

Turning to Ground Water: An Engineering Perspective

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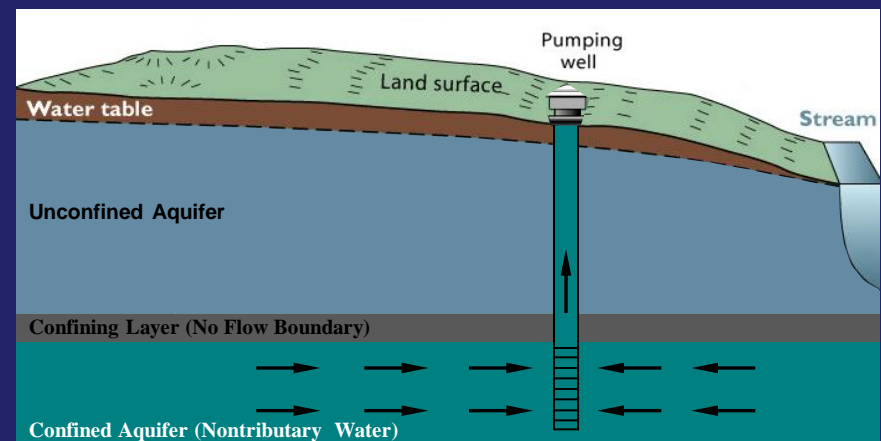
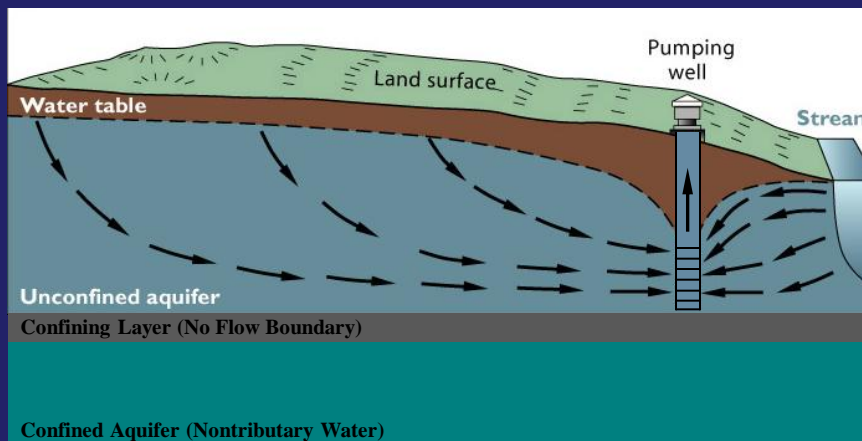


Overview

- Introduction
 - Ground Water Definitions
 - Brief History of Ground Water Legislation
- Physical Classifications of Ground Water
- Hydrogeology
- Legal Framework / Jurisdiction
- Ground Water Supply Planning
- Considerations

Ground Water Definitions

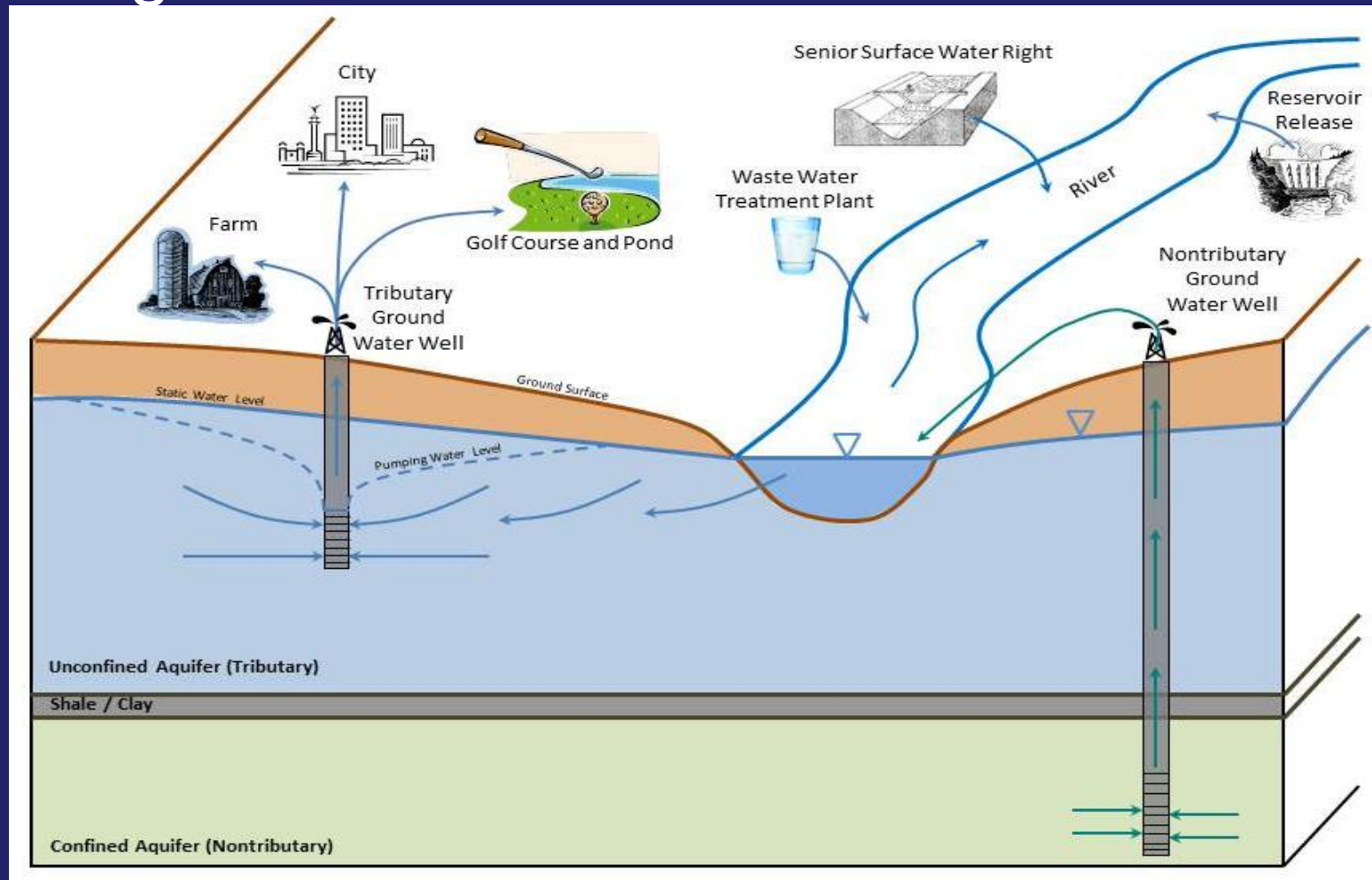
- Doctrine of Prior Appropriation
- Tributary Ground Water
- Nontributary Ground Water



Modified from Ground Water Atlas of Colorado, Colorado Geological Survey, 2003

Ground Water Definitions

- Well Augmentation Plan



Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

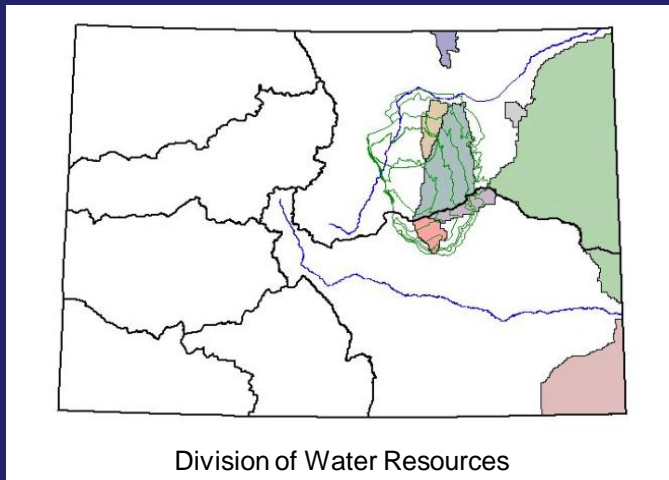
- 1876 Colorado Admitted to the Union
 - Colorado Constitution declares prior appropriation doctrine as basis for allocation of State waters
- 1879 Water Commissioners and First Water Districts Established by Legislature

Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

- 1957 – the “Colorado Ground Water Law”
 - Required well permits
 - Established Ground Water Commission and framework of Designated Basins
- 1965 Act / HB 1066 “Colorado Ground Water Management Act”
 - Established integrated surface water and ground water administration
 - Gave SEO authority to evaluate use of ground water and deny well permits

Ground Water Definitions

- Designated Ground Water Basins
 - Defined by the Ground Water Commission
 - In areas not adjacent to a continuously flowing natural stream
 - Ground water withdrawals have constituted the principal water usage for a least 15 years
 - Administered outside priority system



Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

- 1969 - Water Rights Determination and Administration Act of 1969
 - Tributary ground water shall be administered according to the doctrine of prior appropriation
 - Augmentation plans may be decreed to allow out-of-priority diversions, if sufficient replacement water is provided in time, location and amount

Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

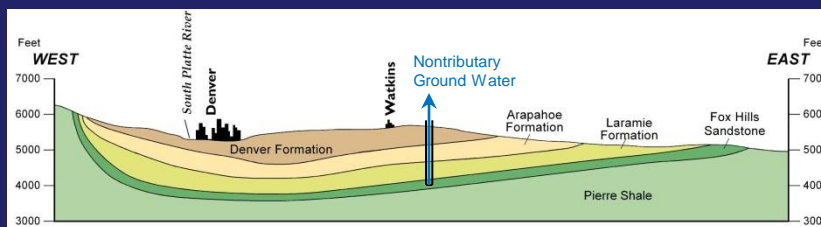
- 1972 – HB 1042
 - Established “Exempt Wells:” Presumption of non-injury for some uses
- 1973 – Senate Bill 213
 - Allocation of nontributary water based upon overlying land area and 100-year aquifer life

Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

- 1985 – Senate Bill 5
 - Confirmed allocation based on overlying land
 - Caused State Engineer to develop Denver Basin Rules
 - Created provisions including:
 - Banking
 - Well fields

Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

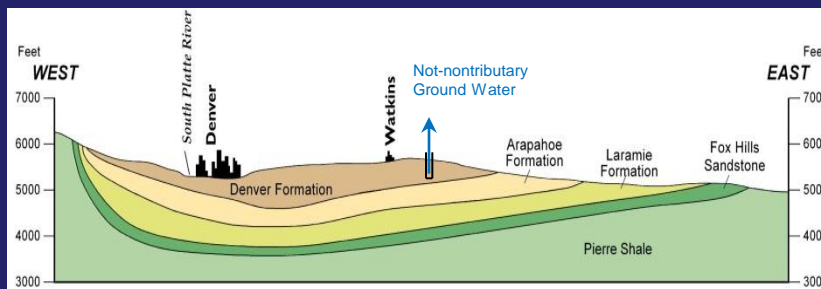
- SB5 - Nontributary Ground Water
 - Located outside the boundaries of *Designated Ground Water Basins*, the withdrawal of which will not, within 100 years of continuous withdrawal, deplete the flow of a natural stream at an annual rate greater than 0.1-percent of the annual rate of withdrawal
 - E.g. 1000 af/yr pumping, <1 af/yr depletion after 100 years of pumping



Division of
Water
Resources

Ground Water Definitions

- SB5 - Not-nontributary Ground Water
 - Located within the Denver Basin that is outside the boundaries of *Designated Ground Water Basins*, the withdrawal of which will, within one hundred years, deplete the flow of a natural stream at an annual rate greater than one-tenth of one percent of the annual rate of withdrawal



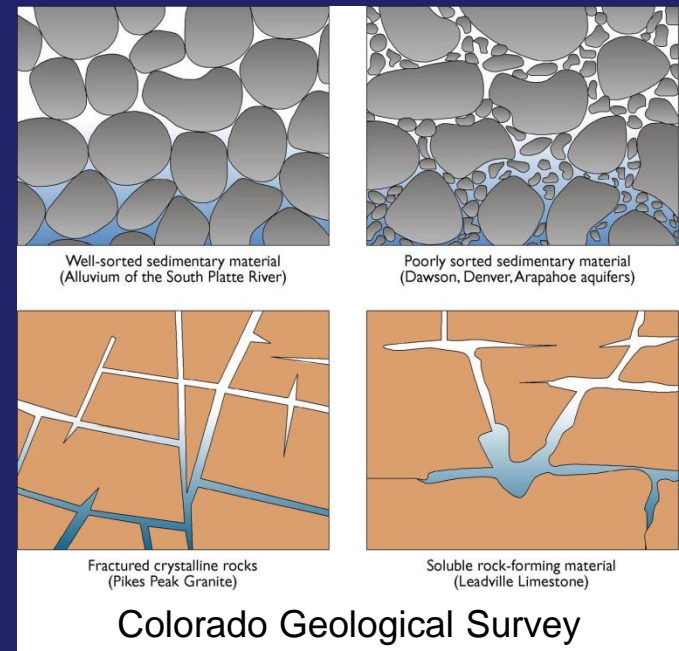
Division of
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Introduction - Brief History of State Ground Water Legislation

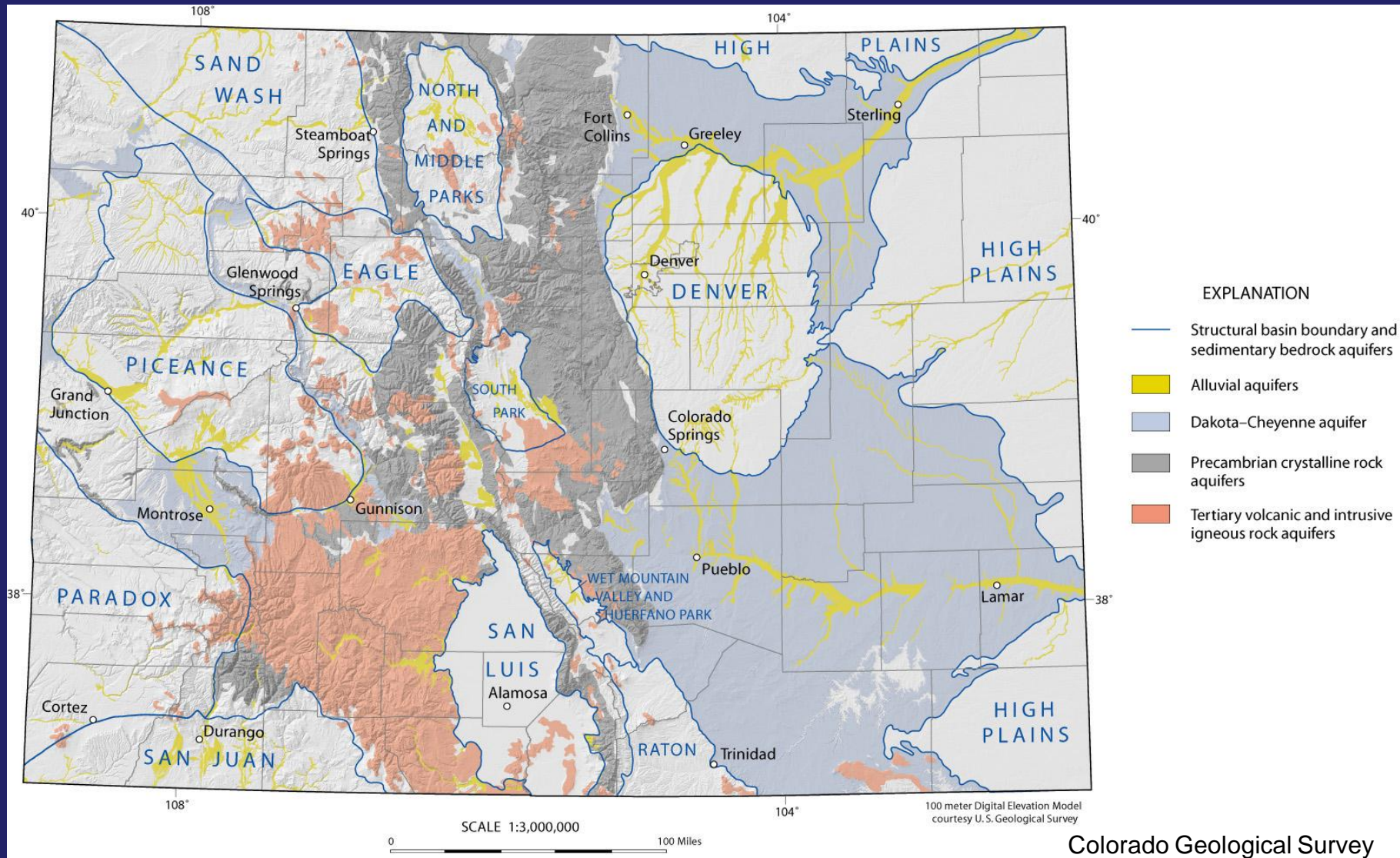
- 1989 – SB120
 - Gravel pits that expose tributary ground water administered as wells
 - Gravel pit substitute water supply plans

Physical Classifications of G.W.

- General Types of Aquifers
 - Alluvial
 - Sedimentary Bedrock
 - Hard Rock Bedrock
- Effect of Geologic Factors on Ground Water Flow

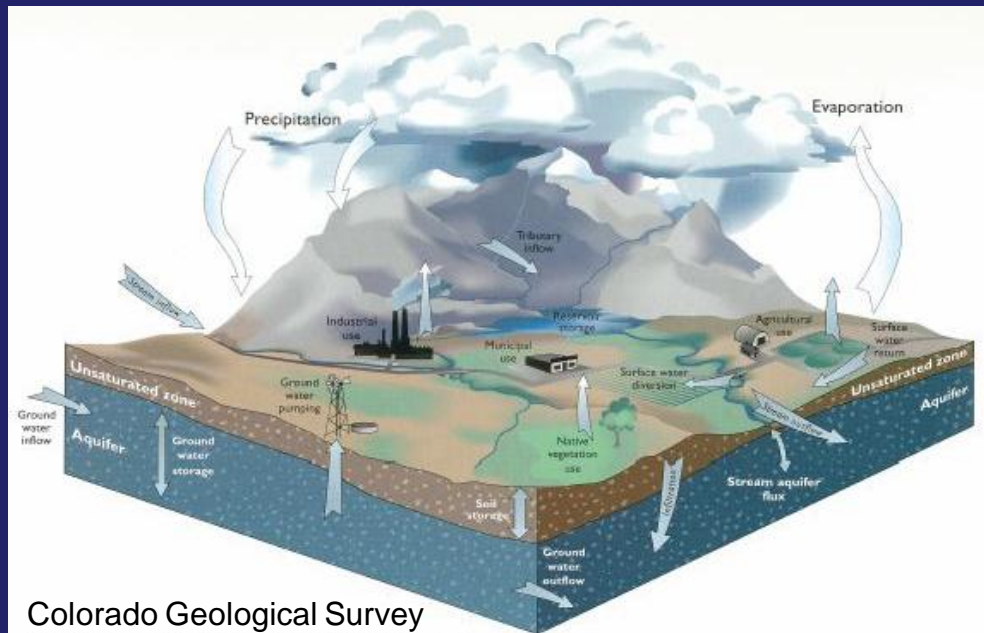


Physical Classifications of G.W.



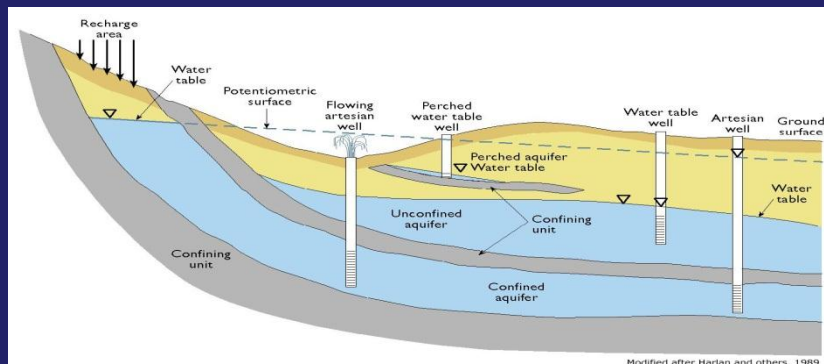
Physical Classifications of G.W.

- Alluvial Aquifers
 - Tributary
 - Specific yield (10% to 25%)
 - E.g. South Platte River Alluvial Aquifer



Physical Classifications of G.W.

- Sedimentary Bedrock Aquifers
 - Tributary / Not-tributary / Nontributary
 - Specific yield (10% to 20%)
 - Artesian “confined” aquifers
 - Specific storage (0.01% to 0.1%)
 - E.g. Denver Basin aquifers
 - Aquifer Storage Recovery (ASR)

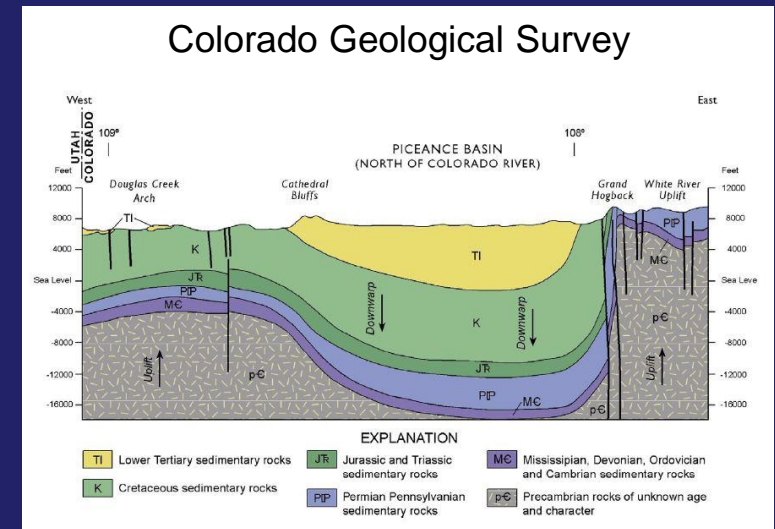
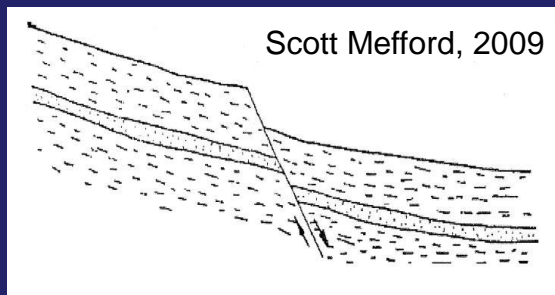


Colorado
Geological
Survey



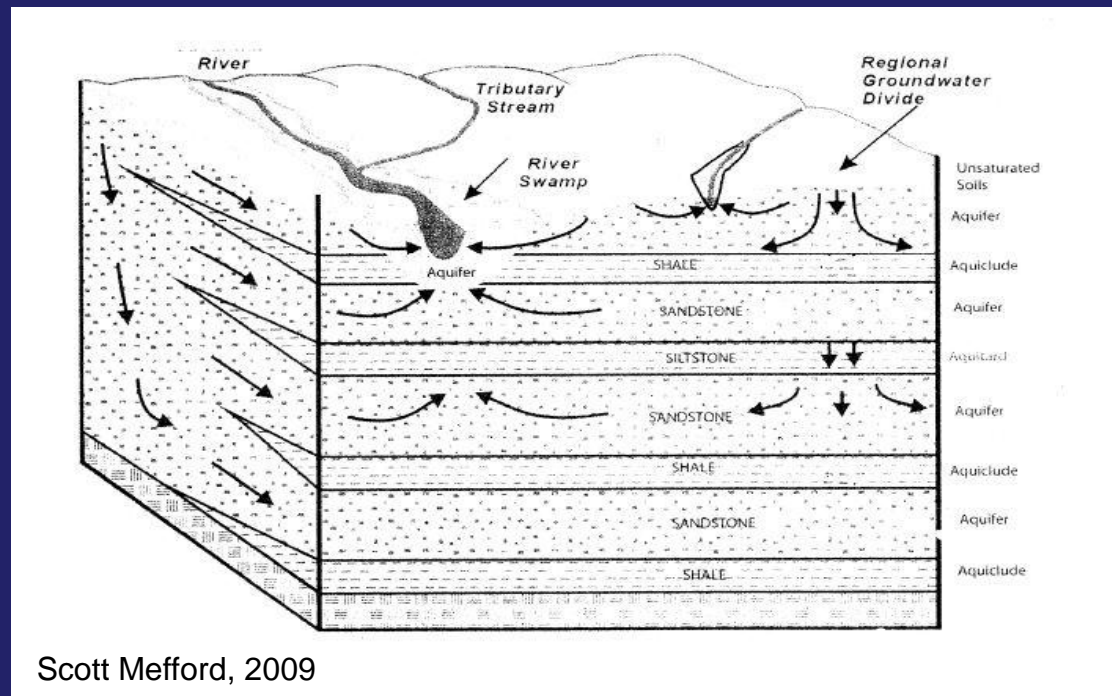
Physical Classifications of G.W.

- Sedimentary Bedrock Aquifers (cont.)
 - Structural features
 - Dipping beds
 - Faults
 - Fractures



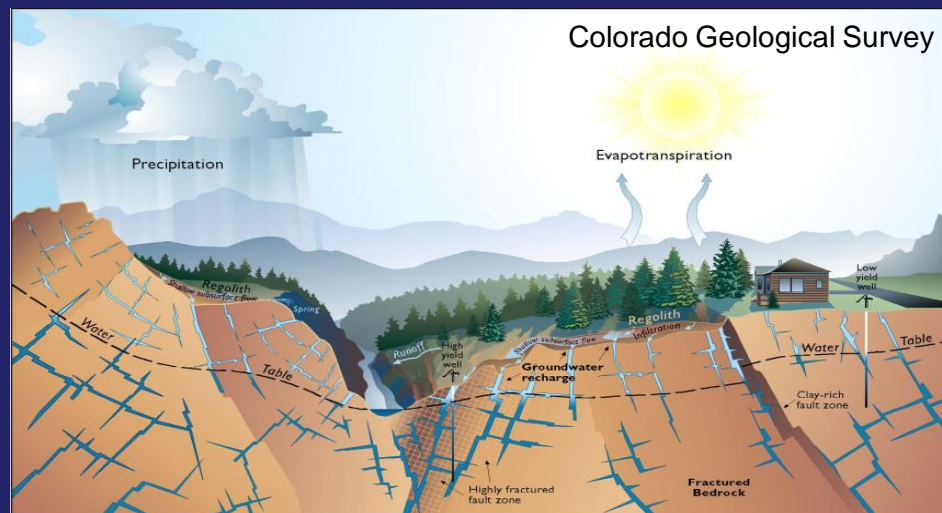
Physical Classifications of G.W.

- Sedimentary Bedrock Aquifers (cont.)
 - Stratigraphy
 - Sandstone
 - Siltstone
 - Shale



Physical Classifications of G.W.

- Hard Rock Bedrock Aquifers
 - Tributary
 - Fractured rock
 - Fracture permeability (“secondary”)
 - E.g. Summit County, West Jefferson County

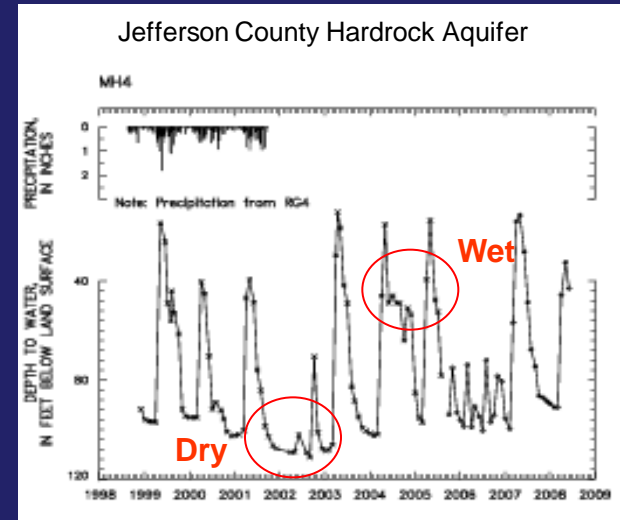
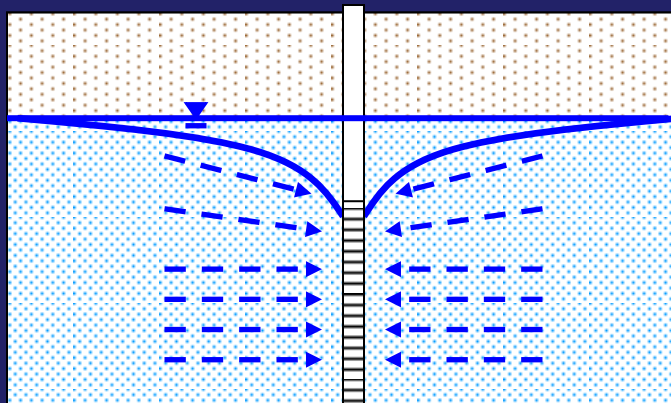


Hydrogeology

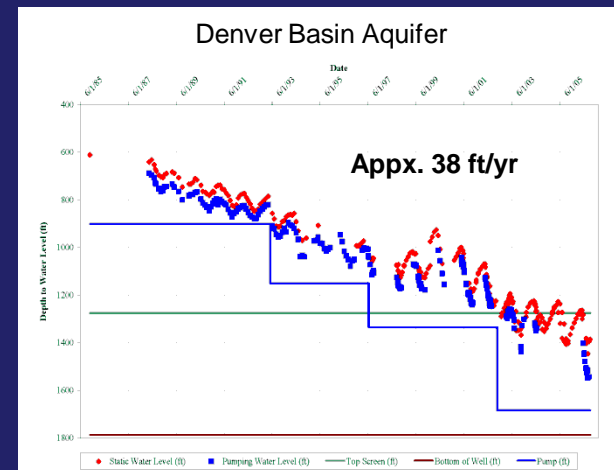
- Determining well yield
- Timing and location of stream depletions
- Impacts and injury to wells and streams
- Water quality
- Challenges

Hydrogeology

- Determining Well Yield
 - Pumping test
 - Analytical methods
 - Ground water levels
 - Recharge
 - Drought and seasonality



Thanks to Roy Laws



Hydrogeology

- Timing and location of stream depletions
 - Determine point of connection
 - Modeling methods to determine timing
 - Glover Equation
 - MODFLOW Model
 - Augmentation plans
 - Post-Pumping Depletion
 - Unit Response Factor
 - Stream Depletion Factor

Hydrogeology

- Evaluating injury and replacement
- Impacts and injury to wells and streams
 - Stream depletions
 - 100-percent of well pumping results in stream depletion
 - Variables
 - Conductance (transmissivity), specific yield, distance from well to river, hydraulic connection
 - Well-to-well interference
 - Water levels
 - Water quality

Hydrogeology

- Challenges
 - Limited data (uncertainty)
 - Expensive to collect data (well construction cost)
 - Ground water can't be seen; difficult to directly measure
 - Challenge to manage, administer within prior appropriation doctrine

Ground Water

Legal Framework / Jurisdiction

- Water Court
 - Decrees water rights and augmentation plans
- Division of Water Resources
 - Administers water use, water rights and augmentation plans
 - Approves Substitute Water Supply Plans
 - Issues well permits
 - Exempt
 - Non-Exempt (Fee Wells, including gravel pits)
 - Headgate wells

Ground Water Legal Framework / Jurisdiction

- County Regulations
 - Zoning
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
 - Public water supply approval
 - Injection approvals
- EPA, Others

Ground Water Supply Planning

- Considerations for ground water supplies
- Components of successful ground water planning

Considerations for Ground Water Supplies

- Considerations
 - Economically accessible
 - Locally available
 - Drought tolerant
 - Water quality (natural filtration)
 - Supply adequacy and sustainability

Components of successful planning

- Hydrogeology (is ground water available?)
 - Estimate demand
 - Prove supply (drill & test wells, water quality, sustainability)
 - Hard rock environments are unpredictable
- Regulatory framework
 - Water Rights (develop legal supply)
 - Division of Water Resources (State Engineer's Office)
 - CDPHE
 - County Regulations
- Facilities Planning and Infrastructure
 - Individual wells vs. centralized systems
 - Treatment

Ground Water Considerations

- Location
- Limitations and sustainability
- Alternatives / economics
- Analytical methods
- Impacts
- What is injury?
- Unknowns

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