Updating the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Model for Climate Forecasting and Growth

John J. Porcello, LHG Expo 50 H20 Symposium Spokane, WA May 30, 2024





Yesterday and today: Yes!

A few decades from now: Yes ... if we plan ahead!

What is a Regional Aquifer Model?

- Simulates the two key physical aspects of the aquifer
 - The plumbing
 - Geology
 - Permeability of aquifer soils/sediments and streambeds
 - The water in the plumbing
 - Recharge locations, rates, monthly/seasonal/annual variability
 - Groundwater withdrawals (pumping for water supply needs)
 - Natural discharge mechanisms for groundwater
 - Including exchanges with Spokane River and Little Spokane River

Why Update an Aquifer Model? What Will That Give Us?

- 1. Evolving uses of the model
 - Regional scale, wellfield scale
 - Resource management in an era of climate change
 - Water supply reliability and vulnerability assessments
- 2. Better technology
 - Better spatial resolution
 - Better vertical resolution
 - More robust simulation (e.g., stream/aquifer interactions)

Models in the SVRP (USGS, 1981)



FIGURE 13.--Model grid network, boundary conditions used in the model, and river nodes for the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers.

Models in the SVRP (City of Spokane, 1998)

- Fine spatial resolution
- Washington only
- 3D model (3 layers)
- Used Dutch software (MicroFEM)
 - Visualization built in
 - Very stable (doesn't crash)
 - Easy to delineate capture zones for water supply wells (wellhead protection planning)



Source: Figure I-1 from the City of Spokane Wellhead Protection Report (CH2M HILL, 1998). CH2M HILL. 1998. City of Spokane Wellhead Protection Program Phase 1 – Technical Assessment Report.

Prepared in association with Dally Environmental, Fujitani Hilts and Associates, and SeisPulse Development Corporation. February 1998.

Models in the SVRP (USGS Bi-State Model, 2007)



Models in the SVRP (City of Spokane & Spokane Aquifer Joint Board [SAJB], 2012)

- Fine spatial resolution
- Entire SVRP Aquifer
- 3D model
 - Initially 3 layers
 - Then 8 layers
- Still using MicroFEM Dutch software
 - Visualization
 - Stability
 - Ease of use



DEE Row Number: Column Number: Layer Number: **Spatial** Stress Period: Component Number: Resolution **Eigure Number:** Sub-Layer Number: Newest Model for City of Spokane in 2024

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Source: GSI Water Solutions and City of Spokane



Source: GSI Water Solutions and City of Spokane

GSI Water Solutions

CITY

Spatial Resolution

Newest Model for City of Spokane in 2024





Source: GSI Water Solutions and City of Spokane

Deep-Zone Exploration and Initial Well Design Concept

Well Electric Well Station





3D Flowpaths to Shallow vs. Deep Wells (City of Spokane's Well Electric Well Station)

Map View Sootene River **Current Shallow** Caisson Wells Concept for **Deep Wells**

GSI Water Solutions

Different Flowpath Colors Represent Different Depth Zones in the Aquifer

3D Flowpaths to Shallow vs. Deep Wells (City of Spokane's Well Electric Well Station)

Map View Sookane River Current Shallow Caisson Wells **Cross Section** Alignment Concept for **Deep Wells**

GSI Water Solutions

Different Flowpath Colors Represent Different Depth Zones in the Aquifer

3D Flowpaths to Shallow vs. Deep Wells (*City of Spokane's Well Electric Well Station*)



GSI Water Solutions

Different Flowpath Colors Represent Different Depth Zones in the Aquifer

How Does a Regional Aquifer Model Help with Water Supply Resiliency Planning?

We can change groundwater pumping demands

- Locations
- Volumes
- Monthly/seasonal variations
- Climate effects on water demands



How Does a Regional Aquifer Model Help with Water Supply Resiliency Planning?

We can change natural hydrologic inputs that are affected by a changing climate



Assessment of the Nevada Well Station

Water Solutions, Inc.



Estimated Changes in Summer-Low Groundwater Elevations in 2070-2099 at the Nevada Well Station 12.0 11.0 100 9.0 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 (ation (feet) 2042 Level of Demand Modest 2072 Level of Demand High 2072 Level of Demand 륦 1.0 0.0 RCP RCF RCP 4.5 RCP 8,5 RCP 4,5 RCP 8.5 RCP 8,5 8.5 4,5 8.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 -1.0 change in Gri Med High High LOW Med ligh High LOW -2.0 -3.0 -3.5 -4.0 -4.0 -4.5 -4.5 -5.0 -5.0 -5.0 -5.5 -6.0 -6.0 -6.0 -6.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.0 -7.5 -8.0 -8.5 -8.5 -9.0 -9.5 -9.5 -10.0 -11.0 -11.0 -12.0

Note: **RCP** = **R**epresentative **C**oncentration **P**athway for future greenhouse gas emissions

Assessment of the Nevada Well Station







Under Historical Conditions



1855 Historical Low Water Level (Depth 97 feet) 1850 **Required Pump** Submergence **Required Pump** 1845 Submergence Elevation (feet NAVD 88) **Required Pump Required Pump** Pump 4 Intake Submergence Submergence Pump 1 Intake 1840 Pump 2 Intake Pump 3 Intake 1835 1830 Bottom of Caisson Well (Depth 120 feet) 1825

Assessment of the Nevada Well Station

Under a 50-Year High-End Demand Scenario





Under a 50-Year High-End Demand Scenario Elevation (feet NAVD 88)



Heavy Lifting by the **Region's** Water **Providers**, Resource Managers, and the **Scientific** Community

The Local Water Purveyors

Other

Supporting

Entities





State and Local Agencies

Washington State Department of Health Washington State Department of Ecology Idaho Department of Water Resources Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Panhandle Health District, ID **Research Community**

U.S. Geological Survey USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Idaho Water Resources Research Institute University of California, Merced

COLLABORATIV

Other Professionals

Dr. Dale Ralston Landau Associates Consor North America CH2M HILL GSI Water Solutions Why Use a Ground-Water **Model for** Water Supply Resiliency **Planning?**



It's better to use a model than to wing it!



THANK YOU!

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