



Higher-order Observations for Assessing Undesirable Results with SGMA Models

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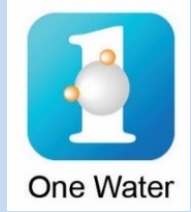
April 4, 2022

Today's Update



- ***What are “higher-order” observations (HOB’s)***
- How do higher observations contribute to IHMs for SGMA and related issues?
- What are some examples?

Higher-Order Observations



HOB's are Change & Distribution Observations:

First derivatives in space or time, second derivatives, probabilities, frequencies, changes/lags in frequencies:

(1) Flows: Irrigation diversions, agricultural pumpage, and wellbore-flow logs (multi-layer flow contributions), supply-and-demand (agricultural flows), groundwater/surface-water rights, & Reservoir storage/releases

(2) Temporal Changes: Streamflow, River Stage & Width, GW Drawdown, Salinity (EM logs), Wet & Dry-period pumpage & actual ET, water quality (salinity leaching or artificial recharge), Reservoir stage

(3) Spatial Changes: Changes of state (storage depletion or streamflow inflows), streamflow gains/losses, subsidence, differential subsidence, vertical-head differences, extent of streamflow (baseflow & “daylight”-Heat maps)

(4) Frequencies: Streamflow exceedance/duration, climate variability, drain returnflows, lag between frequencies (baseflow vs precipitation)

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HOB's for SGMA & Related Issues



SGMA related issues:

- 1) Time periods for Percent of Exceedance of UR's
- 2) Inclusion or exclusion of "Drought Years" in TM's
- 3) Time Periods used for SGMA evaluations
- 4) Different Aquifers-Different Water-Quality
- 5) Differential Land Subsidence
- 6) "Leaky Models" (Interlayer/Wellbores + GW/SW)

Ancillary SGMA Issues:

- Climate Variability → Interannual + Mega Droughts & Larger Cycles
- Climate Change → CMIP GCM scaling periods and forcings
- Adjudication as alternative to GSP → Static proration of volumes & rates?
- CDFW Flow Targets (Flow/Depth) + GDE's (State/Habitat)
(Ventura, Shasta, South Fork Eel Rivers & Mark West Creek (with DWR Bay Delta group))
- Entire Watersheds → Runoff (Volumes/Rate)
- Recharge Credits → Supply Mmgt (Rate)/ Demand Mmgt. (Rate)
- CVSALTS2 → Water-Quality/Land Use Changes (Volumes/Rate)
- Effects from adjacent GSA's (gw, sw, qw)
- Changing Land Use: Agriculture and Harvest/Planting & Wild Fires

How to Further Constrain IHMs



Problem: Higher-Order Observations (HOBs) may not be used or available in commercial GUIs even though many hydrologic problems/analysis such as SGMA Undesirable Results (URs) are rate limited settings.

Proposal: Use selected spatial and temporal HOB's to provide more constraints and more information on calibration & conceptual (structural) analysis of IHMs. HOBs can further constrain & inform Integrated Hydrologic Models (IHMs) for SGMA, other uses, and give a better measure of the skill for projections & conceptual (structural) model issues. HOB's also can be used as observations in Parameter Estimation.

Are There Industry Standards for IHMs?



Problem: There are some guidance for groundwater flow models but nothing for more complete suite of processes and observations within an IHM. Many of these criteria don't address conceptual, subregional, or structural errors.

Guidance Examples: Groundwater model calibration guidance (ASTM, 2008, 2017), global correlation (Hill and Tiedeman, 2007), approaches to highly parameterized inversion (Doherty and Hunt, 2010), & DWR's best practices (DWR, 2016, <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management/Best-Management-Practices-and-Guidance-Documents>).

Proposal: Use selected spatial and temporal HOB's to provide more constraints, more support for conceptual model, and more information on calibration of IHMs for specific applications.



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TFDR vs Groundwater/Surface-Water Supplies & Reservoir Supplies

Vertical Head Differences

Streamflow Gains & Losses from Seepage Runs

Measured vs Simulated Agricultural Pumpage

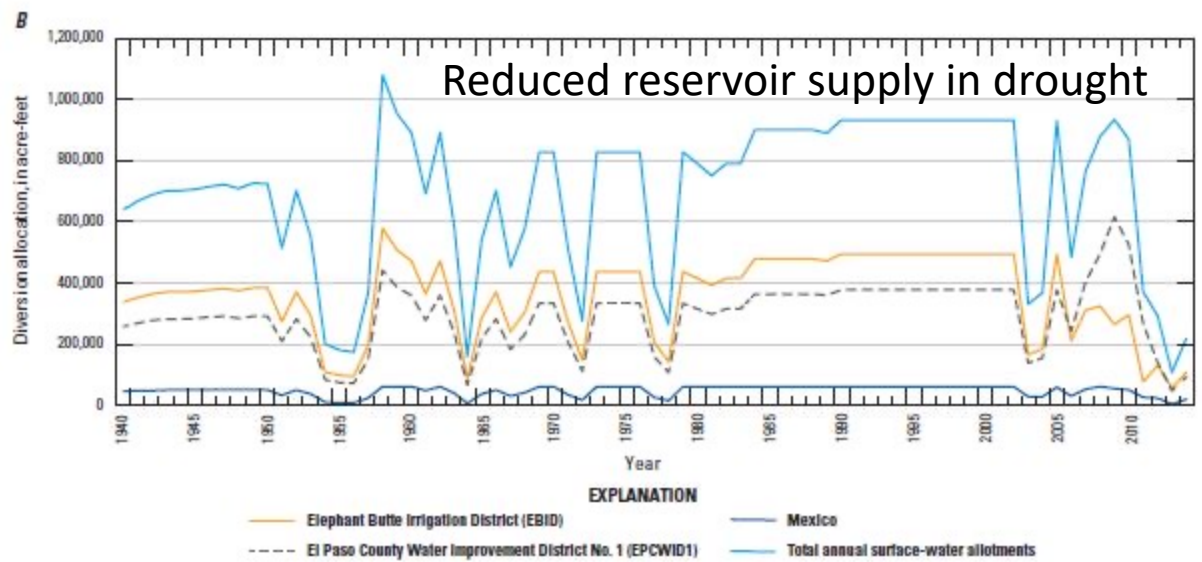
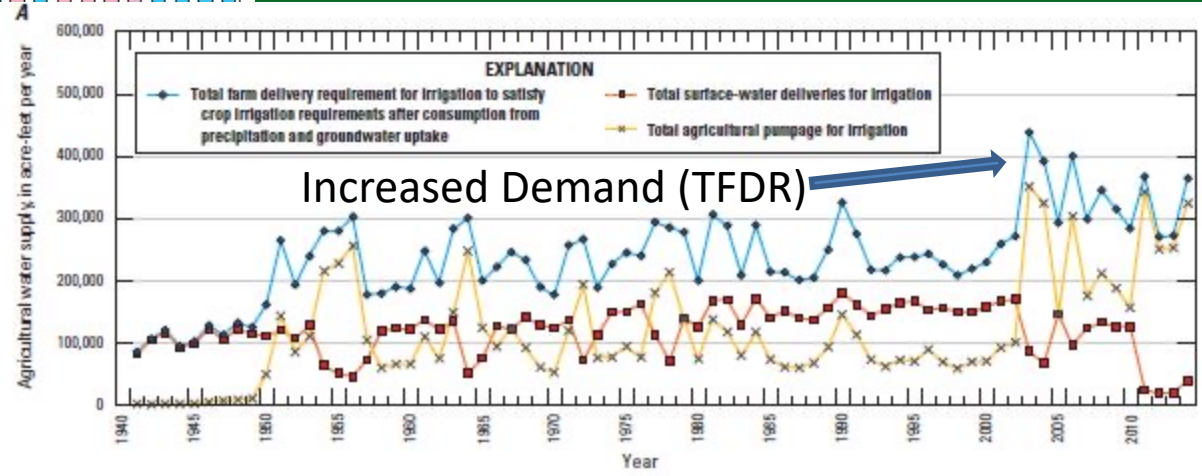
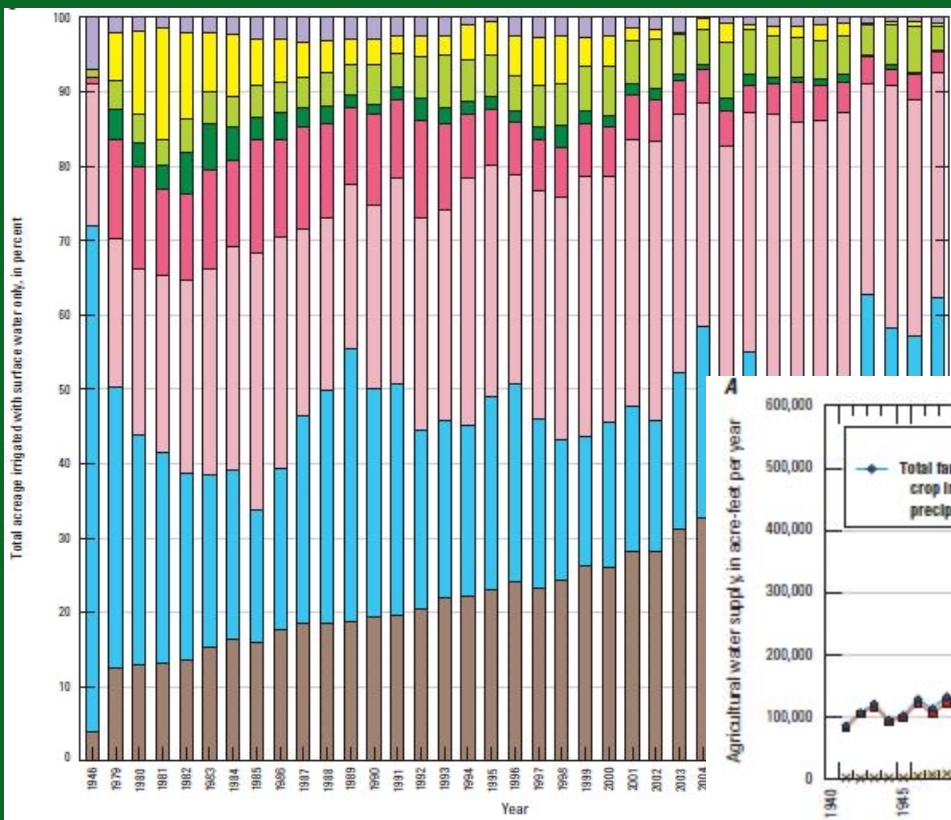
Streamflow Geometry and Exceedance

Wet-Dry Maps of Streamflow Extent

Climate Analysis Beyond SGMA



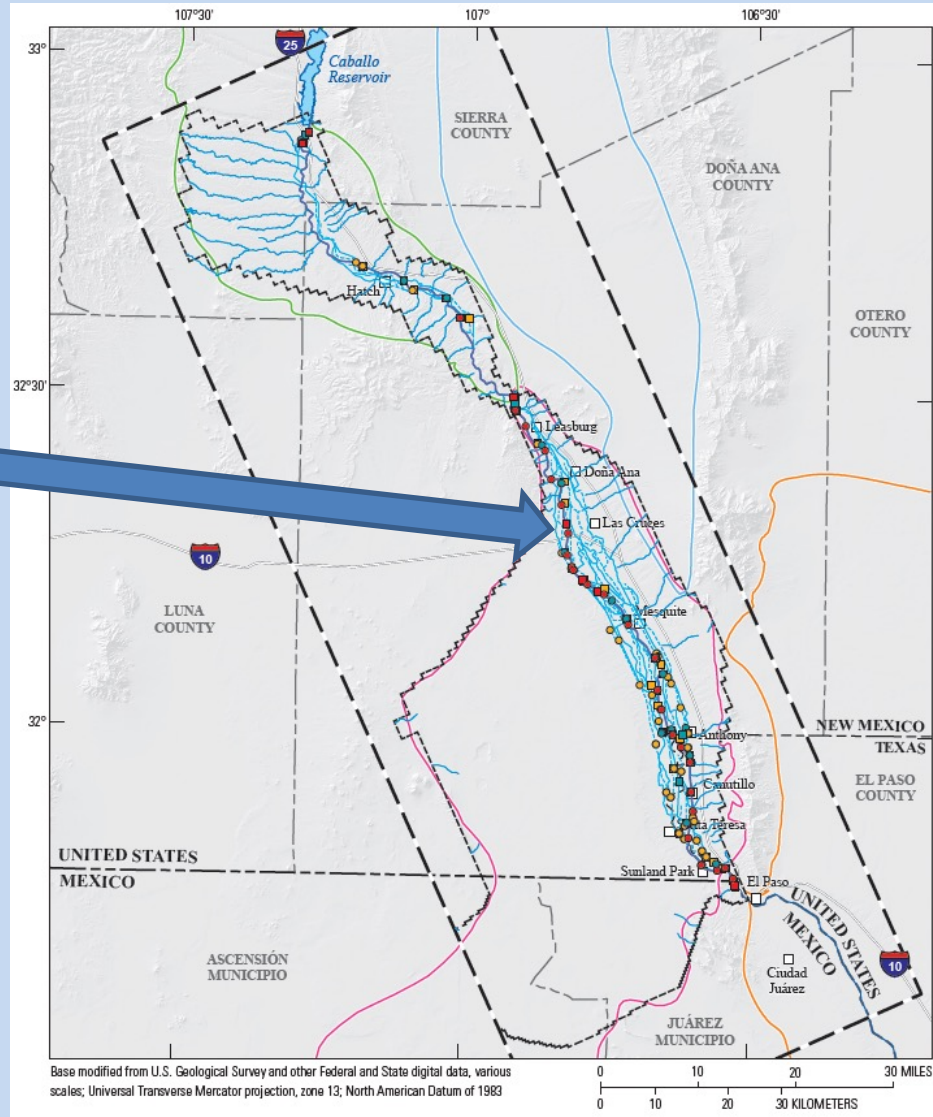
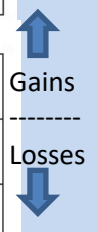
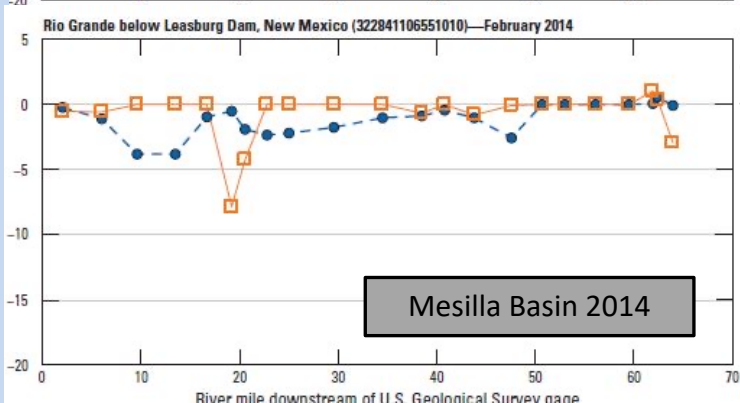
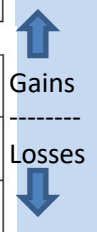
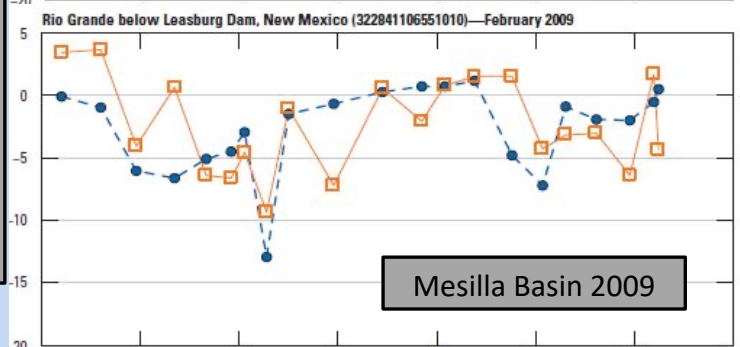
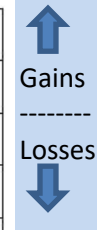
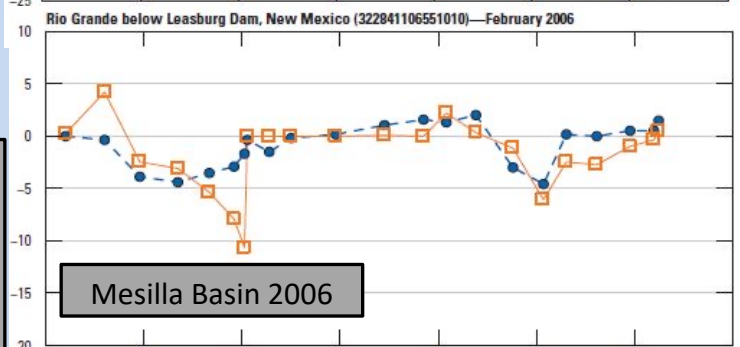
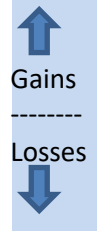
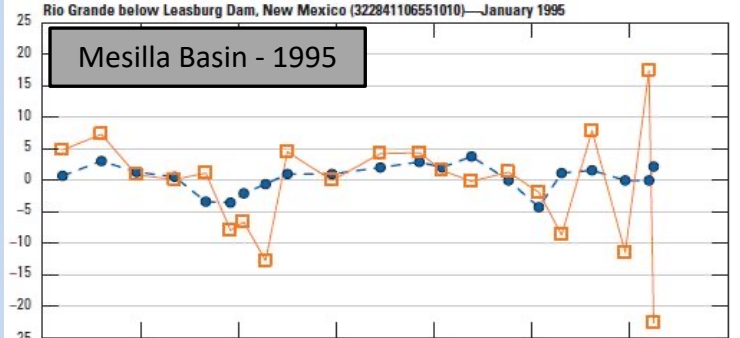
Increased Water Demand & Hardening of Demand



Increased TFDR and Groundwater use in dry years with less Reservoir surface-water allotments (Hanson et al, 2020)

Surface-Water River Winter Seepage Runs: Temporally Variable + Other Factors (?)

Flow, in cubic feet per day

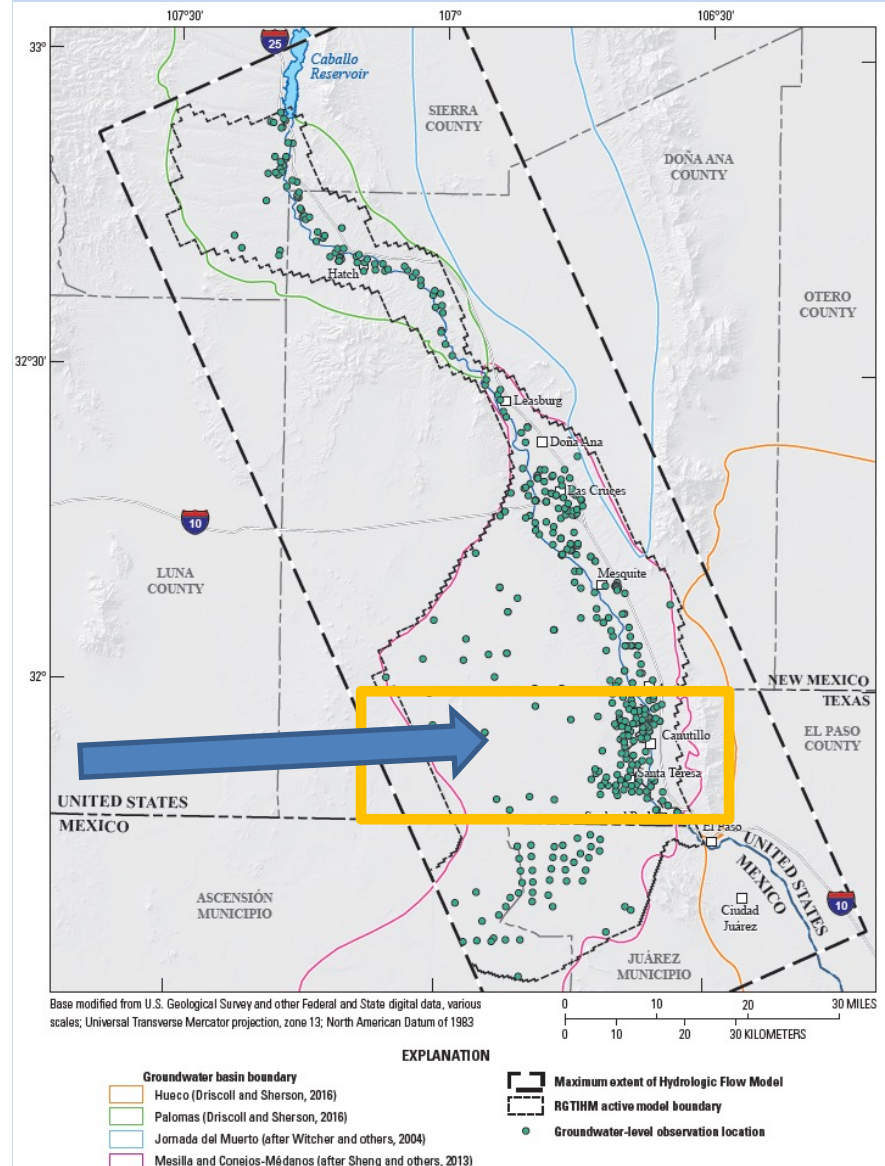
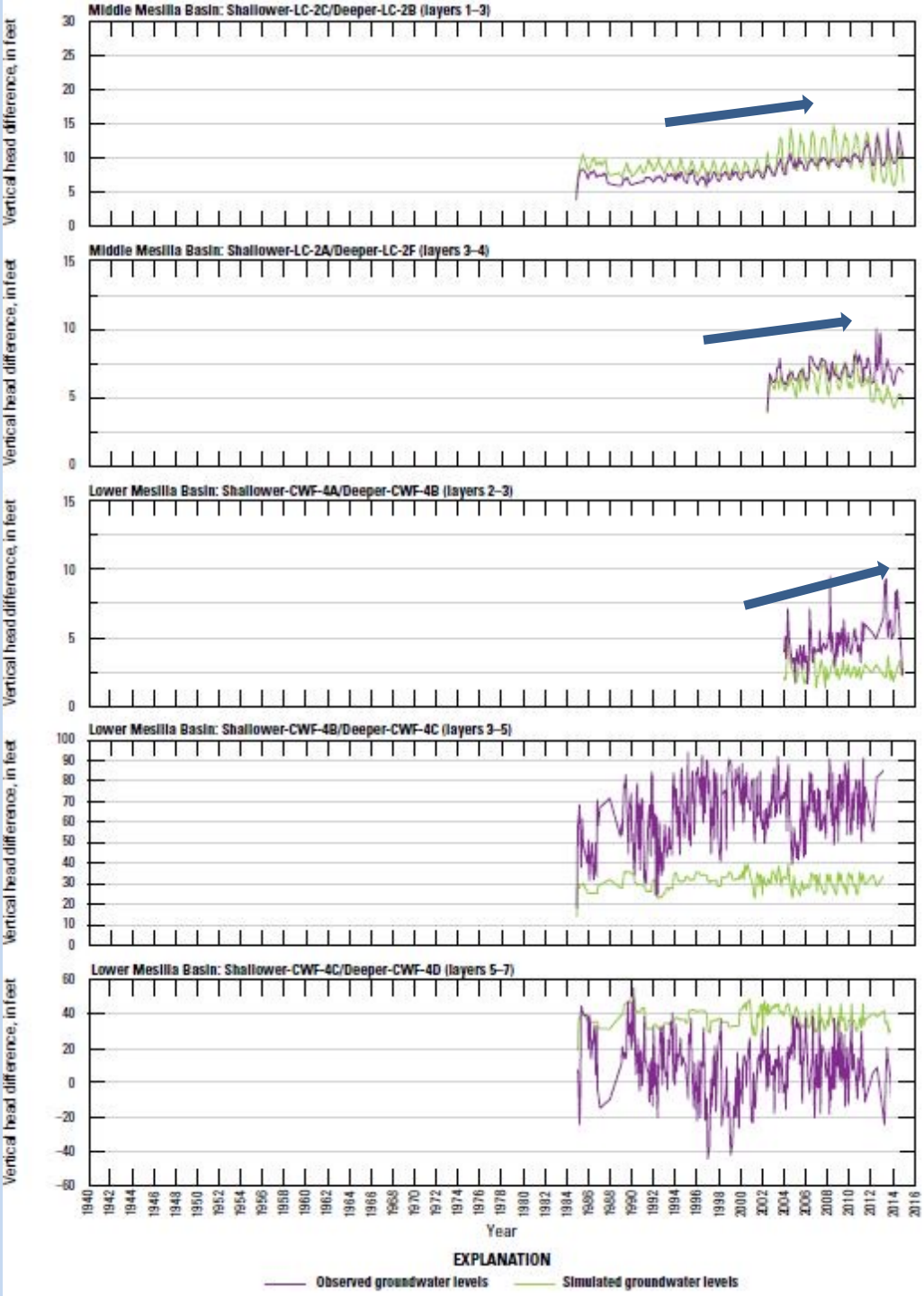


Simulated
Measured (1988-2014)

(Hanson et al, 2020)

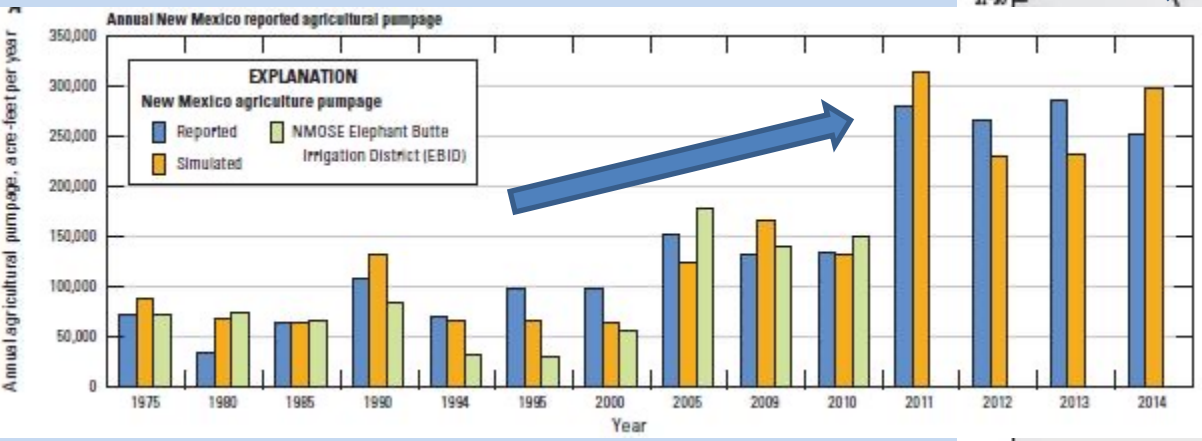
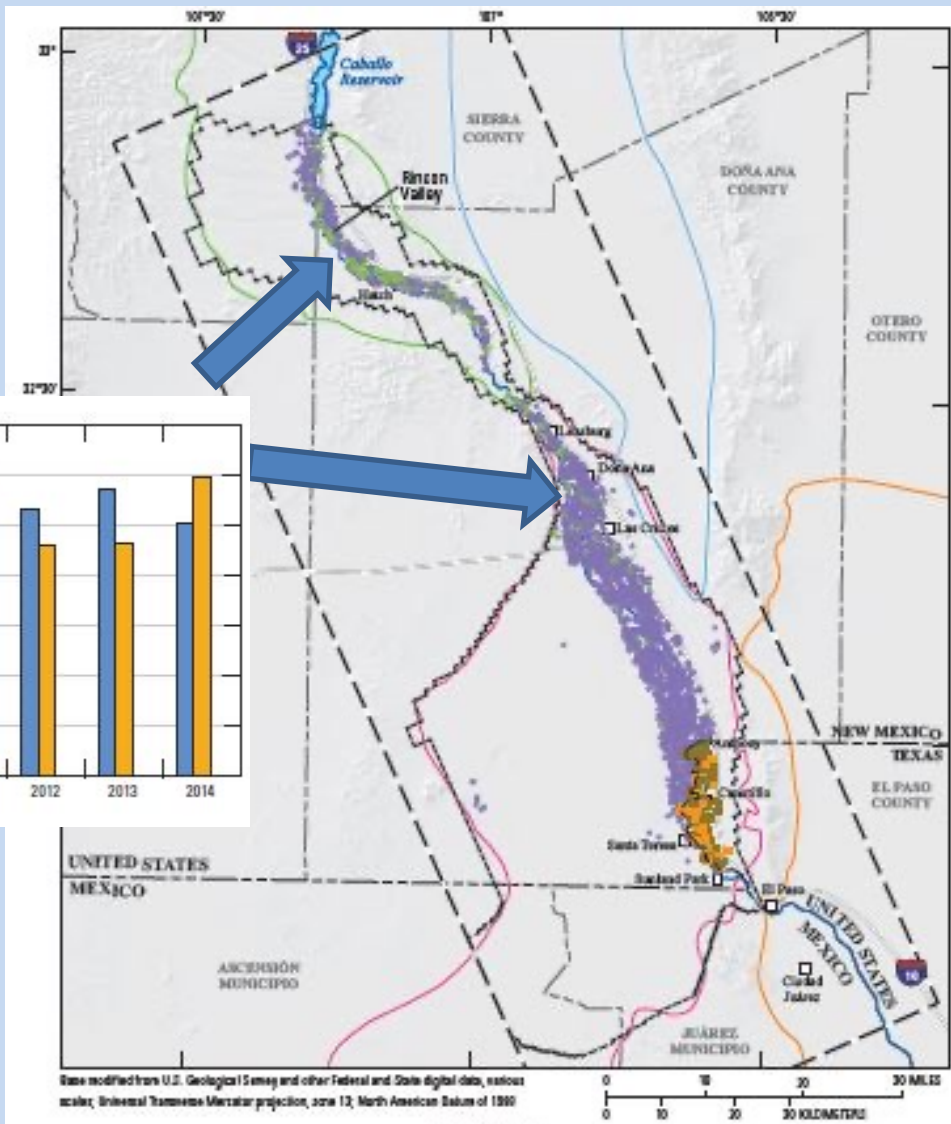


Vertical Differences in Groundwater-Levels: Seasonal and growing between Alluvium and Upper Santa Fe



AGRICULTURAL PUMPAGE COMPARISON

Annual Ag GW Pumpage, New Mexico from thousands of wells

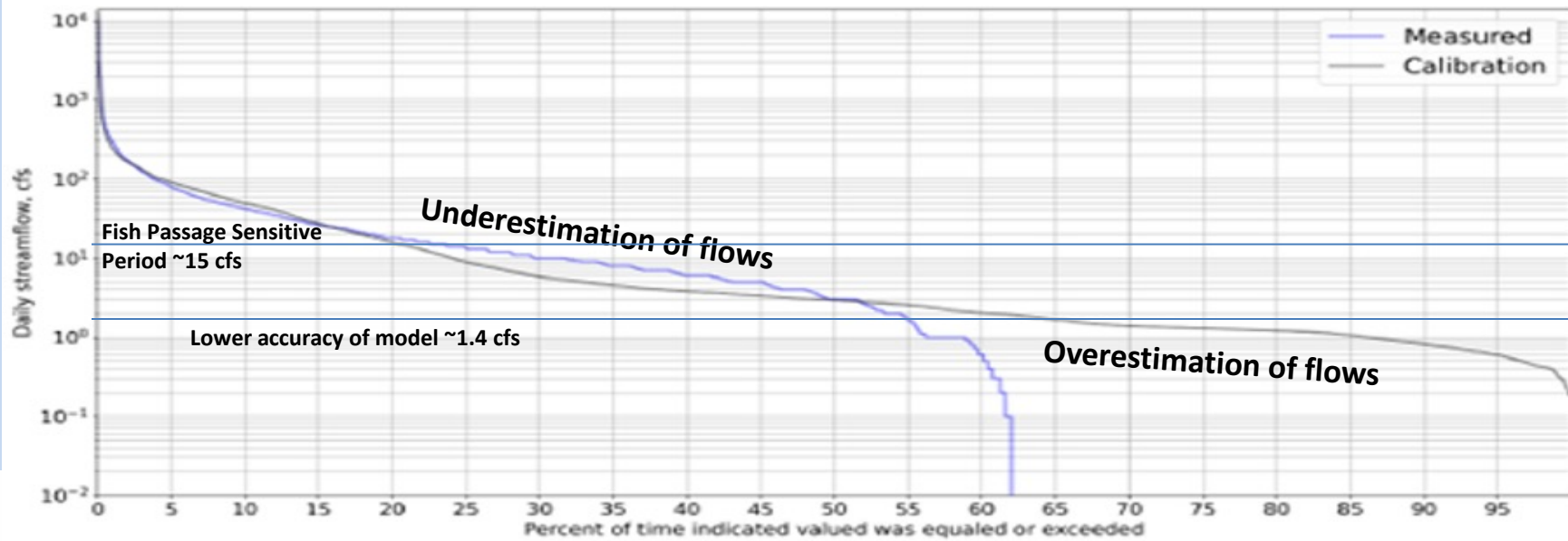
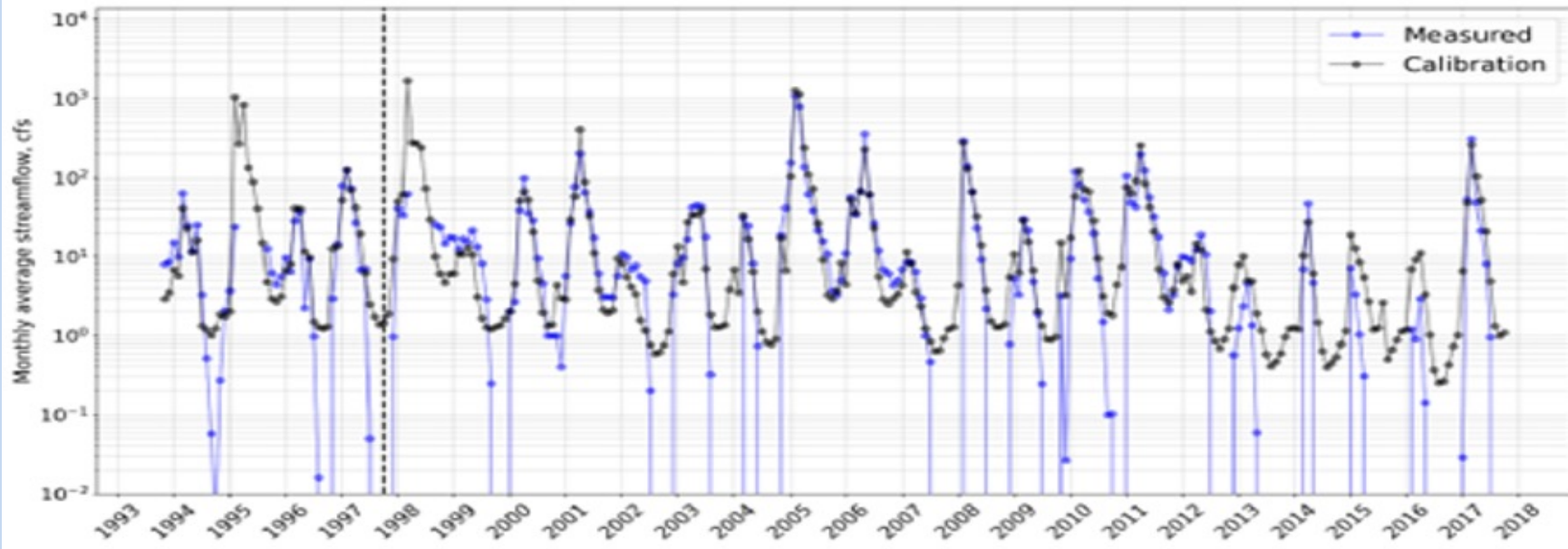


Matches Reported Annual Pumpage:
(~6% Average Annual Percent Error)

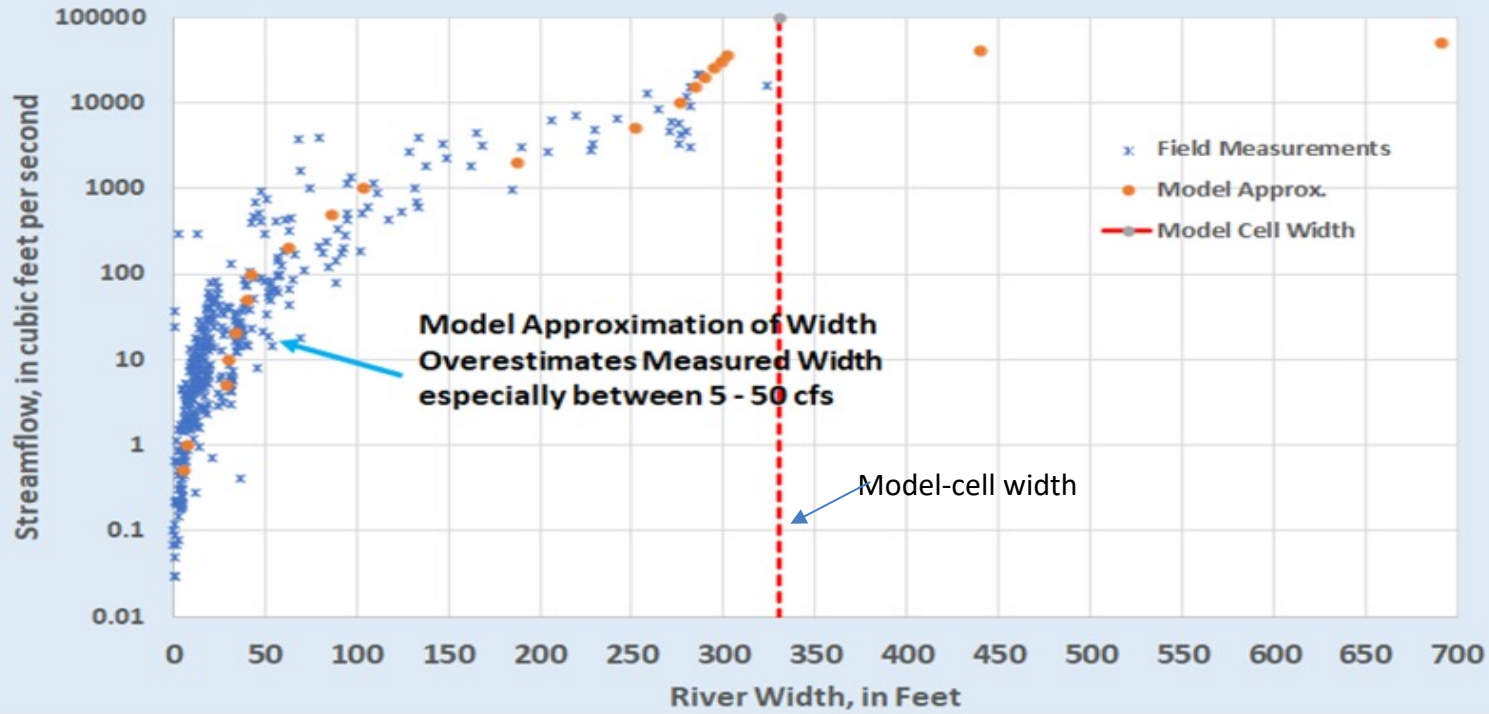


<p>Green line on maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Hasec (Dizack and Shearer, 2010) — Palomas (Dizack and Shearer, 2010) — Jarama del Muerto (after Whitcher and others, 2004) — Mesilla and Conchos-Midlands (after Shearer and others, 2012) 	<p>EXPLANATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum extent of Rio Grande Time observation is required Hydrologic Model (RGTMM) RGTMM active model boundary 	<p>Agricultural irrigation-well type</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Multiple-aquifer (FWSL, New Mexico) ● Multiple-aquifer (FWSL, Texas) ● Single-aquifer (New Mexico) ● Single-aquifer (Texas)
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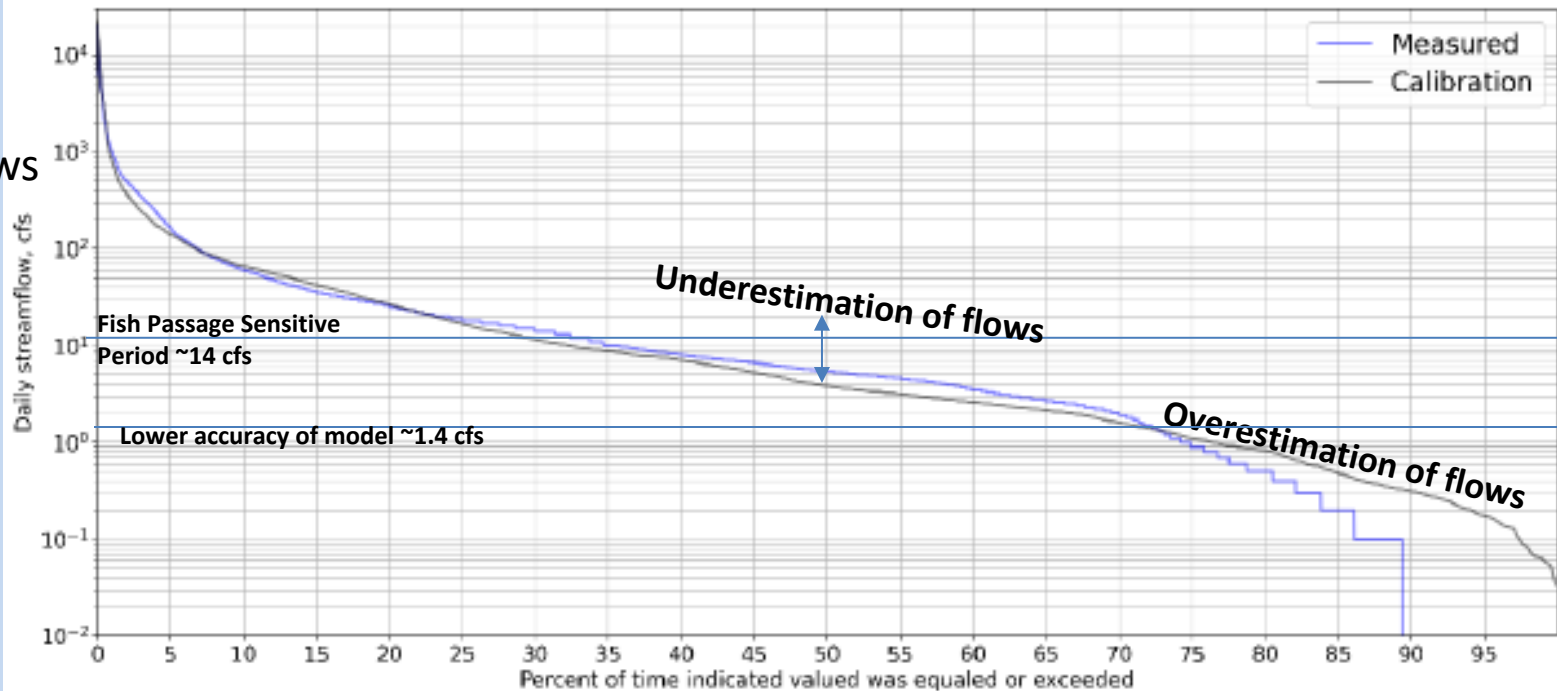
Streamflow Comparisons using Streamflow Duration



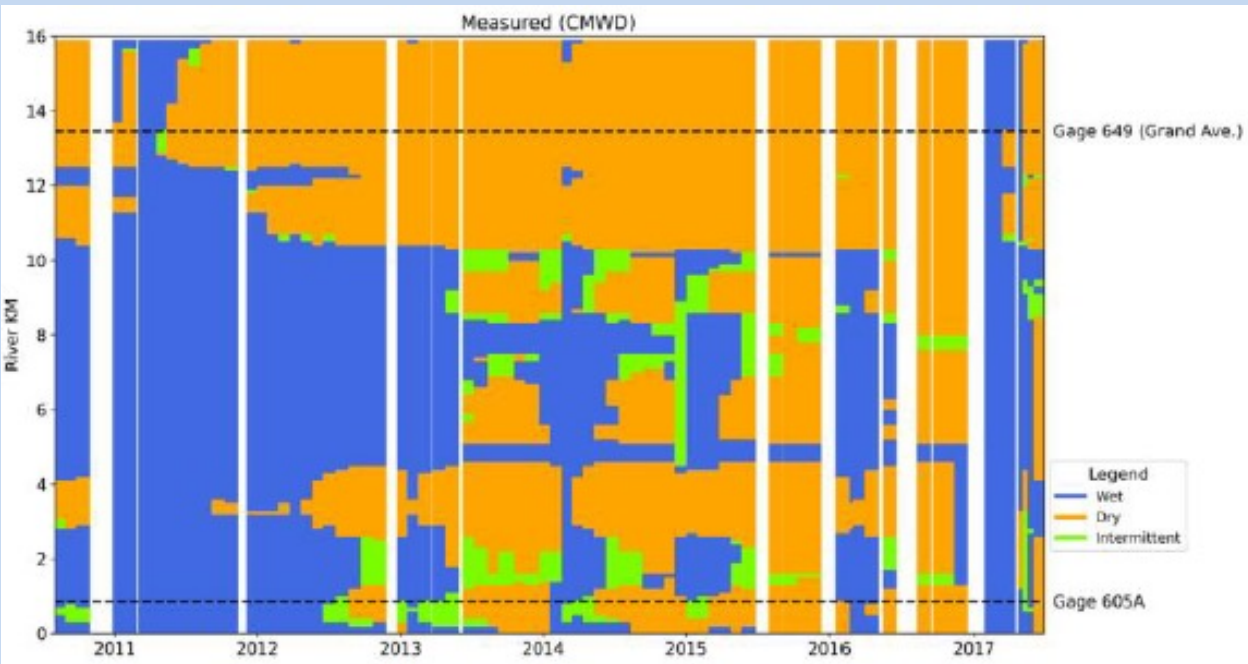
Streamflow Comparisons of Flow vs Width, and Duration (Exceedance)



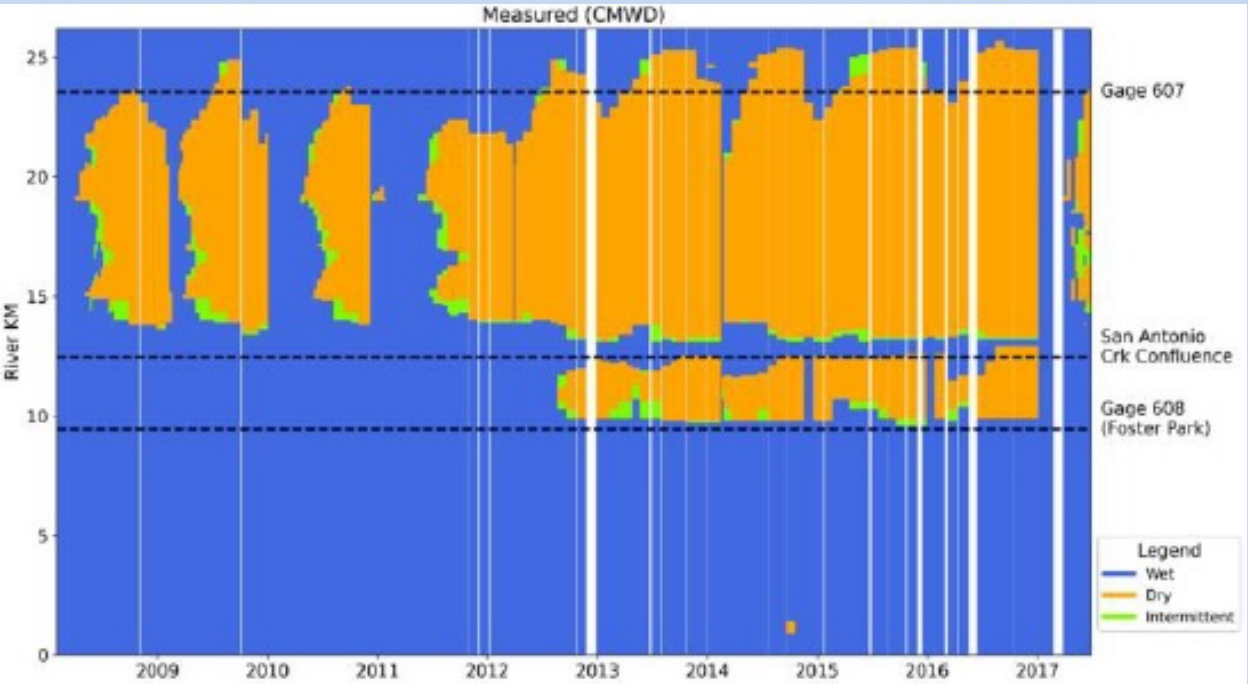
Model Period
 WY1994-2017
 Median Daily Flows
 All Years: 5.6 cfs
 Wet Years: 20 cfs
 Dry Years: 4.3 cfs



Streamflow Comparisons with Wet-Dry Mapping (Heat Maps)



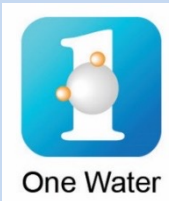
San Antonio Creek,
Ojai Basin



Lower Ventura River,
Ventura River Watershed

(Scott Lewis, CMWD)



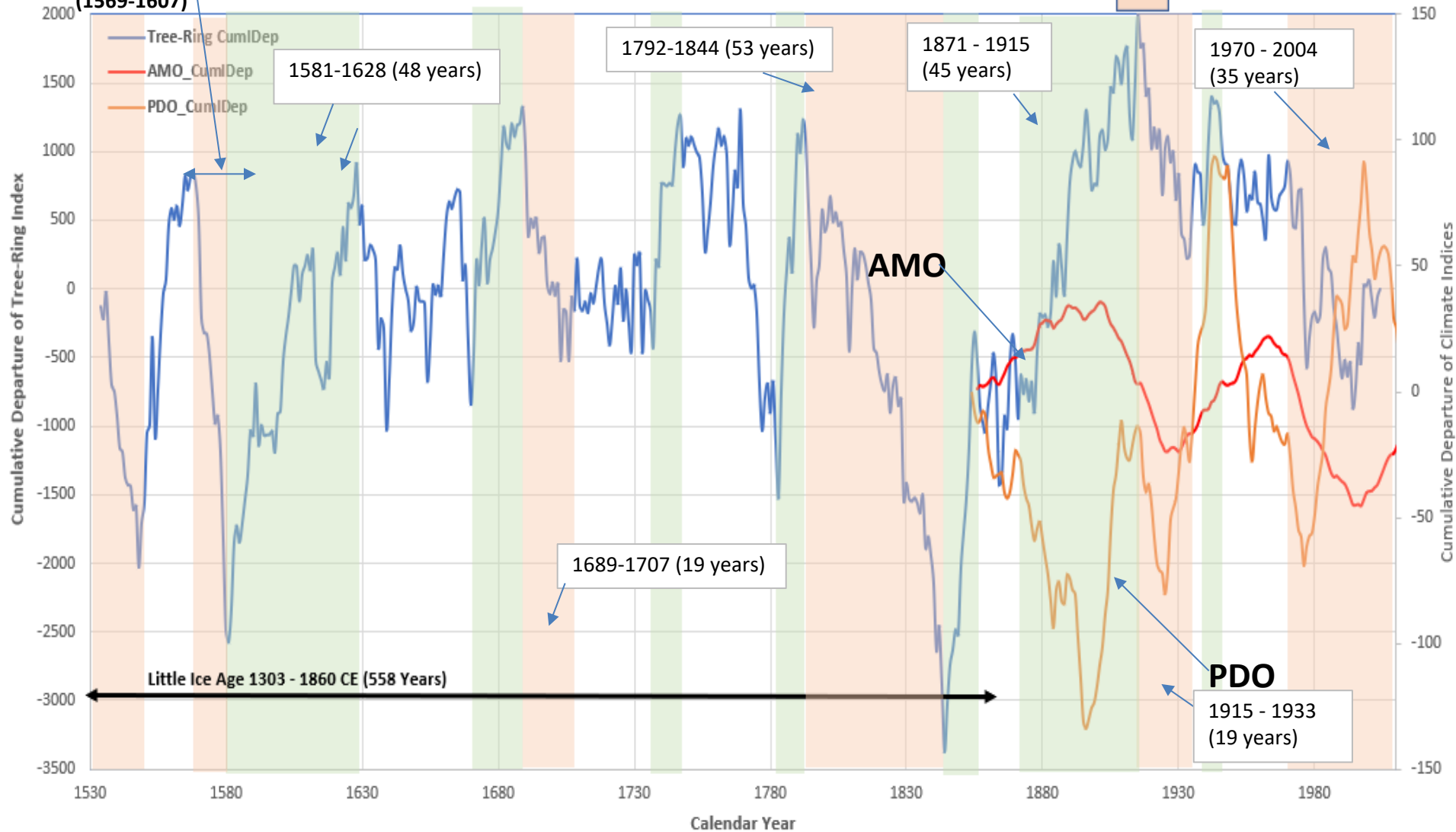


Climate Variability: Climate Indices show similar phases & periods to Tree-ring indices
This can be compared to frequencies in groundwater levels, Streamflow, Reservoir releases, etc. → Are you getting similar interannual-interdecadal variability in model?

SW Mega-Drought
of Late-1500's
(1569-1607)

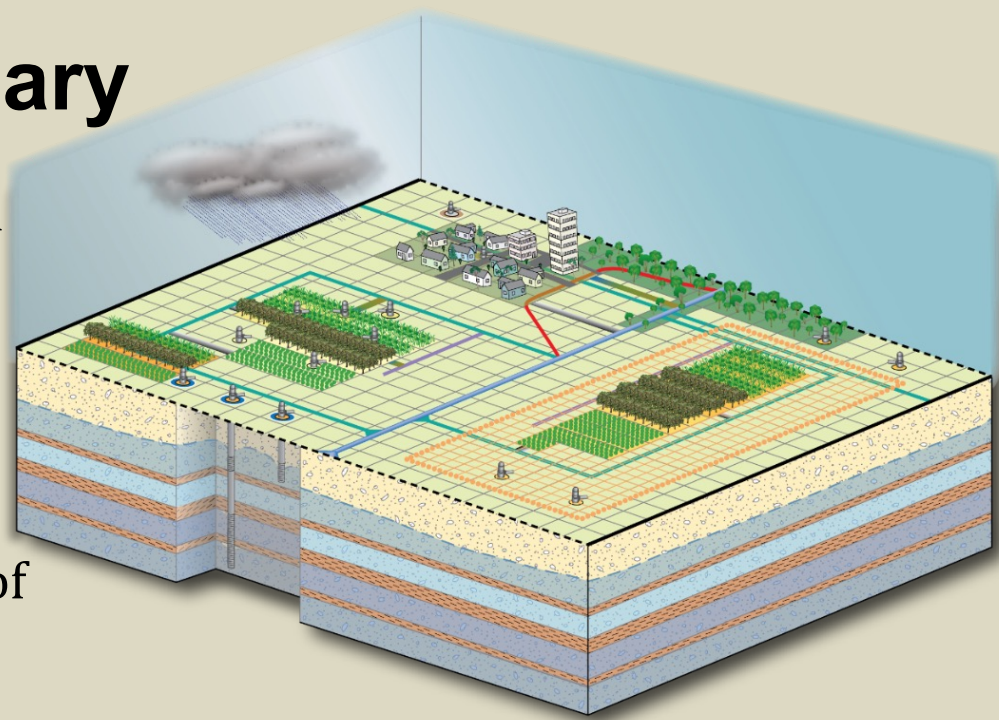
Berryessa Tree-Ring Indices Annual Cumulative Departure 1534 - 2004 (471 Years)

Wetter Periods
Drier periods



Conclusions & Summary

- HOB's aid in constraining additional attributes of IHMs
- HOB's allow analysis of model skill for other applications
- HOB's can delineate more levels of change & exchange as well as state of the combine gw/sw flow, climate, and land use systems
- HOB's can be filtered & applied as additional observation for model analysis, conceptual/structural analysis, & parameter estimation



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