US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Delaware River Basin

Longest Un-dammed River East of the Mississippi

- **330 miles**
- 216 tributary streams
- 4 states,
- 42 counties,
- 838 municipalities
- 2 EPA regions

150 miles is included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.





Delaware River Basin

 Drains only fourtenths of one percent of the total continental U.S. land area

 Five percent of national water supply – 15 million people





Basin has Urban Centers with Tall Ships and ...





Historical Significance ...



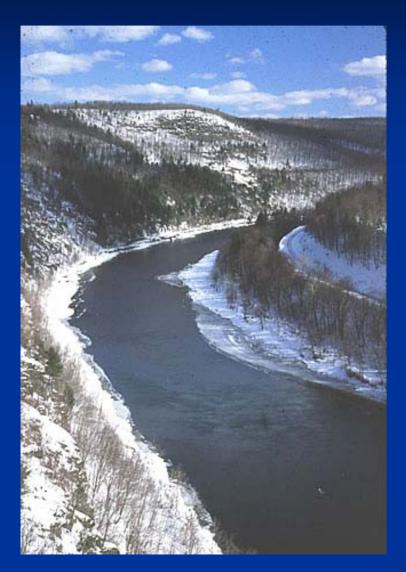


Important Natural Resources...





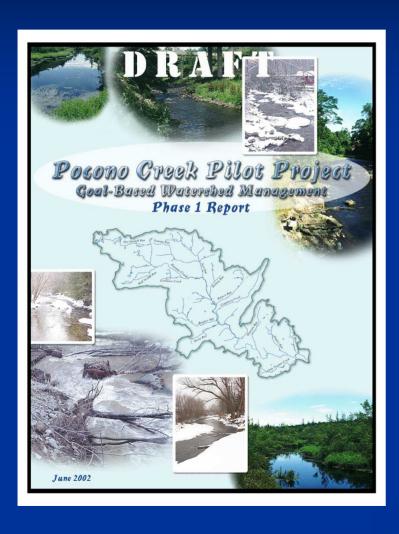
and Outstanding Natural Beauty







Pocono Creek Pilot Study 2000-2004



Major Water Resources Issues in Pocono Creek Watershed

- 1. Stream Flow
- 2. Water Quality
- 3. Stream Channel Stability
- 4. Aquatic Ecology



Pocono Creek Watershed

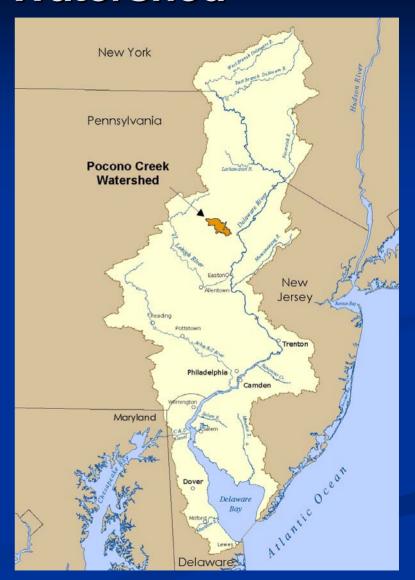
Monroe County PA – 2nd in Growth

Tourism Based Economy

Population Increased > 50% in past decade

More than 50% Undeveloped

90 minute Drive from Philadelphia & NYC



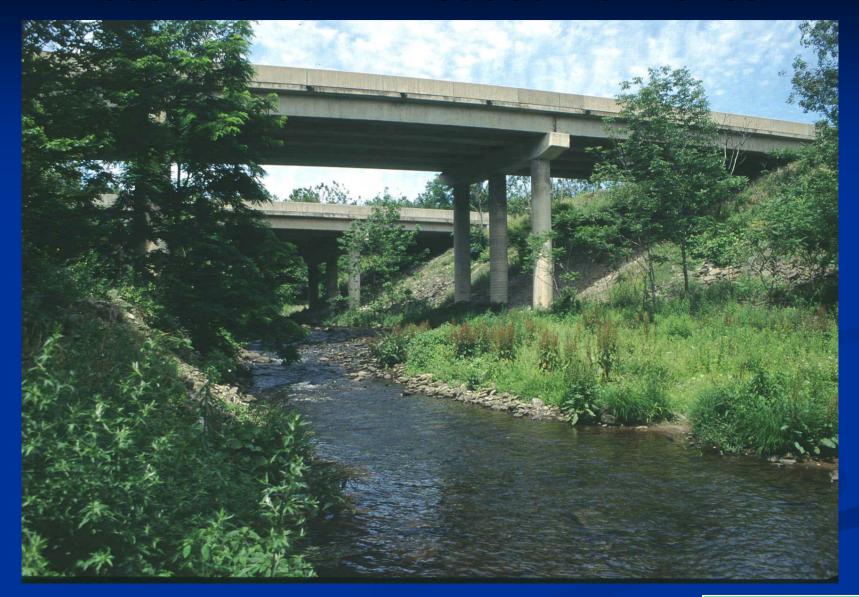


Pocono Creek Headwaters





Pocono Creek - Headed Downstream





Pocono Creek – Cranberry Bog





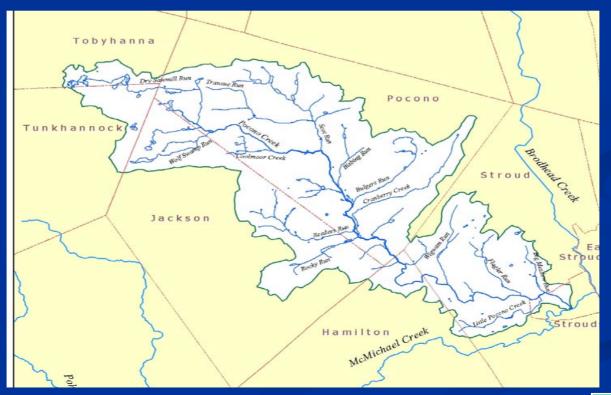
Pocono Creek – Downtown





Pocono Creek Watershed

Pocono Creek is 18 Miles - Watershed 46.5 sq. mi. HQ & EV Cold Water Stream (PADEP)
Class A Wild Trout Stream (PF&BC)

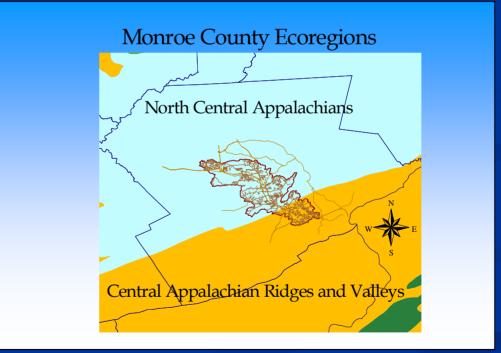




Two Ecoregions

Appalachian Plateau

Ridge & Valley





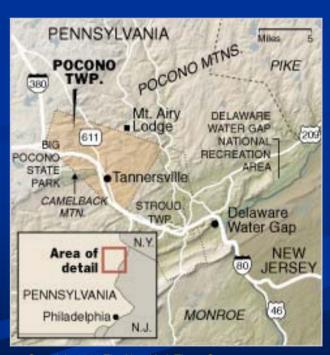
Pocono Creek Watershed Goals

- Maintain high quality water quality
- Preserve stream corridors and floodplains

Coordinate watershed planning process with other levels

of government

- Maintain existing stream flow
- Develop using village centers conservation design
- Establish an economy compatible the environment
- Preserve open space



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Water Quantity Goals



Maintain existing stream flows

8

Support natural ecosystems



Framework for Sustainable Watershed Management

Manage the Water Resources to Meet Current and Future Needs

















Sustainable Watershed Conditions

Water Resources to Support Human Needs & **Ecological** Habitat

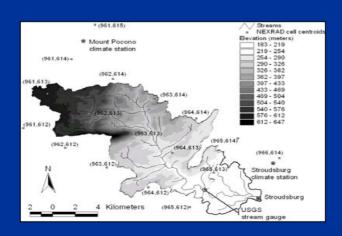


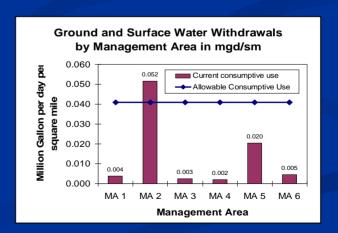


Framework for Sustainable Watershed Management

Approach:

To use sound science to develop water resource management strategies and polices that are adopted and implemented by decision makers.







Framework for Sustainable Watershed Management

- Stage 1 Technical & Scientific Research
- Stage 2 Development of Management Strategies & Planning Tools
- Stage 3 Community Outreach





The Framework for Sustainable Watershed Management

1. Technical Process



Planning Method 3. Watershed Outreach



Establish Baseline Information

(Gwater Model, Water Budget, etc.)



Establish HIP Stream Classification



Determine Effects of Land Use on:

- Ground Water Withdrawals
- Recharge
- Stream Ecology



Determine Thresholds for:

- Groundwater Withdrawals
- Minimum Recharge



from Pilot Project



DEVELOP WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FROM SCIENCE



Assess Needs & Implementation at:

- Local
- Regional/State
- Developers
- Utilities

INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENT SO THAT IT PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT



SOCIAL MARKETING EFFORT

"Sustain Development – Save a Trout"

& WATERSHED EVENT

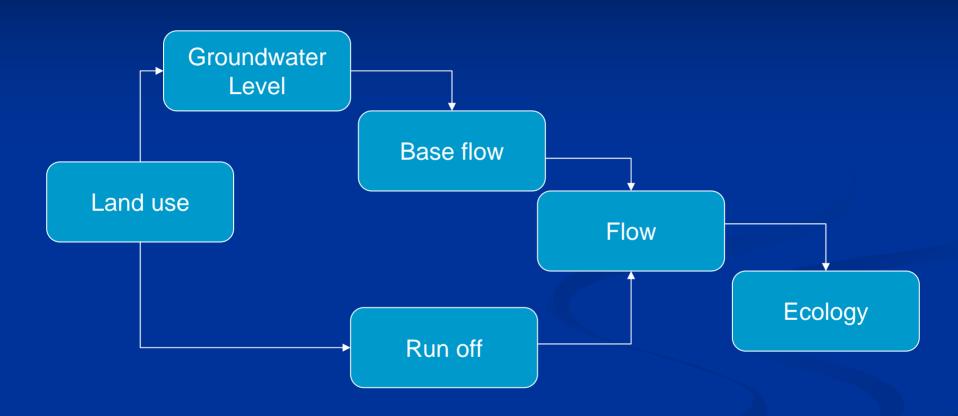


PHASE 2 – IMPLEMENTATION





Models and HIP Process





Technical Stage

Baseline for:



Existing Water Budget
Ground Water/Surface Water Interface
Streamflow Statistics
Hydrologic Conditions
Existing Water Demands

- Determine necessary conditions to maintain sustainable flows in Pocono Creek Watershed
- Characterize hydrologic relationships between baseflows and withdrawals
- Identify stressors for existing habitat



Technical Stage

Baseline for:



Existing Water Budget
Ground Water/Surface Water Interface
Streamflow Statistics
Hydrologic Conditions
Existing Water Demands

- Determine necessary conditions to maintain sustainable flows in Pocono Creek Watershed
- Characterize hydrologic relationships between baseflows and withdrawals
- Identify stressors for existing habitat





EPA HYDROLOGY MODEL STUDY

RESULTS Based on Projected Build Out -

Recharge reduced in 26 out of 29 recharge areas

Daily Base Flow < 31% Low Flow 7Q10 < 11%, Monthly Median Daily Flow < 10%

Monthly Peak of Daily Flows > by 21% Annual Maximum of Daily Flow > 19%



Watershed-averaged Groundwater Recharge < 31%



HYDROLOGY MODEL STUDY



Soil and Water Assessment Tool (SWAT) calibrated and validated for Raingauge & Next Generation Weather Radar (NEXRAD) hourly precipitation data

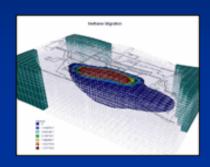
"The results clearly show that NEXRAD is an effective and economic alternative source of spatio-temporal precipitation, and that future modeling studies in ungauged watersheds may benefit from the use of NEXRAD rainfall data."

TRANSFERABLE!



USGS MODFLOW-2000 Groundwater Flow Model

Measured Effects on Stream Base Flow from



Ground-Water Withdrawals

&

Reduced Recharge from Land Use Change

- Three-dimensional
- Entire Pocono Creek watershed
- Used EPA-ORD hydrology model recharge values for 2000 land use & 2020 land use.



USGS MODFLOW-2000 Groundwater Flow Model

Model used to simulate base flow for 2000 & 2006

2 sets of steady-state simulations were run:
 2.25-mi2 Bulgers Run subwatershed
 6.1-mi2 Scot Run watershed.

 5 hypothetical wells added to each subwatershed to simulate consumptive pumping.



USGS MODFLOW-2000 Groundwater Flow Model

Initial Findings:

- Effects of ground water withdrawals are related to drainage area
- Base flows decreased at build-out
- Simulated base flows decreased 38 to 100% at streamflow-measurement sites
- Base flow decreased 31% at streamflow-gaging station
- Groundwater withdrawals and surface water withdrawals equally affect stream flow





Hydrology Model & Ground Water Model Agree!

The results indicate that...



Kalim A. Bhatti for the New York Times

Traditional Development Patterns in the Pocono Creek Watershed will Decrease Base Flows in Pocono Creek by >30%!



Hydroecological Integrity Assessment Process

Links Streamflow and Stream Health

Purpose is to:

- Sustain or Restore Stream Communities
 - Sustain or Restore Stream Integrity

In order to maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems in streams



Hydroecological Integrity Assessment Process (HIP)

"Streamflow is .. "master variable" ... Limits the distribution, abundance, and diversity of many aquatic plant and animal species."

Conducts hydrologic classification of streams, Addresses instream flow needs, and Assesses past and proposed hydro-logic alterations on;

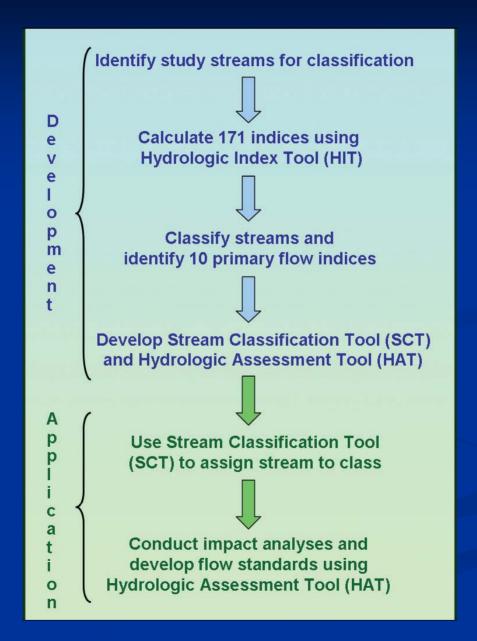
- streamflow and
- ecosystem components.



Natural flow regime paradigm

- * River continuum concept (Vannote 1980)
- Flood pulse concept (Bayley 1991)
- Hierarchical, multiscale (Frissell 1986)
- Network dynamics
 hypothesis (Benda et al. 2004)
- * Intermediate-disturbance hypothesis (Ward & Stanford 1983) Relationship Between Diversity and "Disturbance' (Poff & Ward 1990) Frequency of Disturbance Intensity of Disturbance

HIP PROCESS





SURPRISES!

Experiencing Technical Difficulties!

Selected Methodology Didn't Work -

- IFIM Model replaced by HIP
- Product deliverable changed from Flow Curves for Trout to HIP Stream Classification
- Will Attempt to Apply HIP to Habitat Species
- New Partners

New Infrastructure Coming to Town!

Local Partners Concerned with Impacts, Distracted by "Battle"

Social Marketing as Outreach!

EPA R-3 Workshop Re-energized Watershed Group



Contributions towards Sustainability are...

A 3-Staged Framework for Sustainable Watershed Management that Allows Development while Protecting Ecological Flows

Technical Process

- Understanding Limit of Resource

Planning Method

- Development of Management Strategies Based on Science

Community Outreach

- Influence Development that Protects the Environment



Partners' Updates & Transferable Products

US EPA

Hydrology Model, Water Quality and New Flow Data, Statistics

- Delaware River Basin Commission
 SPECIAL PROTECTION WATERS Regulatory Guidance Manual
- Monroe County Conservation District
 Stormwater Management Plan Adopted by PADEP
- Brodhead Watershed Association Social Marketing Training
- Monroe County Planning Commission Active Regional Planning Groups
- USGSApplication o HIP to Ecology
- PA DEP
 Statewide Interest in IMIP & HIP







GOAL MADE POSSIBLE:

To Establish a Collaborative Community Process to Develop Sustainable Watershed Practices Based on Sound Science.

EPA Funded Project: USGS and DRBC

EPA – ORD Edison NJ and Cincinnati OH: Developed tools that will be useful in other watersheds; Provided training, equipment, and technical support.

EPA – ORD, EPA Region 3 and EPA – ORD CNS: Excellent support and collaboration, No-Cost Extension, networking opportunities, patience and good humor.

New Linkages with PA DEP, USGS Science Center, Ft.



PEER FEEDBACK

1. What are good examples of stream flow statistics and/or stream classifications being applied to stream ecology or habitat?

2. How can we ensure that the nontechnical effort needed after completion of the technical stage retains project momentum?



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