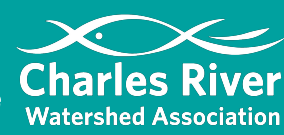




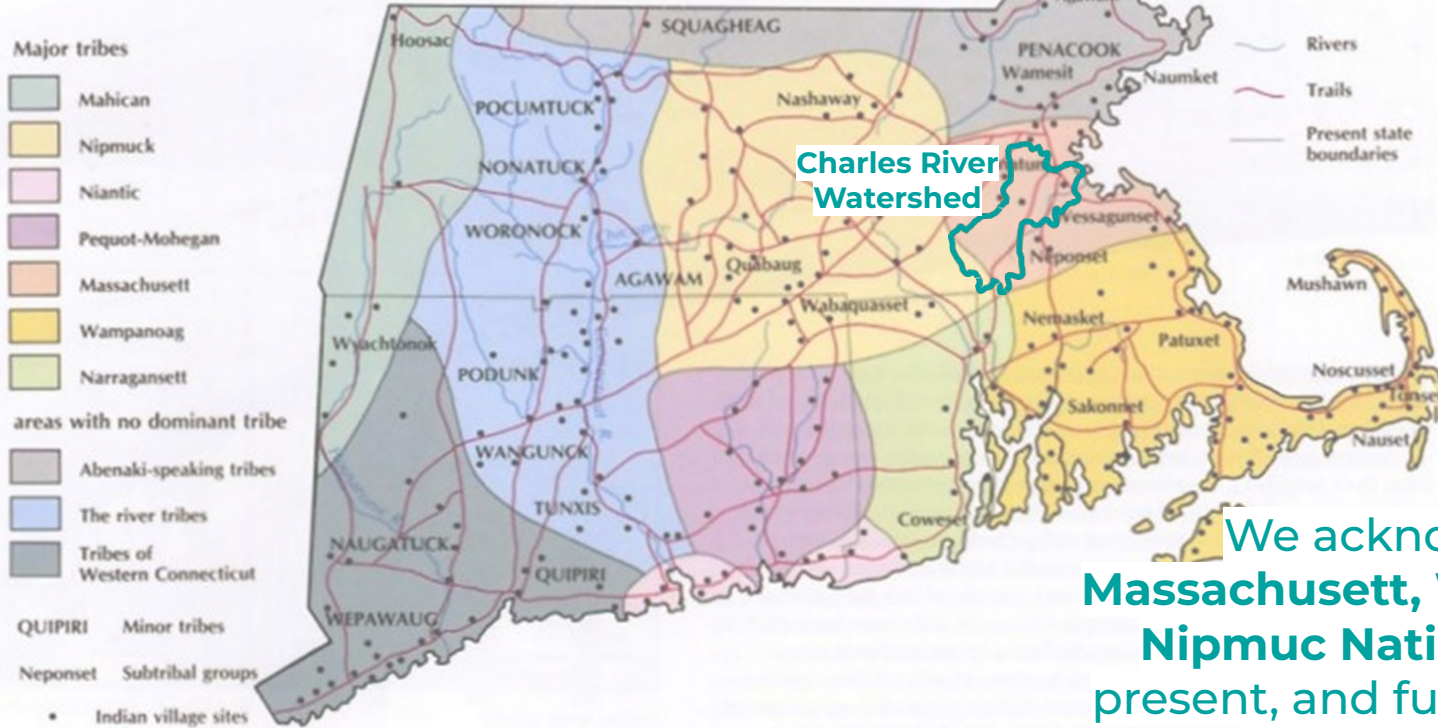
MUDDY RIVER EXISTING CONDITIONS

APR 9, 2024 | 7 PM

LAND & WATER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



NATIVE SETTLEMENTS AND TRAILS c.1600–1650



Charles River Watershed

We acknowledge the **Massachusetts, Wampanoag, and Nipmuc Nations** as the past, present, and future caretakers of this land and water.



- ❖ **VISION PLAN OBJECTIVES**
- ❖ **COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS**
- ❖ **WATERSHED CONDITIONS**
- ❖ **FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS**
- ❖ **NEXT STEPS**

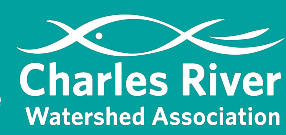
A scenic view of a park with a stream, trees, and a building in the background. The text "VISION PLAN OBJECTIVES" is overlaid in the center.

VISION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Paris is making the Seine swimmable for 2024 Olympics
- 1972 Clean Water Act promised “fishable, swimmable” rivers by 1983
- 1995 Clean Charles Initiative promised “swimmable” Charles by 2005
- No swimmable Charles without a cleaner Muddy!



WHY WE ARE HERE



A conceptual plan to direct the future of the Muddy River and its watershed

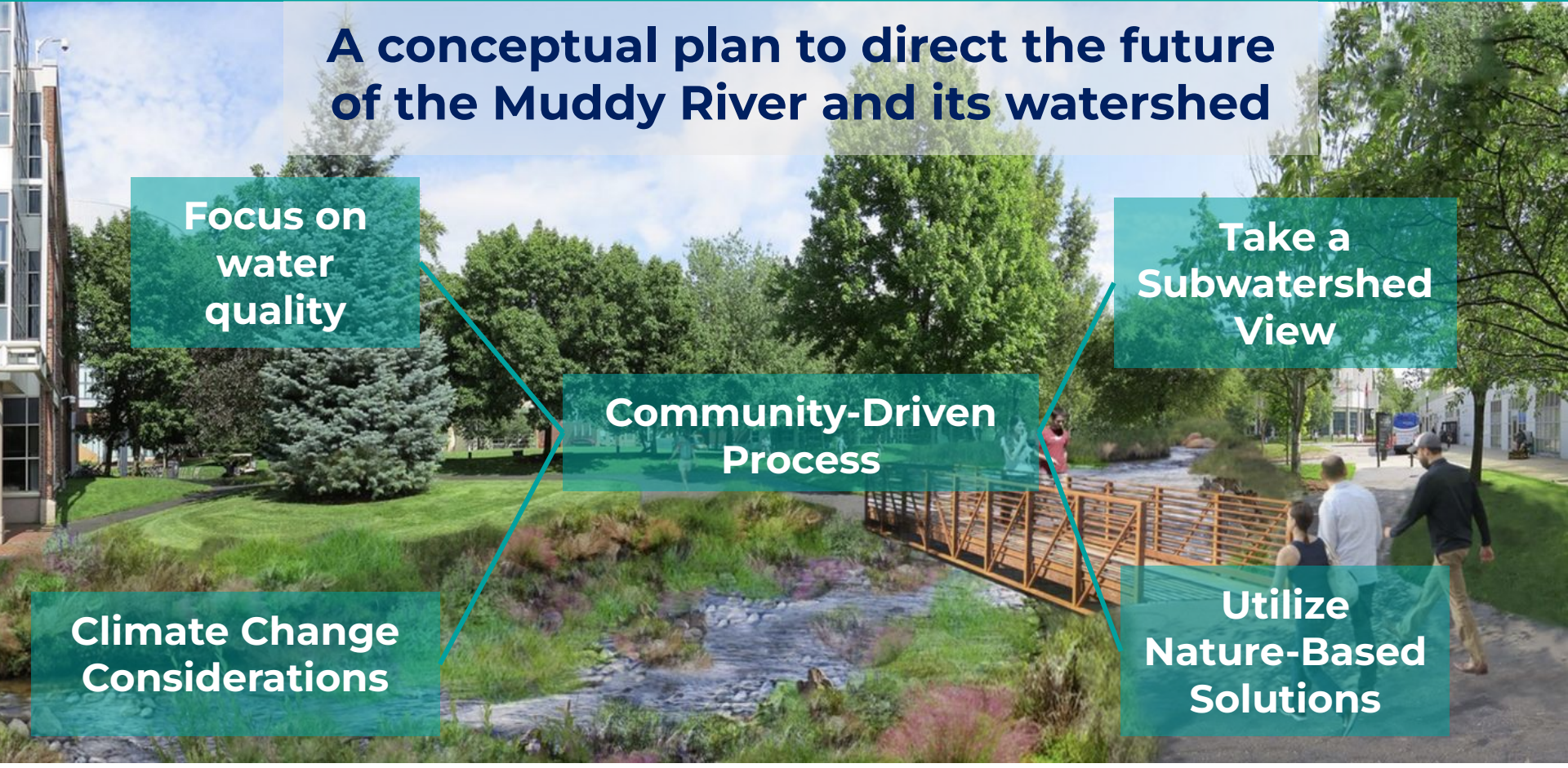
Focus on water quality

Take a Subwatershed View

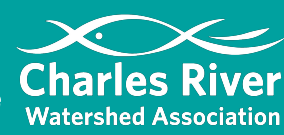
Community-Driven Process

Climate Change Considerations

Utilize Nature-Based Solutions



VISION PLAN NEXT STEPS



COMMUNITY PROCESS

Public Meeting:
Introduction

▼
Public Meeting(s):
Existing Conditions

Expand Stakeholder Outreach

Focus Groups:
Feedback on Options

Public Charette:
Prioritization

Public Meeting(s):
Final Plan

Nov 2023

Apr 2024

May-June 2024

Jul-Sep 2024

Oct 2024

Mar 2025

Existing Conditions Assessment

Development & Design

Finalize Plan

TECHNICAL REVIEW

PROJECT TEAM



Personnel:

Lisa Kumpf, Max Rome,
Emily Norton

Role: technical analyses,
community
engagement



Personnel:

Karen Mauney-Brodek,
Jack Schleifer

Role: public
partnerships, land
stewardship,
community
engagement



Personnel:

Patrick Field, Elizabeth
Cooper, Aarati Halbe

Role: facilitators,
community
engagement

KEY PARTNERS



CITY *of* BOSTON



YOU!

Local groups

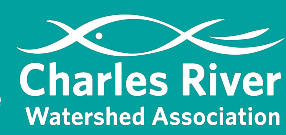
Local places of
worship

Universities

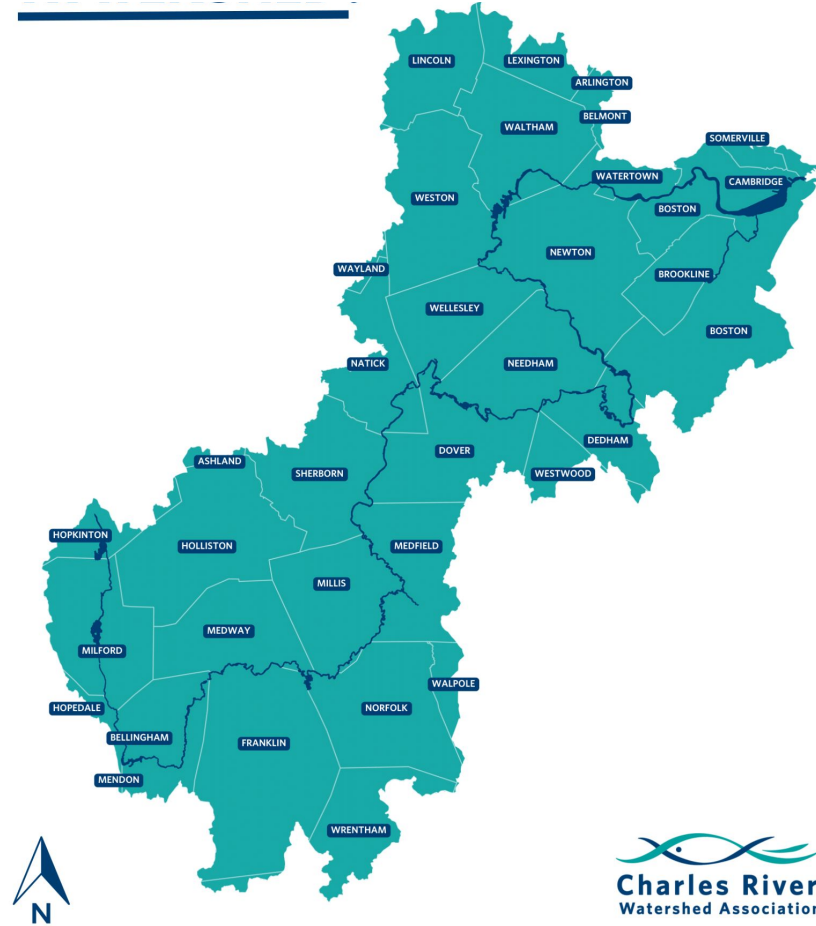
Hospitals

**This list is growing
and we would love
your participation!**

CHARLES RIVER WATERSHED

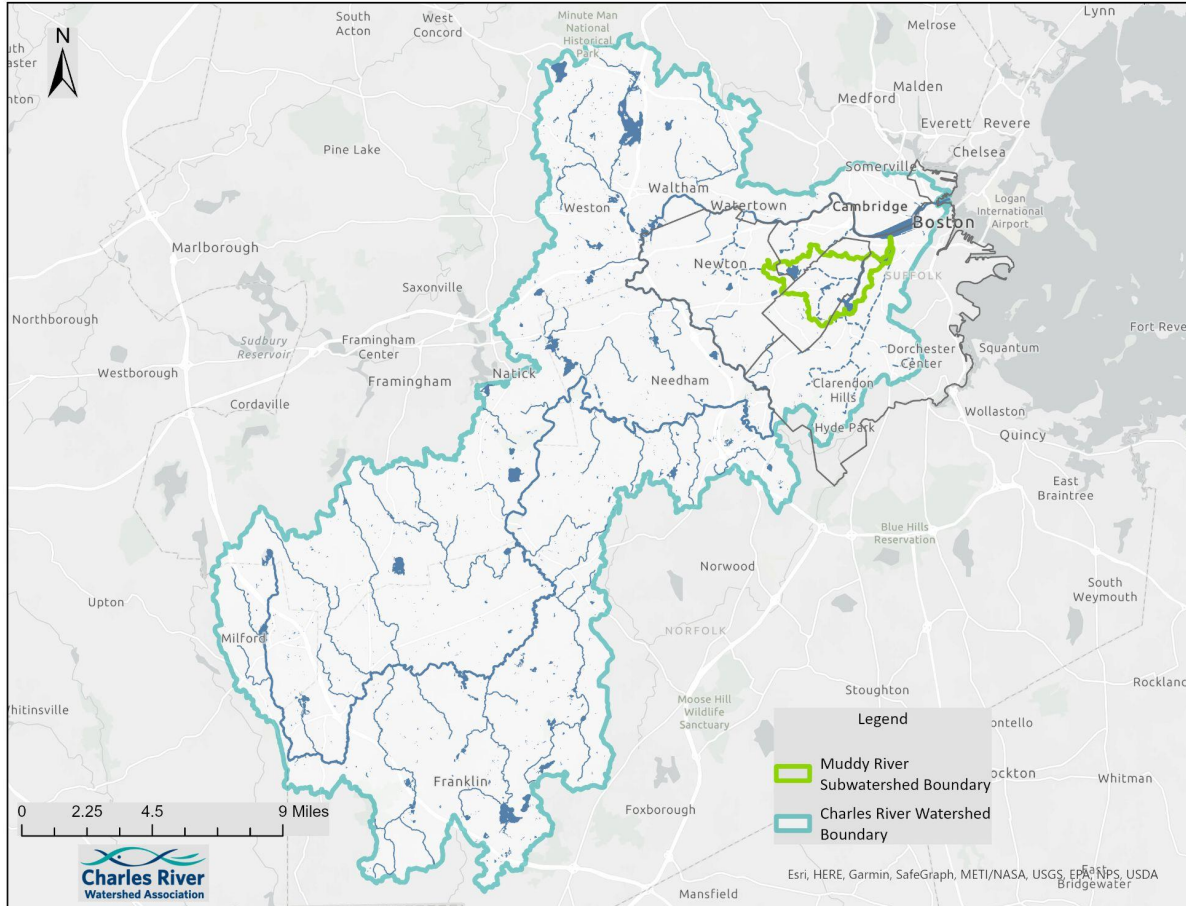


- 80 miles long
- 19 dams
- 308 sq miles
- 35 cities + towns
 - Begins in Hopkinton
 - Runs through 23 towns
- Flows north
- 1M+ residents

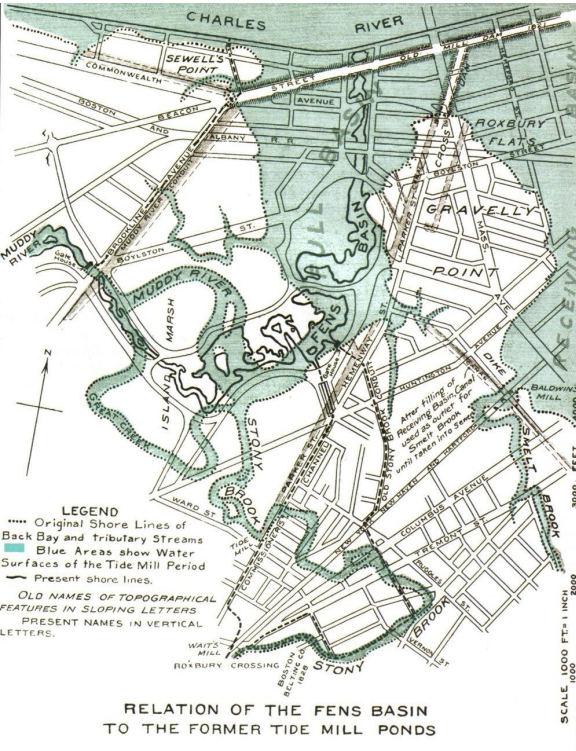


MUDDY RIVER [SUB] WATERSHED

- **2%** of Charles River watershed
- **6 mi²** - spans Brookline, Newton, and Boston neighborhoods of Brighton, Jamaica Plain, Mission Hill, Longwood, and Fenway



HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Historically a Tidal Channel



City Parkland under Olmsted



Modern Urbanization and Restoration

A scenic view of a park with a stream, trees, and a building in the background. The text "COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS" is overlaid in a semi-transparent box.

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

81,000 Residents*

- 62.6% White
- 18.5% Asian
- 8.5 % Hispanic/Latino
- 5.4% Black

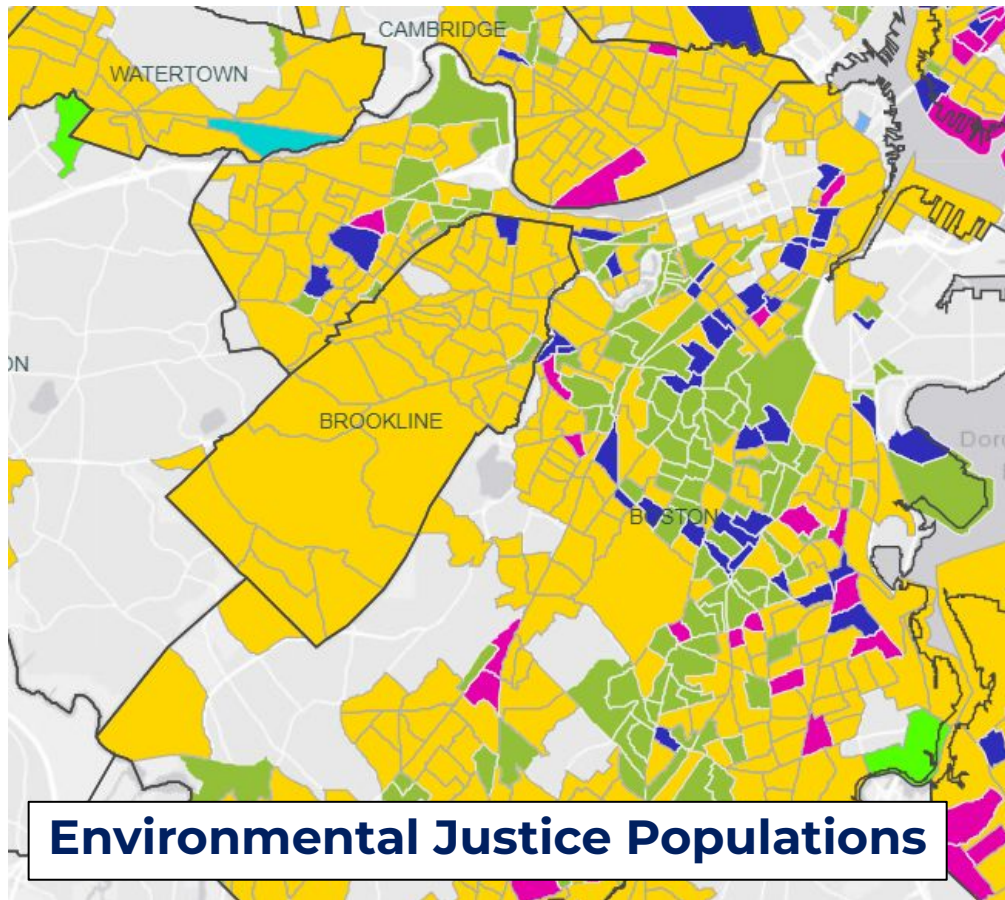
Selection: over 25% area within watershed AND area within watershed \geq the smallest block fully within the watershed

-Numbers vary modestly depending on which census tracts you include.

Other Factors:

- ~13% in College Student Housing
- 10% of families are low-income
- 17% > 65 yo
- ~13% < 18 yo

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



Minority: the block group minority population is $\geq 40\%$, or the block group minority population is $\geq 25\%$ and the median household income of the municipality the block group is in is $< 150\%$ of the Massachusetts median household income

Income: at least 25% of households have a median household income 65% or less than the state median household income

Language isolation: 25% or more of households do not include anyone older than 14 who speaks English very well

Minority and Income

Minority and English isolation

Income and English isolation

Minority, Income and English isolation

- Mainly minority populations
- Some low income populations

Stakeholders have many perspectives on the Muddy

- a. Historic Preservation (Olmsted's vision)
- b. Restoration (of natural functions and Olmsted's vision both)
- c. Water quality (in the Muddy itself in part driven by visible manifestations of poor quality)
- d. Water quantity (too little or sometimes too much)
- e. Recreation, solace, and retreat
- f. Natural habitat and wildlife

From our Kick-Off November Meeting and Subsequent seven interviews with key stakeholders and conversations with municipalities

- Most stakeholders tend to think of **part, but not all**, of the Muddy Watershed
 - There is a limited constituency for “upstream” portions of the Muddy due to heavy urbanization, highly developed land, and lack of physical visibility (a lot of pipes!)
- Contributions to **poor water quality** are often not understood in their totality
- The communities around and near the Muddy **care deeply** about this precious resource.
 - However, many long-term, long-involved stakeholders are experiencing *some fatigue*
 - Thus, community engagement around the Muddy *needs expansion* - cast a wider net and bring in more partners to support and advocate for the vision

YOUR FEEDBACK

What did we miss about characterizing the community within the Muddy River watershed?

Please raise your hand or write a word or short phrase in the chat.



A scenic view of a park with a stream, trees, and a bridge. The stream flows through the center of the image, reflecting the surrounding greenery. Large trees with dense foliage line the banks, and a stone bridge is visible in the background on the left. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

WATERSHED CONDITIONS

MUDDY RIVER WATERSHED



Key Stats:

- 5.9 square miles
- 44% impervious
- 4 jurisdictions
- 60% in Brookline
- 53% of Brookline
- >50 drainage pipes

Focus:

- Village Brook
- Tannery Brook
- Daisy Field
- Longwood Ave

TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE #1

RIVERS ARE WATERSHEDS

The Muddy River is not just a river - it is an entire, interconnected **watershed**.

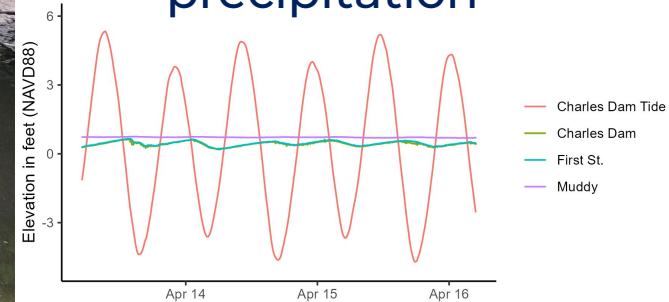
It spans across Boston, Brookline, and Newton. **Brookline** is a very important part of the watershed.



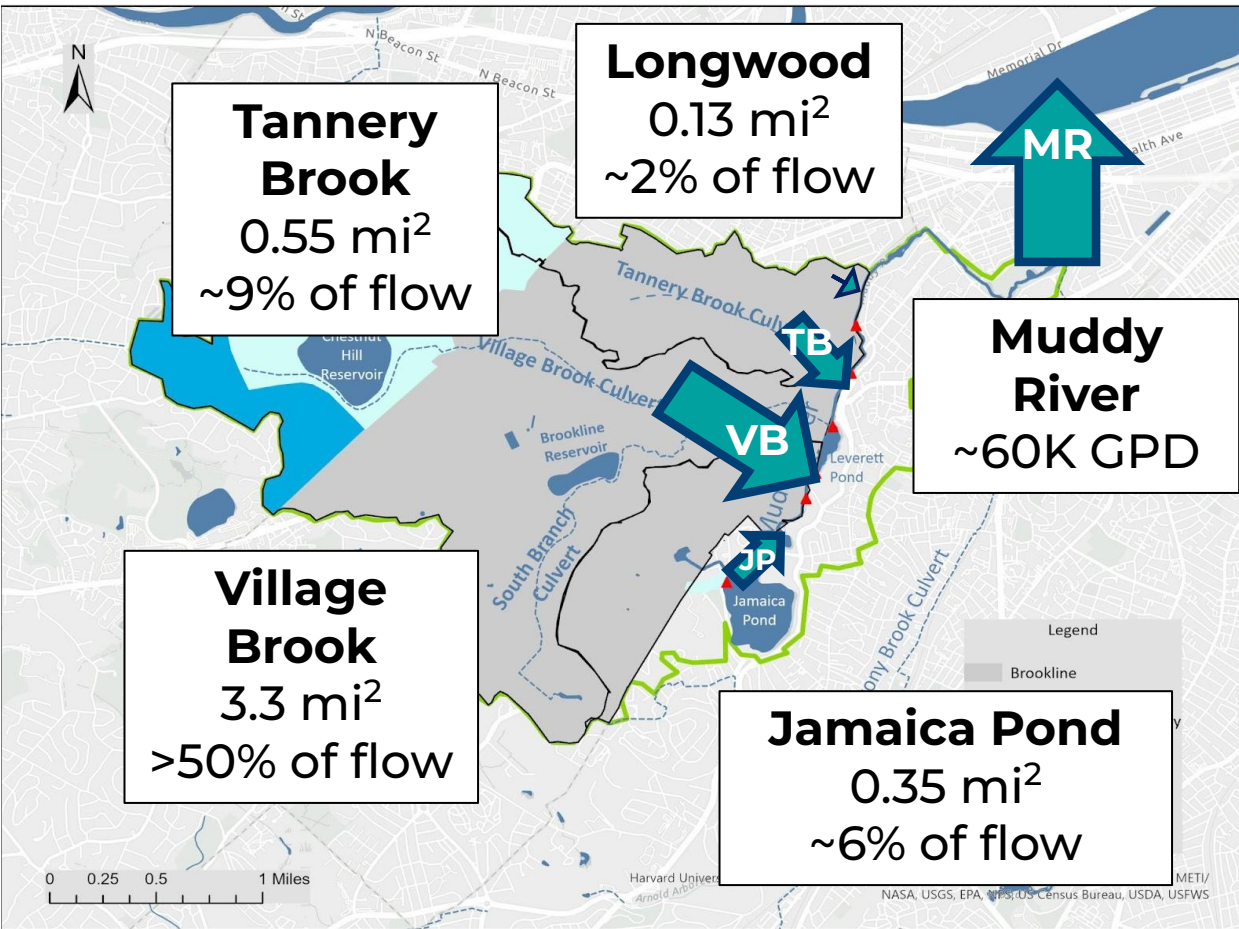
WATER LEVEL



- In dry weather:
Muddy water level is determined by the Charles
- In wet weather:
Muddy level is determined by precipitation



WATER QUANTITY



Source	Year	Area (mi ²)	Flow (CFS)	Units	Flow (GPD)
BWSC	2012, 2023	7.2		16 Mean	184,813
Stream Stats		6.6		6.55 Median	75,658
USACE	2016	5.93		6 "Normal"	69,305
USGS*	2002	6.3		4.51 Mean	52,094

*Assumed highest quality Study

"Measuring streamflow along this river is complicated due its physical location, which is in the backwater of the much larger Charles River basin, as well as the numerous hydraulic restrictions..."

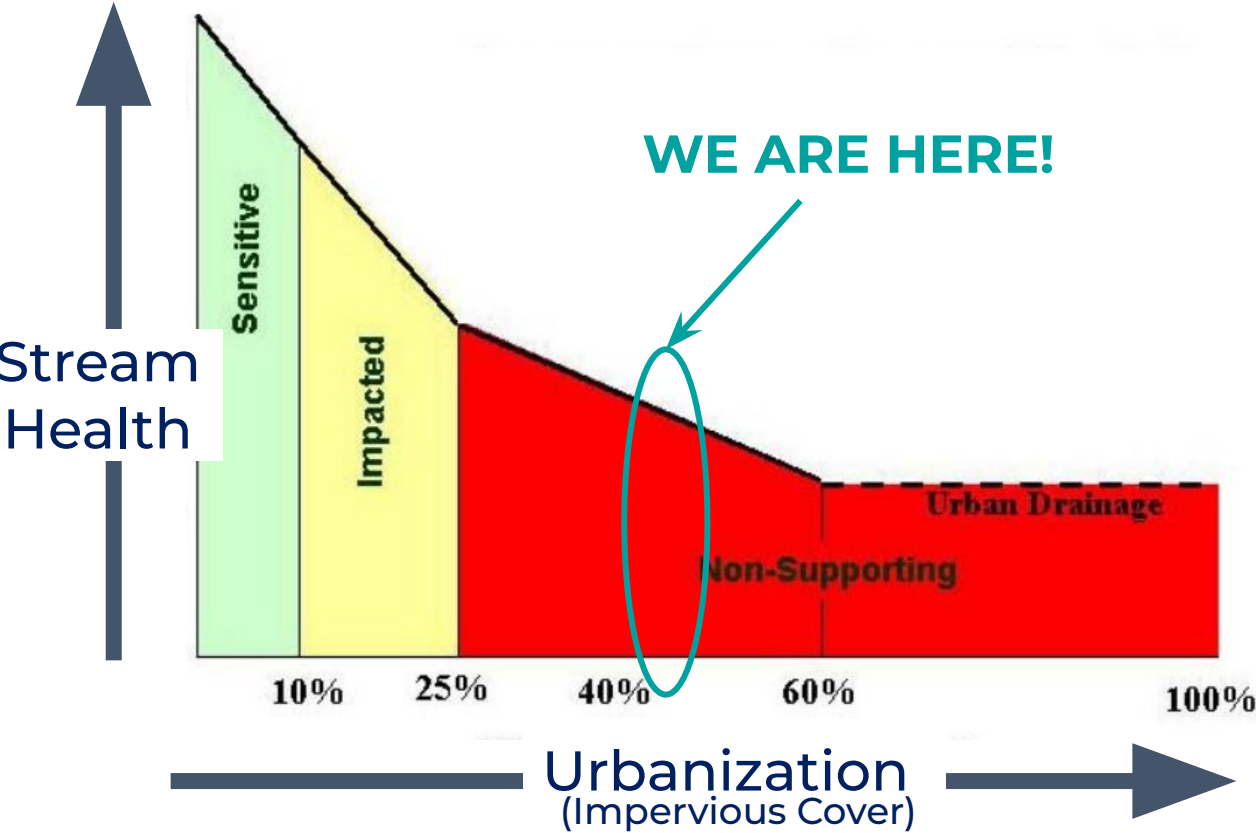
- USACE 2016

WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY ARE CONNECTED

Water quantity is difficult to measure, but is critical for understanding **where** pollution comes from and **how much** pollution there is.

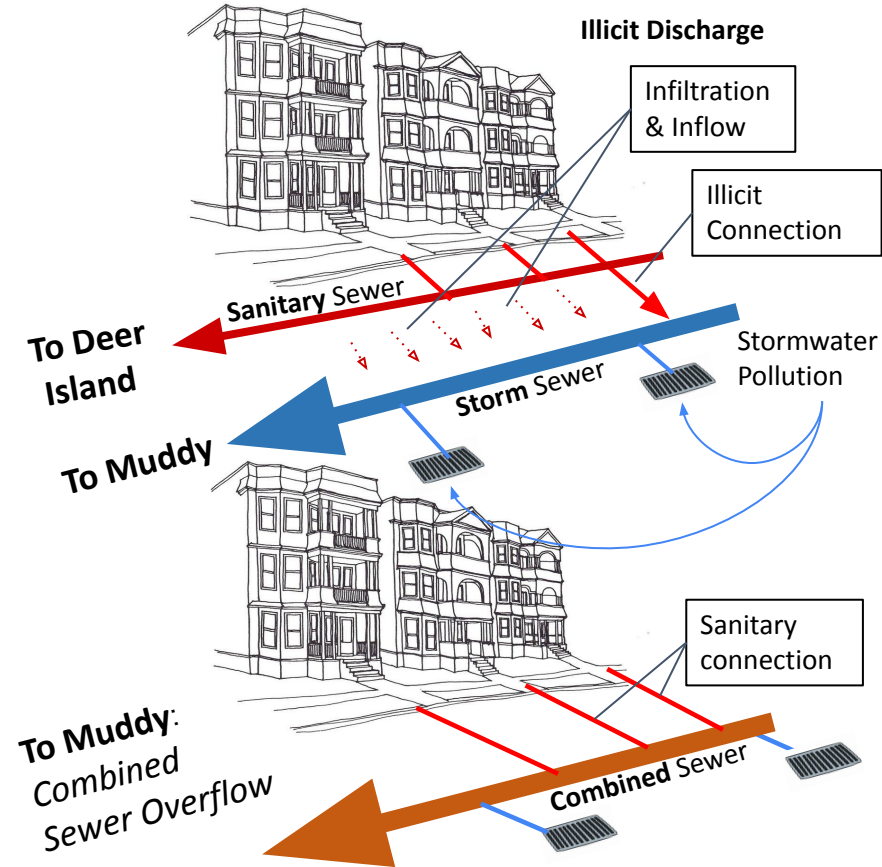


URBAN STREAM SYNDROME



- ↑ High Flows
- ↑ Erosion
- ↑ Nutrient Loading
- ↑ Bacterial Contamination
- ↑ Temperature
- ↓ Habitat Space & Complexity
- ↓ Biodiversity
- ↓ Water Quality

PATHWAYS OF POLLUTION

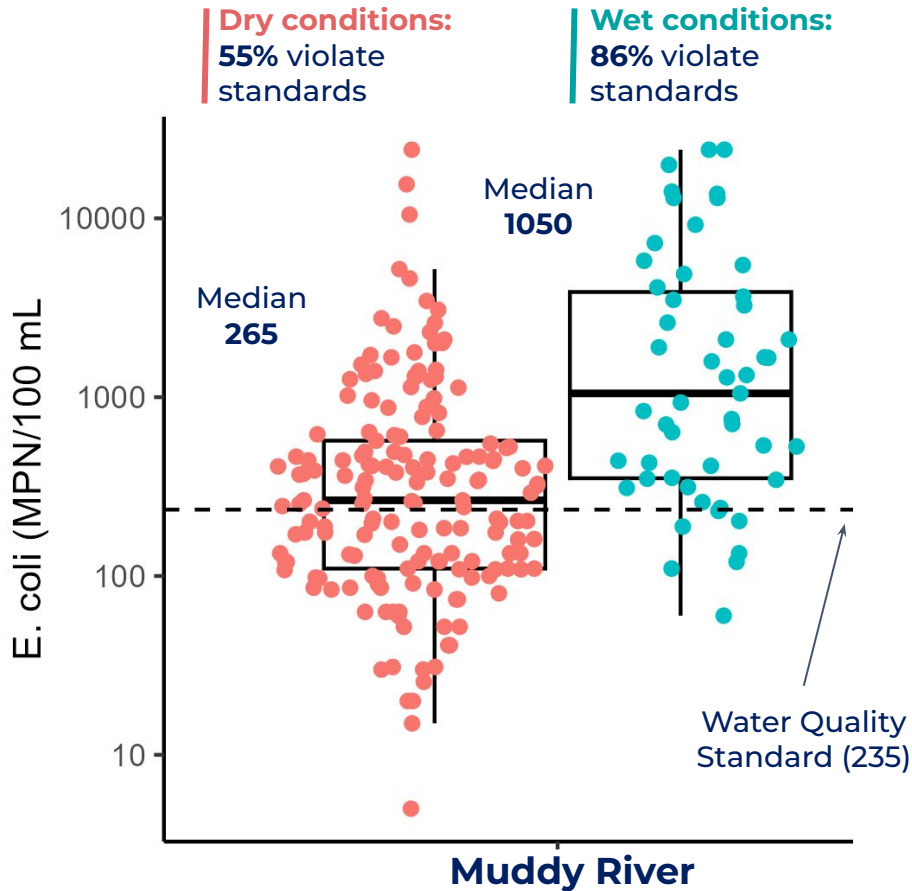


WE NEED TO ADDRESS URBAN DRAINAGE CHALLENGES

Restoring the Muddy River requires us to address these root challenges of urban drainage, including **illicit discharge**, **CSOs**, and **stormwater runoff**.



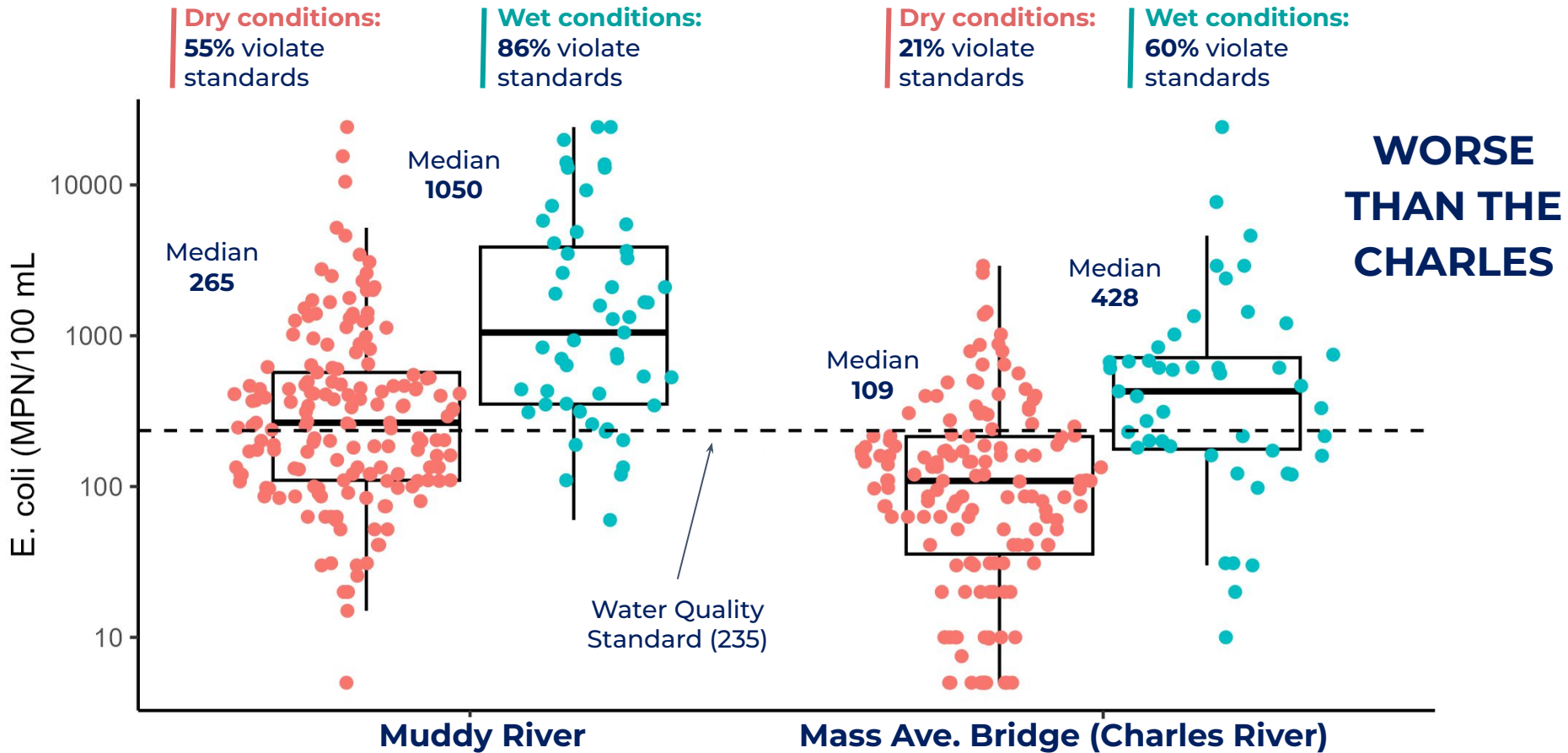
BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION



SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

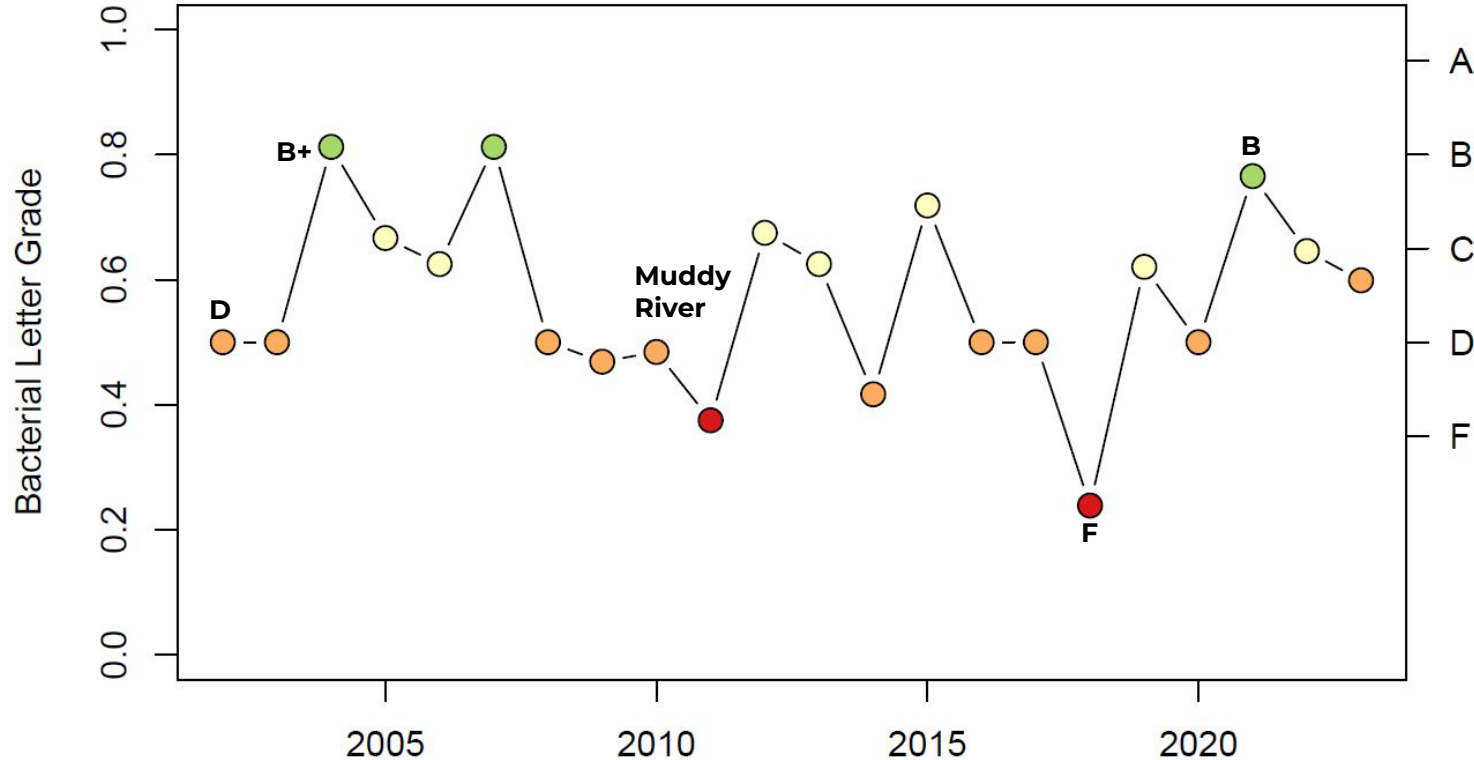
- Contamination in **dry** conditions = **illicit** source
- Contamination in **wet** conditions = **stormwater/CSO** source

BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION



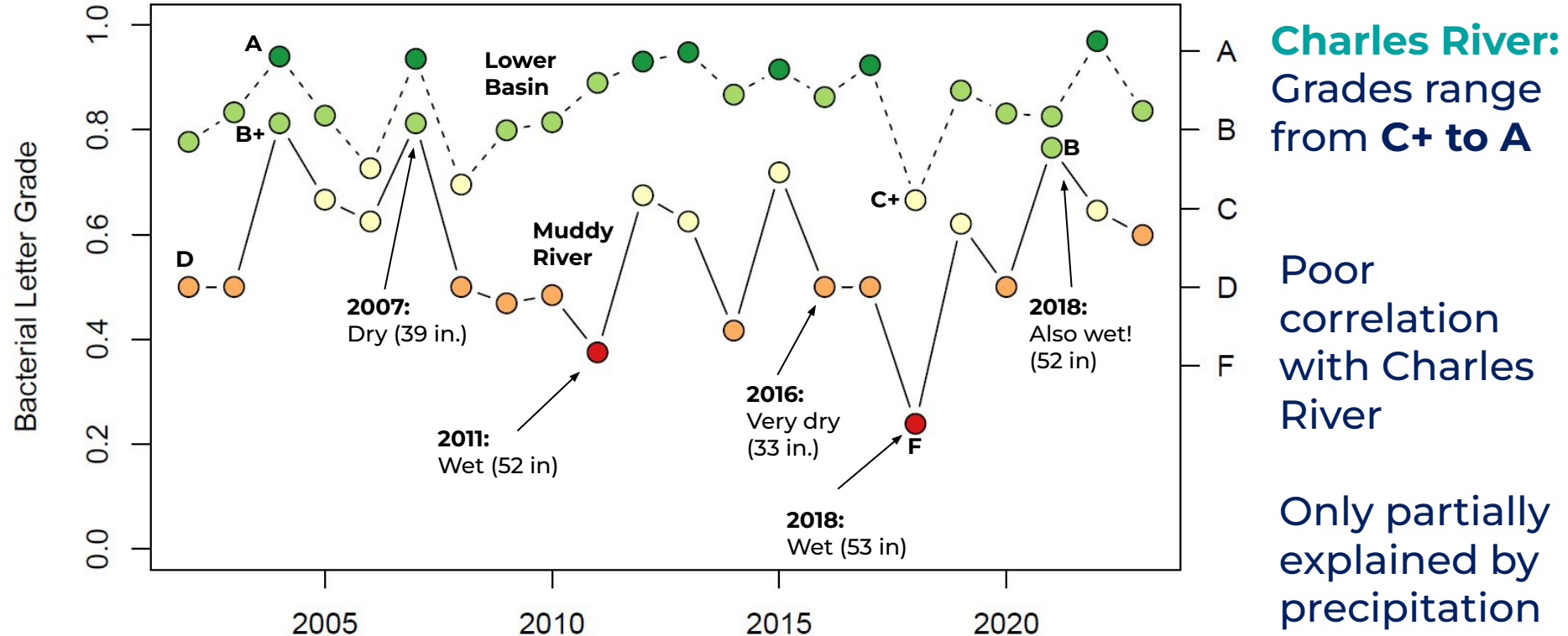
BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION

NO IMPROVING TREND FROM 2002 - 2023



Muddy River:
Grades range
from **F** to **B+**

MUDDY WORSE THAN CHARLES RIVER



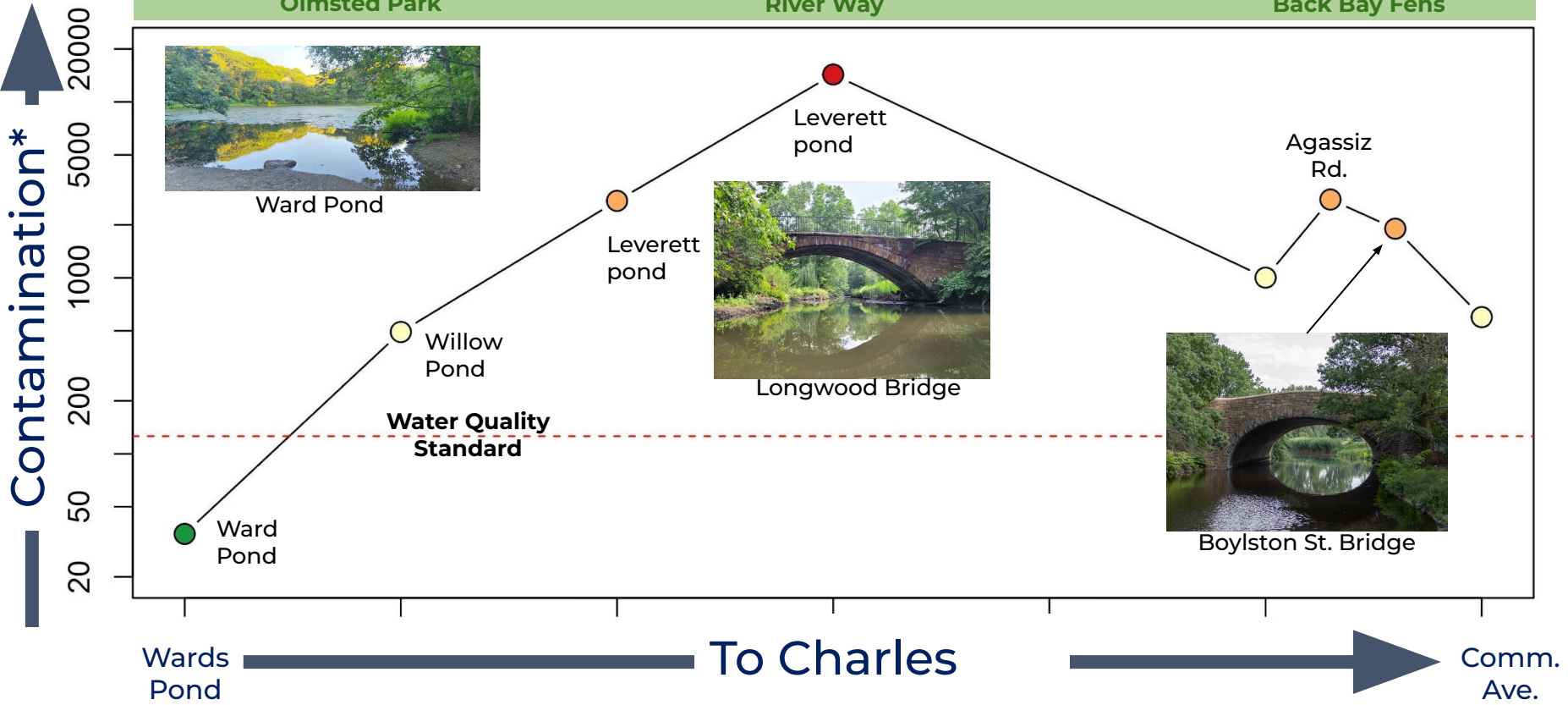
TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE #4

**BACTERIAL
CONTAMINATION IS THE
MOST PRESSING TYPE OF
POLLUTION TO THE MUDDY**

Bacteria levels are **consistently higher** in the Muddy than in the Charles, they **exceed water quality standards**, and are elevated even in dry weather.



BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION



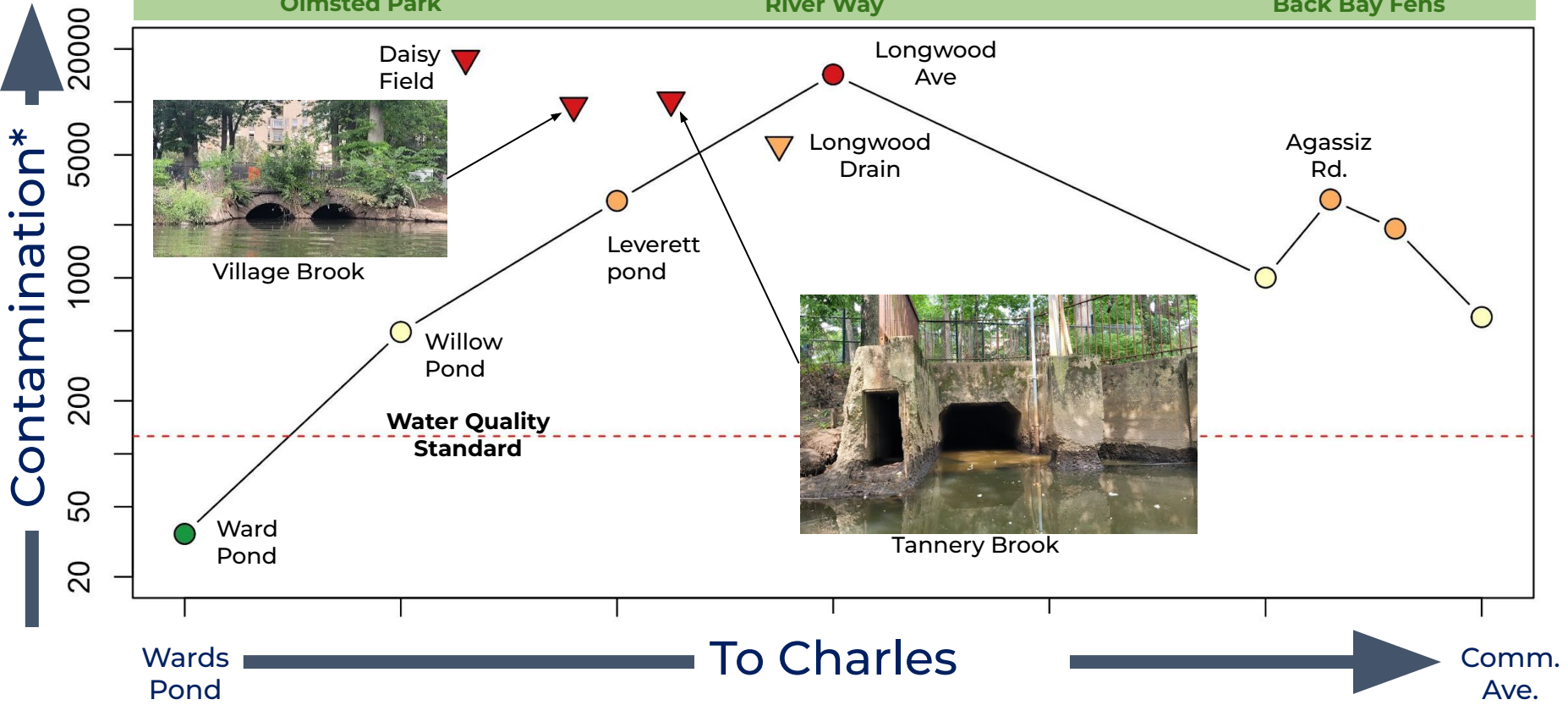
Wards Pond

To Charles

Comm. Ave.

*E. Coli geometric mean (MPN/100 ML); Data from CRWA 2016, BWSC (2018-2023), Brookline (2018-2023)

BACTERIAL CONTAMINATION



Wards Pond

To Charles

Comm. Ave.

*E. Coli geometric mean (MPN/100 ML); Data from CRWA 2016, BWSC (2018-2023), Brookline (2018-2023)

**WE NEED TO FOCUS ON
THE SOURCES OF
BACTERIAL
CONTAMINATION**

The Muddy has some capacity for **self-purification**.

Contaminated flows **into Leverett Pond** and **upstream of the Longwood Ave bridge** overwhelm that capacity.



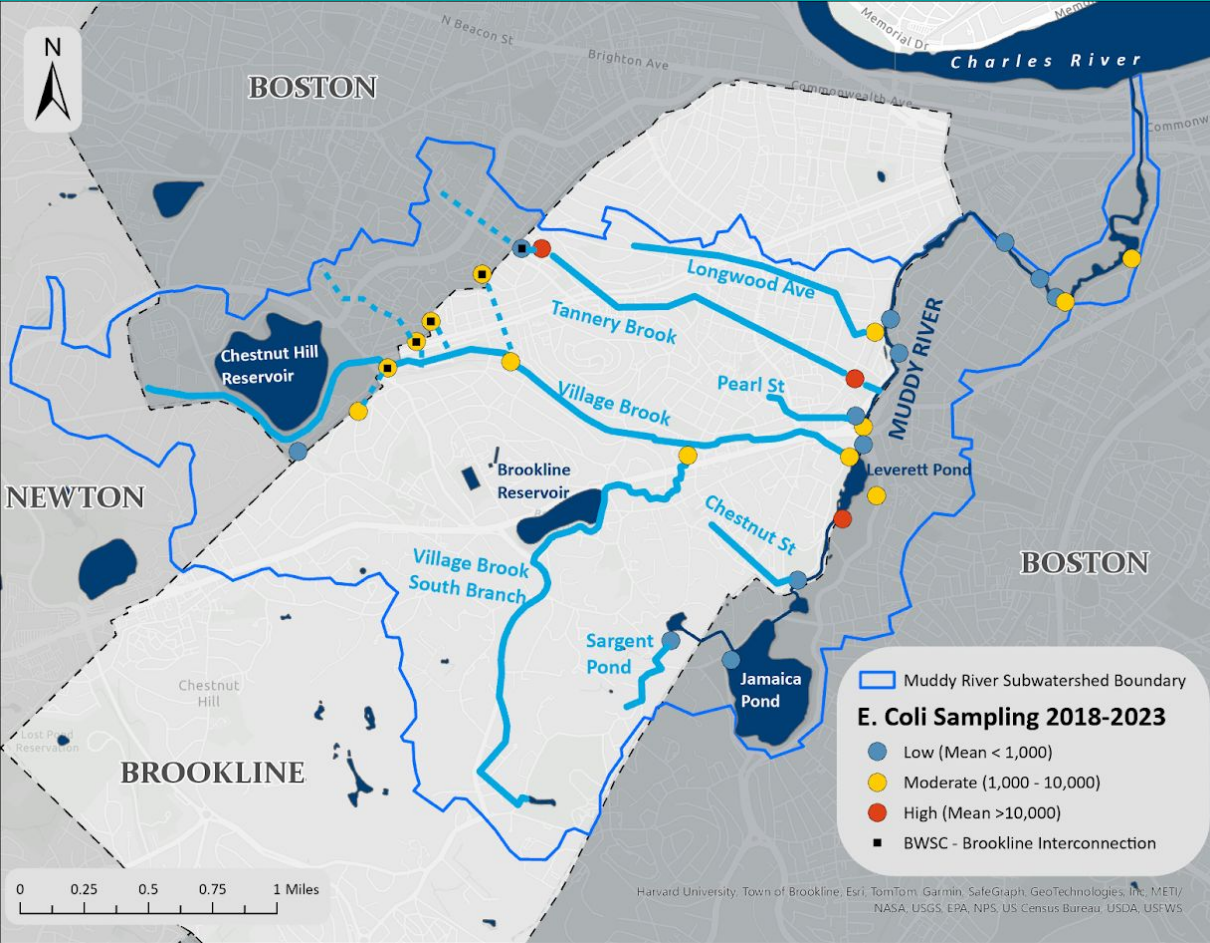
QUESTIONS

What questions do you have for understanding and clarification?

Please raise your hand or write a word or short phrase in the chat.



ILLICIT DISCHARGES



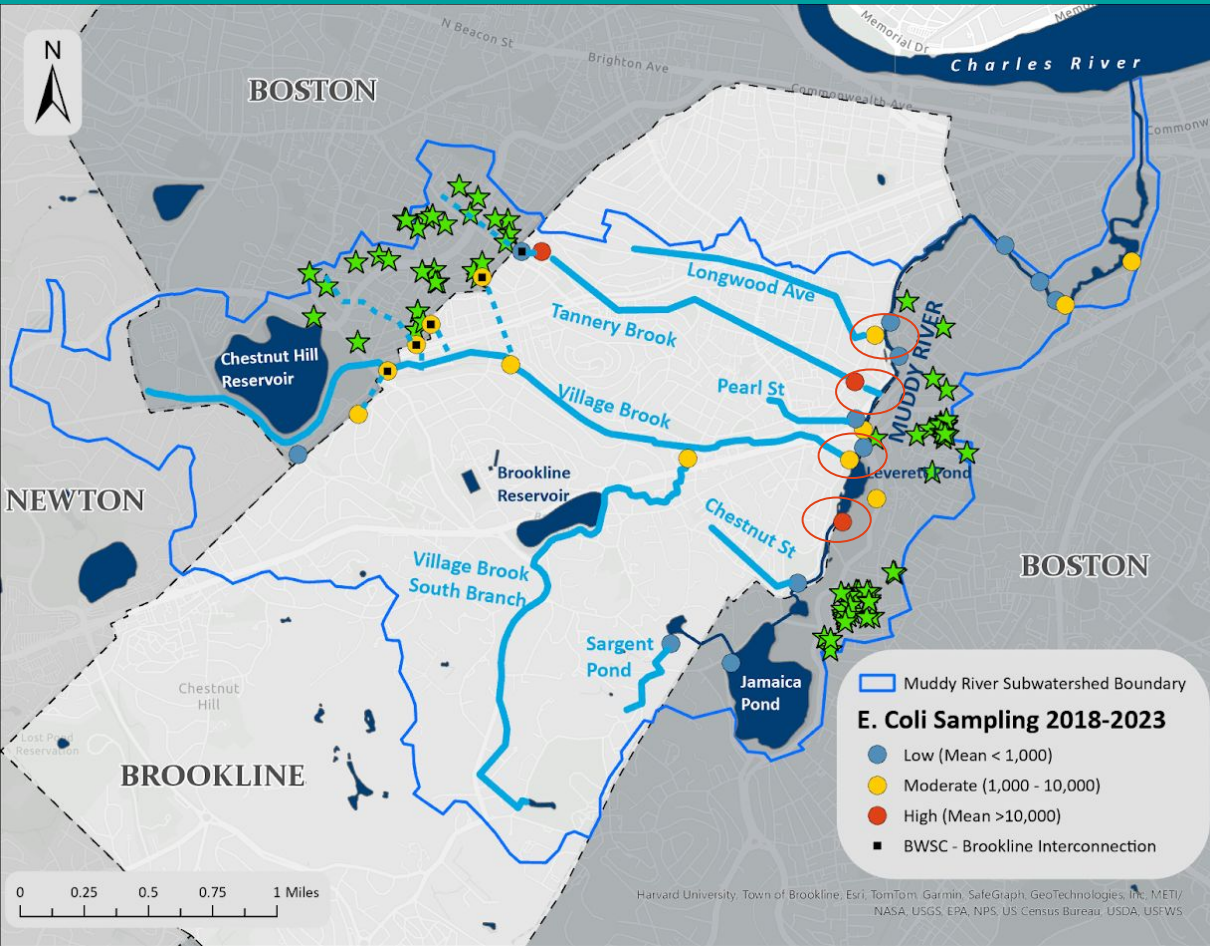
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- BWSC and Brookline conduct annual sampling and outfall screening to identify potential sources of contamination

Ongoing projects:

- Addressing ID in **Daisy Field Drainage**
- Relining sanitary sewers within **Village Brook drainage**

ILLICIT DISCHARGES



Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- BWSC and Brookline conduct annual sampling and outfall screening to identify potential sources of contamination

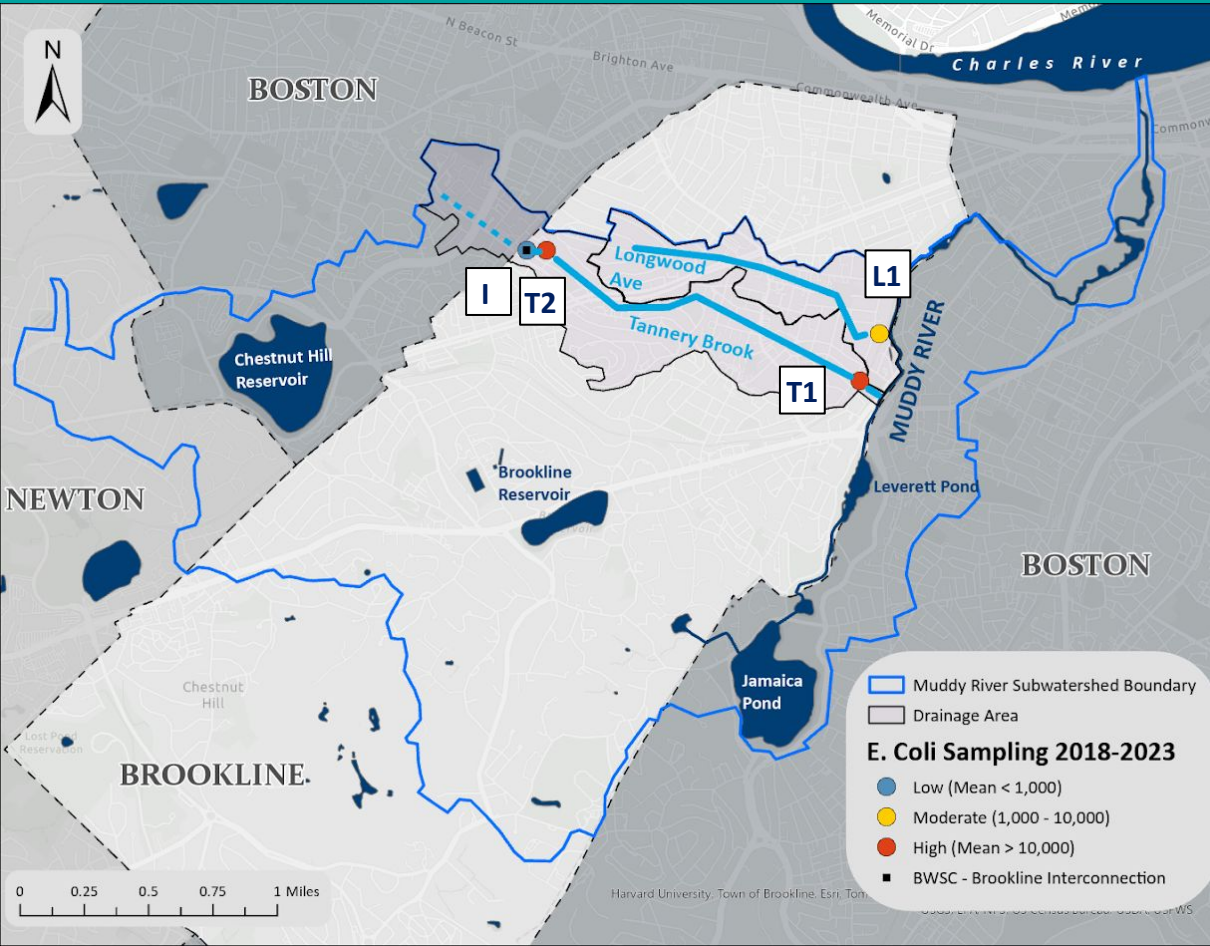
Ongoing projects:

- Addressing ID in **Daisy Field Drainage**
- Relining sanitary sewers within **Village Brook drainage**

Complete Projects

- BWSC: **72** ID, >90,000 GDP from the Muddy Watershed since 1986
- Brookline: **54** ID, >19,000 GPD (town-wide), since 2005

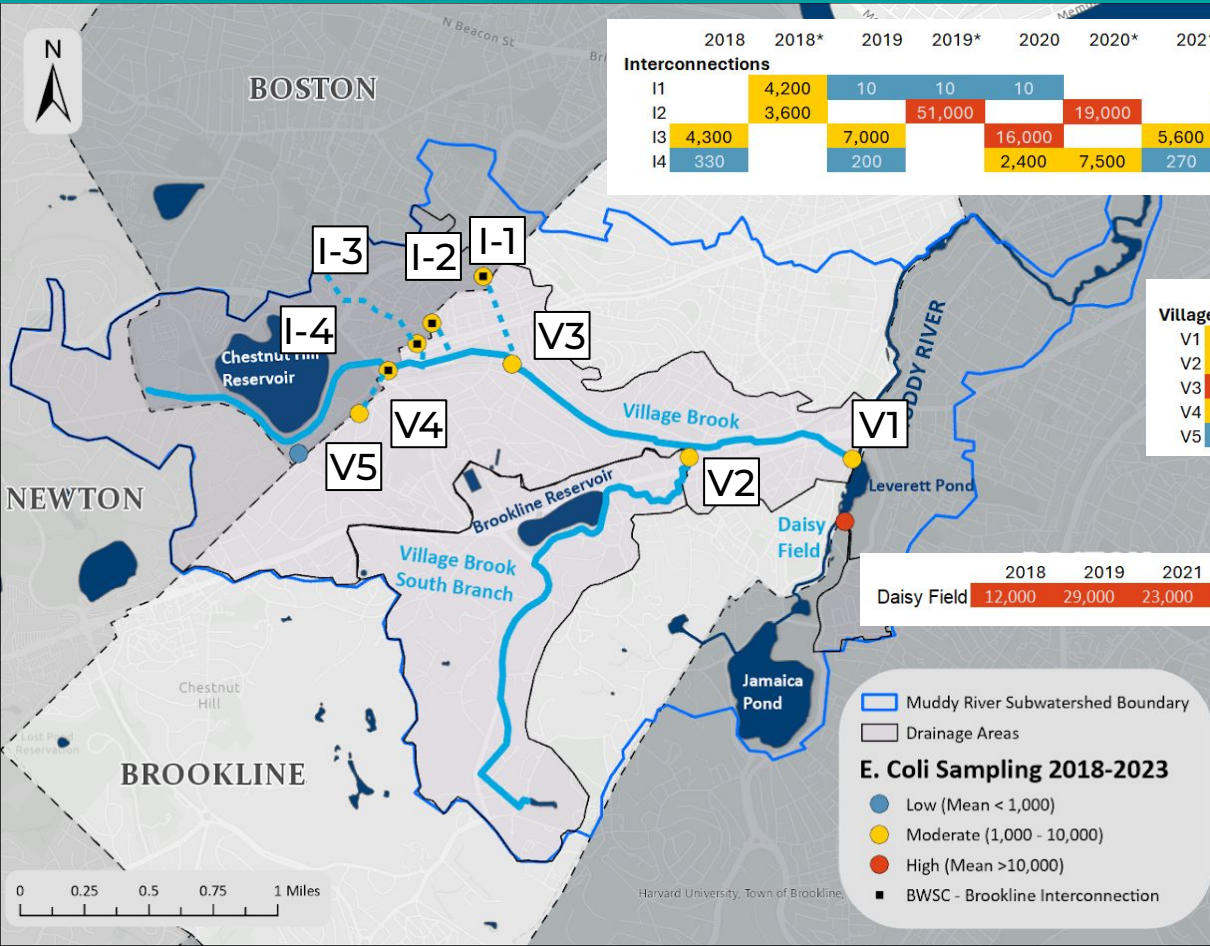
ILLICIT DISCHARGES



LONGWOOD AVE & TANNERY BROOK

	2018	2019	2020	2020*	2021	2022	2023
Longwood							
L1	30,000	3,000	1,900	11,146	4,900		11,000
Tannery Brook							
T1	5,400	80,000	9,000	24,014	6,900	2,400	8,500
T2	4,500	6,900	80,000		15,000	80,000	19,000
I	3,100	16,000	30		2,900	380	

ILLICIT DISCHARGES



	2018	2018*	2019	2019*	2020	2020*	2021	2021*	2022	2022*	2023
Interconnections											
I1		4,200	10	10	10					1,900	2,500
I2		3,600		51,000		19,000		7,000		13,000	
I3	4,300		7,000		16,000		5,600		500		6,500
I4	330		200		2,400	7,500	270		2,000		1,900

	2018	2019	2020	2020*	2021	2022	2023
Village Brook							
V1	3,300	5,800	3,600	38,698	43,000		6,500
V2	1,900	1,000	820		2,500		4,800
V3	20,000	600	560		1,100	14,000	2,700
V4	1,800	11,000	36,000		33,000	5,200	4,100
V5	220	730	160		120		80

	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Daisy Field	12,000	29,000	23,000	12,000	13,000

▭ Muddy River Subwatershed Boundary
 Drainage Areas
E. Coli Sampling 2018-2023
● Low (Mean < 1,000)
● Moderate (1,000 - 10,000)
● High (Mean > 10,000)
■ BWSC - Brookline Interconnection

VILLAGE BROOK & DAISY FIELD

TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE #6

**MORE NEEDS TO BE
DONE TO FULLY
ELIMINATE ILLICIT
CONNECTIONS**

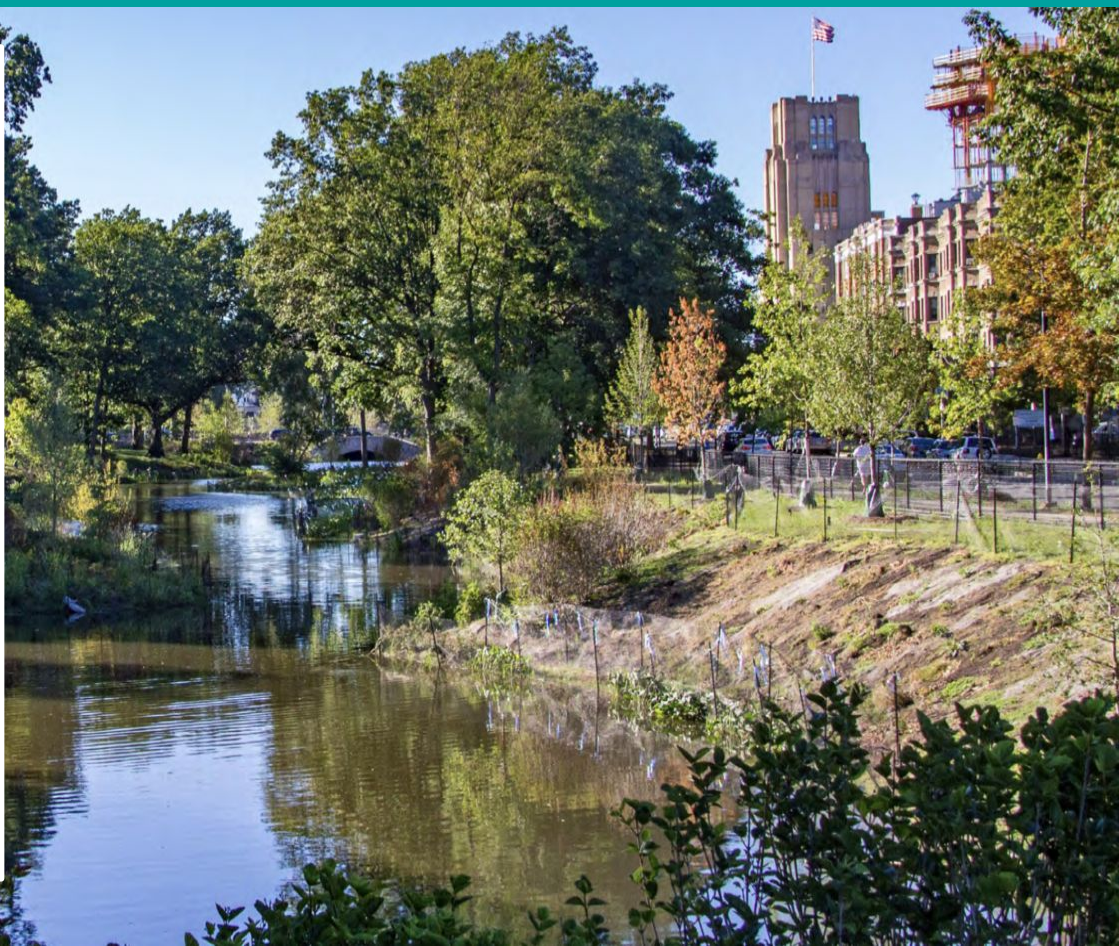
Illicit connections are the primary source of bacterial contamination, especially evident at **major outfalls** to the Muddy. Though municipalities have made a **substantial effort**, there is more to do.



QUESTIONS

What questions do you have for understanding and clarification?

Please raise your hand or write a word or short phrase in the chat.



RIVERBANK CONDITIONS

- Over 400 acres of riparian habitat along the Muddy River
- Invasive species observed including
 - Phragmites
 - Japanese knotweed
 - Purple loosestrife
 - Mugwort



Phragmites
(*Phragmites australis*)



Japanese knotweed
(*Reynoutria japonica*)

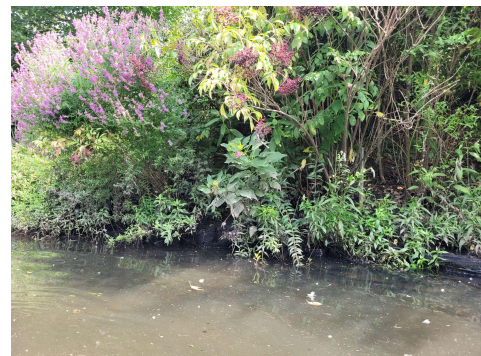


Purple loosestrife
(*Lythrum salicaria*)

RIVERBANK CONDITIONS



Phase II restoration area: Some purple loosestrife but mainly good diversity and healthy established plantings. Many dragonflies and turtles.



RIVERBANK CONDITIONS



Undercut banks and low water levels



Fences are accumulating sediment and debris, and in places collapsing

TAKE-AWAY MESSAGE #7

**RECENT INVESTMENTS
HAVE BEEN MADE INTO THE
RIVERBANKS, BUT
MAINTENANCE AND
INVASIVE MANAGEMENT
ARE NEEDED**

These **riparian areas** have tremendous capacity to **improve water quality** in the Muddy River.



YOUR FEEDBACK

What questions do you have for understanding and clarification?

Please raise your hand or write a word or short phrase in the chat.



A scenic view of a park with a stream, trees, and a path. The scene is lush with greenery, featuring a stream in the foreground, a path, and a dense forest of trees in the background. The text "FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS" is overlaid in a semi-transparent white box.

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

CLIMATE IMPACTS

Frequency table tab at the bottom of the dashboard to view precipitation depth values (inches) for various future design storms.

FILTER DATA

Climate Projections by Watershed:
Charles

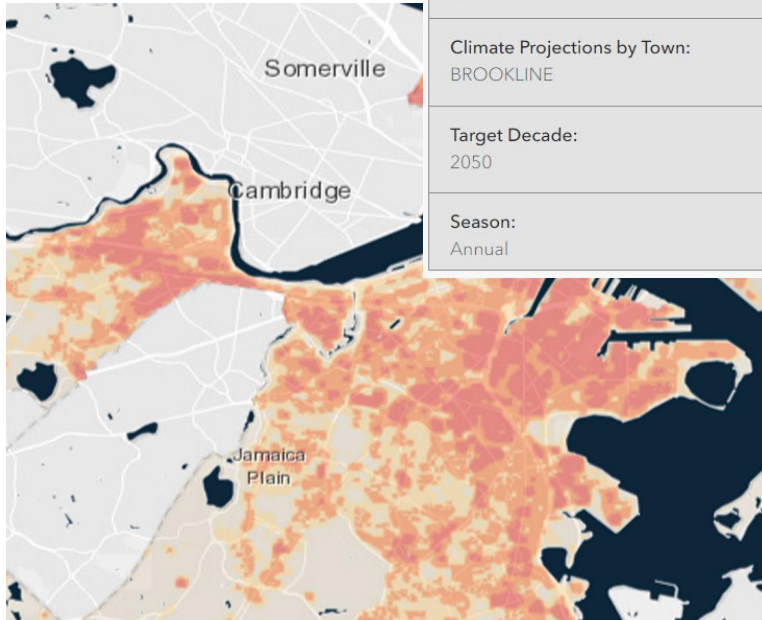
Climate Projections by Town:
BROOKLINE

Target Decade:
2050

Season:
Annual

Max temperature (degrees F)	Days above 95 degrees F	Number of heatstress events	Average duration of heatwaves	Cooling degree days
5.4 (3.6 to 8.1) 88.7	8 (4 to 17) 1	2 (1 to 6) 0	0 (0 to 4) 0	612 (388 to 990) 633
Days above 90 degrees F	Days above 100 degrees F	Number of heatwave events	Max duration of heatwaves	Growing degree days
21 (12 to 39) 8	1 (0 to 4) 0	0 (0 to 0) 0	0 (0 to 5) 0	981 (645 to 1502) 3086

HOT DAYS



Climate Ready Boston

Resilient MA

- Brookline Flooding Model being developed

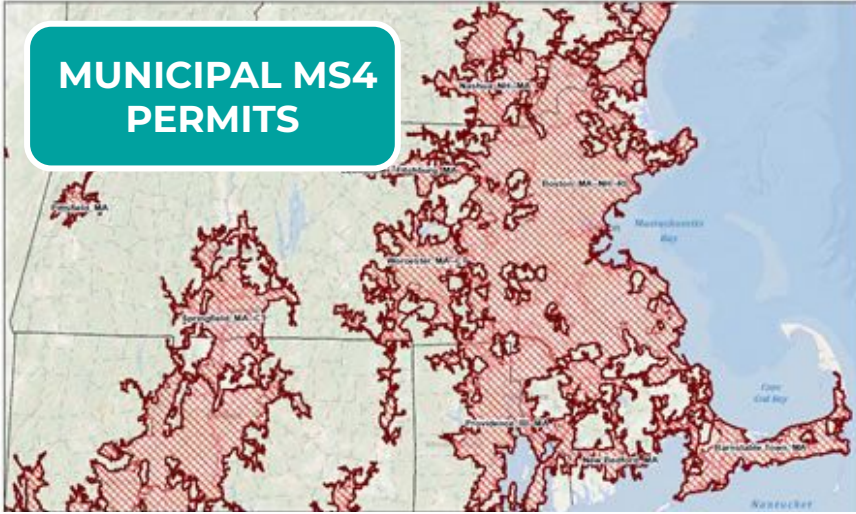
PLANNED PROJECTS

- Willow Pond dredging
- Daisy Field Green Infrastructure
- DCR Outfall Rehabilitation
- MassDOT Storrow Drive realignment at Charlesgate
- Charlesgate Revitalization



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

MUNICIPAL MS4 PERMITS



ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION & ELIMINATION (IDDE) and PIPE RELINING



- Brookline IDDE
- BWSC 2018 Consent Decree

Large impervious properties will be required to reduce pollution.



BIG BOX STORES, UNIVERSITIES, STRIP MALLS, & INDUSTRIAL LANDS WILL BE REGULATED JUST LIKE CITIES & TOWNS.

Thanks to the Clean Water Act, large polluters will now be held responsible for the disproportionate impact they have on our waterways.

**LARGE
IMPERVIOUS
PROPERTIES
MAKE UP:**



**LARGE PARCEL
PERMITS (RDA)**

BIORETENTION



INFILTRATION



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT



		Improved Quality of Life	Reduced Heat Island	Improved Air Quality	Community Involvement	Job Creation	Reduced Energy Costs	Carbon Sequestration	Habitat Improvement	Increased Property Value
	Bioretention (Infiltration)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Biofiltration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Bioretention Planters	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Tree Filter	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Sub-Surface Infiltration	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Infiltration Trench	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	○
	Surface Infiltration Basin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Porous Asphalt	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Permeable Pavers	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●
	Green Roofs	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Blue Roofs	○	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
	Cisterns	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●

○ Little to No Benefit ● Moderate Benefit ● High Benefit

OTHER

- Depaving
- Dredging
- In-stream treatment

Central and/or Distributed

ALEWIFE RESERVATION CONSTRUCTED WETLAND

- **3.5 acre** wetland habitat
- Treats stormwater flows from **400 acres**
- **Equilizes flow** from 10-year storm
- Treated water flows to Alewife Brook and Mystic River (Cambridge, MA)



LA STORMWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

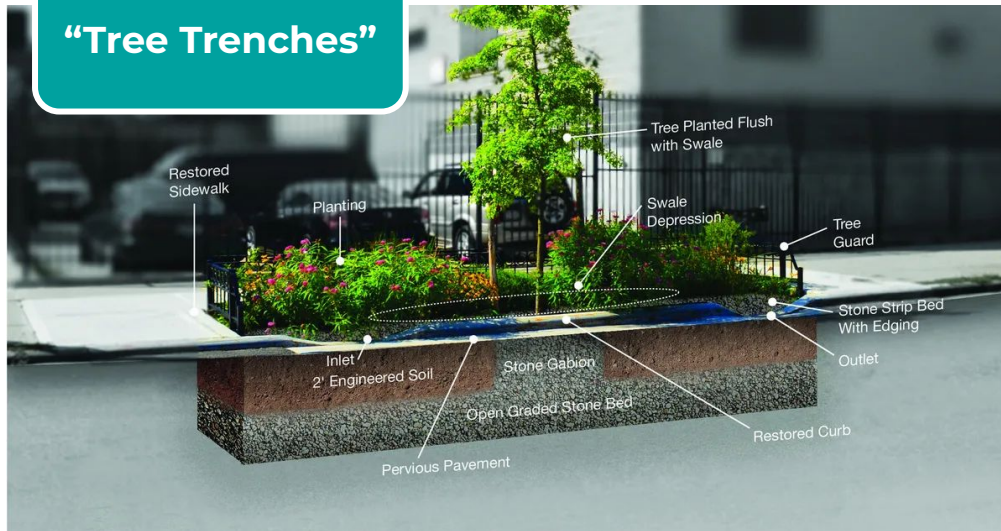
- Treat and divert stormwater from 5,000 acres
- Capacity of 2-4 MGD
- Advanced treatment, constructed wetlands, water reuse



PRECEDENT PROJECTS

- Integrated Green Stormwater Infrastructure
 - Philadelphia, New York, Portland Oregon

“Tree Trenches”



**Keep the water out
of the pipes!**

YOUR FEEDBACK

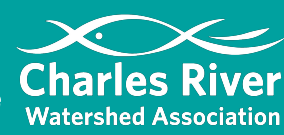
What concepts presented tonight are you especially excited about?

How do you want to be involved in this process?

Please raise your hand or write a word or short phrase in the chat.



VISION PLAN NEXT STEPS

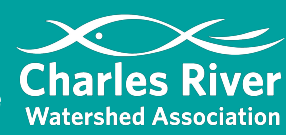


COMMUNITY PROCESS



TECHNICAL REVIEW

THANK YOU



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

PLEASE STAY INVOLVED

REACH OUT ANY TIME TO:

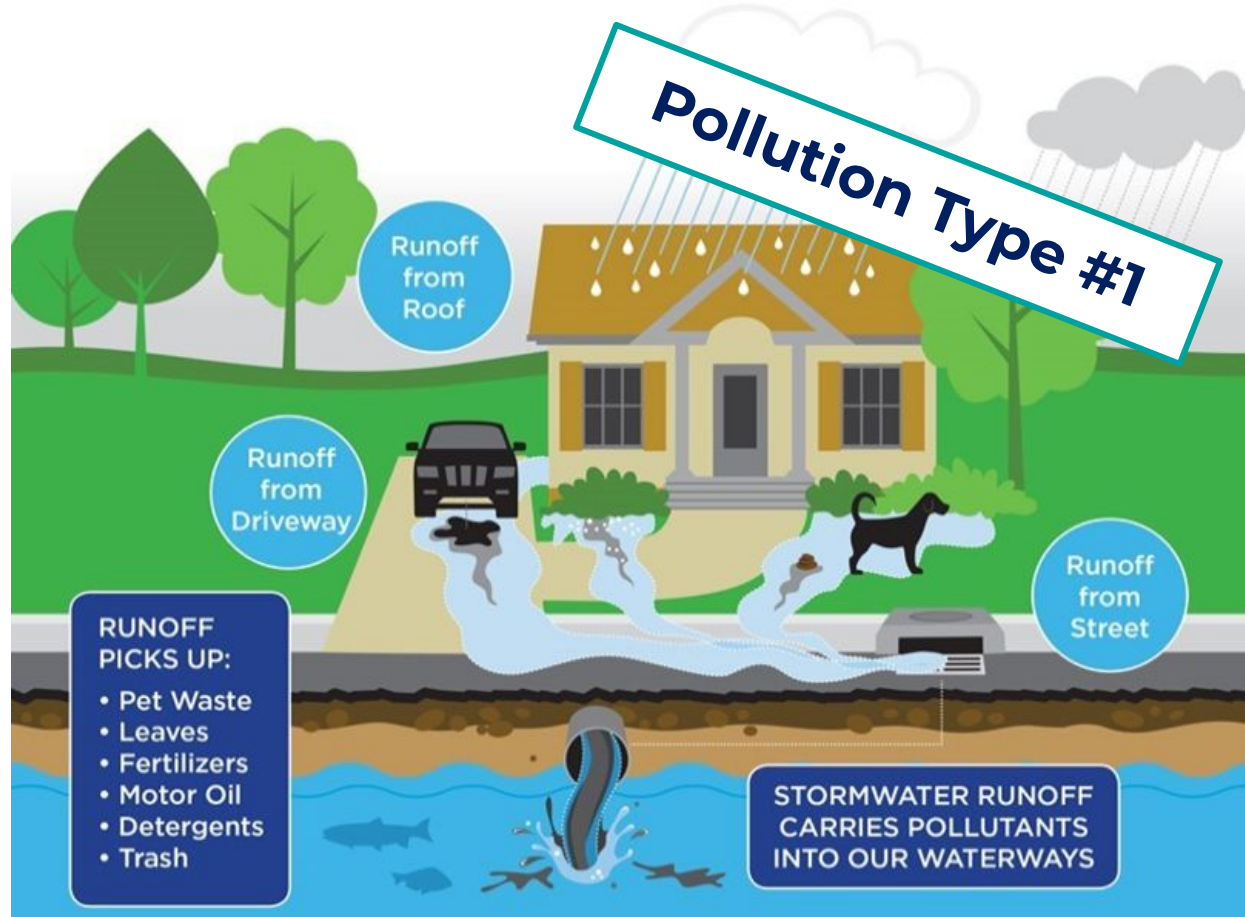
Lisa Kumpf, CRWA

Senior River Restoration Program Manager

Lkumpf@crwa.org

STORMWATER

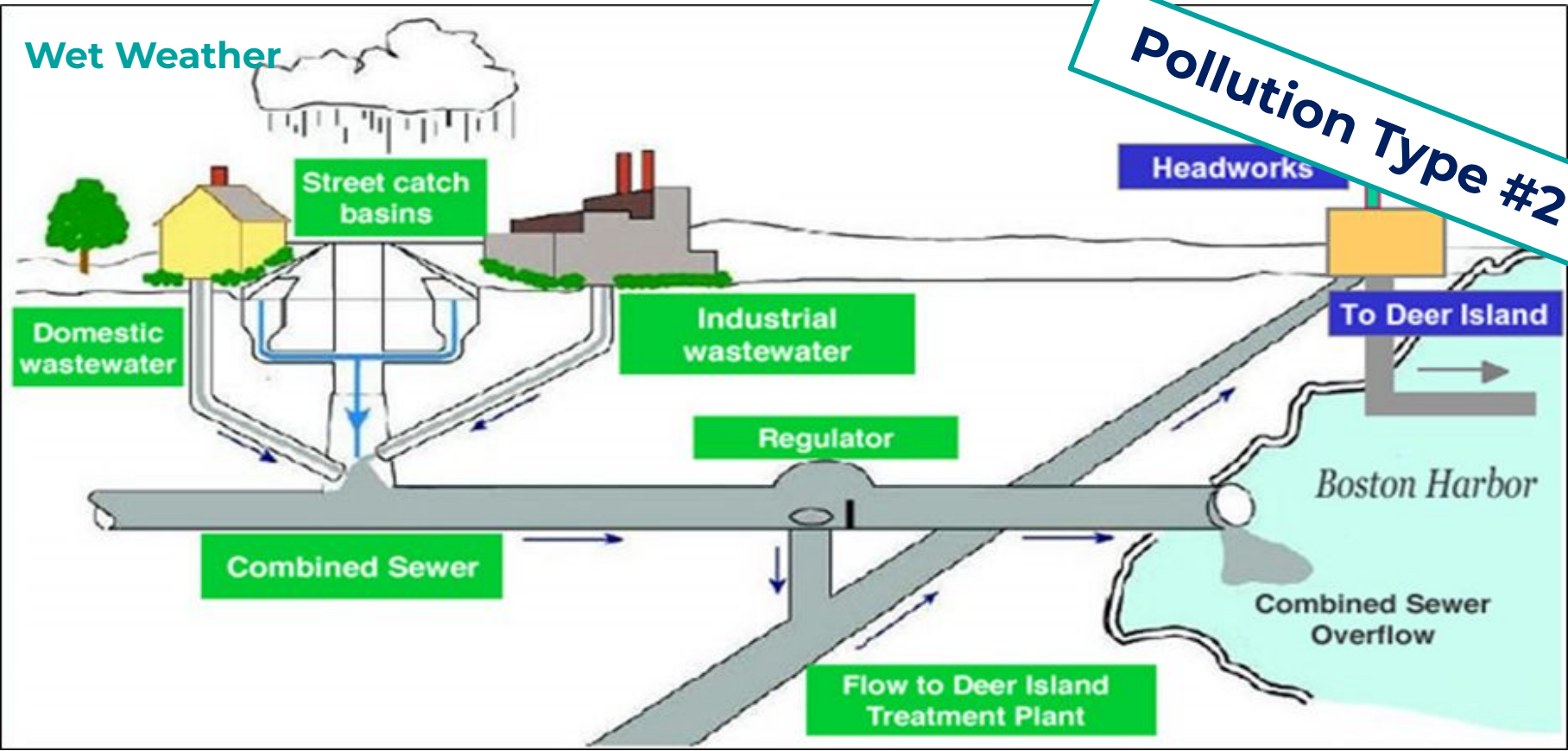
- Non-point source pollution
- Stormwater runoff carries pollution from streets into river
- Worsened by aging sewer & stormwater infrastructure
- Main pollutant is phosphorus - excess nutrients from leaves, fertilizers, detergents, etc



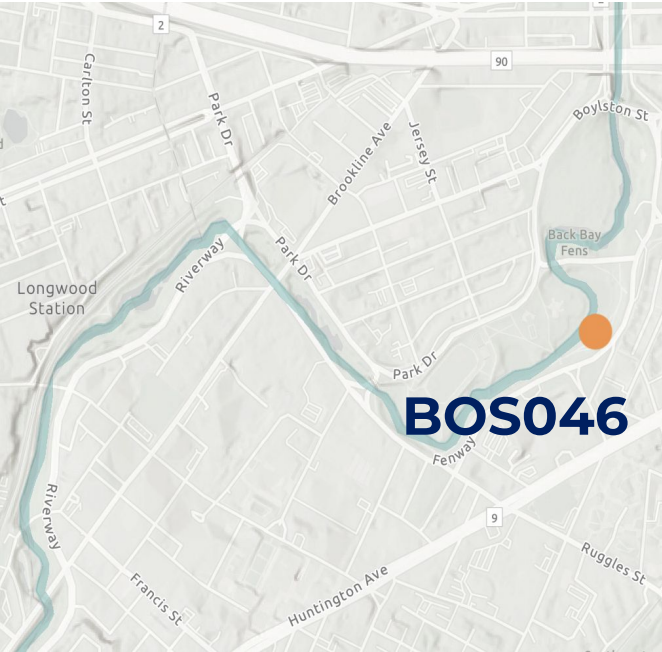
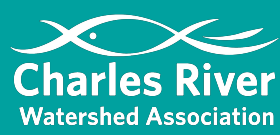
COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS

Wet Weather

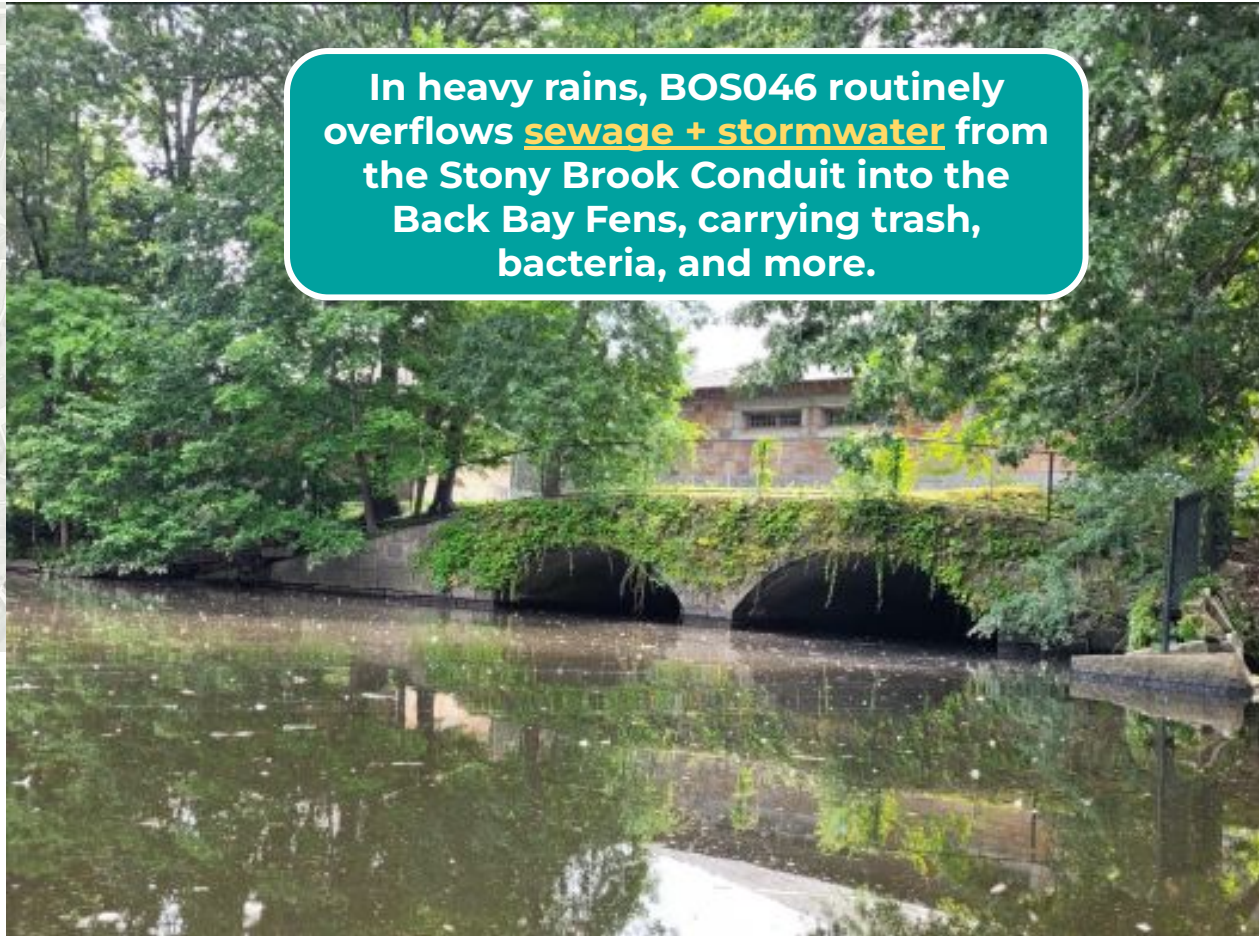
Pollution Type #2



COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW



In heavy rains, BOS046 routinely overflows sewage + stormwater from the Stony Brook Conduit into the Back Bay Fens, carrying trash, bacteria, and more.



IN 2023:
4 activations
4.3 million gallons

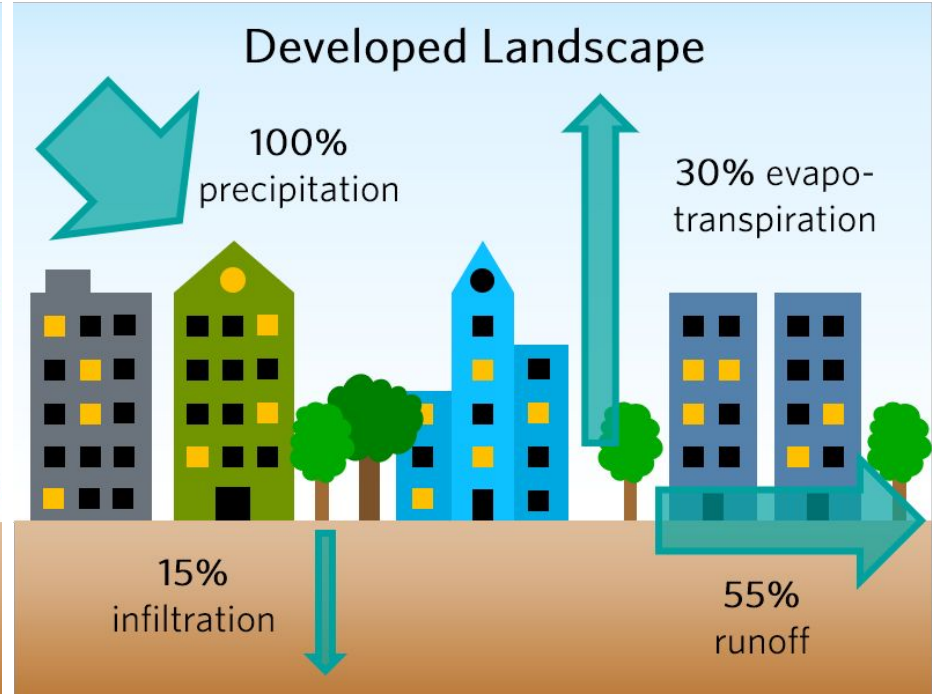
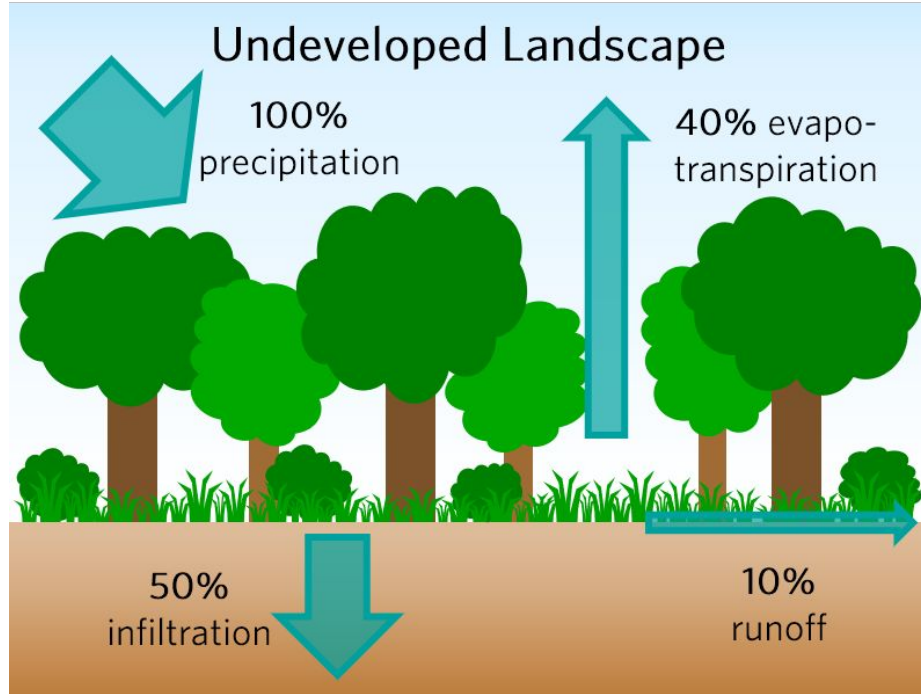
ILLICIT DISCHARGES

Table 2: Land Uses, Generating Sites and Activities That Produce Indirect Discharges

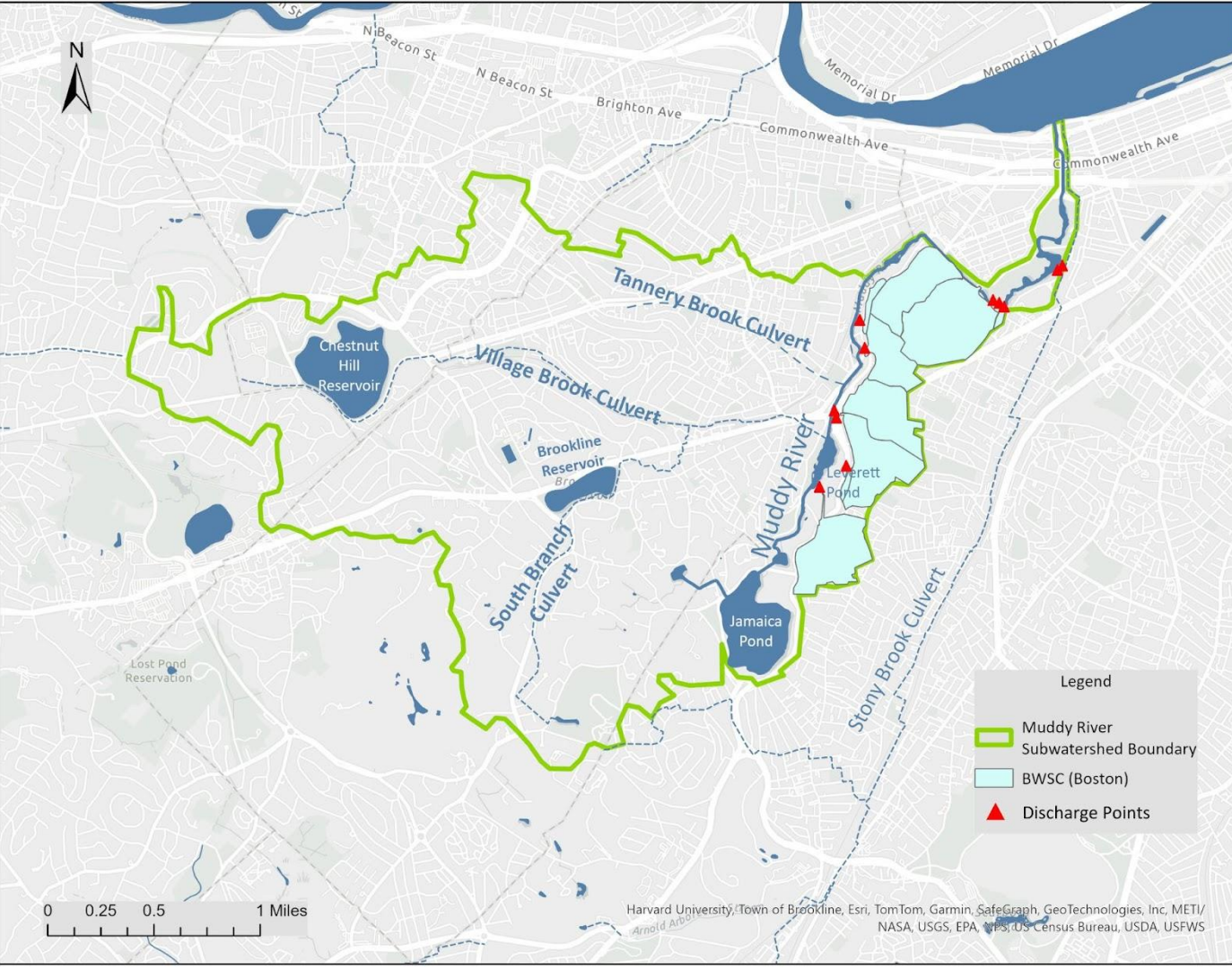
Land Use	Generating Site	Activity that Produces Discharge		
Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartments • Multi-family • Single Family Detached 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Washing • Driveway Cleaning • Dumping/Spills (e.g., leaf litter and RV/boat holding tank effluent) • Equipment Washdowns • Lawn/Landscape Watering • Septic System Maintenance • Swimming Pool Discharges 		
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campgrounds/RV parks • Car Dealers/Rental Car Companies • Car Washes • Commercial Laundry/Dry Cleaning • Gas Stations/Auto Repair Shops • Marinas • Nurseries and Garden Centers • Oil Change Shops • Restaurants • Swimming Pools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Maintenance (power washing) • Dumping/Spills • Landscaping/Grounds Care • Outdoor Fluid Storage • Parking Lot Maintenance (power washing) • Vehicle Fueling • Vehicle Maintenance/Repair • Vehicle Washing • Washdown of greasy equipment traps 		
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Institutional</th> <th>Municipal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries • Churches • Corporate Campuses • Hospitals • Schools and Universities </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports • Landfills • Maintenance Depots • Municipal Fleet Storage Areas • Ports • Public Works Yards • Streets and Highways </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Institutional	Municipal
Institutional	Municipal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries • Churches • Corporate Campuses • Hospitals • Schools and Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airports • Landfills • Maintenance Depots • Municipal Fleet Storage Areas • Ports • Public Works Yards • Streets and Highways 			
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto recyclers • Beverages and brewing • Construction vehicle washouts • Distribution centers • Food processing • Garbage truck washouts • Marinas, boat building and repair • Metal plating operations • Paper and wood products • Petroleum storage and refining • Printing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All commercial activities • Industrial process water or effluent • Loading and un-loading areas • Outdoor material storage (fill) 		

Pollution Type #3

WATER QUANTITY





Land use alters natural hydrology



- Muddy in Boston**
- 1.3 Square Miles
 - 22% of watershed
 - 60% impervious
 - 30% of P load
 - (780 lbs-P)

Focus:
 Daisy Field and
 Longwood Drain

Legend

-  Muddy River Subwatershed Boundary
-  BWSC (Boston)
-  Discharge Points

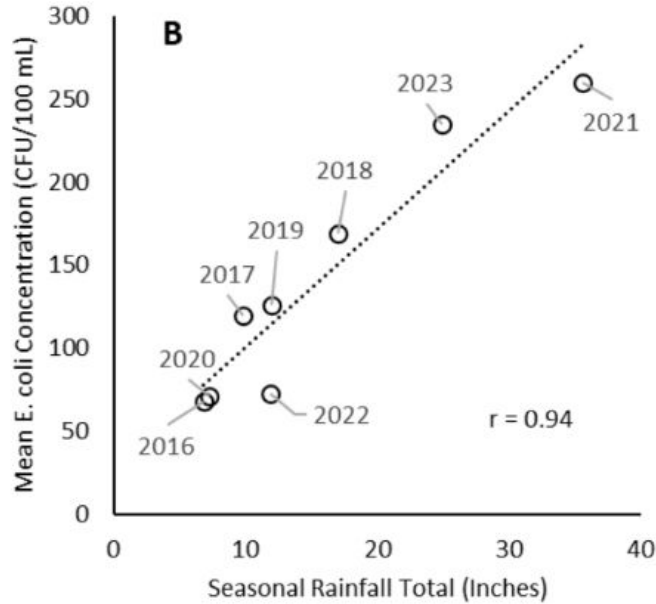
NUTRIENT POLLUTION

Study	Watershed Area (ac)	P Load (lbs)	Comments
TMDL 2007	4,005 (6.3)	3,408	Based on 2005 Land Use Land Cover Map
BWSC 2012 / 2023	4,633 (7.2)	4,123/ 3,709	Based on BWSC hydrologic and hydraulic model with water quality component added.
CRWA LULC analysis	3,806 (5.9)	3,311	Based on 2021 LULC map from UVM and 2020 NRCS Soil Survey

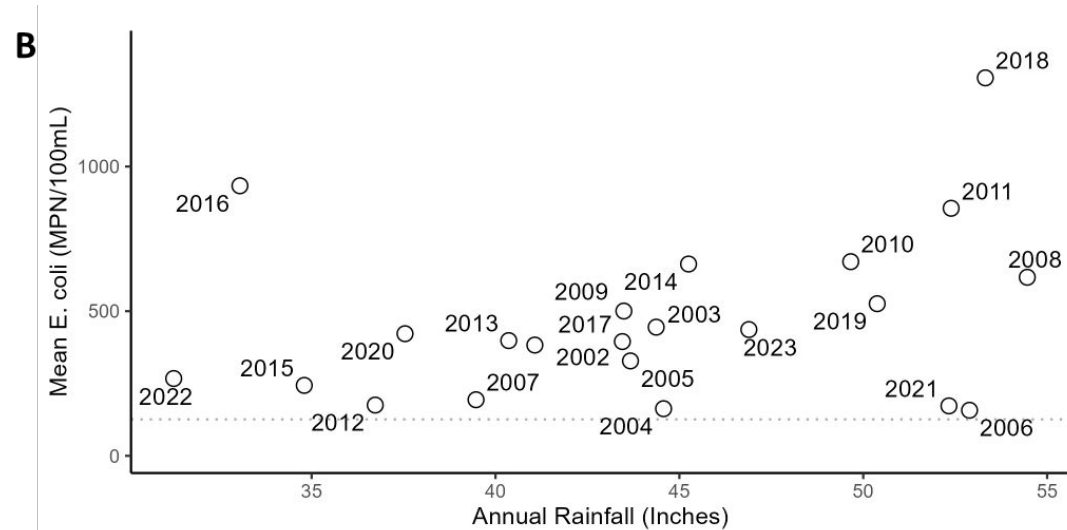
- Phosphorus loading is ~3,300 lbs per year
- 3.9% of total nutrient pollution to the Charles
- 13% of Lower Basin loading
- TMDL target is 1,298 lbs



Charles River Lower Basin



Muddy River

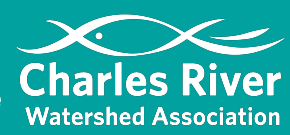


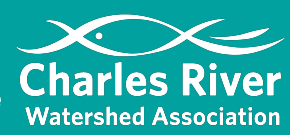
- Weak correlation with rainfall = **dry weather** contamination source

QUESTIONS

1. What did we miss?
2. What do you want know more about?

Please raise your hand or enter a short answer in chat

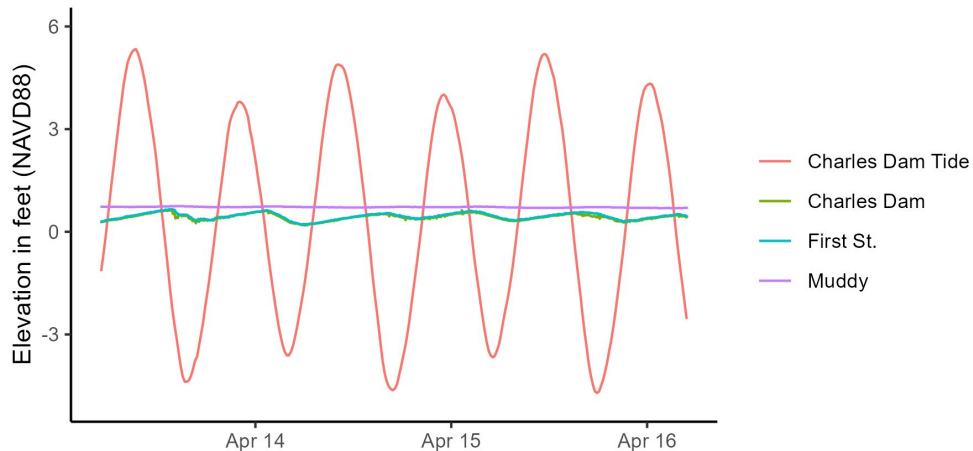




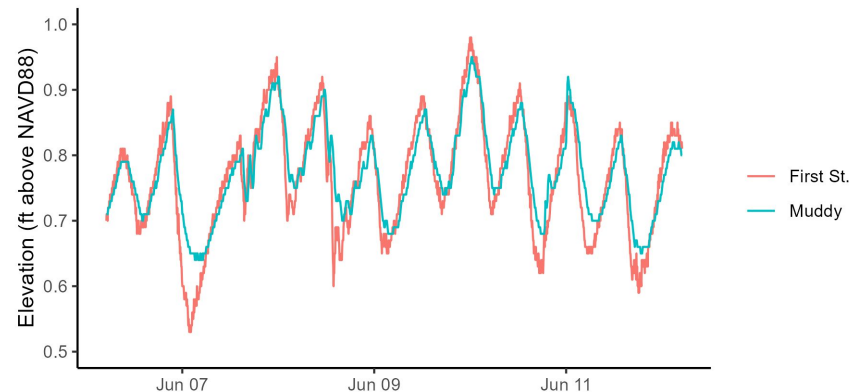
Muddy River water level and flow rates are influenced by changing water levels on the Charles River. Water level is monitored by USGS gages at 3 locations using alternate vertical datum:

Location	Datum	To NAVD 88*
New Charles Dam	MCD	X-106.64
First Street (Broad Canal)	MCD	X-106.68
Muddy River (Netherland Rd)	NAVD 88	X-6.62

*Per "USACE EB - Muddy Ph2 MWPA_Water_Level_03.16.23.pdf"



- Boston Harbor has a daily tidal range of ~10'
- Within the Charles this is modulated to <1'
- Charles High level is limited to 1.8' by pumping
- Muddy "backwaters" during rising tide when flow is low.

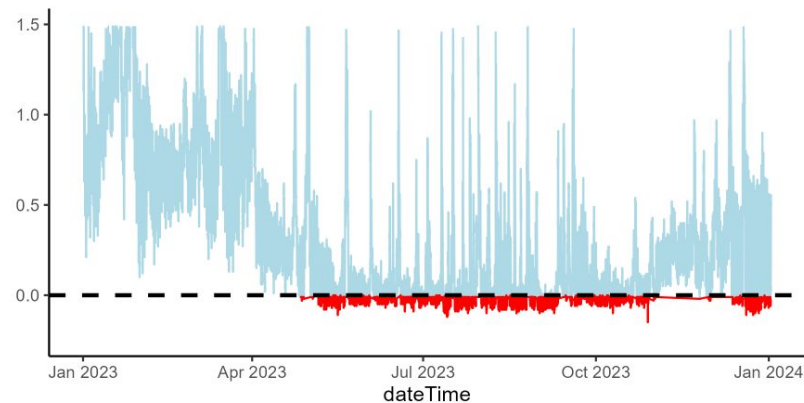
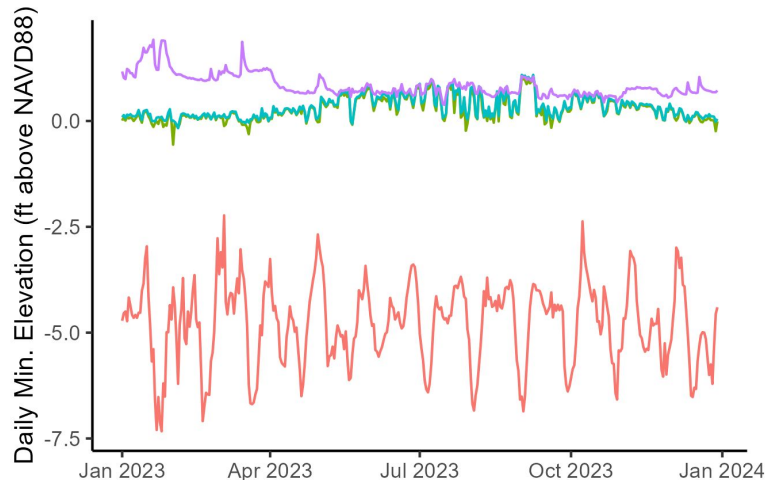


Water Levels - II

2023 Water Level Summary

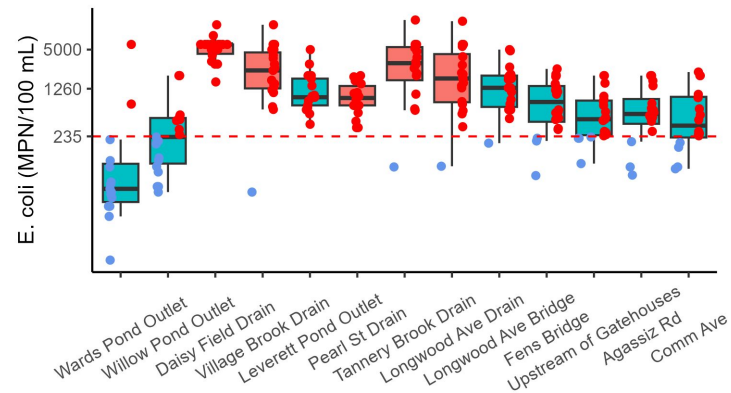
Site	Low	Median	High	Annual Range	Daily Range
Charles Dam Tide	-7.3	0.3	7.8	15.2	10.0
Charles Dam	-0.6	0.6	1.8	2.3	0.7
First St.	-0.2	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.6
Muddy	0.4	0.9	5.1	4.8	0.4

- Charles Low regulated to prepare for heavy flow.
- Charles Lowest levels occur during winter spring and fall when Muddy levels are highest.
- Charles River sees 2.3' of range in a typical year
- When flows are high Muddy Elevation is set by precipitation
- When flows are low Muddy elevation set by Charles Elevation

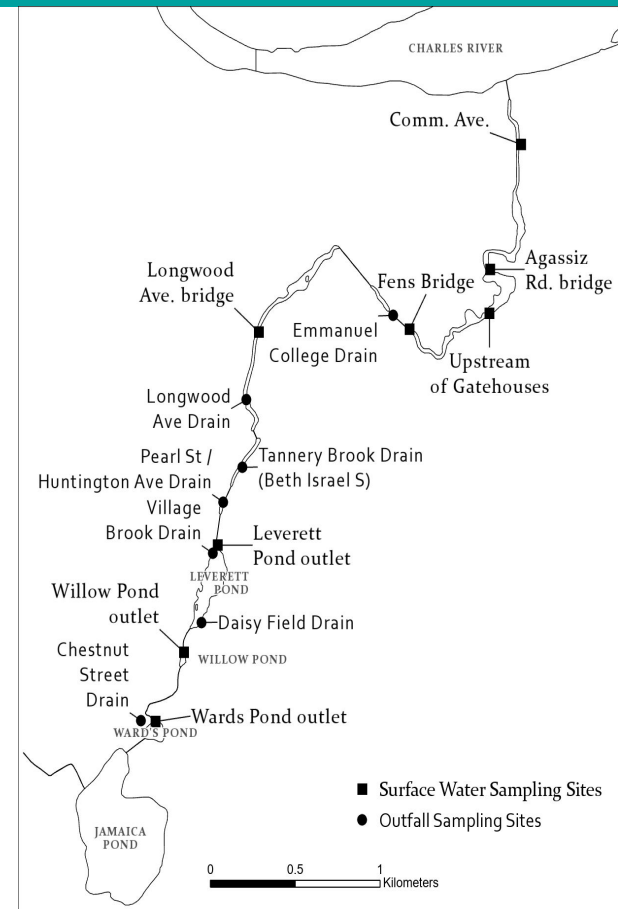
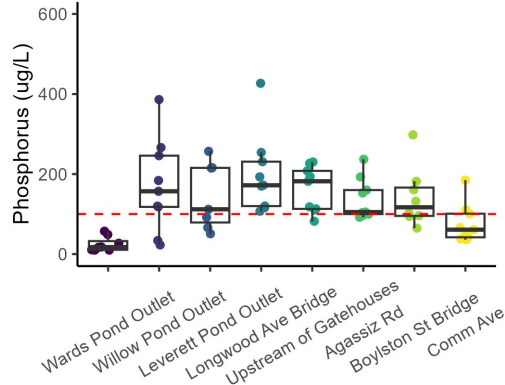
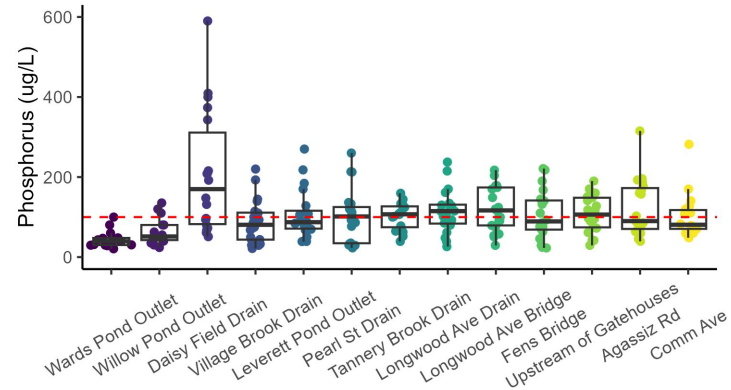
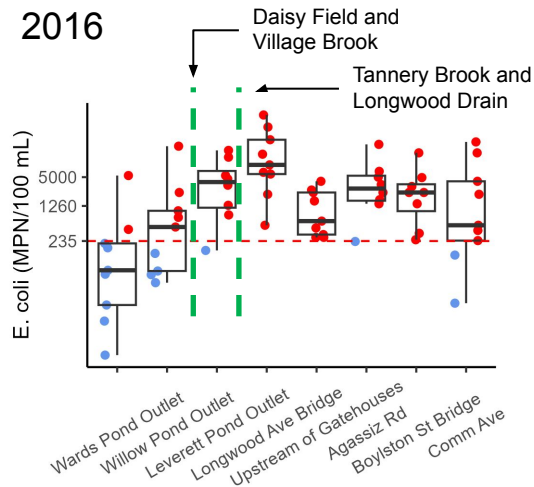


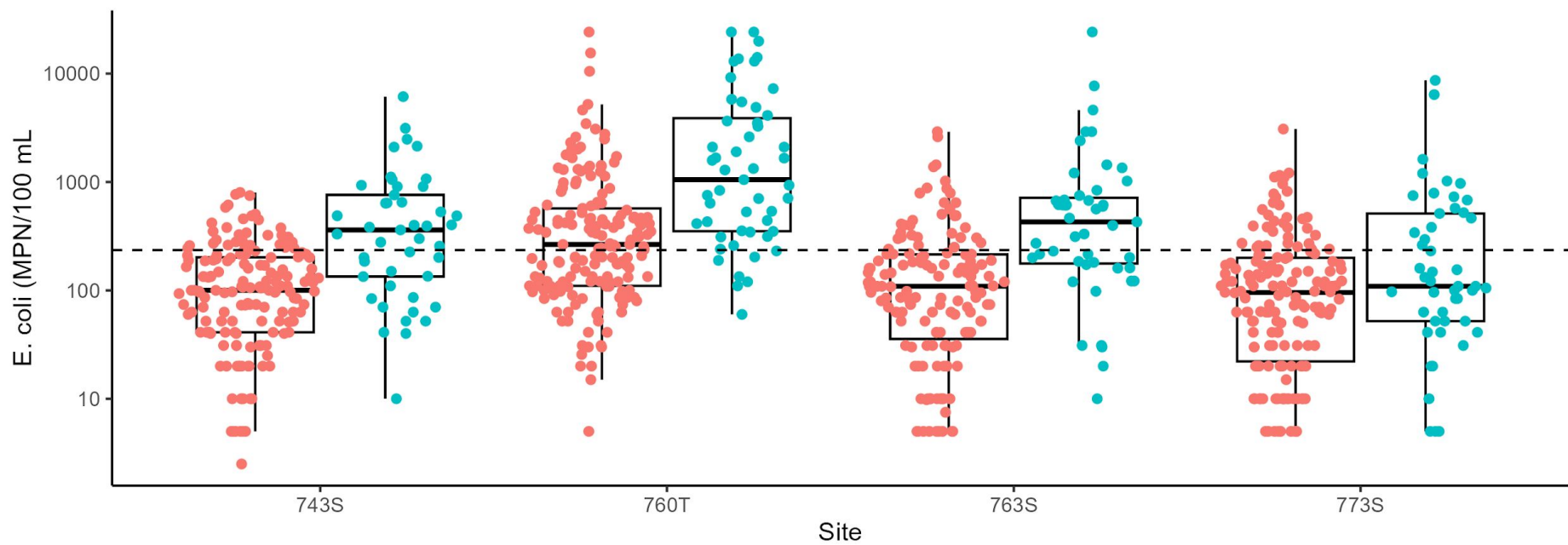
Spatial Trends - alternate

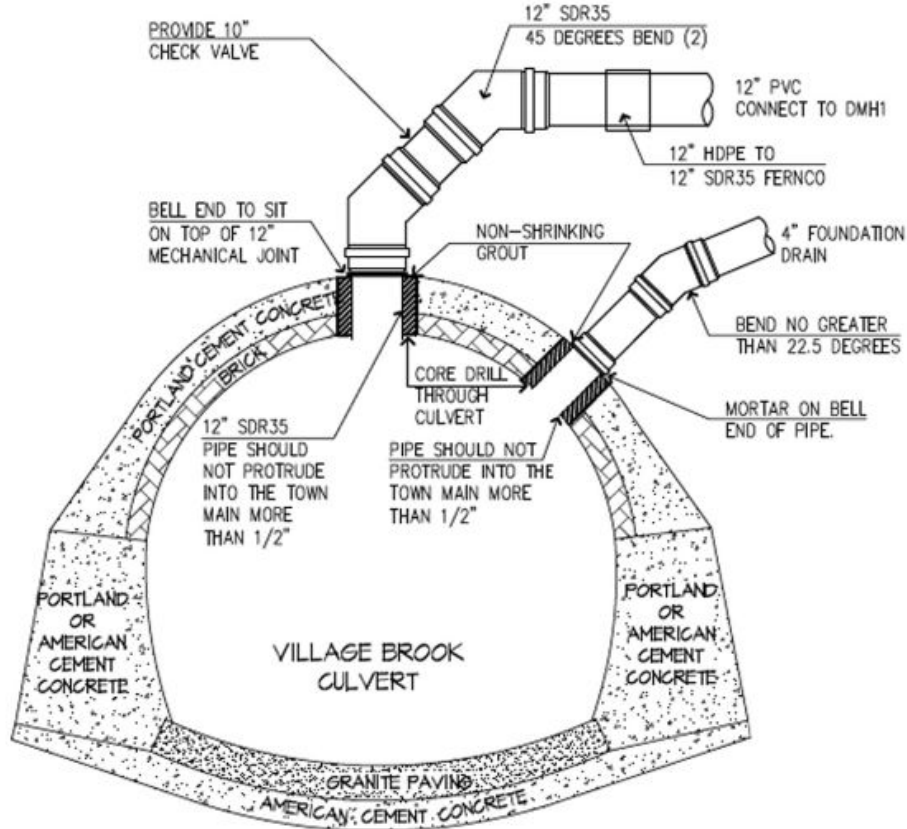
2006-2008



2016







WATER QUANTITY

Source	Year	Area (mi ²)	Flow (CFS)	Units	Flow (GPD)
BWSC	2012, 2023	7.2	16 Mean		184,813
Stream Stats		6.6	6.55 Median		75,658
USACE	2016	5.93	6 "Normal"		69,305
USGS*	2002	6.3	4.51 Mean		52,094
*Assumed highest quality Study					

Drainage-Area Ratio Method

The method equates the ratio of streamflow at two stream locations to the ratio of the respective drainage areas. - USGS

“Measuring streamflow along this river is complicated due its physical location, which is in the backwater of the much larger Charles River basin, as well as the numerous hydraulic restrictions...” - USACE 2016

