Statewide and Site-Specific PMP, An Overview

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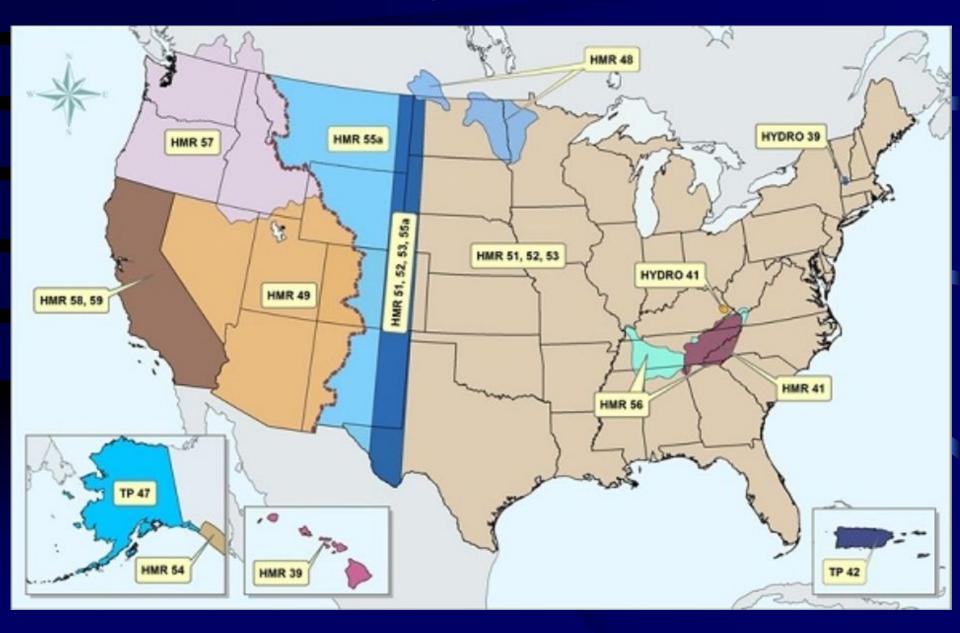
NMWDOC Spring Workshop May 11-12, 2015 Albuquerque, NM

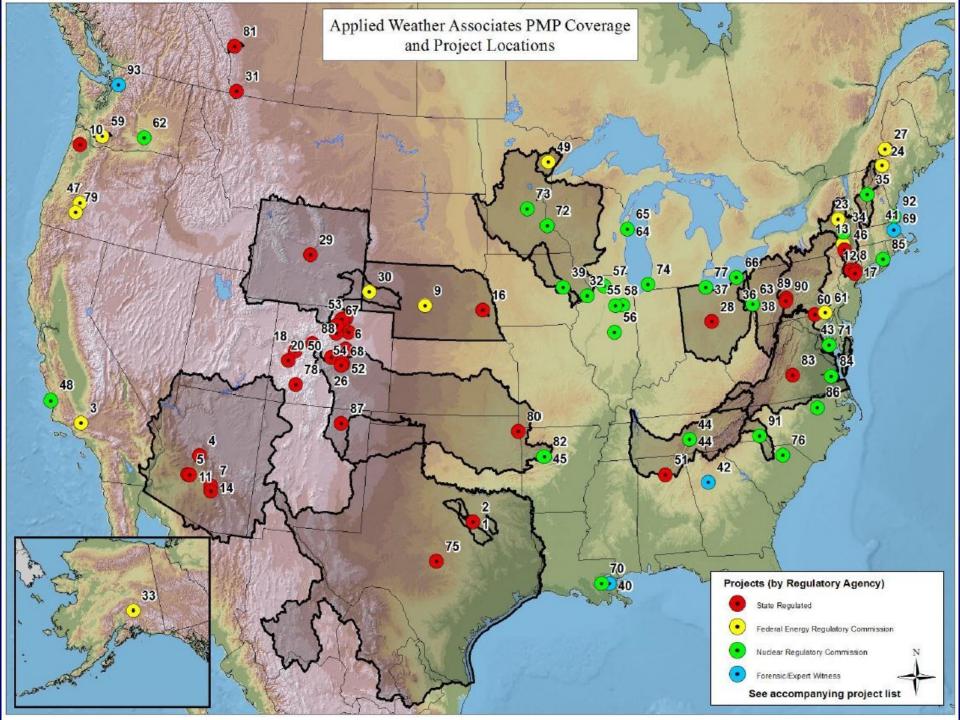


- Definition: The <u>theoretically</u> greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration that is <u>physically</u> <u>possible</u> over a given storm area at a particular <u>geographic location</u> at a certain time of year (HMR 59, 1999)
- **Types of PMP studies:**
 - Generalized (Hydrometeorological Reports)
 - Provides PMP values for a region
 - HMR 51 East of the 105th Meridian from Canada to Mexico
 - Regional/Statewide
 - Provide PMP values over regions with varying topography
 - Individual basins are included in the regional/statewide results
 - Site-Specific
 - Provides PMP values for individual drainage basins
 - Considers unique meteorology and topography



Coverage of HMRs





How Do Site-Specific, Statewide, Regional PMP Studies Provide Improved PMP Values?

- More storms considered
- New technologies used
- Problems/Unknowns in the HMRs corrected
- Topographic features addressed
- Updated climatologies used



Method for Computing PMP Values

- Observed extreme rainfall events are used
 - Storm based approach
- Identify extreme storms in Texas and regions that are considered transpositionable
 - Identify recent extreme storms since publication of the appropriate HMRs
 - Review older rainfall data records
- Identify extreme storm types
 - Local storms (thunderstorms/MCC)
 - General storms (frontal systems)
 - Hurricanes/Tropical Systems



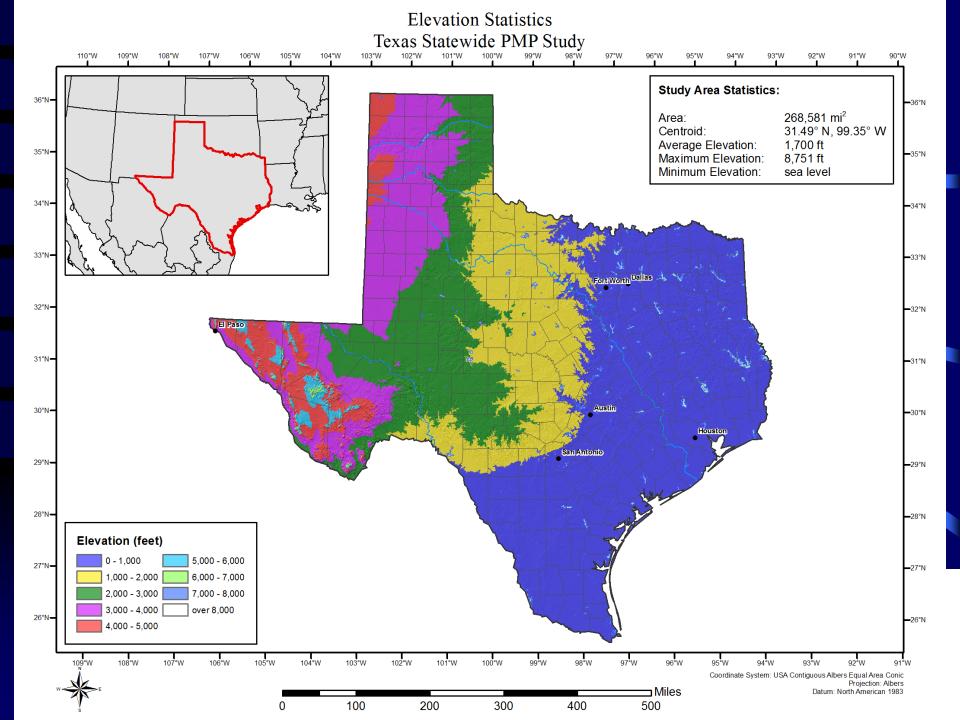
Method for Computing PMP Values

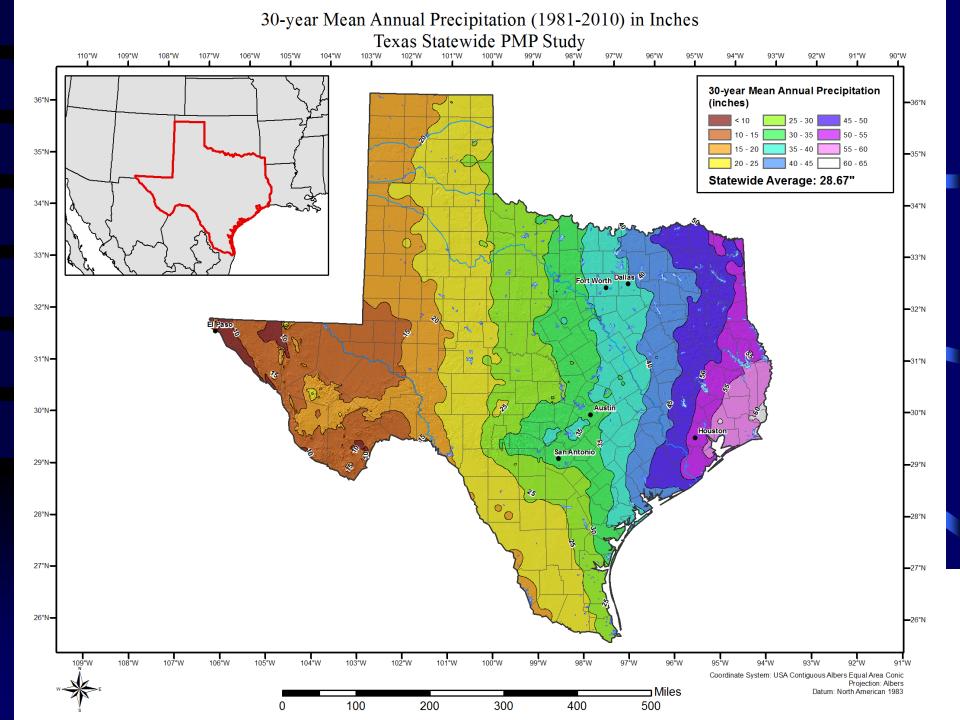
- Identify unique topography
 - Precipitation enhancement/decrease
 - -orographics
 - Effects on rainfall center location
 - -physically possible storm centering/orientation
- Review HMR/Hydro/Tech Memo procedures
 - Identify inconsistent assumptions
 - Apply new technologies and data
 - Apply new/updated methods



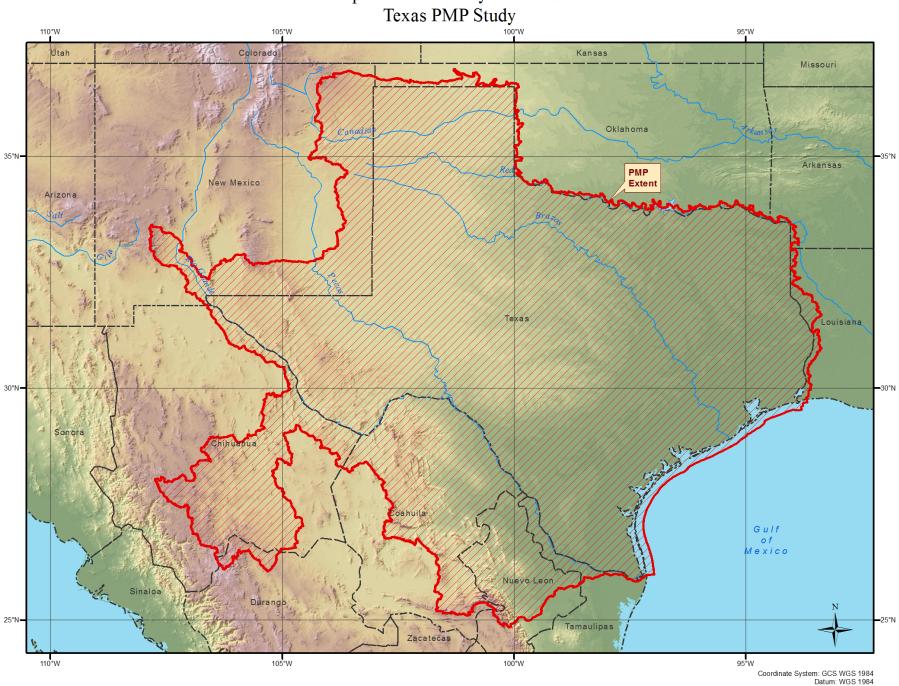
Probable Maximum Precipitation Study for Texas Project Overview-TEXAS

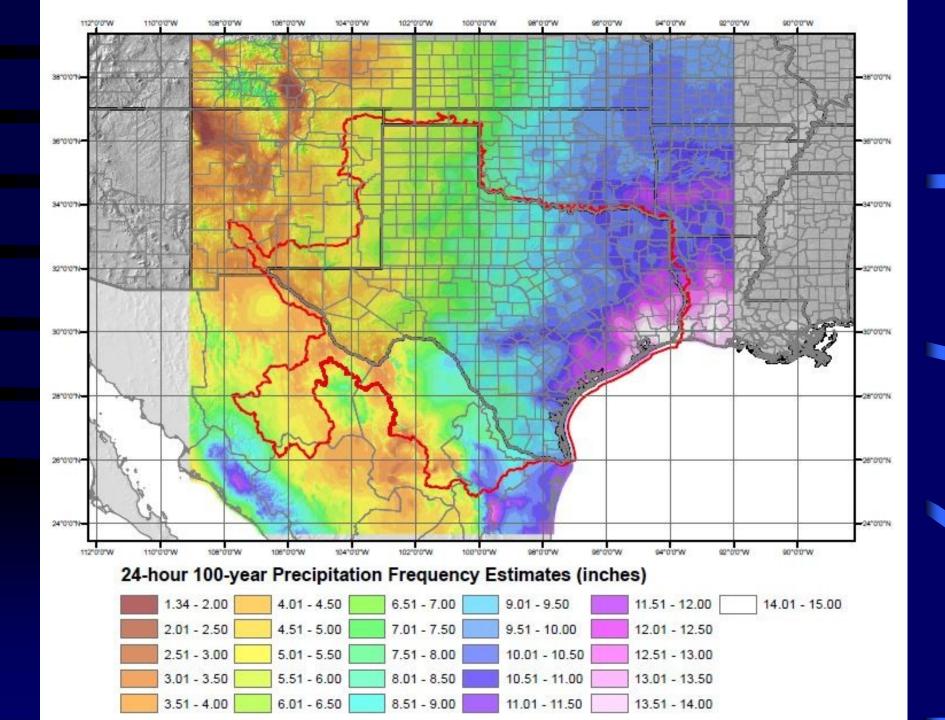


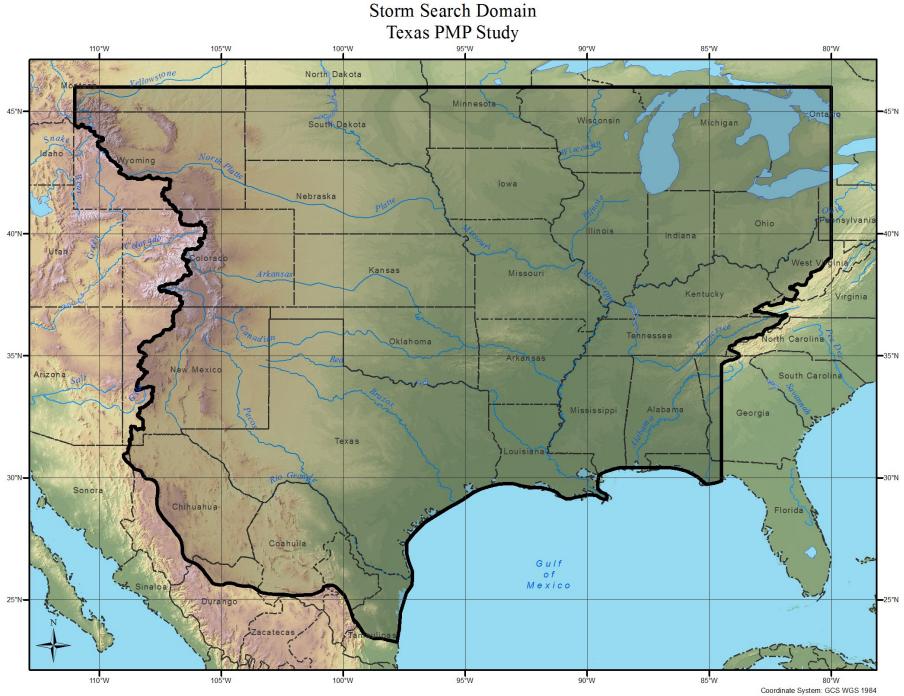




Proposed PMP Analysis Domain

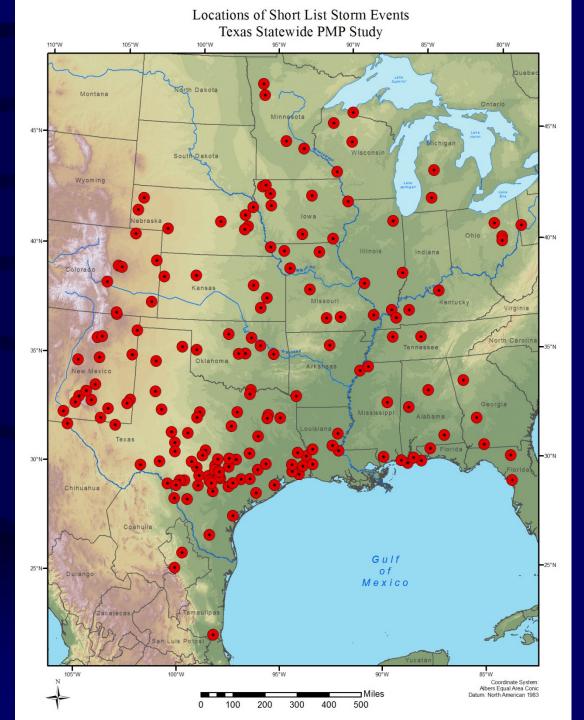






Datum: WGS 1984

Intermediate Storm List-All Storms



Project Overview-Arizona



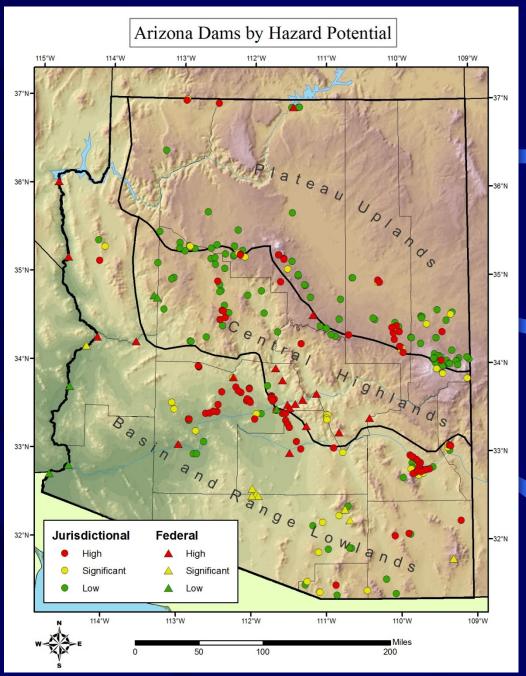
Reasons For Study

"Hazard creep"

In past 3 years: 17 dams reclassified

More than half deficient

156 more could be reclassified in the future



Cooperative Efforts-AZ

- Funding/Cooperating Partners
 - Arizona Department of Water Resources
 - Arizona Game & Fish Department
 - FCD (Maricopa, Navajo)
 - NRCS
 - FEMA (NDSP State Assistance Grant)
- Working together all partners achieve desired results
- State/Users benefit at a reduced cost

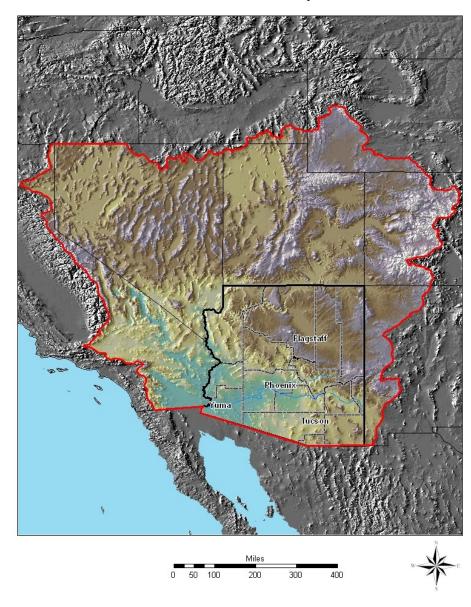


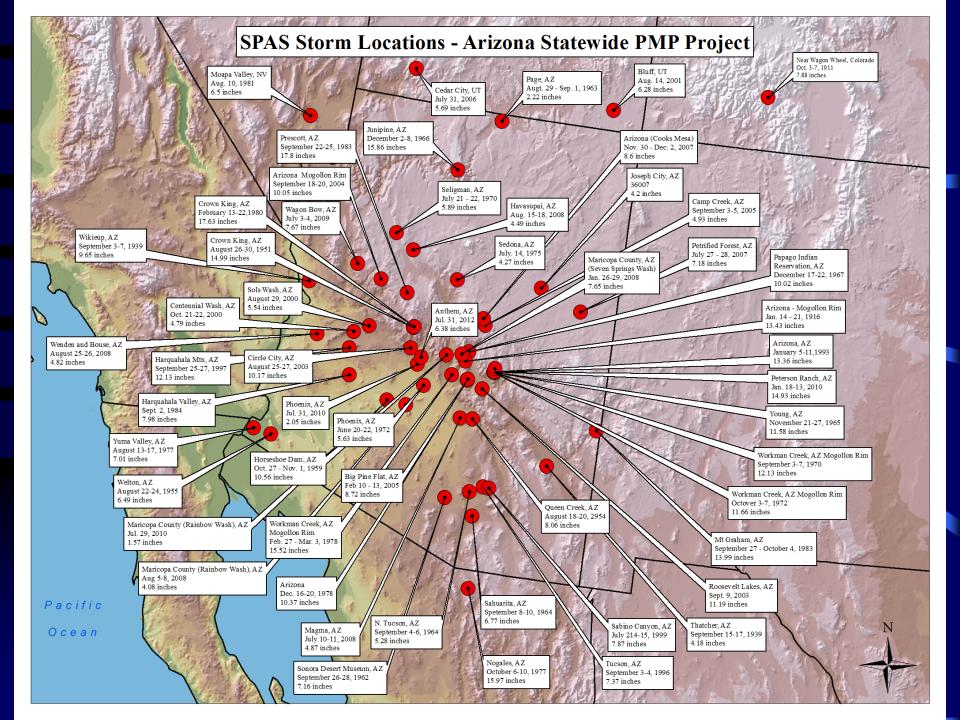
Expected Project Benefits
Reduced Construction Costs

- New Dams
- Reduced Rehabilitation Costs
 - Remove need for rehabilitation
 - Millions in cost savings during useful lifetime
- Reclaimed Opportunity Costs
 - Flood protection
 - Storage capacities
 - Operational availability

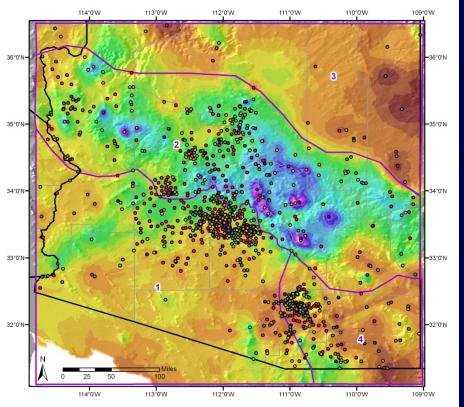


HMR 49 Domain HMR 49 Boundary





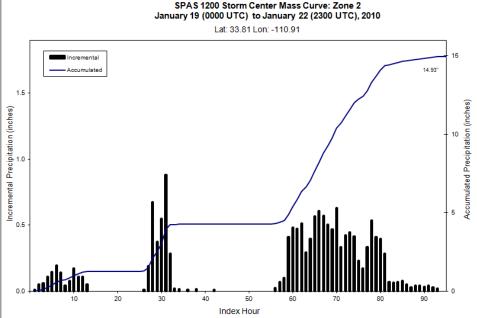
SPAS Storm Analysis Results



Hourly and daily station data extraction information: SPAS storm number: 1200 Begin: 01/19/2010 0000Z End: 01/22/2010 2359Z Domain: 36.5 -114.8 31.1 -109.0

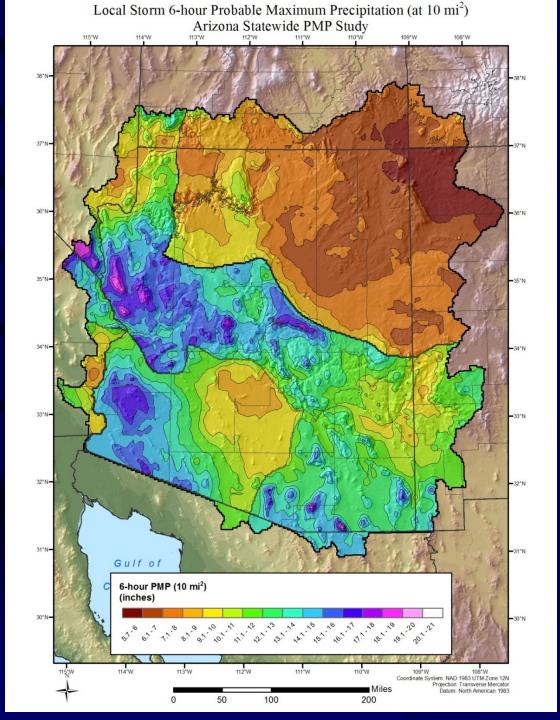


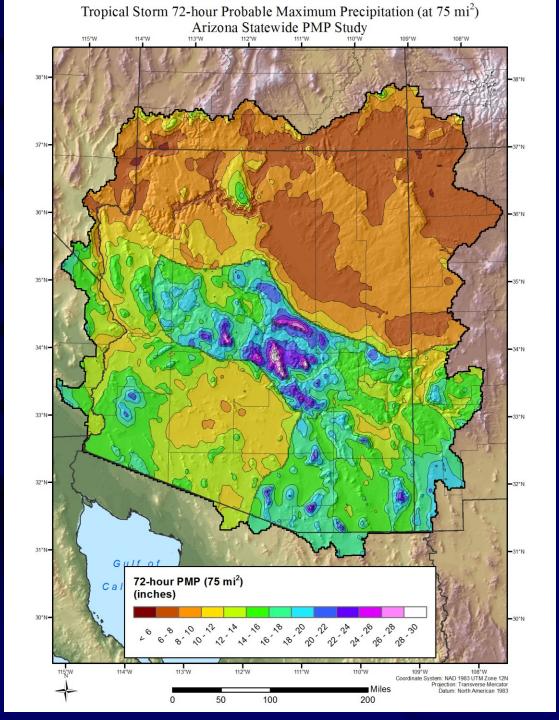


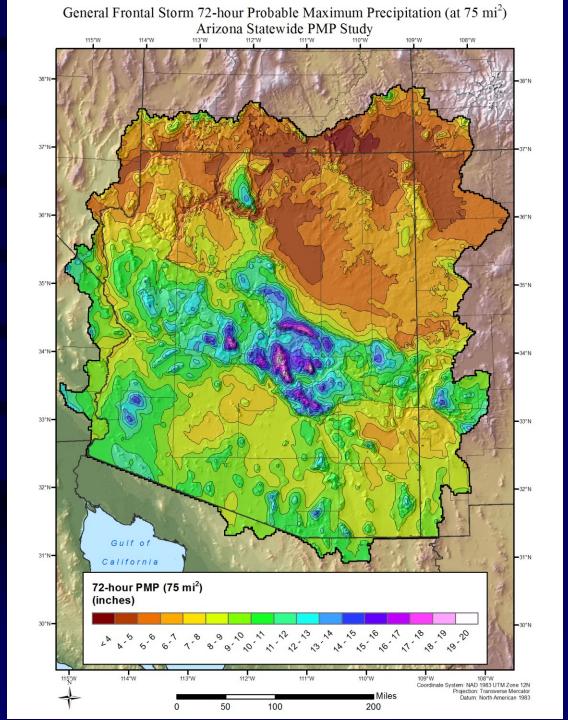


Storm 1200 - January 19, 2010 (0000 UTC) - January 22, 2010 (0400 UTC) MAXIMUM AVERAGE DEPTH OF PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

	Duration (hours)										
Area (mi ²)	1	3	6	12	18	24	36	48	72	95	Total
0	1.15	2.33	3.8	6.03	8.09	9.98	10.6	10.99	13.66	14.93	14.93
1	1.1	2.26	3.71	5.81	7.92	9.72	10.39	10.7	13.43	14.57	14.57
10	1.04	2.09	3.64	5.75	7.56	9.1	9.94	10.27	12.95	14.52	14.52
25	0.96	2.01	3.54	5.56	7.31	8.7	9.62	9.89	12.53	13.99	13.99
50	0.88	1.97	3.39	5.38	7.02	8.46	9.33	9.51	12.16	13.44	13.44
100	0.85	1.89	3.31	5.09	6.84	8.05	8.98	9.15	11.67	12.82	12.82
150	0.82	1.83	3.21	4.86	6.57	7.95	8.79	8.9	11.34	12.44	12.44
200	0.8	1.79	3.14	4.72	6.53	7.7	8.56	8.73	11.18	12.18	12.18
300	0.73	1.72	3.02	4.58	6.26	7.57	8.36	8.52	10.89	11.79	11.79
400	0.72	1.66	2.94	4.48	6.04	7.36	8.14	8.31	10.6	11.51	11.51
500	0.71	1.61	2.87	4.4	5.76	7.1	7.97	8.12	10.29	11.28	11.28
1,000	0.62	1.34	2.34	4	5.53	6.37	7.05	7.51	8.75	10.48	10.48
2,000	0.52	1.29	2.28	3.6	4.95	5.93	6.64	6.64	8.51	9.78	9.78
5,000	0.43	1.08	1.93	2.92	4.4	5.1	5.78	5.78	7.49	8.6	8.60
10,000	0.39	0.9	1.59	2.77	3.78	4.39	5.04	5.21	6.57	7.58	7.58
20,000	0.28	0.71	1.29	2.32	2.88	3.53	4.28	4.59	5.51	6.37	6.37
40,231	0.19	0.53	1.02	1.74	2.35	2.77	3.23	3.43	4.36	4.74	4.74





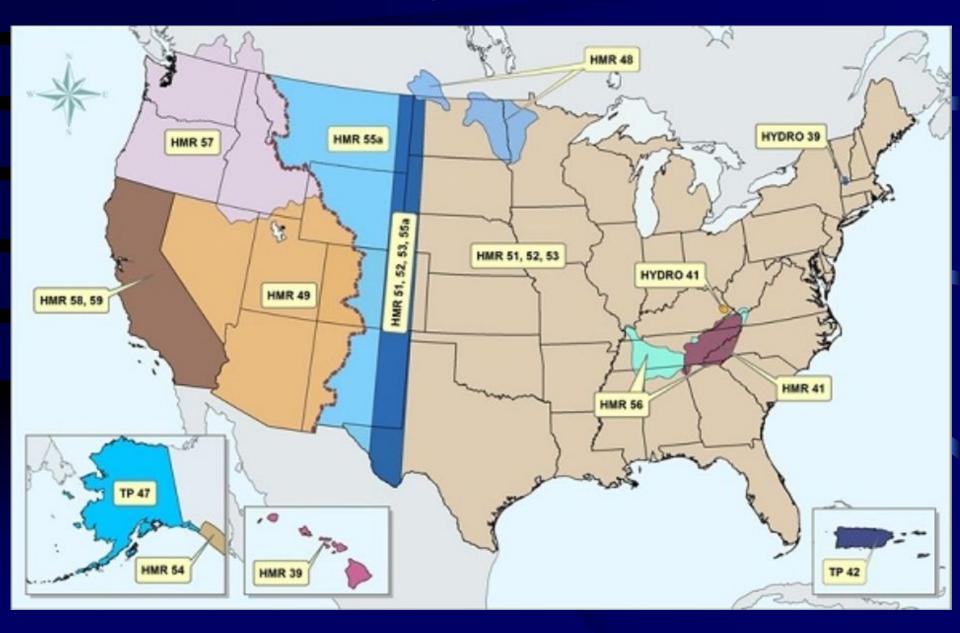


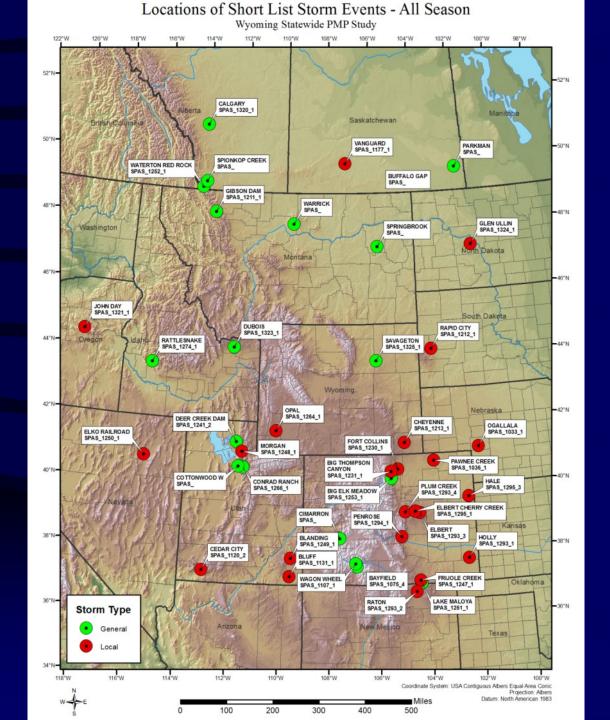
Project Overview-WYOMING

•Four HMRs in one state

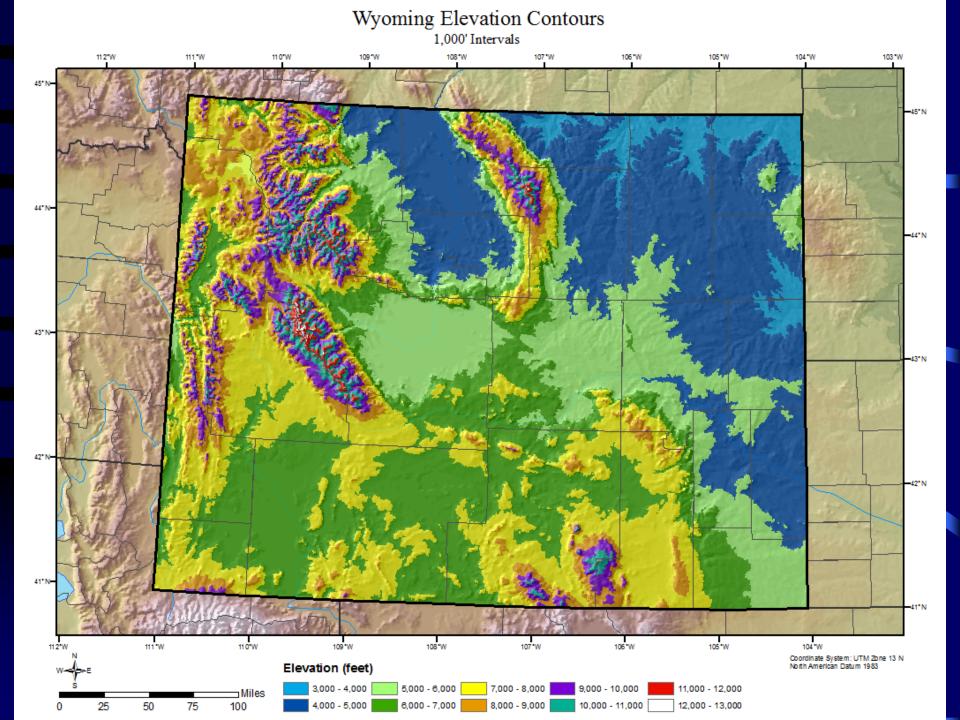


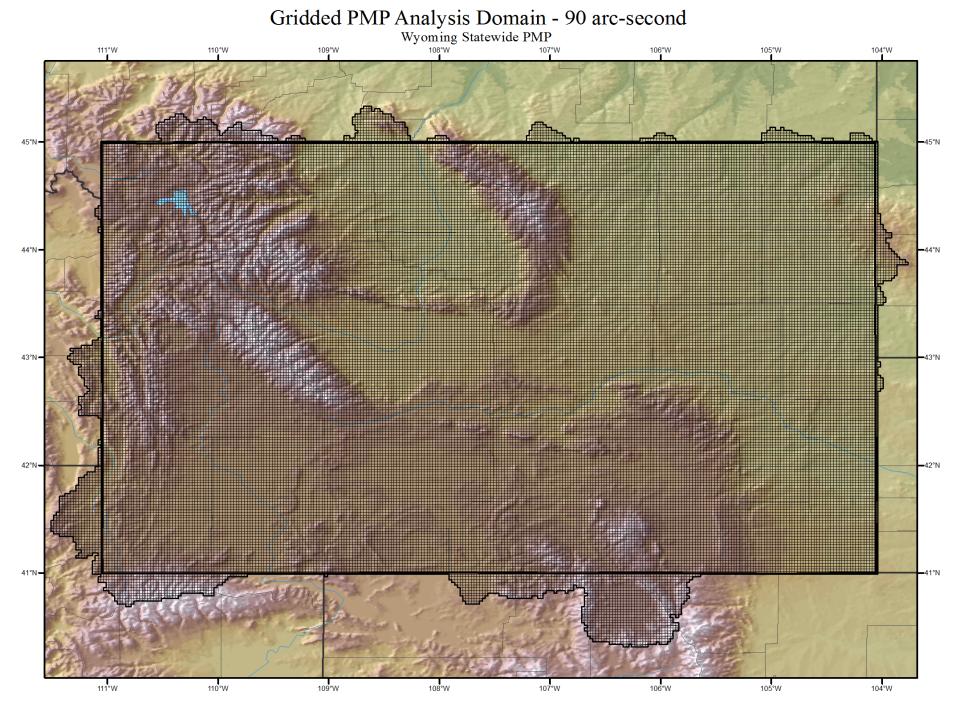
Coverage of HMRs

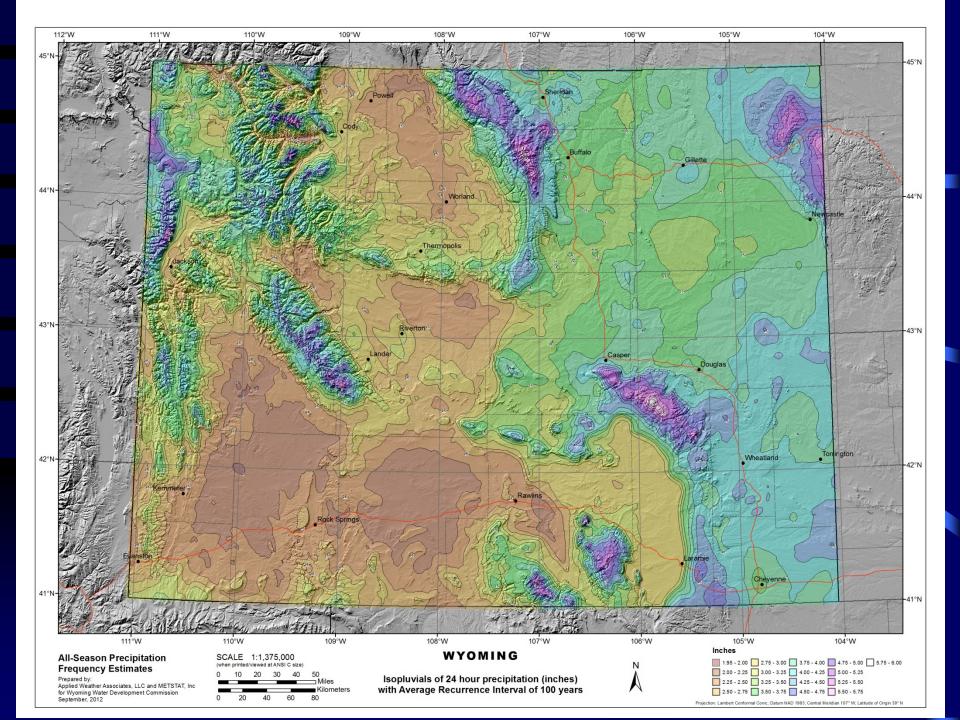


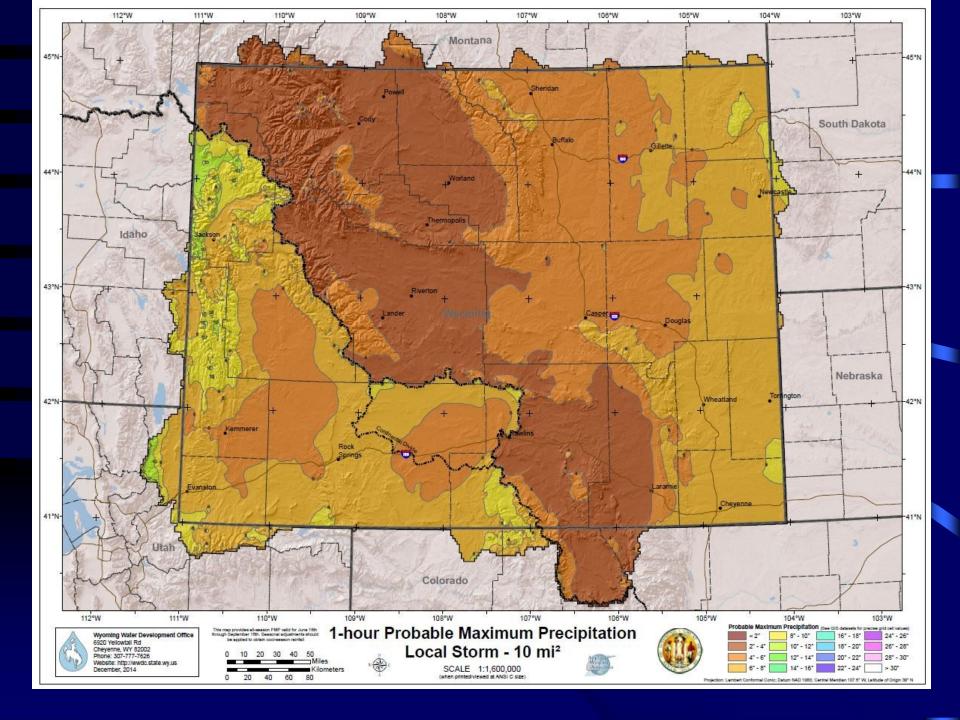


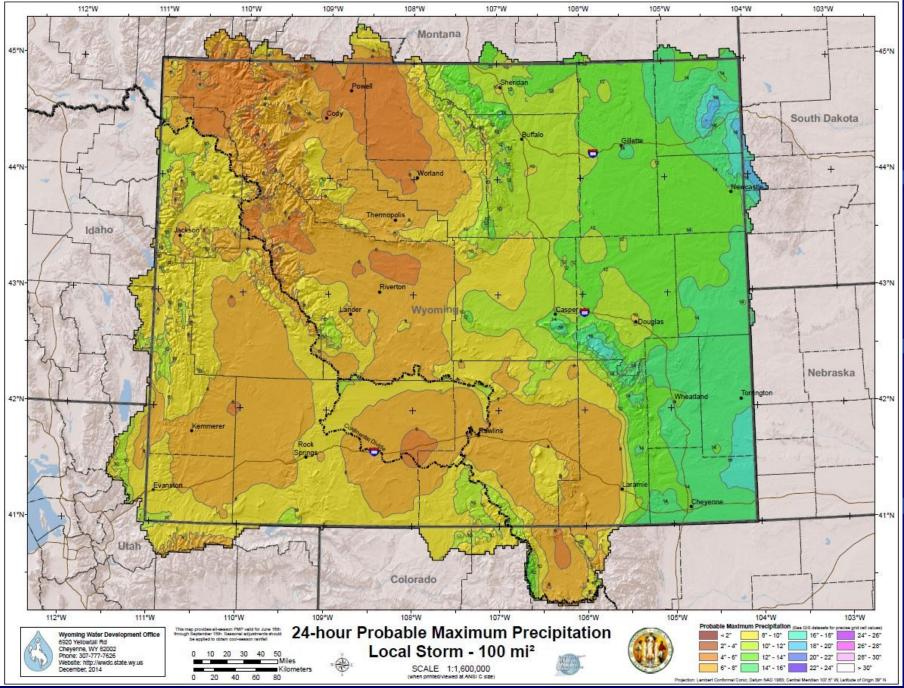








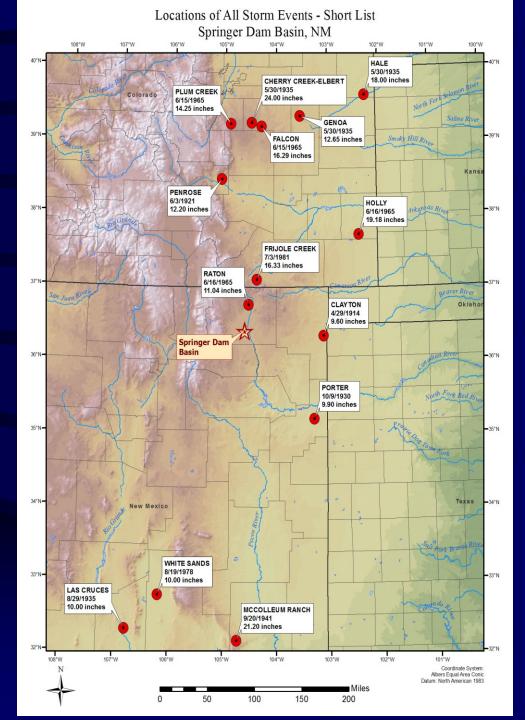




Site-Specific for Springer Dam



Storms Used in PMP Development



PMP Results Compared to HMR 55A

	Local Storm PMP									
	1/4-hour	1/2-hour	3/4-hour	1-hour	2-hour	3-hour	4-hour	5-hour	6-hour	
HMR 55A (1 mi ²)	8.05	10.28	11.35	12.08	14.01	15.01	15.62	16.10	16.47	
AWA (1 mi ²)	5.79	7.32	8.00	8.51	12.77	15.16	16.87	16.88	16.88	
% change from HMR 55A	-28%	-29%	-30%	-30%	-9%	1%	8%	5%	3%	

	General Storm PMP						
	1-hour	6-hour	24-hour	72-hour			
HMR 55A (10 mi ²)	15.00	25.00	32.10	37.20			
AWA (1 mi²)	8.15	21.52	28.92	28.92			
% change from HMR 55A	-46%	-14%	-10%	-22%			

What About New Mexico

- •Would expect similar results as adjacent studies
- Follow the same process
- Build off previous and ongoing work
- Consistency in development
- Understanding of values
- •Reproducible results
- Higher confidence in data



Extra Slides

