

Use of Hydrology in the Development of SB 3 Flow Recommendations

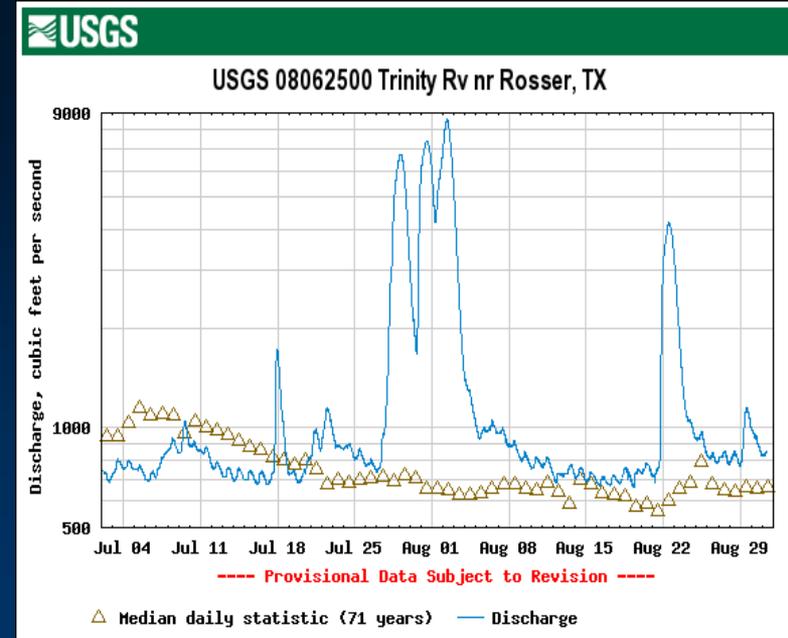


Dan Opdyke

Presentation to
Trinity - San Jacinto
Basin and Bay Area Stakeholders Committee
September 2, 2009

Rationale

- SB 3 timelines are aggressive and budgets are tight
- Hydrology has been considered the "master variable" (Poff et al., 1997 as cited in NRC, 2005)
- Hydrologic data are
 - Widely available for a long period of time
 - Consistently measured
 - Fairly easy to work with



SAC Hydrology Guidance

Use of Hydrologic Data in the Development of Instream Flow Recommendations for the Environmental Flows Allocation Process and the Hydrology-Based Environmental Flow Regime (HEFR) Methodology

- First distributed to BBESTs on February 9, 2009
- Current revision dated April 20, 2009
- From the cover letter:
 - *Hydrologic data analysis is an important first step in developing an environmental flow regime, but it provides only an initial estimate of flow requirements.*
 - *The SAC believes that the HEFR methodology might prove useful as a first step in developing instream flow recommendations, and we recommend that the BBESTs consider its utility...*

SB 3 Definition of Environmental Flow Regime

Environmental Flow Regime:

11.002(16):

A schedule of flow quantities that reflects seasonal and yearly fluctuations that typically would vary geographically, by specific location in a watershed, and that are shown to be **adequate to support a sound ecological environment** and to maintain the productivity, extent, and persistence of key aquatic habitats in and along the affected water bodies.



From the SAC Hydrologic Methods Doc Conclusions:

The [HEFR] methodology...provides a relatively flexible computational approach for developing a flow regime matrix that is consistent with the [Texas Instream Flow Program] multi-tiered flow framework...

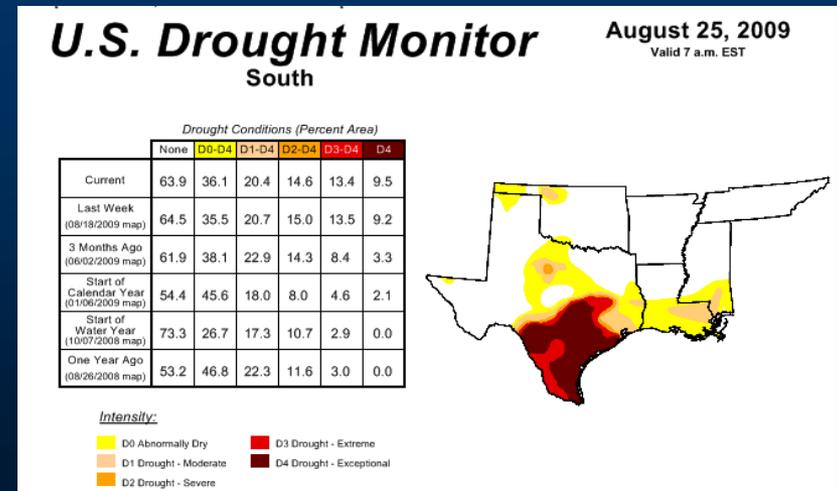
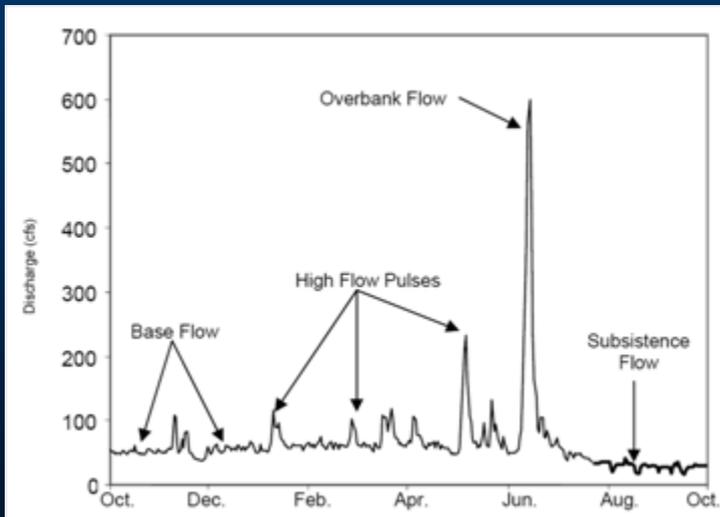
Generic Characteristics of a Flow Regime

Instream Flow Components (IFCs)

- Base flow, pulses, etc.

Hydrologic/Climatic Conditions

- Dry, average, wet, etc.



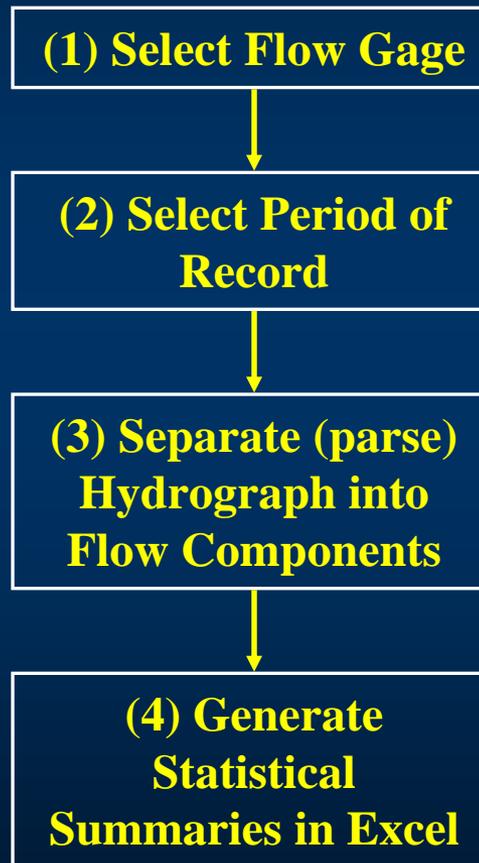
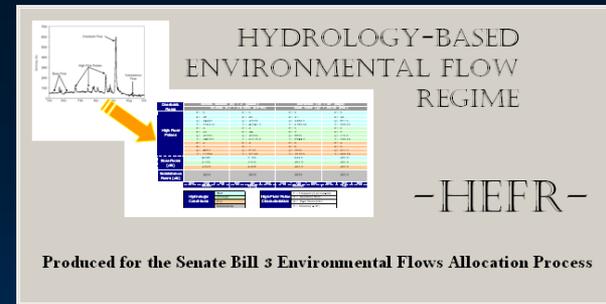
HEFR Basics

Uses hydrologic data

Computations are rapid

Develops numbers for a flow regime matrix

A hydrological tool for an ecological purpose



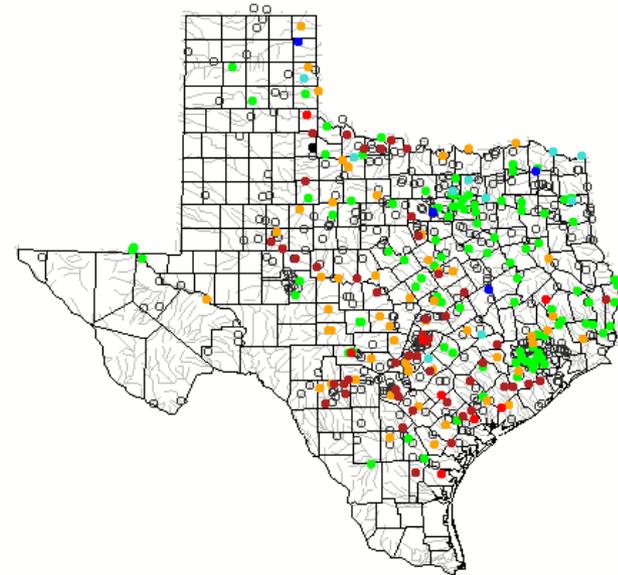
(1) Select Flow Gage

- SAC Guidance:
 - “Geographic Scope of Instream Flow Recommendations”

Daily Streamflow Conditions

Select a site to retrieve data and station information.

Tuesday, September 01, 2009 11:31ET

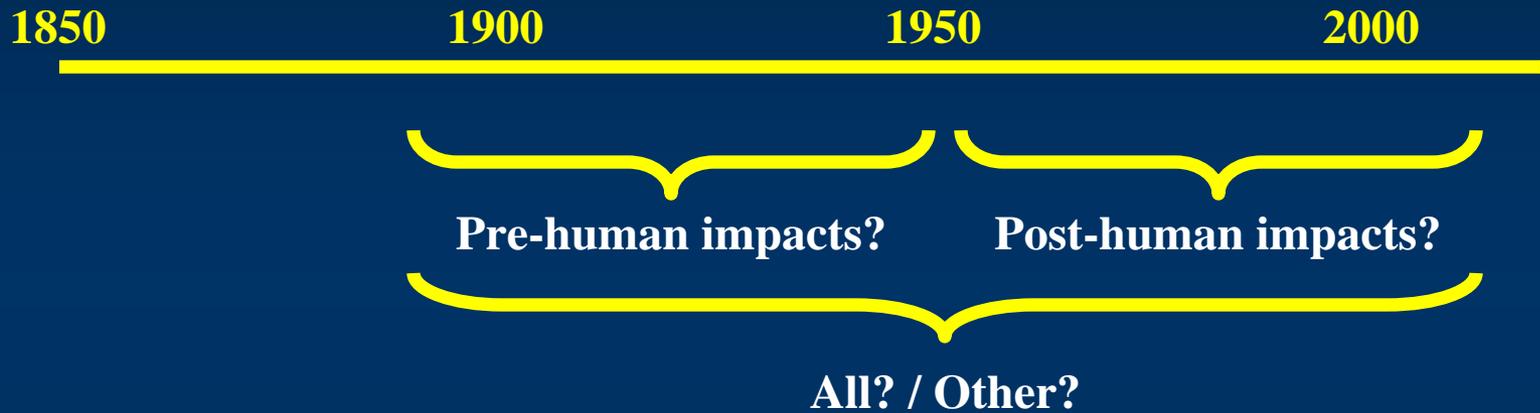


Explanation

- High
- \geq 90th percentile
- 75th - 89th percentile
- 25th - 74th percentile
- 10th - 24th percentile
- $<$ 10th percentile
- Low
- Not ranked

The colored dots on this map depict streamflow conditions as a [percentile](#), which is computed from the period of record for the current day of the year. Only stations with at least 30 years of record are used. The **gray circles** indicate other stations that were not ranked in percentiles either because they have fewer than 30 years of record or because they report parameters other than streamflow. Some stations, for example, measure stage only.

(2) Select Period of Record



Varies by gage

Some discussion in Section 4 of Hydrologic
Methods document

(3) Separate (parse) Hydrograph

Two Options

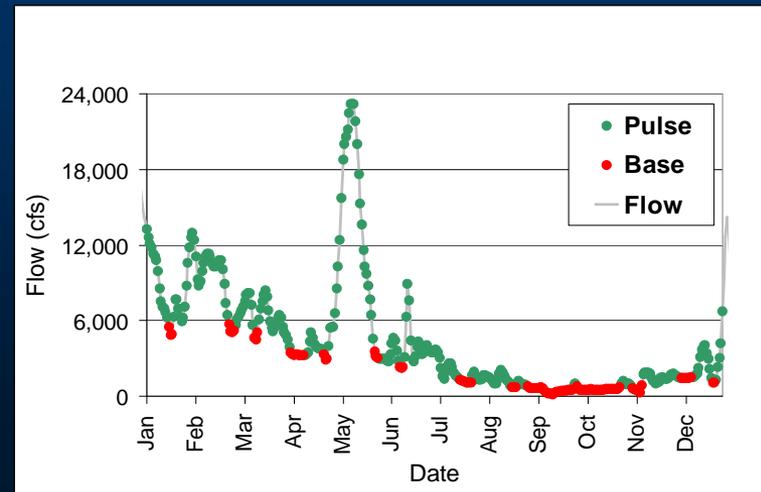
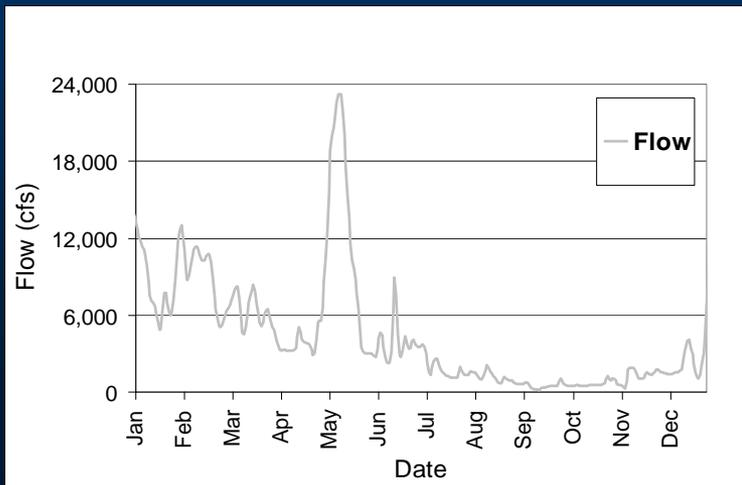
1. Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA)

- Environmental Flow Components function

2. Modified Base Flow Index with Threshold (MBFIT)

- Bureau of Reclamation method with modifications for SB 3

Both split the hydrograph into IFCs



(4) Generate Statistical Summaries in Excel

- HEFR uses Excel to generate summary statistics of each IFC
 - Subsistence
 - Base Flow
 - High Flow Pulses
 - Overbank Events
- Outputs may include: flow, volume, duration, frequency

HEFR Input Window

The screenshot shows the HEFR Input Window interface. It is divided into several sections:

- Subsistence Flows:** Includes input fields for "Subsistence Flows Threshold Percentile" and "Water Quality Protection Flow (cfs)".
- High Flow Pulses:** Includes a checkbox for "Multipeaks_Multiplier".
- Overbank Flows:** Includes a checkbox for "Multipeaks_Multiplier".
- Hydrologic Conditions:** Includes input fields for "Wet" (0.75), "Average" (0.5), and "Dry" (0.25).
- HEFR Run Descriptive Information:** Includes input fields for "USGS Gage ID", "Episodic Events Option" (set to "Original (Percentile Based) Approach"), "Season Type" (Normal), and "Start Month of First Season" (December).
- Define Overbank Flow and High Flow Pulses by:** Includes checkboxes for "Peak Flow", "Volume", and "Duration", all of which are checked.
- IHA:** Includes input fields for "IHA Projects Directory" and "Name of the IHA Analysis".
- Buttons:** "Check Inputs", "Run HEFR", "Exit HEFR", and "Help".
- Watch Window:** A section at the bottom with the text "Displays information about various inputs and other status messages."

Subsistence Flows

Ecological Roles

- Protect water quality and critical habitat during very dry times



HEFR can calculate a statistic based on historically observed dry periods

~or~

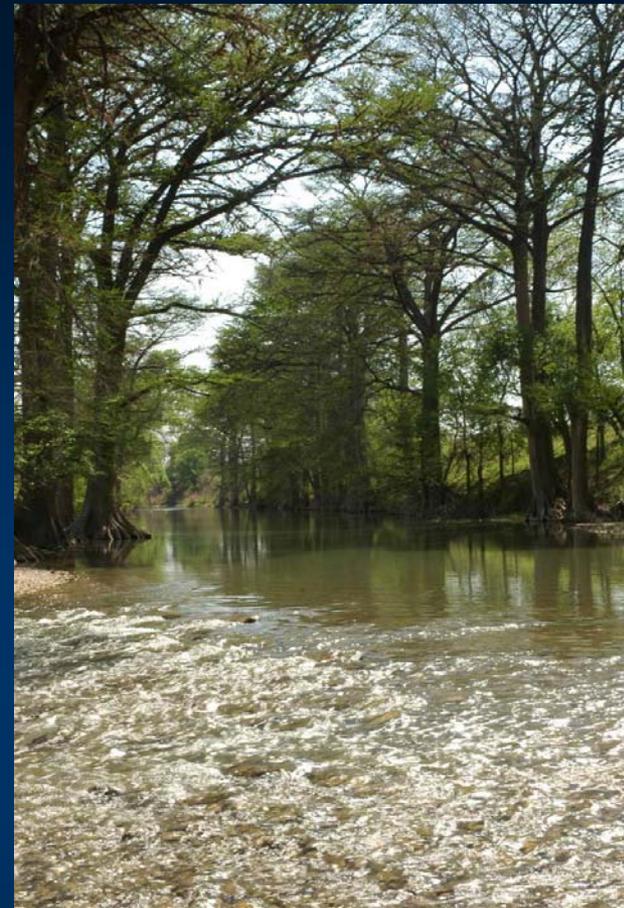
User can input a recommendation based on other information

- For example, flow expected to protect water quality or maintain necessary habitat

Base Flows

Ecological Roles

- Provide suitable habitat
- Maintain diversity
- Maintain water table for riparian vegetation
- Provide connectivity along channel



HEFR calculates statistics seasonally and monthly, at three user-specified percentiles (often termed dry, average, and wet)

High Flow Pulses



Ecological Roles

- Provide spawning cues
- Prevent riparian vegetation from encroaching into channel
- Restore water quality following drought

HEFR has two options

- “Original, percentile-based approach”
 - More prescriptive, seasonal basis only
- “Alternate, frequency-based approach”
 - More flexible, can handle multi-year intervals

Overbank Flows

Ecological Roles

- Shape physical habitats
- Provide migration and spawning cues
- Facilitate exchange of nutrients, sediments, woody debris

HEFR has two options

- “Original, percentile-based approach”
 - Median of historical overbank flows
- “Alternate, frequency-based approach”
 - More flexible



Illustrative HEFR Output

Overbank Flows	Qp: 56,000 cfs with Frequency one per 5 years Volume is 2,849,465 to 4,136,063 (3,492,764) Duration is 33 to 96 (57)											
	Qp: 27,000 cfs with Frequency 3 per 5 years Volume is 953,028 to 2,221,427 (1,587,227) Duration is 19 to 55 (32)											
High Flow Pulses	Qp: 16,600 cfs with Frequency 2 per 3 years Volume is 202,268 to 1,468,901 (835,584) Duration is 13 to 37 (22)											
	Qp: 14,100 cfs with Frequency 2 per year Volume is 16,234 to 1,282,821 (649,527) Duration is 11 to 33 (19)											
	Qp: 13,200 cfs with Frequency 1 per season Volume is #N/A to 1,113,691 (539,522) Duration is 11 to 32 (19)	Qp: 10,600 cfs with Frequency 1 per season Volume is #N/A to 897,743 (287,809) Duration is 9 to 25 (15)										
	Qp: 8,700 cfs with Frequency 2 per 3 seasons Volume is #N/A to 704,824 (129,499) Duration is 7 to 21 (12)	Qp: 4,380 cfs with Frequency 2 per 3 seasons Volume is #N/A to 445,753 (#N/A) Duration is 4 to 12 (7)										
Base Flows (cfs)	6220	4890	1540	1650								
	3800	3000	925	870								
	2300	1560	558	492								
Subsistence Flows (cfs)	134	280	249	217								
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Winter			Spring			Summer			Fall		

Hydrologic Conditions	Wet (75th %ile)
	Average (50th %ile)
	Dry (25th %ile)
	Subsistence

Bottom Line

- **Flexibility = Decisions Required**
- **Need to keep ecological goals front and center**
- **HEFR can efficiently populate a flow matrix to generate a “first cut”**
- **Other disciplines are necessary before reaching a “final” instream recommendation**
 - **Biology – SAC guidance released September 1**
 - **Geomorphology – SAC guidance released May 29**
 - **Water Quality – SAC guidance forthcoming**
- **These disciplines can be used to guide HEFR parameter selection (“pre-processing”) or as direct overlays that replace HEFR-generated flow recommendations (“post-processing”).**