



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

Lower Snake Basin PSMP

Confluence Hydraulic Modeling and Sediment Yield Analysis

November 6, 2008



PSMP Lower Snake River Basin Sediment Delivery Watershed

32,500 sq. mi.

WA

Columbia R.

ID

Dworshak

MT

OR

Hells Canyon

Snake R.

Land Cover	Area sq. miles	Area Percent
Water	142	0.4%
Developed	382	1.2%
Forestland	15,616	48.0%
Shrubland	6,770	20.8%
Grassland	4,840	14.9%
Agriculture	4,416	13.6%
Other	354	1.1%
Total	32,521	100.0%

0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles

G. Teasdale, USACE, Walla Walla District, 8 Aug 08

PSMP Authorized Objectives

- To maintain the authorized navigation channel and certain publicly owned facilities, including recreation, navigation, and water supply, in the lower Snake River and McNary reservoirs for the next 20 year; and
- To maintain the flow conveyance of the Lower Granite Reservoir for the remaining economic life of the project (through 2074).



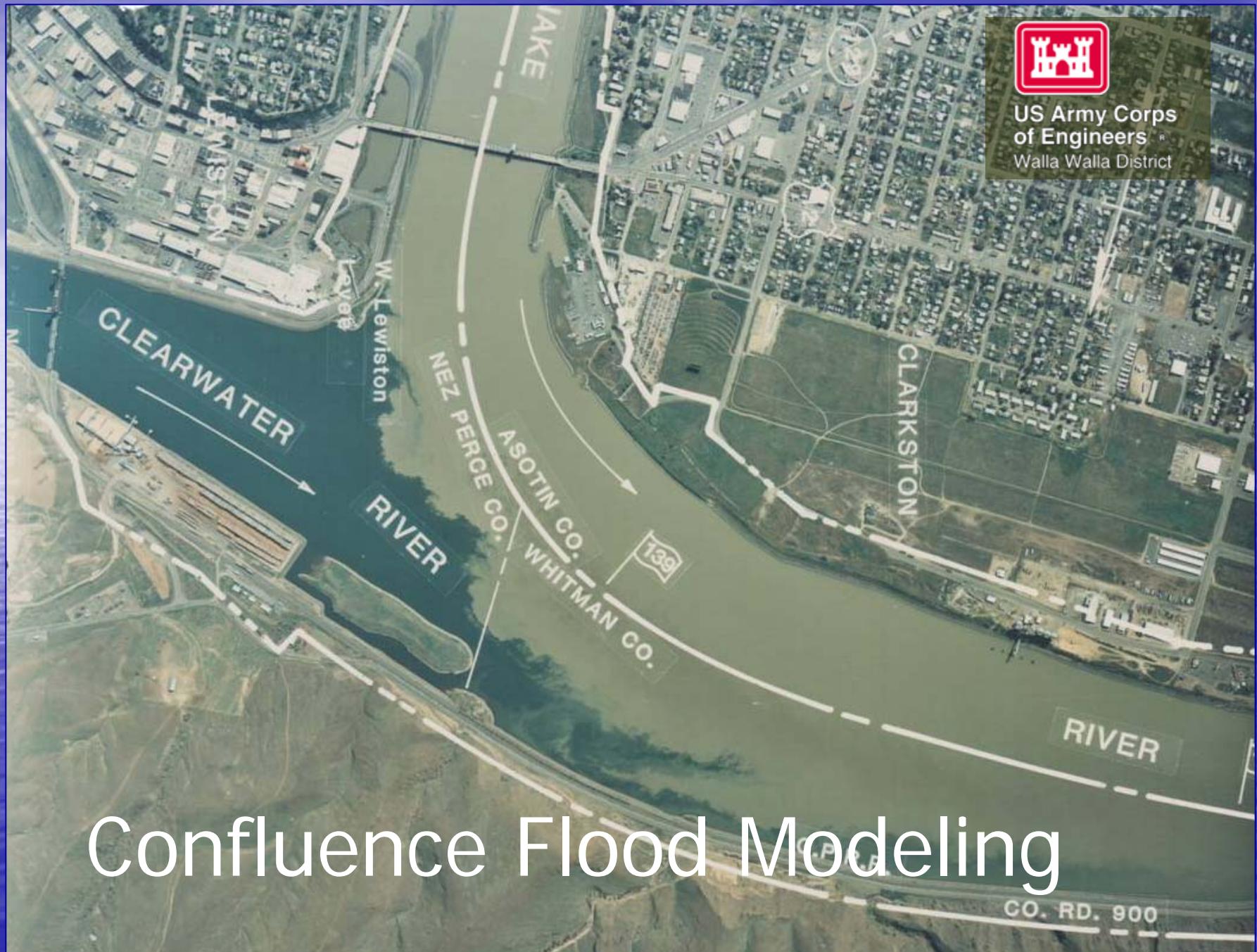
US Army Corps
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Walla Walla District

PSMP Analyses

- Confluence Sediment Transport and Hydraulic modeling
- Reanalysis of the Probable Maximum Flood
- Evaluate Watershed Sediment Yield
- Examine Sediment Management Measures
- Lewiston Levee Risk Assessment
- In-Water Disposal Site Bathymetry
- Upland Disposal Site Evaluation
- Alternative Upland Disposal Methods

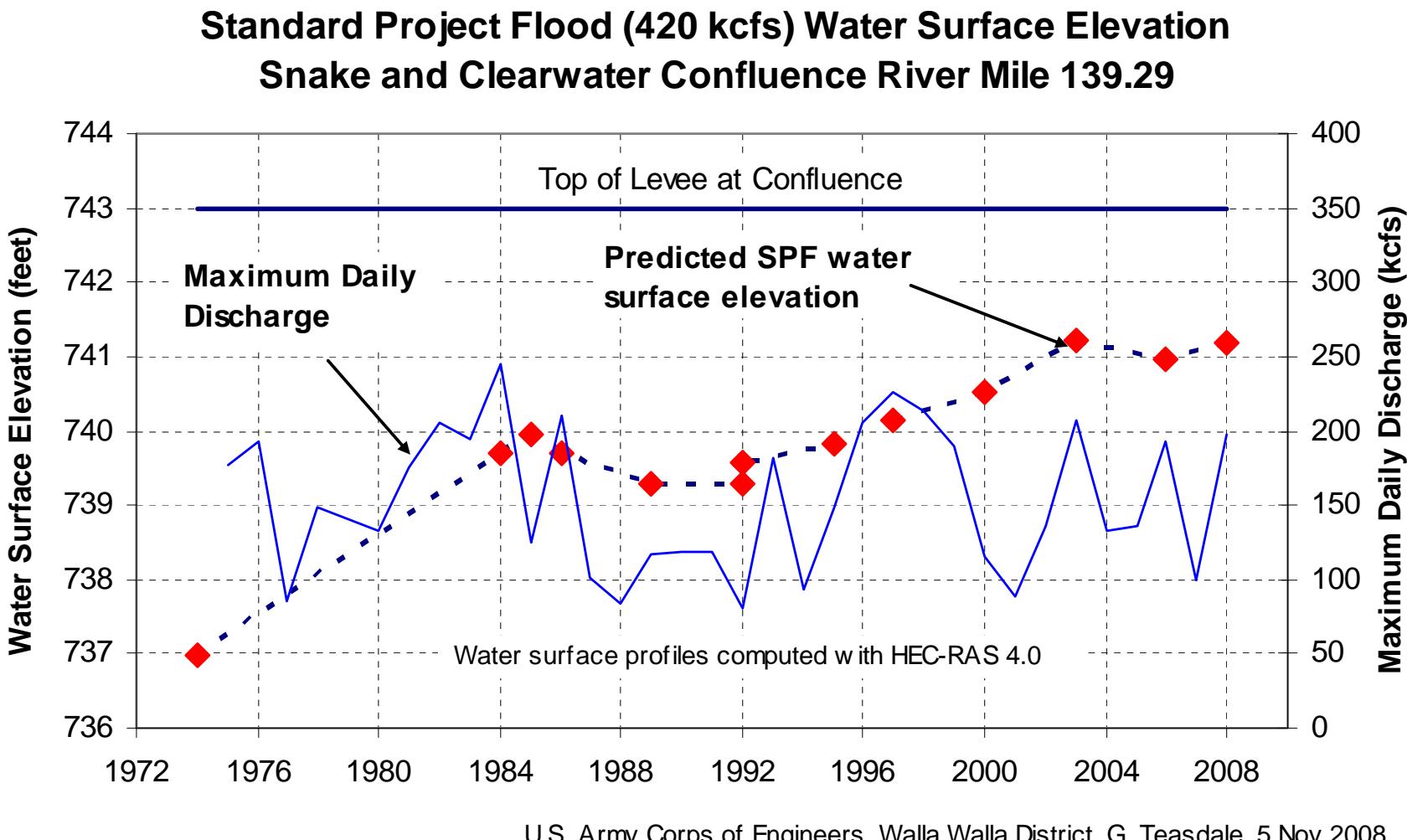


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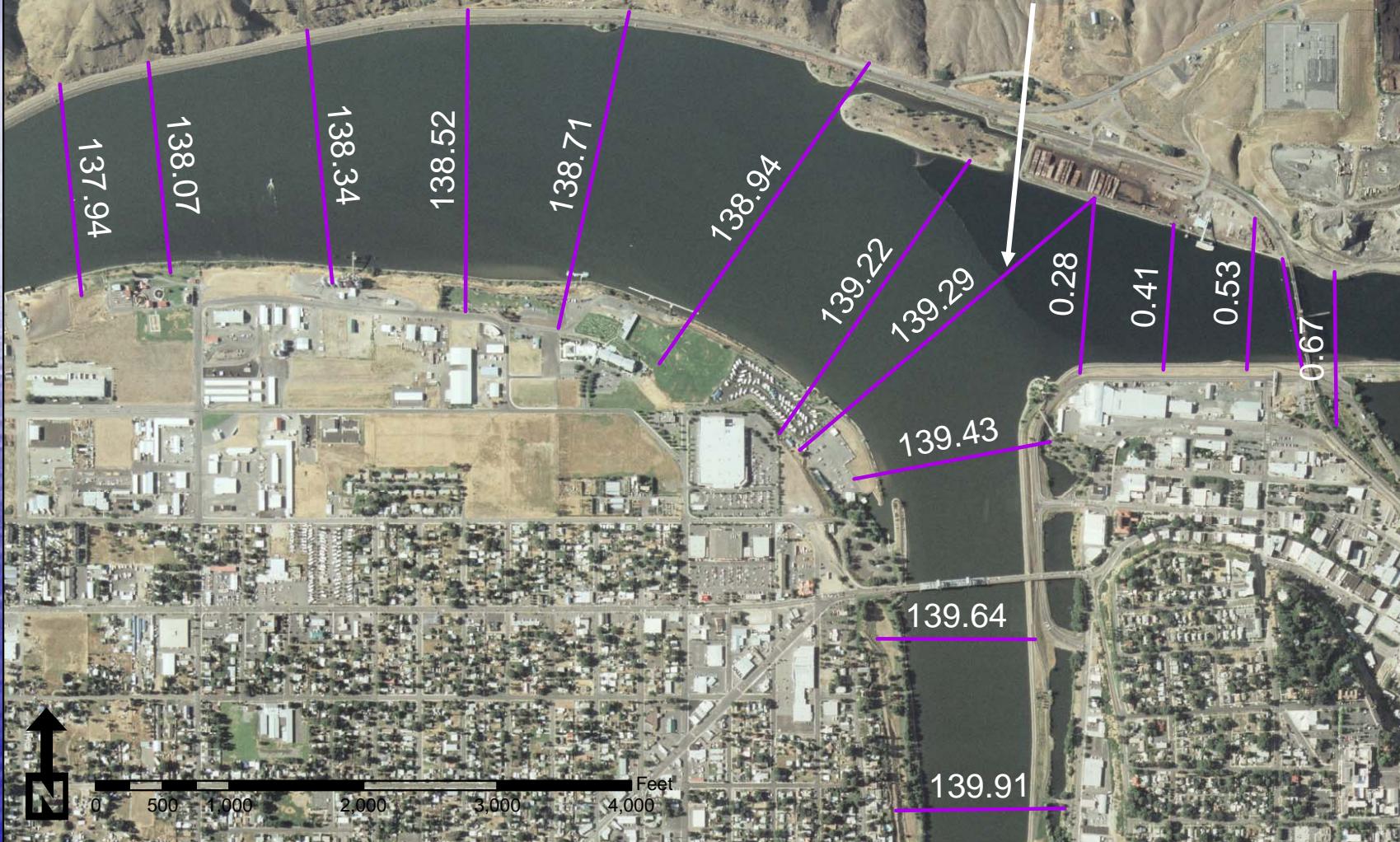
Confluence Flood Modeling

Standard Project Flood Modeling

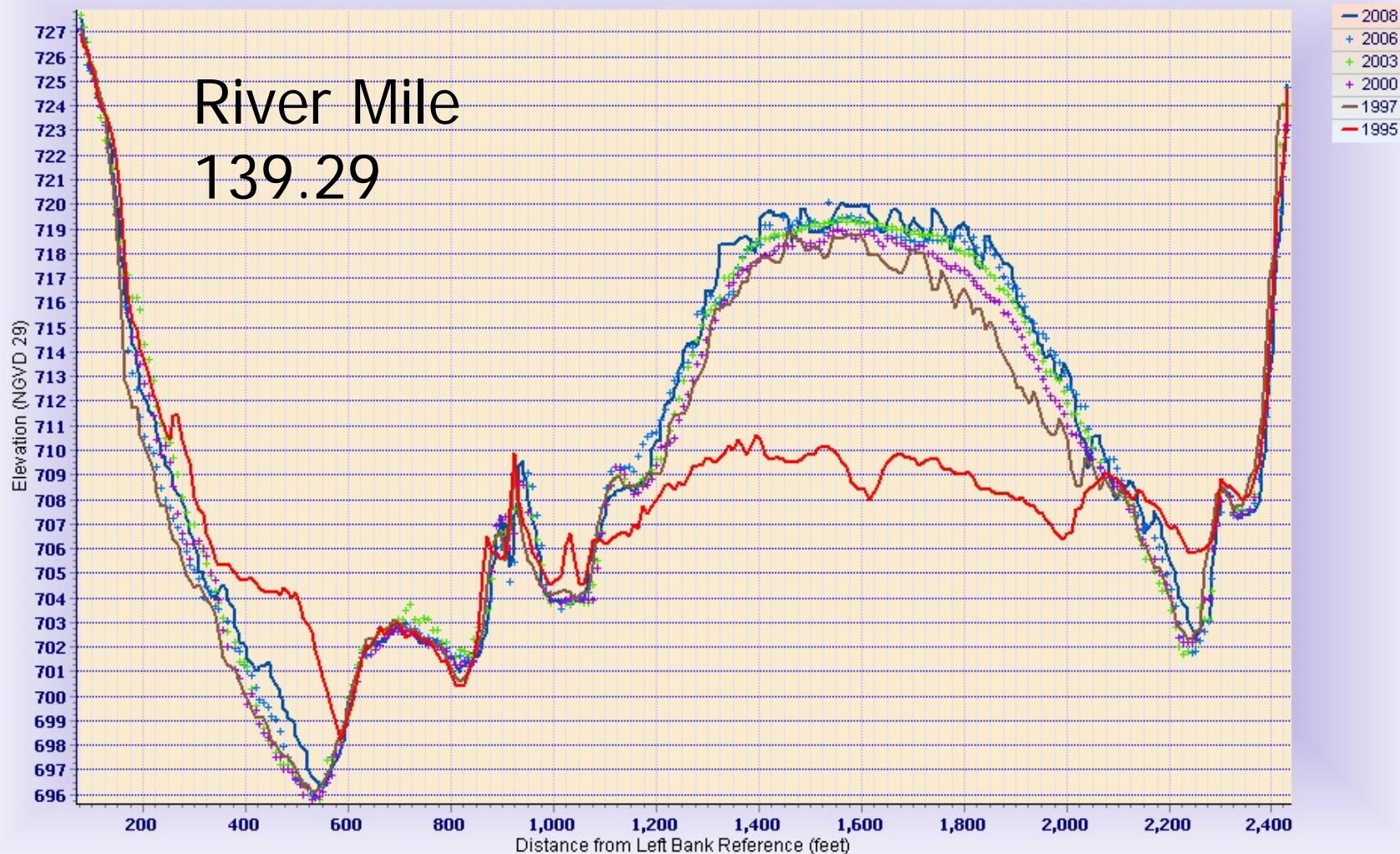


Sediment Range Surveys

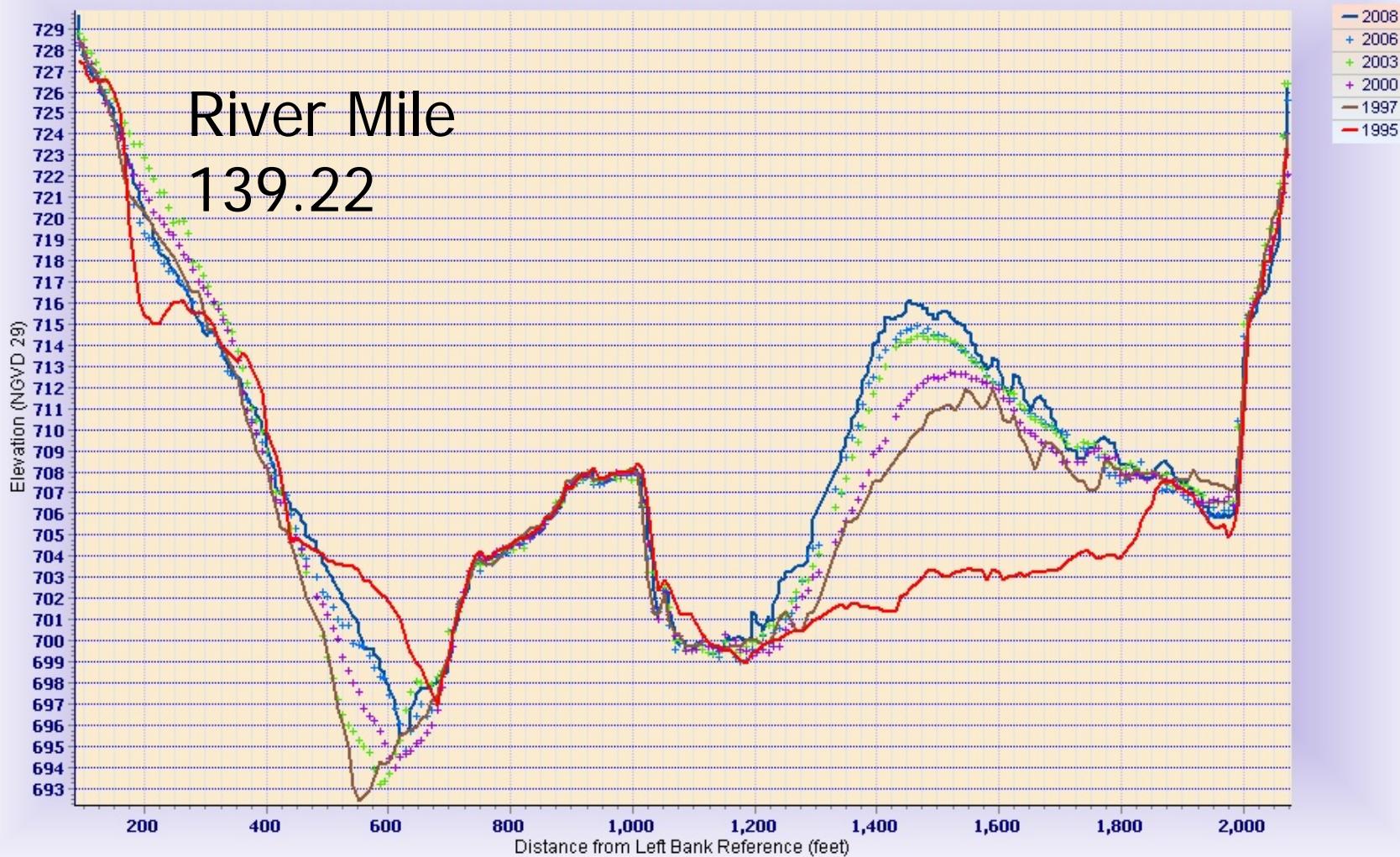
Range Section 139.29



Lower Granite Sediment Ranges

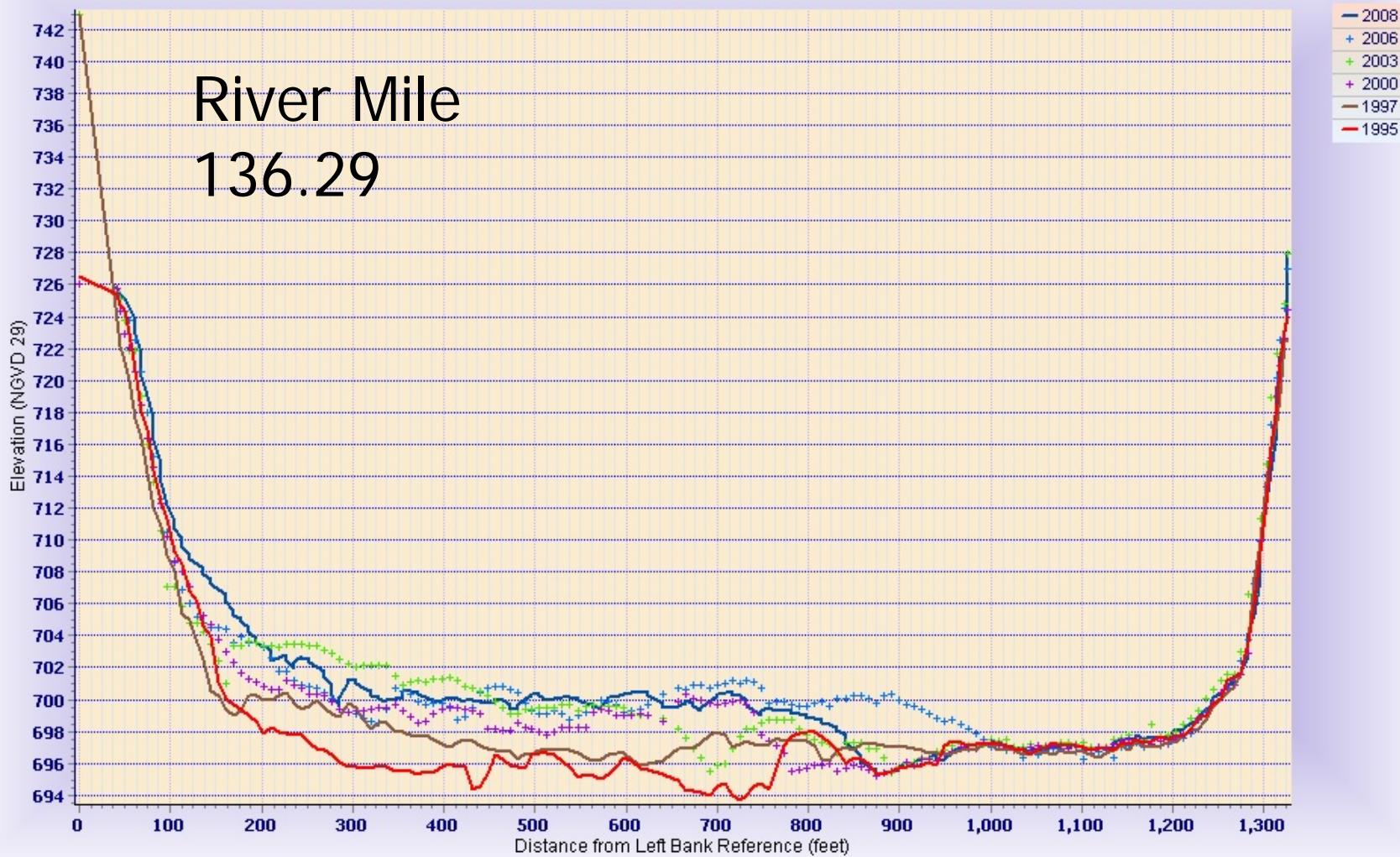


Lower Granite Sediment Ranges





Lower Granite Sediment Ranges



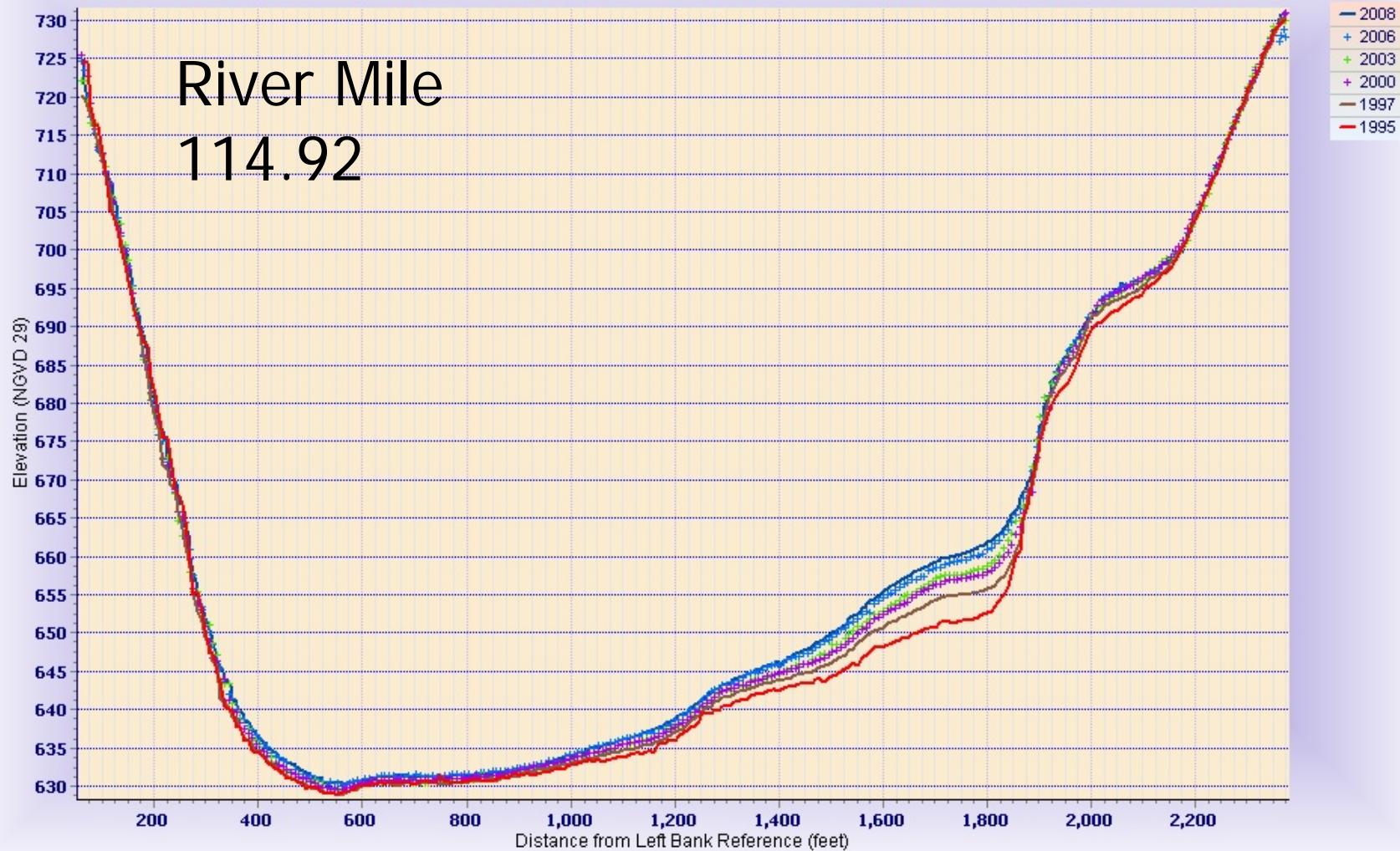
River Mile
114.92

114.92



0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

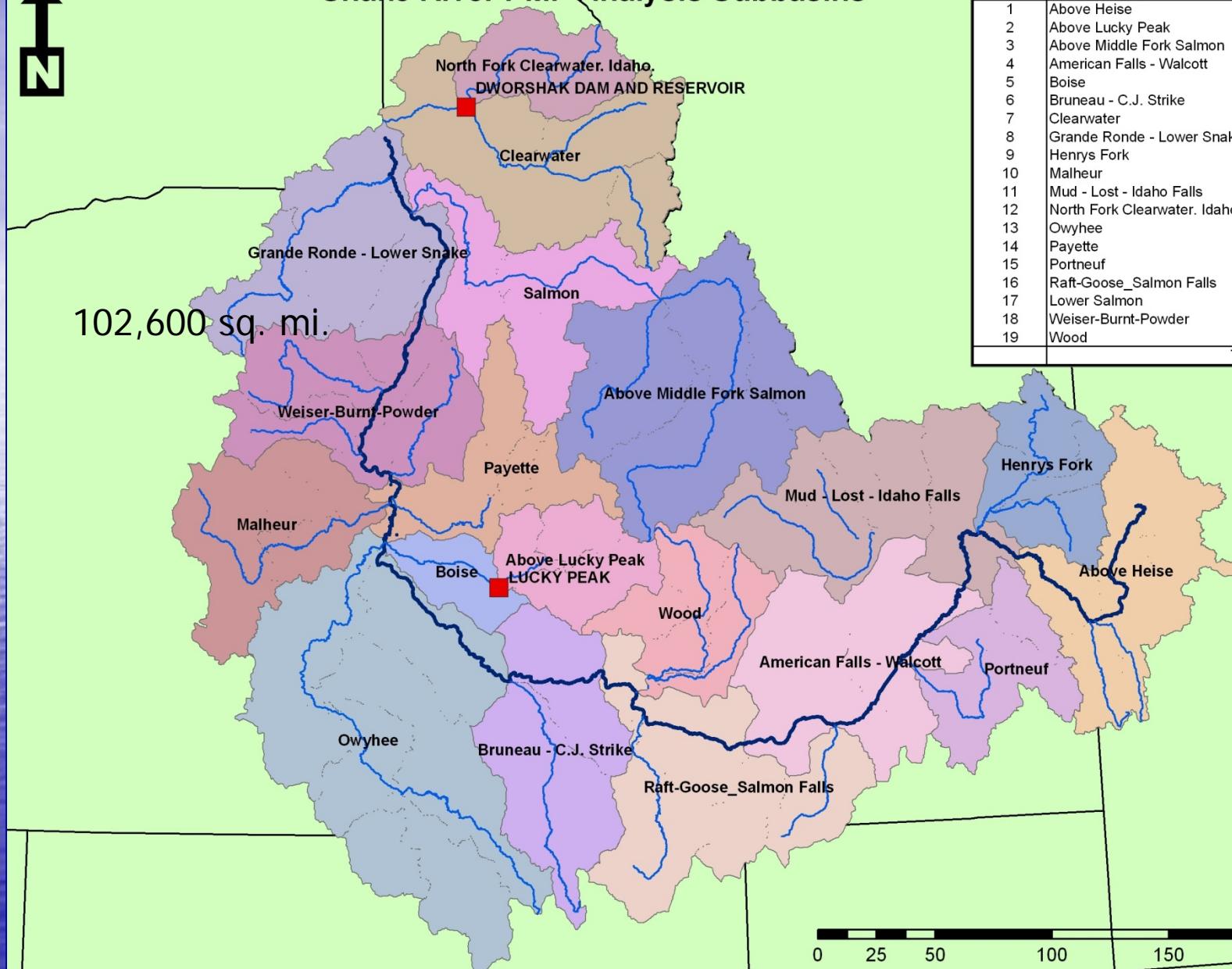
Lower Granite Sediment Ranges



Snake River PMP Analysis Subbasins



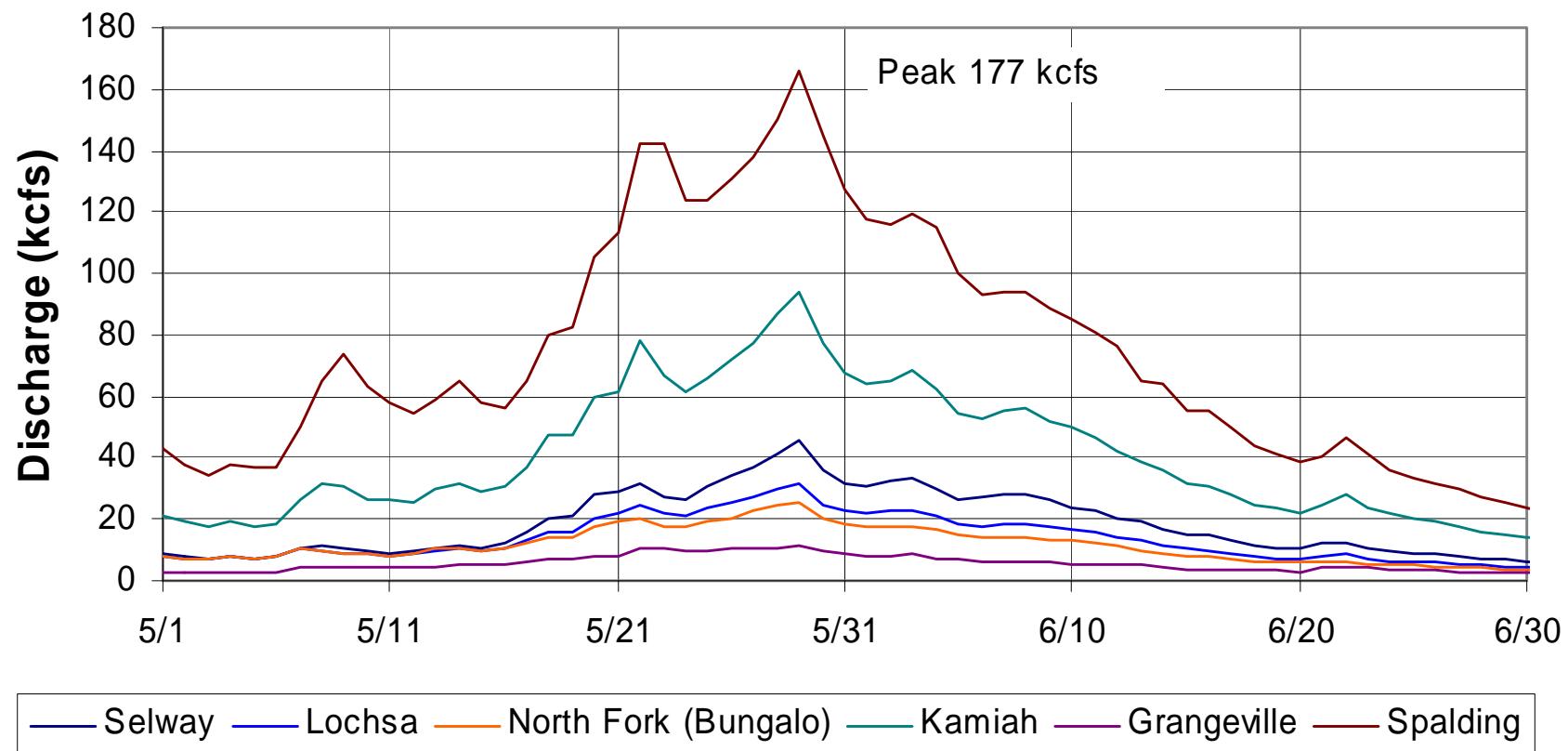
102,600 sq. mi.



ID	PMP Subbasin	Area
1	Above Heise	5,749
2	Above Lucky Peak	2,680
3	Above Middle Fork Salmon	9,227
4	American Falls - Walcott	6,467
5	Boise	1,370
6	Bruneau - C.J. Strike	5,444
7	Clearwater	6,930
8	Grande Ronde - Lower Snake	6,200
9	Henry's Fork	3,214
10	Malheur	4,798
11	Mud - Lost - Idaho Falls	6,866
12	North Fork Clearwater, Idaho.	2,449
13	Owyhee	13,372
14	Payette	3,599
15	Portneuf	3,077
16	Raft-Goose_Salmon Falls	7,217
17	Lower Salmon	4,780
18	Weiser-Burnt-Powder	5,787
19	Wood	3,358
	Total	102,584

0 25 50 100 150 200 Miles

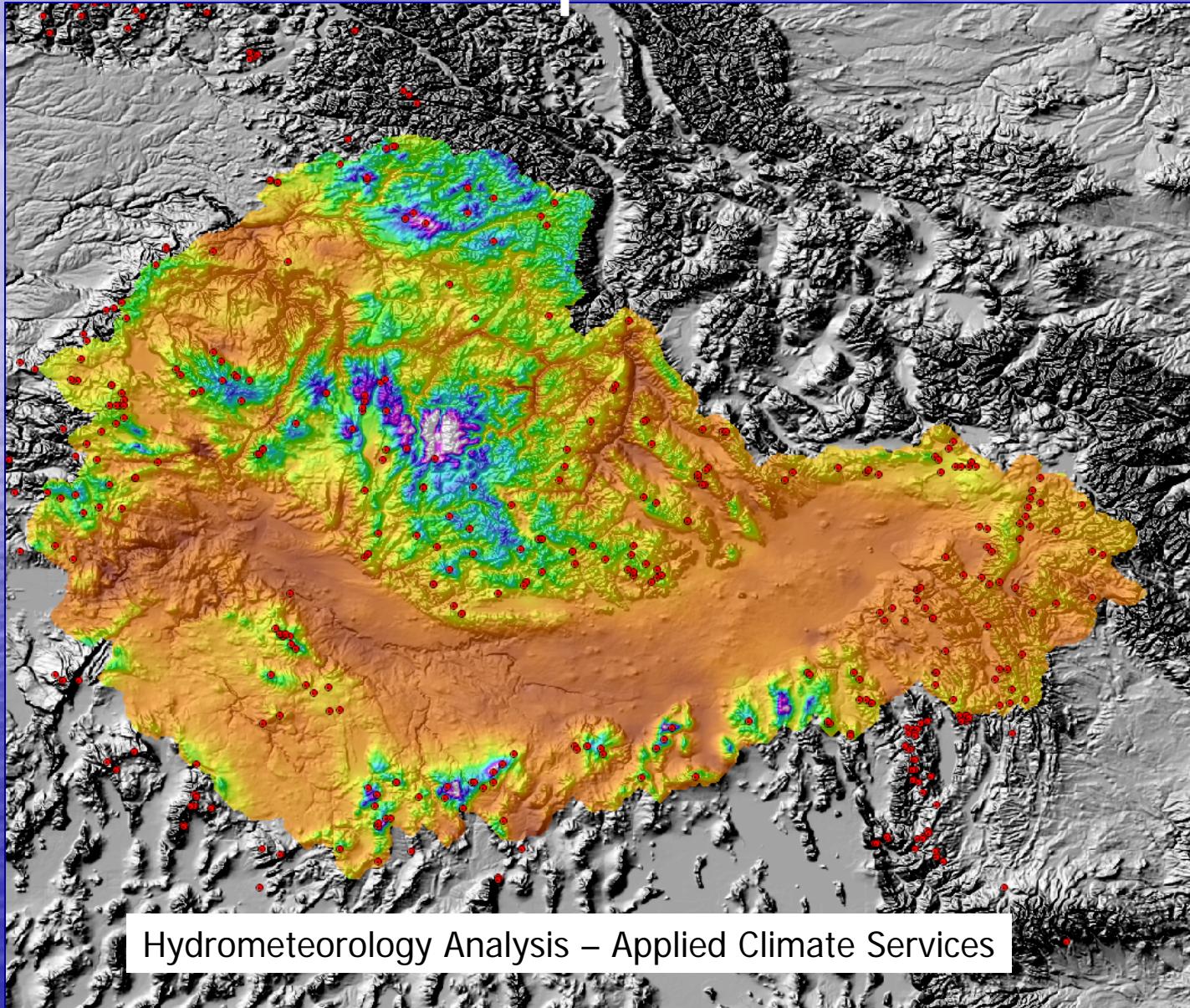
Clearwater Basin 1948 Flood



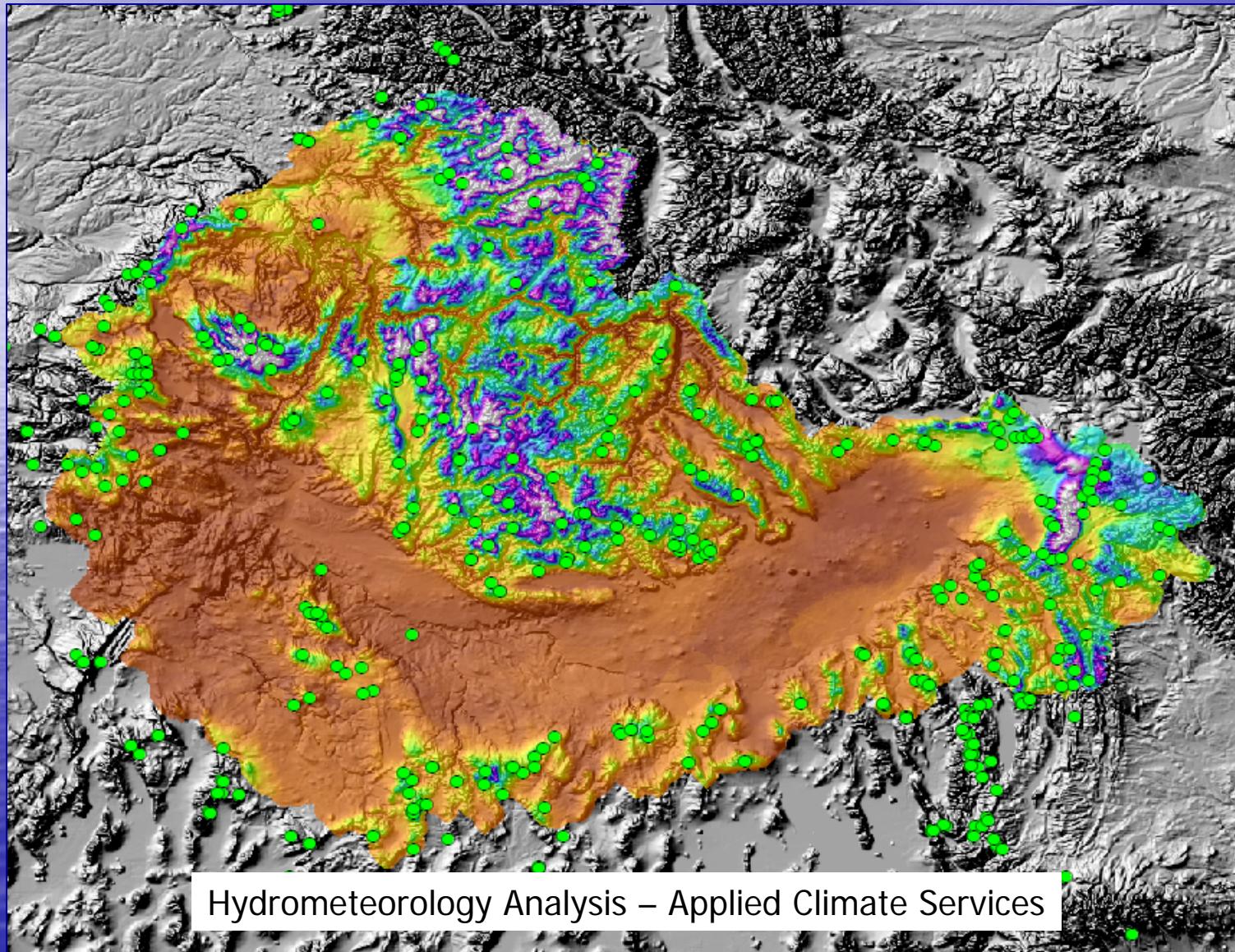
PMP/PMF Analysis

- Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)
 - Contract: Meteorological analysis, Applied Climate Services, George Taylor
 - Hydrology Section: historic flood and snowmelt analysis, final synthesis of PMP results
- Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)
 - Hydrology Section: Initial model development, final modeling
 - Contract: Subbasin and river model processing, McMillen Engineering

100 Year Precipitation



100 Year Snow Water Equivalent



Hydrologic Modeling

- HEC-HMS
- HEC GeoHMS
- Individual subbasin models
- Aggregated basin model
- Transparency of analysis



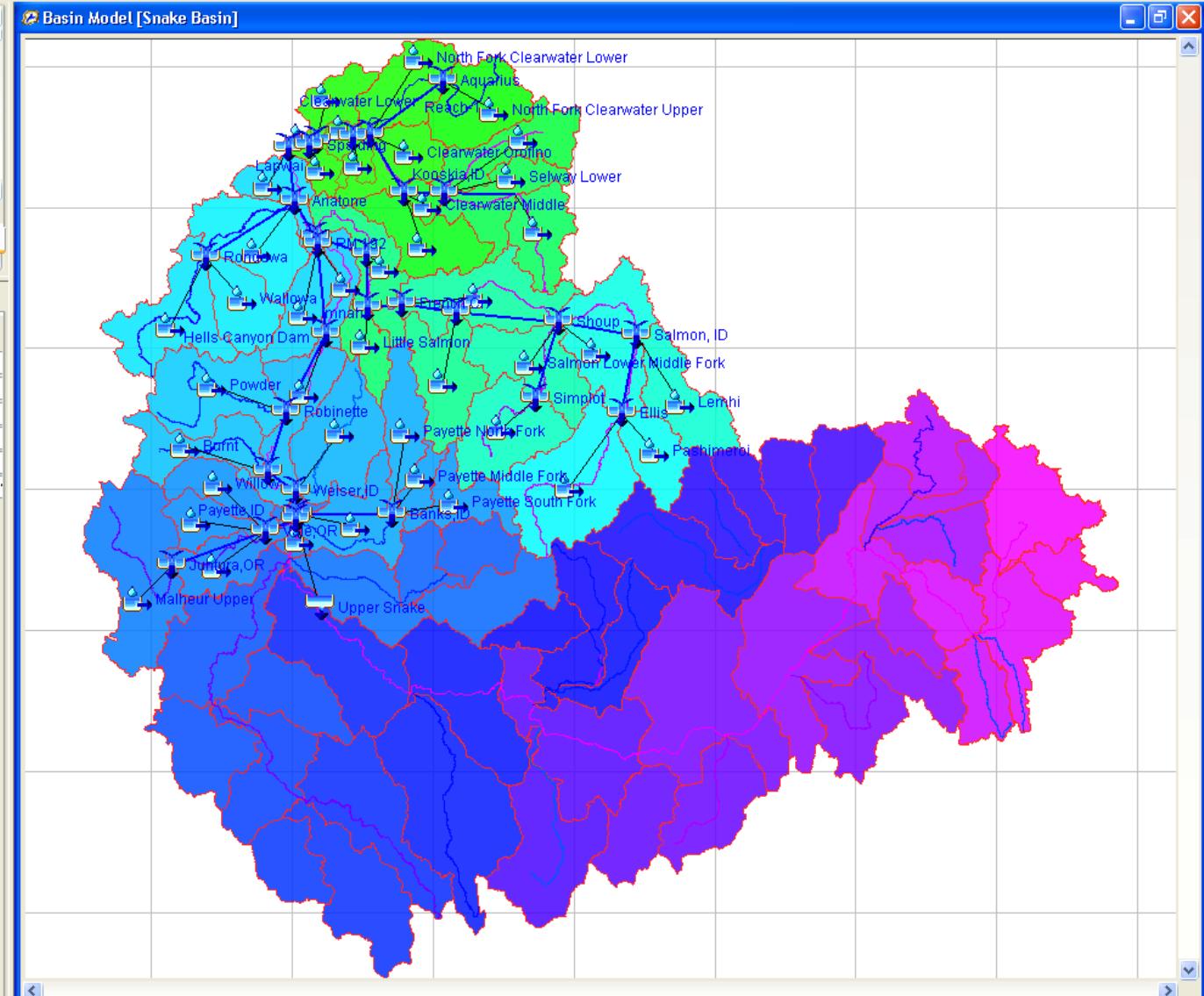
- LG_HUC8
- Basin Models
 - Snake Basin
 - Ahsahka
 - Anatone
 - Aquarius
 - Arrow
 - Banks, ID
 - Big Canyon
 - Brownlee

Components

Compute Results

Basin Model

Name: Snake Basin
Description: Lower Granite
Grid Cell File:
Local Flow: No
Flow Ratios: No
Replace Missing: No
Unit System: U.S. Customary



NOTE 10008: Finished opening project "LG_HUC8" in directory "E:\PMF_HMS\Lower_Granite\Huc8\HMS\LG_HUCB" at time 20Mar2008, 09:01:47.
NOTE 10179: Opened basin model "Snake Basin" at time 20Mar2008, 09:01:55.



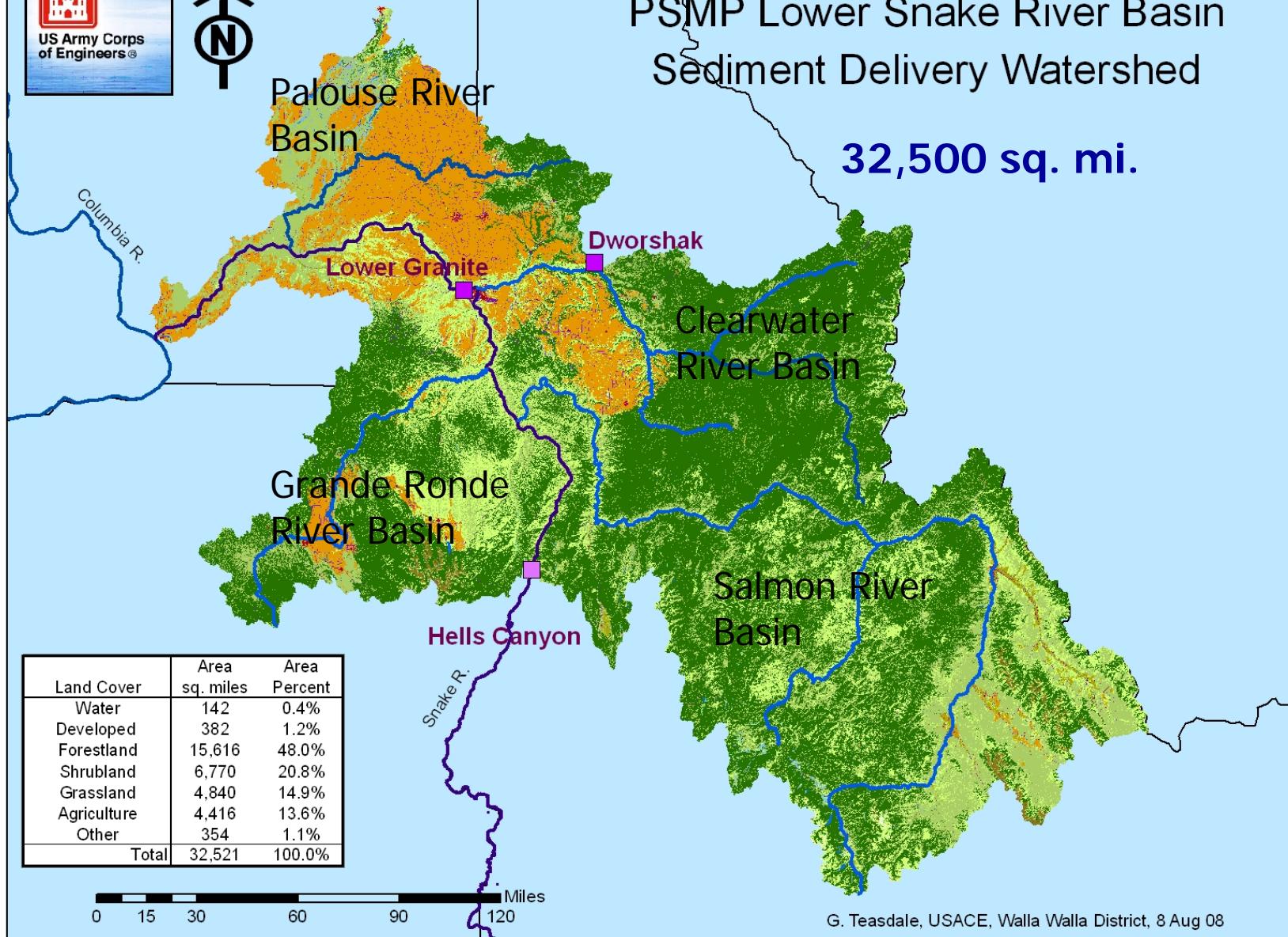
US Army Corps
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Lower Snake Basin Sediment Yield Assessment

October 16, 2008



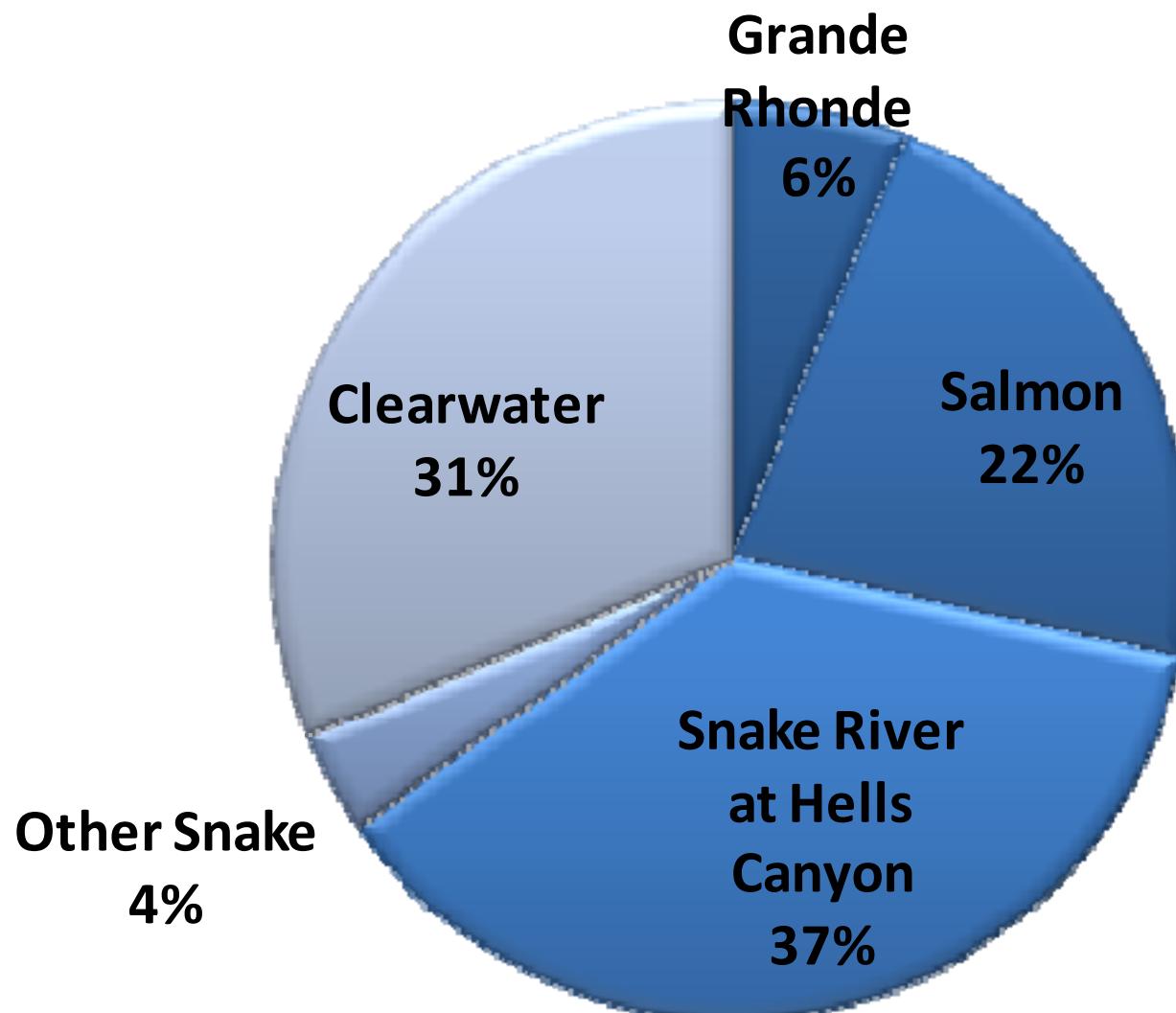


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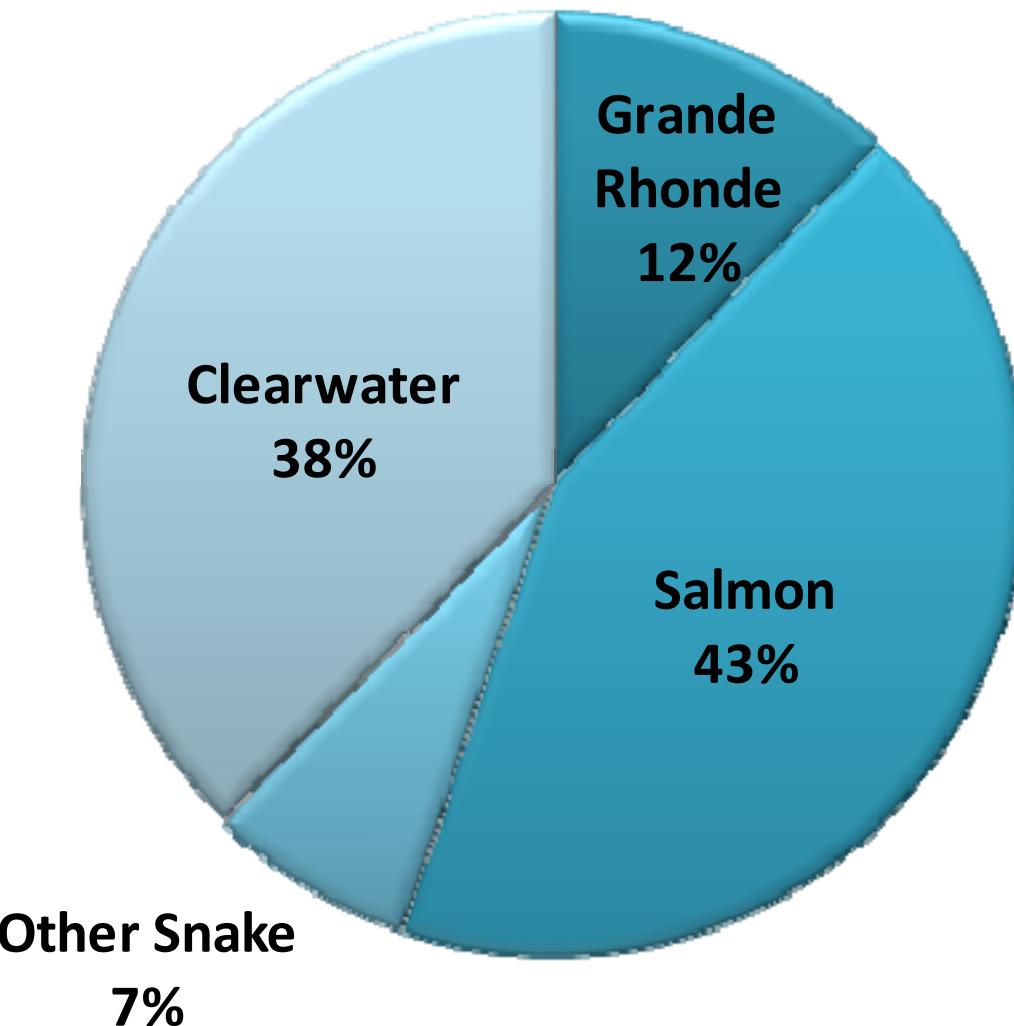
0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles

G. Teasdale, USACE, Walla Walla District, 8 Aug 08

Water Inflow to Lower Granite



Sediment Bearing Water Inflow to Lower Granite



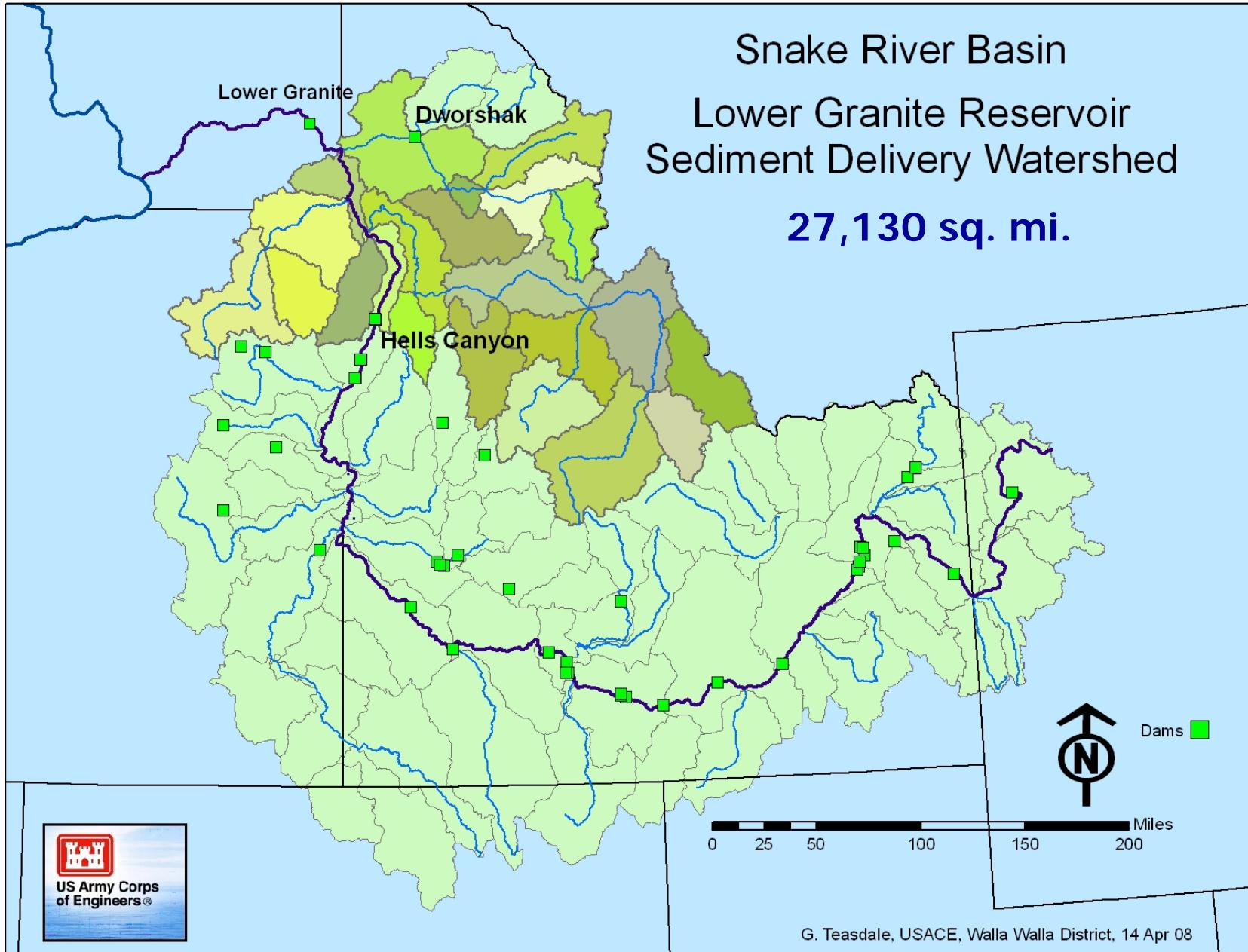
PSMP EIS Sediment Yield

- Assess and model sediment yield of the lower Snake River basin
- Forecast sediment delivery to the lower Snake Reservoirs
- Predict future maintenance dredging needs
- Identify the primary sources and trends in sediment delivery
- Determine where reductions in sediment delivery can be made

Multiple Approaches to Sediment Yield Analysis

- Sediment Range Surveys
- Sediment load measurement
- Evaluation of stream geomorphology and sediment transport
- Sediment yield modeling
- High resolution remote sensing

How does climate change alter sediment yield?



Lower Granite Range Survey

Sediment Accumulation

Sediment Range Year	Range Survey Volume Snake mcy	Range Survey Volume Clearwater mcy	Dredged Material mcy	Accumulated Dredge Vol mcy	Total Volume mcy	Percent of Total Accumulated	Cumulative Volume mcy
1974	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1976	11.78	0.50	0.00	0.00	12.28	16.42%	12.28
1977	14.21	0.62	0.00	0.00	2.55	3.41%	14.83
1979	15.17	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.10%	15.65
1982	19.06	0.73	0.26	0.26	4.39	5.87%	20.05
1983	25.23	0.74	0.01	0.26	6.18	8.26%	26.23
1984	29.15	0.96	0.00	0.26	4.14	5.53%	30.36
1985	28.40	0.69	0.00	0.26	-1.02	-1.36%	29.35
1986	33.73	0.99	0.45	0.71	6.08	8.13%	35.43
1989	39.32	0.55	0.87	1.58	6.02	8.05%	41.45
1992	40.11	0.22	0.48	2.06	0.94	1.25%	42.39
1995	44.42	0.21	0.00	2.06	4.30	5.75%	46.69
1997	56.61	0.73	0.03	2.09	12.74	17.03%	59.43
2000	64.46	0.94	0.12	2.21	8.17	10.92%	67.60
2003	70.28	0.91	0.00	2.21	5.80	7.75%	73.40
2006 ¹	72.05	0.00	0.55	2.76	1.41	1.89%	74.81

Total Sediment Accumulation 74.8 million cubic yards ($57.2 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$)

Lower Granite Sediment Accumulation

Lower Granite Sediment Accumulation (1974-2006)		
Period	Cumulative Volume mcy	Mean Annual Accumulation mcy/yr
1974 - 1982	20.05	2.51
1983 - 1992	42.39	2.23
1993 - 2000	67.60	3.15
2001 - 2006	74.81	1.20

No apparent increase or reduction in annual sediment accumulation with time, but the 1997 flood was extraordinary and may have delivered “legacy” sediment stored in channel margins.

Sediment Yield by Accumulation

$$\text{Average Annual Sediment Volume} = \frac{74.8 \text{ mcy}}{32 \text{ yr}} = 2.34 \frac{\text{mcy}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{Average Annual Sediment Volume} = 2.34 \frac{\text{mcy}}{\text{yr}} \times \frac{1}{0.90} \text{ trap eff.} = 2.60 \frac{\text{mcy}}{\text{yr}}$$

$$\text{Sediment yield, } S_v = 2.60 \frac{\text{mcy}}{\text{yr}} \times 70 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times \frac{27 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{mcy}}}{2000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}} \times \frac{1}{27,130 \text{ mi}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mi}^2}{640 \text{ ac}}$$

$$\text{Sediment Yield, } S_v = 0.14 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{ac} \cdot \text{yr}}$$



NLCD 2001

- snake_river_dams_2
- Water
- Snow and ice
- 21 - Developed, Open Space
- 22 - Developed, Low Intensity
- 23 - Developed, Medium Intensity
- 24 - Developed, High Intensity
- 31 - Barren Land
- 41 - Deciduous Forest
- 42 - Evergreen Forest
- 43 - Mixed Forest
- 52 - Scrub/Shrub
- 71 - Grassland/Herbaceous
- 81 - Pasture/Hay
- 82 - Cultivated Crops
- 90 - Woody Wetlands
- 95 - Emergent Herbaceous Wetland

Washington

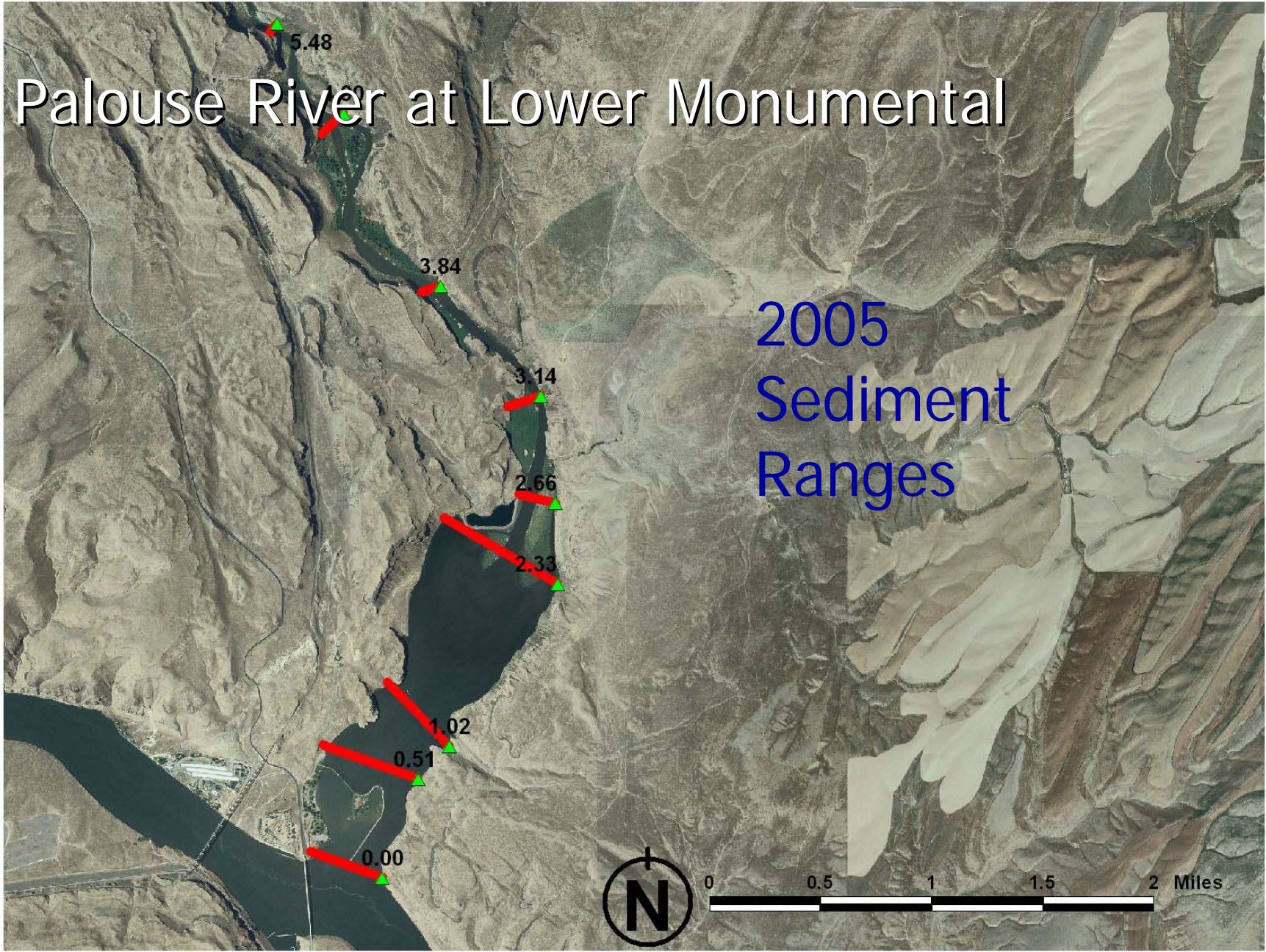
Palouse River Basin Lower Monumental Reservoir Sediment Delivery Watershed

Idaho

2,780 sq. miles



G. Teasdale, USACE, Walla Walla District, 2 June 08



Palouse River Sediment Accumulation

Palouse River Sediment Accumulation Volume (1969-2005)

Period	Cumulative Volume mcy	Mean Annual Accumulation mcy/yr
1969-1973	4.18	1.04
1973-1984	11.57	1.05
1984-1994	3.09	0.31
1994-2005	5.18	0.47
Average	24.02	0.67

$$\text{Sediment yield, } S_L = 0.47 \frac{\text{mcy}}{\text{yr}} \times 70 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times \frac{27 \times 10^6 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{mcy}}}{2000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ton}}} \times \frac{1}{2,780 \text{ mi}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mi}^2}{640 \text{ ac}}$$

$$\text{Sediment yield, } S_L = 0.25 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{ac} \cdot \text{yr}}$$



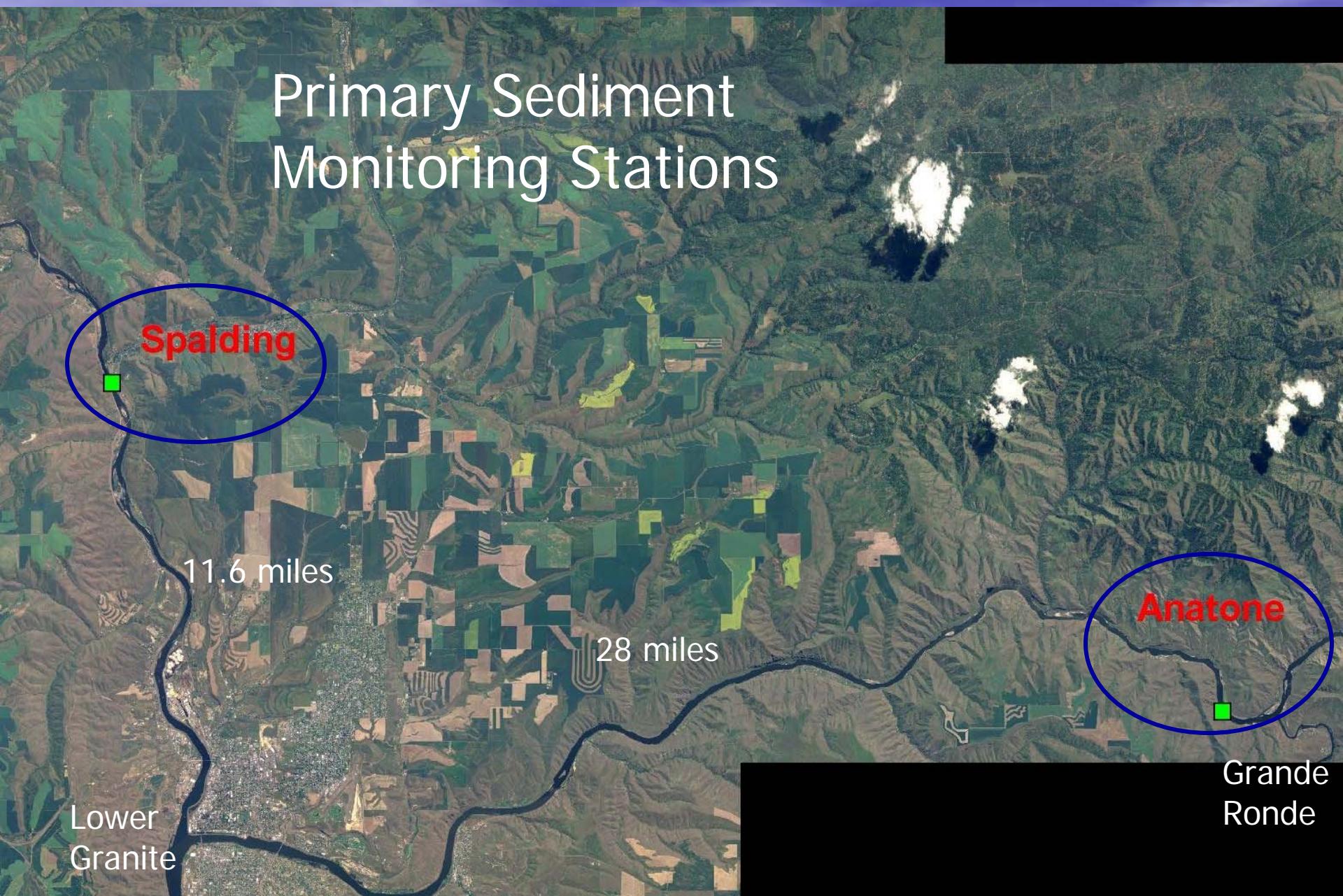
Measurement of Sediment Load

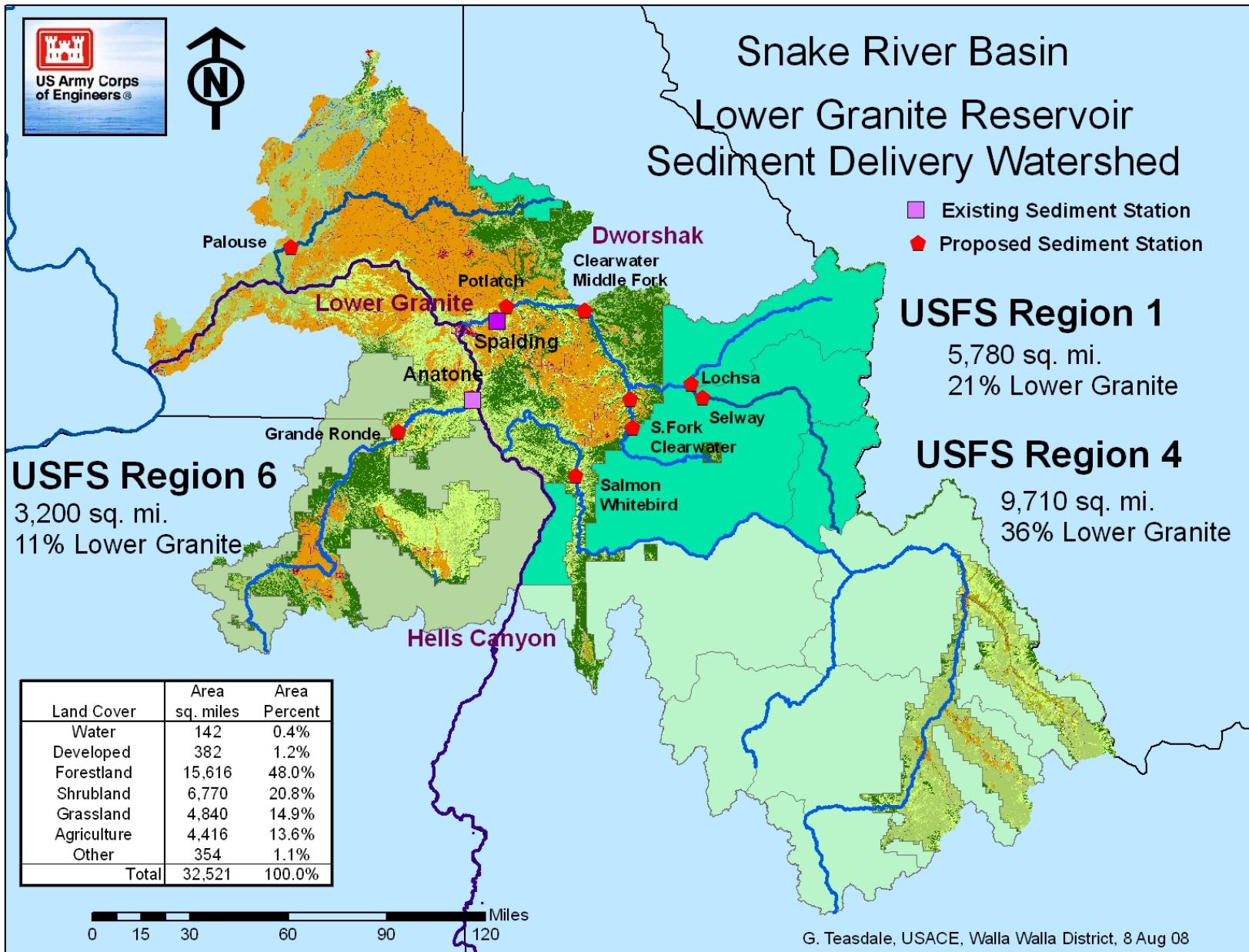
- Repeat the USGS 1970's Investigation
- Conventional Sampling
- Continuous measurement with electronic instrumentation
- Primary stations on the Snake and Clearwater
- Proposed stations on main tributary rivers
- Began March 2008

Measurement of Sediment Load Snake and Clearwater Rivers

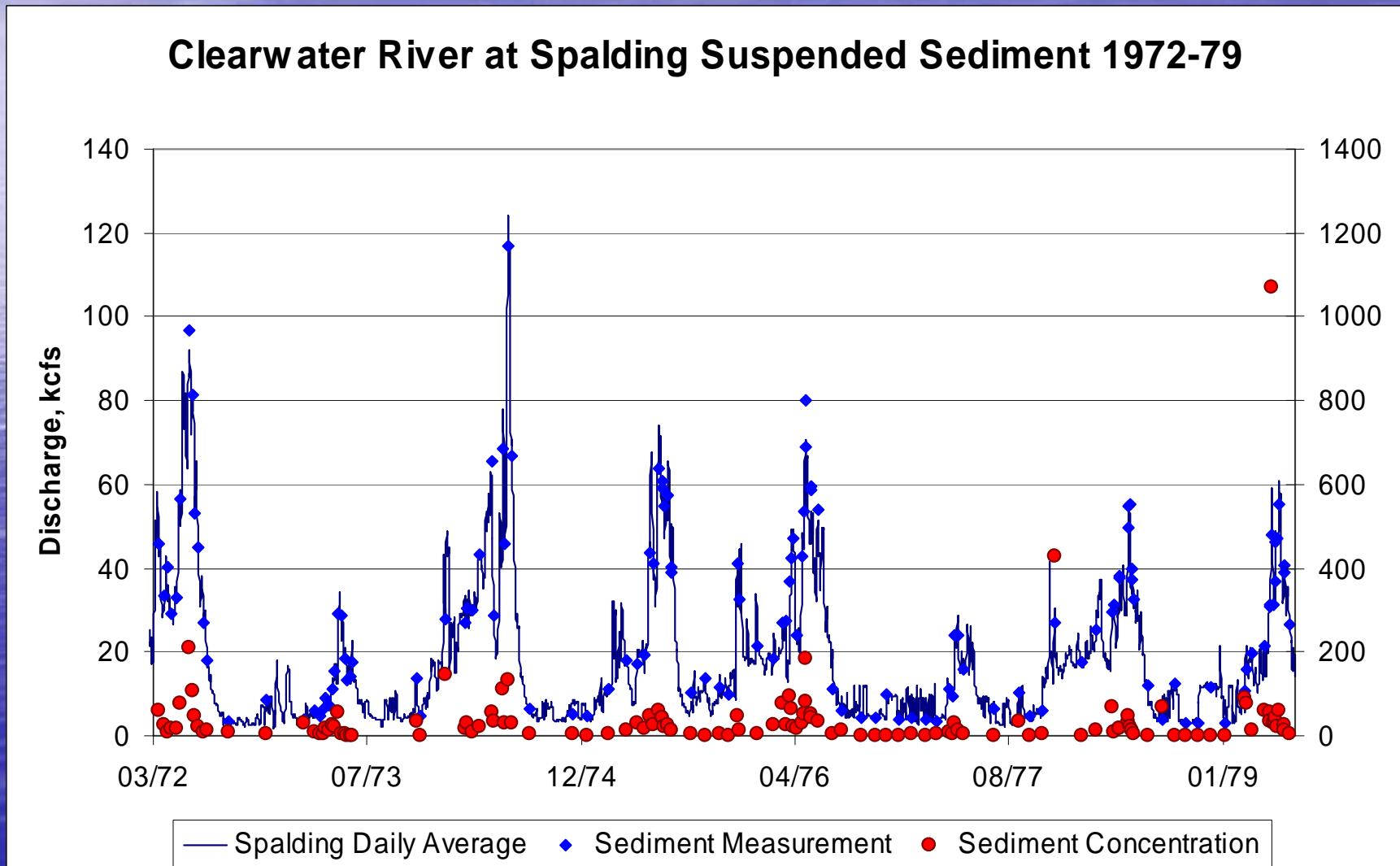
- U.S Geological Survey – Idaho Water Science Center
- Conventional manual suspended sediment and bedload
- Continuous load from calibrated electronic surrogate technology
- Suspended sediment is a priority

Primary Sediment Monitoring Stations





USGS Sediment Measurement 1972-1979

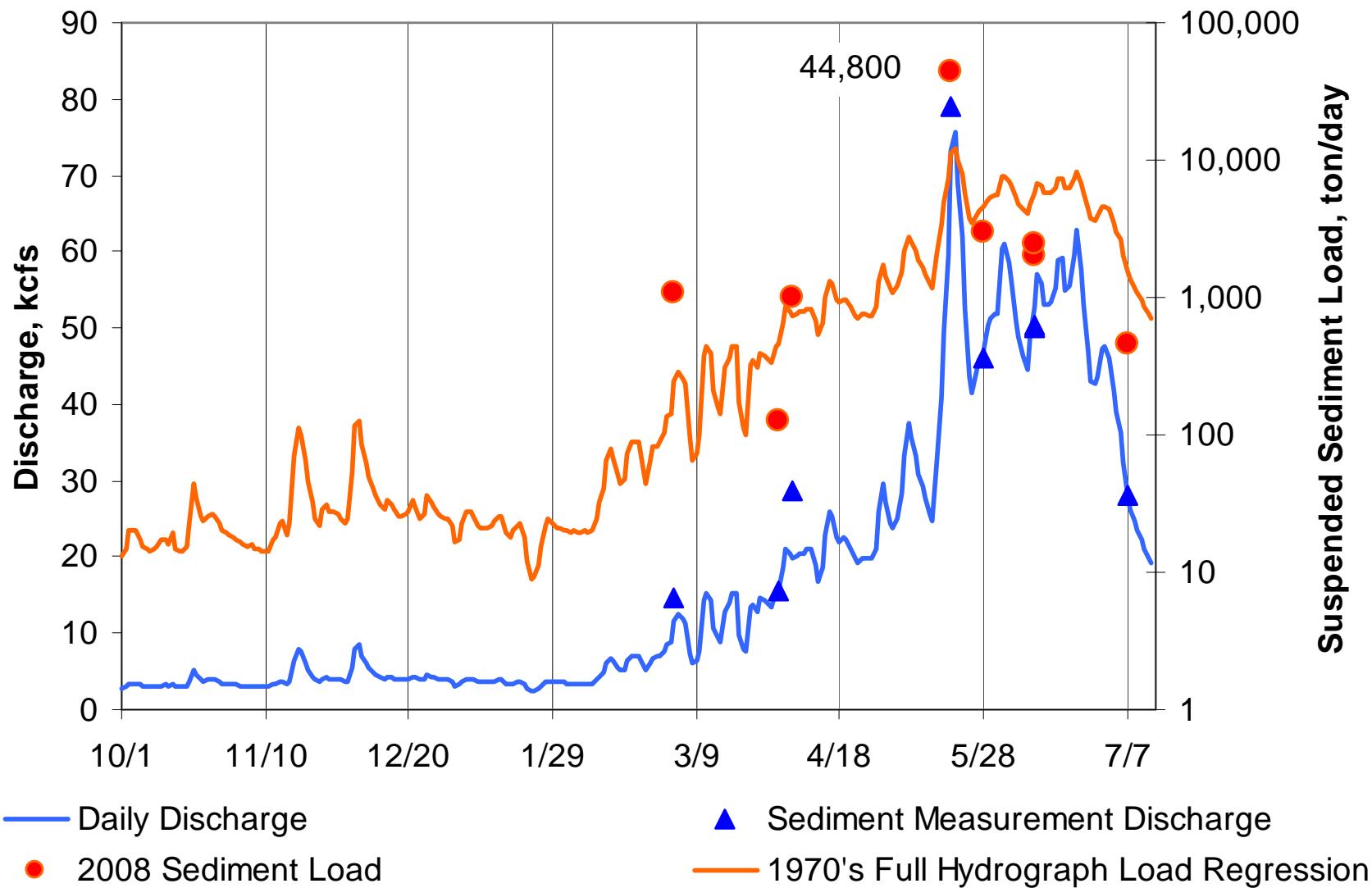


USGS 1970's Measured Sediment Load Open-File Report 80-690

- Suspended Sediment and Bedload
- 1972 - 1979

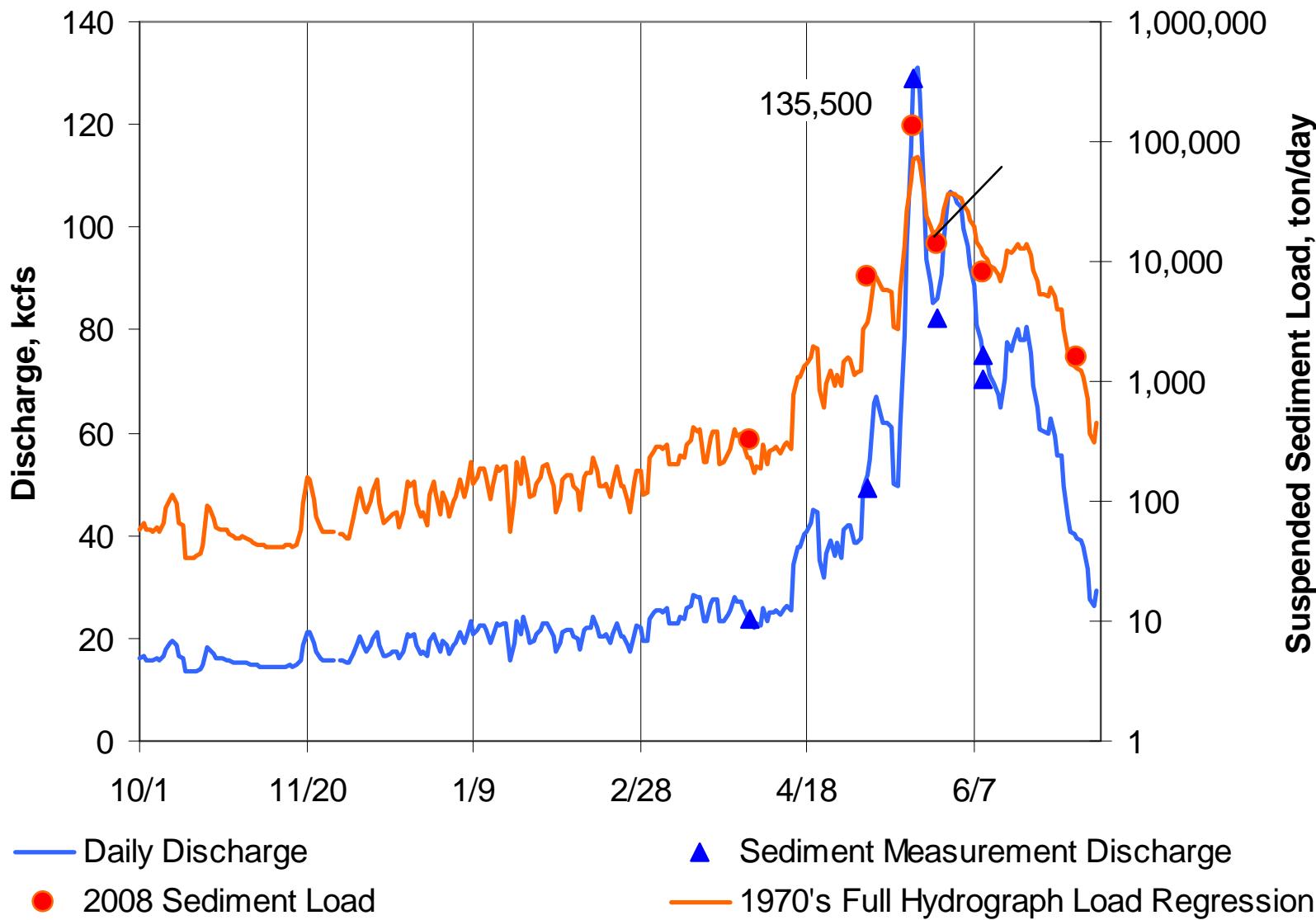
Year	Snake River at Anatone		Clearwater River at Spalding	
	ton/ac/yr	Percent	ton/ac/yr	Percent
1972	0.24	76%	0.22	24%
1973	0.02	87%	0.01	13%
1974	0.43	81%	0.30	19%
1975	0.17	82%	0.11	18%
1976	0.18	84%	0.10	16%
1977	0.002	45%	0.01	55%
1978	0.08	79%	0.06	21%
1979	0.04	68%	0.05	32%
All years	0.14	80%	0.11	20%

2008 Suspended Sediment Sampling Clearwater River at Spalding



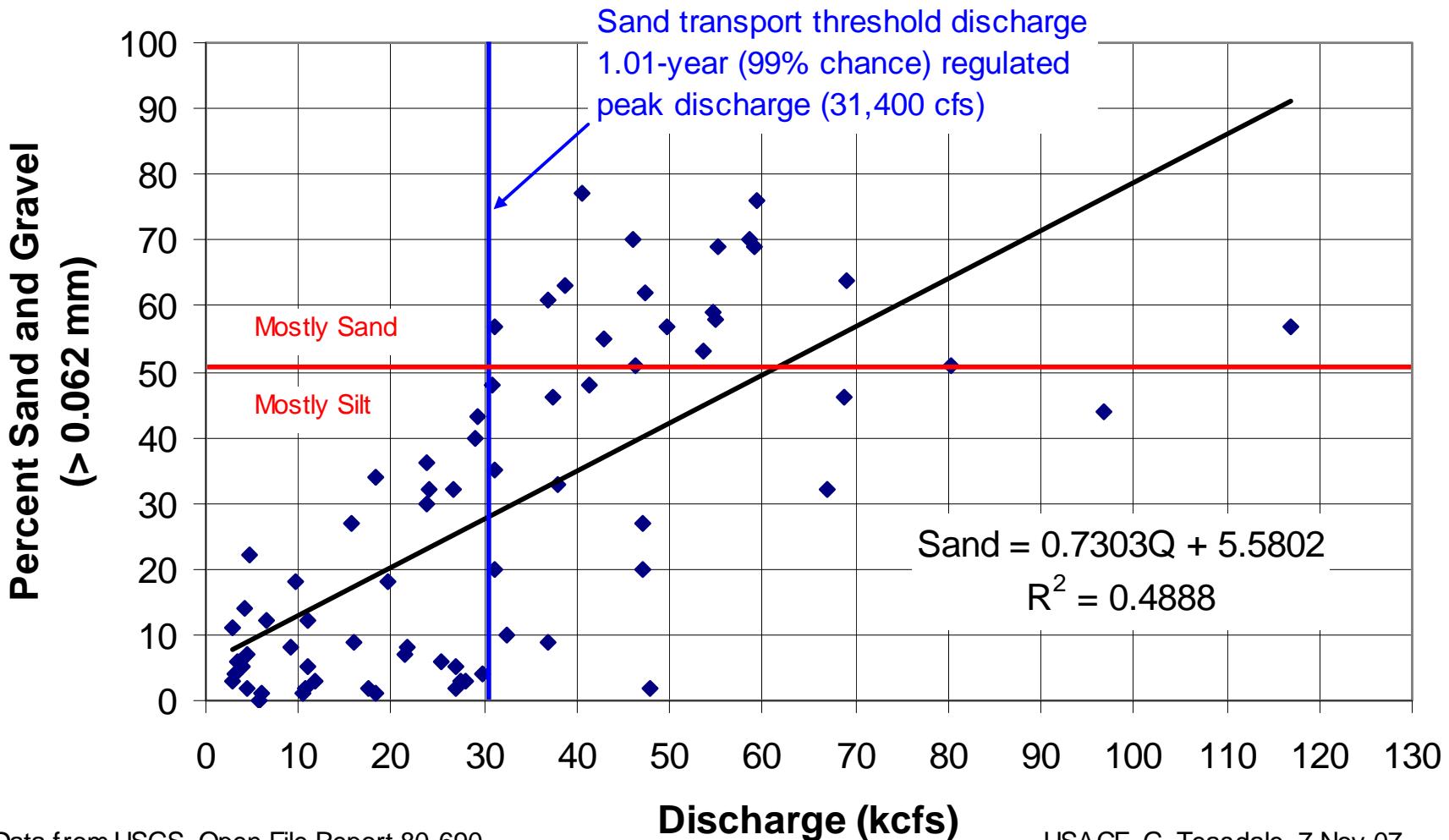
2008 Suspended Sediment Sampling

Snake River at Anatone

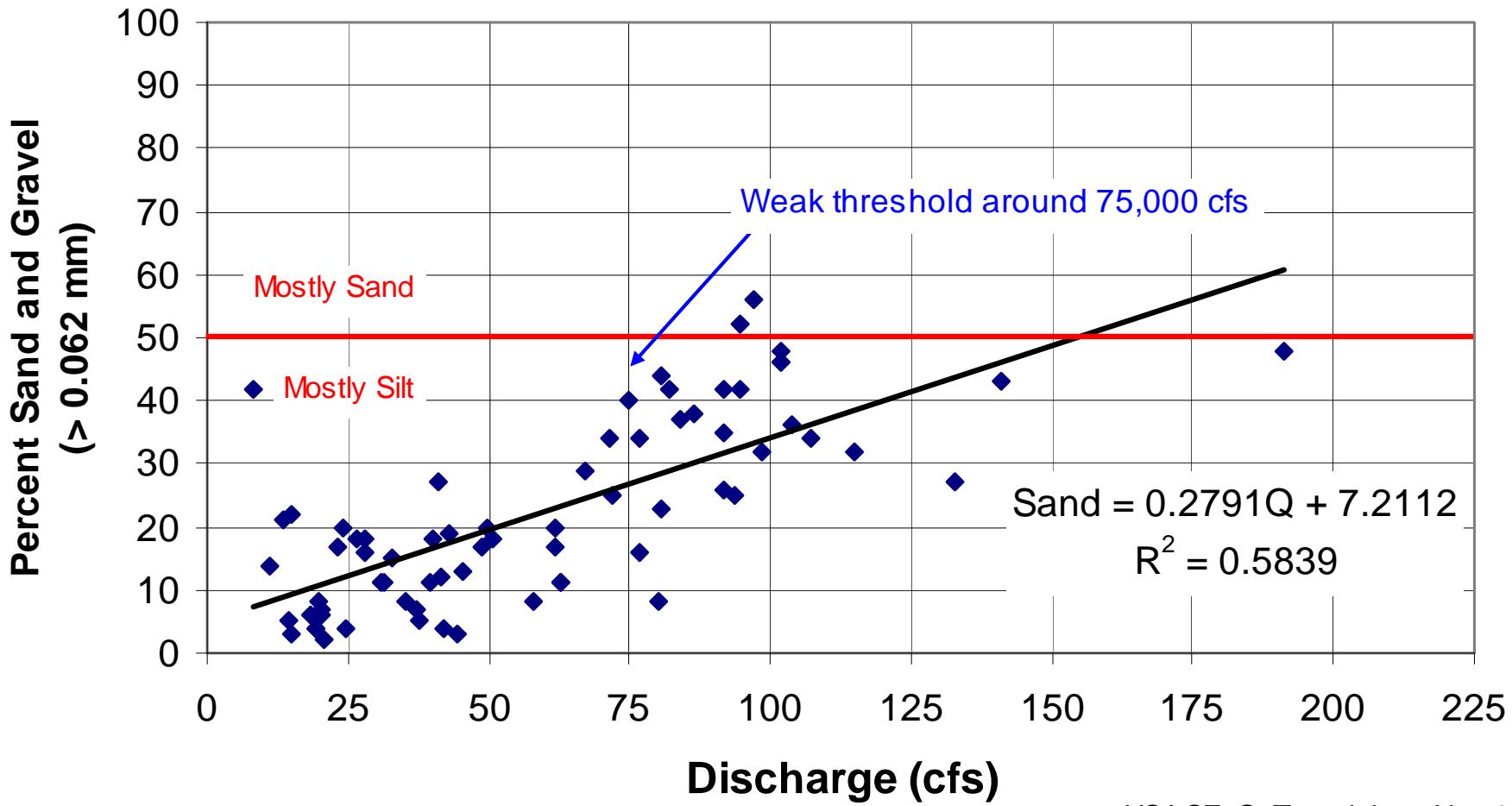


Clearwater River Suspended Sediment Load (1972-79)

Variation of Particle Size with Discharge



Snake River Suspended Sediment Load (1972-79) Variation of Particle Size with Discharge



Investigation of Dominant Sediment Sources

- Forestland
- Agricultural land
- River channel sediment
- Other

Forest Watershed Sediment Yield Assessment



- Over 50% of the Lower Granite Basin is managed by the USFS
- Forest Service expertise and data
 - Direct monitoring
 - Watershed sediment yield modeling
 - Strong research capabilities

Episodic Sediment Sources

- Fires
- Landslides
- Forest practices
- Roads
- Other

Uncertain
timing and
magnitude



USFS Sediment Measurement Stations

NF Clearwater 0.11 ton/ac/yr

Lolo 0.03 ton/ac/yr

Lochsa 0.07 ton/ac/yr

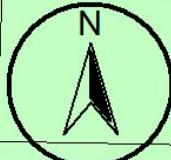
Selway 0.05 ton/ac/yr

Salmon nr Shoup 0.04 ton/ac/yr

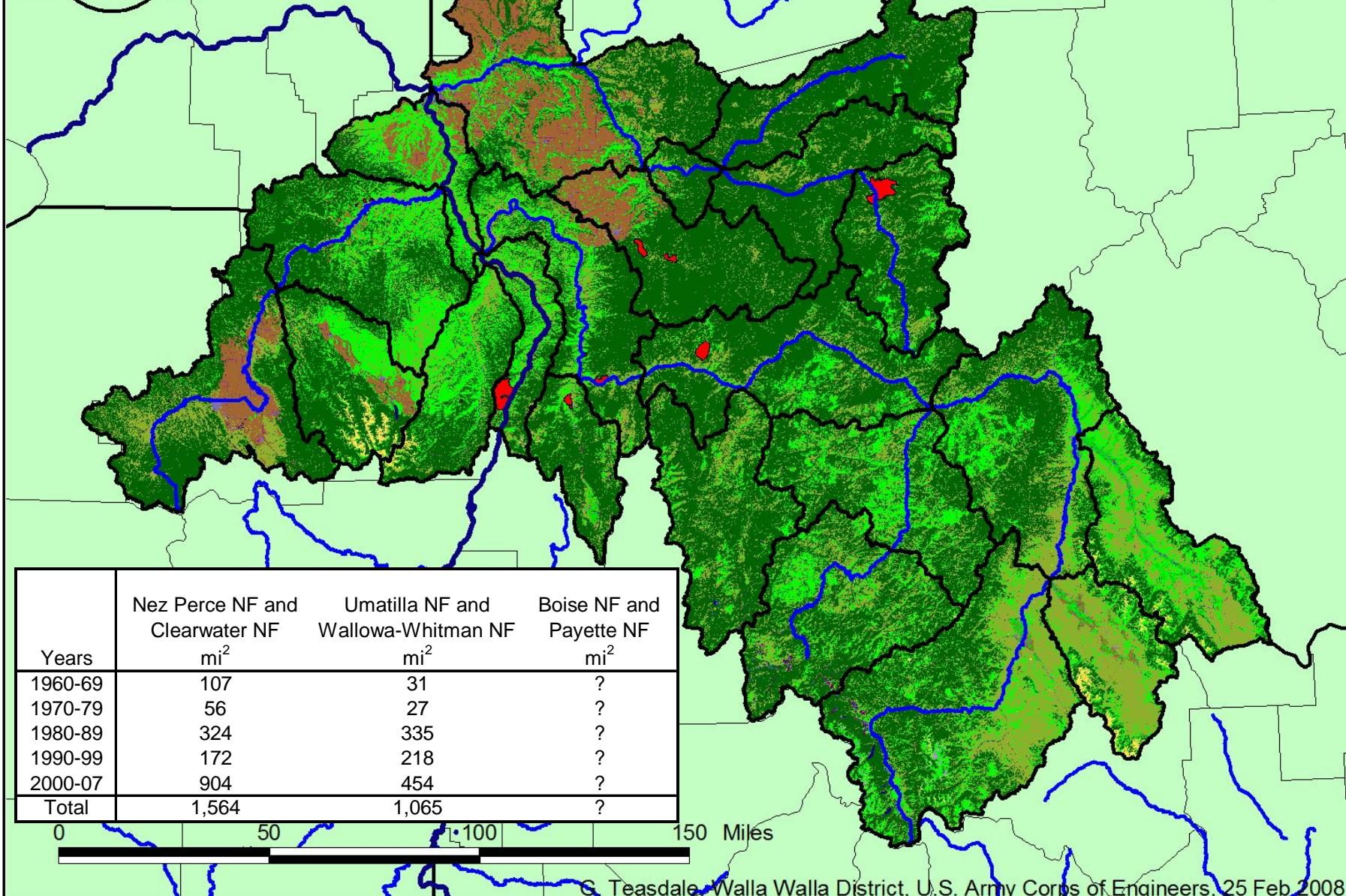
SF Salmon 0.04 ton/ac/yr

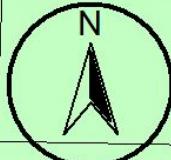


0 12.5 25 50 75 100 Miles

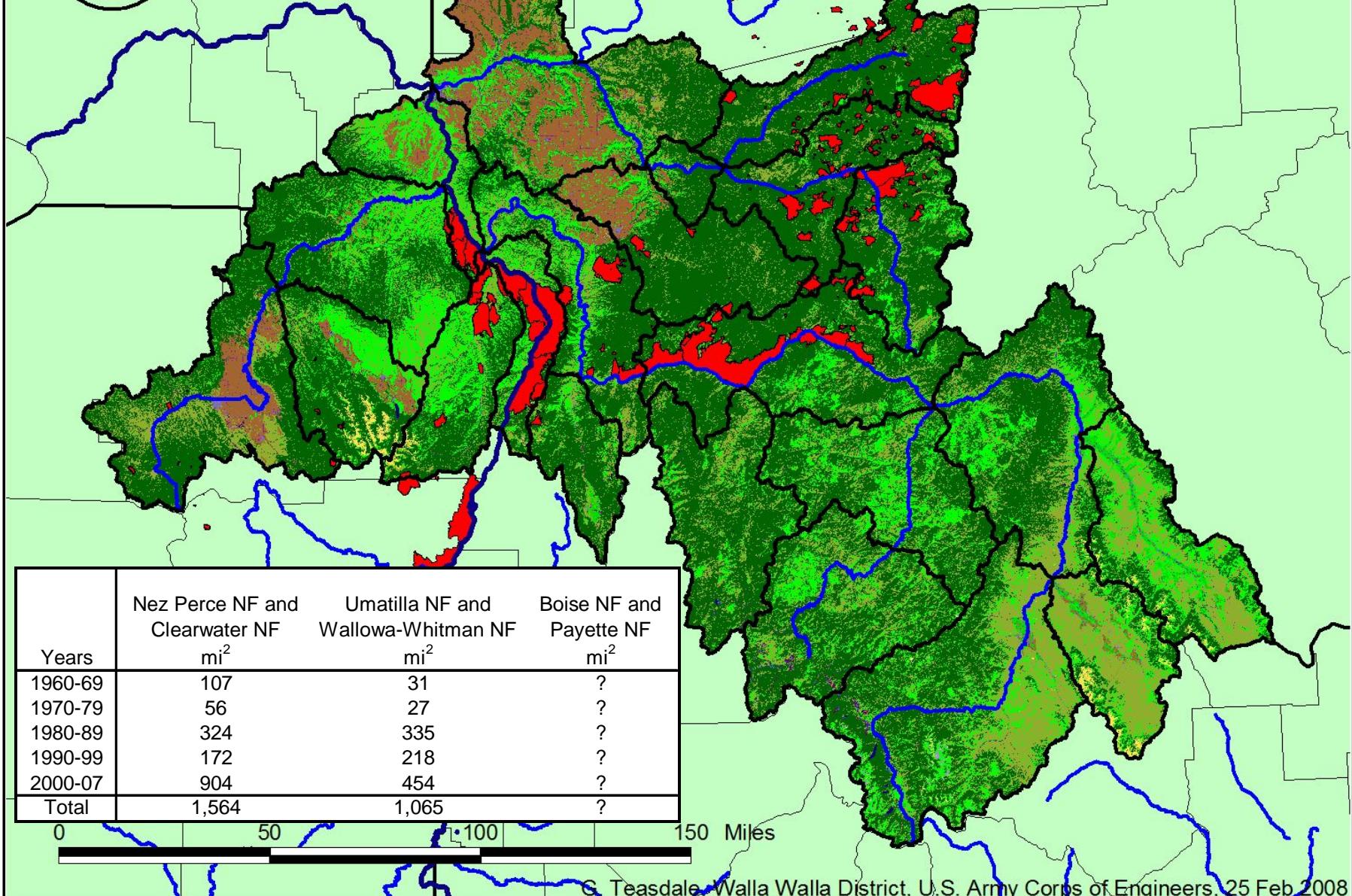


Lower Granite Sediment Yield Basin Fires 1970-79





Lower Granite Sediment Yield Basin Fires 2000-07





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Sediment Yield from Agricultural and Mixed Land Use Watersheds

Mixed Land Cover – Land Use

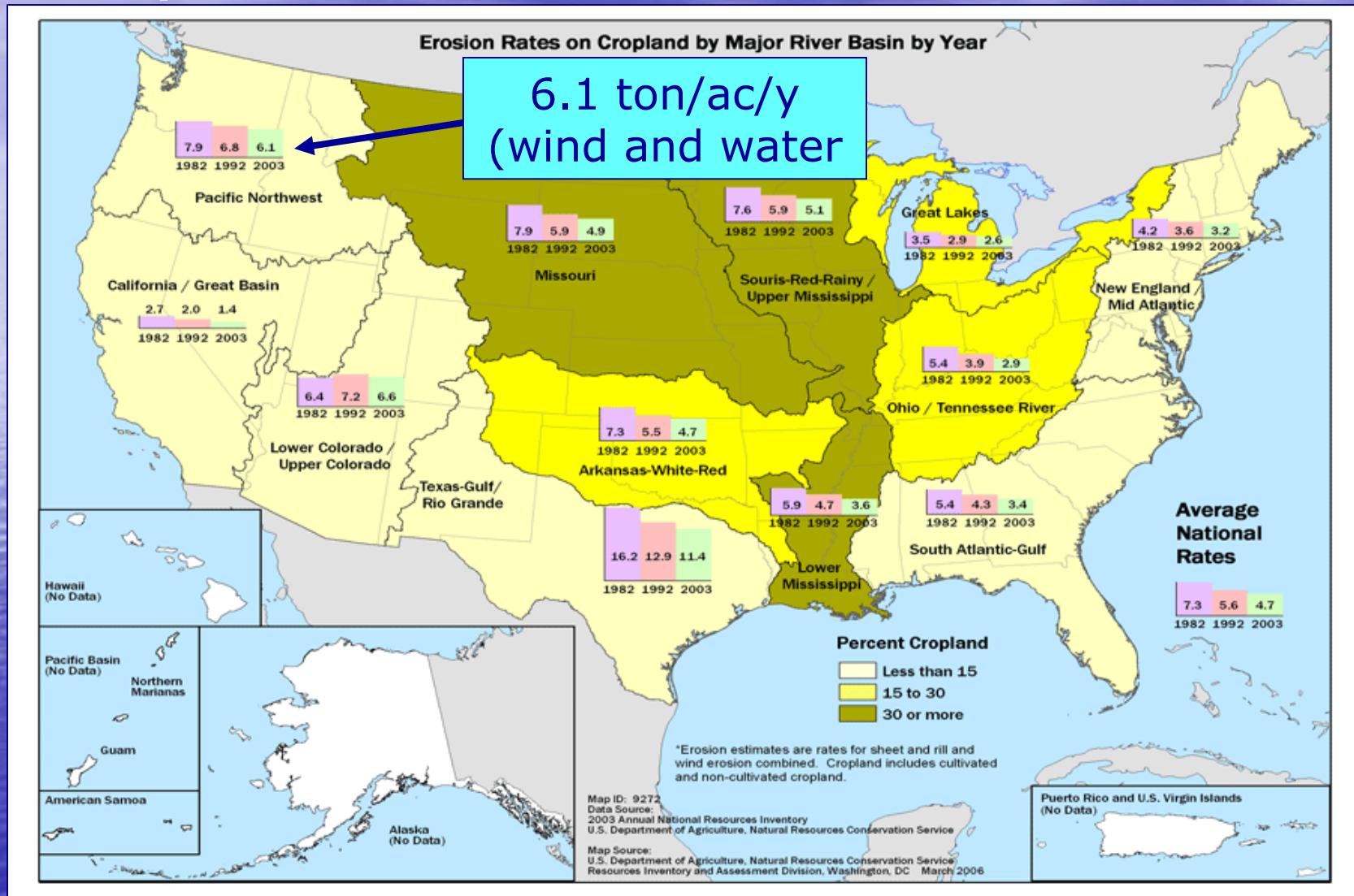
- Agricultural
 - Cultivated
 - Non-cultivated
 - Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
- Forest
- Range
- Urban/Residential
- Transportation
- Industrial

Sediment Yield Assessments

- National Resources Inventory (NRI)
- Local NRCS Assessments
- Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP)
- Total Maximum Daily Load Analysis (TMDL)

The Conservation Effects Assessment Project (CEAP) began in 2003 as a multi-agency effort to quantify the environmental benefits of conservation practices used by private landowners participating in selected U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) conservation programs.

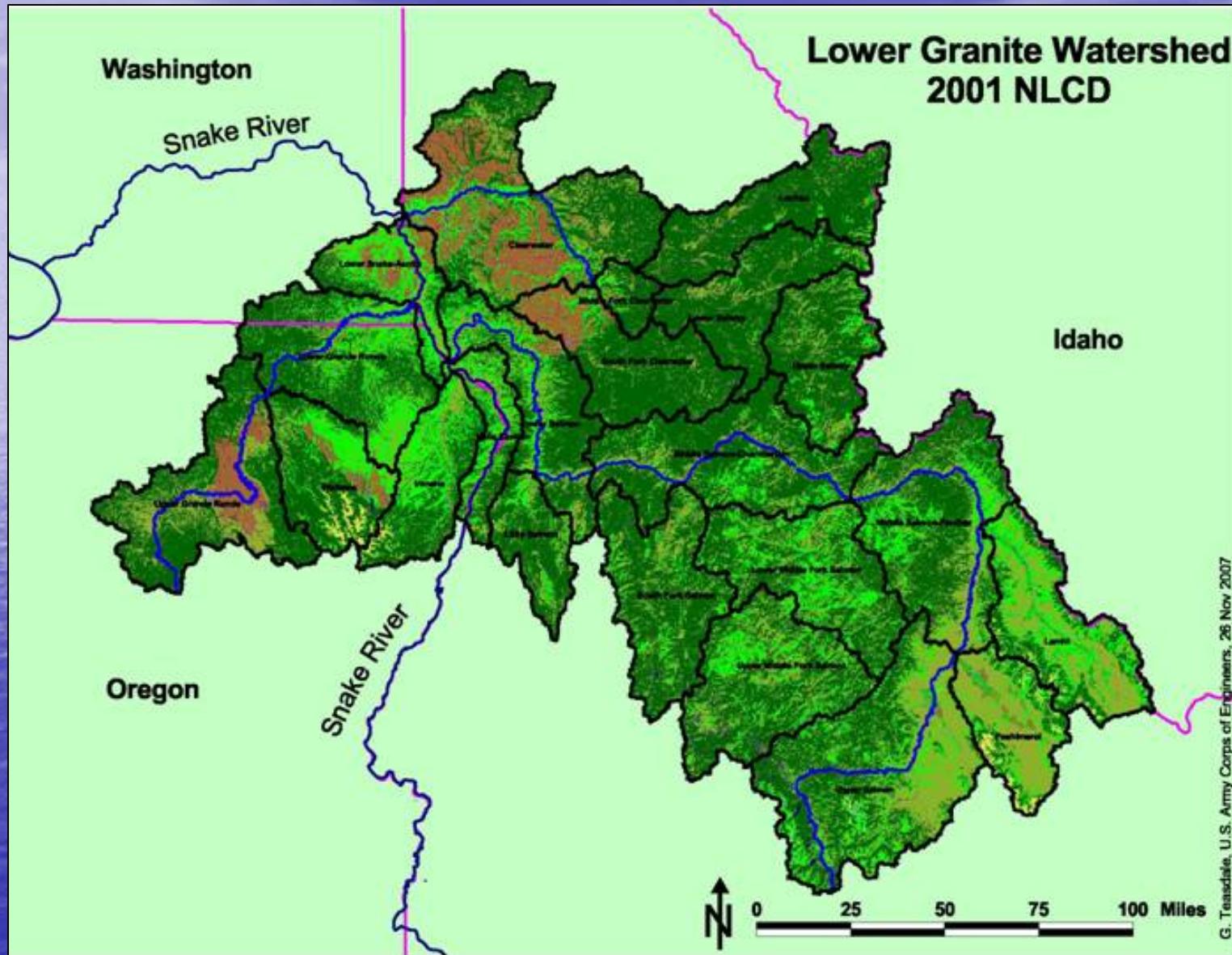
Cropland Erosion NRI 2003



Source: NRCS 2003 National Resources Inventory

Sediment Yield Modeling

Lower Granite Basin Sediment Management Model



Sediment Yield Modeling Approaches

- Physical process
 - WEPP
 - EuroSEM
 - Physically based
 - Field scale: USLE/RUSLE
 - Watershed scale: SWAT, AGNPS
 - Empirical
 - USEPA PLoad
 - Statistical
 - USGS SPARROW (SPAtially Referenced Regressions On Watershed Attributes)
-
- The diagram illustrates the spatial scales associated with different modeling approaches. Two arrows originate from the 'Physically based' section of the list. One arrow points from the 'Field scale: USLE/RUSLE' entry to the text 'Field scale and small catchments'. Another arrow points from the 'Watershed scale: SWAT, AGNPS' entry to the text 'Watersheds and river basins'.

SWAT Model

- Soil and Water Assessment Tool
- 30 years of development
 - Jeff Arnold and J.R. Williams at ARS
 - Texas A&M

SWAT is a river basin, or watershed scale model developed to predict the impact of land management practices on water, sediment and agricultural chemical yields in large complex watersheds with varying soils, land use and management conditions over long periods of time.

Input Datasets

- 1990 and 2001 National Land Cover Dataset
- USGS 30 m (1 arcsecond) DEM
- USDA STATSGO/SSURGO digital soils data
- Weather data generated by SWAT
- Subbasin and stream reach parameters generated by AVSWAT and check against other sources

