

NEBRASKA'S WATER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE

Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska's most precious resource.

BASIN WATER SUPPLY

JAMES C. SCHNEIDER, PH.D., ACTING DIRECTOR
Republican River Basin-Wide Plan Stakeholder Advisory Meeting
June 16, 2015

Overview

- ➤ Update on Three-States discussions
- ➤ Hydrologic overview of Basin
- ➤ Past impacts to Basin's surface water supply: trends, correlations, and causes
- ➤ Potential applicability to basin-wide plan



UPDATE ON THREE-STATES DISCUSSIONS

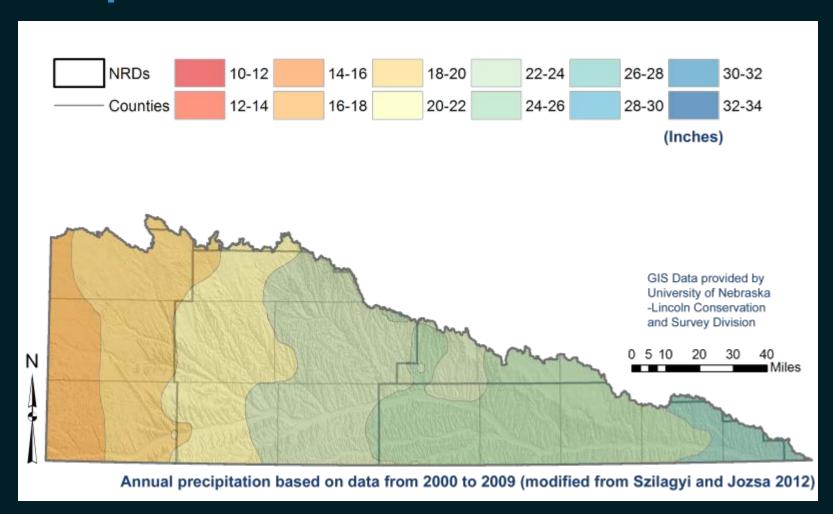


HYDROLOGIC OVERVIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN BASIN IN NEBRASKA

Precipitation, Evapotranspiration, Transmissivity, Well Density, Stream Gages, Drought Conditions, Well Depletion Zones

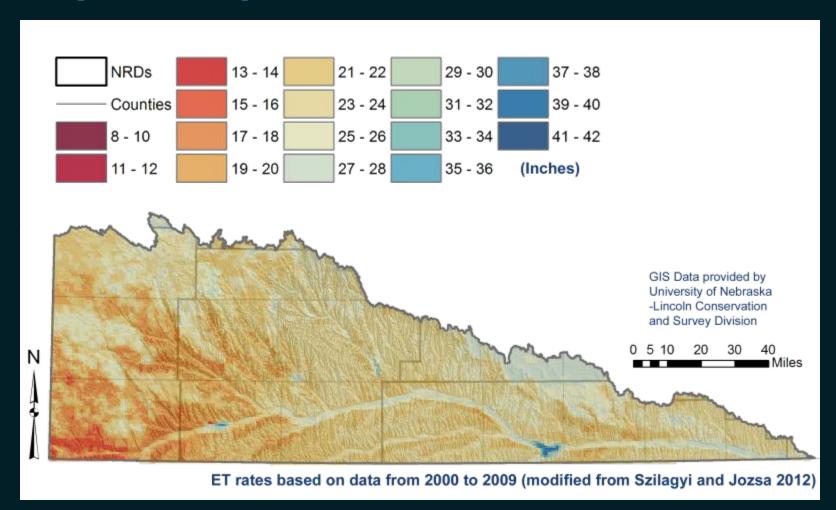


Precipitation



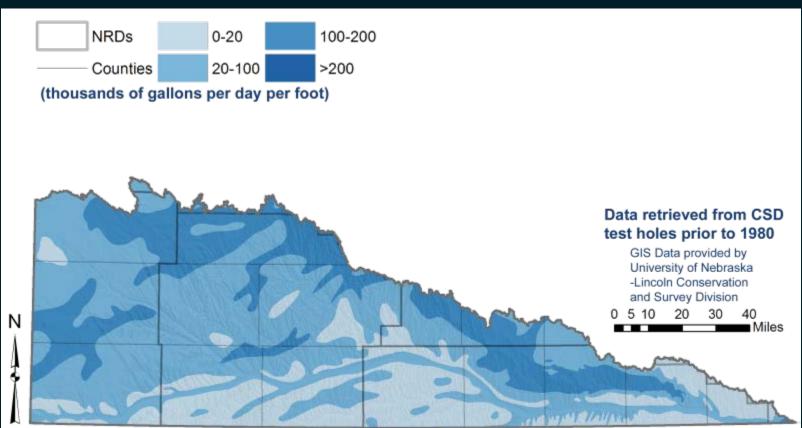


Evapotranspiration





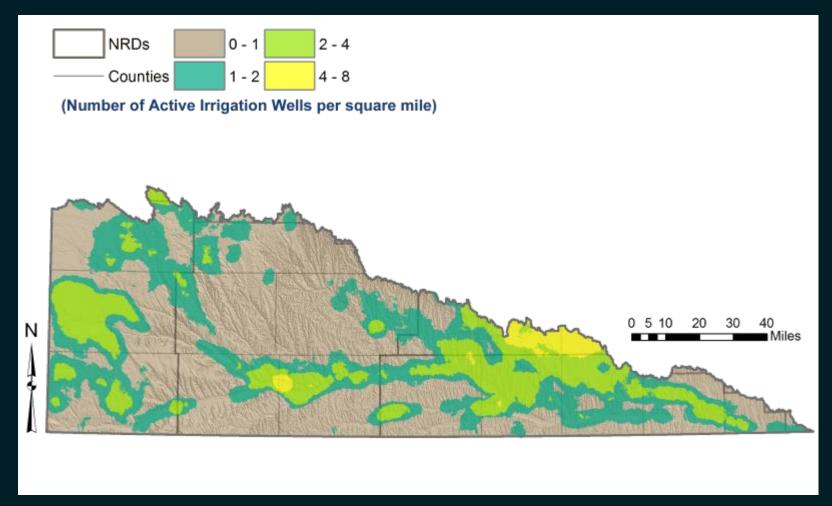
Transmissivity



Transmissivity of the primary aquifers in the Republican Basin modified from 1) an unpublished CSD Map; 2) Summerside et al., 2005 and 3) Summerside et al., 2005 in which test hole data were supplemented by data from the logs of registered wells

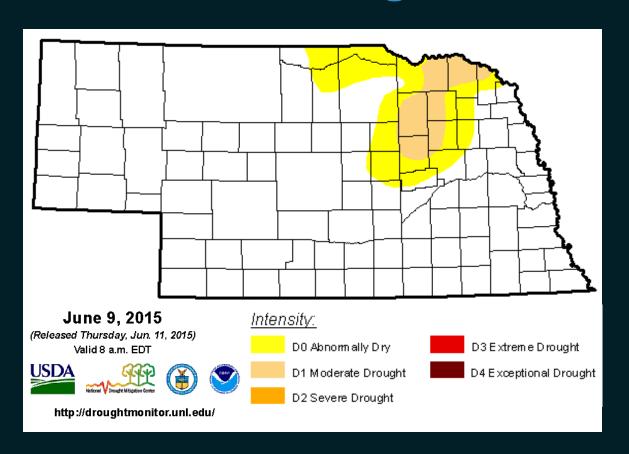


Well Density





Most Recent US Drought Monitor for Nebraska



Compare with:

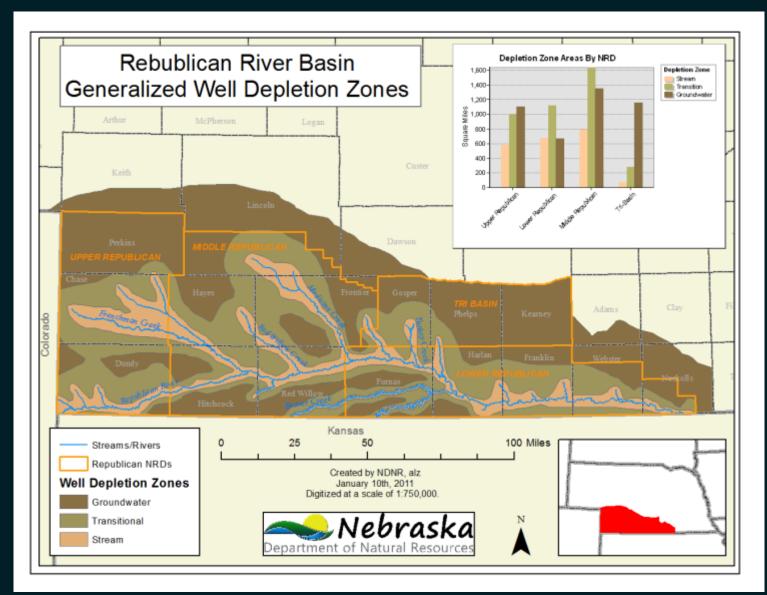


One week earlier (June 2, 2015)



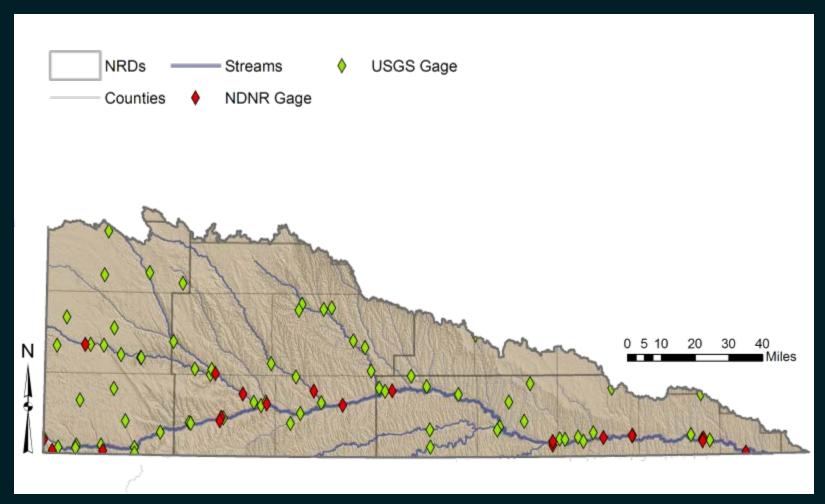
One month earlier (May 12, 2015)







Stream Gages





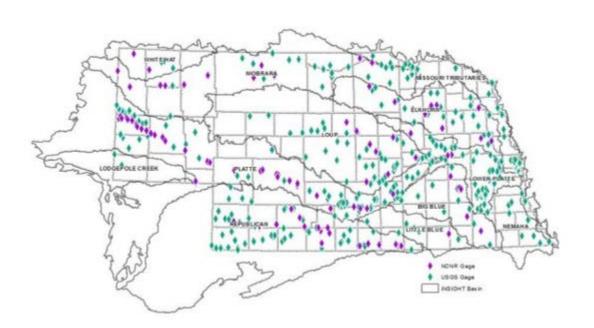
DNR Real-Time Stream Gage Data (WISKI) http://data.dnr.nebraska.gov/RealTime

Official Nebraska Government Website



Current Streamflow Conditions

This site will be continually revised over the next 6-9 months. Please come back to see what's new.



Streamgaging

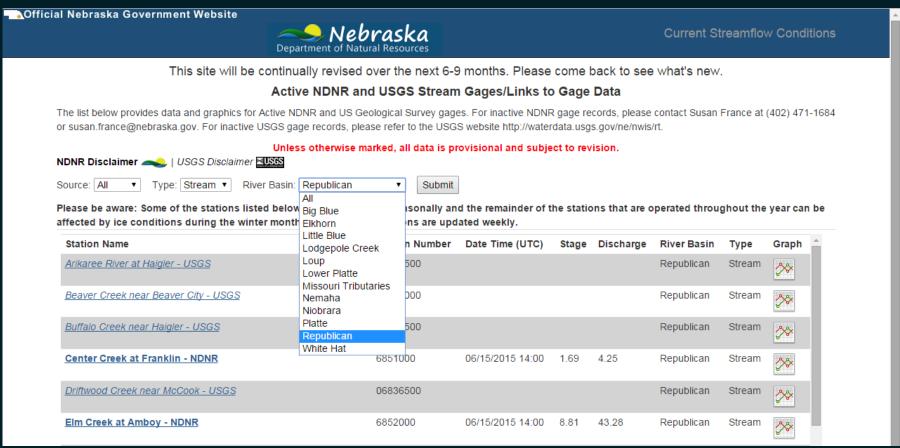
The Department of Natural Resources is authorized to measure and monitor the water flowing in Nebraska's streams. rivers, and canals. For this purpose, the Department has established a Streamgaging Program. Through this program, the Department operates and maintains a streamgaging network comprised of more than 250 gaging sites. The network includes continuous stream and reservoir gages, partial year gages, canal gages, canal return flow gages, and miscellaneous spot measurements. The core network consists of approximately 110 continuous streamgages and 120 canal gages.

Current Streamflow Conditions

*Unless otherwise marked, all data is provisional and subject to revision

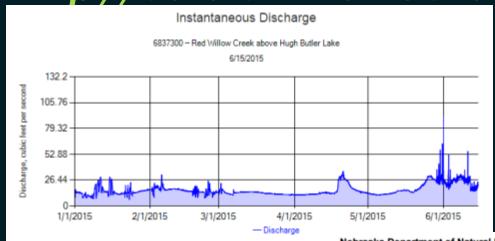


DNR Real-Time Stream Gage Data (WISKI) http://data.dnr.nebraska.gov/RealTime





DNR Real-Time Stream Gage Data (WISKI) http://data.dnr.nebraska.gov/RealTime



Data/Table

Nebraska Department of Natural Resources

6837300 Red Willow Creek above Hugh Butler Lake Q, WATER YEAR OCT 2012 TO SEP 2013 Daily Mean Values

Day	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13
1	2.8	8.3	9.7	e7.7	e16	16	14	13	16	5.7	5.6	4.0
2	2.7	8.3	9.8	e7.5	e17	16	14	13	14	5.7	5.3	4.6
3	3.0	8.2	10	e7.3	e17	17	14	14	13	5.5	5.1	5.1
4	3.2	8.2	10	e7.1	e17	17	14	17	12	5.5	5.3	4.7
5	3.5	8.5	10	e7.5	e18	18	14	16	11	5.5	5.2	4.4
6	3.8	8.7	10	e8.4	e19	17	14	15	11	5.4	5.4	4.1
7	3.9	8.6	10	e9.4	20	16	13	15	10	5.3	6.3	3.9
8	4.0	8.8	11	e9.7	21	16	14	15	9.8	5.7	7.5	3.9
9	4.1	9.3	e11	e10	20	16	22	15	9.5	5.7	6.8	3.8
10	4.9	9.4	e11	e11	20	16	18	15	9.3	6.1	6.5	3.8
11	5.2	9.4	e11	e11	20	16	18	14	9.0	6.0	6.0	5.7
12	5.4	9.7	e11	e9.6	20	15	17	14	8.7	5.7	5.7	4.5
13	5.6	9.9	e11	e8.5	19	16	16	13	8.8	5.4	5.5	4.7
14	5.6	9.3	e11	e7.9	19	15	16	13	8.7	5.7	5.5	5.0
15	5.7	9.3	e11	e7.9	19	15	16	12	8.1	6.7	5.6	5.6
16	5.9	9.5	e12	e8.9	19	15	15	13	7.8	5.8	5.5	5.7
17	5.9	9.5	e12	e10	18	16	15	13	7.8	5.5	5.9	5.9
18	5.9	9.6	e12	e12	18	16	15	13	8.0	5.3	5.7	6.0
19	6.0	9.6	e12	e13	e18	15	15	13	7.5	5.2	5.6	6.0
20	6.4	9.8	e12	e13	e17	15	15	13	7.5	5.0	5.4	5.9
21	6.4	9.7	e11	e13	e17	15	15	13	7.1	4.9	5.0	6.0
22	6.5	9.7	e11	e12	e17	14	15	13	6.8	4.8	4.8	5.9
23	6.9	9.7	e10	e13	e17	15	15	14	7.4	4.6	4.6	6.2
24	7.3	9.8	e11	e13	e17	15	15	13	7.6	4.6	4.3	6.2
25	7.4	9.6	e9.4	e13	e17	14	14	13	7.9	5.5	3.9	5.9
26	7.6	9.6	e8.4	e13	e17	14	14	13	7.4	5.1	3.8	5.8
27	7.8	e9.7	e7.7	e15	17	14	14	12	6.9	5.0	3.9	6.0
28	7.9	e9.6	e7.0	e15	18	14	14	12	6.3	5.3	4.0	6.7



Questions?



TRENDS IN STREAMFLOW AND BASEFLOW

Data developed and summarized by the RRCA modeling committee



Components of Streamflow

Streamflow = runoff + baseflow

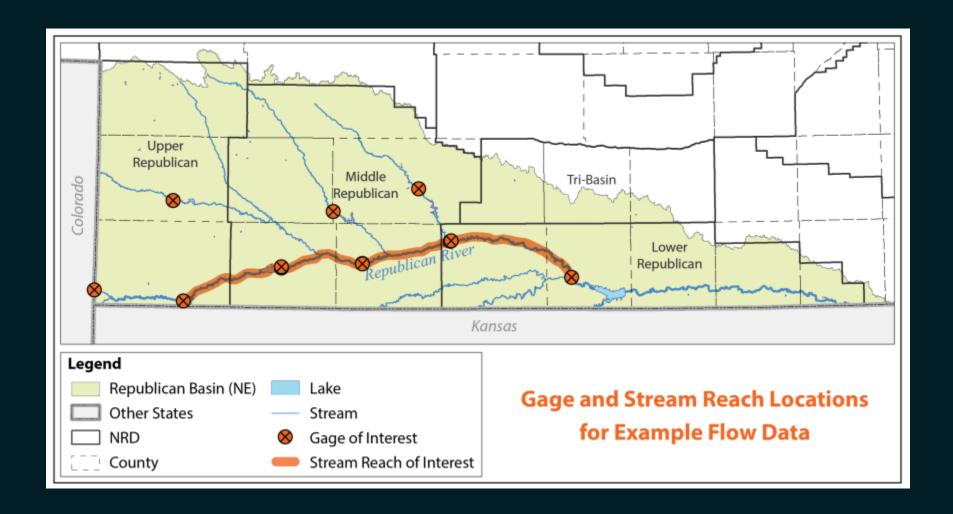
o Runoff

- Streamflow that results from water that flows over the land after it rains
- Supplies water to a stream only for a short period after recent rain

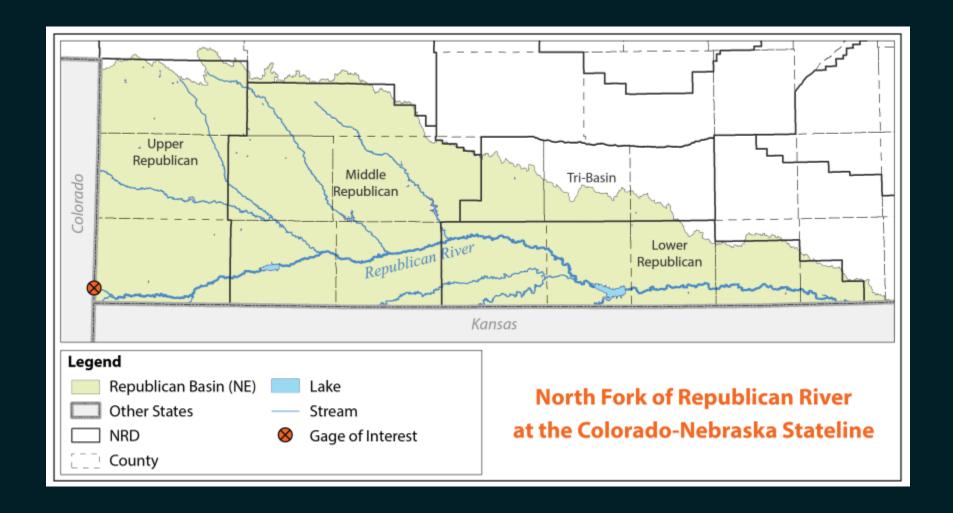
o Baseflow

- Streamflow that results from the seepage of groundwater
- Relatively steady source of water;
 supplies water to a stream regardless of whether it has recently rained





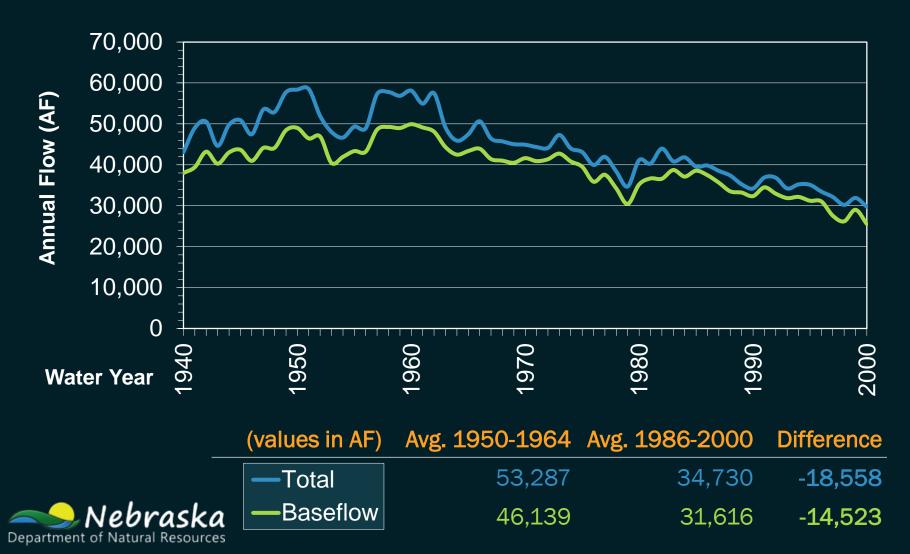


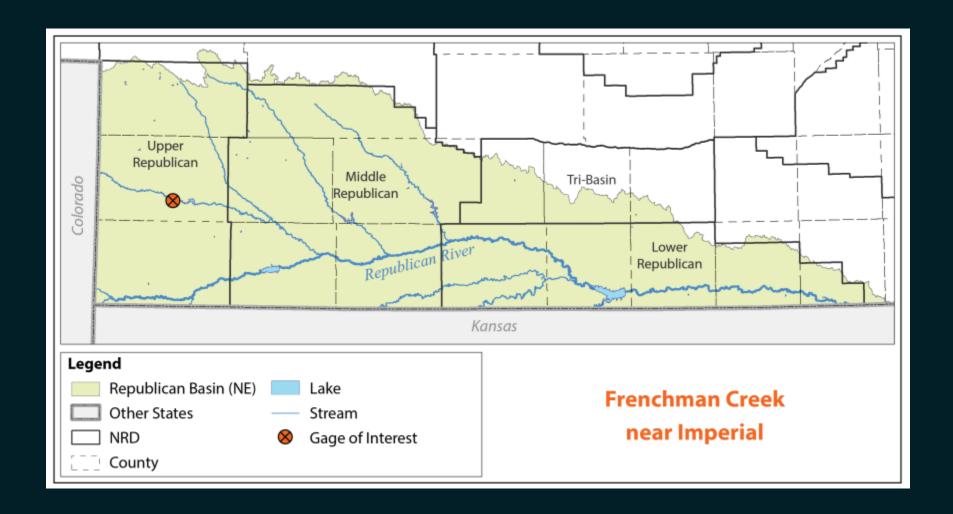




Estimated Streamflow North Fork Republican River at CO-NE Stateline





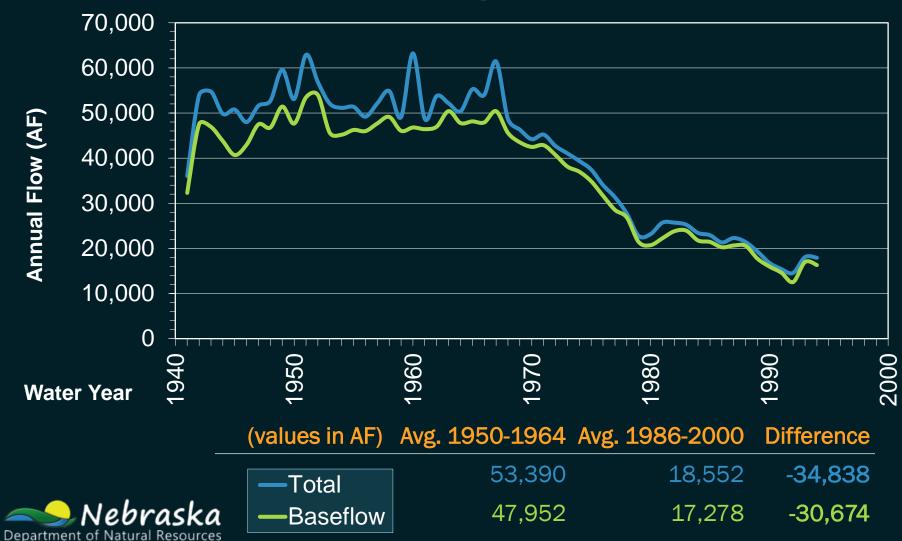


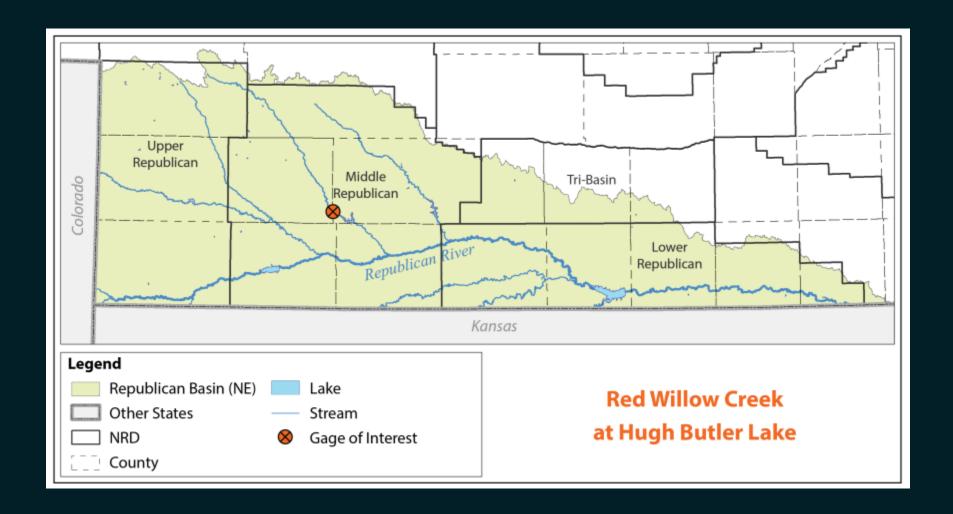


Estimated Flow

Frenchman Creek Near Imperial





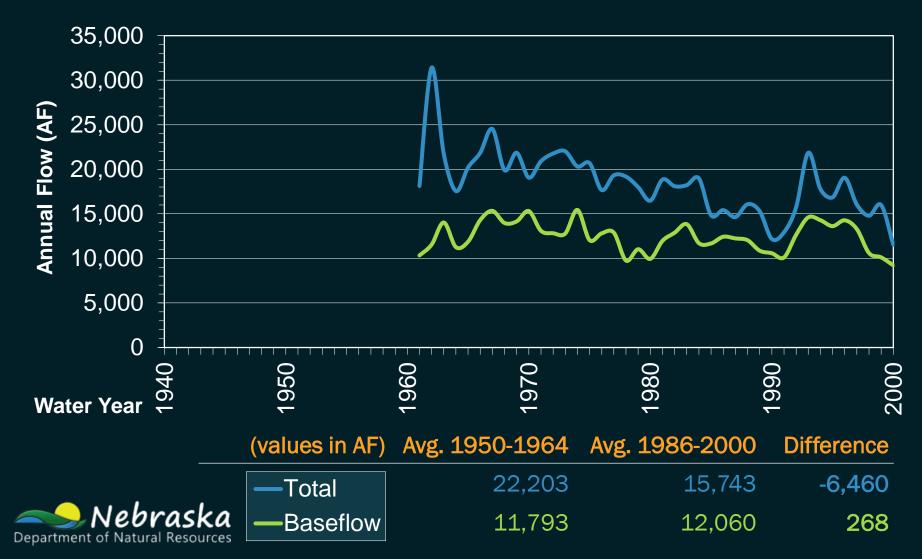


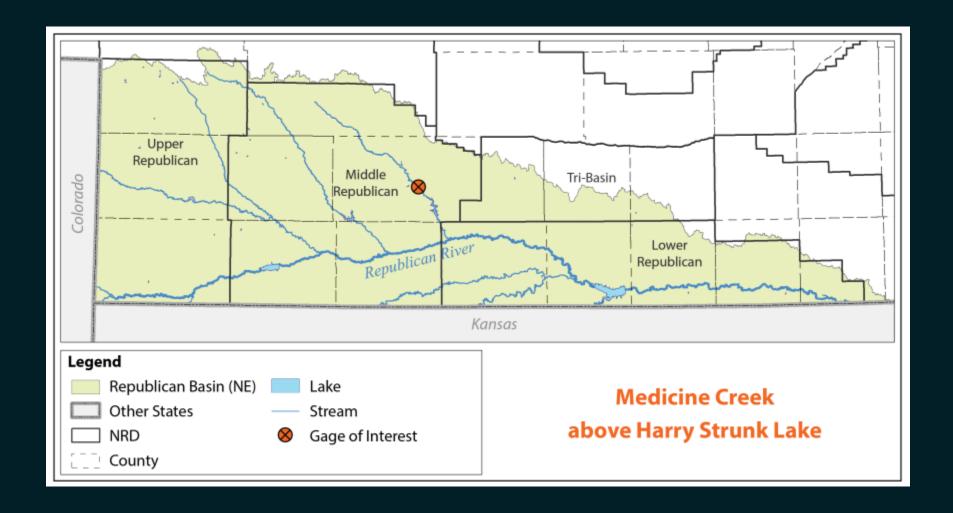


Estimated Streamflow

Red Willow Creek at Hugh Butler Lake





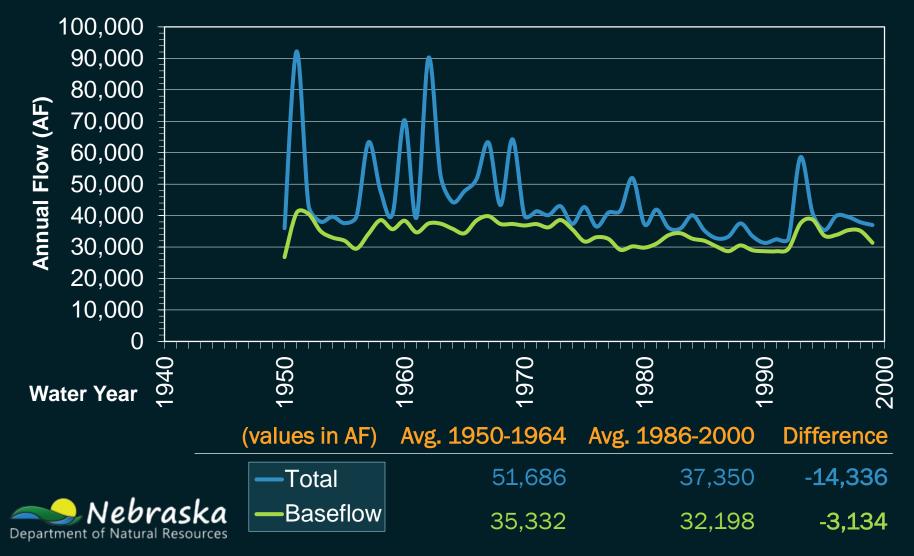


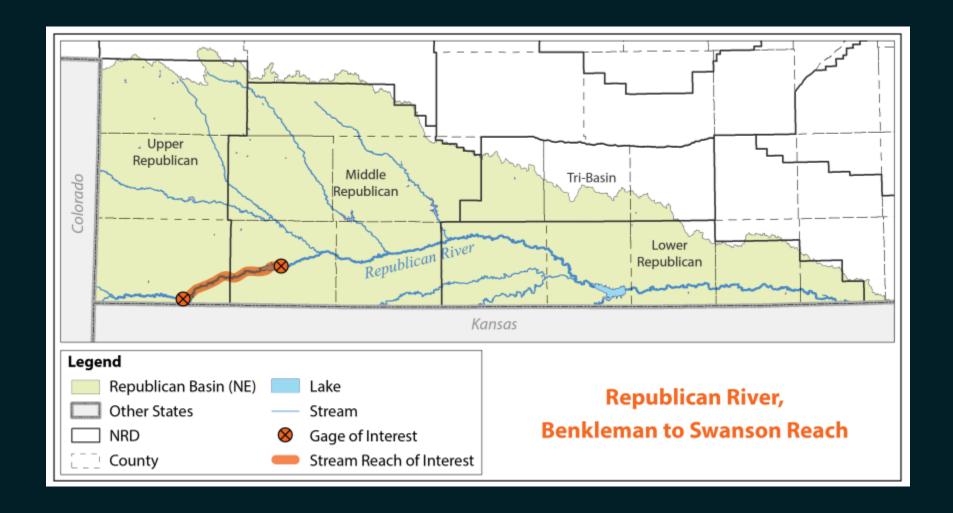


Estimated Streamflow

Medicine Creek above Harry Strunk Lake



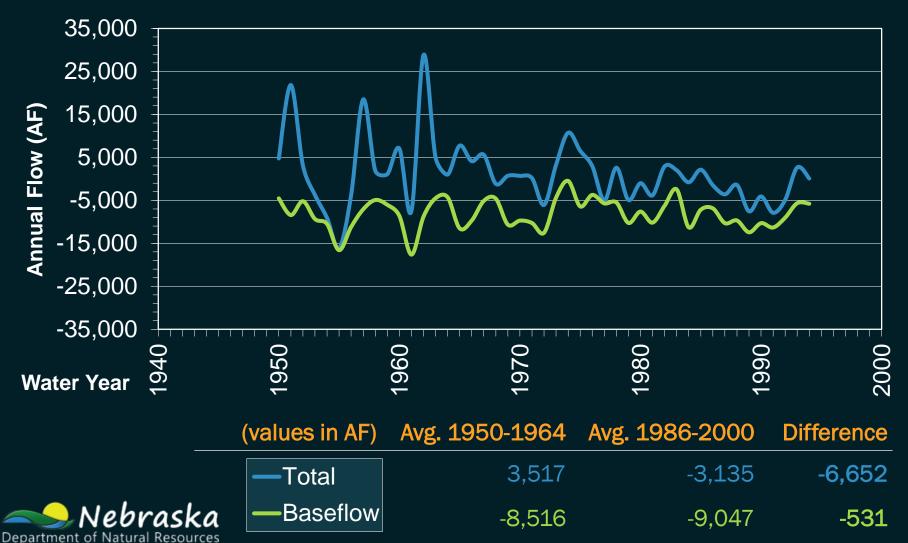


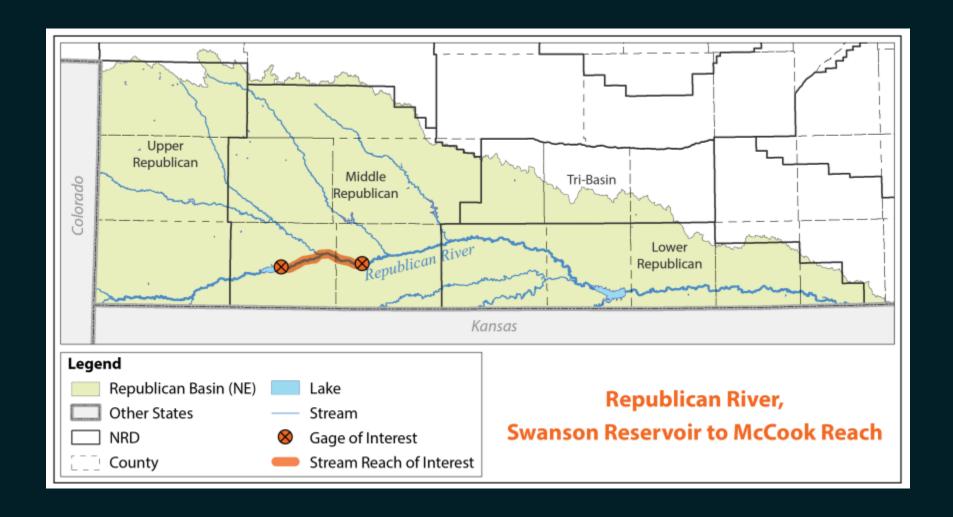




Estimated Streamflow (Reach Gain-Loss) Republican River, Benkleman to Swanson









Estimated Streamflow (Reach Gain-Loss) Republican River, Swanson to McCook



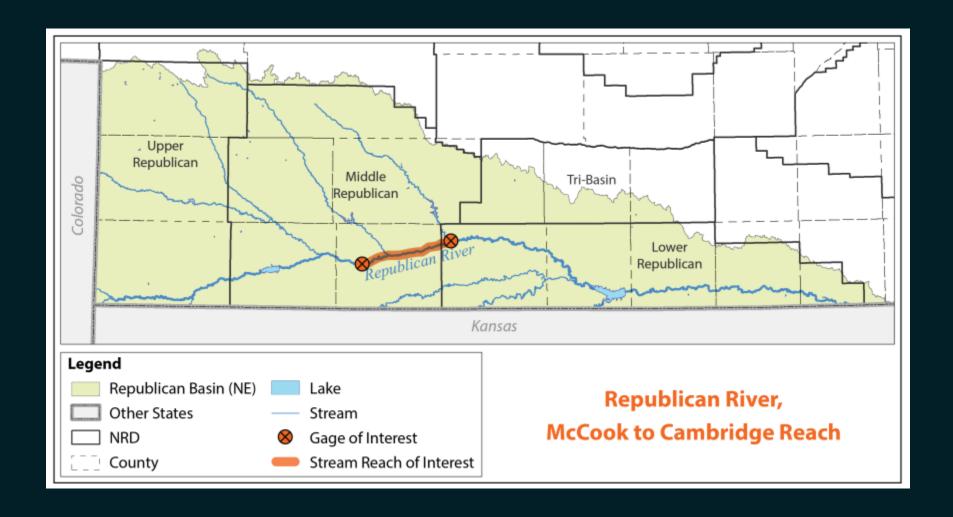


 (values in AF)
 Avg. 1950-1964
 Avg. 1986-2000
 Difference

 —Total
 18,172
 7,019
 -11,153

 —Baseflow
 1,963
 4,678
 2,715







Estimated Streamflow (Reach Gain-Loss) Republican River, McCook to Cambridge



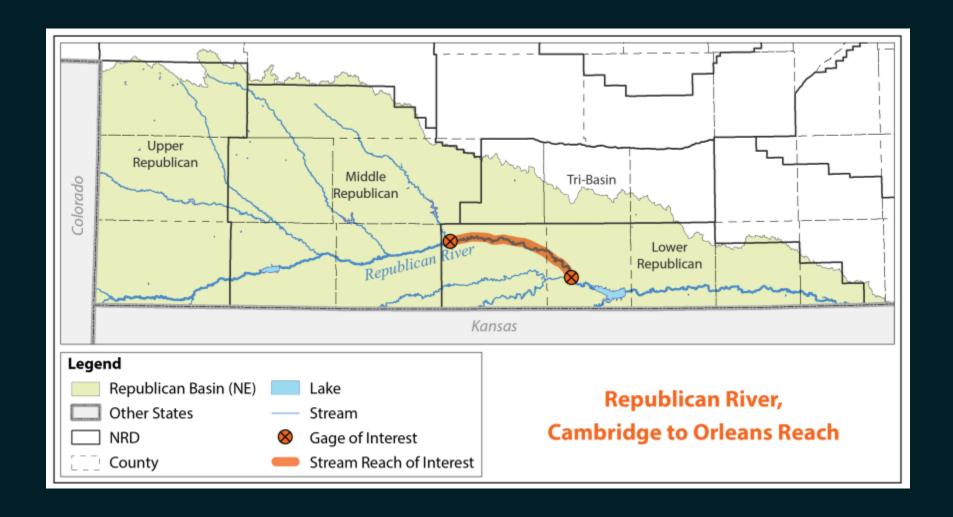


 (values in AF)
 Avg. 1950-1964
 Avg. 1986-2000
 Difference

 —Total
 7,032
 10,680
 3,648

 —Baseflow
 -12,149
 -72
 12,077





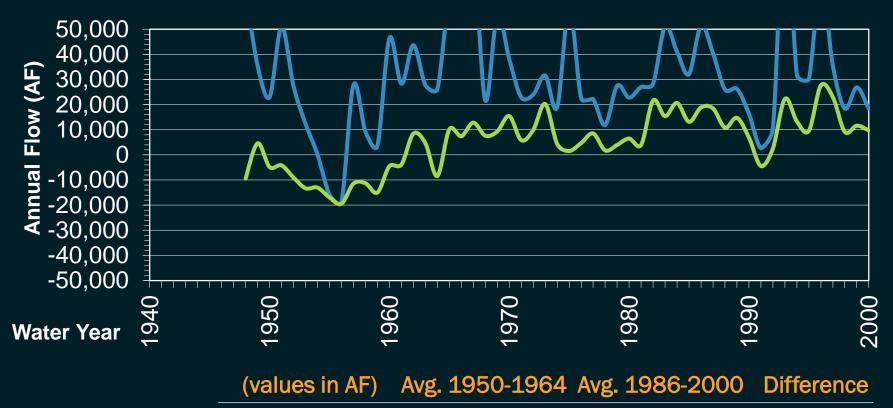


Estimated Streamflow (Reach Gain-Loss*)

Republican River, Cambridge to Orleans

*Gain includes inflow from several tributaries





TotalBaseflow

18,172

7,019

-11,153

1,963

4,678

2,715



Observations Based on Trends

- ➤ Streamflows in the Basin
 - Have generally declined over time
 - Especially in western and central portions
- Noticeable declines in both baseflow and runoff



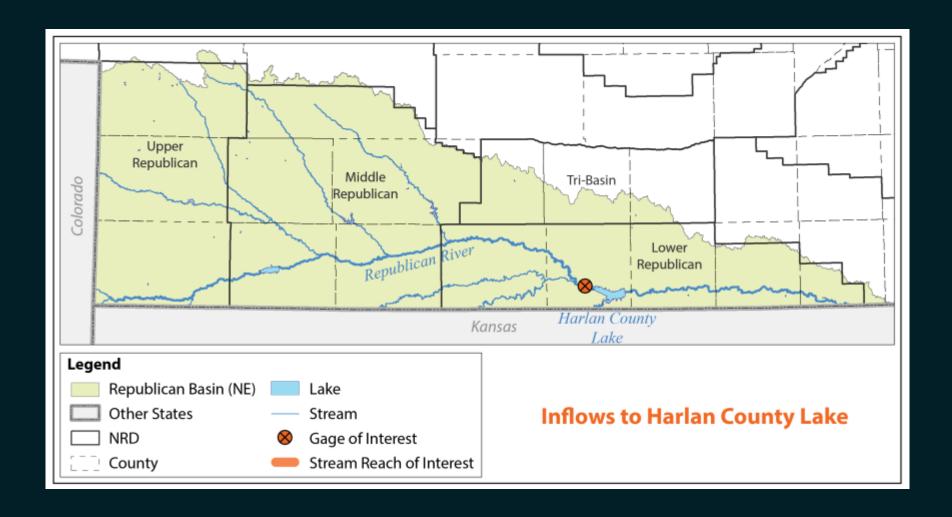
Questions?



CORRELATIONS

Comparison between inflows to Harlan County Lake and other changes in the Republican River Basin

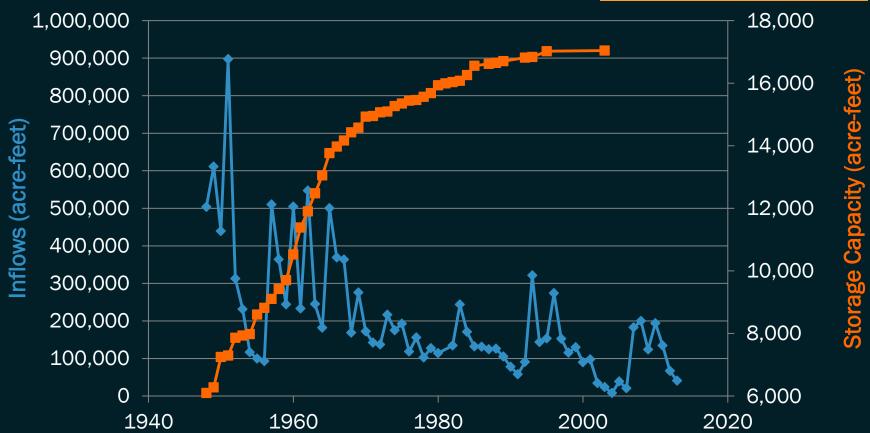






Inflows vs. Small Reservoirs



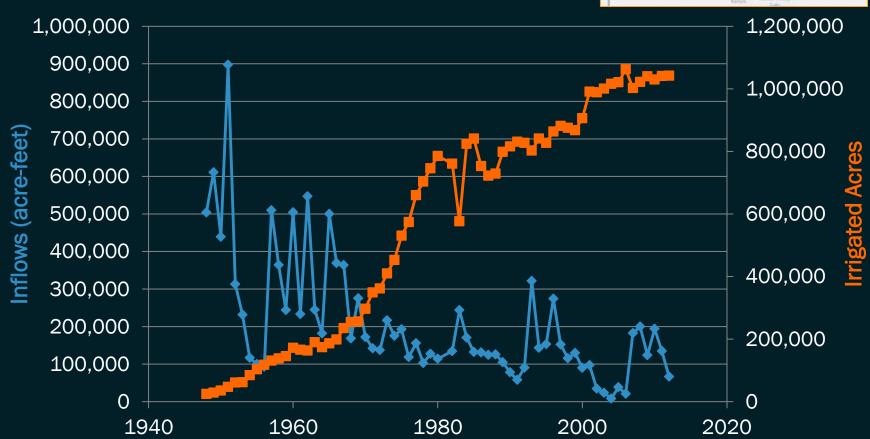


- → Flows into Harlan County Lake
- Total Storage Capacity of Small Reservoirs over 15 acre-feet in Nebraska



Inflows vs. Irrigated Acres

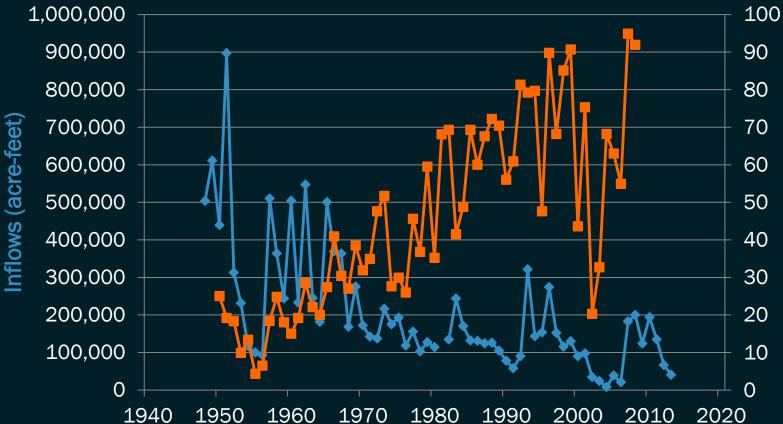




- → Flows into Harlan County Lake
- --- Irrigated acres in the LRNRD, MRNRD, URNRD







Dryland Corn Yields (bushels/acre)

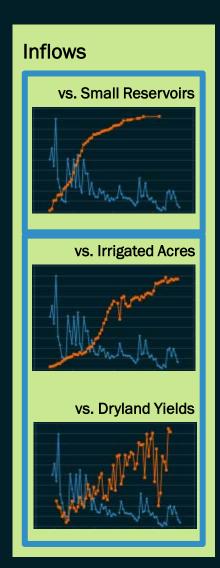


- → Flows into Harlan County Lake
- Dryland Corn Yields

Observations Based on Correlations

- Inflows into Harlan County Lake are inversely correlated with:
 - Development of groundwater irrigation
 - Development of conservation practices such as farm ponds
 - Increase in dryland crop yields
- The most significant declines in runoff appear to have occurred:
 - o Prior to 1970
 - i.e., during the time that the development of conservation practices increased the most
- Baseflow has declined more steadily, in a manner more similar to:
 - The increase in groundwater irrigation
 - The increase in dryland yields





Questions?



CAUSES OF REDUCED STREAMFLOW SUPPLY



Causes of Reduced Streamflow Supply

Quantifying these impacts Causes

by the three states

Groundwater pumping \(\rightarrow\) Estimates of streamflow depletions due to groundwater pumping from the RRCA groundwater model

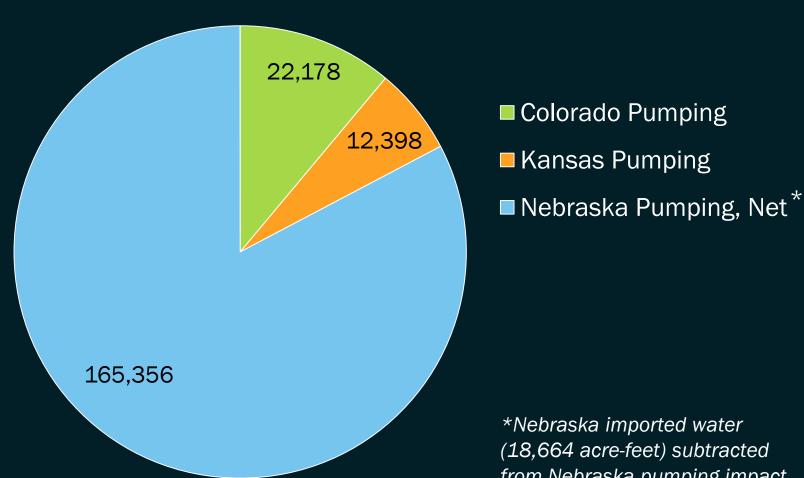
Reductions in runoff \rightarrow RRCA Conservation Study, analysis of historic streamflow and baseflow information to estimate reductions in runoff

Drought → Comparison of 2013-2014 with longer-term averages to assess the impact of drought



Total Depletions Due to Groundwater Pumping

Basin-Wide Impacts, 2000 (acre-feet)



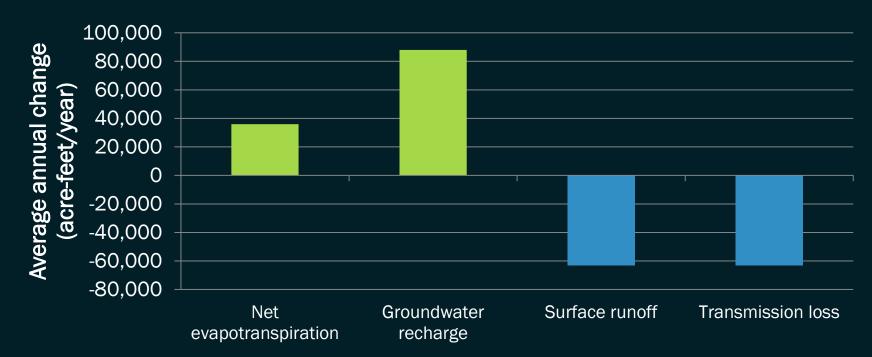


from Nebraska pumping impact (184,020 acre-feet)

RRCA Conservation Study

Impacts of Land Terracing and Non-Federal Reservoirs

- > "Land terracing and Non-Federal Reservoirs are having a substantial effect on the water resources of the Republican River Basin above Hardy, Nebraska."
- ➤ With land terracing and Non-Federal Reservoirs:





RRCA Conservation Study

➤ "The reduction in runoff and stream transmission losses from both Non-Federal Reservoirs and land terraces operating totals about 125,000 acre-feet per year. To put the magnitude of the impact in perspective, this is comparable to estimated average annual inflow to Harlan County Reservoir."

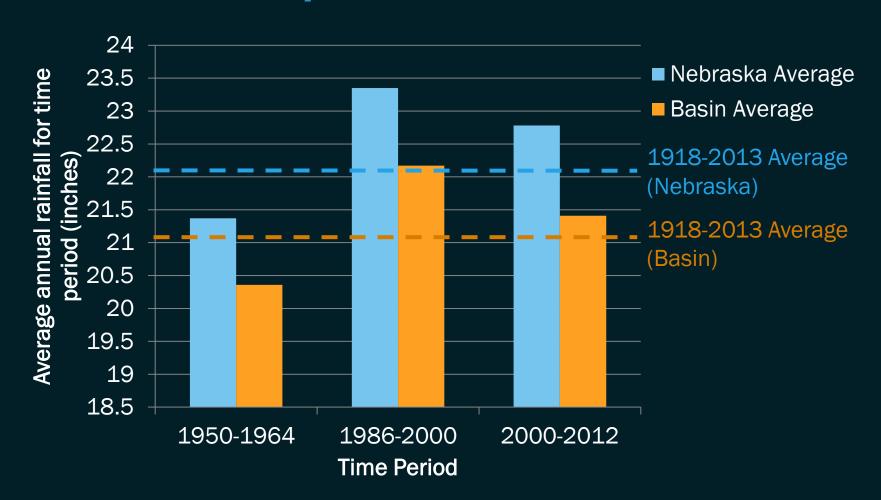


IMPACTS OVER TIME, USING STREAMFLOW AND BASEFLOW DATA

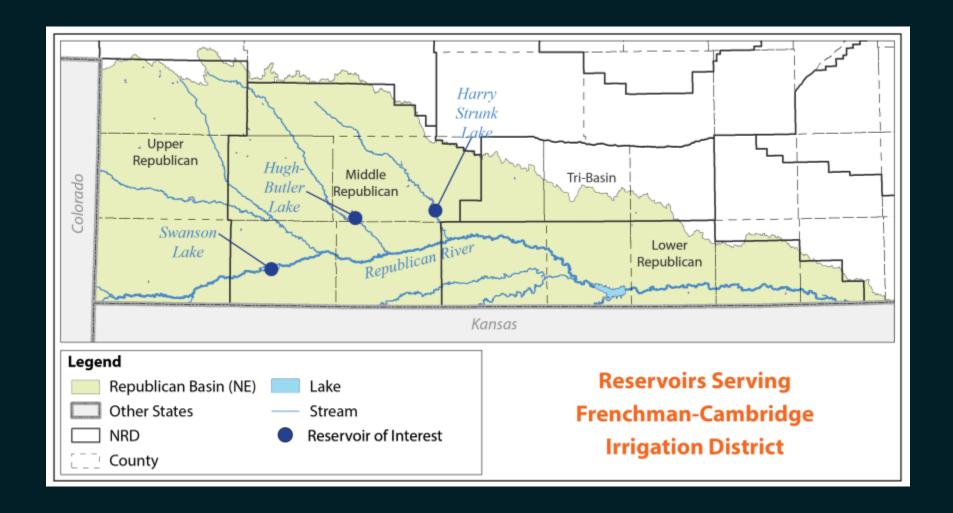
1950-1964, 1986-2000, and 2000-2012 time periods



Rainfall Comparison



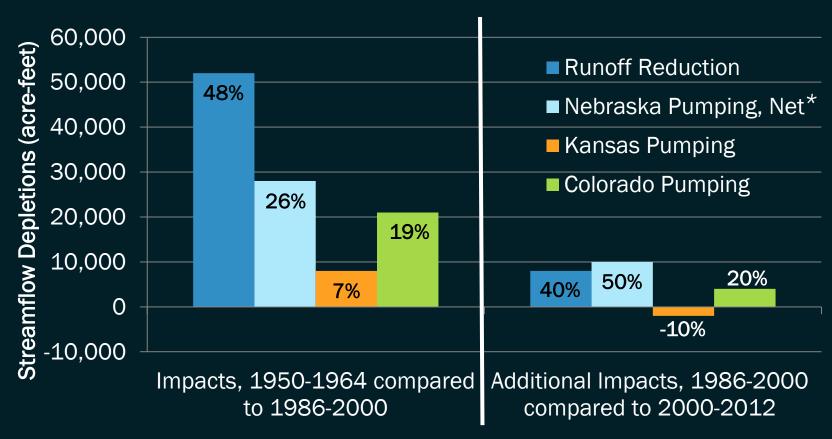






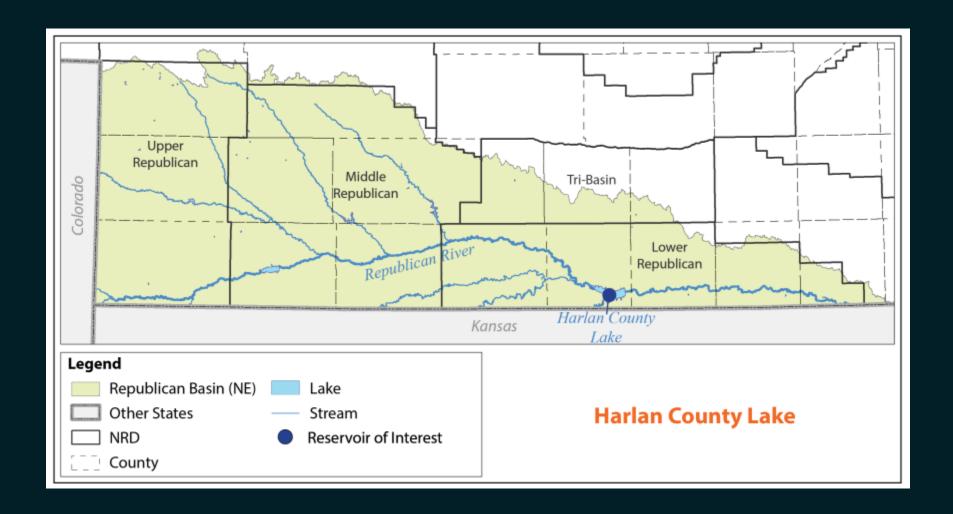
Impacts to Reservoirs Serving Frenchman Cambridge Irrigation District







*Nebraska imported water subtracted from Nebraska pumping impact

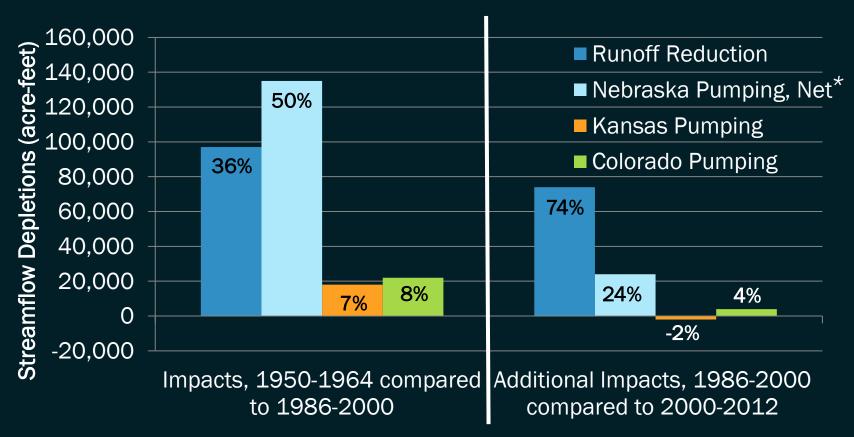




Impacts

Above Harlan County Lake





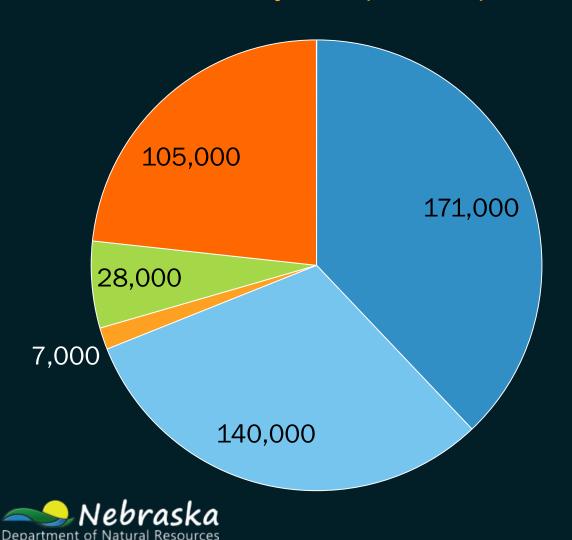


*Nebraska imported water subtracted from Nebraska pumping impact

2013 Impacts, Including Drought

Above Harlan County Lake (acre-feet)





2013 rainfall in the Nebraska portion of the Basin was 24% less than the 1918-2013 average.

- Runoff Reduction
- Nebraska Pumping, Net
- Kansas Pumping
- Colorado Pumping
- Drought

*Nebraska imported water (12,000 acre-feet) subtracted from Nebraska pumping impact (152,000 acre-feet)

Causes of Reduced Streamflow Supply

Quantifying these impacts Causes

by the three states

Groundwater pumping \(\rightarrow\) Estimates of streamflow depletions due to groundwater pumping from the RRCA groundwater model

Reductions in runoff \rightarrow RRCA Conservation Study, analysis of historic streamflow and baseflow information to estimate reductions in runoff

Drought → Comparison of 2013-2014 with longer-term averages to assess the impact of drought



Questions?



POTENTIAL APPLICABILITY TO BASIN-WIDE PLANNING PROCESS



CONCLUSIONS



Key Points

- Current average streamflow supplies have been significantly reduced from historic levels
 - o Causes:
 - Groundwater pumping
 - Reduced runoff
 - These causes are exacerbated by drought
- ➤ Understanding how water supply has changed since we started using water in the Basin is important for effective water planning





NEBRASKA'S WATER MANAGEMENT RESOURCE

Providing the sound science and support for managing Nebraska's most precious resource.

JAMES C. SCHNEIDER, PH.D., ACTING DIRECTOR

Nebraska Department of Natural Resources 402-471-2363 dnr.nebraska.gov