CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Risk Analysis Update

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Overview

- Background
- Risk Analysis Overview
- 2017 CVFPP Update Risk Analysis
- 2022 CVFPP Update Risk Analysis
- Questions





BACKGROUND

Authorization

2008 Central Valley Flood Protection Act (Water Code Sections 9600-9625)

- Mandated adoption of a Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, to be updated every five years (*Water Code Section 9612*)
- Identified requirements for evaluating flood system conditions and performance (*Water Code Section 9614*)





Promote

Ecosystem

Functions

CVFPP Primary Goal Improve Flood Risk Management

CVFPP Supporting Goals

Improve

Institutional

Support

Improve Operations & Maintenance



Promote

Multi-Benefit

Projects

Building Upon Foundational Work

2012 & 2017 CVFPP Technical Analyses

- Provided technical justification for the State Systemwide Investment Approach (SSIA)
- Advanced methods for consideration of life safety benefits of the CVFPP
- Updates reflect changes to flood risk
 over time

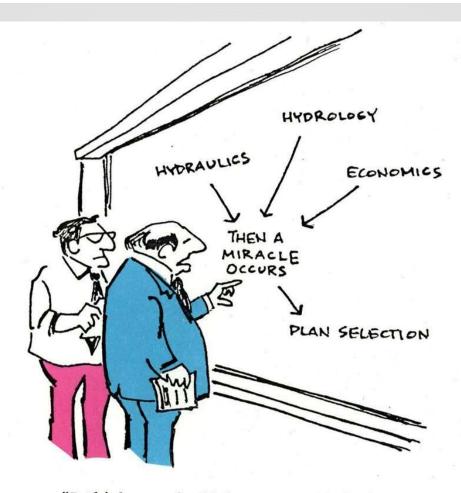
2017 UPDATE	TECHNICAL SERIE
Draft	
2017 CVFPP Update –	
Technical Analyses Sun	nmary
Expanded Report	initial y
July 2017	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES





RISK ANALYSIS OVERVIEW



"I think you should be more explicit in your explanation of this step."

(Adapted from a cartoon by Sidney Harris, Science 80, Nov/Dec 1979)

What is Risk? Something bad *could* happen.

"A situation involving exposure to danger"

15

"Someone or something that creates or suggests a hazard"

"A possibility of loss or injury"



Risk

Risk Analysis is...

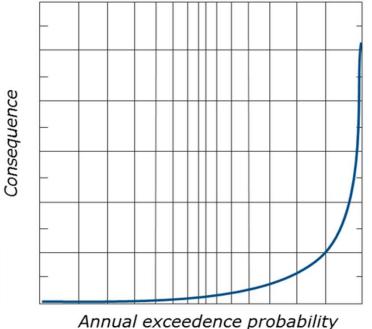
... Asking and Answering.

- What can go wrong?
- How can it happen?
- What is the likelihood?
- What are the consequences?
- What can be done about it?

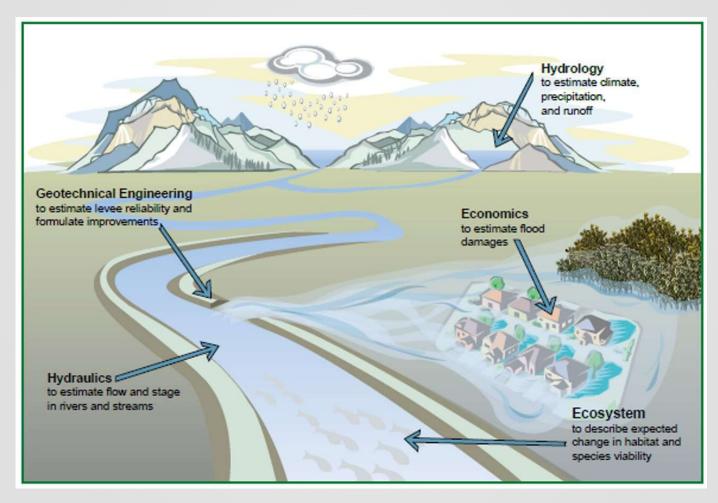
Risk = Consequence and Exceedance Probability







Components of Flood Risk Assessment



Components of Flood Risk Analysis

Hazard What causes the harm **Performance** System's reaction to the hazard

Hazard Modified by System

Consequence

Harm that results from a single occurrence of the hazard

Exposure Measure of who and what may be harmed by flood hazard

Vulnerability

Susceptibility to harm of people, property, and environment exposed to hazard



Risk Analysis Requirements and Guidance

Consistency with USACE methods is required

- Potential changes to State/federal facilities (SPFC)
- Federal funding and permits depend upon USACE approval

USACE documents and guidance

- Planning guidance notebook (ER 1105-2-100)
- ECs, EMs, ERs, EGMs, etc.
- NED manuals



DWR documents and guidance

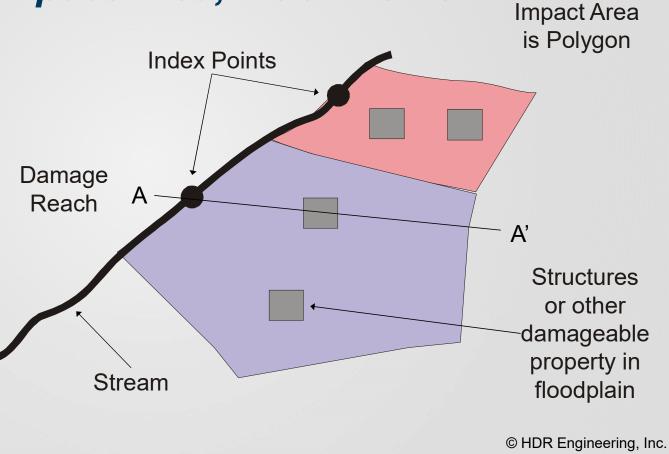
- Draft economics practices manual (1977)
- Economic analysis guidebook (2008)
- Handbook for Assessing Value of State Flood Management Investments (2014)
- EIP/IRWM/Common Assumptions
- 2012 CVFPP and 2017 CVFPP Update documents

Terminology *Damage Reach, Impact Area, Index Point*

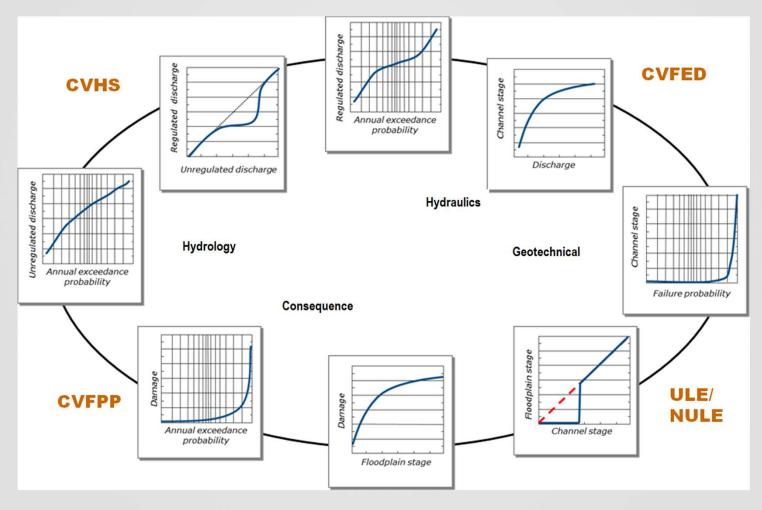
- Divide floodplain into *impact areas*, channel into *damage reaches.*
- Impact for area/reach related to hydraulic or hydrologic state at *index point* (cross section) for reach.

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State of Practice Risk Analysis (Leveed System)



Depth-Percent Damage Functions

INPUT

Depth of flooding at structure

OUTPUT

Damage caused to structure and contents



Depths referenced to 1st floor elevation





Damage based on % of total value (structure + content)

Depth	Damage (%)
-1.00	0.0
0.00	7.0
1.00	22.0
3.00	31.0
5.00	32.0
10.00	54.0
15.00	86.0

Role of HEC-FDA in Flood Risk Analysis

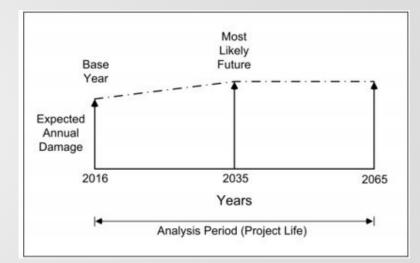
- Developed by HEC to analyze the economic benefit of flood damage reduction projects
- Stores hydrologic, hydraulic, and economic data and information
- Implements procedures described in EM 1110-2-1619
- DWR adapted FDA to compute life loss per State's priorities on public safety
- Flood risk assessment follows guidelines described in DWR's Handbook for Assessing Value (HAV)



HEC-FDA Analysis Results

- Stage-damage (intermediate output)
- Expected annual damage
- Equivalent annual damage
- Project performance statistics
 - Annual exceedance probability
 - Long-term risk
 - Conditional non-exceedance





2017 CVFPP UPDATE RISK ANALYSIS

2017 CVFPP Update Flood Risk Analysis

- Completed with HEC-FDA
- Damage categories
 - Structures/contents
 - Crops
 - Vehicles

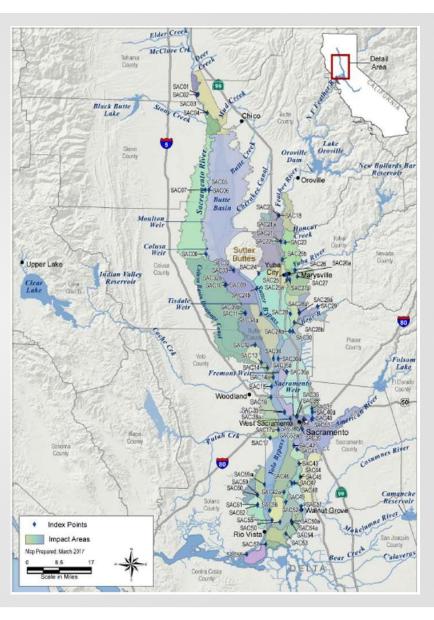
- Loss of business income
- Emergency response costs
- Loss of life

- Roads/highways
- 1 HEC-FDA model for each index point



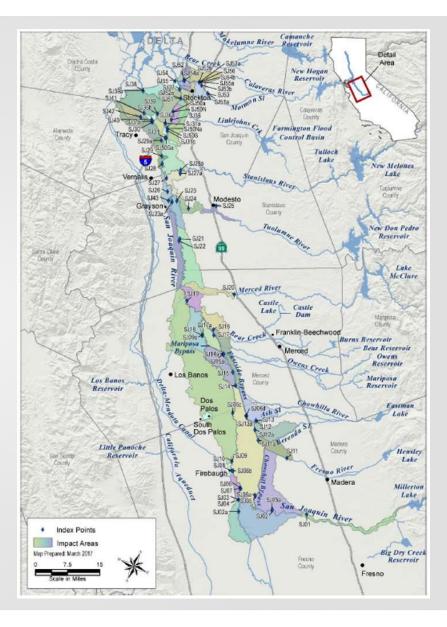
Sacramento River Basin

	Impact Areas	Index Points
Sacramento River Basin	61	87



San Joaquin River Basin

	Impact Areas	Index Points
San Joaquin River Basin	39	66
Stockton	7	19



2017 CVFPP Update Risk Analysis Inputs

Risk Assessment Component	Input	Source
Hazard	In-channel volume-frequency Stage-flow relationships Exterior-interior relationships	CVHS models CVFED models CVFED floodplains
Performance	Levee performance functions Flood warning system effectiveness	ULE & NULE Programs DWR & NOAA expert elicitation
Exposure	Structure inventory Vehicles Crop inventory Population	2010 ParcelQuest 2010 US Census DWR GIS county land use 2010 US Census
Vulnerability	Depth - % damage functions Depth - % mortality functions Crop damage/acre estimates	USACE HEC-FIA Updated from 2012

2017 CVFPP Update Risk Analysis Conditions

Analysis Year	Condition	Hydrology	Fragility Curves	Population/ Structure Inventory
2007	System risk before state investment	CVHS	Pre-EIP work	2010
2017	2017 Update of system flood risk	CVHS	Post-EIP	2010
2017	2017 Update of System risk WITH enhanced flood response	CVHS	Post-EIP	2010
2067	Future system without project	CVHS (CC) +SLR	Post-EIP	2010 +Growth Factors
2067	Future system WITH enhanced flood response and SSIA	CVHS (CC) +SLR	With-Project	2010 +Growth Factors

Life Risk Essential Elements

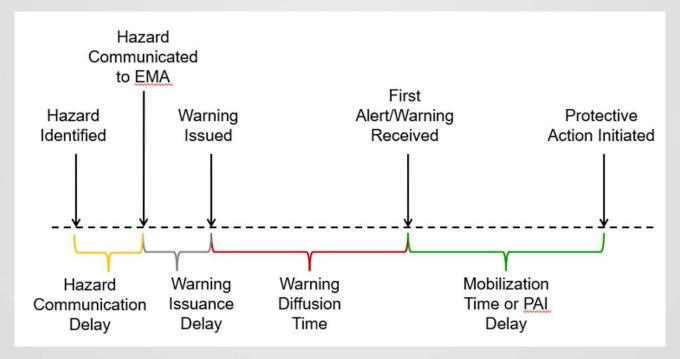
- Initial distribution of people
 - At home
 - At work
- Redistribution of people
 - Warning issued
 - Response
 - Evacuation method

Evacuation Effectiveness



Life Risk Essential Elements

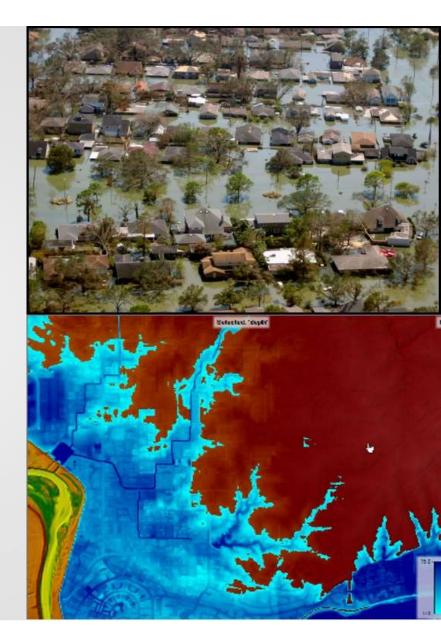
Redistribution of people





Life Risk Essential Elements

- Flood characteristics
- Fatality rates (depth-mortality)



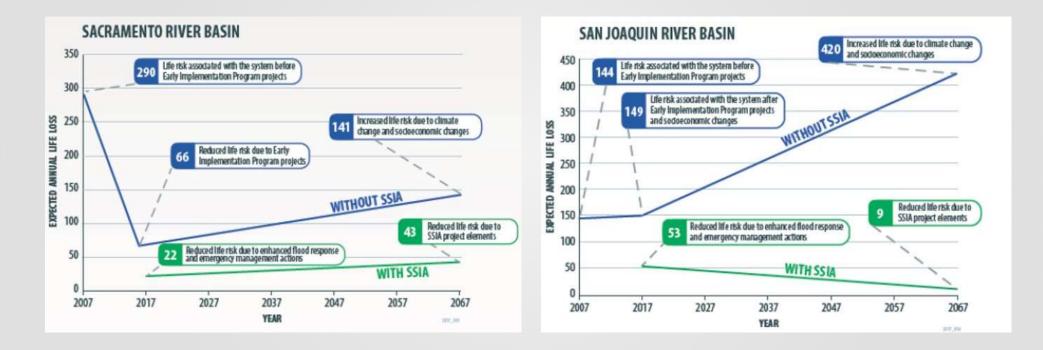


2017 CVFPP Update Life Risk

- Updated 2012 mitigation times
- Estimated persons/structure (under and over 65) then reduced those estimates based upon updated mitigation times
- Replaced residential structure \$\$ values with adjusted persons/structure
- Replaced depth-percent damage with depth-percent mortality functions
- FDA estimated expected annual life loss



Expected Annual Life Loss



What's New?

2022 CVFPP UPDATE RISK ANALYSIS

2022 CVFPP Update Risk Analysis Inputs

Risk Assessment Component	Input	Source
Hazard	In-channel volume-frequency Stage-flow relationships Exterior-interior relationships	Same as 2017 except updated future year climate change analysis
Performance	Levee performance functions Flood warning system effectiveness	Same as 2017 Same as 2017
Exposure	Structure inventory Vehicles Crop inventory Population	2019 Land Vision state parcel 2010 US Census 2016 DWR state land use 2010 US Census; PCensus
Vulnerability	Depth - % damage functions Depth - % mortality functions Crop damage/acre estimates	Same as 2017 Same as 2017 Updated from 2017

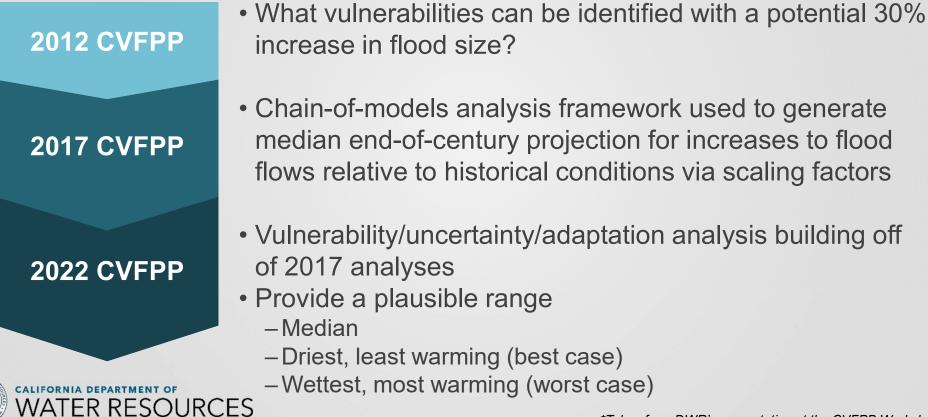
CVFPP Update Risk Analyses Comparison

	2017	2022	Difference
Analysis Years	2007; 2017; 2067	2022; 2072	Different Years
Impact Areas	Same	Same	None
Damage Categories	Same	Same	None
Number of Structures	Number of Structures		
Sacramento	256,586	308,441	+ 51,855
San Joaquin	91,937	122,846	+ 30,909
TOTAL	348,523	431,287	+ 82,764
Crop Acres			
Sacramento	825,946	1,014,247	+ 188,301
San Joaquin	487,275	611,594	+124,319
TOTAL	1,313,221	1,625,841	+ 312,620

CVFPP Update Risk Analyses Comparison

	2017	2022	Difference
Population			
Sacramento	903,323	954,586	+ 51,263
San Joaquin	354,714	371,906	+ 17,192
TOTAL	1,258,037	1,326,492	+ 68,455
Future Growth	Yes (2013 CWP and DOF)	Yes (DOF)	- 2013 CWP
Flood Damage Models	HEC-FDA	HEC-FDA	None
Life Loss Models	HEC-FDA	HEC-FDA HEC-LifeSim inputs for urban and small communities	+ HEC-LifeSim inputs for urban and small communities

2022 Enhancements to... Climate Change



*Taken from DWR's presentation at the CVFPB Workshop 2/14/20

2022 Enhancements to... Structure Inventory

- DWR has acquired statewide Land Vision parcel data
- HEC is developing a California Structure Inventory (CSI) based on 2019 statewide Land Vision parcel data
- The CSI will be formatted similar to the USACE National Structure Inventory (NSI)
- In addition to the 2022 CVFPP risk analysis, the CSI can be used to support other DWR programs



2022 Enhancements to... Life Loss Analysis

- HEC-LifeSim
 - Hydrodynamic model
 Depth and arrival time information
- Direct consequence analysis
 - Structure inventory (all structure types)
 - Population under and over 65
 - Time of day
- Results = Life loss for a single event



- Warning and evacuation information
- Road network

2022 Enhancements to...

- HEC-LifeSim will be run for several events to develop suite of stagelife loss functions to be input into HEC-FDA
- HEC-LifeSim will be used for the urban and small community impact areas (up to 30 impact areas) which will:
 - Provide a more robust method to estimate life loss for these impact areas
 - Be more consistent with USACE life loss methods
- For rural impact areas, the 2017 life loss approach of using adjusted population assigned to residential structures will be used



Continued Engagement Related CVFPP Topics





Regional Flood Management Planning Climate Resilience Y

Conservation Strategy



Questions & Open Discussion

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