

SURVIVING THE STORM

March 4, 2016

North Bay Watershed Association



ABOUT THE BAY AREA COUNCIL

- Founded 1945
- 300+ Largest Employers in Region
- Housing
- Transportation
- Water
- Workforce Development
- 21st Century Infrastructure

PARTNERS:



GLOBAL MEGA STORMS:

New Orleans 2006



New Jersey 2012

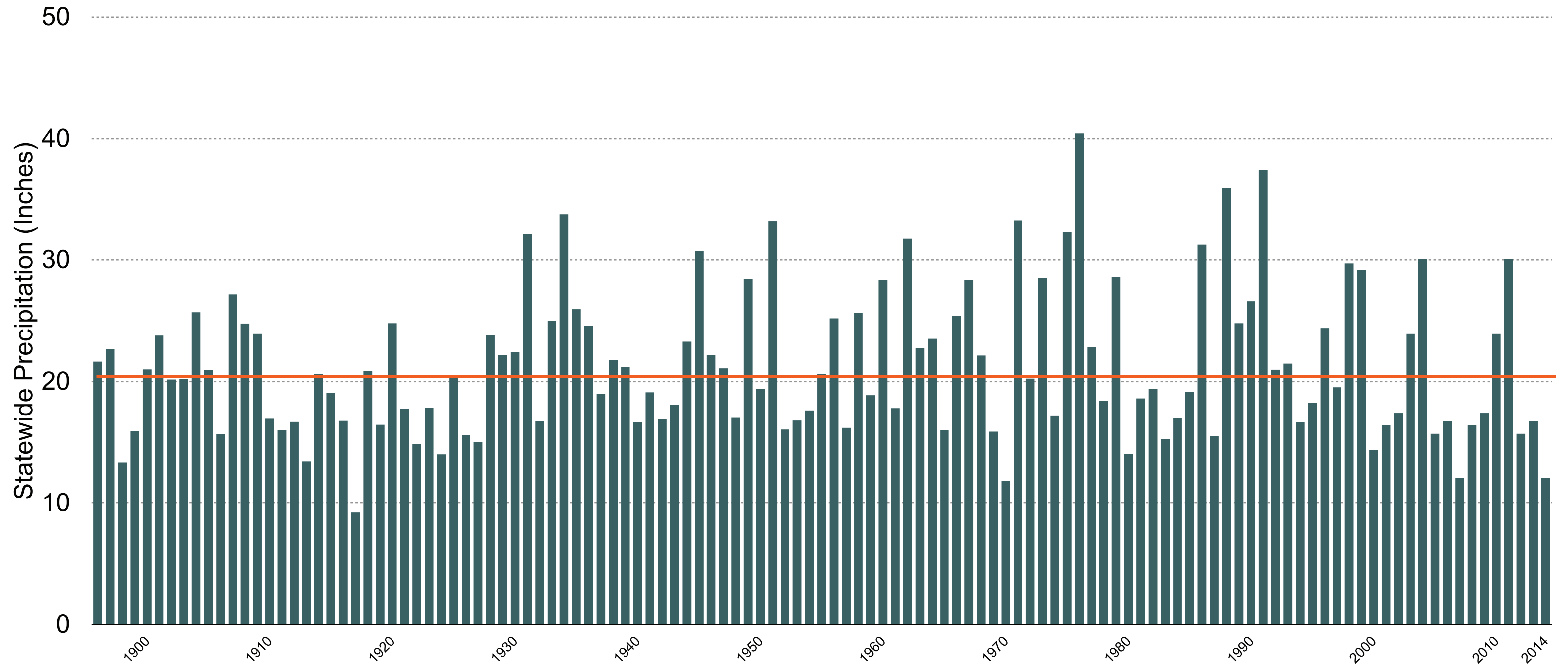


Philippines 2013



Today, how **vulnerable** is the
Bay Area to an **extreme storm**?

CALIFORNIA'S HISTORIC ANNUAL PRECIPITATION:

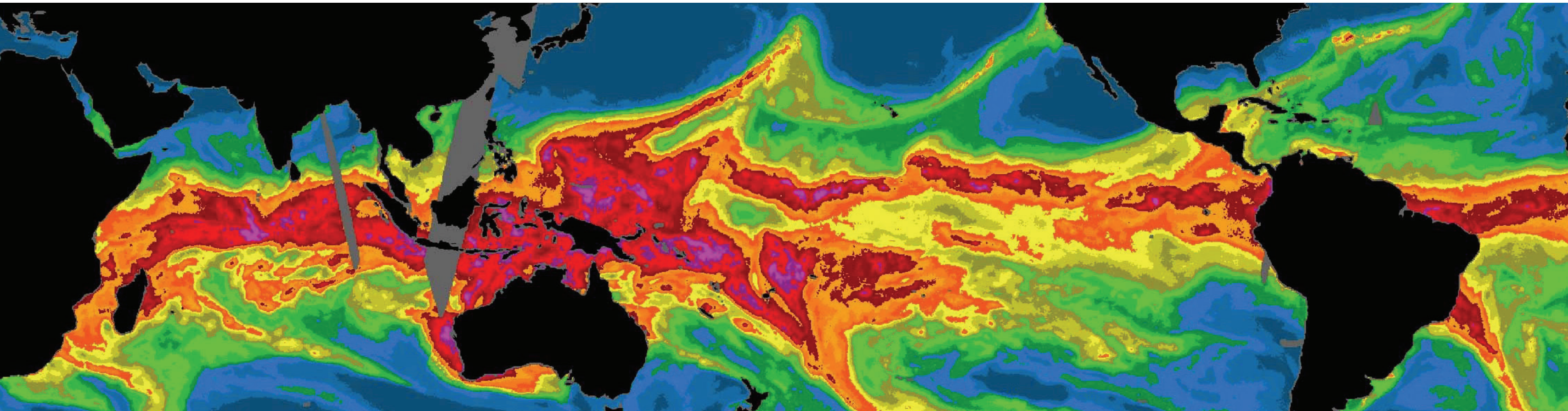


ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS: CALIFORNIA'S EXTREME STORM

Prolonged Precipitation

Strong Winds

Elevated Tides



EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS IN THE BAY AREA

How often?

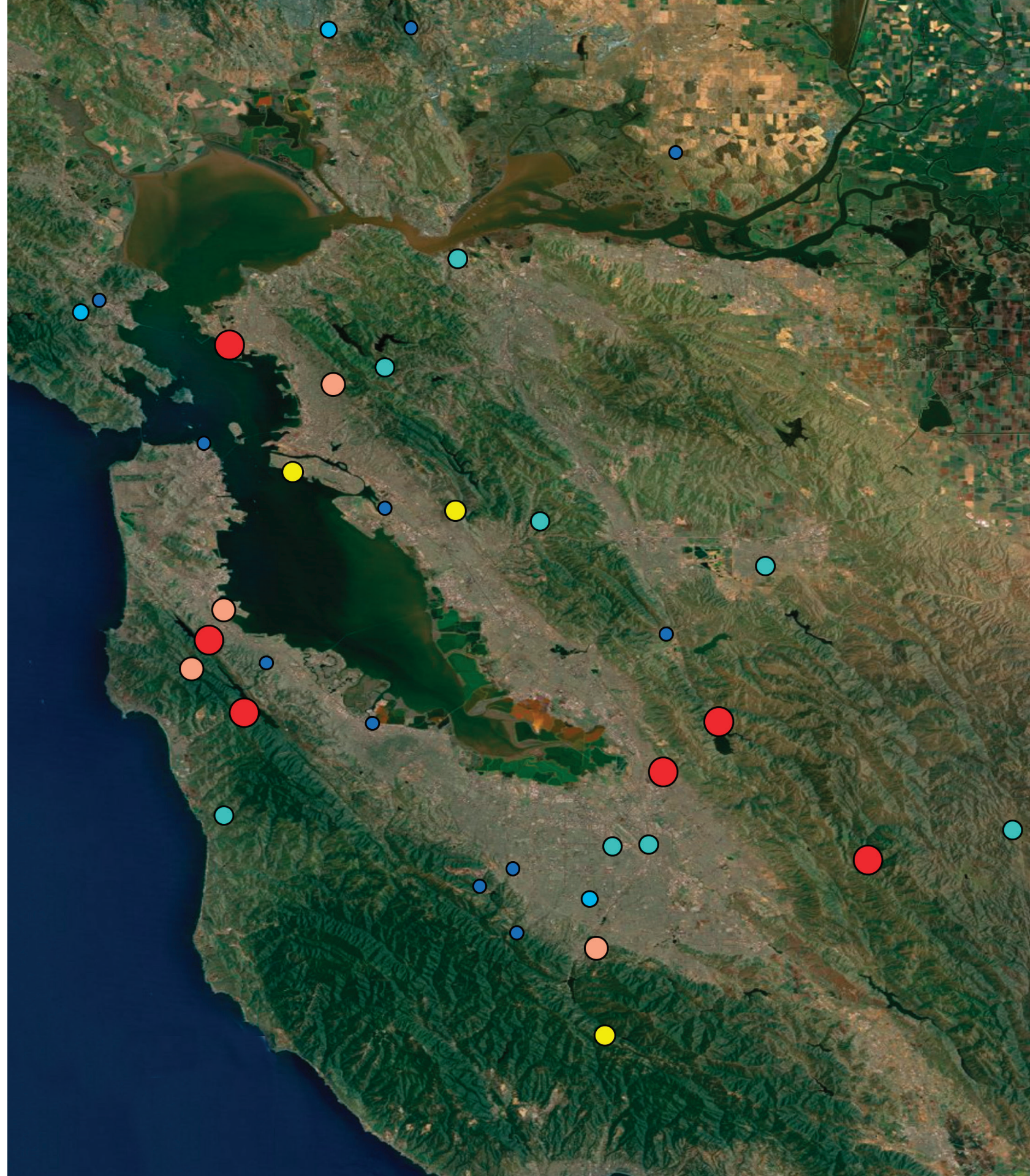
Legend

Return Period (max)

- 100 - 200
- 200 - 400
- 400 - 600
- 600 - 800
- 800 - 1000
- 1000+

(All locations shown on this map had at least 50 years of measured precipitation data.)

Source: Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency data from California Department of Water Resources, Engineering Meteorology.



GREAT FLOOD OF 1862:

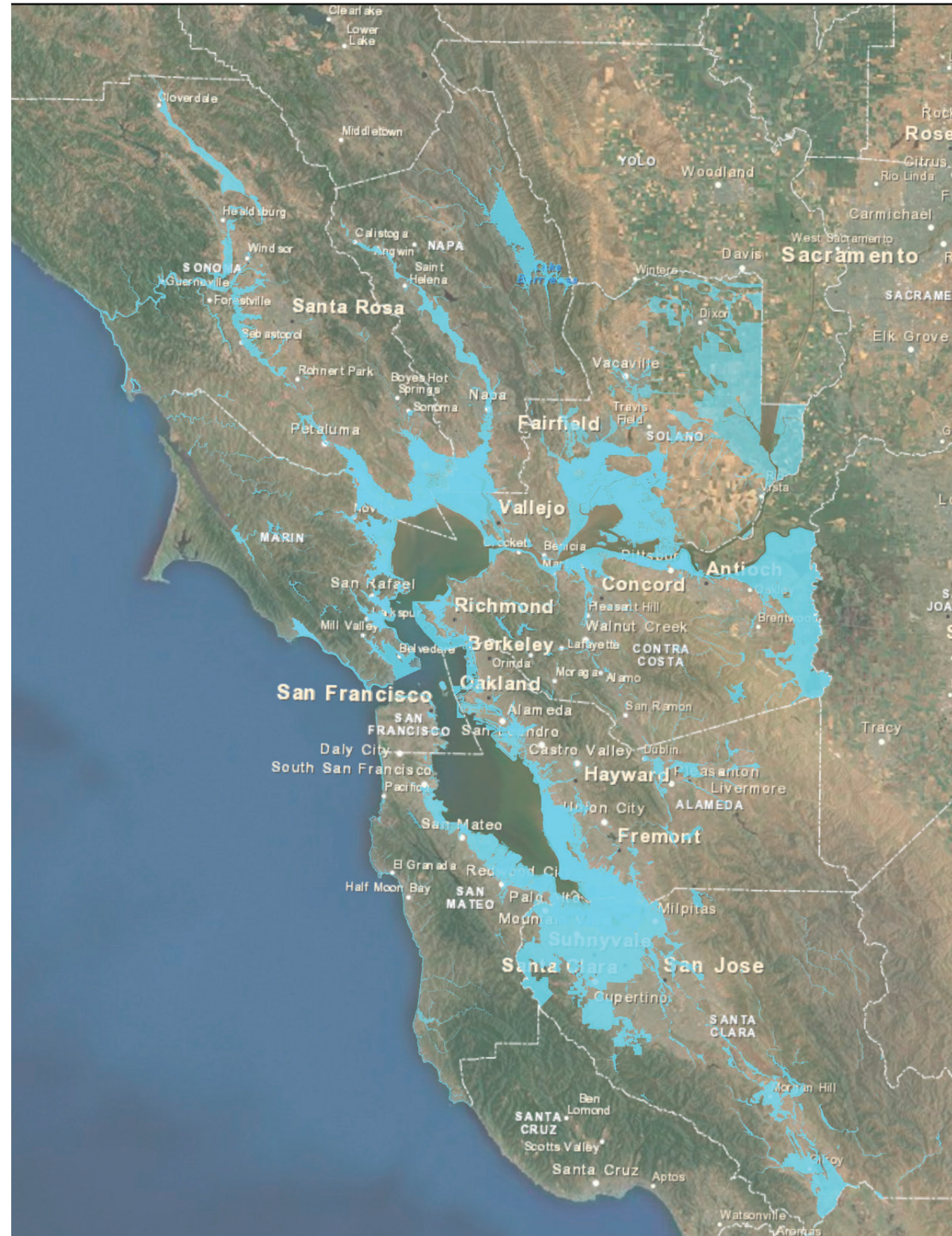


CALIFORNIA DEPENDS ON BAY AREA ECONOMY

California Personal Income Tax (PIT) Base Varies Regionally
2013 Data, Residents' Tax Returns

Region	Per Capita PIT Assessed	Total Tax Assessed (Billions)	Total Adjusted Gross Income (Billions)	Average Effective Tax Rate	Population (Millions)
San Francisco/Oakland/San Jose MSAs	\$3,119	\$19.9	\$314.3	6.3%	6.38
Orange County	1,724	5.3	102.0	5.2%	3.10
Ventura County	1,360	1.1	25.2	4.5%	0.84
San Diego County	1,355	4.3	91.0	4.7%	3.18
Los Angeles County	1,345	13.5	267.3	5.0%	10.01
Central Coast ^a	1,208	1.7	36.6	4.6%	1.40
Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties	1,187	1.3	29.4	4.3%	1.05
Sacramento MSA	964	2.1	54.9	3.9%	2.20
North State ^b	542	0.7	20.9	3.2%	1.22
San Joaquin Valley ^c	541	2.2	67.0	3.3%	4.07
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	530	2.3	77.5	3.0%	4.34
Other residents ^d	--	1.3	23.6	5.6%	--
Total	\$1,460	\$55.7	\$1,109.5	5.0%	38.16





BAY AREA AT RISK

355,000 residents, **\$46.2 billion** in structures and contents are located in the region's 100-year floodplain

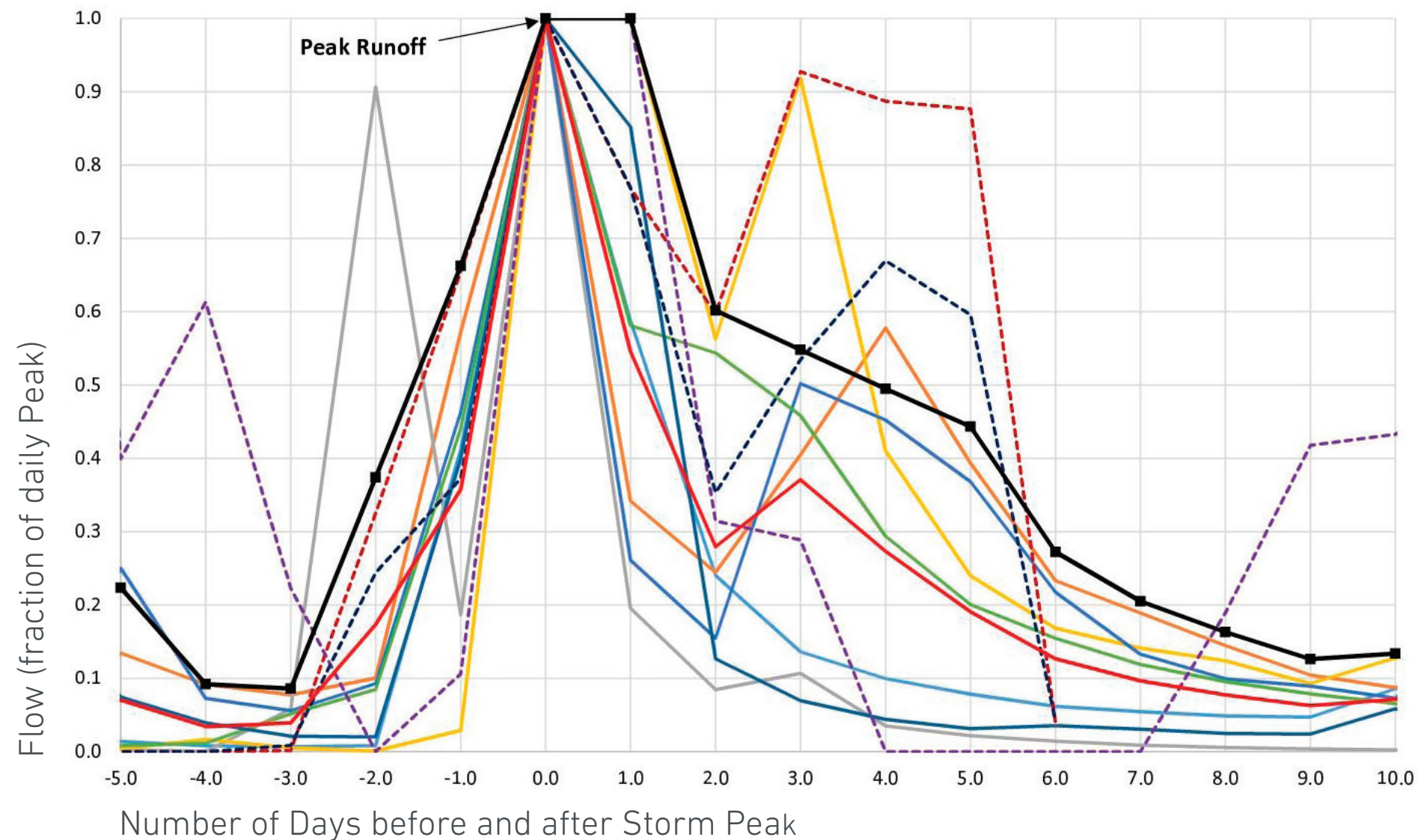


STORM SUMMARY

- > Approximate 150 year return period
- > Up to 12 inches of rain over 4 to 7 days*
- > Elevated creek and river flows lasting over one week; peak flood flows last one day
- > High tide in the Bay based on maximum observed tide which occurred in January 1983
- > Area inundated by flood waters based on computer analysis of flood flows and a review of FEMA flood maps and other flood studies

*Varies by sub region, i.e., North Bay, East Bay, San Francisco, Peninsula, and South Bay

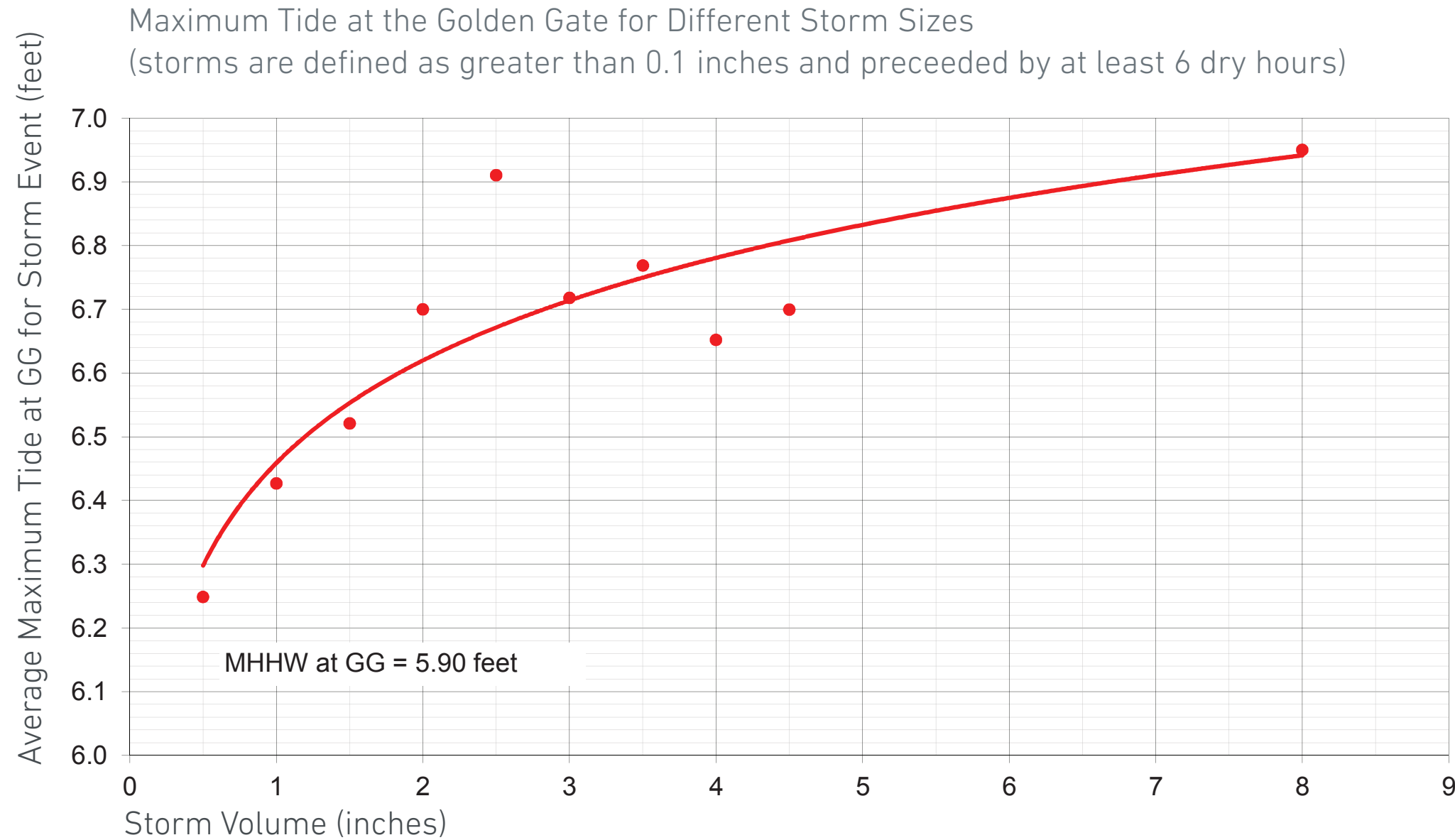
BAY AREA EXTREME STORM AND FLOOD ANALYSIS



- Guadalupe River (3/10/95)
- Saratoga Creek (3/3/98)
- Calabazas Creek (1/16/78)
- Stevens Creek (12/23/55)
- San Francisquito Creek (1/1/98)
- Coyote Creek at Edenvale (3/16/98)
- Coyote Creek at Hiway 237 (1/1/2000)
- - - ARkStorm (west hills)
- - - ARkStorm (east hills)
- - - ARkStorm (San Jose)
- average
- one standard deviation from average

Source: USGS Water Resources data

GOLDEN GATE AVERAGE MAXIMUM HIGH TIDE



SUMMARY OF DAMAGES BAY AREA

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Damage Category	Estimated Damages
Structural damages	\$5,932
Content damages	\$4,180
Air transportation delay damages	\$86
Road transportation delay damages	\$78
Electricity service interruption costs	\$125
Total	\$10,401

STRUCTURAL & CONTENT DAMAGES

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

County Name	Structural Damages [1]	Content Damages [2]	Structural and Contents Damages [3]=[1]+[2]
Alameda	\$394	\$345	\$739
Contra Costra	\$448	\$310	\$758
Marin	\$715	\$487	\$1,202
Napa	\$22	\$14	\$36
San Francisco	\$0	\$5	\$5
San Mateo	\$680	\$412	\$1,092
Santa Clara	\$3,586	\$2,553	\$6,140
Solano	\$84	\$52	\$137
Sonoma	\$2	\$1	\$3
Total	\$5,932	\$4,180	\$10,112

COST OF INACTION

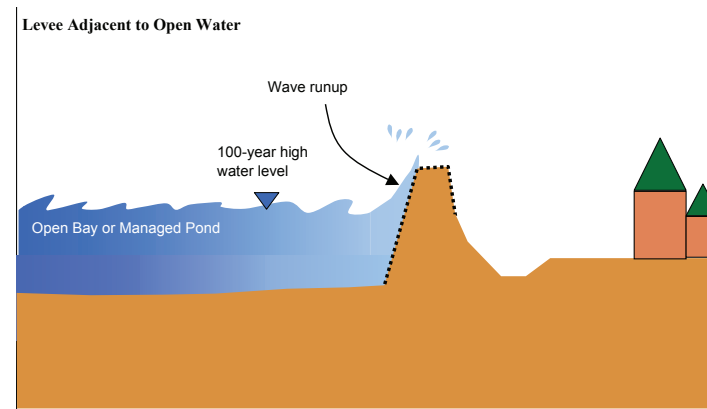
DOES NOT INCLUDE:

- > highway or airport repair costs,
- > loss of life,
- > potentially catastrophic effects of levee failure in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta,
- > flood-related damage to communications facilities

Will be exacerbated by sea-level rise

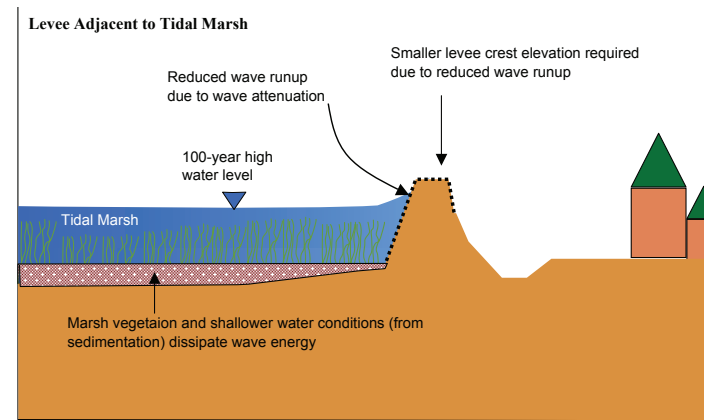
California is vulnerable to storms larger than the one modeled

BAY



Traditional Levee without Wetlands (Grey Infrastructure)

Source: South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project



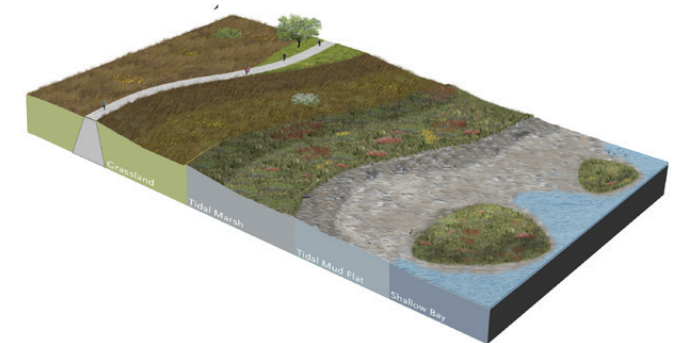
Traditional Levee with Wetlands (Green + Grey Infrastructure)

Source: South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project



Seawalls (Grey Infrastructure)

Source: Dave Rauenbuehler



Horizontal Levee (Green + Grey Infrastructure)

Source: The City of San Jose

RIVER /
CREEKS



Bioswale (Green Infrastructure)

Source: SFPUC



Storage Tunnels (Grey Infrastructure)

Source: SFPUC



Green Streets (Green Infrastructure)

Source: SFPUC

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Infrastructure

Support the development of cost-effective structural and non-structural strategies, tailored to the region's variety of local environments, to reduce flood risk.

Funding

Identify new and expand existing local, regional, state and federal funding for flood infrastructure investment.

Prioritization

Identify and prioritize projects necessary to protect key economic assets such as transport, power, water, wastewater, employment centers, and communications infrastructure.

Also: Local , Regional, State and Federal Recommendations

Planning

- Incorporate community resilience to extreme storms into Hazard Mitigation and General Plans.
- Identify ways to leverage new development under regional growth plans to provide local flood protection and reduce economic vulnerability.
- Incorporate climate change predictions, including sea-level rise and changes in rainfall, into flood risk analyses.

Early Warnings

Support development of accurate weather and flood forecasting, particularly for lead time on atmospheric rivers.



THE BAY IS THE
HEART OF THE REGION,
OUR ECONOMY, AND OUR WAY OF LIFE.

But Bay Area
families and
businesses are
AT RISK...



YES on AAA



CLEAN AND HEALTHY BAY



SAVE THE BAY



View Report:

bayareacouncil.org/issues-initiatives/

Education Campaign:

ourbayonthebrink.com

Yes on Measure AA:

<http://peopleforacleanandhealthybay.org/>