

Effect of Mixed Populations on Extreme Flood Flow Estimates

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mr. Countryman worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1966 through 1988 (22 years). His duties included flood control hydrology, hydraulic design, water resources planning, and design of hydraulic structures. In addition, he was involved in the operation of flood control reservoirs in California, and Colorado. In 1988 he joined MBK Engineers and in 1992 became a partner in the firm and is currently the president of MBK Engineers. While at MBK he has worked on a diverse array of flood control projects ranging from reservoir reoperation to the design of flood control facilities. He has also served as an expert witness in numerous flood litigation cases.

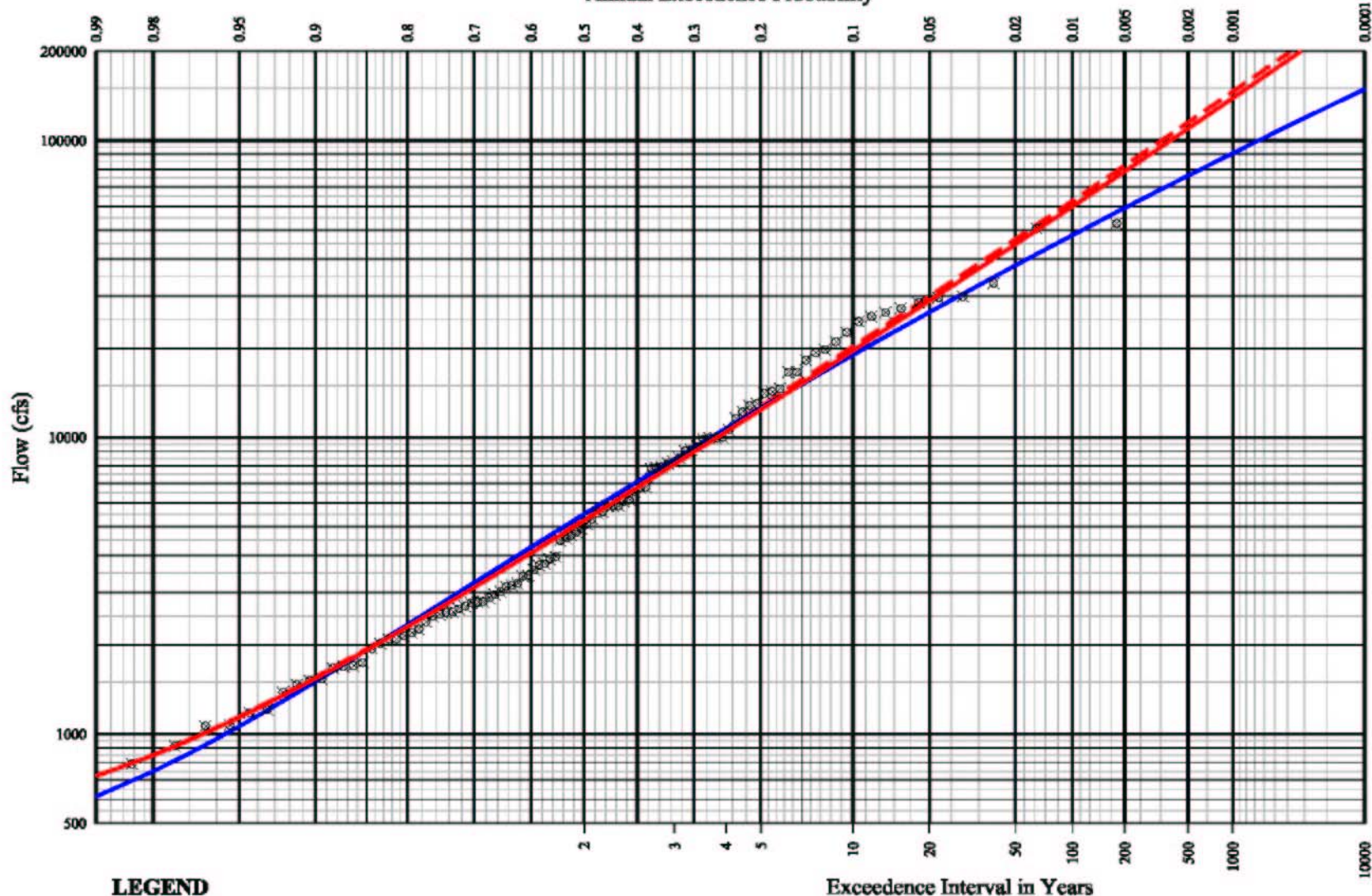
EDUCATION:

California State University, San Jose
BS in Civil Engineering, 1966

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES, SOCIETIES AND HONORS:

Registered Civil Engineer, California, 20486
Registered Civil Engineer, Nevada, 8086
Member, American Society of Civil Engineers
Award of Distinction, San Jose State University, College of Engineering

Annual Exceedence Probability



LEGEND

	Period of Record	Mean	SD	Skew
Recommended	1904-2003	3.727	0.438	-0.2
Corps 1998	1904-1997	3.736	0.442	0.1
	1904-2003	3.727	0.438	0.1
Historical Data	1904-2003			

(Based on Gringorten plotting position)

Note: Drainage area is 1638 square miles.

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San Joaquin River at Friant Dam

3-Day Unregulated Frequency Curve Comparison

JOB NUMBER:	4919
REQUESTED BY:	BT
DRAWN BY:	RDS
DATE:	December 2003

LP III Advantages

- Acceptable Curve Fit
- Allows easy computation of Statistics
- Blessed by Federal Government
- Gives the illusion of Scientific Analysis

LP III Problems

- Is based on converting real data to logs for analysis
- Regional Skew Map is grossly inaccurate
- Extreme values (large floods) can be grossly overestimated
- Used without understanding as if it represents a law of nature

Mathemativity

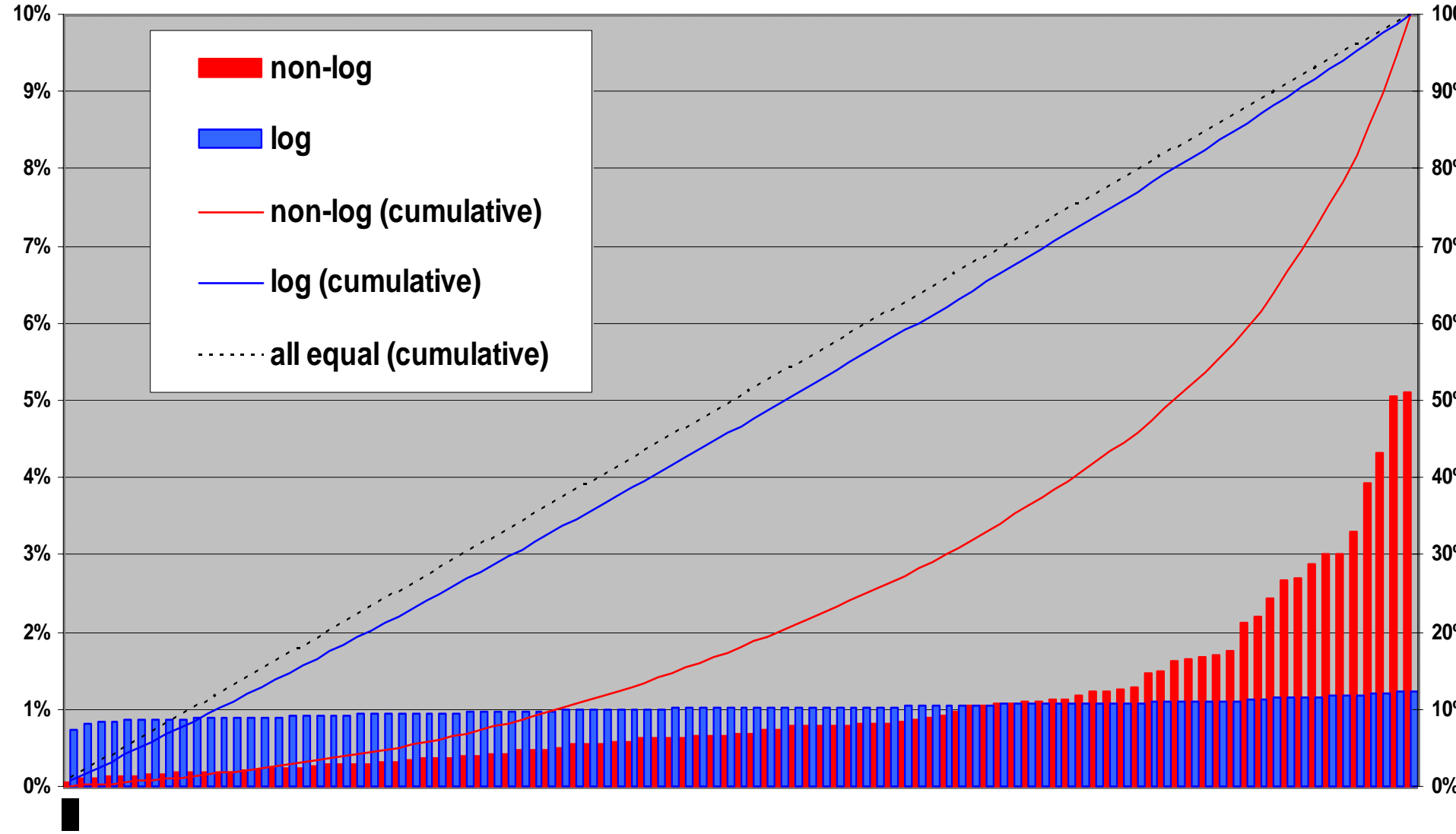
“In such areas as sociology, psychology, education, and even, I sadly say engineering, investigators who are not themselves statisticians sometimes take mathemativity seriously. Overawed by what they do not understand, they mistakenly distrust their own common sense and adopt inappropriate procedures devised by mathematicians with no scientific experience.”

G.E.P. Box

Journal of Science and Statistics

American River at Fair Oaks

3-Day Unregulated Flows



Vit Klemes

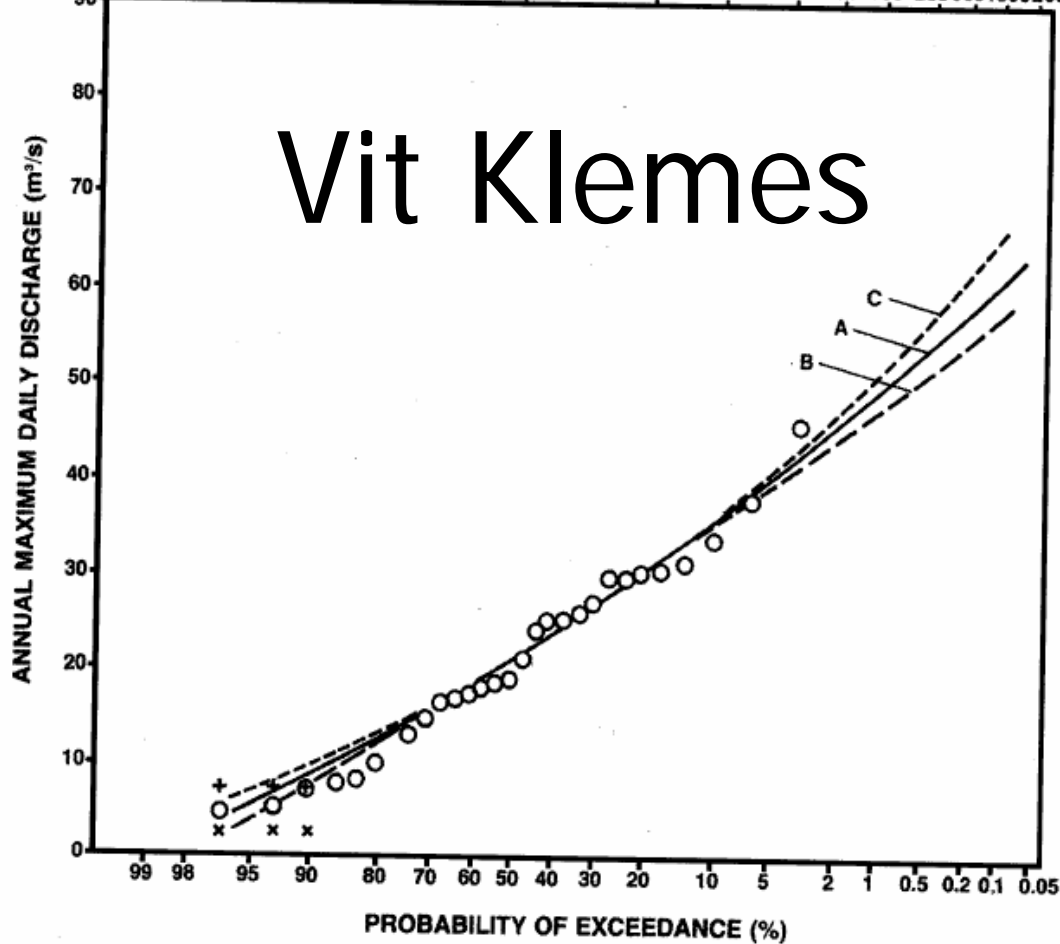
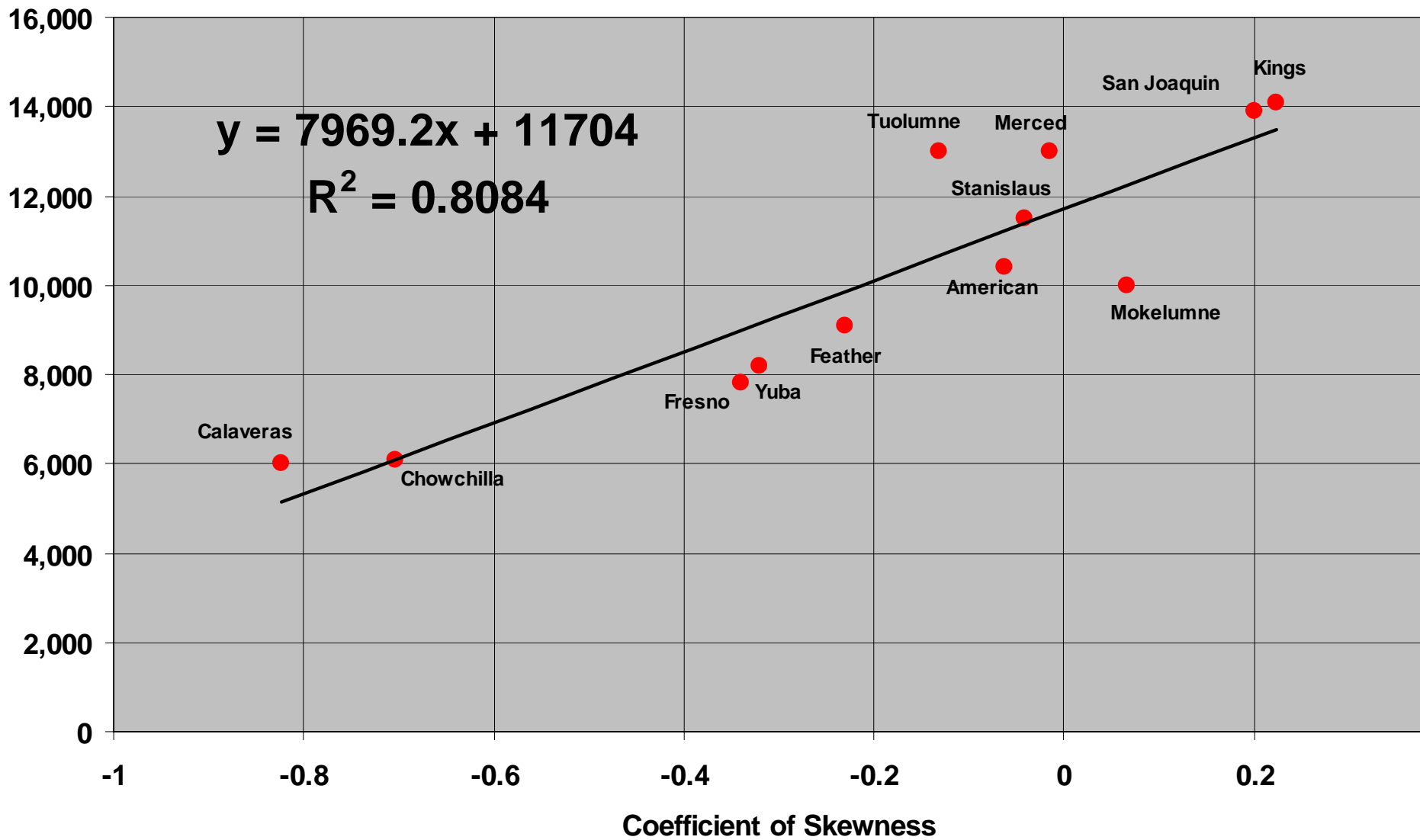


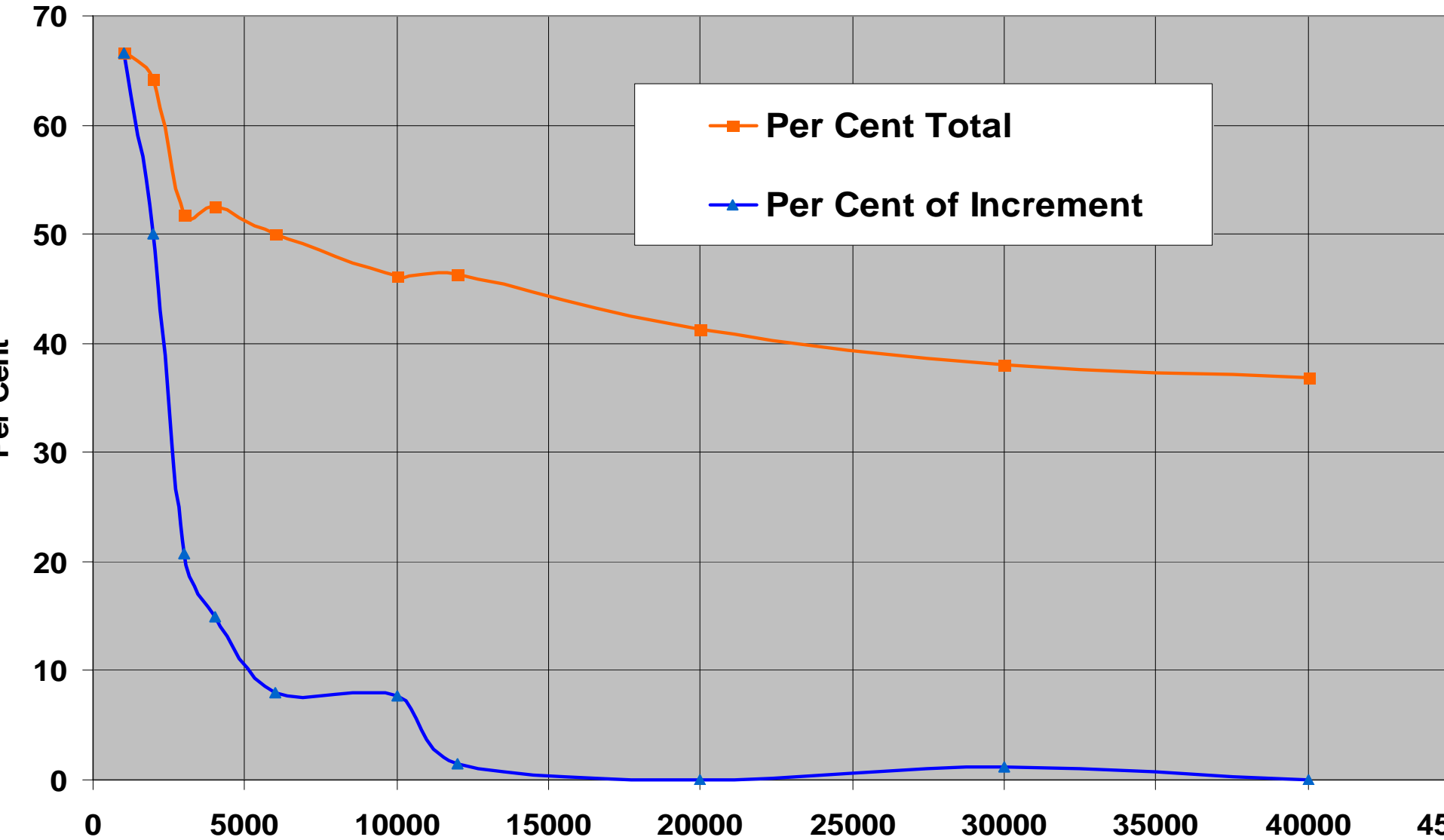
Figure 5.

Results of flood frequency analysis for data shown in Figure 4b (excluding the Hurricane Hazel flood of 1954) obtained by a maximum likelihood fit of a three-parameter lognormal distribution using a Flood Frequency Analysis Package developed and operated by Water Resources Branch of Environment Canada, Ottawa. (A) Fit to historic data. (B) Effect of an arbitrary reduction of the three lowest records to $3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. (C) Effect of an arbitrary increase of the three lowest records to $7.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

Basin Elevation vs. Skew

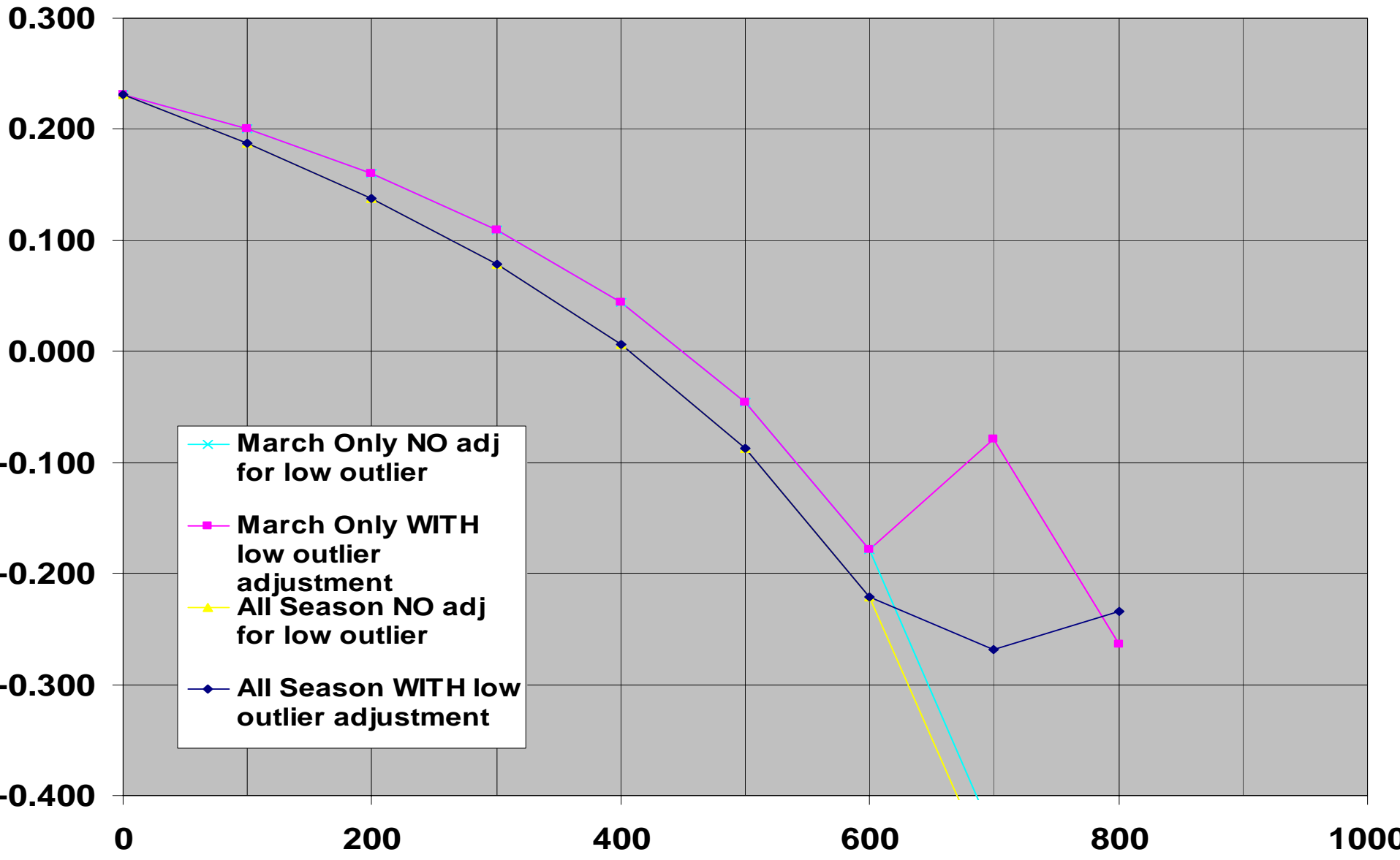


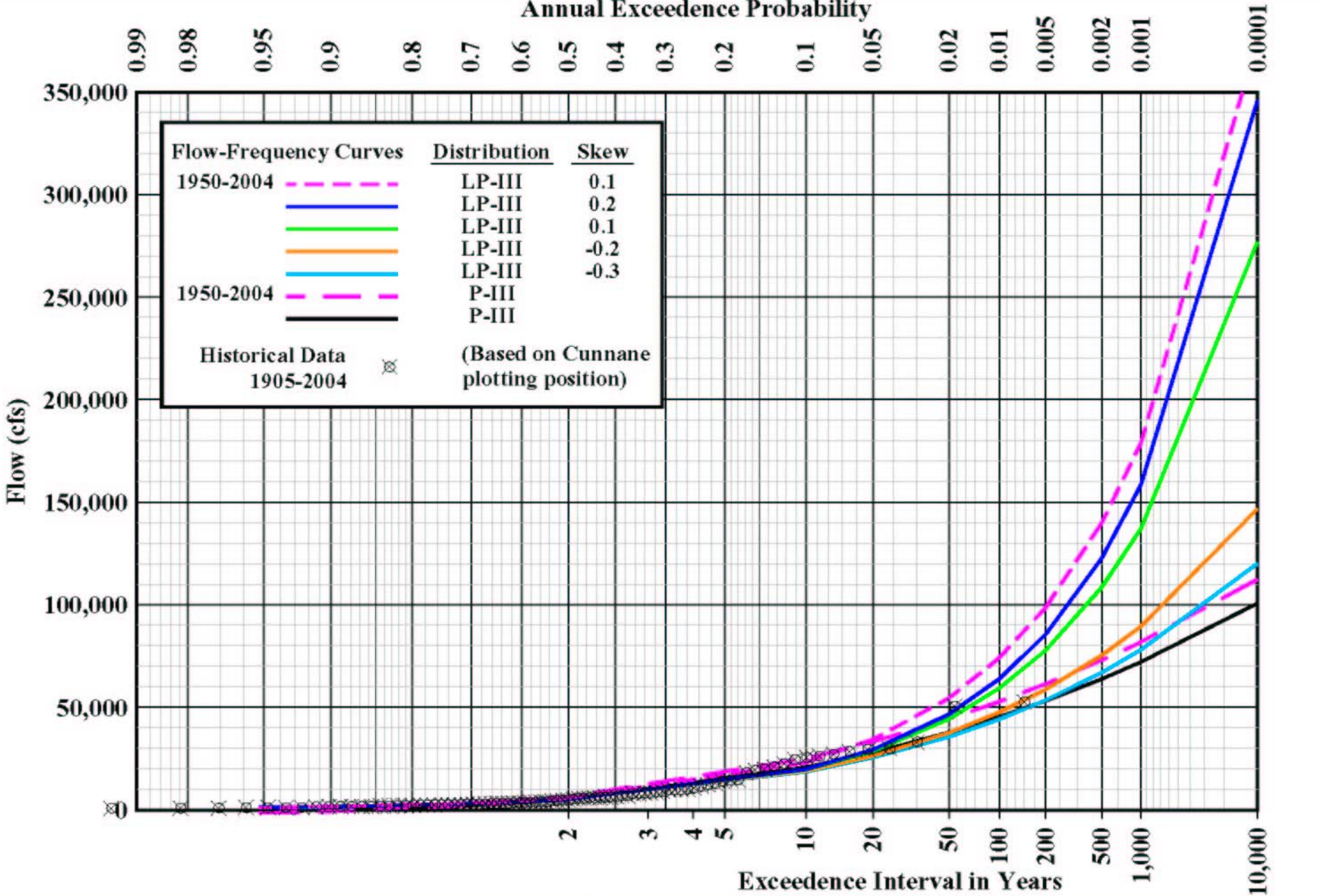
San Joaquin River March Flows



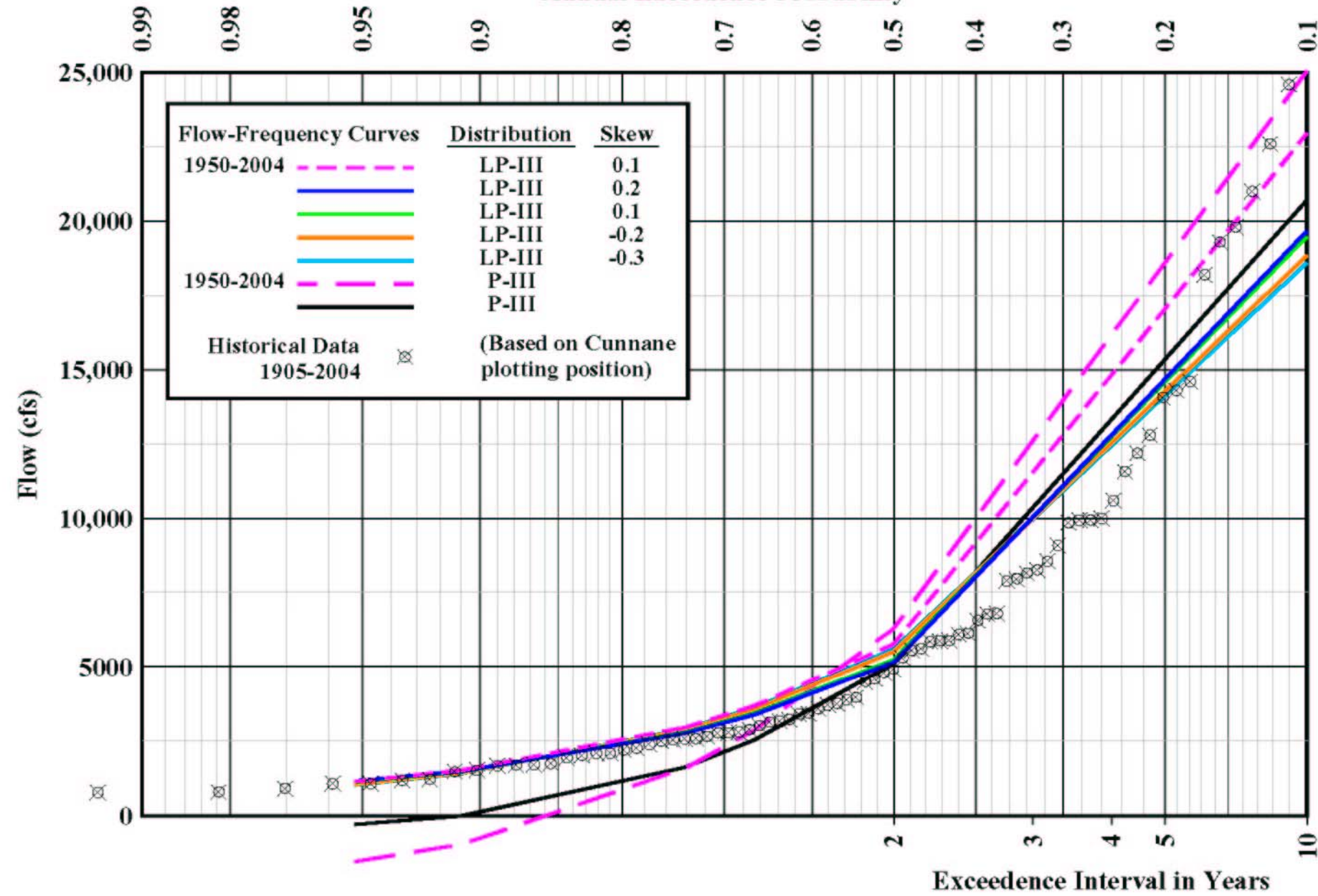
San Joaquin River

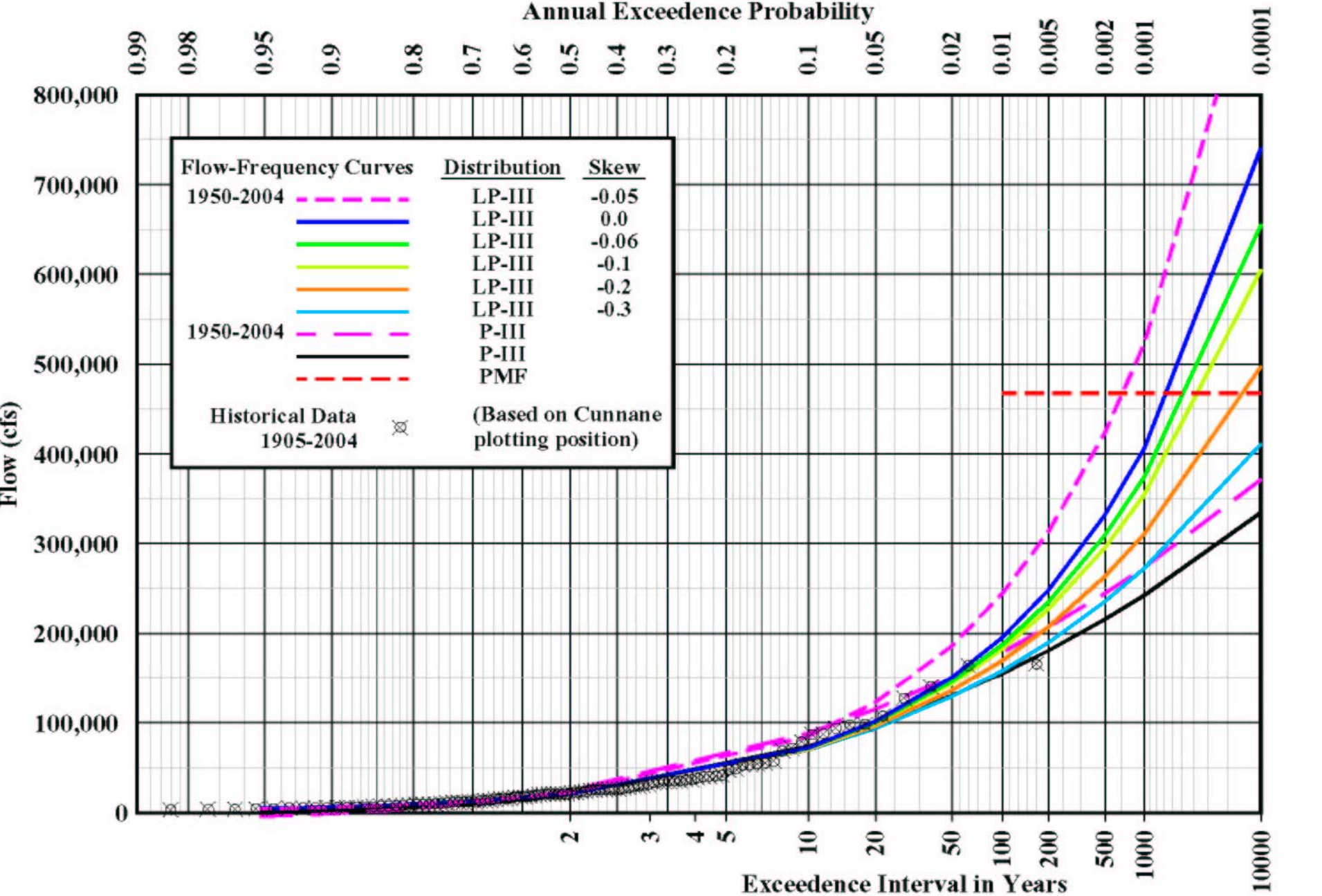
Low Flow Impact on Skew



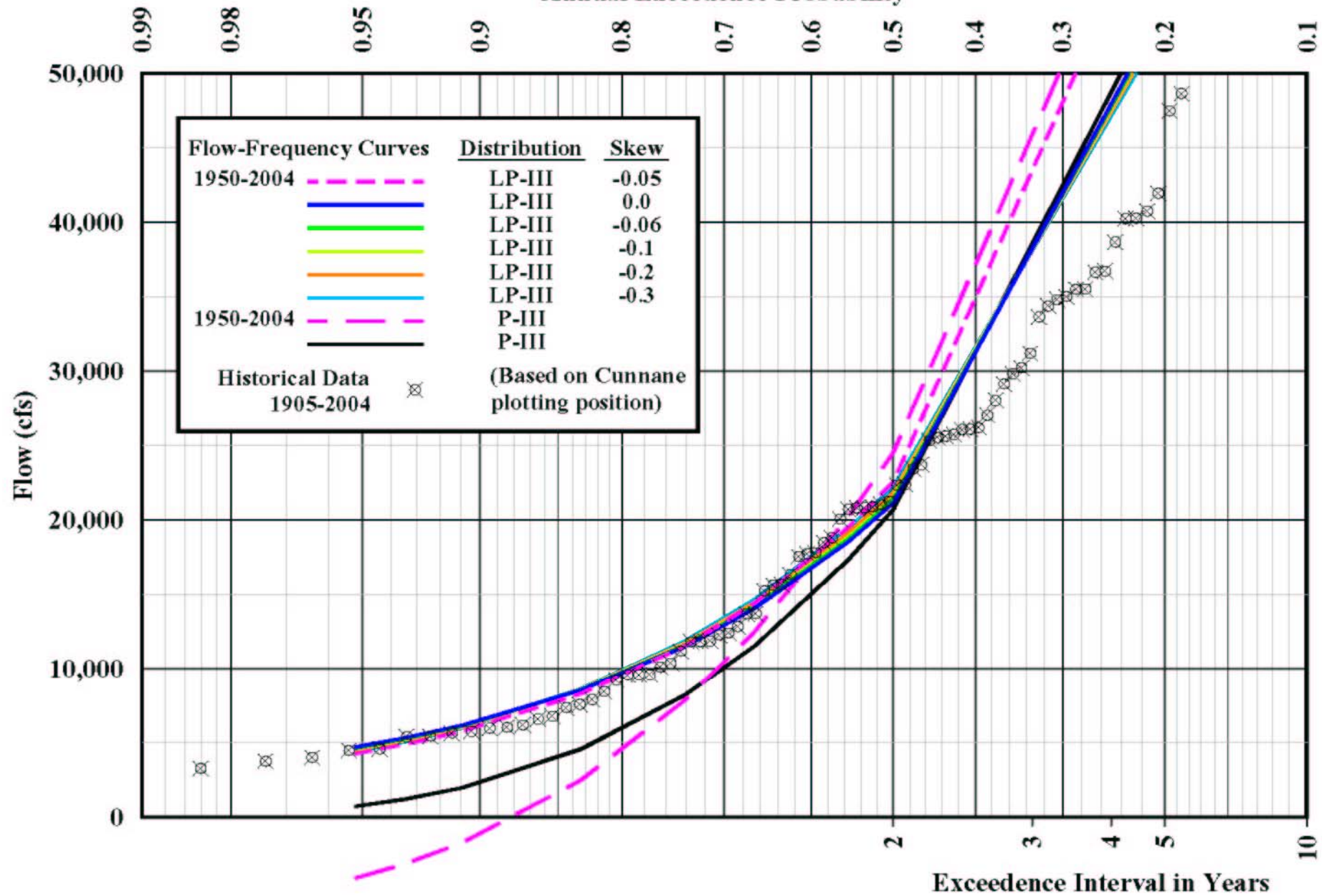


Annual Exceedence Probability

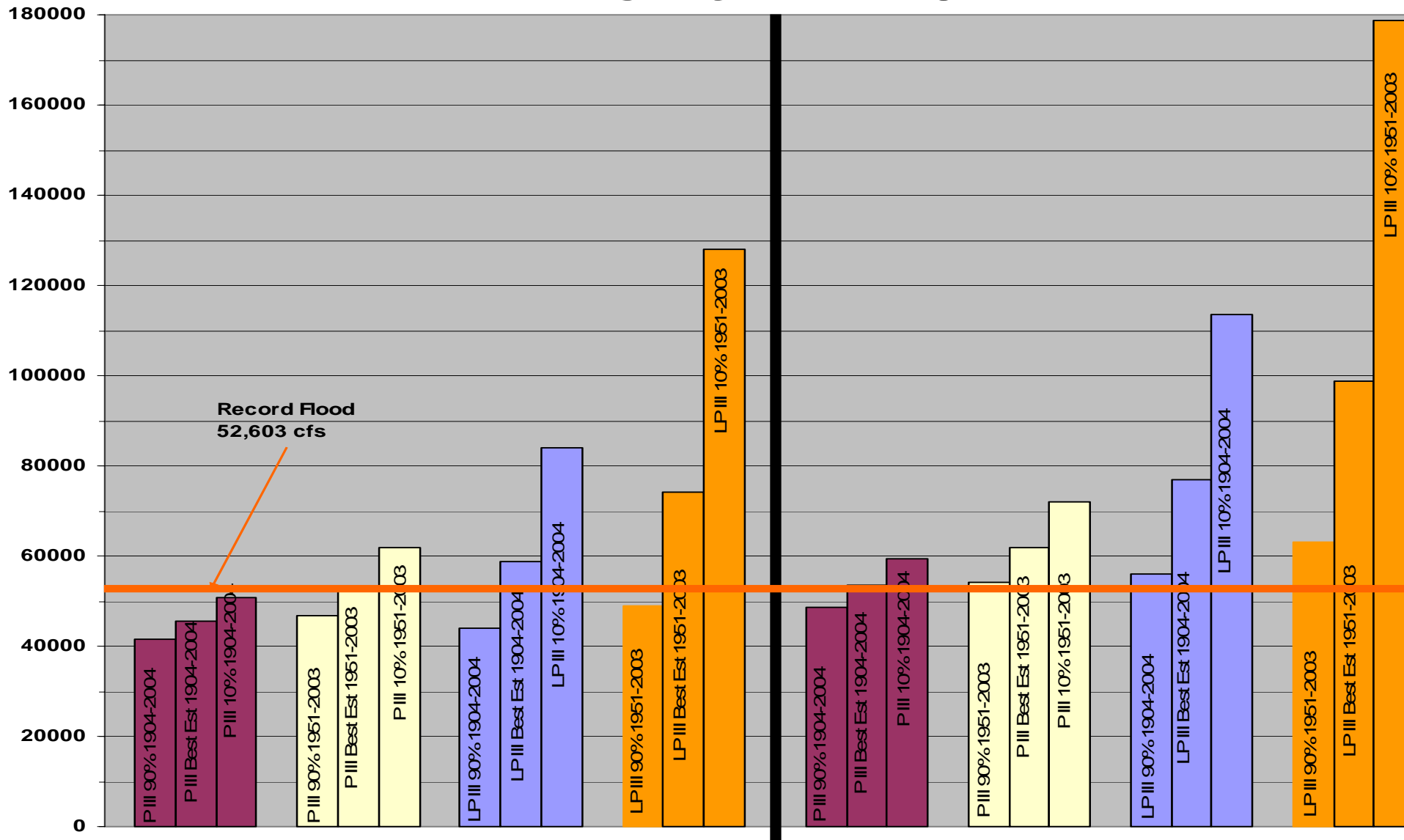




Annual Exceedence Probability

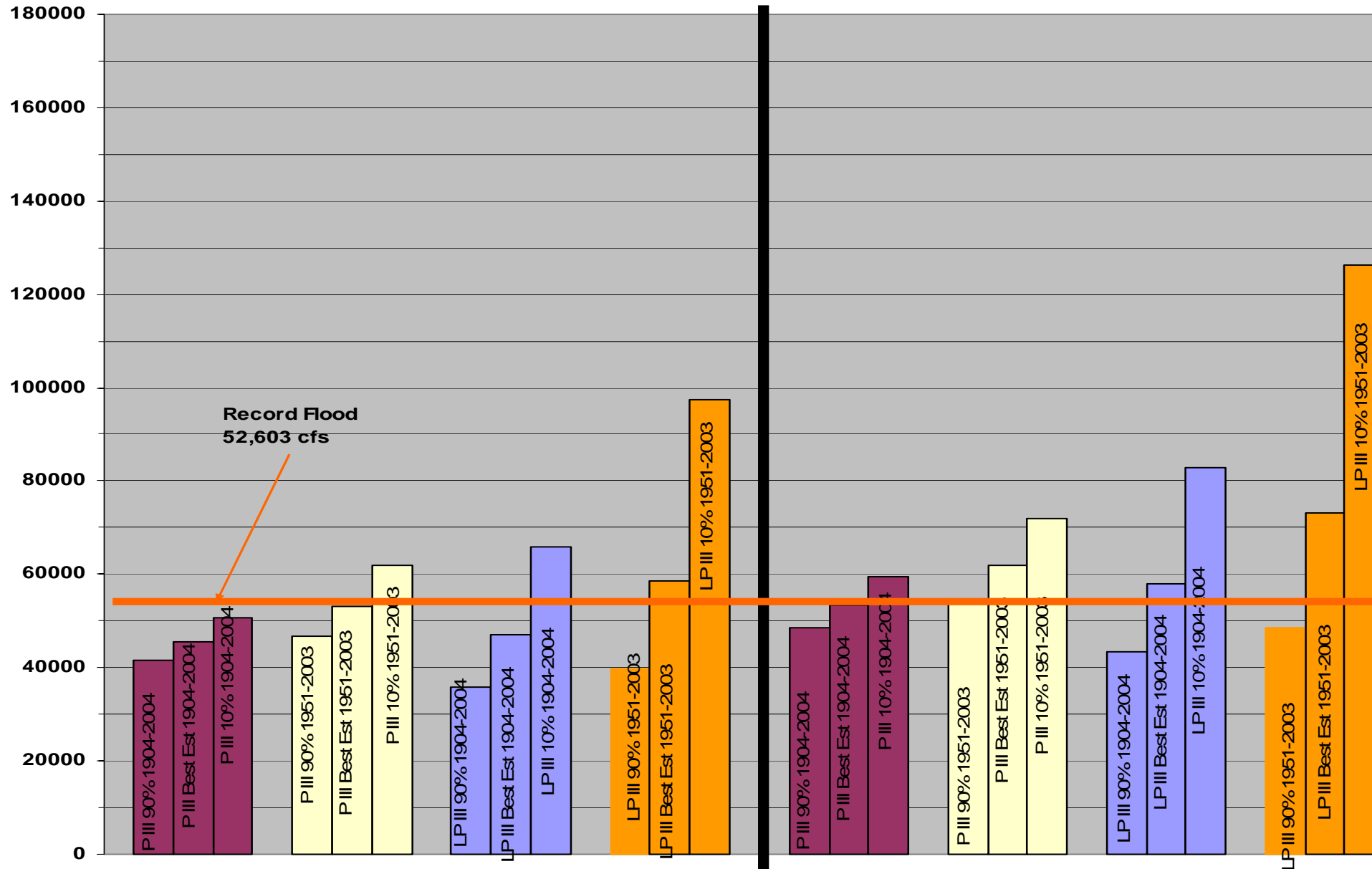


San Joaquin River LP III Skew = 0.1



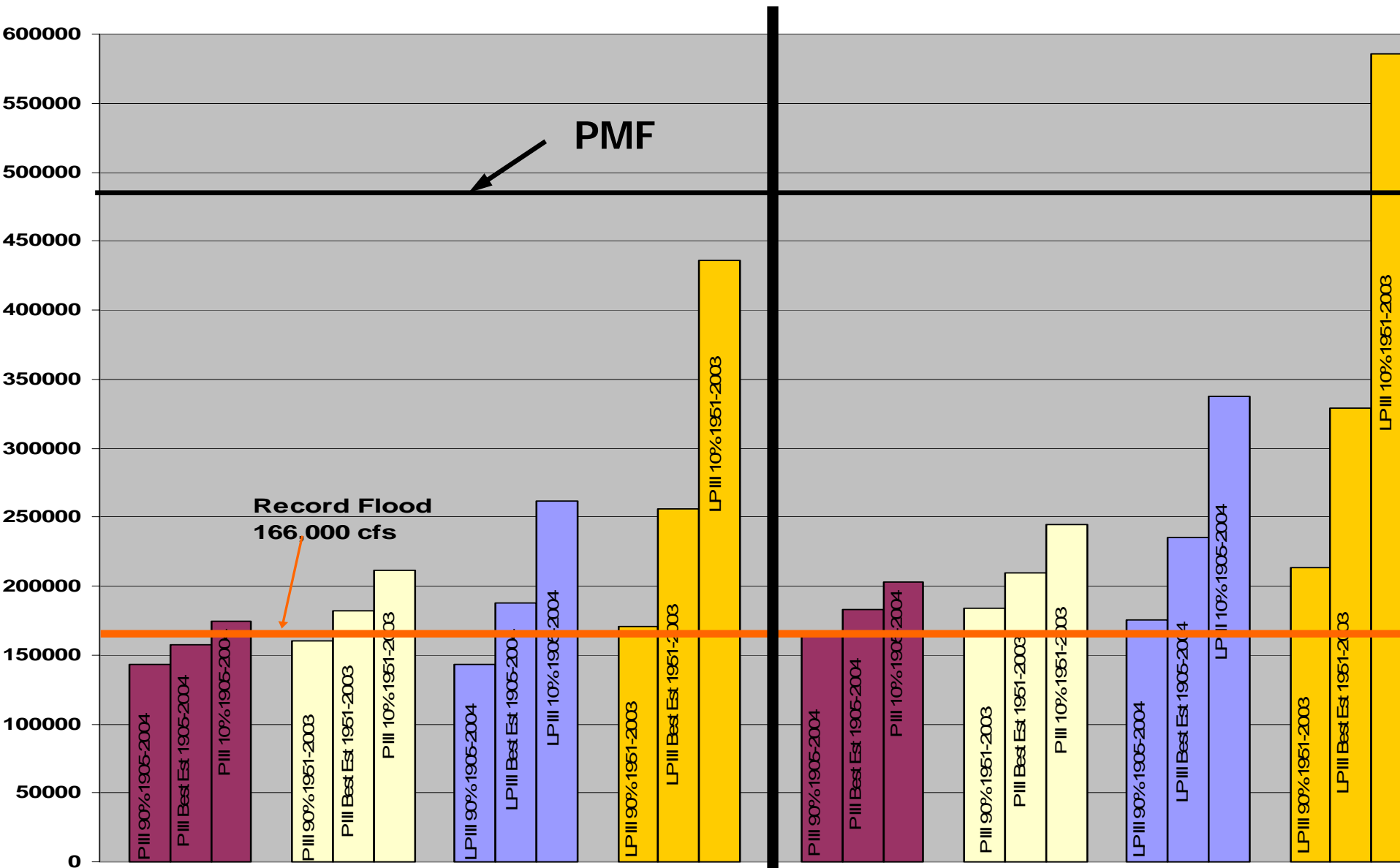
San Joaquin

LP III Skew -0.2



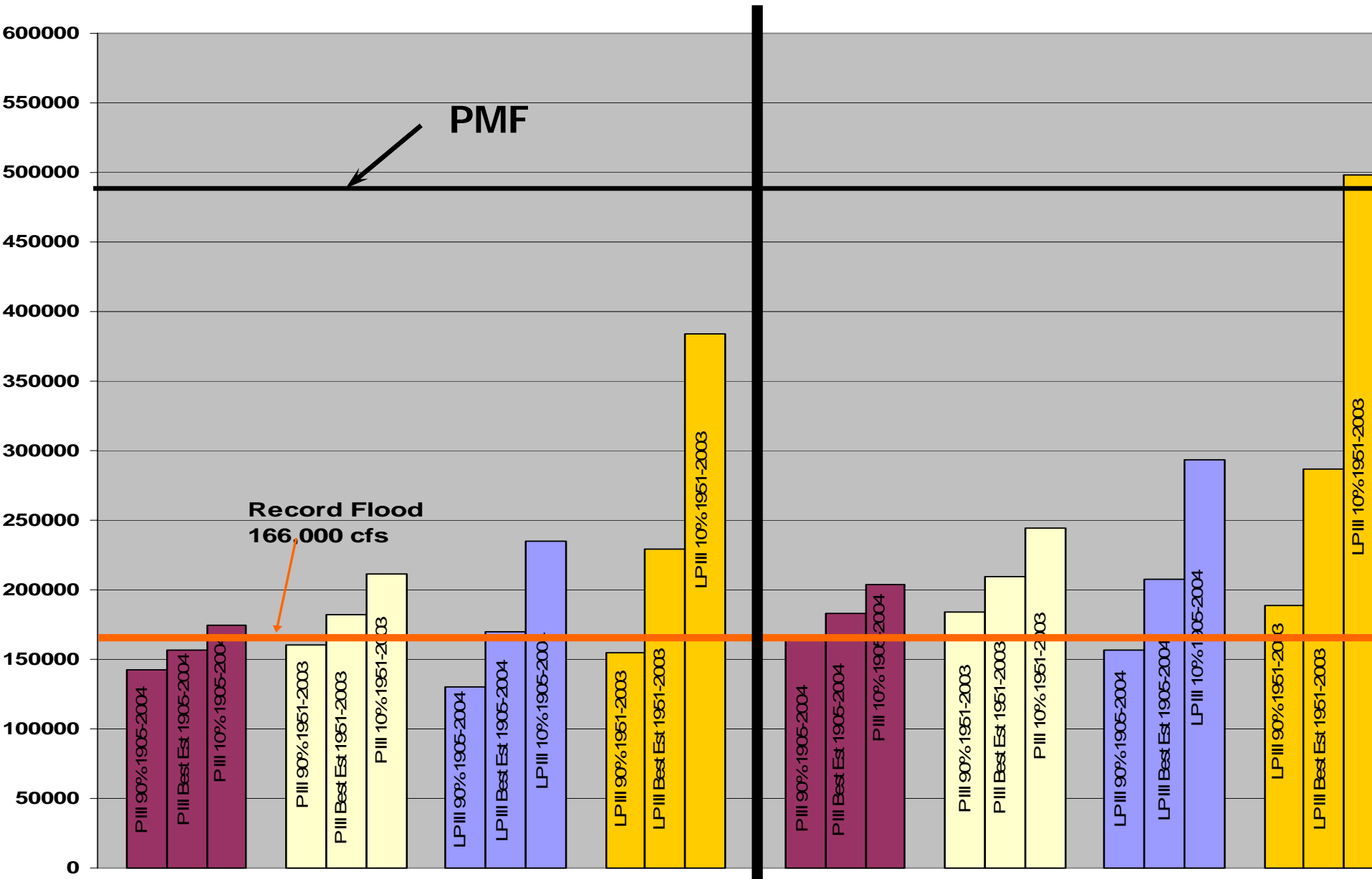
American River

LP III Skew = -0.06



American River

LP III Skew = -0.2



	Area Sq. Miles	Record	Elevation, Ft MSL	Skew	Max cfs	
 Kings River at Pine Flat Dam	1,545	104	14,100	0.1	46,000	47,400
 San Joaquin @ Friant Dam	1638	100	13,900	0.1	53,000	62,500
 Kolumne River @ Camanche Dam	627	93	10,000	0.1	39,000	46,700
 Red River @ New Exchequer	1037	96	13,000	0.0	44,000	53,000
 Stanislaus River @ New Melones Dam	904	82	11,500	0.0	50,000	63,200
 American River @ Fair Oaks	1888	93	10,400	-0.06	166,000	196,100
 Kolumne River @ New Don Pedro Dam	1533	101	13,000	-0.1	92,000	87,900
 Feather River @ Oroville Dam	3611	96	9,100	-0.2	244,000	294,800
 Yuba River nr Marysville	139	94	8,200	-0.3	124,000	144,200
 Feather River @ New Bullards Bar Dam	489	94	8,200	-0.3	67,000	64,800
 Fresno River @ Hidden Dam	234	85	7,800	-0.3	6,900	11,100
 Sacramento River @ Michigan Bar	536	91	6,000	-0.5	35,000	24,600
 Feather River @ New Hogan Dam	363	53	6,000	-0.6	18,000	24,600
 Feather River @ Buchanan Dam	235	85	6,100	-0.7	10,000	12,600

Bulletin 17B

- “Major Problems in flood frequency analysis at gaged locations are encountered when making flood estimates for Probabilities more rare than defined by the available record. For these situations the guide ... allows considerable latitude in analysis”

Summary

- Regional Skew values in Bulletin 17 B should never be used in California
- LP III is very sensitive to low flows
- LP III Skews near -0.3 approximate Pearson Distribution
- LP III based on last 53 years Unreasonable

Summary Cont

- LP III confidence bands very large and cause question of 90% CNP criteria
- Frequency Curves should be evaluated with Pearson Distribution. If fit is reasonable with plotted data and historical or PMF data **use it**
- If LP III is used, skew values should be carefully evaluated