

Least Bell's Vireo –  
Stream Riparian Water Hydrographs and  
Fluvial Sediment: Reliance and  
Modifications on the Coastal Slope of  
California

Presented By:

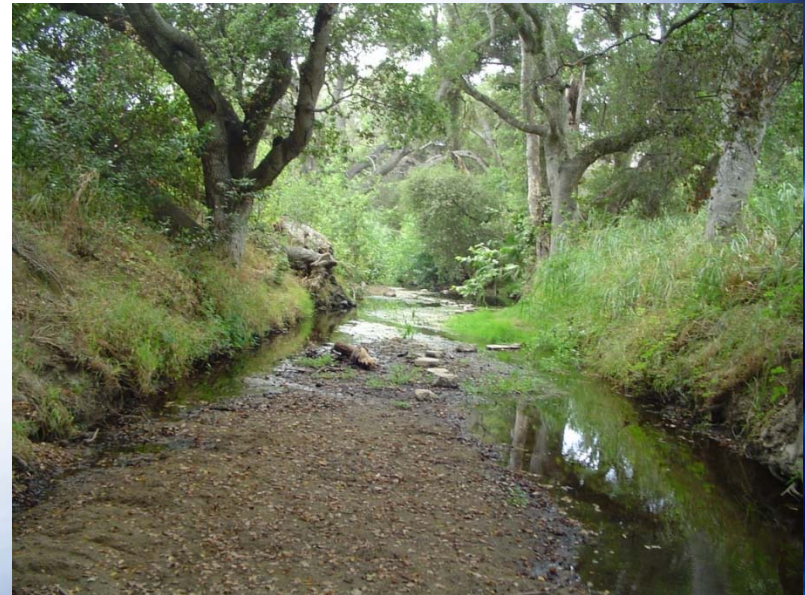
Tory R. Walker, PE, CFM, LEED GA



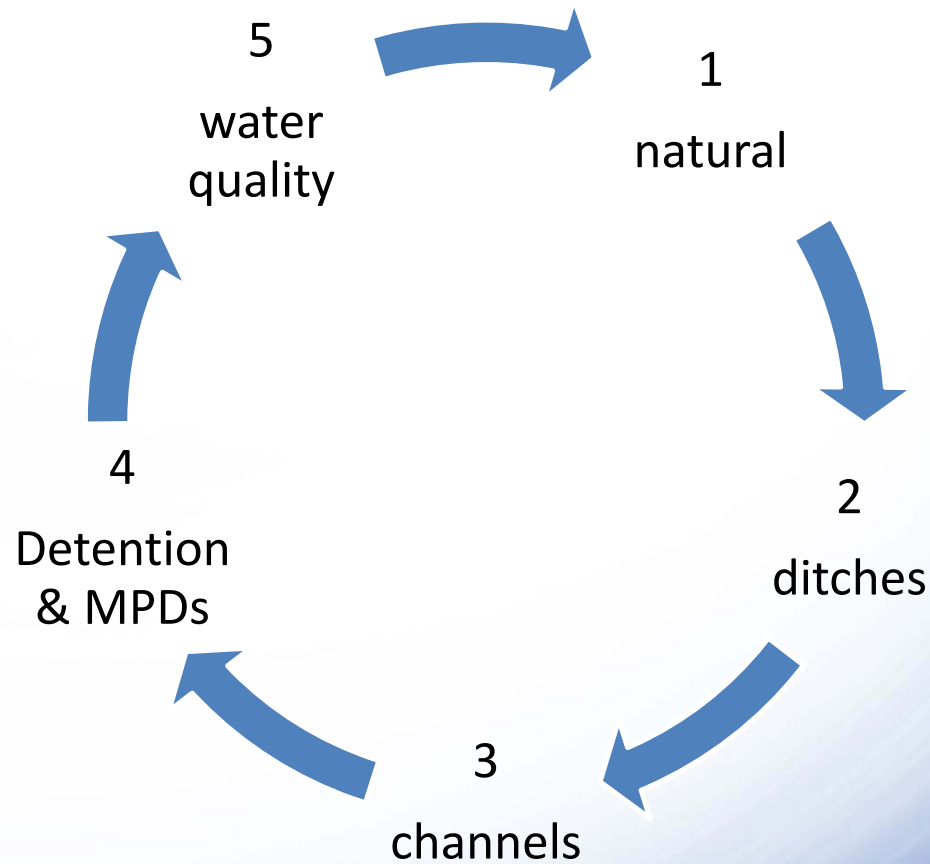
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# Brief Overview

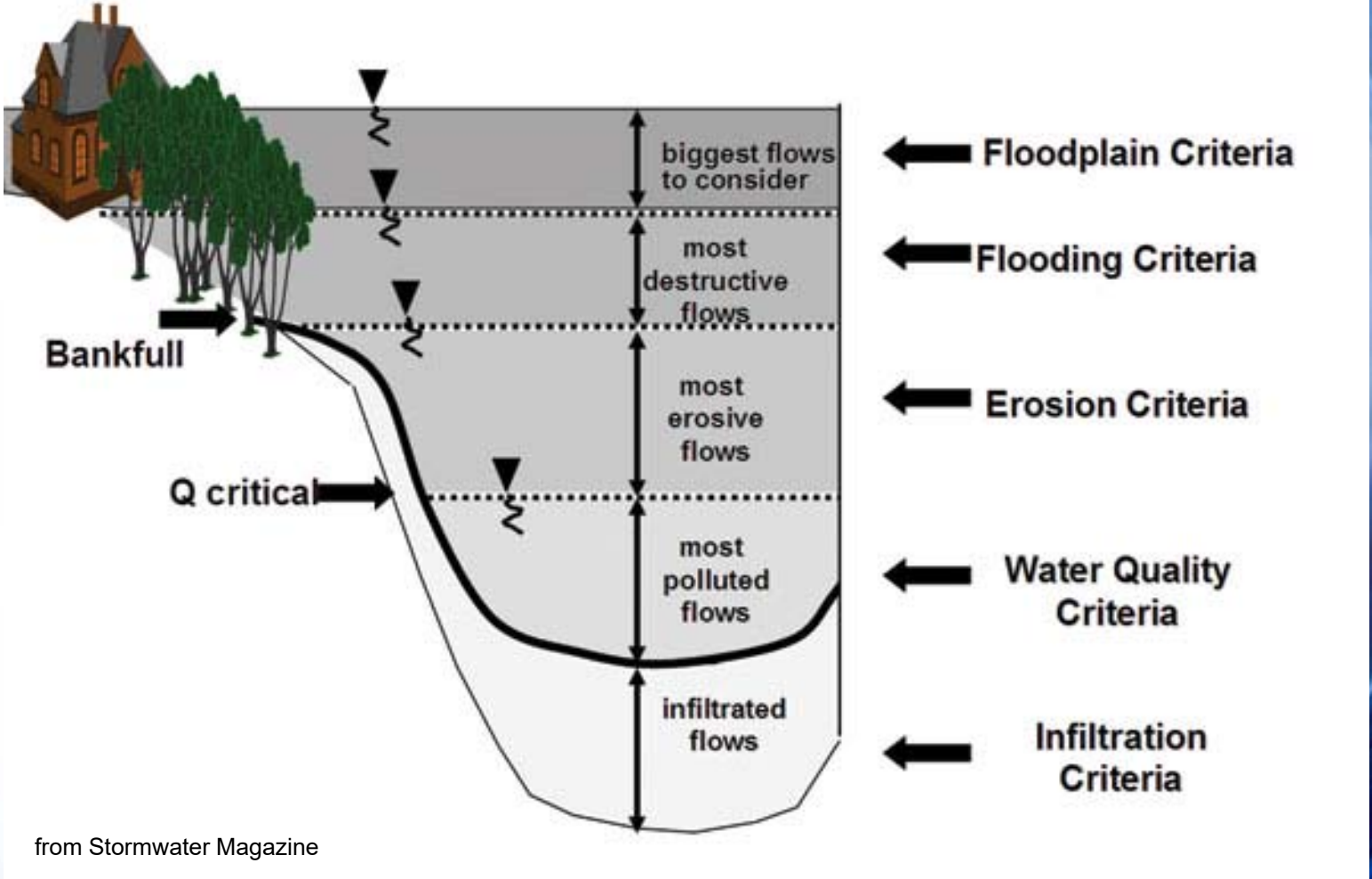
- Short History Lesson
- MS4 (Stormwater) Permit as a Catalyst
- Regional Factors & Influencers
- Hydromodification
- Case Studies



# Short History Lesson on Floodplains & Channels



# What Are You Looking At?



from Stormwater Magazine



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# MS4 Permits as a Catalyst

- Recent focus on problem of hydromodification
- Intention is commendable, science is lacking
  - Science has been imported
  - Approach is **over simplified**
  - Conservative assumptions
- Result is a convoluted set of rules with little resemblance to reality

**You can't legislate how nature should behave!**

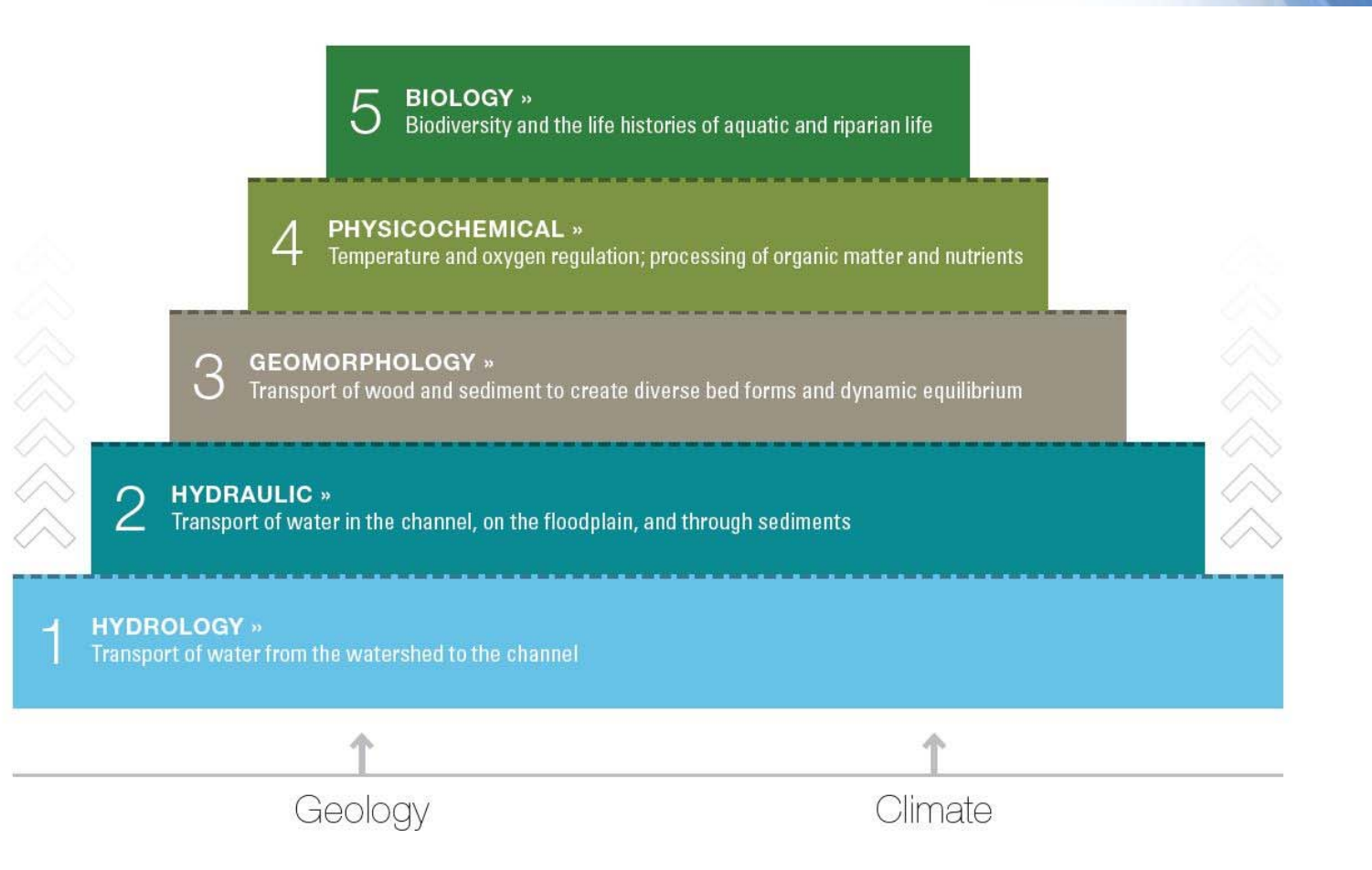


# Factors & Influencers

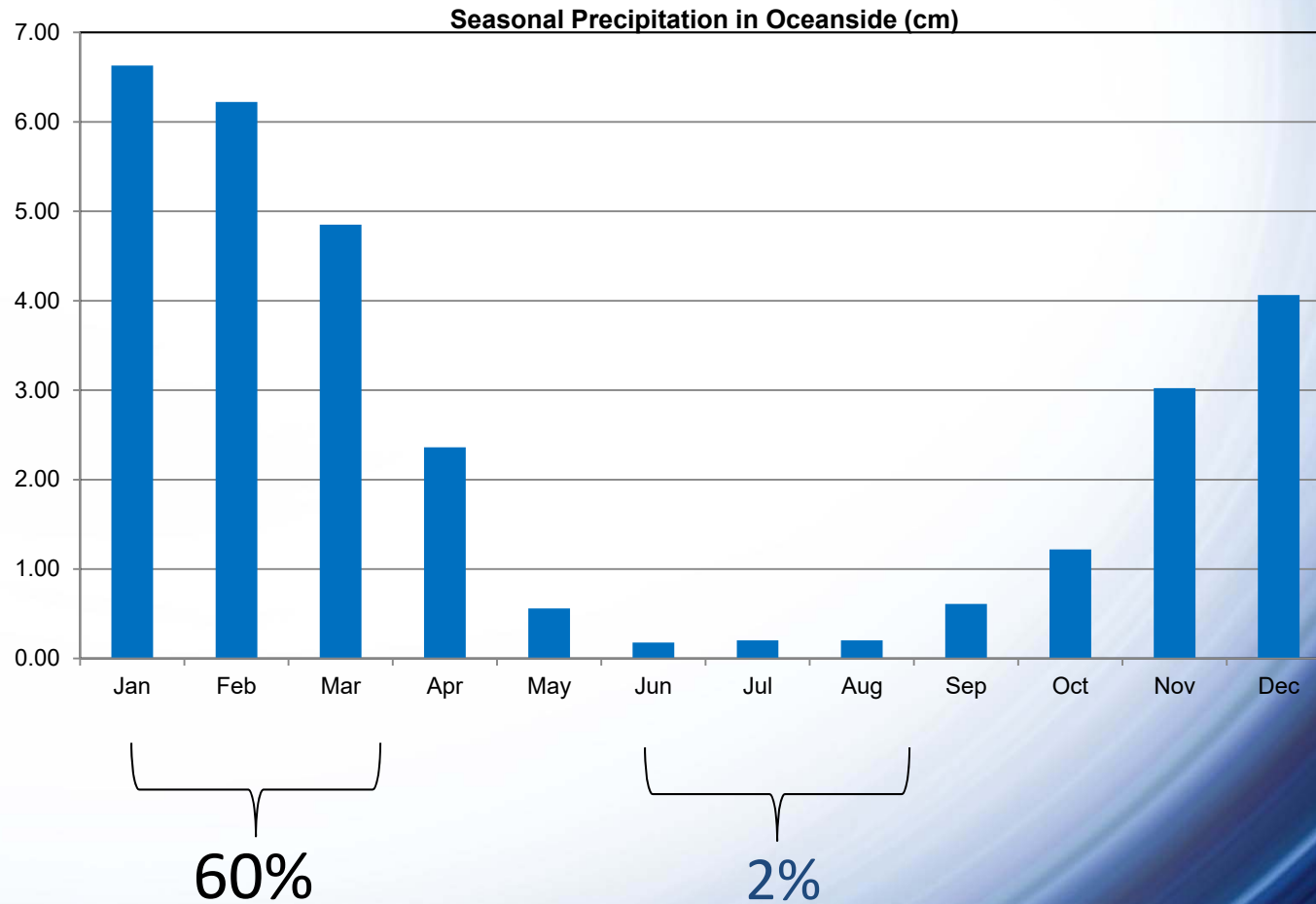
- **Climate** data and **geologic** data have influenced **urban development**
- Climatic and geologic factors should be more carefully considered
- Consider how **permits** should be written to properly address the impacts of hydromodification
- Present a more **effective approach** that is scientifically robust & practical



# Stream Functions Pyramid



# Climatic Influence- Seasonal





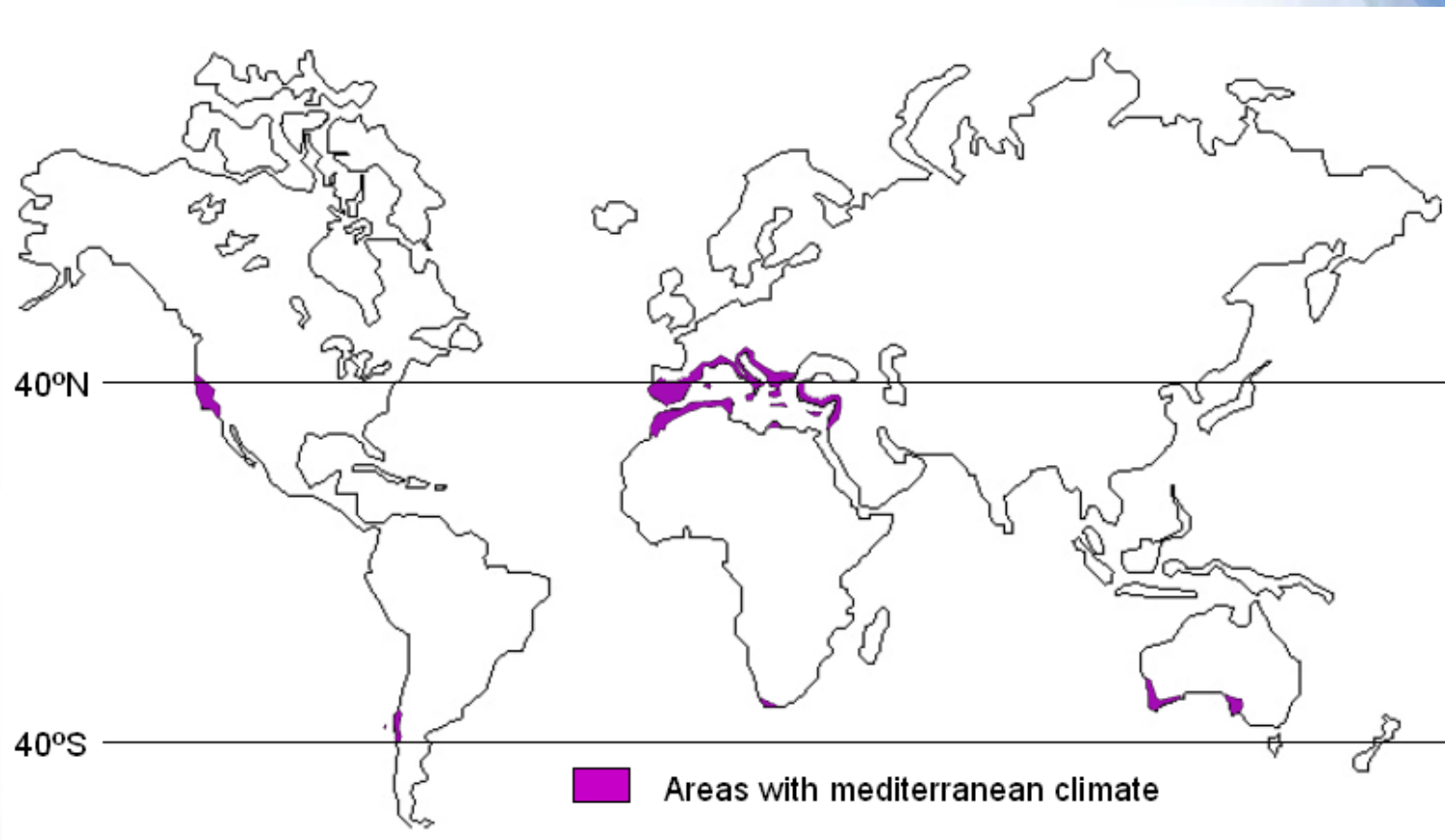
# Climatic Influence- Long Term Variation



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# Climatic Influence

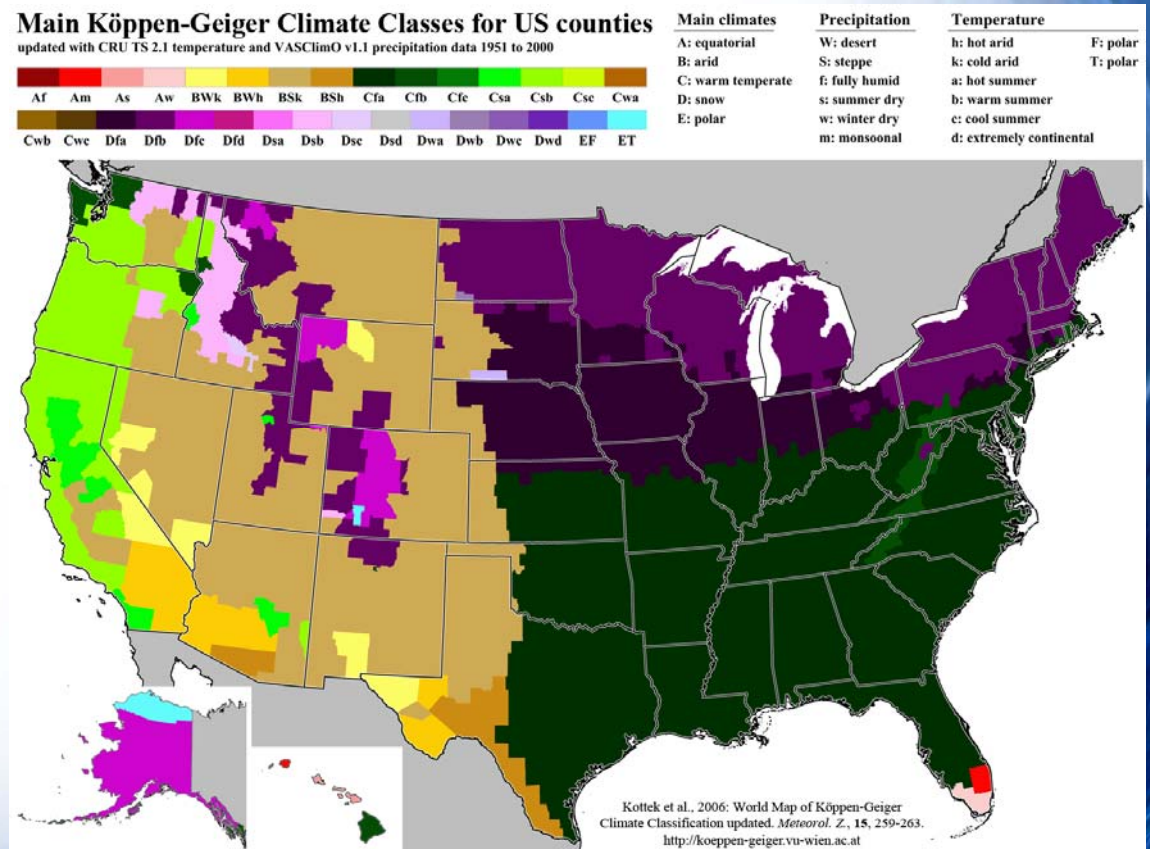
- SoCal climatic patterns do not represent most of the U.S.



# yet...

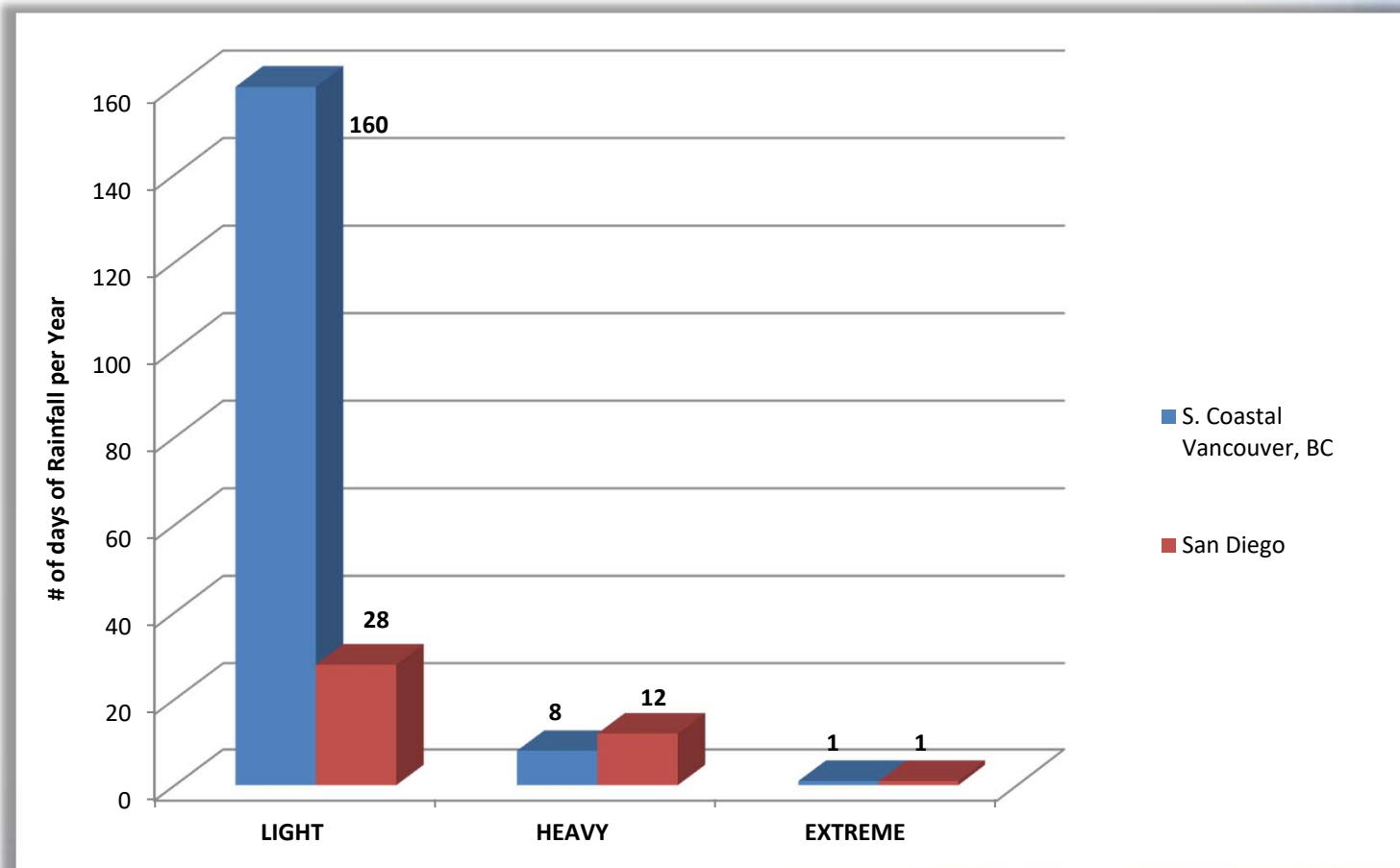
the majority of LID and hydromodification management tools have been developed & applied elsewhere, including:

- Computer Simulation Models & Studies
- Stream restoration tools & techniques



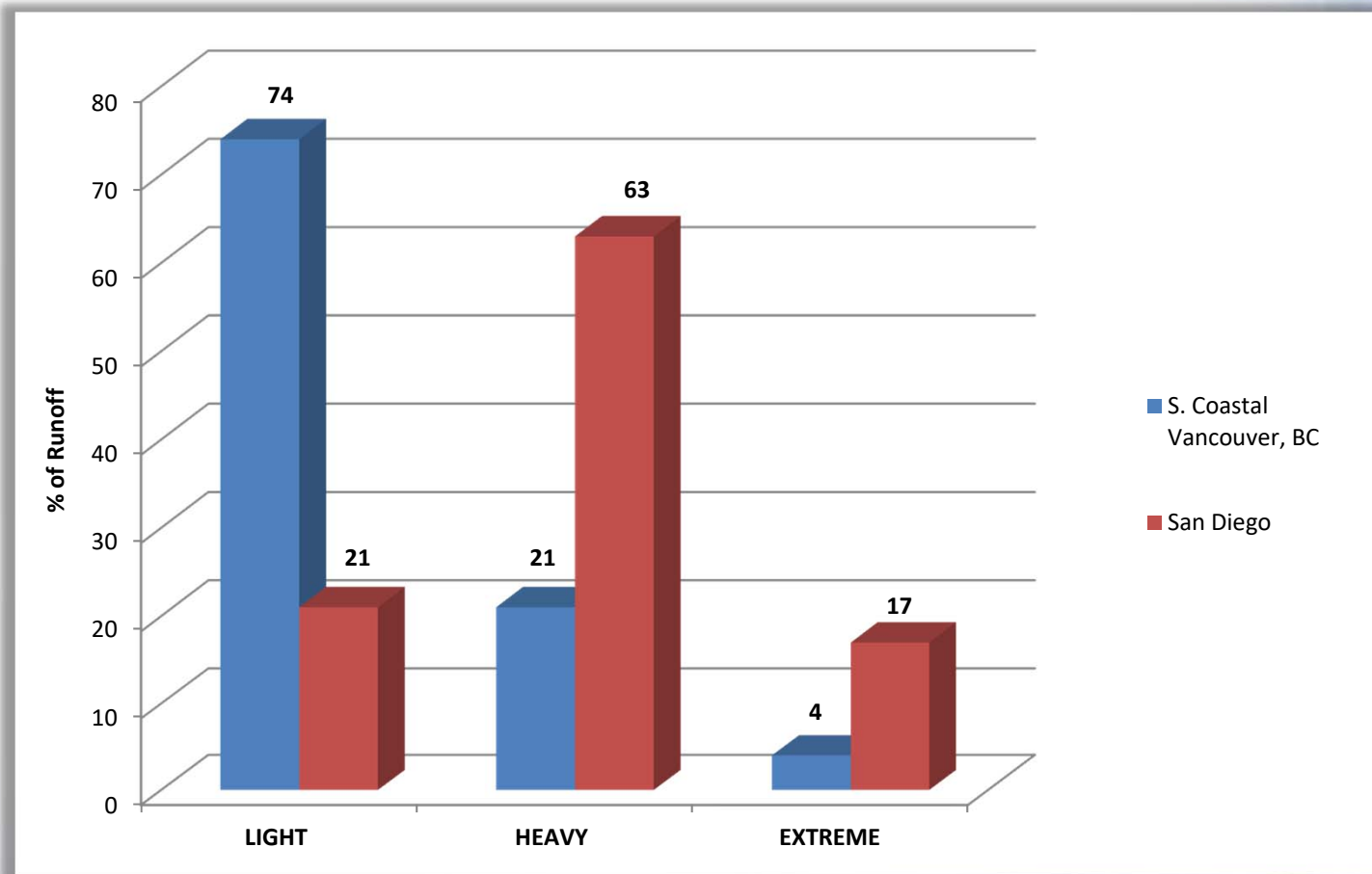
# Rainfall Distribution

Typical Distributions of Annual Precipitation in Days per Year

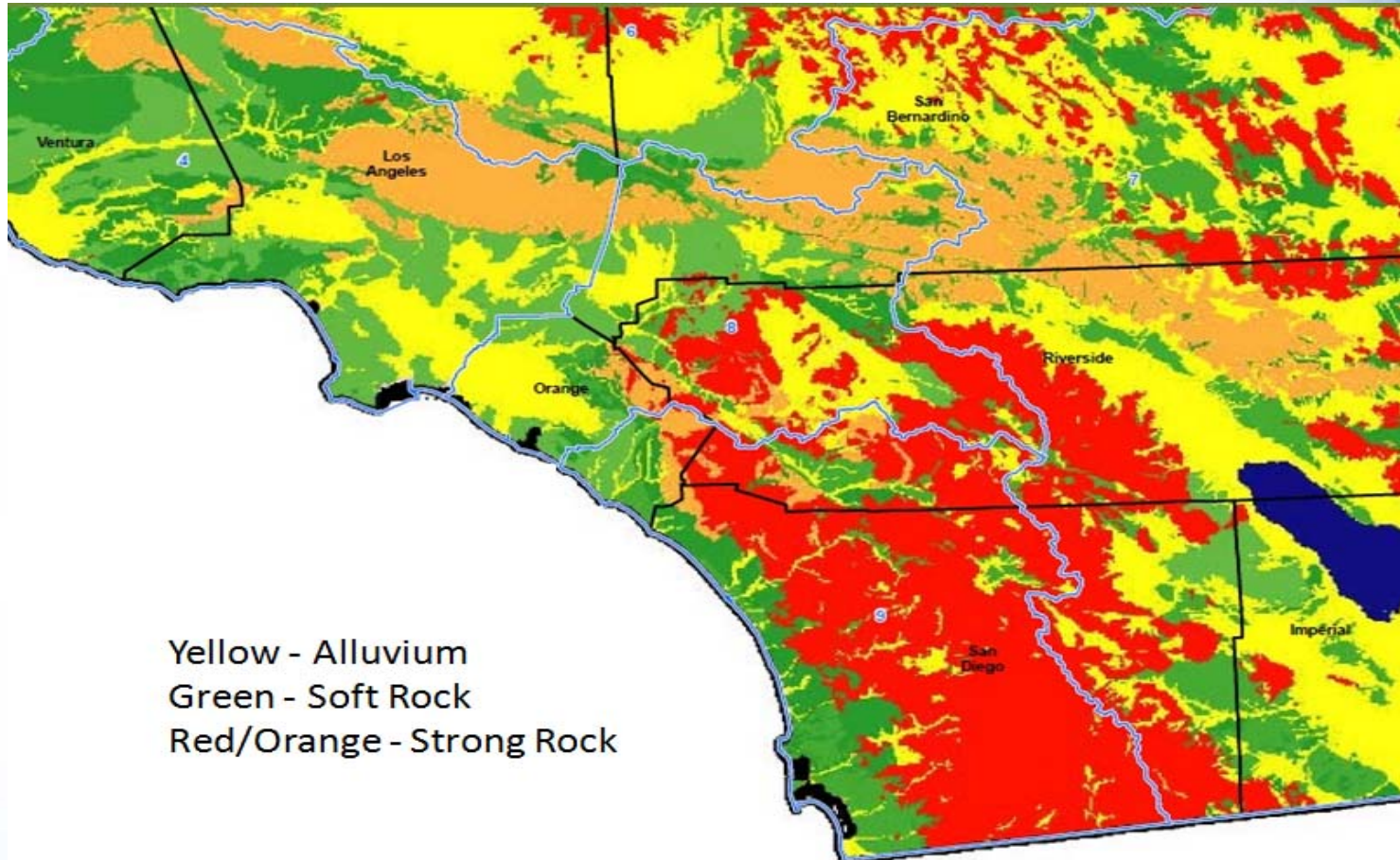


# Rainfall Distribution

Typical Distributions of Annual Precipitation as Percentages



# Geological Influences



# Hydromodification

Simple Definition: Erosion of waterways and subsequent sediment deposition downstream, often due to modifications in the watershed

Examples include:

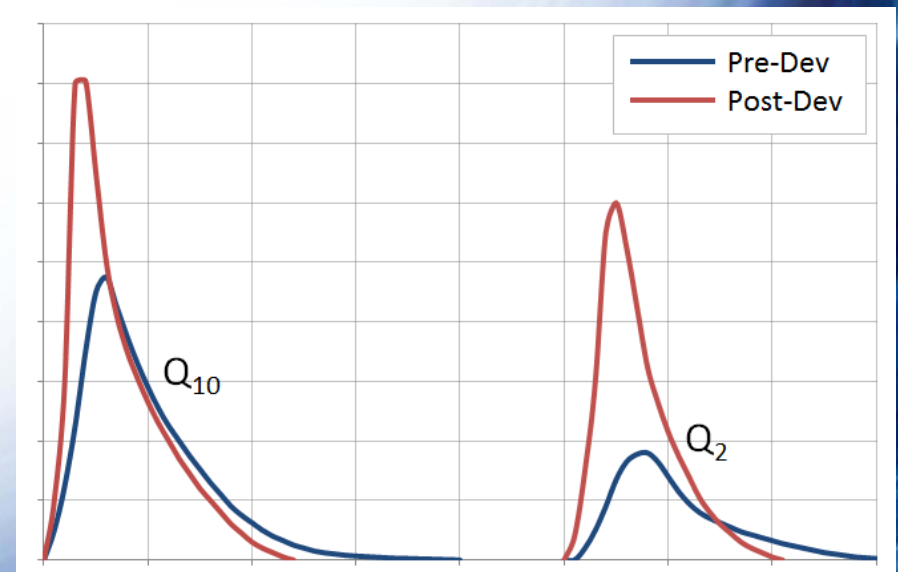
- Covering the land with impervious surfaces
  - Deprives waterways of sediment
  - Increased runoff volumes, durations, & peaks in those same waterways
- Flood Control Dams
  - Traps sediment
  - Reduces damaging peak flows & volumes



# Effects of Urbanization on Hydrology

## (Peak, Volume, Duration)

- Disrupts natural water balance
- Increases flood peaks
- Increases stormwater runoff
- Results in more frequent flooding
- Increases bankfull flows





# Historic Response to Hydromodification

- Impacts addressed by “improving” (channelizing and hardening) waterways
  - *Protecting adjacent lands from periodic flooding*
  - *Protecting against erosion*
  - *Often resulting in concrete lining or rock riprap lining*
  - *Allowing for more adjacent lands to be developed*
- Urban environment encroached upon previously flood-prone lands
- Habitat was assigned less value by society than potential uses of adjacent lands



# Hydromodification Degradation

- Many waterways in Southern California were not “improved” through the traditional approach
  - Various degrees of degradation resulted
- Common factors affecting stream degradation include:
  - Percentage and locations of impervious areas within watershed
  - Soils and geology of watershed
  - Sediment sizes within watershed
  - Slope of waterway
  - Time passed since development



# Oso Creek in San Juan Capistrano



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# Escondido Creek in Escondido



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# Agua Hedionda Creek in Vista



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Climate  
Particle Size  
Runoff  
Time  
Soils  
Hydromodification  
Geology  
Sediment Transport  
Vegetation



Consensus  
Based  
"Science"

The MS4  
Permit  
FOG



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# Hydromodification Myths

## Common Myths (over-simplification):

1. Precise definition of critical low-flow threshold *is fundamental* to determine hydromodification impacts
2. A small change in imperviousness *of an already heavily altered system* will change the erosion response
3. Many heavily altered watersheds and creeks can be restored **to natural (pre-Columbian)** conditions
4. Designing over-sized onsite hydromodification management facilities for new developments *may significantly improve* current problems



# Hydromodification and the SoCal MS4 Permit

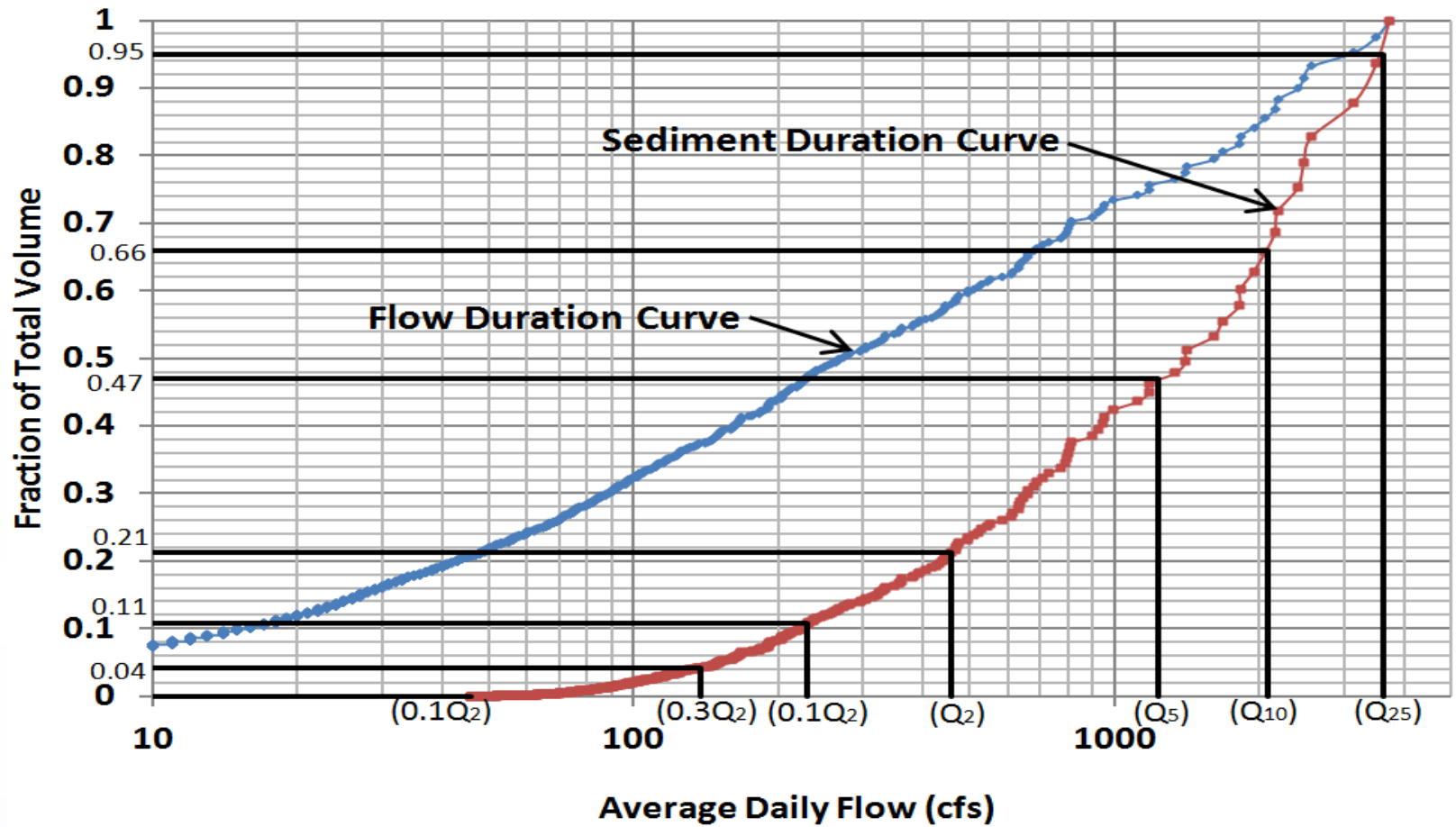
- Fails to consider mitigating factors that exist in nature
  - *Wetland and riparian vegetation*
  - *Channel irregularities*
  - *Ability of many creeks to self-armor*
  - *Climatic Variation*
- Fails to consider fluvial systems that are in a state of dynamic equilibrium
- Assumes that critical low-flow threshold is the point at which a natural channel becomes unstable

**FACT: in Southern California, infrequent episodic events are far more influential!**





# Sediment Transport - Southern California



**Most sediment is transported during medium to extreme events**



# Sediment Transport - Tijuana River

53% of sediment transported occurs for peak flows larger than  $Q_{10}$  \*

- Typical range valid for non-Mediterranean climates is not representative of the optimum range of analysis in Southern California
- Misguided efforts to tightly control extremely small flows (i.e., 10% of  $Q_2$ ) accomplishes very little of significance
- Greatly increases size of onsite hydromodification management facilities

\* 73 years of daily data



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# Systematic Approach to Hydromodification Management

- Observe response of fluvial system to previous increase in impervious area over time
- Study aerial photography and topography
- GIS analysis
- Hydraulic Models
- Other fluvial geomorphic tools



Fluvial  
Geomorphic  
Studies

**Reasonable  
Assessments**



# A Balanced Approach

- Start with multidiscipline team of experts!
- Use the best available data, models and tools
- Rigorous adherence to the scientific method
- Further develop modeling tools based on local data
- Application to realities that characterize the Region
  - ✓ *Climatic*
  - ✓ *Geologic*
  - ✓ *Urban*
  - ✓ *Economic*
- **Calibrate parameters**

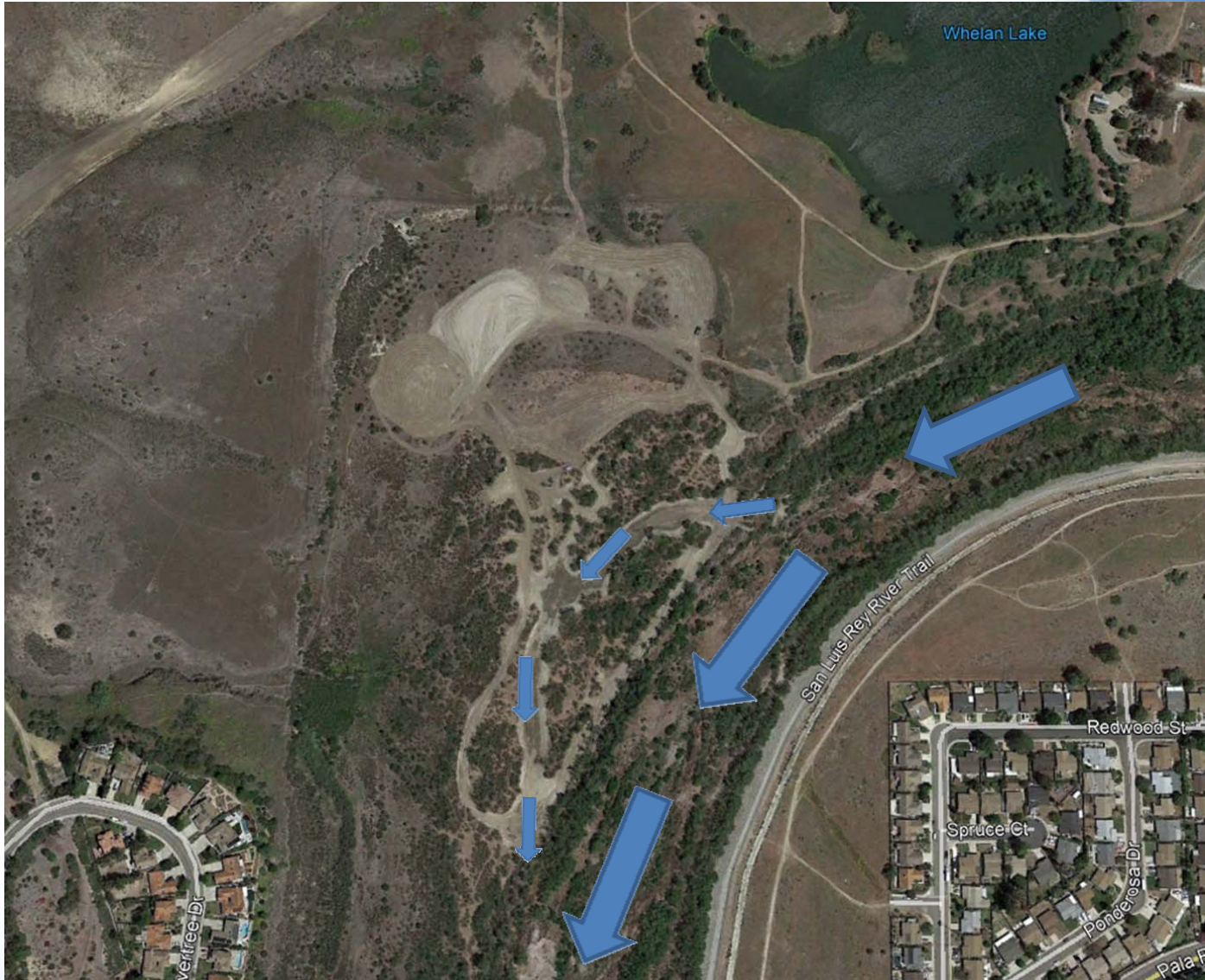


# Issues to Identify in Restoration Plan

- Re-establishment of natural creek functions
- Potential groundwater replenishment
- Protection of adjacent and downstream properties
- Downstream flood capacity preserved
- Protection of existing infrastructure, such as railroad and sewer lines
- **Stabilization of creek bed and banks?**



# Case Study: Whelan



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# Case Study: Whelan



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# QUESTIONS?

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