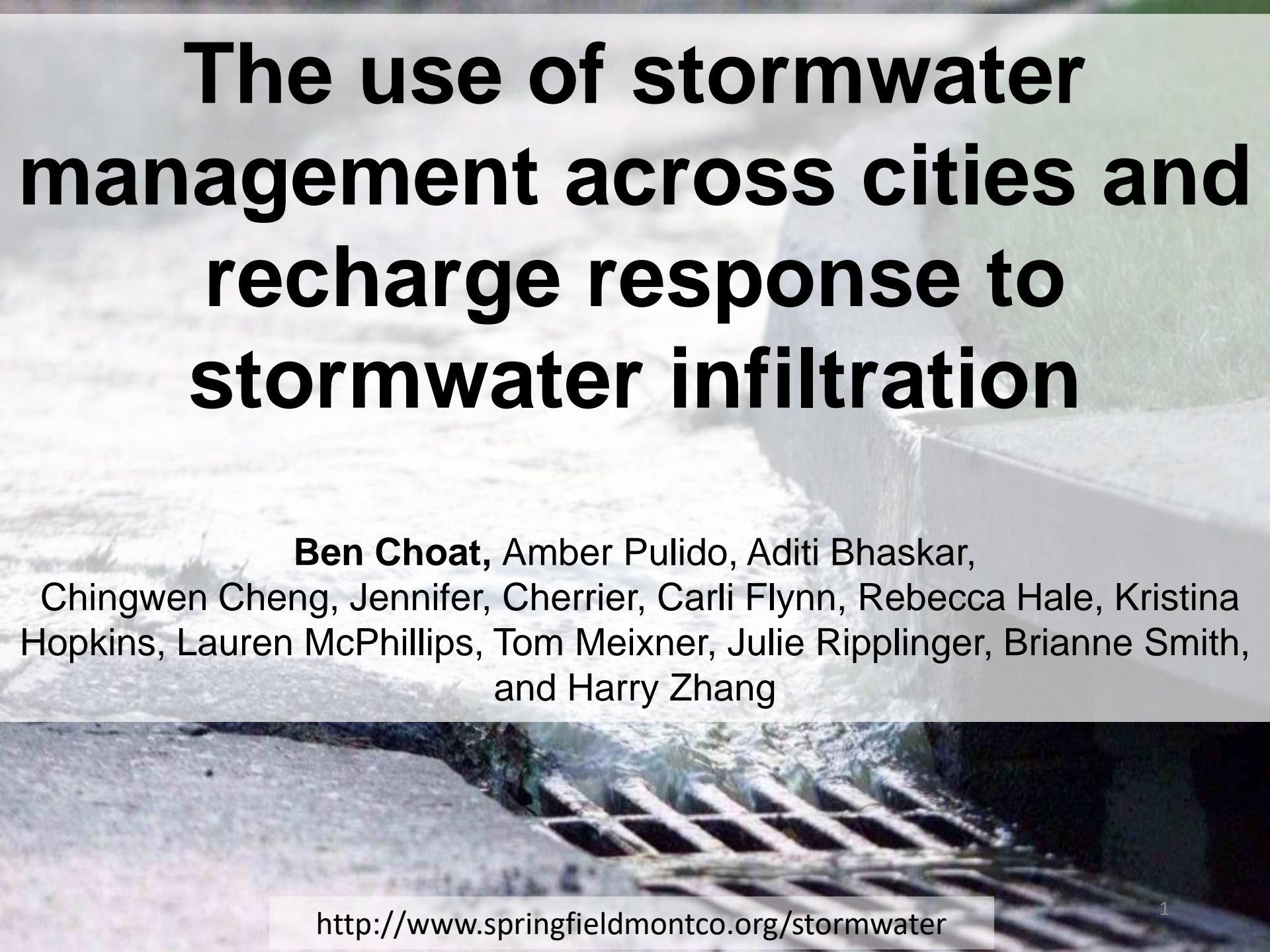


The use of stormwater management across cities and recharge response to stormwater infiltration



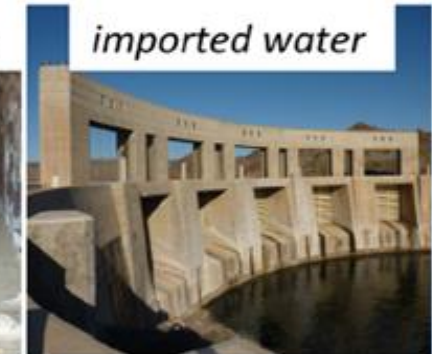
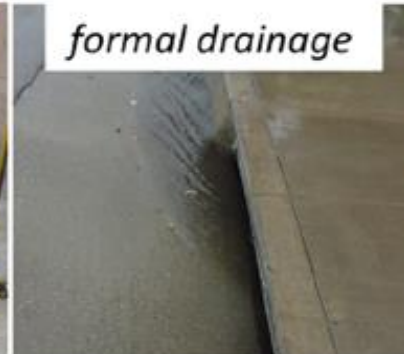
Ben Choat, Amber Pulido, Aditi Bhaskar,
Chingwen Cheng, Jennifer, Cherrier, Carli Flynn, Rebecca Hale, Kristina
Hopkins, Lauren McPhillips, Tom Meixner, Julie Ripplinger, Brianne Smith,
and Harry Zhang

Urban stream syndrome

Symptoms



Causes



Remedies



Stormwater Control Measures



Carolyn Ubriaco: Pinterest

Basins



<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9209/html>

Swales & Strips



<https://richlandswcd.net/services/water/stormwater/epa-best-practices>

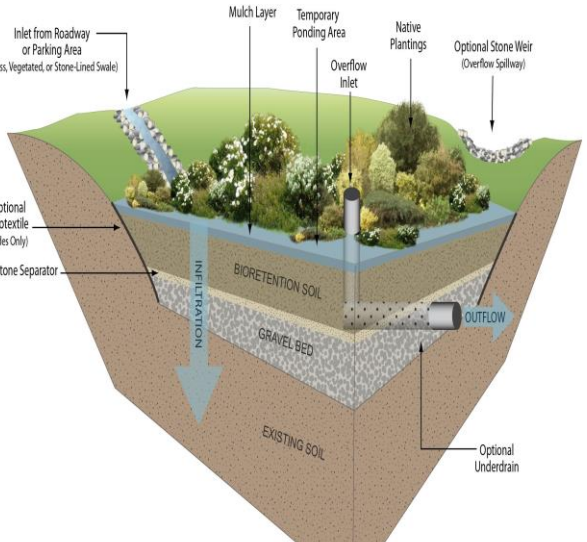
Filter

"Detention", "Detention Basin", "Storage Pond", "Turf Basin", "Basin and Open Space", "Water Basins", "Landscape Buffer Basins", "Stormwater Detention", "Subsurface Stormwater Detention Tanks", ...

"Curbscut Bioswale", "Swale", "Grass Swale", "Bio-Swale", "Bioswale", "Dry Swale", "Grass Channel", "Vegetated Filter Strip", "Right-of-Way Bioswales", "ROW Greenstrip", "ROW Stormwater Greenstreet", ...

"Porous Landscape Detention", "Sand Filter Extended Detention Basin", "Bioretention", "Micro-Bioretention", "Perimeter (Sand) Filter", "Sand Filter", "Engineered Soil Tree Pit", "ROW Structural Soil", ...

Stormwater Control Measures



<https://richlandswcd.net/services/water/stormwater/epa-best-practices>



<https://www.epa.gov/soakuptherain/soak-rain-rain-gardens>



Infiltration Facility

"Retention Basin",
 "Retention", "Dry Well",
 "French Drain", "Infiltration Basin", "Infiltration Chamber", "Stormwater Conveyence and Infiltration", "Retention Pond", "Infiltration Berms", ...

Rain Garden

"Rain Garden", "Rain Gardens", "Raingarden", "Proprietary-Rain Garden", "ROW Rain Garden", "Roof Garden", "Bayscaping", "Residential Rain Garden", "Rain Garden-Bioretention"

Pervious Pavement

"Permeable Pavement", "Porous Pavement Detention", "Pervious Pavement", "Permeable Pavers", "Porous Asphalt", "Porous Concrete", "Pavers", "ROW Porous Concrete", ...

Stormwater Control Measures



Underground Filter

Green Roof

Rain Water Harvesting

"Oil Grit Separator",
"Underground Filter",
"Sediment Manhole",
"Trench", "U-G Detention",
"U-G Retention",
"Underground Sandfilter"

"Green Roof", "Combined
Blue-Green Roof", "Rooftop
Farm", "Green Roof & tree
Box"

"Catchment System",
"Rainwater Harvesting",
"Landscape Water
Harvesting", "Water
Harvesting", "Passive Water
Harvesting", "Proposed
Rainwater Harvesting", ...

What is driving Stormwater Control Measure (SCM) selection at the City level?

- SCMs have different hydrologic and water quality functions
- They offer a tool to manage stormwater for our benefit
- There are no studies investigating implementation between cities at the national level
- Our goals are:
 1. Create a database of SCM implementation across several U.S. cities
 2. Understand what factors (e.g., climate, physiography, policy, etc.) are driving SCM selection, if any.

Methods

1. Collect data from climatically diverse U.S. cities
2. Classify terminology used by cities into broader categories for comparison
3. Organize data into a shareable database
4. Investigate correlations between possible drivers and SCM selection (e.g., annual precipitation, imperviousness)

Collected Data from 23 U.S. Cities



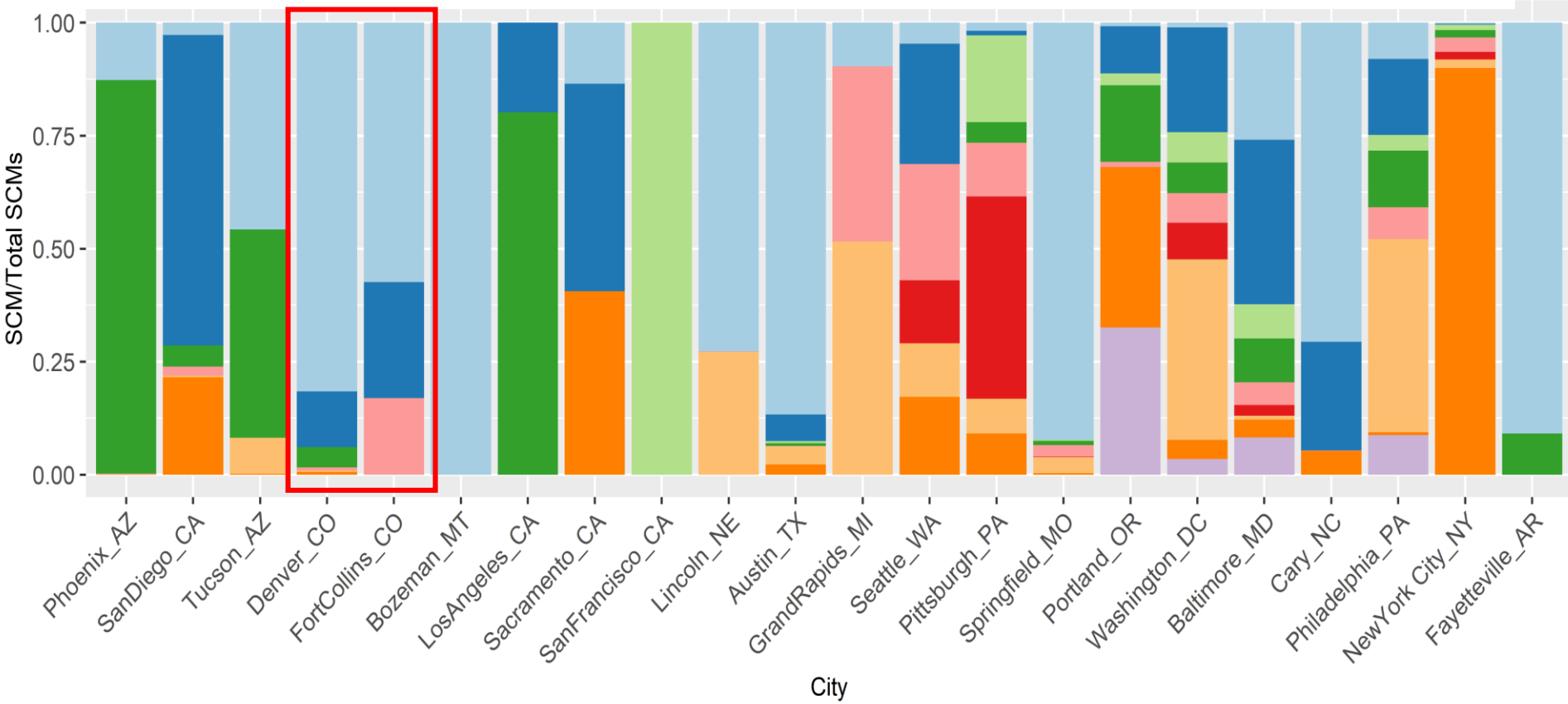
Challenges

- SCM adoption and implementation has occurred at the city level
- Inconsistent terminology used between cities
- Inconsistent documentation of SCMs between cities
- Publicly owned SCMs more likely to be documented
- Overlapping function between SCMs (e.g., raingardens also encourage infiltration)

Total SCM Counts for each city



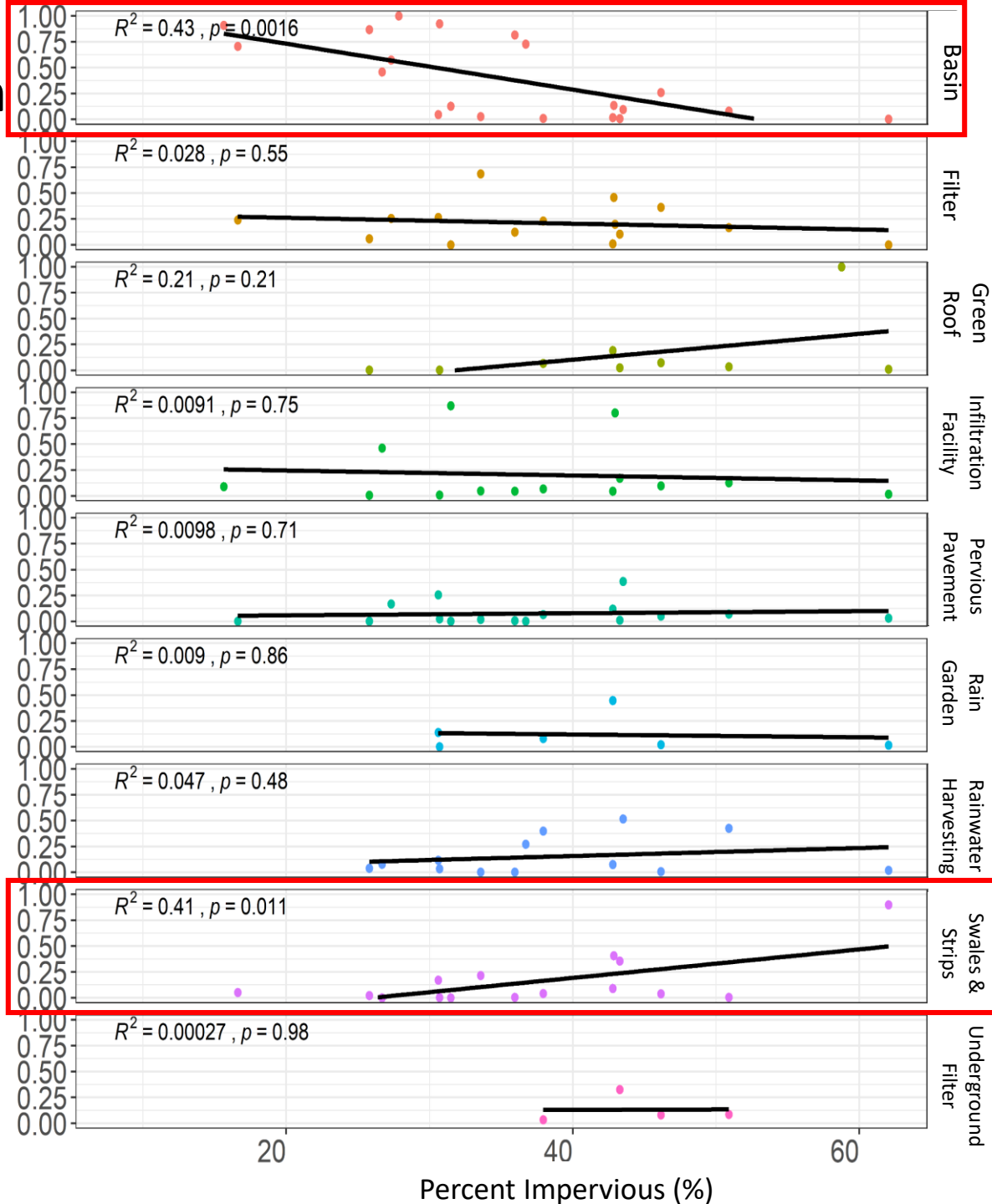
Breakdown of SCMs per total SCMs for each city



- SCMs
- Basin
 - Green.Roof
 - Pervious.Pavement
 - Rain.Water.Harvesting.Cistern
 - Underground.Filter
 - Filter
 - Infiltration.Facility
 - Rain.Garden
 - Swales.Strips

Ratio of each SCM type to total SCMs vs. Percent impervious

SCM Type / Total SCMs

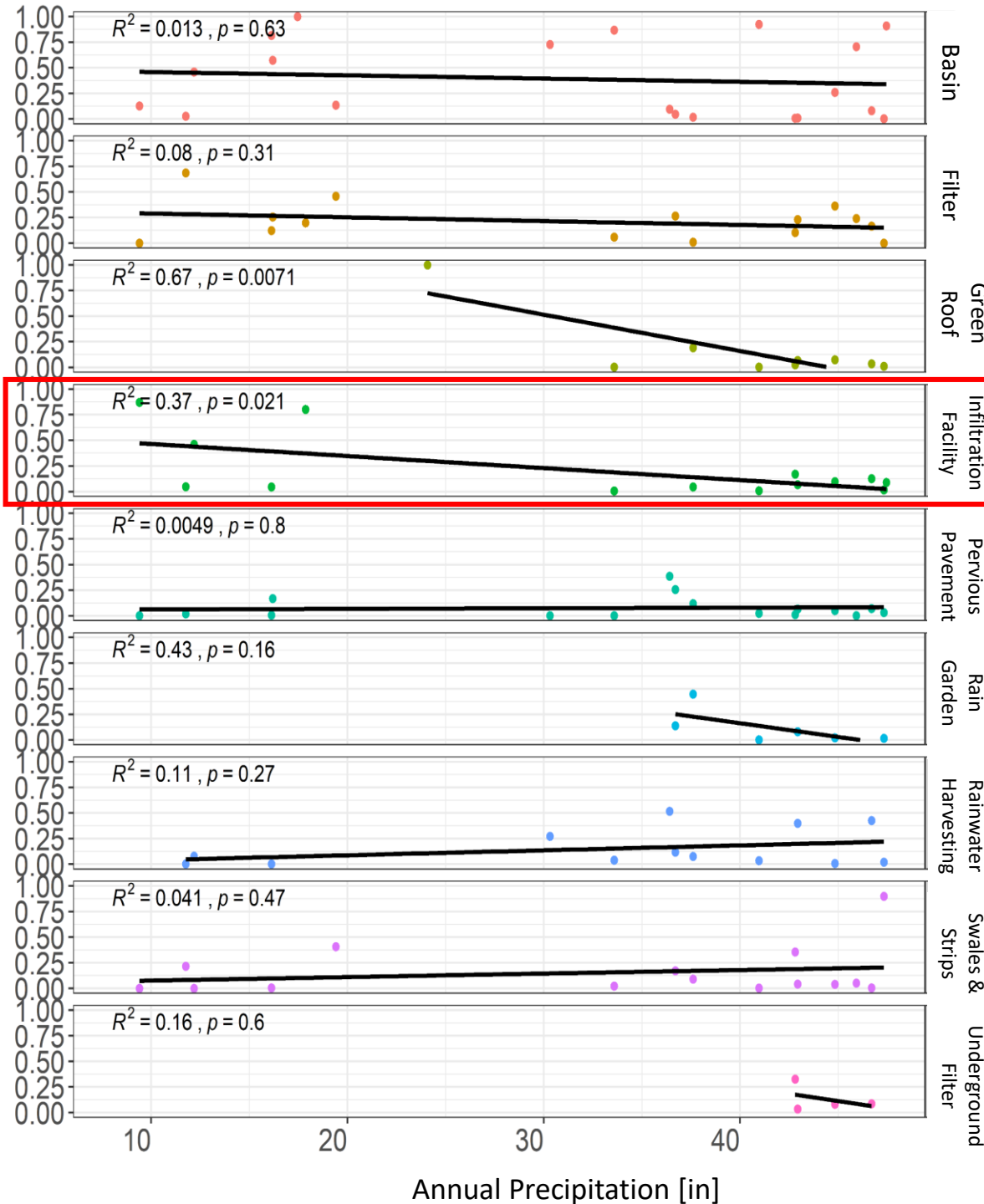


Basins tend to decrease with increasing percent impervious

Swales and Strips tend to increase with increasing percent impervious

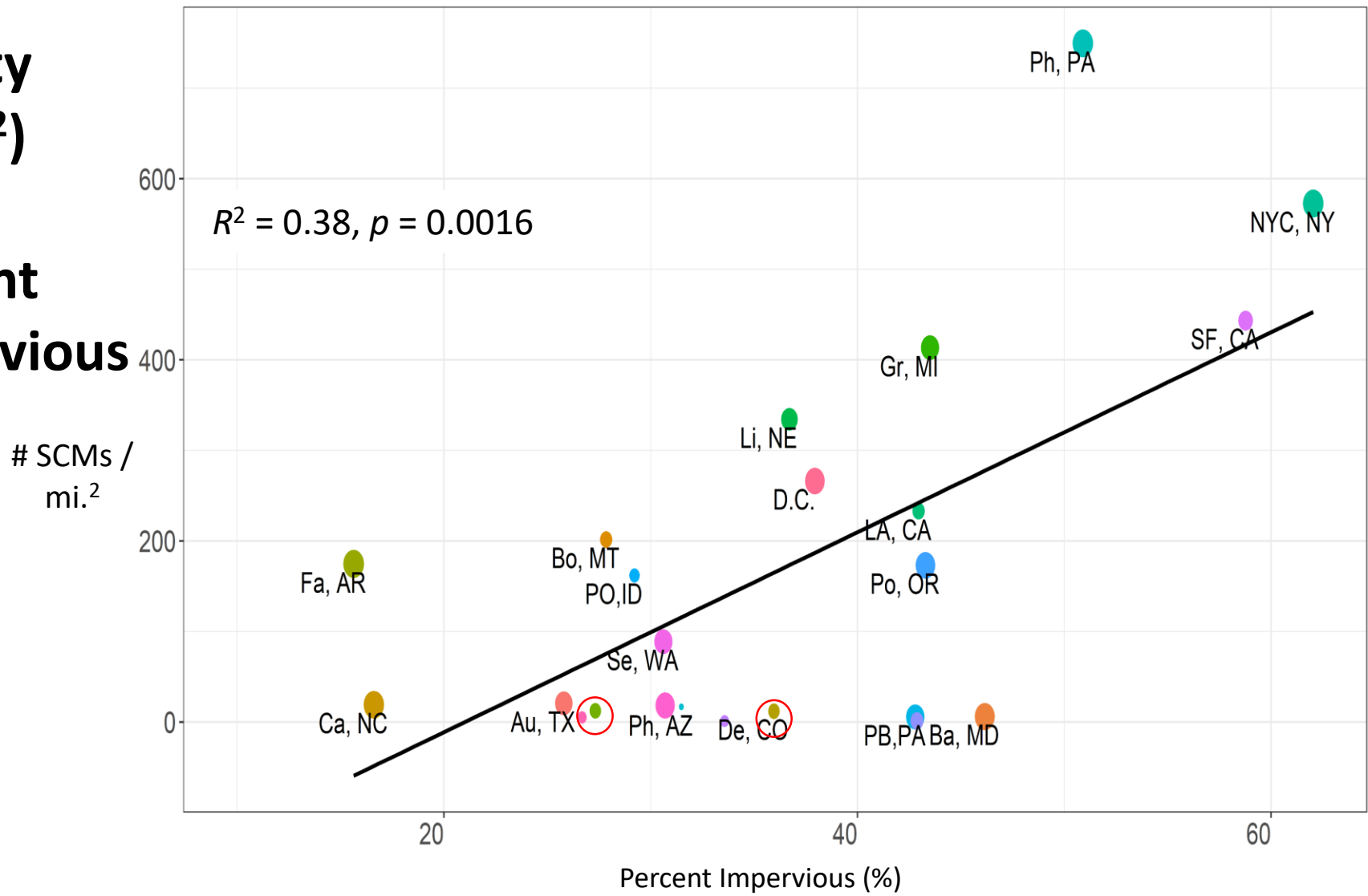
Ratio of each SCM type to total SCMs vs. Annual Precipitation

SCM Type / Total SCMs



Infiltration facilities tend to decrease with increased annual precipitation

SCM density (#/mi²) Vs Percent Impervious (%)



- Austin_TX
- Fayetteville_AR
- NewYork City_NY
- Portland_OR
- Springfield_MO
- Baltimore_MD
- FortCollins_CO
- Philadelphia_PA
- Sacramento_CA
- Tucson_AZ
- Bozeman_MT
- GrandRapids_MI
- Phoenix_AZ
- SanDiego_CA
- Washington_DC
- Cary_NC
- Lincoln_NE
- Pittsburgh_PA
- SanFrancisco_CA
- Denver_CO
- LosAngeles_CA
- Pocatello_ID
- Seattle_WA

Takeaways

- Wetter cities are using more diverse suites of SCMs
- Infiltration is more of a focus in drier cities
- Basins are implemented more in cities with lower percent impervious
- Swales & strips are implemented more in cities with greater percent impervious
- Standardizing terminology and SCM documentation between cities would make sharing information much easier!

Future Directions

- Continue gathering/assessing data on possible drivers of SCM selection (e.g., combined sewer?, other climatic data, DTWT, slope, soils, development age, income, etc.)
- Run analysis with different classifications (e.g., hydrologic function, typical SCM footprint, water quality implications)
- If you have access to SCM data we do not have yet, PLEASE SHARE YOUR DATA WITH US!!

What is an infiltration based stormwater control measure (I-SCM)?

- An engineered system intended to mitigate effects of stormwater runoff by collecting and infiltrating stormwater into subsurface flow paths



<https://www.americanrivers.org/threats-solutions/clean-water/green-infrastructure/what-is-green-infrastructure/>

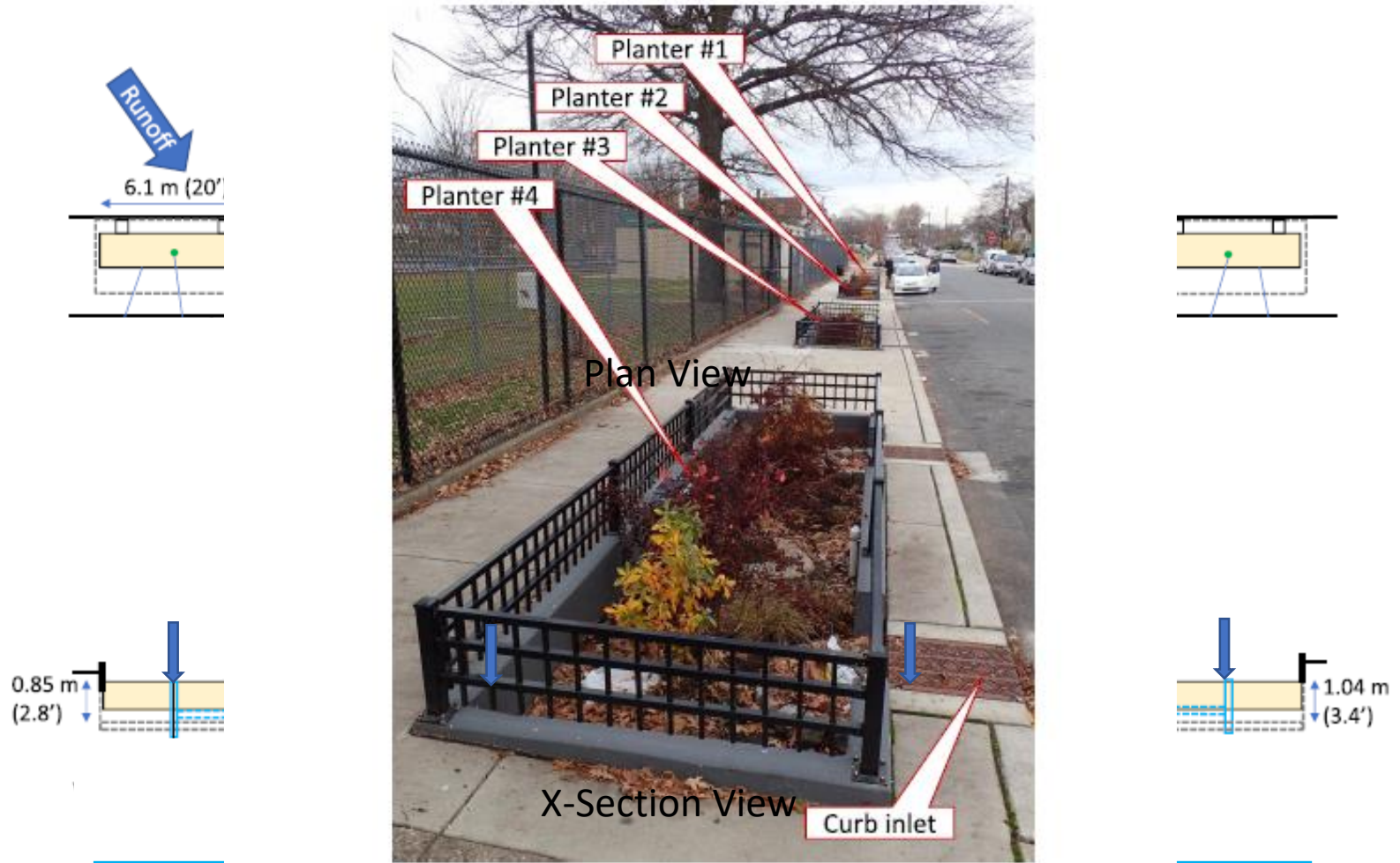
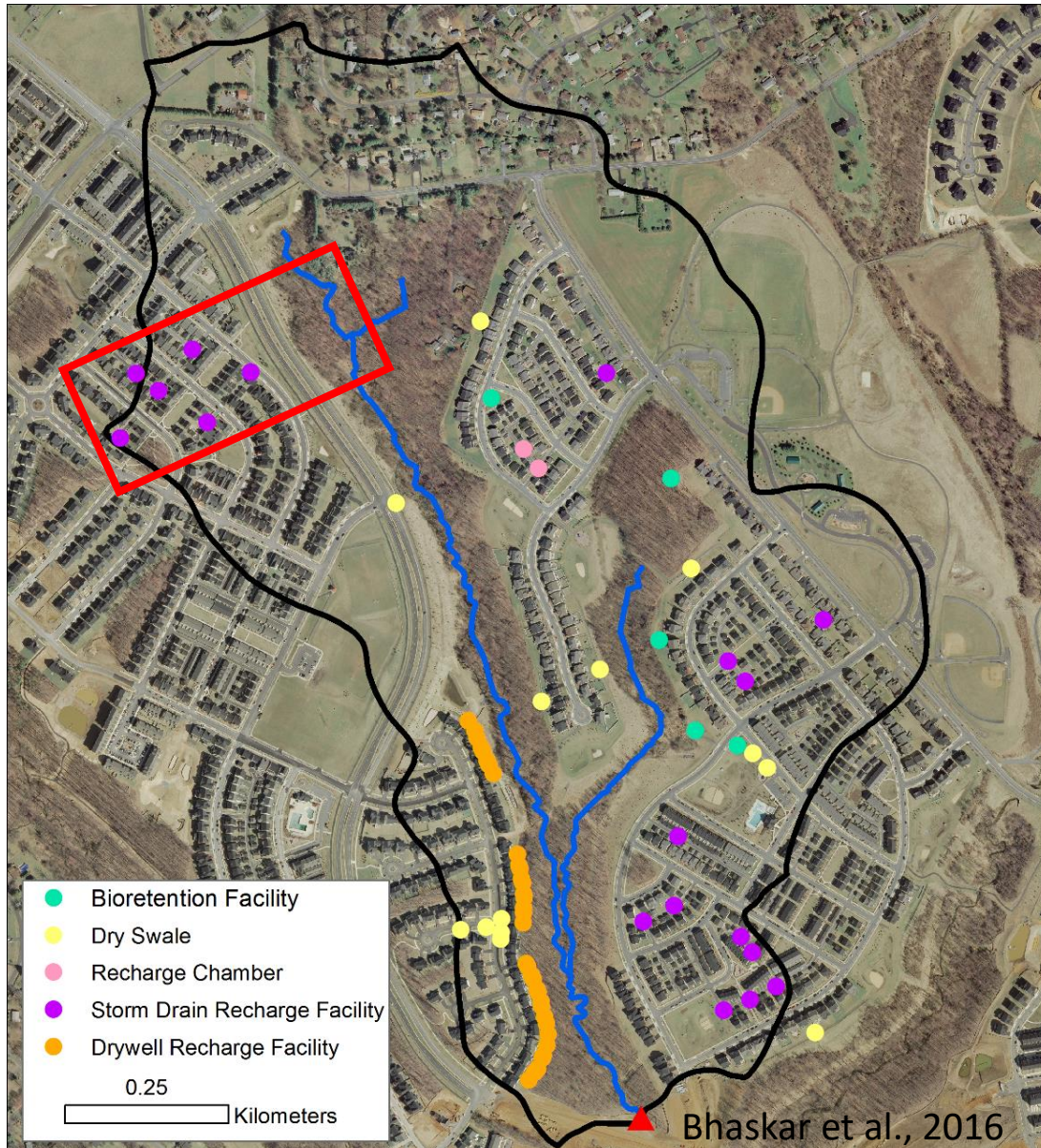


Fig. 1. Green infrastructure sidewalk planters under investigation (photo date: December 6, 2016). (Image by Min-Cheng Tu.)

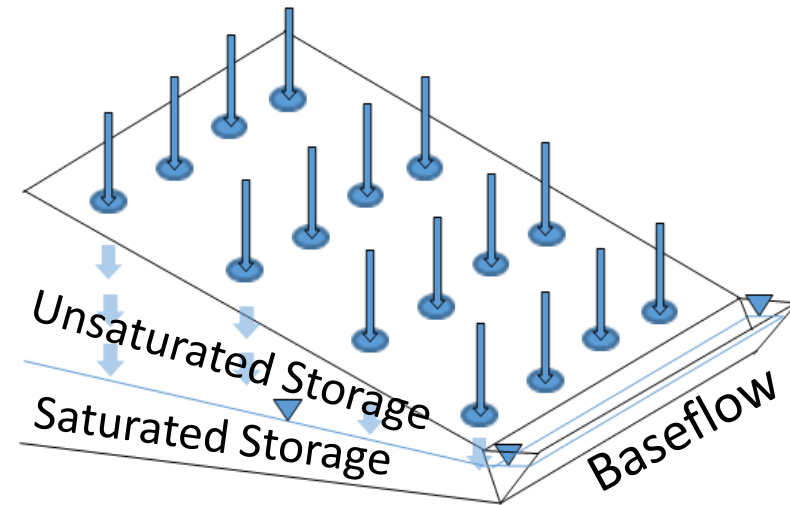
Modified from Tu and Traver 2019

Tu and Traver 2019

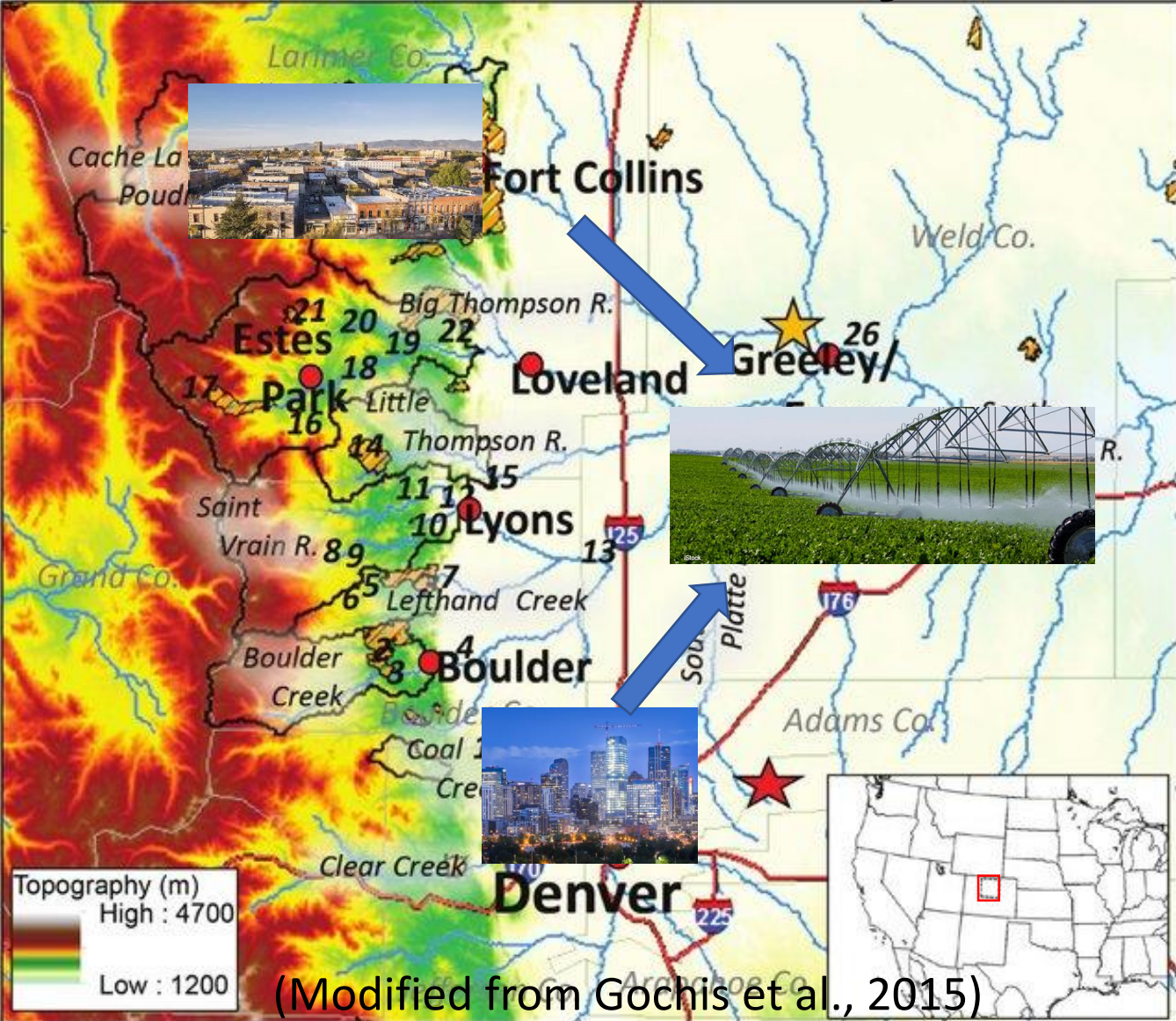
In empirical studies I-SCM location cannot be altered



Conceptual Model



Baseflow and aquifer storage can be critical for water availability



Research Questions

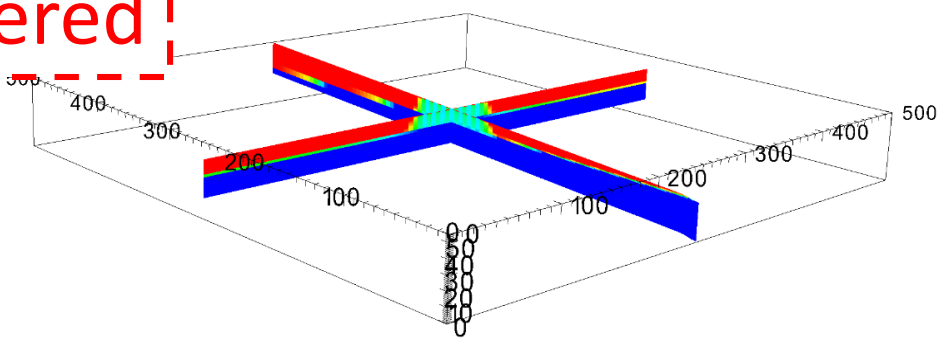
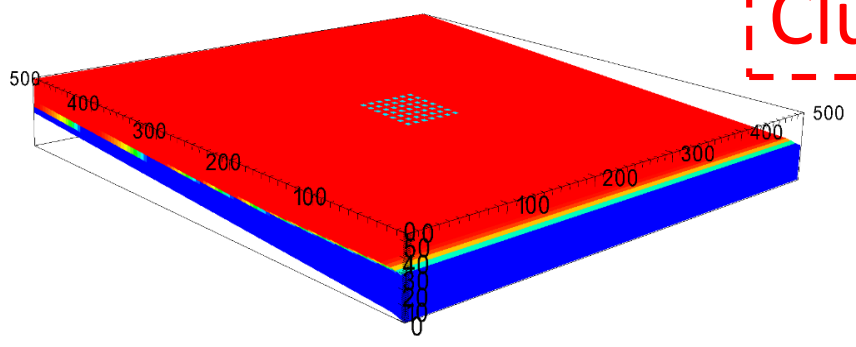
1. How does spatial arrangement of I-SCMs affect partitioning of subsurface storage between unsaturated and saturated zones?
 2. How do these effects vary between soil types?
- + Management implications

Methodology

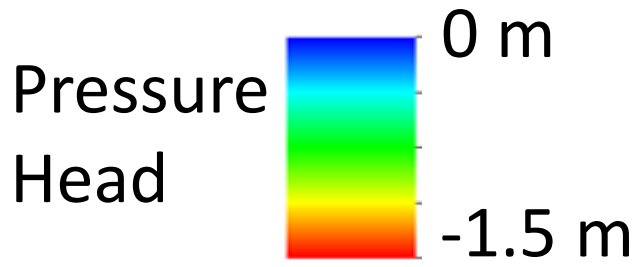
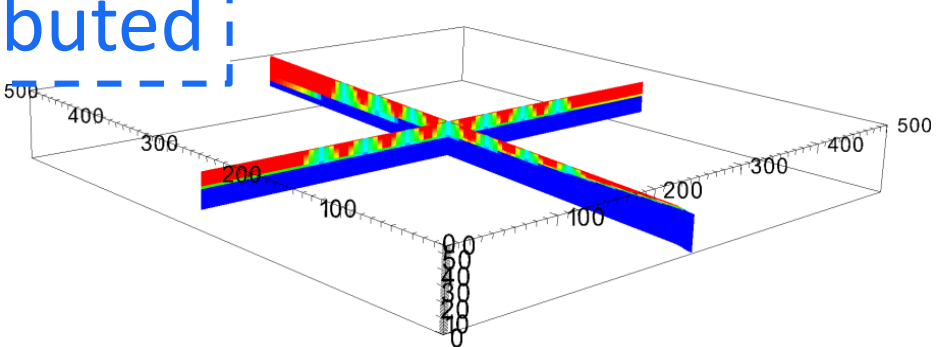
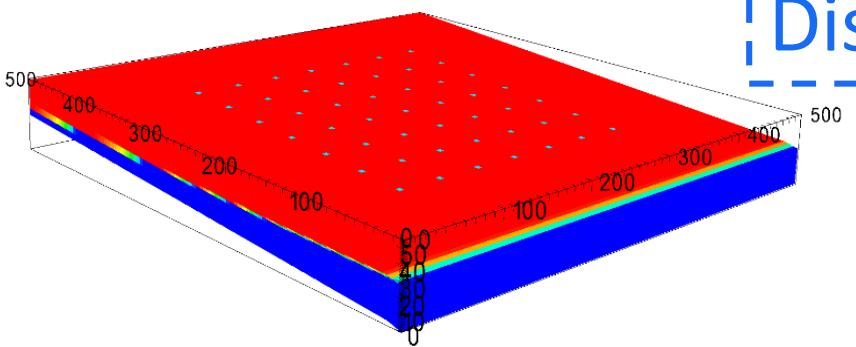
1. Use physically-based watershed modeling code that simulates variably saturated subsurface flow tightly coupled to overland flow
 - a) ParFlow
2. Develop catchment, boundary conditions, and initial conditions
 - a) 500 m x 500 m catchment
 - b) ET:Precip. = 0.4
 - c) Spatially clustered vs distributed infiltration
3. Simulate transient precipitation-evapotranspiration (ET) cycles
4. Compare results from each scenario

In sand, the thickness of the unsaturated zone was maintained under both spatial arrangements.

Clustered



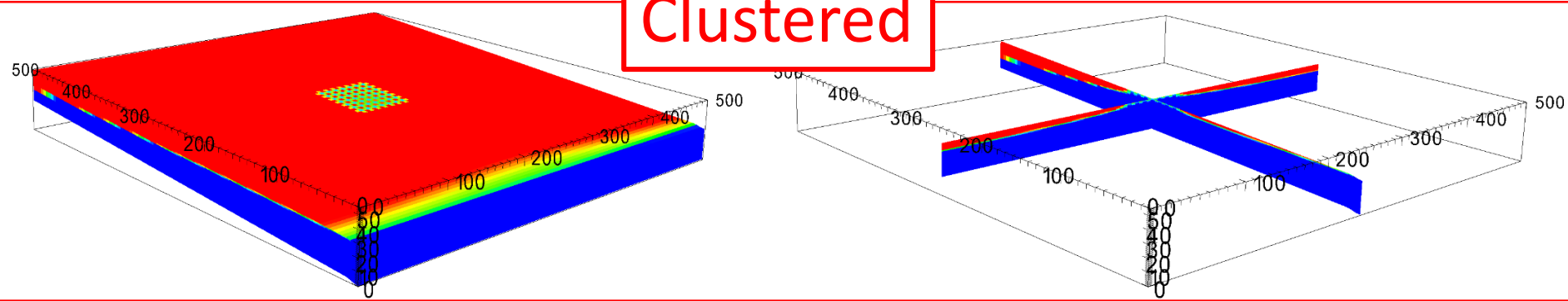
Distributed



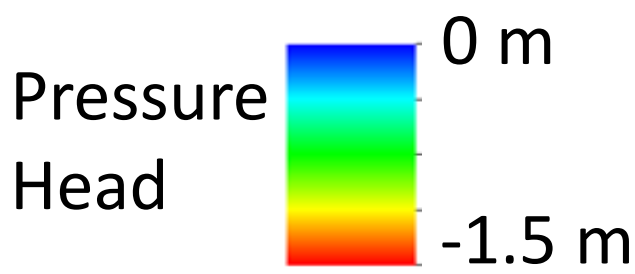
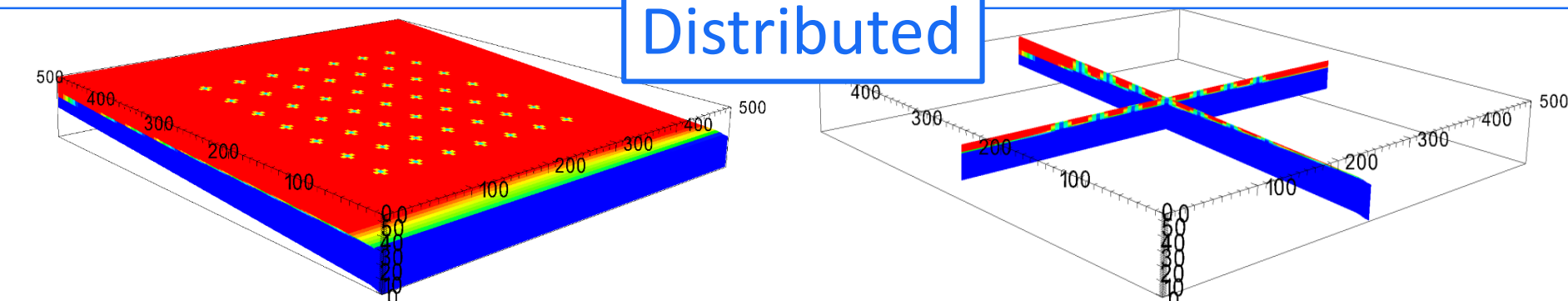
Storage	Distr. W/More	Volume [gal]
Unsaturated	Distributed	2.64 E 6
Saturated	Clustered	1.06 E 6
Total	Distributed	1.59 E 6

In loamy sand, the water table rises close to the surface beneath and around the clustered infiltration facilities.

Clustered



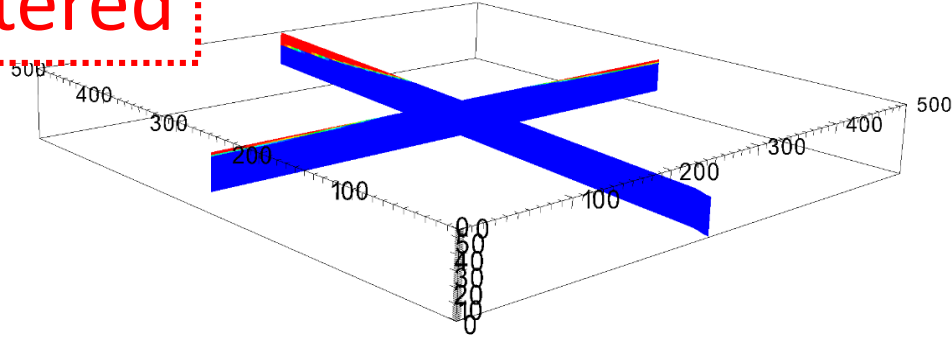
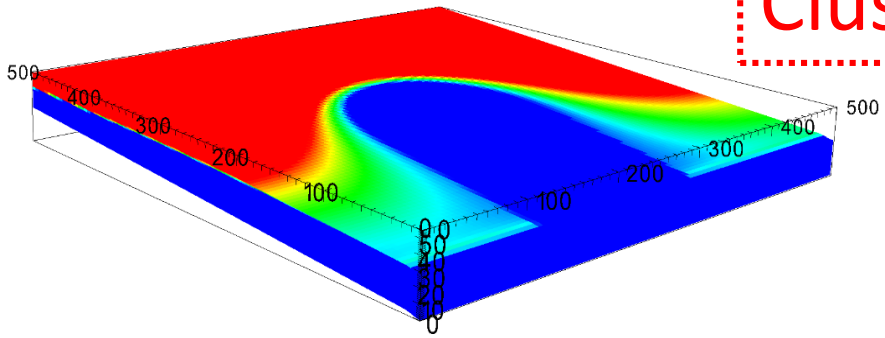
Distributed



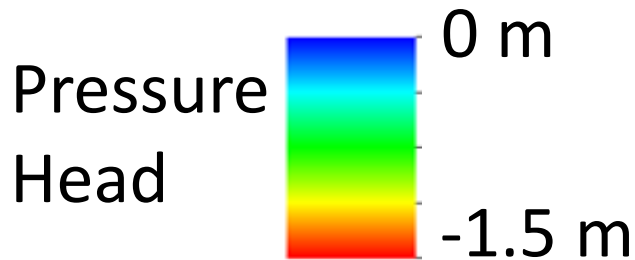
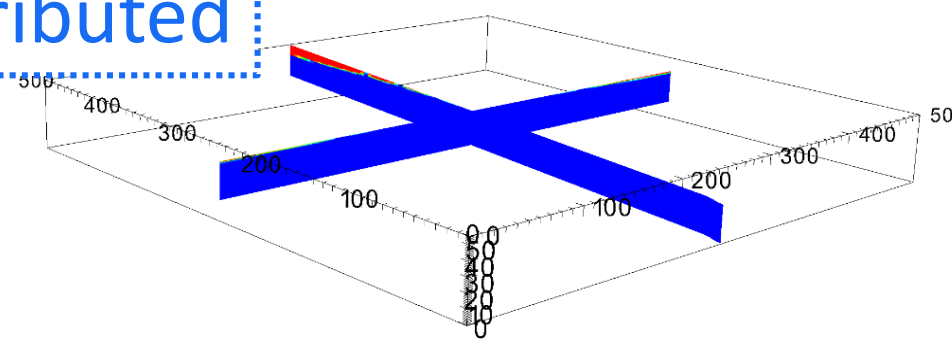
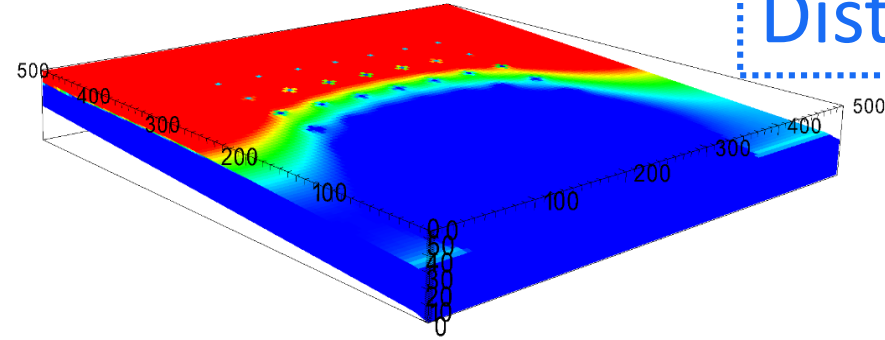
Storage	Distr. W/More	Volume [gal]
Unsaturated	Distributed	5.28 E 6
Saturated	Clustered	4.49 E 6
Total	Distributed	0.79 E 6

In silt, there was widespread surface ponding for both clustered and distributed arrangements.

Clustered



Distributed

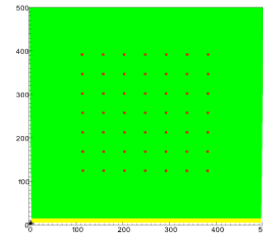


Storage	Distr. W/More	Volume [gal]
Unsaturated	Distributed	-
Saturated	Clustered	-
Total	Distributed	-

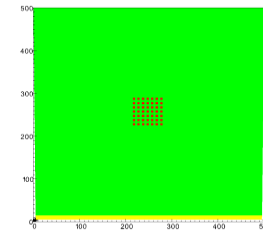
Research Answers

1. How does spatial arrangement of I-SCMs affect partitioning of storage between unsaturated and saturated zones?

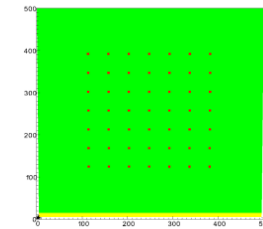
Unsaturated Storage:



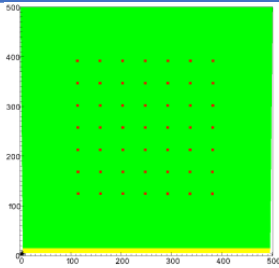
Saturated storage:



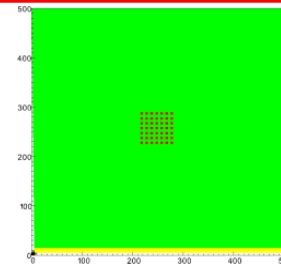
Subsurface Storage:



Management Implications



- Greater retention in subsurface and unsaturated zone
- Maintain greater infiltration capacity



- Greater aquifer recharge
- Risk of reduction of infiltration capacity, may demand greater surface ponding depths

Research Answers

2. How do the effects of spatial arrangement of I-SCMs on subsurface storage vary among soil types?

Subsurface storage: More sensitive to I-SCM arrangement in lower permeability soils (e.g. loamy sand)

Management goals should be appropriate to catchment and soils you are working in

Low Perm.
(e.g. Silt)

- Stormwater infiltration will be limited
- Distributed I-SCMs provide best opportunity though

Moderate Perm.
(e.g. Loamy Sand)

- Management of subsurface storage
- Use of vegetation placement relative to I-SCM placement to alter catchment outputs (i.e. increasing ET)

High Perm.
(e.g. Sand)

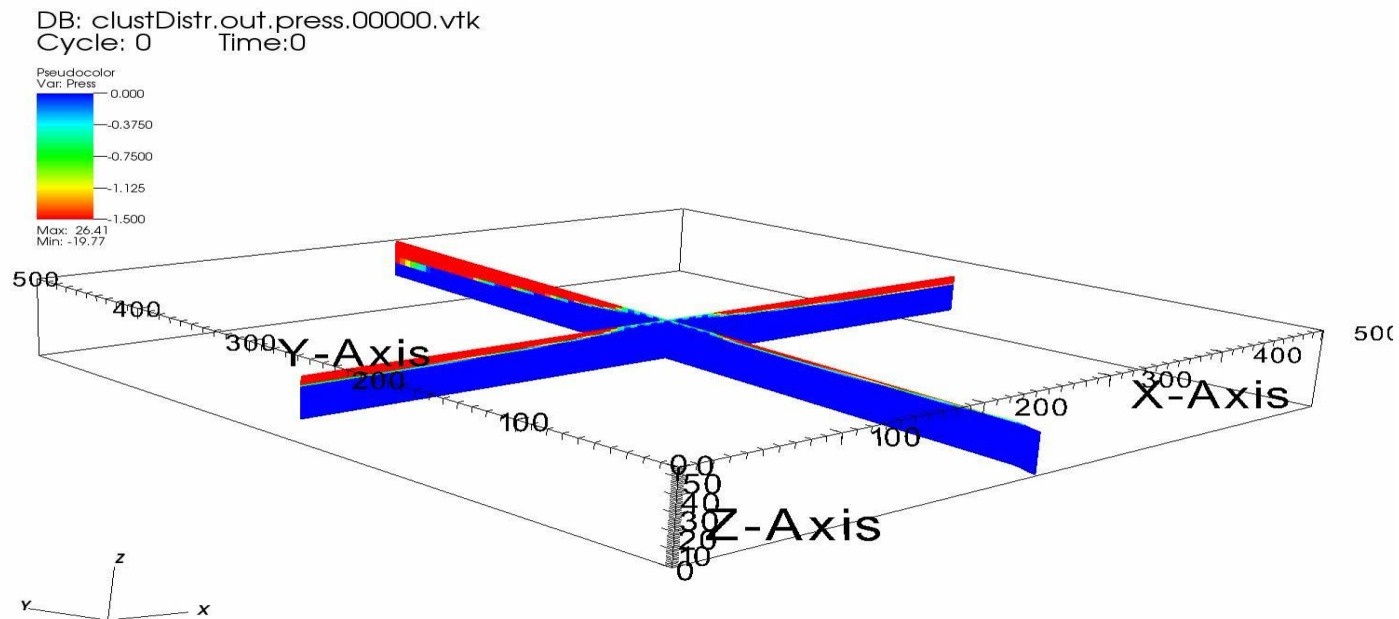
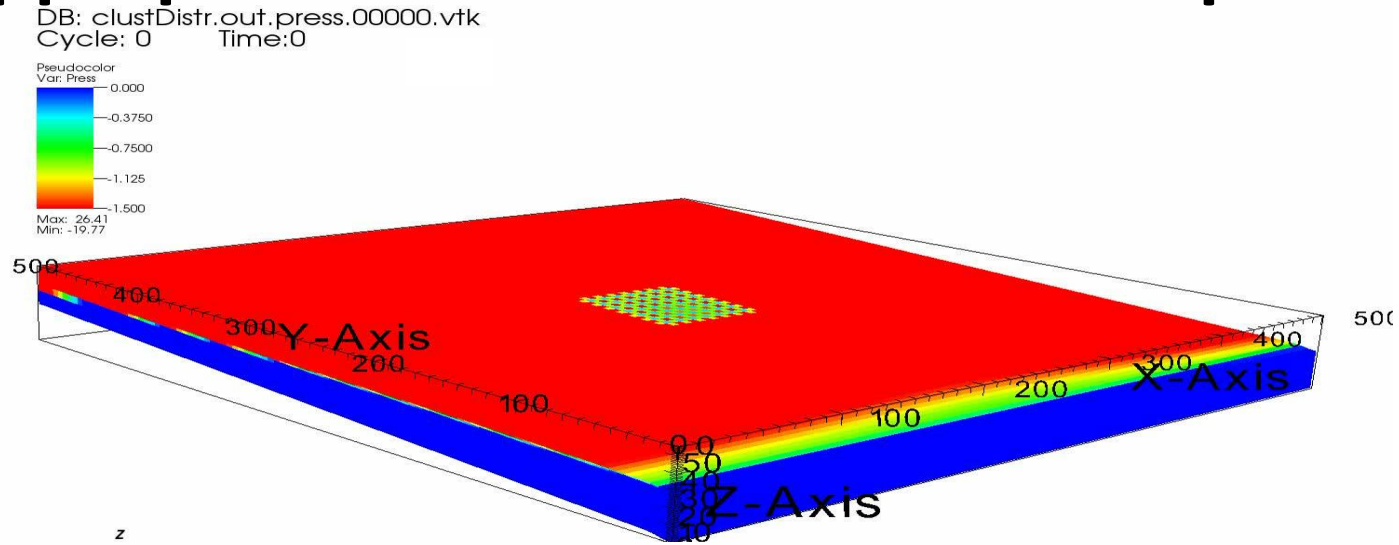
- Use of harvest based SCMs to manage magnitude of subsurface storage

Acknowledgements



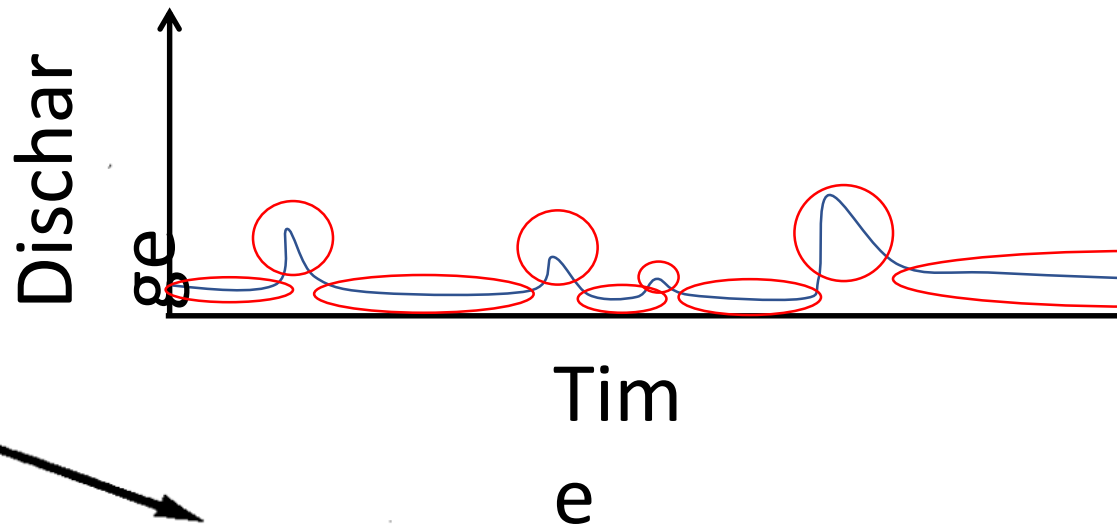
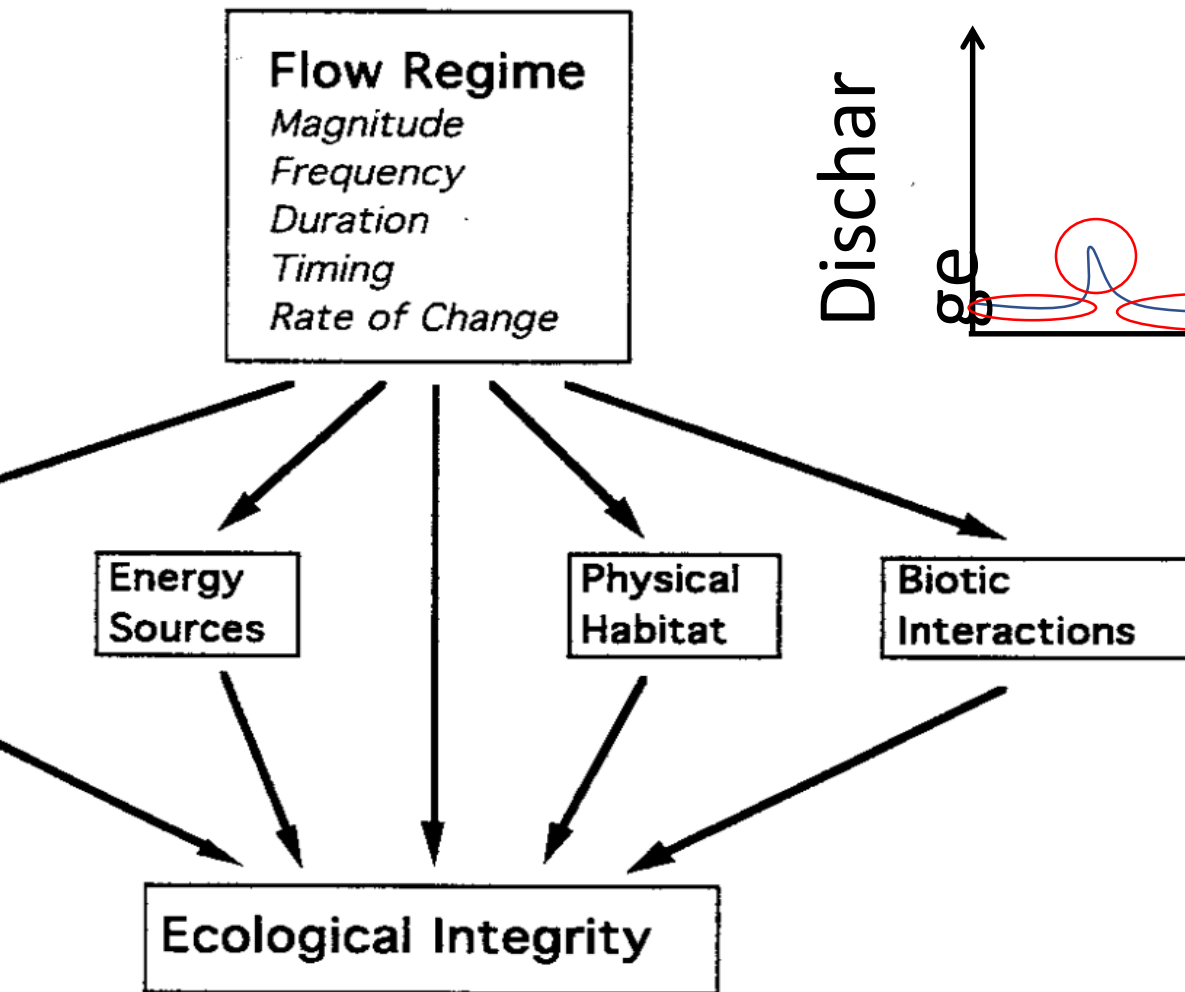
**AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION
COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY**

Management goals and SCM selection should be appropriate to catchment and soils present



Thank You!

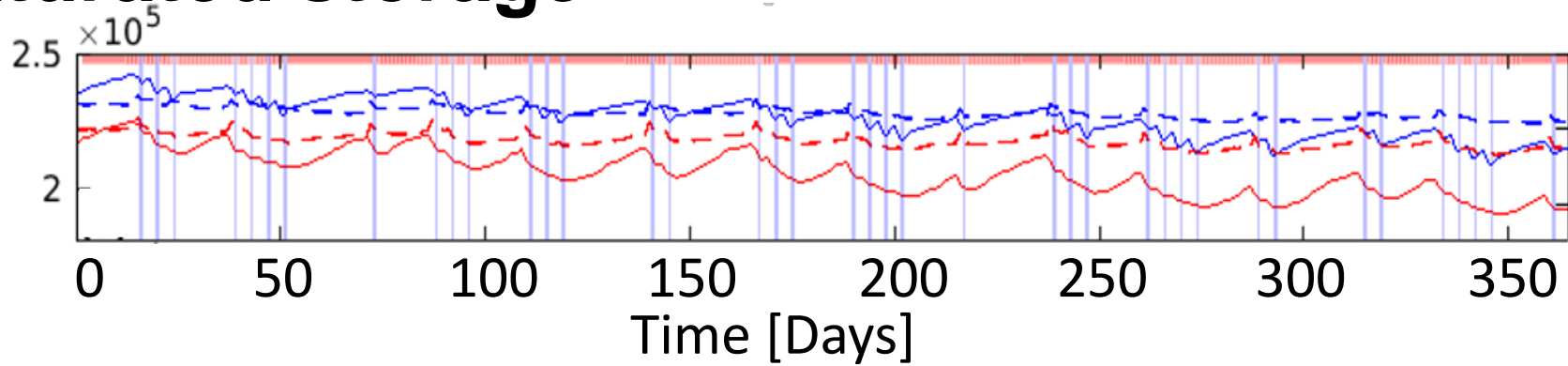
Reduced baseflow impairs ecological integrity



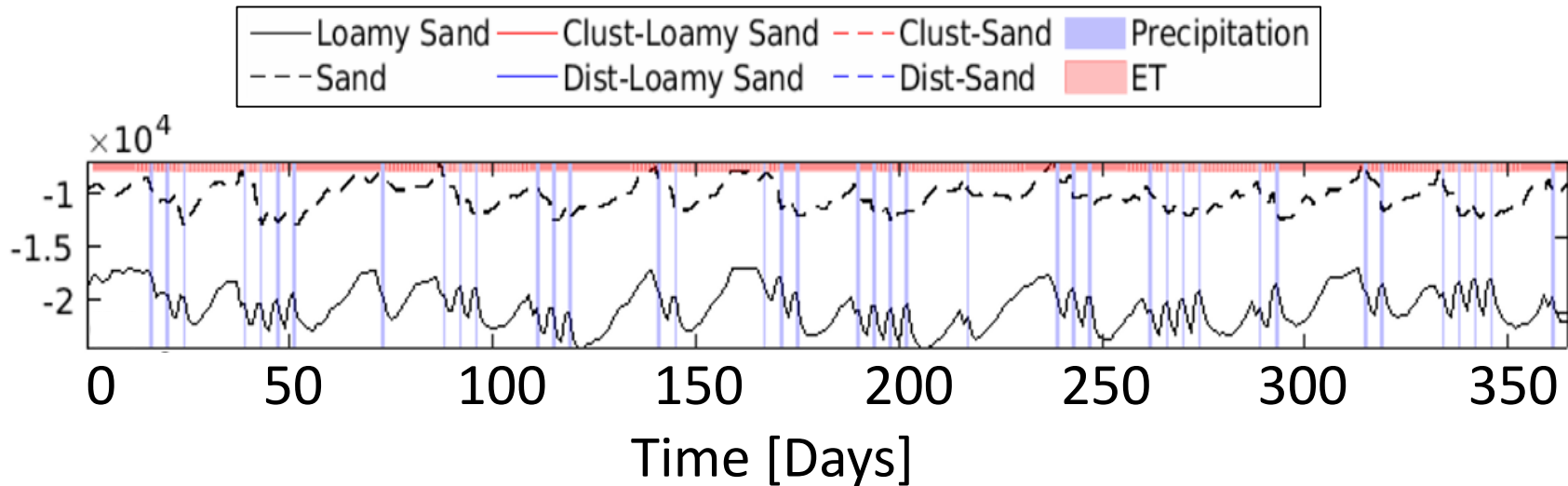
(Poff et al., 1997)

Distributed I-SCMs produced greater unsaturated storage

Unsaturated Storage (m^3)

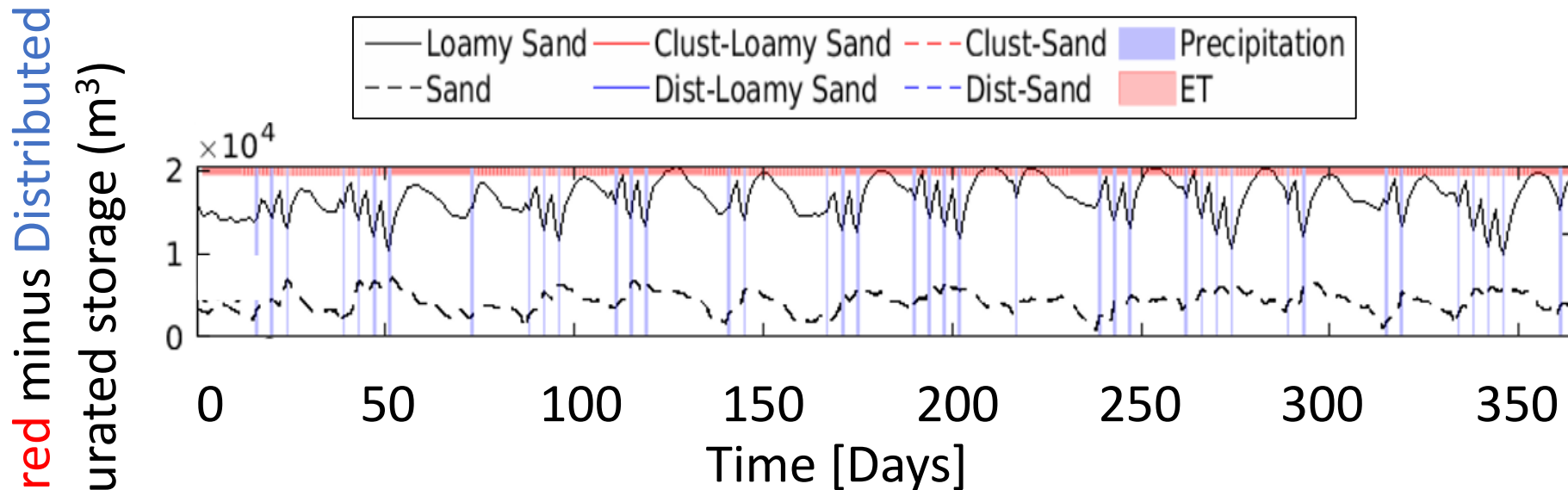
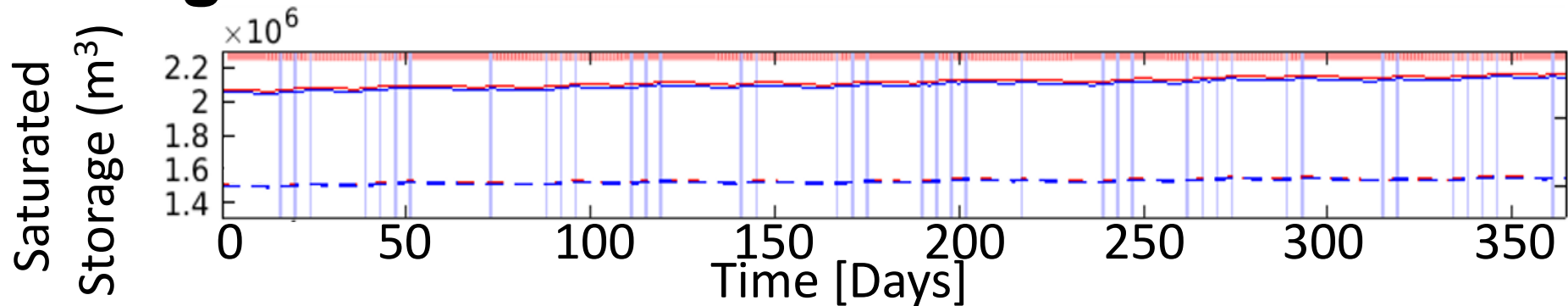


Clustered minus Distributed unsaturated storage (m^3)



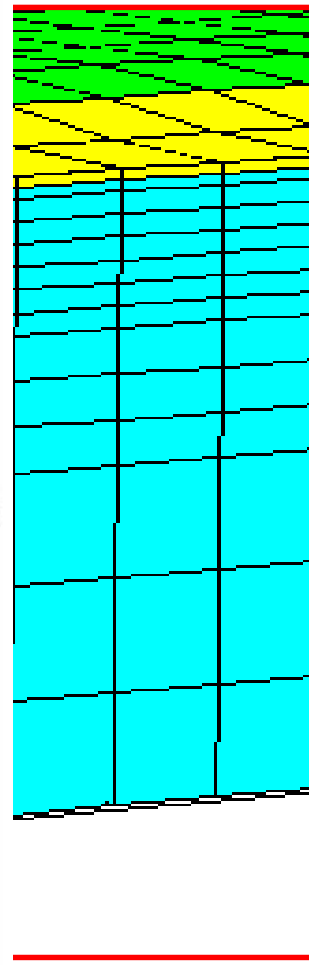
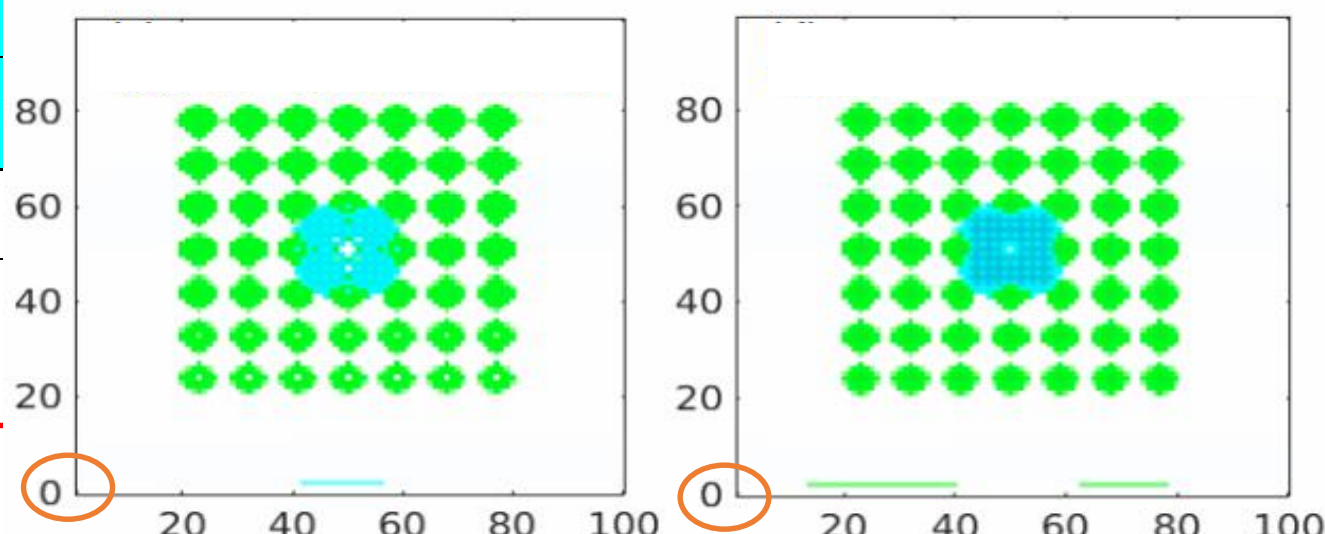
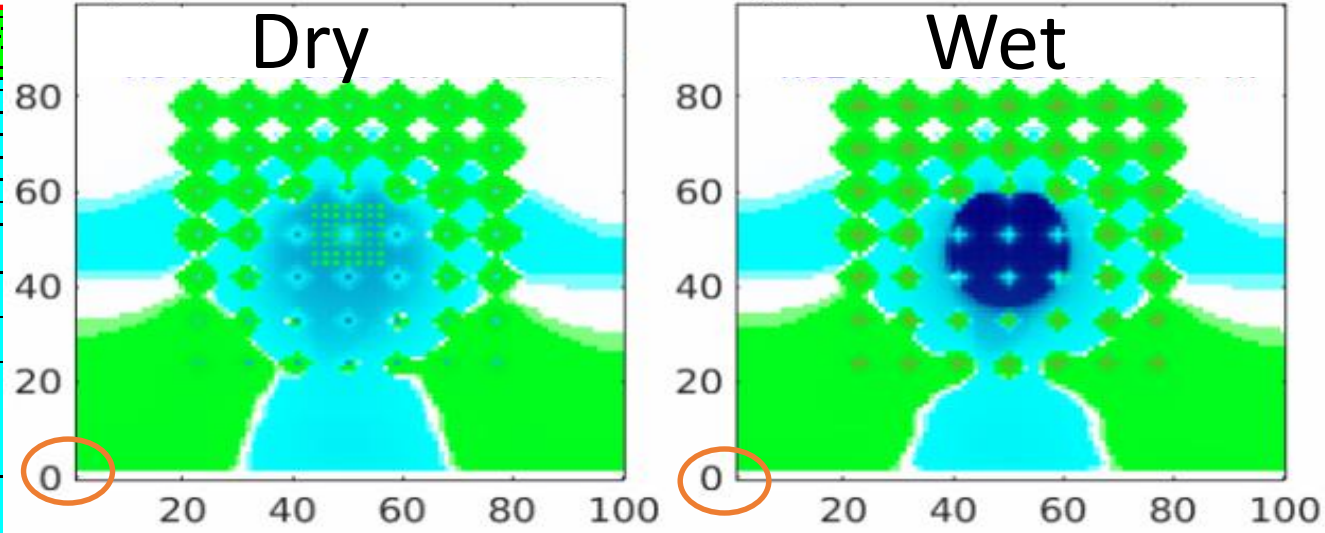
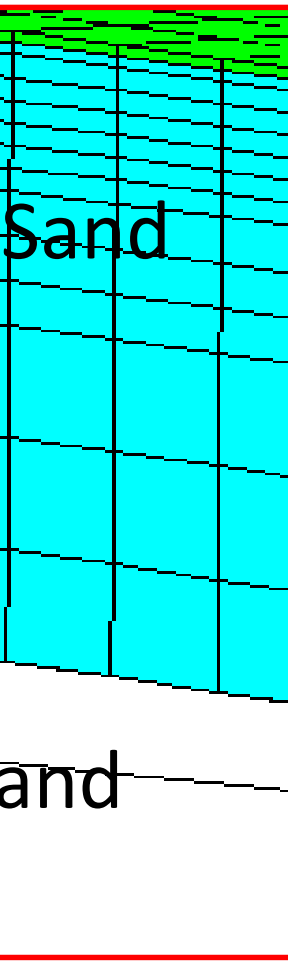
More negative (-) values mean more with distributed I-SCMs
 More positive (+) values mean more with clustered I-SCMs

Clustered I-SCMs produced greater saturated storage



More negative (-) values mean more with distributed I-SCMs
 More positive (+) values mean more with clustered I-SCMs

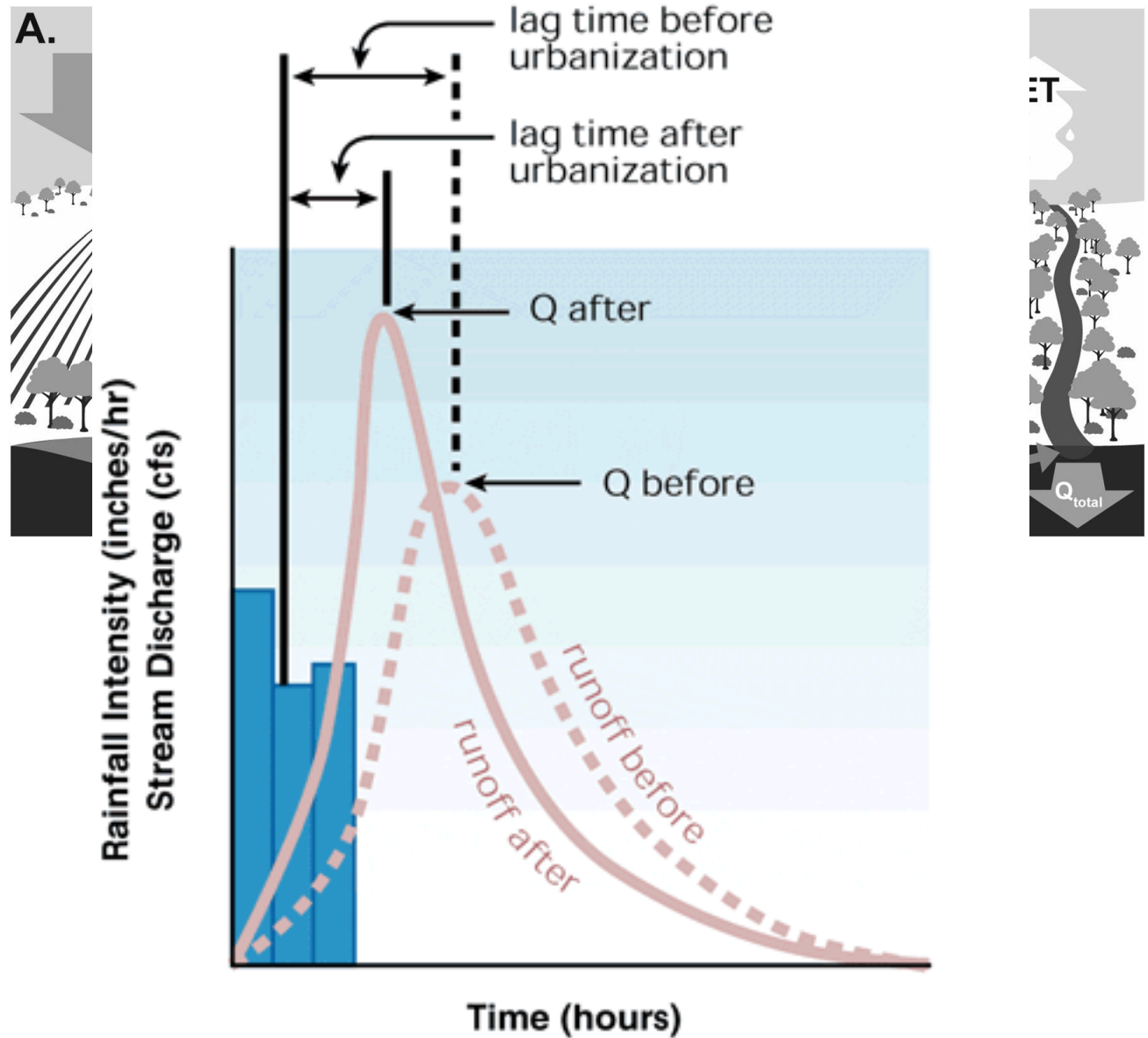
Plant arrangements produced different spatial patterns of plant available water in loamy sand



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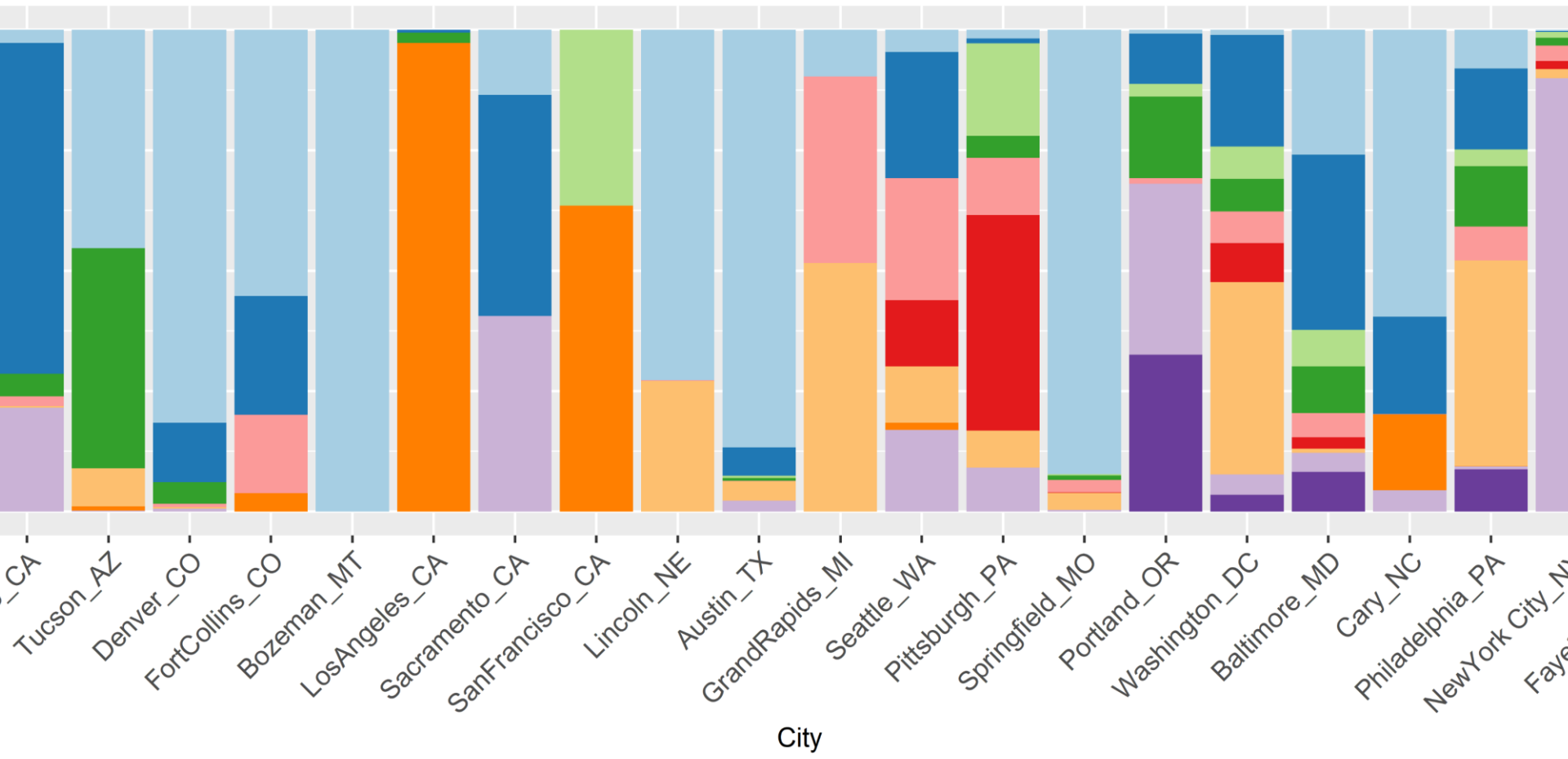
more
distribu

Urbanization and Watershed Hydrology



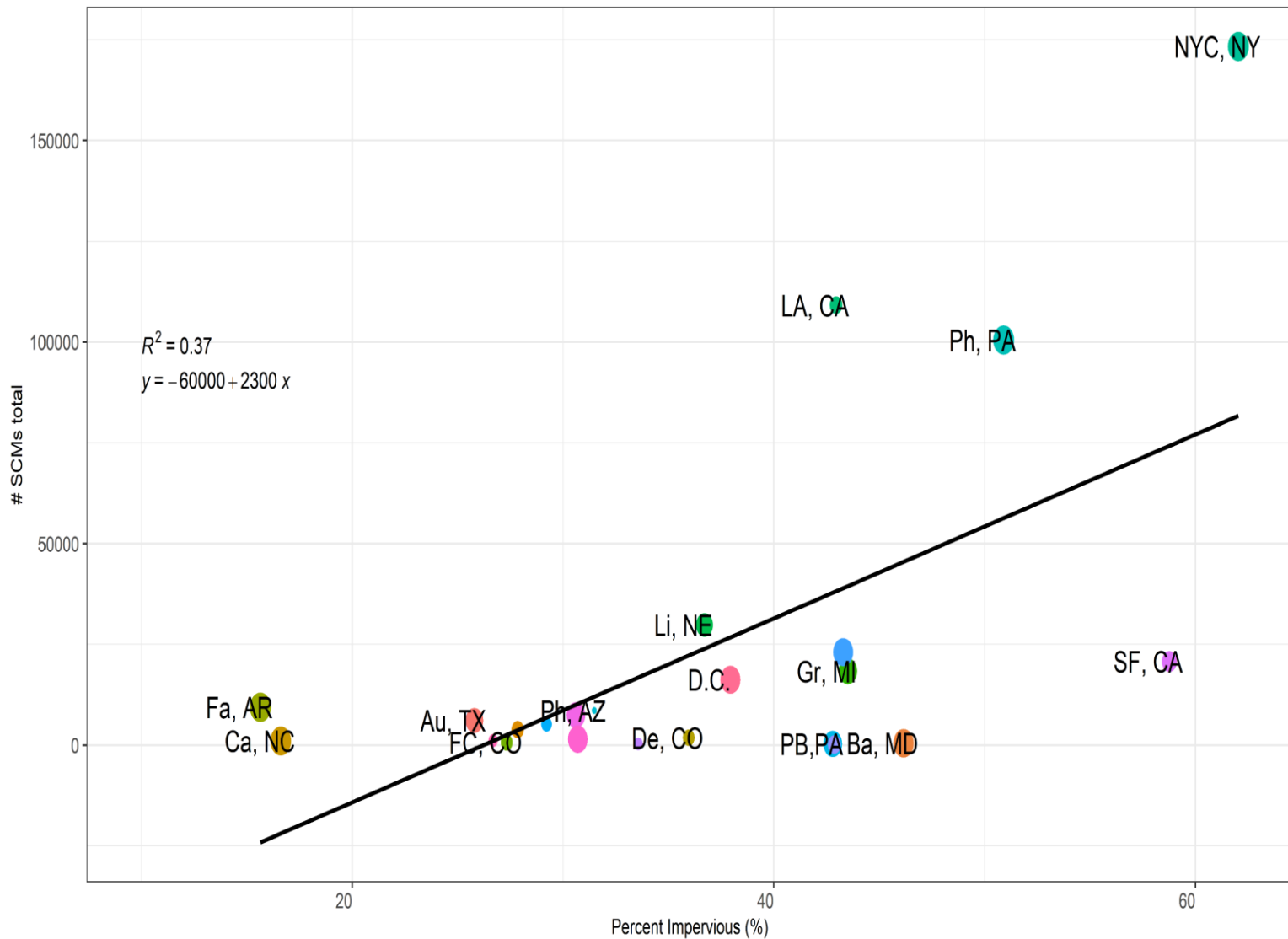
Bhaskar, Dianna M., Stacey A. "Urban ba low impac developm gical Proc (2016): 3

Breakdown of SCMs per total SCMs for each city



- SCMs
- Basin
 - Filter
 - Green.Roof
 - Infiltration.Facility
 - Pervious.Pavement
 - Rain.Garden
 - Rain.Water.Harvesting.Cistern
 - Stormwater.Conveyance
 - Swales.Strips
 - Underground.Filter

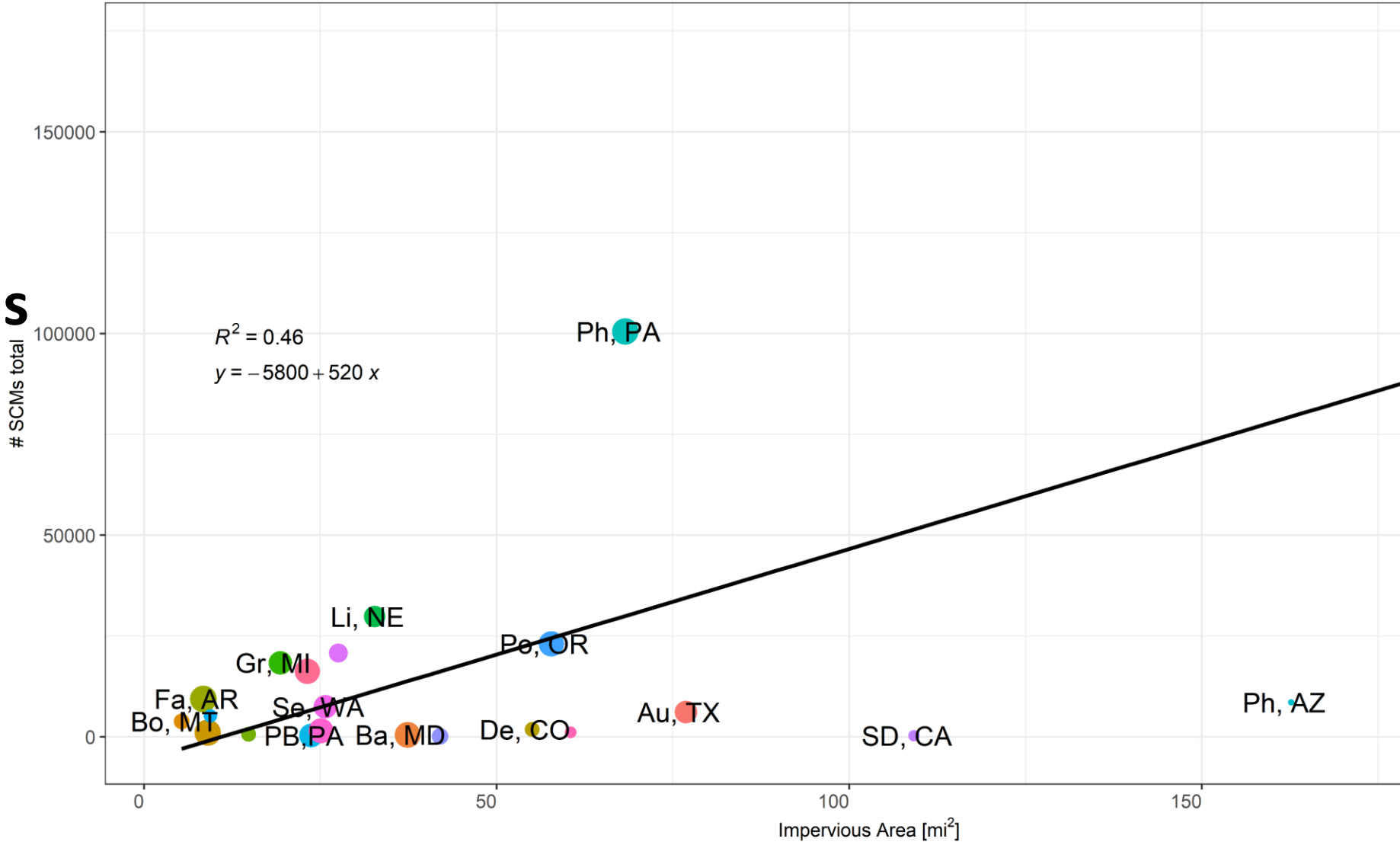
Total SCM count Vs Percent Impervious (%)



- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| • Austin_TX | • Fayetteville_AR | • NewYork City_NY | • Portland_OR | • Springfield_MO | AP ■ 10 ■ 20 ■ 30 ■ 40 |
| • Baltimore_MD | • FortCollins_CO | • Philadelphia_PA | • Sacramento_CA | • Tucson_AZ | |
| City • Bozeman_MT | • GrandRapids_MI | • Phoenix_AZ | • SanDiego_CA | • Washington_DC | |
| • Cary_NC | • Lincoln_NE | • Pittsburgh_PA | • SanFrancisco_CA | | |
| • Denver_CO | • LosAngeles_CA | • Pocatello_ID | • Seattle_WA | | |

M

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- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| • Austin_TX | • Fayetteville_AR | • NewYork_City_NY | • Portland_OR | • Springfield_MO | AP 10 20 |
| • Baltimore_MD | • FortCollins_CO | • Philadelphia_PA | • Sacramento_CA | • Tucson_AZ | |
| City • Bozeman_MT | • GrandRapids_MI | • Phoenix_AZ | • SanDiego_CA | • Washington_DC | |
| • Cary_NC | • Lincoln_NE | • Pittsburgh_PA | • SanFrancisco_CA | | |
| • Denver_CO | • LosAngeles_CA | • Pocatello_ID | • Seattle_WA | | |

Breakdown of SCMs per total SCMs for each city

