-060-035	15	11	36	1	Proposed
	302-510-006	33	25			
Total		**61**	**45**	**45**	**3**	

B. Project Conveyance and Distribution Facilities

The Project consists of one (1) existing turnout structure from the Tule River Intertie through the Lower Tule River Irrigation District (LTRID) and one (1) existing turnout from the FKC that can serve as sources of water for banking. Current piping infrastructure allows water diverted from the FKC turnout to be directed to both Phase 1 basins utilizing an existing lift station, which could also be utilized as a future option for pump back into the FKC (subject to USBR water quality requirements). The Tule River Intertie turnout only has the ability to supply the Phase 1 basin on APN 302-510-006, with pump back operations into the Tule River Intertie requiring additional infrastructure from an existing irrigation well adjacent to the basin to tie-in to the ditch as part of Phase 2. With the addition of the Phase 2 basins, gravity outlet pipes will be installed to allow Phase 1 basins to overflow into the adjacent Phase 2 basins.

Attachment B presents the existing and proposed Project Facility Map.

C. Recharge Facility Operations Manner and Methods

The Project would primarily bank water from the FKC and the Tule River Intertie through existing turnout structures. It is possible that the Project might bank water from other systems, but separate approvals would be required and explored prior to utilization. As required by the existing PID Banking Policy, 10% to 30% of the total recharged water reported annually would be allocated to PID's storage master account.

Recharge operations would be required to comply with the then current PID rules, regulations and policies. The ability for Setton to divert and convey water would be dependent on approval from the water entities, ensuring the operations of Rainbow IX Water Bank do not interfere with those of PID.

D. Recovery Facilities and Operations

Recovery from Project wells will not commence until an approved ETGSA Land Subsidence Monitoring and Management Plan is being implemented. Additionally, recovery from Project wells will only occur after determination is made by PID and the ETGSA that the Project is operating in compliance with then current policies and programs established by PID and the ETGSA.

The Project would recover banked water in compliance with PID policies, rules and regulations (all constrained by lawful places of use) as follows:

Recovery within PID: Banked water may be recovered for use in PID through two means:

- Direct Usage: The Project wells and any other wells within PID may recover banked water for use within PID in accordance with the then current Recharge Policy and the Banking Policy adopted by PID; or
- Pump-In: Project wells may recover water into the Tule River Intertie for physical delivery within PID, Districts or lands within the Tule Subbasin (subject to the then current policies established by PID and LTRID), or the FKC (subject to USBR water quality requirements).

Recovery within the ETGSA: The Project would be operated in compliance with requirements of the ETGSA GSP and subject the then current policies adopted by the ETGSA.

Recovery within the Tule Subbasin (as defined in DWR Bulletin 118): The Project would be operated in compliance with requirements of each of the then current adopted Tule Subbasin GSAs policies. Those policies are also likely to include procedures in which recharged water can be recovered from other wells within the various GSAs that are outside of PID.

Recovery to Other Districts on the FKC: The Project may recover banked water for delivery to others through the FKC according to the following priorities (all constrained by lawful places of use):

- Operational Exchange: First, following approval from PID and contingent on authorization from the US Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the Friant Water Authority (FWA), Project wells may recover water into the PID systems in exchange for water in Millerton Reservoir or the FKC that would be delivered to the entity desiring delivery of banked water. Transfers would be performed in compliance with the then current Reclamation Accelerated Water Transfer and Exchange Program for Friant Division and Cross Valley Contractors (Accelerated Transfer Program); or
- Direct Pump-In: Second, following approval from Reclamation and the FWA, Project wells would recover water directly into the FKC through the existing FKC turnout. Project recovery wells returning water into the FKC would be subject to meet Reclamation water quality sampling requirements.

All recovered water used for pump back into District facilities will need to meet the following requirements:

1. Flow meter to determine volume of flow into surface water system (see **Water Accounting and Monitoring**; Data Collection)
2. Water Quality Testing prior to pump back to ensure water quality meets Basin Plan water quality standards and Reclamation water quality requirements
3. Pump back location and methodologies approval from PID

E. Energy Facilities

The facility currently operates on a combination of electric and diesel-powered wells. Once Project wells are identified for banking/recovery activities, each will be documented, including source of power. All energy facilities shall be subject to local, state, and federal guidelines with regards to transmission and emission standards.

Current flow into the banking system occurs via gravity turnout from the Tule River Intertie and electric pump and pipeline from the FKC.

F. Schedule

Permitting

Existing Phase 1 basins currently operate as recharge basins, therefore nearly all required permitting and construction is complete. However, CEQA will be required to convert the existing Phase 1 recharge basins and proposed Phase 2 basins to banking facilities. Currently, Setton has hired a consultant to perform

Initial Study (IS) encompassing both phases of the project to meet CEQA guidelines with PID acting as the lead agency. The schedule to conclude the CEQA process is estimated as follows:

October 2020:

- Complete first draft of the Project Initial Study

March 2021:

- Finalize Project Initial Study
- Submit Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) to State Clearinghouse

April 2020:

- Review of MND and comments received by the public

April 2021-May 2021:

- Adoption of MND

Construction of Phase 2 recharge basin shall require a Building Permit from the County of Tulare for the earthwork required for the proposed basins. A Dust Control Plan through the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District shall also be required as part of the Project. The construct of any new Project wells shall require approval of a Tulare County Well Permit Application.

Construction

The construction phase shall consist of earthwork to prepare the subgrade for recharge activities and build up berms around the perimeter of the recharge basin for water storage. Additional construction is limited to the modification of existing or installation of new Project wells to be capable of pumping back into PID canals.

Operational Commencement

Upon approval by the PID Board appointed manager, the operator would seek to receive credit for banked water immediately allowing for direct usage of banked water through Project and PID wells. After further investigation into the quality of water being produced by Project wells utilized for pump back, the operator will seek approval of this portion of the banking project at a later date.

G. Banking Facility Operation and Maintenance

Setton is responsible for managing, operating and maintaining the banking facility. PID will assist in managing the operation of District facilities. Setton would enter into agreements with the Districts which detail the conditions under which District facilities might be used and how the Districts would be reimbursed for the costs they incur in supporting the Project.

The Project would be maintained using normal farming and irrigation district practices to prevent invasive plants from migrating onto adjacent farms and to prevent/repair berm erosion and rodent burrows. During operation, water levels in recharge basins would generally be maintained less than 2 feet above surrounding ground levels and an operator would be on-call to inspect and quickly respond if the basin begins overfilling or encounters berm failure. Existing wells would be maintained and operated using normal farming and irrigation district practices.

H. Banking Water Supply Source

The Project would primarily bank water that is periodically available above current needs from the FKC and the Tule River Intertie. The existing recharge basin facilities are able to receive water supply from the FKC and Tule River Intertie conveyance facility and would manage supply to the basins based on available water supply in the conveyance facilities sources.

I. Water Accounting and Monitoring

Data Collection: The basins would require the following data collection to ensure accurate measurement of recharged, evaporated, banked and recovered water:

- Instantaneous and totalizing flow meters on each conveyance delivering water into banking basins (make/type of meter subject to approval from PID)
- Instantaneous and totalizing flow meters on each recovery well
- Uses of data from California Irrigation Managements Information System (CIMIS) meteorological Station 169 (Porterville) to estimate evaporative loss of applied water before it percolates into the ground.

Each flow meter is to be equipped with data logger to ensure a continuous record of operations. Readings would be manually recorded daily during operating periods. Each meter would be calibrated annually or as requested by PID. To the degree there is a discrepancy between landowner data and District records that cannot be reconciled; the record would be modified to reflect whichever records the parties deem most reliable.

Banked Water Accounting: In accordance with practices currently in use by Setton on the existing recharge basins, the amount of water banked would be computed in daily increments. The volume of applied water lost to evaporation prior banking would be estimated using data from CIMIS Station 169. The remaining volume after subtraction of evaporative losses would be reported to PID as the banked volume.

Surface Water Level Monitoring: Water level monitoring is managed by Setton which has staff working at all hours of the day, 365 days a year. During recharge events, staff will monitor the basin and if the water level rises within 1 foot of the basin berm crest, the operator will be notified. Setton will establish procedures to ensure that the operator adjusts or shuts off recharge operations to prevent overfilling.

Groundwater Level Monitoring: Groundwater levels would be measured in the nearest adjacent landowner-controlled wells (both irrigation and domestic, contingent on well owner approval) on a monthly basis during periods of recharge and recovery and twice a year (spring, fall) during non-banking activities. During recovery, if operations cause unacceptable drops in adjacent landowner well water levels, operations would be adjusted in accordance with the procedures summarized in **Figure 1**. In the event the banking facility is located directly adjacent to permanent crops, piezometers or equivalent measuring devices should be installed to continuously monitor root zone intrusion and potential transpiration during banking activities.

Water Quality Monitoring: Recharged water, groundwater and recovered water quality would be monitored to ensure that water quality remains appropriate for designated beneficial uses as follows:

Initial Sampling

- *Baseline sampling*: all operable wells (irrigation and domestic) within a ¼ mile radius of Project at the facility would be initially sampled for constituents included in **Table 3**
- *Banked and recovered water*: all Project wells and the nearest operable wells (irrigation and domestic) on the facility immediately adjacent to Project recharge facilities would be sampled annually for constituents included in **Table 4**

Any recovered water pumped back into the FKC for downstream contractors users must meet the standards of the existing Reclamation, "Policy for Accepting Non-Project Water into the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals" (Reclamation Pump-In Policy, March 2008). However, there are concerns regarding recovery of any water into the FKC that has different quality than water normally conveyed in the FKC. Reclamation and the FWA are performing water quality studies, evaluating the adequacy of current policies and are in discussions with districts who have voiced concerns. In recognition of these on-going efforts, Project pump-ins to the FKC would be performed as follows:

- All Project wells capable of recovering water into the FKC would be sampled for the complete list of parameters required by the existing Reclamation Pump-In Policy; and
- Setton will obtain the required permissions from Reclamation and the FWA and comply with the operating, monitoring and reporting requirements of:
    - The then current Reclamation Pump-In Policy;
    - The then current Accelerated Transfer Program; and
    - The then current Reclamation Friant-Kern Canal Groundwater Pump-In Program (for banked water that was not originally Friant water).

Table 3: Adjacent Well Monitoring Constituents

Constituents	Analytical Method
Aluminum	EPA 200.7
Antimony	EPA 200.7
Arsenic	EPA 200.8
Asbestos	EPA Method 100 (TEM)
Barium	EPA 200.7
Beryllium	EPA 200.8
Boron	EPA 200.7
Cadmium	EPA 200.7
Calcium	EPA 200.7
Carbonates + bicarbonates	EPA 310.1
Chloride	SM 4500
Chromium	EPA 200.7
Color	EPA 110.2
Copper	EPA 200.7
Cyanide	EPA 335.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)	EPA 504.1
Ethylene Dibromide (Dibromoethane, EDB)	EPA 504.1
Fecal coliform	SM 9221E or 9223B
Fluoride	EPA 340.1
Foaming agents (MBAS)	(MBAS) EPA 425.1
Gross alpha	SM 7110C EPA 900.0
Iron	EPA 200.7
Magnesium	EPA 200.7
Manganese	EPA 200.7
Mercury	EPA 245.1
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	EPA 8260B
Nickel	EPA 200.7
Nitrate as NO3	EPA 300
Nitrate + nitrite	EPA 335.3
Nitrite as N SM	SM 4500
Odor threshold	EPA 140.1
Perchlorate	EPA 314.0
Potassium	EPA 200.7
pH (Field)	EPA 150.1
Phosphorous	EPA 365.2
Selenium	EPA 200.8
Silver	EPA 200.7
Sodium	EPA 200.7
Sodium absorption ratio (SAR)	Calculated
Specific conductance (Field)	EPA 120.1
Sulfate	EPA 375.4
Temperature (Field)	EPA 170.1
Thallium	EPA 200.8
Thiobencarb	EPA 525/507 Full list
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	(TDS) EPA 160.3
Turbidity (Field)	EPA 180.1
Uranium	EPA 908.0
Zinc	EPA 200.7

Table 4: Project Well Monitoring Constituents

Constituents	Analytical Method
Boron	EPA 200. 7
Calcium	EPA 200. 7
Carbonates + Bicarbonates	EPA 310. 1
Chloride	SM 4500
Magnesium	EPA 200. 7
Nitrate as N	EPA 300. 0
Potassium	EPA 200. 7
pH (Field)	EPA 150. 1
Sodium	EPA 200. 7
Specific conductance (Field)	EPA 120. 1
Sulfate	EPA 375. 4
Temperature (Field)	EPA 170. 1
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	EPA 160. 3

Subsidence Monitoring: Significant subsidence (sinking of the ground surface) has occurred along the FKC in areas to the south of the Project site near Deer Creek due to dewatering of silty and clayey formations by pumpage from wells. While significant subsidence has not occurred in this area and the Project would cause a net gain of 10% to 30% of banked water to the aquifer, the potential impact of subsidence needs to be monitored. Subsidence is measured by comparing sequential measurements of land surface elevation at a location. This comparison is predicated on the assumption that the reference benchmark for computation of elevation is outside of the area within which subsidence would potentially occur.

Recovery from Project wells will not commence until an approved Land Subsidence Monitoring and Management Plan is being implemented . Additionally, recovery from Project wells will only occur after determination is made by Monitoring Committee that the Project is operating in compliance with the then current policies and programs established by PID and the ETGSA. However, at a minimum, subsidence monitoring would include the following elements:

- *Base Station:* Reference of all elevation measurements to a base station approved by PID;
- *Perimeter Benchmarks:* Placement of permanent benchmarks in four directions on the perimeter of each Project property;
- *Recovery Well Benchmarks:* Placement of permanent measurement points on each Project recovery well;
- *Baseline Measurements*: Measurement of the elevations prior to commencement of banked water recovery operations; and
- *Annual Measurements:* Measurement of the elevations of each benchmark annually.

Benchmarks would be constructed and monitored using procedures approved by the California Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and using appropriate guidelines promulgated by the National Geodetic Survey and the California Spatial Reference Center. Monitoring and Operational Constraint Plan (MOCP).

The banking facility would be operated and monitored in a manner to ensure that the beneficial effects are maximized while preventing significant unacceptable impacts to the aquifer, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, water quality in the Tule River Intertie and FKC. A Monitoring Committee shall be formed to ensure that the District's interests, adjacent landowners and FKC interests are protected. The monitoring committee shall be made up of the following representatives:

- 1 seat for Setton;
- 2 seats for PID directors (potentially including the General Manager if desired by the PID Board);
- 1 seat for a representative of the Friant Water Authority;
- 1 seat for an adjacent landowner; and
- 1 seat for a landowner from another location within PID.

In order to protect the interest of all parties involved, the Monitoring Committee would oversee the implementation of this MOCP, including the resolution of disputes between Setton and a 3rd party unable

to reach agreement on appropriate responses to complaints. Setton may make operational adjustment in response to data evaluation, complaints by 3rd parties or recommendations from the Monitoring Committee. Specifically, Setton may be required to cease operation of Project recovery wells by the Monitoring Committee or the Friant Water Authority if either of those parties have determined that the project wells are contributing to or causing subsidence in the vicinity of the Friant Kern Canal.

Figure 1 depicts the steps taken to evaluate for potential impacts, response to complaints and mitigation, if needed.

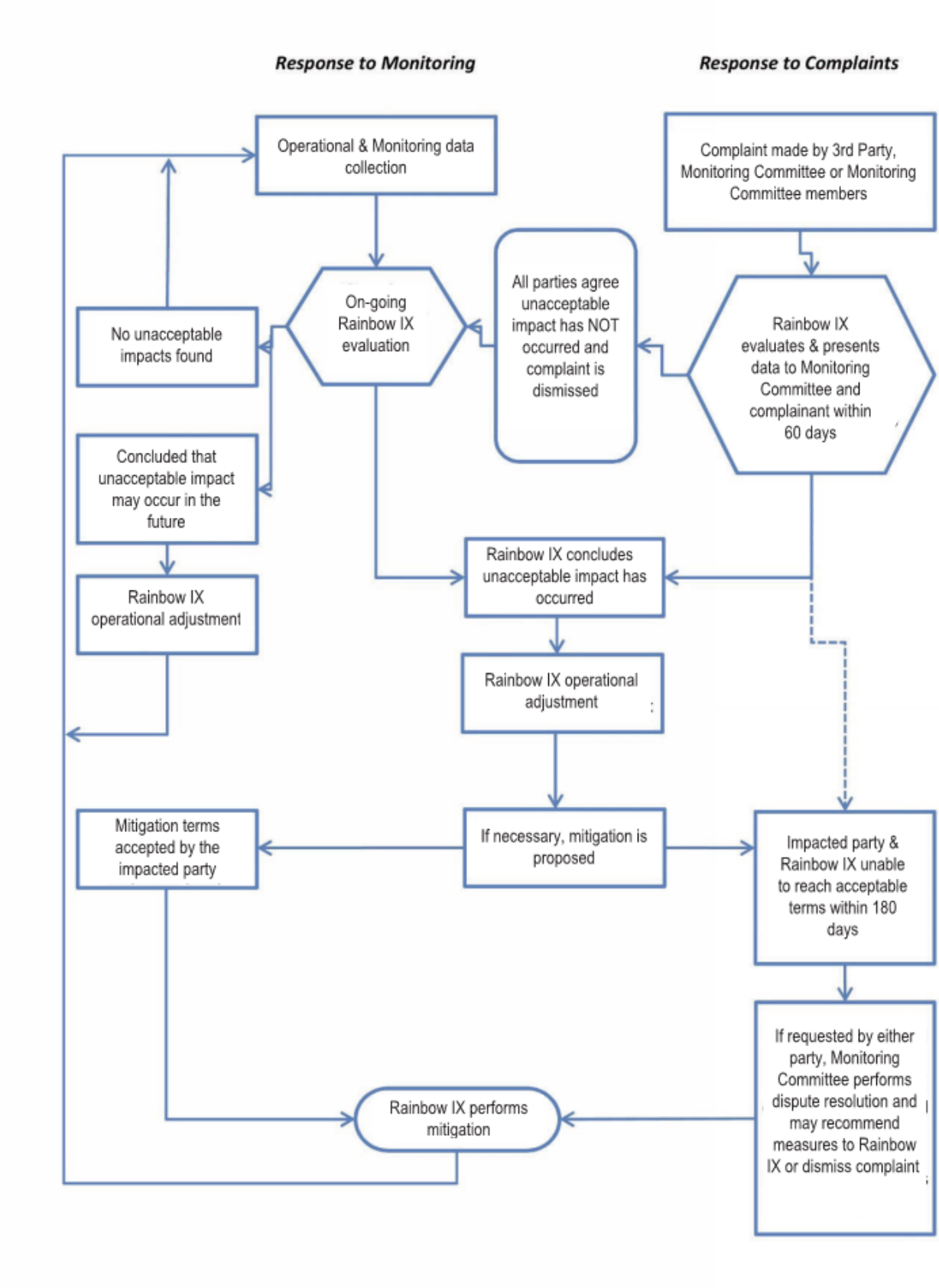
Setton would be responsible for collecting and evaluating data to:

- Estimate the unacceptable impacts third-parties have occurred or may occur in the future as a result of Project operations when compared to conditions that would have occurred absent of the Project;
- Adjust Project operations to avoid unacceptable impacts to 3rd parties; and
- Respond to responsible complaints of unacceptable impacts as a result of Project operations.

Setton may make operational adjustments in response to data evaluations, complaints by third parties or recommendations from the Monitoring Committee. Specifically, Setton will be required to cease operation of Project recovery wells by the Monitoring Committee or the Friant Water Authority if either of those parties has determined that Project recovery wells are contributing to or causing subsidence in the vicinity of the Friant Kern Canal. Examples of other potential operational adjustments that may be imposed on Setton by the Monitoring Committee may include, but are not limited to:

- Shifting the locations, schedules and rates at which recharge and recovery are being performed;
- Reimbursement for higher pumping costs;
- Well rehabilitation;
- Lowering a pump further down a well;
- Reimbursement for treatment costs;
- Installation of treatment systems;
- Providing an alternate water supply; and
- Installation of a new well

Figure 1: Impact Evaluation Flow Chart



Reporting: Before commencement of the operation, the operator will provide water quality data relating to Project wells to be utilized for pump back into District or the Reclamations facilities. The results from the quality testing will be provided to the Board appointed manager for approval.

Subsidence monitoring results will be reported to the Monitoring Committee and the Friant Water Authority at the frequency that they require in the Subsidence Monitoring Program that they have authorized. Annual subsidence monitoring reports would be submitted to the monitoring committee, the FWA and Reclamation.

During periods of operation, Setton will submit monthly reports to PID which will include the following:

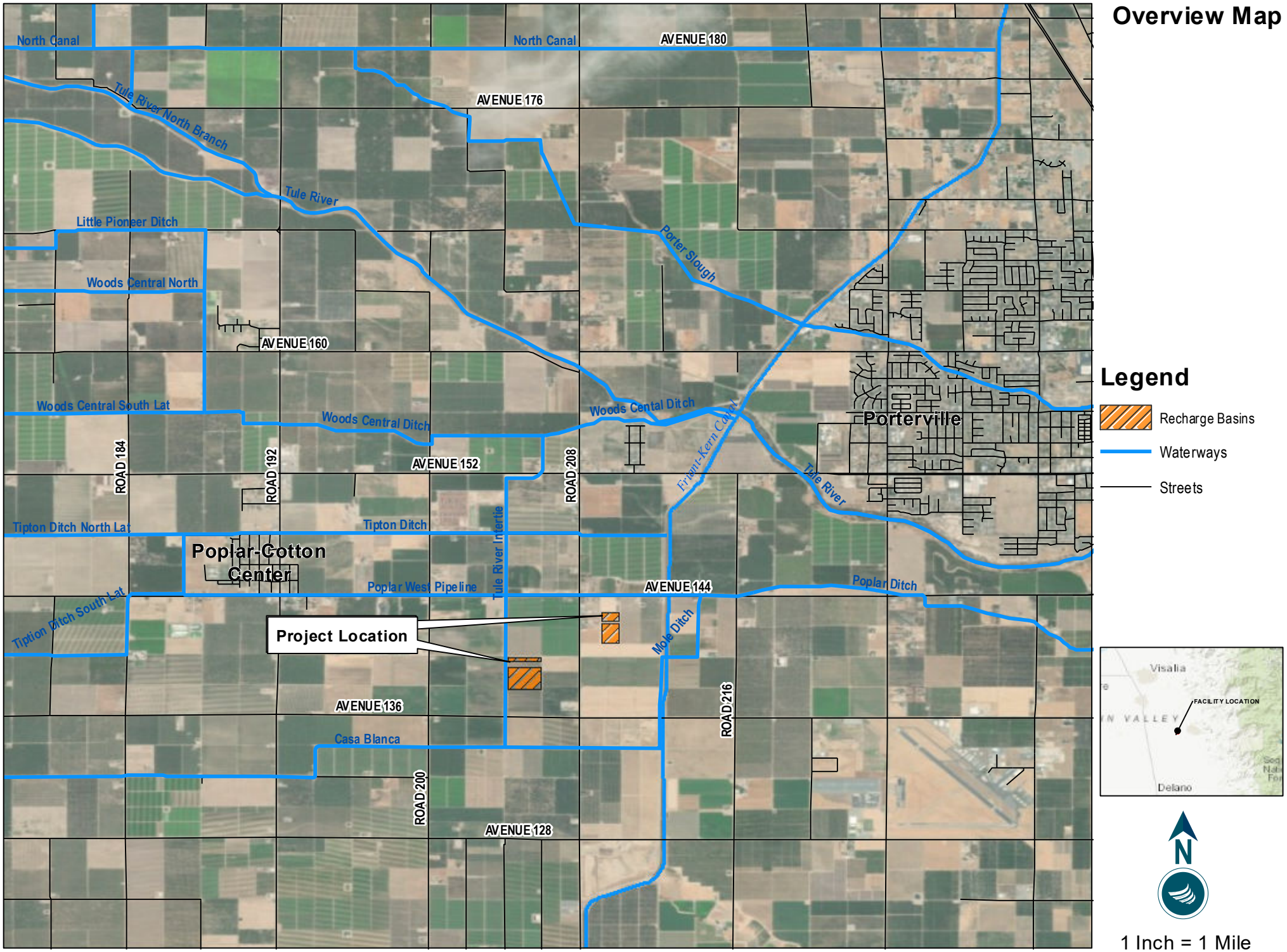
- The initial volumes in the banked water accounts
- The sources of water sent to the recharge basin turnouts
- Volumes of water discharged to the recharge basin
- Percolation rates (daily basis)
- Losses to evaporation (daily basis)
- Net volumes of recharged water (daily basis)
- The volumes of recharged water allocated to Setton and PID accounts in accordance with the Banking Policy
- The volumes of the banked water extracted or transferred to others, the places of use
- The ending volumes of water in the PID and Setton banked water accounts
- Depth to groundwater for key wells identified by the District

On January 15 of each year, regardless if there were any Project operations occurring, Setton will submit an annual report for the prior year. The year runs from October 1 through September 30. The report submitted to PID will include the annual totals for the information listed above and will additionally include the following information:

- A summary of operations and response to issues, if presented
- Tabulations of water levels, water quality, water volumes monitoring data
- A map presenting the distribution of total dissolved solids in monitored wells
- A map of the Spring and Fall groundwater elevations, including directions of groundwater flow
- Maps presenting the Spring and Fall depth to groundwater in wells

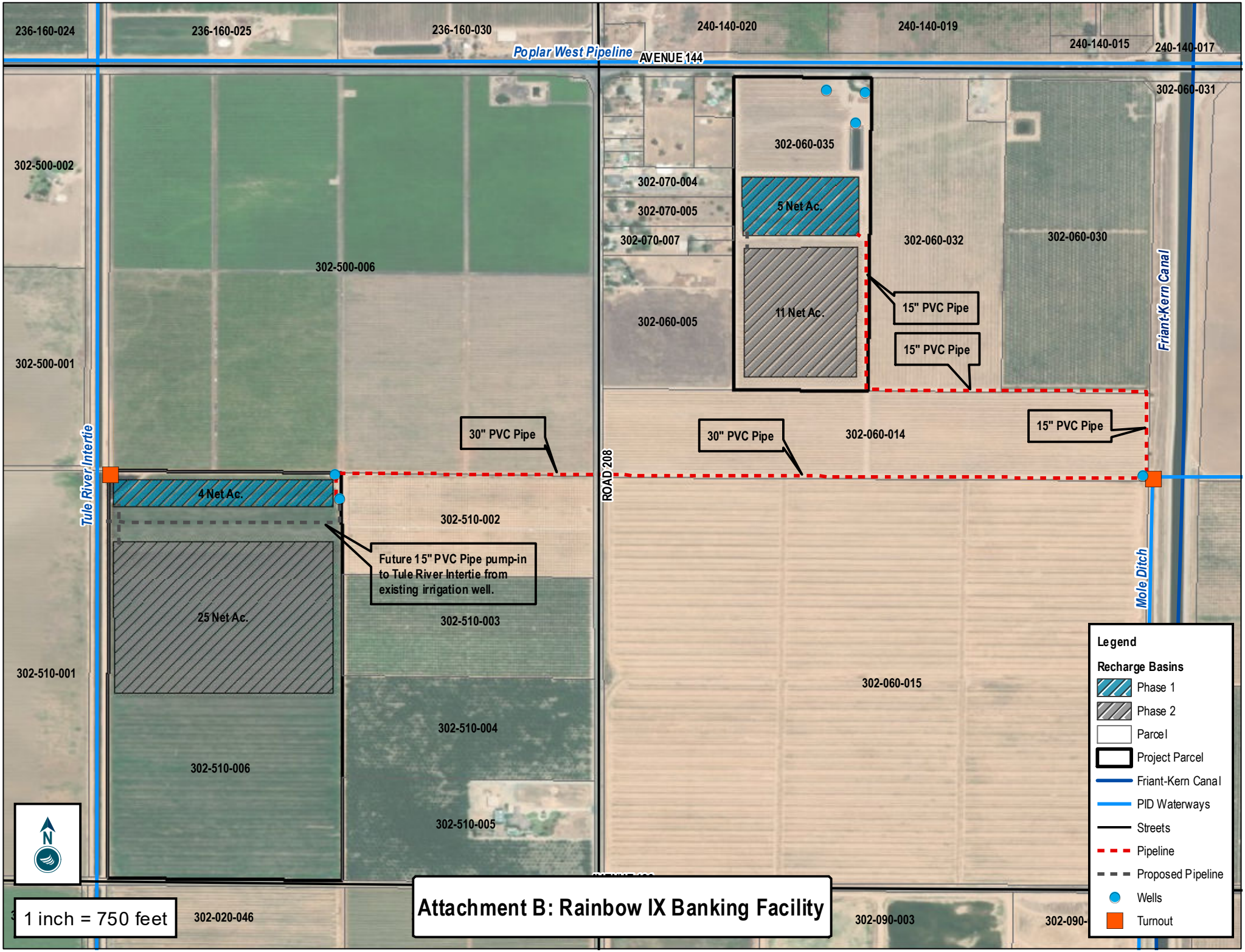
See **Appendix A** for daily, monthly and annual monitoring and operation reporting logs.

Attachment 1: Overview Map



Attachment A: Overview Map

Attachment 2: Rainbow IX Water Bank Facility Map


236-160-024
236-160-025
236-160-030
Poplar West Pipeline
AVENUE 144
240-140-020
240-140-019
240-140-015
240-140-017
302-060-031
302-500-002
302-060-035
302-070-004
302-070-005
302-070-007
5 Net Ac.
302-060-032
302-060-030
302-500-006
11 Net Ac.
15" PVC Pipe
15" PVC Pipe
302-060-005
Friant-Kern Canal
302-500-001
30" PVC Pipe
30" PVC Pipe
302-060-014
15" PVC Pipe
Tule River Intertie
ROAD 208
4 Net Ac.
302-510-002
Future 15" PVC Pipe pump-in to Tule River Intertie from existing irrigation well.
25 Net Ac.
302-510-003
Mole Ditch
302-510-001
302-060-015
302-510-004
302-510-006
302-510-005
N
1 inch = 750 feet
302-020-046
302-090-003
302-090-
Attachment B: Rainbow IX Banking Facility
Legend
Recharge Basins
Phase 1
Phase 2
Parcel
Project Parcel
Friant-Kern Canal
PID Waterways
Streets
Pipeline
Proposed Pipeline
Wells
Turnout

Appendix A: Monitoring and Operations Reporting Logs

Rainbow IX Water Bank Facility
Monthly Monitoring and Operation Constriant Plan (MOCP) Reporting Log

Instructions: The Monthly MOCP Reporting Log is used to document the following events:	Calculation
Column A: Event date	
Column B: Initial volume in banked water accounts at start of the month (acre-ft)	Based on previous months ending volume
Column C: Source of water sent to recharge facility	Tule River Intertie or FKC
Column D: Volume of water sent to recharge facility (acre-ft)	Based on Daily Water Accounting Record
Column E: Losses to evaporation (acre-ft)	Based on average daily CIMIS meteorological Station 169 data for period of operation
Column F: Percolation rate of recharge facility (acre-feet/day)	(D - E) / # of days in operation
Column G: Net volume of recharged water (acre-ft)	F * # of days in operation
Column H: Volume of recharged water allocated to districts account (acre-ft)	10% to 30% of F (based on PID Banking Policy)
Column I: Volume of recharged water allocated to bankers account(acre-ft)	G - H
Column J: Recovered water place of use	Facility wells, pump back, surface water transfer, or groundwater transfer
Column K: Volume of recovered water (acre-ft)	Based on Daily Water Accounting Record
Column L: Ending volume in banked water accounts at end of month (acre-ft)	B - (I + K)
Page 2: Depth to groundwater for key wells identified by the district (ft)	Measured values

Monthly MOCP Reporting Log

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Date	Initial Volume	Source of Recharged Water	Volume Recharged	Evaporation Volume	Percolation Rate	Net Volume Recharged	District Leave-behind Volume	Bankers Net Allocation Volume	Recovered Water Place of Use	Volume Recovered	Ending Volume

Well Name	Well Type	Completed Depth	Top of Perforations	Bottom of Perforations	Latitude	Longitude	Date Measured	Measured Depth	Method of Measurement

Rainbow IX Water Bank Facility
Daily Water Accounting Record

Instructions: The Daily Water Accounting Record is used to document the following during periods operation:

Column A: Event date
Column B: Source of water sent to recharge facility [*Tule River Intertie or FKC*]
Column C: Volume of water sent to recharge facility (acre-ft) [*Daily meter readings*]
Column D: Recovered water place of use [*facility wells, pump back, swr transfer, gw transfer*]
Column E: Volume of recovered water (acre-ft) [*Metered or transferred volume*]

A	B	C	D	E
Date	Source of Recharged Water	Volume of Recharged Water	Recovered Water Place of Use	Volume of Water Recovered

Rainbow IX Water Bank Facility
Annual Monitoring and Operation Reporting Log

Instructions: The Annual Monitoring and Operation Reporting Log is used to summarize the facility monitoring for the prior year, starting on October 1 through September 30:

Column A: Year

Column B: Initial volume in banked water accounts on October 1 (acre-ft)

Column C: Source of water sent to recharge facility

Column D: Volume of water sent to recharge facility (acre-ft)

Column E: Losses to evaporation (acre-ft)

Column F: Net volume of recharged water (acre-ft)

Column G: Percolation rate of recharge facility (acre-feet/day)

Column H: Volume of recharged water allocated to districts account (acre-ft)

Column I: Volume of recharged water allocated to bankers account(acre-ft)

Column J: Recovered water place of use

Column K: Volume of recovered water (acre-ft)

Column L: Ending volume in banked water accounts on September 30 (acre-ft)

Page 2: Depth to groundwater for key wells identified by the district (ft)

Monthly MOCP Reporting Log

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Year	Initial Volume	Source of Recharged Water	Volume of Recharged Water	Evaporation Volume	Percolation Rate	Net Volume Recharged	District Allocation Volume	Bankers Allocation Volume	Recovered Water Place of Use	Volume Recovered	Ending Volume