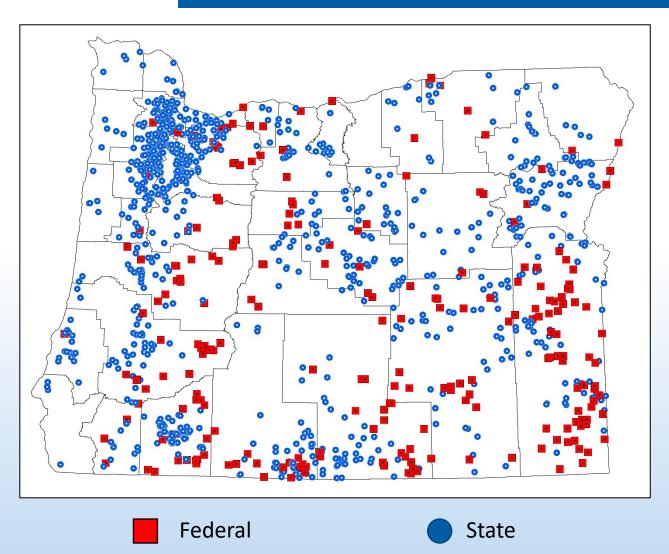


Analysis of Extreme Atmospheric River Precipitation Potential for Oregon

Tony Janicek, PhD, PE, Oregon Water Resources Department David C. Curtis, PhD, F. EWRI, WEST Consultants Luciana Cunha, PhD, PH, WEST Consultants



Dams in Oregon: State vs Federal





Overview of State Dam Safety Program

Regulatory Requirements

- Both height <u>and</u> storage need to be met
- Storage: At lease 9.2 acrefeet (~3M gallons)
- Height: At least 10 feet in height
- Does not include Federally regulated dams

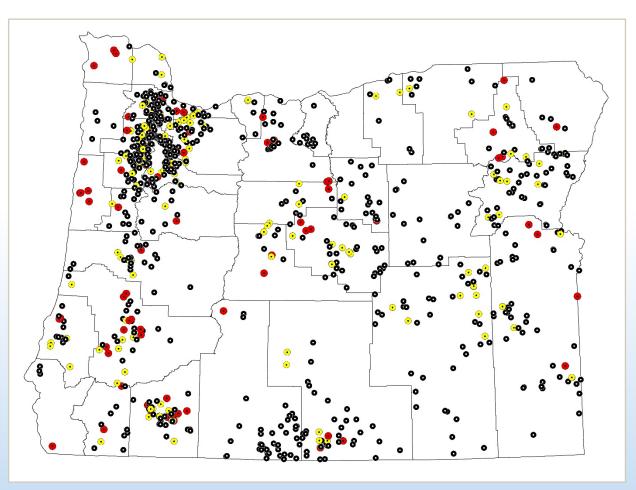
Hazard Rating

- High Hazard: loss of life expected
- Significant Hazard: extensive property damage, loss of life not likely
- Low Hazard: loss of life/property damage not expected



State Regulated Dams

- 76 High Hazard
- 154 **Significant** Hazard
- 714 Low Hazard ●
- Total: 944
- Does not include
 Federal dams





Extreme Precipitation

Purpose

- 1. Develop a better understanding of extreme precipitation in Oregon (Phase 1)
 - Atmospheric Rivers
 - Effects of a warming climate
- 2. Updated procedure for determining extreme precipitation in Western and Eastern Oregon (Phase 2)
 - Used for dam safety design
 - Used for both State and Federal High hazard dams

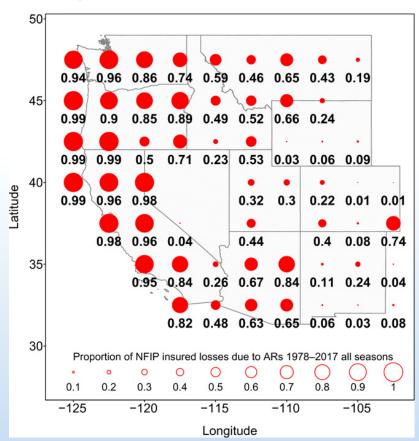
Funded by 2021 Oregon Legislature (HB 5006/SB 5545)



Key Points

- Atmospheric Rivers (AR) cause the big Oregon floods.
 - >98% of insured losses.

Proportion of insured losses due to ARs





Current Guidance

Design procedures are decades-old. Pre-date understanding of ARs.

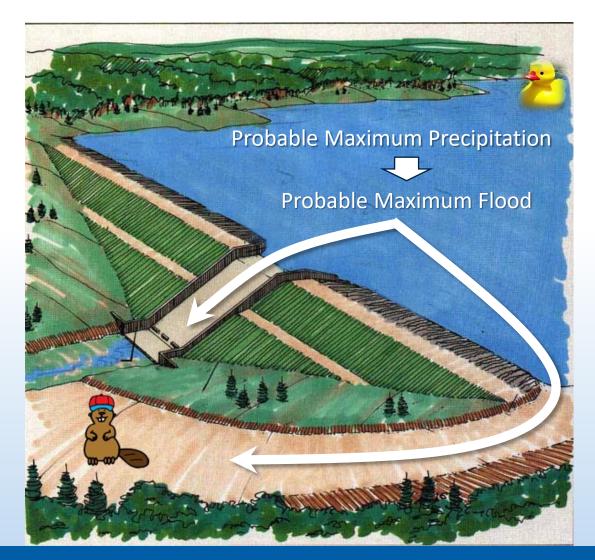
Silver Creek Dam, Silverton, OR



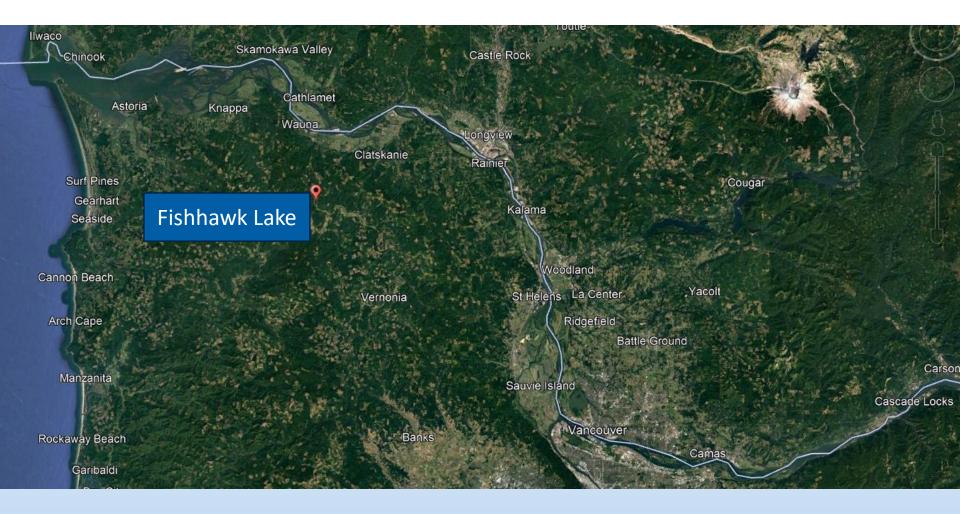




Spillway Design









December 2007

Teta min



December 2007



Spillway Design Guidance

HMR 57

/U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL REPORT NO. 57 (SUPERCEDES HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL REPORT NO. 43)

PROBABLE MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION -PACIFIC NORTHWEST STATES Columbia River (including portions of Canada), Snake River and Pacific Coastal Drainages

Prepared By

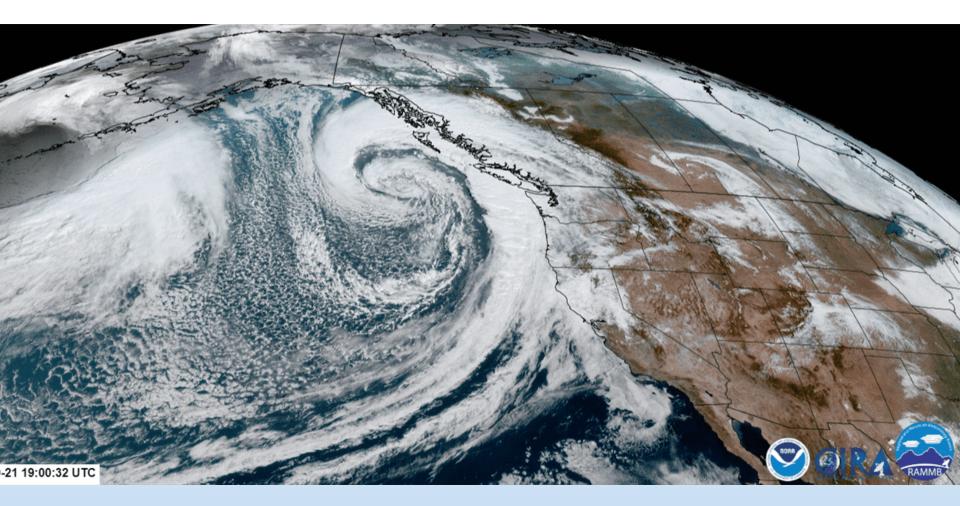
E. M. Hansen, D. D. Fenn, P. Corrigan and J. L. Vogel Water Management Information Division Office of Hydrology National Weather Service and

L. C. Schreiner and R. W. Stodt Flood Section, Surface Water Branch Earth Sciences Division Bureau of Reclamation

Published by National Weather Service Silver Spring, MD October 1994

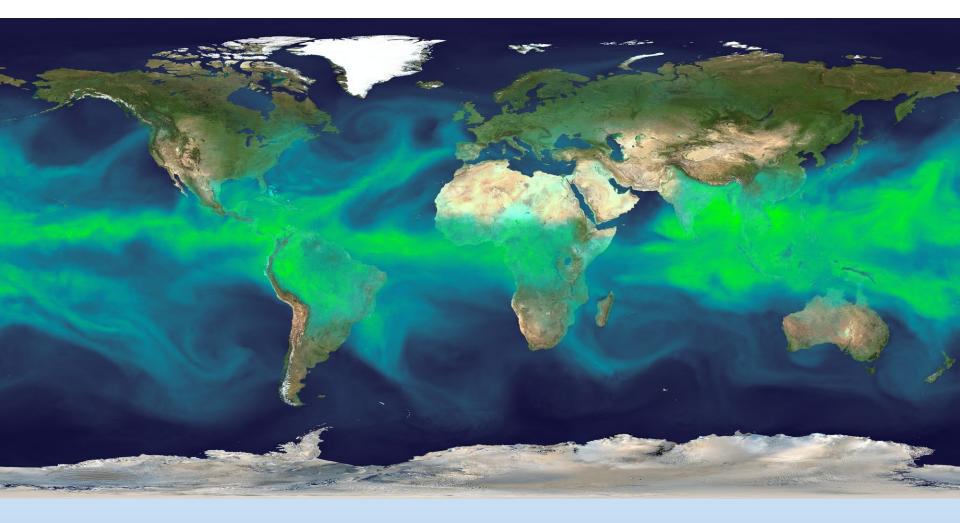


Atmospheric Rivers

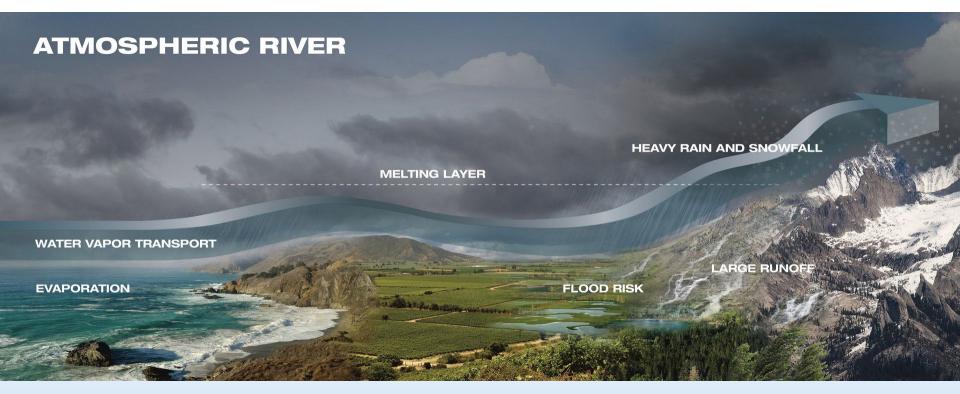




Precipitable Water



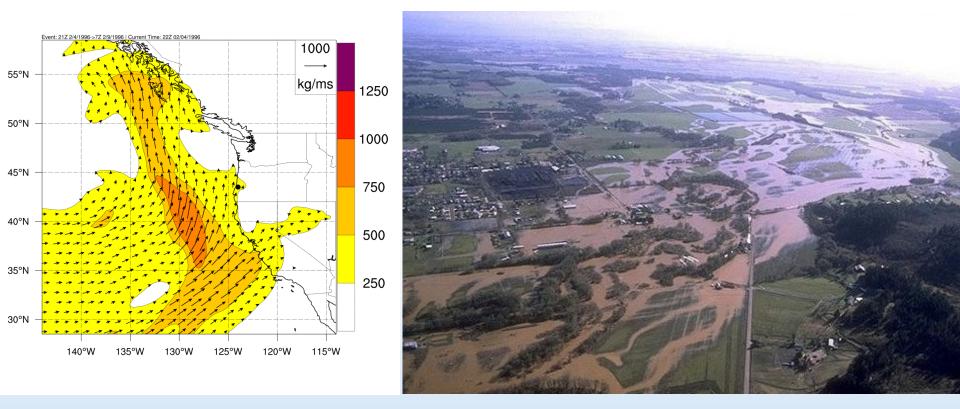




NASA Center for Climate Simulation



Willamette River - February 1996



Credit: National Weather Service Portland / Courtesy of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers[1] - <u>http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/gallery3b.php</u> (direct image link) Aerial view of flooding along Oregon's Willamette River in February 1996



Key Partner

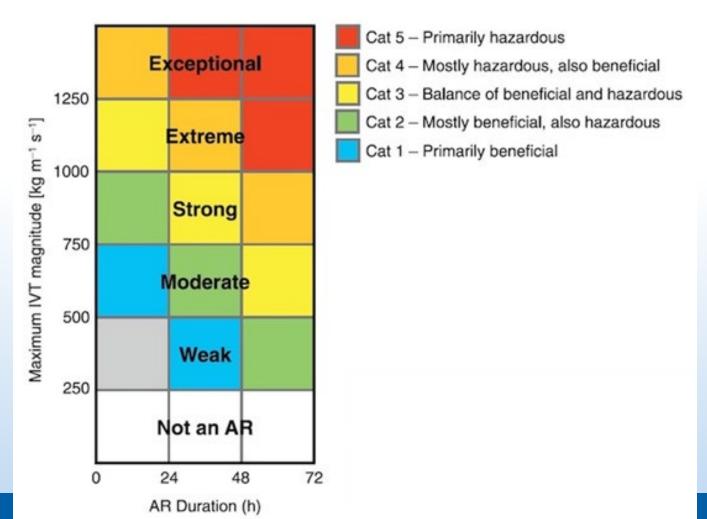


Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes



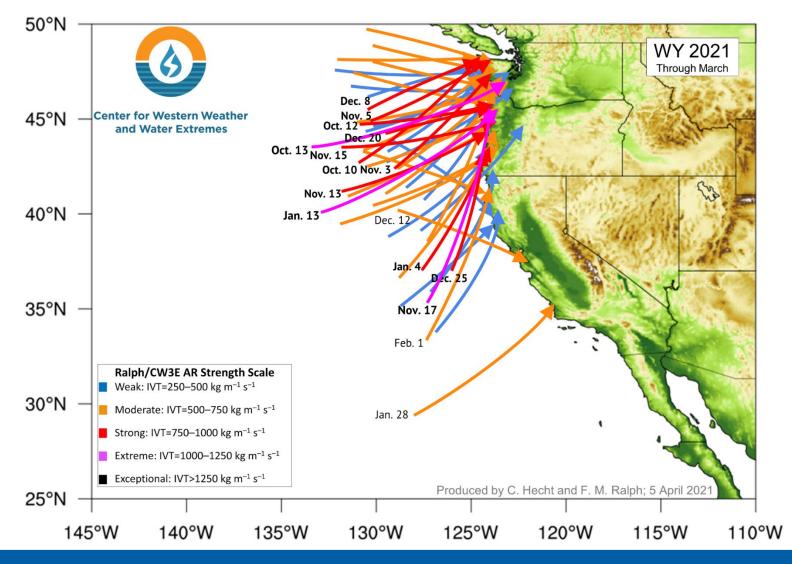
Big Atmospheric Rivers \rightarrow Big Floods

Focus on exceptional ARs



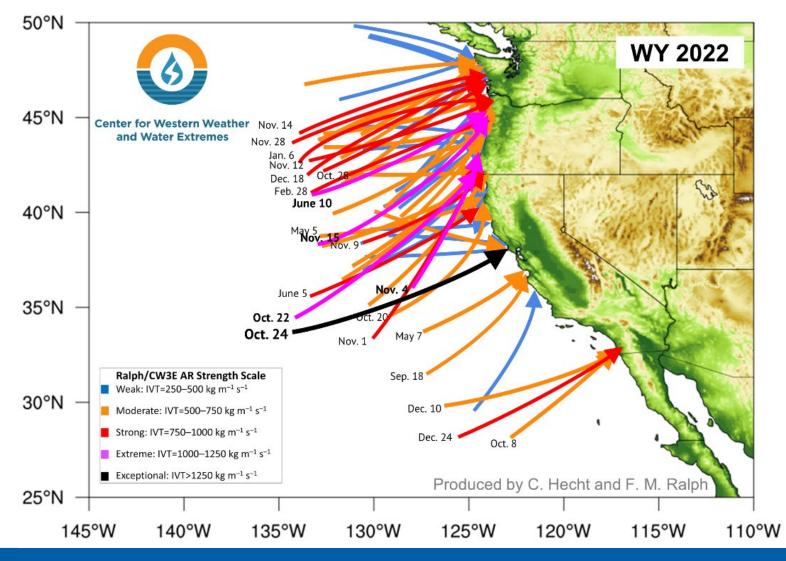


Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2021 Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes





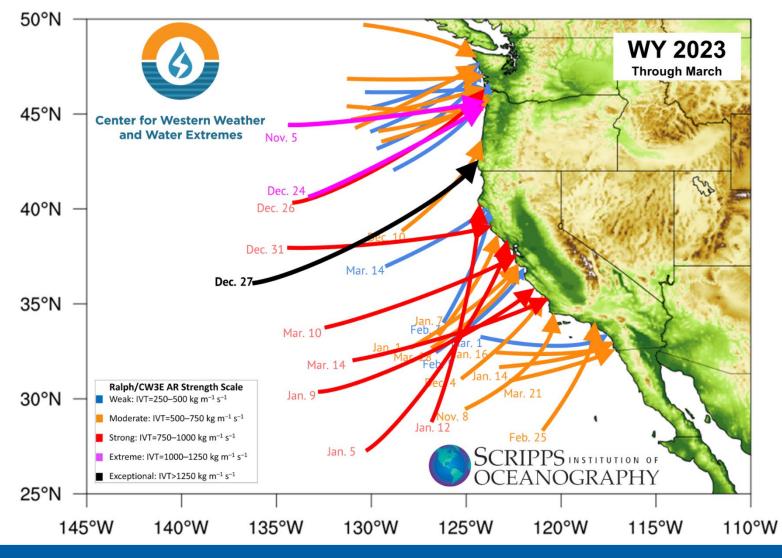
Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2022 Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes



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Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2023 Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes



September 28, 2023

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WC-130J Super Hercules Air Force 403rd Wing

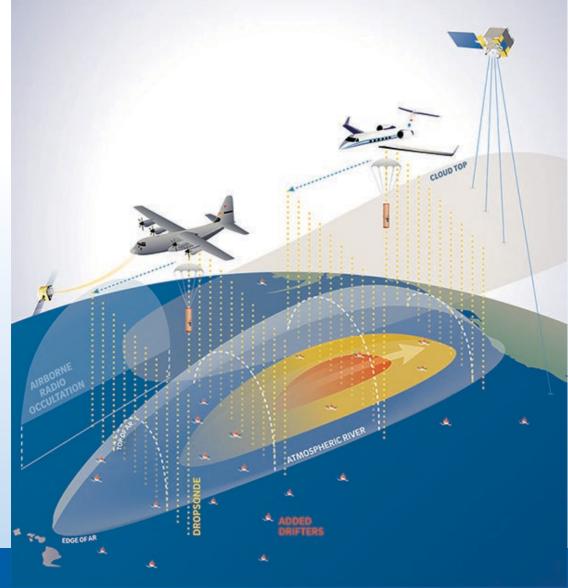


WEST Consultants & the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes



Atmospheric River Recon Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

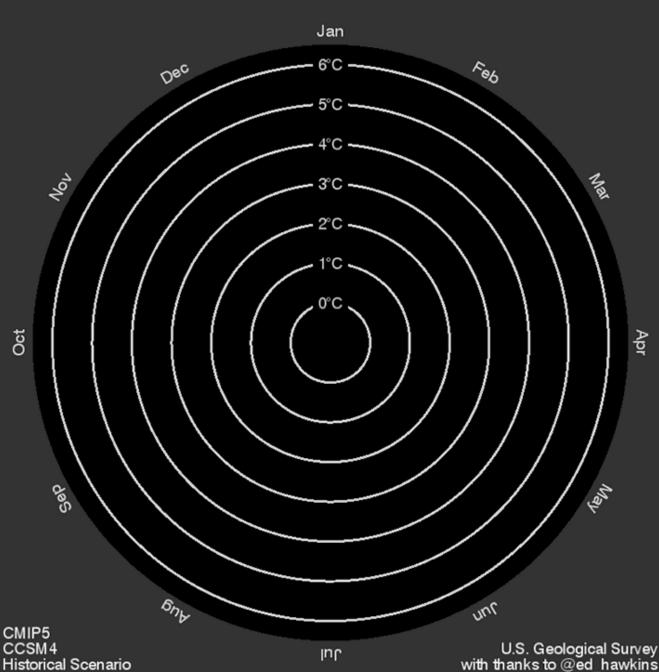
- Aircraft
 - WC-130J Super Hercules
 - NOAA Gulfstream IV
- Dropsondes
- Ocean buoys
- Satellite observations
- Airborne radio occultation





Simulated Global Temperature Change 1850-2100

Extreme Precipitation Impact?



Apr

Simulated global temperature change (1850-2100)



Scope of Work

- Phase 1 Completed June 2023
 - Extensive scientific literature search
 - Current methodologies exhibited
 - \odot Lack of supporting data
 - \circ Subjectivity
 - Questionable assumptions and uncertainties
 - How extreme precipitation is influenced:
 - \odot Ocean and atmospheric conditions,
 - Potential changes.



Scope of Work

Phase 2 – October 2023 – December 2026 Update extreme precipitation guidance

McKay Dam

OREGON



WATER RESOURCES D E P A R T M E N T

Questions?

September 28, 2023

WEST Consultants & the Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes