

Appendix C

SANTA BARBARA URBAN HYDROGRAPH METHOD

INTRODUCTION

The Santa Barbara Urban Hydrograph (SBUH) method was developed by the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to determine a runoff hydrograph for an urbanized area. It is a simpler method than some other approaches, as it computes a hydrograph directly without going through intermediate steps (i.e., a unit hydrograph) to determine the runoff hydrograph.

The SBUH method is a popular method for calculating runoff, since it can be done with a spreadsheet or by hand relatively easily. The SBUH method is the method approved by the Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) for determining runoff when doing flow control calculations.

ELEMENTS OF THE SBUH METHOD

The SBUH method depends on several variables:

- Pervious (A_p) and impervious (A_{imp}) land areas
- Time of concentration (T_c) calculations
- Runoff curve numbers (CN) applicable to the site
- Design storm

These elements shall all be presented as part of the submittal process for review by BES staff. In addition, maps showing the pre-development and post-development conditions shall be presented to BES to help in the review.

Land Area

The total area, including the pervious and impervious areas within a drainage basin, shall be quantified in order to evaluate critical contributing areas and the resulting site runoff. Each area within a basin shall be analyzed separately and their hydrographs combined to determine the total basin hydrograph. Areas shall be selected to represent homogenous land use/development units.

Time of Concentration

Time of concentration, T_c , is the time for a theoretical drop of water to travel from the furthest point in the drainage basin to the facility being designed. (In this case, T_c is derived by calculating the overland flow time of concentration and the channelized flow time of concentration.) T_c depends on several factors, including ground slope, ground roughness, and distance of flow. The following formula for determining T_c is found in BES's *Sewer Design Manual*.

Formulas

$$T_c = T_{t1} + T_{c2} + T_{c3} + \dots + T_{cn}$$

$$T_t = L/60V \quad (\text{Conversion of velocity to travel time})$$

$$T_t = \frac{0.42 (nL)^{0.8}}{1.58(s)^{0.4}} \quad (\text{Manning's kinematic solution for sheet flow less than 300 feet})$$

(Shallow concentrated flow for slopes less than 0.005 ft/ft. For steeper slopes, consult BES's Sewer Design Manual):

$$V = 16.1345(s)^{0.5} \quad (\text{Unpaved surfaces})$$

$$V = 20.3282(s)^{0.5} \quad (\text{Paved surfaces})$$

Where,

T_t = travel time, minutes

T_c = total time of concentration, minutes (minimum T_c = 5 minutes)

L = flow length, feet

V = average velocity of flow, feet per second

n = Manning's roughness coefficient for various surfaces (see Chart 10 of the 1991 Sewer Design Manual)

s = slope of the hydraulic grade line (land or watercourse slope), feet per foot

When calculating T_c , the following limitations apply:

- Overland sheet flow (flow across flat areas that does not form into channels or rivulets) shall not extend for more than 300 feet.
- For flow paths through closed conveyance facilities such as pipes and culverts, standard hydraulic formulas shall be used for establishing velocity and travel time. (See the *Sewer Design Manual* for more data on pipe flow rates and velocities.)
- Flow paths through lakes or wetlands may be assumed to be zero (i.e. $T_c = 0$).

Runoff Curve Numbers

Runoff curve numbers were developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) after studying the runoff characteristics of various types of land. Curve numbers (CN) were developed to reduce diverse characteristics such as soil type, land usage, and vegetation into a single variable for doing runoff calculations. The runoff curve numbers approved by BES for water quantity/quality calculations are included as Table C-2 of this appendix.

The curve numbers presented in Table C-2 are for *wet* antecedent moisture conditions. Wet conditions assume previous rainstorms have reduced the capacity of soil to absorb water. Given the frequency of rainstorms in the Portland area, wet conditions are most likely, and give conservative hydrographic values.

Design Storm

The SBUH method also requires a design storm to perform the runoff calculations. For flow control calculations, BES uses a NRCS Type 1A 24-hour storm distribution. This storm is shown in Figure C-1 and Table C-4. The depth of rainfall for the 2 through 100-year storm events is shown below in Table C-1.

Table C-1
24-HOUR RAINFALL DEPTHS AT PORTLAND AIRPORT

Recurrence Interval, Years	2	5	10	25	100
24-Hour Depths, Inches	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.4

Table C-2
RUNOFF CURVE NUMBERS

Runoff curve numbers for urban areas*

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group			
Cover type and hydrologic condition	Average percent impervious area	A	B	C	D
Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.):					
Poor condition (grass cover <50%)		68	79	86	89
Fair condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)		49	69	79	84
Good condition (grass cover > 75%)		39	61	74	80
Impervious areas:					
Paved parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc. (excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Streets and roads:					
Paved; curbs and storm sewers (excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Paved; open ditches (including right-of-way)		83	89	92	93
Gravel (including right-of-way)		76	85	89	91
Dirt (including right-of-way)		72	82	87	89
Urban districts:					
Commercial and business	85	89	92	94	95
Industrial	72	81	88	91	93
Residential districts by average lot size:					
1/8 acre or less (town houses)	65	77	85	90	92
1/4 acre	38	61	75	83	87
1/3 acre	30	57	72	81	86
1/2 acre	25	54	70	80	85
1 acre	20	51	68	79	84
2 acres	12	46	65	77	82

Runoff curve numbers for other agricultural lands*

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group			
Cover type	Hydrologic condition	A	B	C	D
Pasture, grassland, or range-continuous forage for grazing					
<50% ground cover or heavily grazed with no mulch	Poor	68	79	86	89
50 to 75% ground cover and not heavily grazed	Fair	49	69	79	84
>75% ground cover and lightly or only occasionally grazed	Good	39	61	74	80
Meadow-continuous grass, protected from grazing and generally mowed for hay	-	30	58	71	78
Brush--weed-grass mixture with brush as the major element					
<50% ground cover	Poor	48	67	77	83
50 to 75% ground cover	Fair	35	56	70	77
>75% ground cover	Good	30	48	65	73
Woods-grass combination (orchard or tree farm)					
	Poor	57	73	82	86
	Fair	43	65	76	82
	Good	32	58	72	79

Runoff curve numbers for other agricultural lands*

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group			
Cover type	Hydrologic condition	A	B	C	D
Woods					
Forest litter, small trees, and brush are destroyed by heavy grazing or regular burning.	Poor	45	66	77	83
Woods are grazed but not burned, and some forest litter covers the soil.	Fair	36	60	73	79
Woods are protected from grazing, and litter and brush adequately cover the soil.	Good	30	55	70	77

Runoff curve numbers for Simplified Approaches**

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group			
Simplified Approaches	Hydrologic condition	A	B	C	D
Eco-roof	Good	n/a	61	n/a	n/a
Roof Garden	Good	n/a	48	n/a	n/a
Contained Planter Box	Good	n/a	48	n/a	n/a
Infiltration & Flow-Through Planter Box	Good	n/a	48	n/a	n/a
Pervious Pavement	-	76	85	89	n/a
Trees					
New and/or Existing Evergreen	-	36	60	73	79
New and/or Existing Deciduous	-	36	60	73	79

n/a - Does not apply, as design criteria for the relevant mitigation measures do not include the use of this soil type.

*Soil Conservation Service, *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds*, Technical Release 55, pp. 2.5-2.8, June 1986.

**CNs of various cover types were assigned to the Proposed Simplified Approaches with similar cover types as follows:

Eco-roof – assumed grass in good condition with soil type B.

Roof Garden – assumed brush-weed-grass mixture with >75% ground cover and soil type B.

Contained Planter Box – assumed brush-weed-grass mixture with >75% ground cover and soil type B.

Infiltration & Flow-Through Planter Box – assumed brush-weed-grass mixture with >75% ground cover and soil type B.

Pervious Pavement – assumed gravel.

Trees – assumed woods with fair hydrologic conditions.

Note: To determine hydrologic soil type, consult local USDA Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey.

TABLE C-3
NRCS HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

<u>NRCS Hydrologic Soil Group</u>	<u>Description</u>
Group A	Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravels. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.
Group B	Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.
Group C	Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils that have a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils that have moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.
Group D	Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clay soils that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a permanent high water table, soils that have a fragipan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

Figure C-1 - NRCS 24-Hour Type 1A Hyetograph

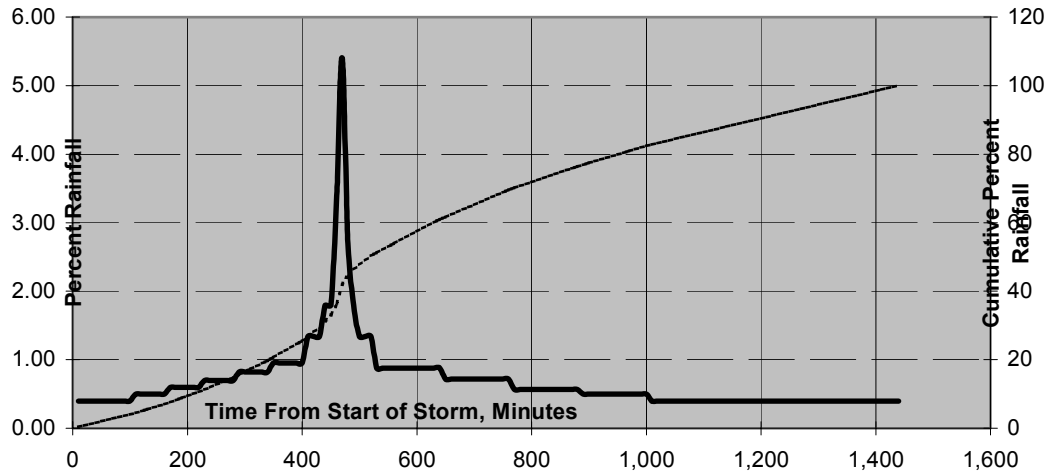


Table C-3 - NRCS Type 1A Hyetographic Distribution - For Use In Water Quality/Quantity Design

Time From Start of Storm, Minutes	Cumulative Rainfall %	Time From Start of Storm, Minutes	Cumulative Rainfall %	Time From Start of Storm, Minutes	Cumulative Rainfall %	Time From Start of Storm, Minutes	Cumulative Rainfall %
0 - 10	0.40	360 - 370	0.95	720 - 730	0.72	1080 - 1090	0.40
10 - 20	0.40	370 - 380	0.95	730 - 740	0.72	1090 - 1100	0.40
20 - 30	0.40	380 - 390	0.95	740 - 750	0.72	1100 - 1110	0.40
30 - 40	0.40	390 - 400	0.95	750 - 760	0.72	1110 - 1120	0.40
40 - 50	0.40	400 - 410	1.34	760 - 770	0.57	1120 - 1130	0.40
50 - 60	0.40	410 - 420	1.34	770 - 780	0.57	1130 - 1140	0.40
60 - 70	0.40	420 - 430	1.34	780 - 790	0.57	1140 - 1150	0.40
70 - 80	0.40	430 - 440	1.80	790 - 800	0.57	1150 - 1160	0.40
80 - 90	0.40	440 - 450	1.80	800 - 810	0.57	1160 - 1170	0.40
90 - 100	0.40	450 - 460	3.40	810 - 820	0.57	1170 - 1180	0.40
100 - 110	0.50	460 - 470	5.40	820 - 830	0.57	1180 - 1190	0.40
110 - 120	0.50	470 - 480	2.70	830 - 840	0.57	1190 - 1200	0.40
120 - 130	0.50	480 - 490	1.80	840 - 850	0.57	1200 - 1210	0.40
130 - 140	0.50	490 - 500	1.34	850 - 860	0.57	1210 - 1220	0.40
140 - 150	0.50	500 - 510	1.34	860 - 870	0.57	1220 - 1230	0.40
150 - 160	0.50	510 - 520	1.34	870 - 880	0.57	1230 - 1240	0.40
160 - 170	0.60	520 - 530	0.88	880 - 890	0.50	1240 - 1250	0.40
170 - 180	0.60	530 - 540	0.88	890 - 900	0.50	1250 - 1260	0.40
180 - 190	0.60	540 - 550	0.88	900 - 910	0.50	1260 - 1270	0.40
190 - 200	0.60	550 - 560	0.88	910 - 920	0.50	1270 - 1280	0.40
200 - 210	0.60	560 - 570	0.88	920 - 930	0.50	1280 - 1290	0.40
210 - 220	0.60	570 - 580	0.88	930 - 940	0.50	1290 - 1300	0.40
220 - 230	0.70	580 - 590	0.88	940 - 950	0.50	1300 - 1310	0.40
230 - 240	0.70	590 - 600	0.88	950 - 960	0.50	1310 - 1320	0.40
240 - 250	0.70	600 - 610	0.88	960 - 970	0.50	1320 - 1330	0.40
250 - 260	0.70	610 - 620	0.88	970 - 980	0.50	1330 - 1340	0.40
260 - 270	0.70	620 - 630	0.88	980 - 990	0.50	1340 - 1350	0.40
270 - 280	0.70	630 - 640	0.88	990 - 1000	0.50	1350 - 1360	0.40
280 - 290	0.82	640 - 650	0.72	1000 - 1010	0.40	1360 - 1370	0.40
290 - 300	0.82	650 - 660	0.72	1010 - 1020	0.40	1370 - 1380	0.40
300 - 310	0.82	660 - 670	0.72	1020 - 1030	0.40	1380 - 1390	0.40
310 - 320	0.82	670 - 680	0.72	1030 - 1040	0.40	1390 - 1400	0.40
320 - 330	0.82	680 - 690	0.72	1040 - 1050	0.40	1400 - 1410	0.40
330 - 340	0.82	690 - 700	0.72	1050 - 1060	0.40	1410 - 1420	0.40
340 - 350	0.95	700 - 710	0.72	1060 - 1070	0.40	1420 - 1430	0.40
350 - 360	0.95	710 - 720	0.72	1070 - 1080	0.40	1430 - 1440	0.40