



Stormwater Capture and Recharge to Enhance Riparian Habitat

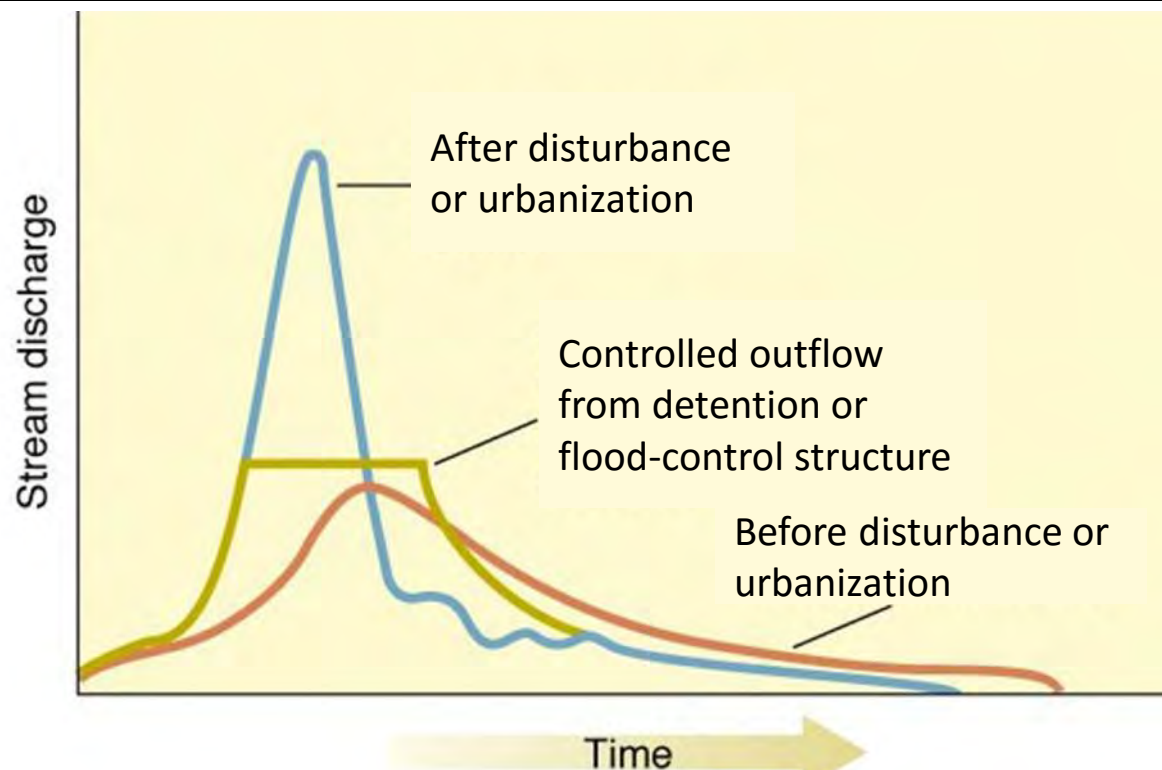
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Special Thanks to Laura Norman (and Valer Austin)

Stormwater Capture and Recharge

- Highly disturbed watersheds
- Stormwater capture/detention:
 - Reduce flooding/peak flows
 - Increase groundwater recharge
 - Support riparian habitat (via groundwater storage)
 - Sediment reduction/improve water quality
- Design issues/questions:
 - Scale
 - Hydrogeology
 - Design parameters and longevity?

Stream Flow Disturbance



<http://d32ogoqmya1dw8.cloudfront.net/images/introgeo/socratic/examples/Hydrograph.jpg>

- Changes in upstream watershed characteristics
- Channel degradation
- Reduced groundwater availability/quality



Watershed Scale Characteristics

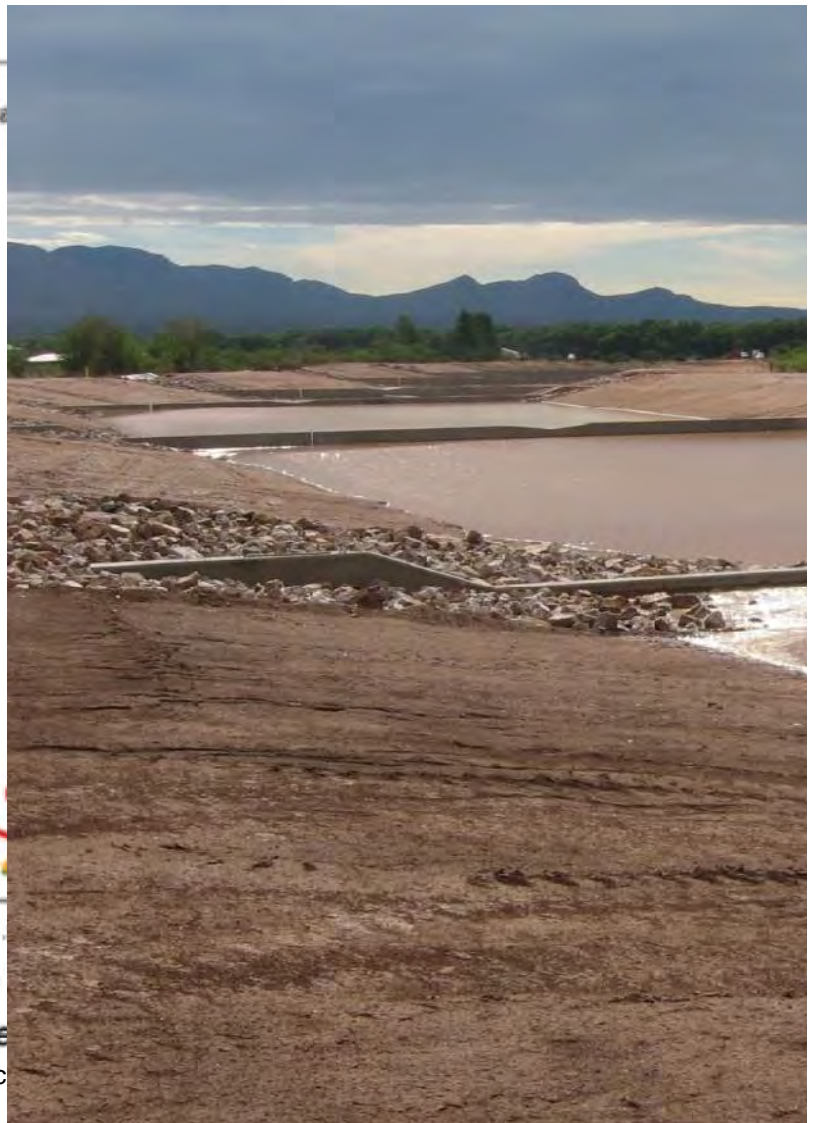
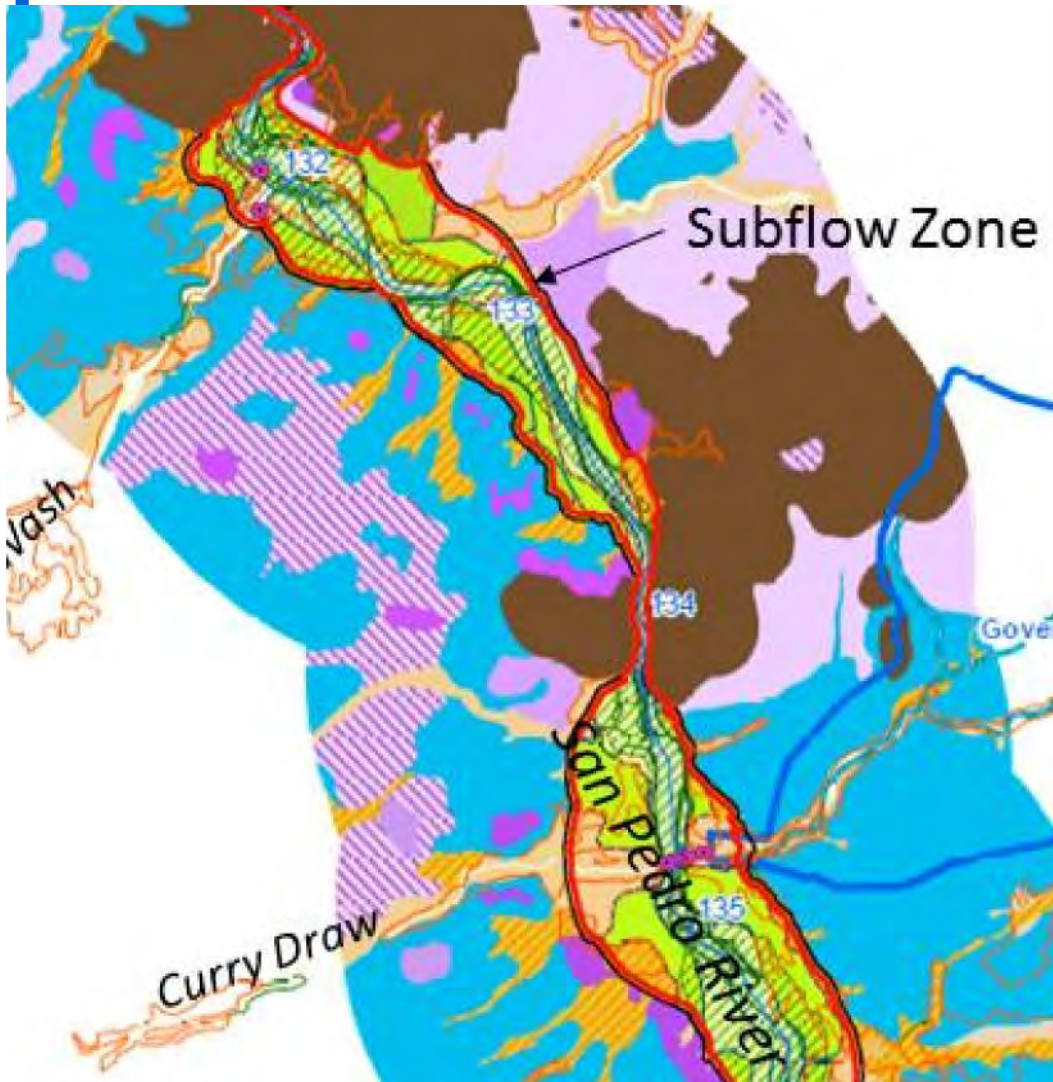


Figure 1 – Percent of Total Rainfall Available as Harvested
From City of Tucson and Pima County Stormwater Harvesting Technical Infrastructure, Supply and Planning Study Phase II

Hydrogeologic Conditions

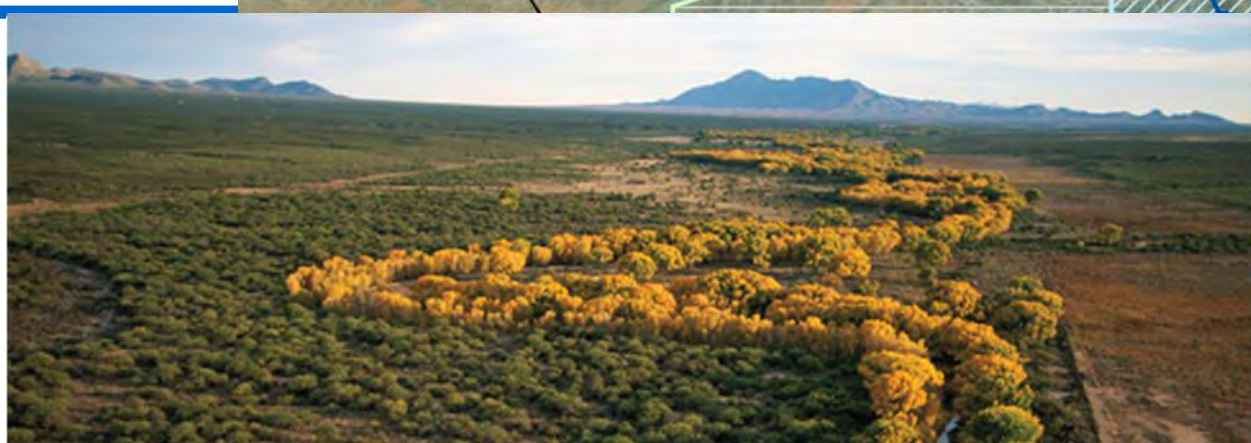


- Not all locations are created equal
 - Infiltration rates/
permeability/lithology
 - Depth to groundwater
/gradients
 - Distance from riparian area



Case Study - San Pedro River

- Groundwater mining affecting flows in the San Pedro River
- Interagency/public/private partnership to protect river
- **CONCEPT:** Flood control basins to capture stormwater and recharge groundwater by river
 - Groundwater modeling to identify best places to help base flow
 - Surface water modeling to estimate surface water flow and urban enhanced runoff
 - GIS screening and field investigations
 - Detention/recharge basin(s) design
- Pilot project at flood control basin designed to protect school

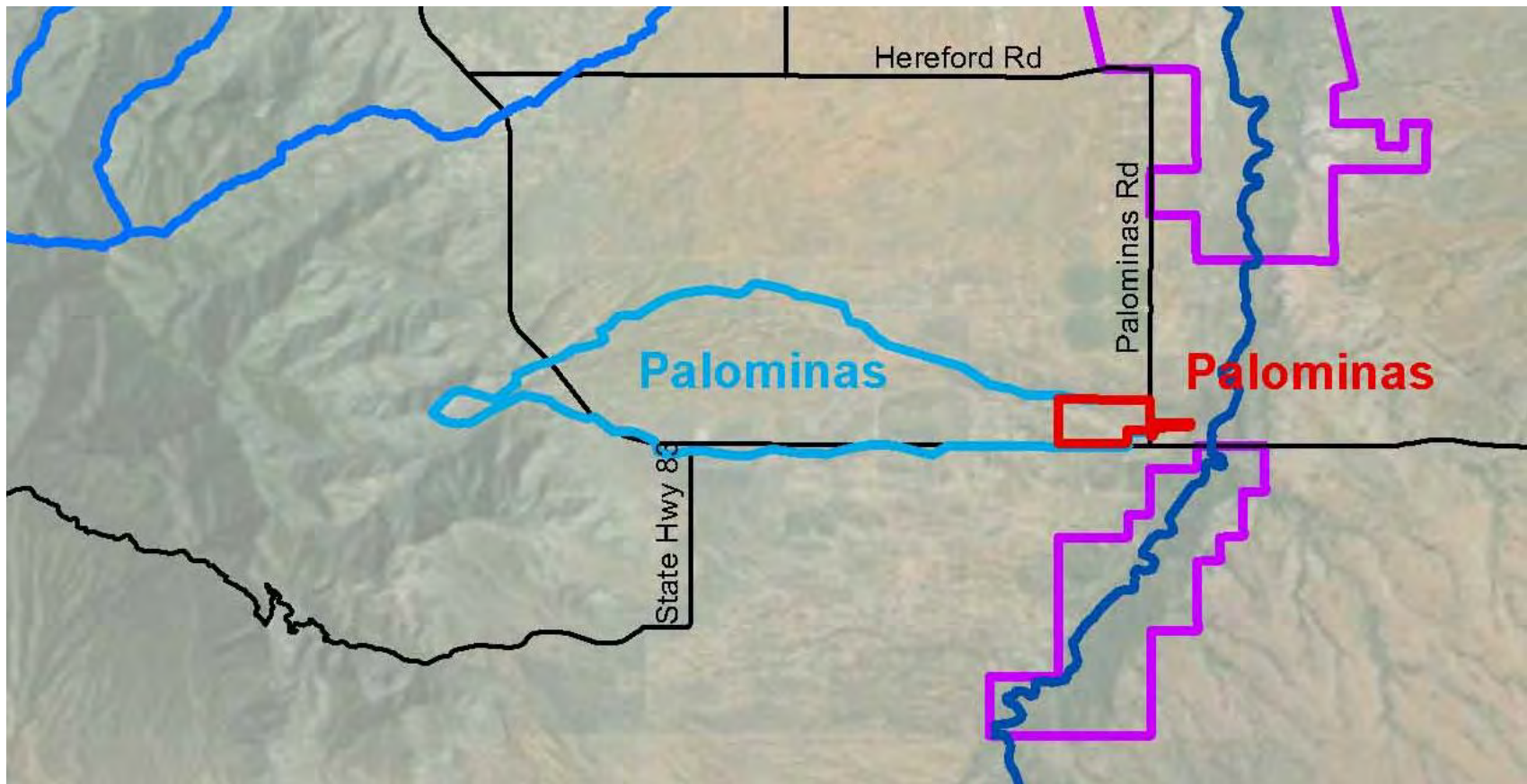


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Surface Water Modeling

- How much stormwater runoff, how much UER?
- AGWA/KINEROS
 - Highly detailed watershed model
 - Model individual events from 57 year precipitation record
 - Use of regression relationships for other watersheds
- Model runs to predict stormwater runoff and infiltration:
 - pre-urbanized vs urbanized conditions,
 - w/ and w/o detention basins
 - high and low permeability basins

Palominas Watershed



- 4820 acres (\approx 7.5 sq miles)
- 8% impervious surface

Predicted Runoff and Infiltration – Palominas Wash

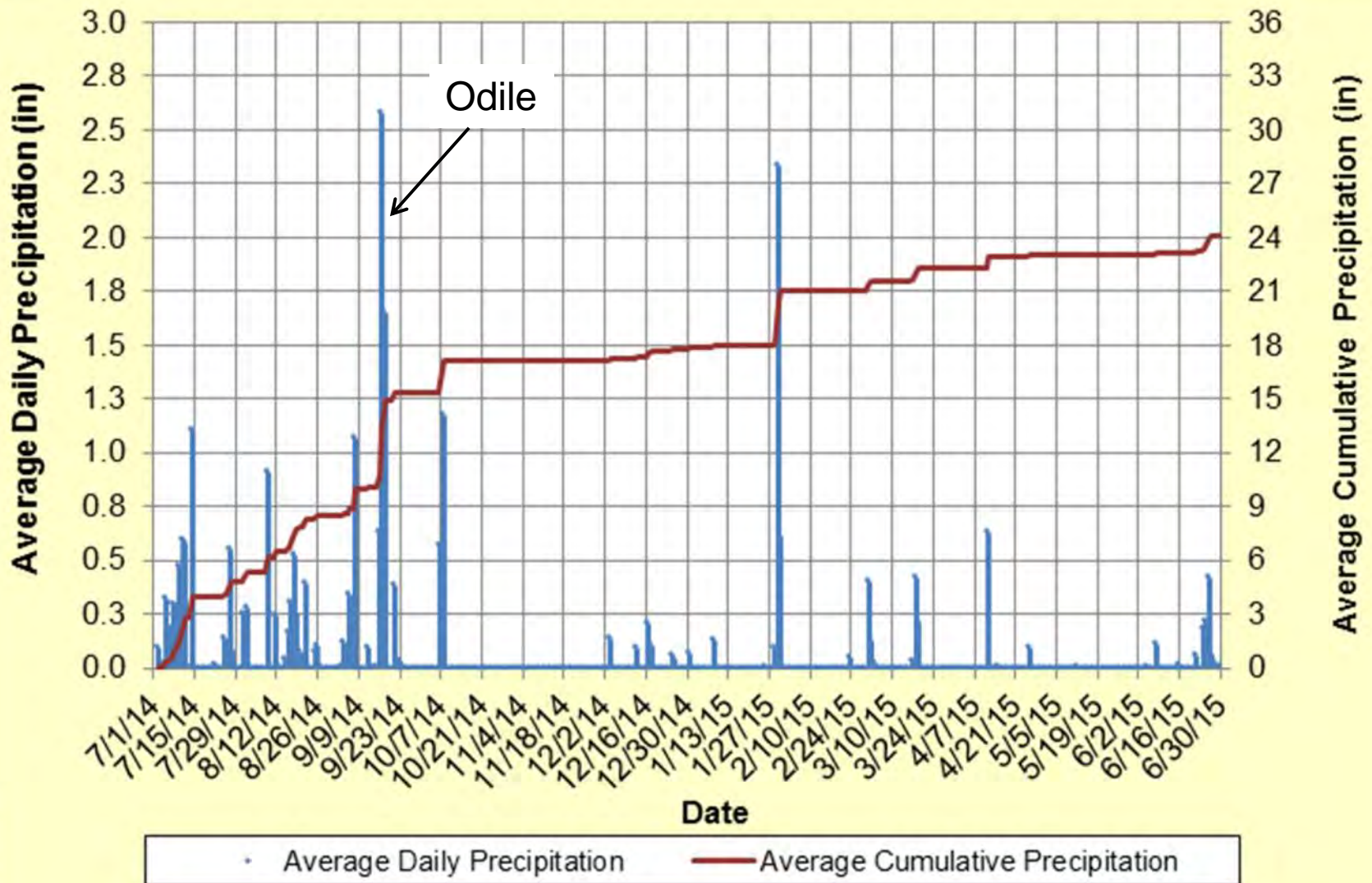
Percent Impervious Surface Area	Average Annual Precipitation		Average Annual Runoff into Channels	Average Annual Channel Infiltration	Average Annual Channel Recharge ¹	Average Annual Inflow to Basin
	cm	in	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet	acre-feet
0.00%	37.34	14.70	294	90.7	35.4	203
8.00%	37.34	14.70	530	178	69.6	351

Predicted UER = 148 afa

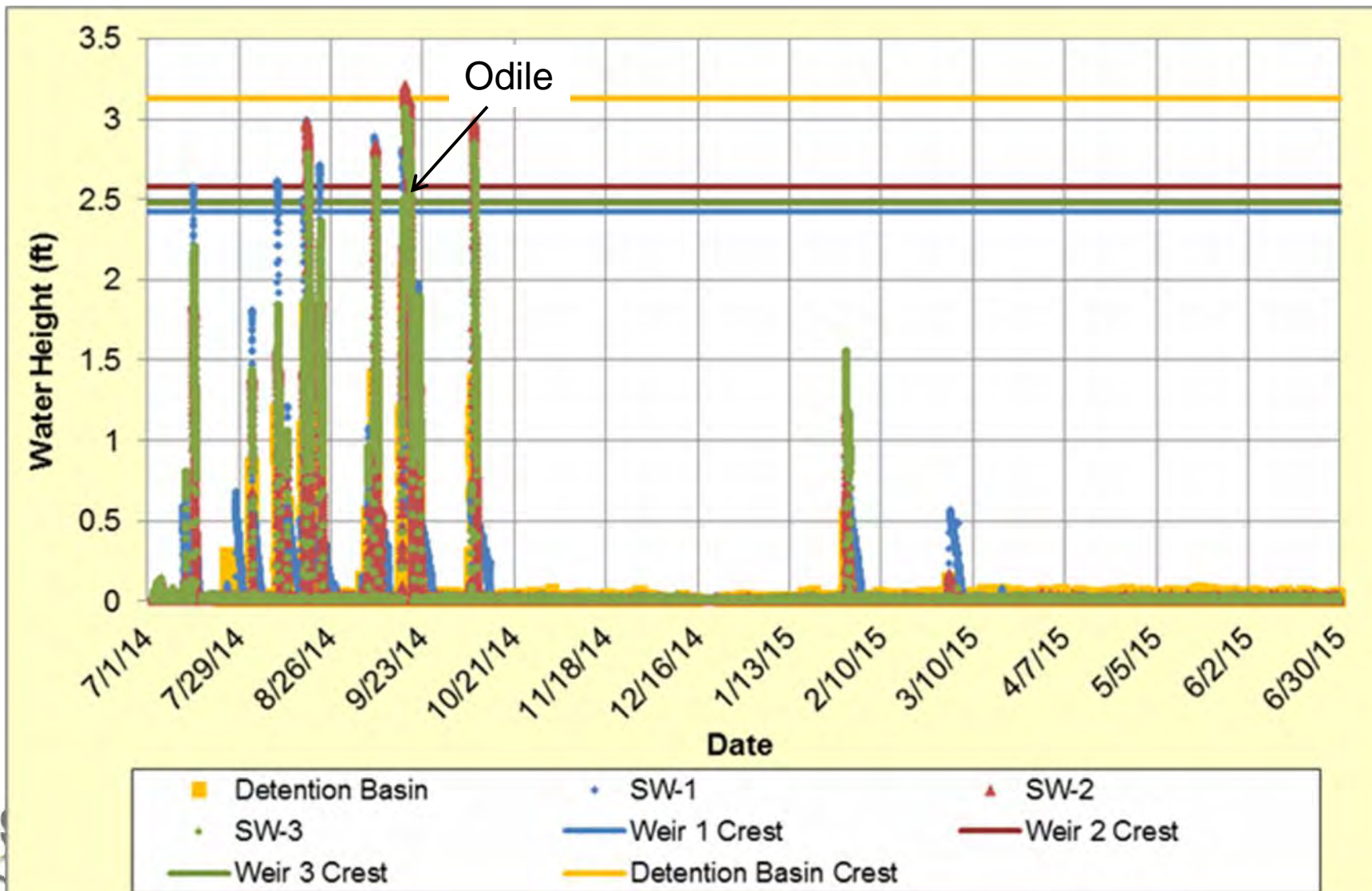
Palominas Detention/Recharge Basin Design



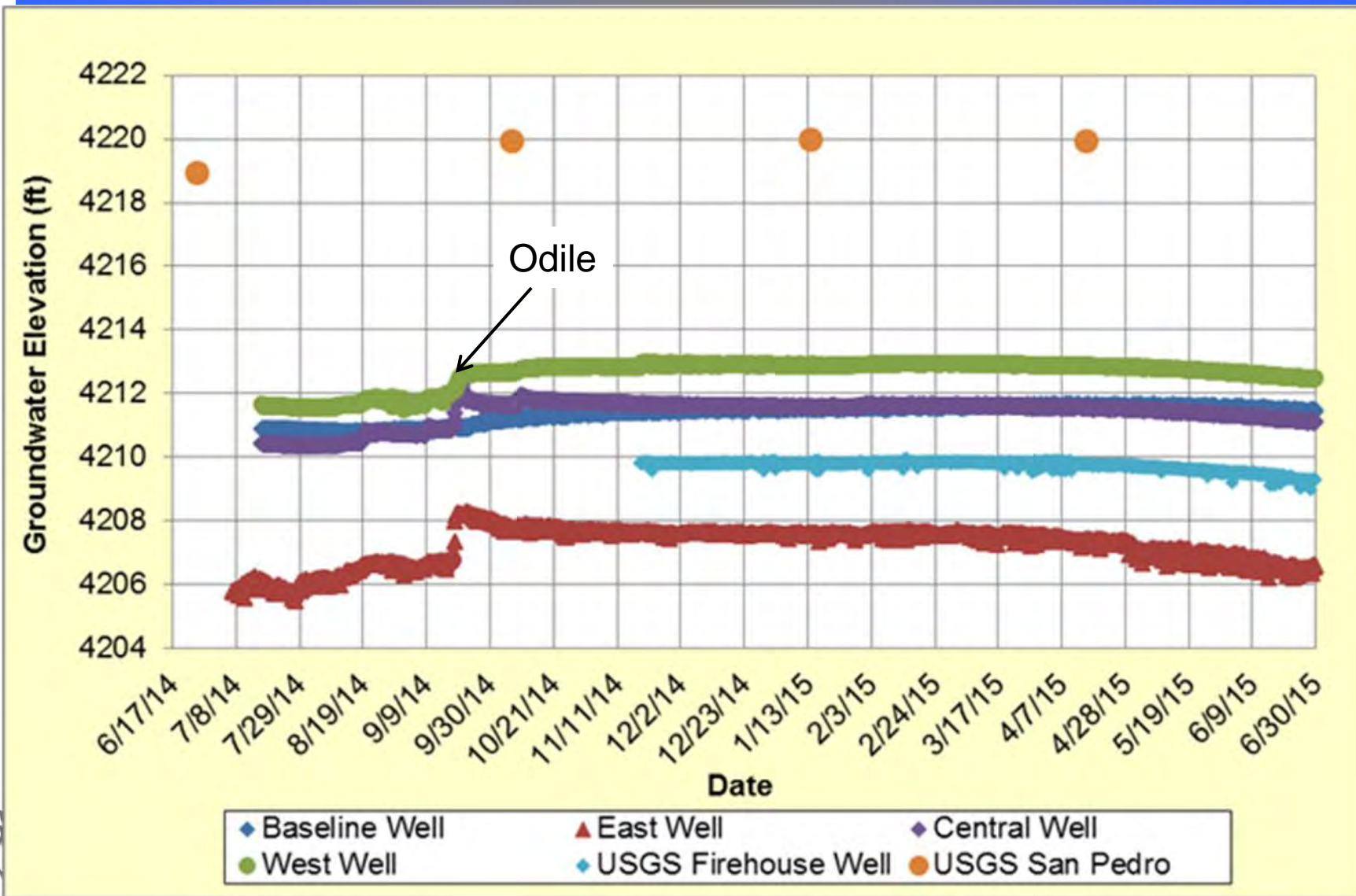
Average Precipitation (7/23/14 – 6/30/15)



Basins 1-3 Water Depth (7/23/14 – 6/30/15)



Depth to Groundwater (7/23/14 – 6/30/15)



Palominas Recharge Facility Works! But.....

- Odile stormwater runoff:
 - Models predicted about 270 acre-feet of runoff
 - Palominas (San Pedro River) USGS gauge:
 - Contributing watershed 100X Palominas watershed
 - Approximately 35,000 acre-feet
 - So, flow should have been 270 to 350 acre-feet
- Monitoring data indicated 13 acre-feet (5% of predictions)
- Where did the runoff go??!!!
 - Watershed surface conditions
 - High permeability areas
 - Low intensity precipitation, Only one year of data

What we know and what we don't

- Small is good....
 - High capture efficiency – more is better
 - Generally limited to upper parts of watershed
 - Shallow groundwater conditions facilitate riparian recovery
 - Enhances vegetation and likely increases mountain front recharge
- Larger watershed capture and recharge facilities
 - How big to design? - need modeling AND monitoring
 - Need to find appropriate hydrogeology
 - Design for sediment control
 - Need to monitor – BEFORE and AFTER



Thank you!

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 - Cochise County
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