

# Bay Area Hydrology Model

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# Bay Area Hydrology Model

This introductory presentation was given at BAHM workshops held in November 2006 at:

San Jose, CA San Mateo, CA Hayward, CA





Developed for:

Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program
Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program





## **Presentation**

Introduction

BAHM Background and Theory

BAHM and HSPF

BAHM Application

BAHM Demo

Questions & Answers





### Introduction

BAHM software platform was originally developed for the State of Washington Department of Ecology.



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## BAHM Background and Theory

Flow duration standard: based on erosive flows.



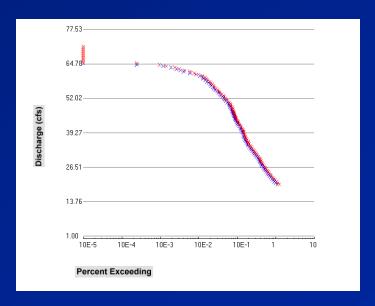




## BAHM Background

Flow Duration Analysis: Percent of time the flow exceeds a specific value.

Requires continuous simulation hydrology to compute flow duration.







## BAHM Background

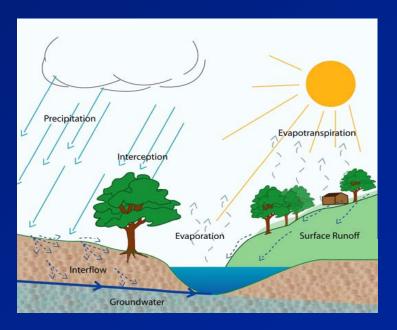
Single event modeling doesn't work because:

- ♦ Single-event flow frequency standards are based on inappropriate assumptions.
- ♦ Single-event modeling cannot compute flow durations (percent of time flows exceed a specific value). For BAHM the flow duration range of concern is from 10% of the 2-year to 10-year flow event.



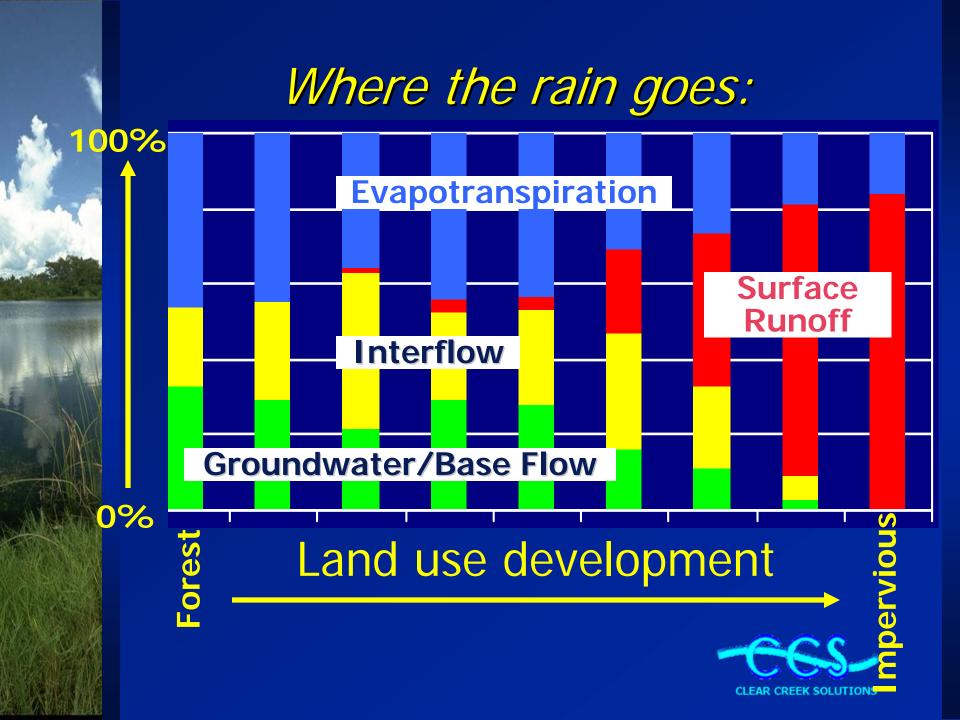
## BAHM Background

Continuous simulation hydrology models the entire hydrologic cycle for multiple years.



Stormwater runoff = surface runoff + interflow.







## BAHM Capabilities

BAHM uses continuous simulation hydrology to compute stormwater runoff for both pre-project and post-development conditions.

### Pre-project



#### Post-development







## BAHM Capabilities

**♦** BAHM continuous simulation computations from HSPF (included in BAHM software).

HSPF runs in the background with calibrated parameter values and local meteorological data.

♦ HSPF sponsored and funded by EPA and USGS.





### How HSPF works

- ◆ Drainage areas are divided into pervious land segments based on soil, vegetation, and land slope and impervious land segments.
- ◆ Pervious and impervious segments are linked to conveyance pathways (pipes, ditches, ponds, streams, rivers, lakes, etc.)
- ♦ Historic rainfall and evaporation are used as input.





#### How HSPF works

- ◆ The entire water cycle is modeled on an hourly or shorter time step for multiple years.
- ◆ The model computes changes in soil moisture, evapotranspiration, and runoff every time step.
- ♦ Three types of runoff:
  - surface runoff
  - interflow
  - groundwater/base flow





#### How HSPF works

- Pervious and impervious parameter values are calibrated using observed streamflow data.
- ◆ Calibration uses multiple years of observed flow data so that the model is calibrated for both dry years and wet years.





◆ Calibrated parameter values are built into BAHM (different calibrated parameter values are used for different counties).

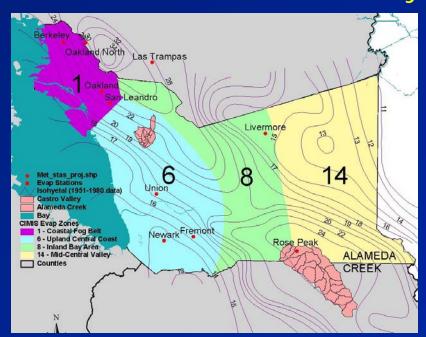
◆ Local precipitation and evaporation data are included in BAHM.





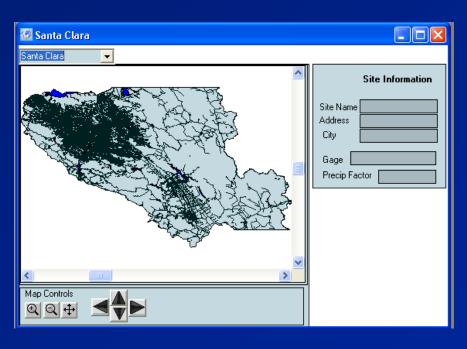
♦ HSPF model construction/calibration/parameterization

Castro Valley Creek, Alameda County Alameda Creek, Alameda and Santa Clara counties Ross Creek, Santa Clara County





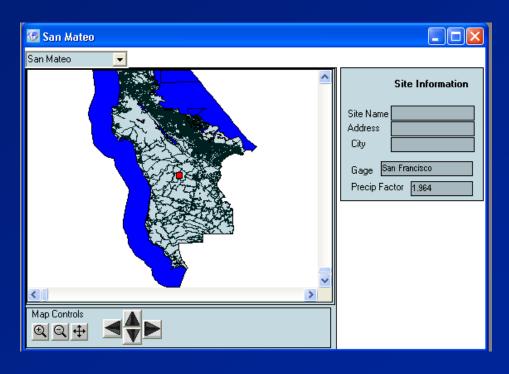




San Jose Morgan Hill





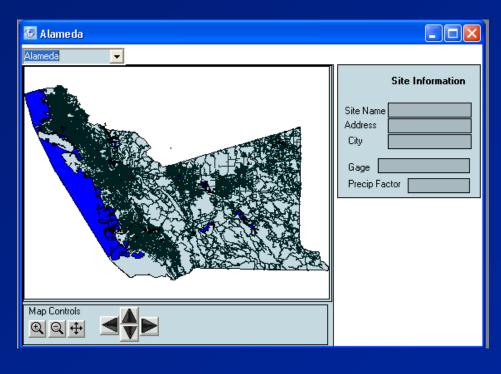


#### San Francisco





♦ Meteorological data: Alameda County



Berkeley Newark Livermore





◆ User locates project on county map, inputs pre-project and post-development land use, and proposed mitigation measure(s).

Pre-project and mitigated flows are compared at Point of Compliance (POC).

Mitigated flows are not allowed to exceed flow duration standards.





- User outputs report file and project file.
- ◆ Output files can be submitted to the permitting agency for approval.
- ◆ Permitting agency can load project file and rerun analysis, if needed.
- Report file summarizes input data and output results.



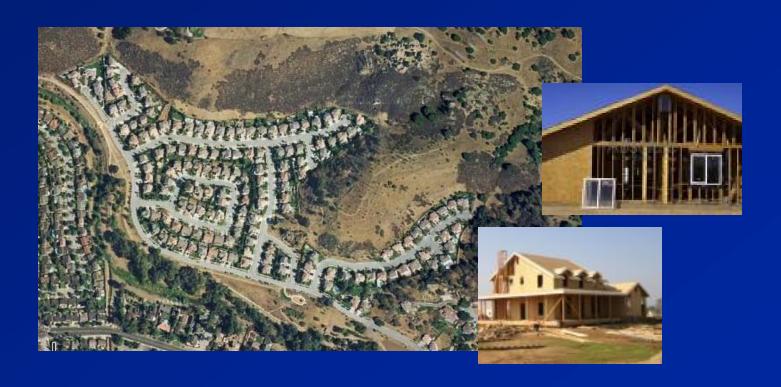
- Guidance/help is provided by
  - User Manual
  - Training Workshops
  - ♦ CCS Project Book





## **BAHM Application:**

Example: Convert undeveloped land to suburban residential housing.



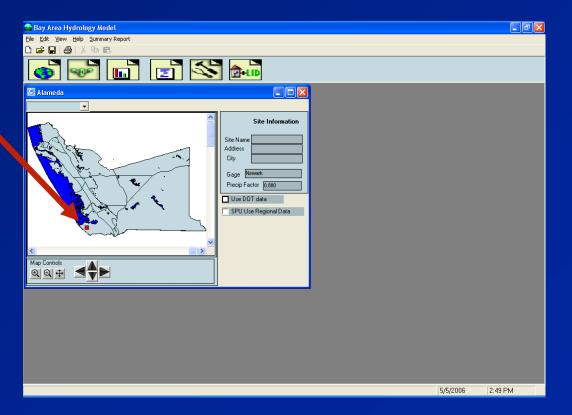




## BAHM Application: Step 1

User selects land development location and places red

dot on map.





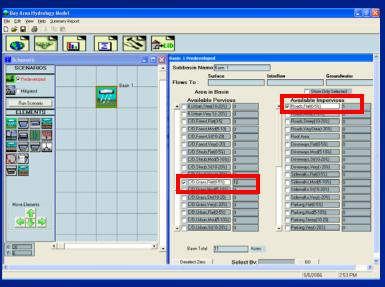


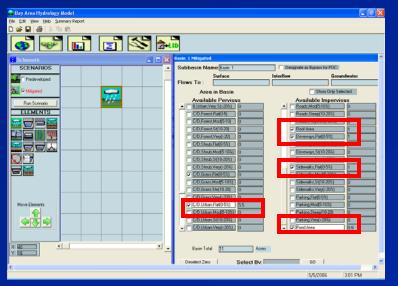
## BAHM Application: Step 2

User inputs pre-project and post-development land use.

Pre: grassland & pavement

Post: urban landscaping, roof, street, sidewalk, driveways, & pond



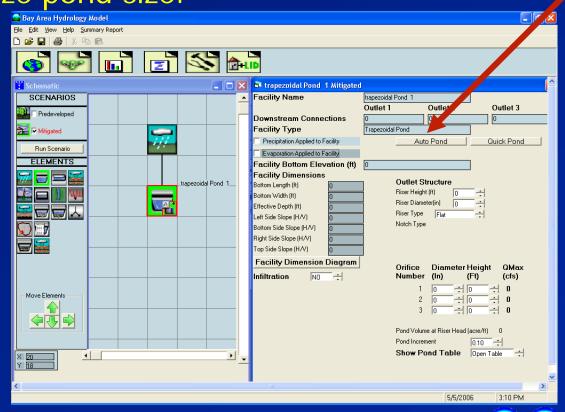






### BAHM Application: Step 2 cont'd.

User inputs initial pond specifications or uses AutoPond to optimize pond size.



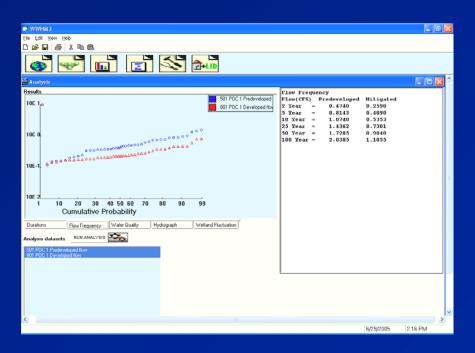




## BAHM Application: Step 3

BAHM computes and compares pre-project and post-development routed runoff statistics

Flow frequency (2-year to 100-year):



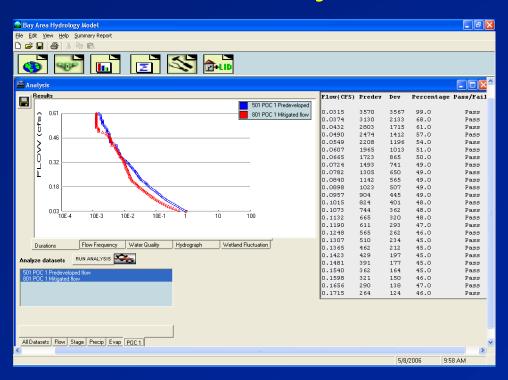




## BAHM Application: Step 3 cont'd.

BAHM compares pre-project and post-development routed runoff statistics

Flow duration (10% of 2-year to 100% of 10-year):

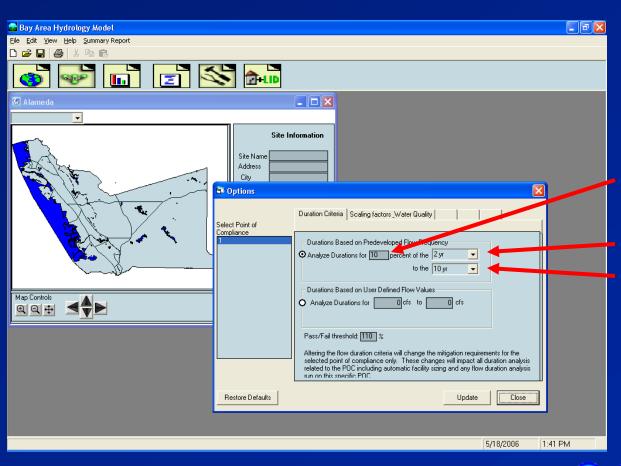






## BAHM Application: Step 3 cont'd.

Flow duration criteria can be changed:



% of lower limit, 10%

Lower limit, 2-yr Upper limit, 10-yr





## BAHM Application: Step 3 cont'd.

BAHM computes the pond drawdown/retention depth (stage) for 1-5 days:

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Analysis			<u>×</u> ^
Results			
BAHM Water Quality Functions			
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2 0.0779 29.6251			
3 0.0982 27.946			
4 [0.1209 26.3372			
5 0.1459 24.7864			
Durations Flow Frequency Water Quality Hydrograph Wetland Fluctuation			
Analyze datasets RUN ANALYSIS RUN ANALYSIS			
1001 trapezoidal Pond 1 STAGE Mitigated Duration Bounds  [0.01 Minimum 2 Maximum]			
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## BAHM Application: Step 4

BAHM output summarizes statistics and whether or not the facility meets the jurisdiction's standards:

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## BAHM: LID Options

#### **BAHM includes the following LID options:**

- ◆ Dispersion of impervious surface runoff on adjacent pervious surface (example: roof runoff to lawn)
- ♦ Infiltration of impervious surface runoff on adjacent pervious surface (soil dependent)
- Bioretention/rain gardens/landscape swales to retain and infiltrate stormwater





#### **BAHM**

#### Questions?

#### **Contact:**

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