



Conjunctive Management Modeling *In Nebraska*

Association of Western State Engineers
Spring Workshop
Nebraska City, NE
May 26, 2011
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Nebraska Department of Natural Resources



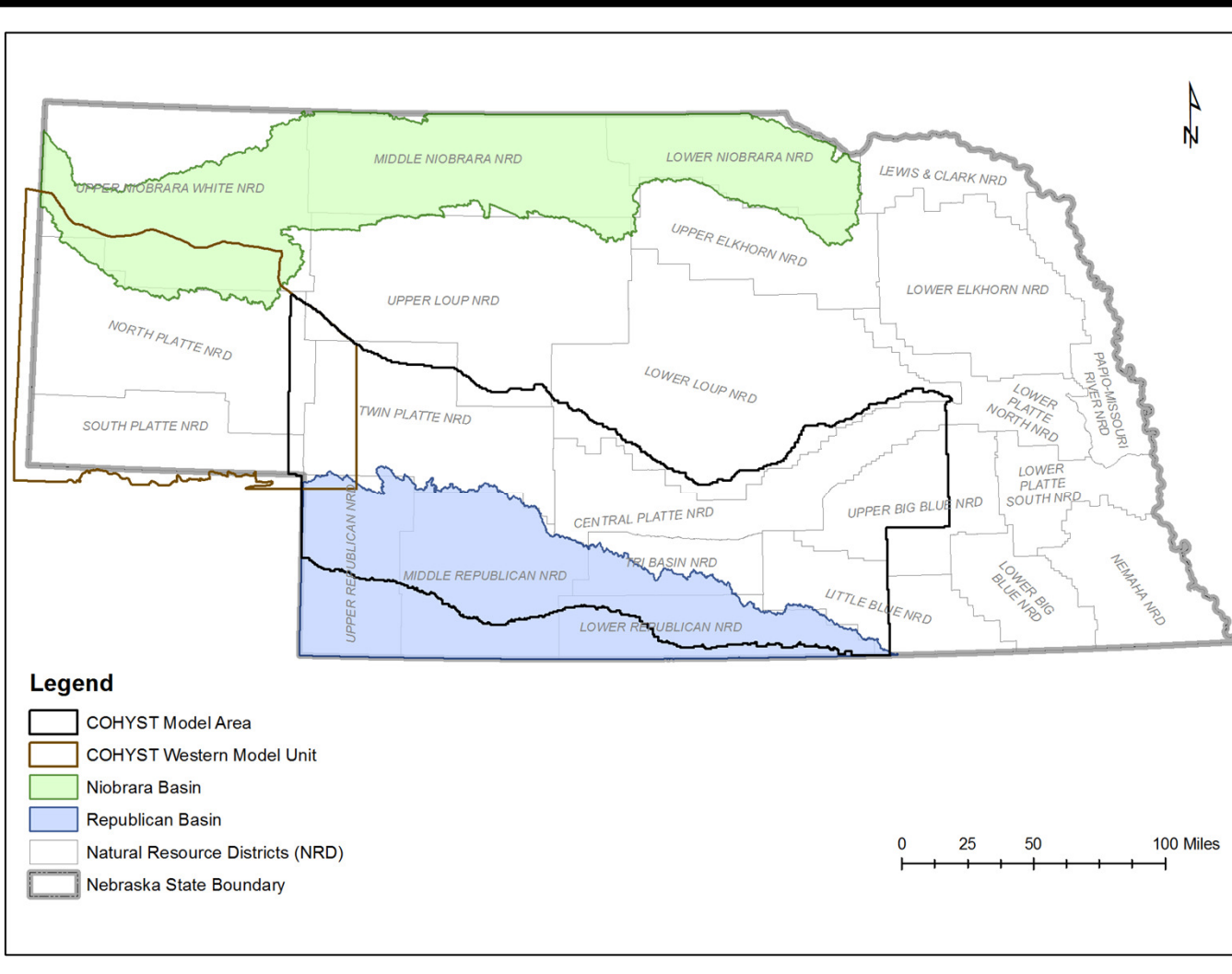
Overview

- Studies across Nebraska
- Case Study
 - Management Objectives
 - Water Budget
 - Tools
- Studies and Management
- Conclusions

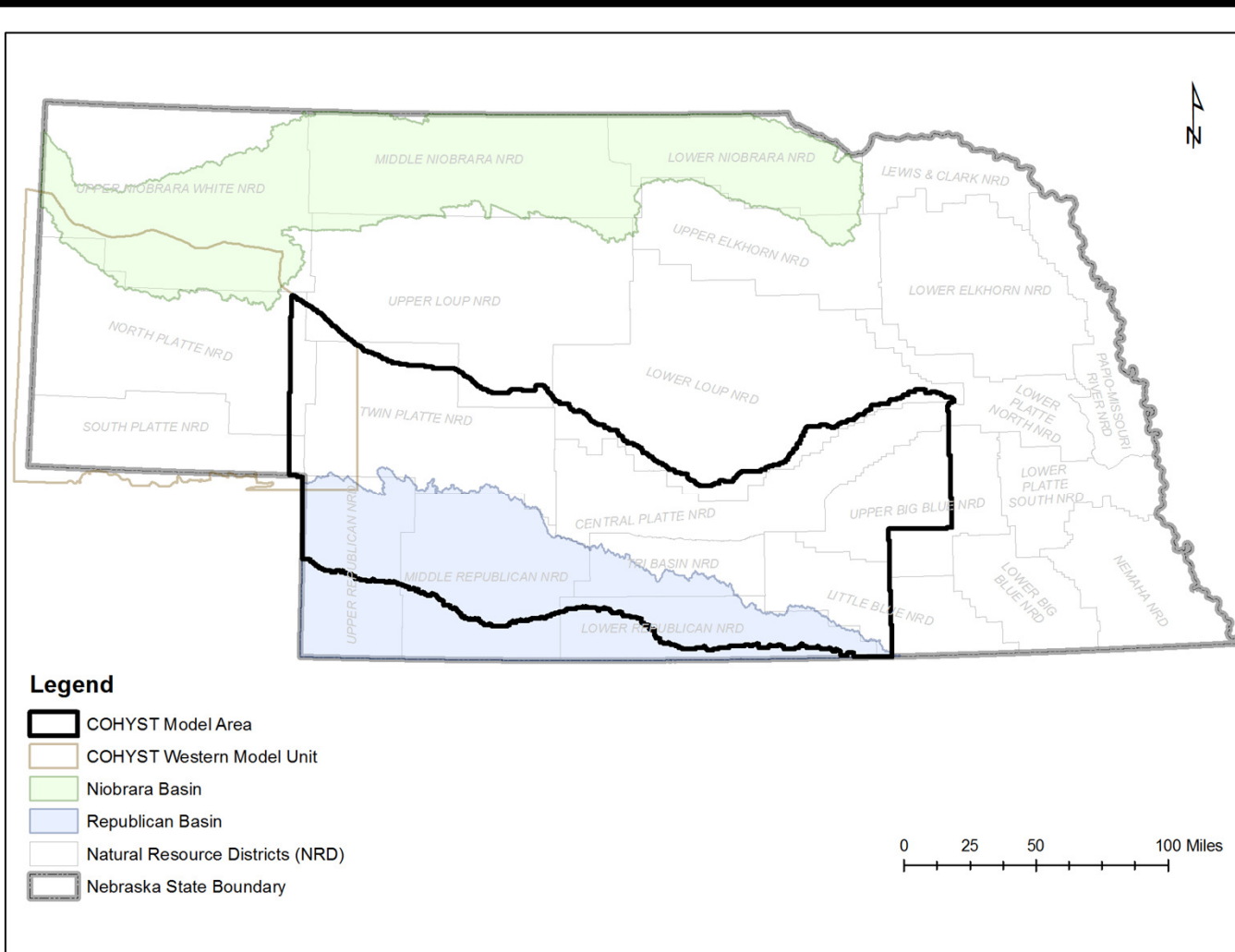
Studies

- Republican River Conjunctive Management Study
 - USBOR Basins, RRMDA
- Niobrara
 - USBOR Basins, UNWNRD
- Western Water Use
 - NPNRD, SPNRD
- Cooperative Hydrology Study (example)
 - TPNRD, TBNRD, CPNRD, CNPPID, NPPD

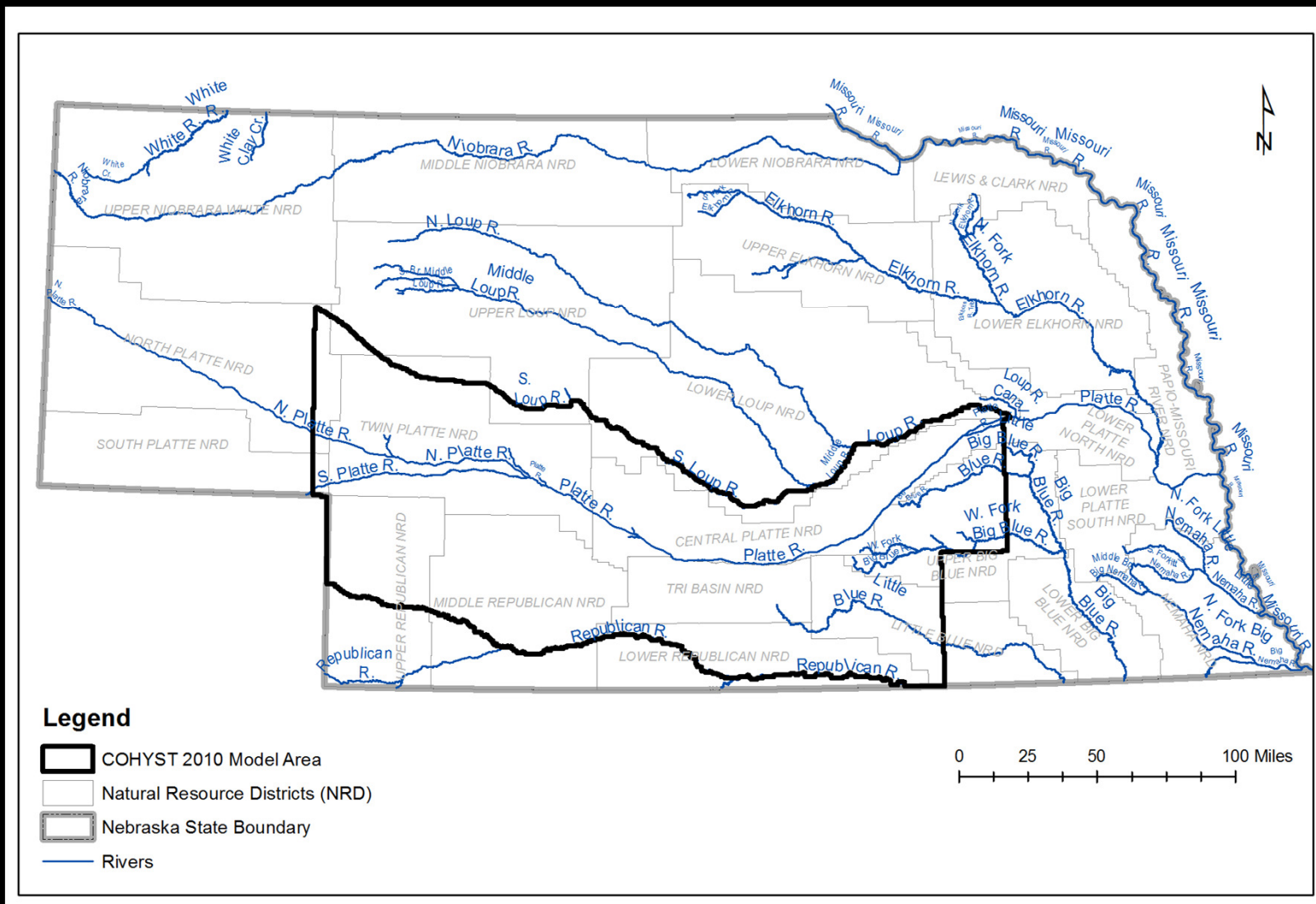
Studies



COHYST 2010



COHYST 2010 – Hydrologic Context



COHYST 2010

- Objectives
- Water Budget
- Develop Tools
- Adapt and Apply Tools

COHYST 2010 - Management Objectives

- Management tools must take into account:
 - Complete water budget
 - Temporal variability
 - Transient flow targets
- Must provide a means of Annual Tracking and Accounting
- Must incorporate surface water component

Atmosphere

P

ET

Land

Surface

SWI

Δ STO

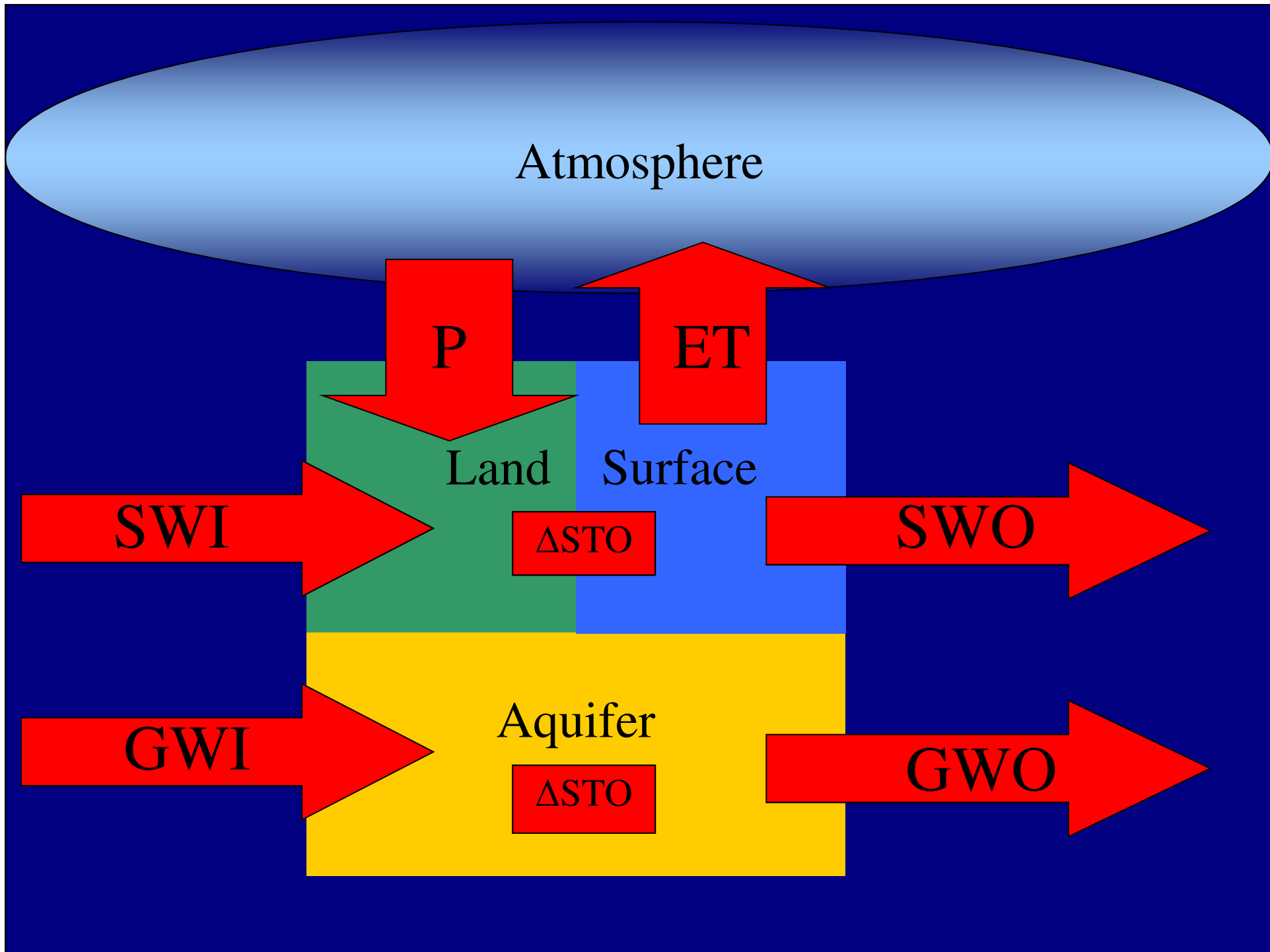
SWO

GWI

Aquifer

Δ STO

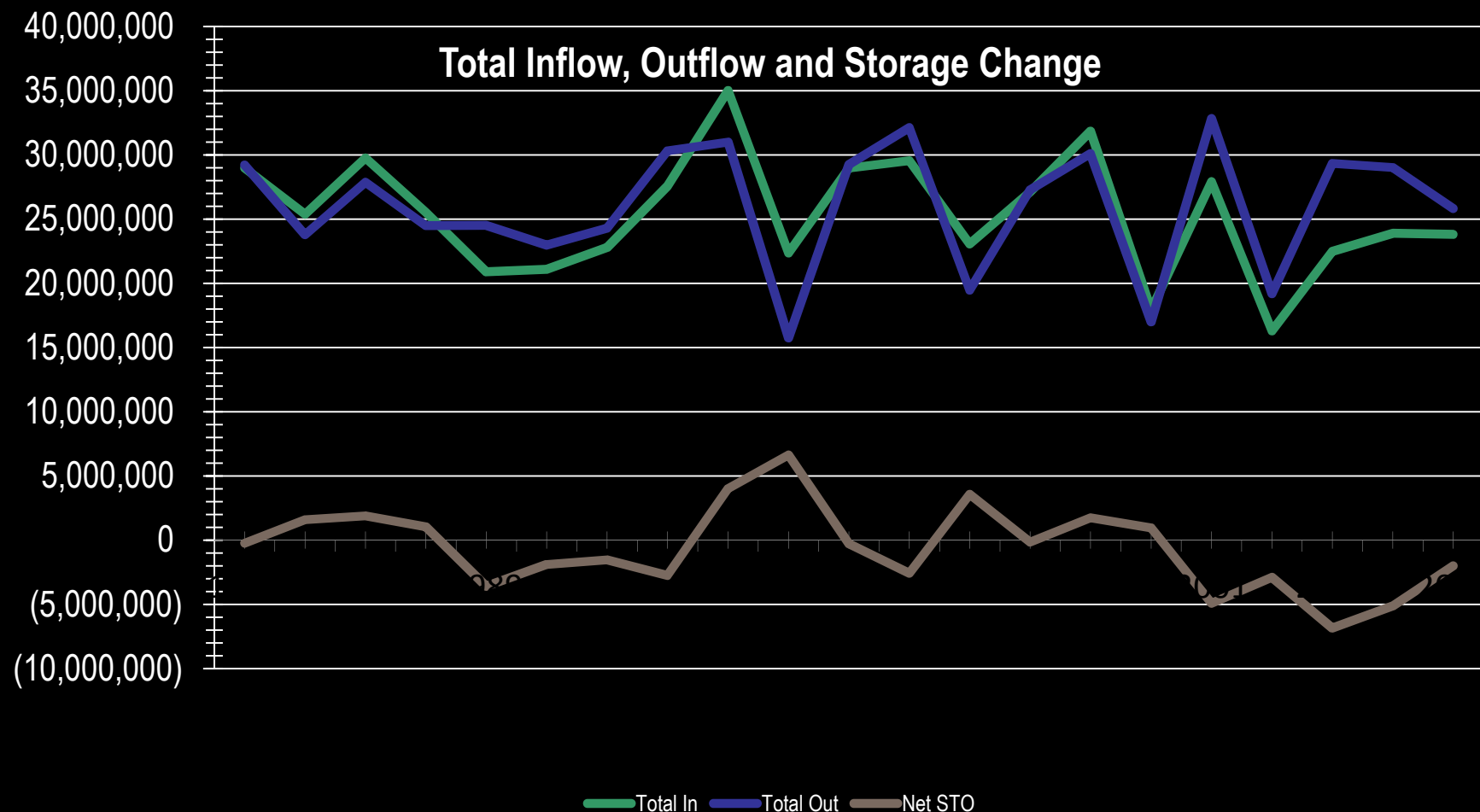
GWO



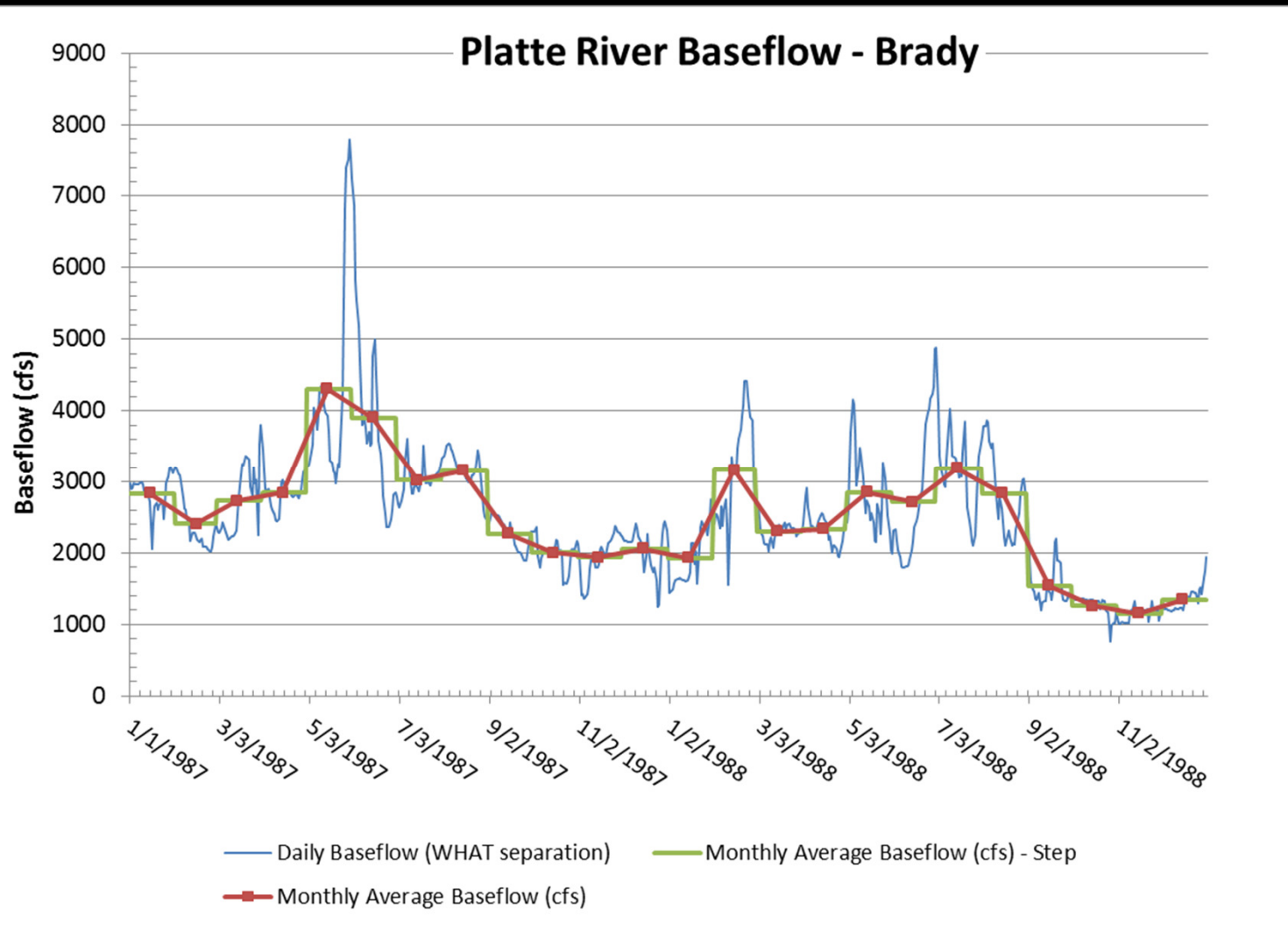
Temporal Water Budget

- Allows us to understand interrelationships
- Collection timeframes relate to the supporting data:
 - Precipitation
 - Stream gaging
 - Water table monitoring
 - Evapotranspiration
- Conceptual target = annual aggregation
- Functional targets = monthly aggregations
- Precipitation and routing data recorded daily, aggregated to monthly to help mitigate uncertainties

Temporal Water Budget – Annual In/Out + Storage



Temporal Water Budget – Daily/Monthly Streamflow

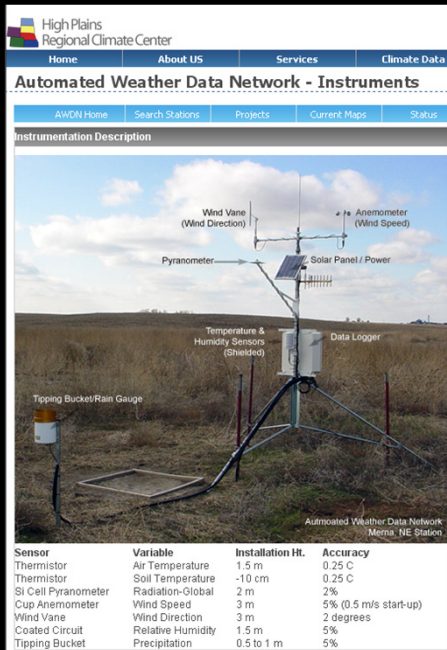


Spatial Water Budget

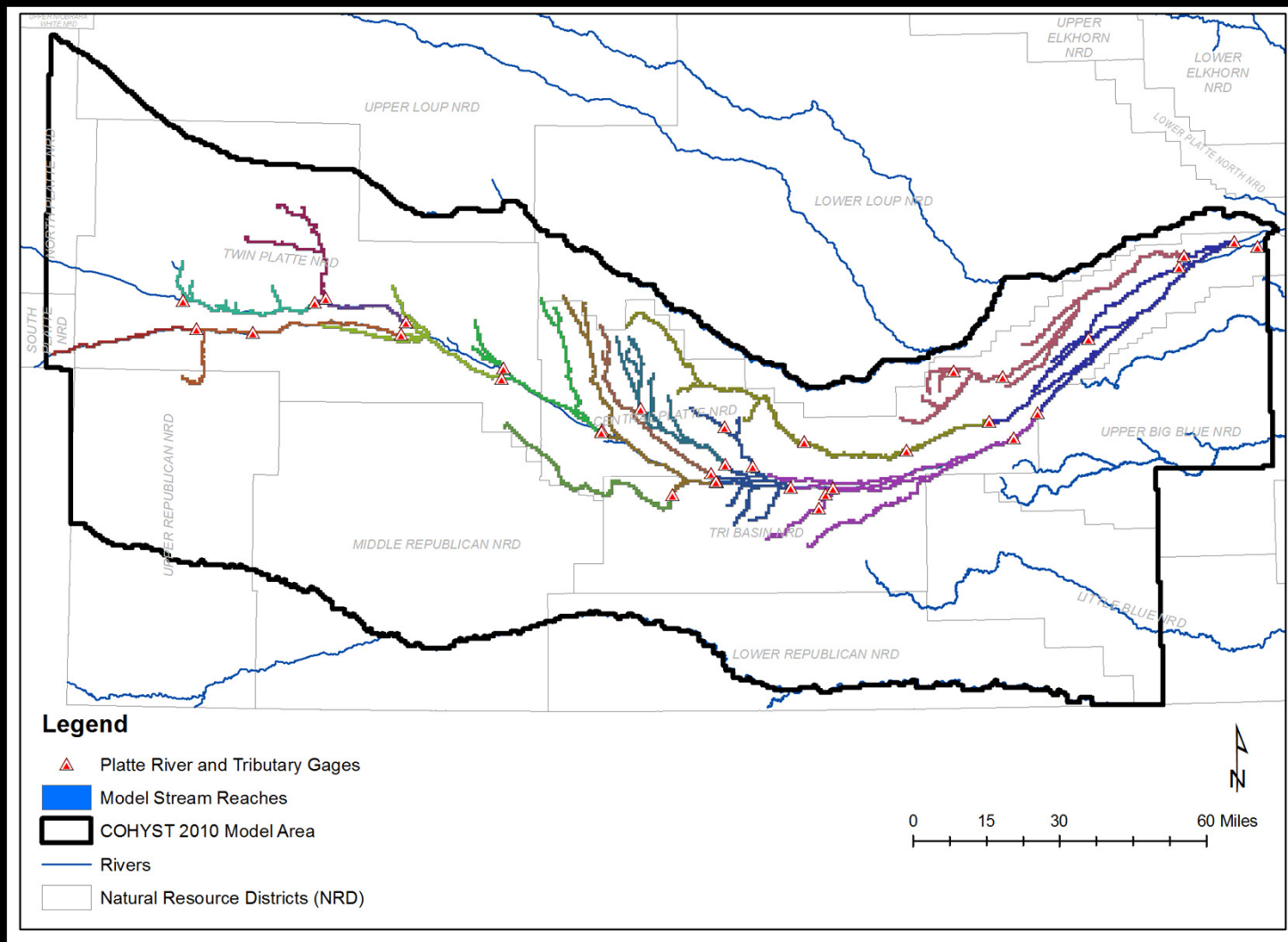
- Allows us to understand in map context
- Collection protocols vary:
 - Precipitation
 - Stream gaging/operations
 - Water table
 - Evapotranspiration*
- Values applied to grid or routing network
- Targets depend on the data, and include points, lines (reaches) and areas

Spatial Water Budget - Precipitation

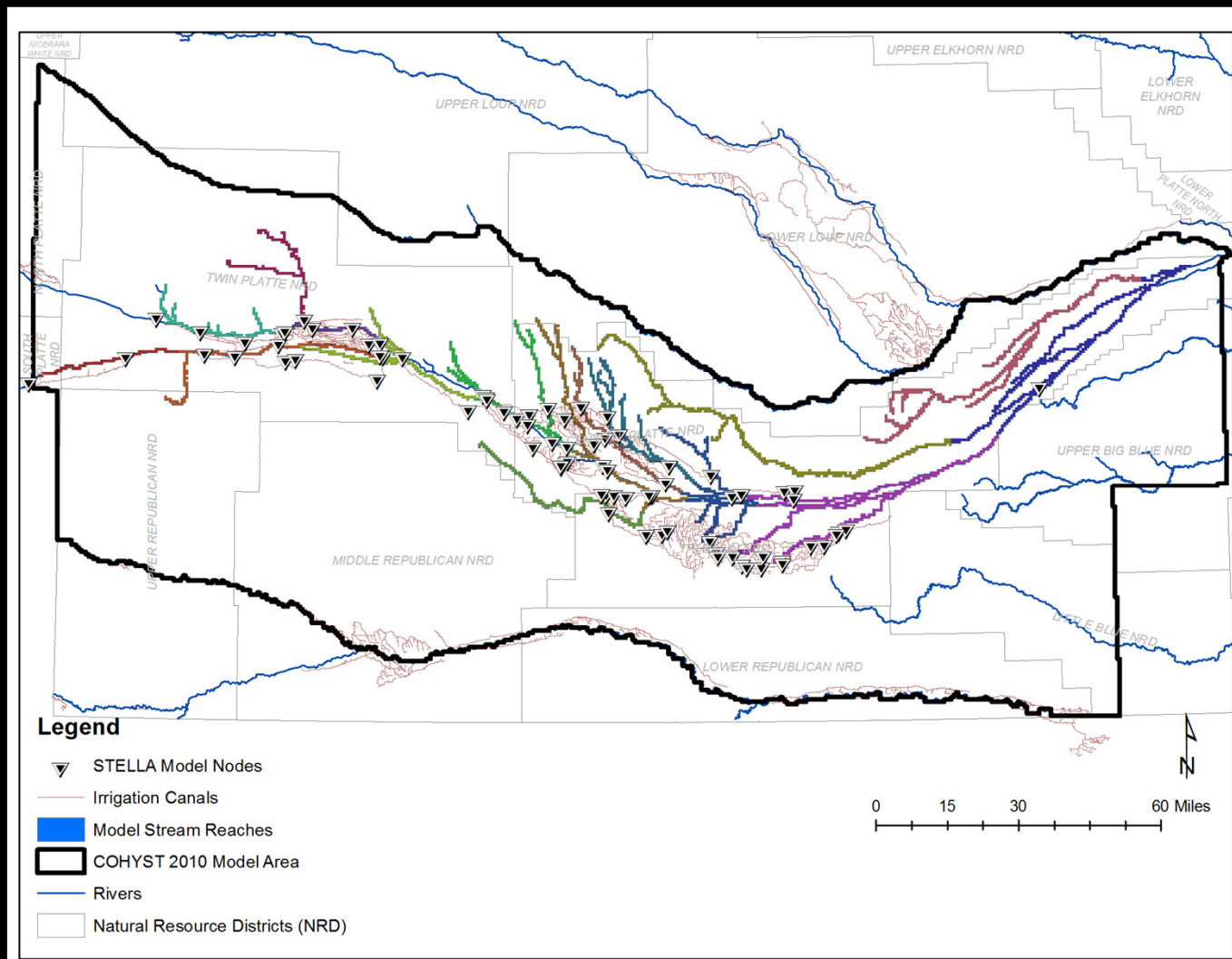
- Data from multiple automated weather data network stations (AWDN stations)



Spatial Water Budget – Stream Reaches



Spatial Water Budget – Canal Operations



Tools

- Given: Spatial distribution and temporal scales of collected data is variable in time, location and completeness
- We can design tools to various temporal and spatial scales and calibrate to available data
- Data and models are more valid and defensible when aggregated to appropriate scales
- COHYST 2010 was designed according to these considerations, resulting in three tools...

The diagram illustrates the water cycle and energy fluxes between three main components: the Atmosphere, the Land Surface, and the Aquifer. The Atmosphere is represented by a light blue oval at the top. The Land Surface is a green rectangle in the middle, and the Aquifer is a yellow rectangle at the bottom. The background is dark blue. Red arrows indicate the direction of fluxes: precipitation (P) and evapotranspiration (ET) between the atmosphere and land surface; solar radiation (SWI) and outgoing solar radiation (SWO) at the land surface; and groundwater infiltration (GWI) and groundwater outflow (GWO) between the land surface and the aquifer. Small red boxes labeled ΔSTO are located on the land surface and in the aquifer, representing changes in storage.

Atmosphere

P

ET

Land

Surface

SWI

ΔSTO

SWO

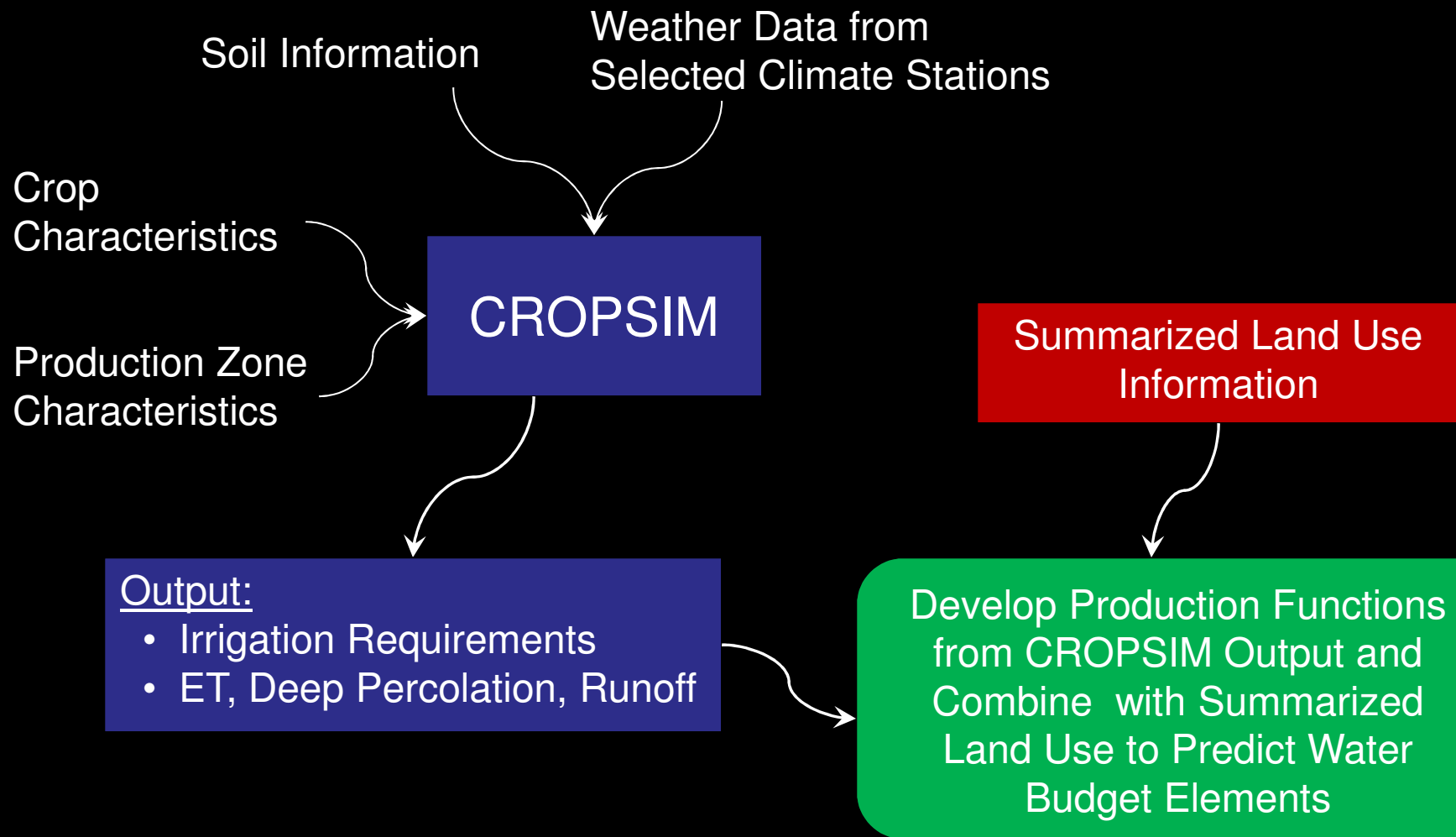
GWI

Aquifer

ΔSTO

GWO

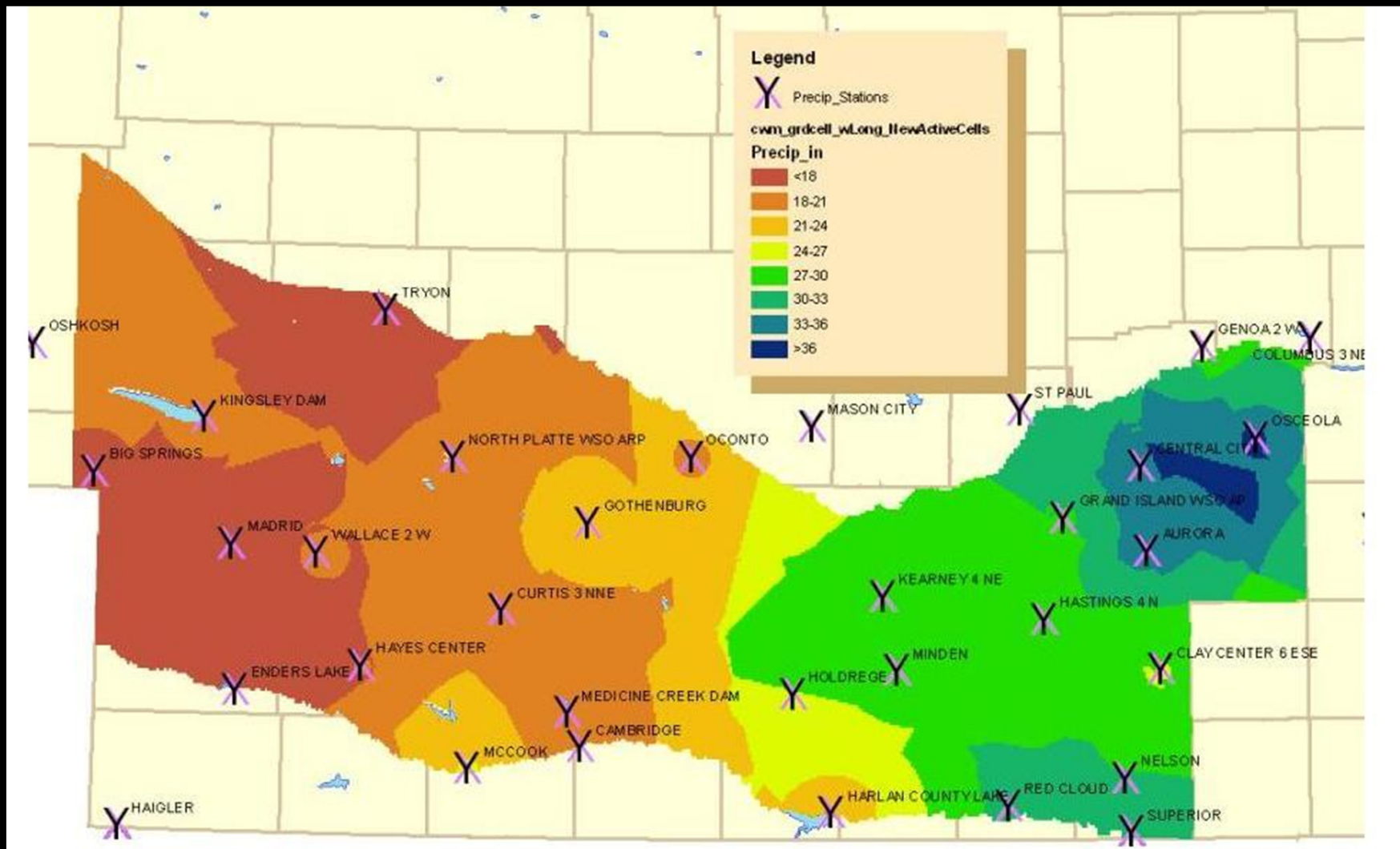
Watershed Tool – Approach



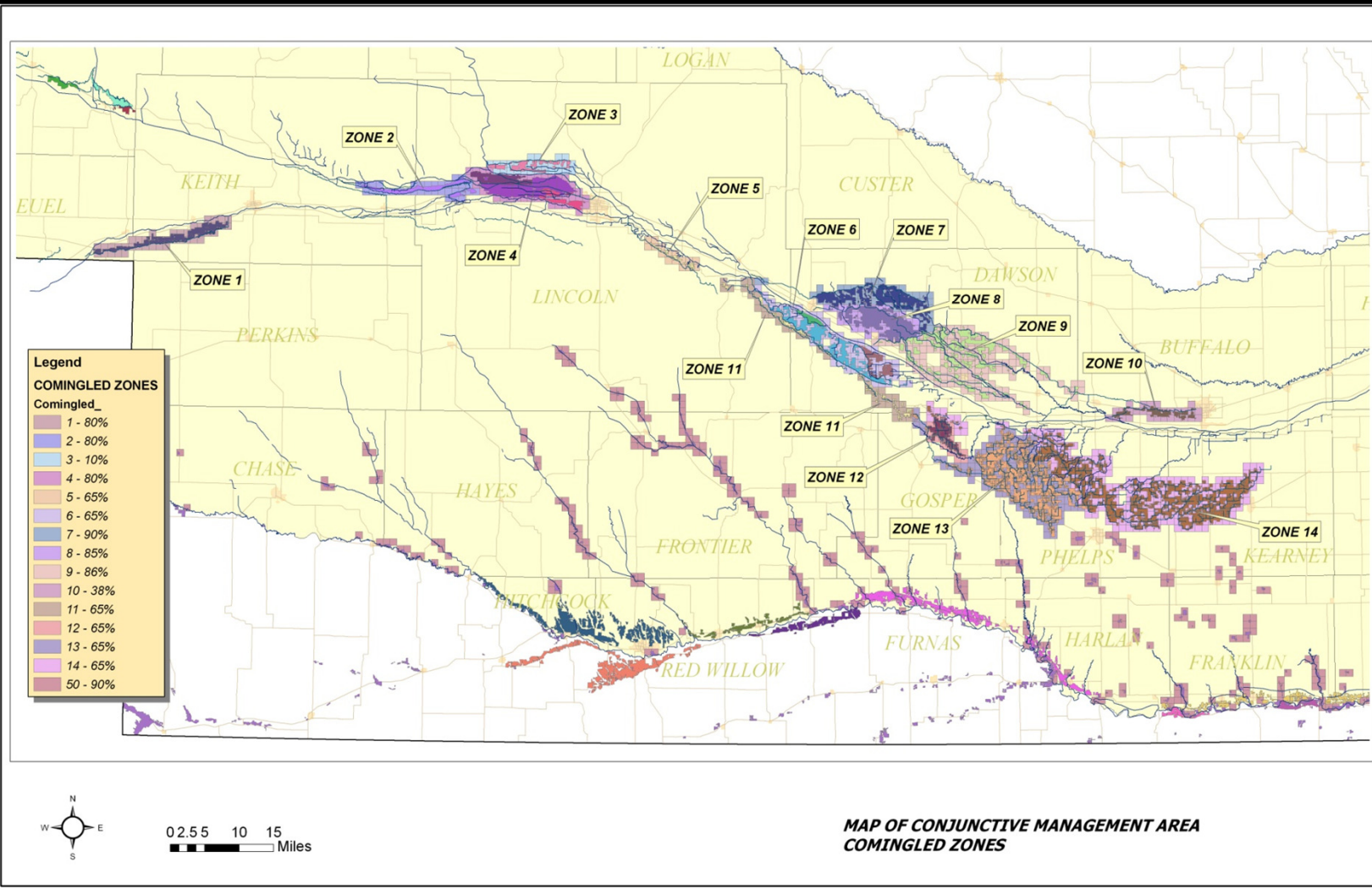
Watershed Tool

- Incorporates:
 - Precipitation/climate data
 - Land/soil/crop characteristics

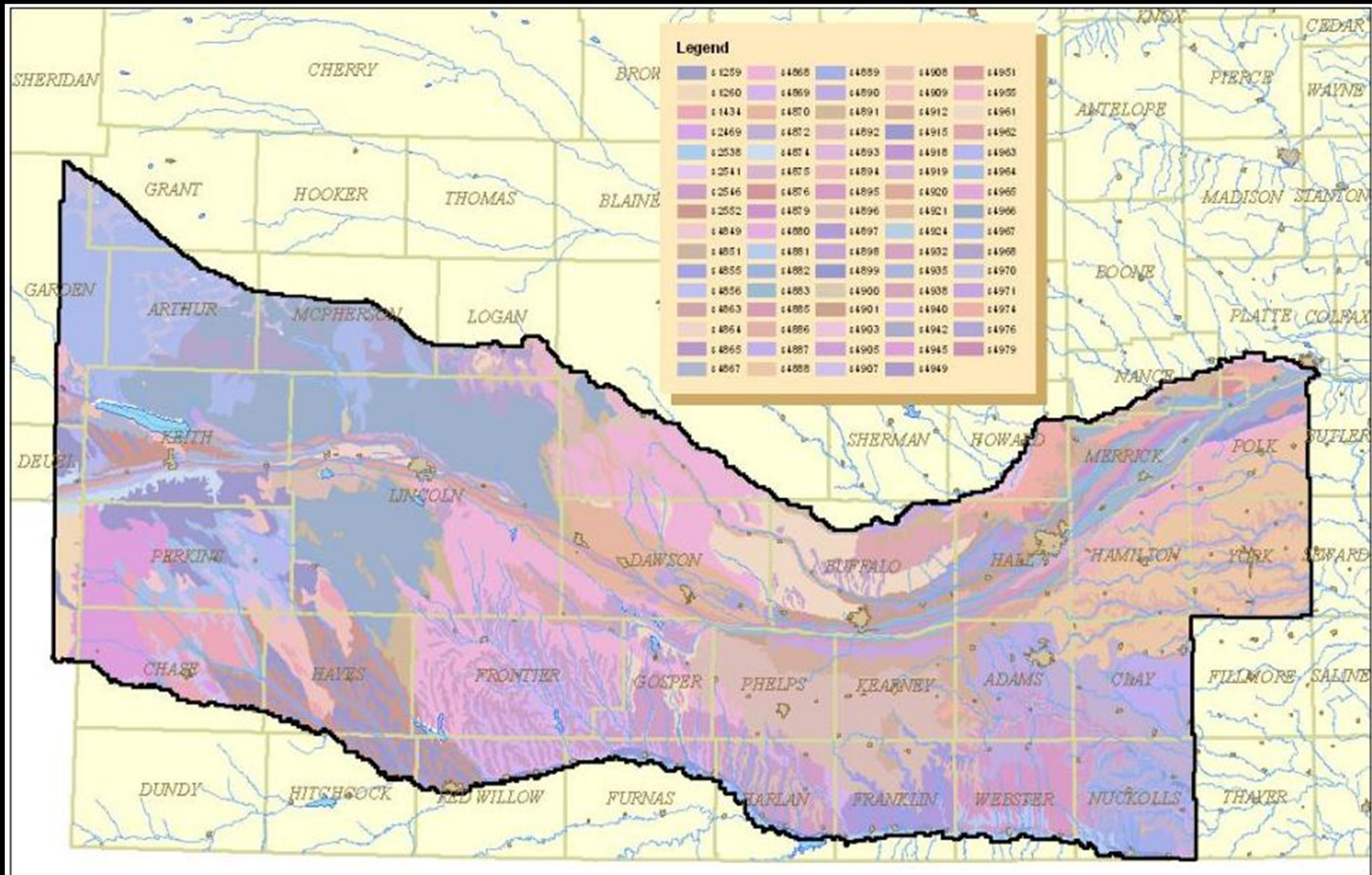
Watershed Tool – Precipitation



Watershed Tool – Land Use



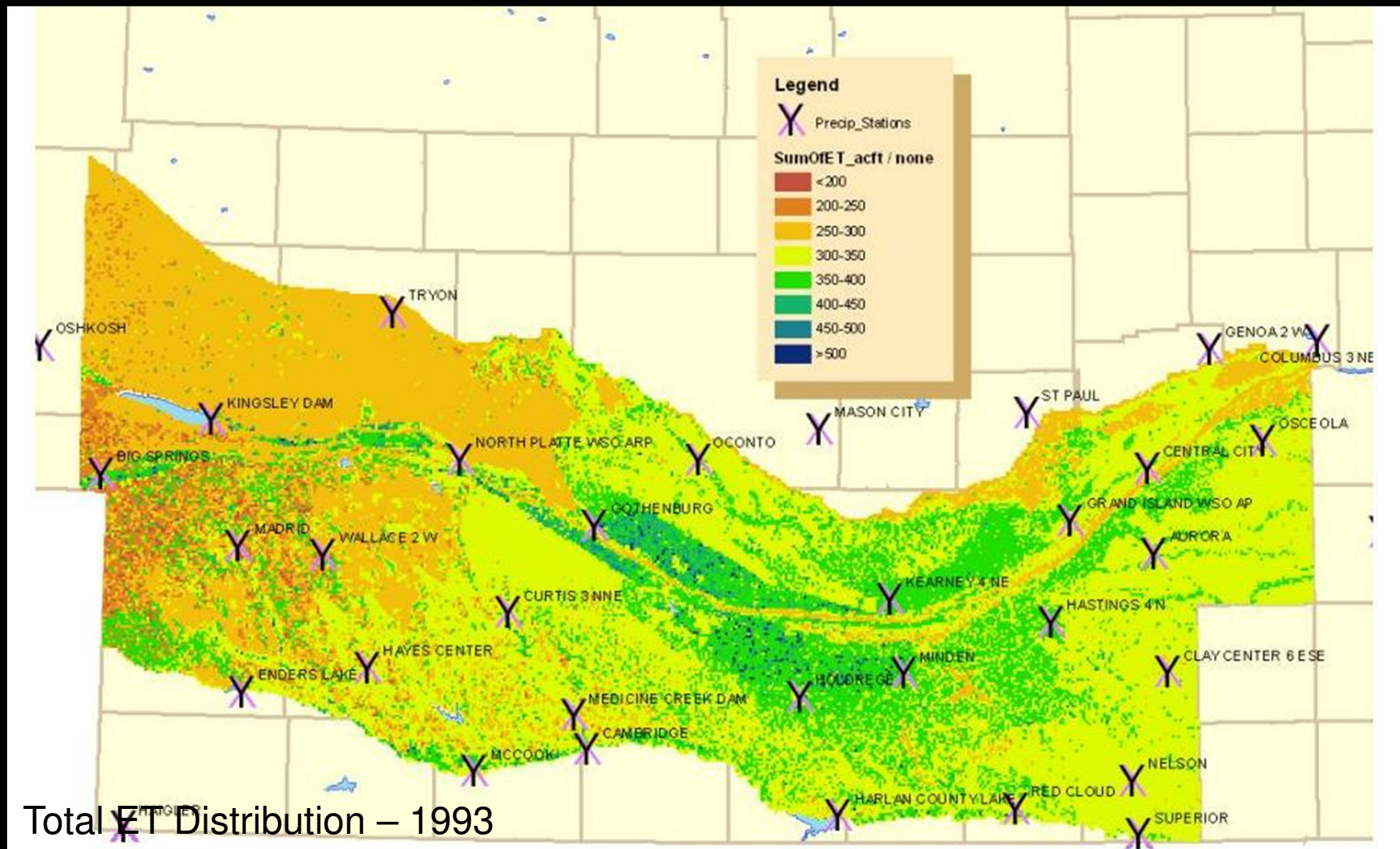
Watershed Tool – Soil



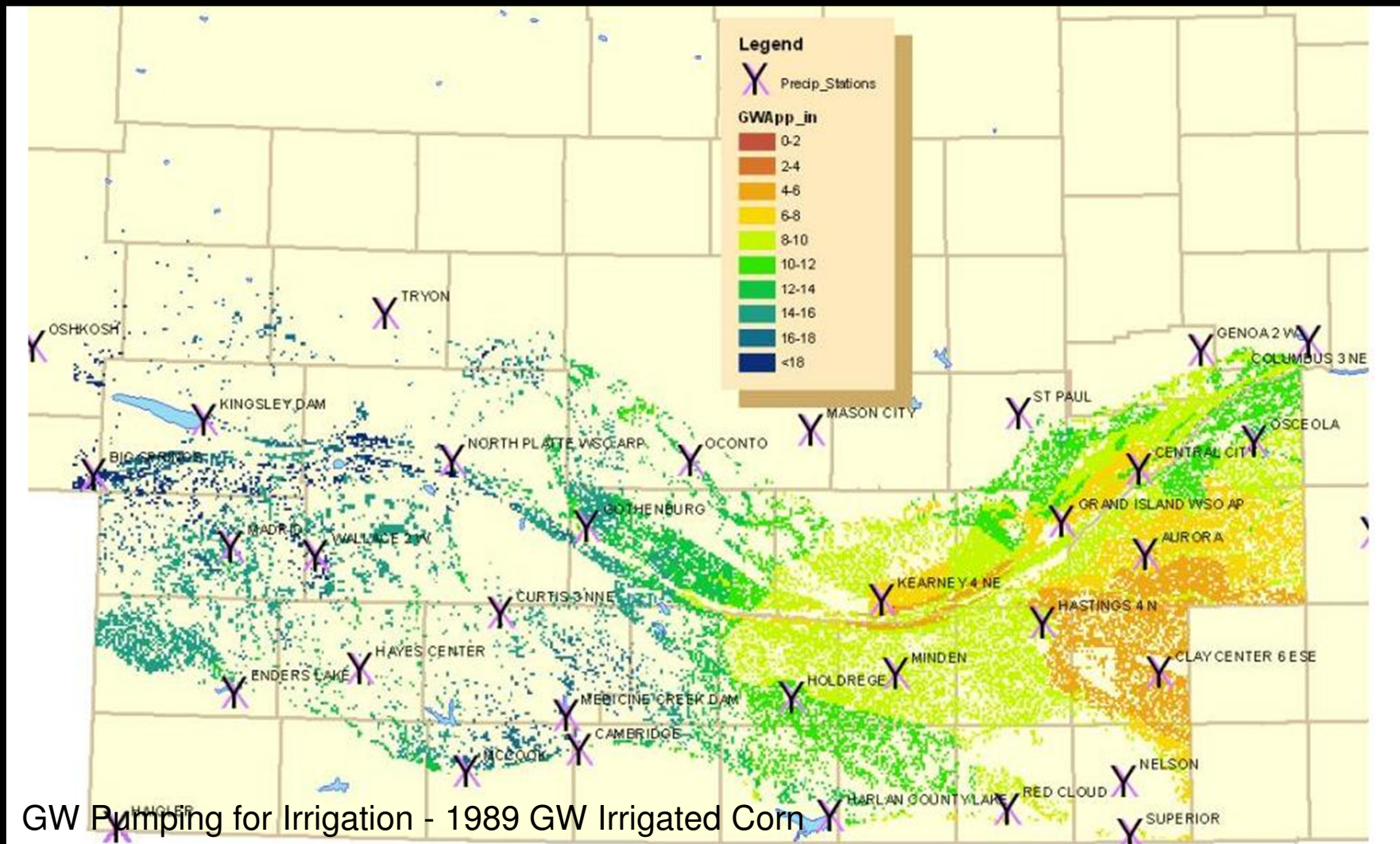
Watershed Tool

- Produces:
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Irrigation requirements
 - Deep percolation
 - Field/watershed scale runoff

Watershed Tool – Evapotranspiration

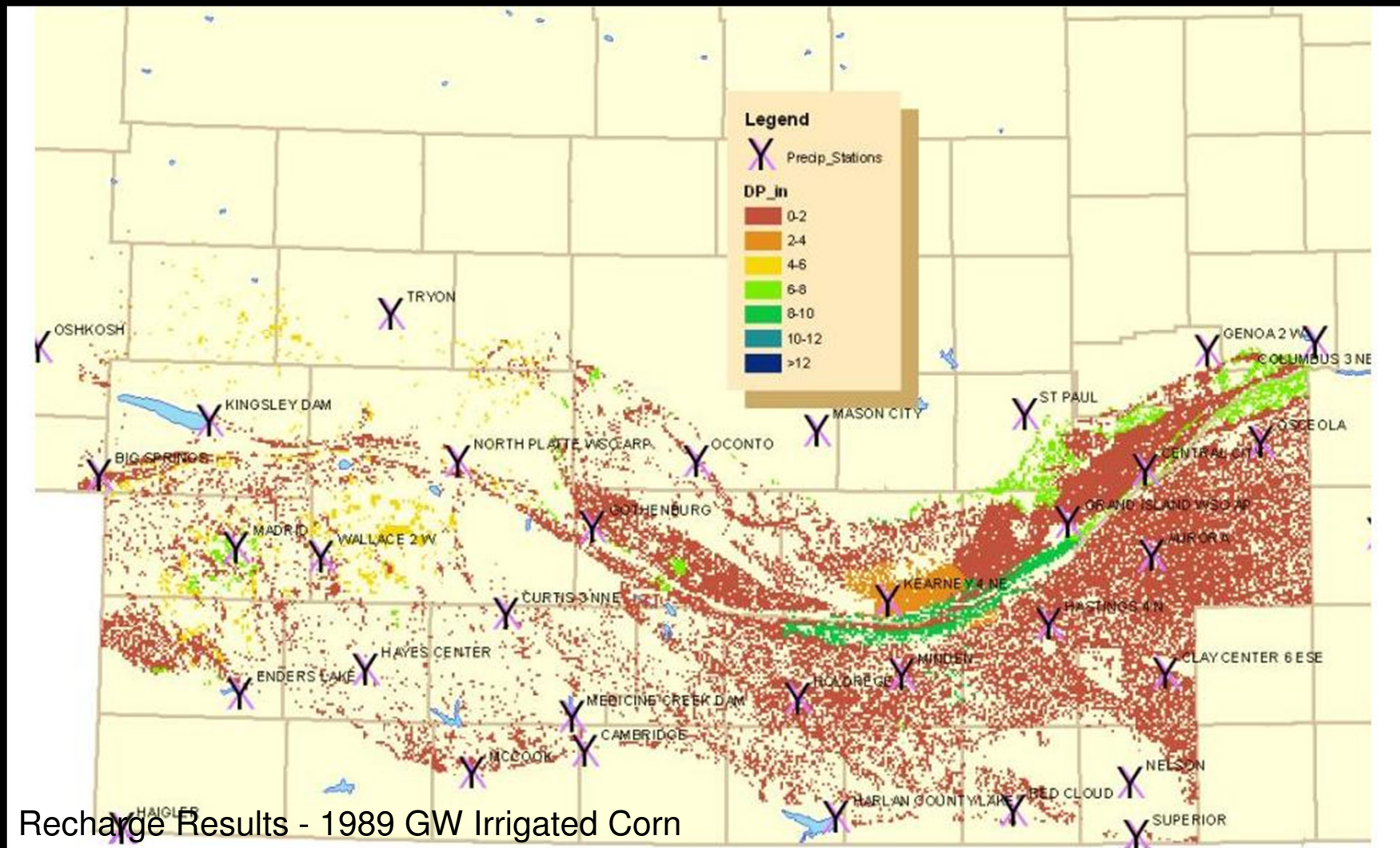


Watershed Tool – Irrigation



GW Pumping for Irrigation - 1989 GW Irrigated Corn

Watershed Tool – Percolation



Legend
Runoff Zones
GAOE

66910.00
66920.00
66925.00
66930.00
67648.80
67650.00
67655.00
67667.15
67669.90
67660.00
67665.00
67675.00
67680.00
67680.20
67685.00
67695.00
67695.25
67700.00
67701.90
67701.95
67702.00
67702.40
67702.55
67704.75
67705.00
67710.00
67715.00
67720.00
67727.75
67728.98
67730.00
67730.50
67731.50
67735.00
67740.00

0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Conjunctive Management Study Area
Runoff Zones

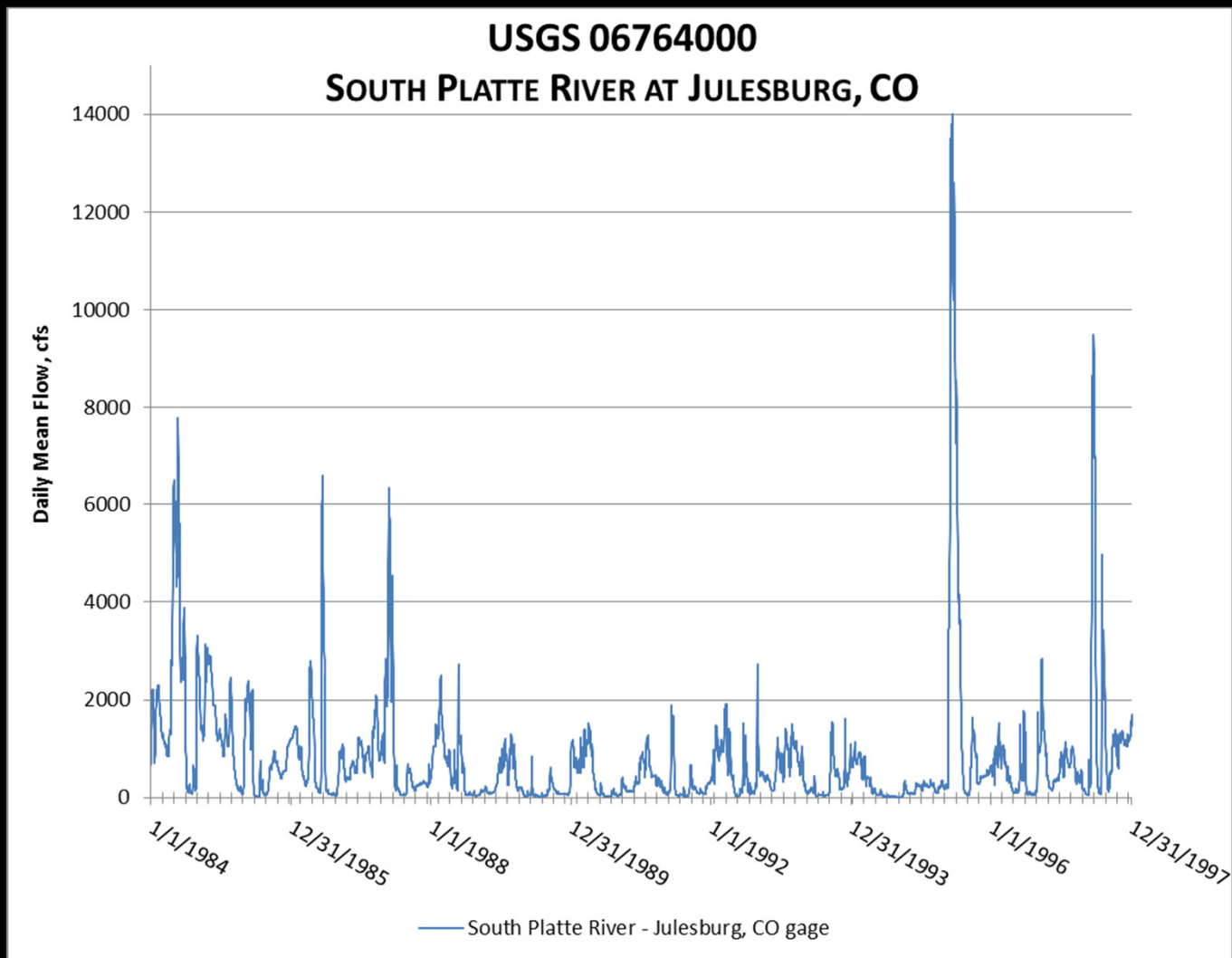
Surface Water Tool

- Surface Water Operations Model – STELLA
- Object oriented network:
 - Reservoirs
 - Streams, Diversions, and Returns
 - Canals
 - Losses and Gains
 - Hydropower
- Rules and operations customized
 - Water Rights and Priorities
 - Natural Flows and Storage Flows

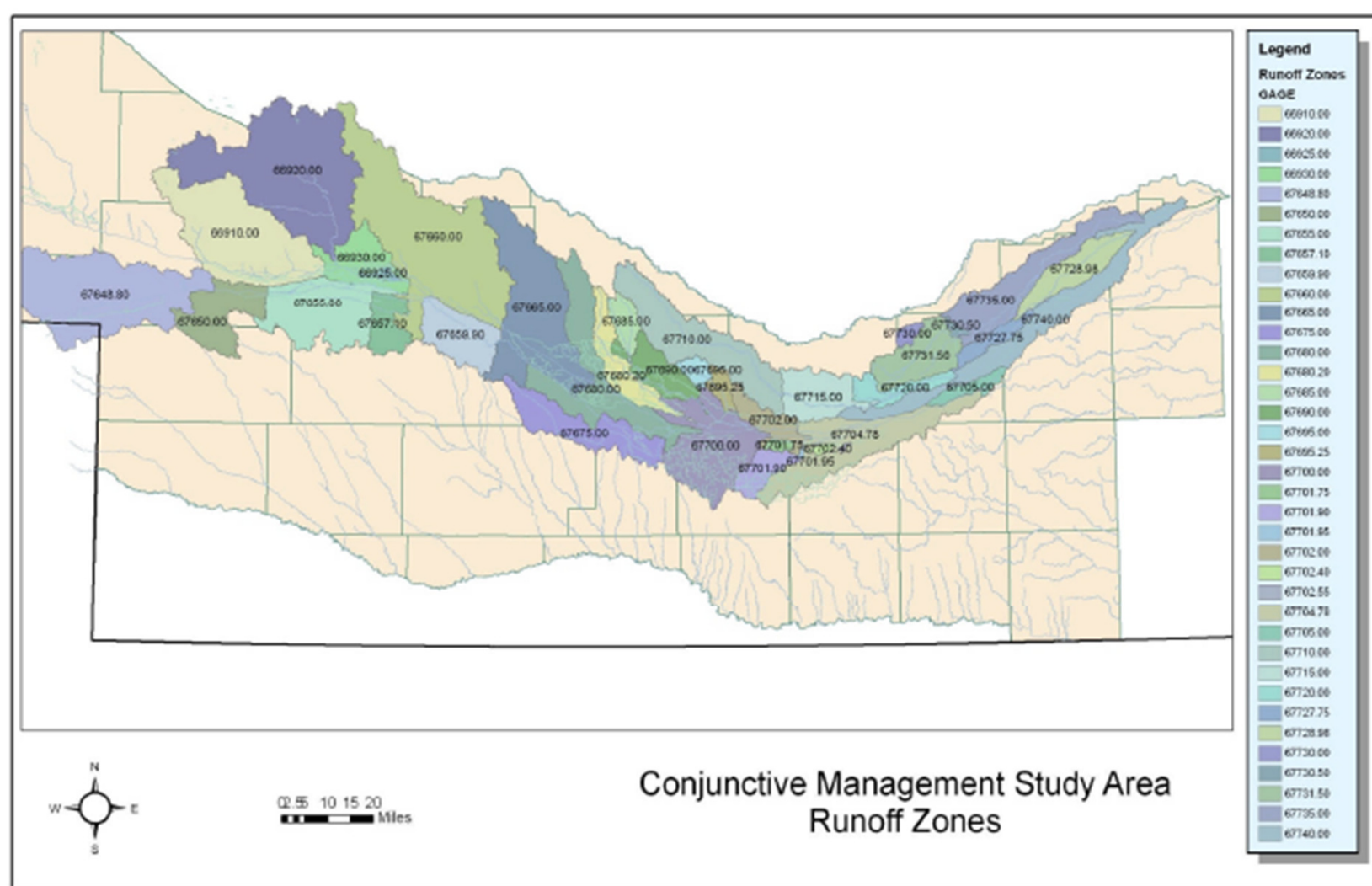
Surface Water Tool

- Incorporates:
 - Surface water inflow
 - Watershed scale runoff
 - Baseflow component of streamflow
 - Irrigation district demands

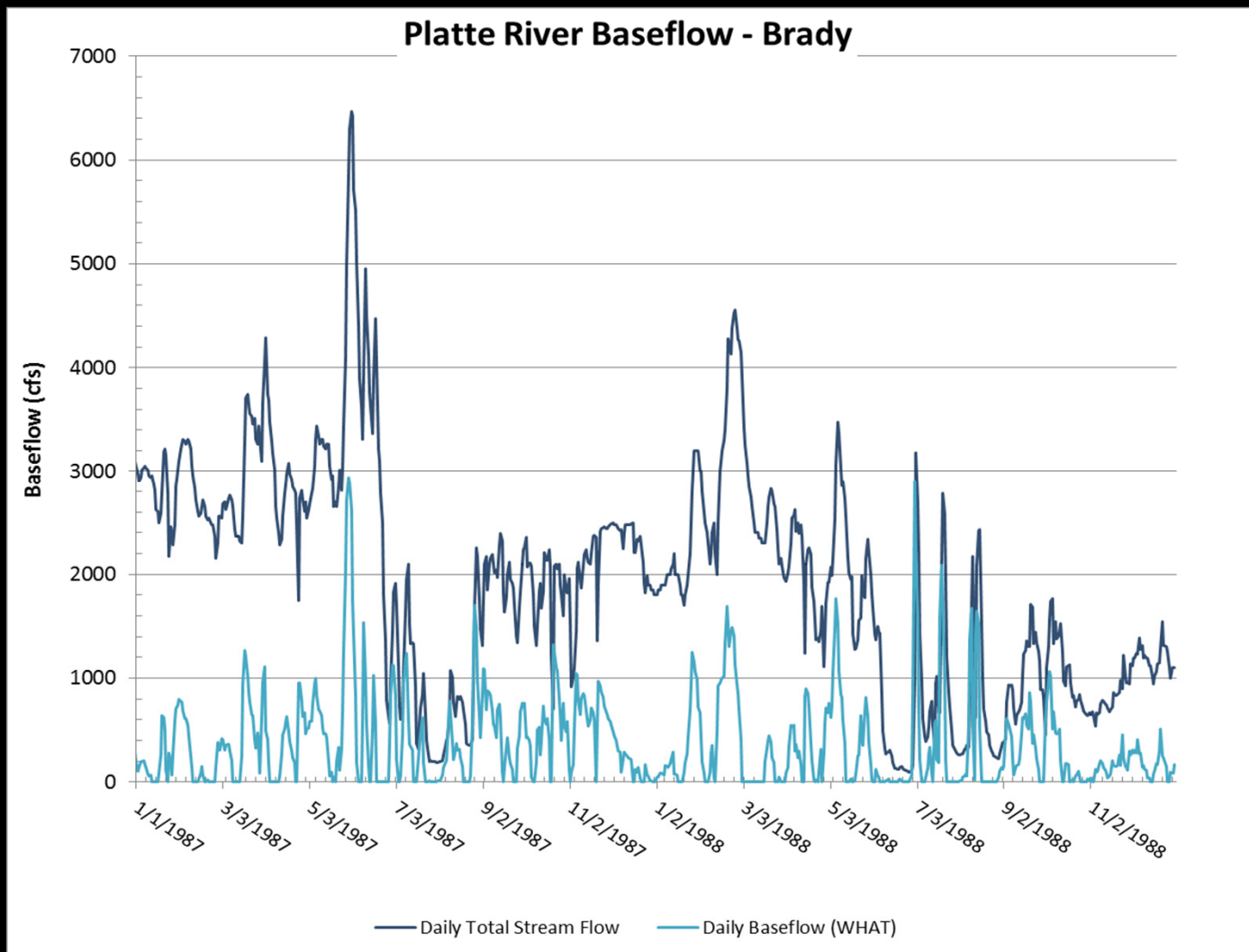
Surface Water Tool – Surface Water Inflow



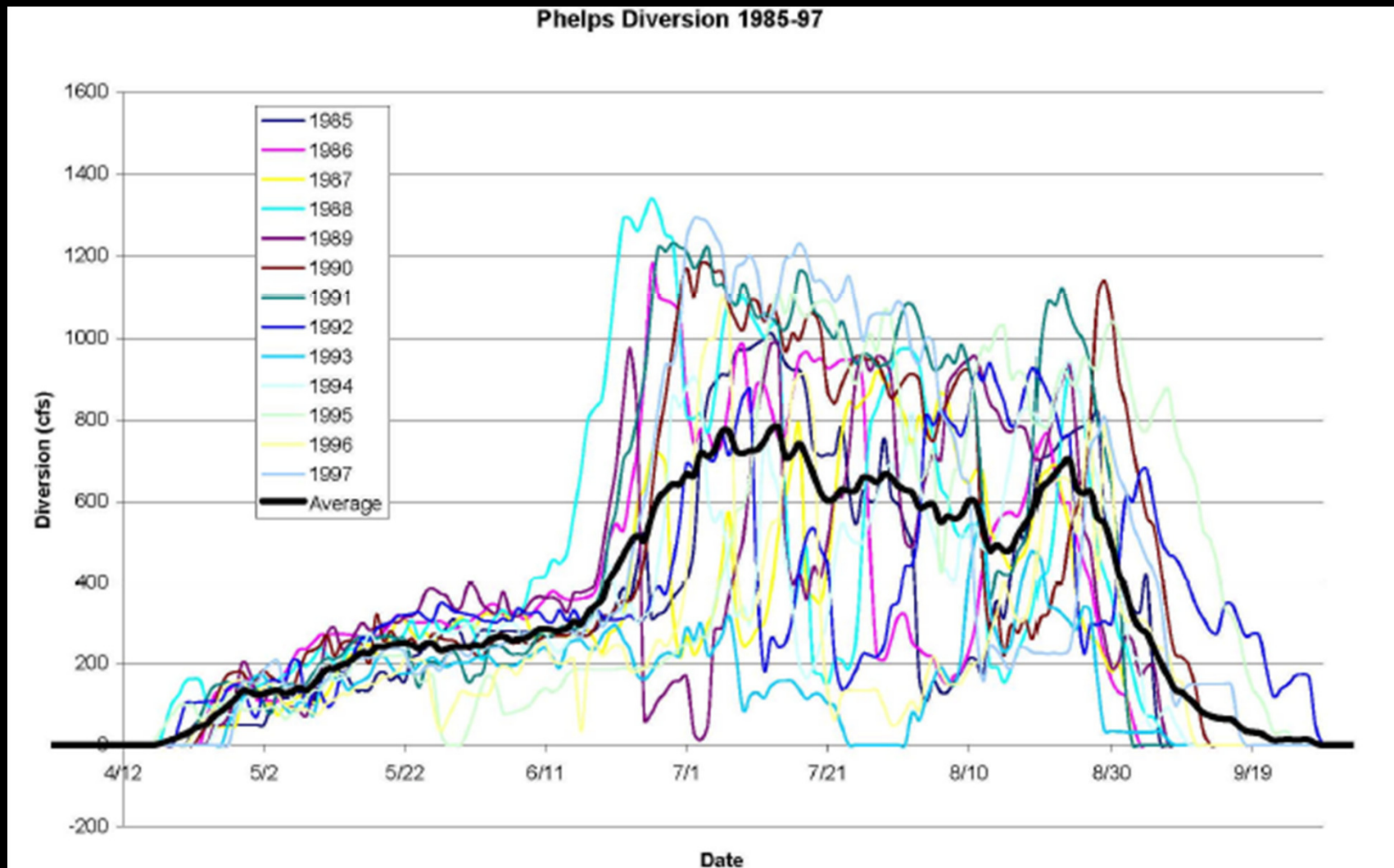
Surface Water Tool - Runoff



Surface Water Tool - Baseflow



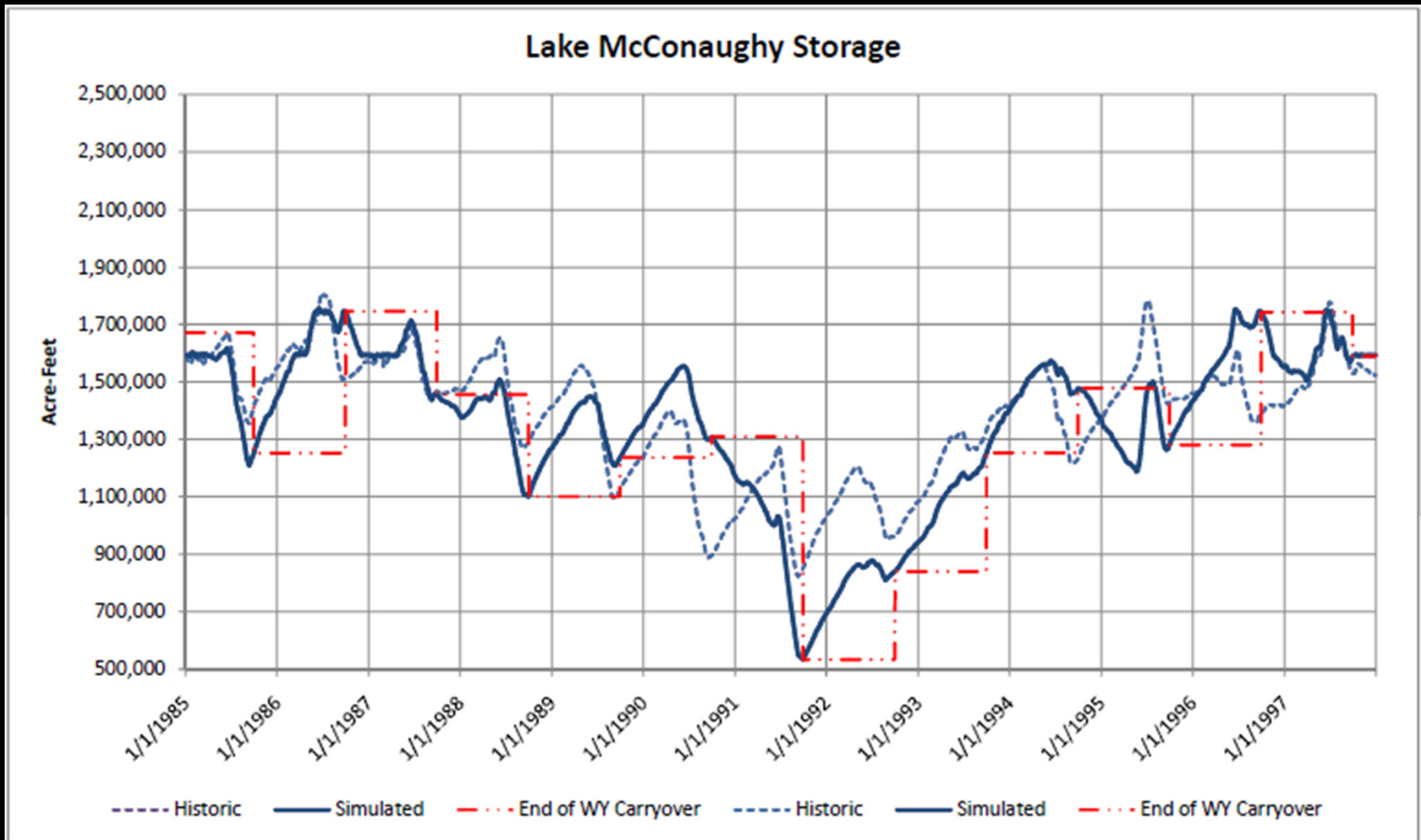
District Demands



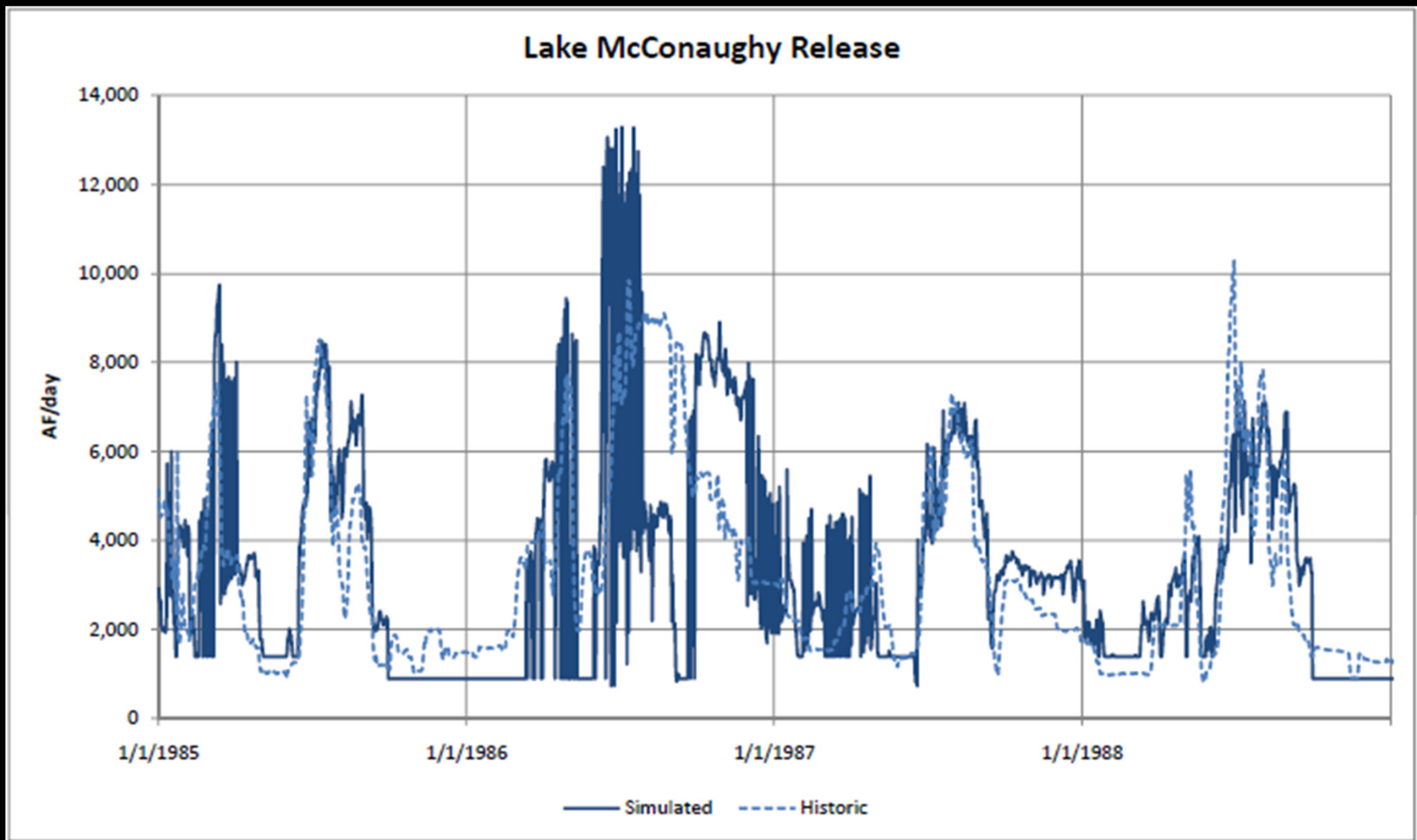
Surface Water Tool

- Produces:
 - Changes in surface water storage
 - Routed surface flow through the system
 - Canal recharge

Surface Water Tool – Surface Water Storage



Surface Water Tool – Routed Surface Flow



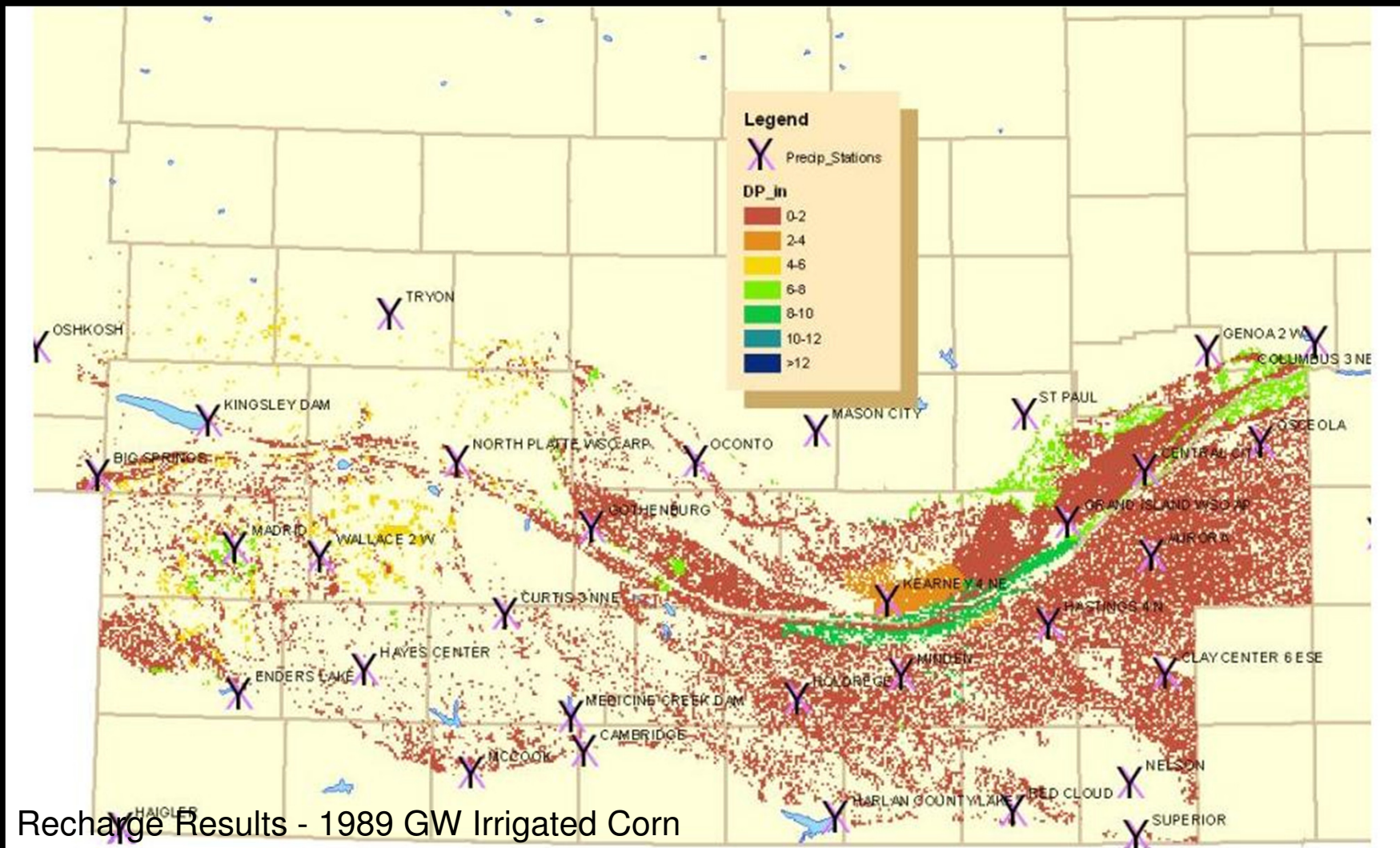
Surface Water Tool – Canal Recharge



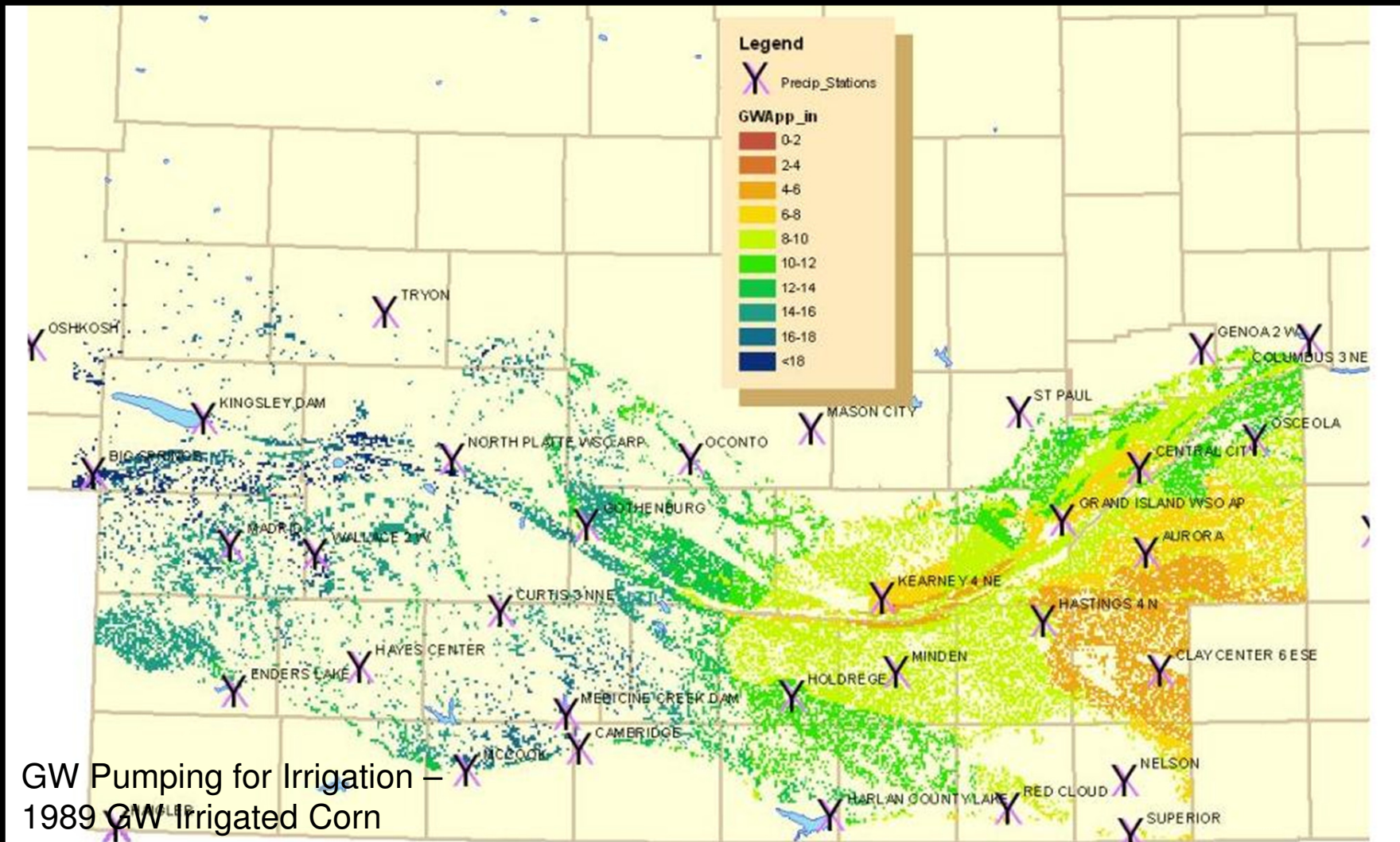
Groundwater Tool

- Incorporates:
 - Recharge and pumping from watershed tool
 - Recharge from surface water tool

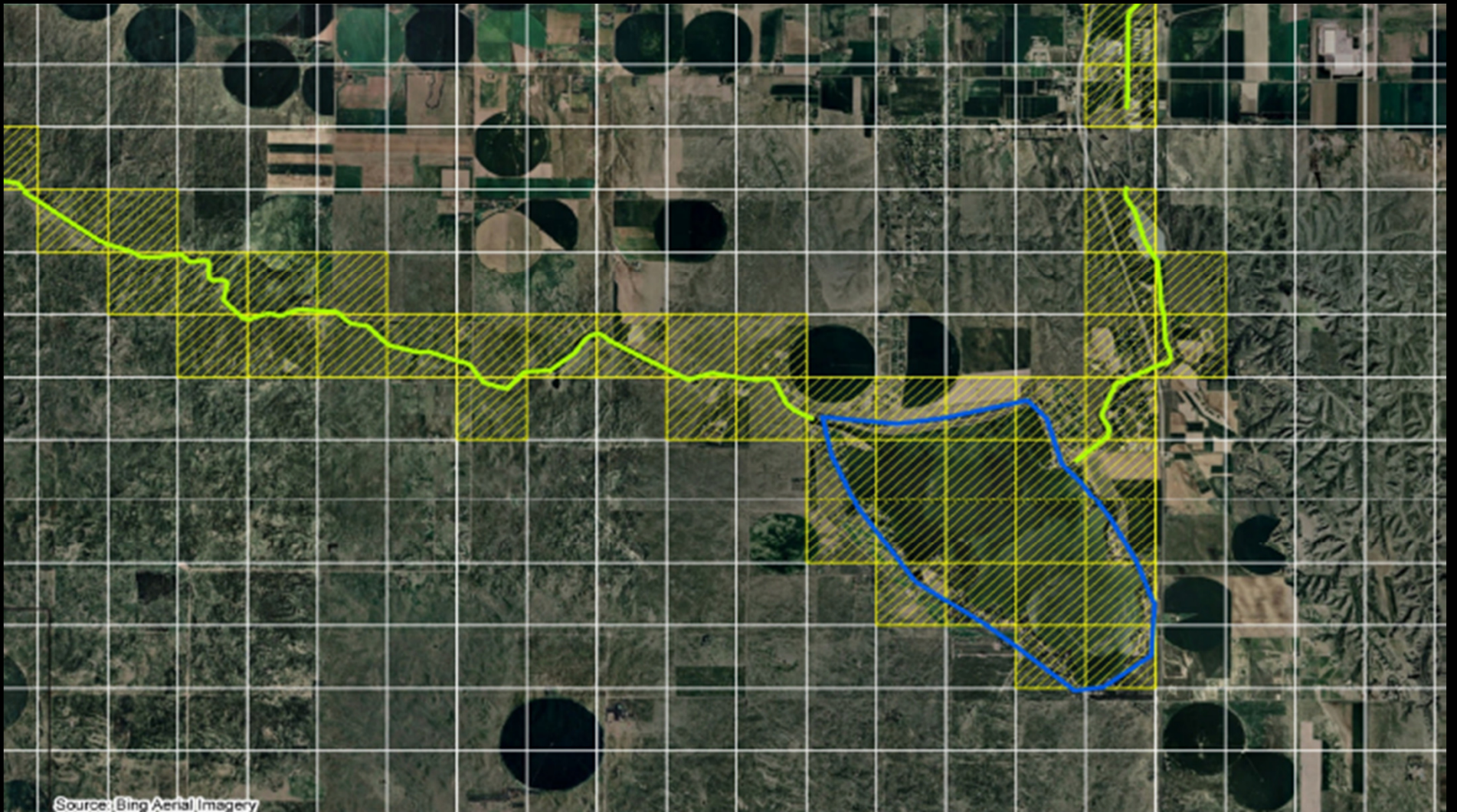
Groundwater Tool – Recharge



Groundwater Tool – Groundwater Pumping



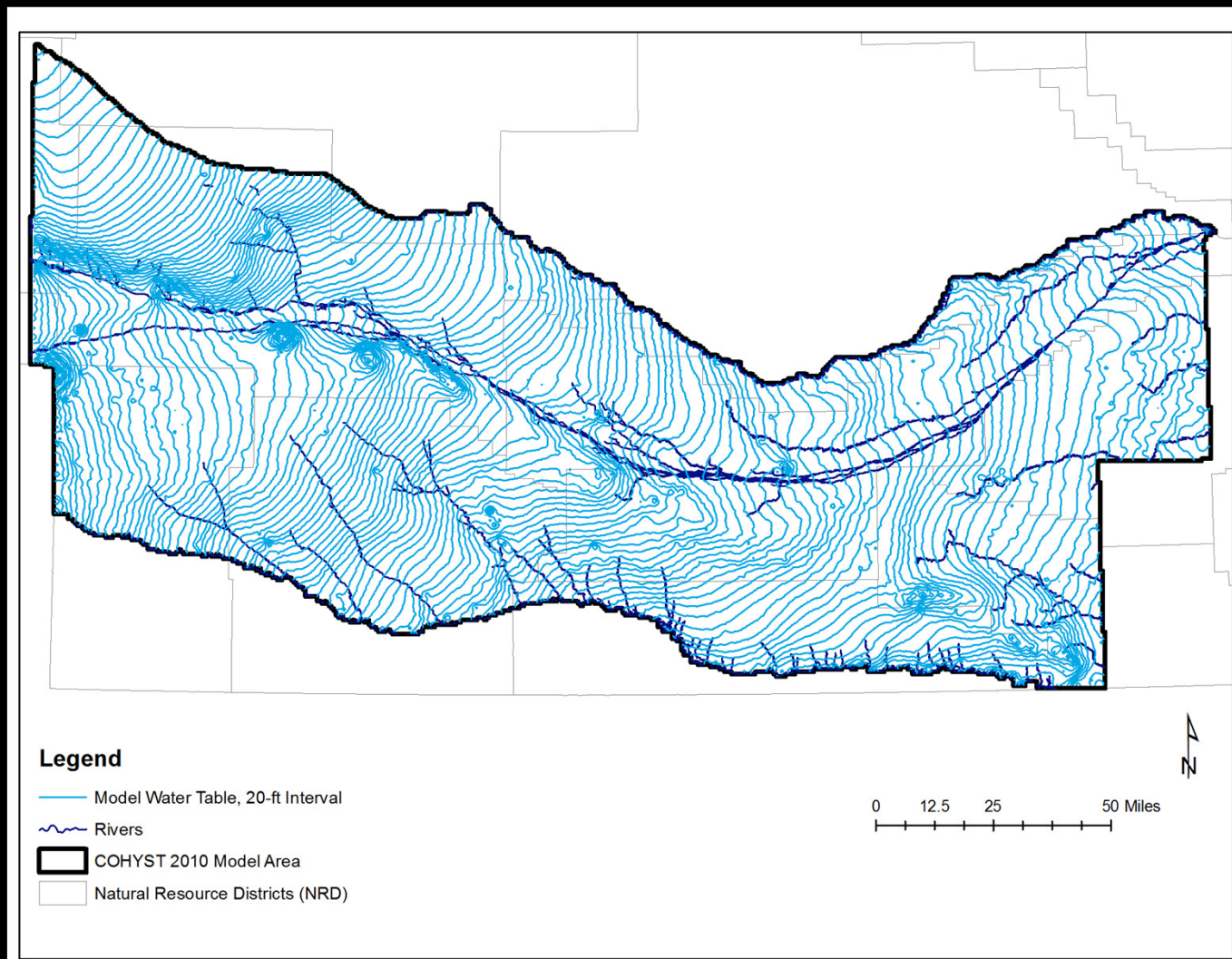
Groundwater Tool – Canal Recharge



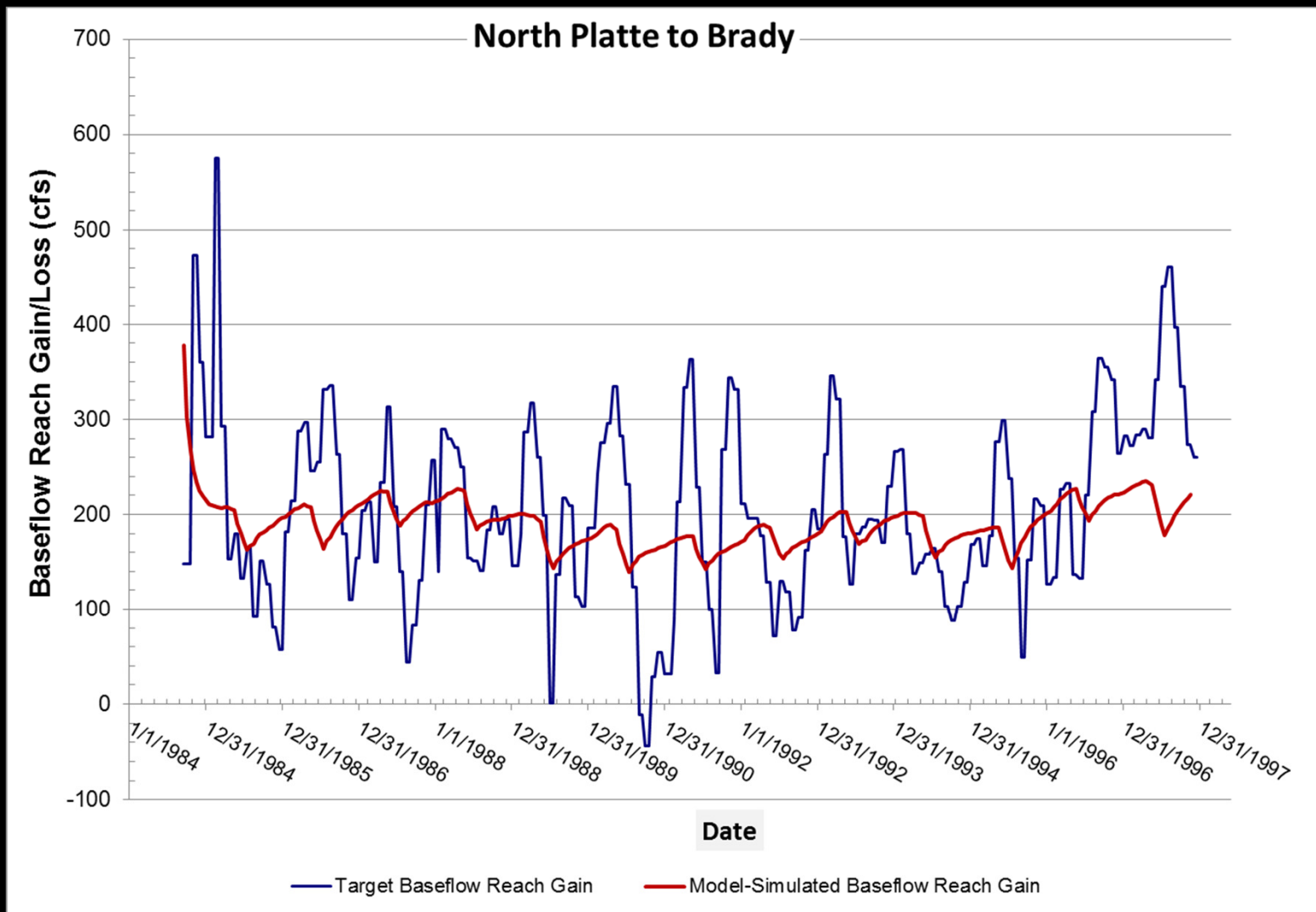
Groundwater Tool

- Produces:
 - Water table configuration
 - Baseflow component of streamflow
 - Propagates stresses through the aquifer in time and space

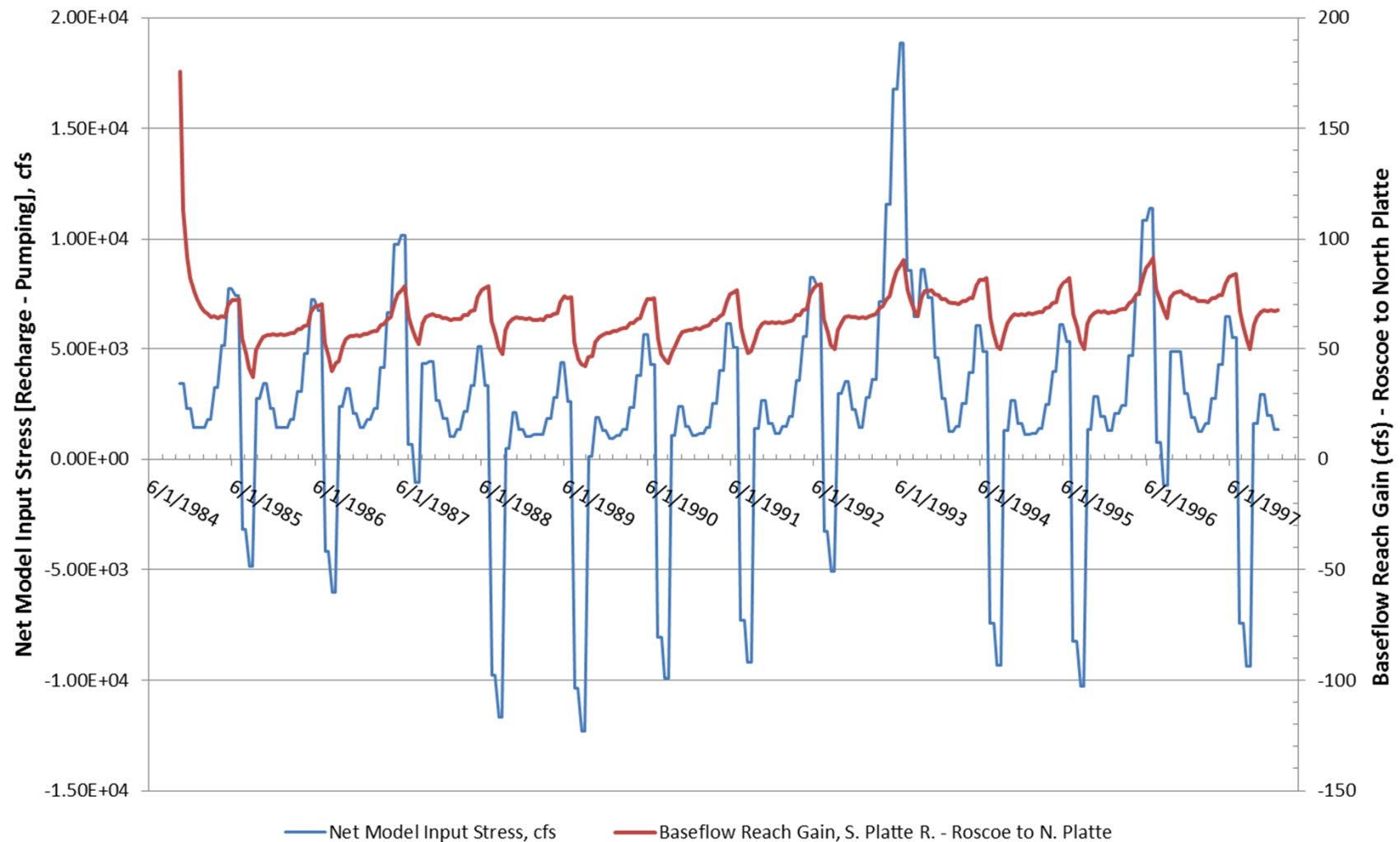
Groundwater Tool – Water Table Configuration



Groundwater Tool – Baseflow Component of Streamflow



Groundwater Tool – Propagate Stresses



Atmosphere

P

ET

Land

Surface

SWI

Δ STO

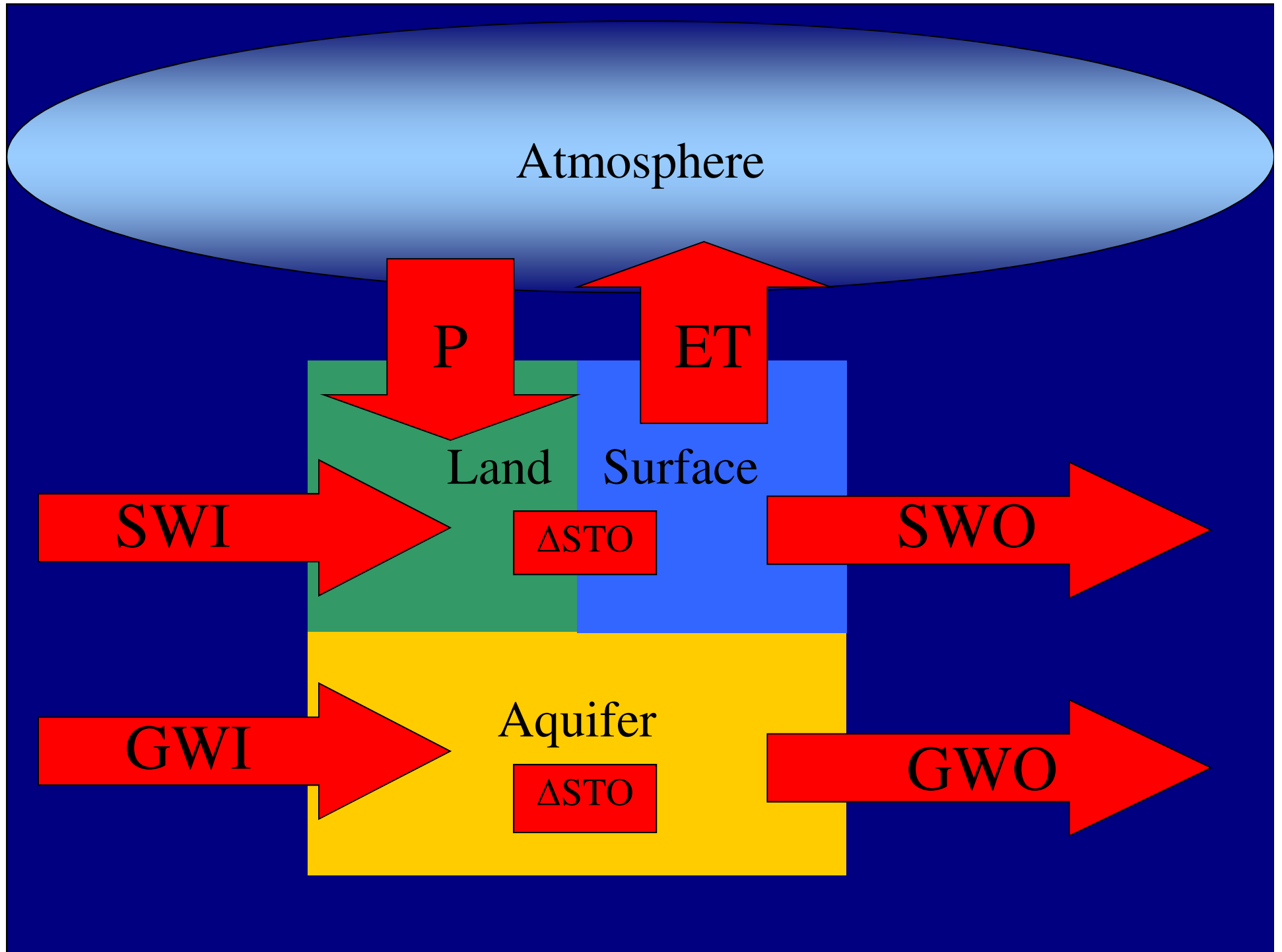
SWO

GWI

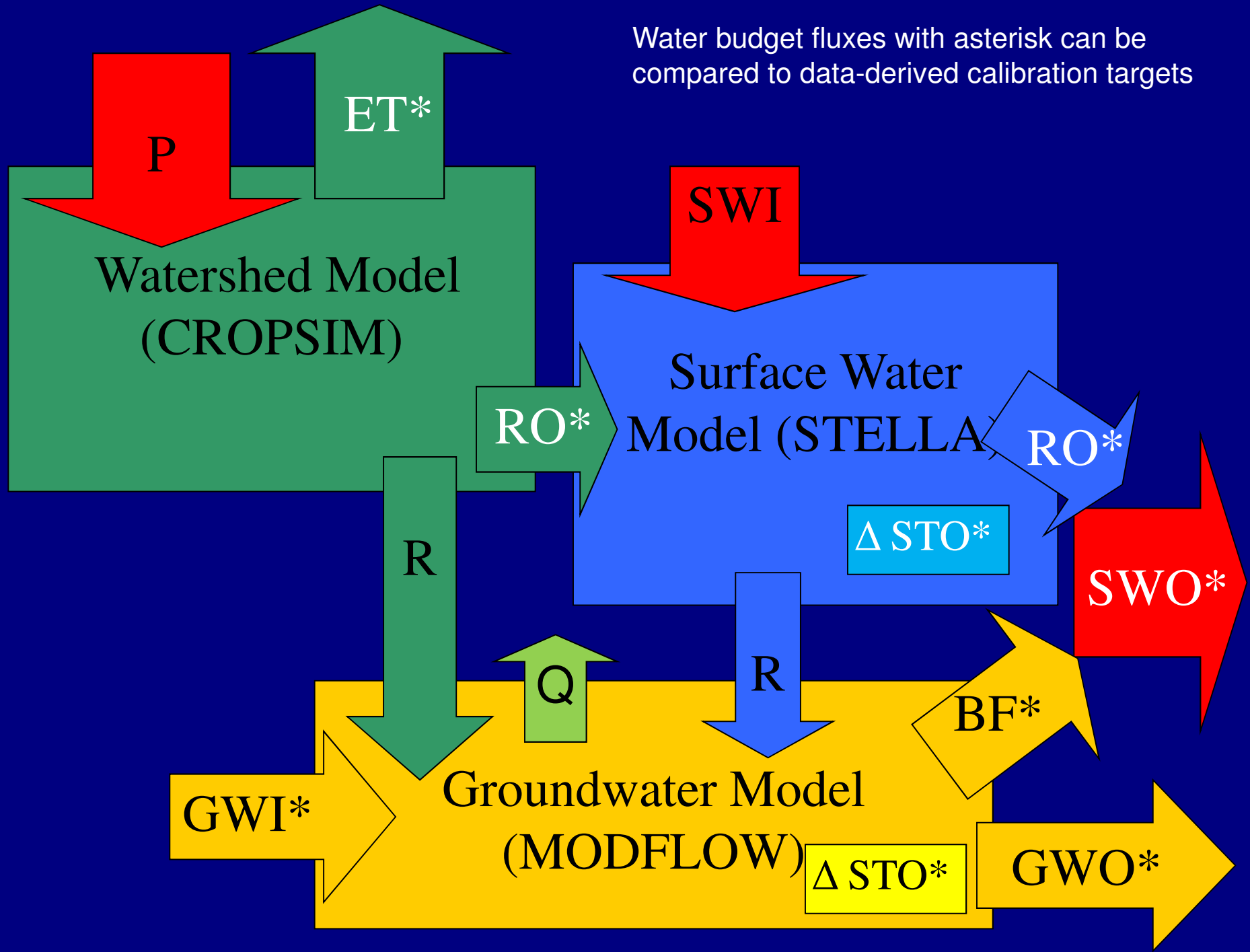
Aquifer

Δ STO

GWO



Water budget fluxes with asterisk can be compared to data-derived calibration targets



Studies – Primary Concerns

- Republican River Conjunctive Management Study
 - Compact and IMPs, allocation, acres retirement, augmentation
- Niobrara
 - Economics and IMPs, climate, limited supply, small volume flows, hydropower shortages
- Western Water Use
 - PRRIP and IMPs, highly regulated, imported/contracted water, commingled uses, allocation
- Cooperative Hydrology Study (example)
 - IMPs, Highly regulated, diverse uses, acres retirement

Conclusions

1. Individual NRDs have location specific concerns and preferred management approaches
2. The state has an obligation to protect existing users and provide for sustainable economic development, while protecting the riparian ecosystem in support of federal and state initiatives
3. The concept of conjunctive management will take many forms in Nebraska, but all will be variations on the central theme of integrated water management outlined here



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