

"FALL 1998: AFTER THE STORM*"

* OR "IT NEVER RAINS IN CALIFORNIA?"

FALL CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 16-18, 1998
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Full Conference Schedule

September 16 - Wednesday

9:00 am- 5:00 pm	REGISTRATION OPEN	Lobby Foyer
9:00 am - 8:00 pm	EXHIBIT AREA OPEN	Fresno Room
1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	WORKSHOP - HEC-HMS Presented by James Doan, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydraulic Engineering Center. Updated discussion and demonstration of new HMS program.	El Dorado Room
T:00 pm - 5:00 pm	- 5:00 pm WORKSHOP - STATE & FEDERAL REGULATORY AGENCIES - A panel of representatives from the US Army Corps of Engineers, the EPA, the National Marine Fisheries Service, Calif. Department of Fish & Game, and the State Regional Water Quality Control Board. The format is an open discussion session between the audience and the panel. Moderated by Thomas D. Fayram, Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.	
3:00 pm - 3:30 pm	BREAK	Fresno Room
5:30 pm - 8:00 pm	ICEBREAKER SOCIAL - Hosted Pizza and Beer Bash!	Fresno Room

September 17 - Thursday

7:30 - 5:00 pm	REGISTRATION	Lobby Foyer
7:30 - 5:00 pm	EXHIBIT AREA OPEN	Fresno Room
7:30 - 8:00 am	CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST	Fresno Room

Sept. 17, Thursday (cont.)

8:00 - 8:30 am	WELCOME		
	Clark Farr, outgoing FMA Chairman, Laura Hromadka, FMA Executive Director, Mike Parker, Fall 1998 Conference Technical Program Chairman.		
8:30 - 10:00 am	OPENING PLENARY SESSION - MODERATOR : CLARK FARR		
	• Ray Lenaburg, FEMA Region IX - "The State of the Region, After the Storm"		
	 Maury Roos, State of CA DWR - "It Never Rains in California, it Pours!" 		
	 Thomas D. Fayram, Santa Barbara County Flood Control, "El Nino '98 - Local Government Perspective" 		
	• John Cox, Sacramento Bee - "El Nino, a Media Perspective"		
10:00 - 10:30 am	Break	Fresno Room	
10:30 - 12:00 pm	PLENARY SESSION - MODERATOR: MICHAEL PARKER		
	• Massoud Rezakhani, Michael Baker Jr., Inc. "FEMA Map Revision Update"		
	Karl F. Mohr - FEMA Community Outreach, "Map Modernization Process"		
	• Dr. Adnan A. Saad, A&M Consultants, P.C., Lisa Vomero Inouye, A & M Engineering Consultants of California, "Community Participation in the FIS Process: A New Way to Go"		
	• Timothy Durbin, Bookman Edmonston, "Stream Water Quality Management - Santa Ynez River, CA."		
12:00 -1:30 pm	KEYNOTE LUNCHEON - SENATOR JAMES COSTA, 16 th District, Author of SB 312, "Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, and Flood Prevention Act"		
1:30 - 3:00 pm	Session A-1; COMMUNITY RATING SYSTEM - RON MIELNICKI AND ROB FLANNER, ISO, "CRS Update for 1999"	El Dorado Room	
1:30 - 3:00 pm	Session A-2; STATISTICS & COMPUTER MODELING - MODERATOR: MARK FOREST	Diablo Room	
	Alan Nestlinger, County of Orange EMA; "THE STORM OF THE CENTURY IN ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA"		
	Thomas Burke, Phillip Williams & Associates, Ltd. "CALIBRATION OF A FLOODPLAIN MODEL TO EXISTING ALERT DATA"		
	Dr. Theodore V. Hromadka, Exponent/Failure Analysis Associates, "A TEST OF RAINFALL DEPTH-DURATION STATISTICS"		
	Dr. Robert Whitley, Univ. of California, Irvine; "CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR 100-YEAR FLOODS BY WAY OF A NEURAL NETWORK"		

Another Visit
With
The Orange County
100-year
Storm Rainfall Data

T. Hromadka

R. Whitley

- Is the number of 3-hour 100-year exceedances, in 25 years, consistent with the definition of 100-year events?
- If there are a large number of sites, there are probably a few with 25 years of record, that "seem" to contain too many 100-year events.
- Events at various sites are correlated:
 A 100-year event at one site may also occur at another site.

- In Orange County, the 8 severe storms experienced in 25 years, produced coverages of 2.6%, 3.1%, 3.8%, 6.5%, 17.7%, 20.0%, and 21.9%.
- Interpret coverage as the probability that each storm would produce an exceedance at a randomly chosen site; then the expected number of exceedances observed at this hypothetical site is:

$$.026 + .031 + .038 + .065 + .177 + .200 + .219 = .823$$

• Probability of occurrence is:

$$\frac{0.823}{25} = 0.03292$$

or, a return frequency of 30.37 years.

• Is the hypothetical number of events so unlikely that p = 0.01 (100-year storm) can be rejected?

• The probability (1 or more events in 25 years), at p = 0.01, is:

$$1 - (0.99)^{25} = 0.222$$

(Note: 1 event used, not 0.823)

- Thus, if p is 0.01, then about 22% of the time, we would experience what has occurred.
- The data makes one suspicious, but not confident, that the true return frequency is less than 100 years.









