



Analysis of Extreme Atmospheric River Precipitation Potential for Oregon

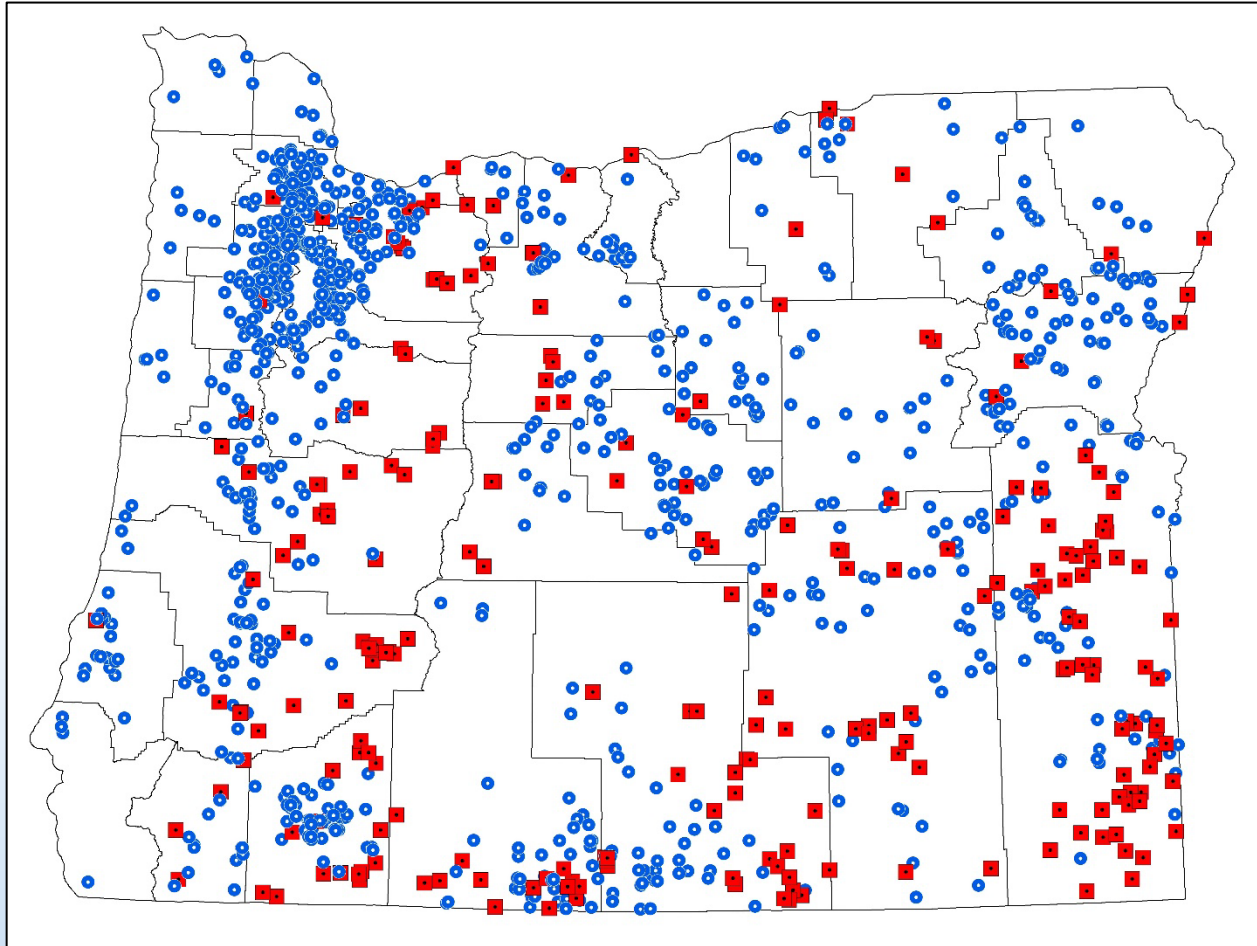
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David C. Curtis, PhD, F. EWRI, WEST Consultants

Luciana Cunha, PhD, PH, WEST Consultants



Dams in Oregon: State vs Federal



Federal



State

Regulatory Requirements

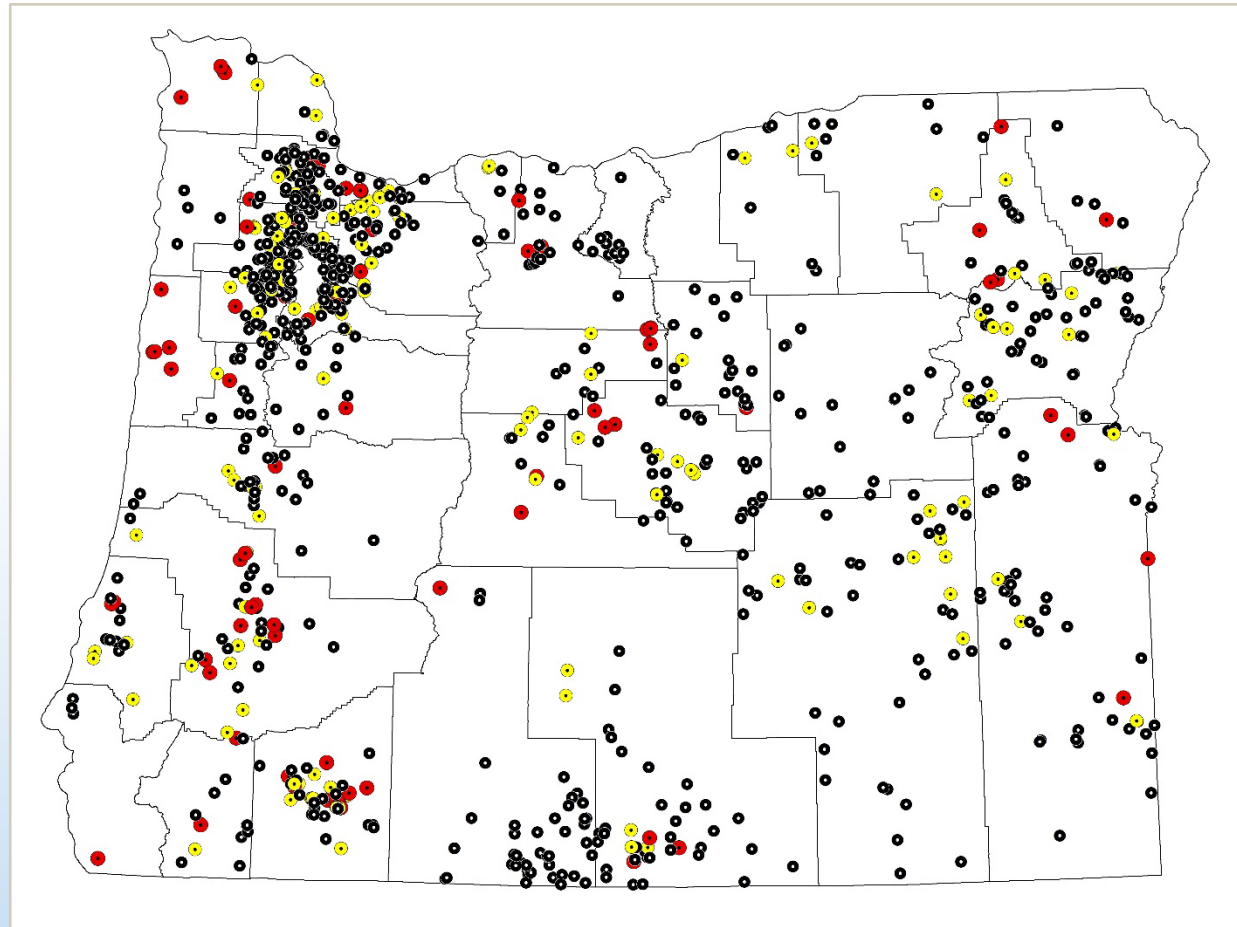
- Both height and storage need to be met
- Storage: At least 9.2 acre-feet (~3M gallons)
- Height: At least 10 feet in height
- Does not include Federally regulated dams

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

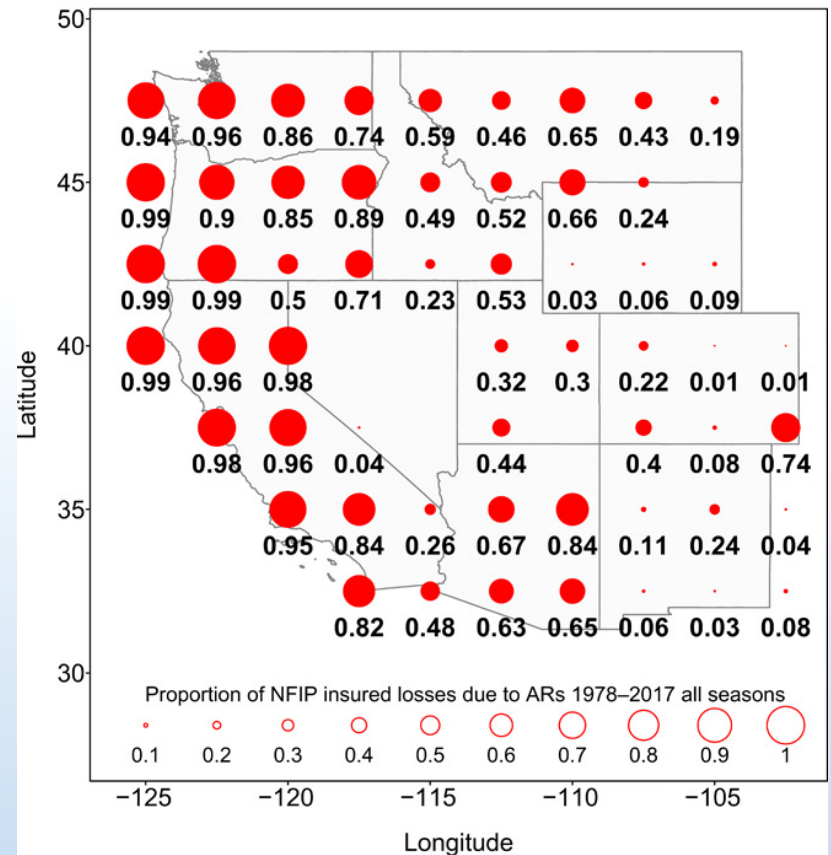
1. Develop a better understanding of extreme precipitation in Oregon (Phase 1)
 - Atmospheric Rivers
 - Effects of a warming climate
2. Updated procedure for determining extreme precipitation in Western and Eastern Oregon (Phase 2)
 - Used for dam safety design
 - Used for both State and Federal High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

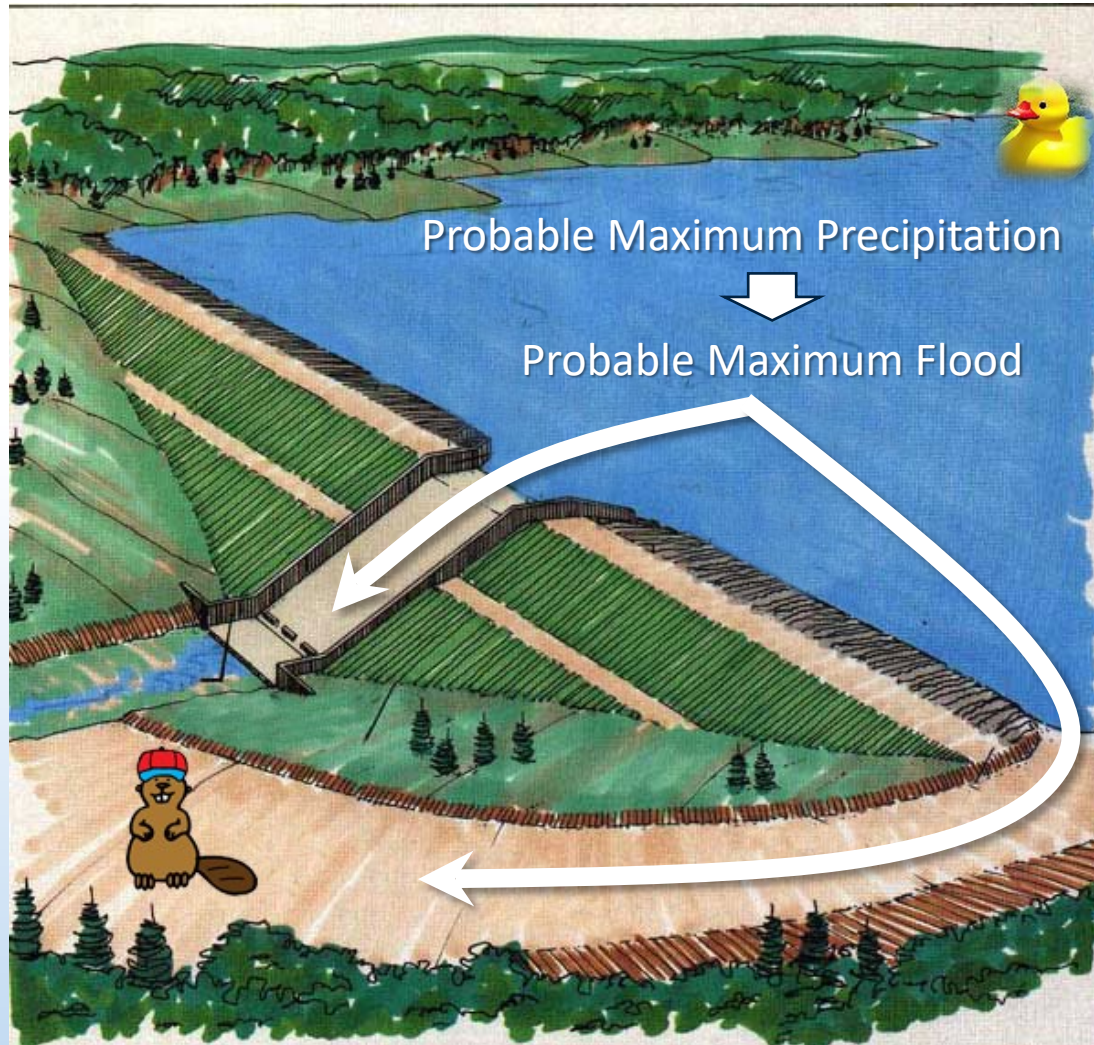
Design procedures are decades-old.
Pre-date understanding of ARs.

Fishhawk Lake

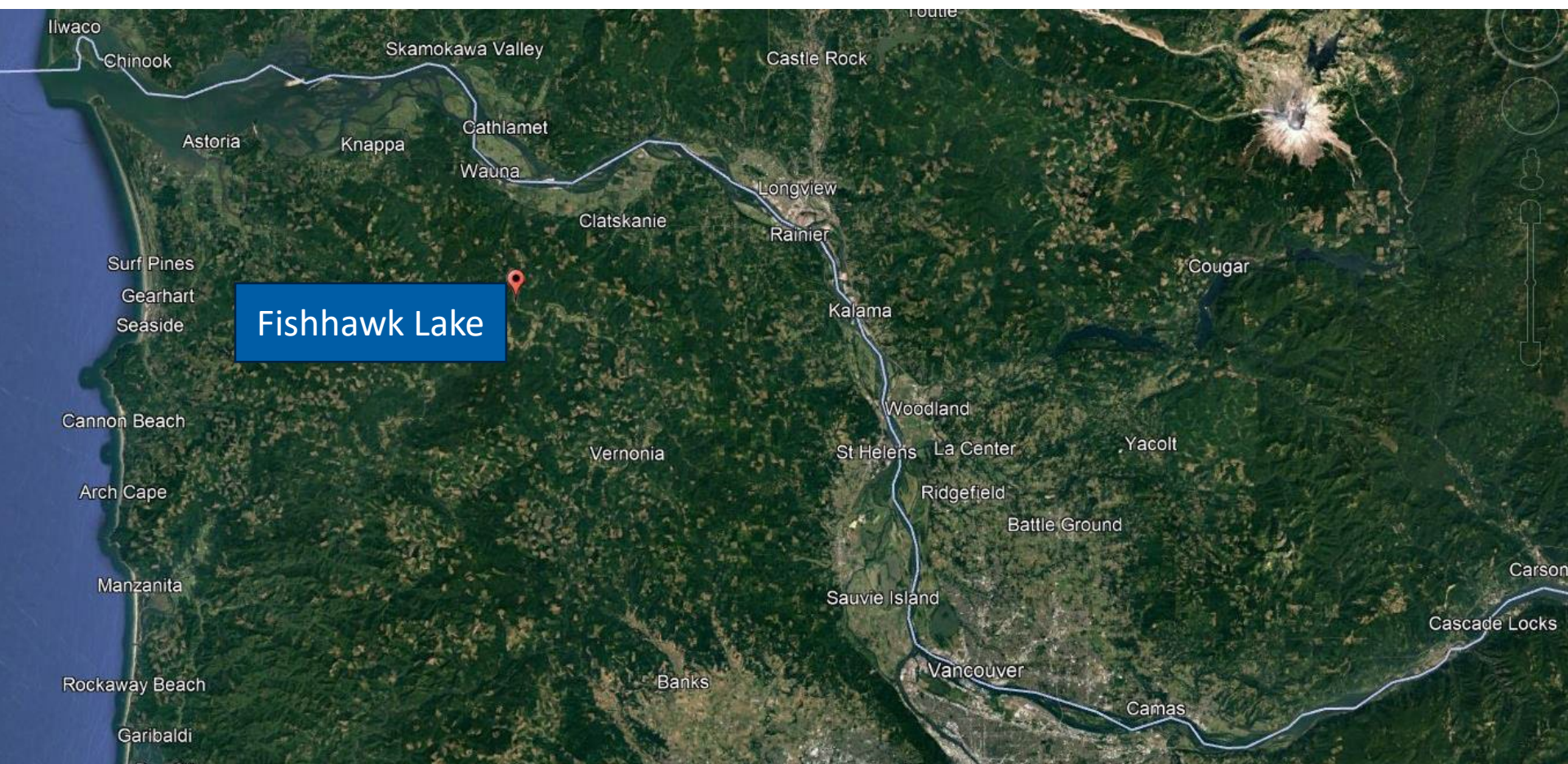




Spillway Design



Fishhawk Lake



Fishhawk Lake



December 2007

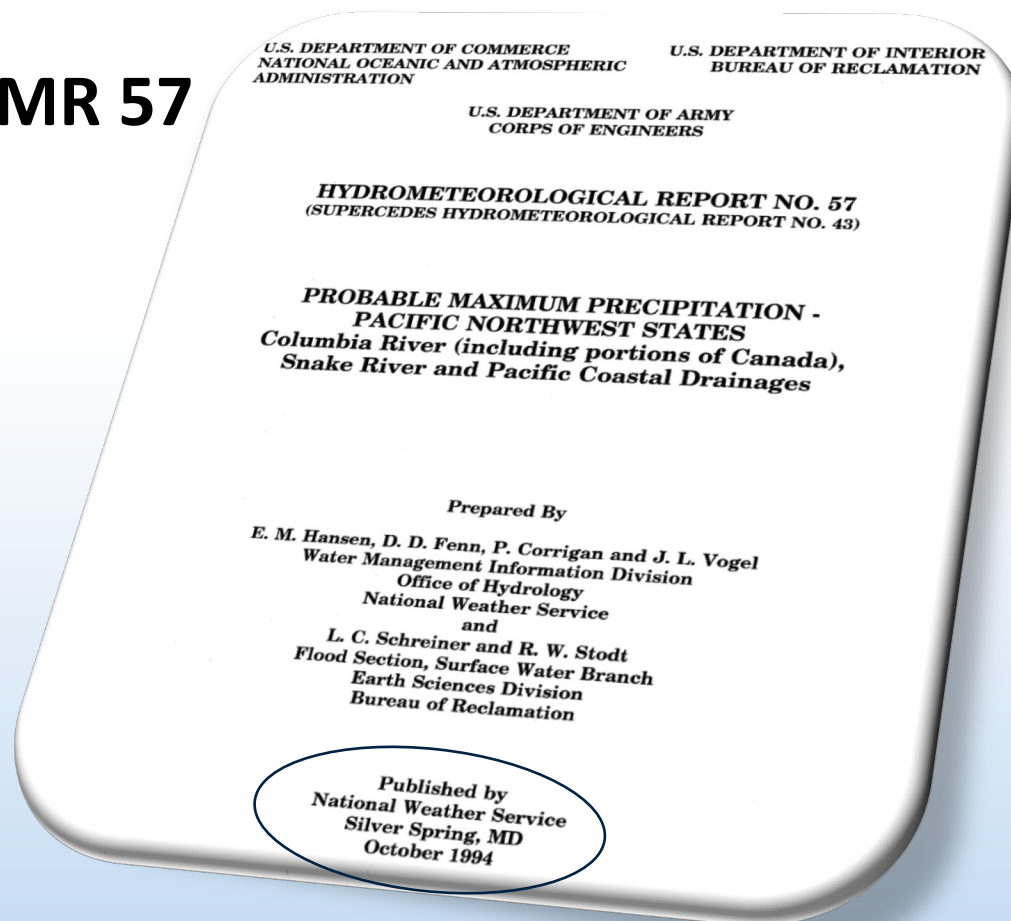
Fishhawk Lake



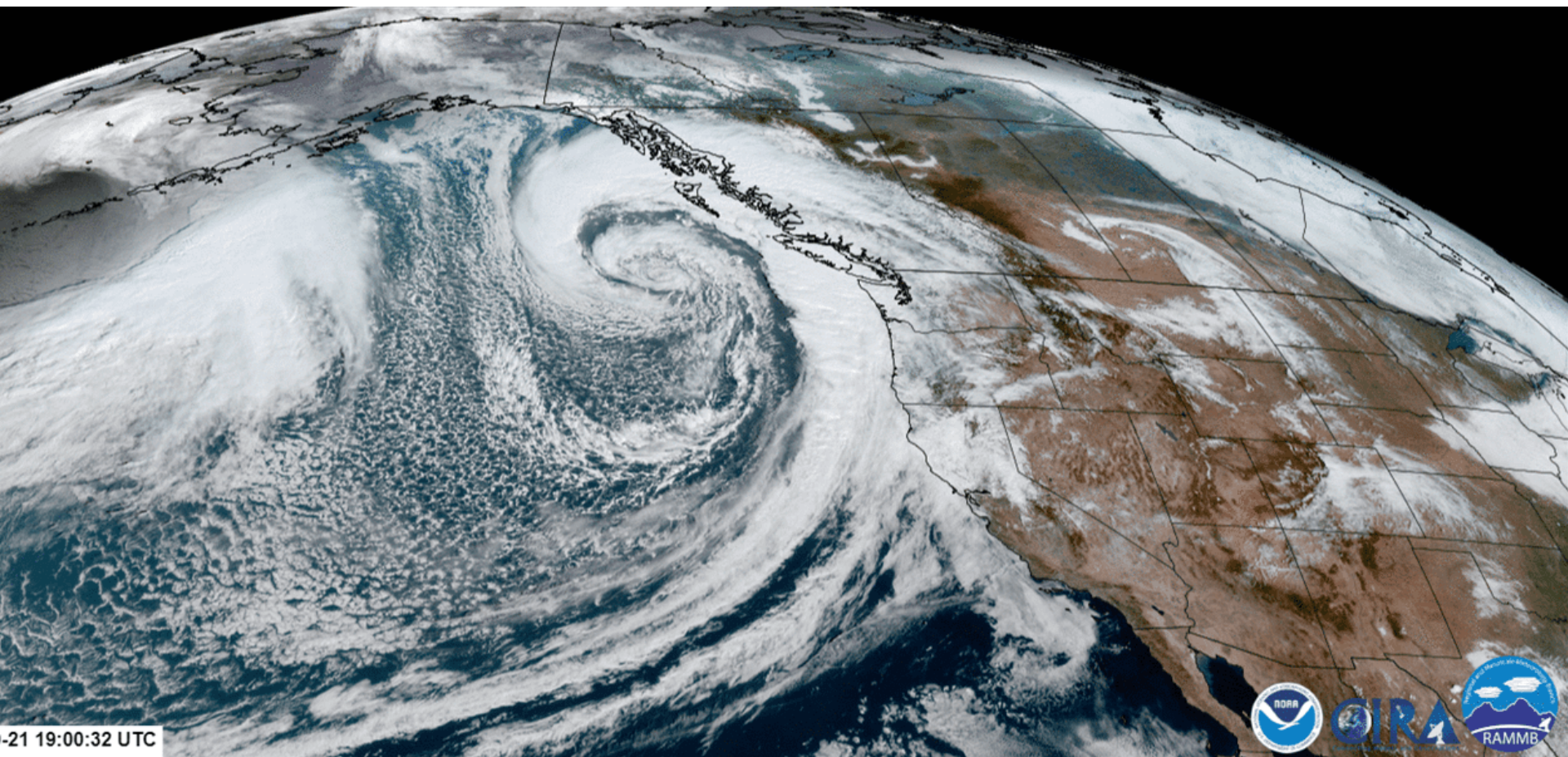
December 2007

Spillway Design Guidance

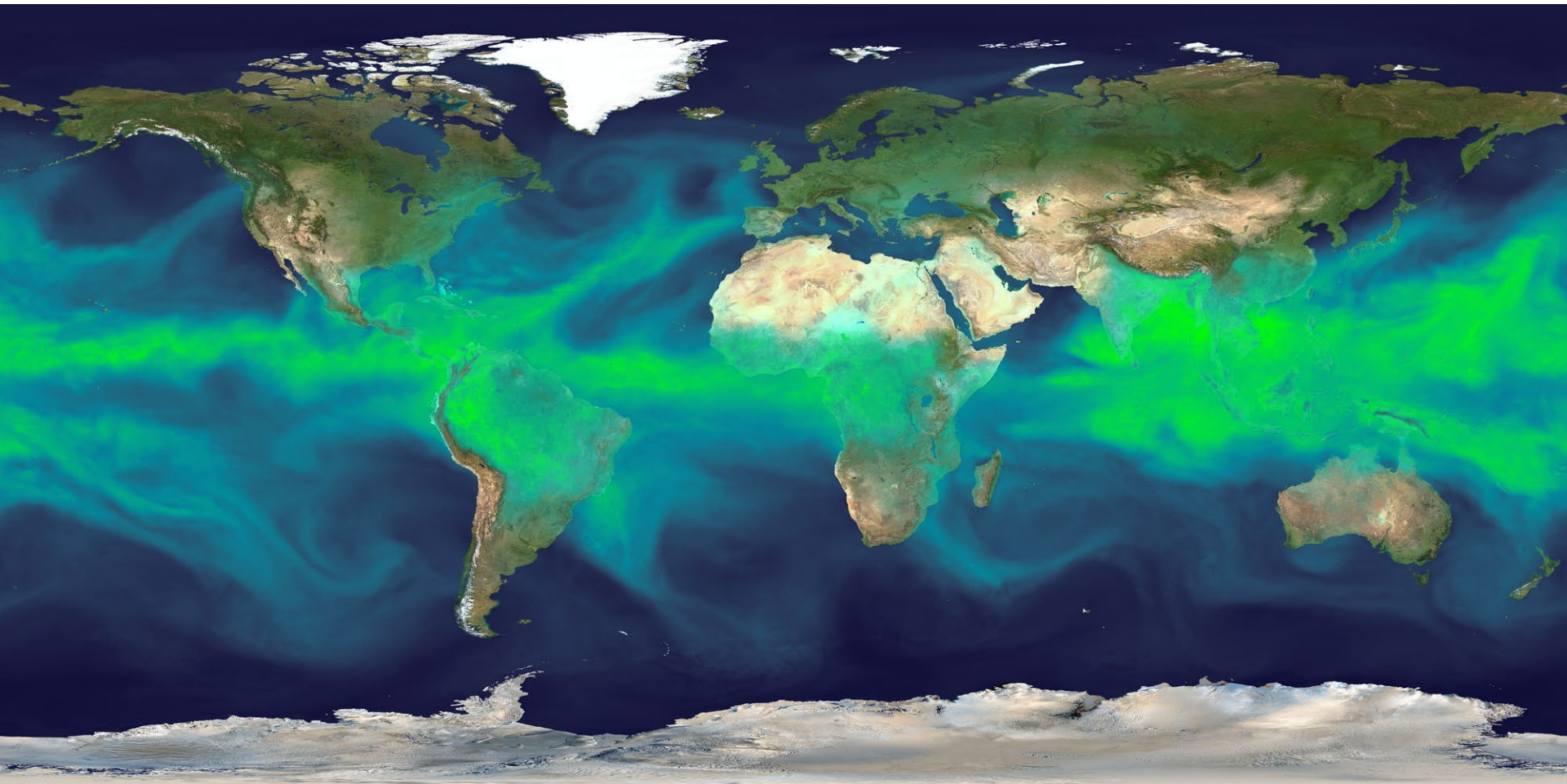
HMR 57



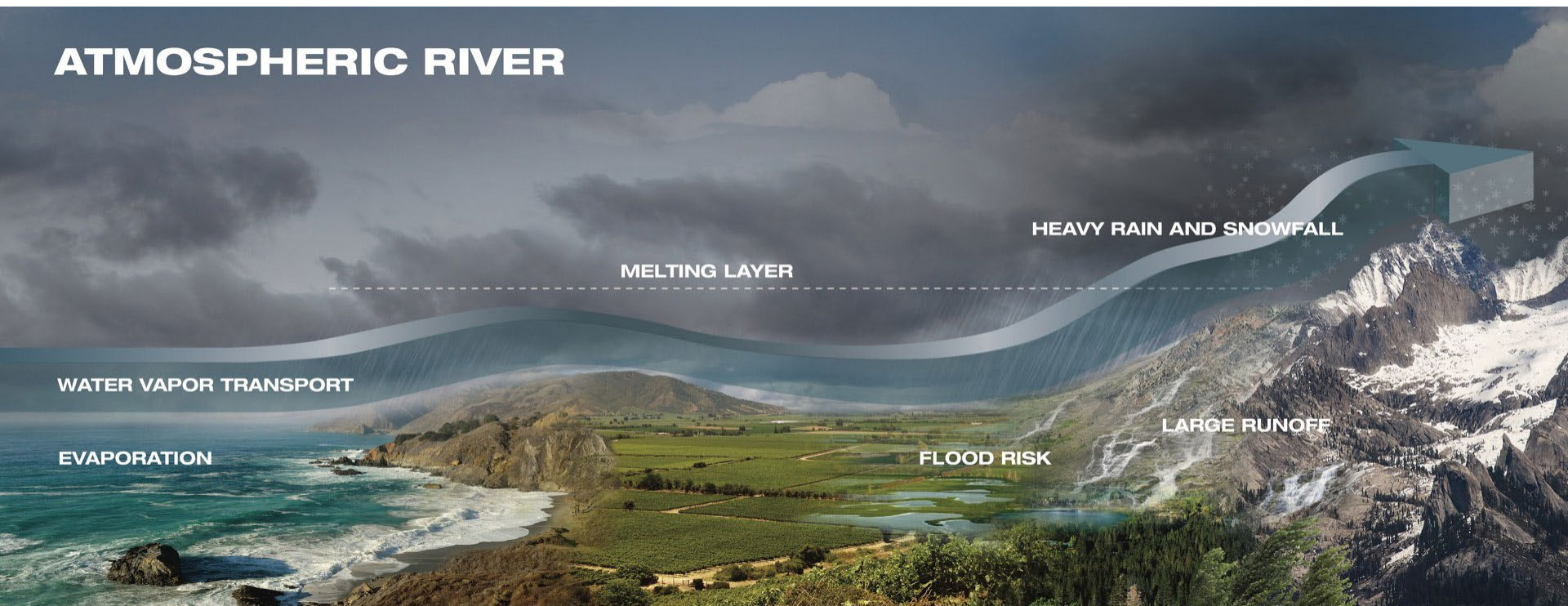
Atmospheric Rivers



Precipitable Water

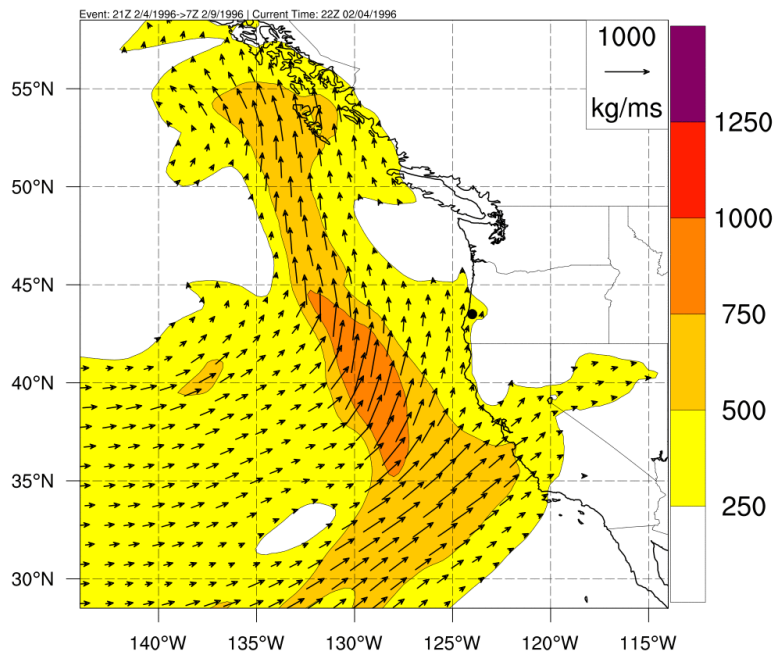


ATMOSPHERIC RIVER



NASA Center for Climate Simulation

Willamette River - February 1996



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

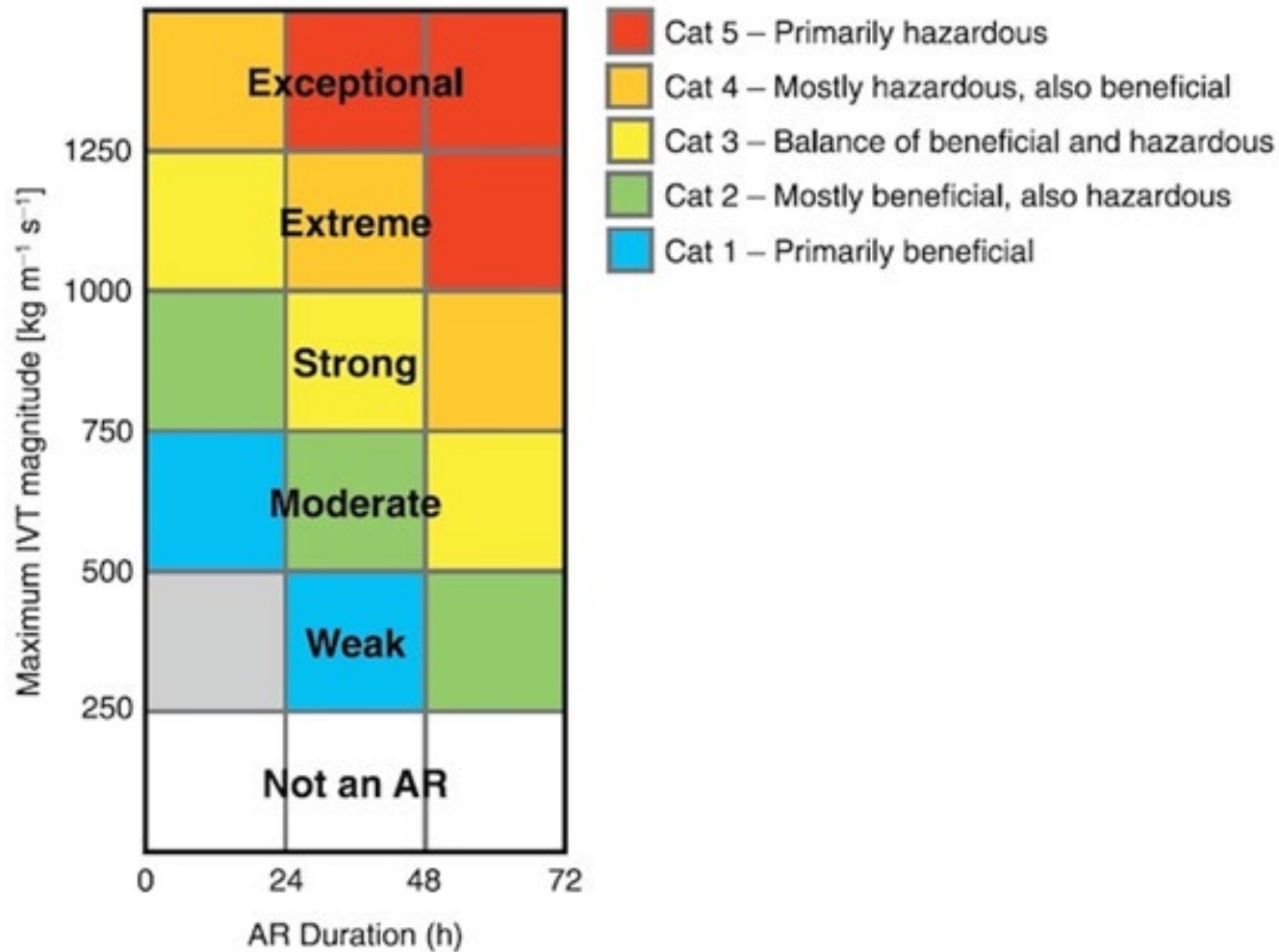


Key Partner



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

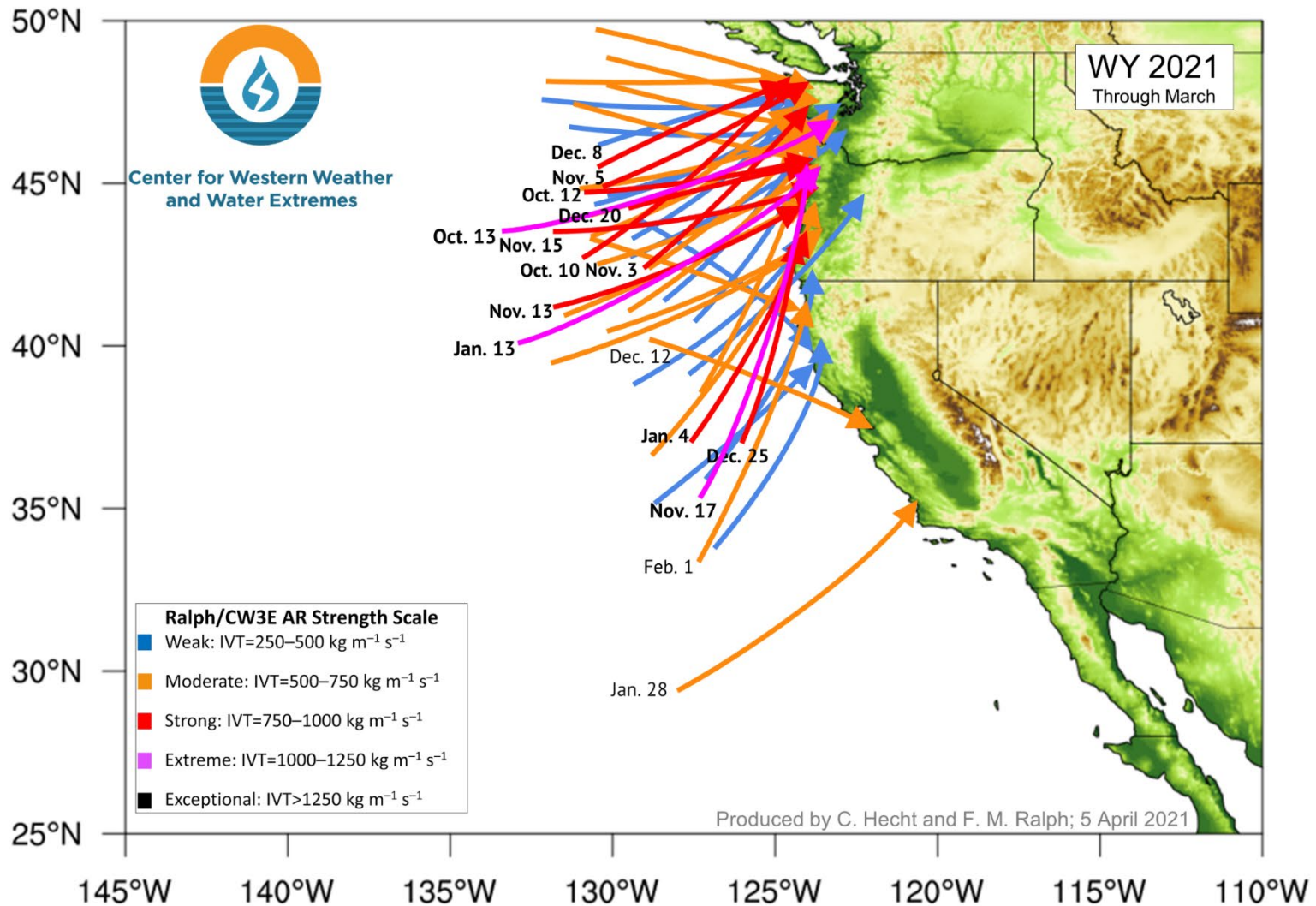
Focus on exceptional ARs





Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2021

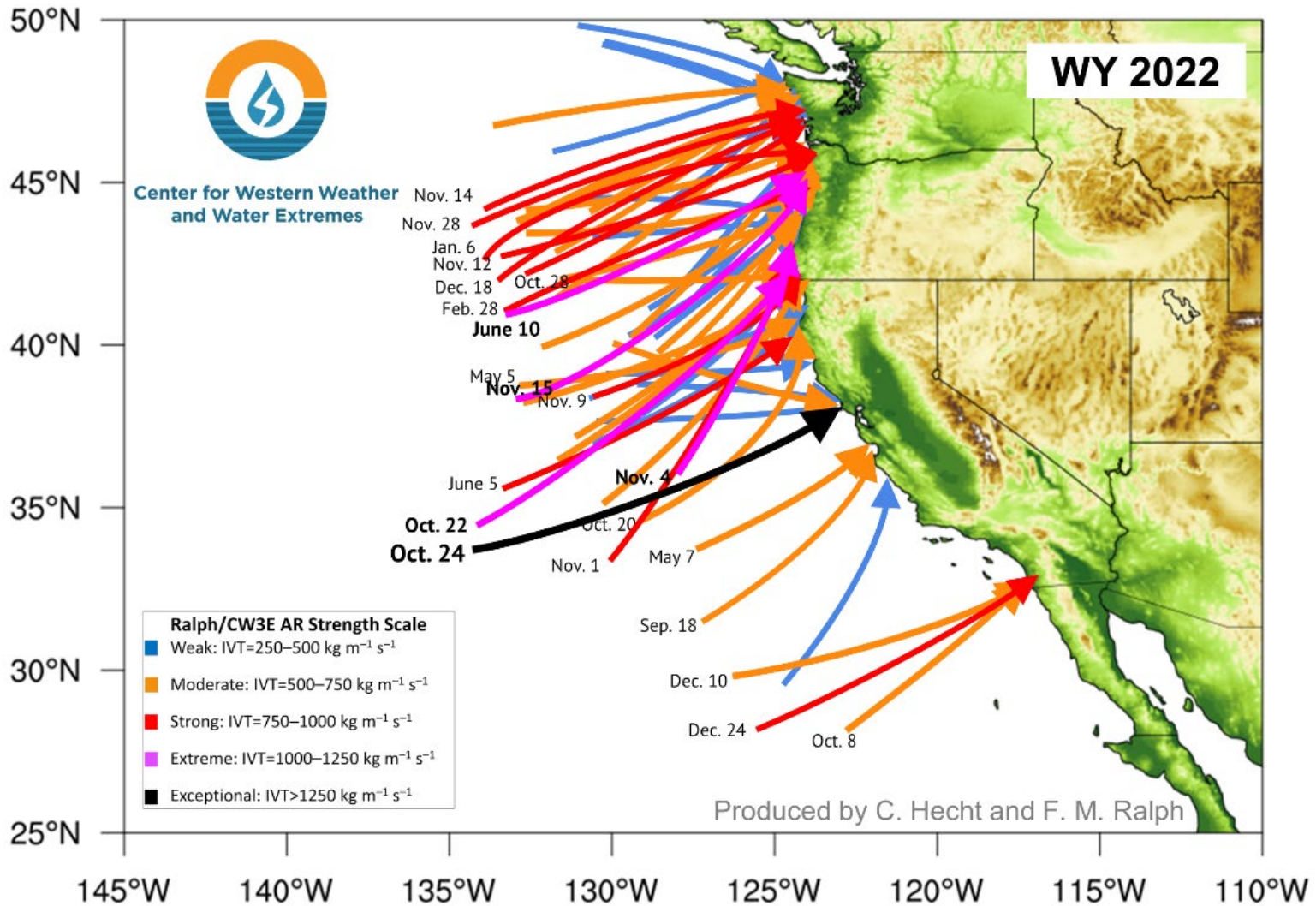
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes





Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2022

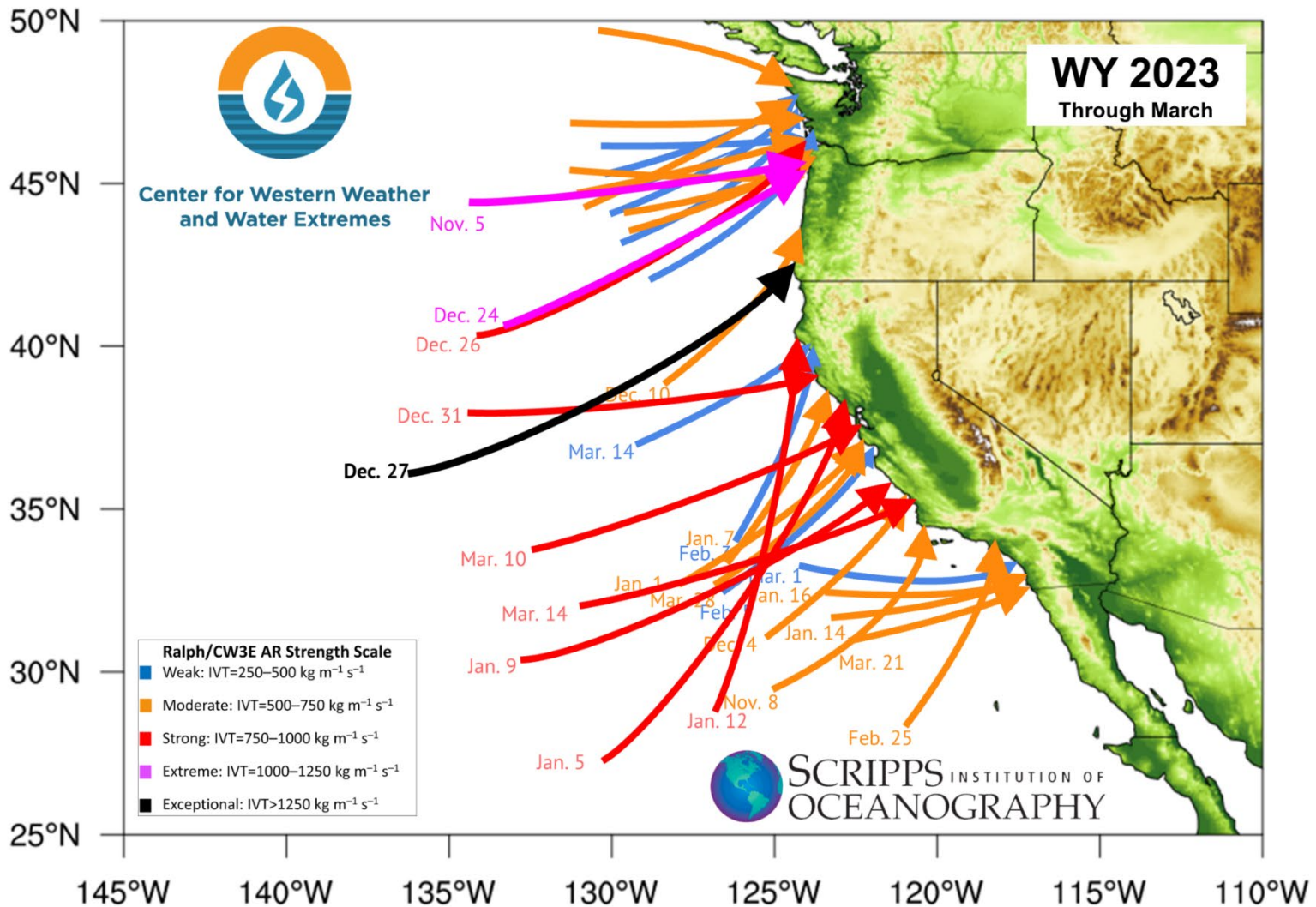
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes





Land Falling Atmospheric Rivers, WY 2023

Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes



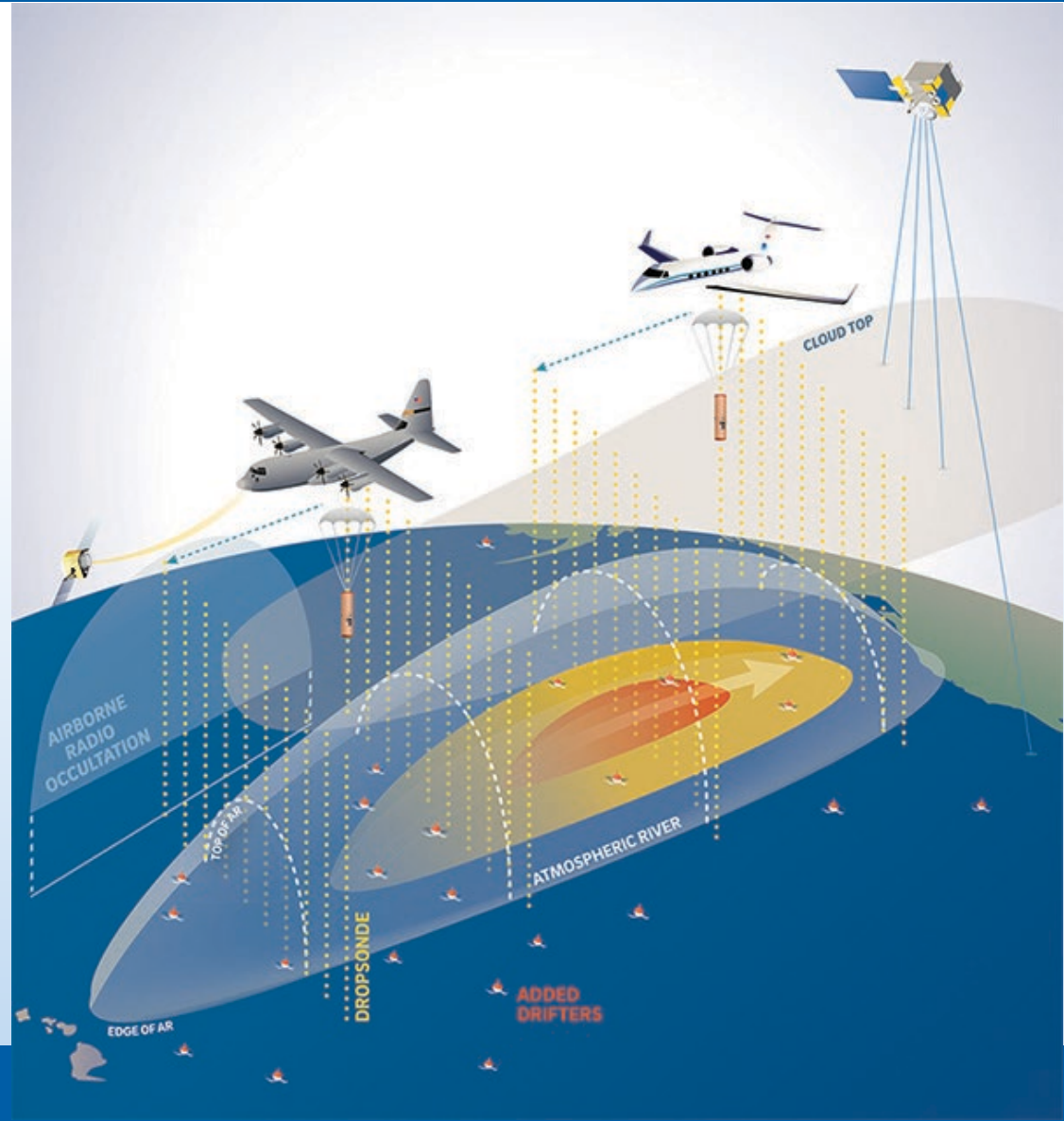
WC-130J Super Hercules Air Force 403rd Wing



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



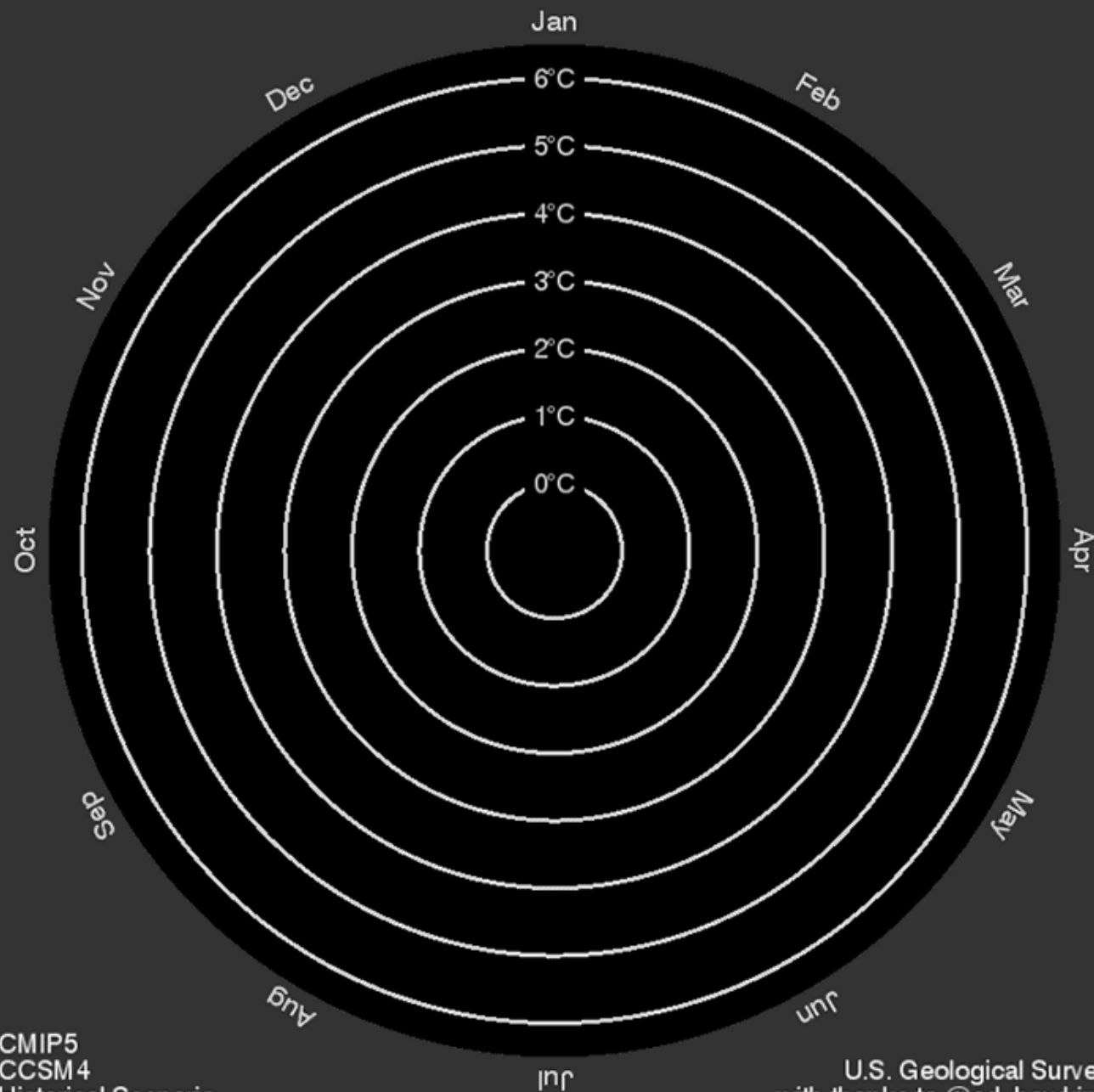


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Simulated Global Temperature Change 1850-2100

Extreme Precipitation Impact?

Simulated global temperature change (1850-2100)




CMIP5
CCSM4
Historical Scenario

U.S. Geological Survey
with thanks to @ed_hawkins

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

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



McKay Dam

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Questions?