

**Quivira Initial Impairment Investigation
Report Presentation
St. John, KS
December 10, 2015**

Kansas Department of Agriculture



Kansas Dept. of Agriculture, 12/10/2015

Why are we here?

- Provide a summary of the initial report
- Answer questions
- Listen to your input

Where do we go from here?

- Take comments, prepare a second draft & then a final report
 - Comment period on initial draft ~ 90 day review
 - KDA-DWR will provide a second draft ~ 30 days
 - Additional input ~ 15 days
 - Finalize report
- We are prepared to begin working with water users in the basin on a workable solution, even during the finalization of the report
- Legislative tool available to allow for augmentation as a remedy
- No administration of groundwater rights in 2016

Questions we have heard in response to the draft

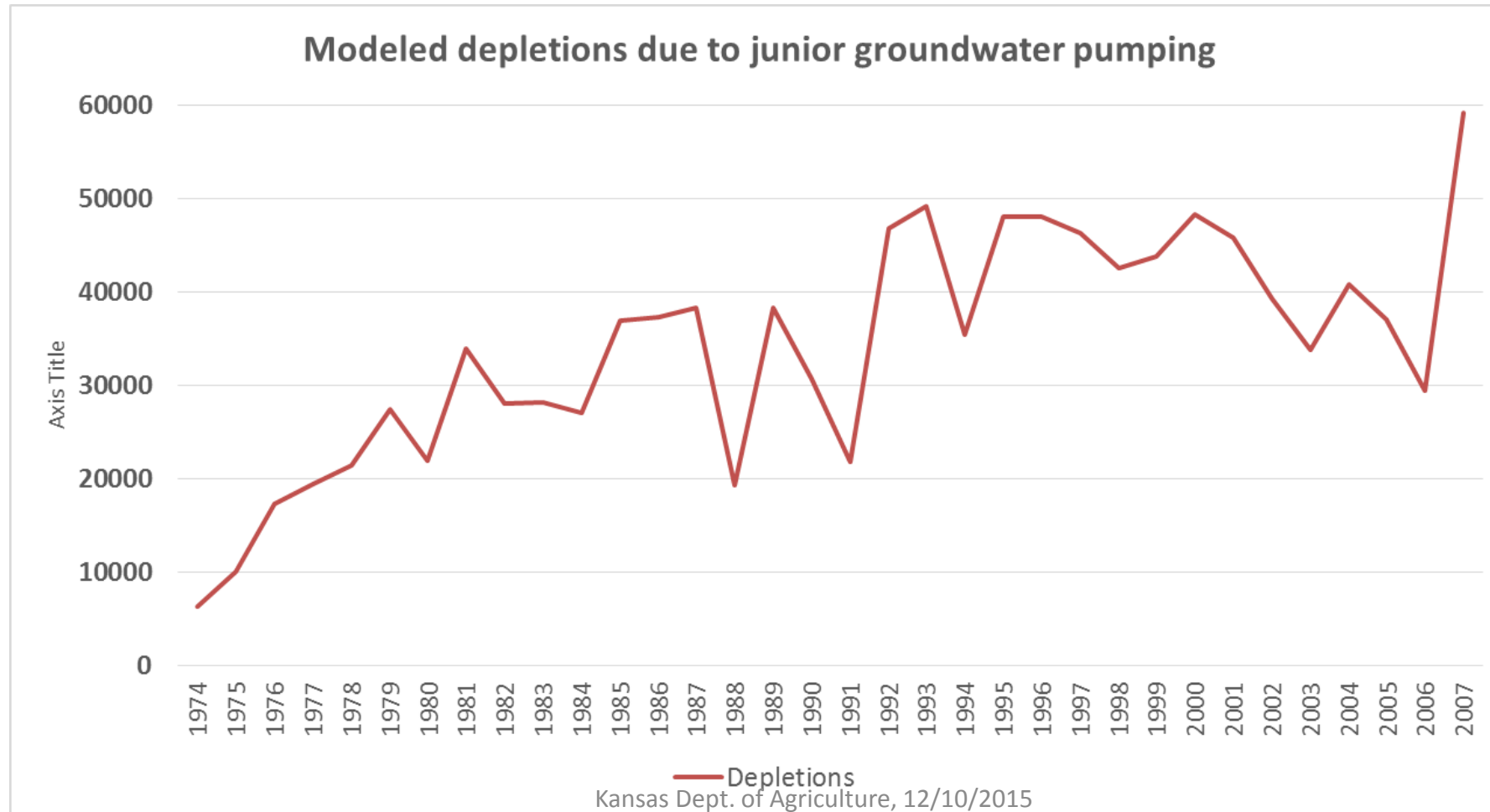
1. How did the USFWS Refuge water right get certified?
2. How did you arrive at the depletions of baseflow of 30,000-60,000 acre-feet for the period 1995-2007?
3. How did you determine an impairment amount of 3,000-5,000 acre-feet on a regular basis?

How did the USFWS Refuge water right get certified?

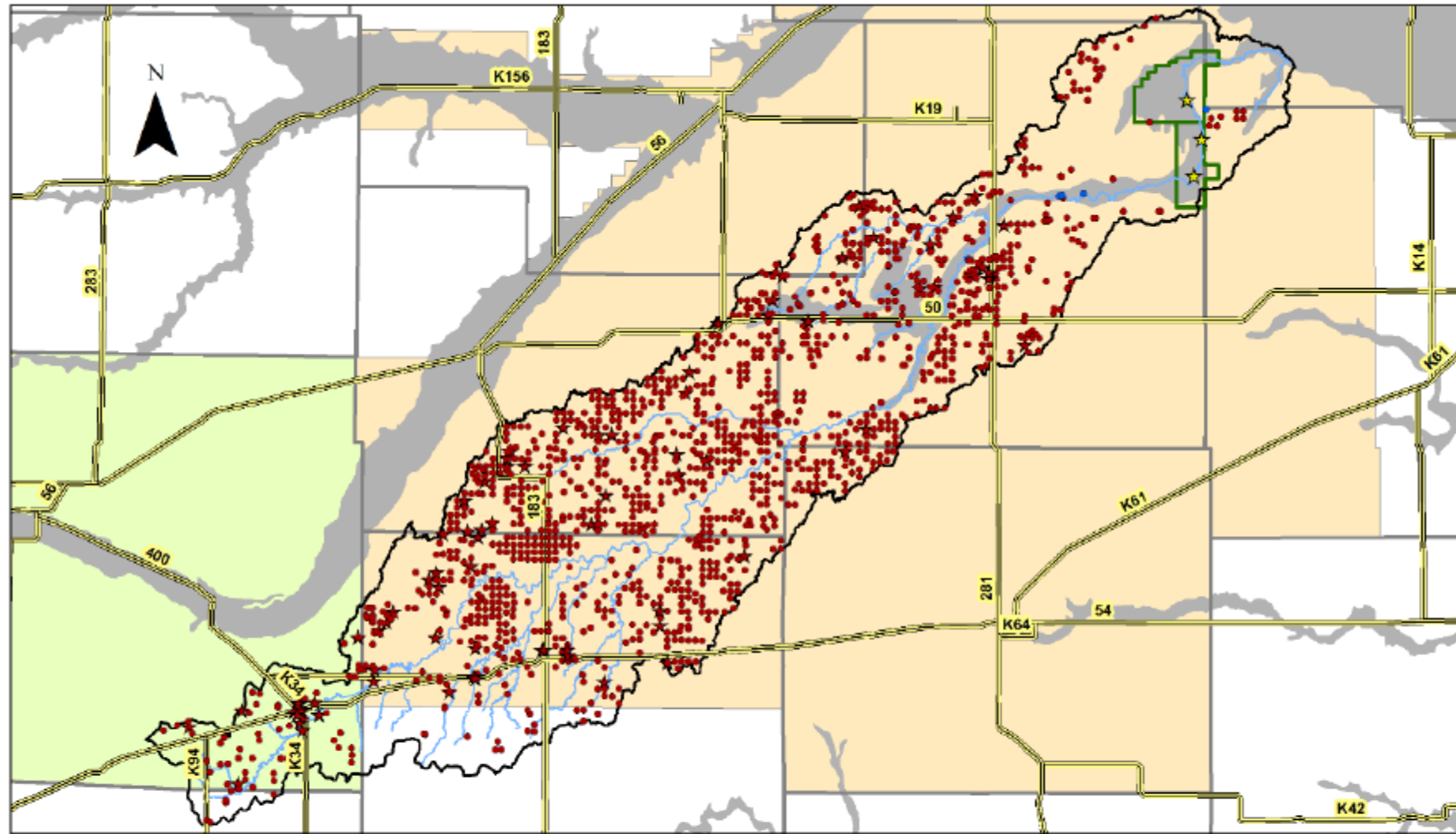
- Water Right File Number 7,571
- Filed: 1957
- Year of Record: 1987
- Certified: 1996
- Maximum Rate of Diversion: 300 cfs
- Maximum Annual Quantity: 14,632 AF
 - Diversion
 - Evaporation from Little Salt Marsh

How did you arrive at the depletions of baseflow of 30,000-60,000 acre-feet for the period 1995-2007?

- Determined by use of the GMD 5 groundwater model



Rattlesnake Creek Basin Groundwater and Surface Water Rights

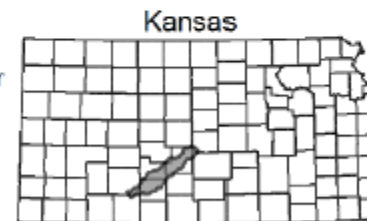


Points of Diversion

- ★ Quivira, SW
- Junior, SW
- Junior, GW
- ★ Senior, GW
- ⬢ Rattlesnake Creek Basin
- ⬢ Quivira Wildlife Refuge
- Streams
- Alluvial Aquifers

Notes: GW refers to a groundwater source SW refers to a surface water source

Quivira Priority date:
August 15, 1957



0 5 10 20 Miles

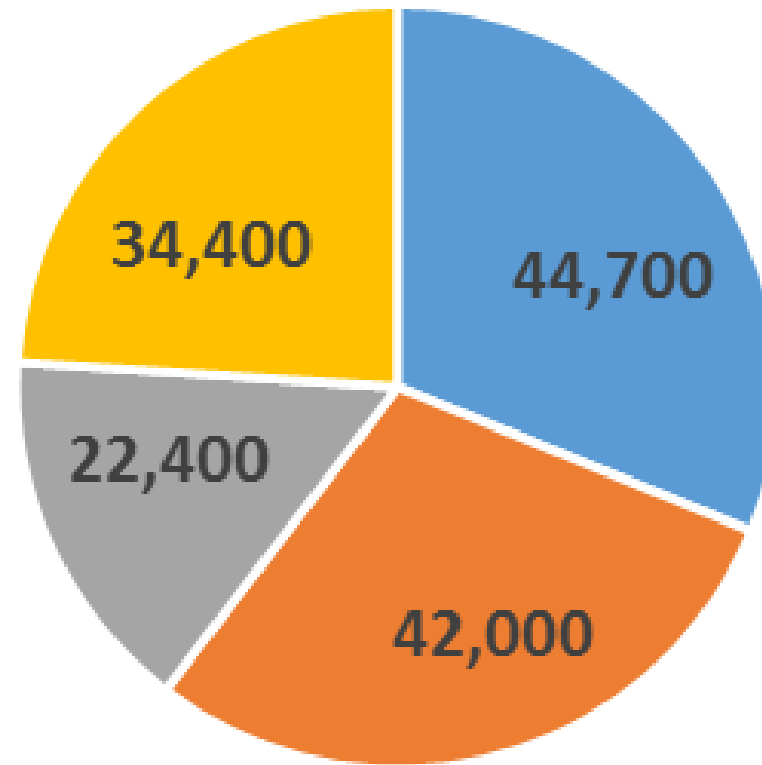


Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Water Resources
October 7, 2015

Kansas Dept. of Agriculture, 12/10/2015

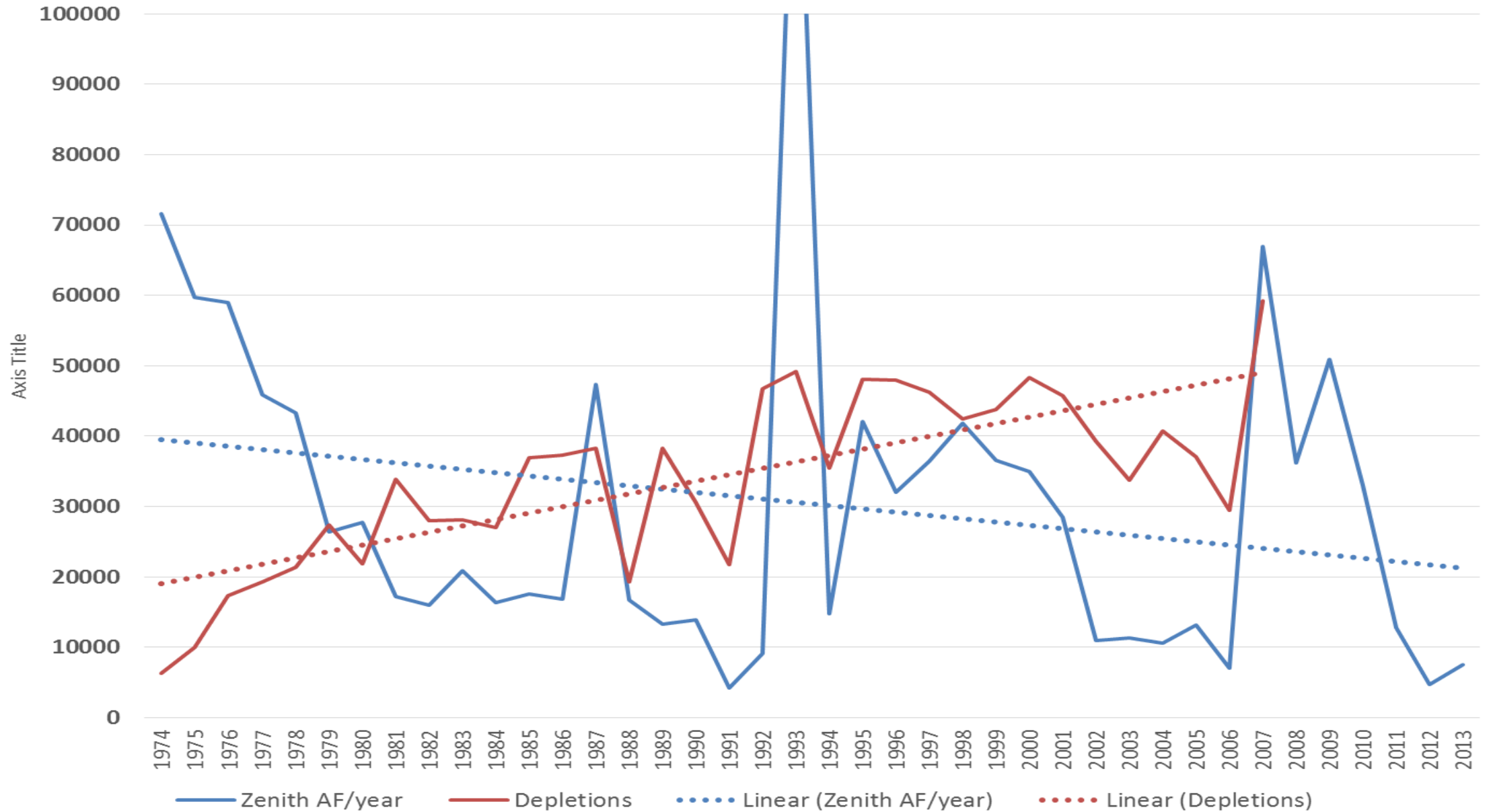
Figure 2 - Rattlesnake Creek Basin map of water rights

Impacts of 143,500 AF of junior groundwater pumping

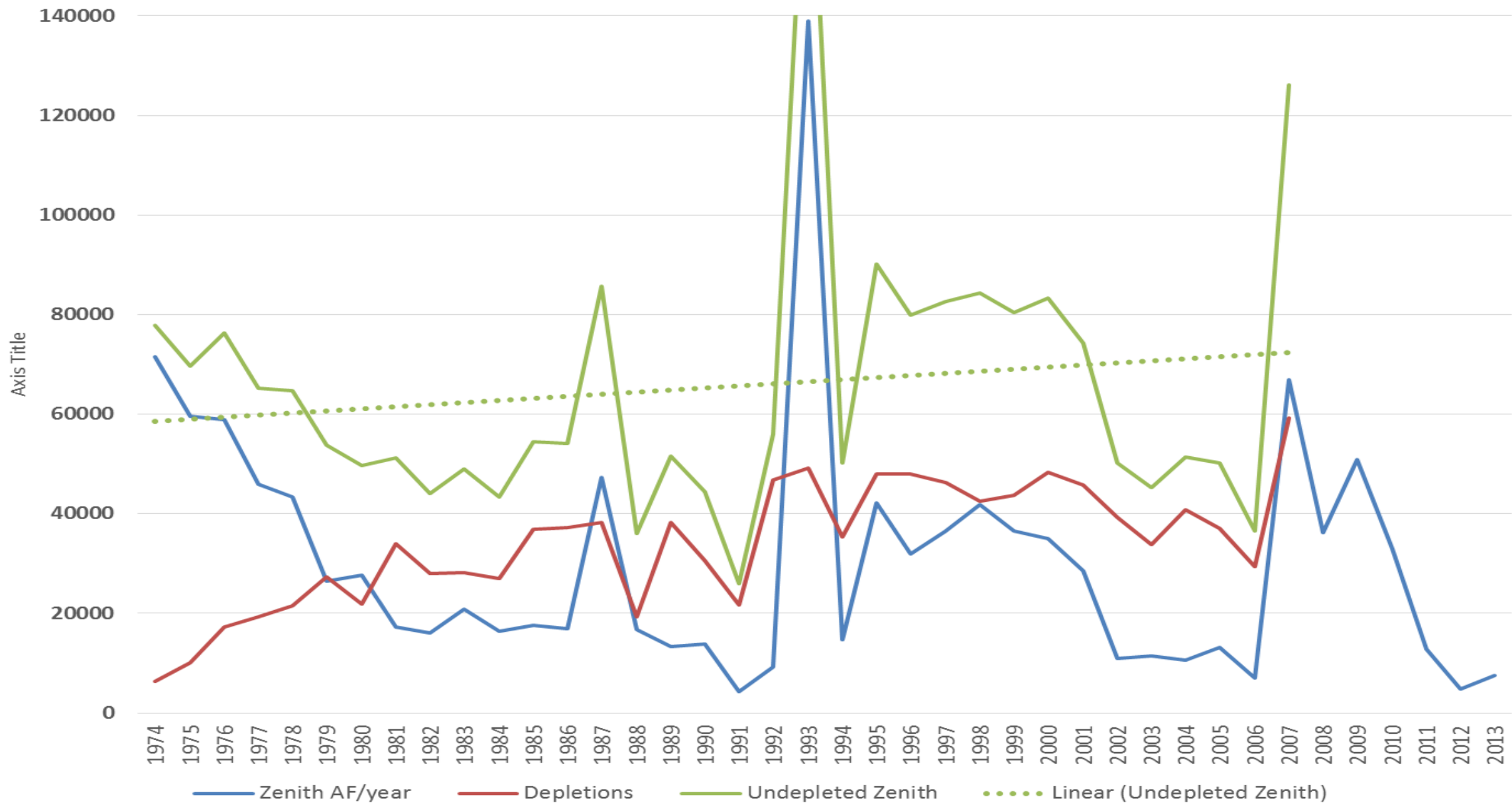


- Reduction in groundwater storage
- Reduction in streamflow
- Reduction in phreatophyte ET
- Inflows from neighboring basins

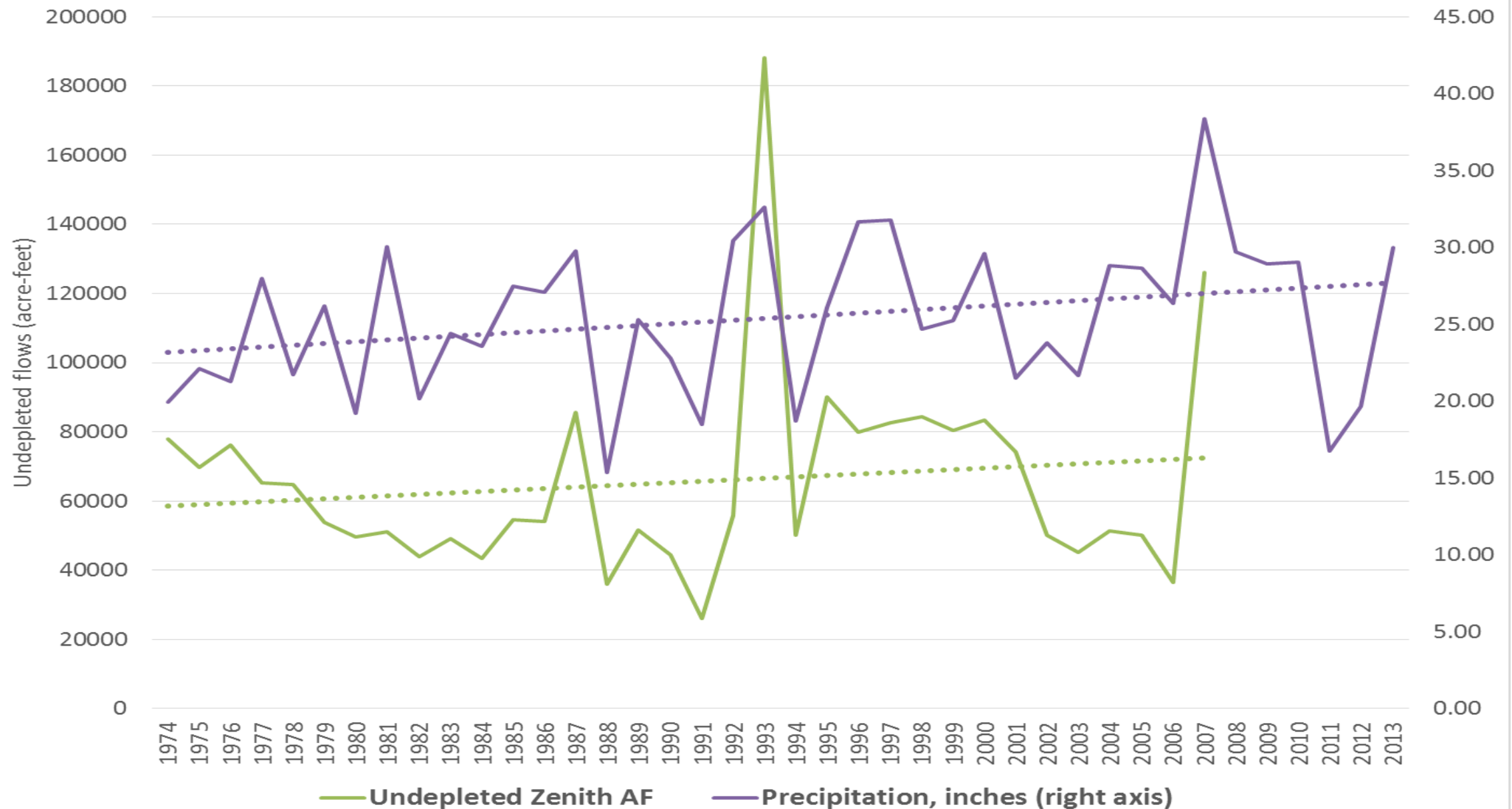
Zenith flows and depletions



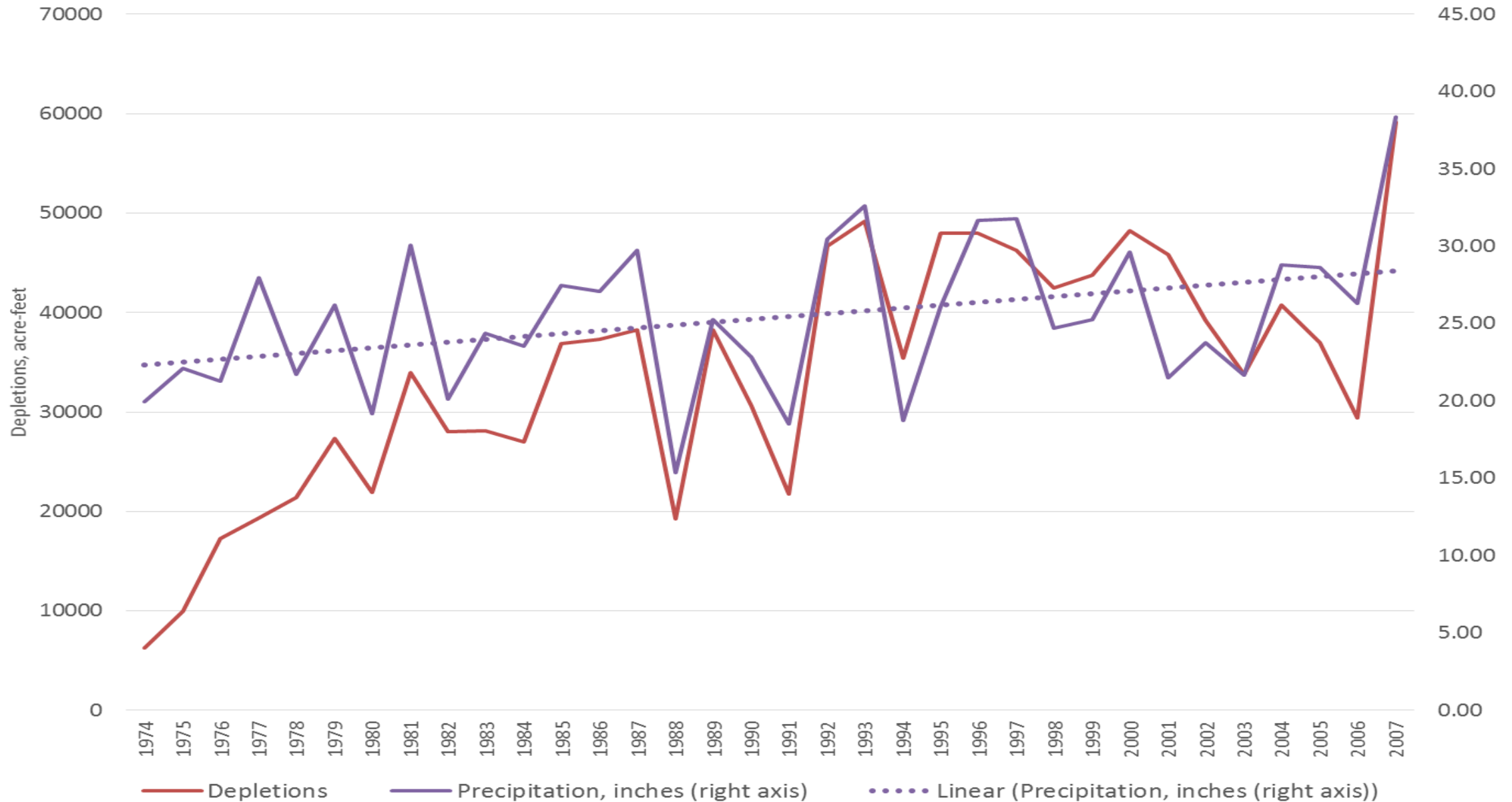
Zenith flows, depletions, and undepleted flows



Zenith undepleted flows vs Precipitation



Depletions due to groundwater pumping vs precipitation



How did you determine an
impairment amount of 3,000-
5,000 acre-feet on a regular
basis?

Purpose of the analysis

- To use the best data and tools available to understand the magnitude and frequency of the water shortages experienced by the Refuge caused by junior groundwater pumping
- To provide a simple and straightforward methodology for defining the Refuge's historical water shortages caused by junior groundwater pumping
- To facilitate planning and action by the basin community to solve the resource problem

Elements of the analysis

- Within their water right, how much did the Refuge need and when did they need it?
 - Generalized current operations plan from the Service
 - Refuge diversion records
- How much water was there and when was it available?
 - USGS Gage at Zenith – monthly records
- How much water would have been there but for junior groundwater pumping?
 - GMD5 Model

Refuge needs within its water right

May, 2015 – Attachment 5 of Initial Report

Table 1. Significant annual events largely considered in determining seasonal water needs to accomplish management objectives of Quivira National Wildlife Refuge.

Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Nov	Dec
MANAGEMENT TO SUPPORT WILDLIFE FOOD & COVER REQUIREMENTS					
Use water where needed to provide/maintain semipermanent wetland habitat.					
	Shallowly flood select units to saturate dry soils that will be used to produce wildlife foods.				
	Dewater select wetlands for suitable germination and growth of desired plants used for wildlife food and cover. Drawdown dates are based on scientific information.				
	Irrigate select wetland units to support survival, growth, and seed production of germinated wildlife food plants.		After seeds mature, gradually increase water levels in wetlands to coincide with the food and cover needs of target species.		
CHRONOLOGY OF SPECIES ANNUAL EVENTS OR WHEN LIFE REQUIREMENTS NEED TO BE AVAILABLE FOR SPECIES USE					
Waterfowl and bald eagle wintering habitat is provided when open water is available (generally where flooded deep and/or where flow prevents ice formation).	Peak spring waterfowl migration (habitat flooded <15 inches).	Main spring shorebird migration (habitat flooded <6 inches and mudflat).		Main fall shorebird migration (habitat flooded <6 inches and mudflat).	Peak fall waterfowl migration (habitat flooded <15 inches).
	Endangered whooping crane spring migration (shoreline & habitat flooded <1 ft).	Breeding-related activities occur for several waterbirds that require flooded habitat for food and/or cover resources, such as for the state-threatened snowy plover, the endangered interior least tern, and for state species in need of conservation (e.g., black rail, black tern).			Endangered whooping crane fall migration (shoreline and habitat flooded <1 ft).

Refuge needs within its water right

May, 2015 – Attachment 5 of Initial Report

Table 3. Comparison of Rattlesnake Creek surface water use Scenarios 1 and 2 for Quivira NWR.

Scenario	Seasonal Water Use Estimates (Acre-Feet)												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1	986		1,115		1,062		2,117			1,781		684	7,746
2	3,144	7,427			2,895		4,053				5,881		23,400

Table 4. Seasonal Rattlesnake Creek surface water need estimates for Quivira NWR, given the current water right.

Seasonal Water Use (Acre-Feet)						Total
Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Nov	Dec	
1,500	3,500	2,000	3,500	3,632	500	14,632

Seasonal water availability at the Refuge

- USGS gage at Zenith
 - About a mile upstream of the Refuge
 - Monthly data for 1974 – 2007
 - Combined into the Service's seasonal periods
 - Table 2 and Attachment 6 of Initial Report

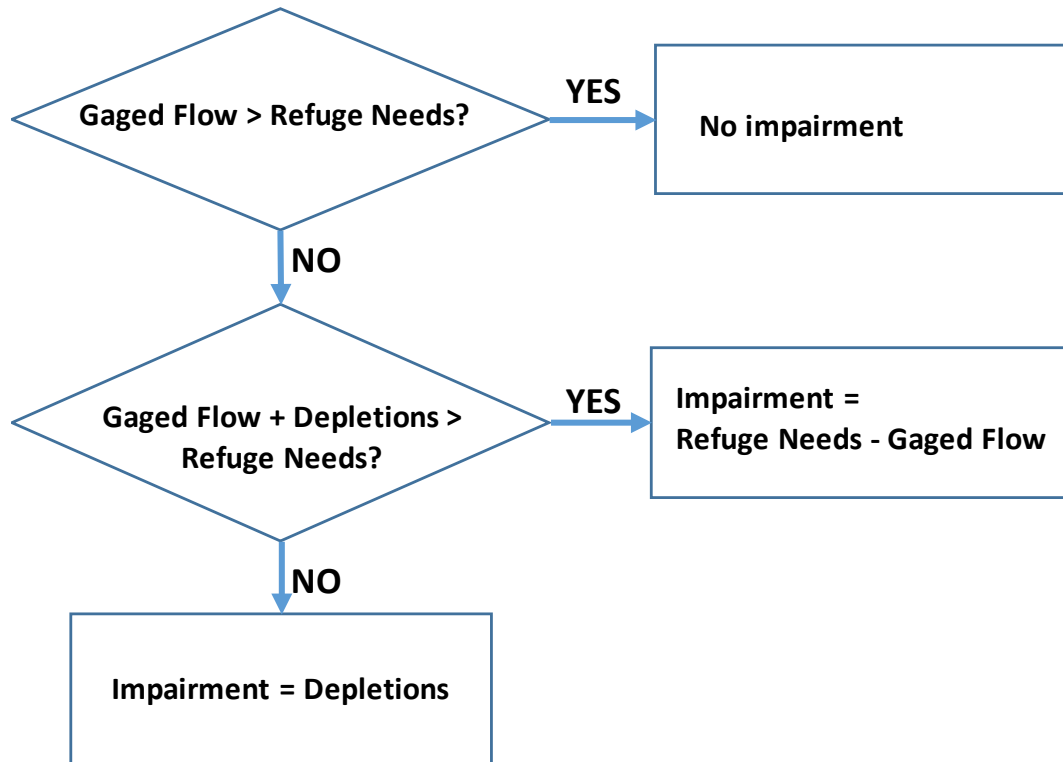
USFW Management Period	Year	Zenith Gaged Flow	Modeled Impacts to RSC	Refuge Reported Diversions	Refuge Needs
Jan/Feb	2003	1860	7340	1180	1500
Mar/Apr	2003	4720	9640	320	3500
May/Jun	2003	2770	5690	0	2000
Jul/Aug/Sep	2003	650	4040	120	3500
Oct/Nov	2003	840	4290	40	3600
Dec	2003	540	2800	80	500
Jan/Feb	2004	1050	5140	970	1500
Mar/Apr	2004	2300	6270	2840	3500
May/Jun	2004	1500	5430	370	2000
Jul/Aug/Sep	2004	2960	13070	4370	3500
Oct/Nov	2004	1690	7640	550	3600
Dec	2004	1080	3220	580	500
Jan/Feb	2005	2490	7820	2130	1500
Mar/Apr	2005	2390	5630	130	3500
May/Jun	2005	3000	7280	0	2000
Jul/Aug/Sep	2005	3620	8230	1660	3500

Seasonal reduction to water availability at the Refuge caused by junior groundwater pumping

- GMD5 model simulations
 - “Depletions to streamflow”
 - “Scenario 1” no pumping junior to the Refuge (1957)
 - how much more streamflow would have been at the Zenith gage if there had been no pumping junior to the Refuge’s 1957 water right.
- Depletions combined to Service’s seasons

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Jan/Feb	2005	2490	7820	2130	1500
Mar/Apr	2005	2390	5630	130	3500
May/Jun	2005	2000	7280	0	2000

Simulated historical impairment



USFW Management Period	Year	Zenith Gaged Flow	Modeled Impacts to RSC	Refuge Reported Diversions	Refuge Needs	Amount short of needs
Jan/Feb	1990	2110	7040	1750	1500	0
Mar/Apr	1990	3810	6240	2160	3500	0
May/Jun	1990	6070	5790	2110	2000	0
Jul/Aug/Sep	1990	750	4800	280	3500	2750
Oct/Nov	1990	700	4200	460	3600	2900
Dec	1990	420	2540	0	500	80
Jan/Feb	1991	1040	4720	510	1500	460
Mar/Apr	1991	1360	5710	1040	3500	2140
May/Jun	1991	1110	3430	1040	2000	890
Jul/Aug/Sep	1991	150	2470	0	3500	2470
Oct/Nov	1991	220	2460	0	3600	2460
Dec	1991	340	2940	0	500	160

CASE 1

streamflow

2110

needs

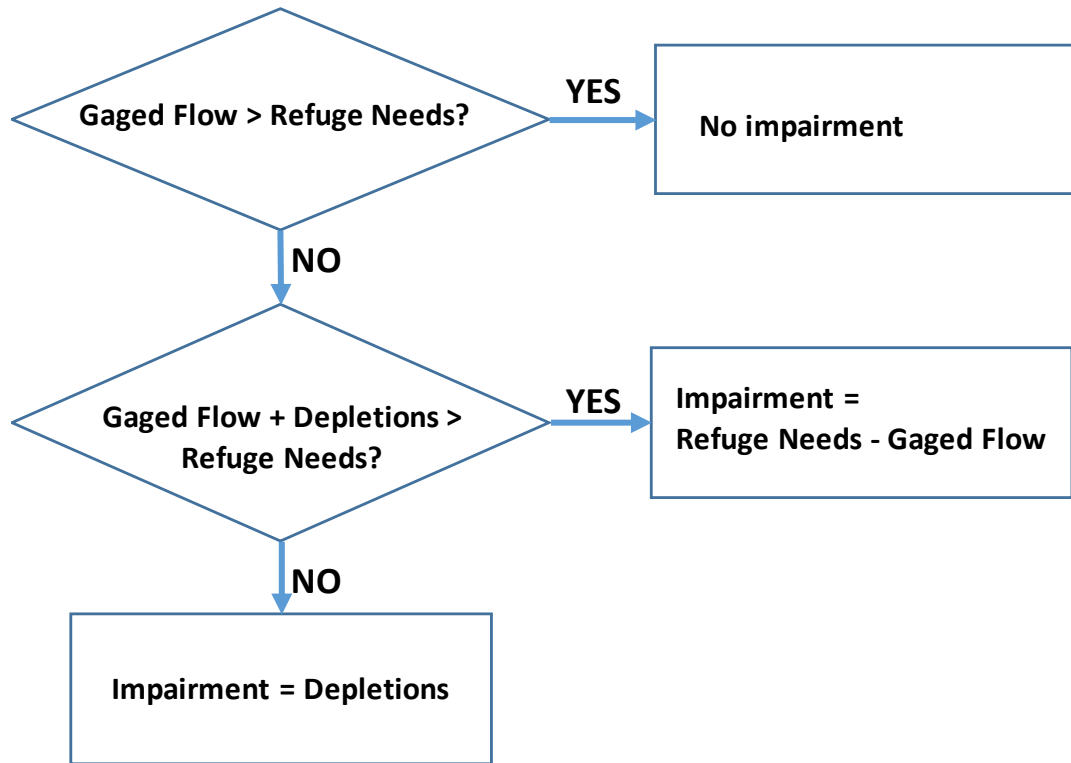
1500

0

depletions

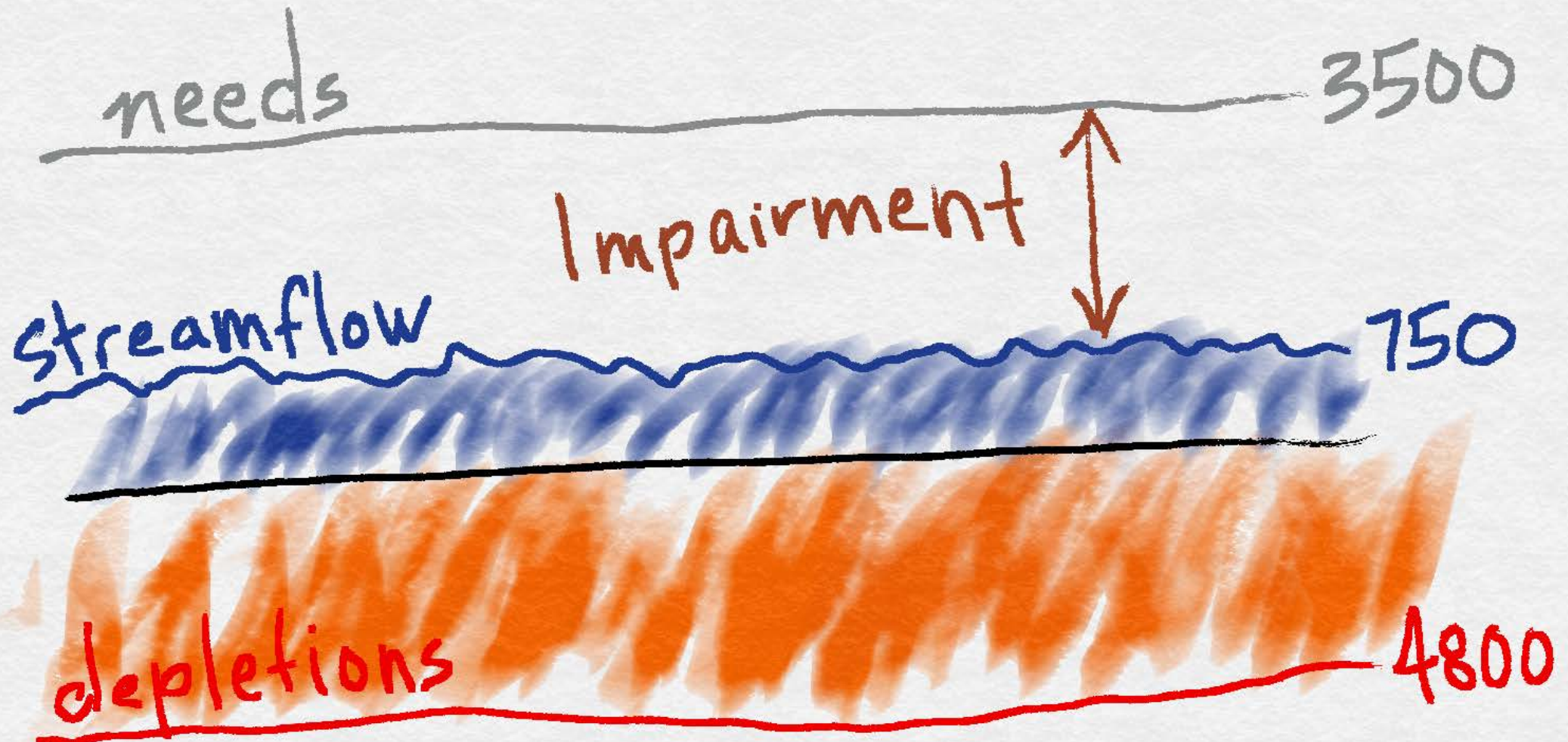
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Simulated historical impairment

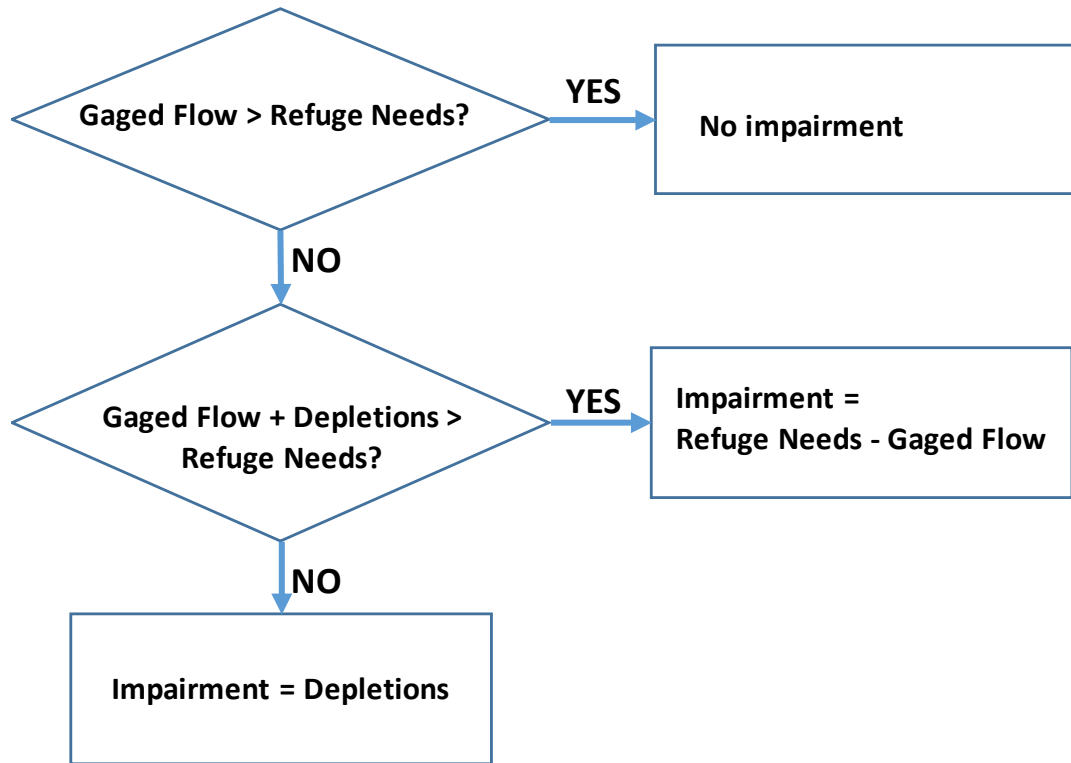


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CASE 2

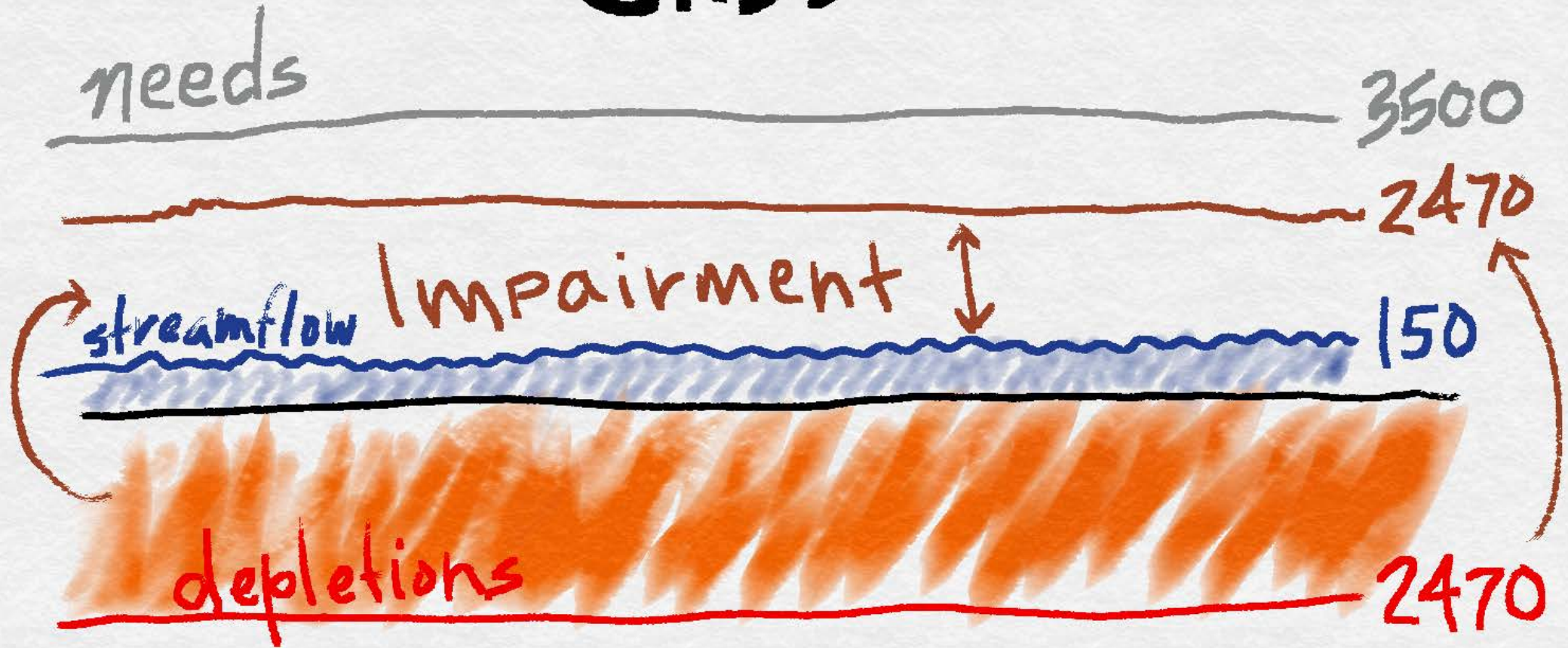


Simulated historical impairment



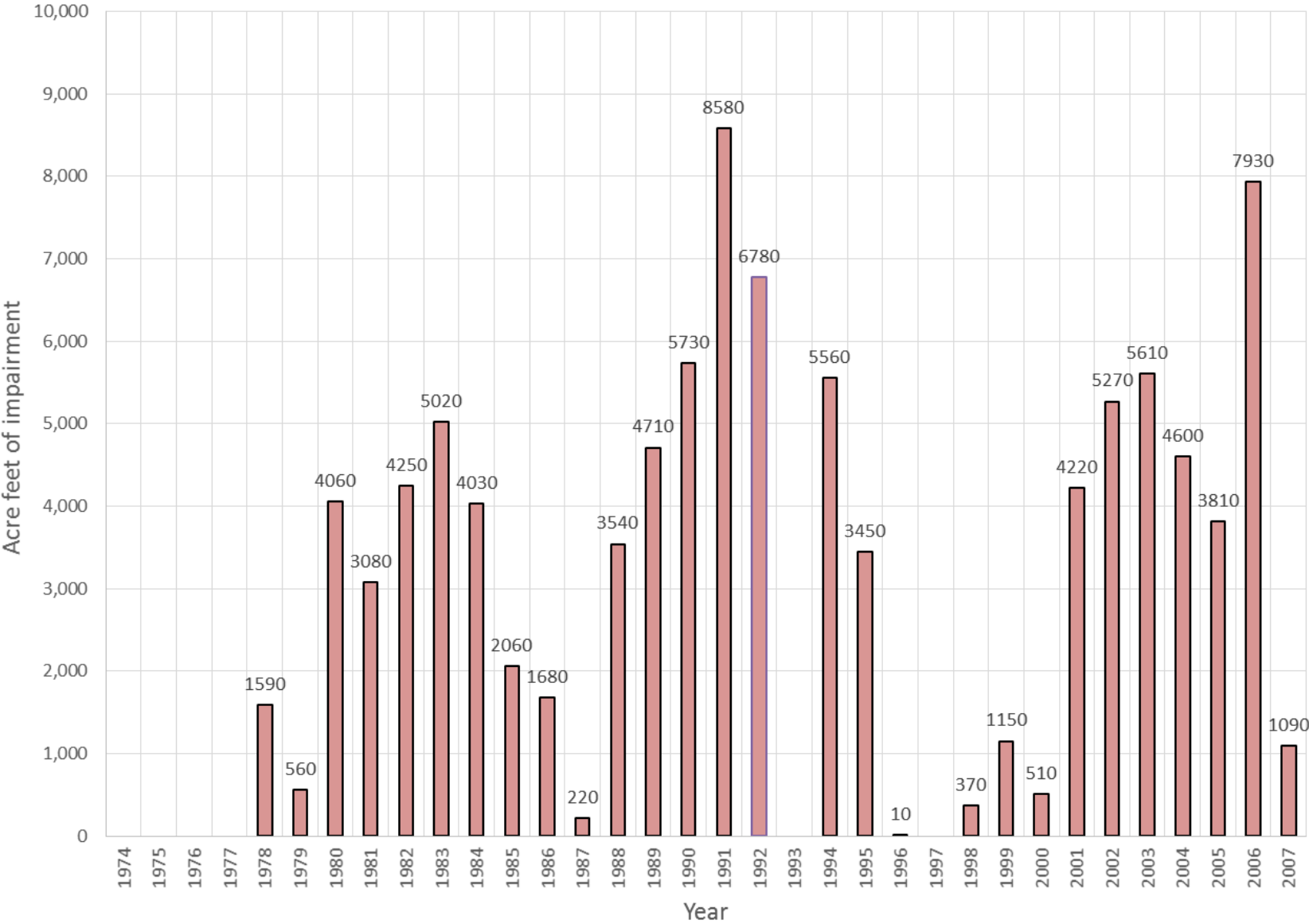
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CASE 3





Simulated impairment by year based on "Scenario 1" and Refuge management plan



The impairment resolution process

Draft Schedule

June 29, 2000		Partnership submits RSC Management Plan to address Quivira shortages
April 8, 2013		Impairment complaint filed
December 2, 2015 December 10, 2015 <i>we are here</i>		Initial Report is published Begin 90 day review period Begin working on remedy No water right administration in 2016 for this impairment
	91 days	
March 11, 2016		End of review period for Initial Report
	34 days	
April 15, 2016		Second draft initial report
	30 days	
May 15, 2016		Final report is published
	90 days	
August 15, 2016		Submit Basin plan to implement remedy
	34 days	
September 19, 2016		KDA responds to the acceptability to the Basin Plan
	30 days	
October 19, 2016		Basin Plan is finalized (if reforms are necessary)

Developing a remedy

- While KDA-DWR has not developed a remedy, our modeling and impairment analysis suggests the following:
 - Due to the limited amount of pumping near the stream and lag-time between pumping shutoffs and stream benefits, “real-time administration” will not be sufficient to prevent remedy.
 - The plan will likely need to include long-term cuts in groundwater pumping to stop and reverse the upward trend in depletions.
 - Augmentation can be used to reduce the need for the long-term pumping cuts
- DWR will assist the basin in developing and reviewing alternatives

Rattlesnake Creek Basin impacts

average: 1998-2007 acre-feet/yr

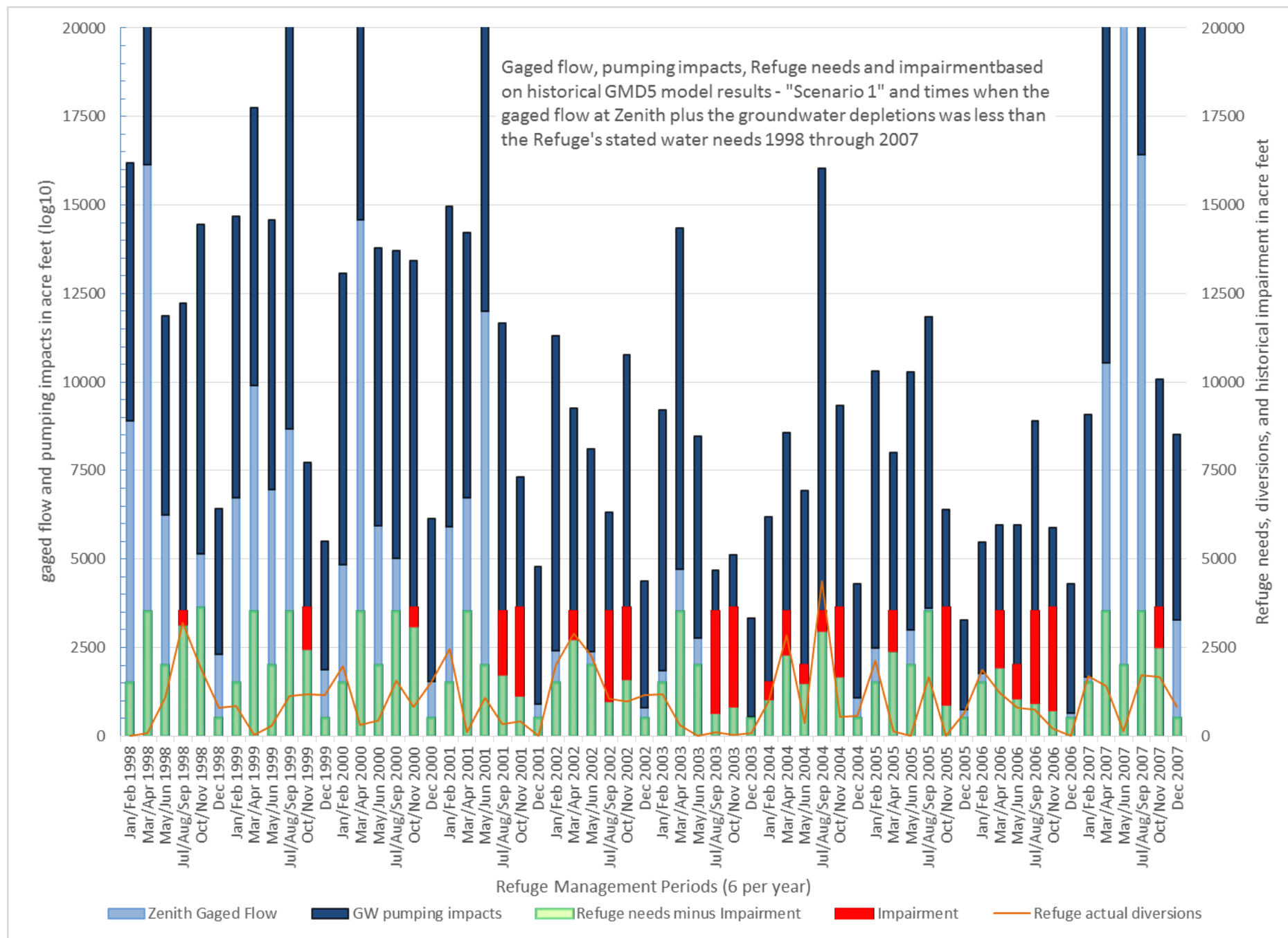
scenario	Scenario definition	Δ pumping	Δ baseflow	Δ B cfs	Δ B/ Δ P	Δ storage	Δ et
1	basinwide shutoff from 1958 on	(143,529)	42,053	58.0	29.3%	70,505	22,387
2	basinwide shutoff from 1990 on	(143,529)	34,420	47.5	24.0%	76,837	18,007
2.5	basinwide 50% pumping	(71,765)	13,366	18.4	18.6%	34,019	8,662
2.75	basinwide 75% pumping	(35,882)	5,475	7.6	15.3%	18,200	4,265
7	response zone >70%	(1,059)	661	0.9	62.4%	77	253
8	response zone >40%	(9,701)	4,646	6.4	47.9%	1,442	2,597
9	response zone >20%	(19,604)	8,326	11.5	42.5%	3,350	4,975
10	RSC 1-mi corridor to Macksville	(3,932)	2,115	2.9	53.8%	410	1,094
11	RSC 2-mi corridor to Macksville	(11,230)	5,560	7.7	49.5%	1,396	3,086

Notes: [1] Restrict selections to Rattlesnake C basin wells junior to Aug 15 1957 (USF&W File 7571).

[2] Scenario 1 selection begins Jan 1958 (str per 218); others begin Jan 1990 (str per 602).

[3] Scenarios are specified as input to preprocessor by scenario id and pump scaling factor.

Questions?



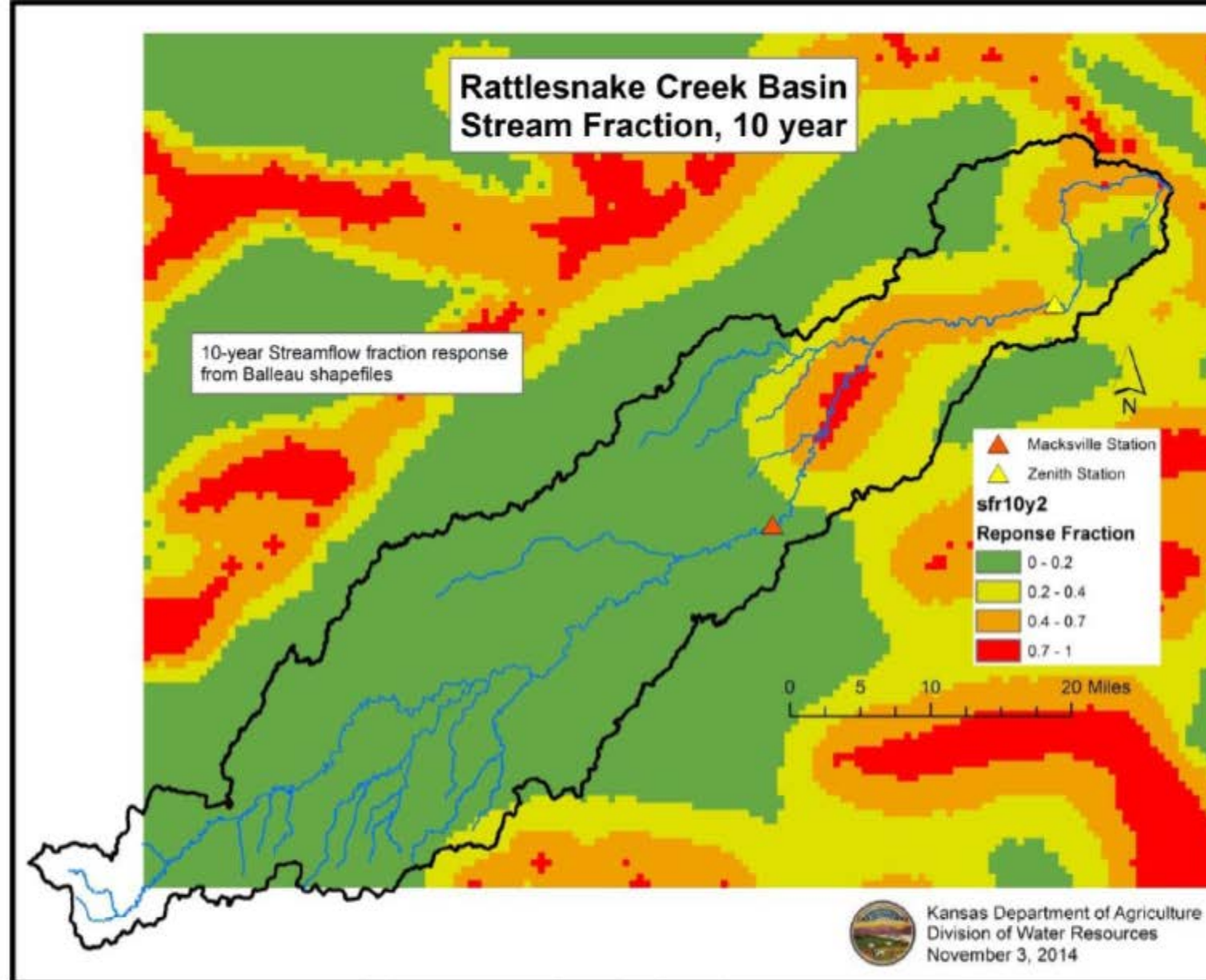


Fig. A4. Map of 10-year streamflow response, the fraction of Rattlesnake streamflow at the Zenith gage depleted by ten years of pumping, evaluated at each model grid cell within the mapped area. (See also Fig. 51, Balleau et al., 2010)