

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

Serving the citizens of Montana through geologic and hydrologic research and information

Geology

- ✓ Geologic Mapping
- Geohazards/Earthquake
 Studies
- ✓ Economic Geology
- ✓ Energy Resources
- ✓ Data Preservation

Water Resources

- State-wide Groundwater monitoring network
- ✓ Ground Water Investigation Program
- ✓ Groundwater Characterization Program
- Environmental Studies



Ground Water Investigation Program (GWIP)



Addresses specific groundwater questions across Montana

- Designed to support science based management in Montana
- Answer locally identified questions, crucial for water management;





Understanding impacts and **lack** of impacts, both are equally important Provide information so aquifers can be managed, Not just <u>used</u>

September 27, 2022 2022 Montana Association of Planners Conference



Project Areas



- ✓ Land use change from irrigated agricultural to residential
- ✓ Effects on stream flow due to increased groundwater withdrawals
- Changes in water quality due to increased subdivisions
- Impacts to groundwater and surface water from changing irrigation methods
- ✓ Effects of drought on water resources



MCA 2-15-1523

Ground Water Steering Committee

Voting Members

- > Dept. of Natural Resources and Conservation
- Dept. of Environmental Quality
- > Dept. of Agriculture
- State Library

Ex-Officio Members

- i. Legislative services division;
- ii. Board of oil and gas conservation;
- iii. Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology;
- iv. Montana university system;
- v. County government, appointed by an organization of Montana counties;
- vi. City, town, or city-county government, appointed by an organization of Montana cities and towns;
- vii. Principal federal agencies USGS, EPA, USDA, BLM, USBOR

Governor Appointees:

- i. Agricultural water users;
- ii. Industrial water users;
- iii. Conservation or ecological protection organization; and
- iv. Development community.







GWIP Products

• Interpretive Report

• Groundwater Modeling Report (if appropriate)

Used to represent natural groundwater flow Used to predict the affects of hydrologic changes such as stresses from pumping, climate and land use change

• A Comprehensive Set of Hydrogeologic Data

Available through MBMG Ground-Water Information Center (GWIC), which is archived forever.

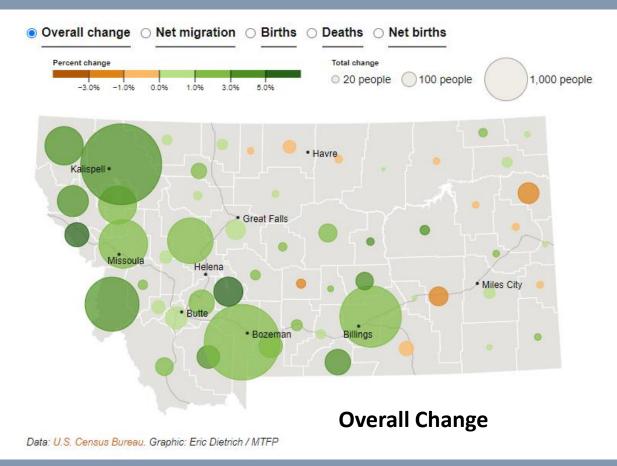


Montana's fastestgrowing city last year? It wasn't Bozeman.

New Census Bureau estimates chart Montana's population shifts during the first full year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Kalispell led the pack.



Montana Free press March 30, 2022



Montana's 2020 - 2021 population shifts



Flathead Valley



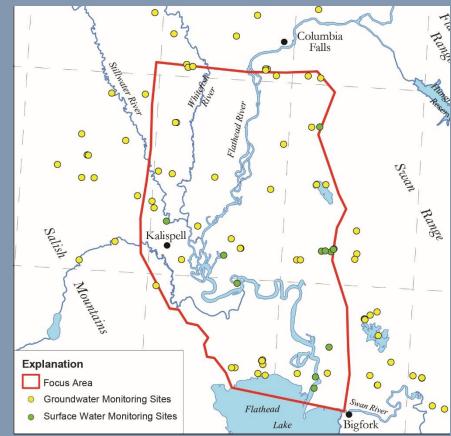
OUTLOOK-EDITION

Flathead Valley Continues to Chart Record-setting Residential Growth

In Kalispell, permitting for residential development has set new records for three consecutive years, mirroring growth in Whitefish and Columbia Falls

BY TRISTAN SCOTT JANUARY 5, 2022

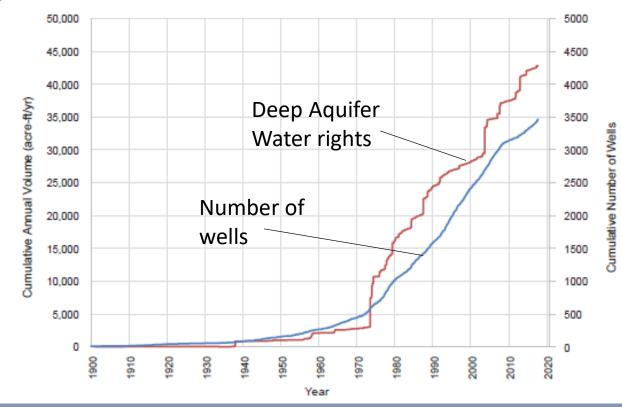




- Evaluating the interconnection between aquifers
- Identify sources of recharge and discharge to groundwater
- Analyze seasonal and long-term water-level trends in the main aquifer



Flathead Valley

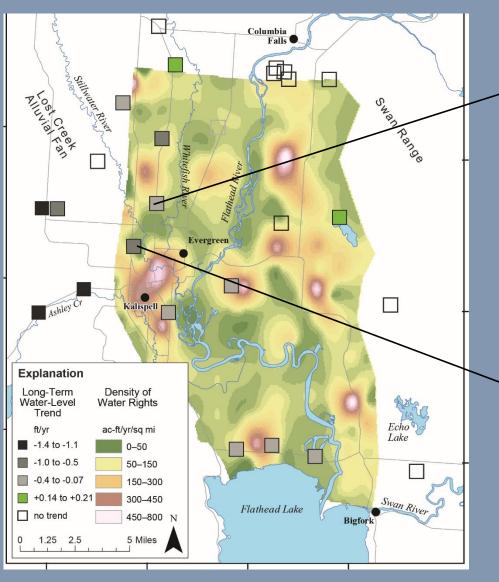


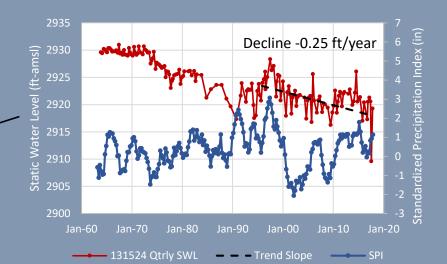


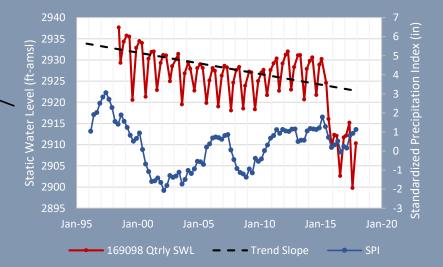
Flathead Valley



Groundwater level declines









Scratchgravel Hills Helena



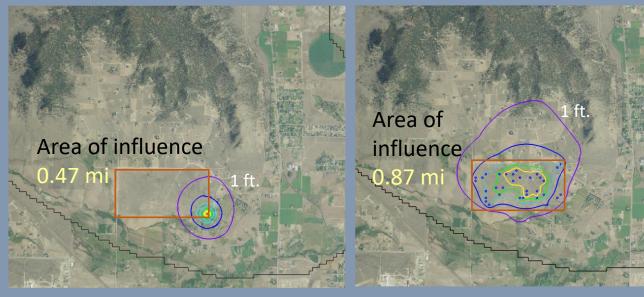
 Address concerns about the sustainability of current and future groundwater supply.

Evaluate the potential from septic effluent to effect water quality.



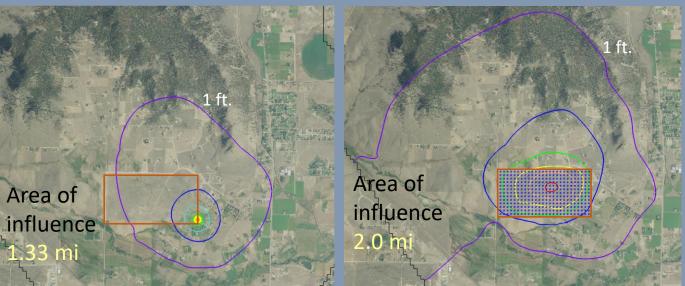
1 PWS Well

33 domestic Wells



10-acre lots10 years pumping

1 PWS Well



338 domestic Wells

1.2-acre lots10 years pumping



1 PWS Well

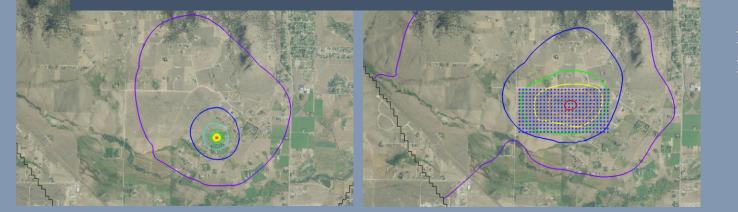
Ar

33 domestic Wells

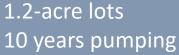
Model Results

Under modeled conditions,

- **0.4** PWS well more desirable than exempt wells
 - More then 3 times the drawdown on 1.2 acre lots
 - Proposed lot size < 10 acres in bedrock aquifer system, consider monitoring water levels and water use
 - Define "Acceptable drawdown"



10-acre lots10 years pumping

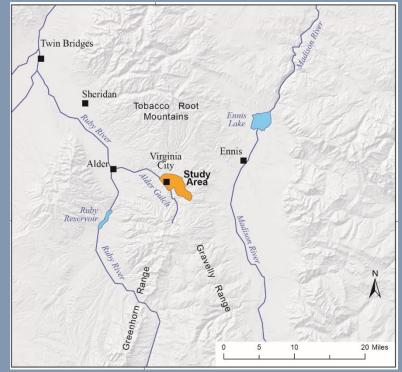




Virginia City

Proposed by the Ruby Valley Conservation District





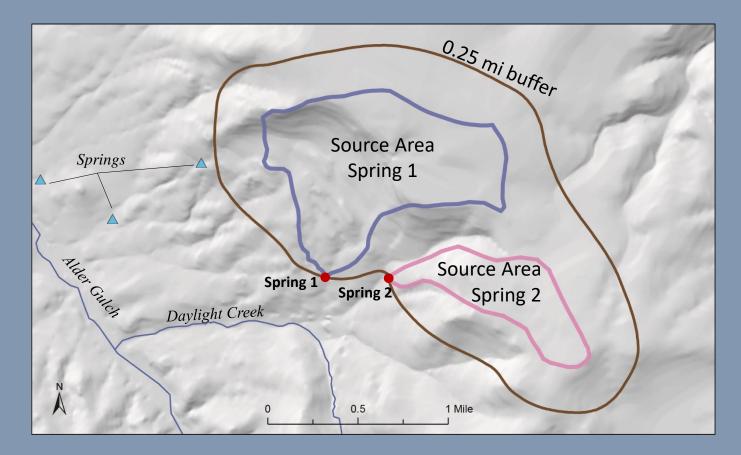


- ✓ Understand the sources of Spring 1 and Spring 2.
- Evaluate the potential impacts of residential and commercial development on Virginia City's springs.
- Evaluate potential supplemental water sources.

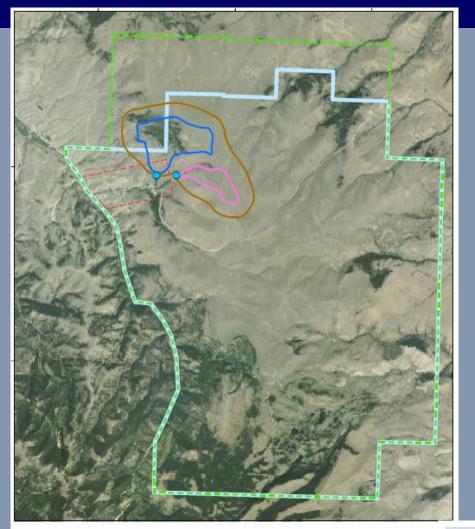




Spring source areas







Presently providing technical information to help city and county planning efforts to protect the springs recharge areas.



Explanation





Virginia City, MT Land for Sale - 13 ... landsearch.com

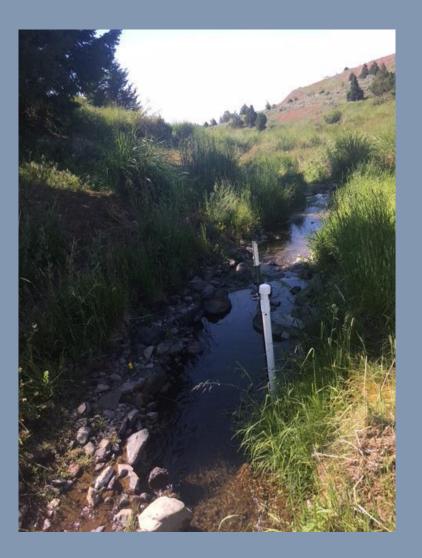


Virginia City MT Land for Sale - 24 ... point2homes.com



Virginia City, MT Land for Sale & Real ... realtor.com





Identified Alternative Water Sources (physical availability; >96 gpm)

- Combination of two or more springs undeveloped springs
- ii. Well along Alder Gulch in the alluvial sands and gravels
- iii. Surface water (Daylight Creek or Alder Gulch)

Before the Well Runs Dry: Improving theLinkage Between Groundwater and Land UsePlanningStanford University





What are your issues? Adequate supplies? Quality? How well is land use planning integrated with groundwater management?

Do you have the knowledge and information?

How can we help?

- ✓ Awareness
- Clear understanding of groundwater and surface water and how they interact
- Pre-analyzed information that classifies aquifers on their level of development and vulnerability to contamination
- Better clarity on your authority regarding groundwater protection and management

Incorporating groundwater issues into regional planning in the Province of Quebec, 2012 Journal of Environmental Planning

Groundwater Investigation of the Billings Aquifer

Ground Water Investigation Program Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology Billings and Butte

Elizabeth Meredith









Purpose

Evaluate the ability of the aquifer to sustain future groundwater development. Identify the extent and source of nitrates in the study area.

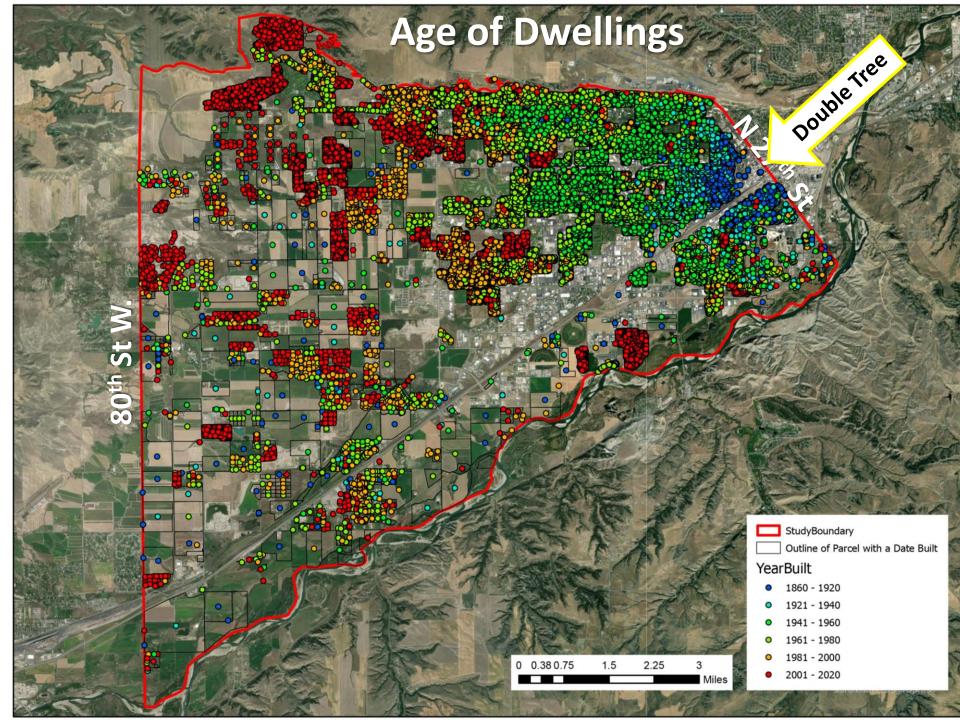
Objectives

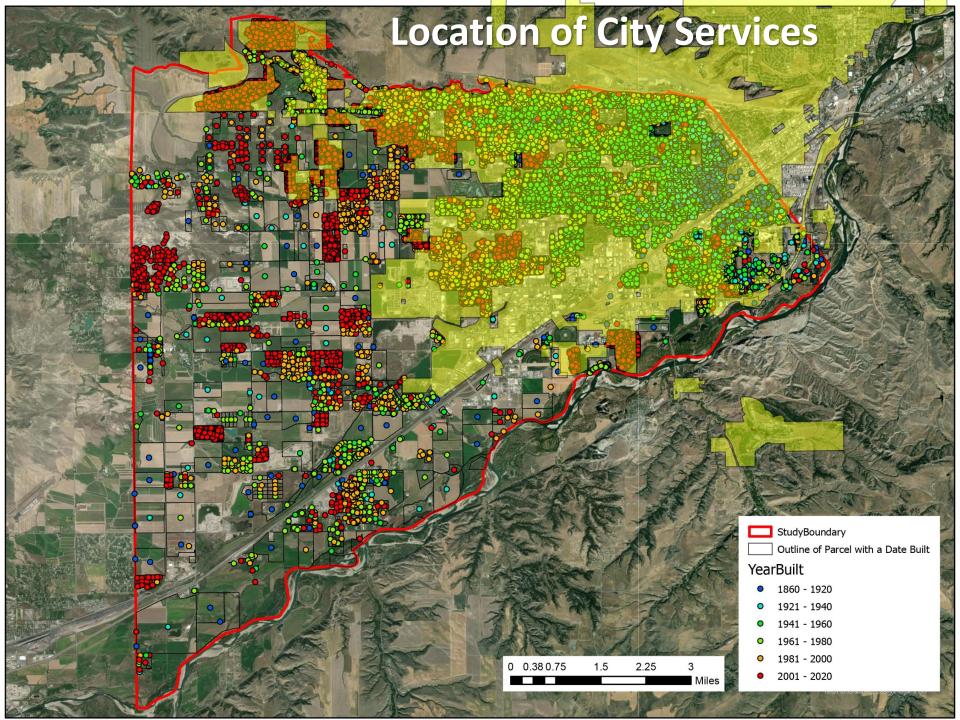
Groundwater quantity:

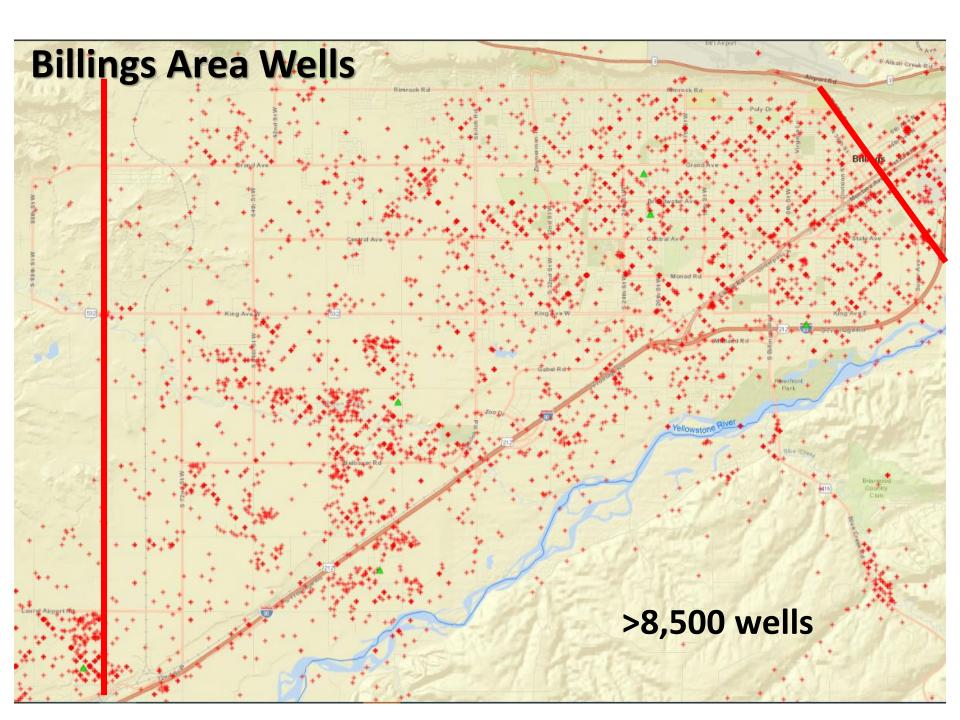
a. Identify and quantify groundwater recharge from natural sources and agricultural practices.

b. Develop conceptual and numerical groundwater models to evaluate the effect on groundwater from land use change from agriculture to residential.

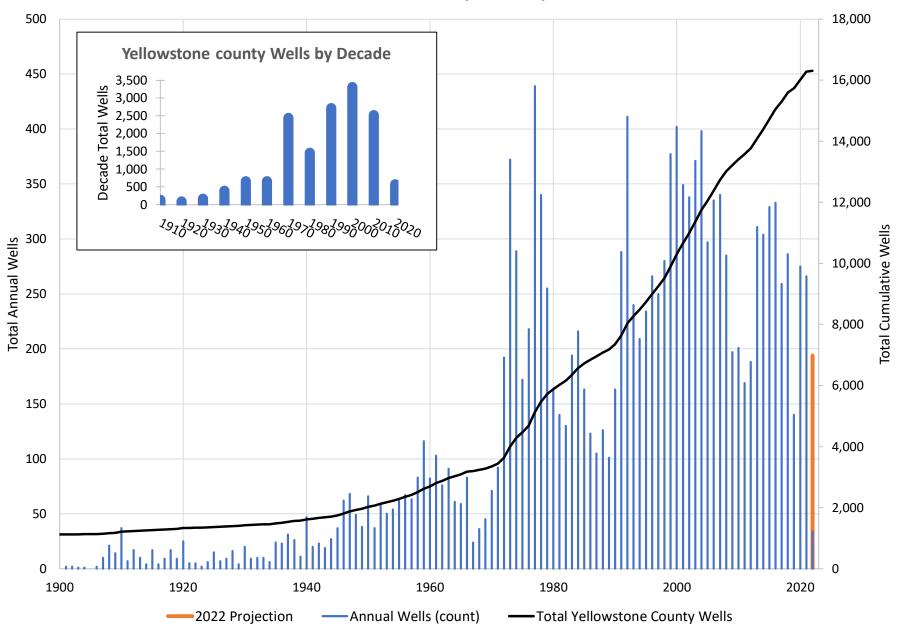
Groundwater quality: Define the role of agriculture practices and septic systems on groundwater quality. Identify nitrate distribution in groundwater and likely sources.

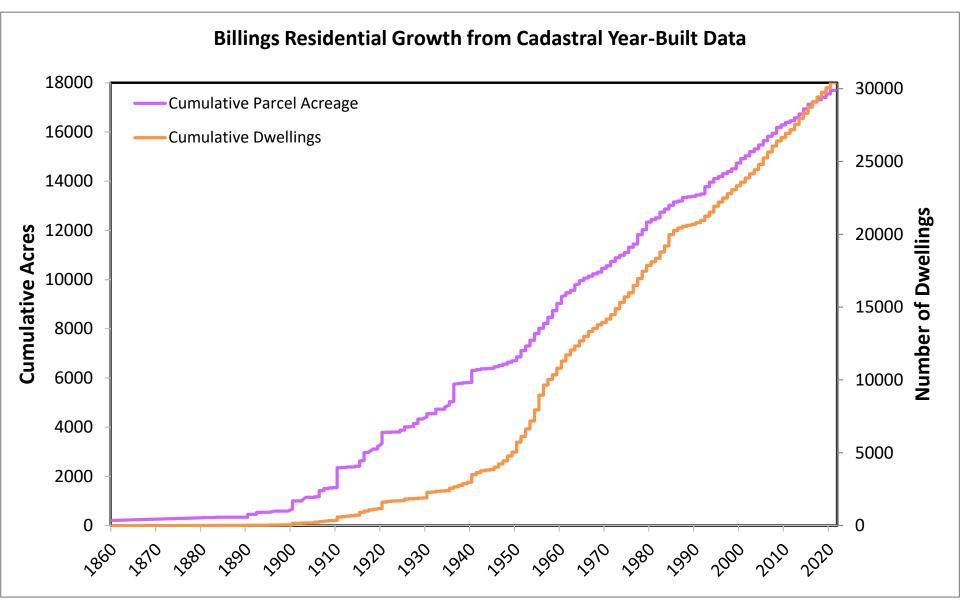


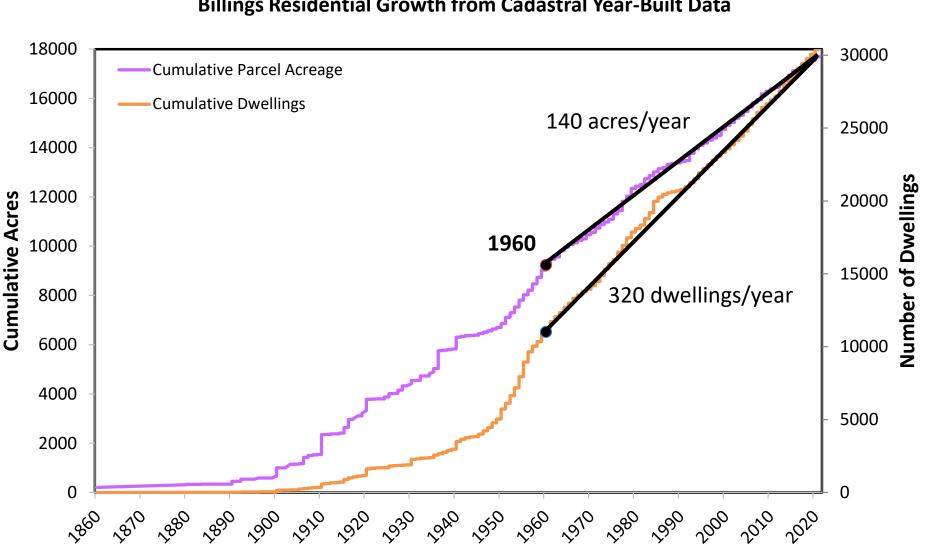




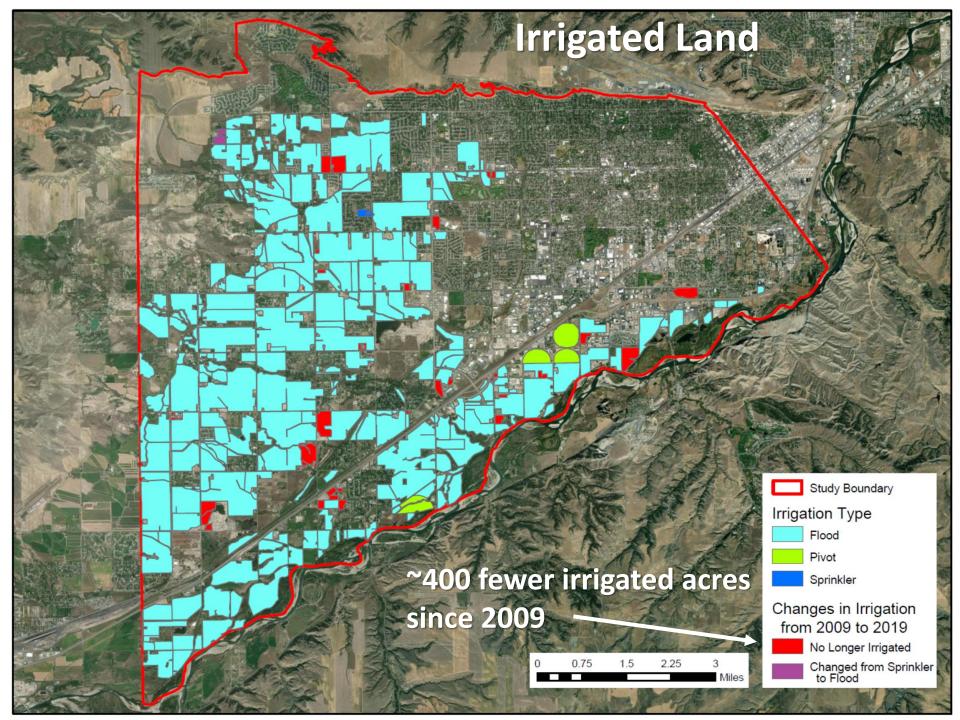
Yellowstone County Wells by Year

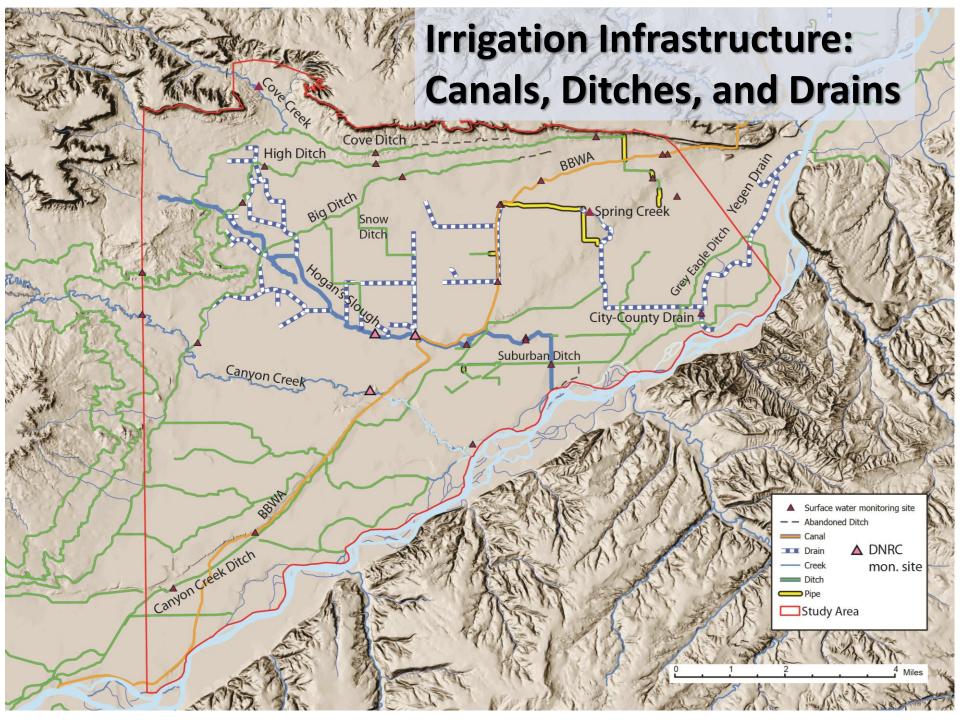


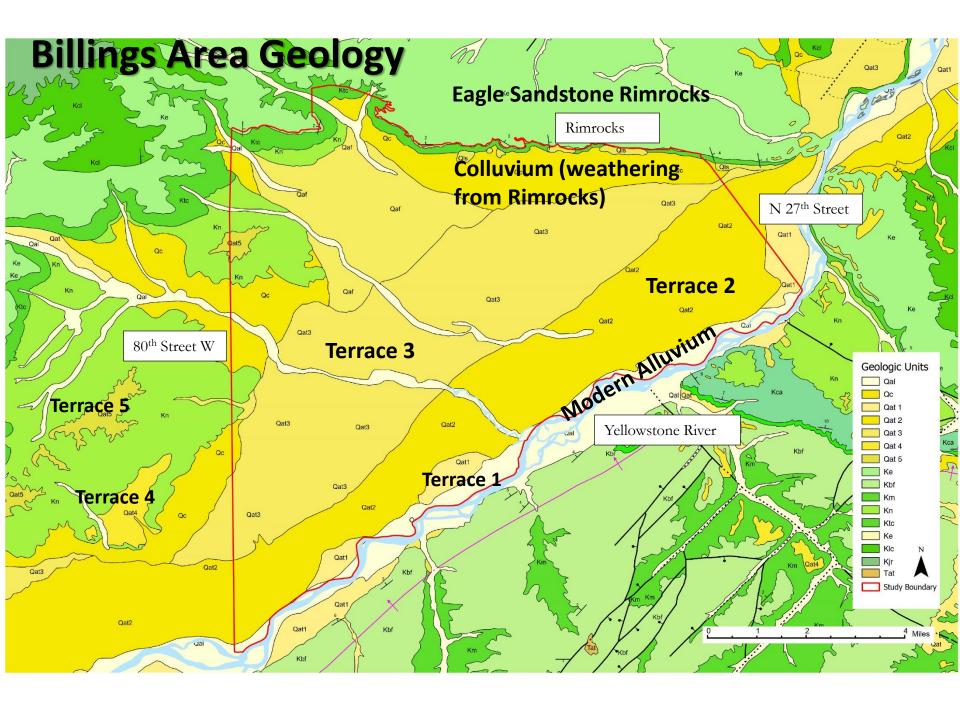




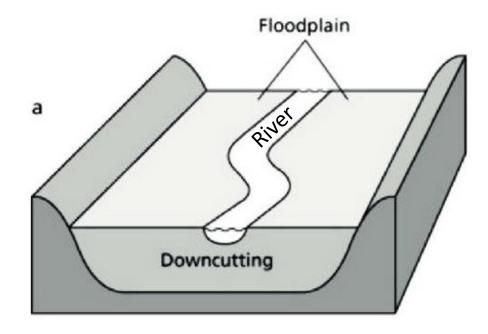
Billings Residential Growth from Cadastral Year-Built Data

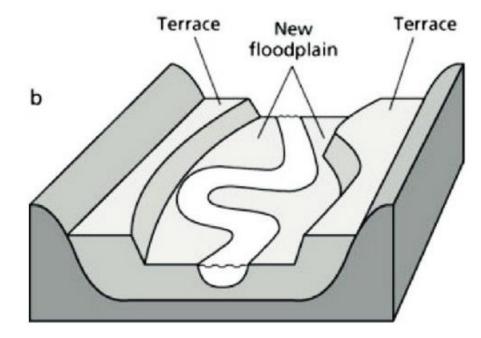






Terrace Formation

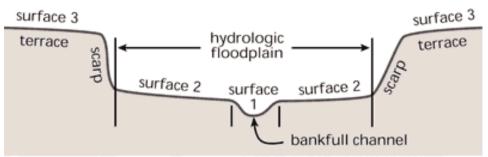




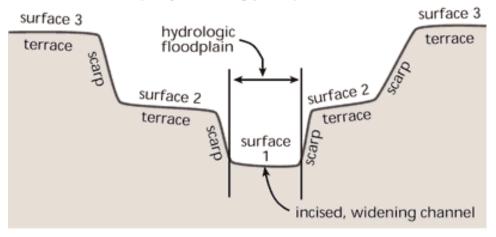
From Om N. Bhargava

A. Nonincised Stream

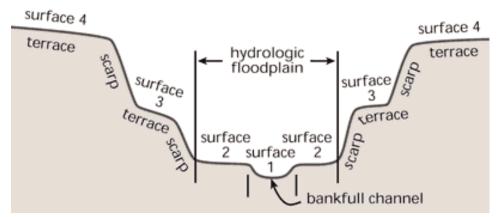
Terrace Formation

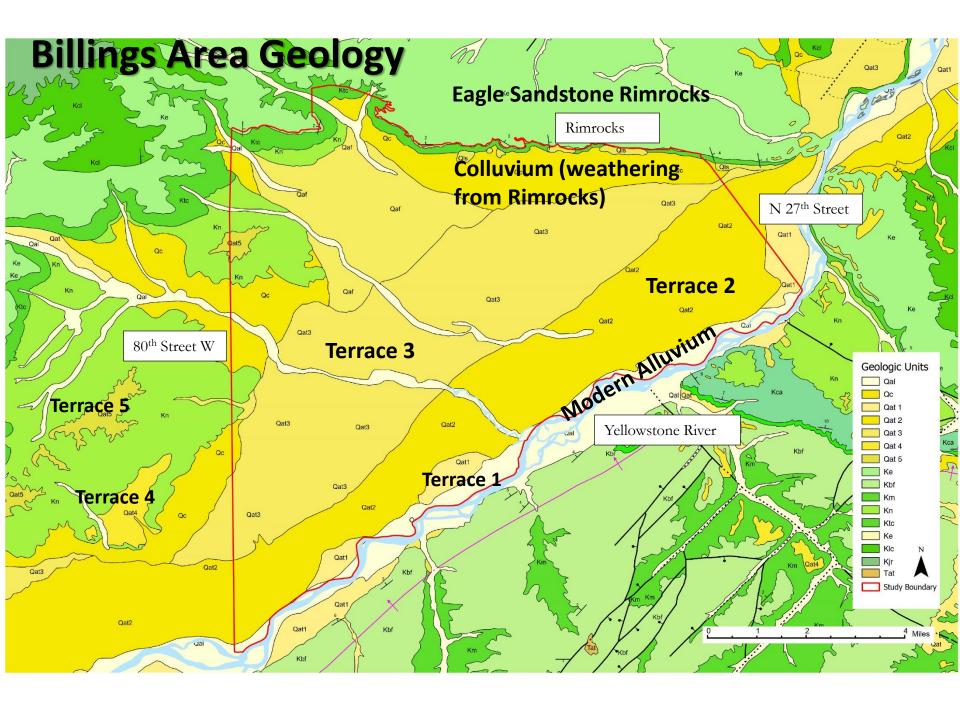


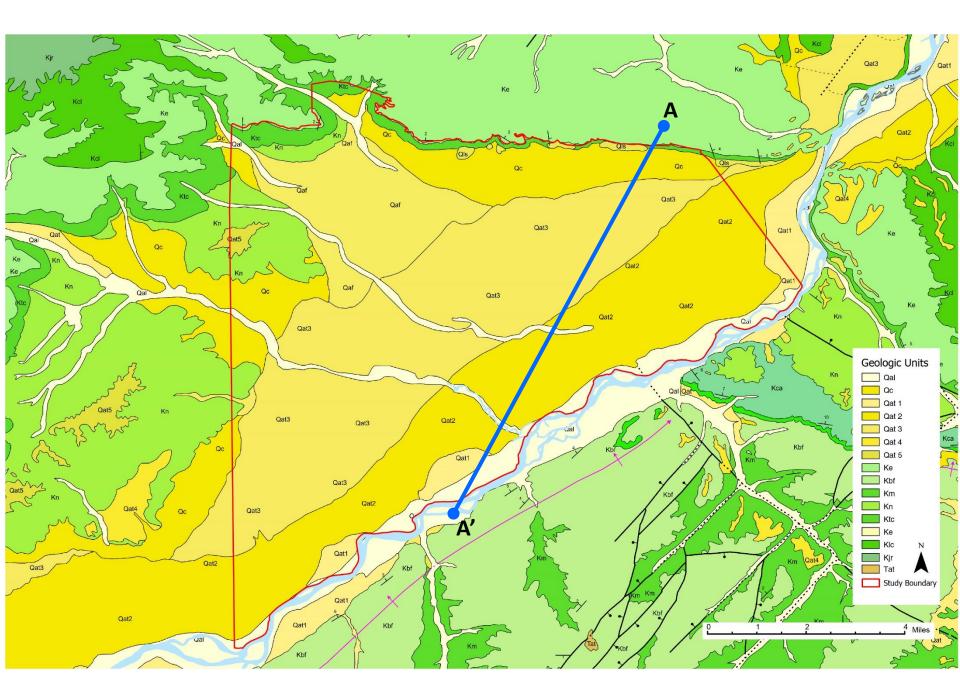
B. Incised Stream (early widening phase)

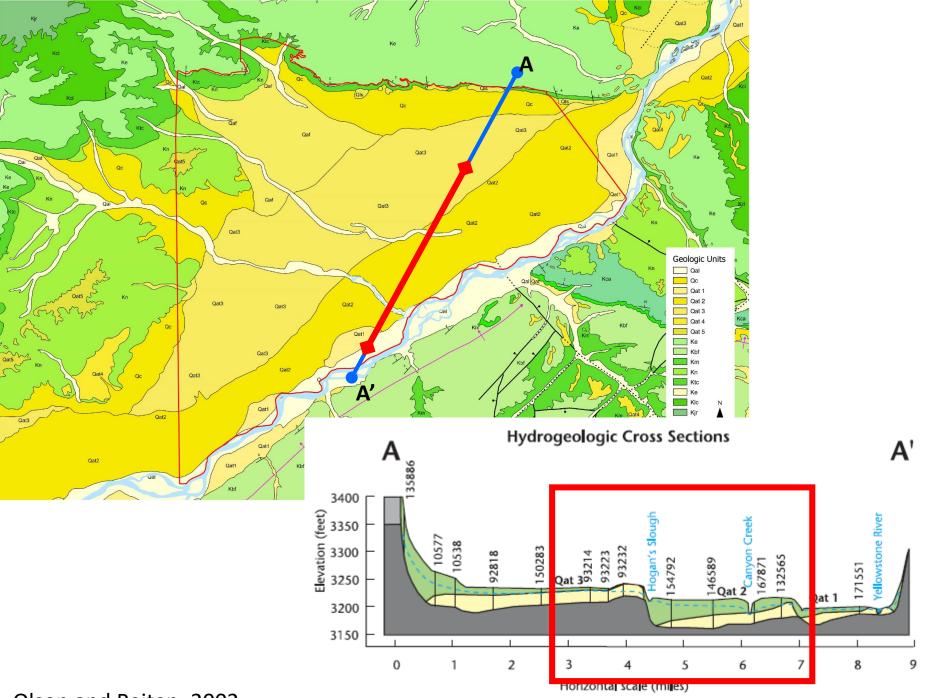


C. Incised Stream (widening phase complete)

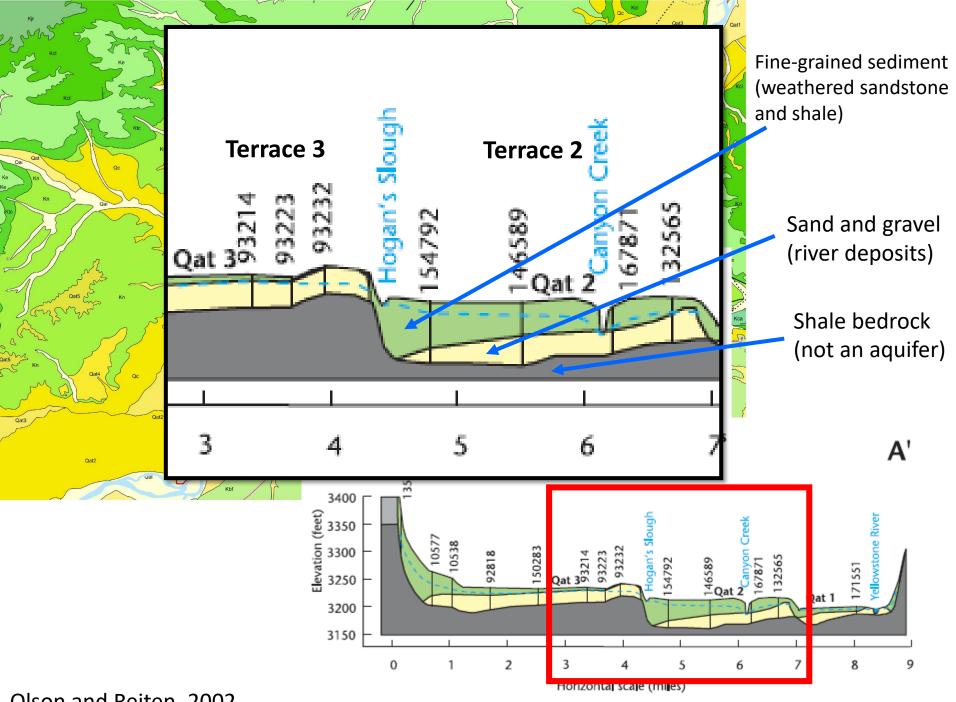








Olson and Reiten, 2002



Olson and Reiten, 2002

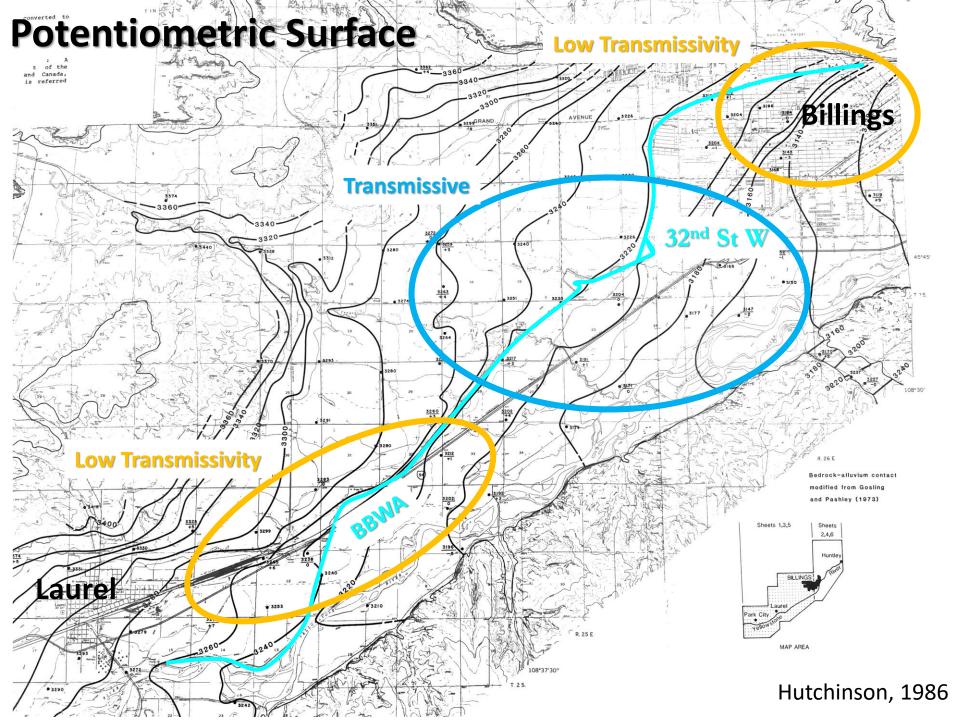


8^{th} and Lewis

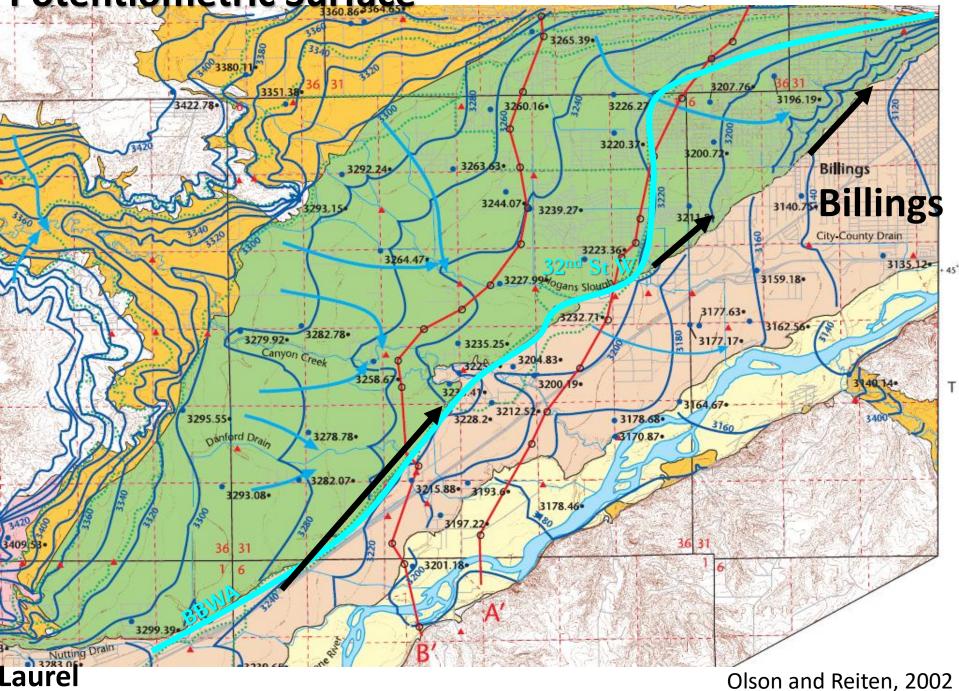


Pioneer Park

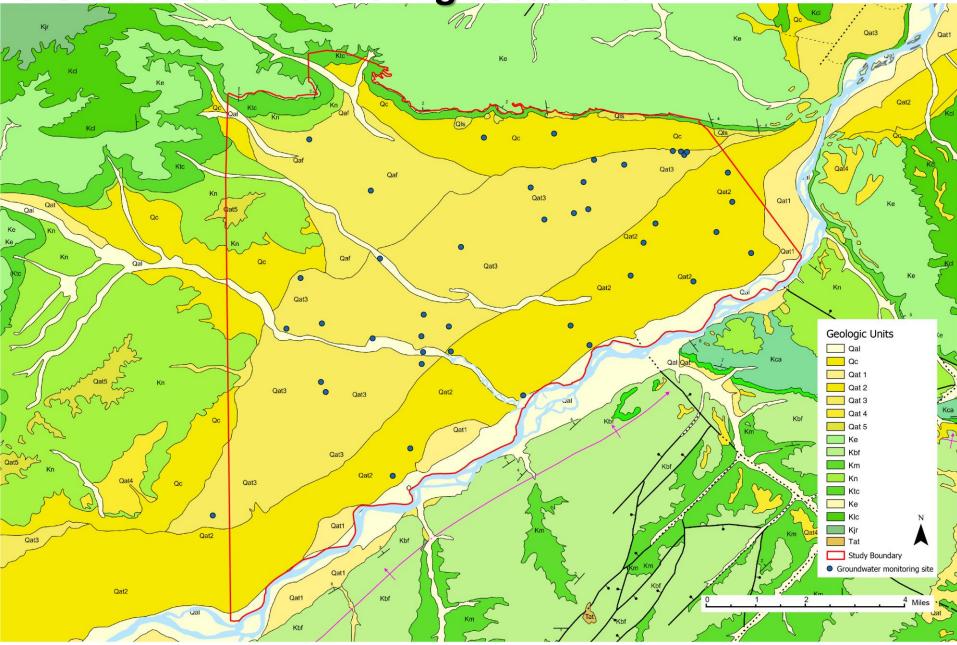


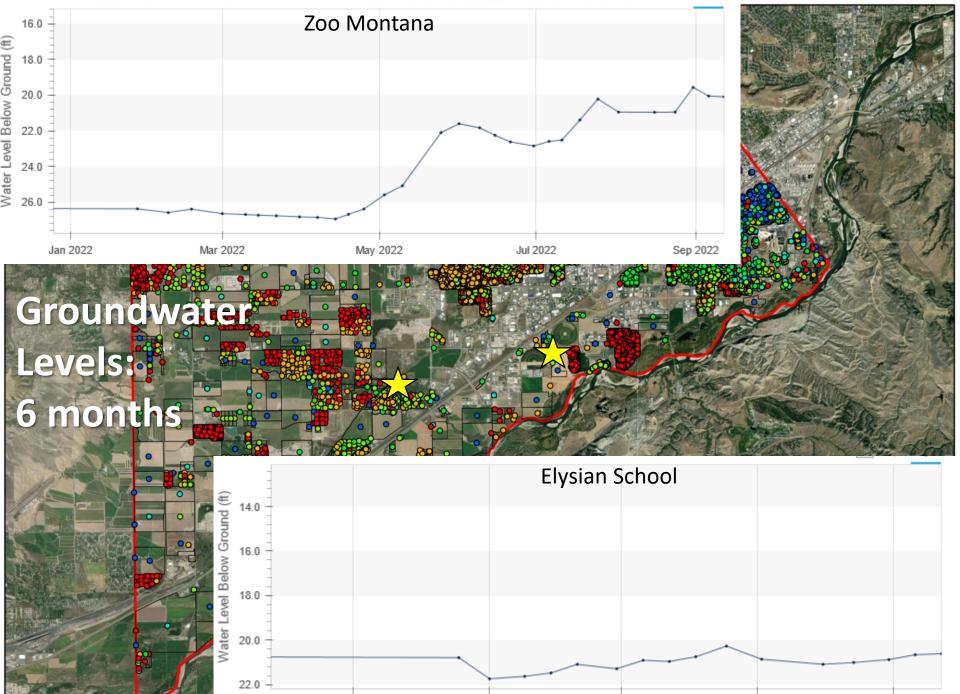


Potentiometric Surface



Groundwater Monitoring Locations



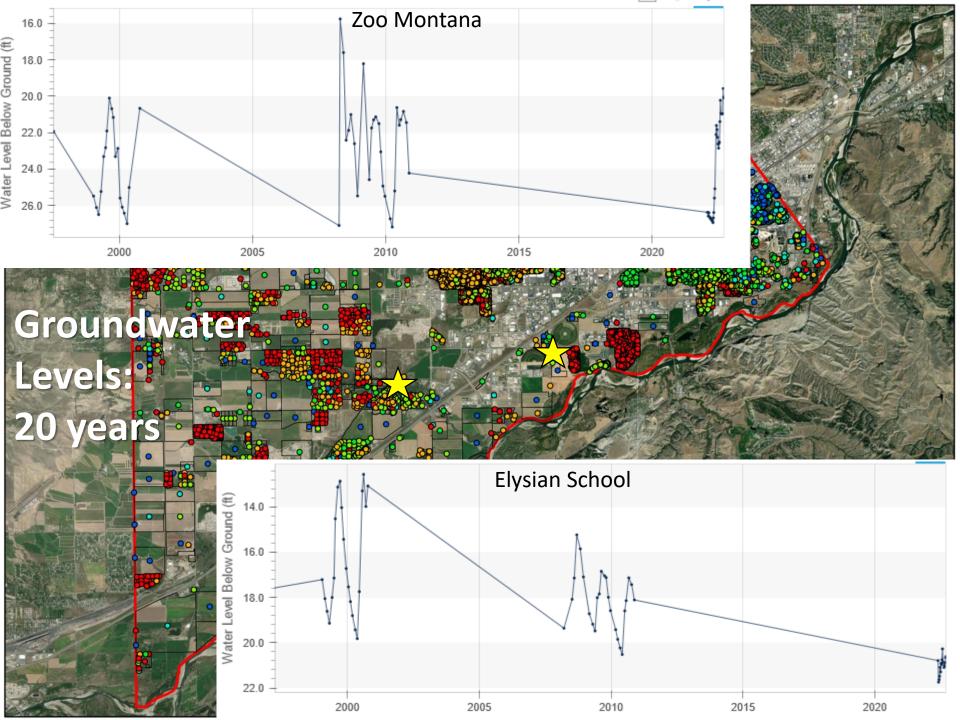


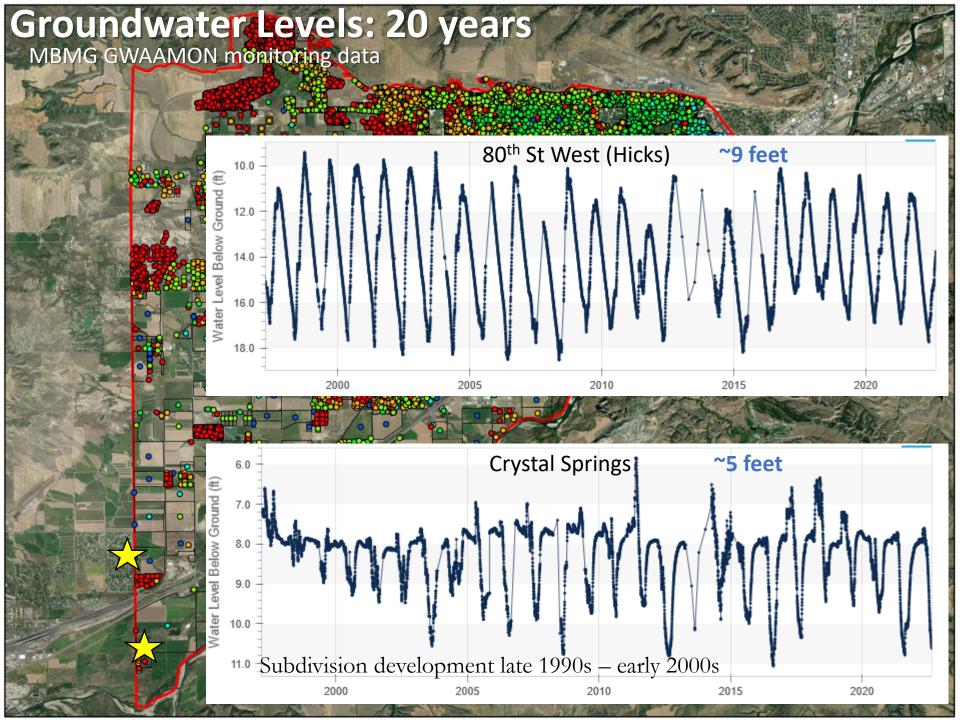
May 2022 Jun 2022

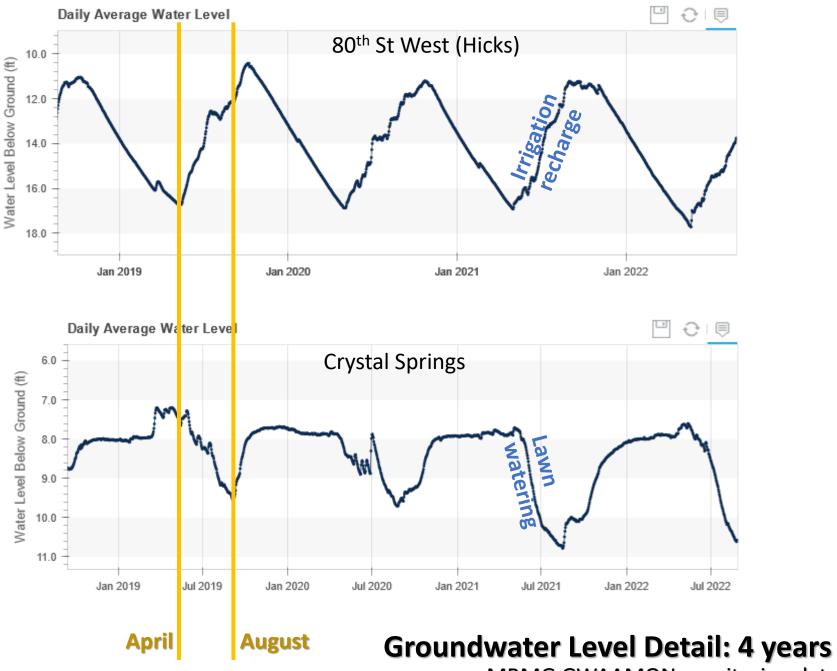
Jul 2022

Sep 2022

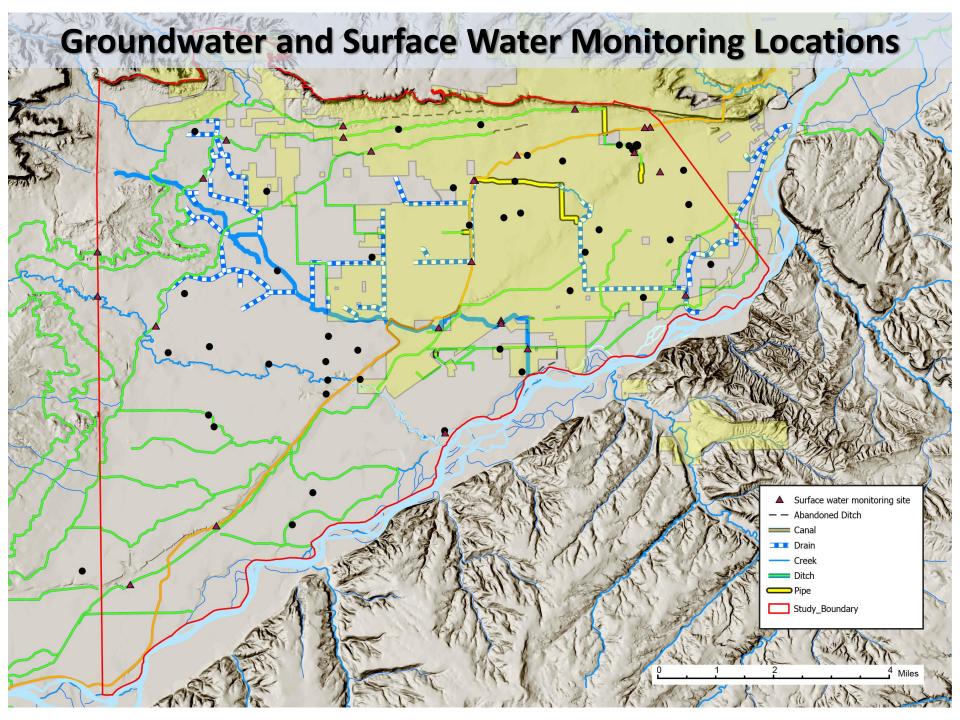
Aug 2022







MBMG GWAAMON monitoring data



Alluvial Aquifer Water Budget Elements

	Equation	
INFLOWS	Notation	Method
Groundwater inflow	GWin	modeled (based on measured water levels)
Bedrock in	BDin	measured (head, geochemistry)
Stream/Drain loss	STRin	measured (head, flow)
Precipitation	Precip	estimated from records
Canal loss	CNin	measured (flow)
Irrigation recharge	IR	estimated from landuse
OUTFLOWS		
Groundwater outflow	GWout	modeled (based on measured water levels)
Bedrock out	BDout	measured (head difference)
Stream/drain gain	STRout	measured (head, flow)
Evapotranspiration	ET	estimated from records
Wells (net out)	WELLSnet	estimated from records
change in storage	dS	measured (water levels)

Groundwater models: a new management tool What will the model tell us?

- The groundwater budgets for terraces.
- Improve the understanding of groundwater/surface water connection.
- Show degree of connection between terraces.
- Scenarios of land use and surface water changes are of interest to the city, county and state for development purposes.

Example scenarios:

- 1. The extent to which major drains and streams are sensitive to increased groundwater withdrawal.
- 2. Effect on the shallow aquifer of removing drains and/or canals.
- 3. Effect on shallow aquifers of removing applied irrigation, increasing domestic withdrawals, but leaving canals in place.
- 4. Effect of addition of reservoir(s) on groundwater elevation and flow direction.

Thanks to our neighborhood partners:



- Irrigation Canal Companies
- Numerous private well owners and businesses

And hopefully many future partners...

Shameless plug: Any west-end residents with a well? We're looking for more monitoring sites.

Thank you!

Questions?

Contact: Elizabeth Meredith Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology 101 Grand Avenue, Billings Montana 406-496-4599; EMeredith@mtech.edu

