







NATURAL HAZARDS MISSION AREA

SAFRR Project: Science Application for Risk Reduction

ARkStorm, the Role of Atmospheric Rivers and Implications for Sacramento

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U. S. Geological Survey

Science Application for Risk Reduction (SAFRR) Project















USGS Mission



The USGS serves the Nation by providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life.













The SAFRR Project



SAFRR: Science Application for Risk Reduction

The mission of SAFRR is to innovate the application of hazard science for the safety, security, and economic well-being of the nation.









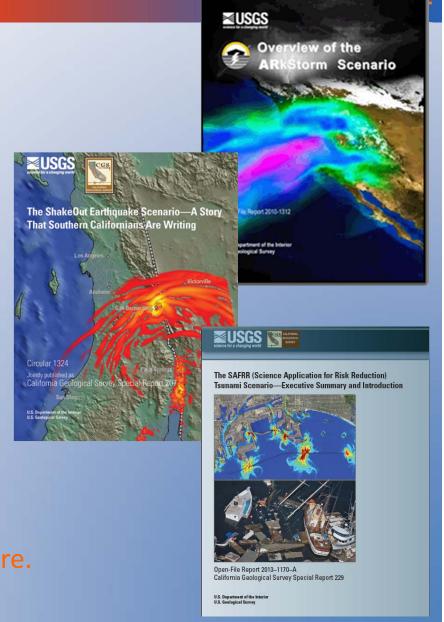




Principles of a Scenario

- 1. A single, large but plausible event (realistic but not worst case)
- 2. An event we need to be ready for
- 3. Integrate across many disciplines
- 4. Consensus among leading experts
- 5. Create study together with community partners
- 6. Results presented in products that fit the user, not the scientist

...A tool to help visualize, plan, & prepare.



The SAFRR Scenarios

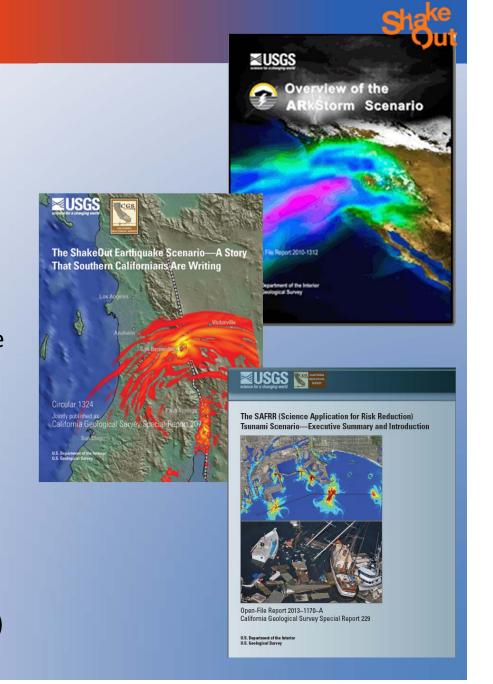
ShakeOut: San Andreas fault (southern California) earthquake scenario (2008)

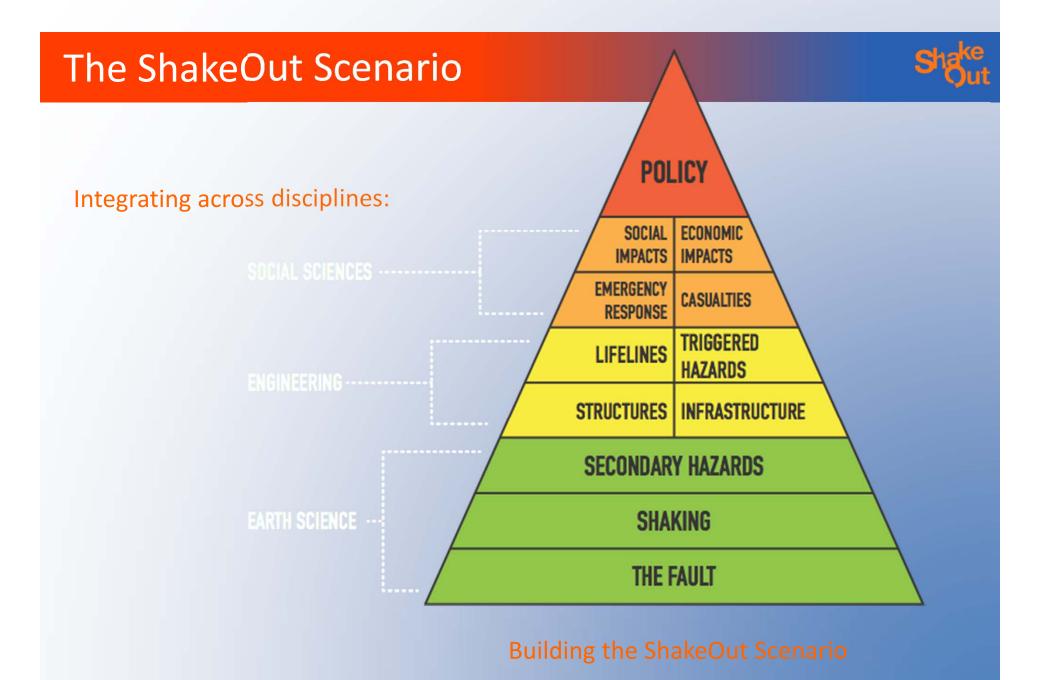
ARkStorm: winter storm scenario impacting U.S. West Coast (2010)

Tsunami Scenario: tsunami generated by an Alaskan earthquake and impacting the U.S. West Coast (2013)

HayWired: Hayward fault (northern California) earthquake scenario (in progress)

Hawaii Tsunami Scenario: tsunami scenario affecting Hawaii, Pacific islands, and the U.S. mainland (in initiation stage)

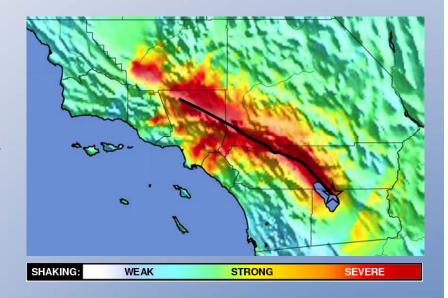




The ShakeOut Scenario



- The possible "Big One:"
 an earthquake on the southernmost section of the San Andreas Fault
- SAFRR led a group of scientists, engineers, and others to create a realistic scenario of what could happen.
- 180 mile rupture
- Magnitude 7.8
- 100 seconds of fault rupture
- Shaking for over 2 minutes in many places

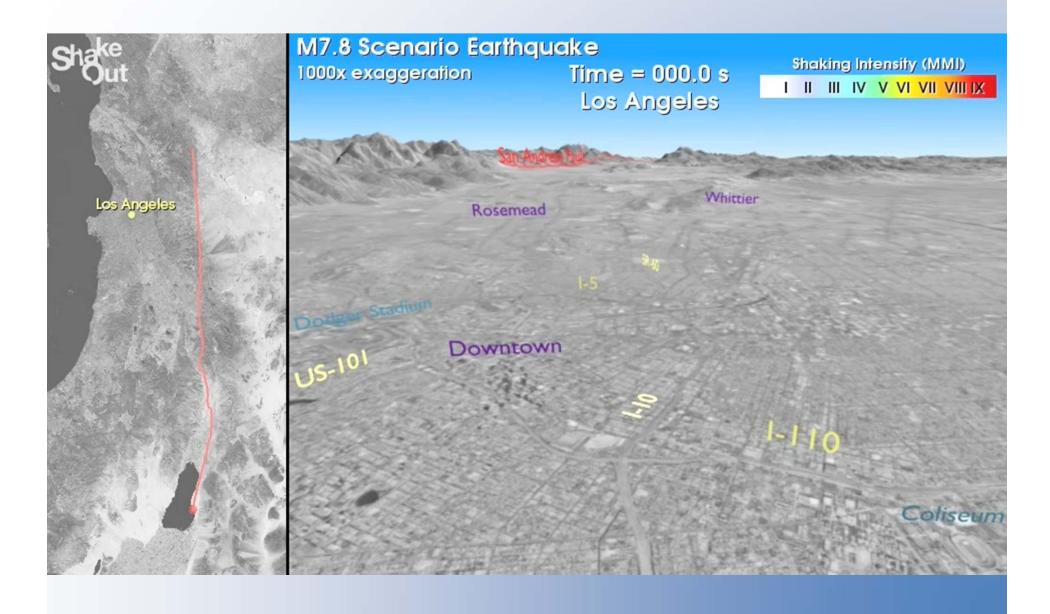


Full Report details http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2008/1150/

Resources: www.shakeout.org

ShakeOut Simulation: Los Angeles



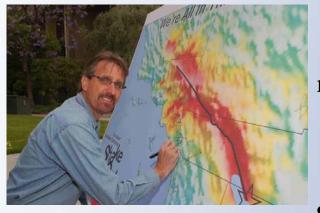


"The Great ShakeOut"



- 45 million people worldwide participate in the ShakeOut Drill (see: http://www.shakeout.org)
- School, Business, & Community
 Organization recruitment efforts help
 "spread the word" and promote
 participation in the ShakeOut





- Helps shift the culture in southern California toward improved earthquake awareness:
- We must all take greater responsibility for readiness
 - We all need to talk about earthquakes and preparedness more often
- Significant increase in earthquake readiness at all levels



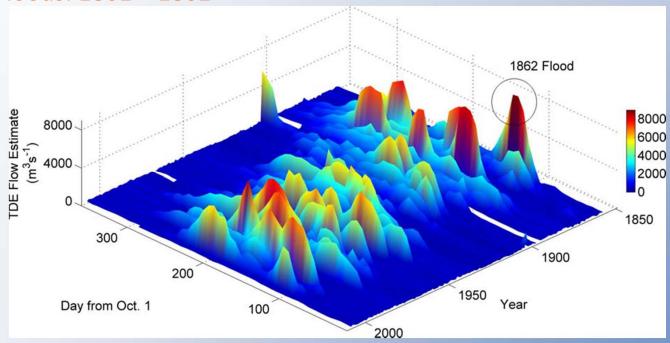
Historical Floods: 1861 – 1862

- Central Valley: flooding over about 300
 miles long, 12 60 miles wide
- LA Basin: reported as "generally inundated"
- San Gabriel & San Diego Rivers: cut new paths to sea
- Agua Mansa: the largest community between Los Angeles and New Mexico – obliterated.
- Two Storms: 12 days separated the flood crest in Sacramento from the crest in Los Angeles.





Historical Floods: 1861 – 1862



The 1862 flood is the largest flow event of the last 150 years....about 25% larger than the 1997 flood.

Moftakhari, H. R., D. A. Jay, S. A. Talke, T. Kukulka, and P. D. Bromirski (2013), A novel approach to flow estimation in tidal rivers, Water Resour. Res., 49, 4817–4832, doi:10.1002/wrcr.20363.



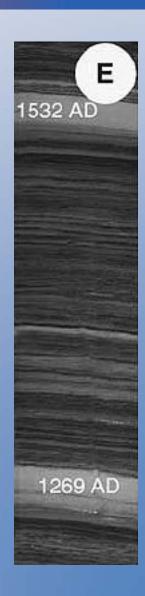
Prehistoric Megafloods

Revised dating of the laminated sediment in the Santa Barbara Basin (SBB) by Arndt Schimmelmann et al. (2013) indicates the occurrence of megafloods around BC 107, AD 53, AD 263, AD 735, AD 1269 and AD 1532.

"Exceptionally large regional flood events in the SBB area have occurred every few hundred years in prehistoric times."

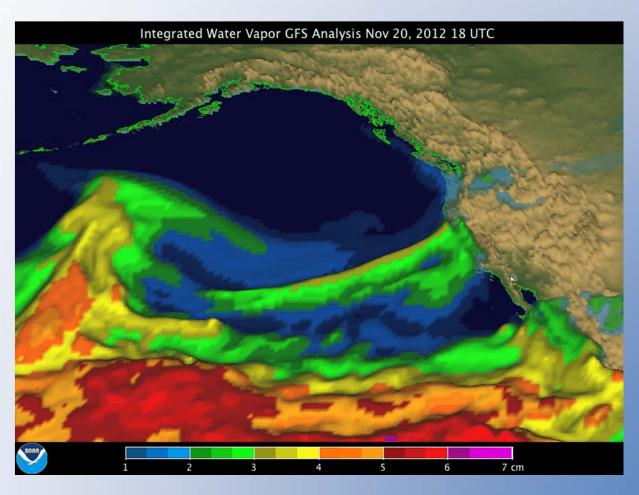
"The past rate of recurrence makes severe flooding in the future a likely possibility, especially in a warming global climate."

Schimmelmann, A., Hendy, I.L., Dunn, L., Pak, D.K. & Lange, C.B., 2013: Revised, ~2000-year chronostratigraphy of partially varved marine sediment in Santa Barbara Basin, California. GFF, 2013





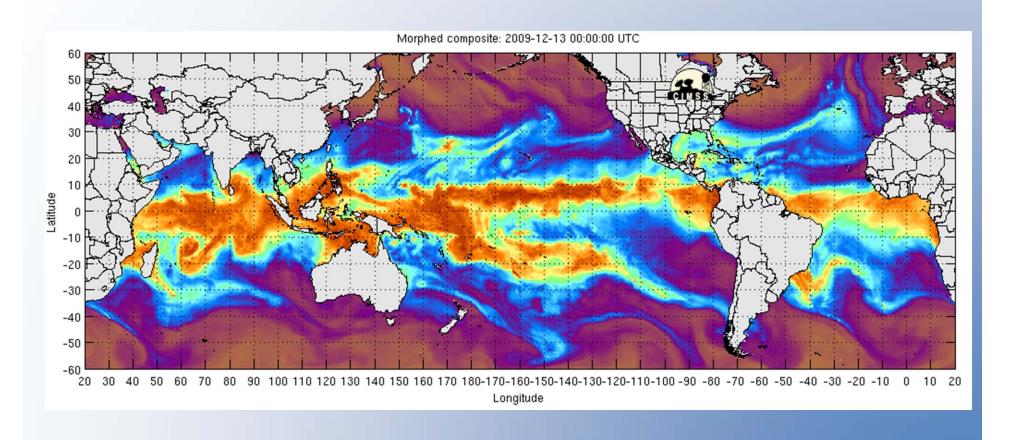
Atmospheric River = AR



ARkStorm = Atmospheric River (AR) 1,000 (k)

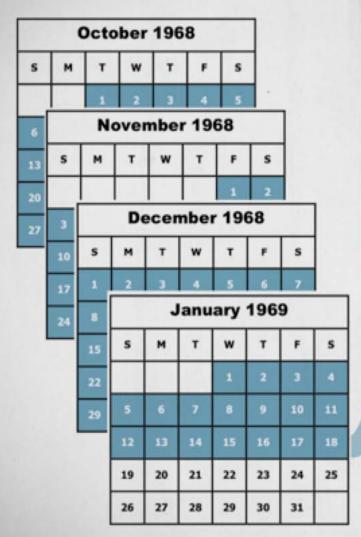


Atmospheric River = AR



ARkStorm = Atmospheric River (AR) 1,000 (k)





January 1969								
s	м	т	w	т	F	s	1	
			1	2	3	4	1	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
26	27	28	29	30	31		1	

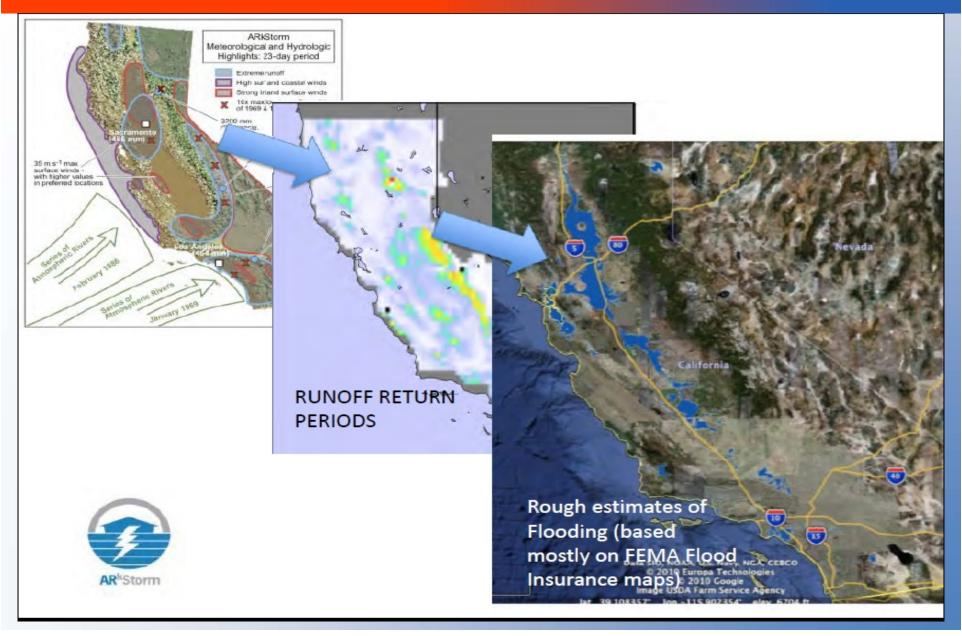
Southern California Phase

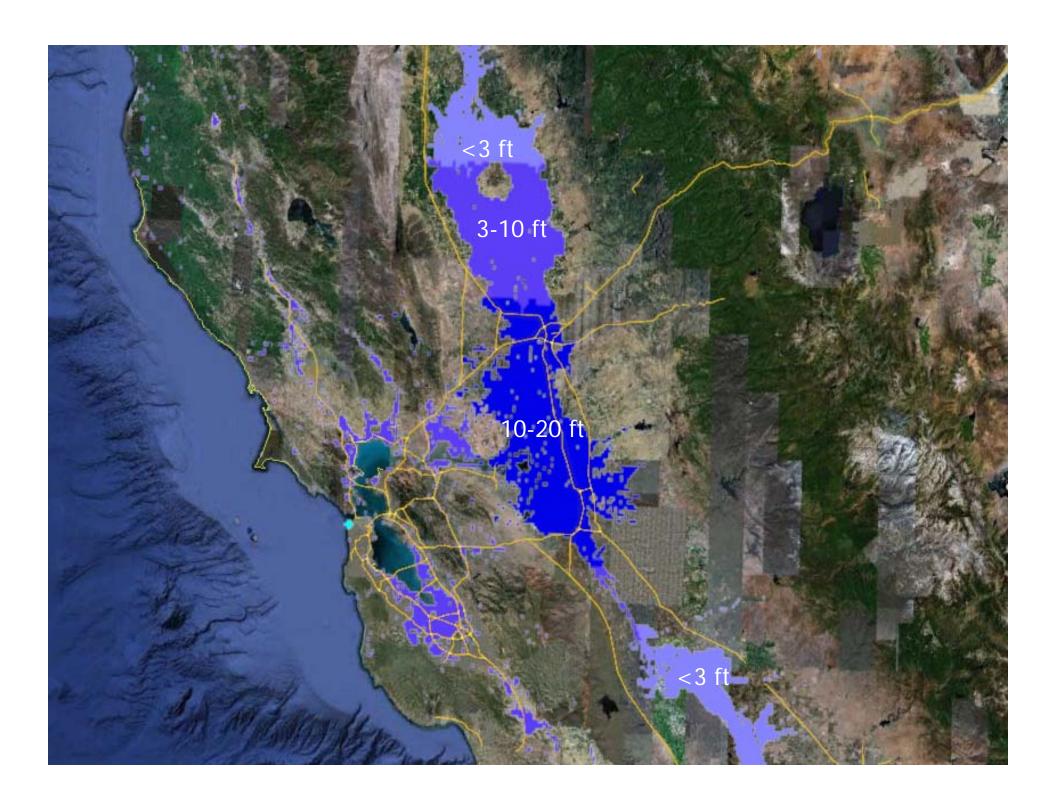
Extra

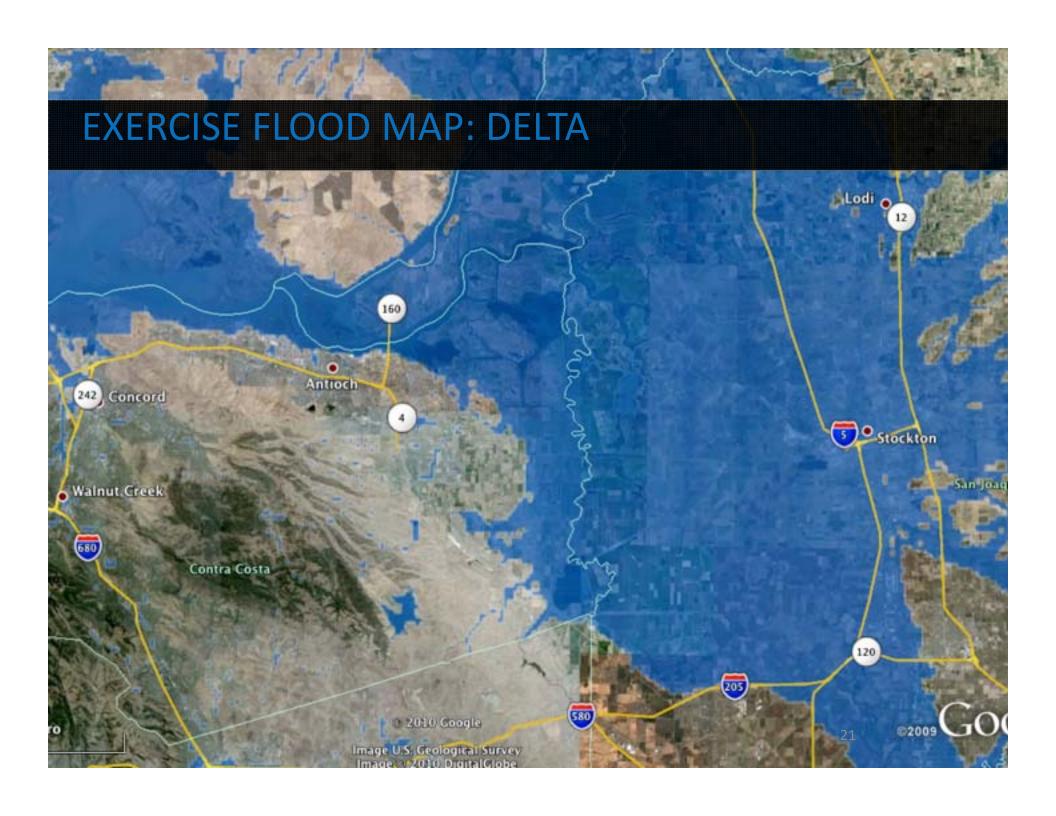
February 1986									
s	M	т	w	т	F	s			
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
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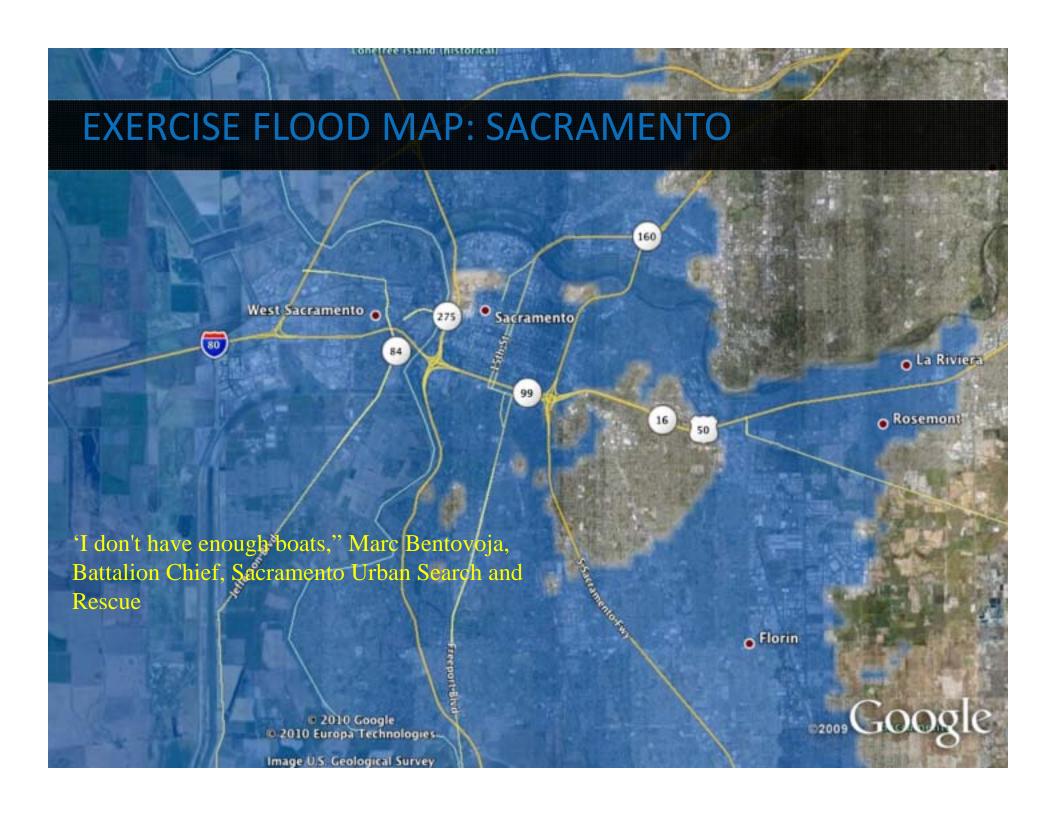
Northern California Phase













Flood Protection System: Extensive flooding overwhelms the state's flood-protection system, designed to resist 100- to 200-year runoffs.

Flooding: The Central Valley experiences hypothetical flooding 300 miles long and 20 or more miles wide. Depths in some areas could reach 10-20 feet.

Wind: Wind speeds in some places reach 125 miles per hour, hurricaneforce winds. Across wider areas of the state, winds reach 60 miles per hour.

Landslides: Hundreds of landslides damage roads, highways, and homes.



Figure 8. Blue areas indicate ARkStorm flooding as projected by models used in the scenario.

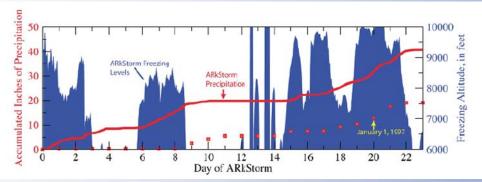


- Property Damage: Exceeds \$300 billion, most from flooding.
- Demand Surge: Labor rates and repair costs could increase property losses by 20 percent.
- Damage and Losses: Agricultural losses and costs to repair lifelines, drain flooded islands, and repair damage from landslides brings total to \$400 billion.
- Lifeline Damage: Power, water, sewer, and other lifelines experience damage that takes weeks or months to restore.
- Business Interruption: Costs reach \$325 billion in addition to the earlier \$400 billion.
- Total: ARkStorm could cost on the order of \$725 billion, which is nearly three times the loss deemed to be realistic by the ShakeOut authors.

Getting Local with Scenarios









Special Publication-14-16



ARkStorm@Tahoe

Stakeholder perspectives on vulnerabilities and preparedness for an extreme storm event in the greater Lake Tahoe, Reno and Carson City region

- Christine M. Albano, University of California, Davis
- Dale A. Cox, Science Application for Risk Reduction, U.S. Geological Survey
- Michael D. Dettinger, National Research Program, U.S. Geological Survey and Scripps Institution of Oceanography
- · Kevin D. Schaller, University of Nevada, Reno
- Toby L. Welborn, Nevada Water Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey
- · Maureen I. McCarthy, Tahoe Science Consortium and University of Nevada, Reno











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Coppet gist 69-2014 University of Newada Comparative Extension
A partnership of Newada counties; University of Newada, Penn; and U.S. Department of Agriculture

Getting Local with Scenarios



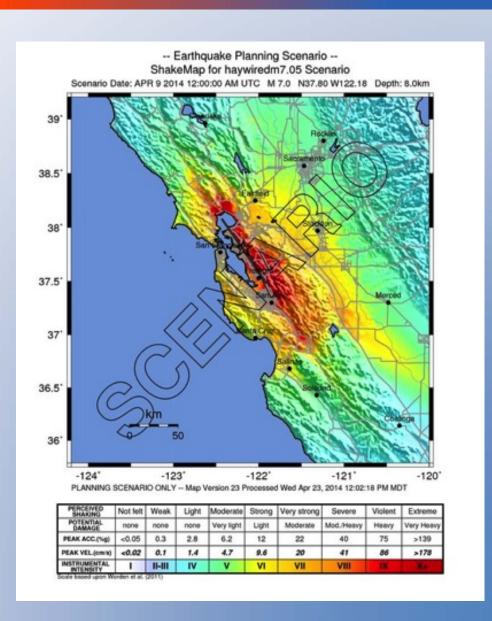
- The Los Angeles Mayoral Seismic Task Force used ShakeOut to evaluate and address four areas of seismic vulnerability, namely:
 - Pre-1980 "non-ductile reienforced concrete" buildings
 - Pre-1980 "soft-first-story" buildings
 - Water system infrastructure (including impact on firefighting capability)
 - Telecommunication infrastructure



HayWired Scenario (In Progress)



- M7.05 on Hayward Fault
- Parallel with FEMA/CalOES Planning
- Examination of vulnerable lifeline interactions
 - Water
 - Electric
 - Gas
 - Telecommunications
 - Roads
 - Special Focus: Internet and Internet Economy, Outmigration



Southwest Climate Extremes Scenario

- Create scientifically plausible meteorological and hydrological drought scenarios to examine how water supply is stressed in the Southwest.
- Assess how cascading impacts, like forest fires, landslides, and more extreme storms, might play out in non-water-supply sectors.
- Assess how they could effect resilience to other natural hazards like earthquakes.
- Inform federal, state and local climate adaptation strategies, plans and exercises.





Questions?



Resources (scenarios, videos, reports):

http://www.usgs.gov/natural hazards/safrr/

Contact: safrr@usgs.gov

