# Flood Mitigation and Water Conservation

Flood Control District County of Los Angeles

> By Iraj Nasseri, P.E., Ph.D

#### **Mission of Flood Control District**

#### 1. Control of Excess Water:

- Storm Drains
- Flood Control Channels
- Detention Basins
- Debris Basins
- Dams and Reservoirs
- Pump Stations

- Groundwater Recharge Basins
- Reservoirs Rubber Dams
- Control of Seawater Intrusion
- Capture and Treatment of Storm Runoff Pollutants
- •.Mitigate Hydromodification Impacts

#### **Major Facilities Control and Conservation of Flood Waters**



#### **Major Watersheds in LA County**



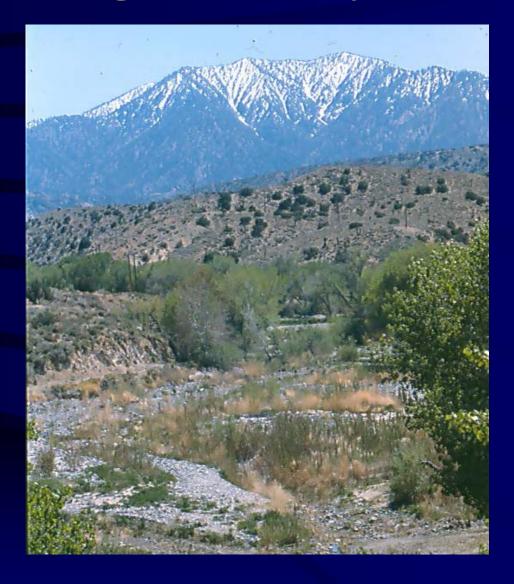




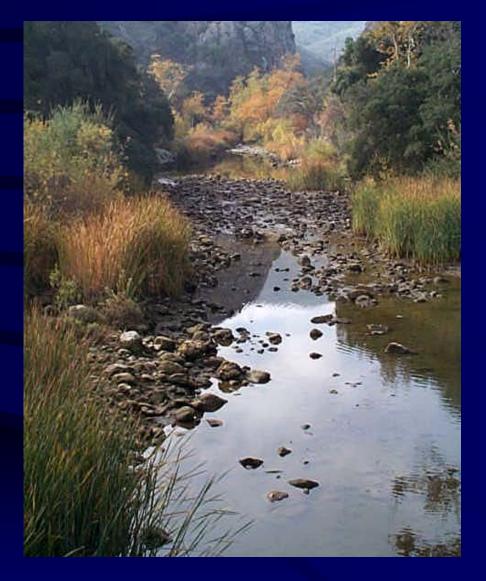
Coastal Wetland



Desert Area Near Lancaster



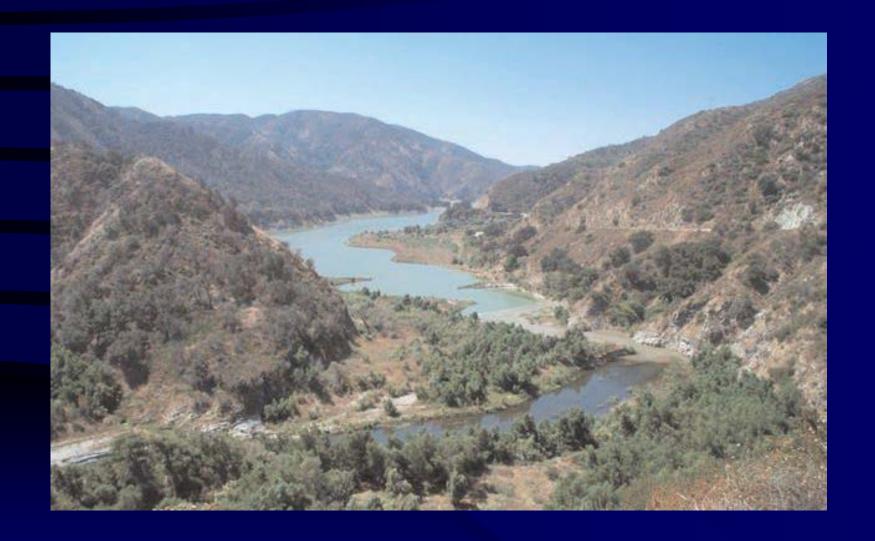
Antelope Valley



Malibu Creek



Bouquet Canyon



Upper Portion of San Gabriel River



Santa Clara River Downstream of Magic Mountain Parkway

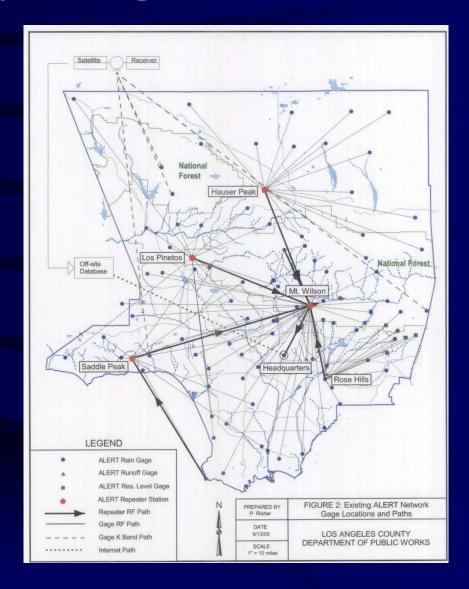
A rain gage is used to measure the amount of rainfall at a point of observation.



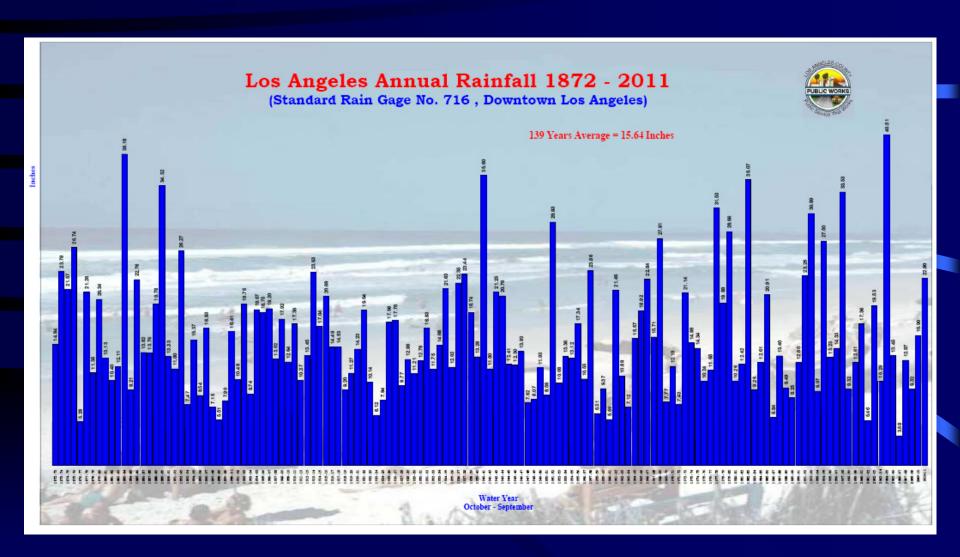
An outflow recorder is used to measure the amount of surface runoff at a point of observation.



The accurate measurement of rainfall and runoff is the essential foundation for quantitative hydrologic analyses.



LA County ALERT Network: Gage Locations and Paths





Different Types of Land Use



Street Flow After 1938 Storm



Appian Way in Long Beach After 1938 Storm



Flooded Sump at Intersection of San Fernando Road and Tuxford Street

After January 2005 Storms



Williams Fire of 2002 in the San Gabriel Mountains, Viewed from Santa Fe Dam



Downstream of Hook Canyon in Glendora After 1969 Storms



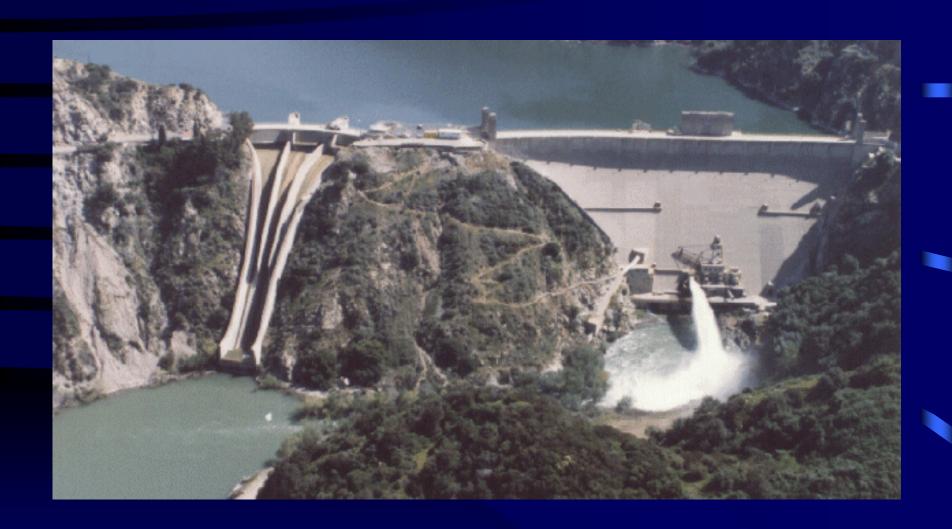
Glencoe Heights After 1969 Storms



Buena Vista Debris Basin

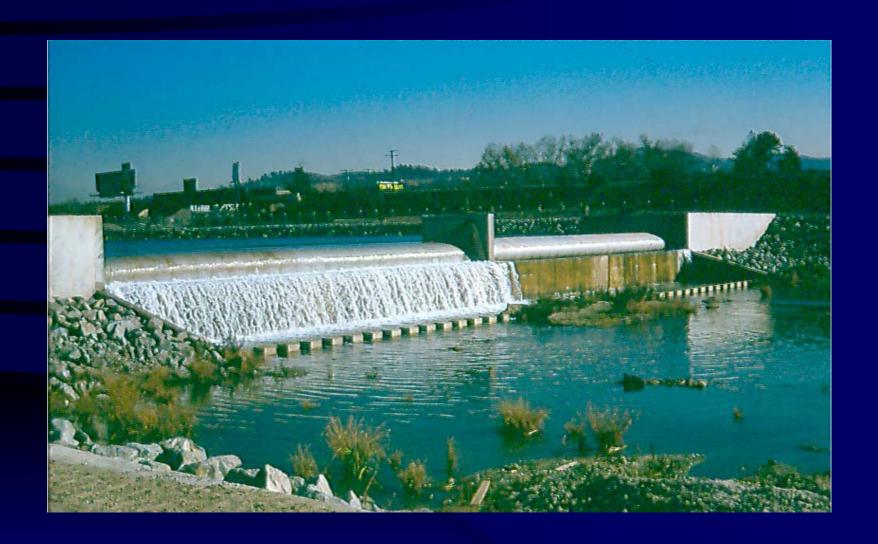


Big Dalton Dam and Reservoir

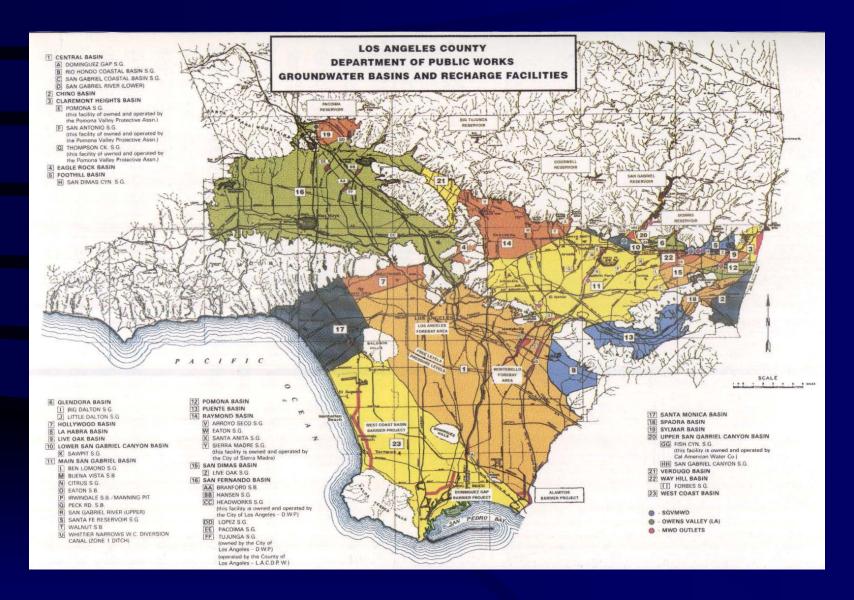


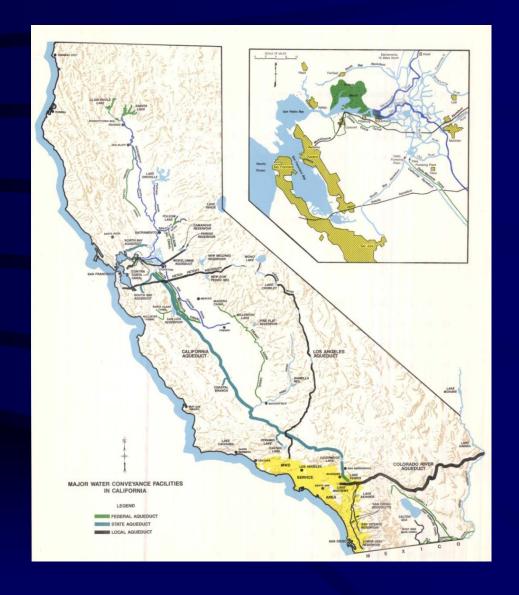


San Gabriel Reservoir



Rubber Dam Located in the Lower Portion of the San Gabriel River





Major Aqueducts in California



Arroyo Seco Spreading Grounds in Pasadena

#### **Seawater Barriers**

#### **PURPOSE:**

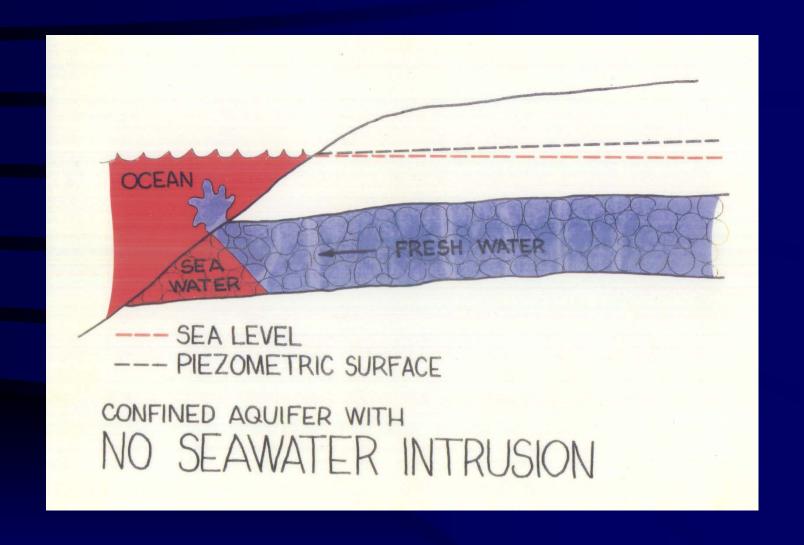
Seawater Barriers protect a significant portion of the area's drinking water supply by essentially forcing out ocean water which constantly attempts to migrate into existing aquifers. Treated reclaimed and imported water is injected deep into geologic formations.

**LADPW – Water Resources Division operates and maintains 3 Seawater Barriers** 

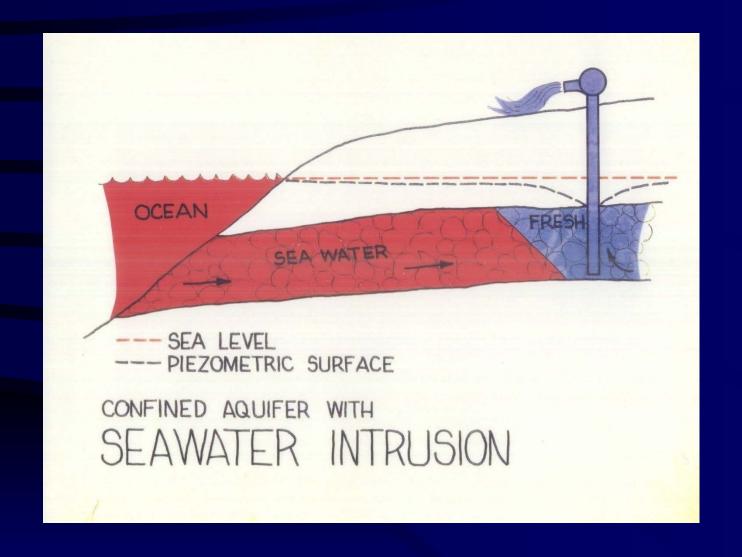
along the California coastline:

- 1) Alamitos Barrier
- 2) West Coast Basin Barrier
- 3) Dominguez Gap Barrier

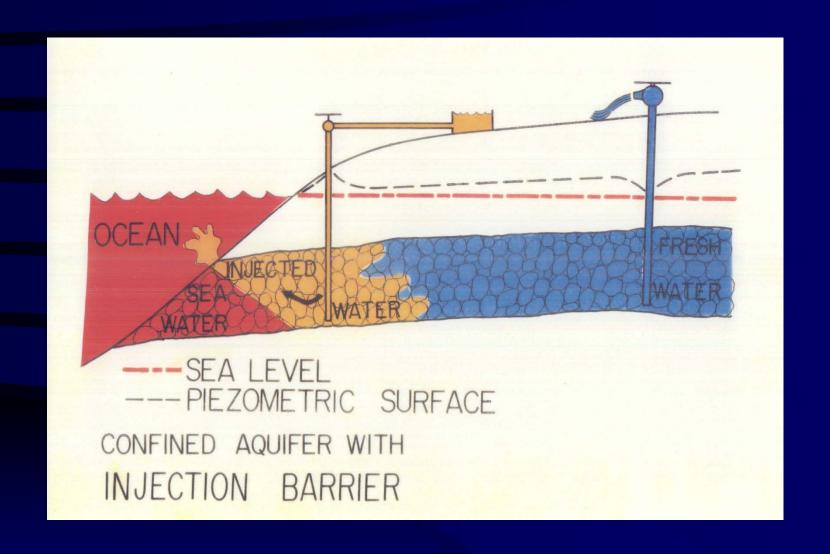


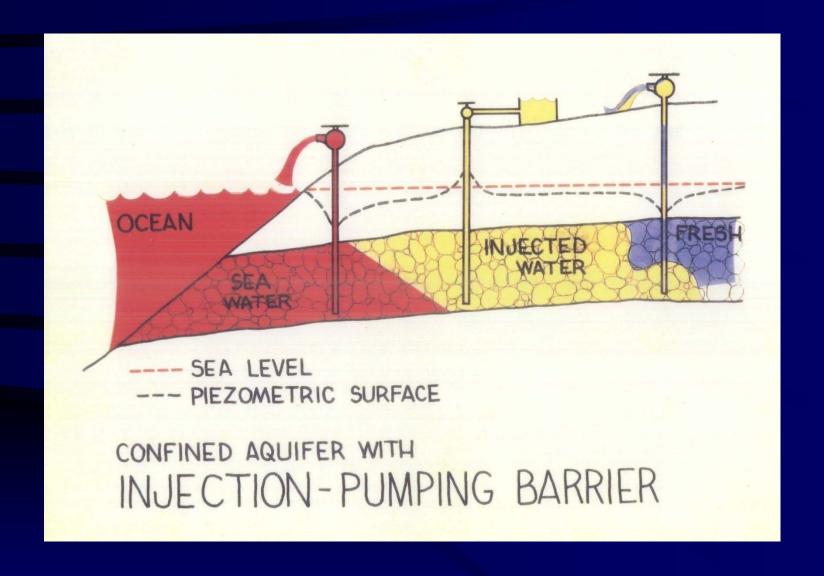


Confined Aquifer with no Seawater Intrusion



Confined Aquifer with Seawater Intrusion



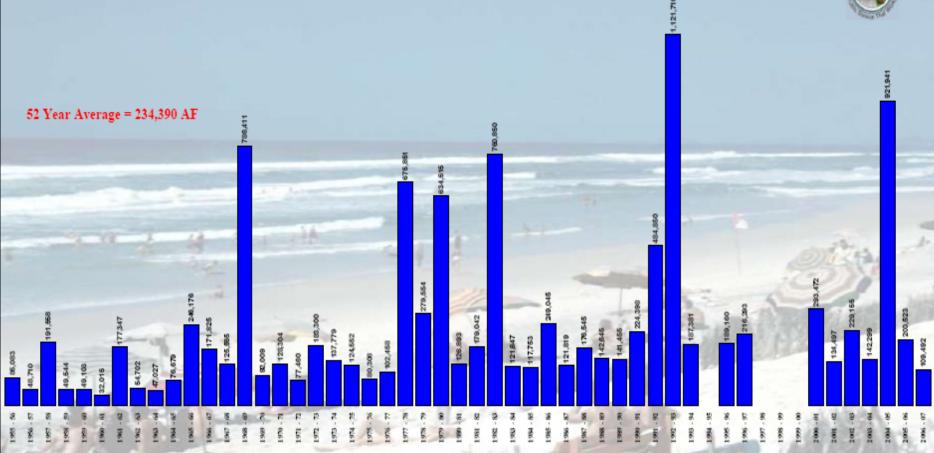


Confined Aquifer with Injection-Pumping Barrier



(Station F319, L.A. River below Wardlow Rd.)



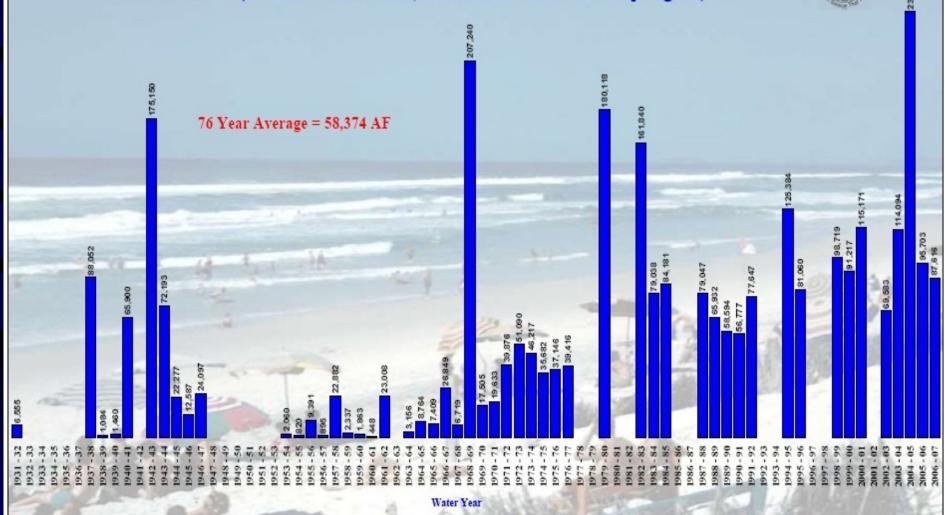


Water Year

#### San Gabriel River Annual Runoff Volume (Ac-Ft) 1931 -2007

(Stations F42 & F42B, San Gabriel River Above Spring St.)

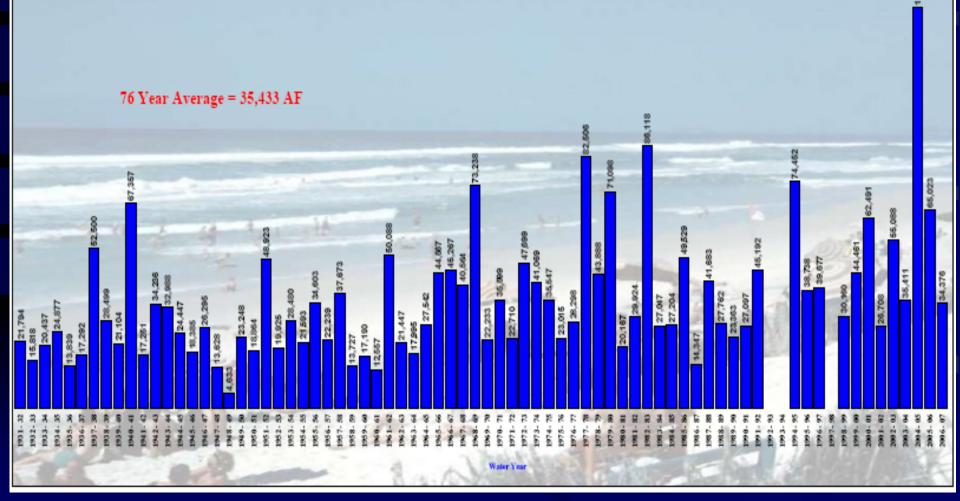




#### Ballona Creek Annual Runoff Volume (Ac-Ft) 1931-2007

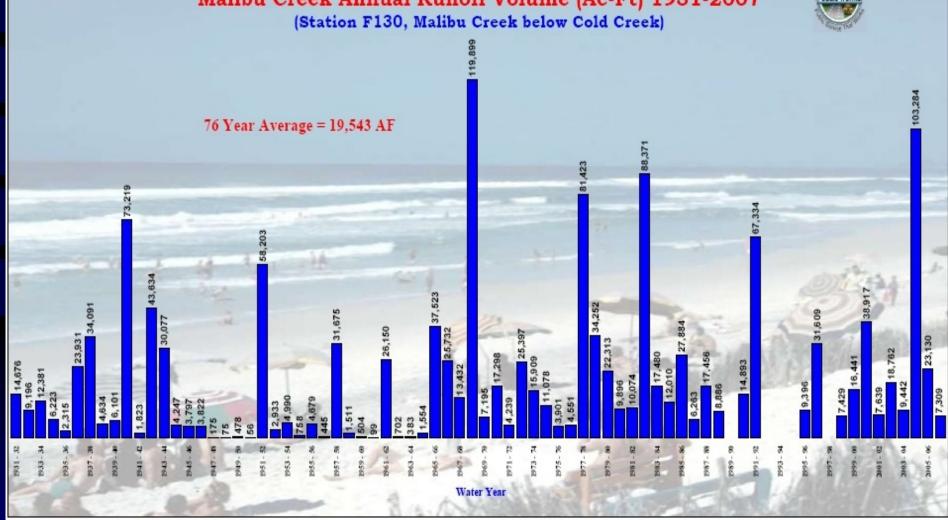
(Stations F38, F38B, & F38C, Ballona Creek Above Sawtelle Blvd.)





#### Malibu Creek Annual Runoff Volume (Ac-Ft) 1931-2007





# LONG TERM STORAGE POTENTIAL OF <u>SURFACE WATER</u> IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

LOS ANGELES RIVER	234,390 AC-FT/YR
SAN GABRIEL RIVER	58,374 AC-FT/YR
BALLONA CREEK	35,433 AC-FT/YR
MALIBU CREEK	19,543 AC-FT/YR
TOTAL	347,740 AC-FT/YR

# LONG TERM STORAGE POTENTIAL FOR <u>CONJUNCTIVE USE</u> IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BASINS	150,000 AC-FT
RAYMOND BASIN	144,000 AC-FT
SAN GABRIEL BASIN	400,000 AC-FT
COASTAL BASIN	1,089,000 AC-FT
TOTAL	1,783,000 AC-FT

#### **Hydrologic Cycle**

