

# Road Map to a Water Budget Aquifer Storage

Harney Basin Study Advisory Committee  
17 July 2018

Amanda Garcia, Steve Gingerich, Hank Johnson  
U.S. Geological Survey

# Water Budget Road Map

- Groundwater-level change
- Lake-volume change

**STORAGE  
CHANGE**

- Precipitation – primary
- Irrigation – secondary
- Interbasin flow?

**INFLOW**

- Evapotranspiration (ET)
  - Natural
  - Irrigation
- Spring discharge
- Interbasin flow?
- Other consumptive use
  - Domestic
  - Agricultural

**OUTFLOW**



# Water Budget Road Map

- Groundwater-level change

- Lake-volume change

**STORAGE  
CHANGE**

- Precipitation – primary
- Irrigation – secondary
- Interbasin flow?

**INFLOW**

- Evapotranspiration (ET)
  - Natural
  - Irrigation
- Spring discharge
- Interbasin flow?
- Other consumptive use
  - Domestic
  - Agricultural

**OUTFLOW**

# Water Budget Road Map

- Groundwater-level change

- Lake-volume change

**STORAGE  
CHANGE**

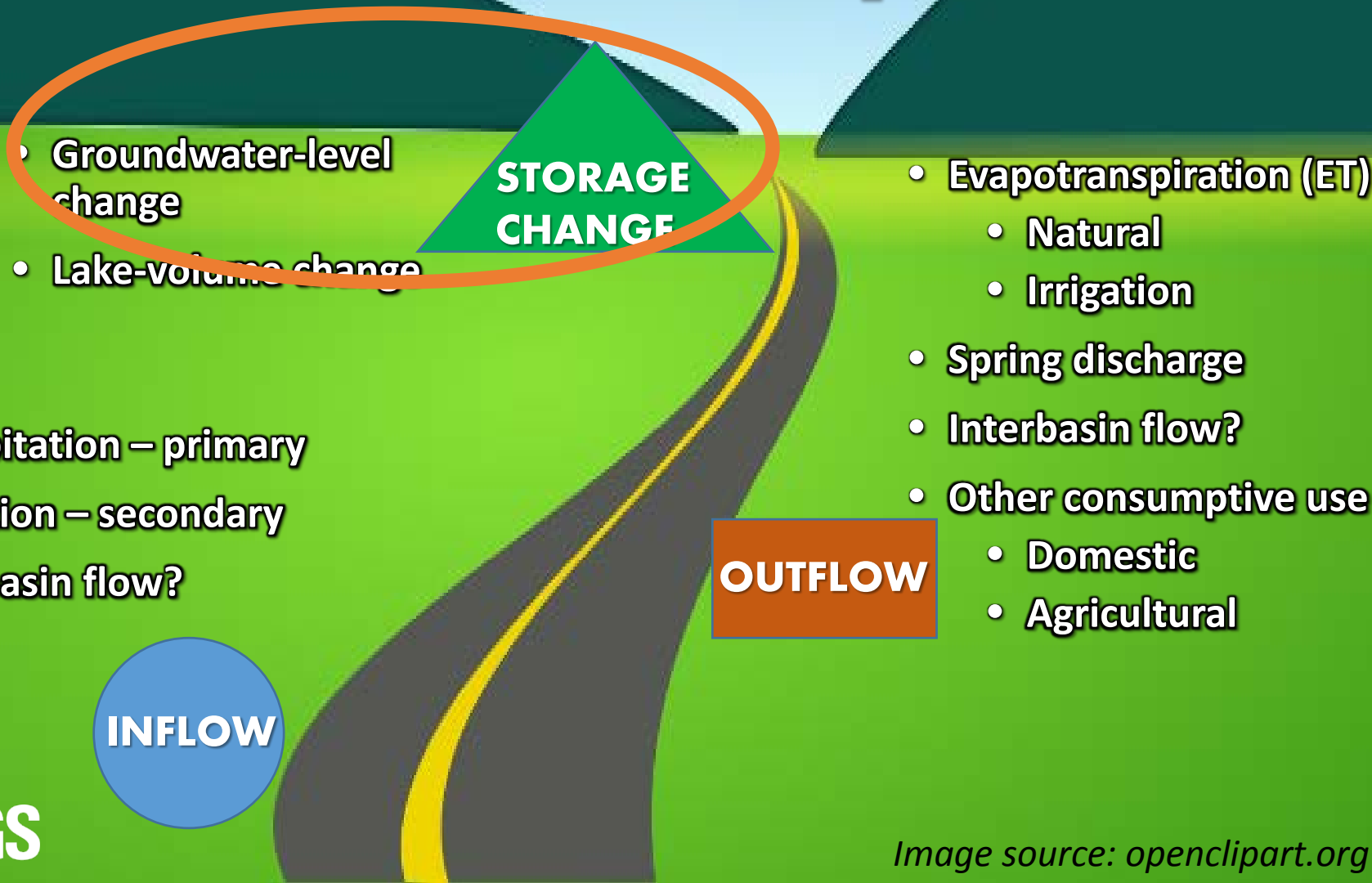
- Precipitation – primary
- Irrigation – secondary
- Interbasin flow?

**INFLOW**

- Evapotranspiration (ET)
  - Natural
  - Irrigation
- Spring discharge
- Interbasin flow?
- Other consumptive use
  - Domestic
  - Agricultural

**OUTFLOW**

# Water Budget Road Map

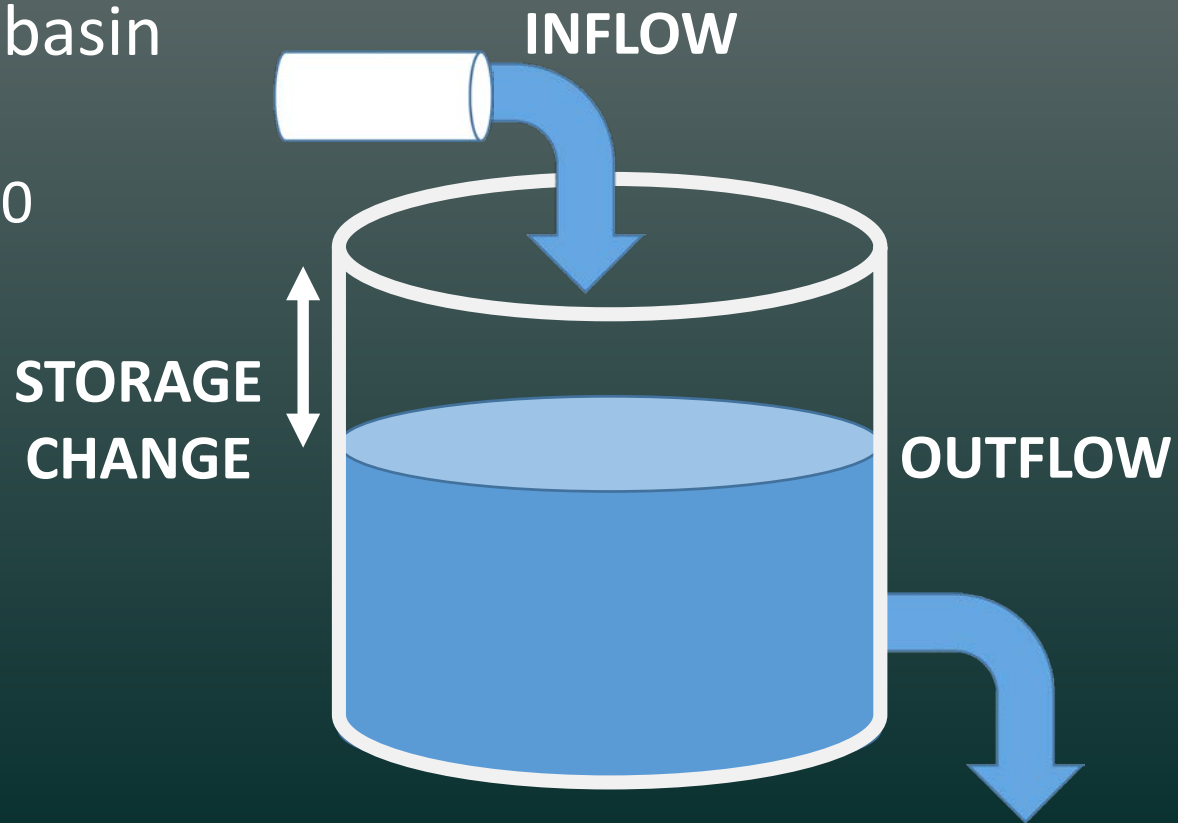


# Basin Water Budget

$$\downarrow \text{INFLOW} = \uparrow \text{OUTFLOW} \pm \text{CHANGE IN STORAGE}$$

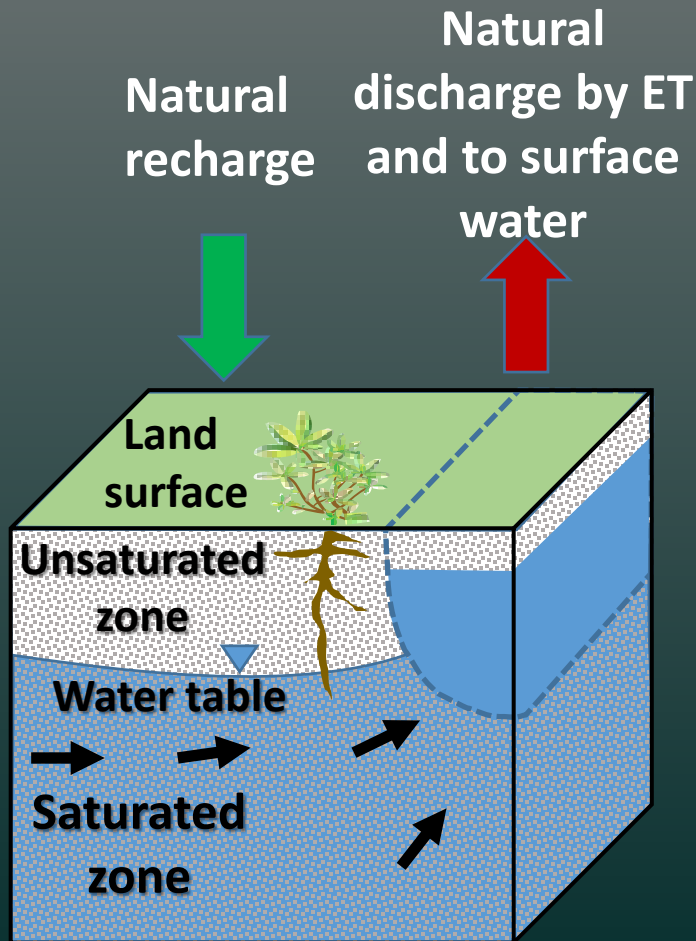
Steady-state closed basin

- Inflow = Outflow
- Storage change = 0  
(no water-level decline)

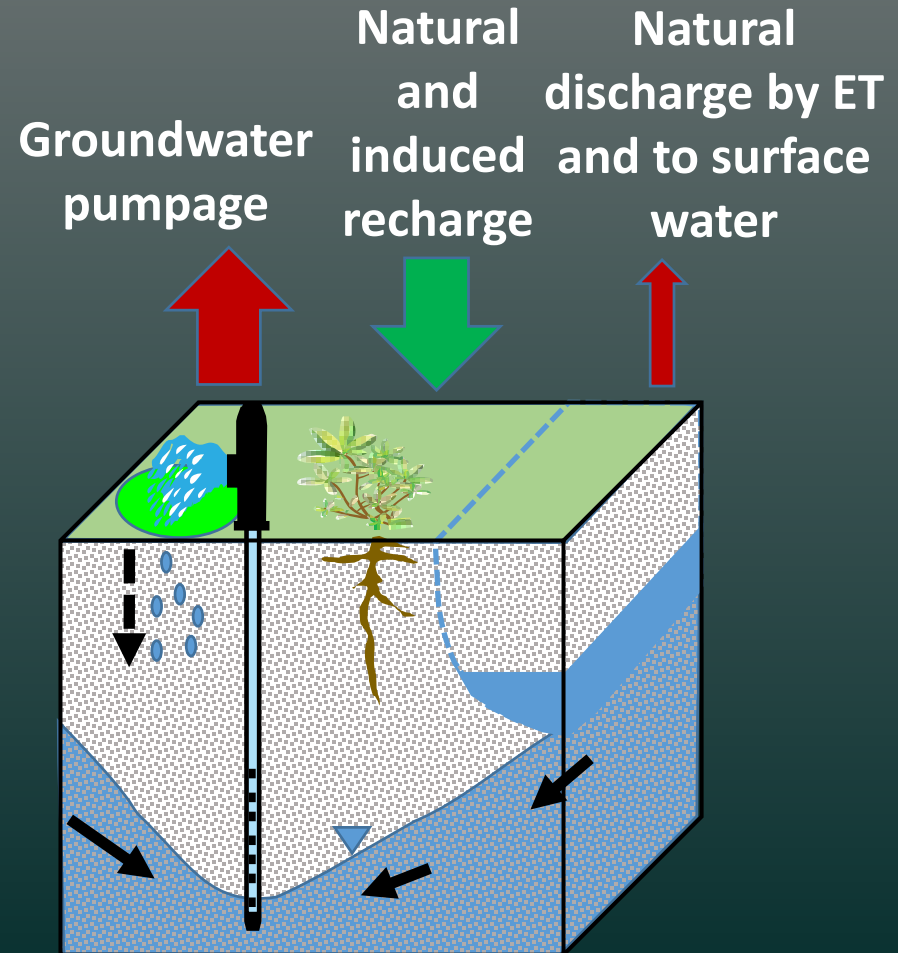


# Groundwater Storage Depletion

## Predevelopment conditions

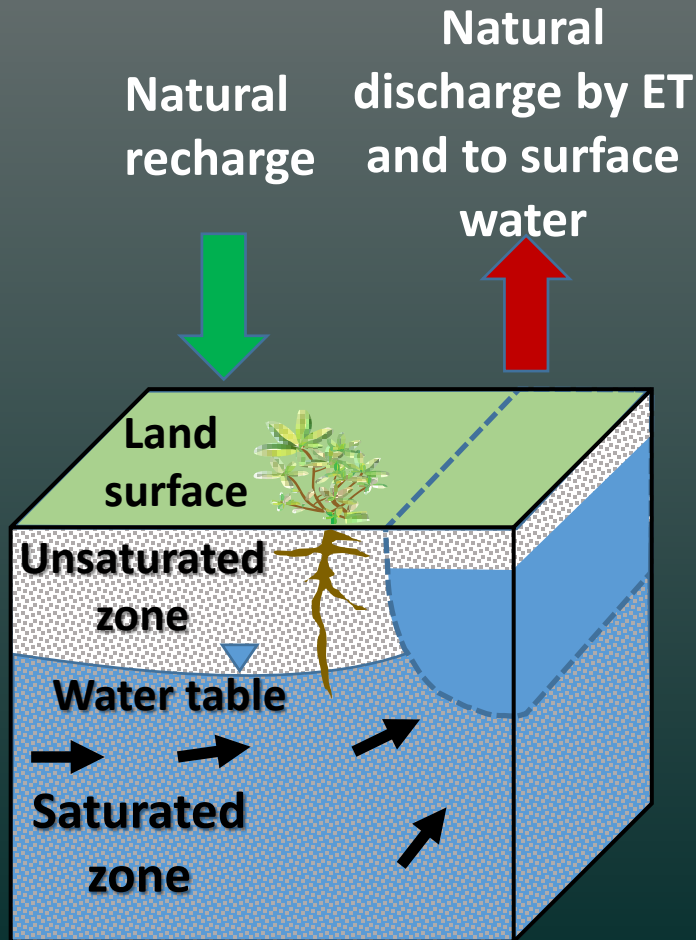


## Development conditions

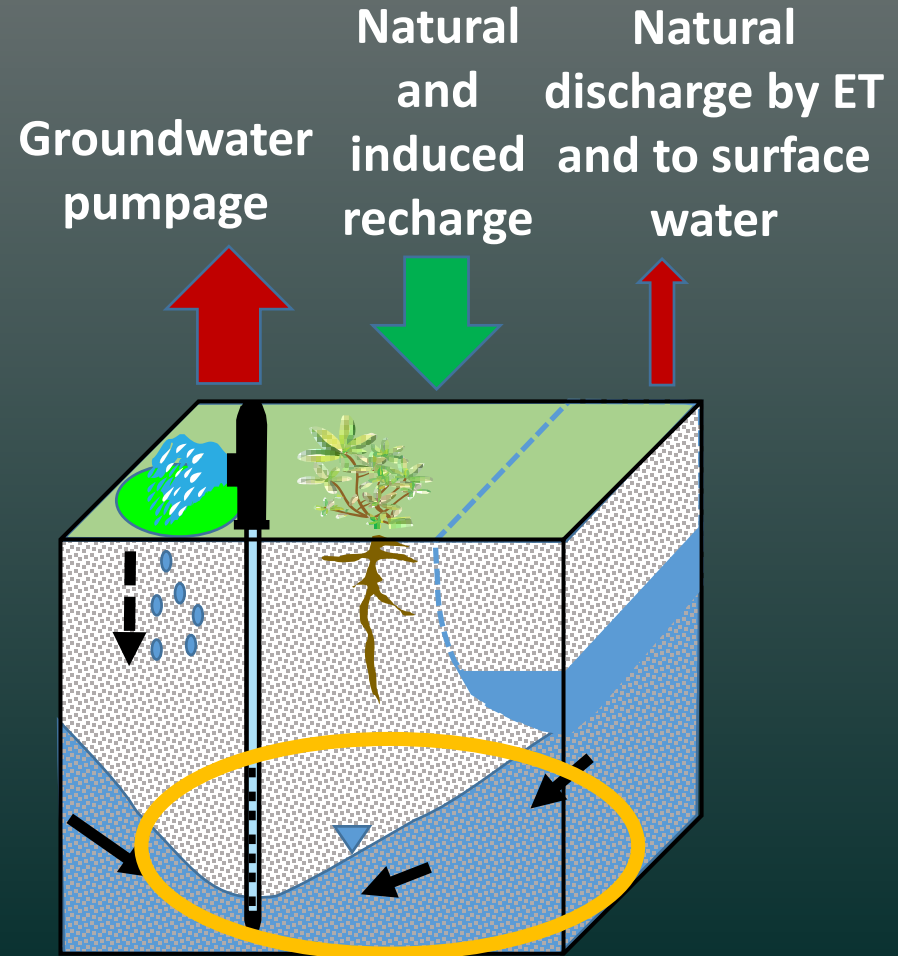


# Groundwater Storage Depletion

## Predevelopment conditions



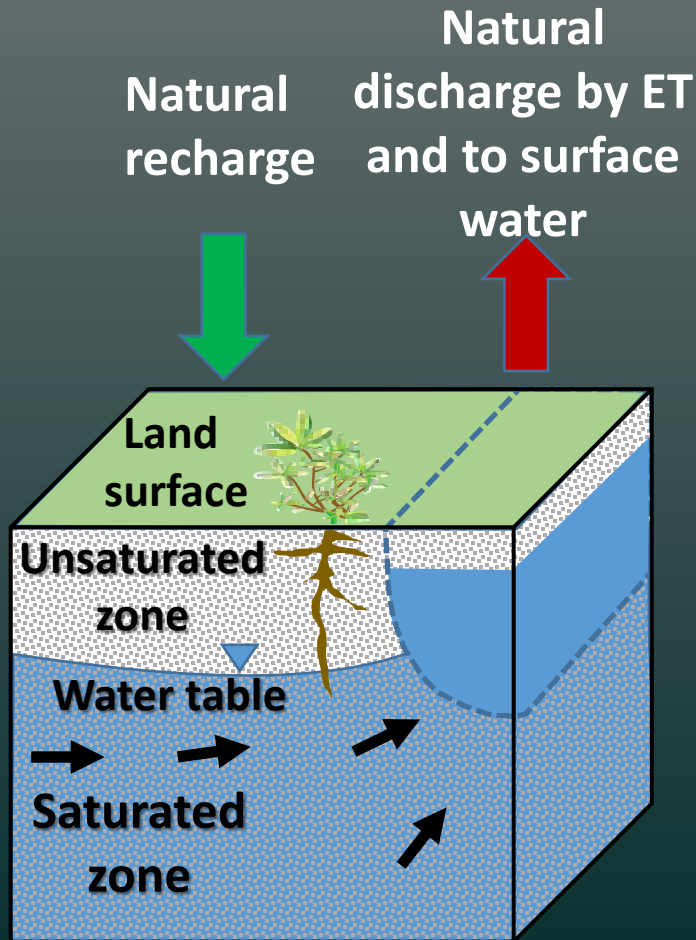
## Development conditions



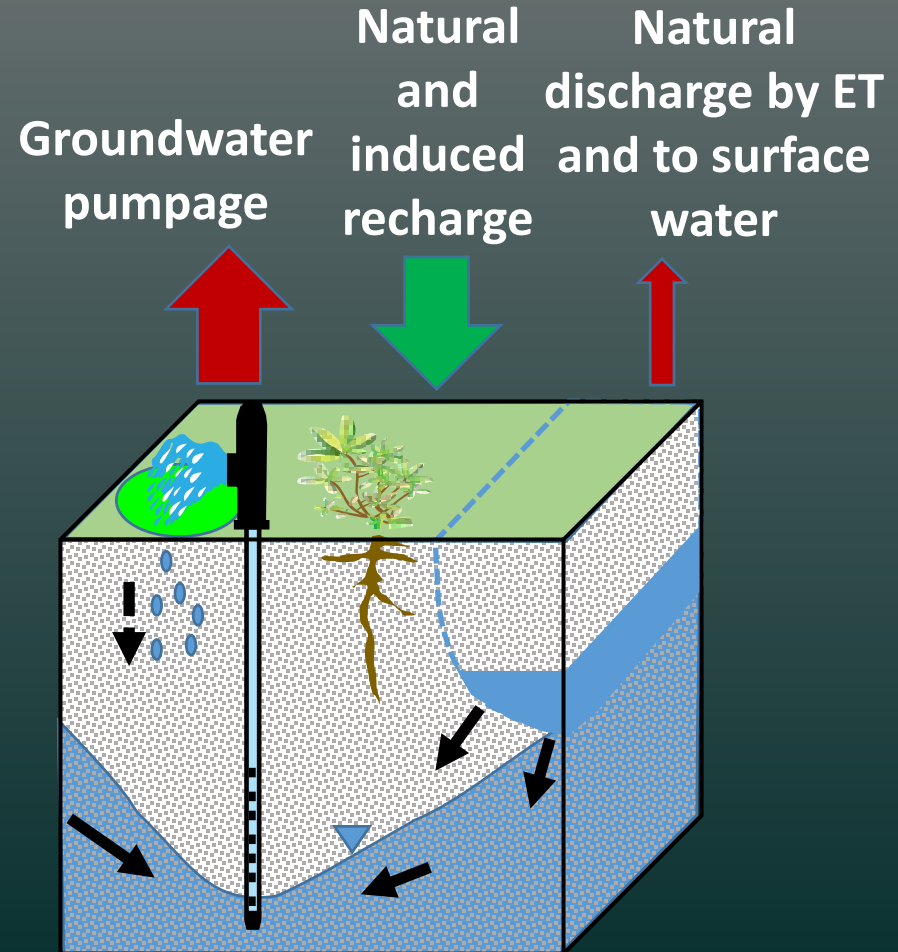


# Groundwater Storage Depletion

## Predevelopment conditions



## Development conditions



# EXPLANATION

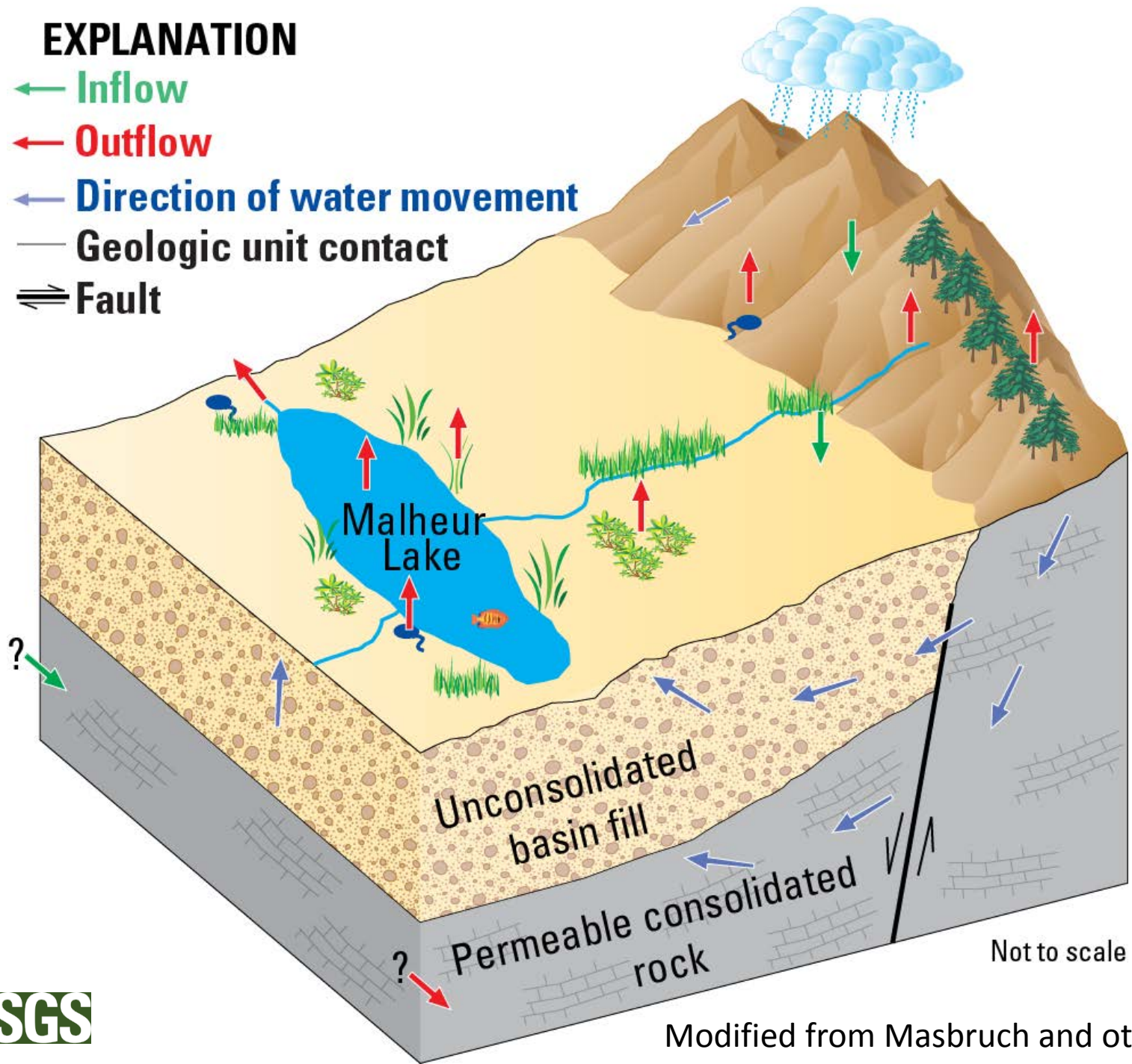
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡ Fault



Not to scale

# EXPLANATION

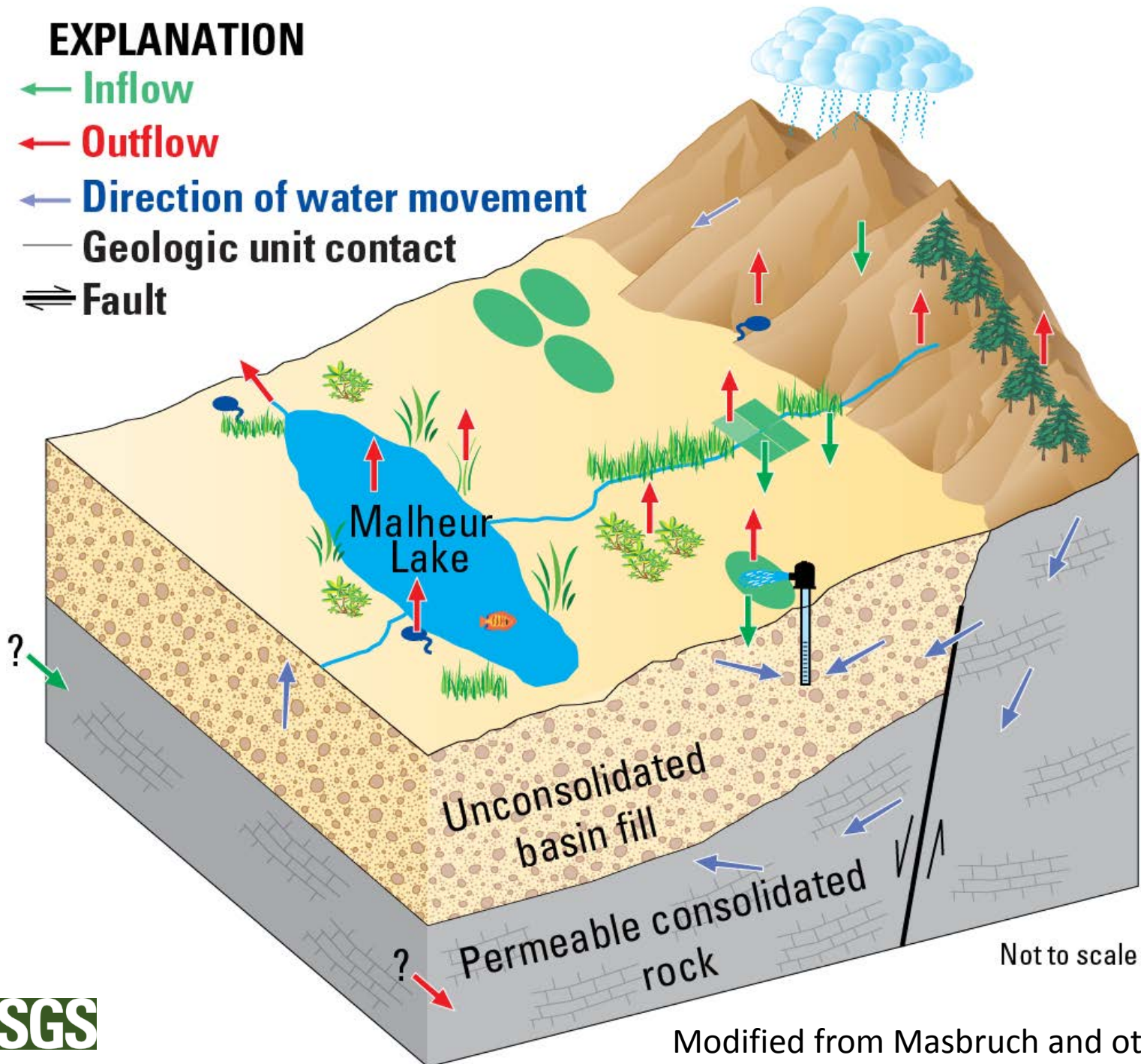
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

— Geologic unit contact

≡≡ Fault





# EXPLANATION

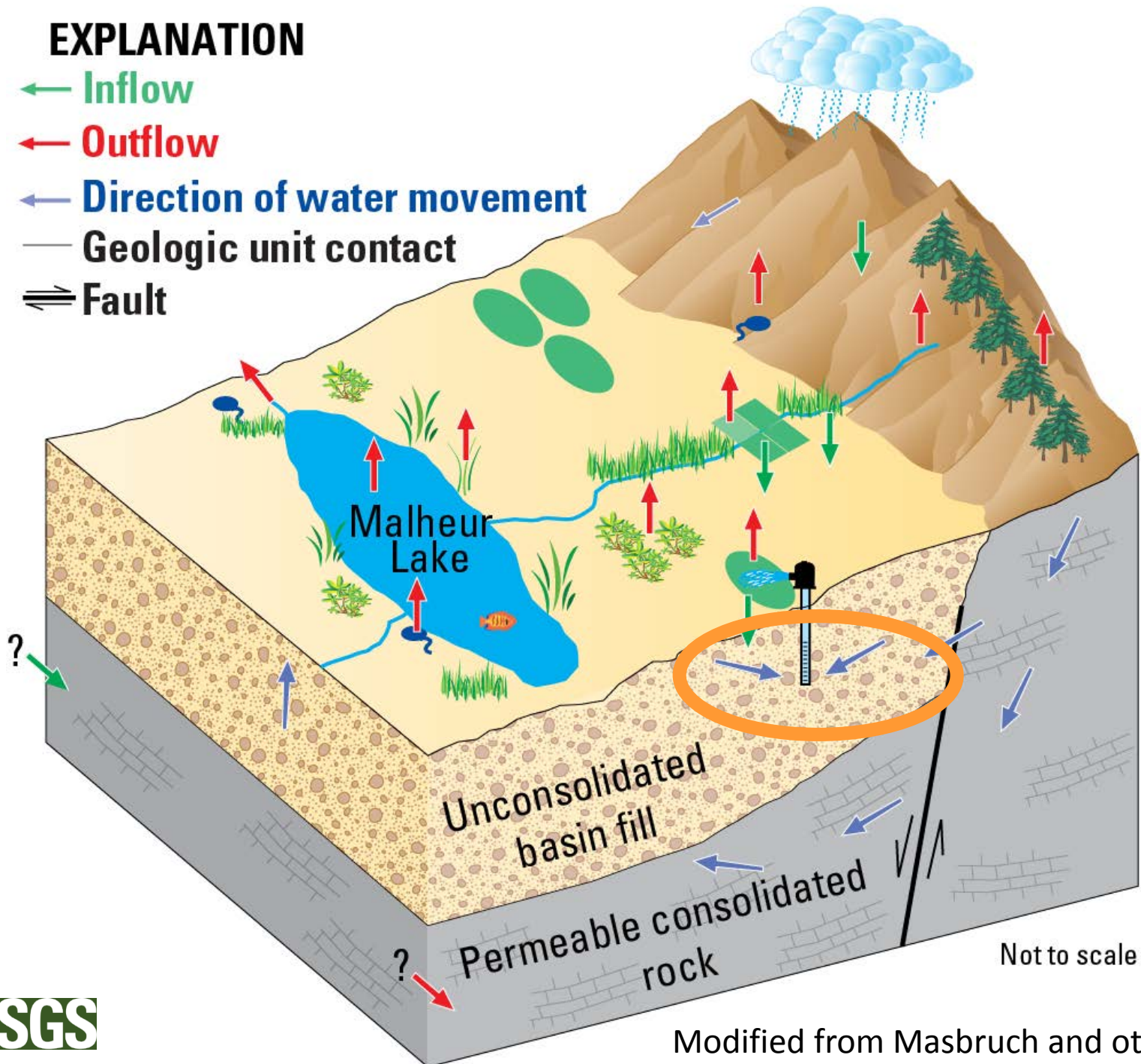
← Inflow

← Outflow

← Direction of water movement

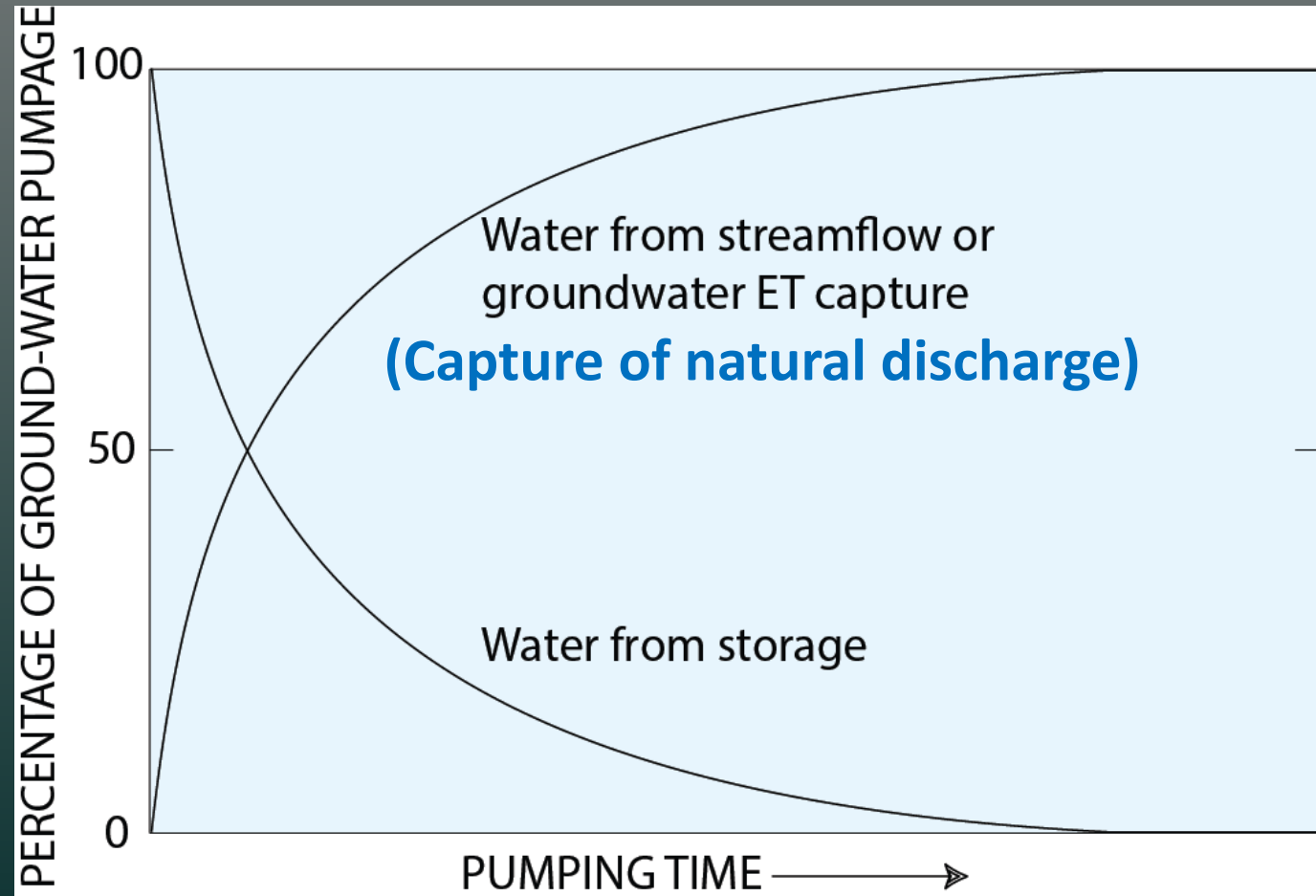
— Geologic unit contact

≡≡ Fault



# Source of Water to a Well

- Water source is either
- 1) capture of discharge or
- 2) storage depletion
- Source contribution varies in time and space

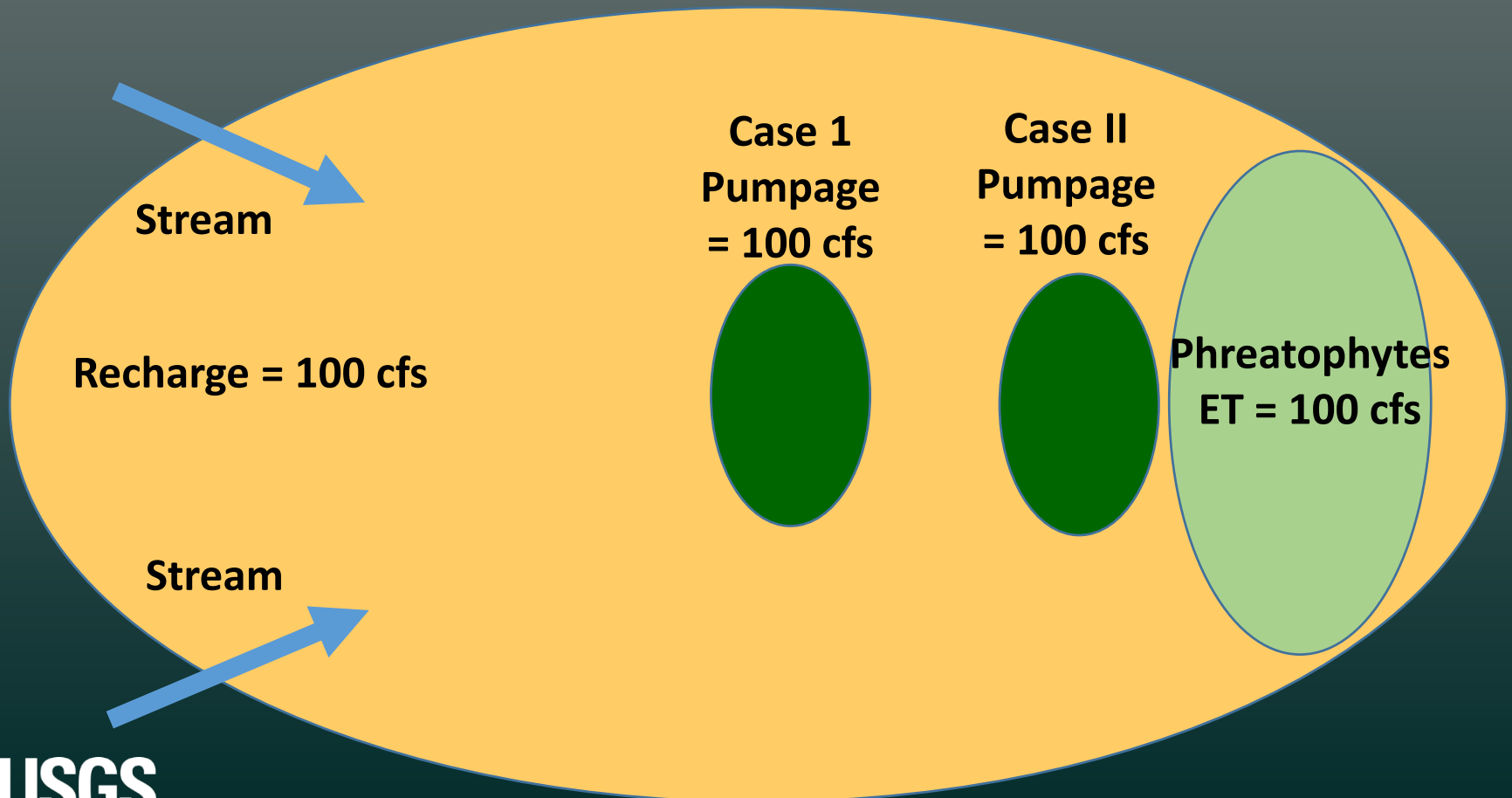




# Hypothetical Model

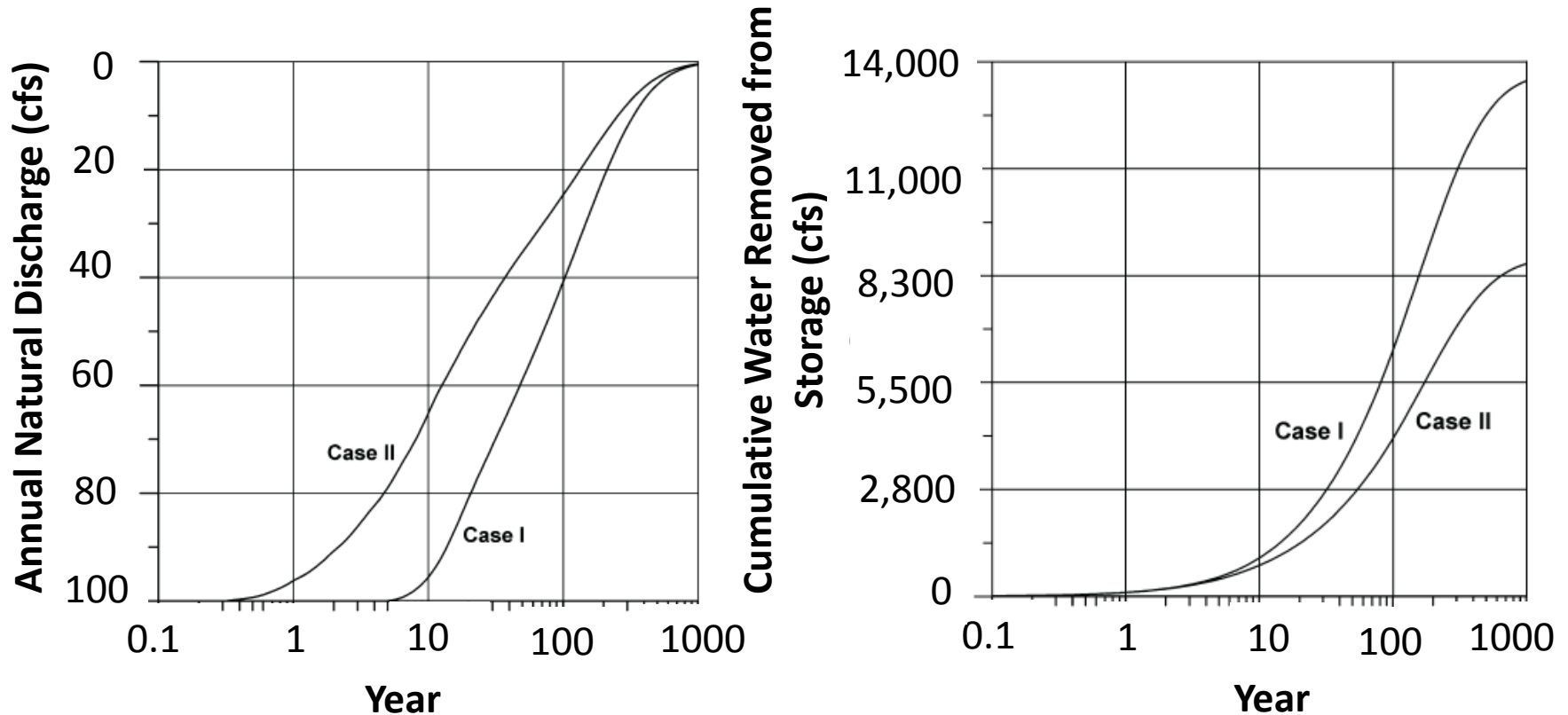
From Bredehoeft and others (2009)

- Evaluate system response to pumping and time to reach a new equilibrium
- Pumped groundwater comes from aquifer storage (water-level declines), capture of natural discharge by phreatophyte ET, or a combination of the two



# Hypothetical Model

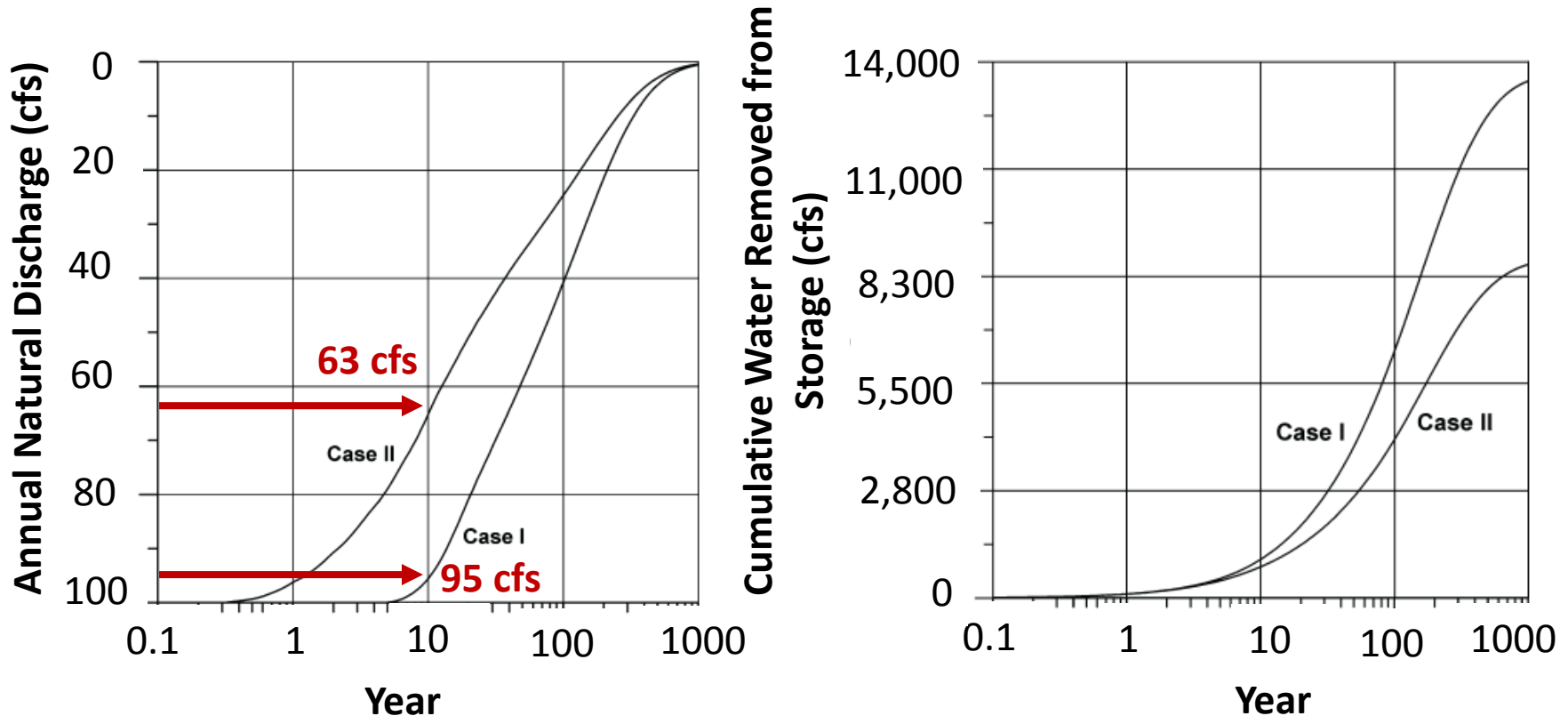
From Bredehoeft and others (2009)



# Hypothetical Model

From Bredehoeft and others (2009)

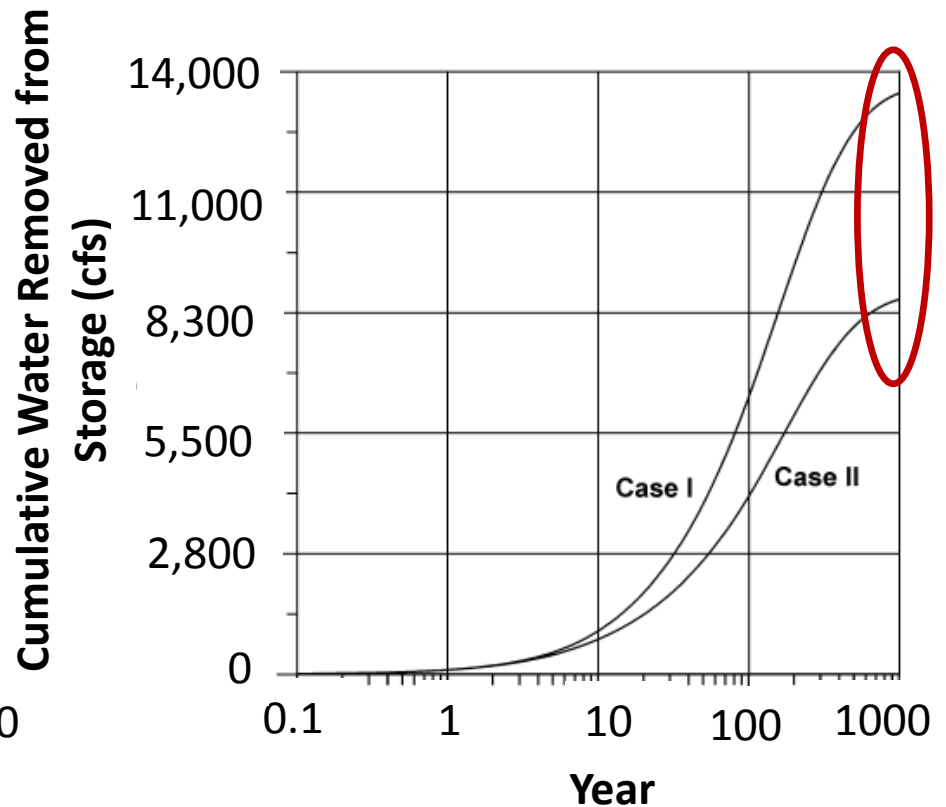
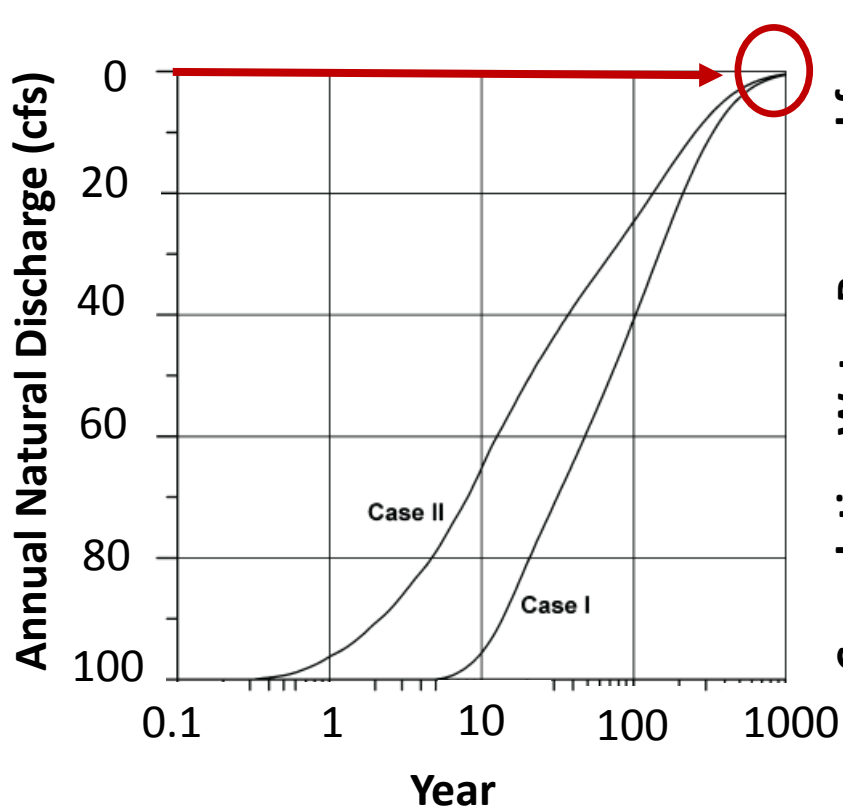
- After 10 years pumpage totals 1,000 cfs
  - Case I – 2% from capture of discharge, 98% from storage
  - Case II – 24% from capture of discharge, 76% from storage



# Hypothetical Model

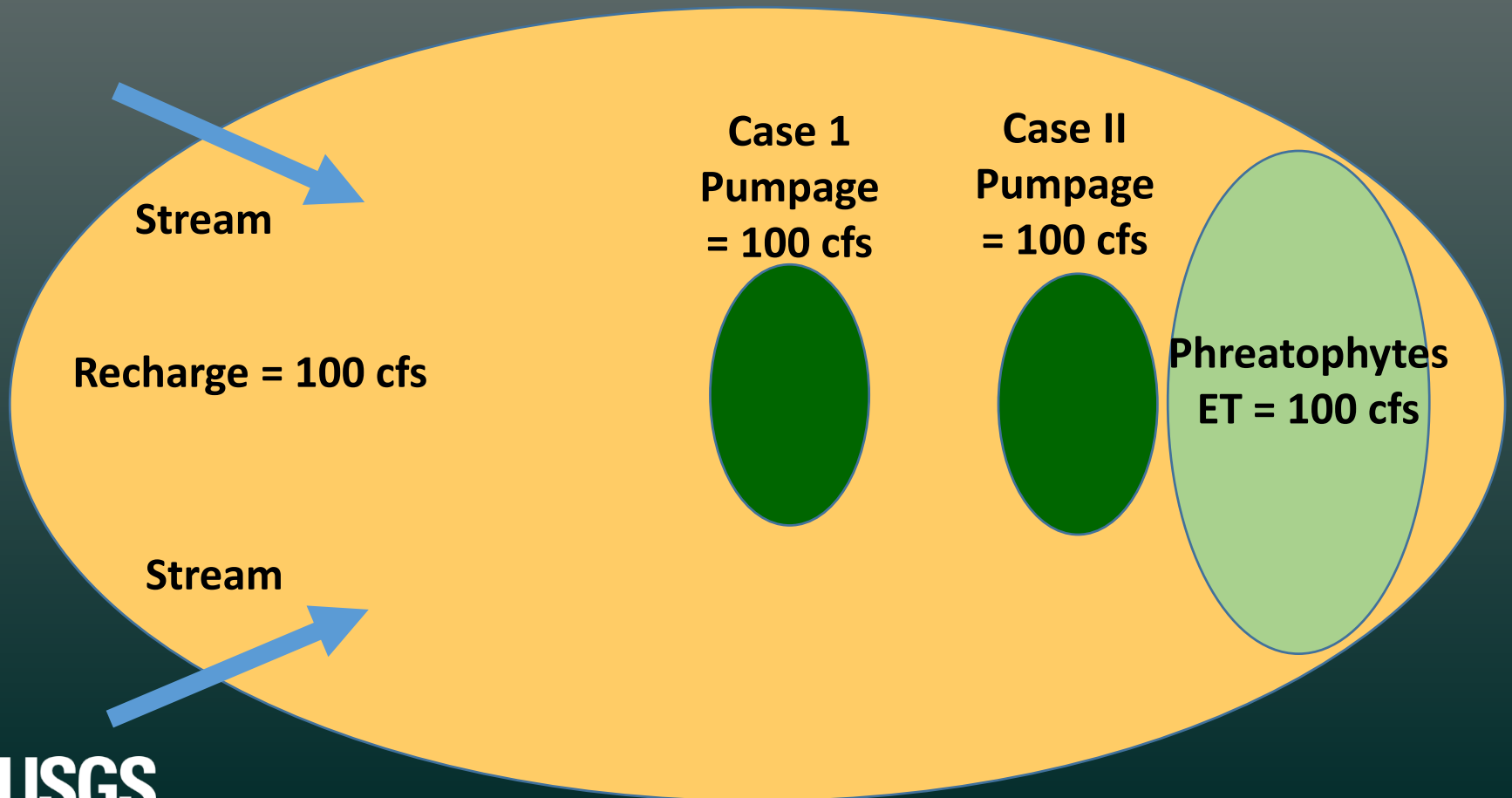
From Bredehoeft and others (2009)

- 1000 years to capture natural discharge of 100 cfs
  - Amount of water removed from storage for Case I is nearly 2× Case II
- ➔ Case I requires larger cone of depression to capture natural discharge



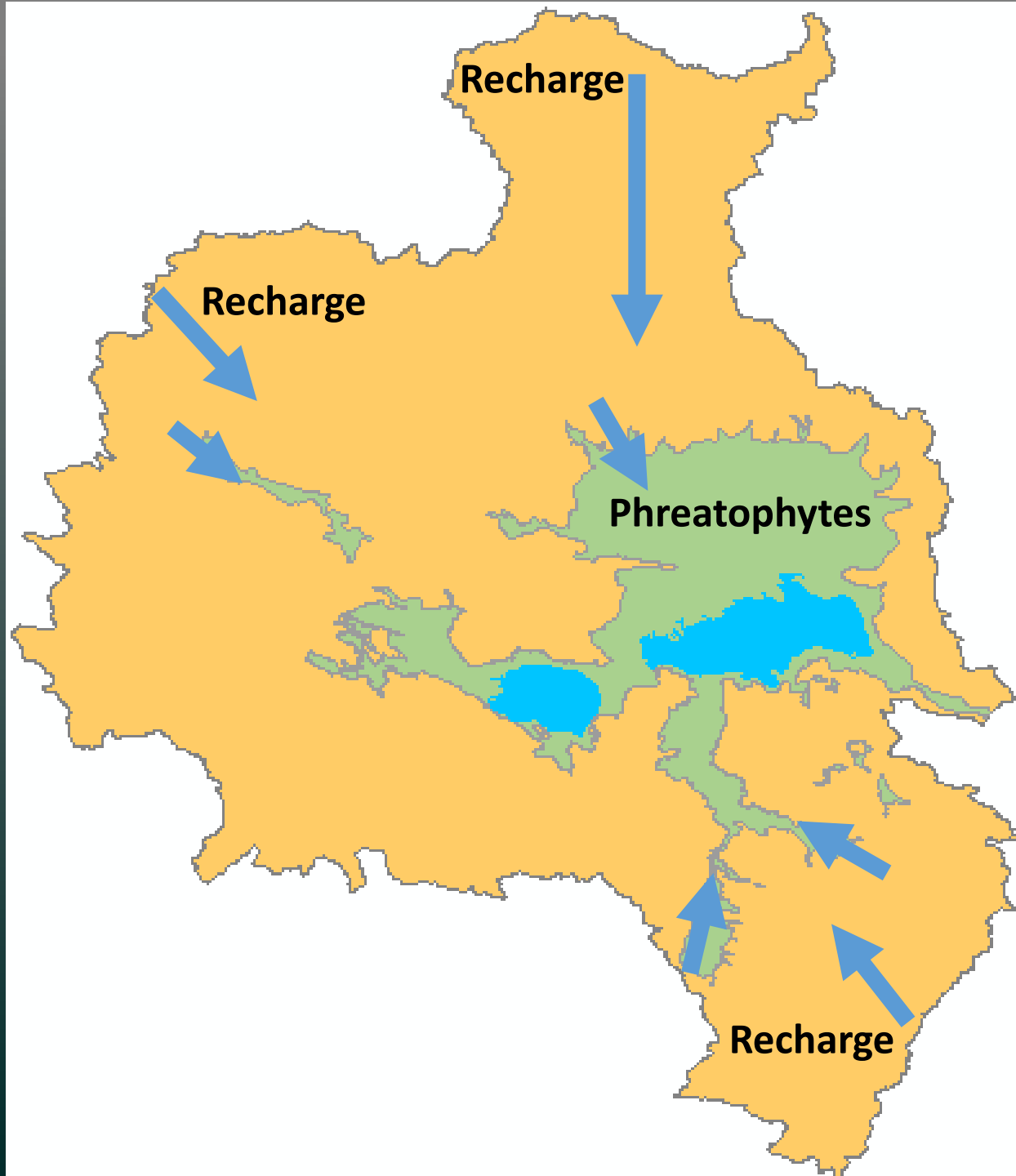
# Hypothetical Model

From Bredehoeft and others (2009)



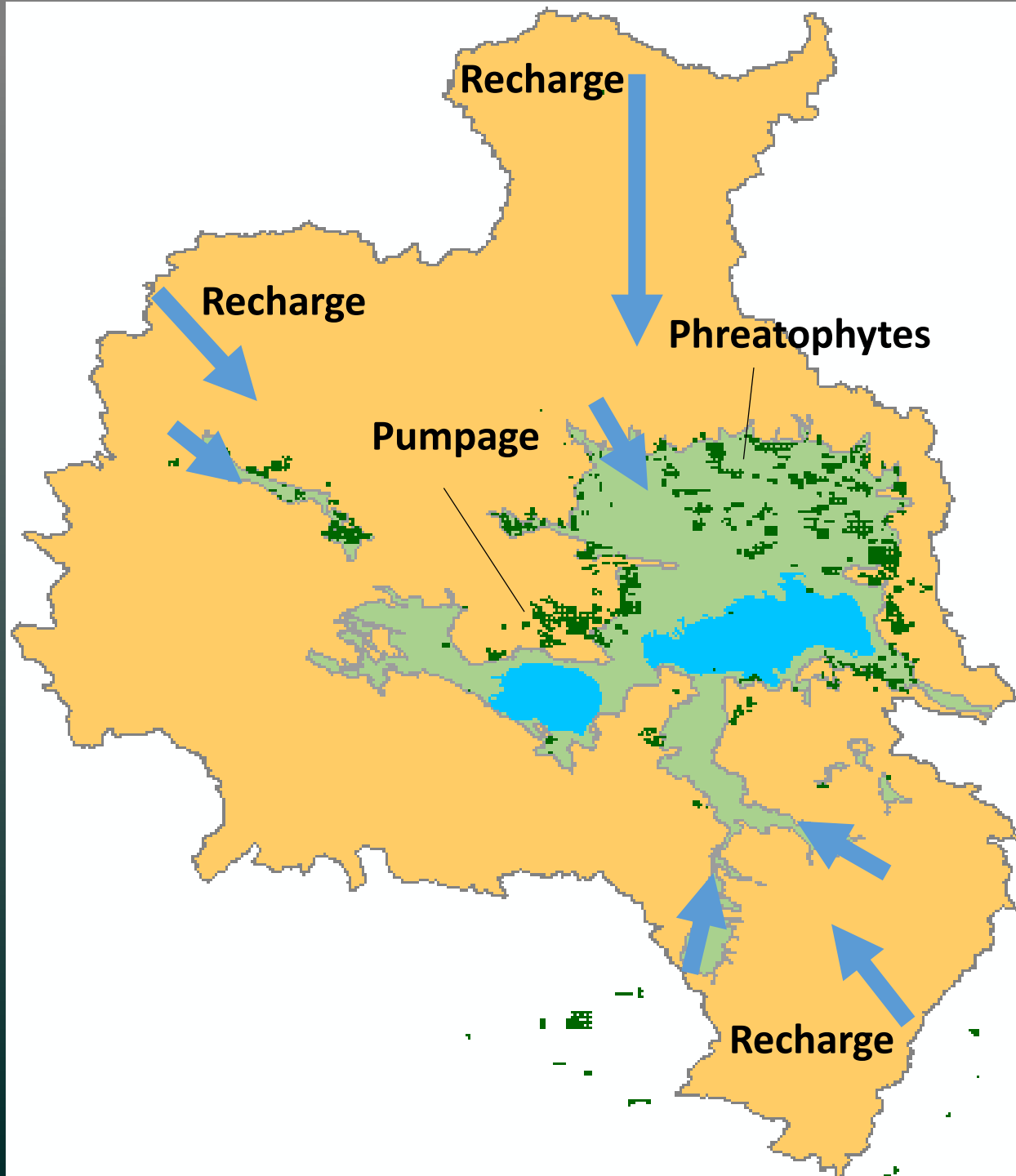


# Harney Basin



# Harney Basin

- Pumpage inside and outside of phreatophyte area

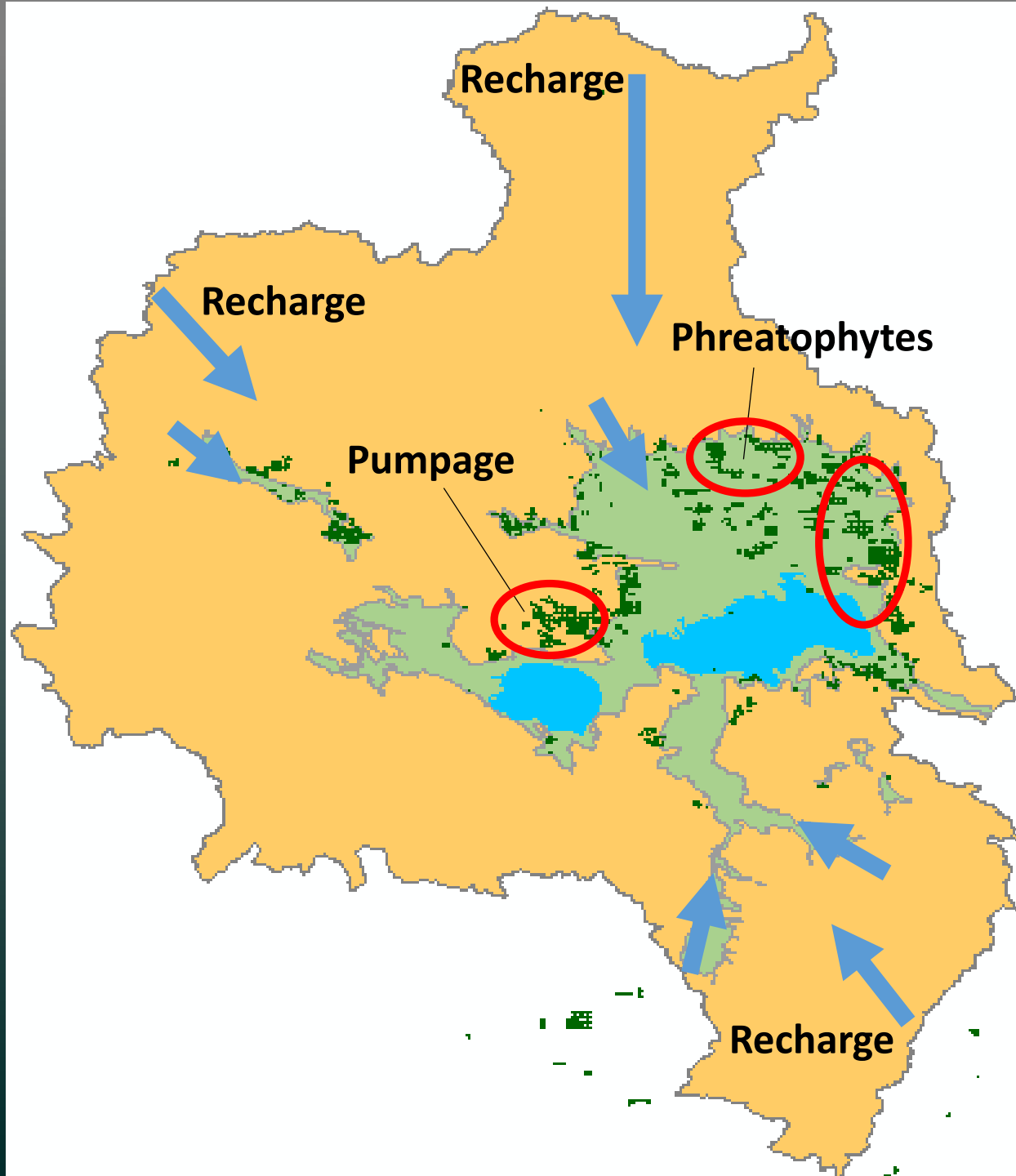


# Harney Basin

- Pumpage inside and outside of phreatophyte area
- Largest groundwater declines observed near pumpage

➔ Pumpage removing water from storage

➔ Groundwater declines could decouple groundwater and phreatophytes, limiting natural discharge



# So What?

- In Harney County, aquifer storage depletion could
  - Dry wells
    - Well deepening
    - More energy required to pump water from greater depths
  - Reduced water in streams, lakes, and wetlands
  - Land subsidence
- Travel time between recharge and discharge areas likely >100 years
  - Time to reach a new equilibrium much longer than 100 years

# How Do We Estimate Aquifer Storage Change?



# Estimating Aquifer Storage Change in Harney Basin

## 1) Groundwater levels

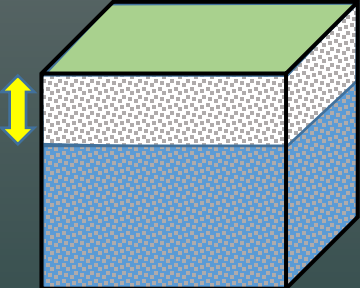
- Groundwater levels reflect stored volume of water
- Net change in water levels reflects the net change in storage

## 2) Groundwater use

- Storage change reflects groundwater use
- Most groundwater pumpage is used for irrigation
- Net ET = volume of pumpage consumed by ET
- Residual pumpage = groundwater pumpage – net ET
  - Infiltrates and recharges the aquifer
  - Runs off and is consumed by ET downgradient

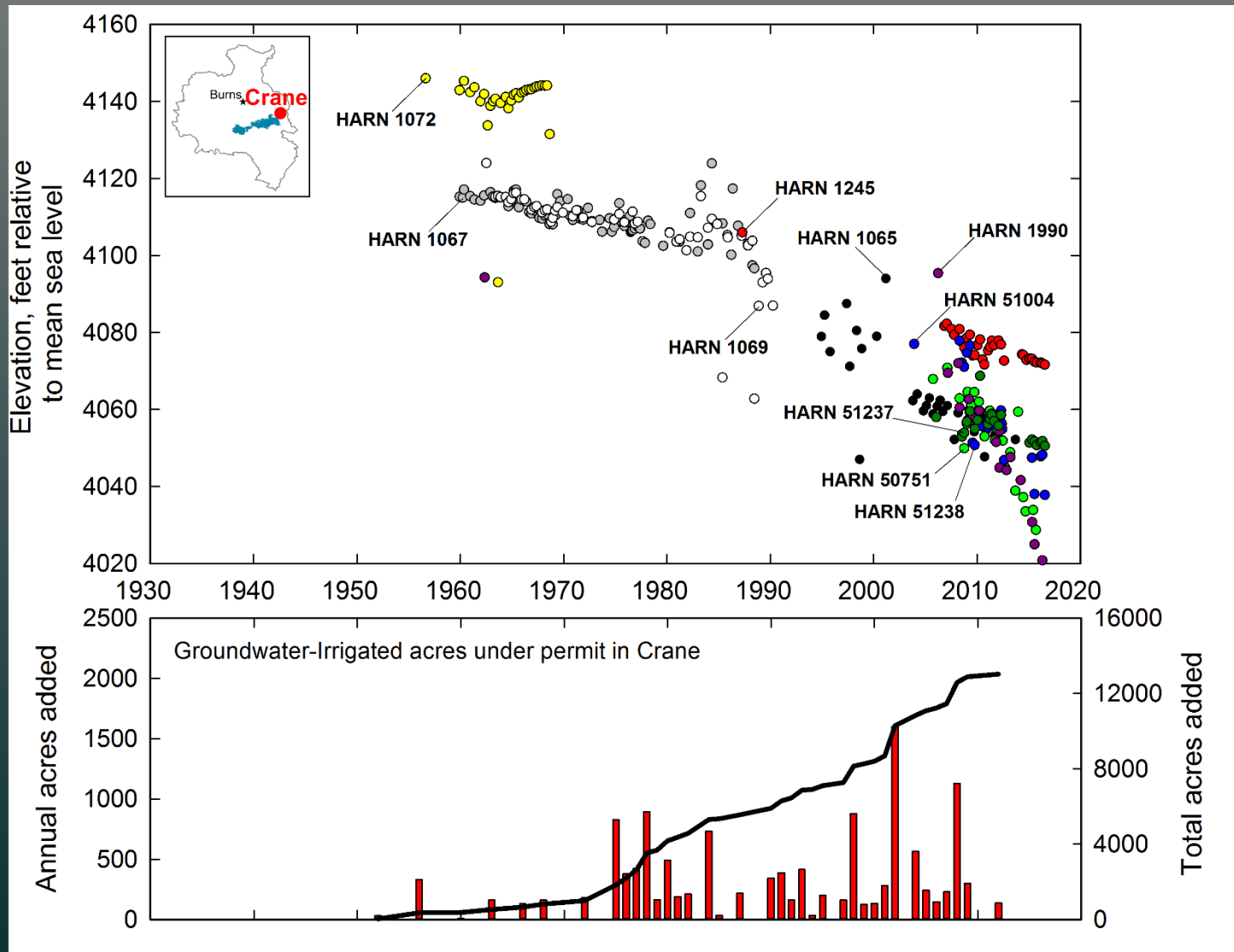
# Storage Change from Water-level Declines

- Local change from groundwater trends in wells
- Regional change from water-level maps

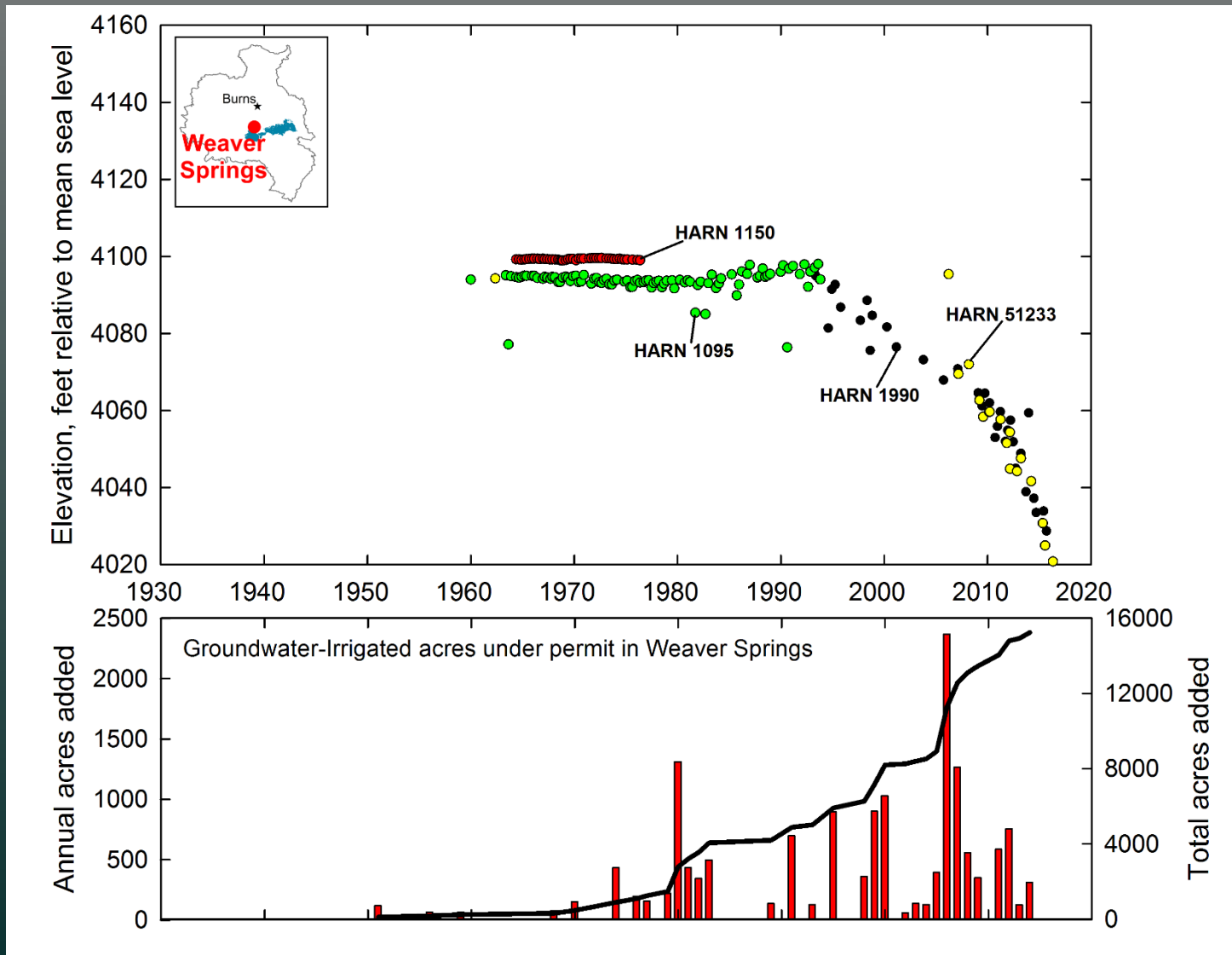
$$\text{Storage change} = \text{Change in Saturated volume} \times \text{Storage coefficient}$$


- Change in saturated volume from differencing water-level maps
- Storage coefficient
  - Represents fillable pores in the aquifer material
  - Estimated from literature / aquifer tests

# Local Change from Water-level Trends



# Local Change from Water-level Trends

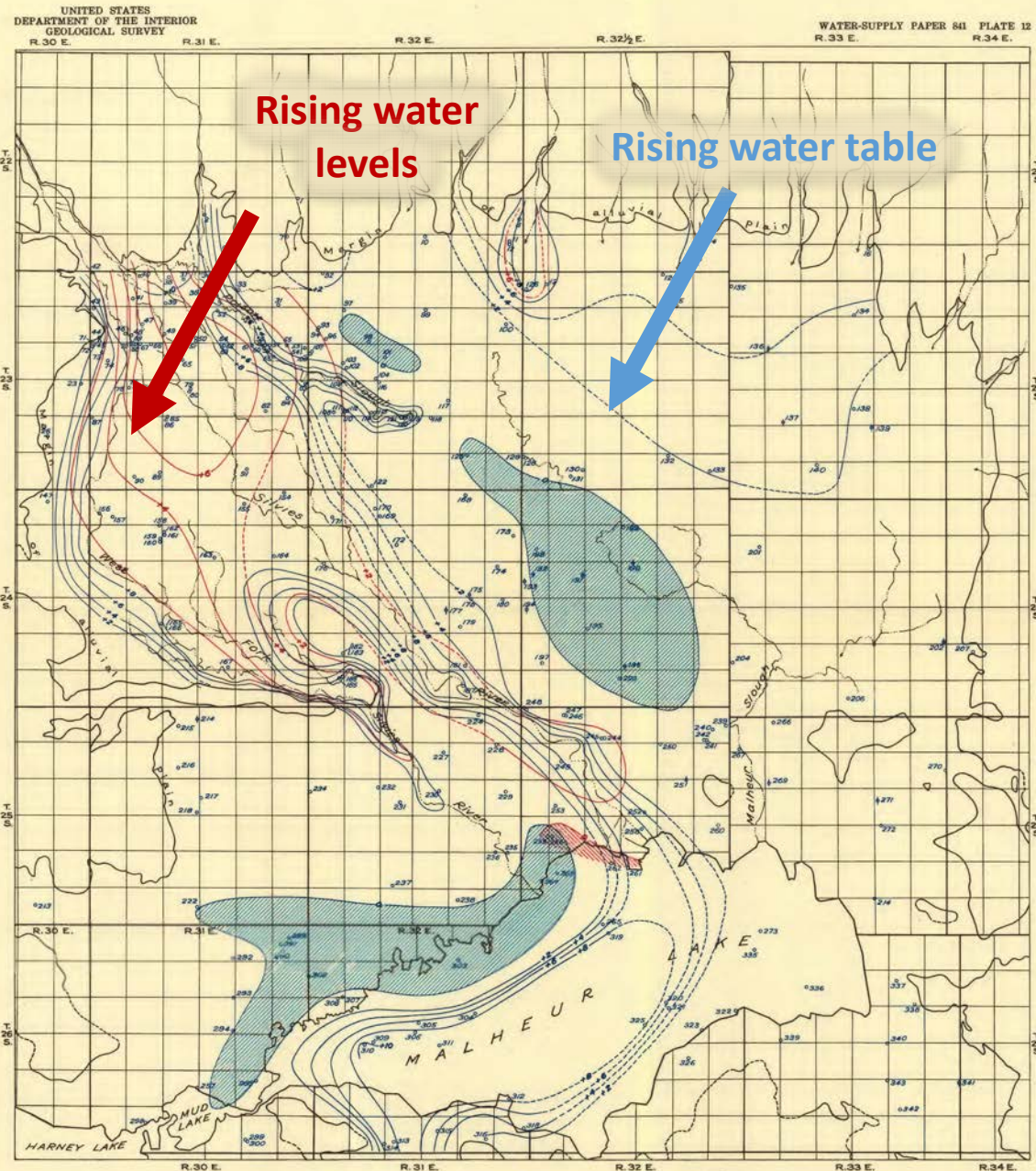


# Water-level Change Map

Oct. 1931 – May 1932

Piper and others (1932)

- Silvies basin
- Mostly rising water table
- Change in saturated volume = 485,000 acre-ft
- Storage coeff = 13%
- Storage increase = +61,000 acre-ft

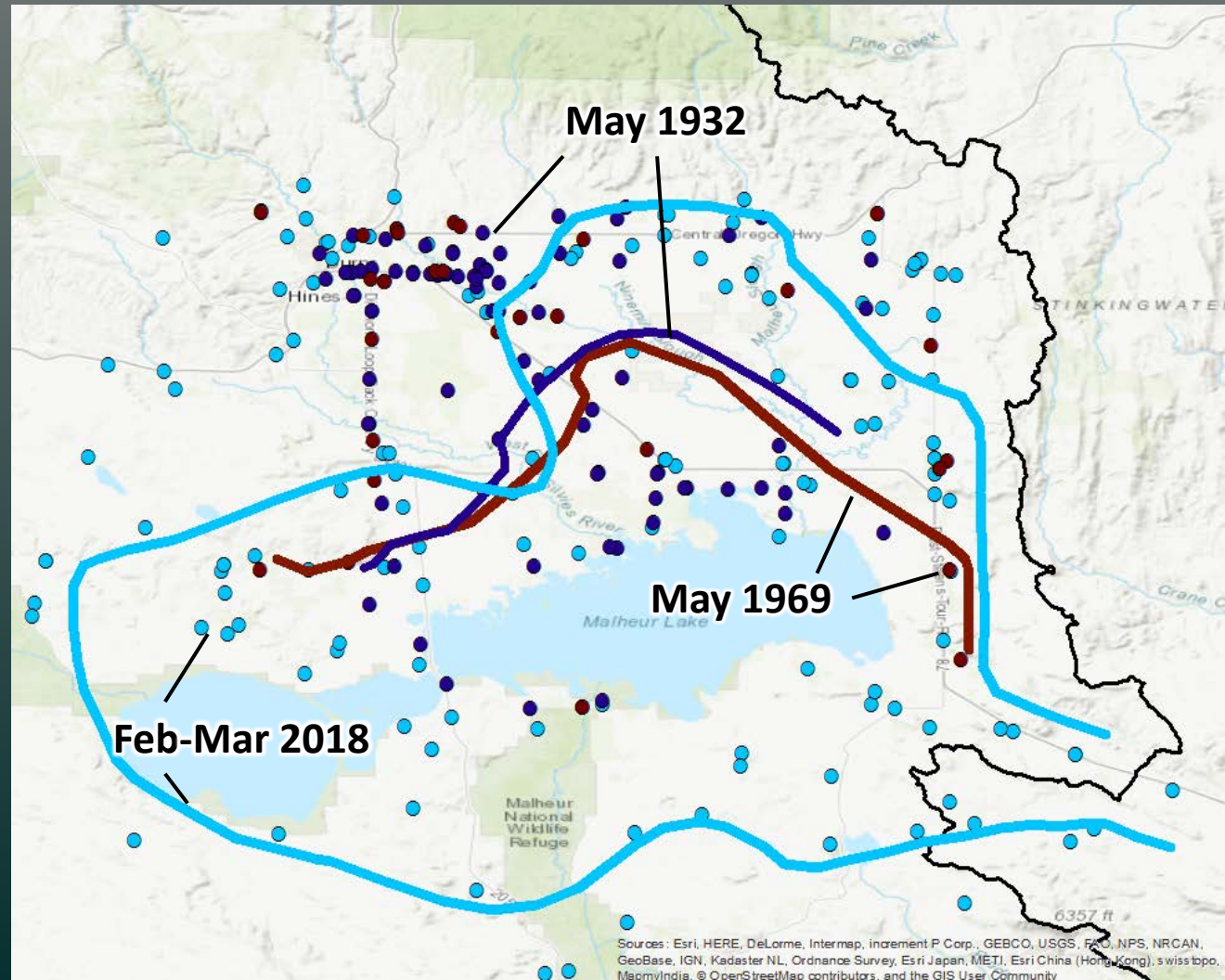


MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATE CHANGE IN GROUND-WATER LEVELS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE HARNEY BASIN, OREGON, FROM OCTOBER 1931 TO MAY 1932



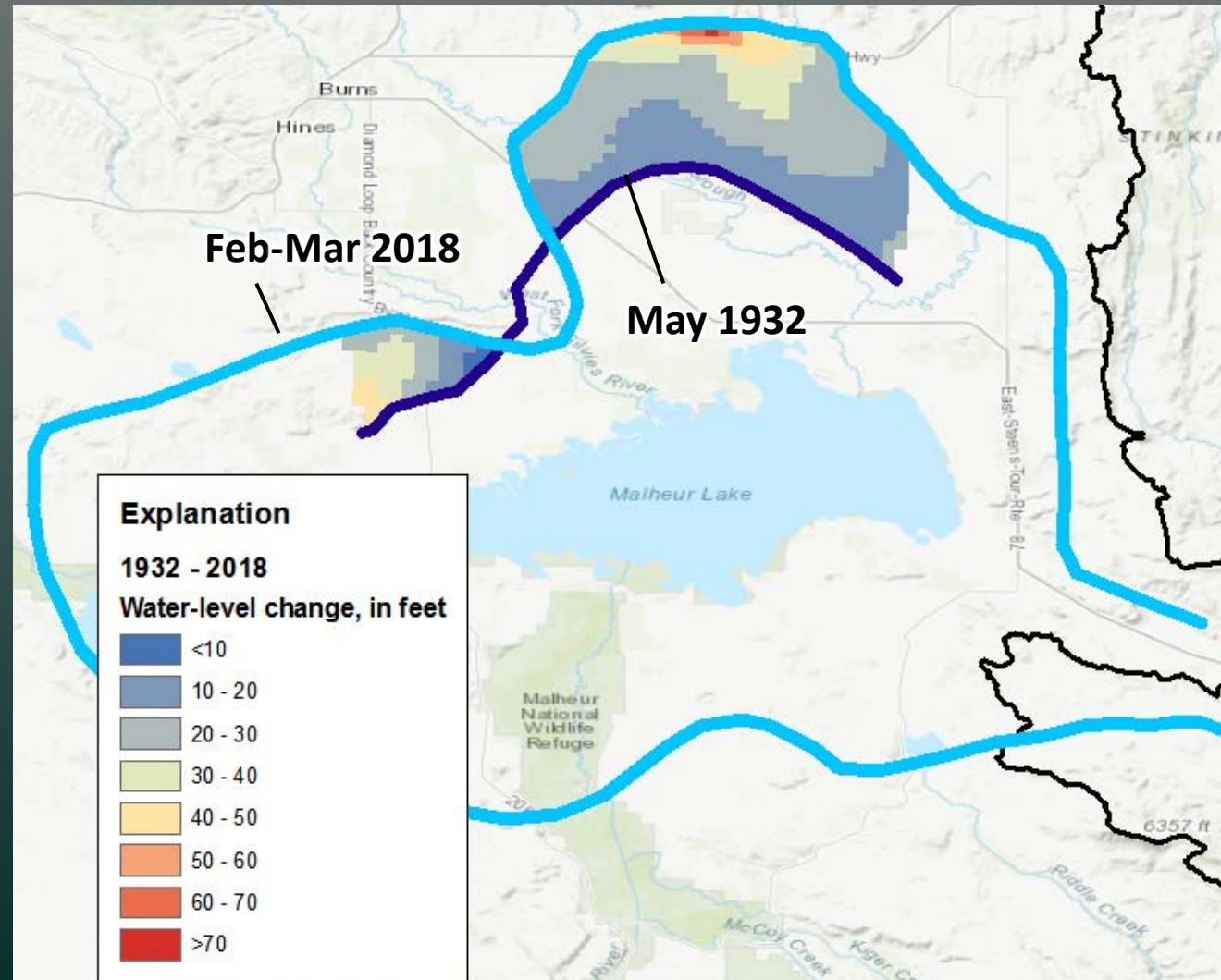
# Preliminary Water-level Change Map (1932/1969 – 2018)

- 4100-ft contours
- 1932 ≈ 1969



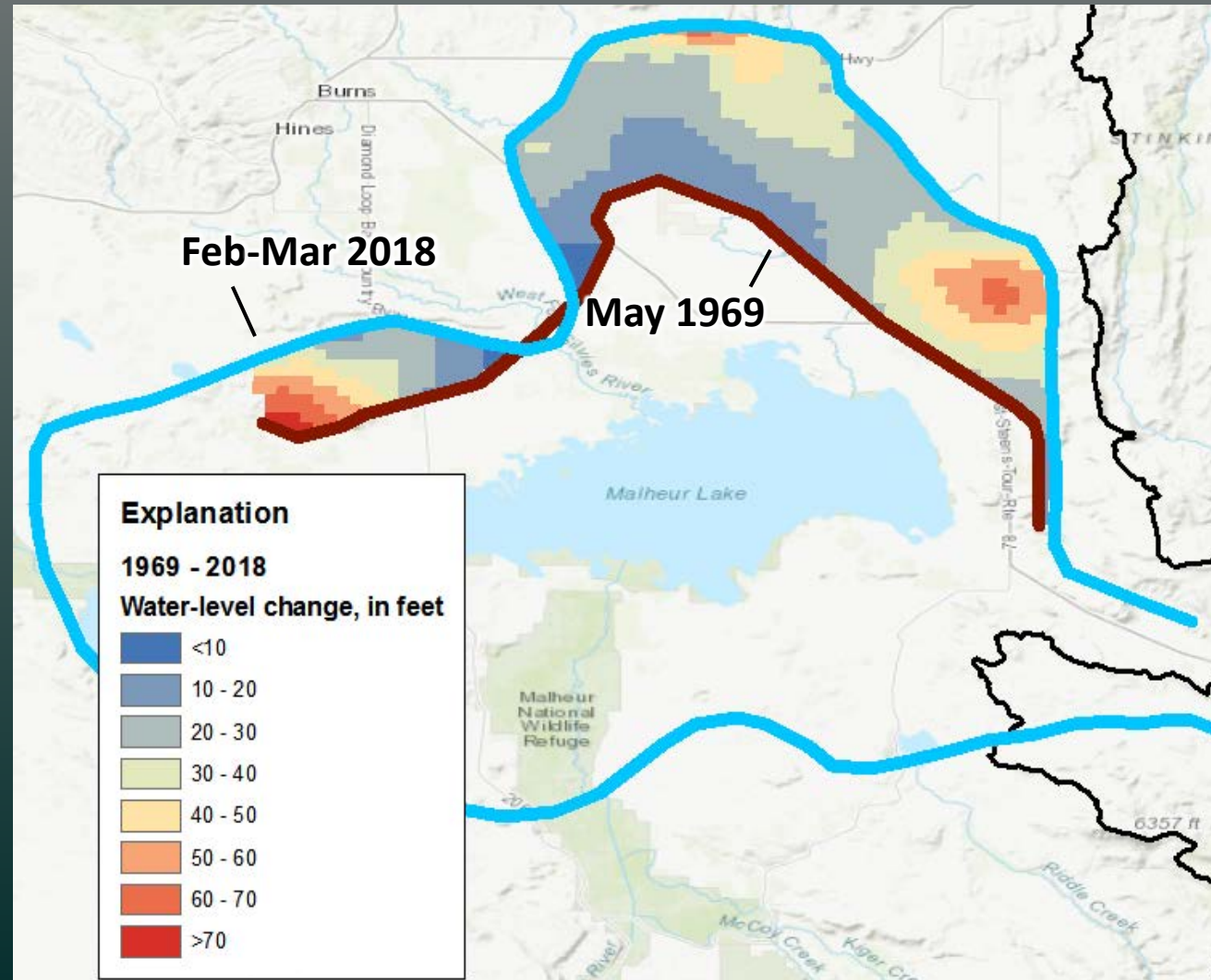
# Preliminary Water-level Change Map (1932/1969 – 2018)

- 4100-ft contours
  - 1932 ≈ 1969
- Water-level change 0 - >70 ft



# Preliminary Water-level Change Map (1932/1969 – 2018)

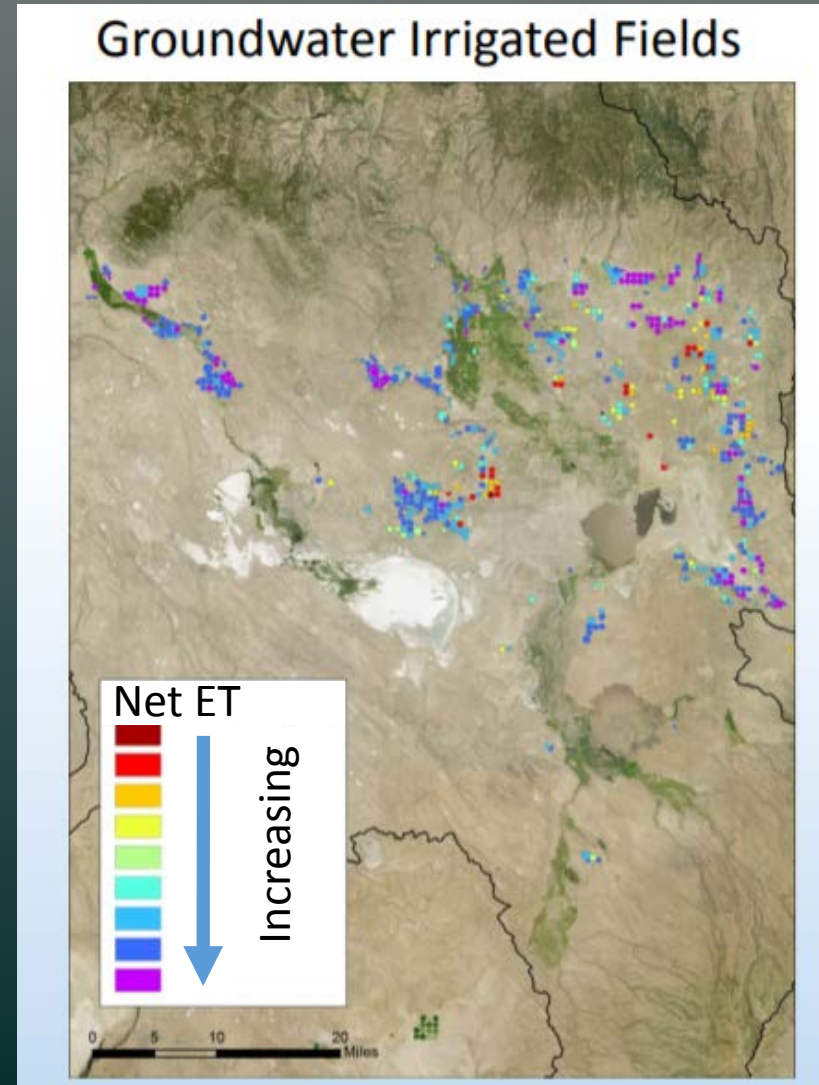
- 4100-ft contours
  - 1932 ≈ 1969
- Water-level change 0 - >70 ft
- Storage coeff = 13%
- Storage change between 4,100-ft contours =
  - 440,000 acre-ft (1969 – 2018)





# Storage Change from Groundwater-Use Estimates

- Irrigated acreage  $\times$  net ET
  - Map irrigated acreage
  - Net ET from remote sensing (METRIC)
- Assumes most residual groundwater recharges aquifer
- Assumes pumpage minimally captures natural ET discharge or induced recharge from irrigation



# Estimates of Aquifer Storage Change Improved with Numerical Model

- Groundwater-flow model
  - Fit to recharge, discharge, and groundwater levels by spatially adjusting aquifer properties
- More accurately represents spatial variability in
  - Water levels
  - Aquifer properties

# Next Steps for Storage Change

- **Incorporate new MPs into water-level elevations**
- **Contour basin-wide water-levels**
- **Create water-level change maps**
- **Compile aquifer-test data**
- **Refine groundwater-use estimates**

# References

- Alley, W.M., Reilly, T.E., and Franke, O.L., 1999, Sustainability of ground-water resources: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1186, 79 p.
- Bredehoeft, J., and Durbin, T., 2009, Ground water development – The time to full capture problem: *Groundwater*, v. 47, no. 4, p. 506-514.
- Leonard, A.R., 1970, Ground-water resources in Harney Valley, Harney County, Oregon, Oregon State Engineer Ground Water Report No. 16, 85 p.
- Masbruch, M.D., Heilweil, V.M., Buto, S.G., Brooks, L.D., Susong, D.D., Flint, A.L., Flint, L.E., and Gardner, P.M., 2011, Chapter D: Estimated groundwater budgets, *in* Heilweil, V.M., and Brooks, L.E., eds., Conceptual model of the Great Basin carbonate and alluvial aquifer system: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5193, 191 p. Available online at: <https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2010/5193/PDF/GreatBasinChapterD.pdf>.
- Piper, A.M., Robinson, T.W., and Park, C.F., 1939, Geology and ground-water resources of the Harney Basin, Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 841, 189 p.