

## Seepage and Conveyance Technical Feedback Group Meeting

April 8, 2013

Patti Ransdell

## INTRODUCTION



### **Agenda**

- Introductions
- Purpose
- Spring Flow Update
- Levee Update
- Status of Seepage Projects
- Seepage Management Plan (SMP) Revisions
- Groundwater Baseline Discussion





- Present revised Seepage Management Plan
- Objectives
  - Solicit comments
  - Brainstorm groundwater baseline study



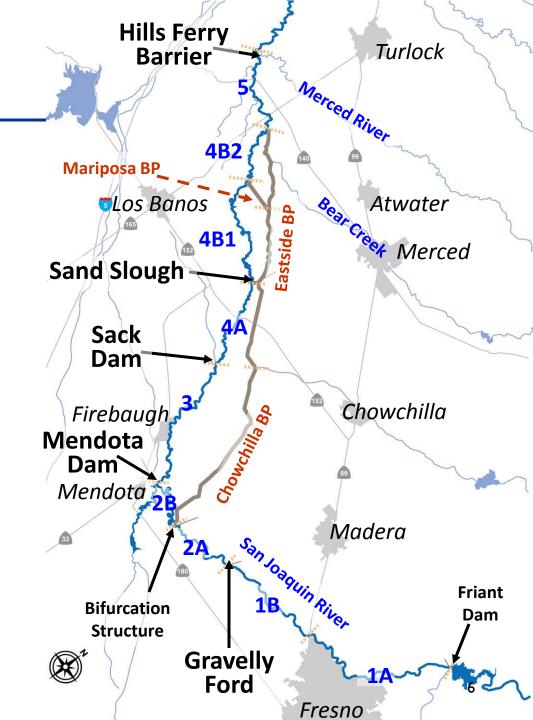
Preliminary draft - subject to change

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## INTERIM FLOW SCHEDULE

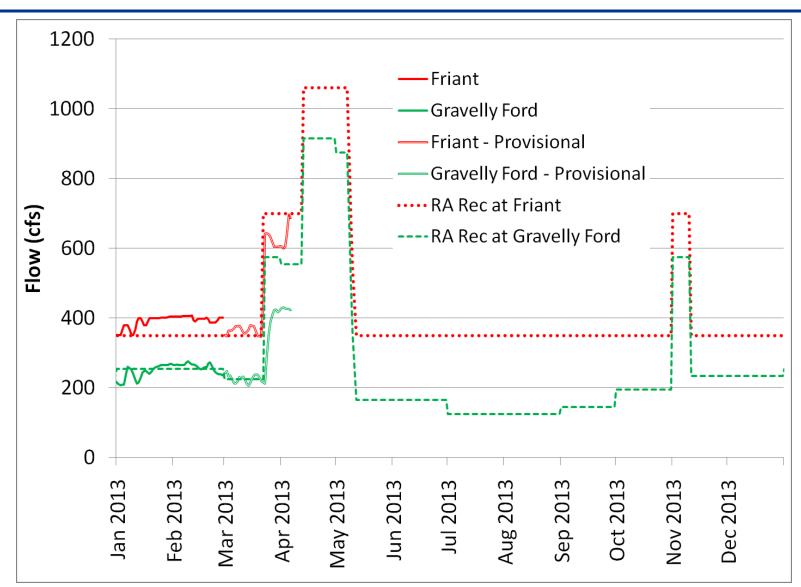


- SJRRP Flow Releases
  - To Mendota Pool
  - No flow below SackDam
- Dry Water Year Type
  - Expecting reducedSJRRP allocation





#### Water Year 2013 Flows



Greg Farley

## LEVEE UPDATE

Brian Heywood

## **SEEPAGE PROJECTS**



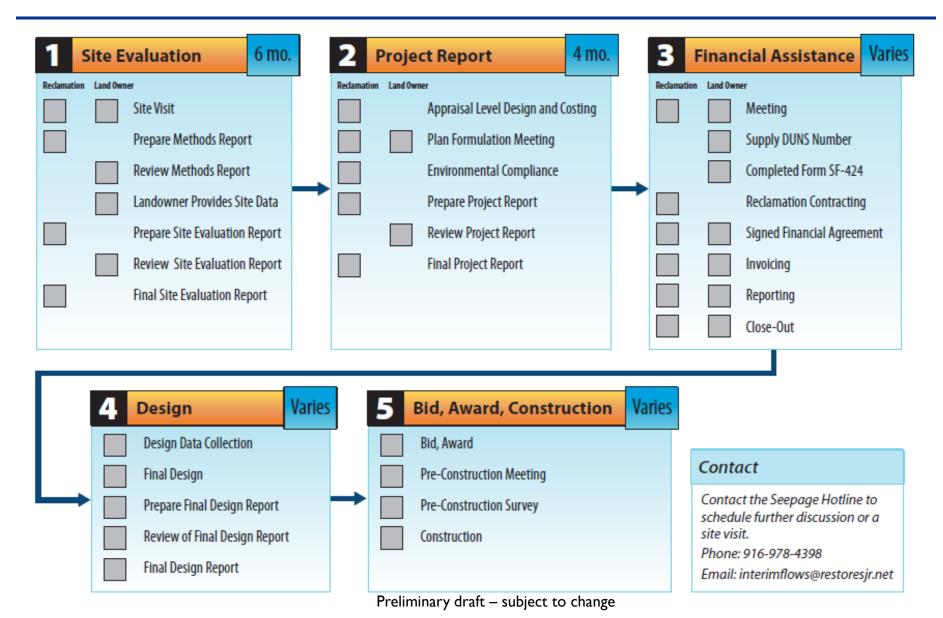
## Seepage Project Approach

- Split potential areas of impact into seepage parcel groups
- Prioritize parcel groups based on most at-risk properties
- Initiate first tier of priority parcel groups

Flow	# Projects
300 cfs	3
700 cfs	I
1,300 cfs	7
2,000 cfs	11
4,500 cfs	69
Total	91

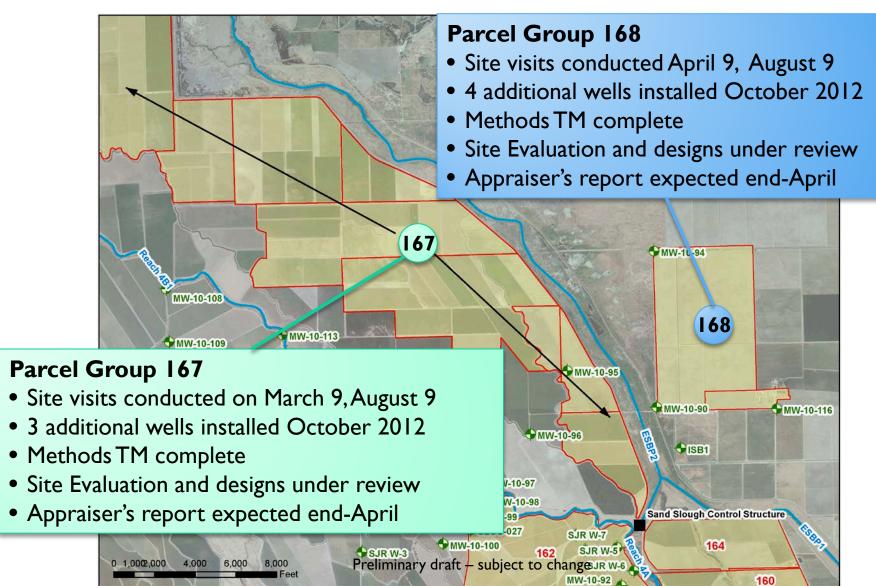


## **Seepage Project Process**



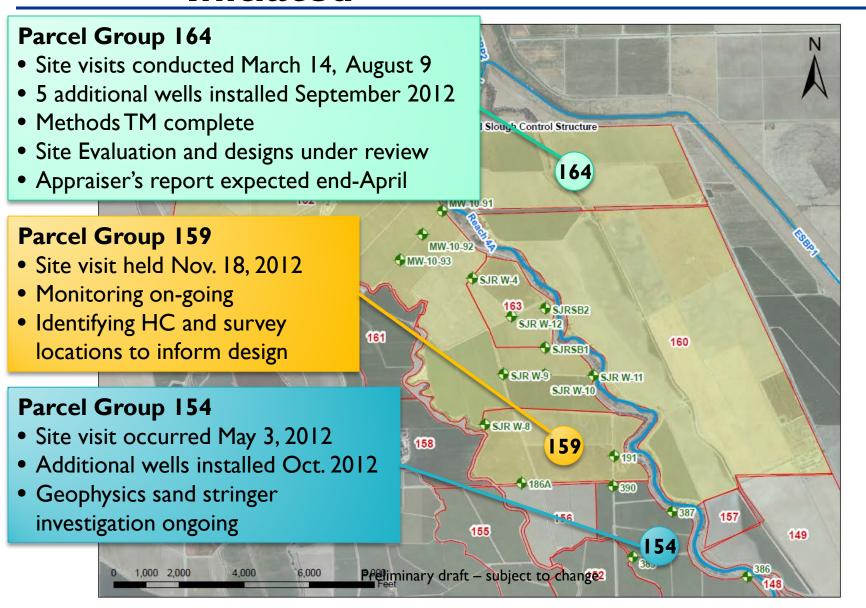


## Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated



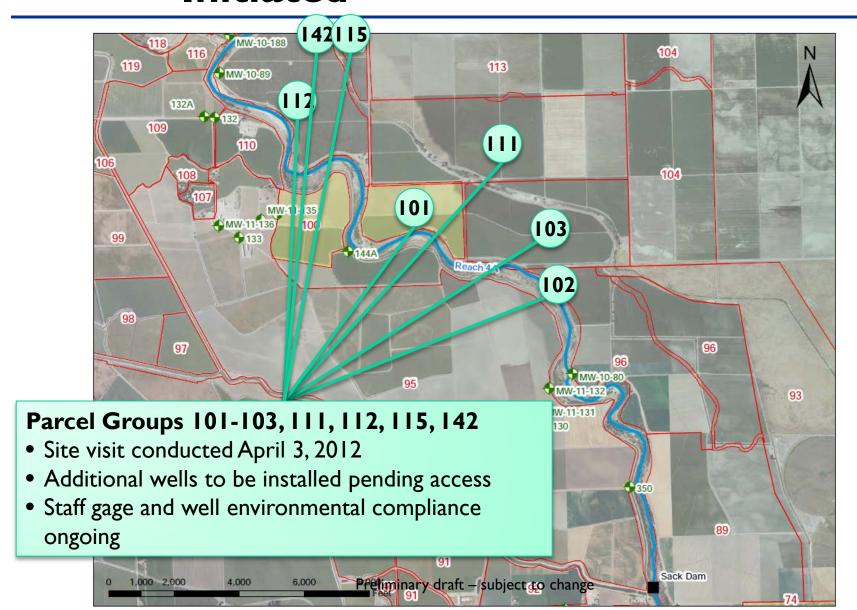


## **Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated**



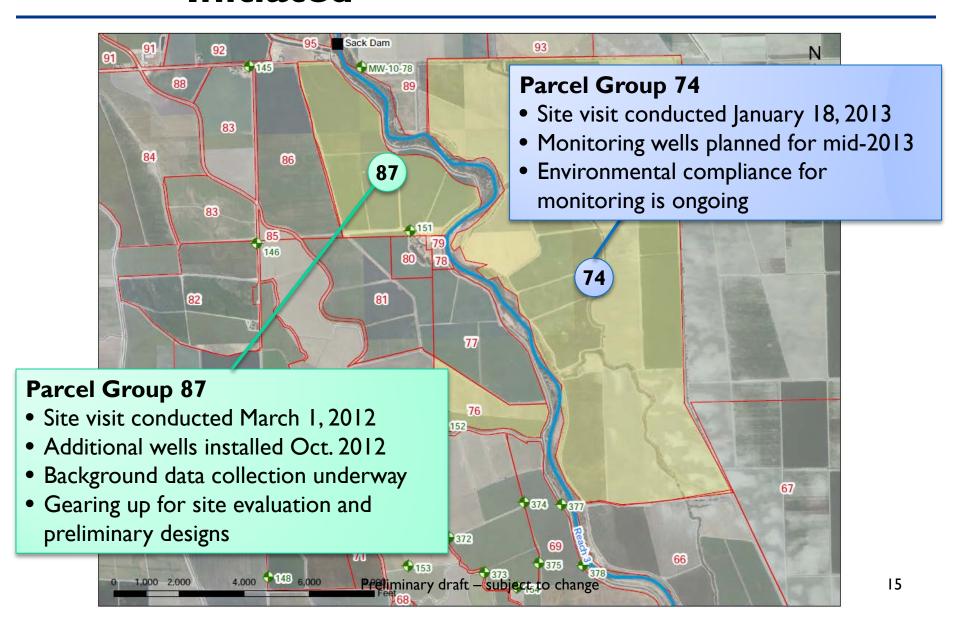


## **Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated**



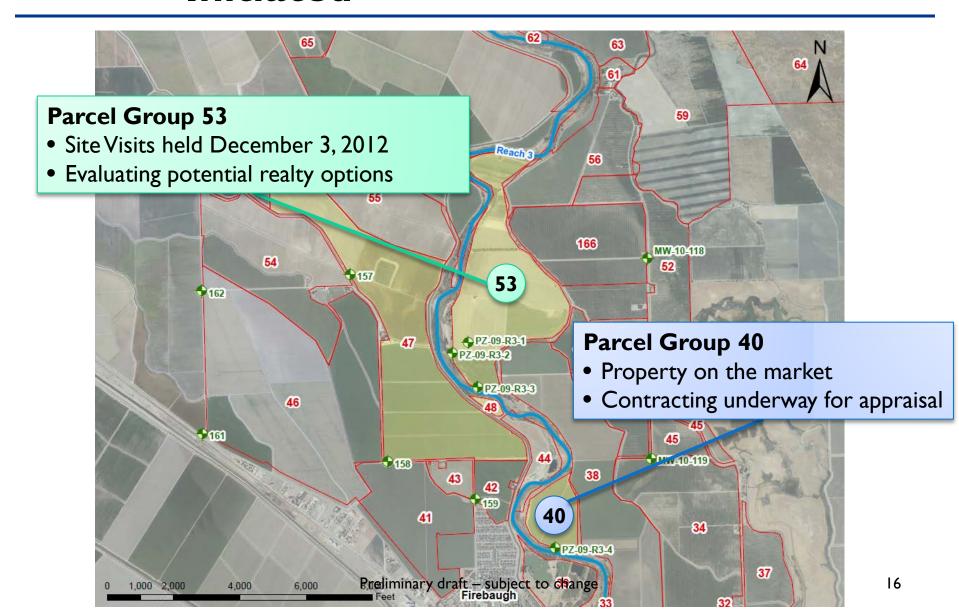


## Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated



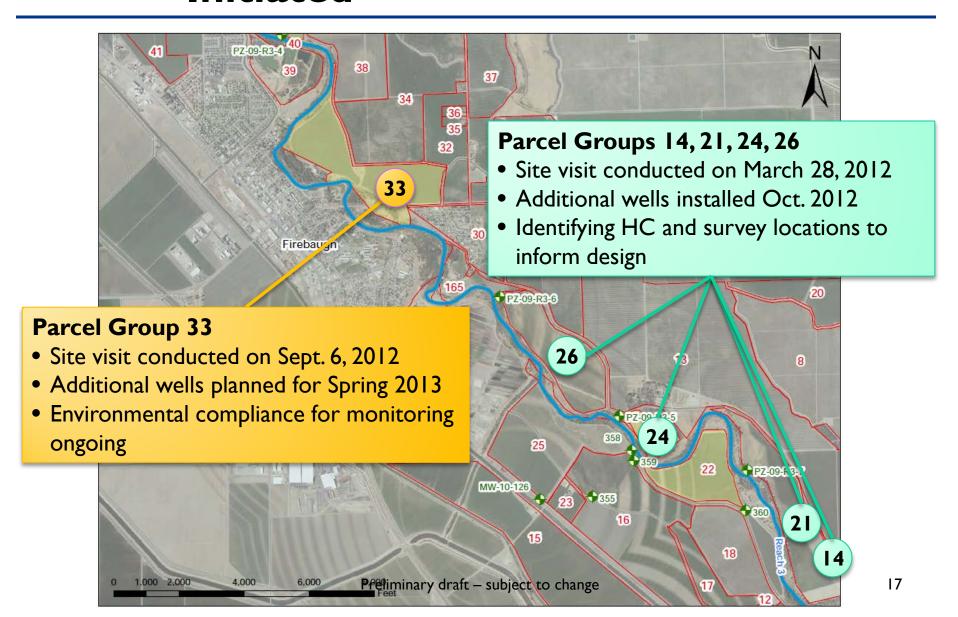


## **Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated**





## **Priority Parcel Groups and Projects Initiated**





## **Seepage Projects Summary**

Flow	# Projects	Site Visits Performed	Targeted Monitoring Begun	Targeted Monitoring after 4/2013	Site Evaluations Begun
300 cfs	3	3	3	3	3
700 cfs	I	I		I	
1,300 cfs	7	6	2	3	
2,000 cfs	11	4	2	3	
4,500 cfs	69	I	I	2	
Total	91	15	8	12	3

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# SEEPAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION



### **Purpose and Objective**

- The Seepage Management Plan describes
  - Monitoring and operating guidelines to reduce Restoration/Interim flows to address adverse material impacts (per Public Law 111-11)
  - Projects to increase flows while avoiding seepage impacts
- Meant to be dynamic and adaptive
- Objective: convey Restoration/Interim flows while avoiding seepage impacts



#### **SMP Peer Review Process**





- Revisions were made throughout the Seepage
   Management Plan per Peer Review recommendations
- Main Body of Document
  - Minor Edits
  - Formatting for consistency
- Appendices
  - Revisions per Peer Review recommendations
  - Data sources added
  - Re-ordered to be consistent with order of introduction
  - Formatting for consistency

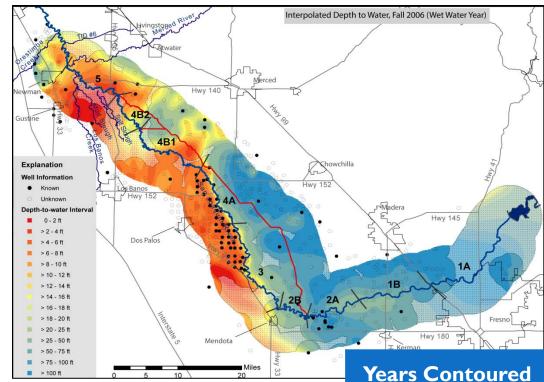


## **SMP** Appendices

ID	Title		
A	Seepage Effects of Concern		
<b>B</b> (formerly C)	Historic Groundwater Levels and Surface-Water Flow		
C (formerly B)	Areas Potentially Vulnerable to Seepage Effects		
D	Sediment Texture and Other Data		
E (formerly F)	Monitoring Network		
<b>F</b> (new)	Aerial Imagery, Remote Sensing Data		
G	Soil Salinity Thresholds		
Н	Groundwater Level Thresholds		
I (formerly J)	Groundwater Modeling		
J (formerly E)	Operations		
K (formerly I)	Landowner Claims Process		
L (formerly K)	Seepage Project Handbook		
<b>M</b> (formerly L)	References Cited		



- Appendix A
  - Minor re-wording

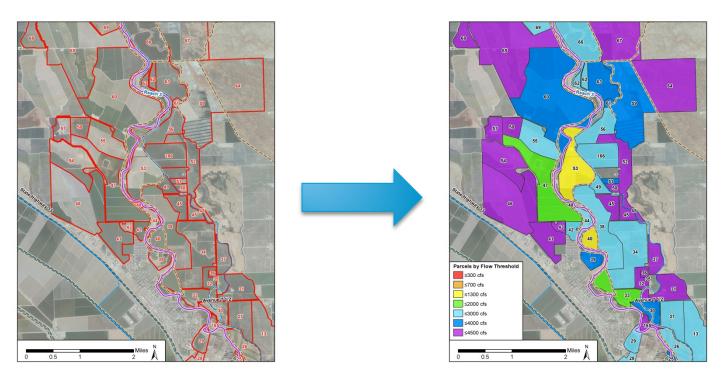


- Appendix B
  - Revised interpolation method to develop groundwater level contours
  - Noted areas of uncertainty

Preliminary draft - subject to change



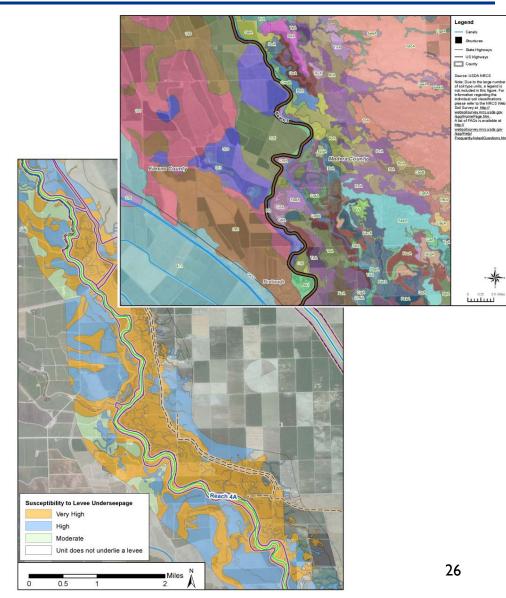
- Appendix C
  - Depth To Water maps from Appendix B
  - Added discussion of parcel group prioritization





## Appendix D

- Added description of Natural Resources
   Conservation Service
   soil type data set
- Added "underseepage susceptibility" from DWR Non-Urban Levee Evaluation data

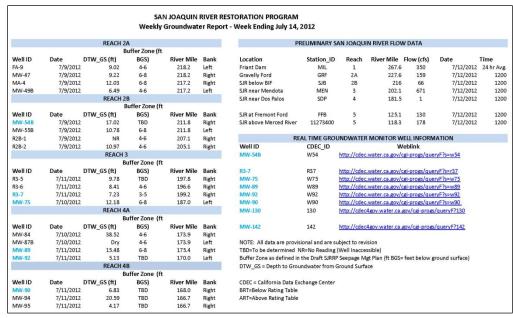


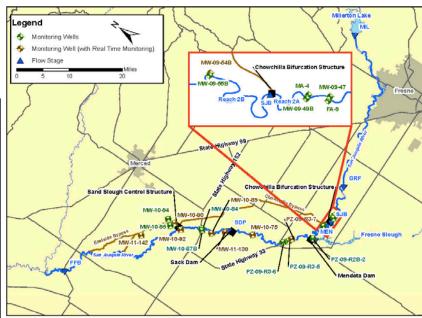


Appendix E

Added figures/maps for Weekly Groundwater

Report







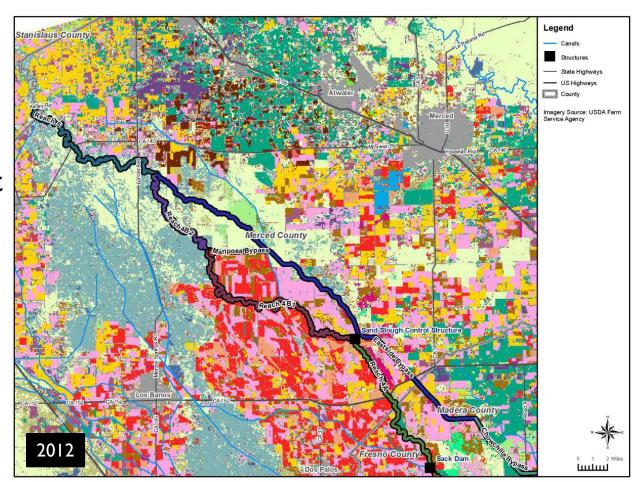
- Appendix F
  - Added list of several remote sensing data types

- Landsat
  - Monthly
  - 1999 Present





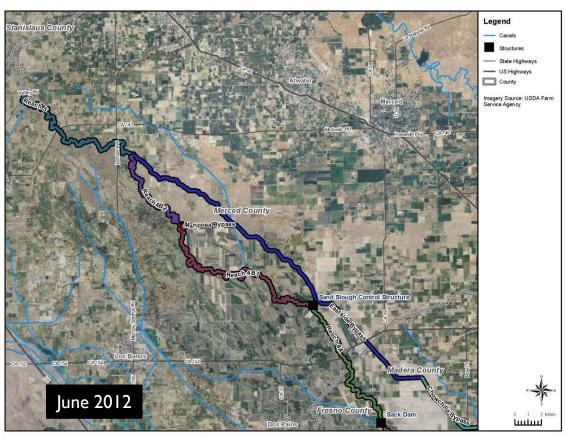
- Appendix F
  - Cropland DataLayer (CDL)
    - USDA
    - Annual
    - 1997 Present





## Appendix F

- National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)
  - USDA
  - Annually
  - 2004, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2010, 2012





- Appendix G
  - Added/revised salt tolerance information
  - Added description of salinity monitoring



Preliminary draft – subject to change



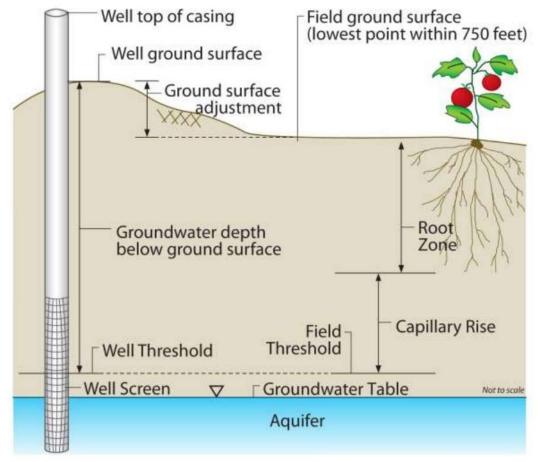
## SMP Revision – Appendix H: Threshold Methods

- I) Agricultural Practices
  - Based on ideal conditions for the crop
- 2) Historical Groundwater Level
  - Shallow historical groundwater levels restrict root growth and represent less than ideal conditions



### **Agricultural Practices Method**

Removed "irrigation buffer" per peer review panel recommendations





### **Agricultural Practices Method**

Crop

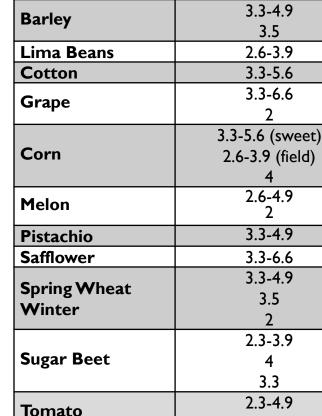
Alfalfa (Hay)

Wheat (Fall Planted)

**Almonds** 

 Converted to using "effective" root zone per peer review panel recommendations

Стор	Root Zone Depth
Almonds, alfalfa, grapes, pomegranates, safflower	6 feet
Cotton, tomatoes, wheat, barley, melon, pistachio, sweet corn, palms	5 feet
Sugar beet, lima beans	4 feet



**Effective Root Depth,** 

various sources (feet)

3.3-6.6

3.3-6.6

2.5

3.3-4.9

Preliminary draft - subject to change



## **Agricultural Practices Method**

### Root zone comparison

Crop	2011-2012 Root Zone Depth (ft)	2013 Root Zone Depth (ft)
Almonds	9	6
Grapes	6	6
Pistachios	6	5
Pomegranates	6	6
Cotton	4	5
Alfalfa	4	6
Tomatoes	3	5
Lima Beans	3	4
Melons	3	5
Sweet Corn	3	5
Wheat, Barley, Palms	4	5

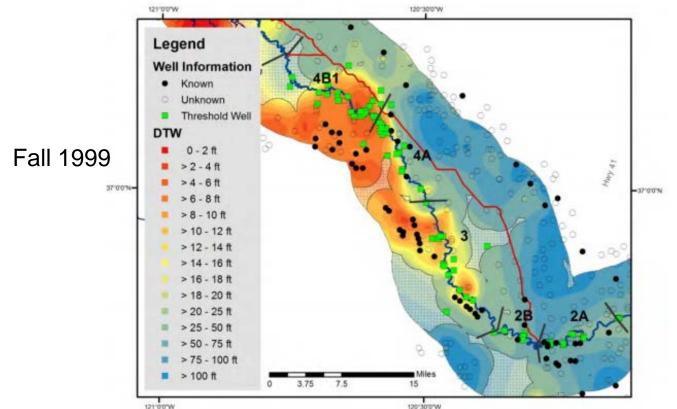


#### **Historical Groundwater Method**

- Method A: wells with a long-term record
- Method B: wells near wells with a long term record
- Method C: wells with no long-term record
  - CCID average contour map
  - Fall 1999 contour map
  - Fall 2009 contour map
  - Winter 2012 deepest level



- Revised contour maps for Method C based on peer review recommendations for kriging
- Fall 1999 (Normal-Wet); Fall 2009 (Normal-Dry)

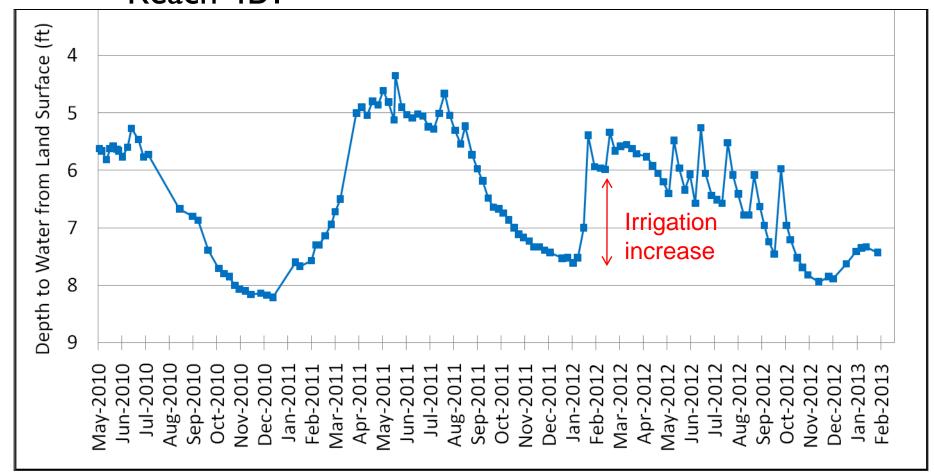




- Winter 2012 method
  - Deepest groundwater level of observations from January and February 2012
  - Drainage concerns
    - Deeper pre-irrigation season groundwater level needed
  - Effects potentially included:
    - Merced National Wildlife Refuge
    - Any leftover water table rise from 2011 flood flows
    - 50 cfs flow below Sack Dam in November 2011 and Mendota Pool drainage flows soon after

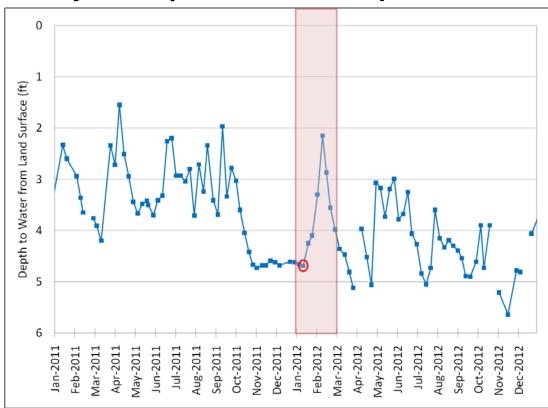


- Drainage Explanation (MW-10-97)
  - Reach 4BI





- Winter 2012 method
  - Deepest groundwater level of observations from January and February 2012



MW-10-95

4.7 feet below ground surface (bgs) in well



- Ground surface Correction
- Maximum difference in ground surface within 750' of a well
- 4.7 feet bgs in well
- 2.2 foot ground surface adjustment
- + 1.0 lateral gradient
- = 3.5 feet below ground surface in the field





## Threshold Example MW-10-95

## Agricultural Thresholds Method

Root Zone	Capillary Fringe	Field Threshold
6 feet	I foot	7 feet

Fall 1999 Interpolated Field level (Normal- Wet)	Fall 2009 Interpolated Field level (Normal-Dry)	Winter 2012 Observed Field level (no flow)
II feet	7 feet	3.5 feet
Minimum (i.e. shallowest) groundwater level		3.5 feet



## Threshold Example MW-10-95 cont.

- Historical levels shallower than agricultural practices threshold indicate pre-SJRRP groundwater issue
- Minimum (i.e. shallowest) of agricultural practices method or historical method sets threshold

<b>Agricultural</b>			
Practices Field	Historical Method		
Threshold	Field Threshold	Field Threshold	WellThreshold
7 feet	3.5 feet	3.5 feet	4.7 feet

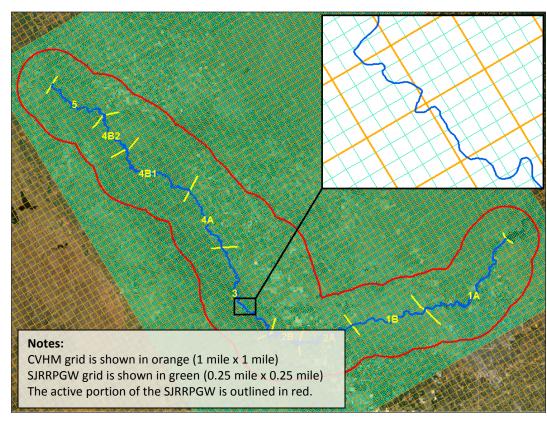


## **SMP** Revision

Appendix I

Expanded the discussion of groundwater model

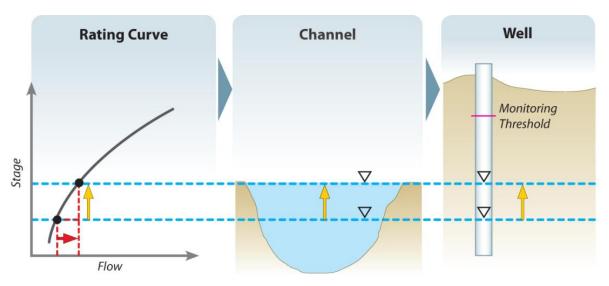
(SJRRPGW)





#### **SMP** Revisions

- Appendix J
  - Revised text to improve understanding
  - Reformatted "Flow Bench Evaluation" for clarity



Described 1:1 assumption relating surface water levels changes to groundwater level changes



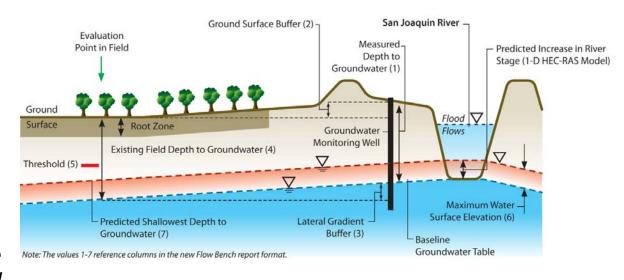
#### **SMP** Revisions

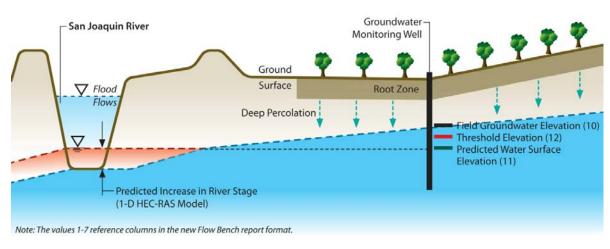
## Appendix J

Increase in Stage Method

Improved graphics to relate observed and calculated numbers to a conceptual diagram

Drainage Method







#### **SMP** Revisions

- Appendix K
  - Minor formatting changes
- Appendix L
  - Re-dated to March 26,2013 to match SMP
  - Minor formatting changes
- Appendix M
  - New references added



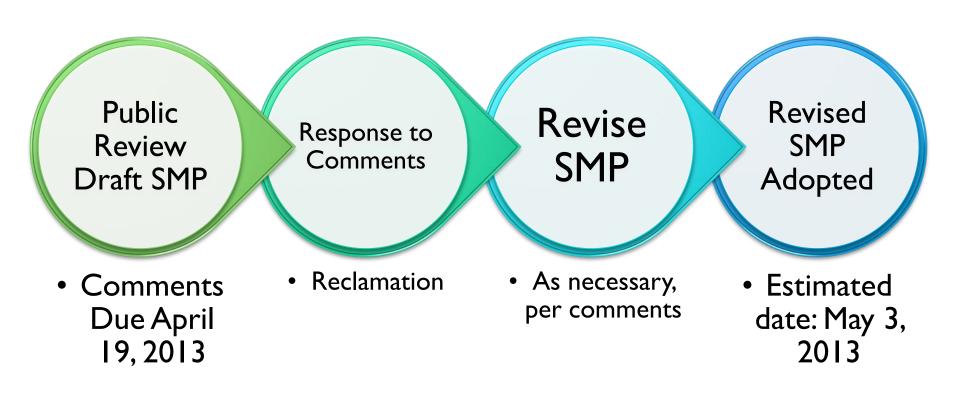


#### Comments on the SMP

- Comments on the March 26, 2013 proposed changes
- 20+ day comment period
- Comments due
  - April 19, 2013
  - interimflows@restoresjr.net



## **SMP Next Steps**



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# SCOPING OF GROUNDWATER BASELINE STUDY



## **Purpose**

- Establish reasonable, defensible historical groundwater level baseline
- Informs:
  - Historical Groundwater Level Thresholds
  - Realty Actions
  - Damages
- Brainstorming Session



## **Possible Areas of Study**

- Intra-annual variability
  - Evaluate need for deeper groundwater levels in certain times of year
  - Evaluate drainage and anoxia
- Year type variability
  - Evaluate potential for thresholds to change by yeartype
  - Variety of indirect data sources to determine range of historical groundwater levels



## Thoughts?

- Hypotheses
- Tools
  - Monitoring
  - Modeling
  - Analysis
- Constraints



## **Hypotheses – Seasonal Variation**

- Salts rise into the root zone via capillary rise or any increase in groundwater level
- Deeper groundwater levels are required annually to allow drainage of leachate in fall or winter, mobilizing salts out of the root zone
- The saturated zone in the soil rises during the irrigation season
- Drainage direction is towards the ESB even with low flows
- In losing reaches, SJRRP flows do not impede drainage

  Preliminary draft – subject to change



## Hypotheses - Year type variation

- Groundwater levels vary by yeartype historically
- SJRRP flows cause increased groundwater levels especially in Dry to Normal Wet years
- 2012 represents Normal conditions
- Additional data sources can provide insight into historically shallow groundwater areas



#### **Possible Tools – Seasonal Variation**

- Pressure transducers with electrical conductivity and temperature in monitoring wells at different depths
- Oxidation Reduction Potential sensors in wells at depth to track anoxia
- Analysis of existing monitoring well transects for drainage direction
- Modeling of drainage in key areas



## Possible Tools - Year type variation

- Aerial imagery of crop health to identify historically shallow groundwater areas
- Existence of drains indicates historical shallow groundwater problem
- Soil classification characteristics, and gleying and mottling from monitoring can indicate top of the water table
- 2012 water levels comparison by yeartype
- Modeling of groundwater levels pre and post SJRRP by yeartype



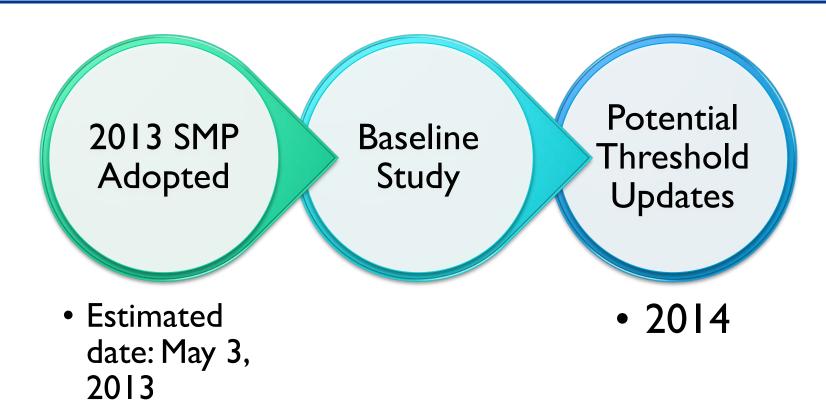
## **Next Steps**

- Prioritization
- Access
- Environmental Compliance
- Equipment Purchase
- Schedule

 Possible Threshold Revisions in 2014 based on study results



#### **Schedule**



## QUESTIONS



#### **Contact**

- Comments due Friday, April 19, 2013
- Technical Feedback Group Katrina Harrison
  - **916-978-5465**
  - KHarrison@usbr.gov



- Seepage Concerns: Seepage Hotline
  - **-916-978-4398**
  - InterimFlows@restoresjr.net