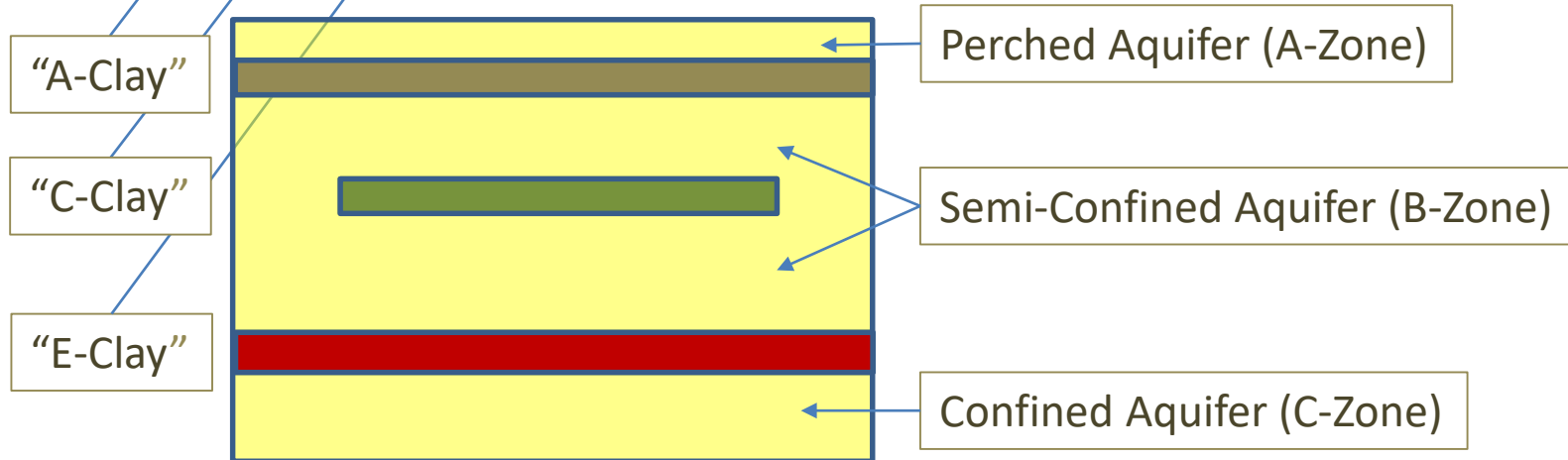
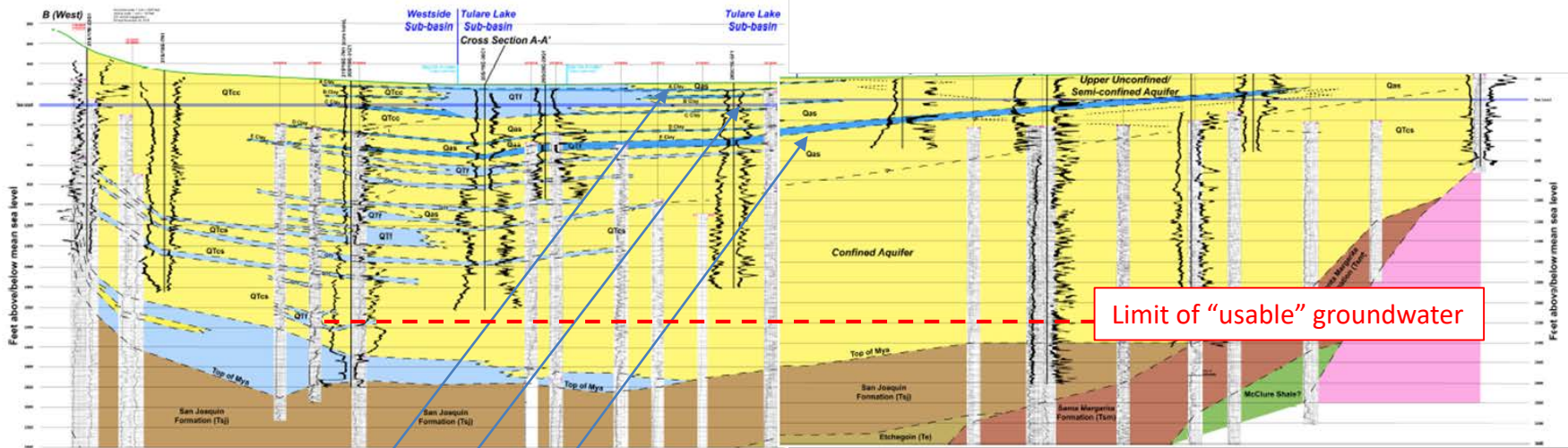


South Fork Kings GSA
GSA Board Technical Workshop
Groundwater Flow Measurement
March 21, 2019

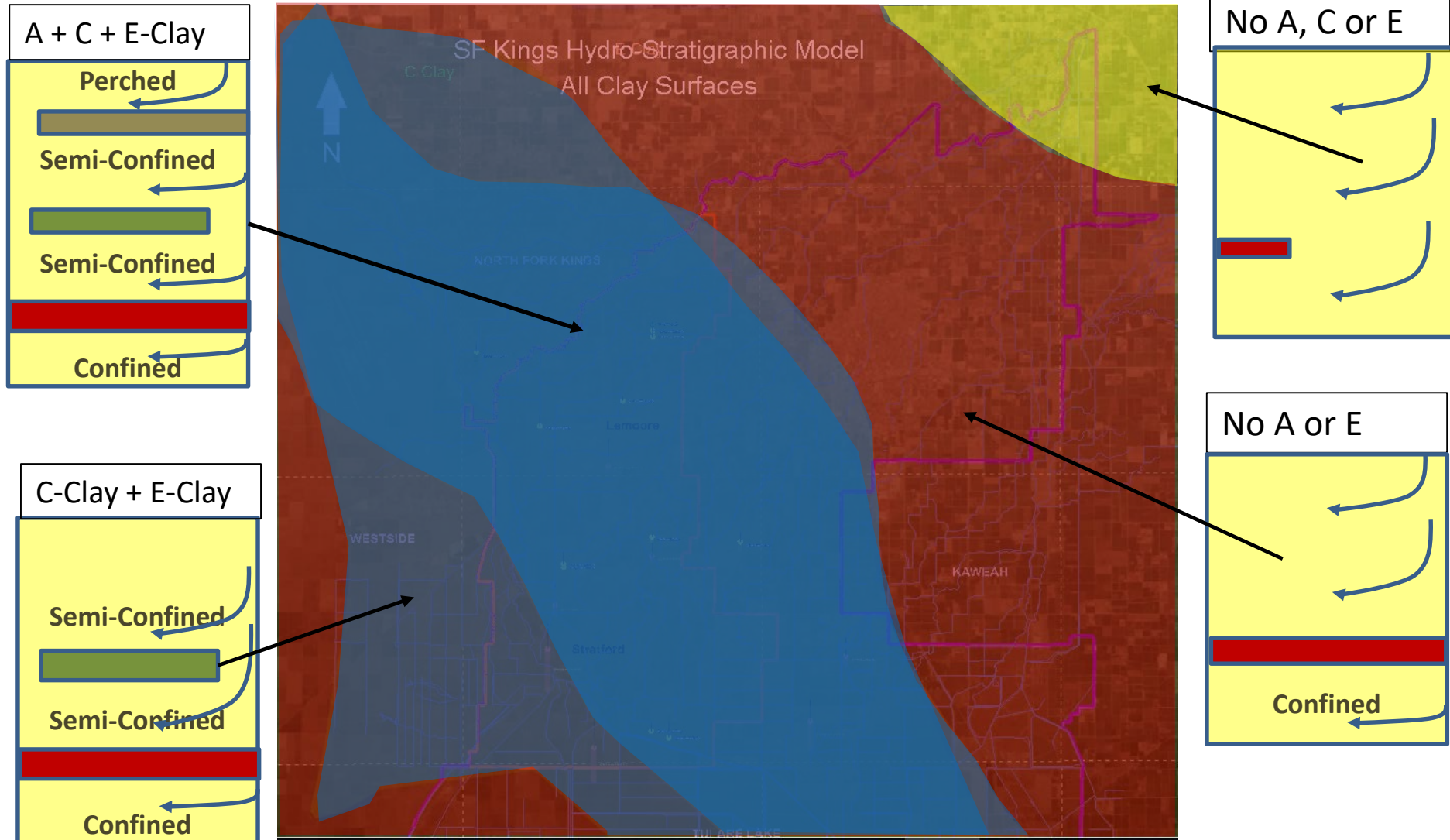
Geosyntec[®]
consultants



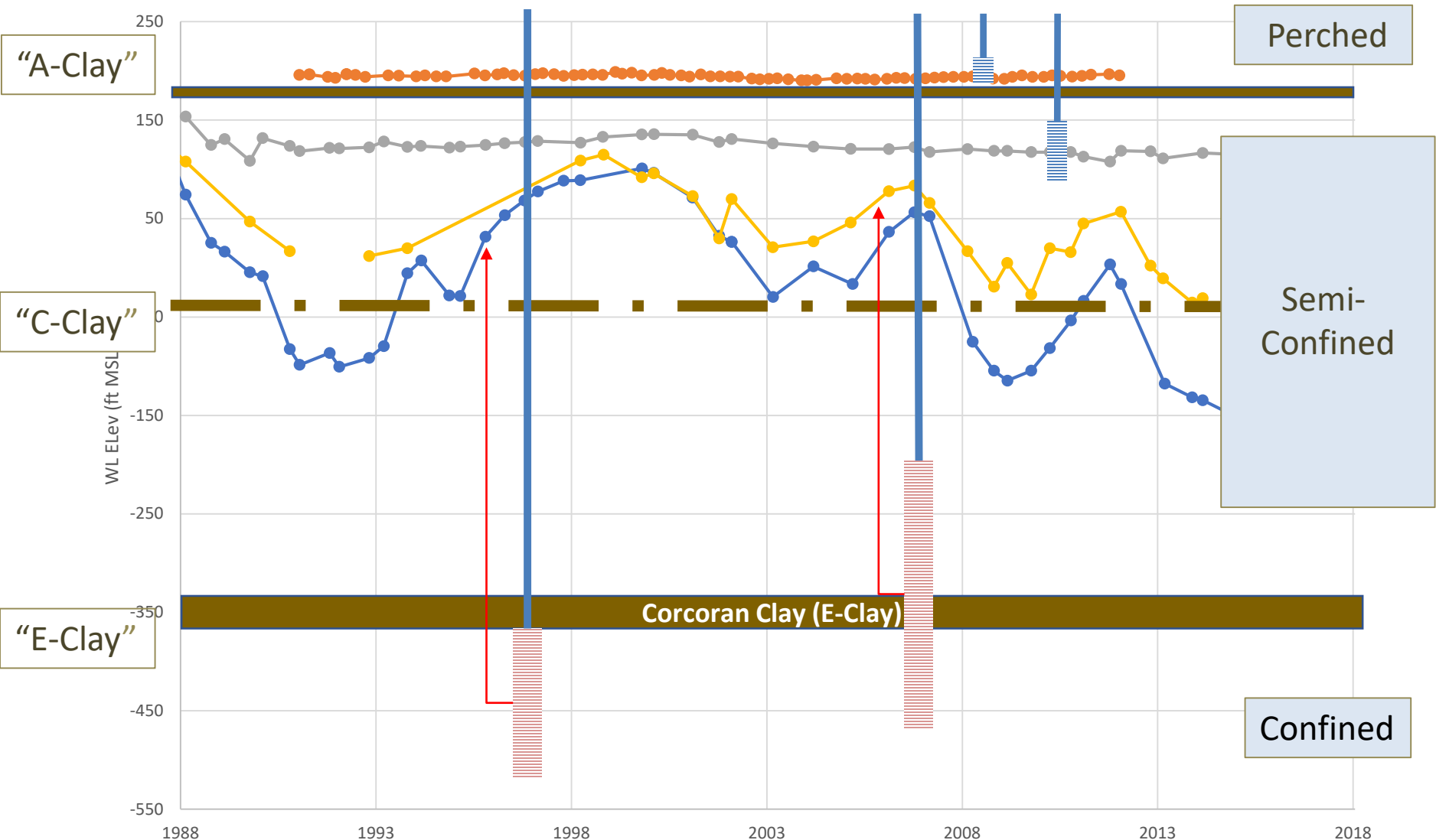
- Brief hydrogeology review
 - Semi-confined aquifer
- Measurement program discussion
 - Why measure?
 - What to measure
 - How to measure it
 - Pros/cons discussion



E-Clay + C-Clay + A-Clay



Observed Groundwater Levels



WORKING DRAFT



South Fork Kings GSA Pumping Measurement Evaluation

Prepared for

South Fork Kings Groundwater Sustainability Agency

Prepared by

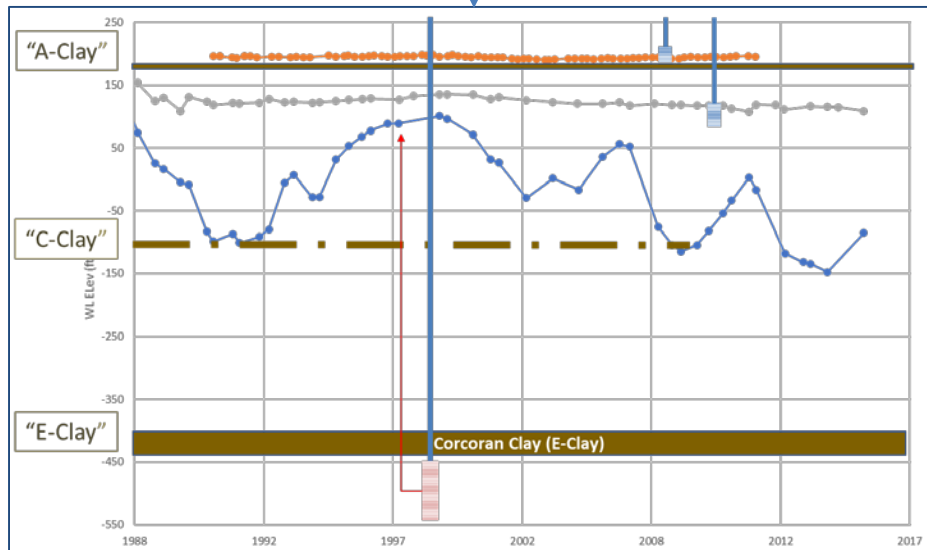
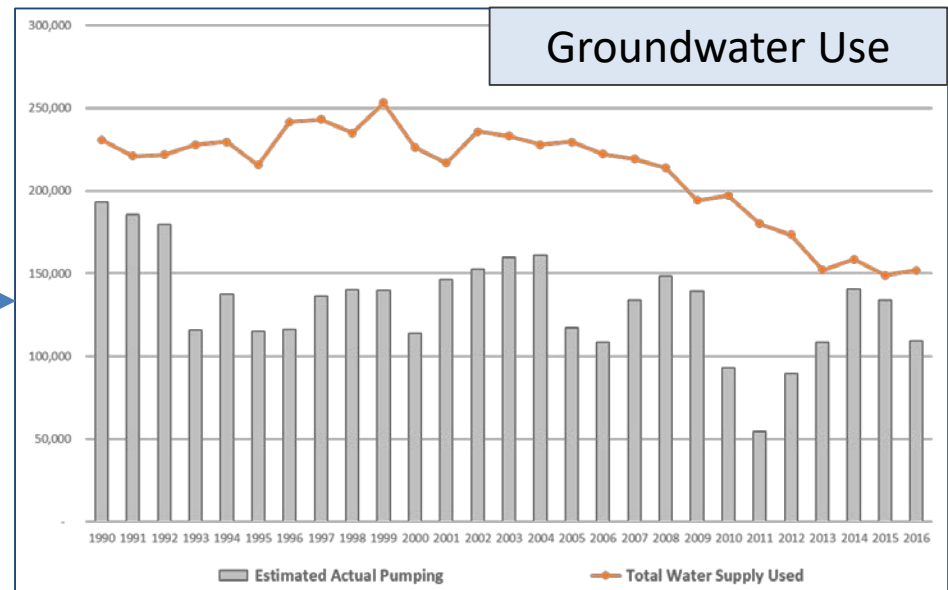
Geosyntec Consultants, Inc.
5084 N Fruit Ave, Suite 103
Fresno, CA 93711

March, 2019

- Why Measure?
- How to Measure It?
- Pros and Cons

Why Measure Groundwater Pumping?

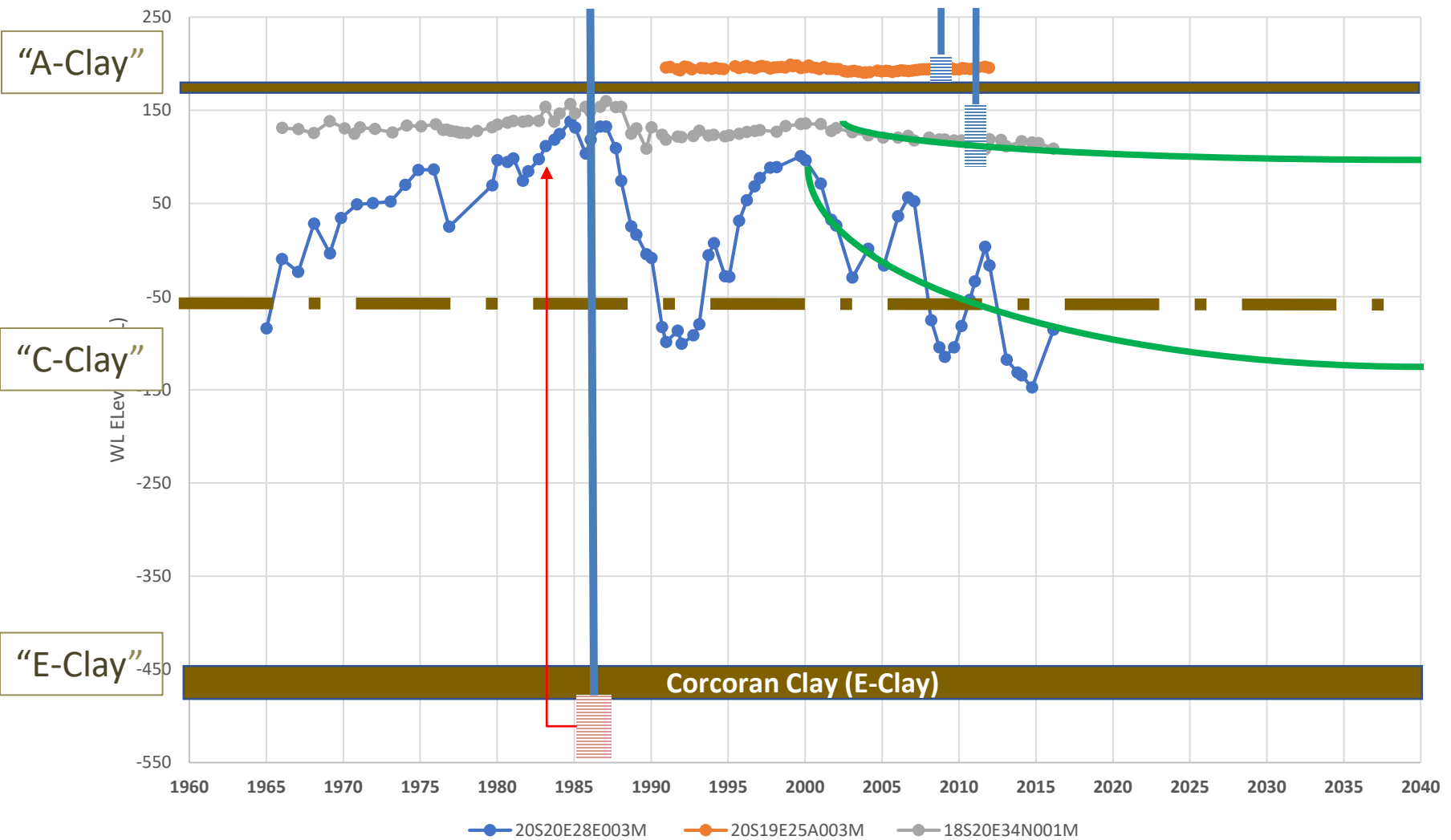
SGMA Monitoring,
Projects and
Management Actions



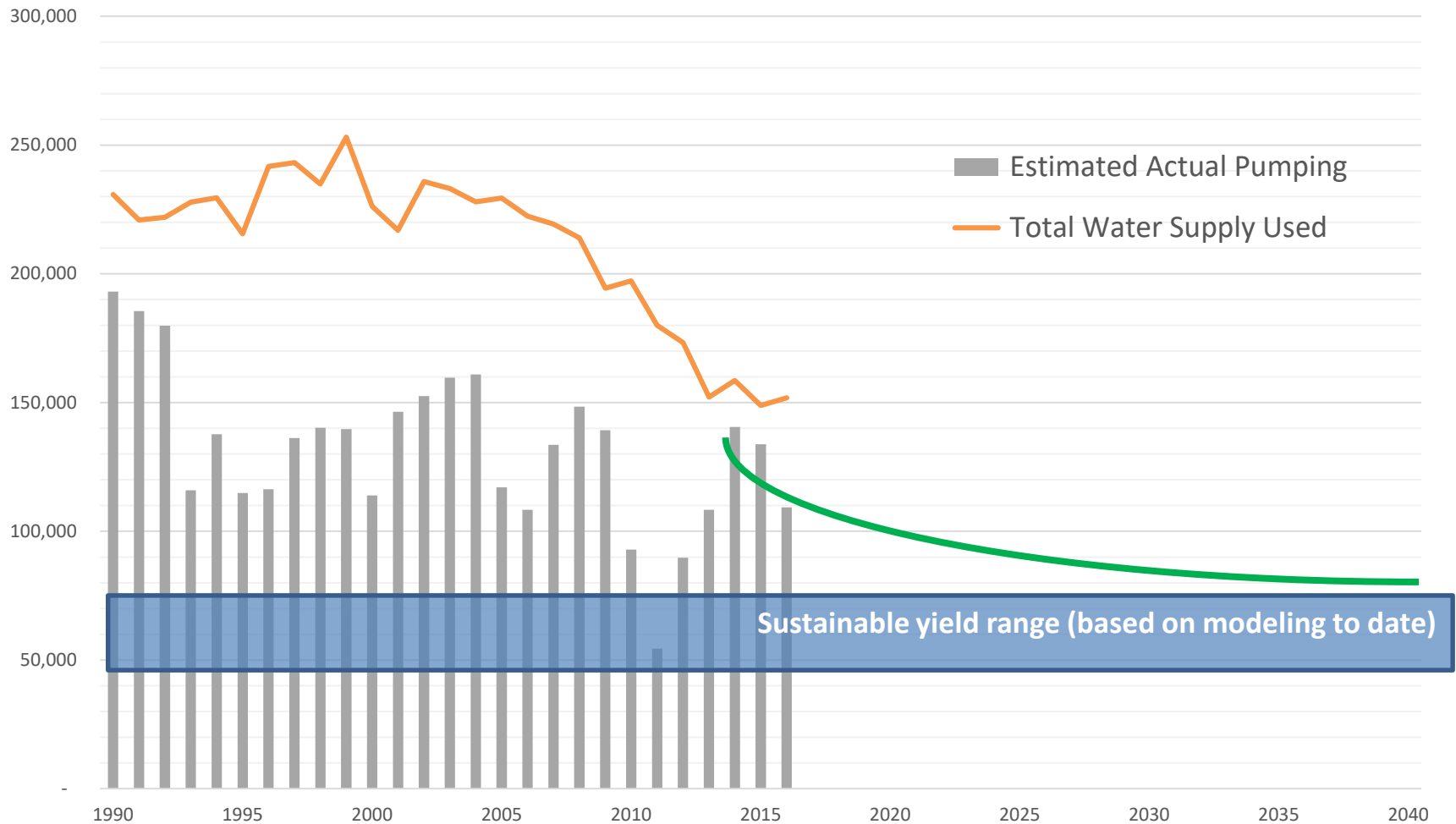
SGMA Undesirable
Effects
From Pumping

SGMA Compliance
Water-Level

SFKGSA Sustainability Projection



SFKGSA Sustainability Projection





engineers | scientists | innovators

WORKING DRAFT



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March, 2019

- Why Measure?
 - Groundwater levels
 - Groundwater pumping
- How to Measure It?
 - Direct
 - Indirect
- Pros and Cons

Direct vs Indirect – Summary

Direct (Flow Meter)

A physical measurement of flow at a wellhead or irrigation delivery

Measures total use, not consumptive use

Deep recharge, crop ET, irrigation efficiency and return flow are separate calculations

Preferred data for modeling and credits/trading

Individual wells can combine to parcel level

Indirect (Remote Sensing)

A calculation of flow based on crop imaging measurements

Calculates consumptive use, not total use

Total pumping, deep recharge, irrigation efficiency and return flow are separate calculations

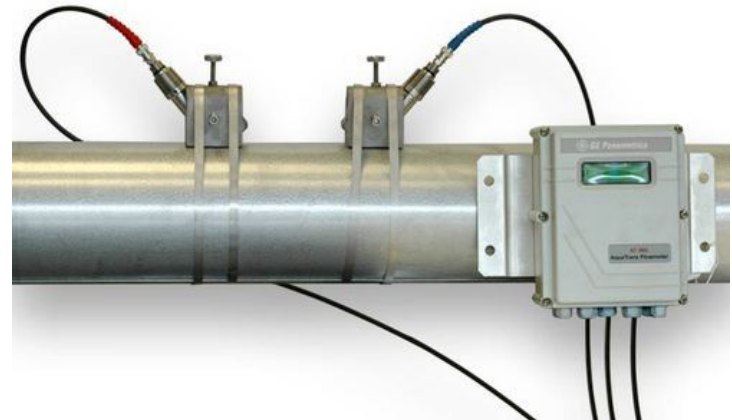
Acceptable (not preferred) for modeling and credits/trading

Parcel-based only (cannot distinguish individual wells)

SFKGSA Parcel Summary

Parcel size	# of parcels	Total Acreage	Cumulative Parcels	Cumulative Acres	Cumulative % of Parcels	Cumulative % of Acres
>640 acres	4	2626	4	2,626	0%	3%
320-640 acre	28	12,135	32	14,761	0%	19%
160-320 acre	80	18,245	112	33,006	1%	41%
80-160 acres	126	15,422	238	48,428	3%	61%
40-80 acres	207	12,867	445	61,295	5%	77%
20-40 acres	277	8799	722	70,094	8%	88%
10-20 acres	290	4523	1,012	74,617	11%	94%
5-10 acres	232	1787	1,244	76,404	14%	96%
2-5 acres	384	1213	1,628	77,617	18%	98%
<2 acres	7,284	1984	8,912	79,601	100%	100%

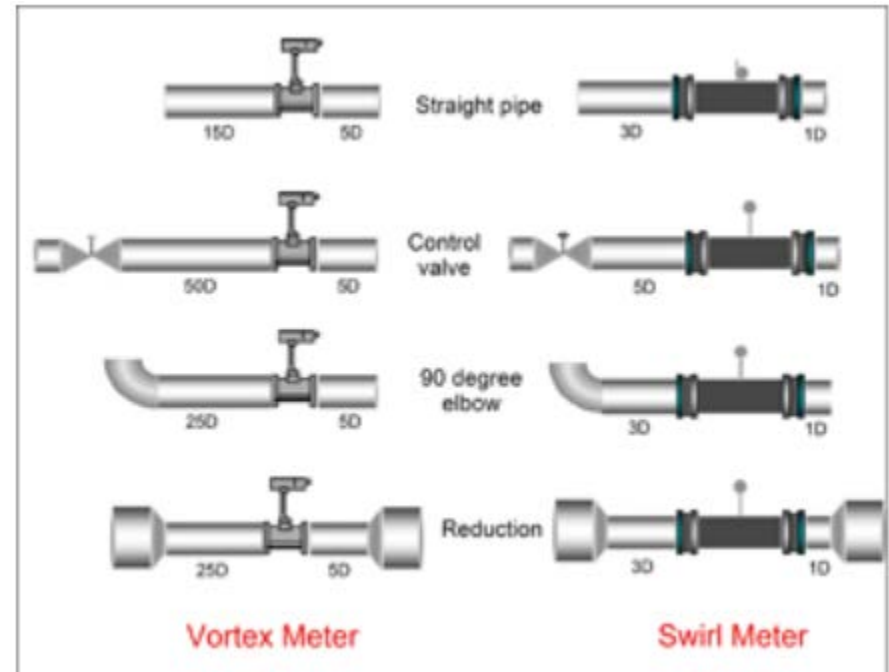
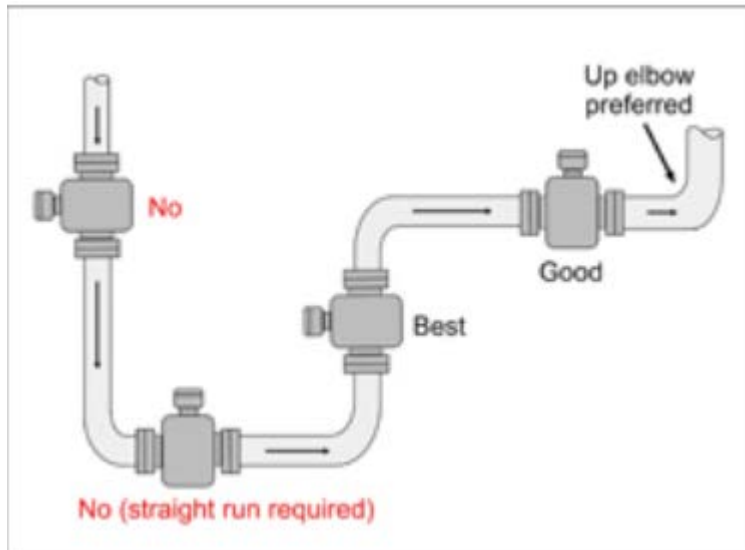
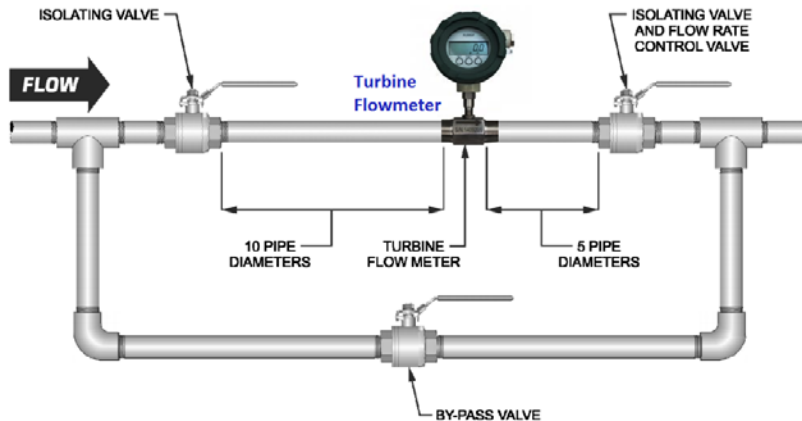
- Flow Meter Types
 - Propeller/Turbine
 - Electromagnetic
 - Acoustic/Ultrasonic



Meter Installation Considerations



Wellhead Requirements



Maintenance
Calibration
Record-keeping

- Power Consumption
 - Utility records
 - “Smart” meters
 - No wellhead mods
 - Accuracy varies



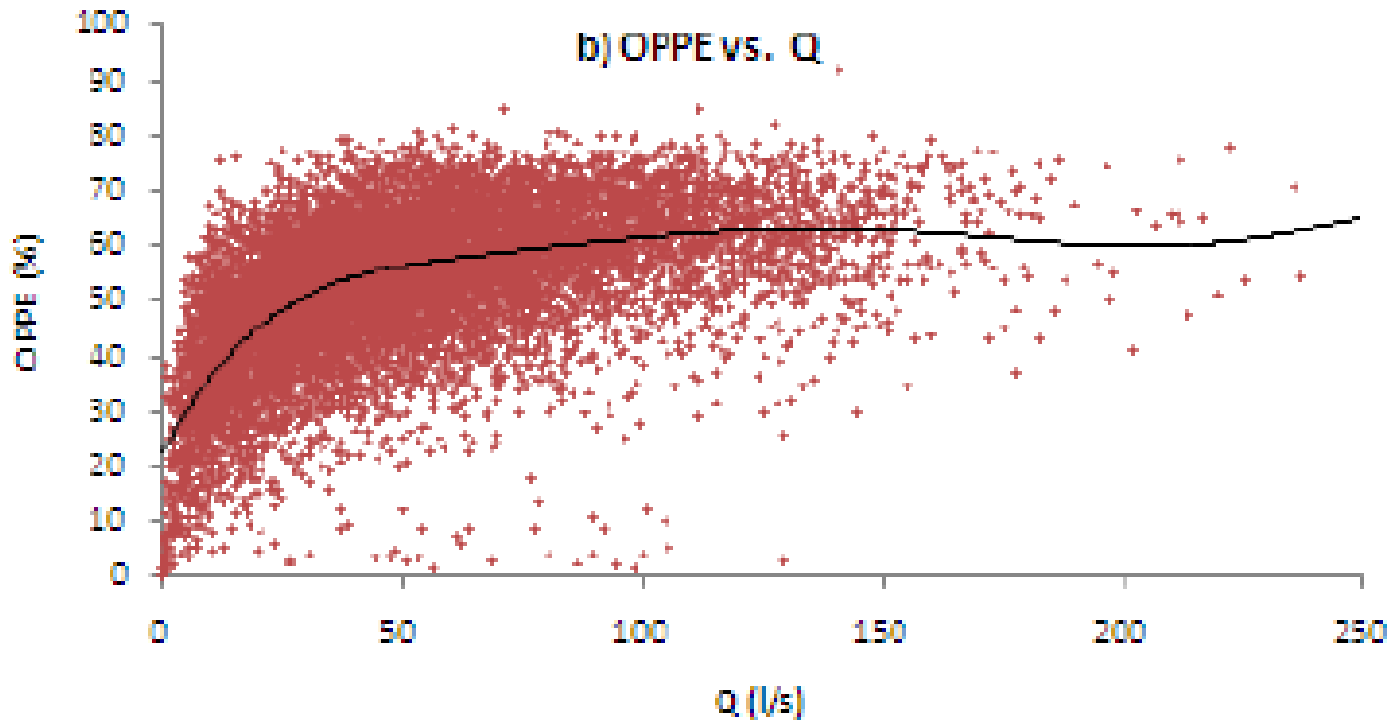
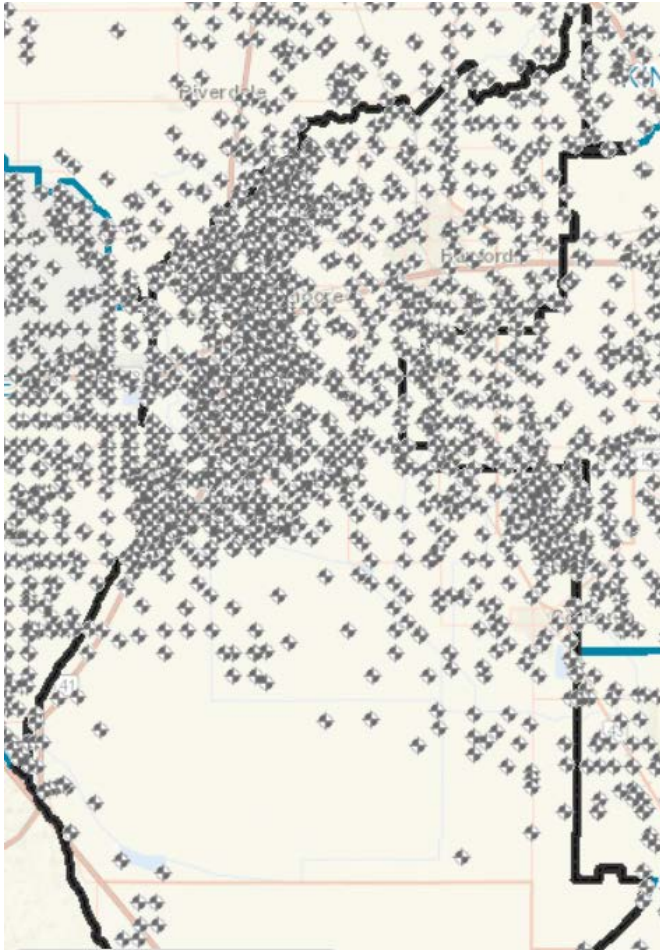


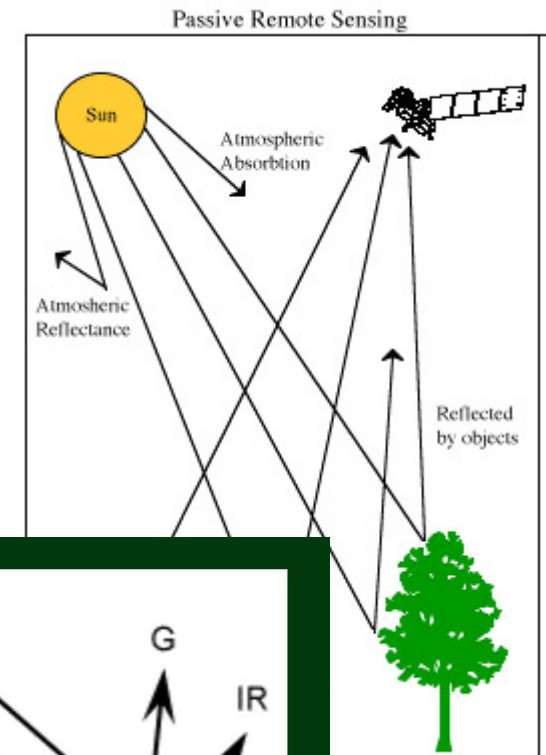
Figure 1. Well pump performance in California's Central Valley (Perez and Burt, 2012)

(OPPE) Operating performance relates to power consumption



- **Data Capture**
 - Remote vs manual
 - Reporting structure
 - Installation, O&M
 - QA/QC
- **Data Management**
 - Database/GIS
 - Collection frequency
 - Data processing and workflow
 - Confidentiality
 - Parcel vs well

- **Satellite Imagery**
 - USGS/LANDSAT
 - European (ESA)
 - Commercial Services



In this picture,
IR is Infrared light
R is red light
G is green light
B is blue light

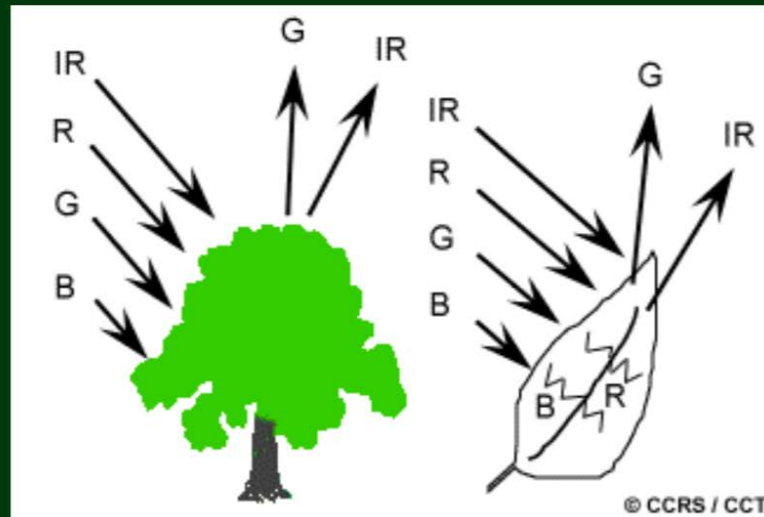
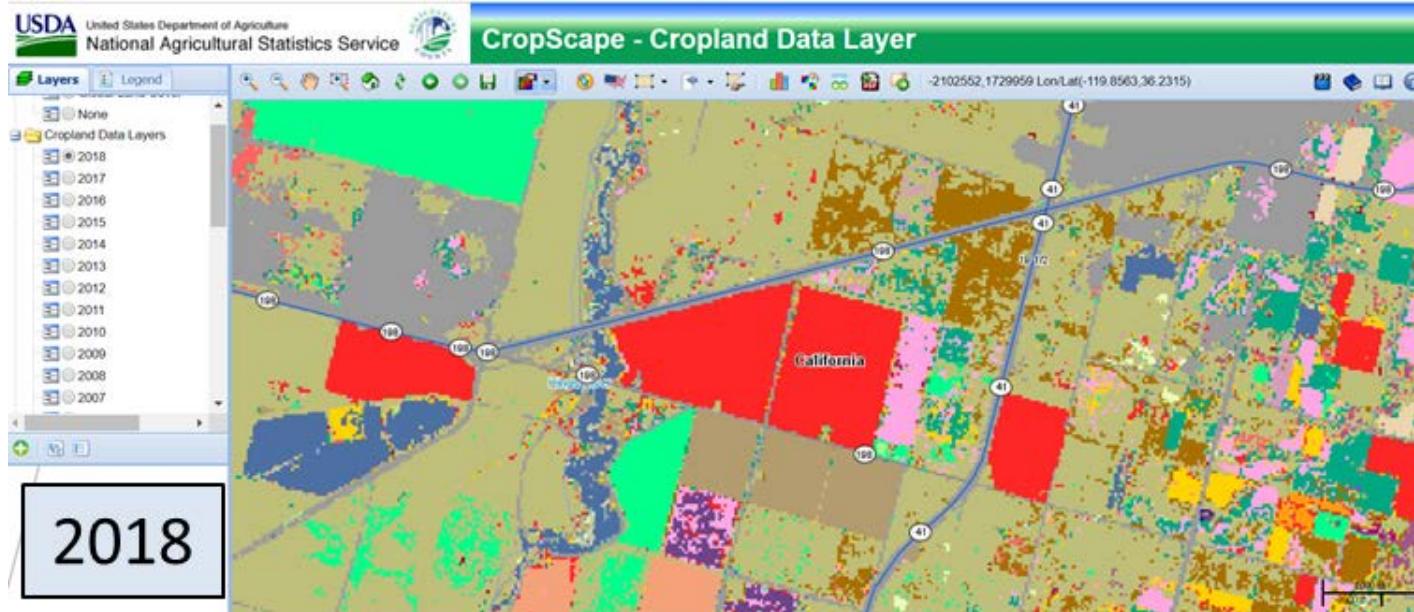


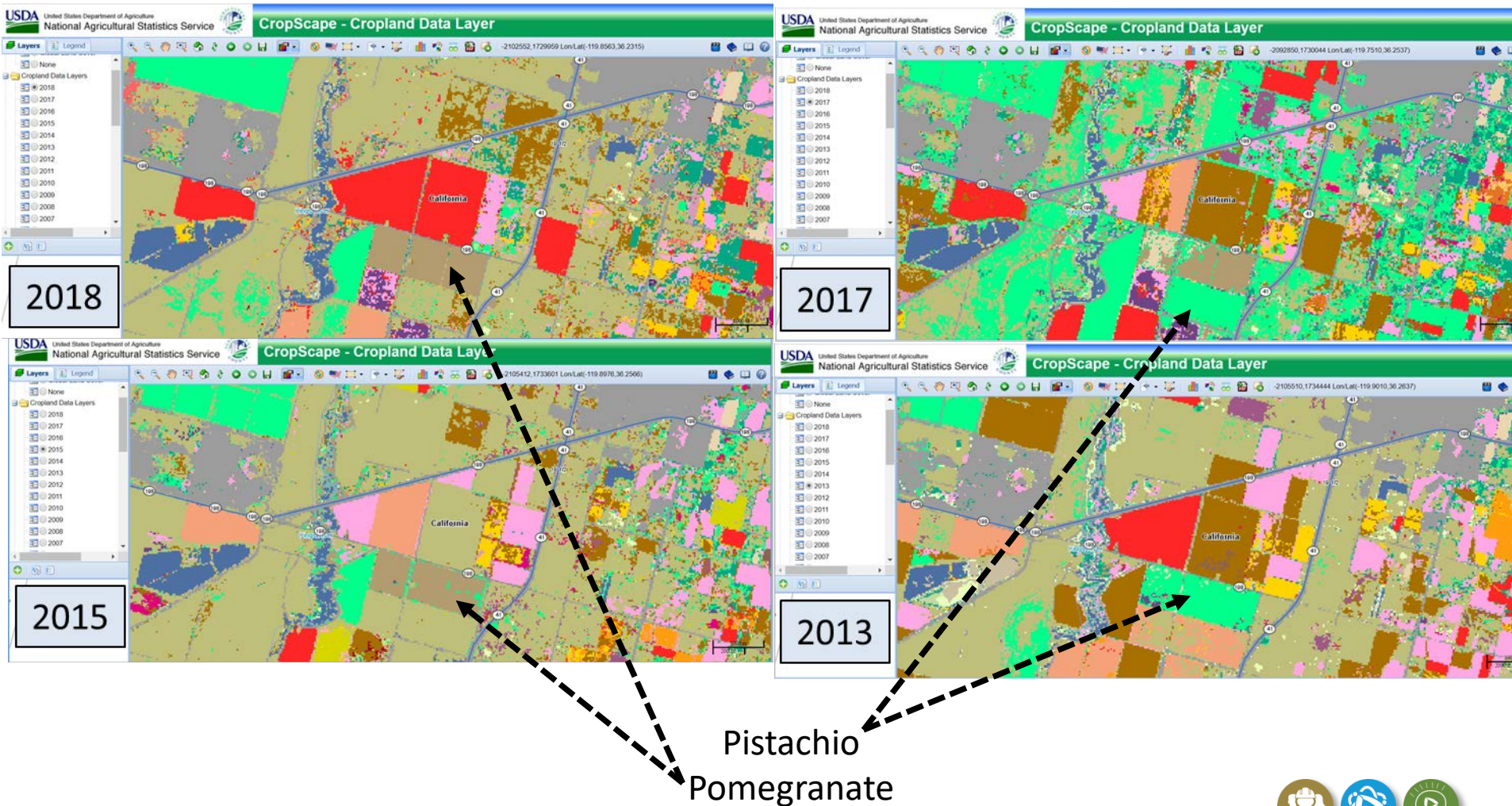
Image Credit: Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

- Crop-Type Detection
 - USDA/NASS (National Agricultural Statistics Service)
 - CropScape “CDL” (Crop Detection Layer)
 - Available online and published annually

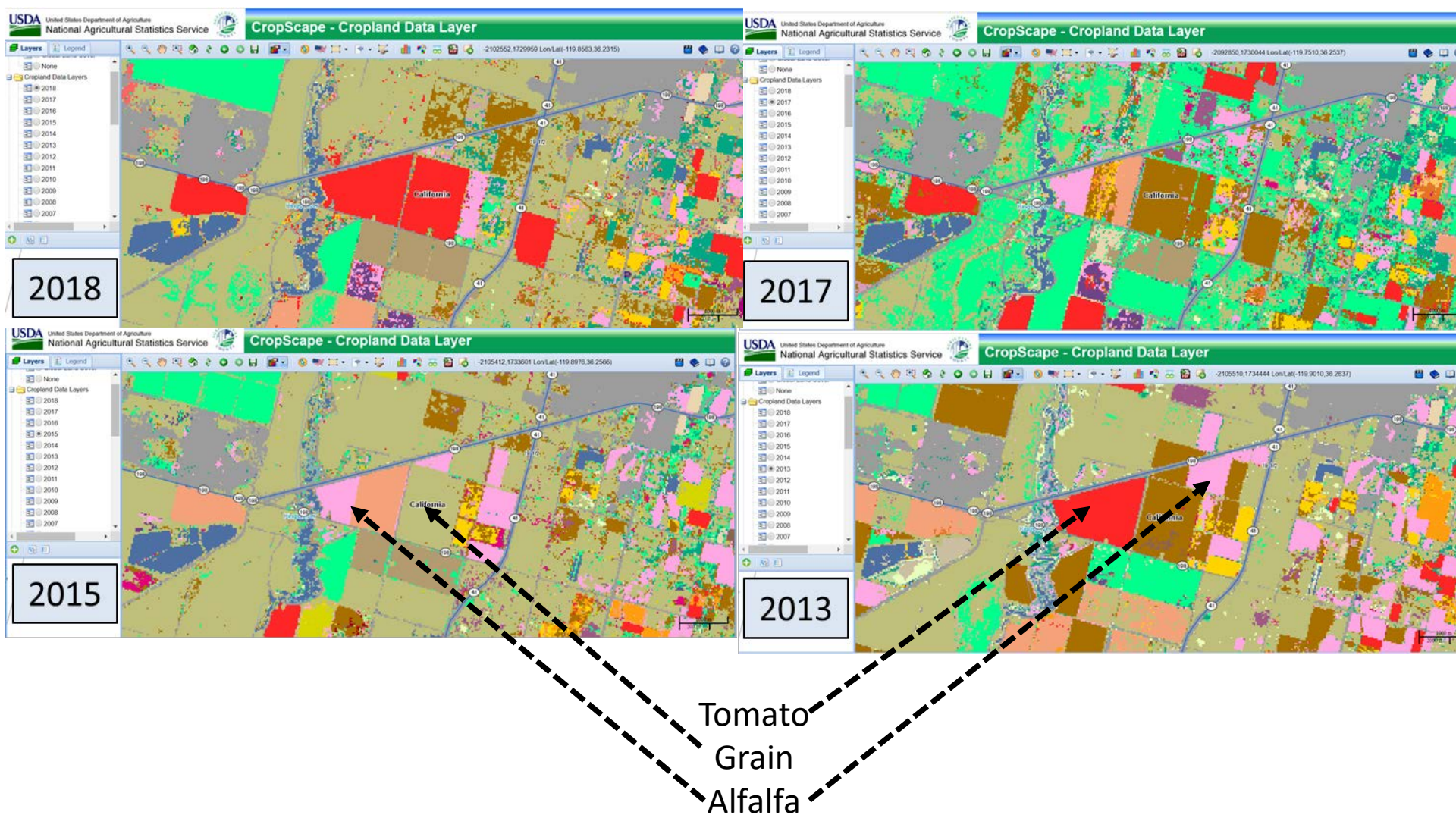


CropScape Crop Type History Example

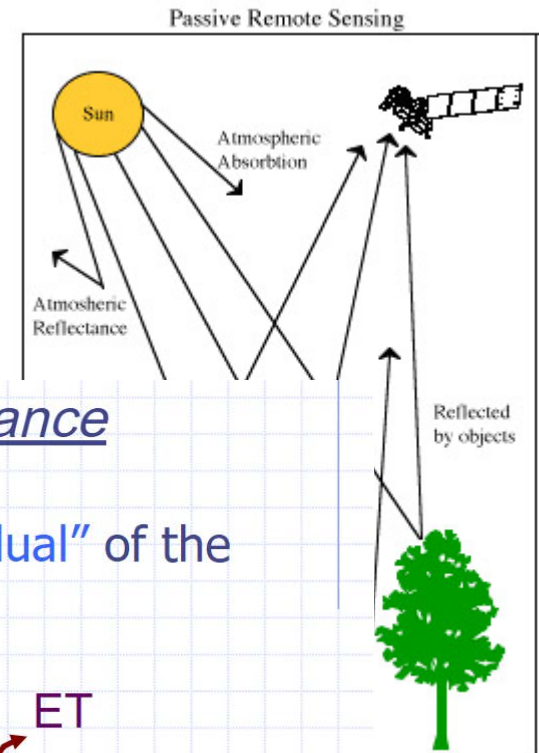
The equation relating crop type to satellite wavelength reflectance is not 100% accurate



CropScape Crop Type History Example

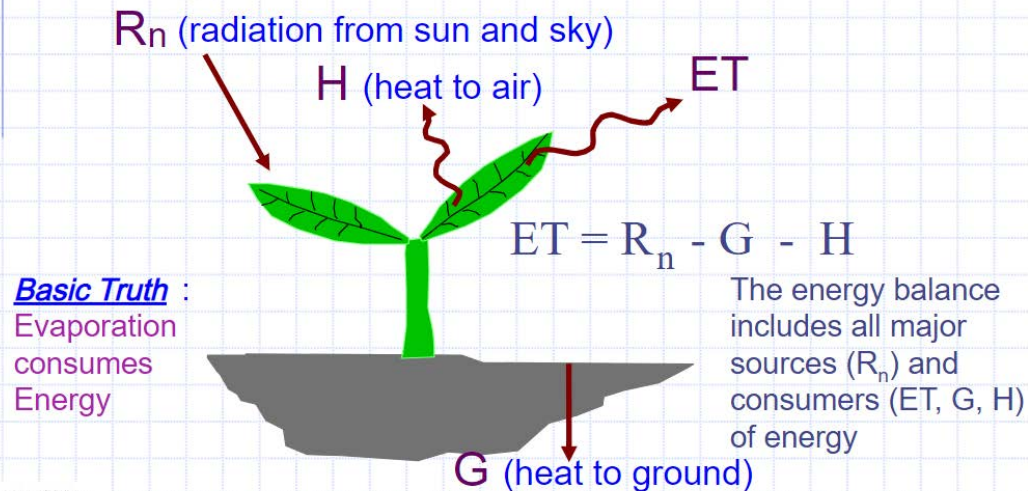


- “METRIC”
 - Evapotranspiration (ET_o) Detection
 - Developed in Idaho (2007)



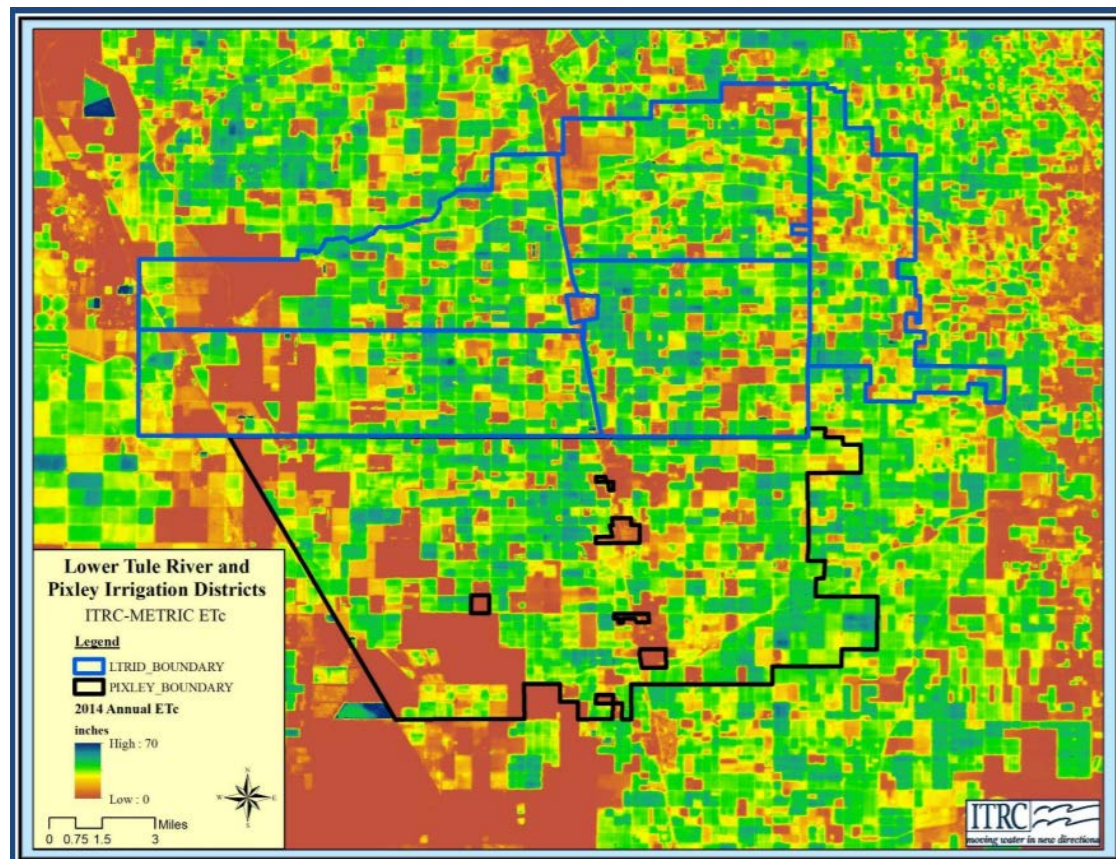
METRIC Energy balance

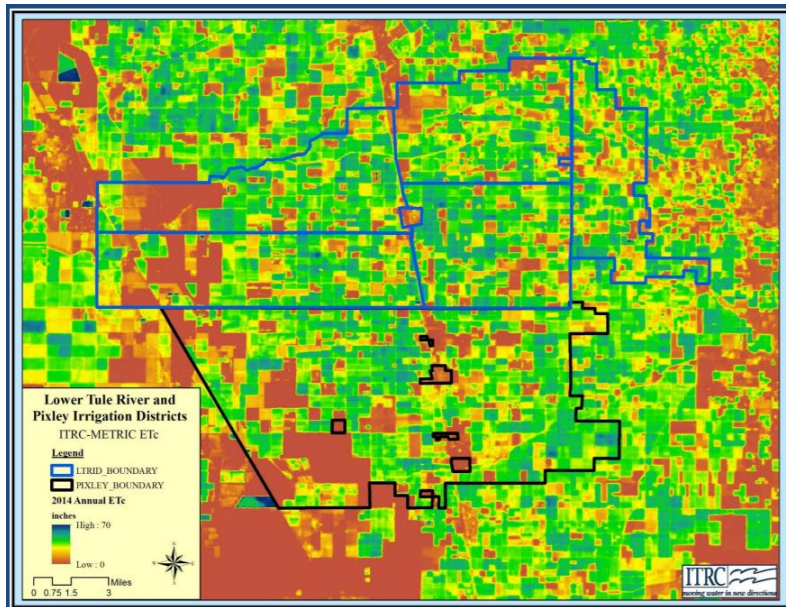
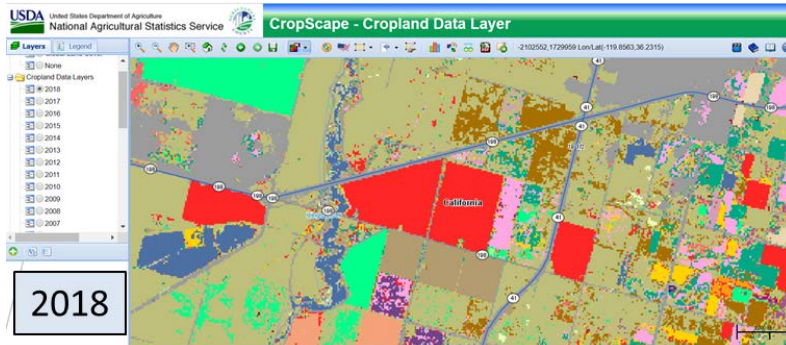
- ◆ ET is calculated as a “residual” of the energy balance



- “METRIC-ITRC”
 - Customized to California Climate Conditions
 - Cal Poly Irrigation Technology Research Center (ITRC)

Does NOT Identify
crop type.....
only consumptive
water use





- Image processing platform
 - Public (USDA)
 - Custom (ESA)
 - Proprietary (Commercial)
 - Academia (METRIC-ITRC)
- Data Management
 - Database/GIS
 - Collection frequency
 - Data processing & workflow
 - Parcel only

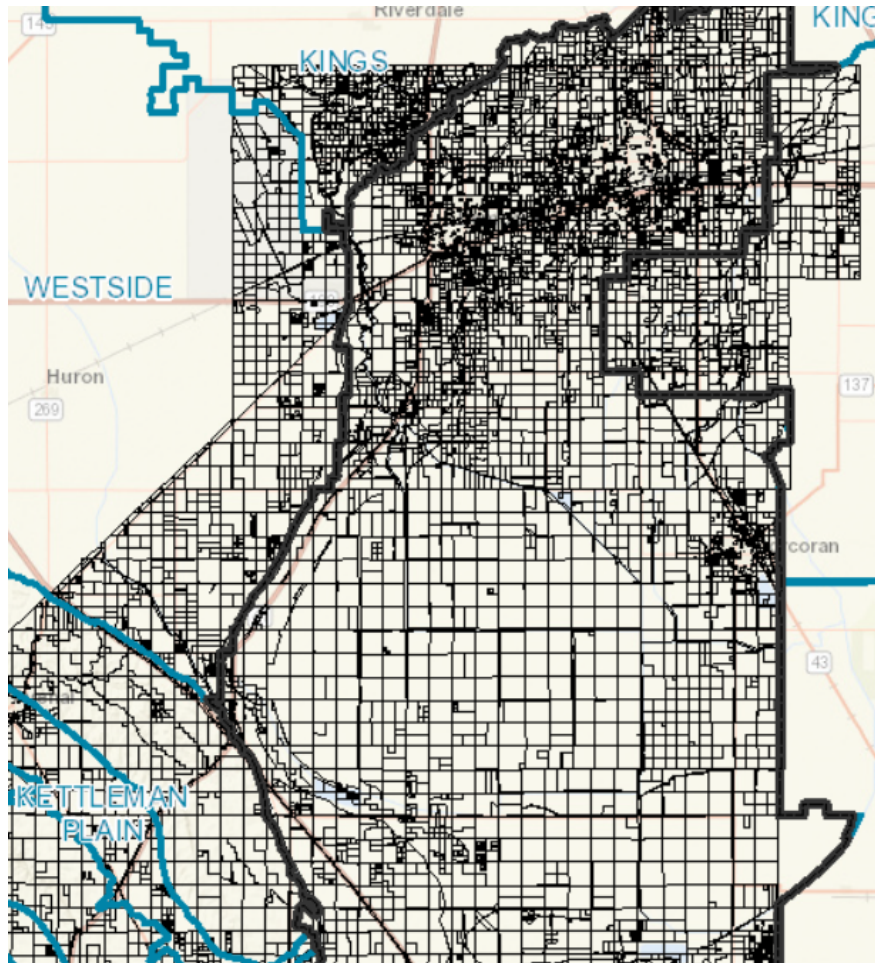
- Landowner Survey
 - Mail/Electronic/Web
 - Workshops
 - Ground truthing
 - “Piggy-back” with other programs



Landowner Survey of Water Use

Parcel size	Parcels	Acreage	Cumulative Parcels	Cumulative Acres
>640 acres	4	2,626	4	2,626
320-640 acres	28	12,135	32	14,761
160-320 acres	80	18,245	112	33,006
80-160 acres	126	15,422	238	48,428
40-80 acres	207	12,867	445	61,295
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>2 acres	7,284	1,984	8,912	79,601

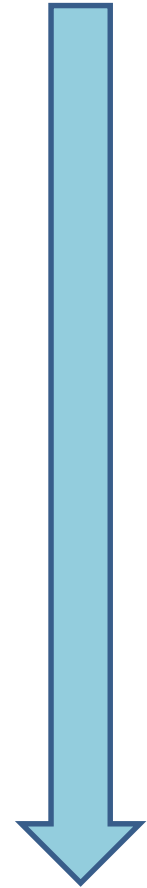
Parcel size	Water Use						
	Metered	Un-metered	Permanent Crop	Annual Crop	Drip	Sprinkler	Other
>640 acres							
320-640 acres							
160-320 acres							
80-160 acres							
40-80 acres							
20-40 acres							
10-20 acres							
5-10 acres							
2-5 acres							
>2 acres							



- **Survey Design**
 - Collection frequency
 - Data requested
 - Confidentiality
 - Coordination
 - Response rate
- **Data Management**
 - Database/GIS
 - Data processing & workflow
 - Parcel only

- Regardless of measurement approach, SFKGSA may need to take enforcement actions based on measurement data
- Data on which actions are taken should be defensible and aligned with the type of action taken
 - Indirect (land cover) monitoring may be sufficient to support voluntary actions and incentives to manage pumping.
 - Direct pumping measurement would be required to monitor and enforce pumping restrictions.
 - Groundwater credits/trading may require both.
- All parcels do not necessarily need to be measured the same way

1. Remote Sensing
 1. USDA/CropScape
2. Landowner Survey (>5-10 acres)
 - a. Mail/Electronic/Web/Workshops
 - b. Ground Truthing
3. Voluntary “Opt-in” Measurement (>5-10 acres)
 - a. Pumping/well data (direct)
 - b. Crop type & irrigation (indirect)
 - c. Other (direct/indirect)
4. Mandatory Measurement
 - a. Pumping/well data
 - b. Crop type & irrigation data
5. Enforcement



**Increasing Accuracy
Over Time**



Thank You



Questions/Discussion