Detection and attribution of flood change across the United States

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USGS responds to recent flooding near Houston, Texas on April 20, 2016.
Credit: Tom Pistillo, U.S. Geological Survey
Available at https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/flooding-near-houston-texas-april-20-2016

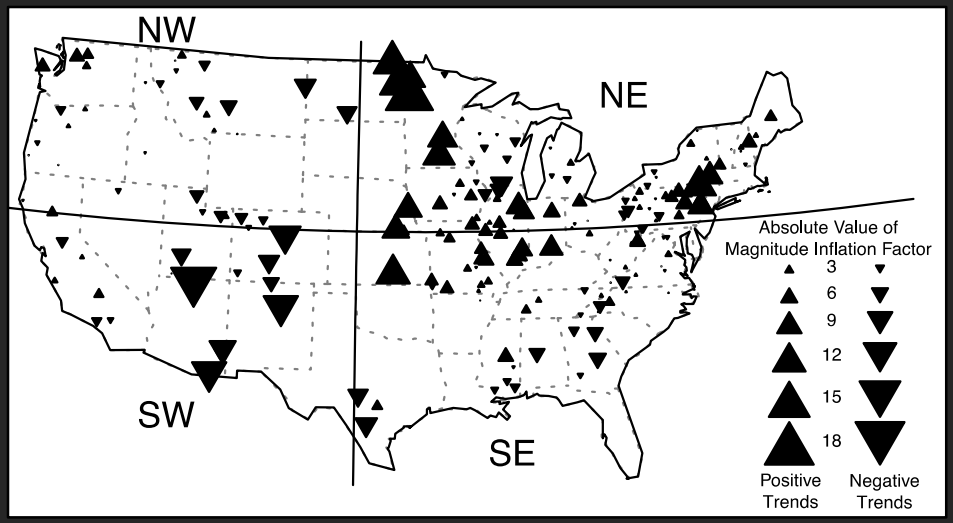
ASCE Workshop
Engineering Methods for Precipitation under a Changing Climate
May 30, 2017

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Railroad tracks in Minot, North Dakota surrounded by floodwaters of the Souris River on June 27, 2011.
Credit: Brent R. Hanson, U.S. Geological Survey
Available at https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/railroad-tracks-surrounded-floodwater

Detecting changes in floods across the United States

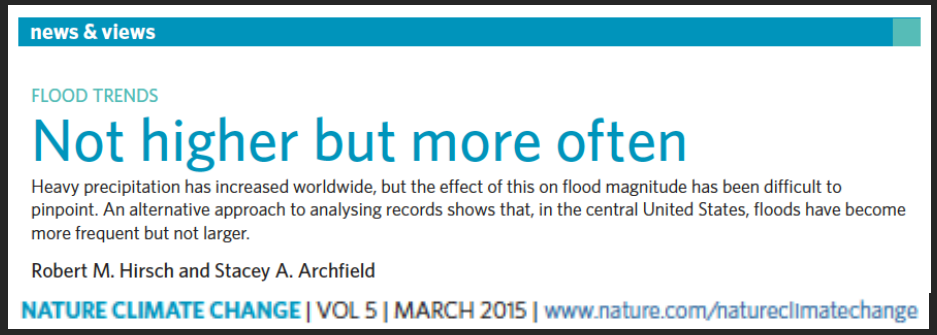
Analyses of changes in floods across the United States has generally focused on trends in the annual, instantaneous maximum flood.



This implies that there is only one "flood" per year.

In drought years, the annual flood may not actually have been considered a flood.

Hirsch, R.M. and Ryberg, K.R., 2012, Has the magnitude of floods across the USA changed with global CO2 levels?, Hydrological Sciences Journal


news & views

FLOOD TRENDS

Not higher but more often

Heavy precipitation has increased worldwide, but the effect of this on flood magnitude has been difficult to pinpoint. An alternative approach to analysing records shows that, in the central United States, floods have become more frequent but not larger.

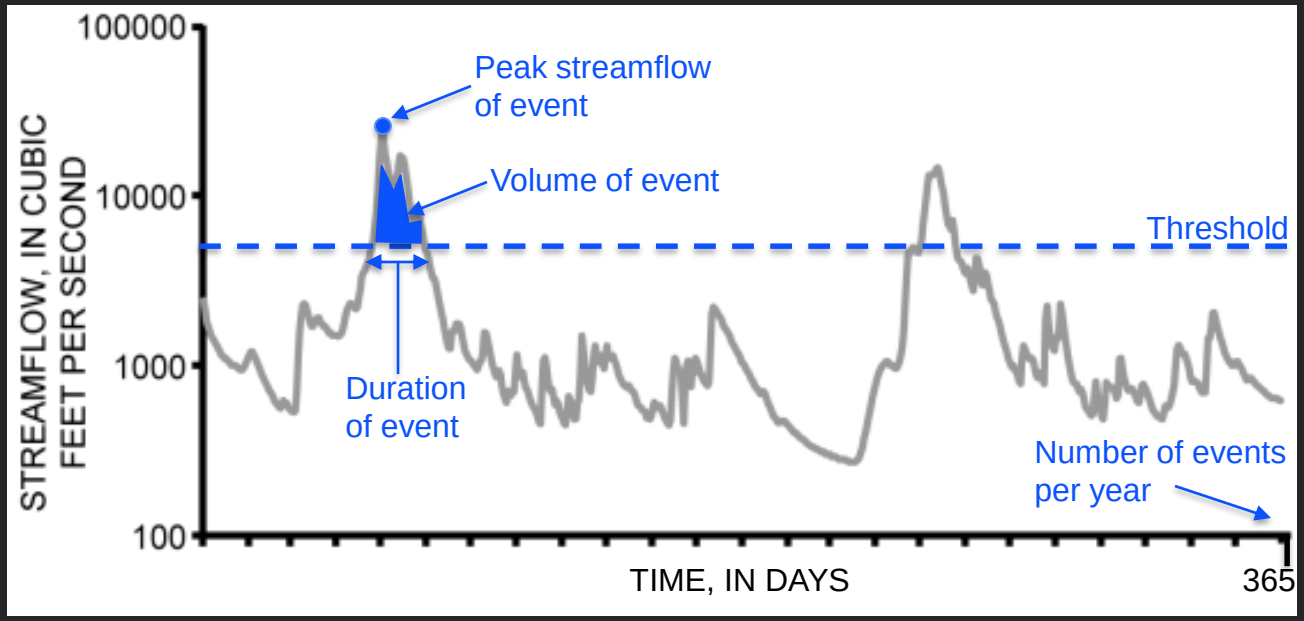
Robert M. Hirsch and Stacey A. Archfield

NATURE CLIMATE CHANGE | VOL 5 | MARCH 2015 | www.nature.com/natureclimatechange

"…development of improved empirical characterizations [will] help model future conditions, describe trends that may have occurred and better relate flood behaviour to atmospheric and land-surface changes."

A peaks-over-threshold approach to quantify changes in floods across the United States

- An alternative to the annual flood series is to create a series of independent flood events that exceed a certain threshold



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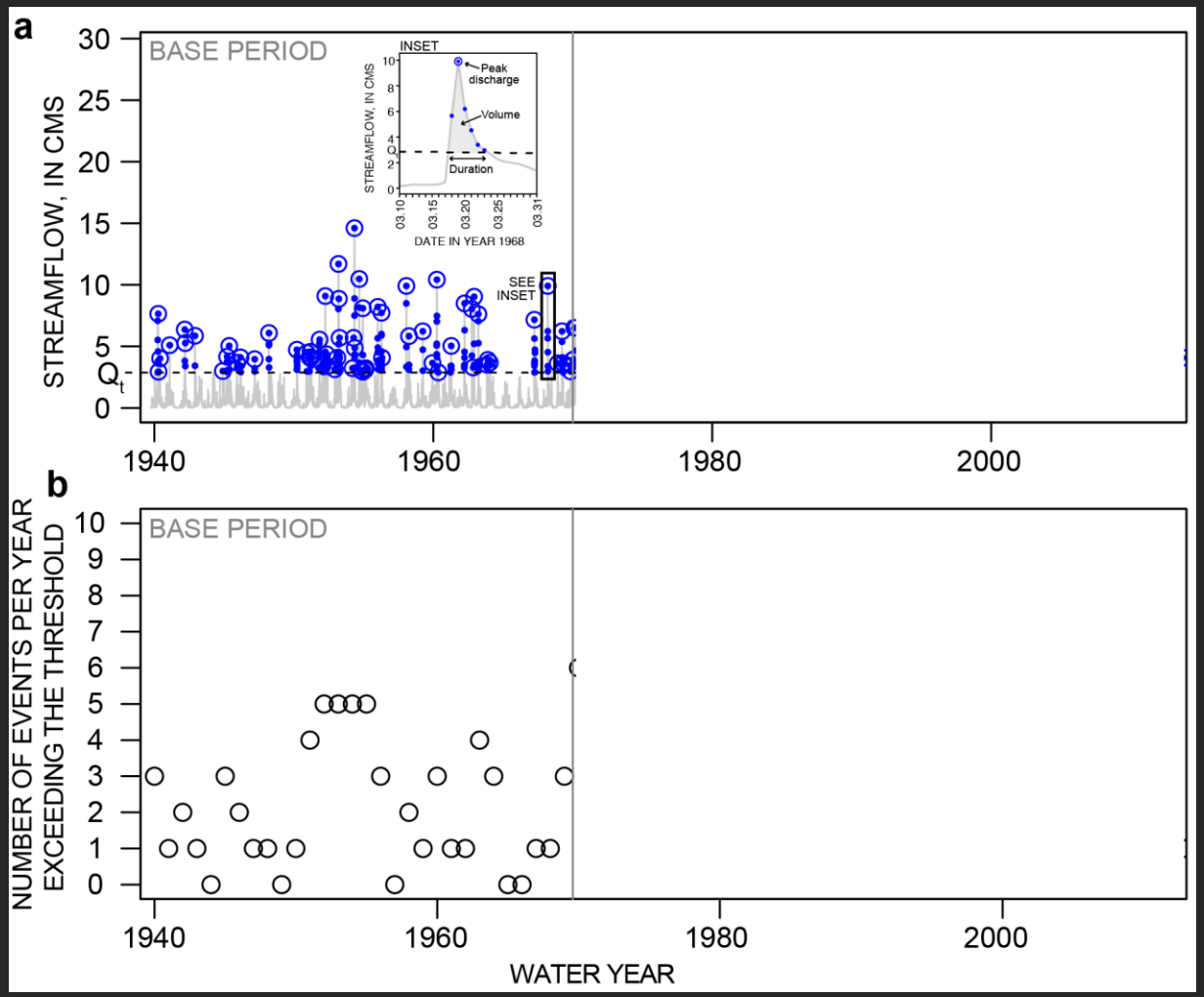
Application of the peaks-over-threshold approach

01073000 Oyster River near Durham, New Hampshire, USA



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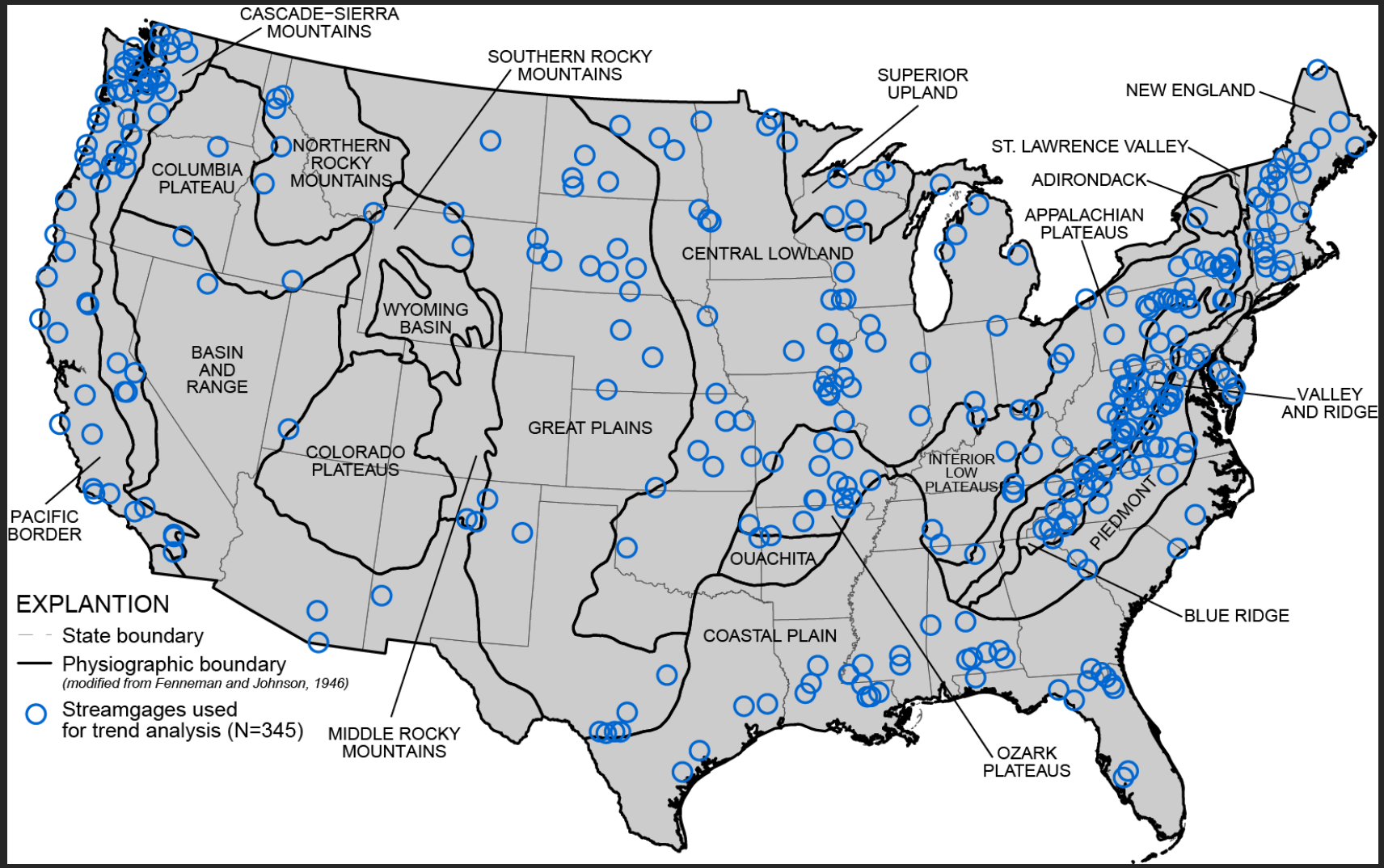
Application of the peaks-over-threshold approach to the United States



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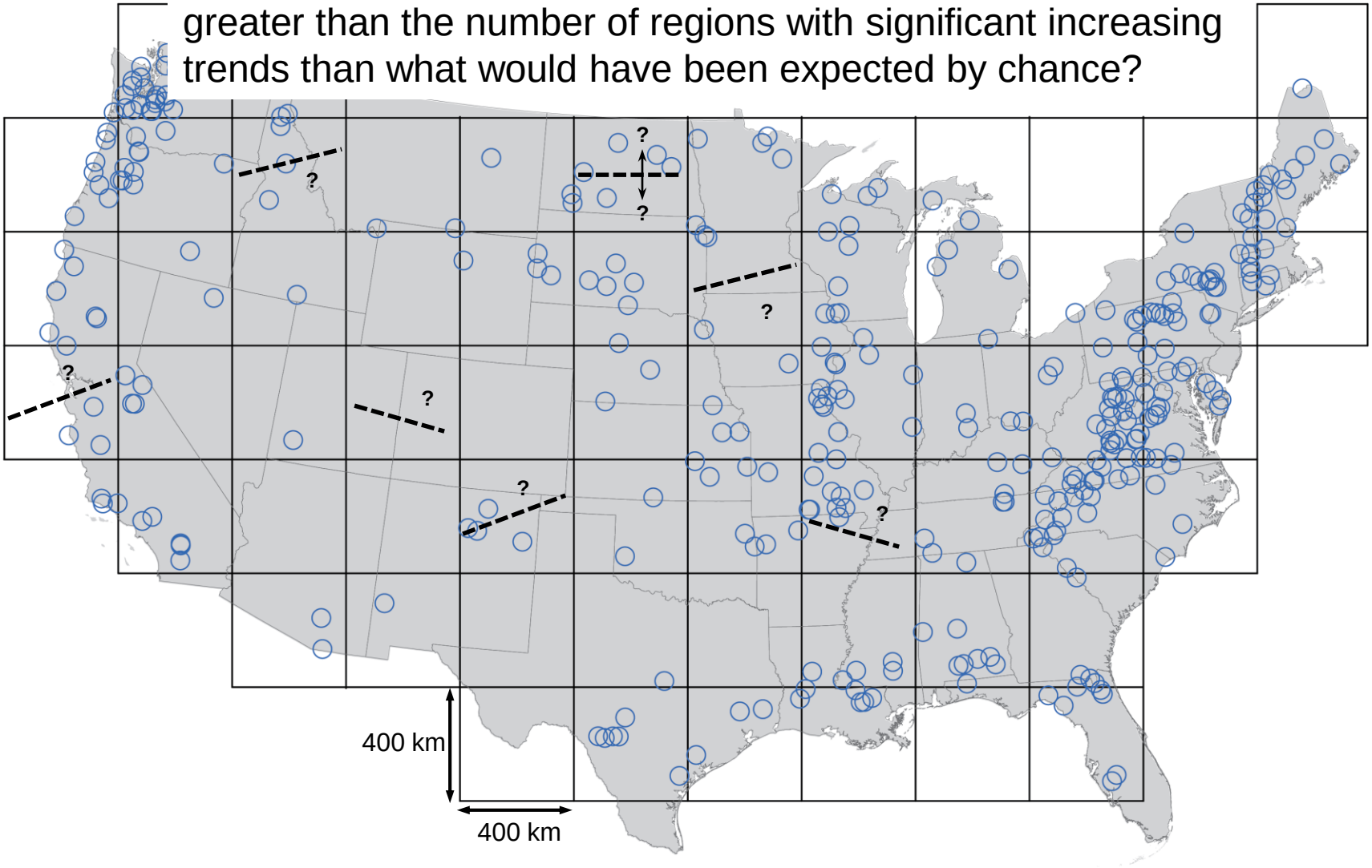
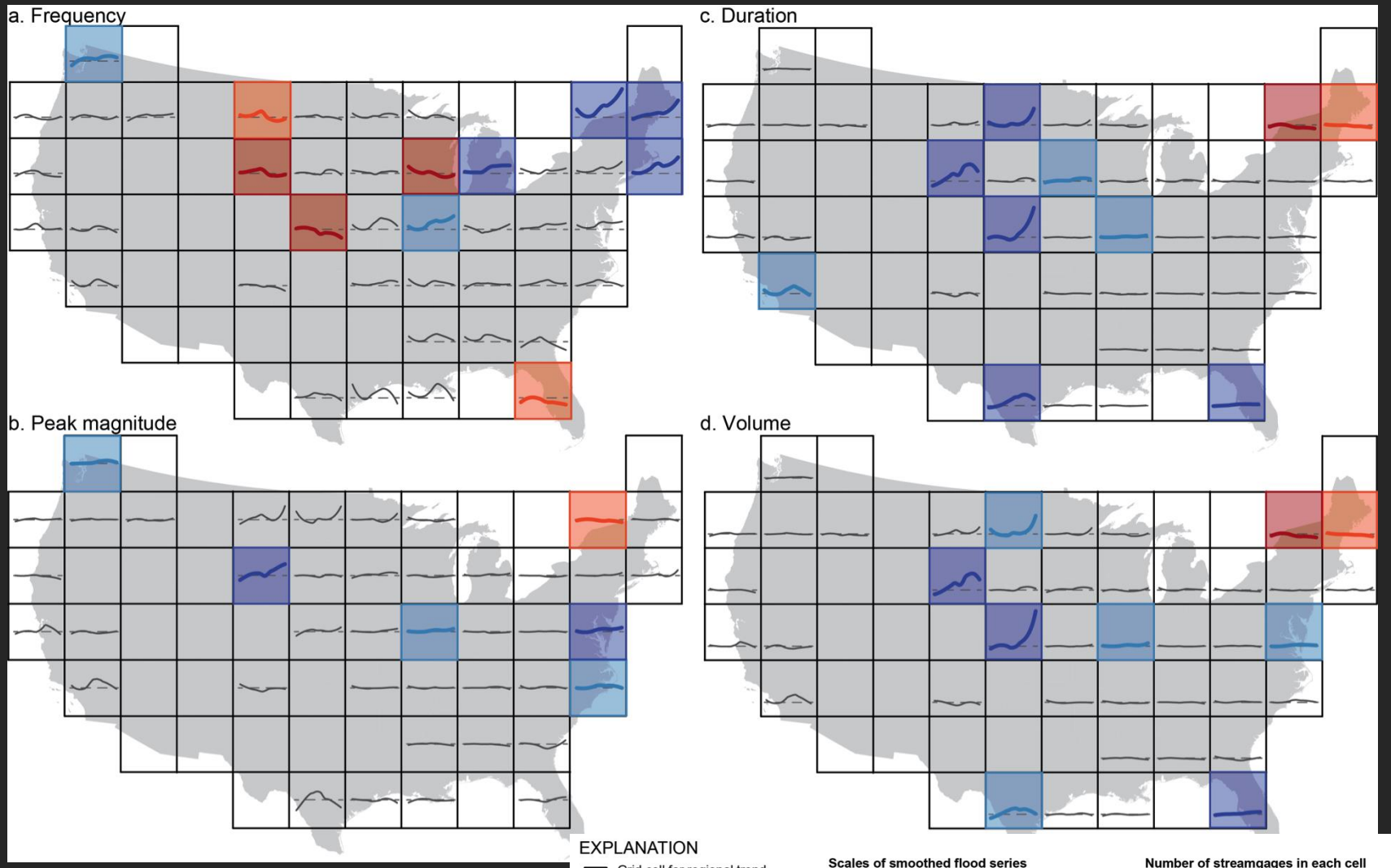
Regional changes in floods

Are the number of regions with significant increasing trends greater than the number of regions with significant increasing trends than what would have been expected by chance?

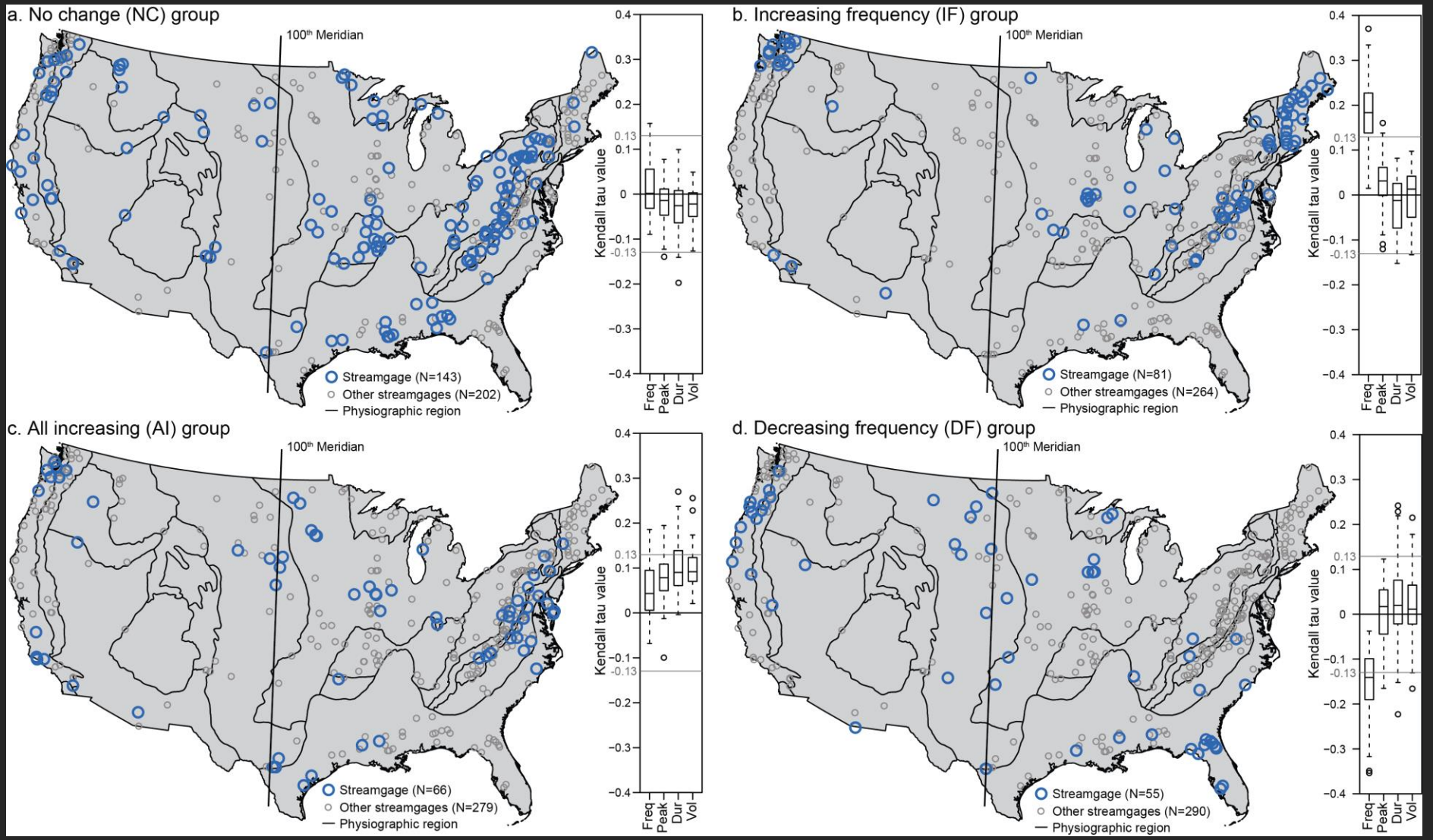


Regional changes in floods



Archfield, S.A., R.M. Hirsch, A. Viglione, and G. Blöschl, 2016, Fragmented patterns of flood change across the United States, Geophysical Research Letters, 43, doi:10.1002/2016GL070590.

Clustering flood change across the United States



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Archfield, S.A., R.M. Hirsch, A. Viglione, and G. Blöschl, 2016, Fragmented patterns of flood change across the United States, Geophysical Research Letters, 43, doi:10.1002/2016GL070590.

Perspectives on flood change and attribution

IPCC AR5

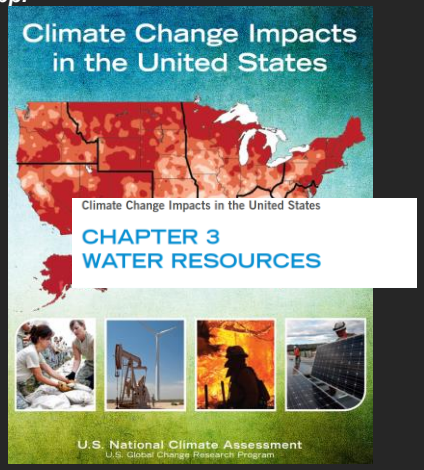
Table 18-10 | Confidence in detection and attribution of observed trends in impacts related to extreme weather. The assessment, for the impacts on various systems, is of attribution of those trends to climate change and of the confidence in existence of observed trends in that extreme weather. The assessment of confidence in detection is against the specified reference behavior, while the assessment of attribution is for the indicated minor or major role of observed climate trends. The confidence statements refer to a globally balanced assessment.

Impacts and impact events					Climate/weather drivers		
Observed trend	Confidence in detection	Reference behavior	Confidence in attribution	Role of climate change	Observed trend	Confidence in existence of trend	Reference
Earlier timing and decreasing magnitude of snowmelt floods	*Medium*	No change	*Medium*	Major	Decreasing snow pack	*High*	Section 3.2.7; Tables 18-5 and 18-6; WGI AR5 Section 4.5; Seneviratne et al. (2012)
					Increasing heavy precipitation amounts	*Medium*	
Changes in flood frequency and magnitude in non-snowmelt–fed rivers	*Low*	Changes due to land use	*Low*	Minor	Trends in extreme rainfall amounts	*Medium*	Min et al. (2011); WGI AR5 Sections 2.5.2 and 2.6.2
					Increased evapotranspiration and decreased soil moisture	*Medium*	
Increased coastal erosion in low and	*Very low*	Erosion due to shoreline modification and natural	*Very low*	Minor	Increasingly frequent high storm waves and surges	*High*	Sections 5.4.2 and 18.3.3.1; WGI AR5 Section 3.7.5

IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, 151 pp.

NCA3

"Floods that are closely tied to heavy precipitation events…are expected to increase. ***Other types of floods result from a more complex set of causes…***river floods are basin specific and dependent not only on precipitation…[but on] **important human-caused changes to watersheds…across the United States.**"



Georgakakos, A., P. Fleming, M. Dettinger, C. Peters-Lidard, Terese (T.C.) Richmond, K. Reckhow, K. White, and D. Yates, 2014: Ch. 3: Water Resources. Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment, J. M. Melillo, Terese (T.C.) Richmond, and G. W. Yohe, Eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 69-112. doi:10.7930/ J0G44N6T.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

"…science is currently unable to provide reliable forecasts of the types and direction of change that may occur on any river or in any given community."

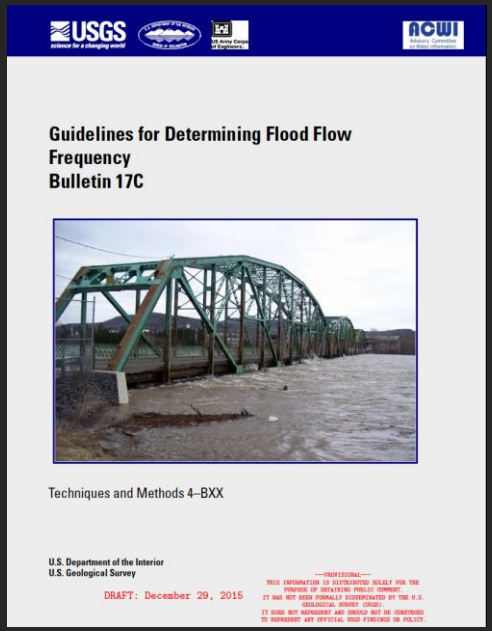
National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015. A Community-Based Flood Insurance Option. Washington, DC: The National Academy Press, 89 p.

Bulletin 17C (DRAFT) -- Statement on climate variability and change

"…In those situations where there is sufficient scientific evidence to facilitate quantification of the impact of climate variability or change in flood risk this knowledge should be incorporated in flood frequency analysis…All such methods employed need to be thoroughly documented and justified."

Where is change happening?
How are floods changing?
What is causing the change?

How are flood frequencies adjusted for change?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ACWI

Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency
Bulletin 17C

Techniques and Methods 4–BXX

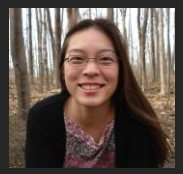
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

DRAFT: December 29, 2015

USGS efforts towards synthesis and research on flood detection, attribution, and adjustment for change

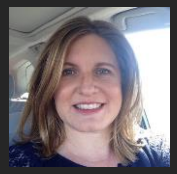
Research Team


Stacey Archfield


Julie Kiang


Robert Hirsch


Glenn Hodgkins


Karen Ryberg


Katherine Skalak


Kelsey Kolars


Annalise Blum


Adam Benthem


Robert Dudley


Jesse Dickinson

Thoughts on detection, attribution, and adjustment for change

"The only way to figure out what is happening to our planet is to measure it, and this means tracking changes decade after decade and poring over the records."

Keeling, 2008, Recording Earth's vital signs, Science, p1771-1772

"In discussions about stationarity or nonstationarity, we should bear in mind that this is a research question [that] has practical consequences…in the design of structures and management policies."

Montanari, A., and D. Koutsoyiannis (2014), Modeling and mitigating natural hazards: Stationarity is immortal!, Water Resour. Res., 50, 9748–9756, doi 10.1002/2014WR016092.

…doing the right things should not depend on waiting for the answers to the greenhouse forcing–flood issue. The continuation of empirical and model-based science and a "no regrets" strategy for limiting flood losses should be encouraged.

Kundzewicz, Z.W., et al., 2013. Flood risk and climate change: global and regional perspectives. Hydrological Sciences Journal, 59 (1), 1–28.

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Photo credit: Thomas Archfield