

Stormwater Runoff from Urbanized Areas as a Groundwater Recharge Source

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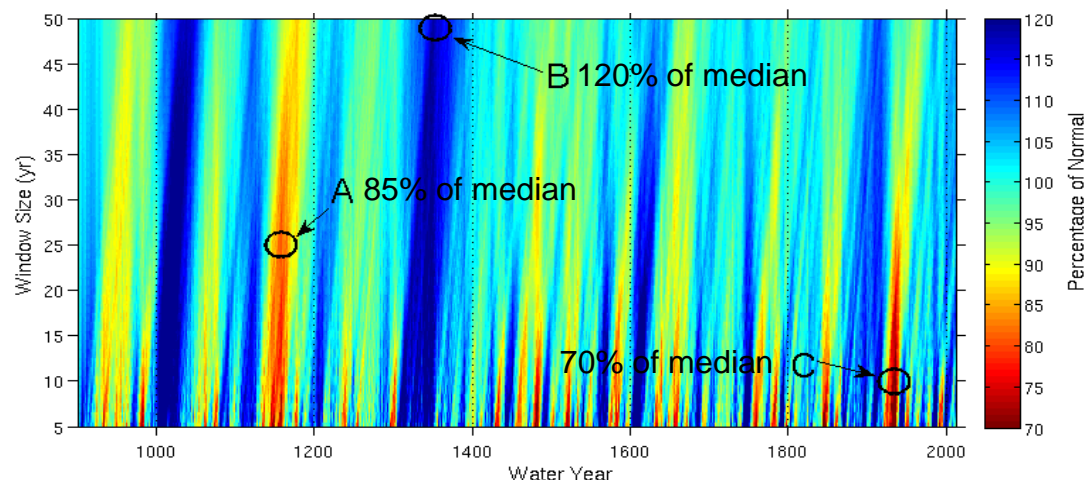
Stormwater Capture and Recharge

- Opportunities
 - Increase groundwater recharge/replenish storage
 - Reduce flooding/peak flows
 - Sediment reduction/improve water quality
- Challenges
 - How much runoff and when?
 - How much can be captured?
 - Sediment control and contamination?
 - Site hydrogeology?
 - Defining water rights/instream flow requirement/allocations

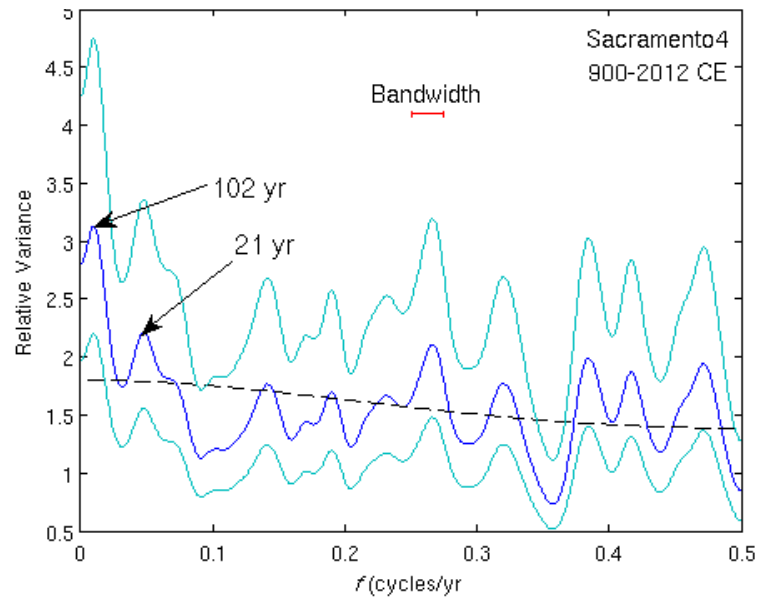
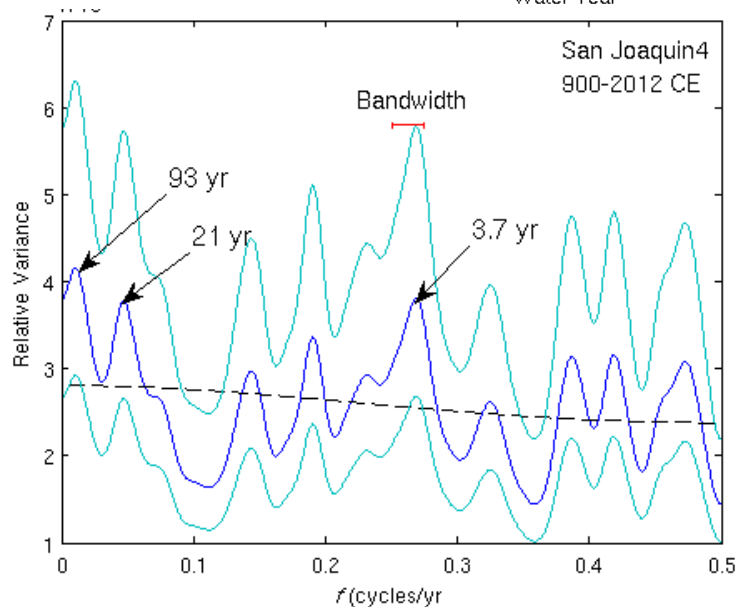
How Much and When?

Climate Reconstruction/Anomalies

Sacramento River Reconstruction

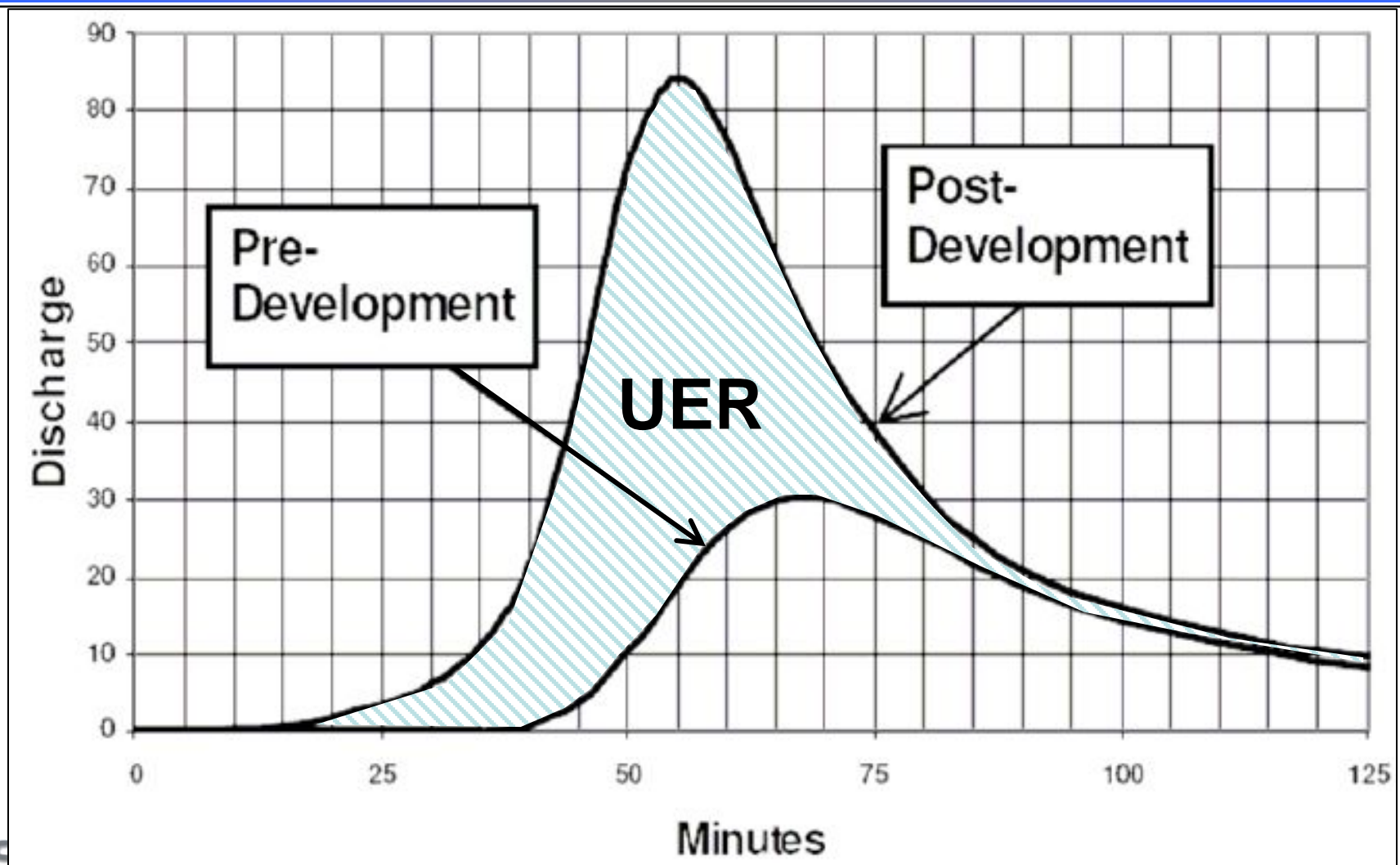


From: Meko et al., 2014.
Klamath/San
Joaquin/Sacramento
Hydroclimatic
Reconstructions from Tree
Rings



How Much Can Be Captured?

Urban Enhanced Runoff (UER)



Example of runoff hydrograph under pre-and post-development conditions in Bangalore, India (Adapted from Fig. 12-2 in Ramachandra and Mujumdar, 2009)

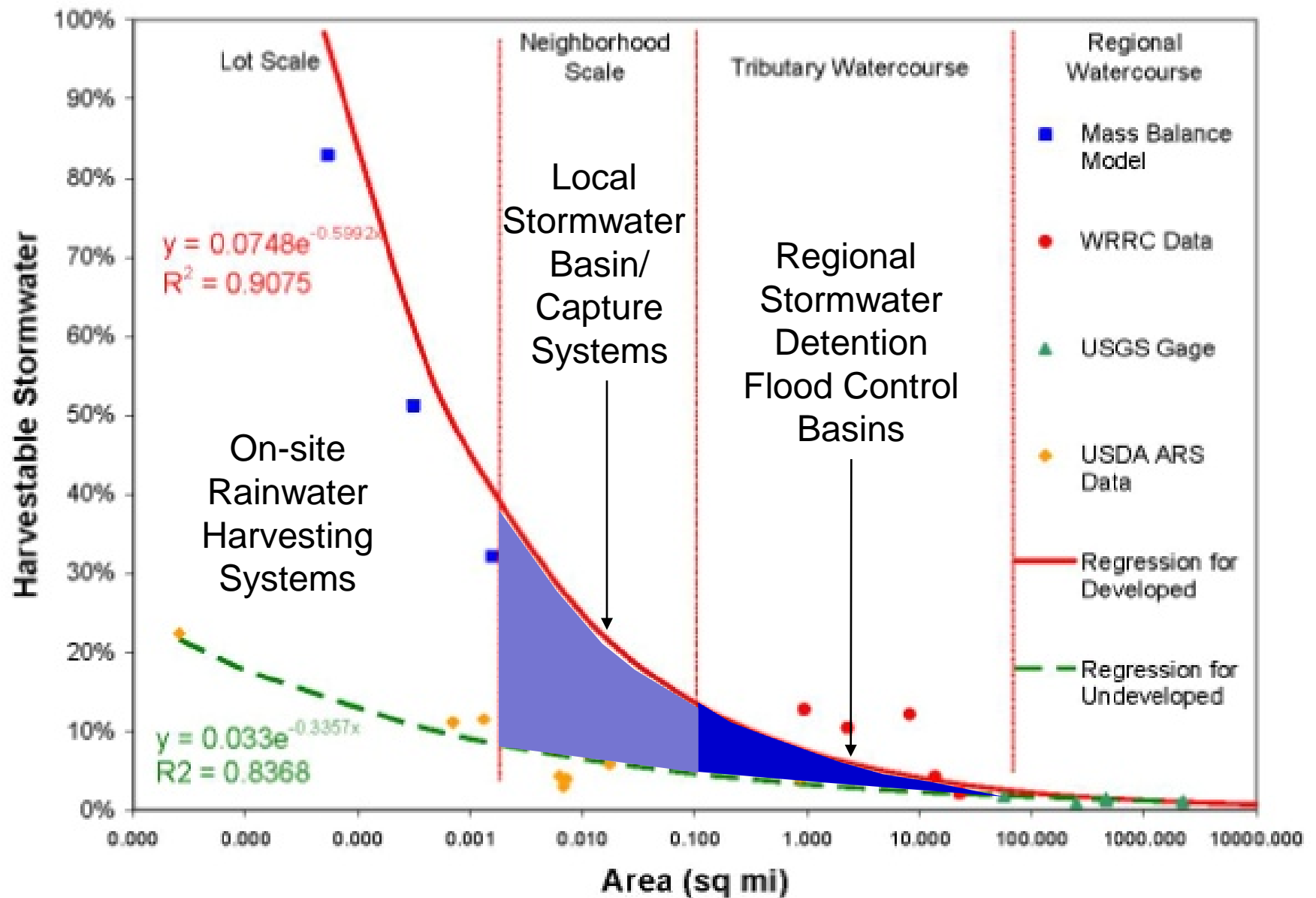


Figure 1 – Percent of Total Rainfall Available as Harvestable Rainwater and Stormwater

Stormwater Capture and Recharge Options

- Off-channel basins
 - Delivered by flood detention/reservoirs
- In-channel structures
 - Increase retention time and storage
- Enhancement methods
 - Conduits into the vadose zone

Off-channel Basins

Groundwater Banks/Dedicated Fields

- Just in Kern County
 - AVEK WSSP
 - AVWB
 - Kern Water Bank
 - Pioneer Water Bank
 - Berrenda Mesa WD Water Bank
 - Kern Delta WD Water Bank
 - North Kern WSD Water Bank
 - Shafter Wasco ID Water Bank
 - Semitropic WSD Water Bank
 - Buena Vista WSD Water Bank
 - Rosedale Rio Bravo WSD Water Bank
- Growers Recharging
 - Sun World
 - Wonderful (Paramount)
 - Pacific Resources & Pacific Ag
 - JG Boswell
 - Marvin Meyers
 - Maricopa Orchards



Images provided by Dave Dorrance, RRG

Burns 1 Water Bank

Fernandes Water Bank

North Kern WSD Water Bank

Shafter Wasco ID Water Bank

Woods Central Canal

Friant Kern Canal

In-channel Designs

Rock Ford



Image provided by Frank Postillion – PCFCD

In-channel Designs Rock Ford



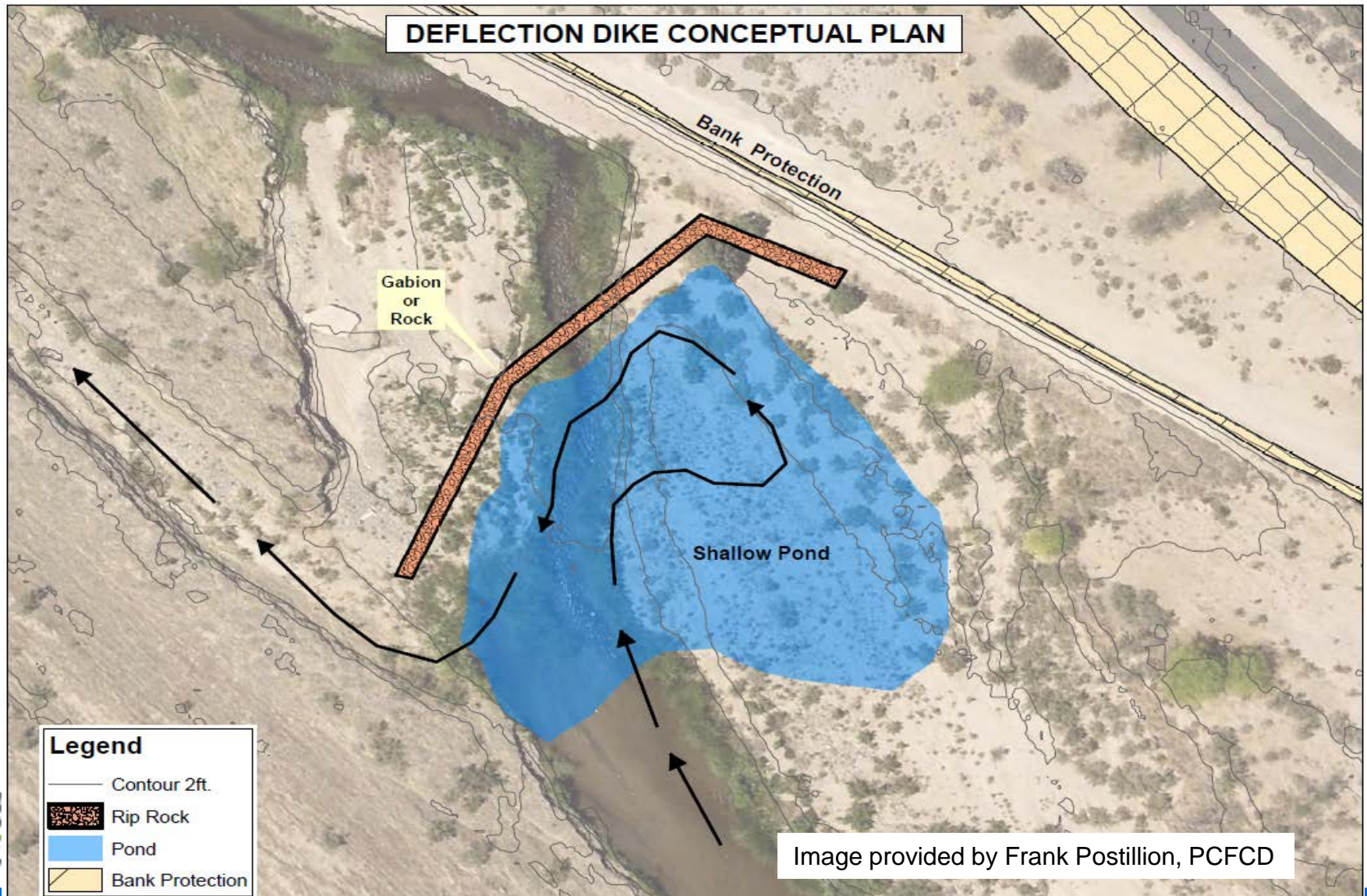
Upstream



Downstream

In-channel Designs

Deflection Dike



In-Channel Design Oxbow Diversion



In-Channel Designs Check Dams



Image provided by Frank Postillion, PCFCD

In-channel Designs

T and L Levees



Recharge Enhancement Methods

Drywell Installation



Infiltration Gallery

Recharge Enhancement Methods

Vertical Wick Drains



Image provided by American Wick Drain

Parjana EGRP



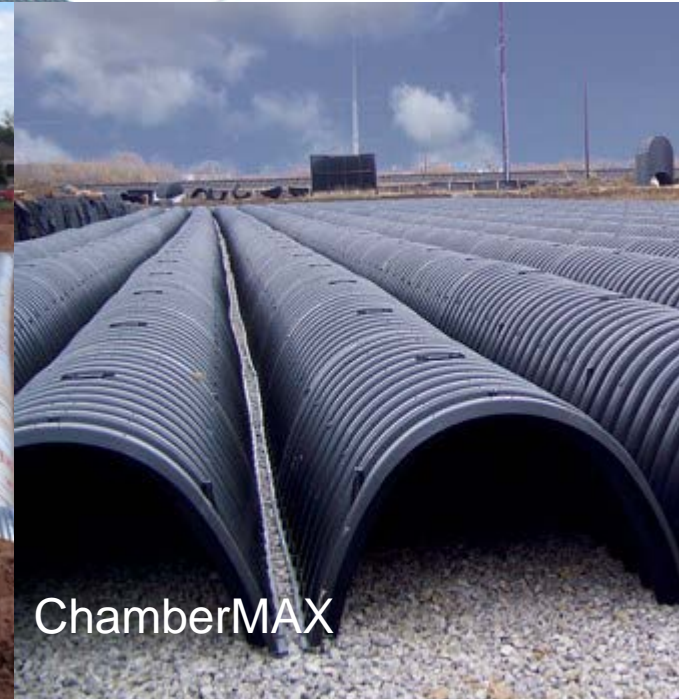
Underground Storage/Recharge Systems



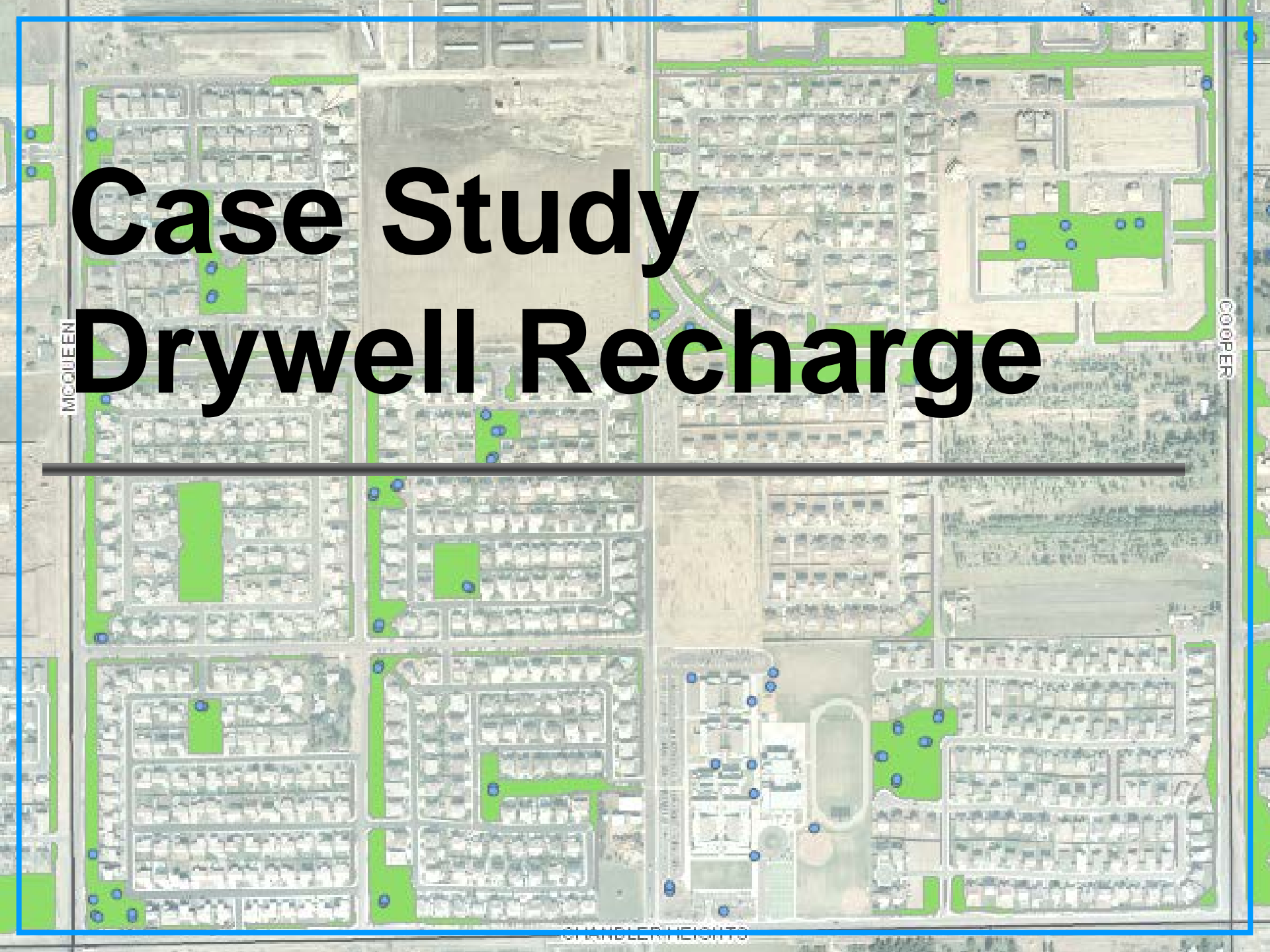
Atlantis Tanks



CMP



ChamberMAX



Case Study Drywell Recharge

Drywell/Rockwell Case Study

- Determine the amount of groundwater recharge resulting from existing stormwater capture systems
- City of Chandler
 - approximately 39,000 acres
 - Up to 100 yr storm must be contained on site
- Impervious surface estimates: 8100 to 11,300 acres
- Neighborhood and lot scale detention basins
 - Approximately 3800 registered drywells (more now)

Project Approach/Results

- Average precipitation = 8.3 inches/year
 - multiple stations (108 yr record)
- GIS evaluation of land cover and land use types to develop SCS runoff model
- Estimate stormwater runoff for individual events (108 yrs)
- RESULTS:
 - Predicted UER is 5X greater than pre-development runoff
 - > 2400 afa estimated groundwater recharge
 - (> 10X increase in recharge, 10% of annual precipitation)

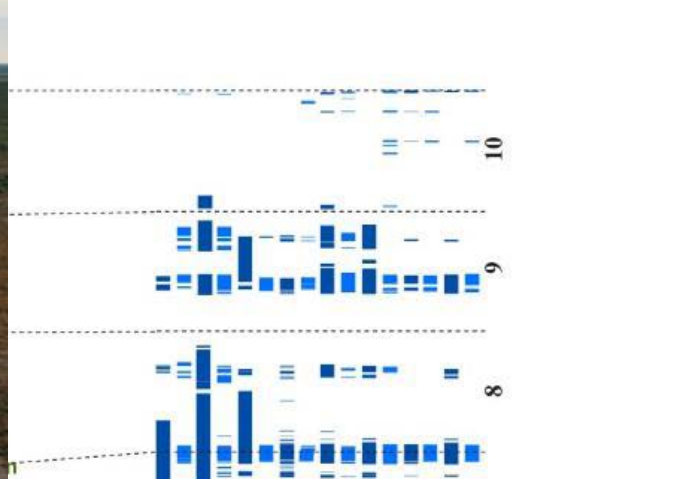


Case Study

San Pedro River

Case Study - San Pedro River

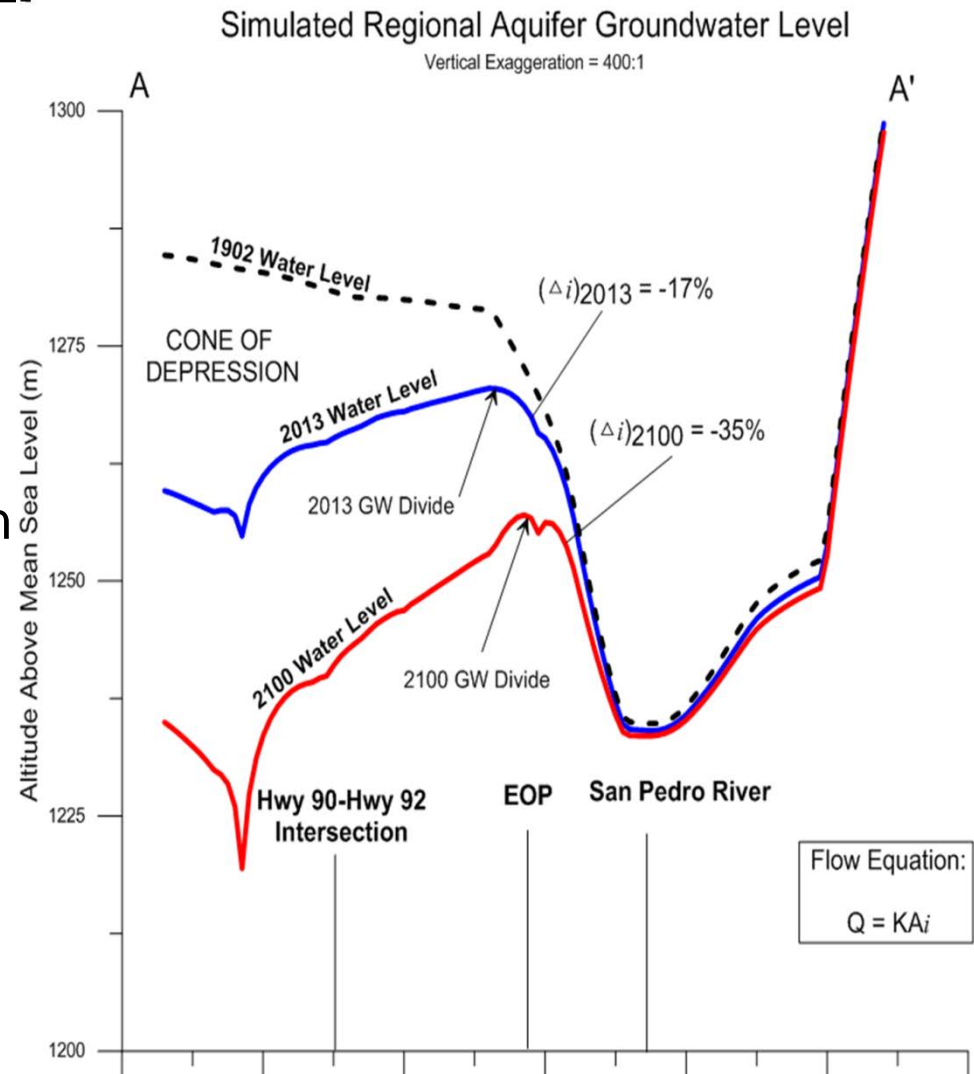
- **CONCEPT:** Stormwater capture and recharge basins to augment base flows in San Pedro River
 - Groundwater modeling to identify best places to help base flow
 - GIS screening and data evaluation to identify potential recharge sites
 - Surface water modeling to estimate surface water flow rates and urban enhanced runoff volumes
 - Field investigations
 - Detention/recharge basin(s) design
- Multiple drainages/sites evaluated, one facility built, one in design



From Lacher et al, 2014. Application of Hy
Making in the Upper San Pedro River, Ariz

Groundwater Modeling

- Evaluate effect of MAR on river base flow for 100 yrs
 - USGS Upper San Pedro Basin MODFLOW model w/ River Package
- Modeling indicates:
 - MAR into cone of depression has no effect on river flows
 - Recharging along the SPRNCA boundary maintains base flows for approximately 100 yrs



From Lacher et al, 2014. Application of Hydrologic Tools and Monitoring to Support Managed Aquifer Recharge Decision Making in the Upper San Pedro River, Arizona, USA, Journal of Water

Surface Water Modeling

- How much stormwater runoff, how much UER?
- AGWA/KINEROS Model
 - Highly detailed model for greatest urbanized watershed
 - Predicts runoff, infiltration in channels and basins
 - Model events from 57 year precipitation record
 - Average = 14.5 inches/year
 - Use of regression relationships for other watersheds (13)
- Model runs to predict stormwater runoff and infiltration:
 - UER ranges from 200 to almost 700 afa depending on watershed
 - Design storm events using HEC-1
 - Estimate potential UER capture volumes (varies)

Recharge Site Investigations

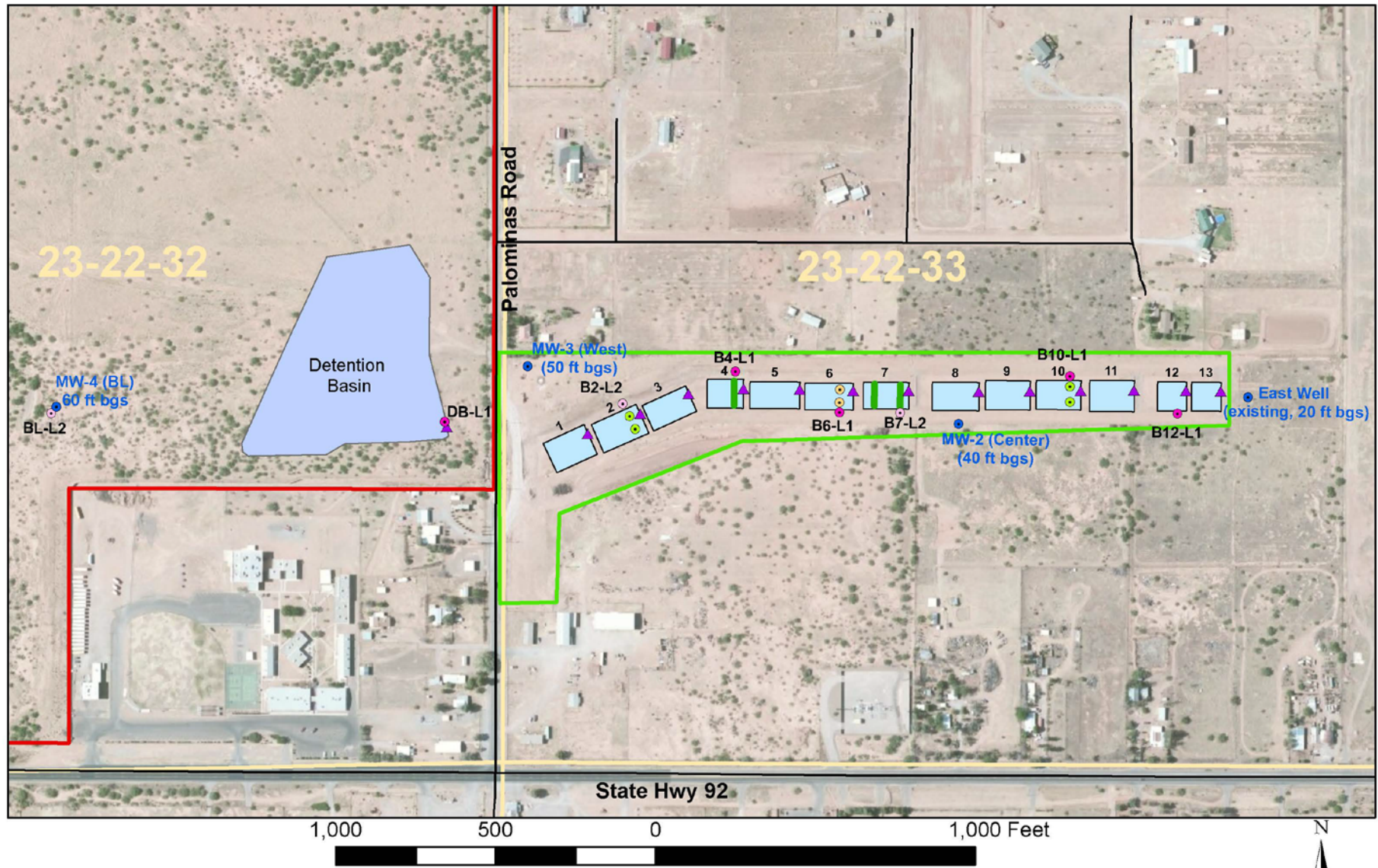


Near surface back-hoe test pits and cylinder infiltrometer testing (Bouwer et al., 1998)



Borehole drilling and
geologic logging

Palominas Detention/Recharge Basin Design



Palominas Detention/Recharge Basin Design



Ephemeral Streamflow Monitoring

- In-stream monitoring network
 - Stilling wells
 - Precipitation Gauges
 - Flowtography
- Depth Data Analyzed Using:
 - Continuous Slope-Area (CSA) Method
 - HEC-RAS, HY-8
 - Stage-Storage
- Baseline stormflow data to inform facility design



What we know and what we don't

- Small is good....
 - High capture efficiency – more is better
 - Generally limited to upper parts of watershed
 - Drywells/Rockwells need design parameters
- Larger watershed capture and recharge facilities
 - How big to design? - need modeling AND monitoring
 - Need to find appropriate hydrogeology
 - Design for sediment control
- Maintenance and monitoring
 - All systems need maintenance for sedimentation
 - Need to monitor – BEFORE and AFTER



Thank you!

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