#### **Delaware River Basin Commission**

#### **Groundwater Management Update**

**Chad Pindar, P.E.** Manager, Water Resource Planning Section

June 20, 2019 Water Management Advisory Committee

Presented to an advisory committee of the DRBC on June 20, 2019. Contents should not be published or re-posted in whole or in part without permission of DRBC.





## \*Groundwater Availability / Use - Basinwide

## \* Southeast PA Groundwater Protected Area



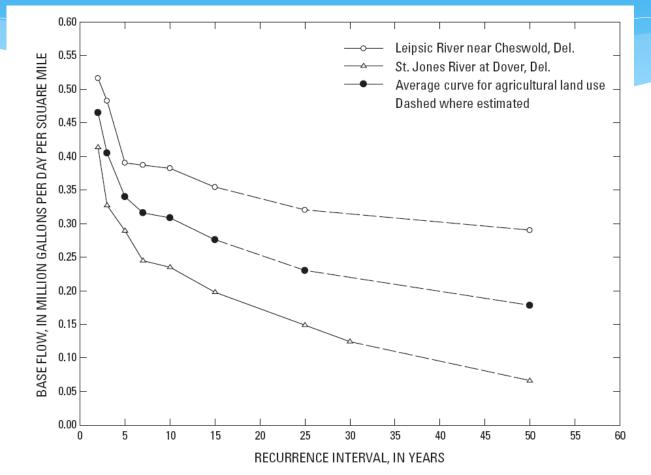
## **Resolution 2002-34** issued on 11/25/2002

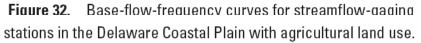
DRBC engaged USGS in the "GIS-Based Ground-Water Availability Analysis for the Delaware River Basin" to "provide technical support for the comprehensive planning process". Together with the "Development of Water Budgets for Selected Watersheds in the Delaware River Basin" this contract cost \$173,500.

This resulted in USGS scientific investigations report 2006-5125... "Estimated Ground-Water Availability in the Delaware River Basin, 1997-2000" by Ronald Sloto and Debra Buxton.

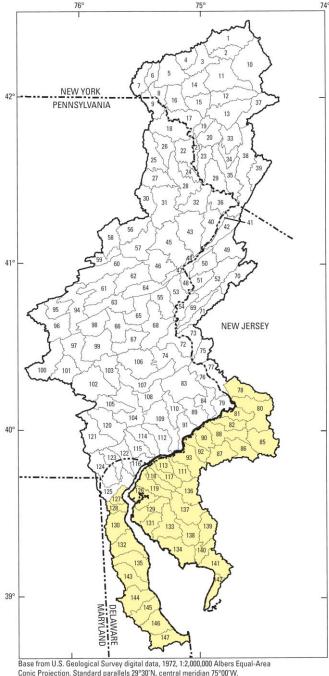
## USGS' Estimated Groundwater Availability in the Delaware River Basin 1997-2000

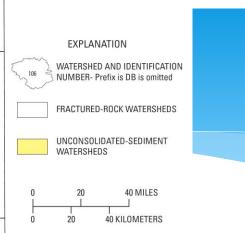
- Estimated 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50-year annual base-flow recurrence interval values for each USGS derived watershed [HUC-147 total] in the DRB
- Each of the 147 HUCs have an identified quantity of groundwater available over a range of climatic conditions
- \* Availability portrayed as:
  - \* Annual Withdrawal
  - \* Annual Percent Availability



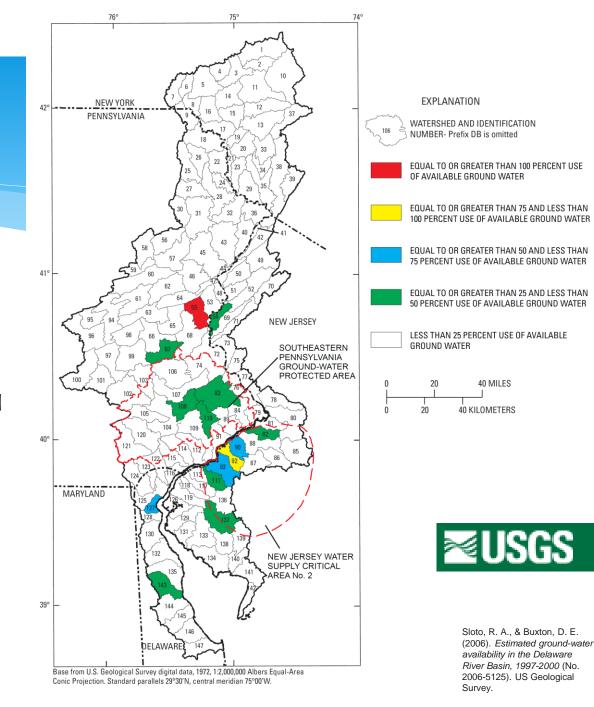








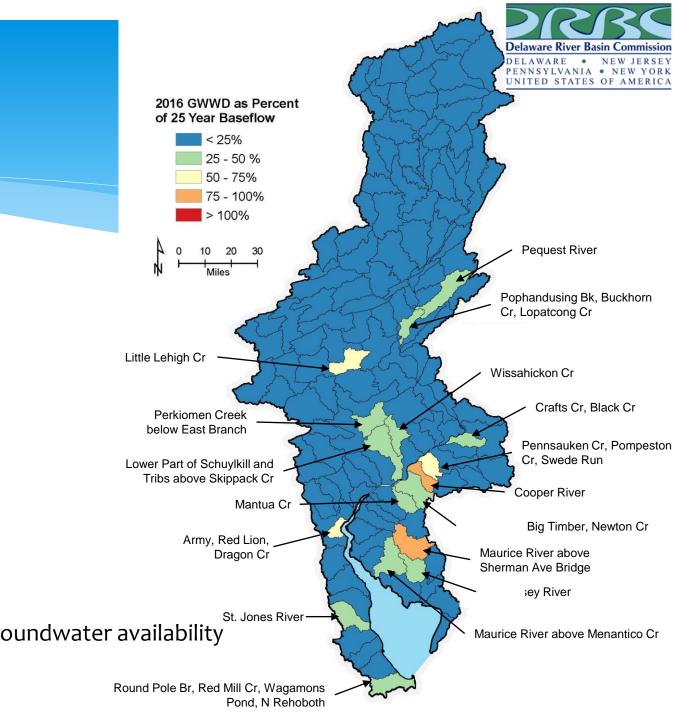
The remaining available ground water in each watershed was determined by subtracting current (1997-2000) ground-water withdrawals and consumptive domestic use and adding water recharged by agricultural irrigation and land application of treatedsewage effluent.

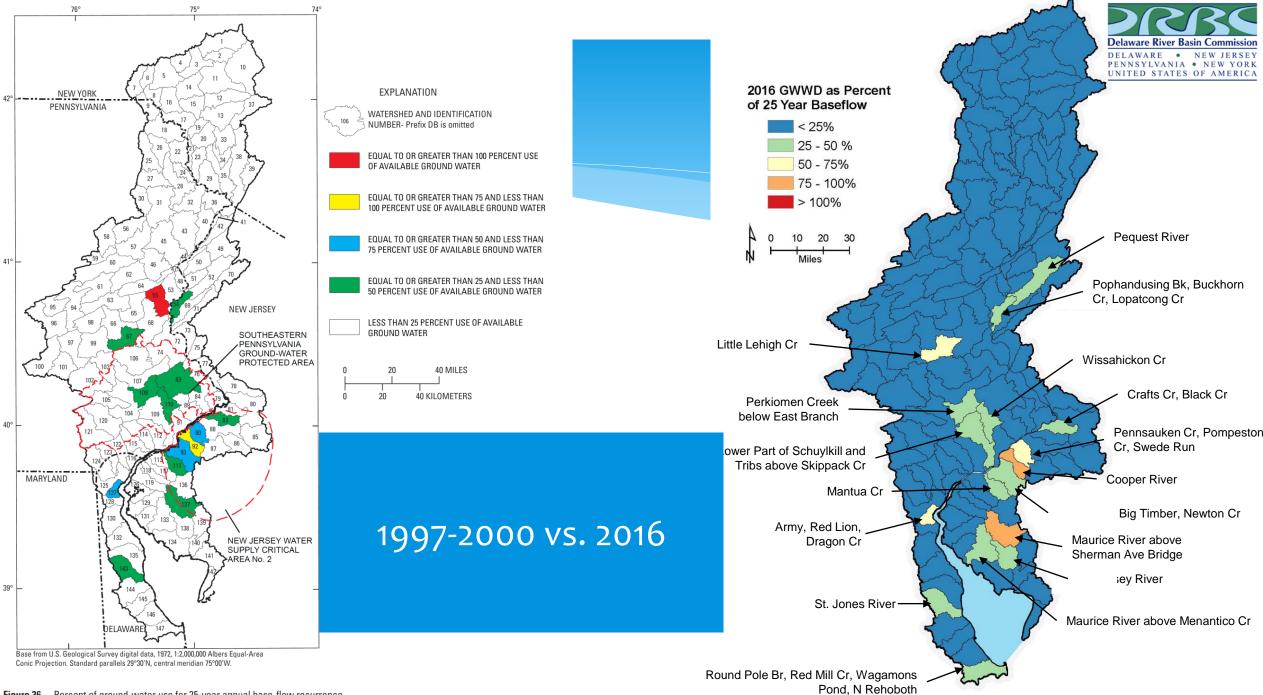


#### 2016 <u>Groundwater</u> Withdrawals based on USGS Baseflow Estimates

- \* 2016 withdrawals as % of 1:25 year baseflow
- Assumption that withdrawals are from unconfined aquifer—1:1 impact on surface water
- Caveats: Other groundwater management programs & their metrics
   NJDEP Critical Area, NJ Pinelands, NJ Highlands

Generally, the basin is in good shape with regards to groundwater availability given current use.





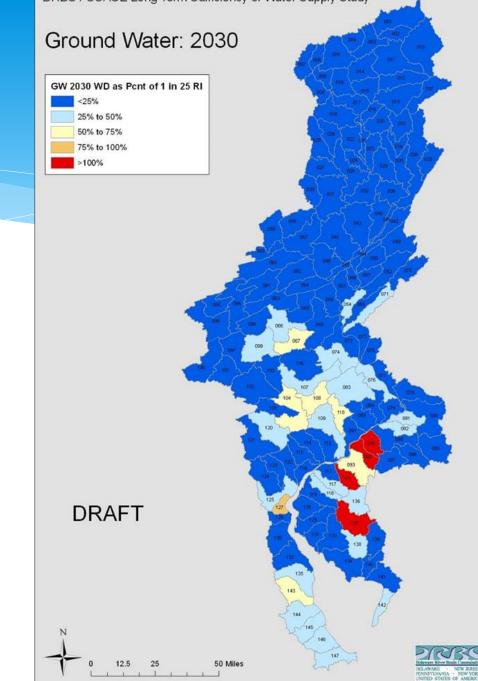
DRBC / USACE Long Term Sufficiency of Water Supply Study

#### Groundwater: USGS study used for 2008 Multijurisdictional

- \* DRBC & USACE effort
- \* Utilized early-mid 2000 water use data
- \* Forecasted groundwater demand to 2030

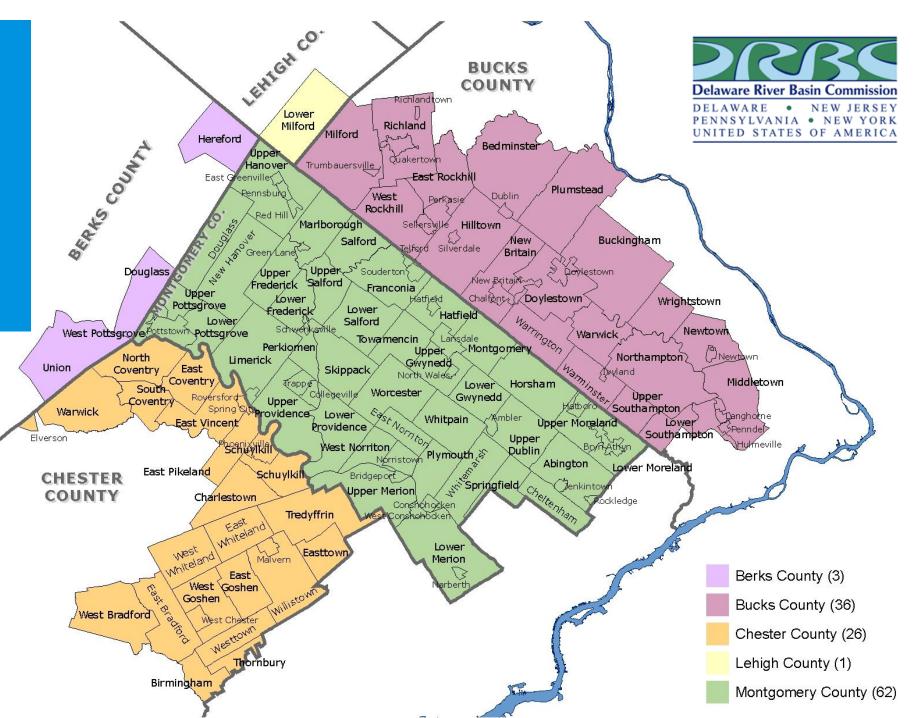
- \* Current DRBC Efforts:
  - \* Reforecasting groundwater use for 2030
  - \* First time forecasting groundwater use for 2060





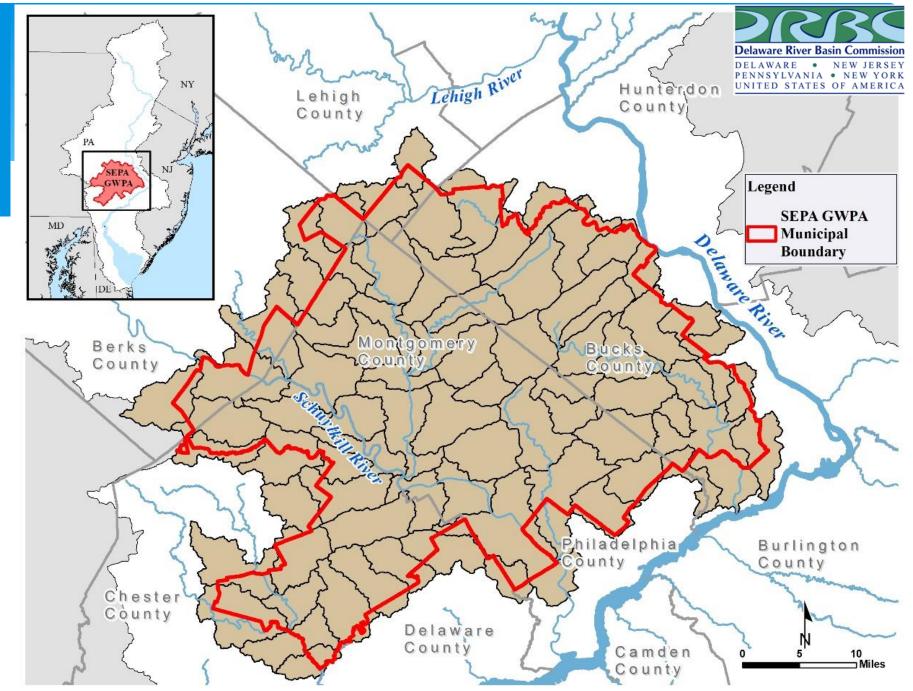
Southeastern Pennsylvania Groundwater Protected Area

- \* Established in 1980
- Regulations apply to municipal boundary
- Between 1990-2013 total withdrawals were reduced by approximately 8.5 billion gallons or 23.4 million gallons a day



Southeastern Pennsylvania Groundwater Protected Area

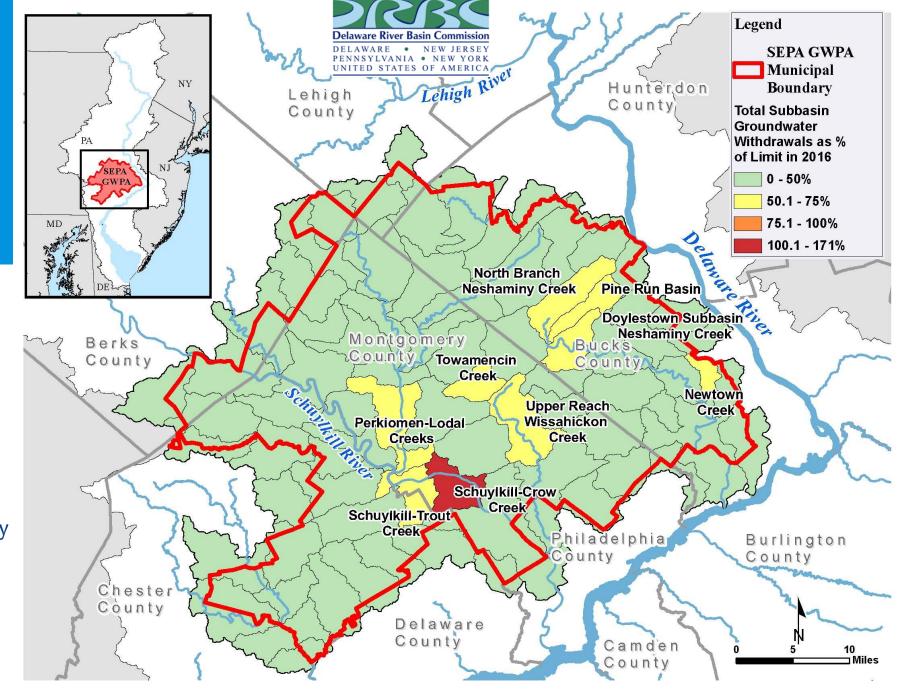
- \* 76 subbasins associated by municipality and consisting of all of Montgomery and also parts of Berks, Bucks, Chester, and Lehigh Counties
- Each subbasin contains an annual withdrawal limit
- \* Withdrawals limits established in 1998, 1999
- Withdrawal limit = 1-yearin-25 average annual baseflow
- \* Potentially stressed = >75% of withdrawal limit



2016 Groundwater Percent Withdrawals Based on Withdrawal Limits

#### \* Subbasin Names > 50% Withdrawal Limits

- \* Schuylkill- Crow Creek (171%)
- \* Perkiomen-Lodal Creeks (64%)
- \* Pine Run Basin (64%)
- North Branch Neshaminy Creek (63%)
- \* Newtown Creek (63%)
- Doylestown Subbasin Neshaminy Creek (63%)
- \* Upper Reach Wissahickon Creek (58%)
- Schuylkill-Trout Creek (53%)
- \* Towamencin Creek (52%)



# Southeastern Pennsylvania Groundwater Protected Area

- Cumulative
  groundwater
  withdrawals from 1987 2016
- \* Reductions since 2000



