

DROUGHT STRESS TESTS FOR WATER SUPPLY: RESIDENTIAL WELL IMPACTS AND ECONOMIC EXTERNALITIES

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DISCALIMER

This presentation addresses a groundwater management issue that has gained some notoriety

- Intent is to be balanced and neutral
- Focus is on known conditions and phenomena
- Exceptions to the characterizations presented likely exist
- Discussing the premises of this talk is welcome!

Outline

- Motivation for study
- Background
- Overview of technical approach
- Some details of the analysis
- Takeaway points

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 - Identify issues
 - Include stakeholder groups
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- Example: Increasing pumping during drought (surface water shortfalls)



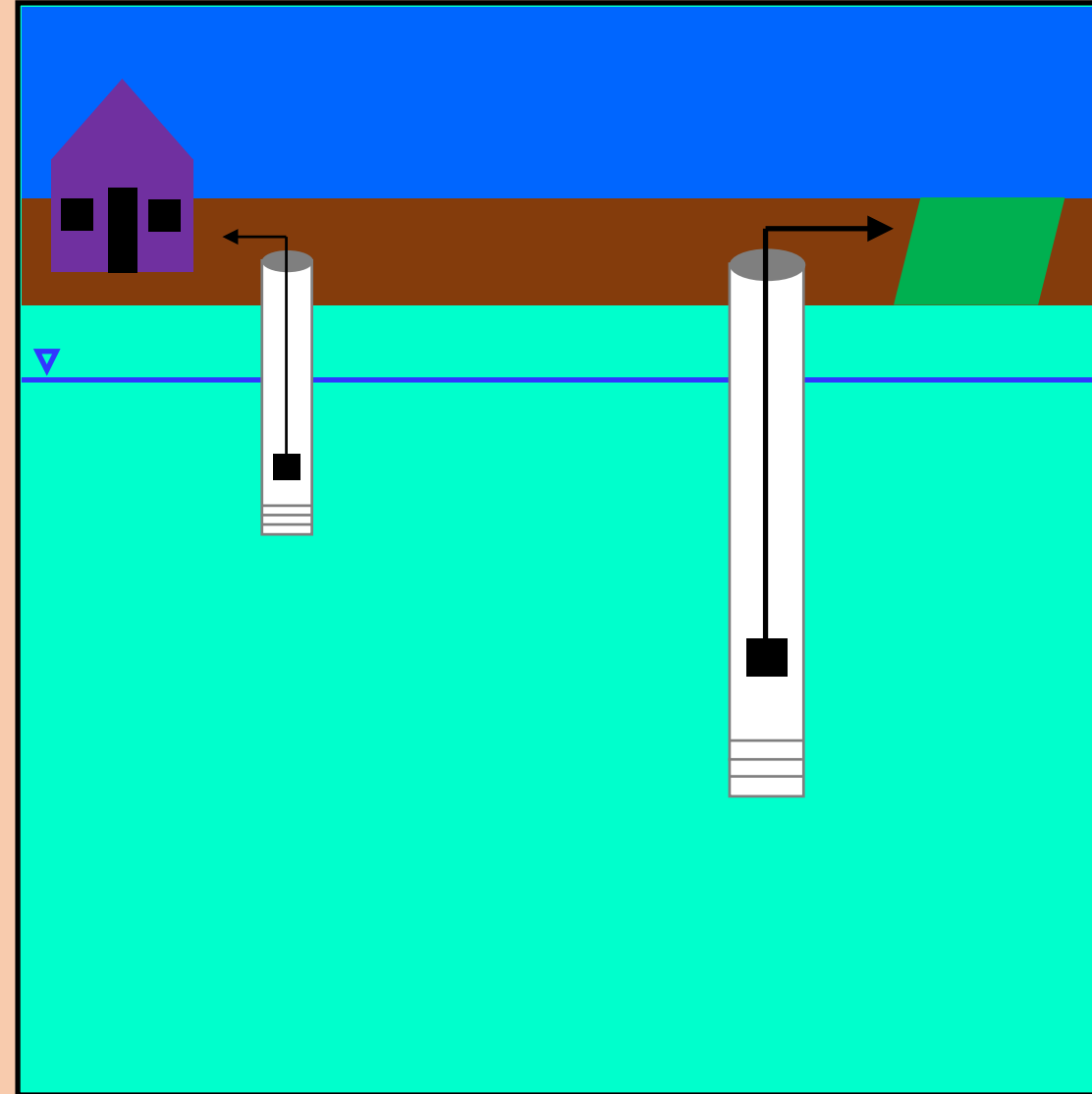
Motivation

- Elements of planning for sustainable groundwater management
 - Identify issues
 - Include stakeholder groups
 - Balance interests
 - Develop policies
- Example: Increasing pumping during drought (surface water shortfalls)
- Stakeholders
 - Residential well owners
 - Agricultural operations (farmers and corporations)



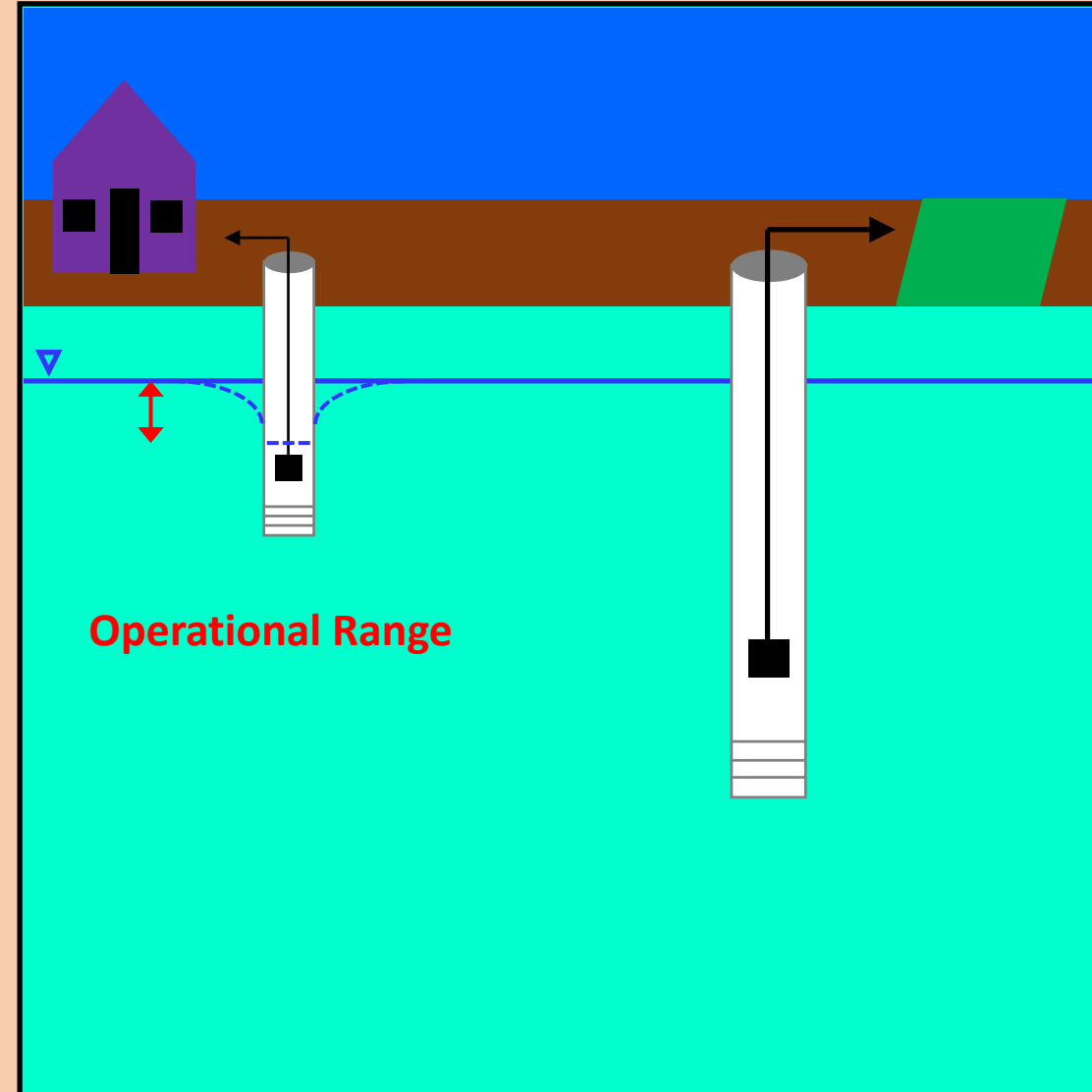
Motivation

- Potential differences in interests



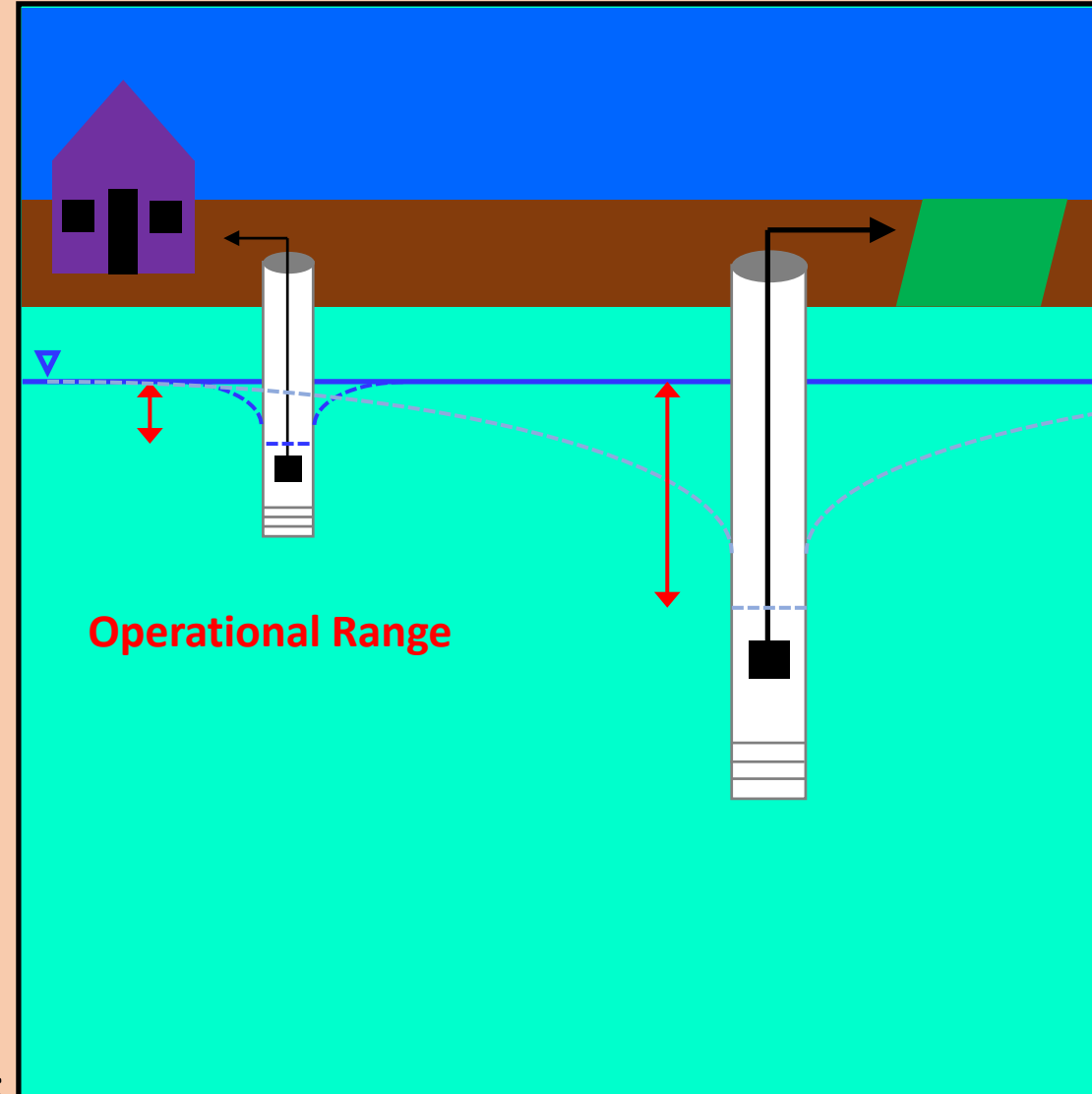
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- Potential differences in interests
 - Residential well owners
 - Wells often sole source of supply
 - Fairly shallow pumps and screens
 - Water level declines reduce supply
 - Low financial ability to remediate



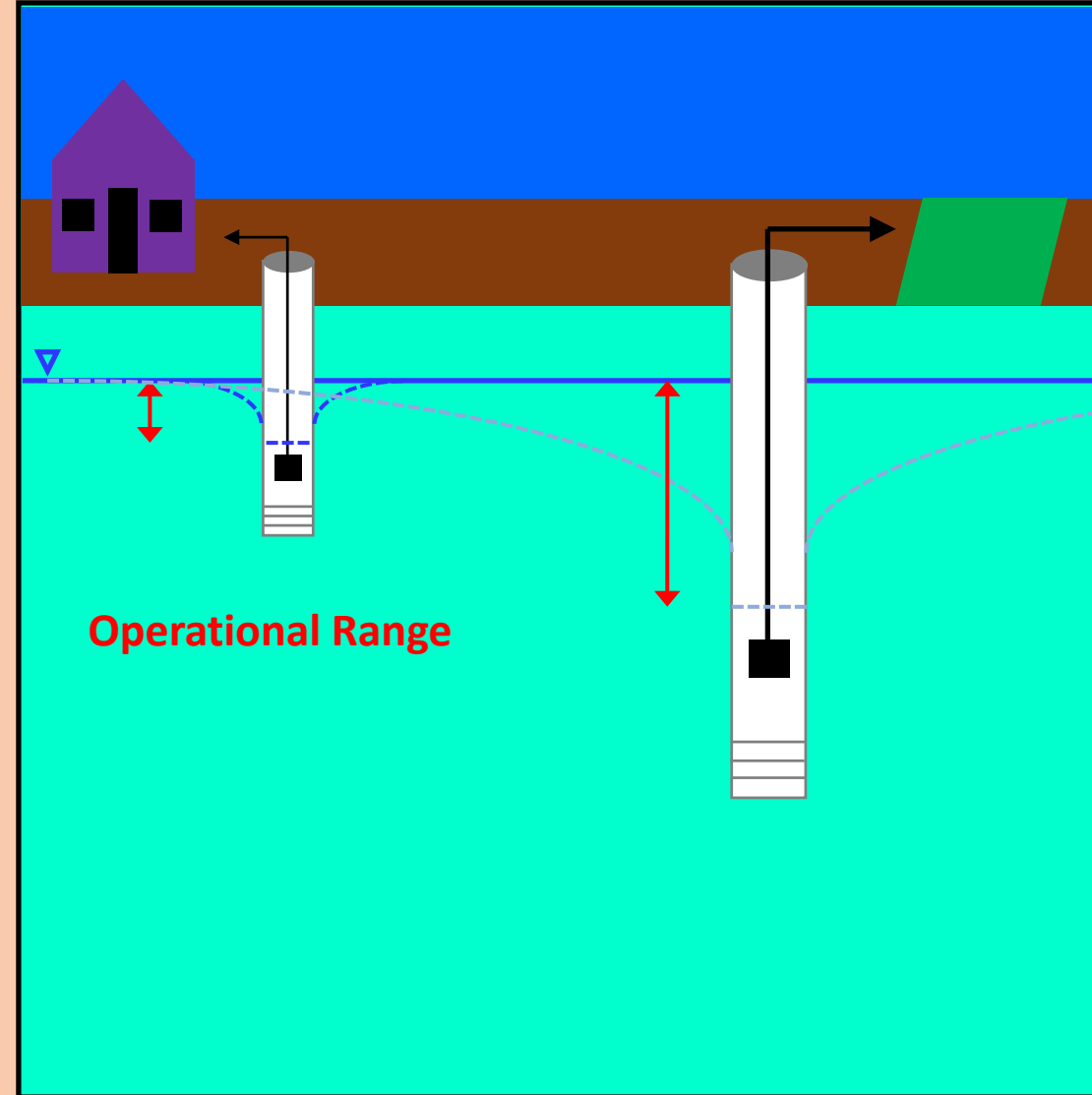
Motivation

- Potential differences in interests
 - Residential well owners
 - Wells often sole source of supply
 - Fairly shallow pumps and screens
 - Water level declines reduce supply
 - Low financial ability to remediate
 - Agricultural operations
 - Wells often backstop SW supplies
 - Usually deeper pumps and screens
 - Less sensitive to water level declines
 - Often higher financial ability to remediate
 - Potential impact to residential supplies



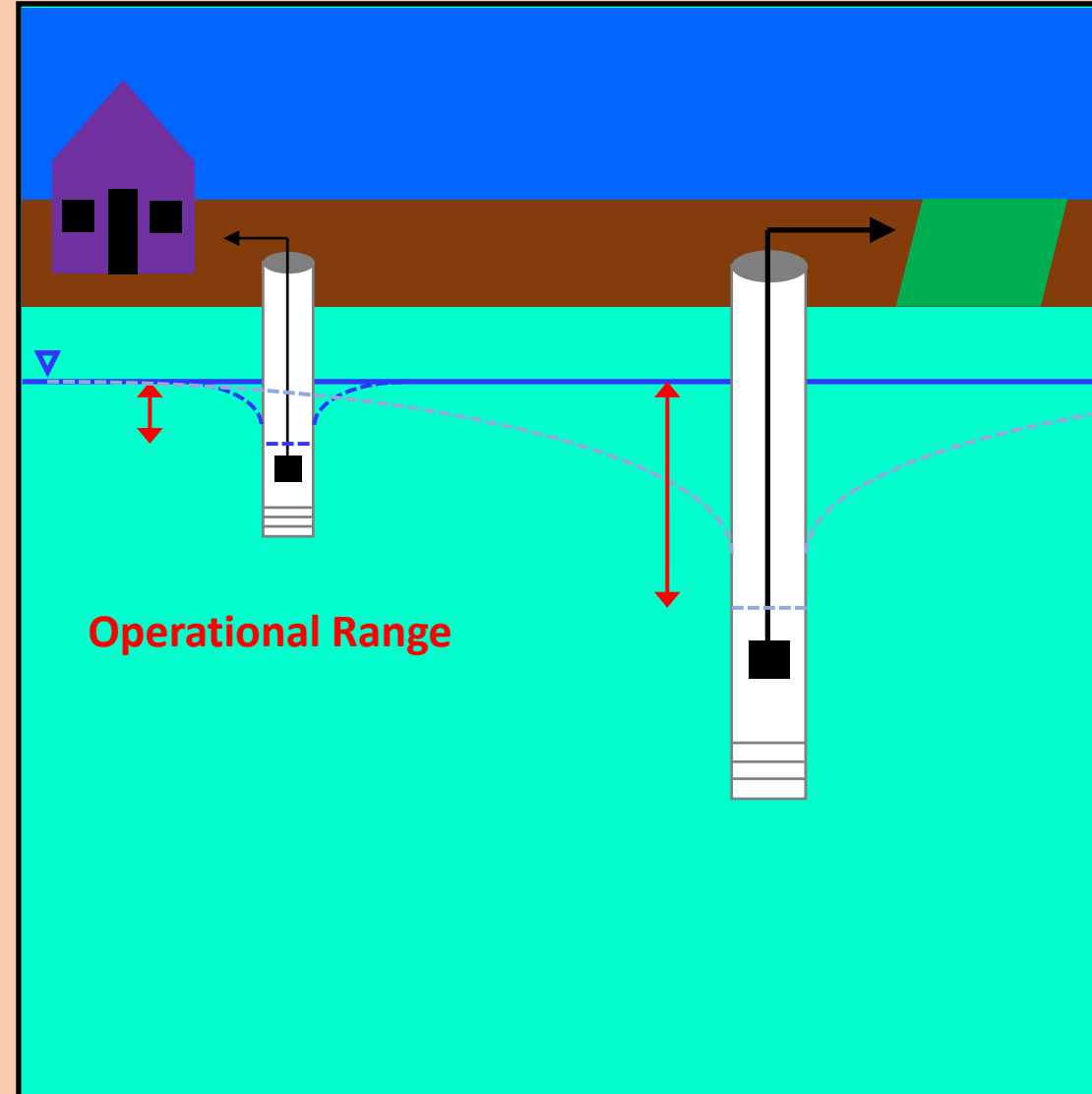
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- Possible approach for path forward



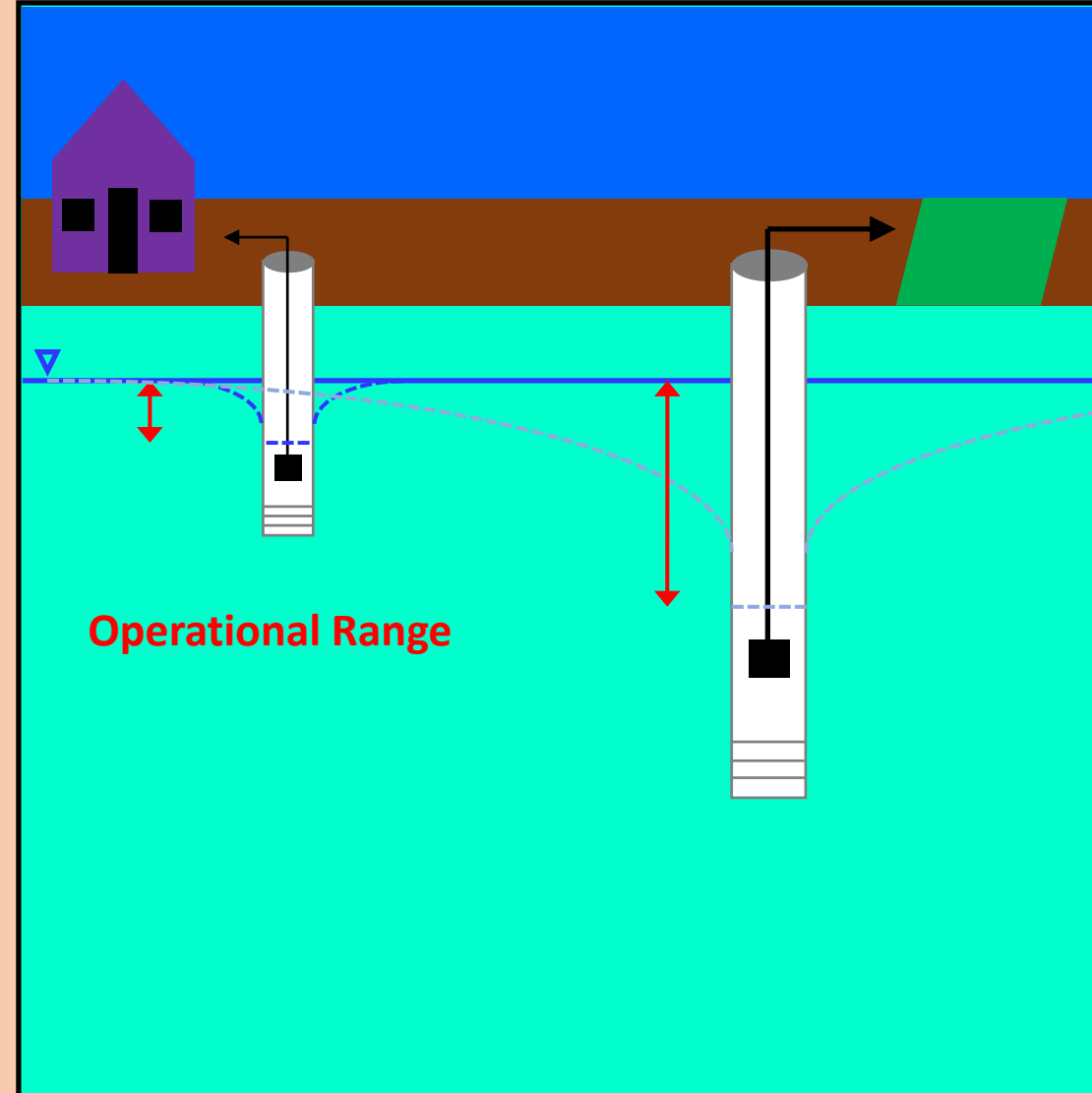
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 - Evaluate likely effect of management policy options on groundwater levels and supplies (simulated stress test)



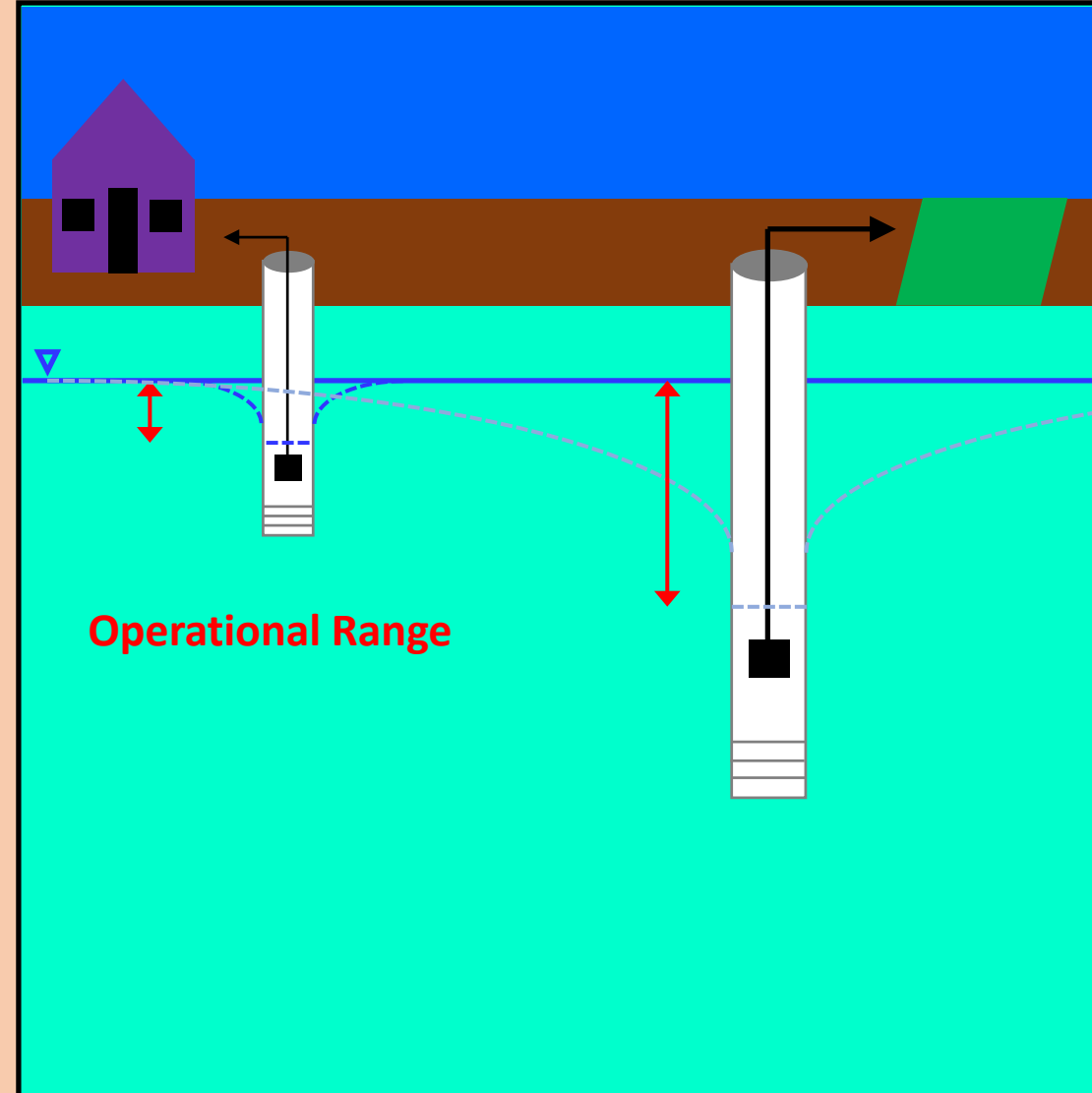
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 - Evaluate likely effect of management policy options on groundwater levels and supplies (simulated stress test)
 - Estimate remediation cost to residential well owners
 - Create means to address economic externality borne by residential well owners



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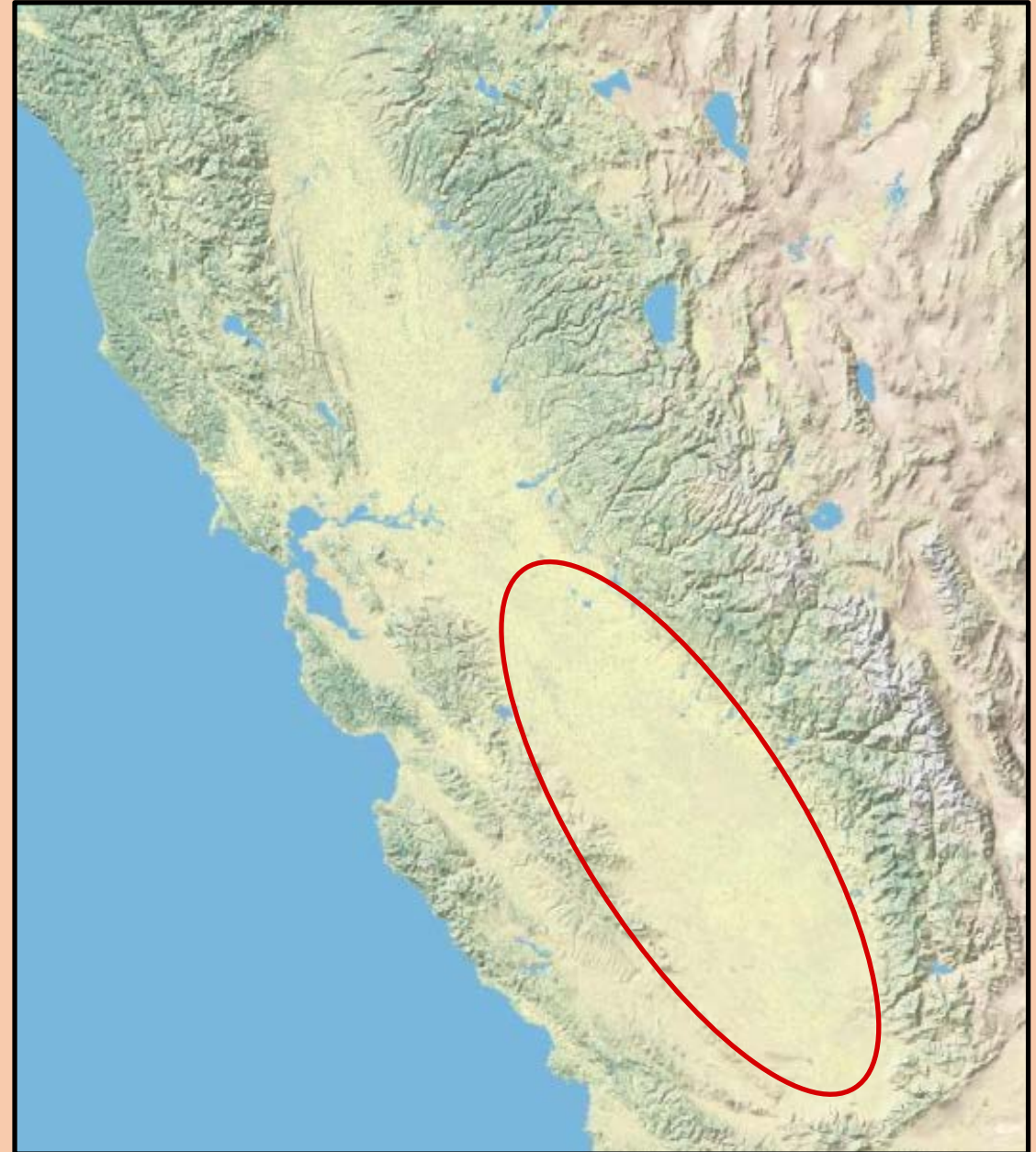
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- Many residential wells went dry in California during recent drought



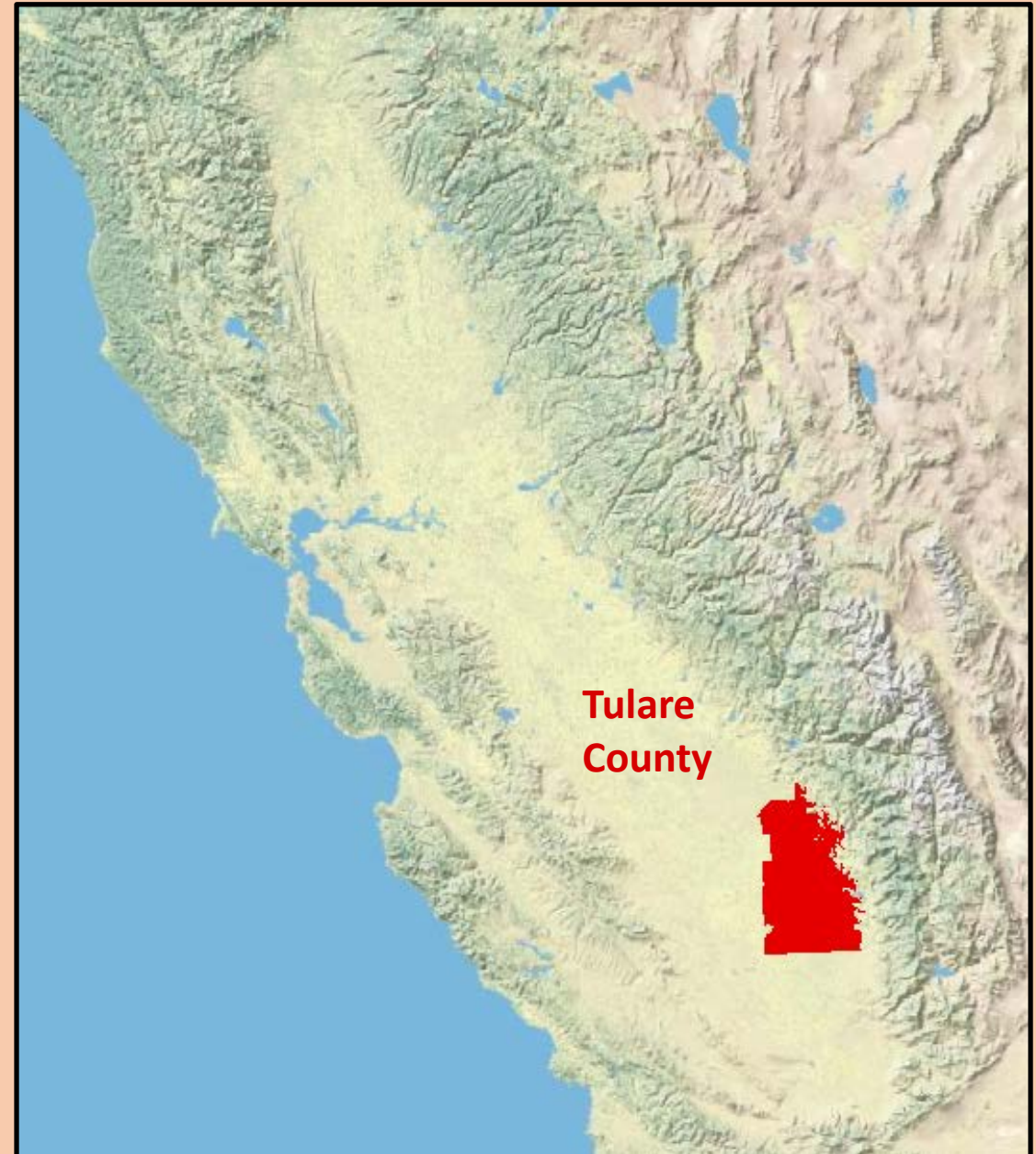
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- Many residential wells went dry in California during recent drought
- Especially true in southern Central Valley
 - Many disadvantaged communities
 - Also prevalence of poor water quality (nitrate and arsenic)



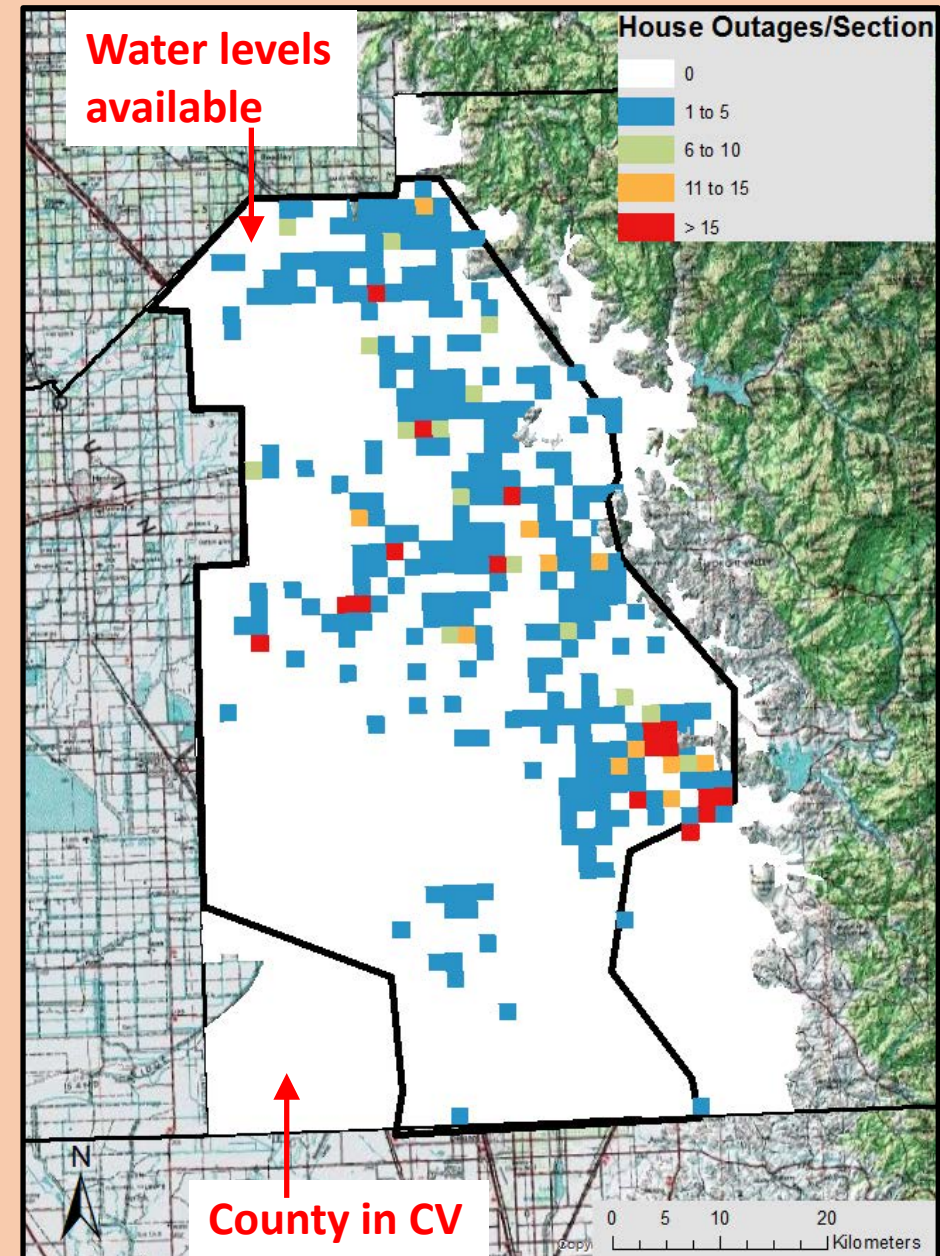
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 - Many disadvantaged communities
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- Tulare County has best data on occurrence in the Central Valley



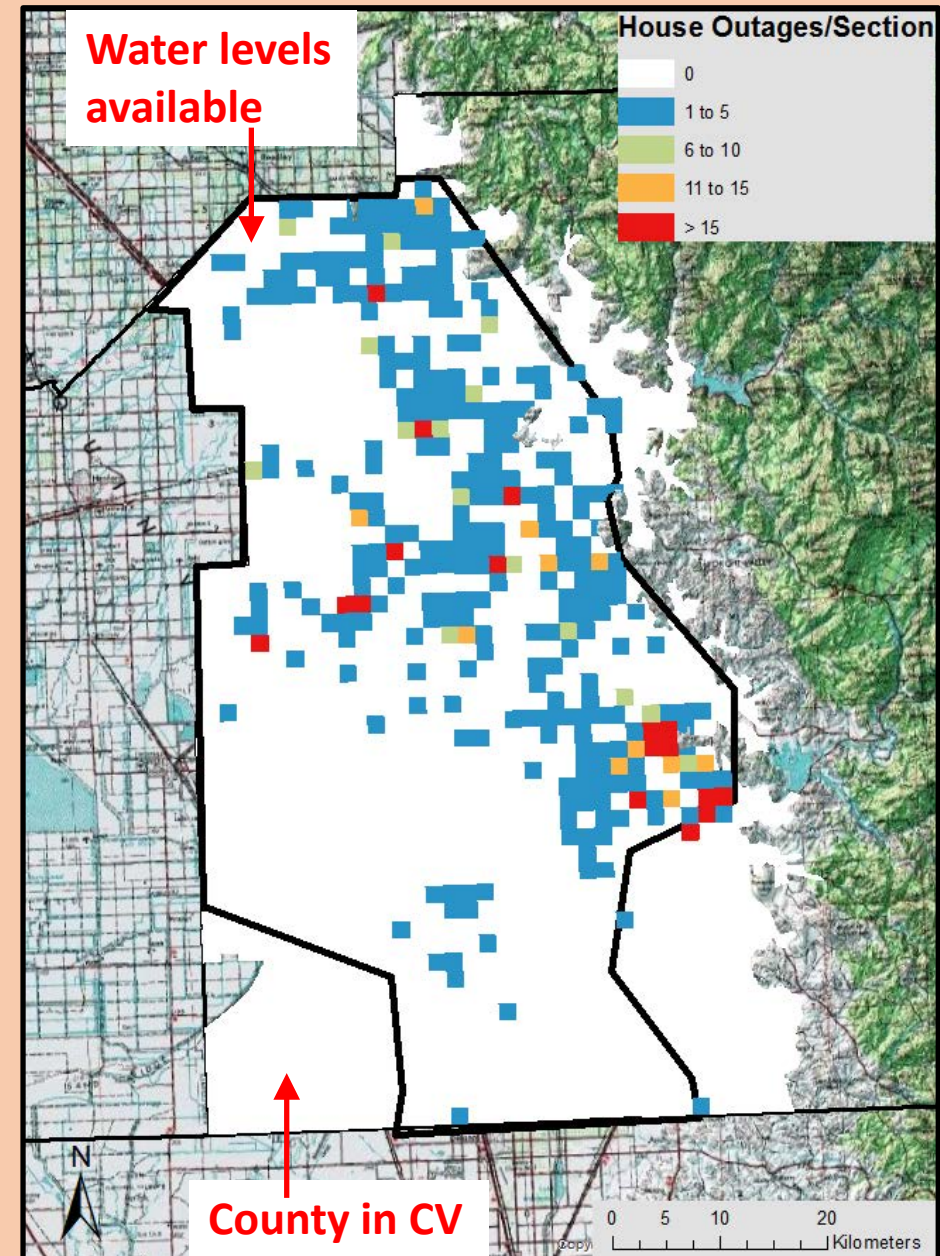
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- Cumulative residential groundwater services outages during drought



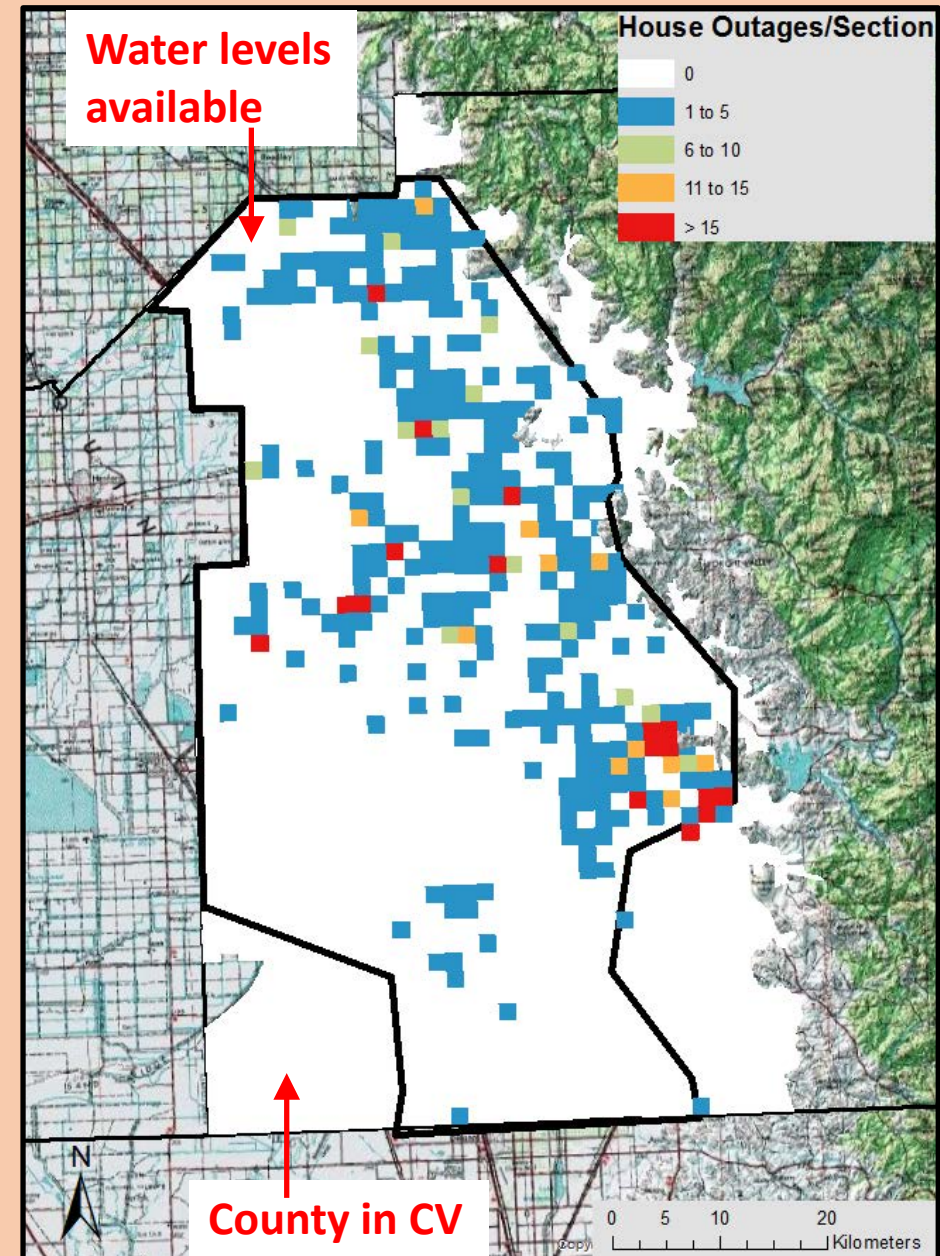
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- 1,606 houses as of 3/20/17



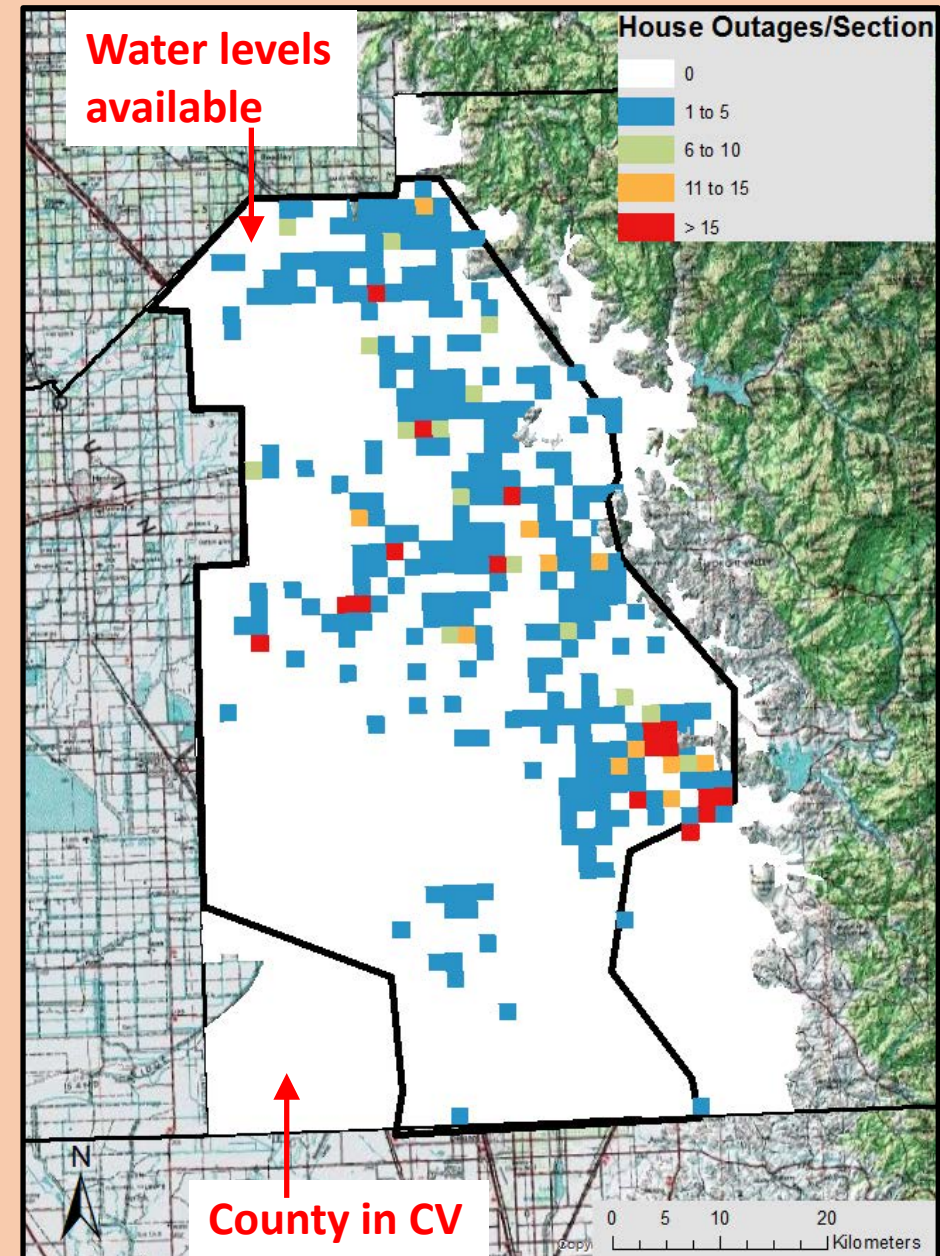
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- 1,606 houses as of 3/20/17
- Fewer wells than outages since wells can serve multiple houses
- Under-reporting of outages expected stemming from undocumented immigrant considerations

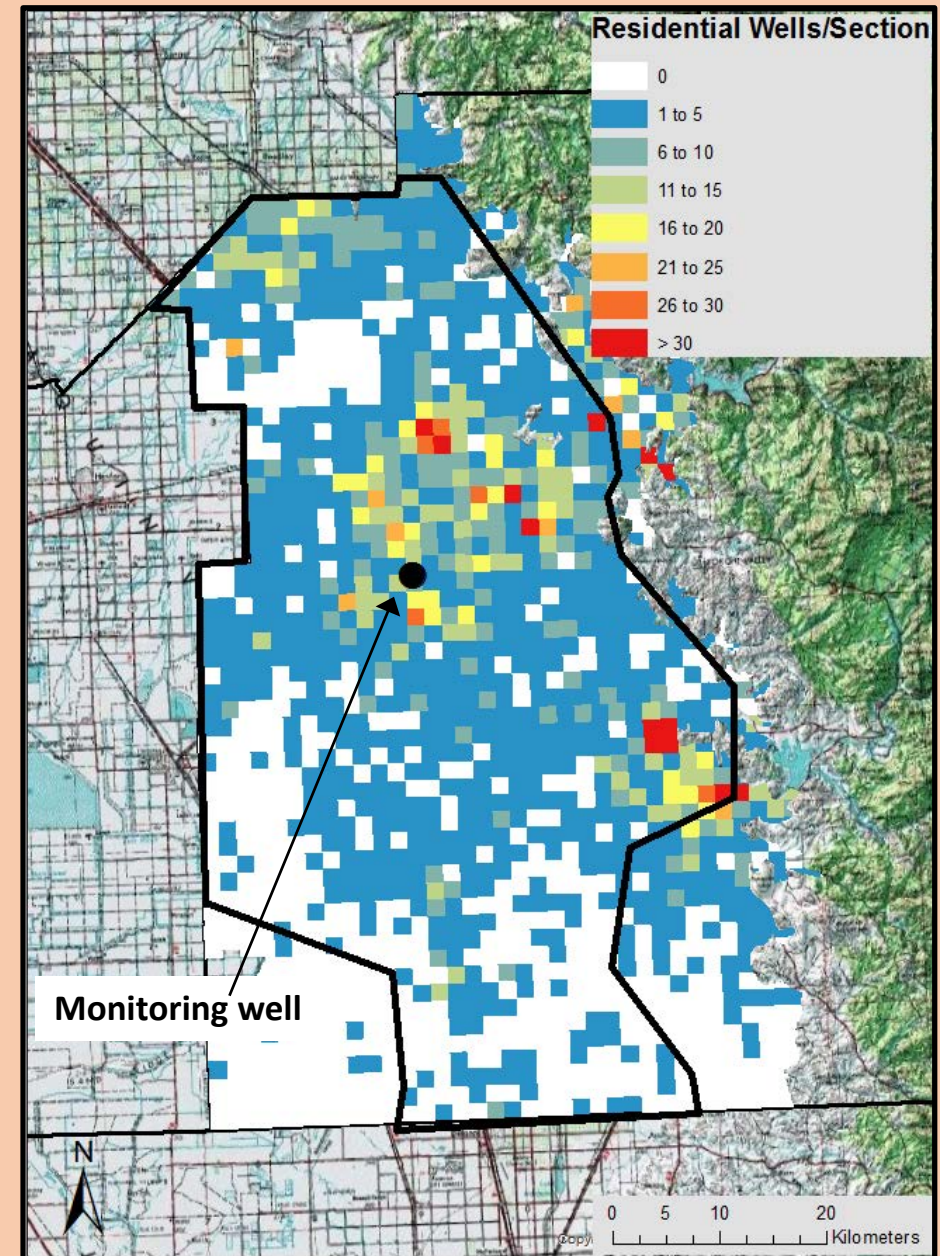


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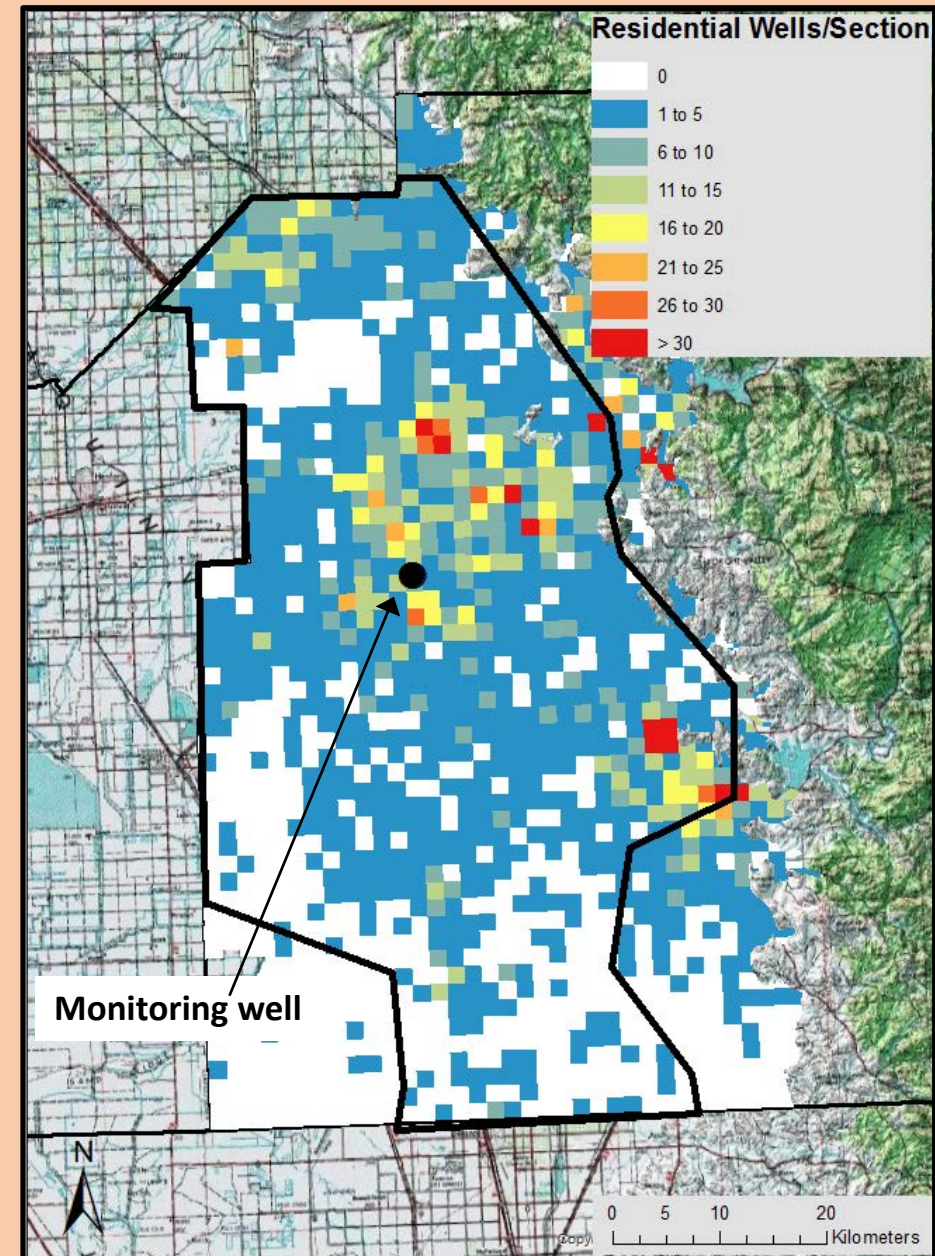
Technical Approach

- Well counts by Public Land Survey System section (1 mi²)



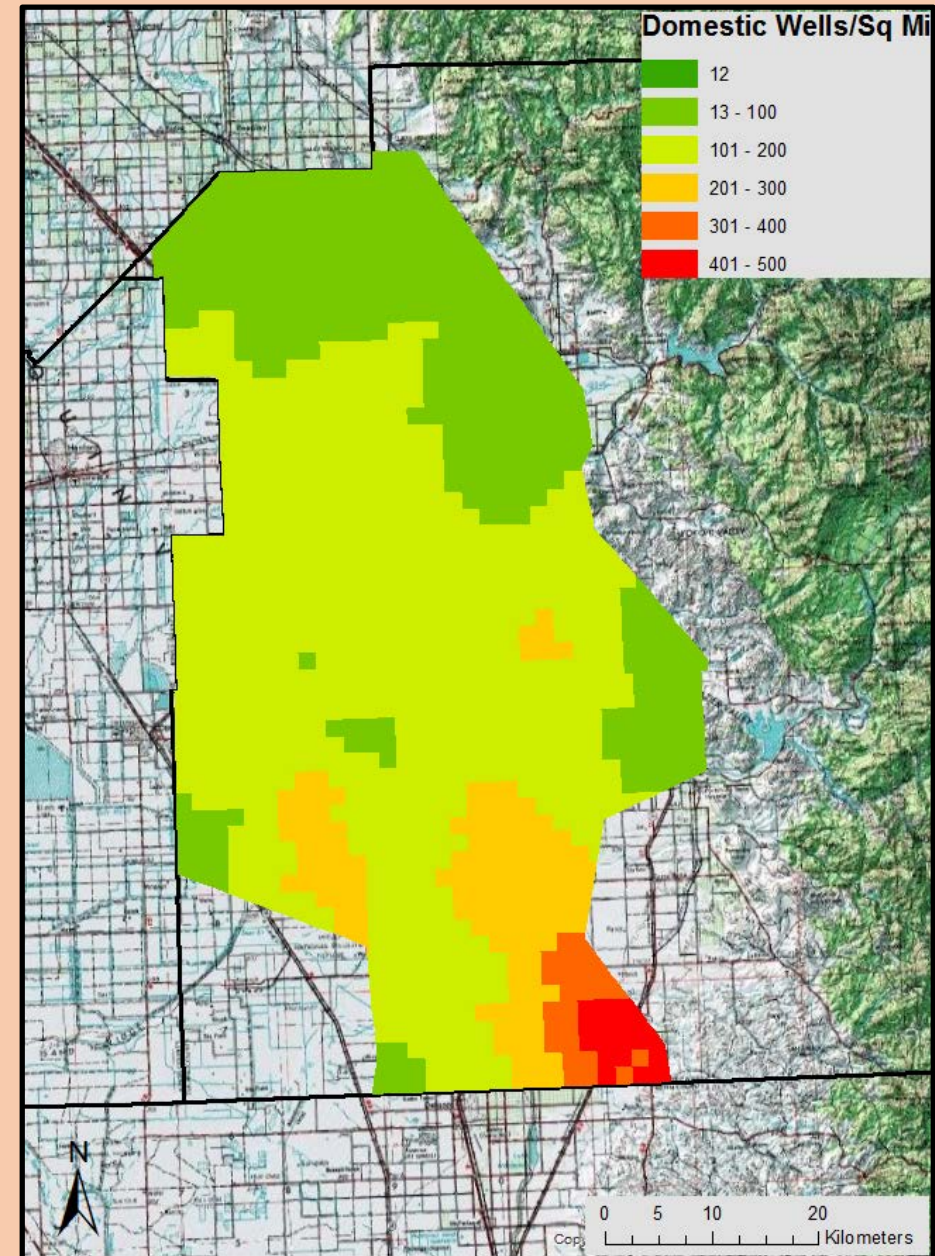
Technical Approach

- Well counts by Public Land Survey System section (1 mi²)
- Individual construction details by PLSS section include
 - Well depth
 - Screened interval



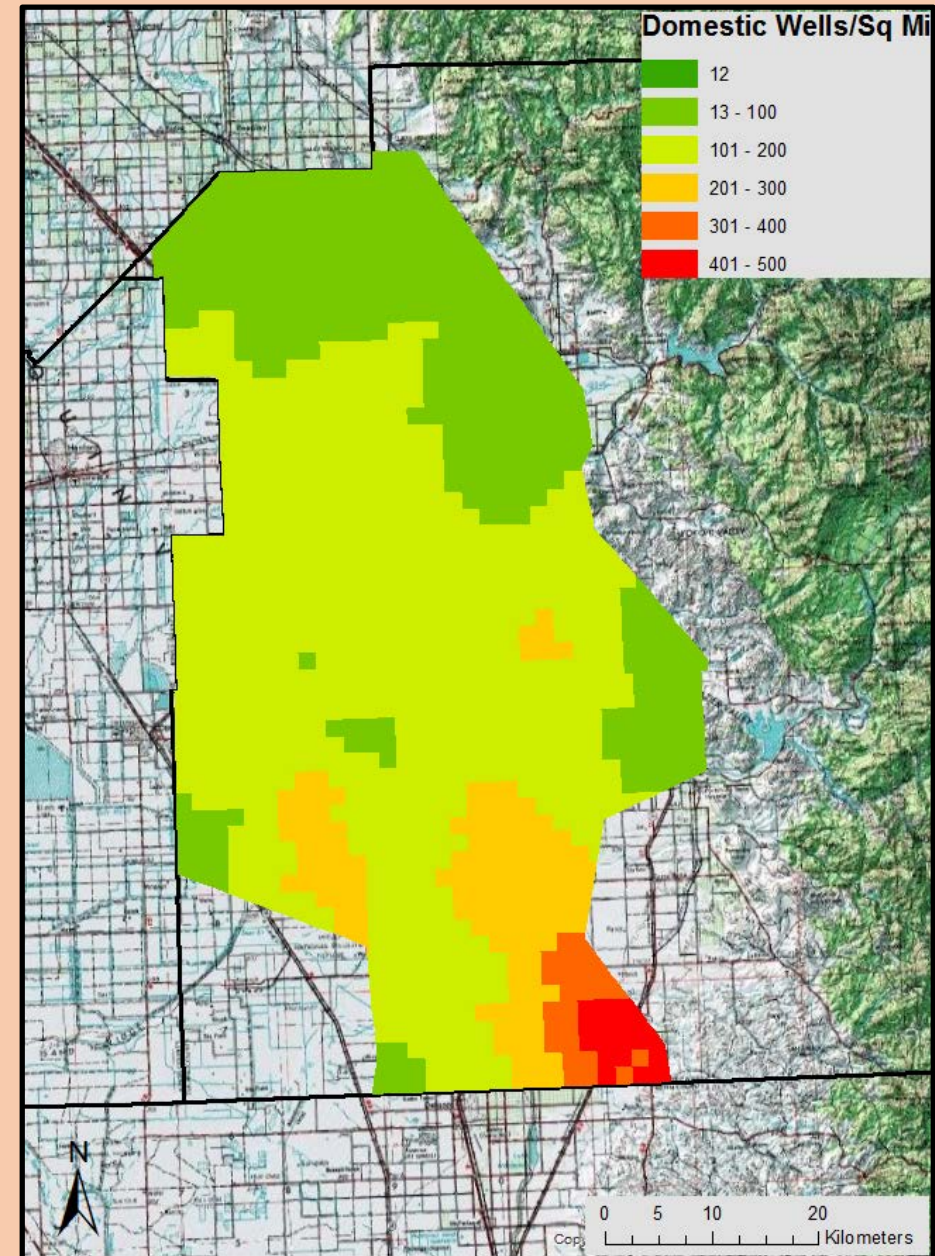
Technical Approach

- Depth to groundwater
 - Derived from DWR contours
 - Seasonal data over drought period
 - Individual values derived for each PLSS section

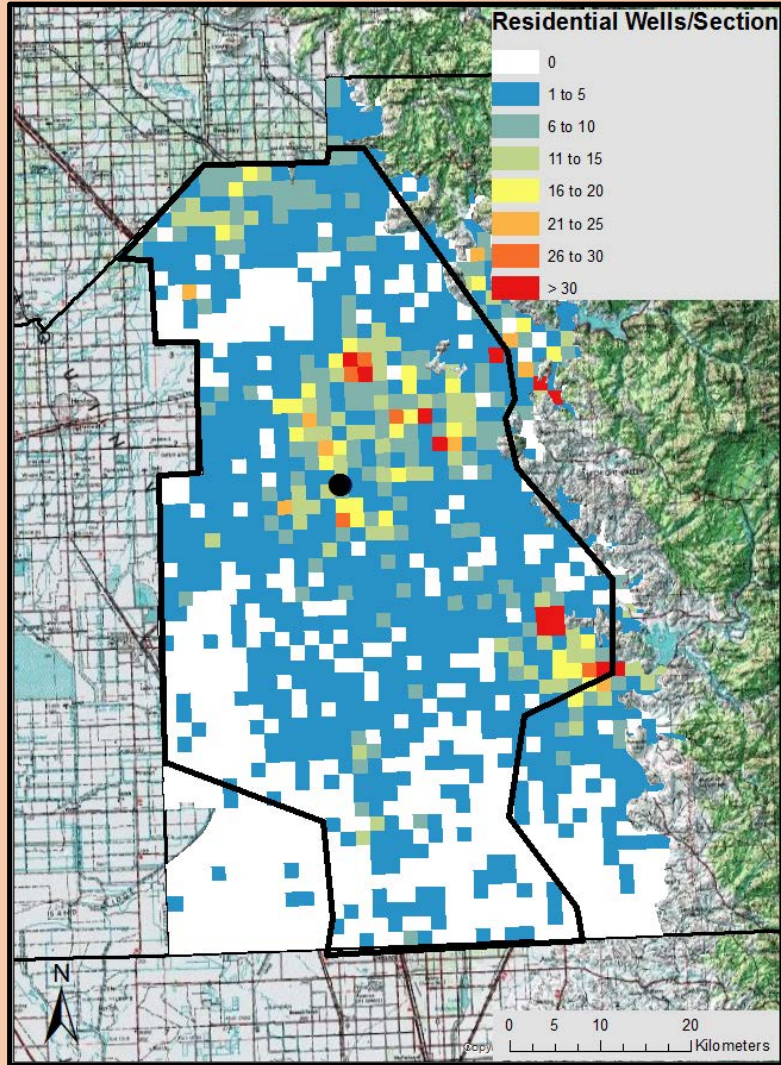


Technical Approach

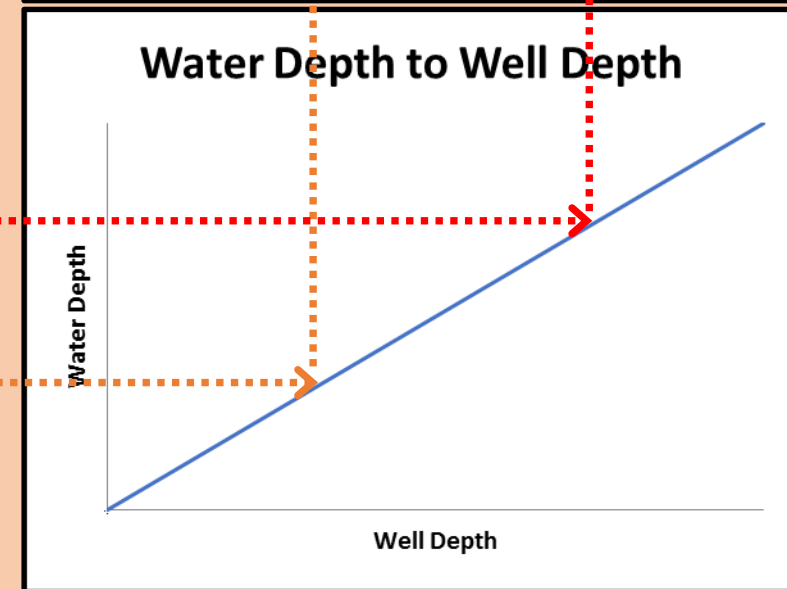
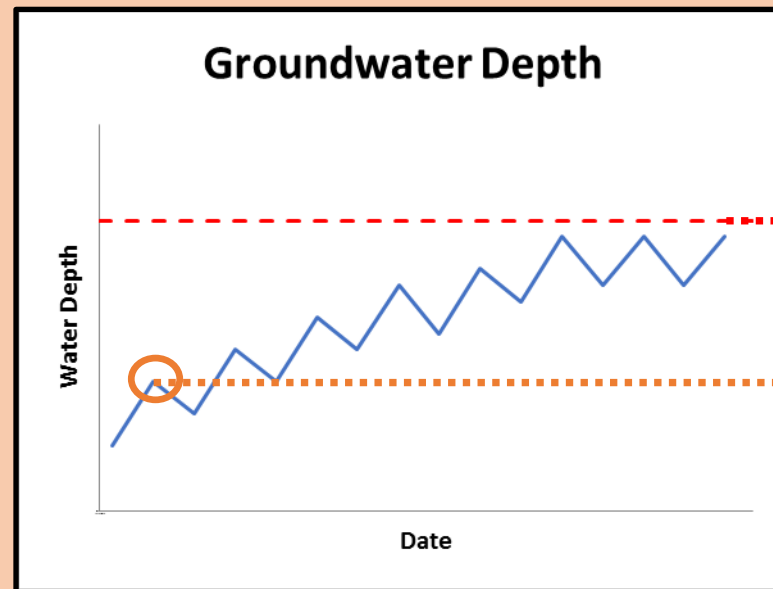
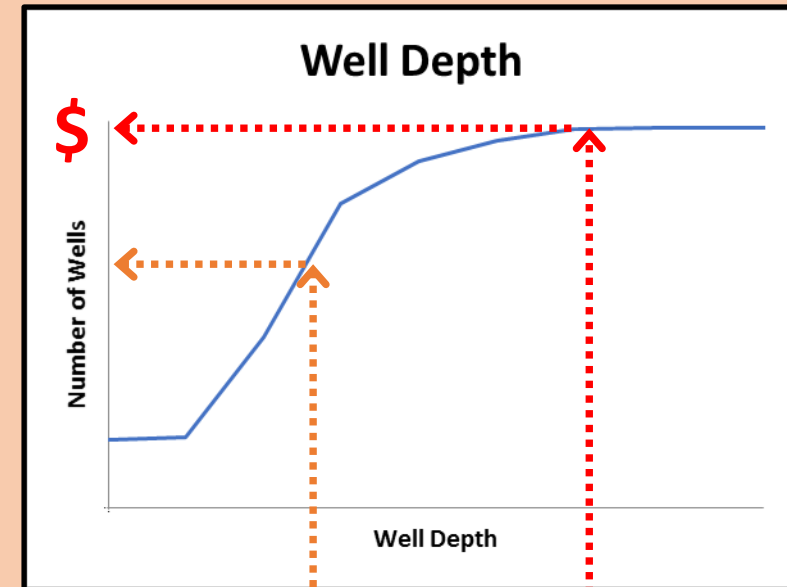
- Depth to groundwater
 - Derived from DWR contours
 - Seasonal data over drought period
 - Individual values derived for each PLSS section
- Evaluate effects of water level decline (Fall 2011 to Fall 2016)
 - Pump cavitation
 - Well screen clogging
 - Well going dry
 - Remediation costs



Technical Approach



Policy

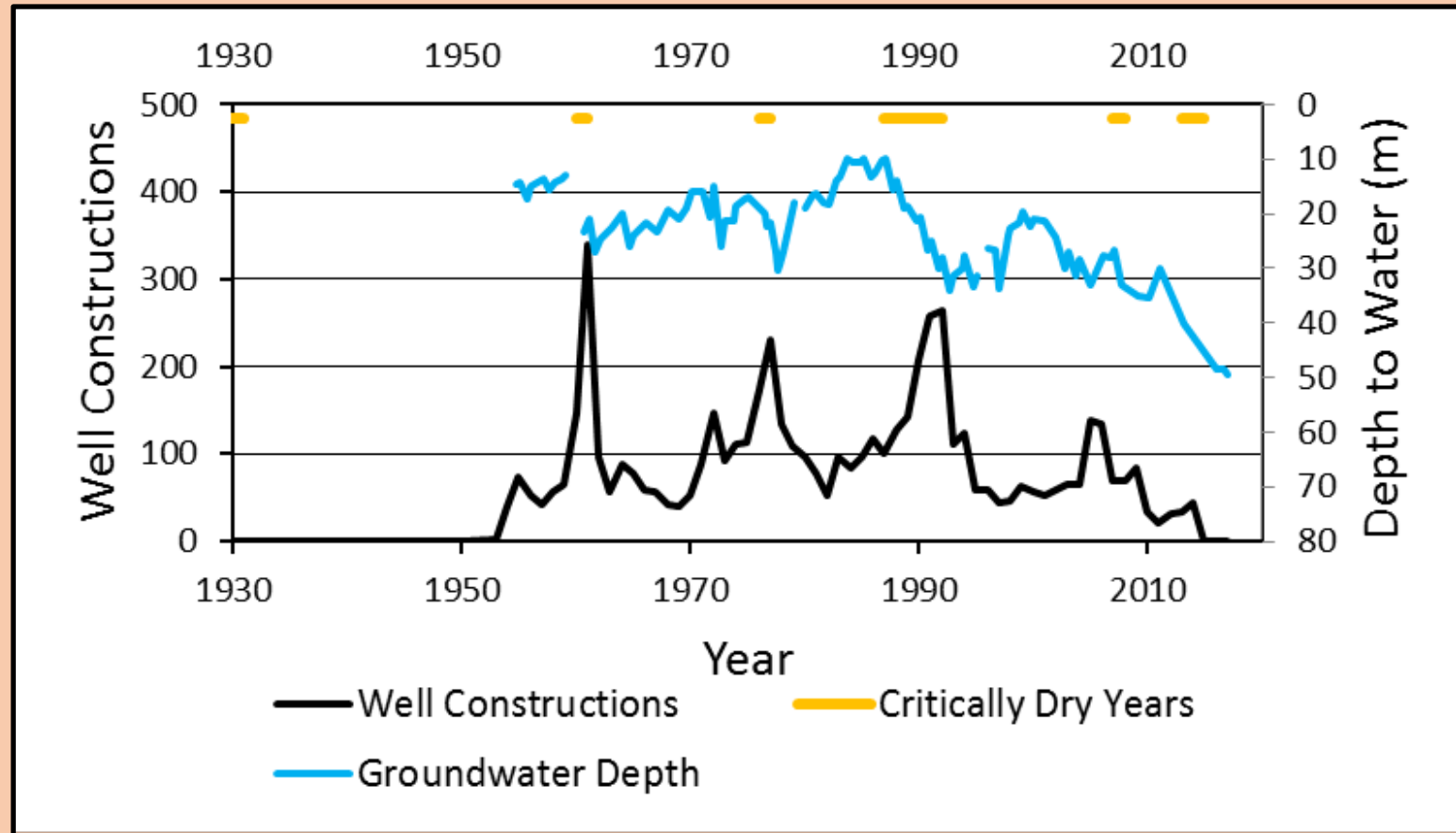


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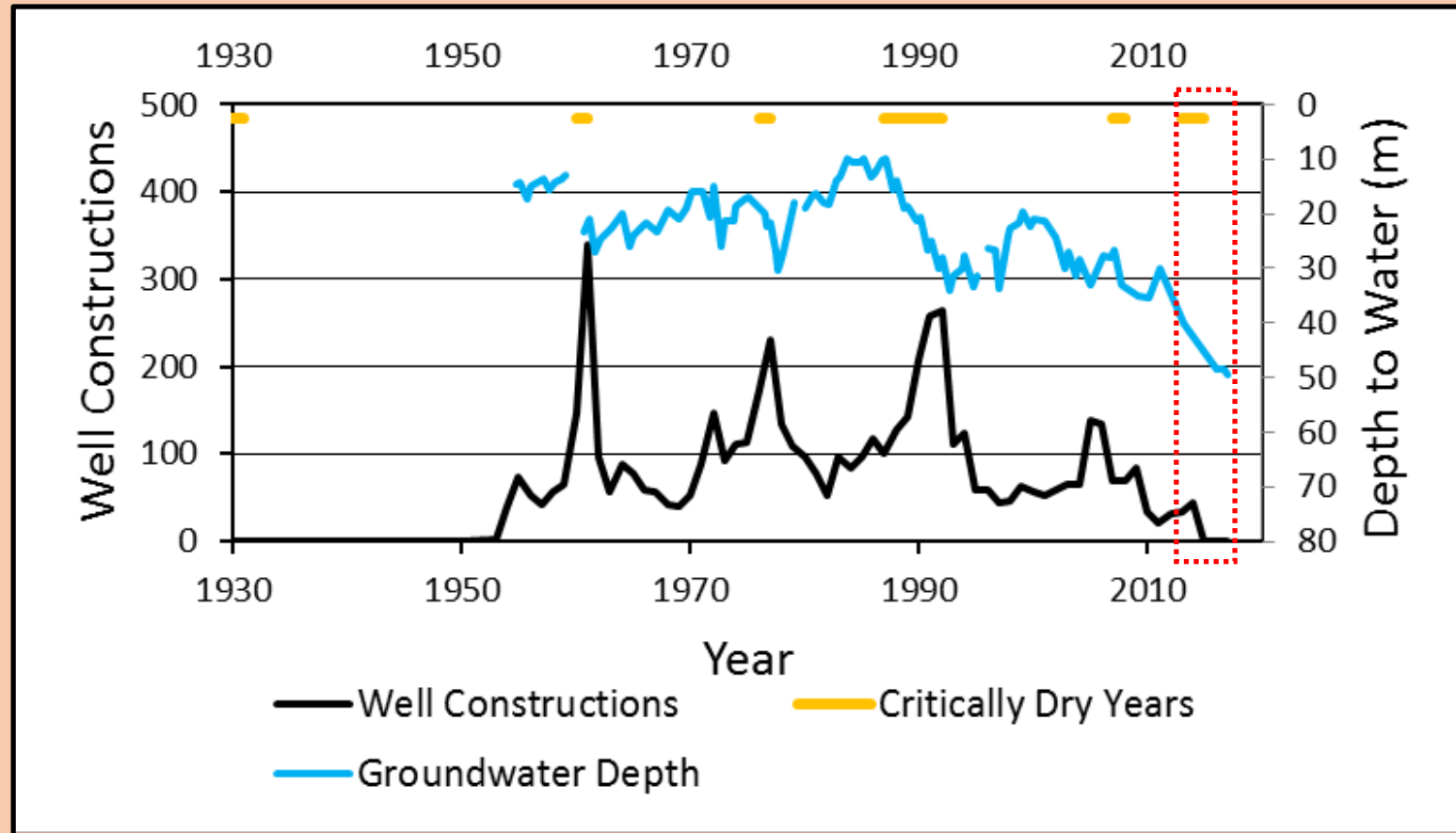
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- Well construction activity has generally correlated with drought



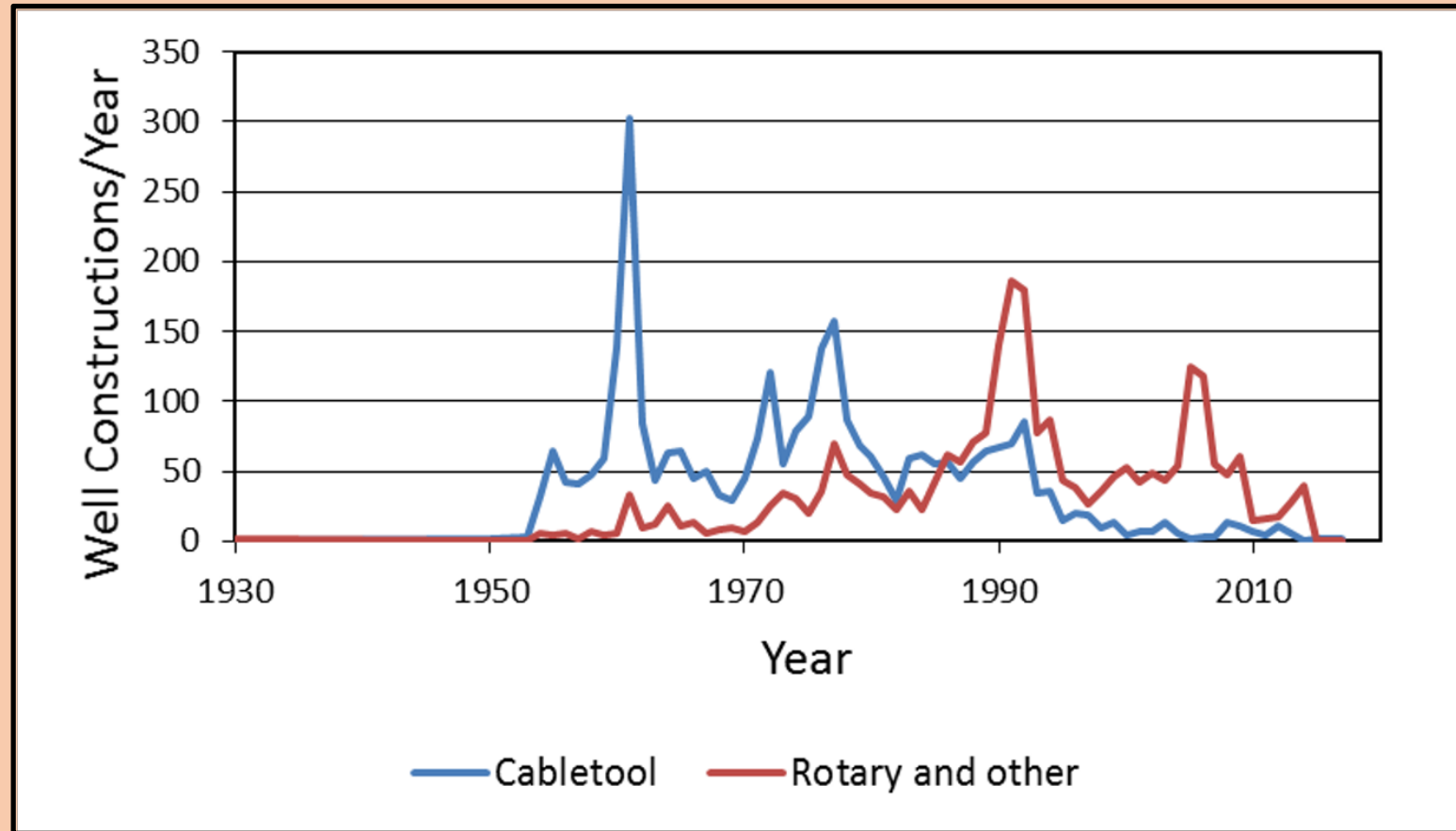
Some Details

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- Exception is **recent drought**
 - Related to agricultural demand for new wells?
 - Implications for forward planning?



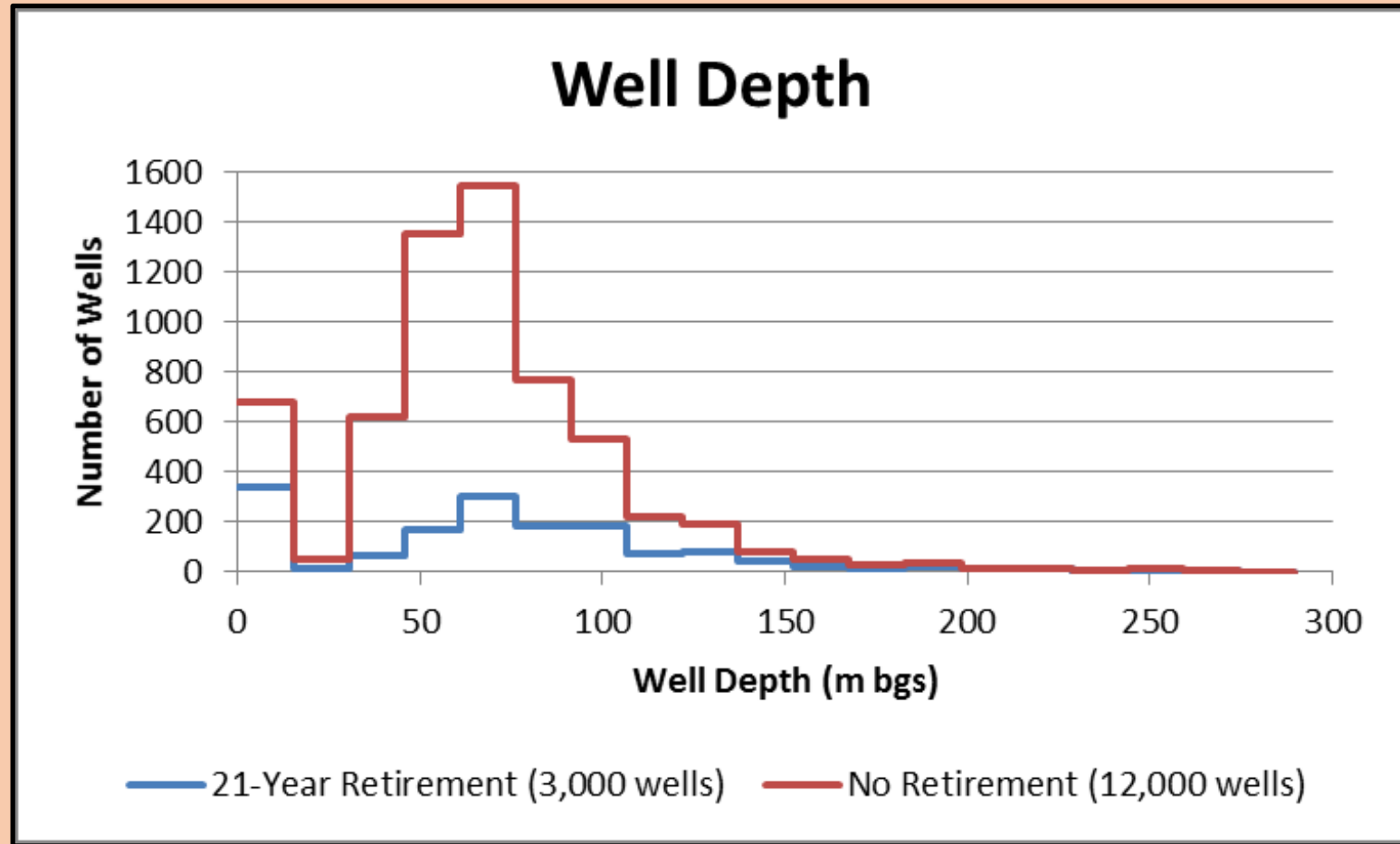
Some Details

- Well construction technology changes as expected
- Provides some confidence in the data



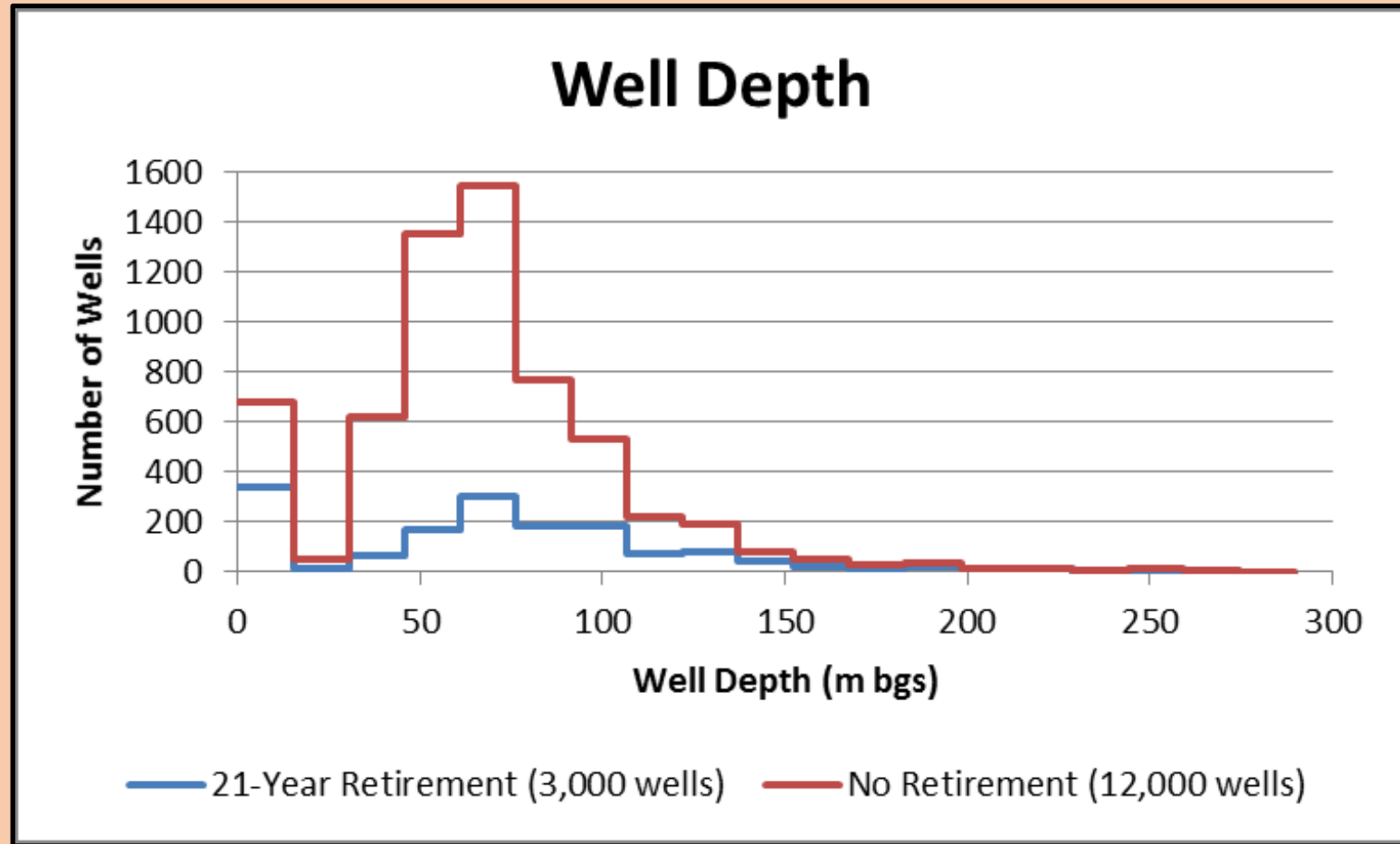
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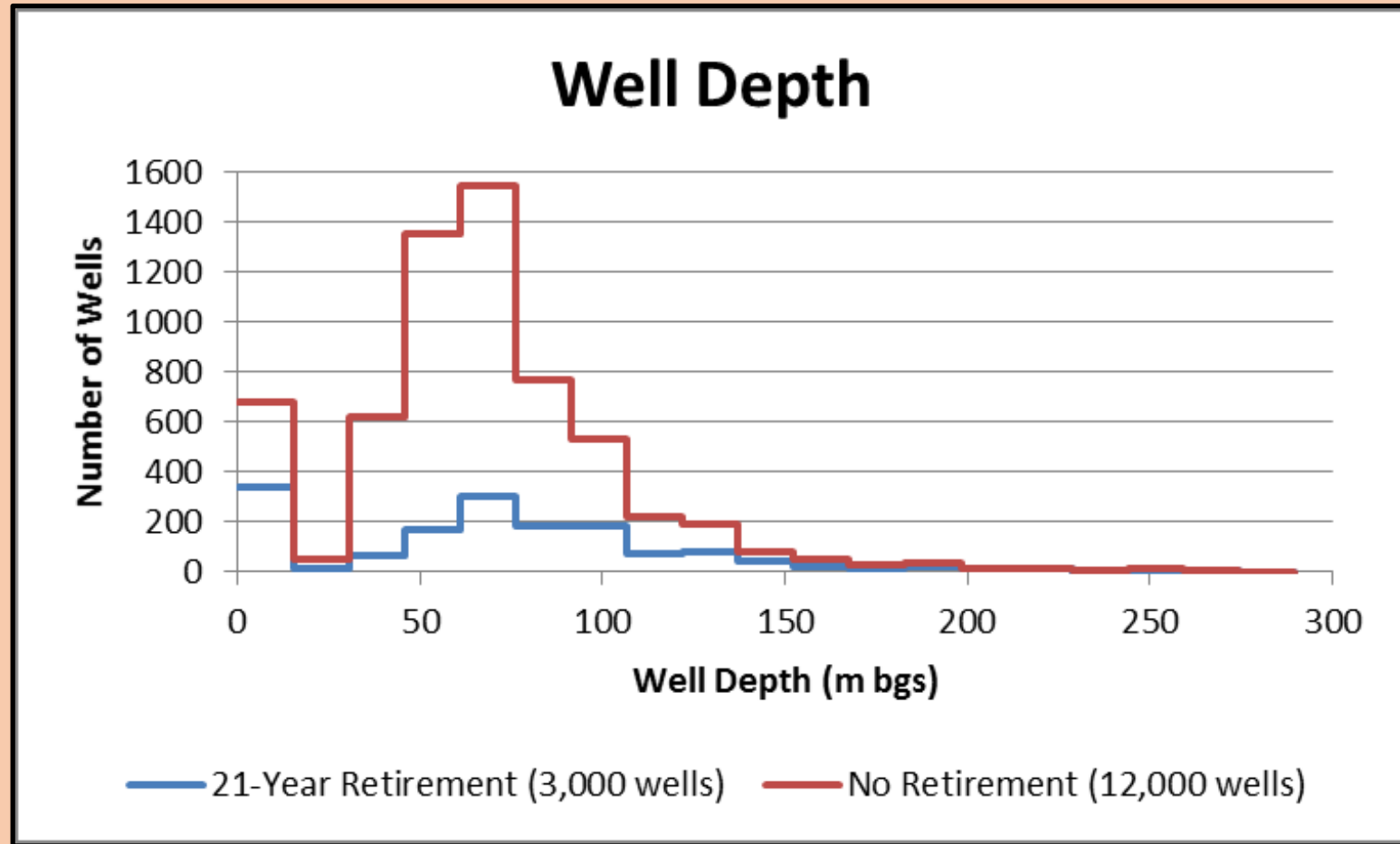
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- How many older wells remain in operation?
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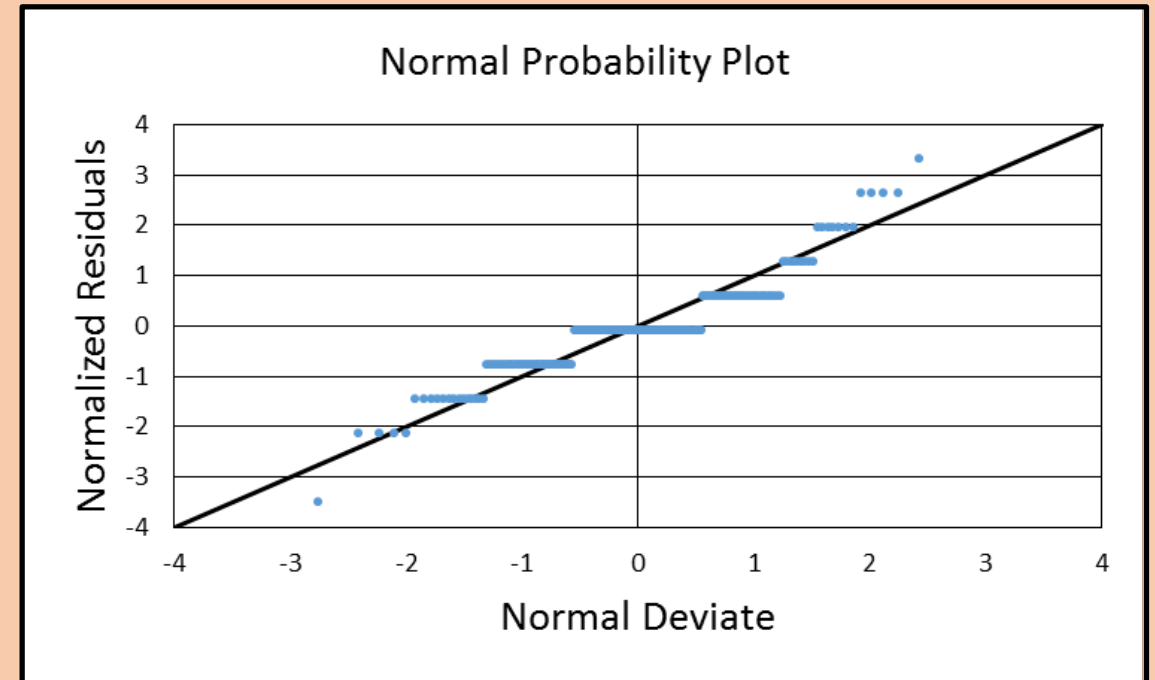
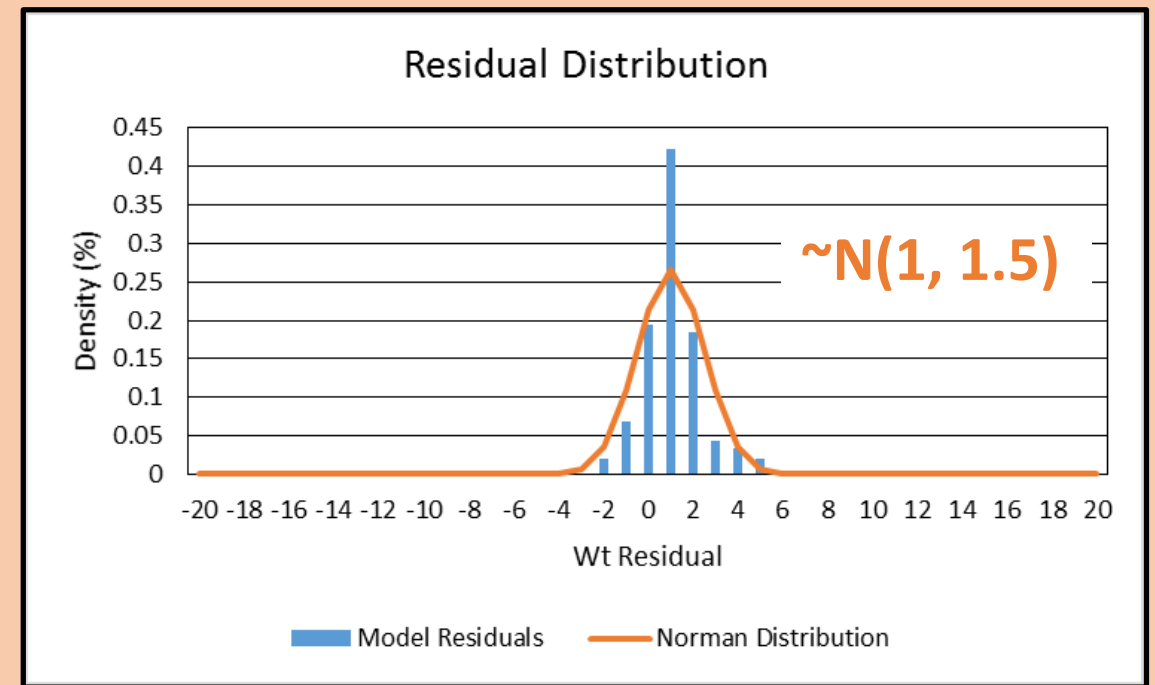
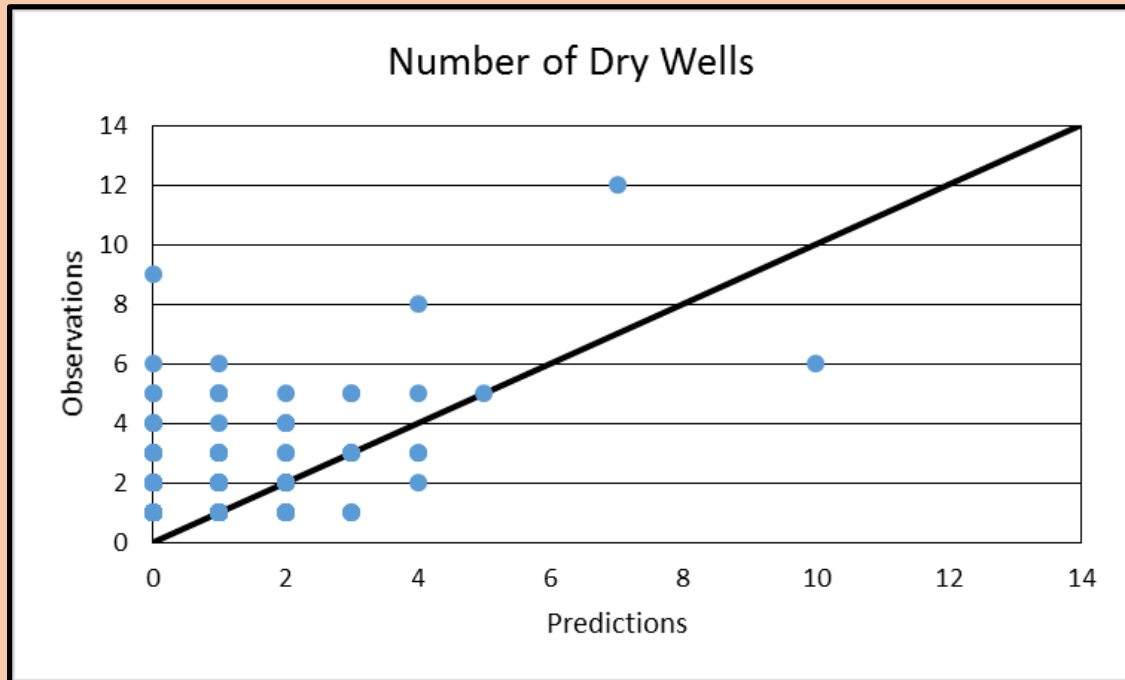
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- Calibrated model parameter



Some Details

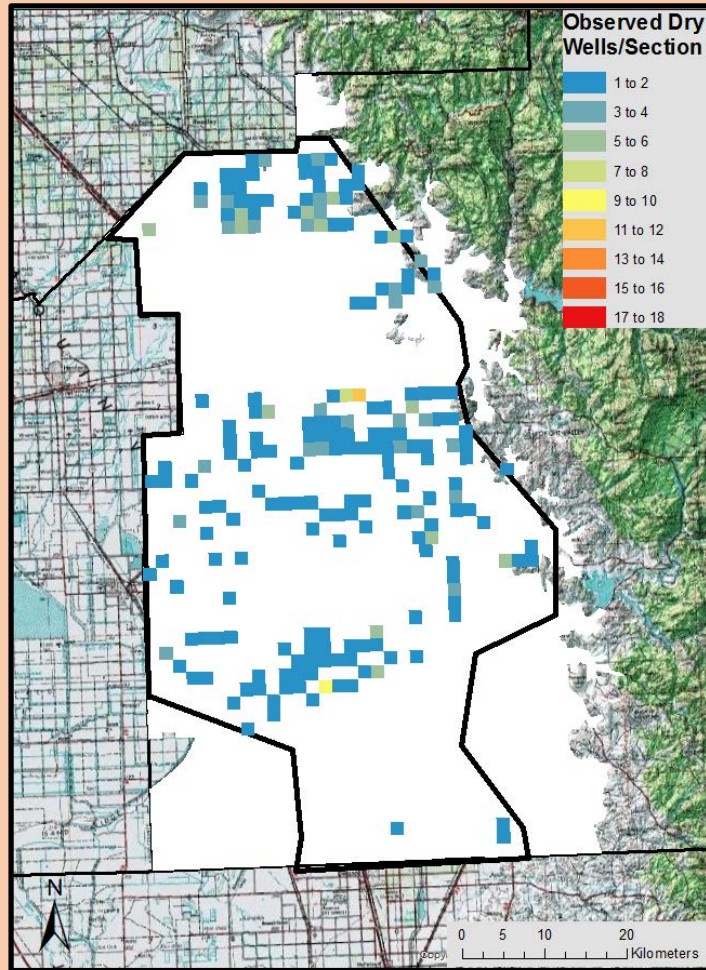
Calibration challenges

- Well inventory outputs integers
- Observation under-reporting and conversion from houses to wells

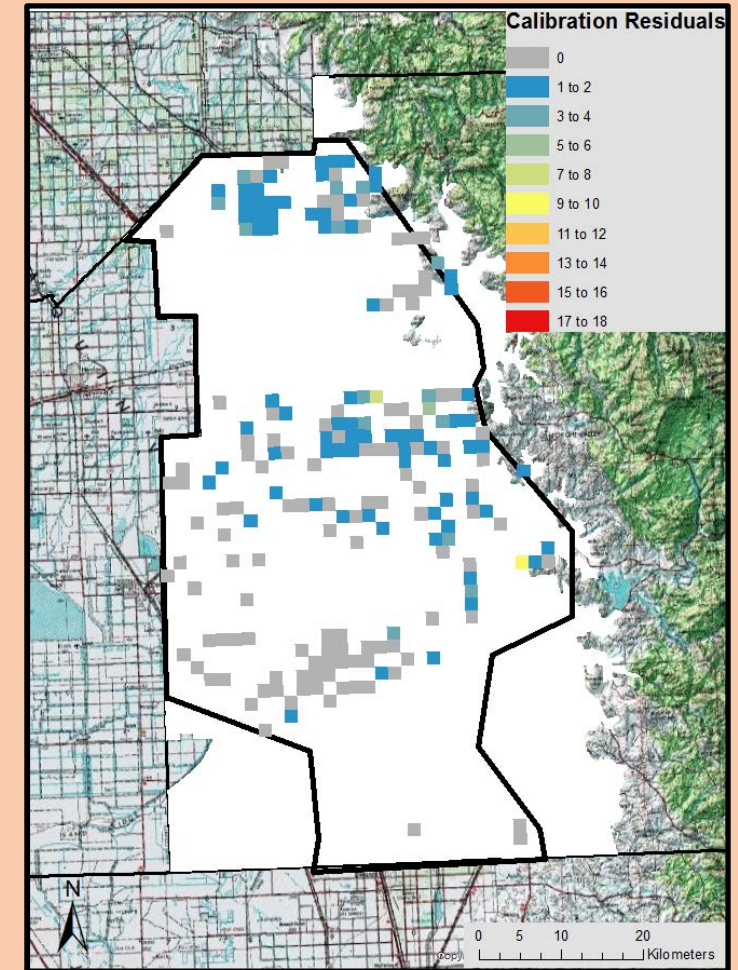


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Observations

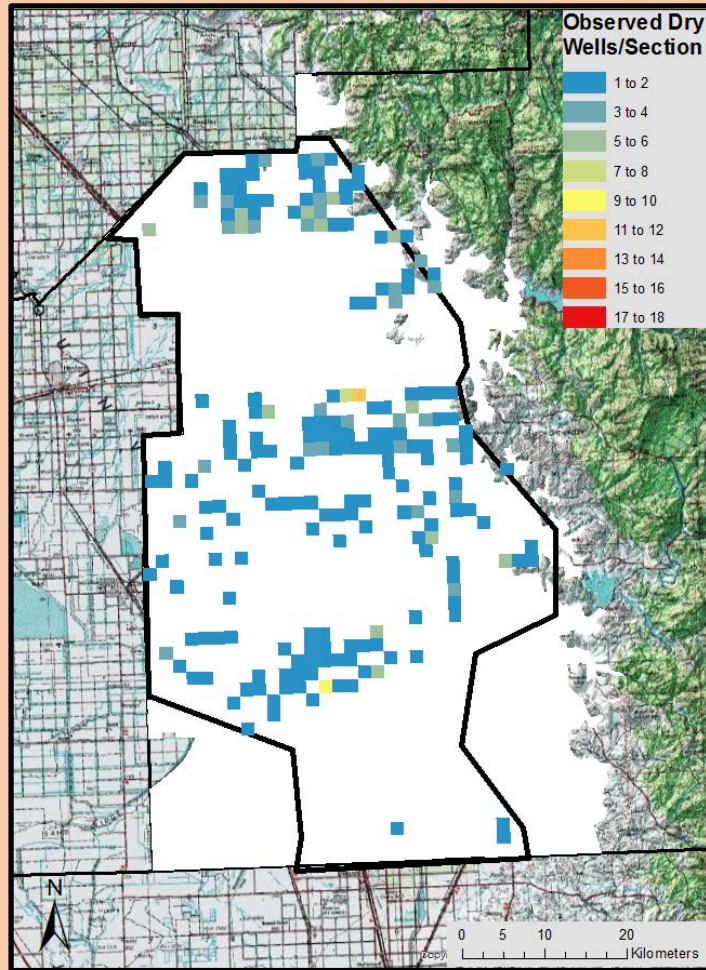


Predictions

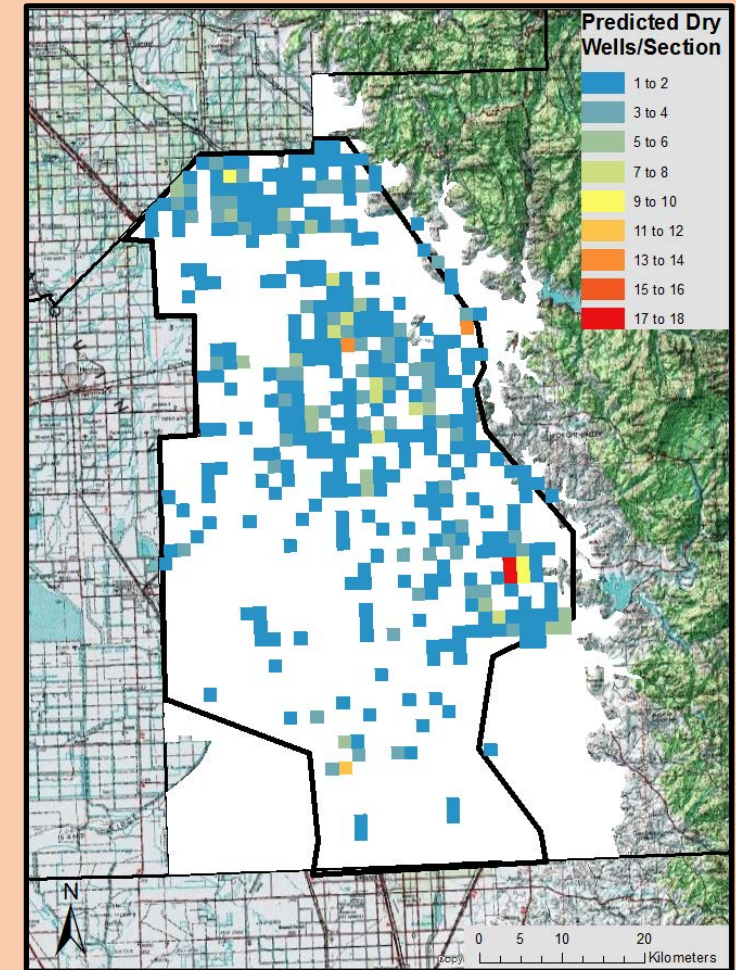


Some Details

Under-Reported Observations



Full Set of Predictions



Some Details

- Results still being finalized

- Evaluating recent drought

- Projecting future drought
(2x recent GW declines)

Dry Wells

843 (~395 reported)

918

Estimated Cost

\$12 M

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- Guidance on calibrated parameter values from this work
(not presented because of time limitations)

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- Estimation of economic externalities for groundwater management is an example
- GIS skills significantly enhance depth and ease of analysis
- In addition to “data scraping” skills, “data groveling” can be extremely useful

Want More Details?

- Paper soon to be in review at Hydrogeology Journal
- Will be Public Access when published (free PDF from journal site)
- Many more details in paper than could be presented here
- In the meantime: rmgailey@ucdavis.edu