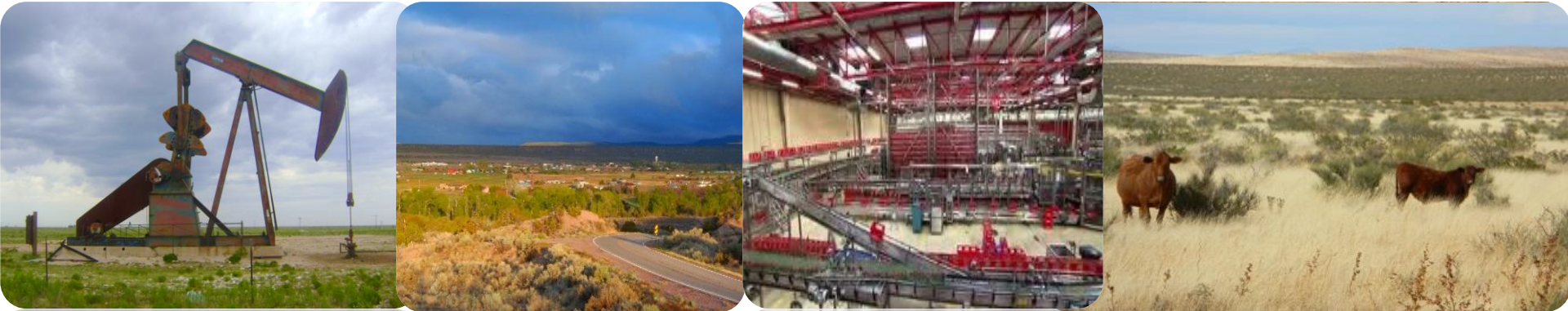
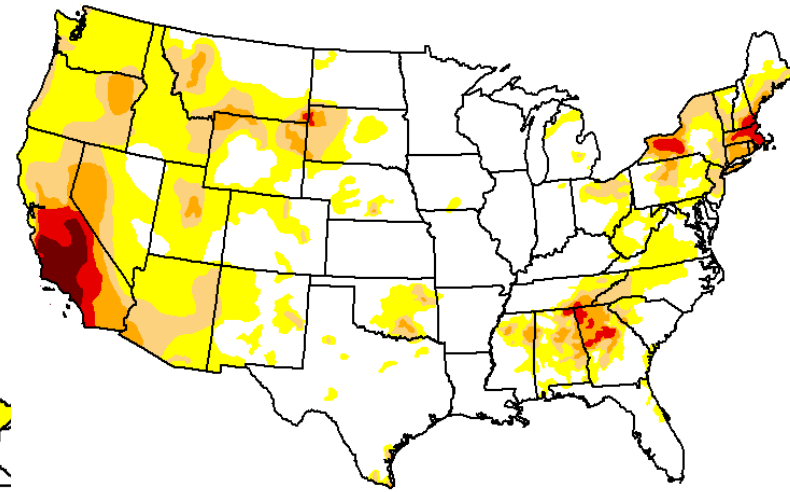


# Dynamic Statewide Water Budget for Water Planning in New Mexico

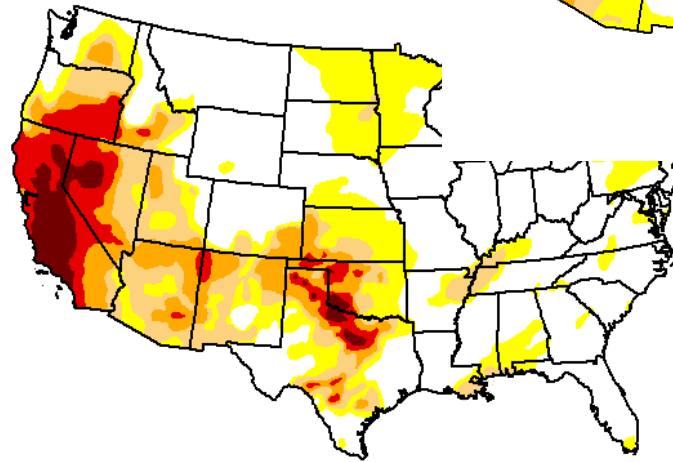


# Ongoing Drought in New Mexico and the West

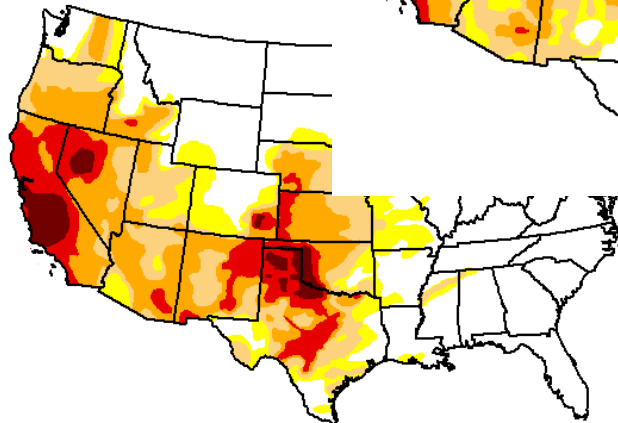
Sep 20 2016



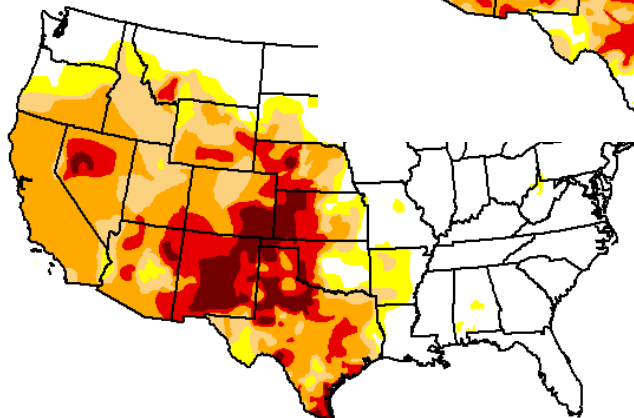
Jan 20 2015



April 8 2014



July 9 2013



*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.*

**Author(s):**

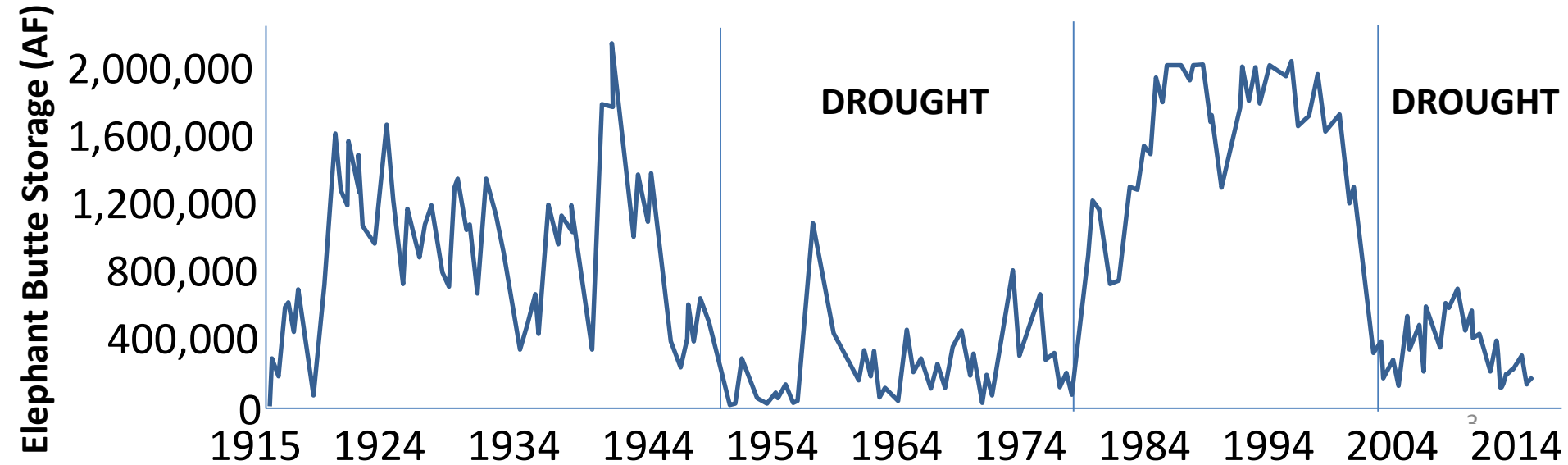
*Matthew Rosencrans*

*CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA*



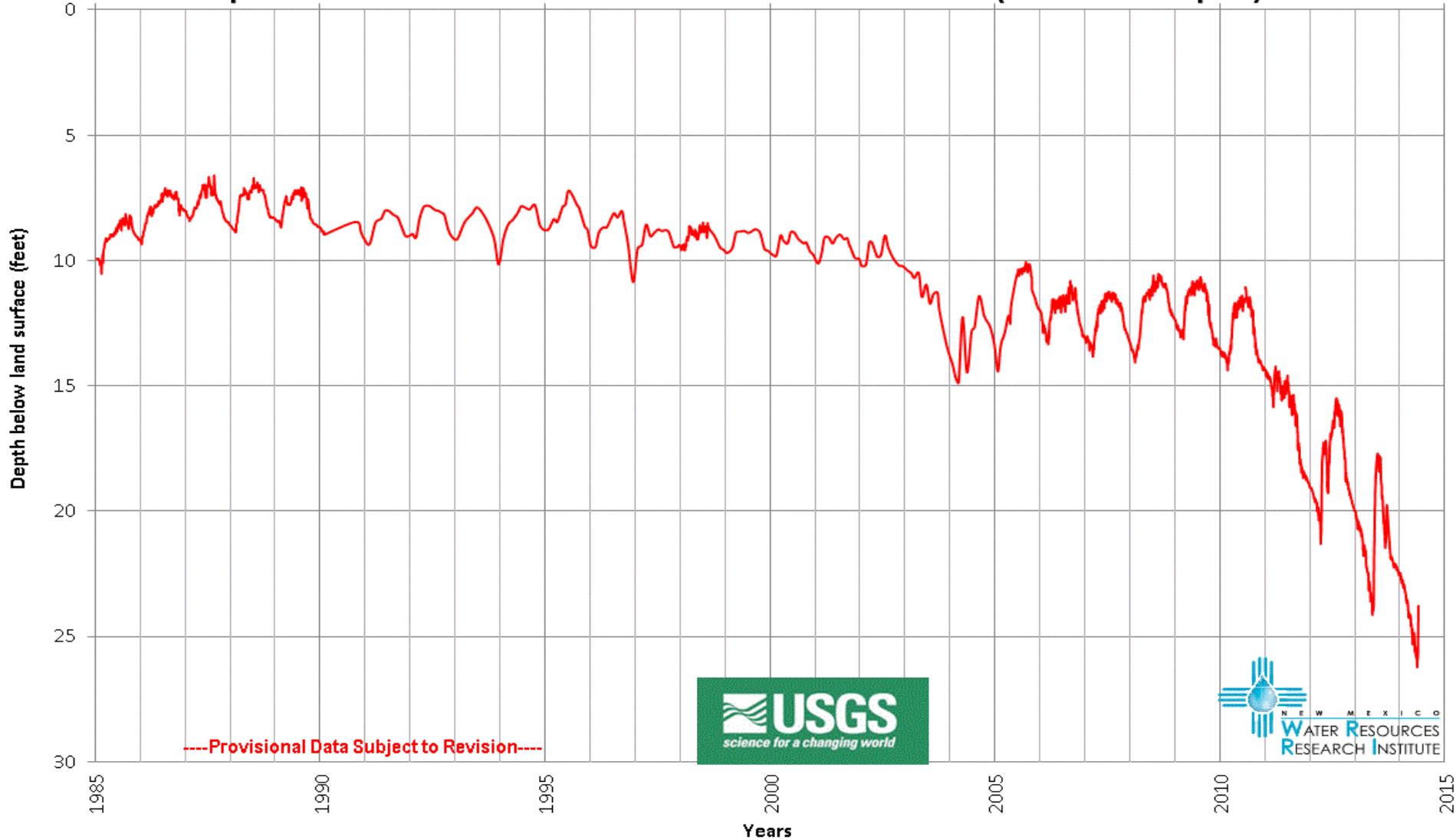
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

# *Surface supplies diminished by drought*

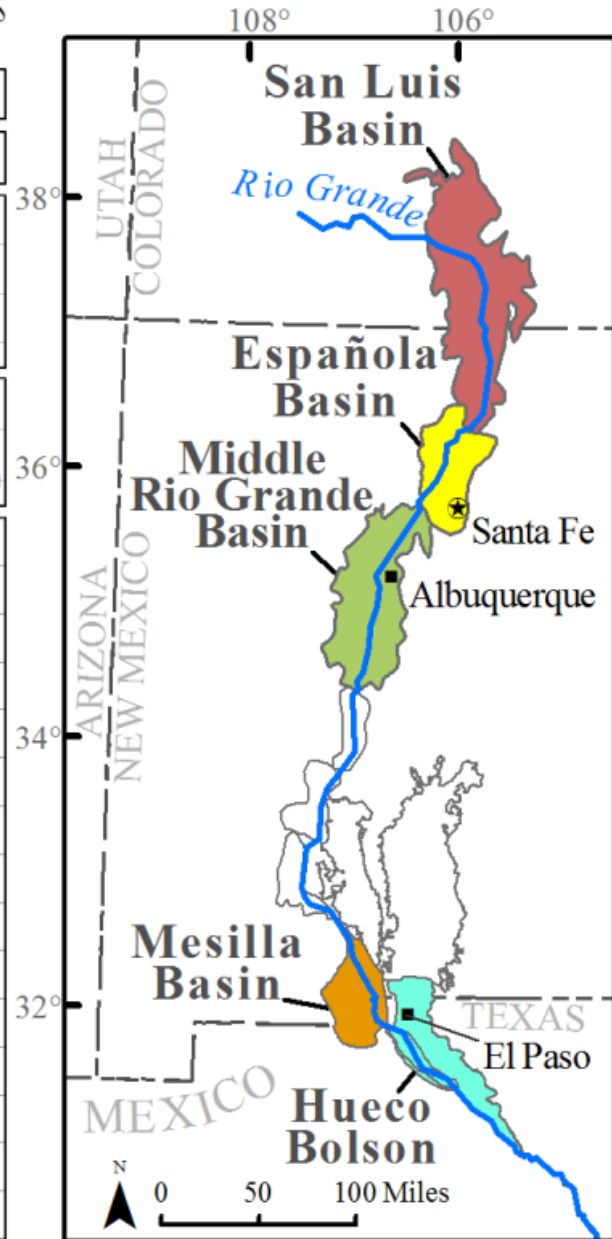
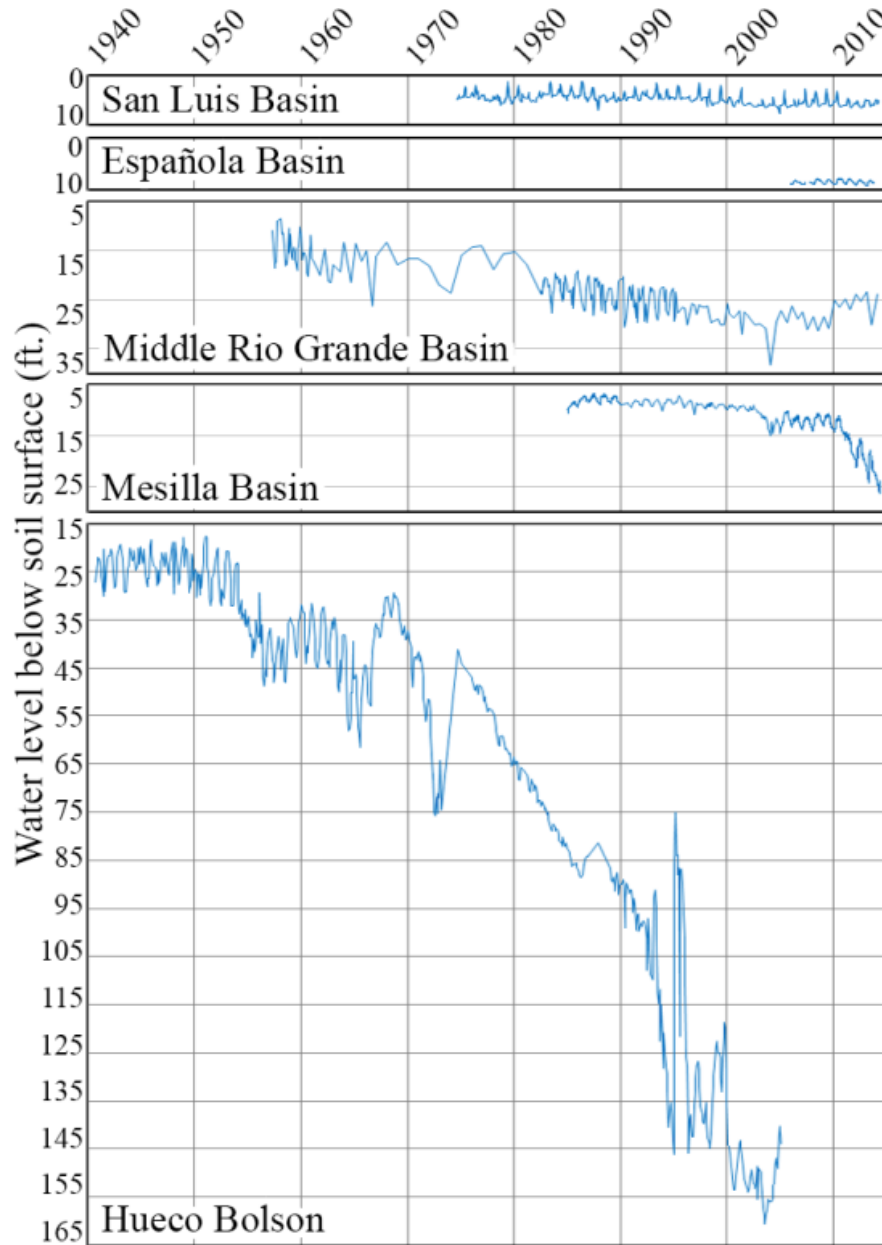


# Groundwater drops with less surface water

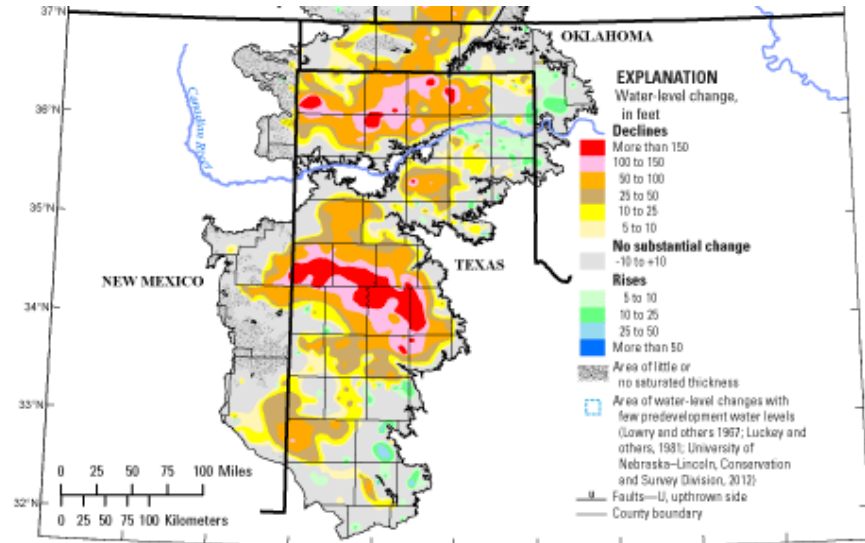
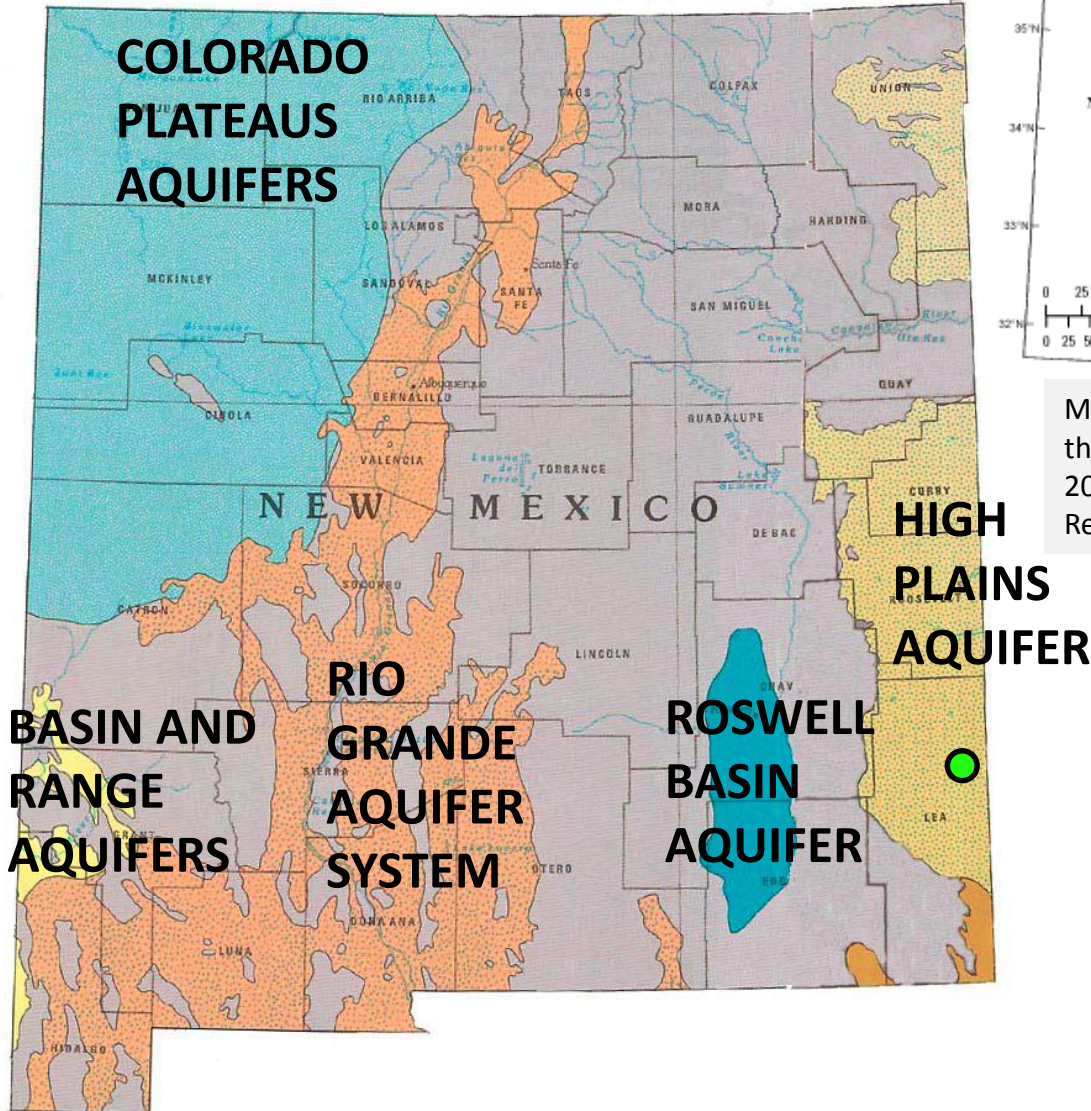
Depth to Groundwater in the Las Cruces - 2B Well (100-105' depth)



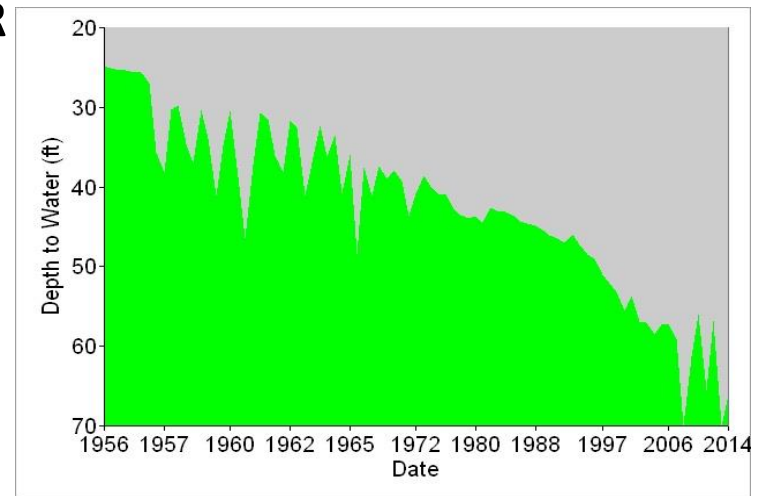
# Surface water and groundwater imbalance



# *Fossil water aquifers face consistent declines*

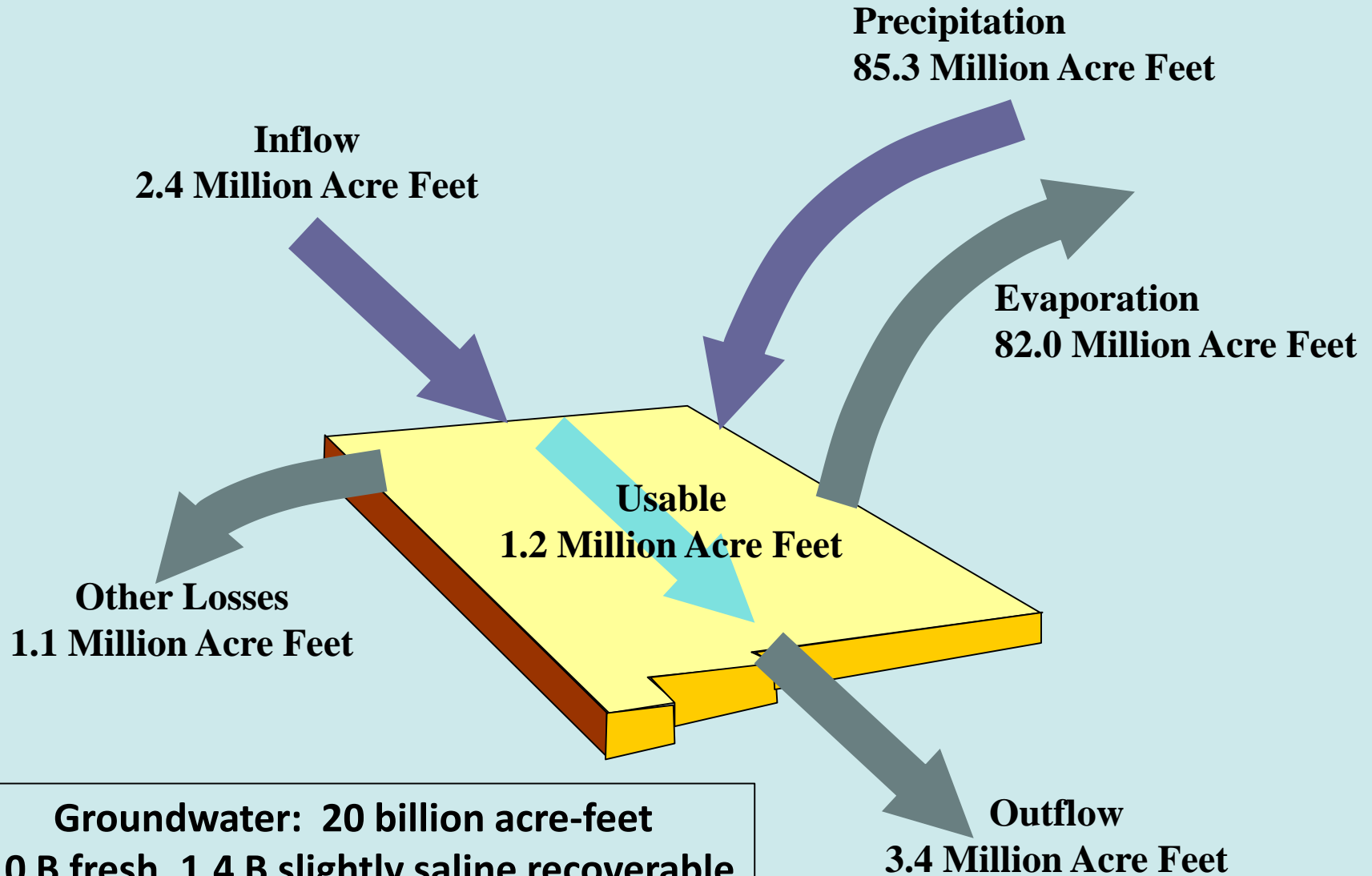


McGuire, V.L., 2013, Water-level and storage changes in the High Plains aquifer, predevelopment to 2011 and 2009–11: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2012–5291, 15 p.

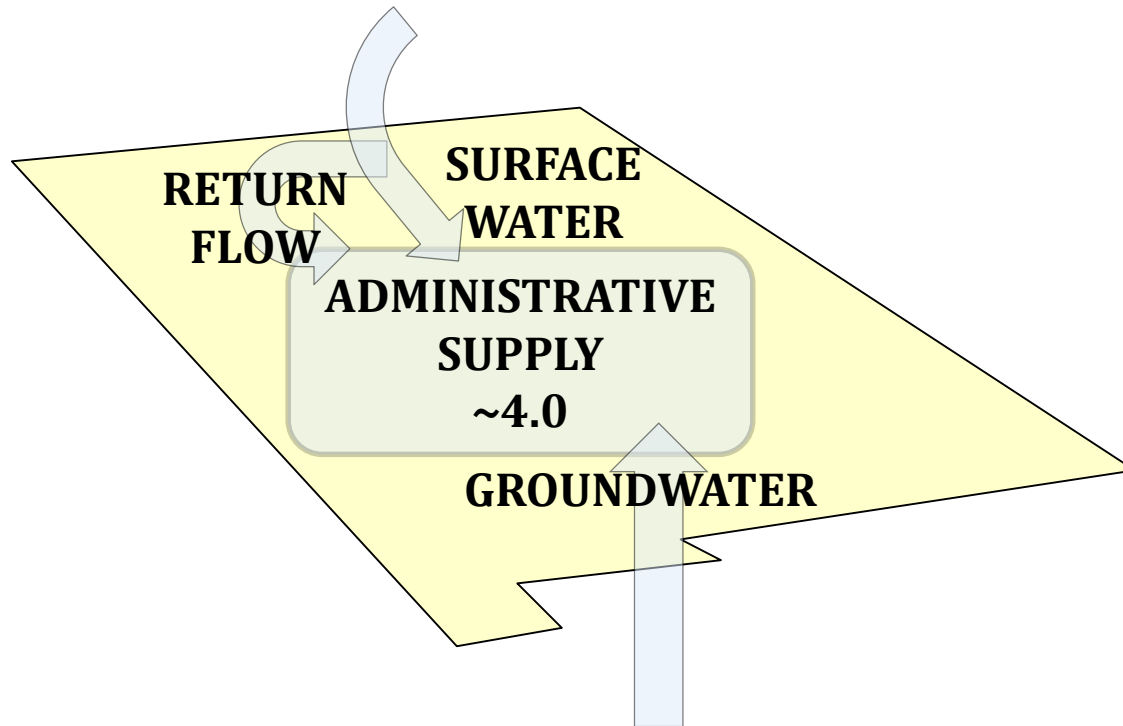


# Existing water budgets are were static and imprecise

## NEW MEXICO MEAN ANNUAL SURFACE WATER BUDGET



# The administrative supply is well known



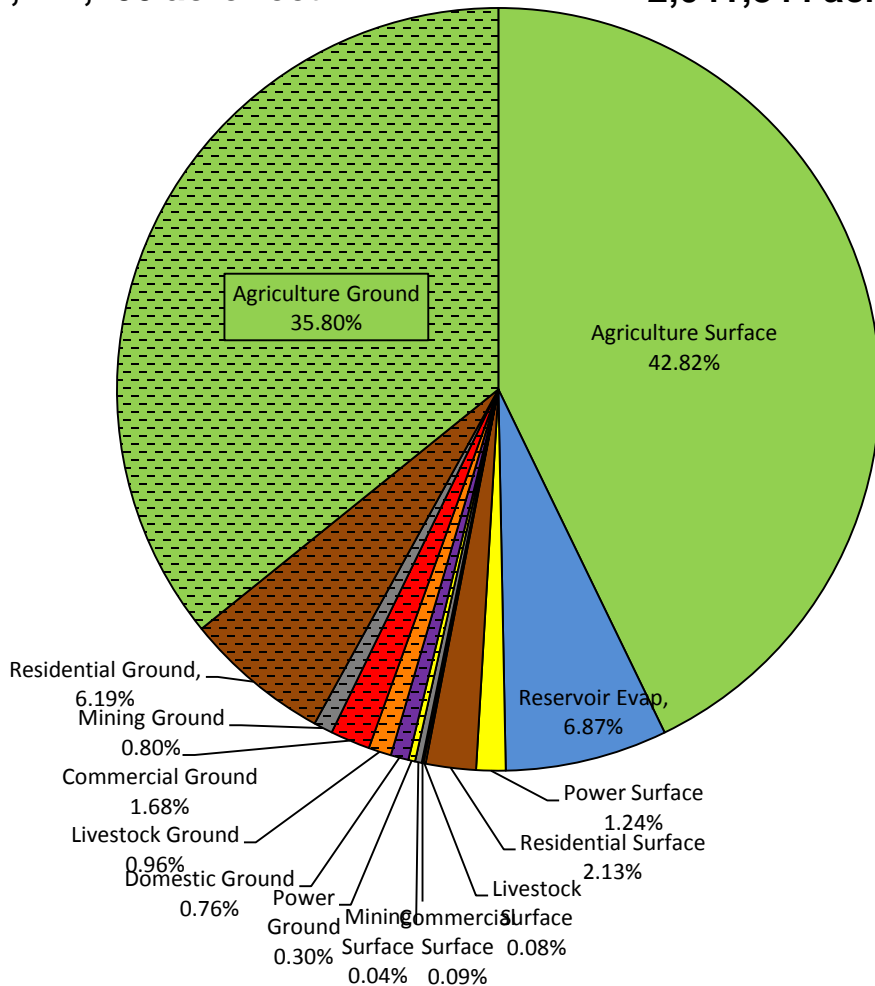
**FLUXES IN MILLION ACRE FEET PER YEAR**



# New Mexico Water Withdrawals - 2010 (percent of 3,815,944 total)

**Groundwater withdrawals**  
1,774,100 acre-feet

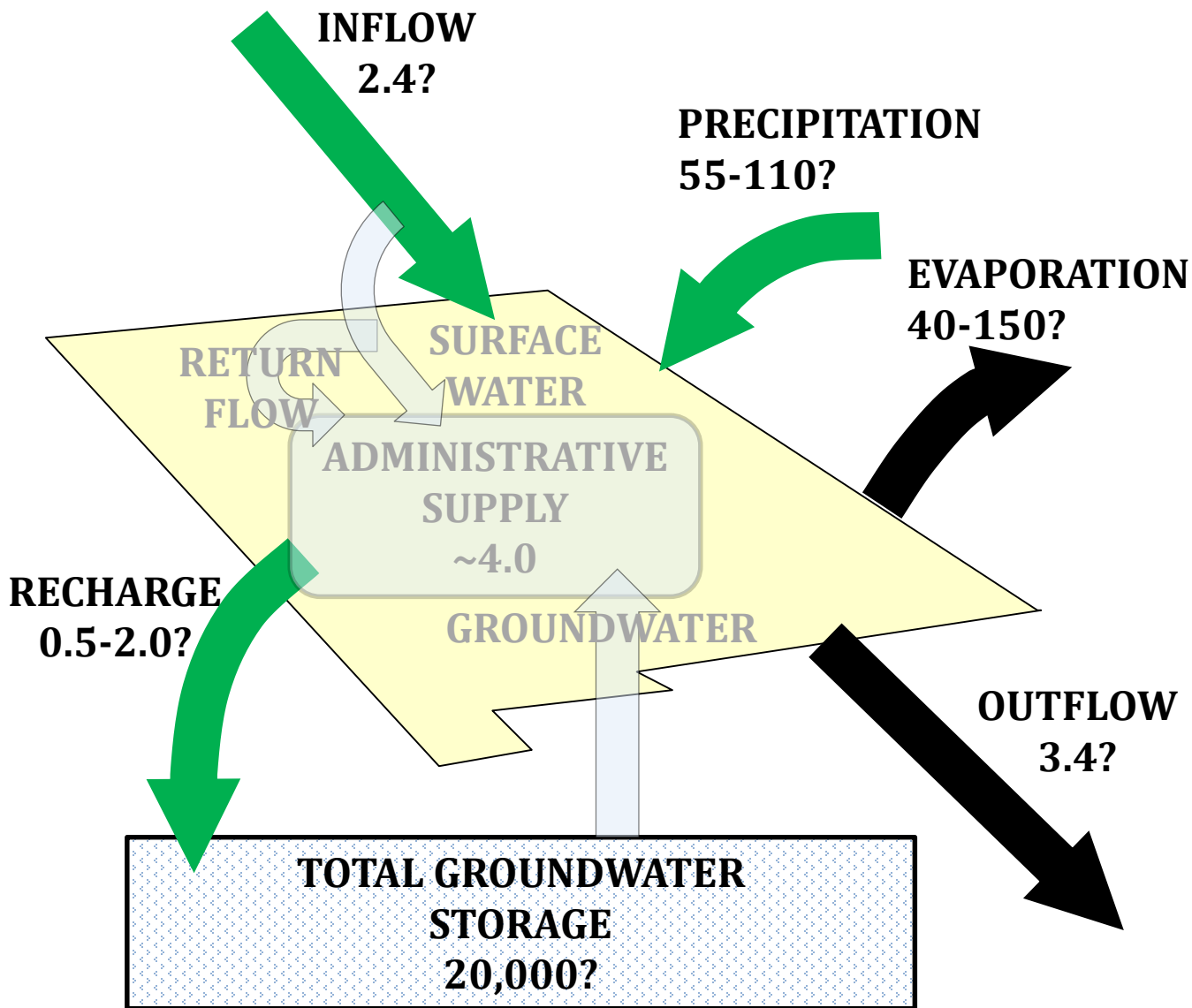
**Surface withdrawals**  
2,041,844 acre-feet



	Surface Water	Groundwater	Total Extraction	% Total
<b>Irrigated Agriculture</b>	<b>1633940</b>	<b>1366215</b>	<b>3000155</b>	<b>78.62</b>
<b>Public Water Supply</b>	<b>81114</b>	<b>236296</b>	<b>317410</b>	<b>8.32</b>
<b>Self-supported Domestic</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28952</b>	<b>28952</b>	<b>0.76</b>
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>3431</b>	<b>36749</b>	<b>40180</b>	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Commercial / Industrial</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>64269</b>	<b>67133</b>	<b>1.76</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>10845</b>	<b>30714</b>	<b>41559</b>	<b>1.09</b>
<b>Power</b>	<b>47434</b>	<b>10905</b>	<b>58339</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Reservoir Evaporation</b>	<b>262216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262216</b>	<b>6.87</b>
	<b>2041844</b>	<b>1774100</b>	<b>3815944</b>	

Longworth, et al. 2013. *New Mexico Water Use by Categories 2010*. NMOSE Technical Report 54.

# Total supply is not well known



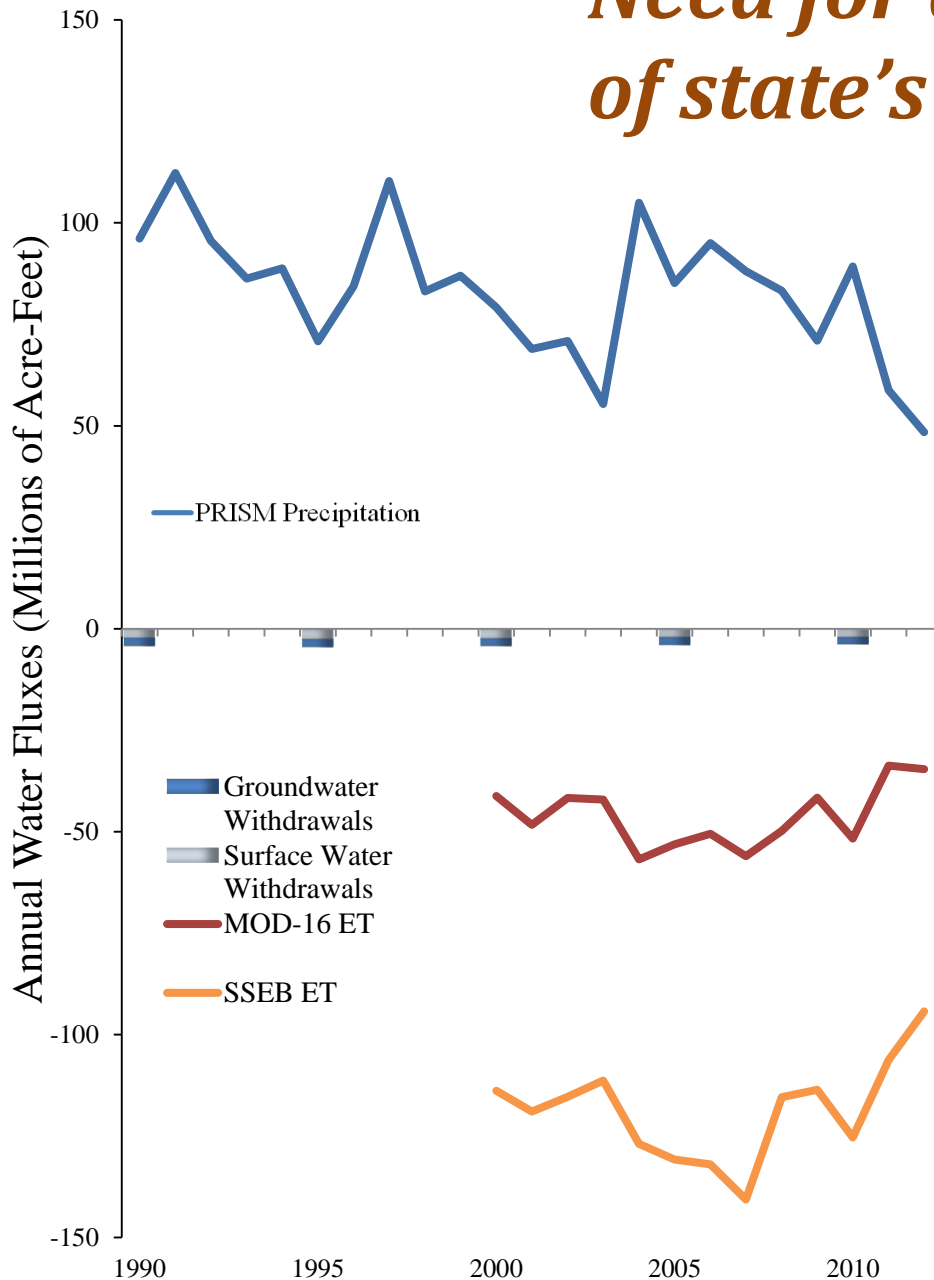
- Needed is a comprehensive assessment of New Mexico's water resources to provide a holistic view of New Mexico's water future

**FLUXES IN MILLION ACRE FEET PER YEAR**

# Need for dynamic assessment of state's water resources

Inputs

Outputs



- Precipitation is highly variable and greatly exceeds total water use
- Evapotranspiration (ET) consumes most of the precipitation in the state but model estimates are not yet accurate

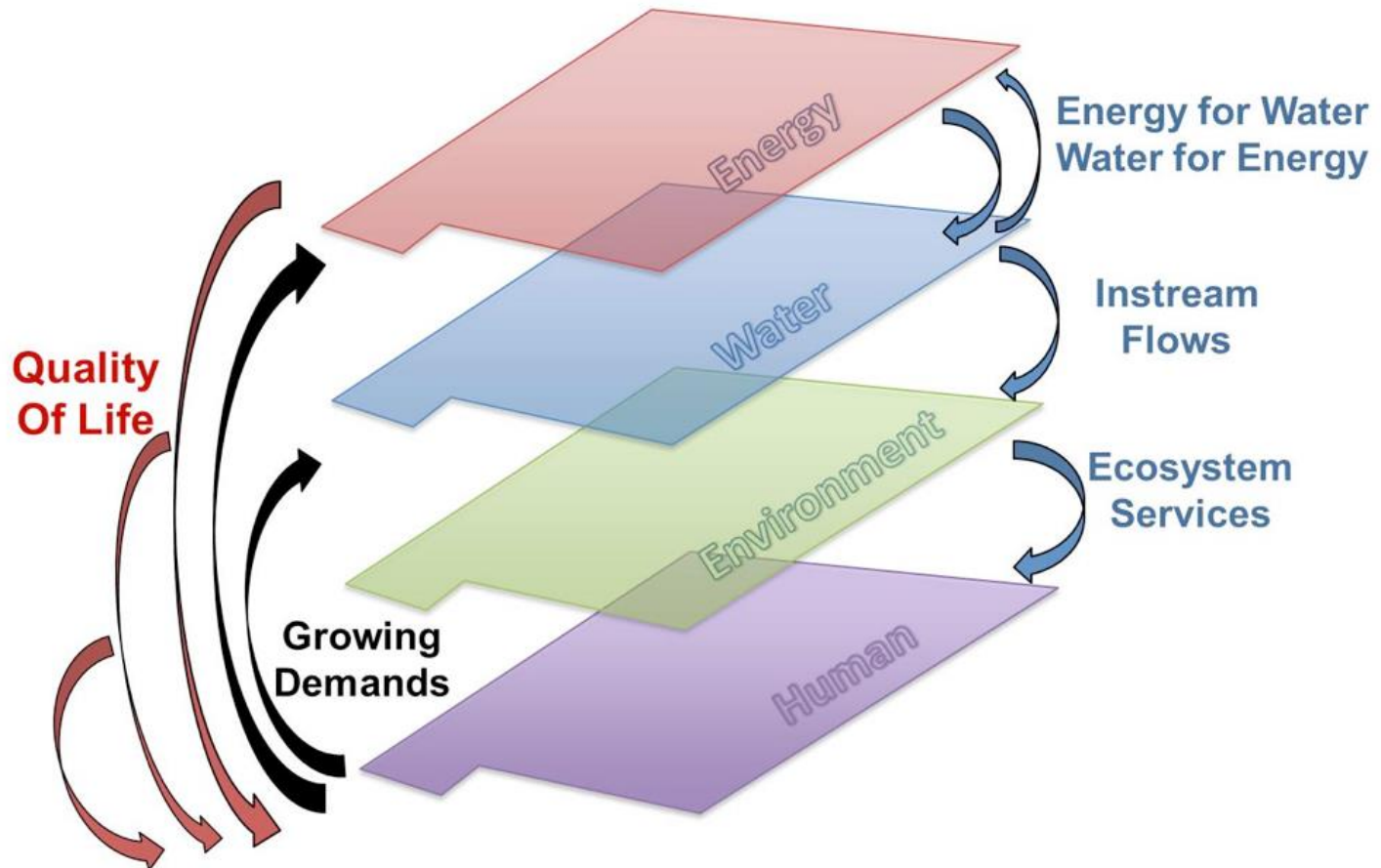
Precipitation data courtesy of : PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, <http://prism.oregonstate.edu>, created 5 May 2014

Water use data courtesy of : 90, 95, 00- Brian C. Wilson (NM OSE), 05, 10 John Longworth et al (NM OSE) accessed from [http://www.ose.state.nm.us/publications\\_technical\\_reports\\_wateruse.html](http://www.ose.state.nm.us/publications_technical_reports_wateruse.html) accessed on 15 May 2014

# Cutting edge aspects of statewide water budget

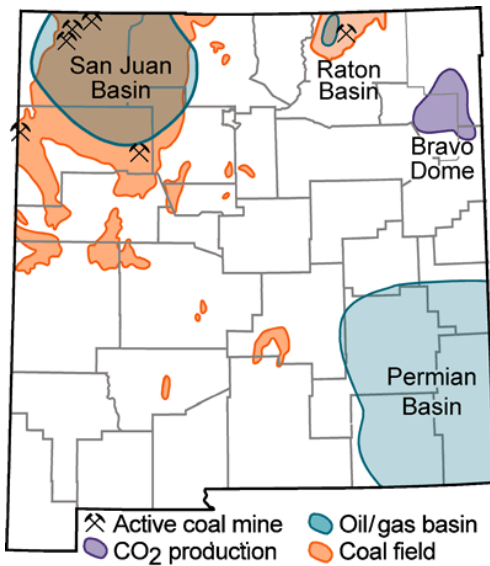
- Dynamic – updated within one or two years
- Comprehensive – includes water inputs and outputs
- Accessible – web delivered
- Science based – utilizing latest information

Objective: Develop a statewide system dynamics model that integrates energy, water, the environment, and human perspectives



# Social Natural Science Nexus

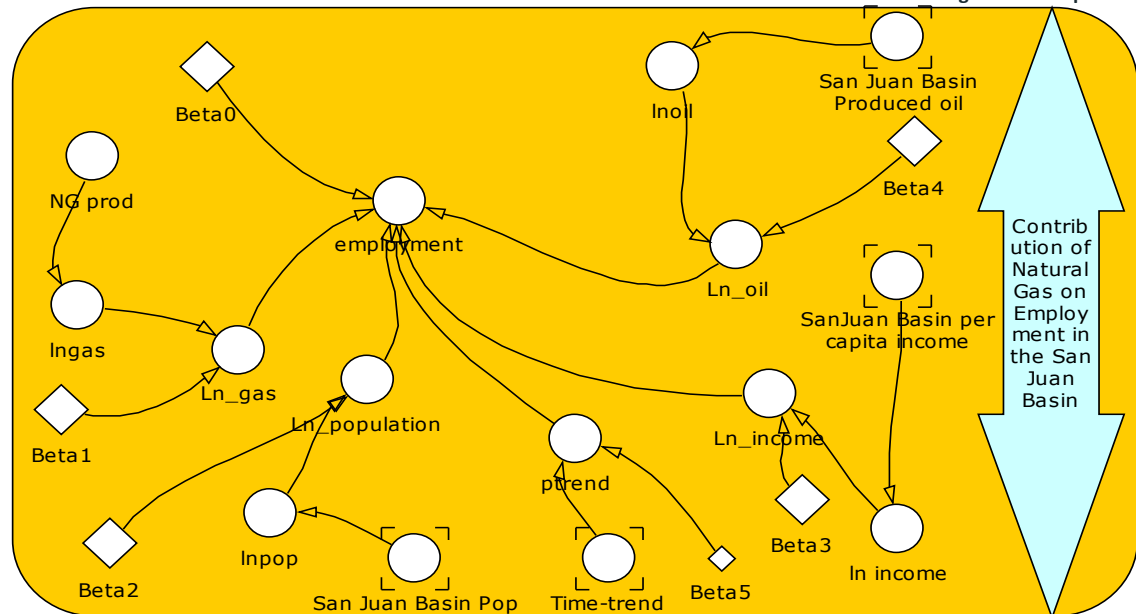
Approach: Build statewide water budget and use as a framework for integrating energy, water, environment, human perspectives



Solar to represent renewables

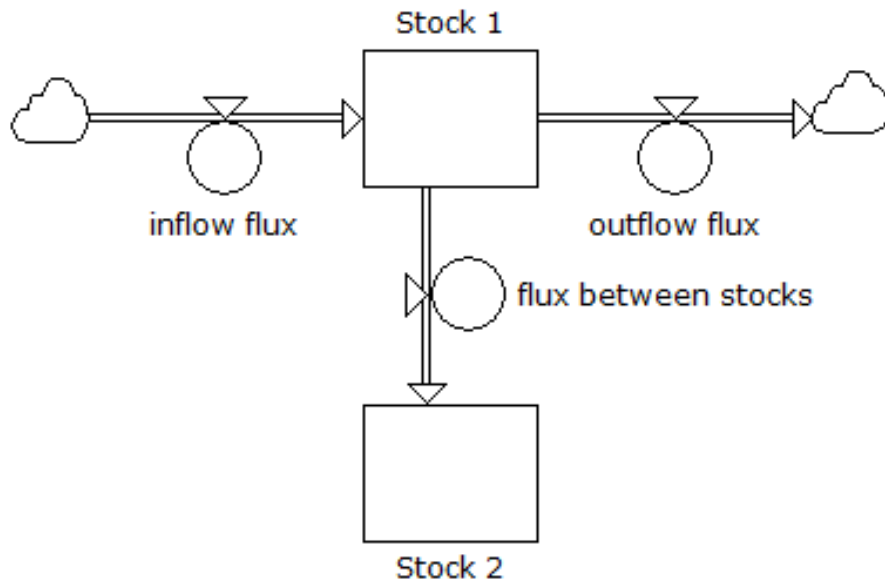


Water used for agriculture as part of water budget



Systems approach integrating energy and socio economics

# *Systems dynamics modeling*



- Systems dynamics is an approach to model complex systems over time using stocks, fluxes, internal feedbacks and time delays
- Stocks represent storages
- Fluxes represent movement into, out of, or between stocks or external sources
- System dynamics is well suited for accounting- or budget-type models

# Collaboration for Dynamic Statewide Water Budget



Remotely Sensed Evapotranspiration and Precipitation Assessment



Oil and Gas Produced Water Assessment



Statewide Systems Dynamics Water Budget



Groundwater Recharge Assessment

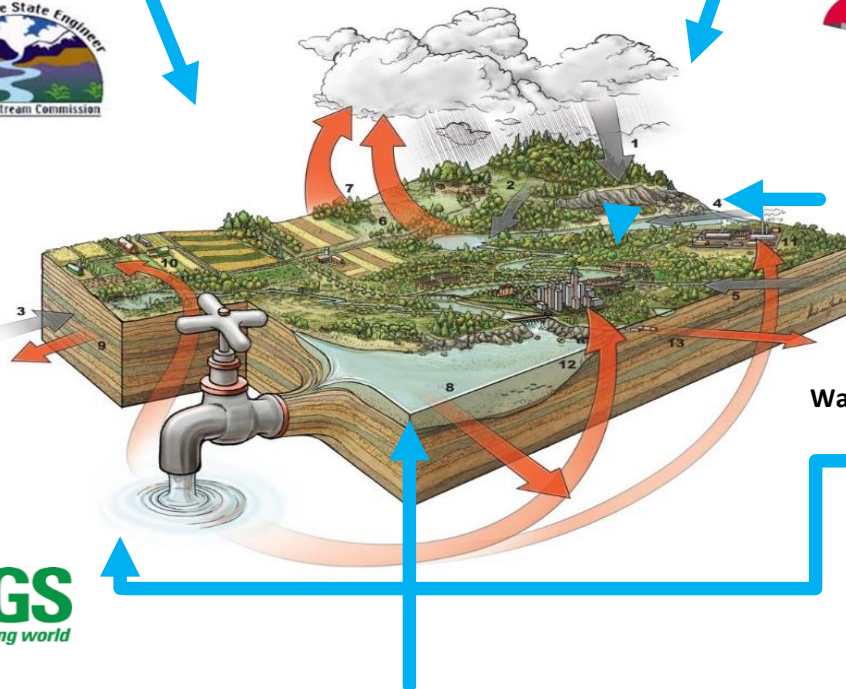


Surface Water Flow Statistics

Groundwater Level and Storage Changes



Water Use Reporting



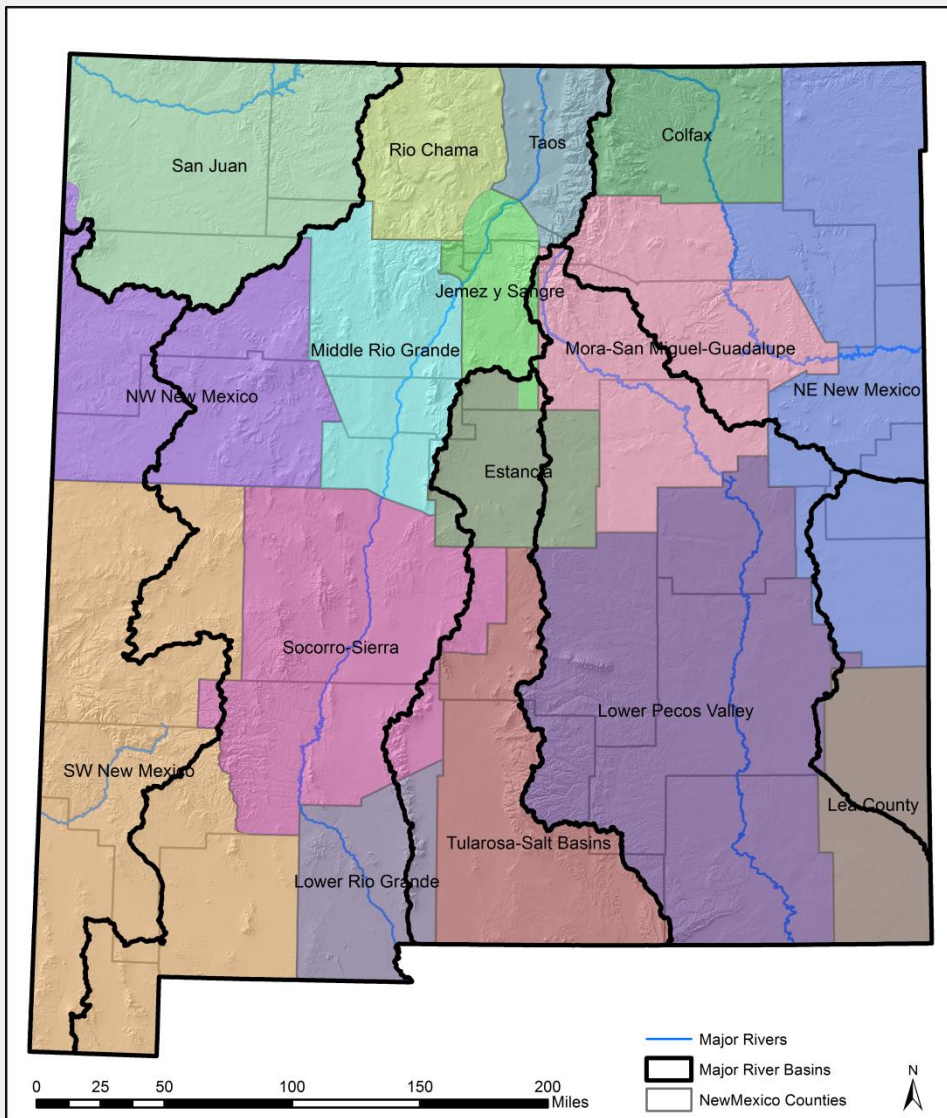


# *New Mexico Dynamic Statewide Water Budget*

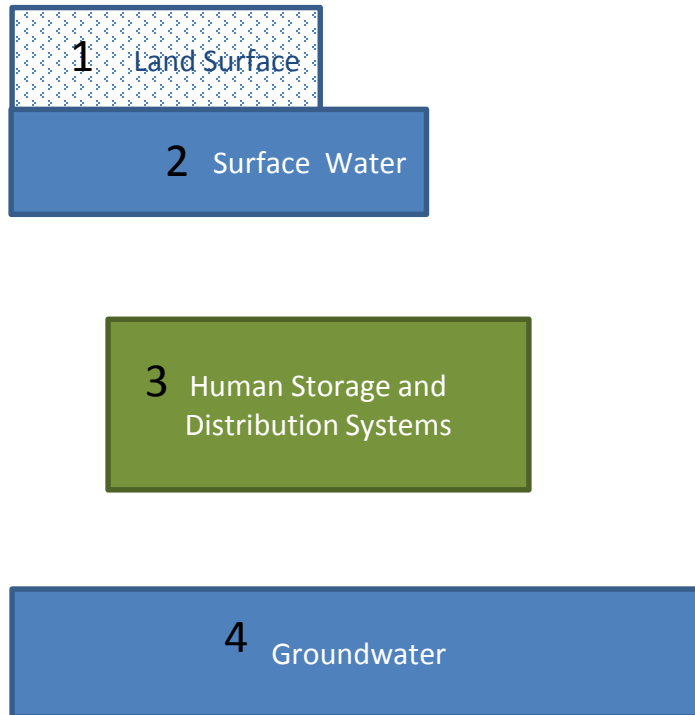
The dynamic, statewide water budget (DSWB) synthesizes water supply and demand information from across the state into a single, easily accessible location, and in such a way that users can view information at a variety of spatial scales. The DSWB provides a holistic view of water resources in the state, helping to support local and regional education as well as planning, to improve stewardship of New Mexico's limited and critically important water resources.

# *DSWB spatial scales*

- 7 Major River Basins  
(black Lines)
- 16 Water Planning Regions  
(colored areas)
- 33 Counties  
(thin grey lines)

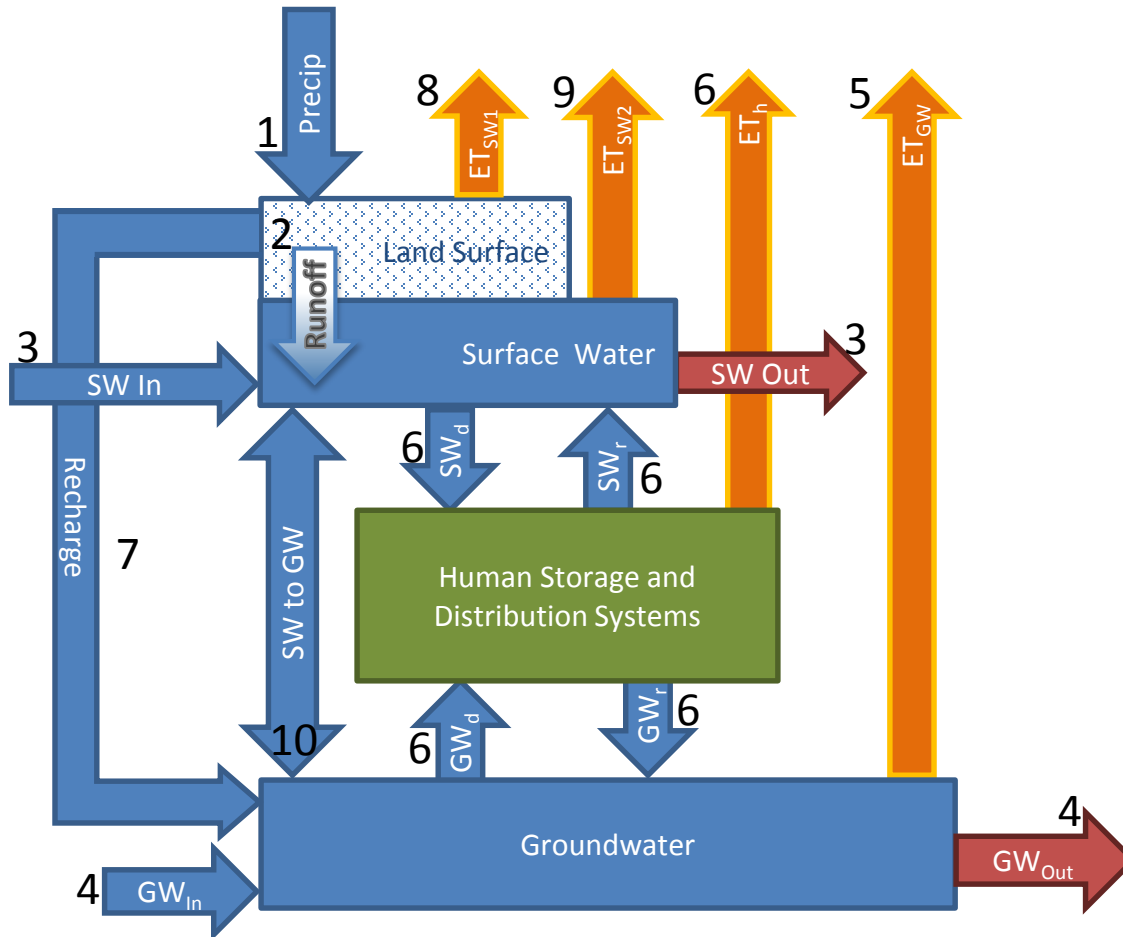


# NMDSWB Mass Balance Stocks



- 1. Land Surface-** Conceptual representation of soil moisture. The storage in this stock is currently not estimated and changes in storage are assumed to be zero
- 2. Surface Water-** Water flowing in rivers and other natural water ways that can be diverted or impounded for human use. No change in storage through time. At each timestep, the fluxes into and out of this stock are balanced.
- 3. Human Storage and Distribution Systems-** Water at any given time residing in manmade storage impoundments or distribution systems, such as public water supplies, irrigation canals, and reservoirs. When water is added to storage in a reservoir, it is considered a diversion of available surface water to the human storage system, and when it is released from storage, it is considered a return to the available surface water system.
- 4. Groundwater-** Total groundwater storage is largely unknown except for select aquifers throughout the state. Currently the DSWB does not estimate groundwater storage, but it does track changes in storage over the selected time of a model run.

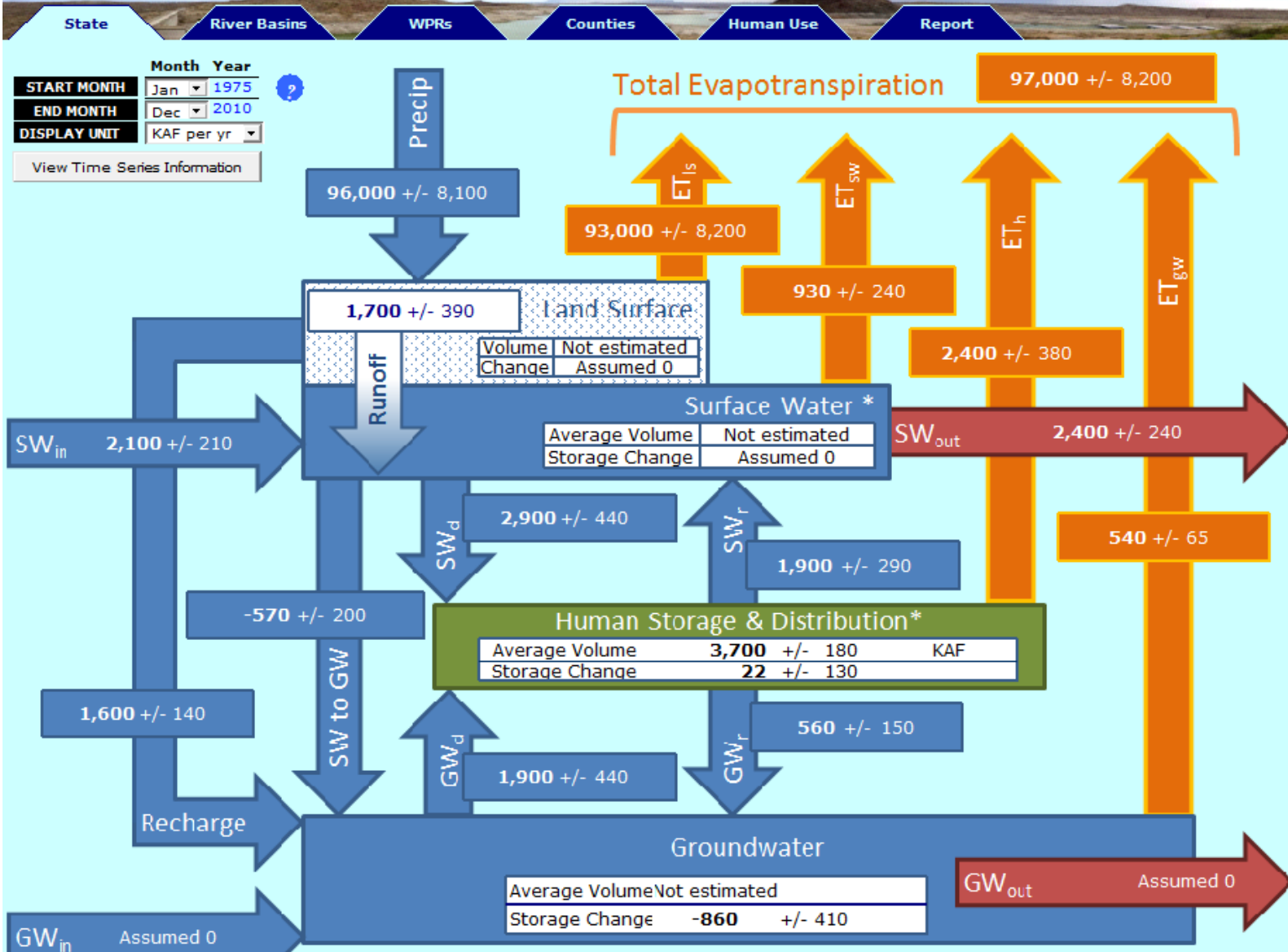
# NMDSWB Mass Balance Fluxes



- 1. Precipitation**- Monthly PRSIM data aggregated for given spatial scale
- 2. Runoff**- Closure term to balance SW stock
- 3.  $SW_{in}/SW_{out}$** - USGS stream gage data
- 4.  $GW_{in}/GW_{out}$** - Presently unknown terms. Set to zero to allow for calculation of GW storage change
- 5.  $ET_{GW}$** - Calculation based from USGS NLCD and Hargreaves reference ET estimate
- 6. Human use**- Modeled/ data based human/diversions/consumption/ estimated return flows
- 7. Recharge**- Model assumes steady state GW system on all non-human terms. Recharge =  $baseflow + ET_{gw} + GW_{out} - GW_{in}$
- 8. Landsurface ET**- Closure term to balance Land Surface. Landsurface ET =  $Precip - Recharge - Runoff$
- 9.  $ET_{SW}$** - Calculation based  $ET_{sw2} +$  estimated ungaged SW return flows
- 10. SW to GW**- Closure term to balance Surface Water System

# NMDSWB Interface

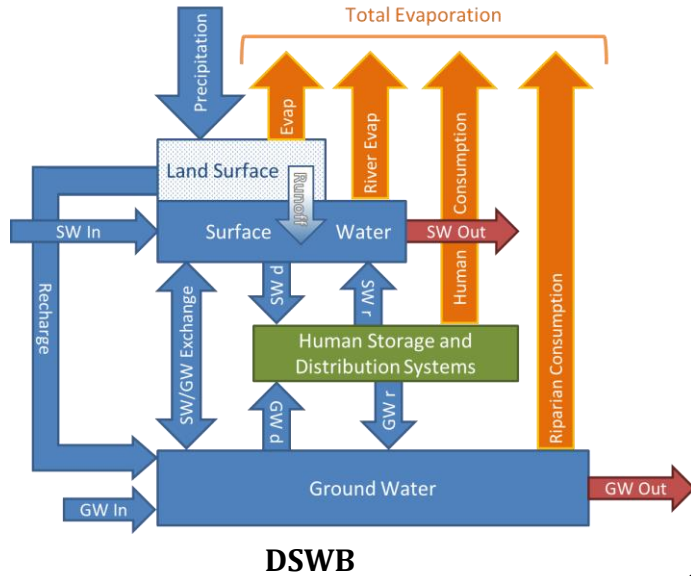
## New Mexico's Dynamic Statewide Water Budget



Mass Balance

\* Water in Reservoirs included in Human Storage and Distribution, not in Surface Water stock

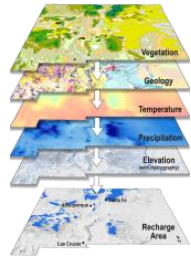
# NM statewide water assessment projects



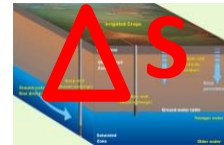
DSWB



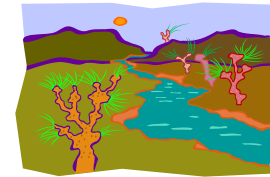
Precipitation /ET



Recharge



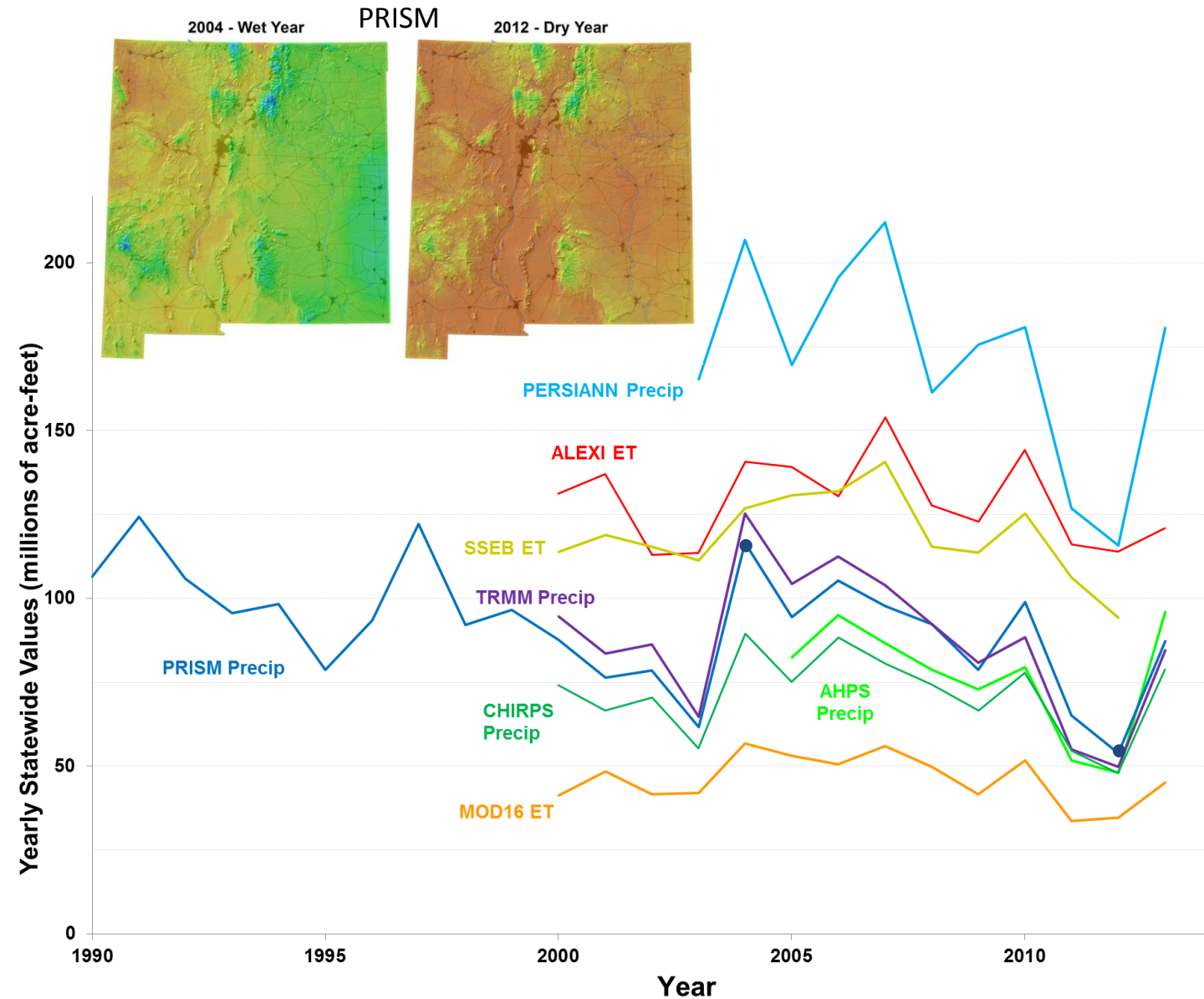
Groundwater Change



Streamflow

[http://nmwrri.nmsu.edu/?page\\_id=3547](http://nmwrri.nmsu.edu/?page_id=3547)

# NM statewide remotely sensed precipitation and evapotranspiration measurements



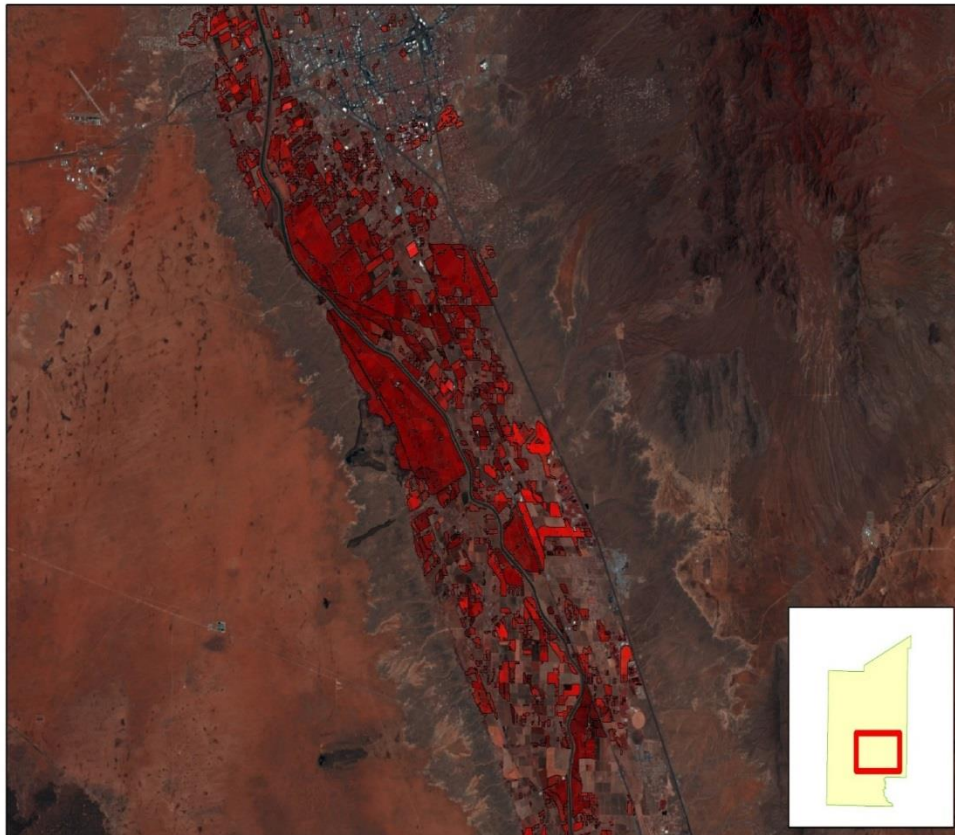
- Precipitation and ET are the largest components of the water balance, yet they are the least accurately measured
- Validate models using land-based measurements to determine most accurate models for future use in New Mexico


# Mask irrigated landscape

Landsat 8 Imagery

Convert Digital Numbers to  
Top of the Atmosphere  
Reflectance

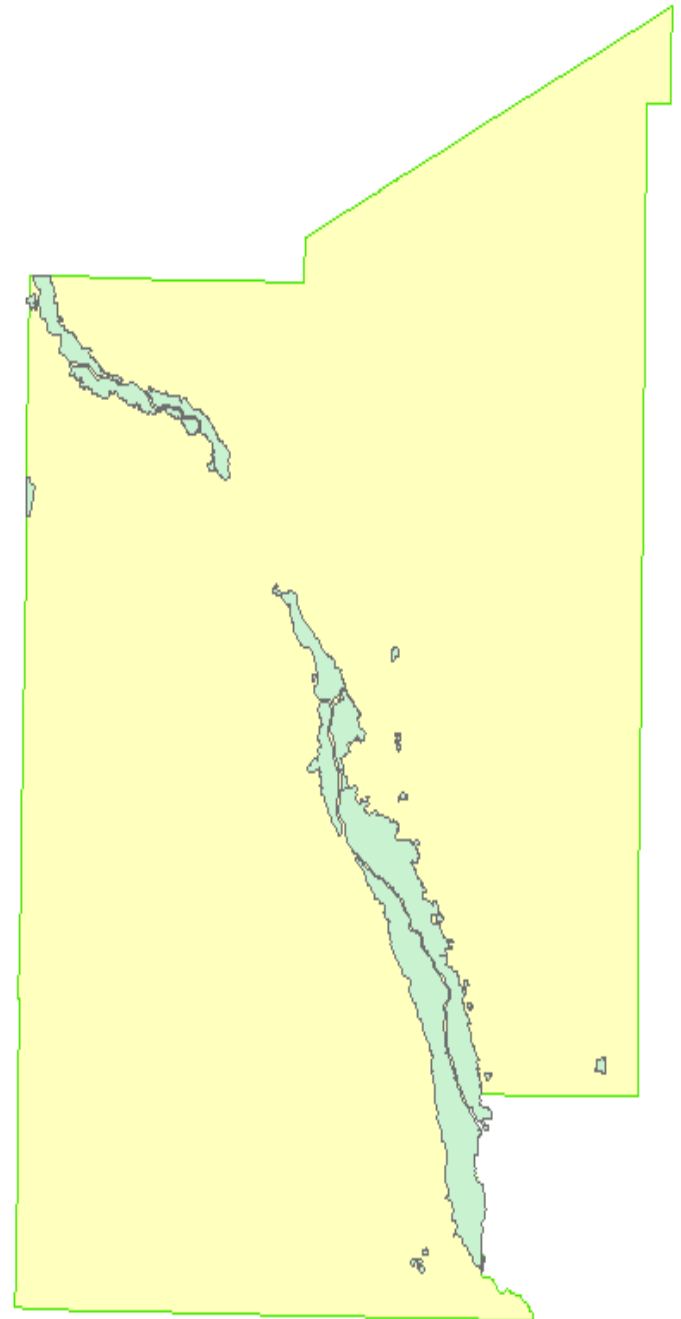
Irrigated Agricultural Areas in Lower Rio Grande Water Planning Region 2015



-  Irrigated Fields
-  LRGWPR Planning Region



Map Created by: Francisco Ochoa  
Image Date: 5/11/2015  
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 13 N  
Datum: WGS 1984  
Source: Landsat 8 OLI







Area: 40,358 ha

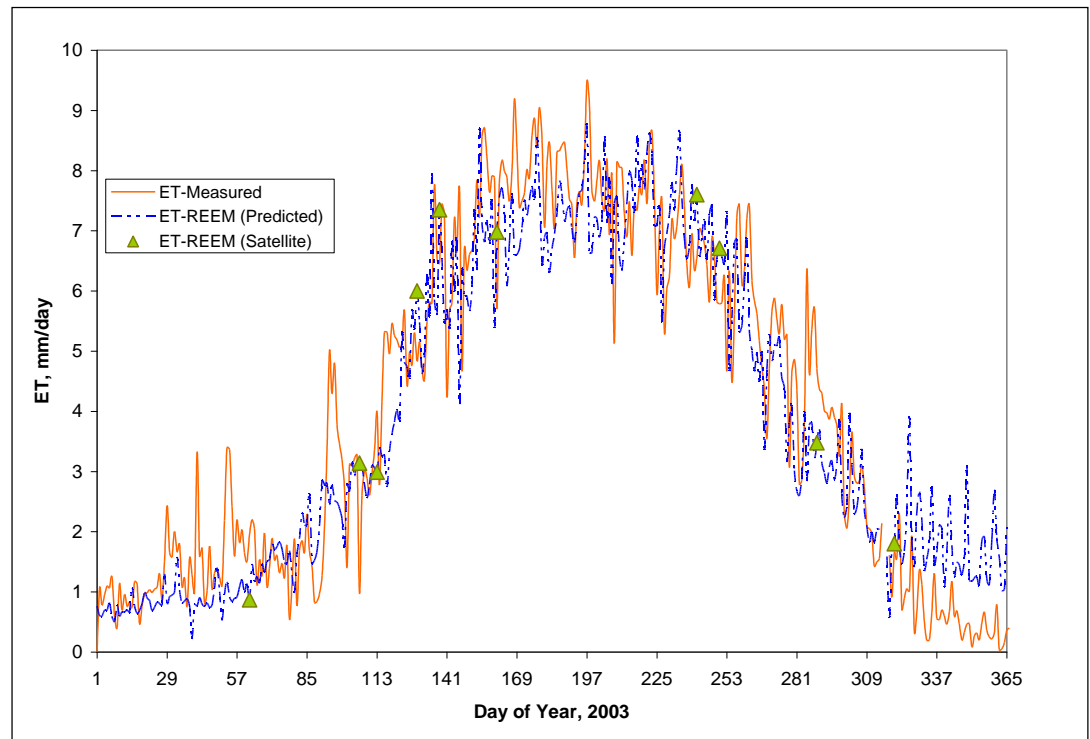
Area: 6,001 ha

- Mesilla Valley
- El Paso District #1

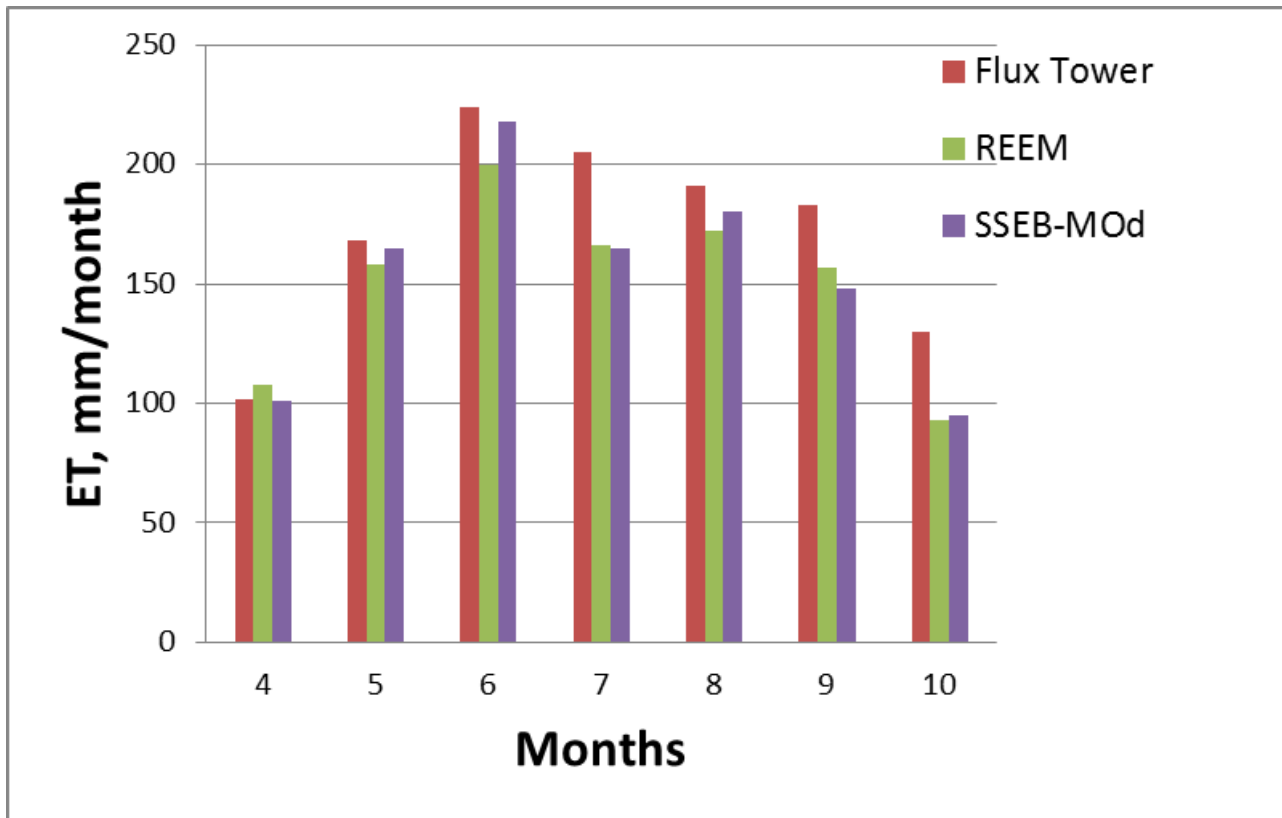
Messila Valley, NM  
REEM, Landsat 2003



## Validation of REEM ET with Satellite and Flux Tower Data



# Comparison of ET estimates for Pecans in Mesilla Valley From Remote Sensing, using three different methods

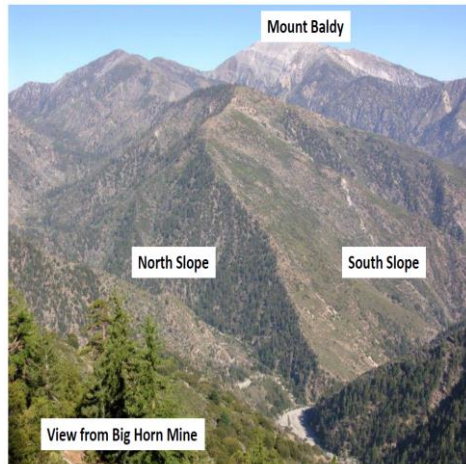


# GADGET

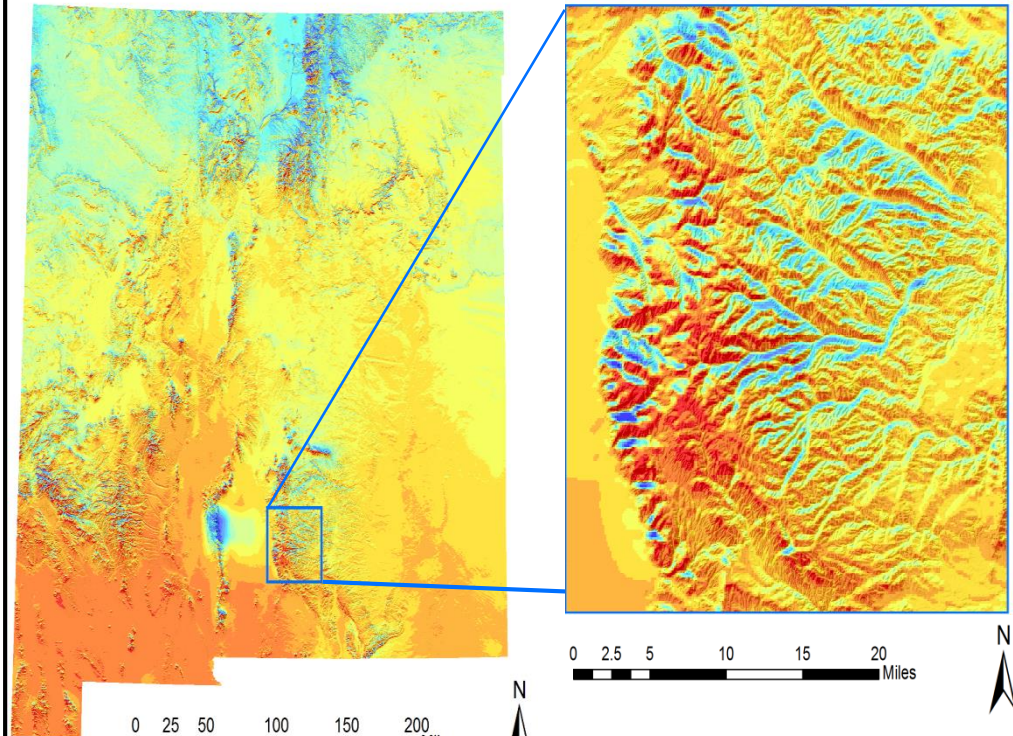
## Gridded Atmospheric Data Downscaling and Evapotranspiration Tools for High-resolution Distributed Reference ET in Complex Terrain

Solar radiation topography-based adjustments

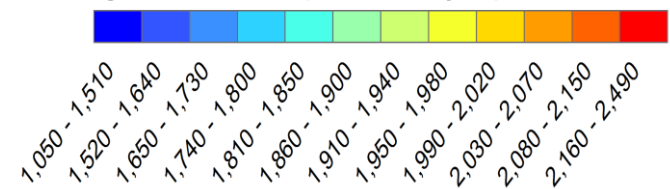
Using 2 for NM



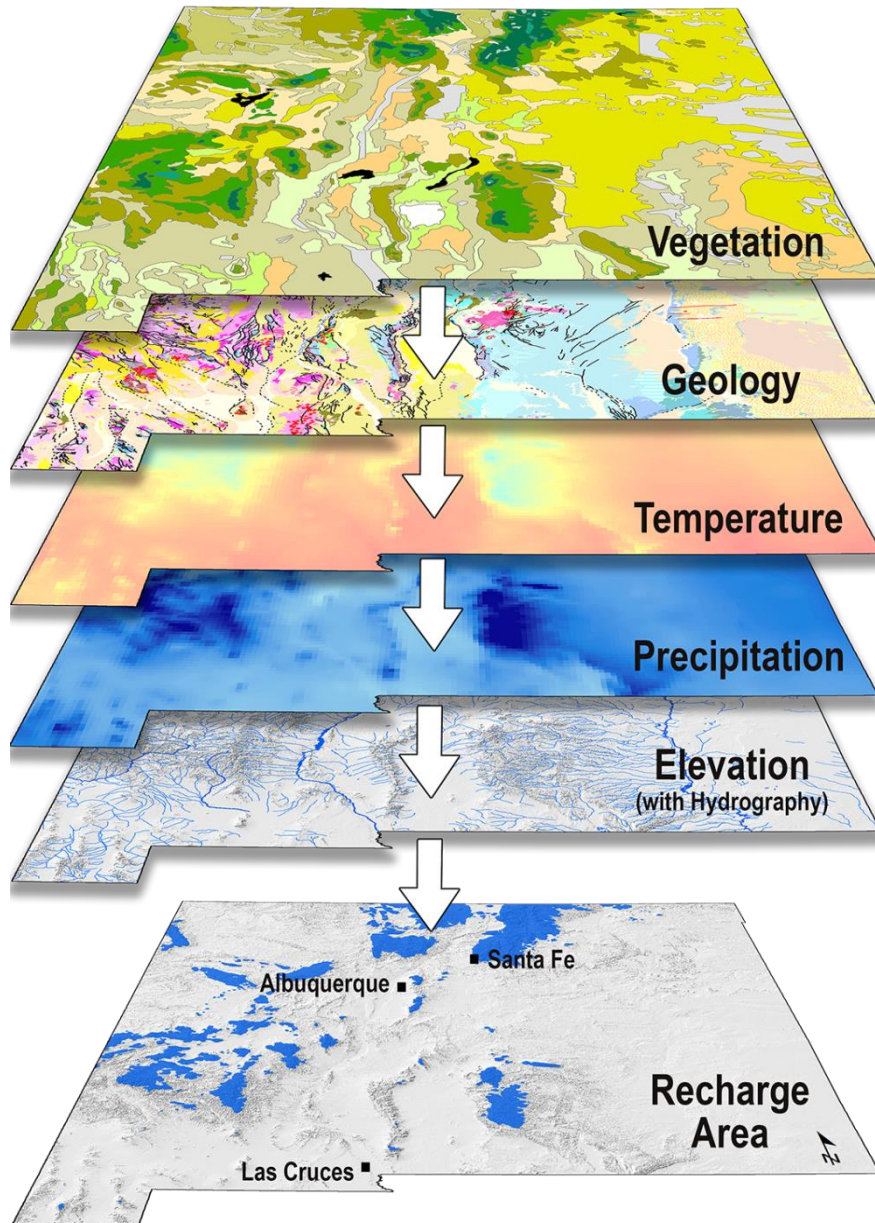
Topographically corrected real-sky solar radiation for 2000



Incoming Solar Radiation (kWh / m<sup>2</sup> / year)



# Statewide Recharge Assessment



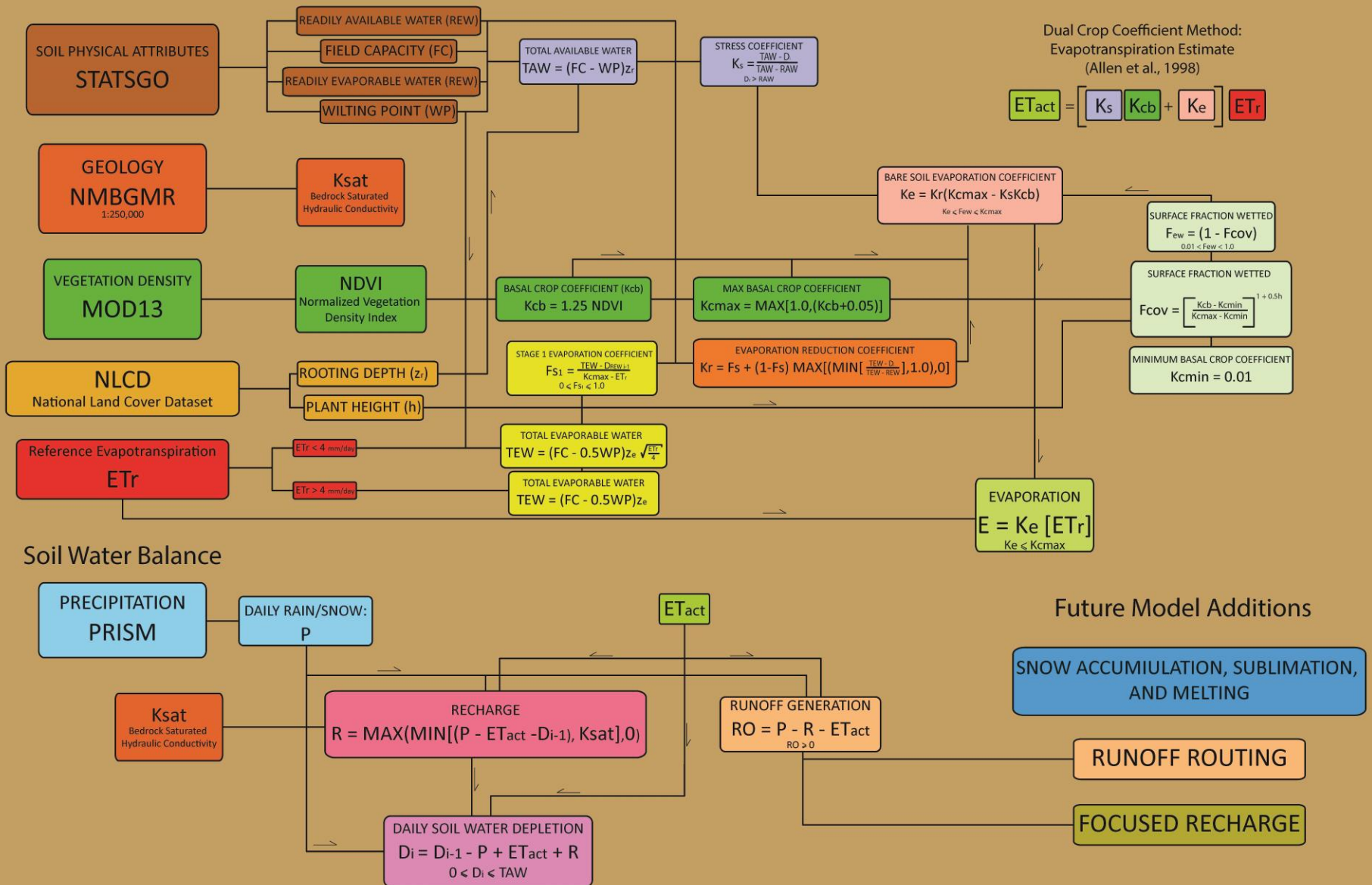
## Part of the Statewide Water Assessment, July 2014

- Compiled past recharge estimates in different areas of NM
- Constructed a distributed soil water balance model that estimates diffuse recharge for NM
- Estimated groundwater recharge from high mountain springs (Chloride Mass Balance)

# Evapotranspiration and Recharge Model (ETRM)

- 1D distributed soil water balance model
- Estimates the partitioning of precipitation into runoff, evaporation, transpiration, and deep percolation
- Water is stored in three layers of soil, which include stage 1 and stage 2 evaporation layers, and a root zone transpiration layer.
- The soil water depletion ( $D$ ) is tracked on a daily time step and recharge occurs when soil moisture exceeds total available water ( $TAW$ )

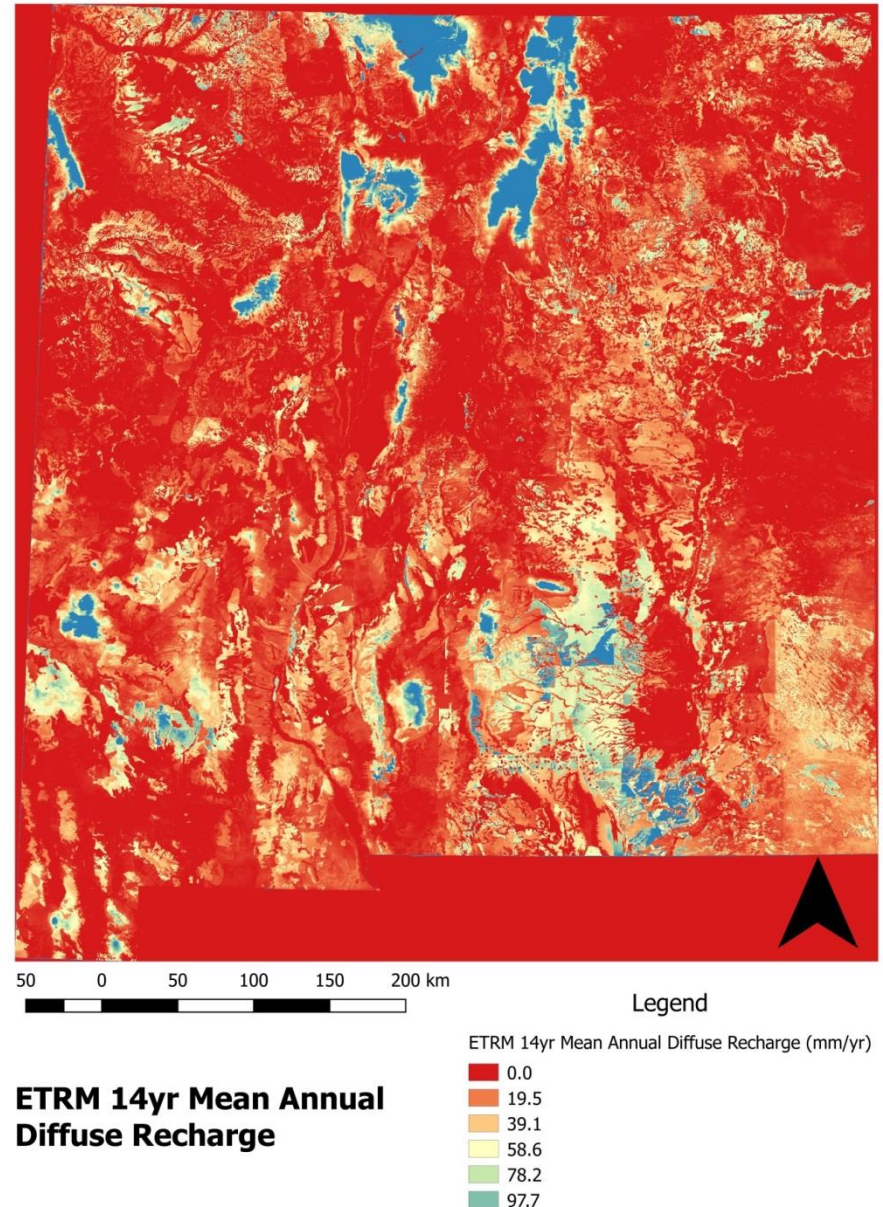
# New Mexico Statewide Water Assessment: Conceptual Model of Evapotranspiration and Recharge Algorithm



Where D<sub>i</sub> is the current day and D<sub>i-1</sub> is the previous day. This model performs all functions above daily.

# Recharge Map

- Annual mean diffuse recharge (2001 – 2014)
- Focused recharge – Esther Xu is working on adding this estimate to the model
- Total available water (TAW) – Gabriel Parish is working on improving this estimate



# Statewide Water Level Change Analysis

Alex Rinehart, Ethan Mamer, Trevor Kludt, Brigitte Felix, Stacy Timmons and Cathryn Pokorny. NM Bureau of Geology.

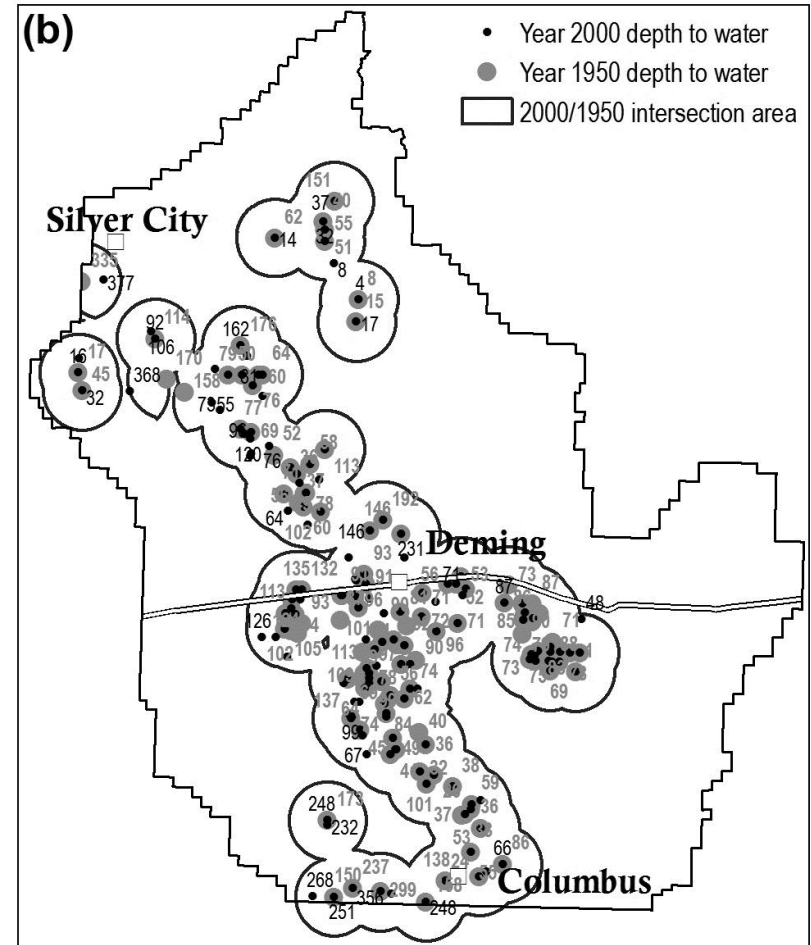
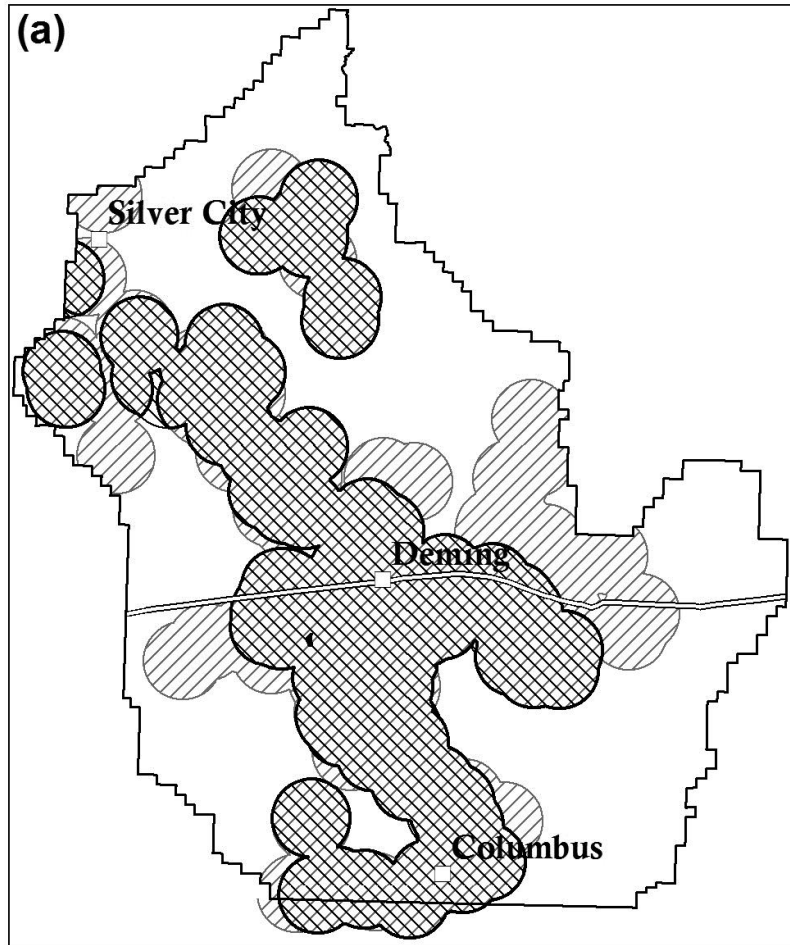
In collaboration with  
Nathan Myers (USGS) and Mike Johnson (NMOSE)  
19 September 2016



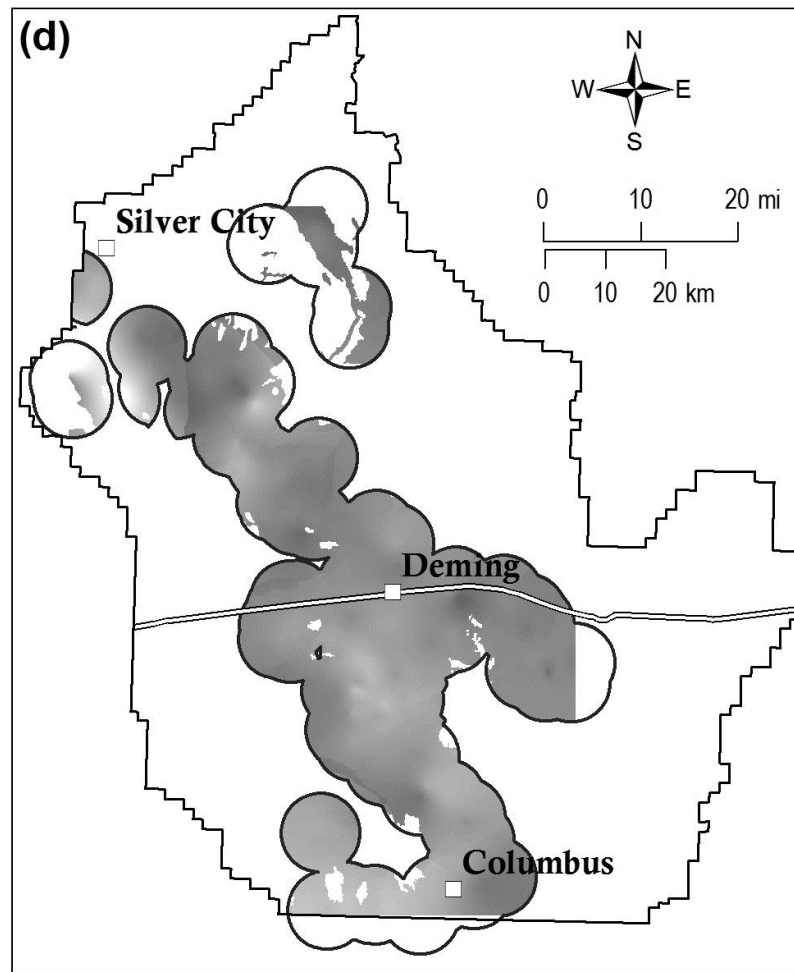
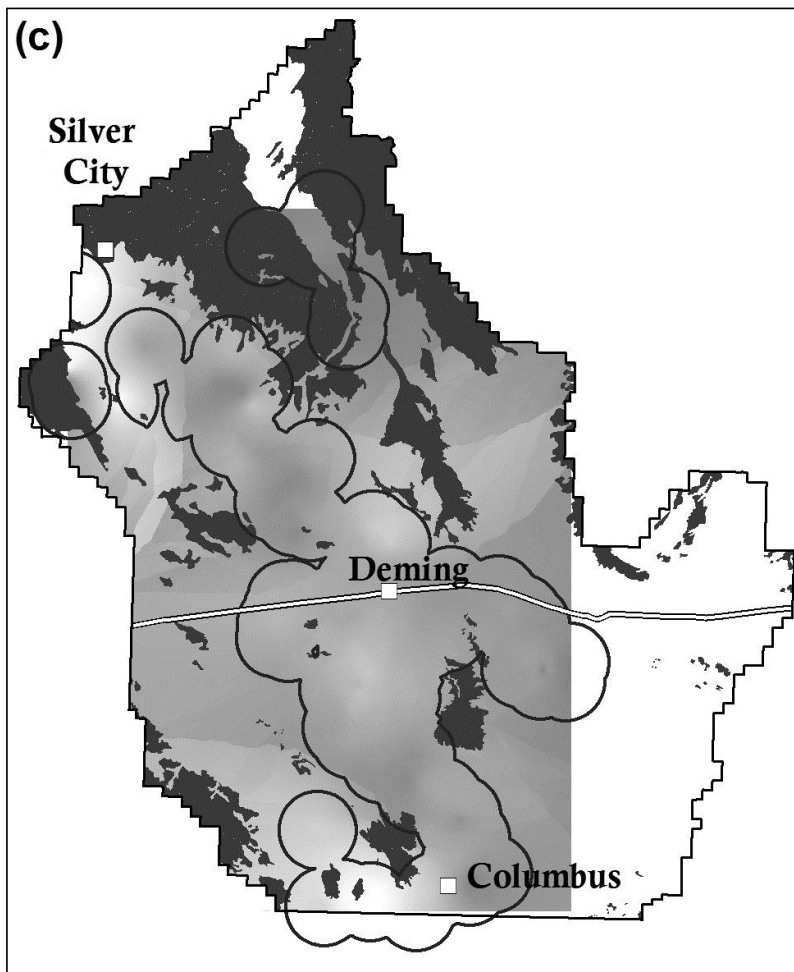
# What We Have Done

- Producing groundwater storage **change** estimates
  - over the historical record
  - at decadal time steps
  - for unconfined basin-fill aquifers
  - At HUC-8 spatial scale
  - across New Mexico.
- We have completed analysis for all of the Rio Grande rift basins and Rio Grande tributaries.

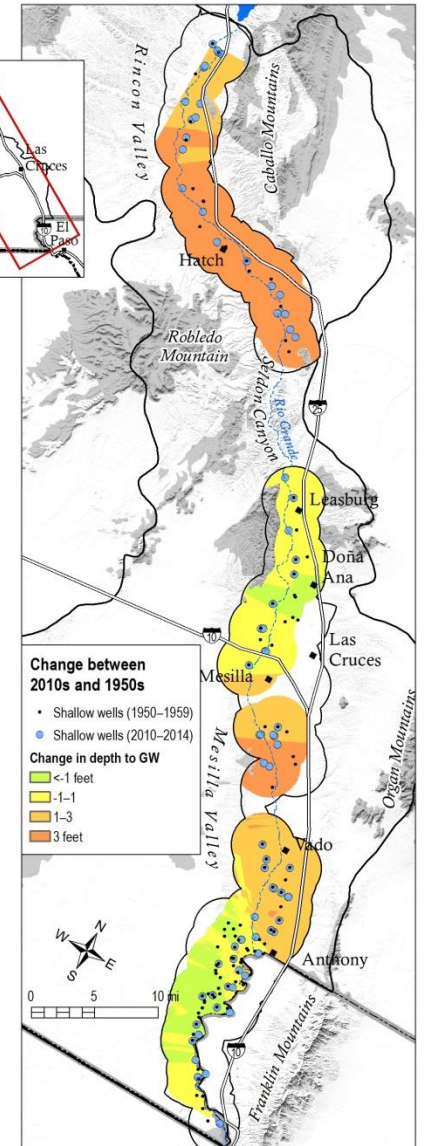
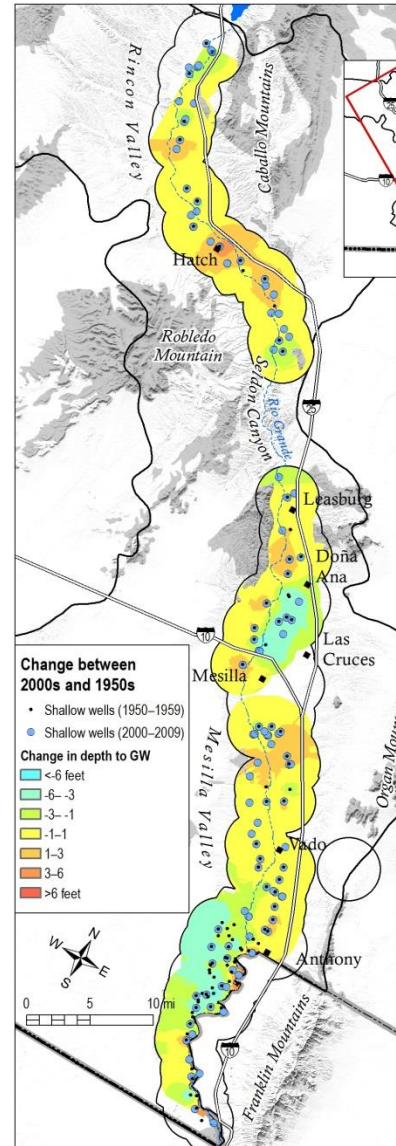
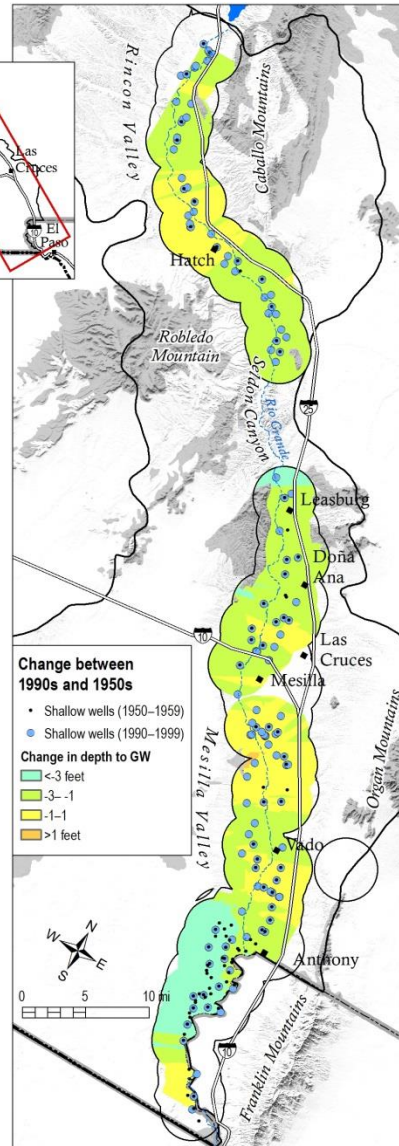
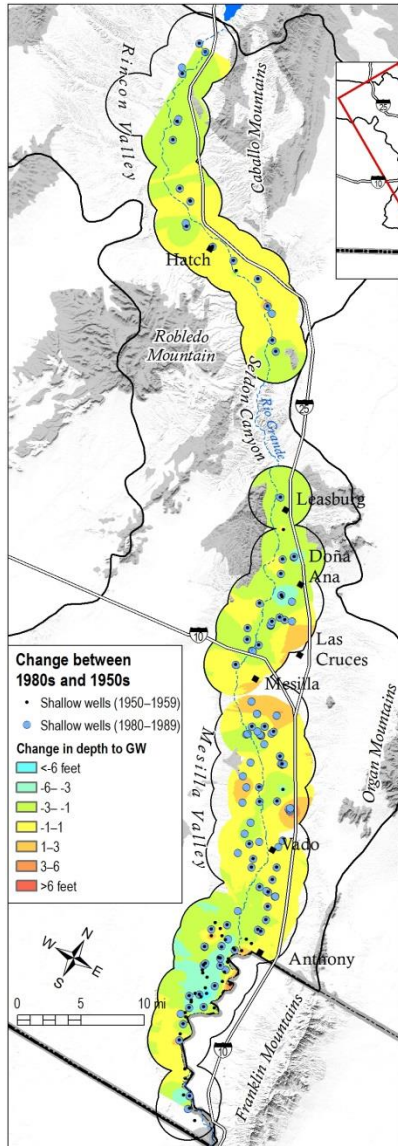
# How We Did It – Review, Find Correlation Length, Intersect Two Decades



# How We Did It—Cut Bedrock, Interpolate, Clip to Correlated Region.

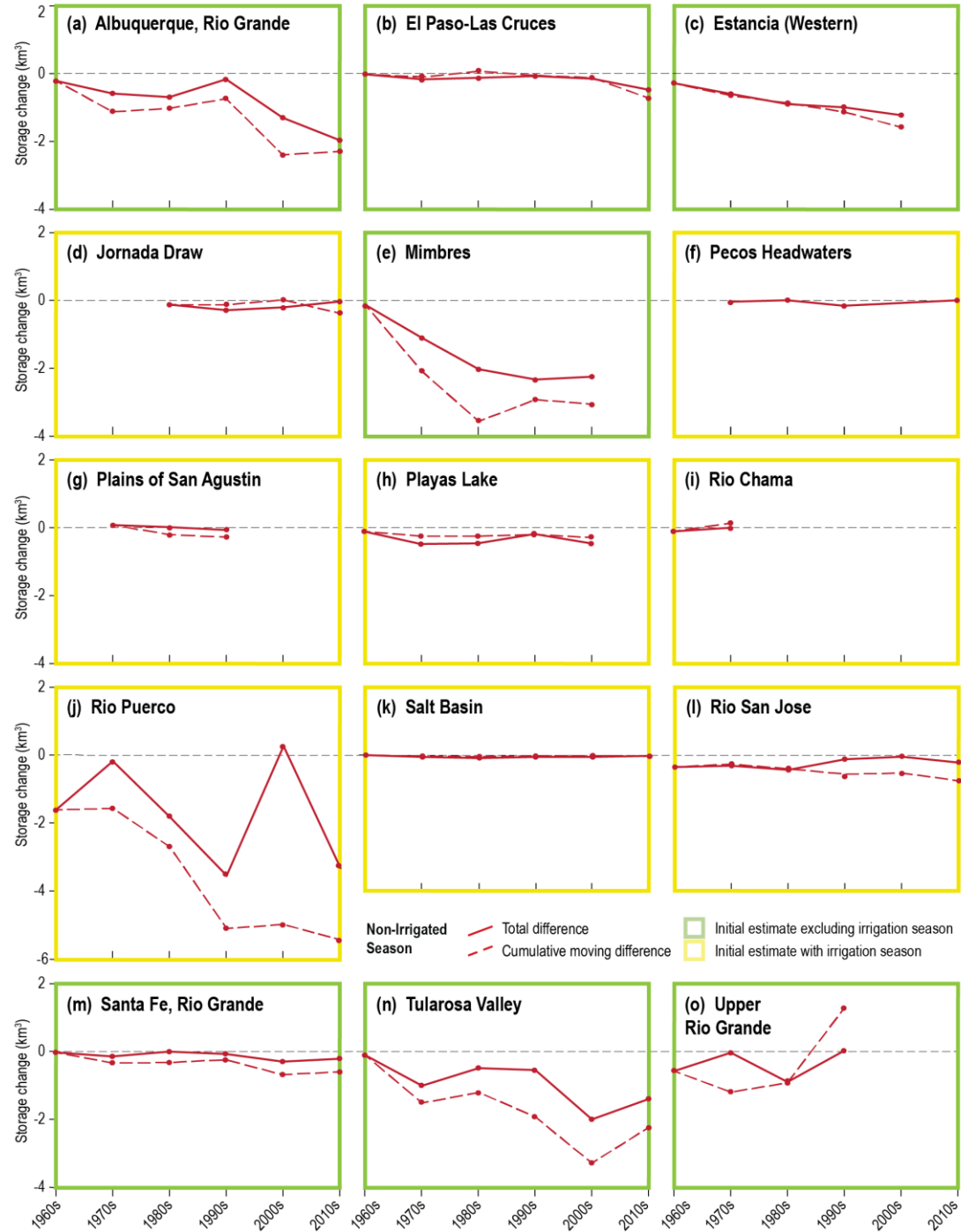


# What We Found—Basin Example



# What We Found

- Overall, groundwater storage is dropping.
- Most confident around populated areas.
- Least confident in non-irrigated rural regions.



# USGS New Mexico StreamStats



## Washington StreamStats

### Basin Characteristics Report

Date: Thu Nov 6 2014 20:49:28 Mountain Standard Time

NAD27 Latitude: 47.1678 (47 10 04)

NAD27 Longitude: -120.8336 (-120 50 01)

NAD83 Latitude: 47.1676 (47 10 03)

NAD83 Longitude: -120.8348 (-120 50 05)

Parameter	Value
Area that drains to a point on a stream, in square miles	206.49
Mean Basin Elevation in feet	3640
Minimum Basin Elevation in feet	1810
Maximum Basin Elevation in feet	7360
Relief (maximum - minimum elevation), in feet	5540
Mean basin slope in percent	36.7
Percent of area with slope greater than 30 percent	59.5
Percent of area with slope greater than 30 percent and facing North	11.9
Area-weighted forest canopy, in percent, computed from NLCD 2001 canopy dataset	50.9
Mean annual precipitation, in inches	40.6

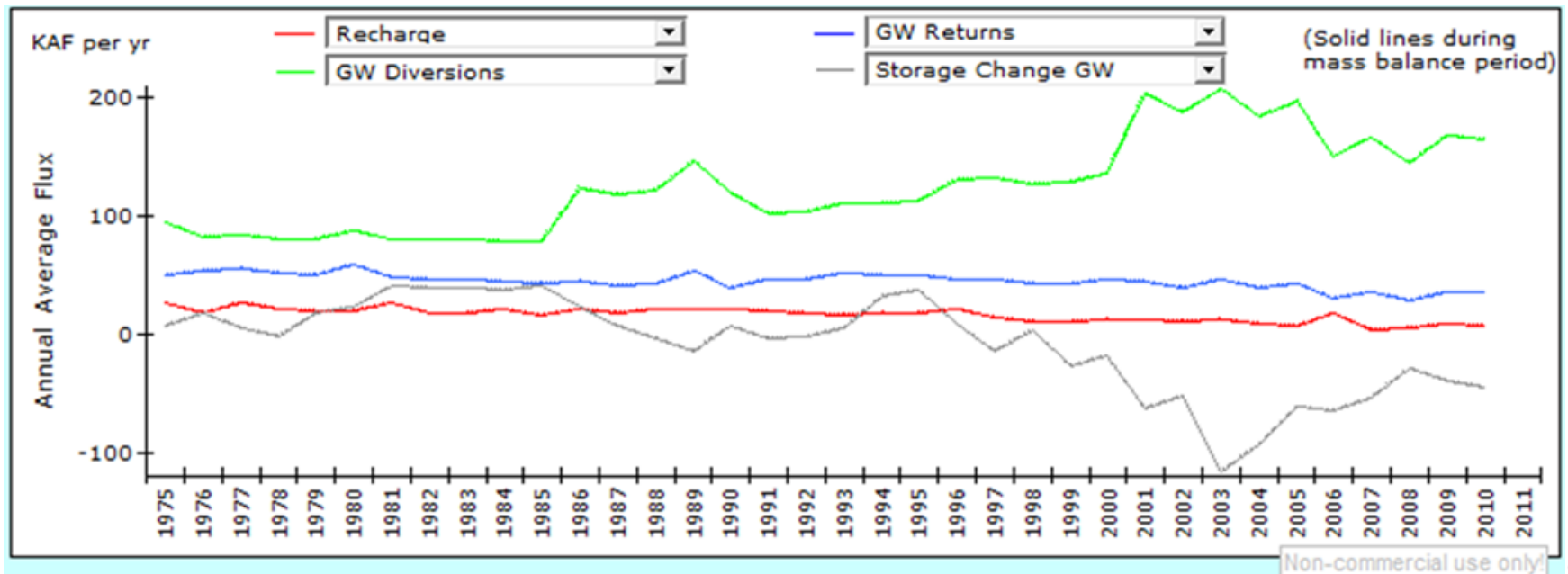
### Peak-Flow Streamflow Statistics

Statistic	Flow (ft <sup>3</sup> /s)	Standard Error (percent)
PK2	1130	96
PK10	2340	63
PK25	3060	56
PK50	3660	53
PK100	4290	52

# Social Natural Science Nexus

## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Dynamic statewide water budget shows impacts of drought on groundwater storage decline
- Ongoing work is showing energy cost of pumping groundwater compared to use of gravity-fed surface water



# NMDSWB Interface

## New Mexico's Dynamic Statewide Water Budget



Month Year  
 START MONTH: Jan 2000  
 END MONTH: Dec 2011  
 DISPLAY UNIT WATER: KAF per yr  
 DISPLAY UNIT ENERGY: kW

Category	Water	Energy
PWS	62	7,200
Domestic	0	0
Ag	1,600	2.5e4
Livestock	3	0
Commercial	1.7	96
Industrial	1.4	130
Mining	6.3	0
Power	49	0
Reservoir	950	0

Category	Water	Energy
PWS	150	1.1e4
Domestic	0	0
Ag	910	0
Livestock	0	0
Commercial	8	630
Industrial	6.1	480
Mining	0	0
Power	6.4	0
Reservoir	800	-3.8e4

Category	Total Net Energy Use
PWS	59,000
Domestic	4,900
Ag	150,000
Livestock	2,300
Commercial	5,800
Industrial	2,600
Mining	0
Power	780
Reservoir	-38,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190,000</b>

**Human Storage & Distribution\***

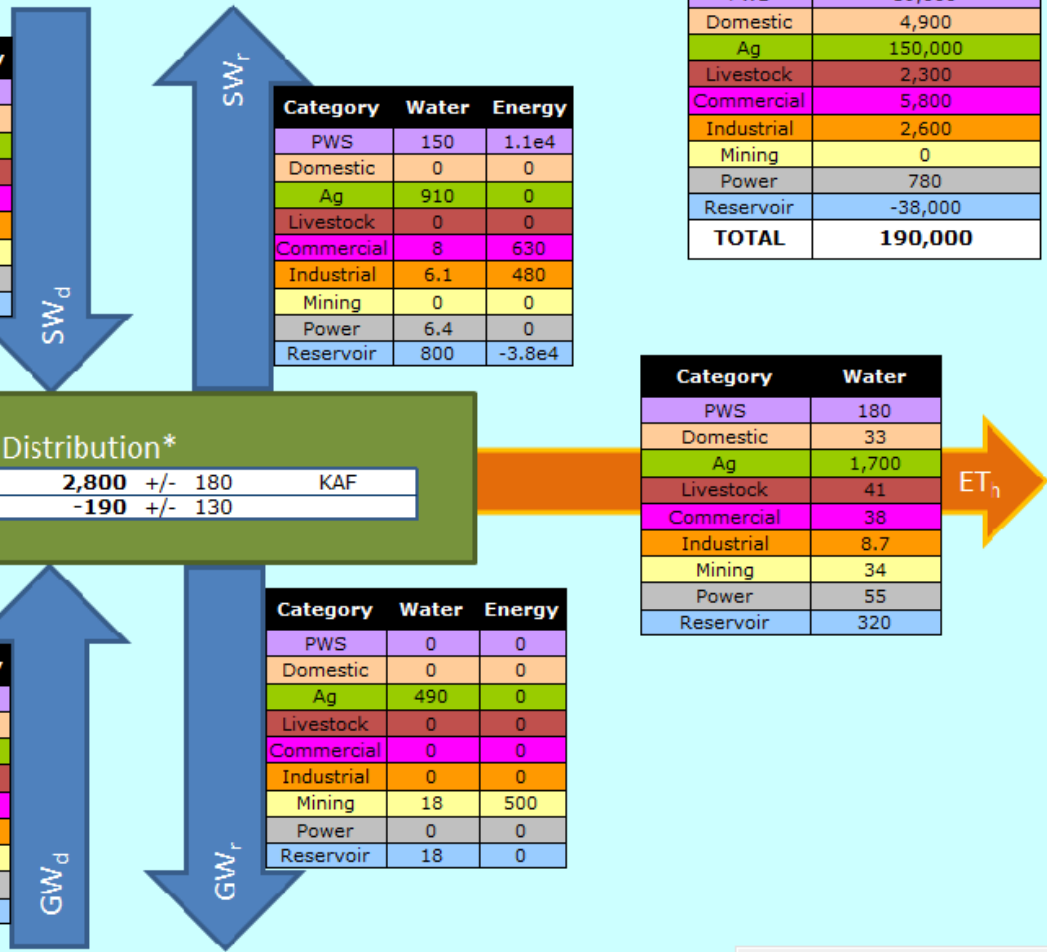
Average Volume	2,800 +/- 180	KAF
Storage Change	-190 +/- 130	

Category	Water	Energy
PWS	260	4e4
Domestic	33	4,900
Ag	490	1.2e5
Livestock	38	2,300
Commercial	45	5,100
Industrial	13	2,000
Mining	45	2,700
Power	12	780
Reservoir	0	0

Category	Water	Energy
PWS	0	0
Domestic	0	0
Ag	490	0
Livestock	0	0
Commercial	0	0
Industrial	0	0
Mining	18	500
Power	0	0
Reservoir	18	0

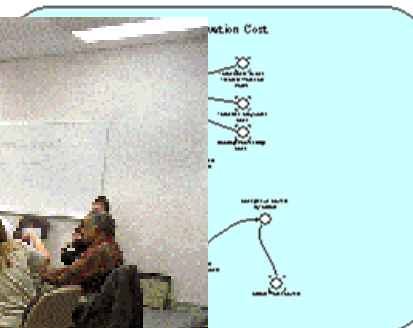
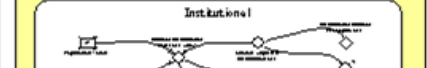
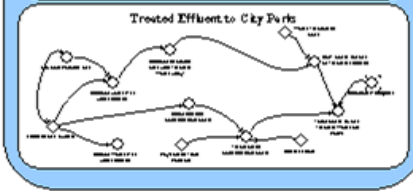
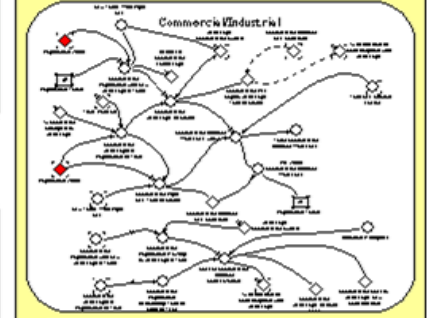
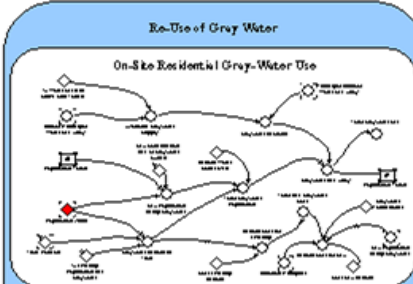
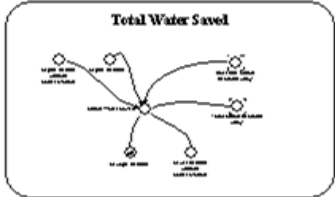
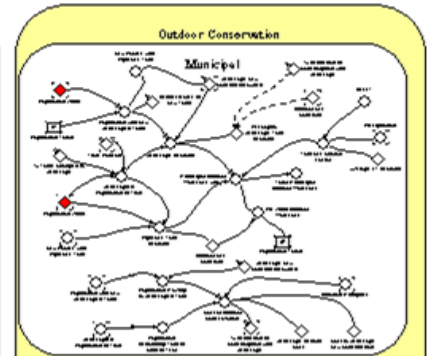
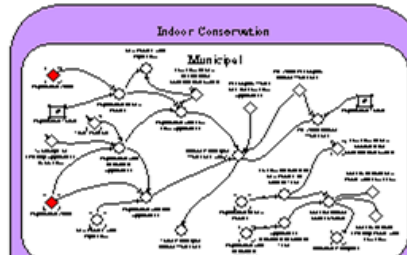
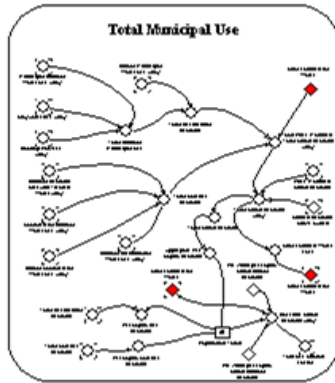
Category	Water
PWS	180
Domestic	33
Ag	1,700
Livestock	41
Commercial	38
Industrial	8.7
Mining	34
Power	55
Reservoir	320

Human Mass Balance





# System dynamics participatory modeling



**North Rio Grande Water Management Model**

The screenshot shows the software interface for the water management model. It features a sidebar with a navigation menu including 'Home', 'Baseline conditions', 'Build scenarios', 'Residential/non-residential', 'Control', 'Results', and 'Costs'. The main panel is titled 'Residential/Non-Residential Control: Residential' and contains several interactive controls:

- Existing Population to Convert to Low Flow Appliances:** A slider bar set to approximately 20%.
- Low Flow Appliances in New Homes:** A button set to 'Yes'.
- Existing Homes Changing Yards to Xeriscape:** A slider bar set to approximately 40%.
- Xeriscaping of New Homes:** A button set to 'No'.
- Reduce Size of Yards in New Homes:** A slider bar set to approximately 40%.
- Reduction in Consumption by Xeriscape:** A slider bar set to approximately 40%.

At the bottom, there are two large blue arrows pointing right, labeled 'Water Pricing Controls' and 'Re-use and Harvesting Controls'. A note at the bottom states: 'A 100% change in some of these variables might not be realistic.'



<http://waterbudget.nmwrrri.nmsu.edu/>



**THANK YOU**

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