Extreme Rainfall, PMP, and Climate Change

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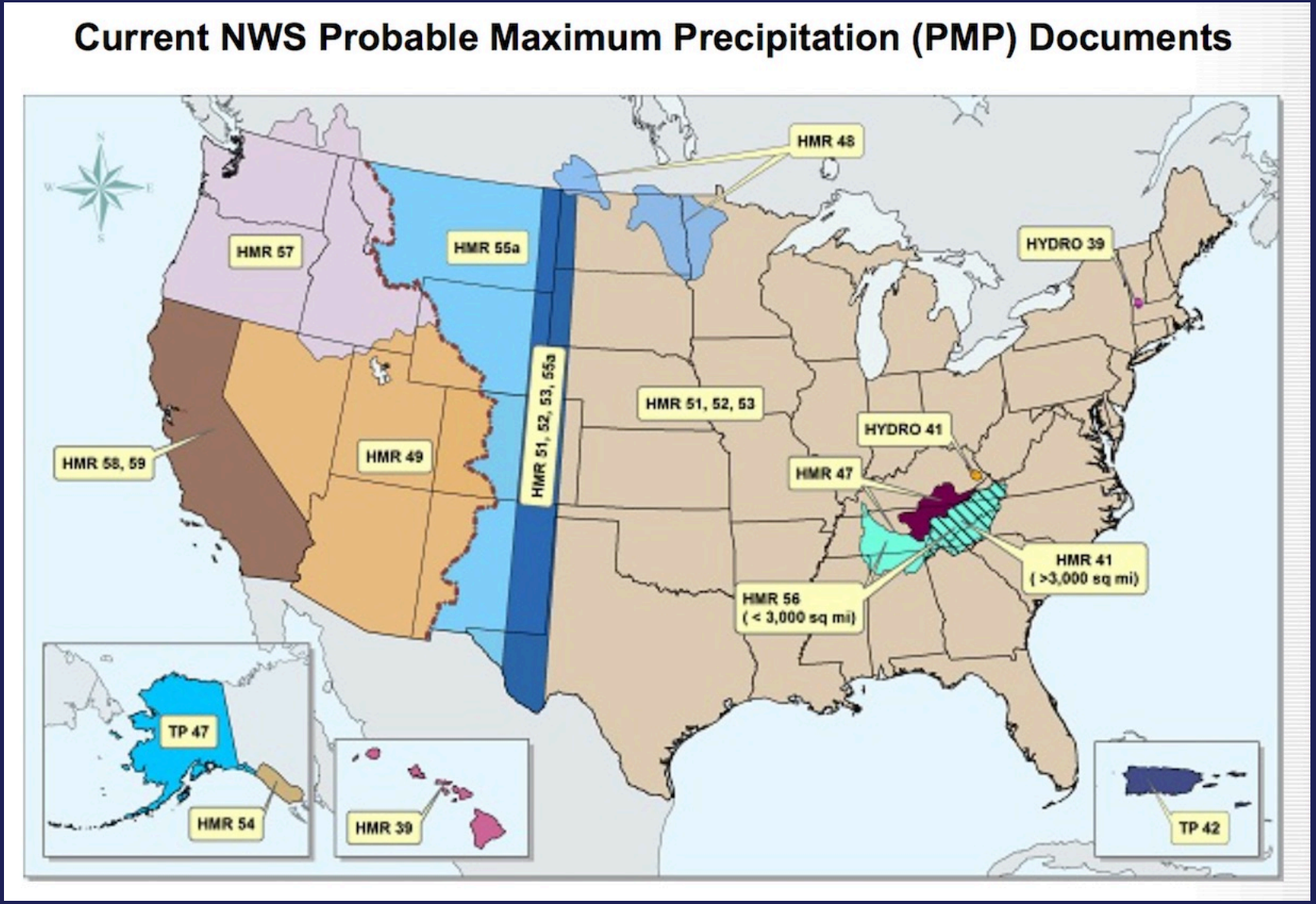
www.appliedweatherassociates.com

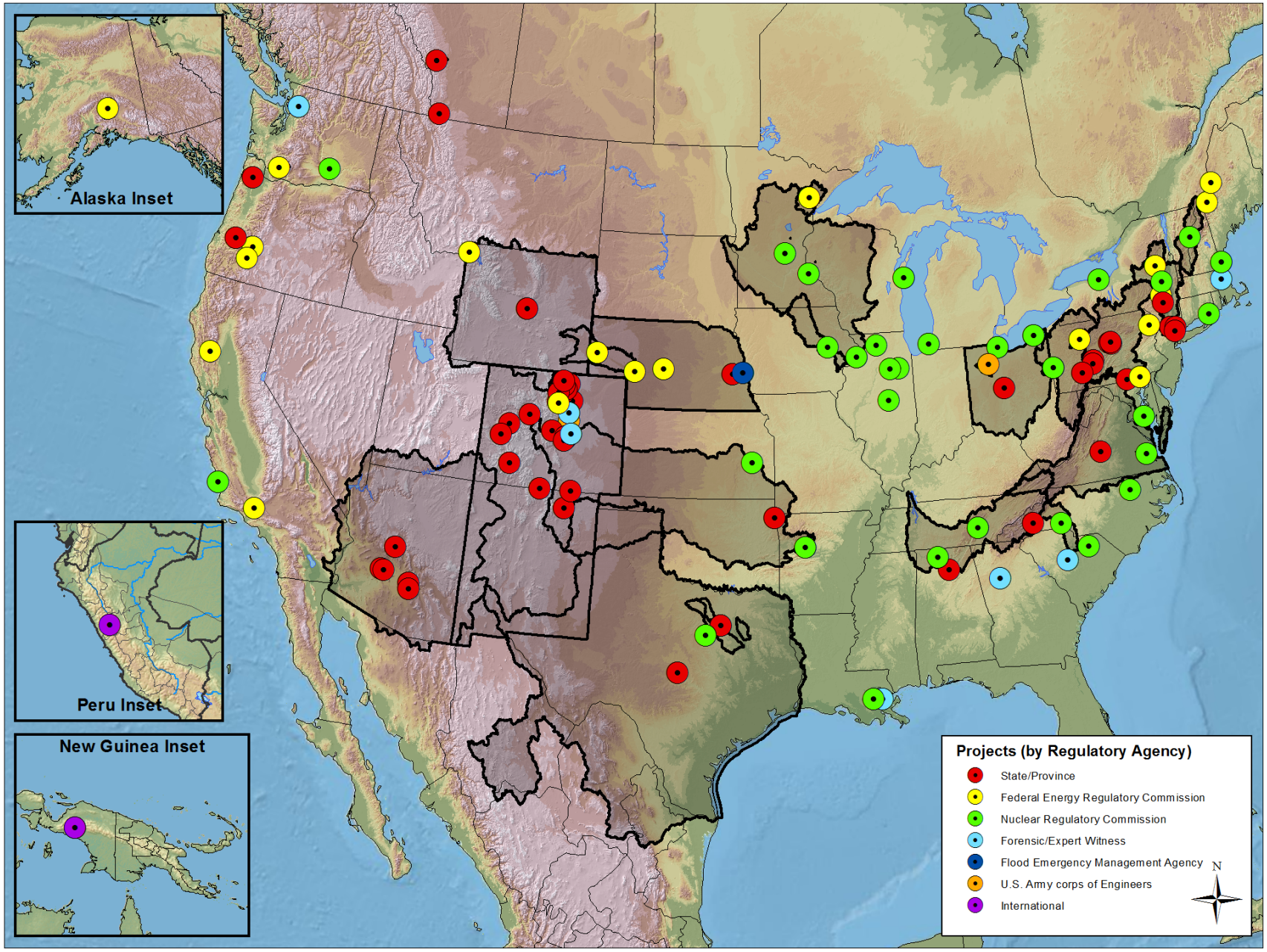
719-488-4311

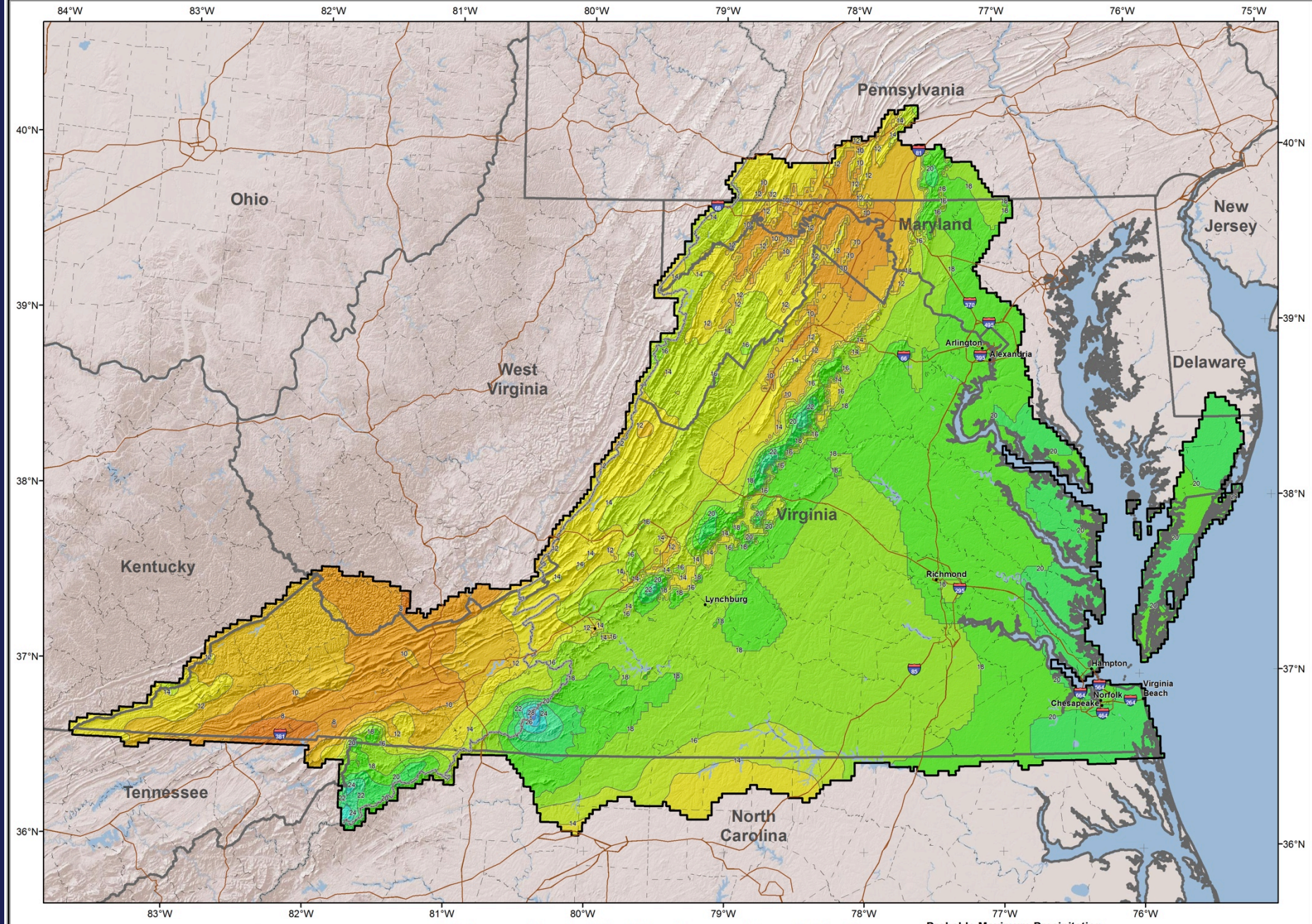
Probable Maximum Precipitation

- **Definition:** The ***theoretically*** greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration that is ***physically possible*** over a given storm area at a particular ***geographic location*** at a certain time of year (HMR 59, 1999)
- Deterministic values
- Storm-based approach

NWS HMR Reports Coverage




Alaska Inset
Peru Inset
New Guinea Inset
Projects (by Regulatory Agency)
State/Province
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Forensic/Expert Witness
Flood Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Army corps of Engineers
International
N



Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
600 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219-2094
Phone: 804-786-1712
Website: www.dcr.virginia.gov
November 1, 2015

DCR Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 40 60 80 Kilometers

24-hour Probable Maximum Precipitation
Tropical Storm - 1,000 mi²

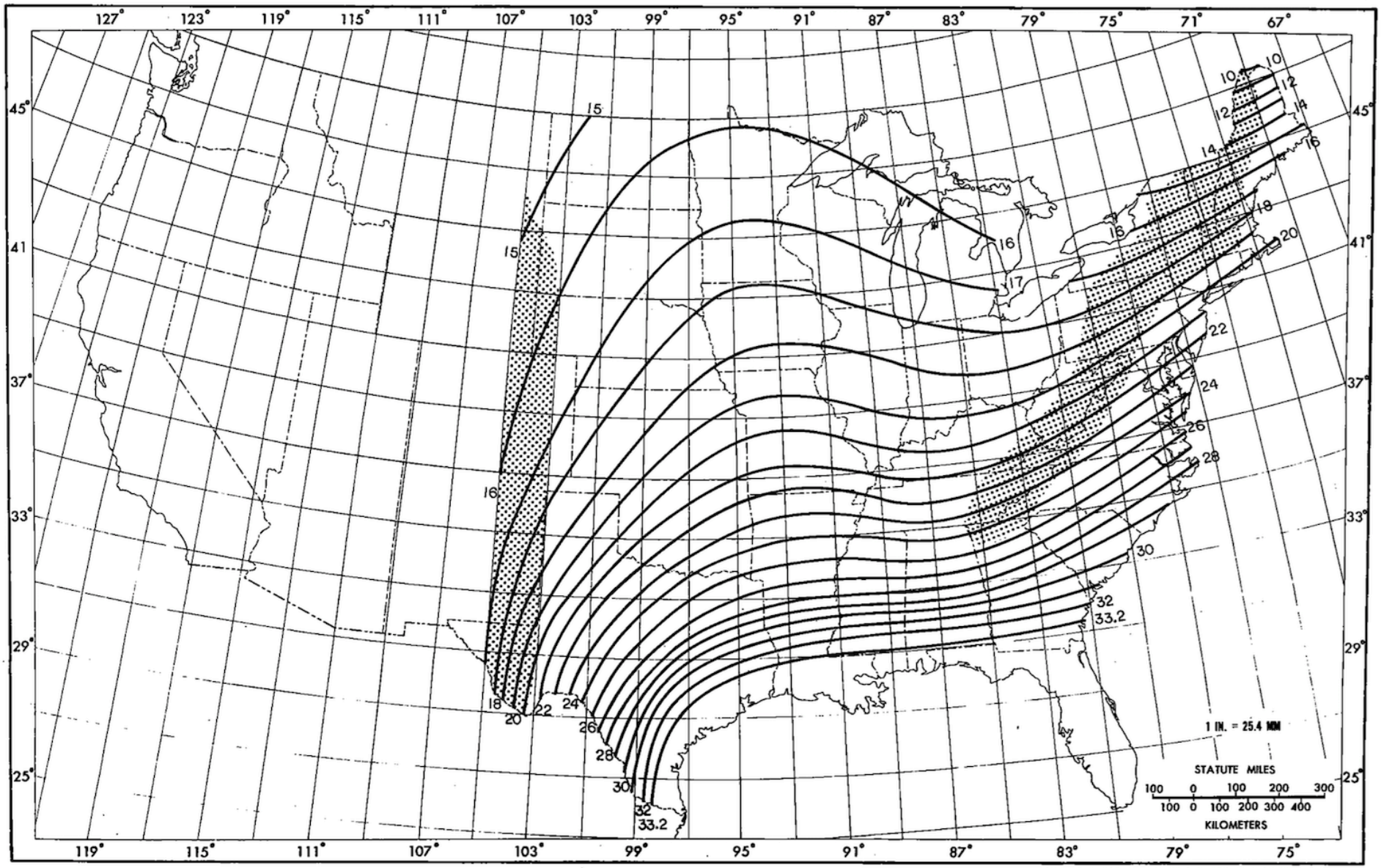
Scale 1:1,500,000

Applied Weather Associates

Probable Maximum Precipitation

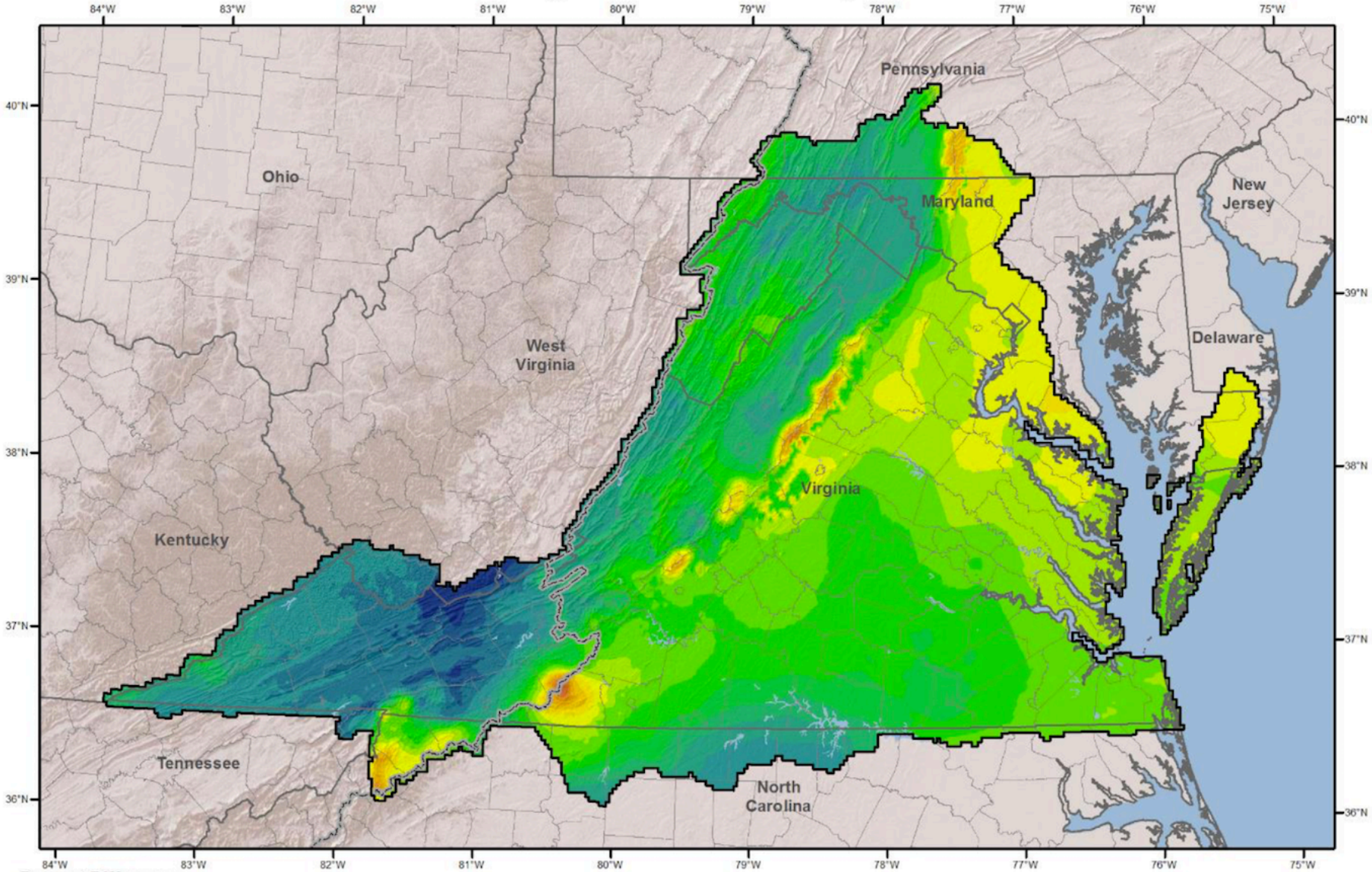
< 2"	8" - 10"	16" - 18"	24" - 26"	32" - 34"	40" - 42"	
2" - 4"	10" - 12"	18" - 20"	26" - 28"	34" - 36"	42" - 44"	
4" - 6"	12" - 14"	20" - 22"	28" - 30"	36" - 38"	> 44"	
6" - 8"	14" - 16"	22" - 24"	30" - 32"	38" - 40"		

HMR 51 24-hour 1,000-square mile PMP



PMP Comparison to HMR 51 - Percent Difference 24-Hour 1000 mi²

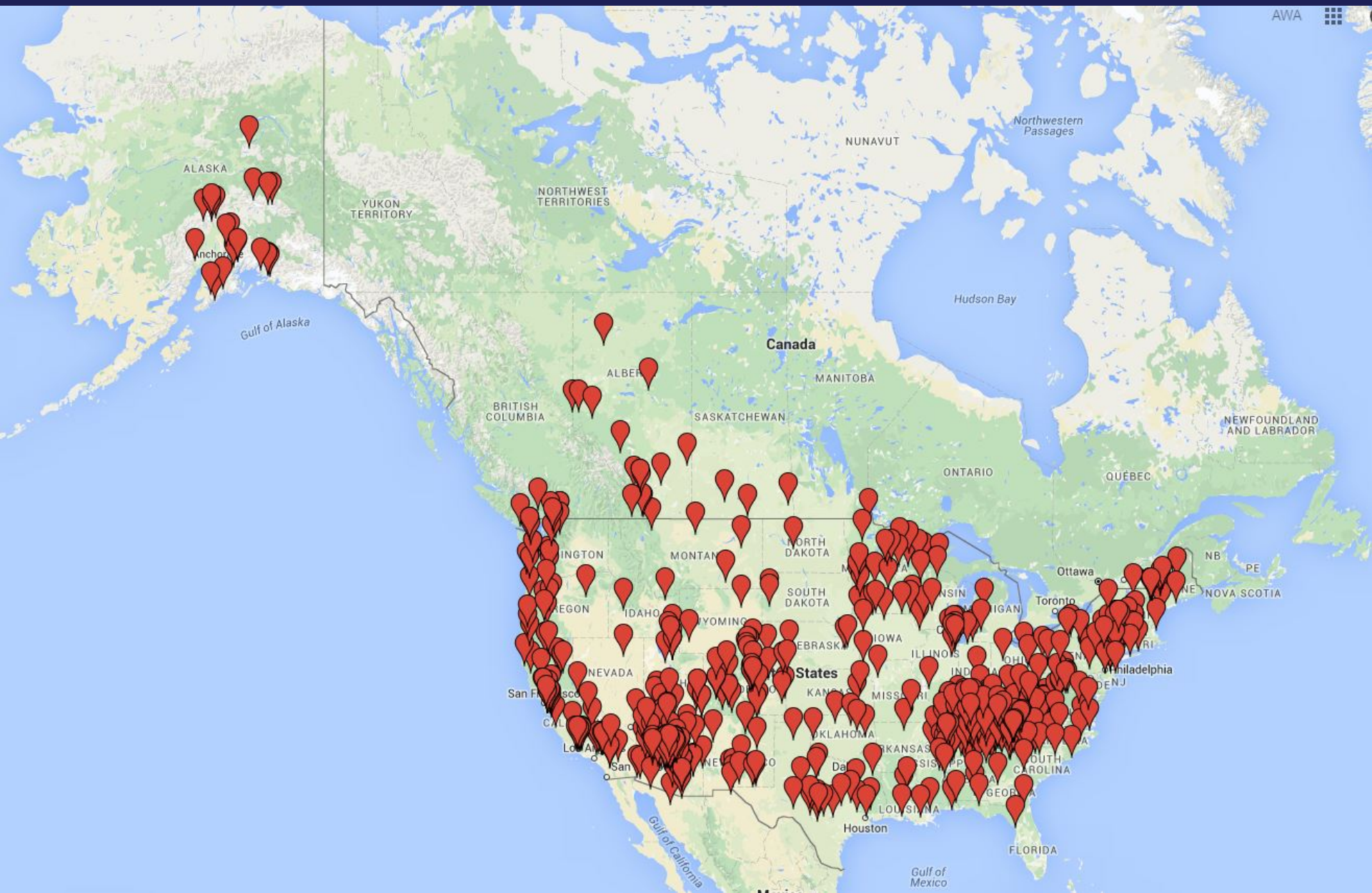
Virginia Statewide PMP Study



Big Storms

- **Rapidan, VA June 1995**
- **Hurricane Floyd, September 1999**
- **South Carolina, October 2015**
- **Baton Rouge, August 2016**
- **Hurricane Matthew, October 2016**

AWA SPAS Storm Locations

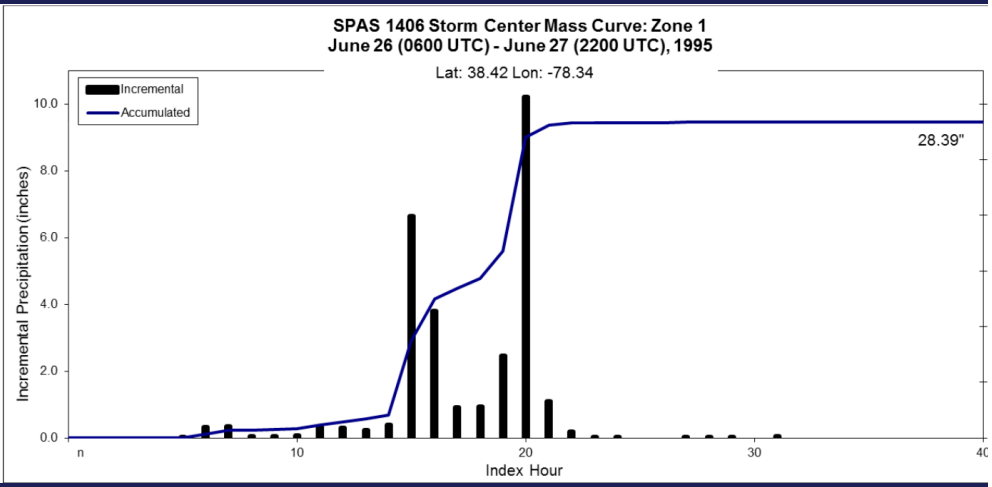


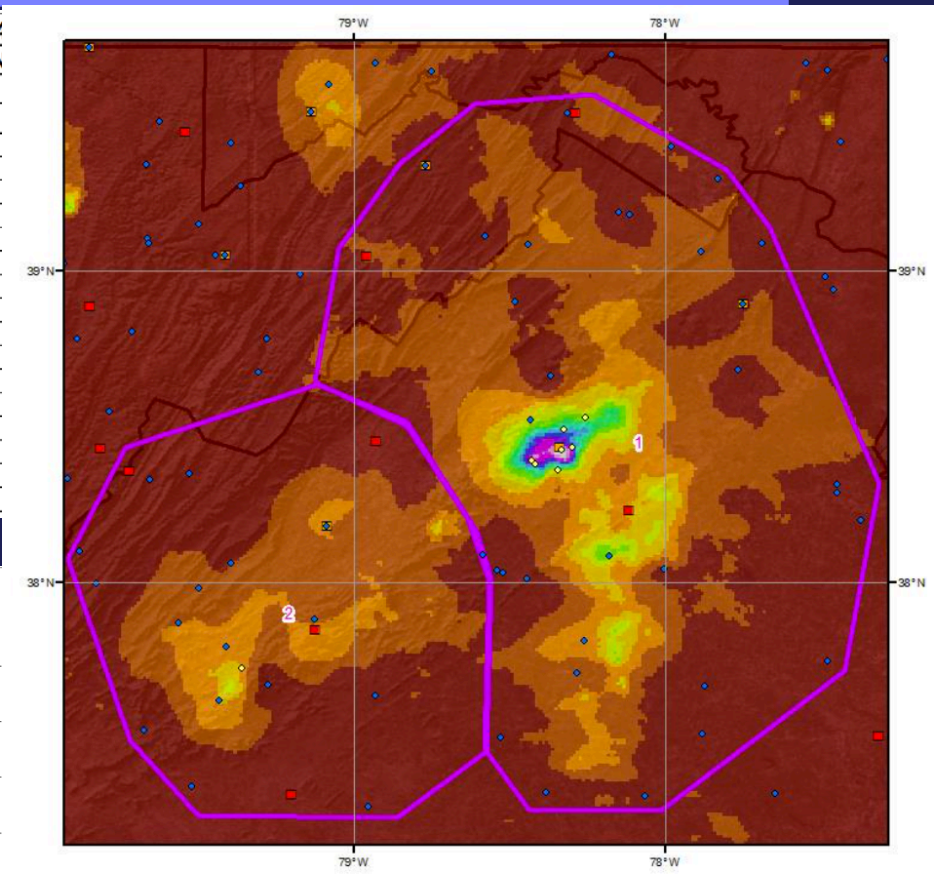
Rapidan, VA June 1995

Storm 1406 Zone 1 - June 26 (0500 UTC) - June 30 (04

MAXIMUM AVERAGE DEPTH OF PRECIPITATION (IN

	Duration (hours)										
areasqmi	1	3	6	12	18	24	36	41			
0.4	10.4	13.8	25.1	27.5	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.4			
1	10.3	13.7	24.9	27.2	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.2			
10	8.9	12.2	22.9	24.7	25.0	25.5	25.9	25.9			
25	8.1	11.3	21.4	23.0	23.6	23.8	24.2	24.2			
50	7.3	10.3	19.6	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.2	22.2			
100	6.2	8.8	16.7	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.0	19.0			
150	5.4	7.8	14.7	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.9			
200	4.9	6.9	13.4	14.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.6			
300	4.3	5.6	11.5	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.3			
400	3.7	5.0	10.1	10.7	10.9	10.9	12.6	12.6			
500	2.6	4.5	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	11.8	11.8			
1,000	2.3	3.1	6.0	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.9	8.9			
2,000	0.5	1.6	3.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.2			
5,000	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.9	3.2	4.7	4.8	4.8			
10,000	0.4	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9			
10,196	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8			





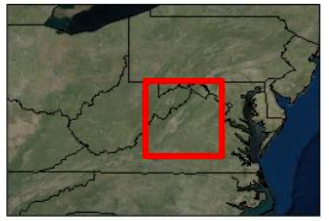
Total Storm (41-hours) Precipitation (inches)
June 26 - 27, 1995
SPAS 1406 - Rapidan, VA

Gauges
- Daily
- Hourly
- Hourly Pseudo
- Supplemental

Miles: 0 10 20 40
Kilometers: 0 20 40 80

Precipitation (inches)

0.00 - 2.00	8.01 - 10.00	16.01 - 18.00	24.01 - 26.00
2.01 - 4.00	10.01 - 12.00	18.01 - 20.00	26.01 - 28.00
4.01 - 6.00	12.01 - 14.00	20.01 - 22.00	
6.01 - 8.00	14.01 - 16.00	22.01 - 24.00	

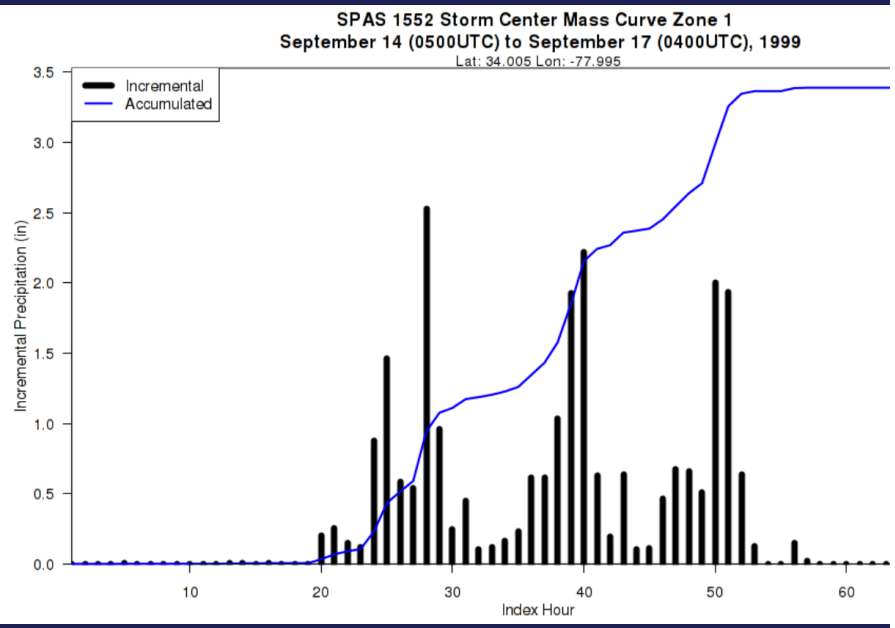


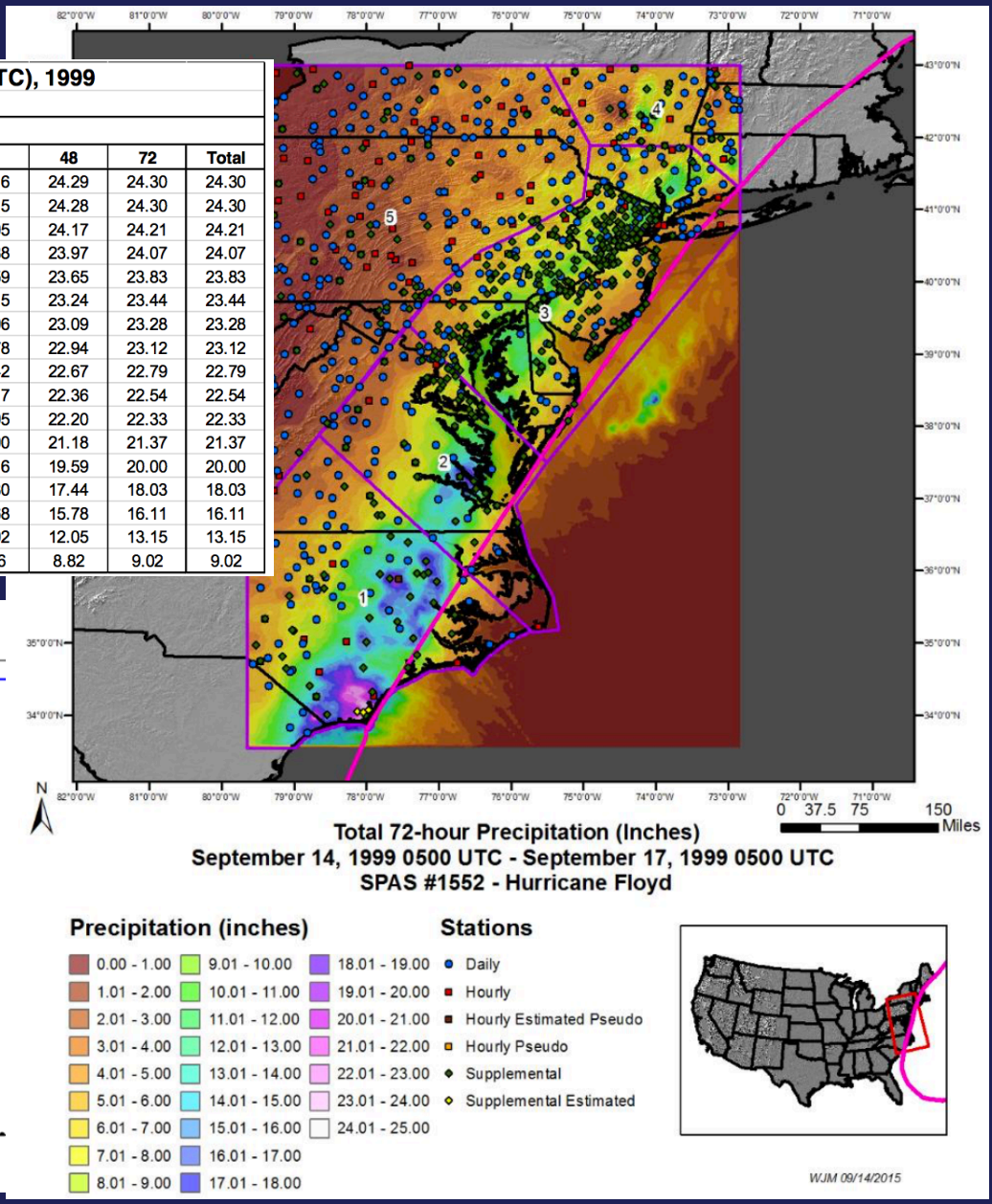
11/3/2014

Hurricane Floyd September, 1999

Storm 1552 - September 14 (0500 UTC) - September 17 (0400 UTC), 1999
MAXIMUM AVERAGE DEPTH OF PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

Area (mi^2)	Duration (hours)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	18	24	36	48	72	Total
0.4	3.15	4.97	6.33	7.11	7.54	8.12	12.75	15.31	19.57	24.16	24.29	24.30	24.30
1	3.12	4.97	6.32	7.11	7.53	8.11	12.69	15.00	19.56	24.15	24.28	24.30	24.30
10	3.05	4.91	6.21	6.98	7.40	7.96	12.65	14.99	19.47	24.05	24.17	24.21	24.21
25	3.03	4.81	6.07	6.84	7.10	7.76	12.58	14.96	19.32	23.88	23.97	24.07	24.07
50	2.96	4.67	5.90	6.66	7.09	7.65	12.46	14.92	19.07	23.59	23.65	23.83	23.83
100	2.86	4.45	5.62	6.41	6.69	7.40	12.29	14.60	18.79	23.15	23.24	23.44	23.44
150	2.77	4.28	5.43	6.22	6.59	7.02	12.15	14.47	18.63	22.96	23.09	23.28	23.28
200	2.72	4.17	5.19	6.09	6.51	6.99	12.00	14.44	18.46	22.78	22.94	23.12	23.12
300	2.61	3.97	5.00	5.90	6.26	6.77	11.68	14.36	18.16	22.42	22.67	22.79	22.79
400	2.58	3.91	4.88	5.76	6.19	6.76	11.56	14.27	17.99	22.17	22.36	22.54	22.54
500	2.53	3.86	4.74	5.66	6.12	6.59	11.33	14.16	17.81	21.95	22.20	22.33	22.33
1,000	2.27	3.55	4.48	5.29	5.86	6.43	10.82	13.79	17.02	20.90	21.18	21.37	21.37
2,000	2.10	3.15	3.78	4.63	5.36	6.03	10.18	13.28	16.03	19.16	19.59	20.00	20.00
5,000	1.82	2.64	3.33	3.91	4.52	5.20	9.49	12.25	14.18	16.30	17.44	18.03	18.03
10,000	1.52	2.29	3.00	3.40	3.96	4.71	8.76	11.16	12.54	14.68	15.78	16.11	16.11
20,000	1.08	1.64	2.23	2.83	3.37	3.92	7.24	9.41	10.32	11.92	12.05	13.15	13.15
38,002	0.65	1.05	1.48	1.90	2.32	2.69	5.10	6.55	7.37	8.36	8.82	9.02	9.02

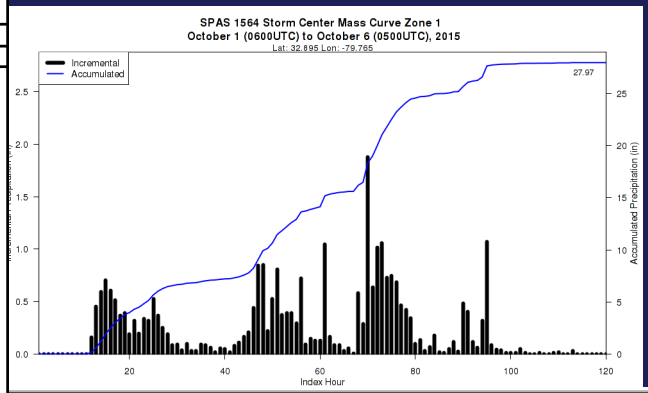


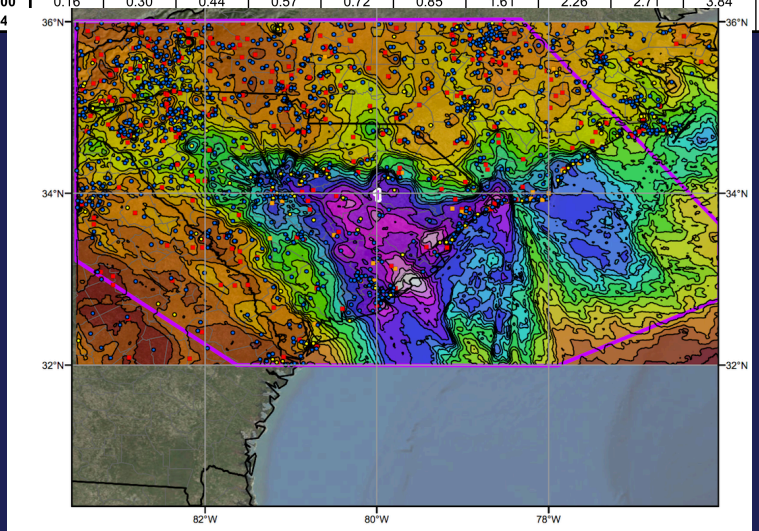


South Carolina, October 2015

Storm 1564 - October 1 (0600 UTC) - October 6 (0500 UTC), 2015
MAXIMUM AVERAGE DEPTH OF PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

Area (mi²)	Duration (hours)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	18	24	36	48	72	96	120	Total
0.4	3.33	5.83	7.36	8.84	9.98	10.77	13.02	14.70	15.41	19.97	21.23	24.81	27.91	27.97	27.97
1	3.30	5.82	7.35	8.84	9.97	10.58	13.02	14.57	15.25	19.86	21.07	24.80	27.90	27.96	27.96
10	3.11	5.69	7.23	8.74	9.75	10.55	12.94	14.53	15.21	19.02	20.40	24.64	27.82	27.88	27.88
25	2.93	5.50	7.04	8.58	9.54	10.49	12.81	14.47	15.14	18.86	19.89	24.37	27.69	27.75	27.75
50	2.76	5.18	6.88	8.36	9.31	10.27	12.57	14.37	15.03	18.59	19.72	23.83	27.46	27.52	27.52
100	2.56	4.73	6.60	8.01	9.08	9.86	12.35	14.10	14.86	18.05	19.41	23.43	26.98	27.11	27.11
150	2.46	4.43	6.27	7.66	8.88	9.51	12.17	13.86	14.65	17.51	19.36	23.00	26.68	26.79	26.79
200	2.39	4.34	5.71	7.39	8.68	9.21	12.09	13.82	14.58	17.32	19.28	22.64	26.38	26.47	26.47
300	2.28	4.15	5.44	6.96	8.27	8.69	11.93	13.68	14.40	17.07	19.06	22.09	25.83	25.98	25.98
400	2.14	3.94	5.15	6.62	7.44	8.31	11.76	13.43	14.17	16.83	18.82	21.96	24.92	25.51	25.51
500	2.11	3.78	4.83	6.39	7.39	8.19	11.59	13.30	13.98	16.61	18.69	21.85	24.54	25.18	25.18
1,000	1.87	3.33	4.43	5.60	6.63	7.47	10.75	12.46	13.10	15.46	18.04	20.98	23.33	23.92	23.92
2,000	1.63	2.72	3.83	4.89	5.73	6.46	9.60	11.37	12.10	14.91	17.22	20.33	21.74	22.55	22.55
5,000	1.02	2.06	2.95	3.93	4.69	5.34	8.25	9.58	10.54	13.66	15.65	18.66	20.17	20.72	20.72
10,000	0.81	1.56	2.25	2.95	3.56	3.91	6.60	8.31	8.86	11.83	13.99	16.18	18.24	18.79	18.79
20,000	0.59	1.09	1.66	2.17	2.60	2.97	5.42	6.67	7.23	9.85	11.24	13.70	15.54	16.47	16.47
50,000	0.29	0.53	0.78	0.95	1.06	1.26	2.33	4.11	4.77	6.20	7.09	9.80	11.55	12.14	12.14
100,000	0.16	0.30	0.44	0.57	0.72	0.85	1.61	2.26	2.71	3.84	5.01	6.63	7.67	8.02	8.02
100,54											5.01	6.61	7.64	7.99	7.99





Total Storm (120-hours) Precipitation (inches)
10/1/2015 0600 UTC - 10/6/2015 0500
SPAS-NEXRAD #1564

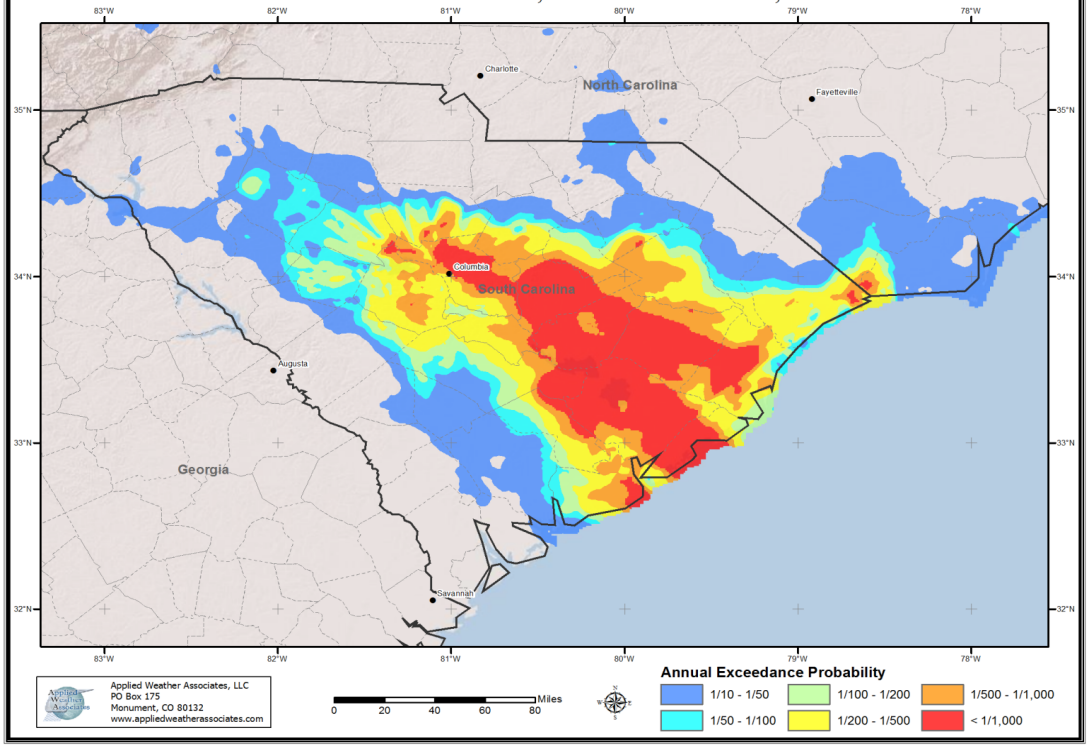
Gauges
- Daily
- Hourly
- Hourly Pseudo
- Supplemental

Miles: 0 40 80 160
Kilometers: 0 85 170 340

Precipitation (inches)

0.00 - 1.00	4.01 - 5.00	8.01 - 9.00	12.01 - 13.00	18.01 - 20.00
1.01 - 2.00	5.01 - 6.00	9.01 - 10.00	13.01 - 14.00	20.01 - 22.00
2.01 - 3.00	6.01 - 7.00	10.01 - 11.00	14.01 - 16.00	22.01 - 24.00
3.01 - 4.00	7.01 - 8.00	11.01 - 12.00	16.01 - 18.00	24.01 - 26.00
				26.01 - 28.00

ance Probabilities (AEPs) for 72-hour Maximum Rainfall
SPAS 1564 - October 1 - 6, 2015 - Mount Pleasant, SC



Applied Weather Associates, LLC
PO Box 175
Monument, CO 80132
www.appliedweatherassociates.com

Miles: 0 20 40 60 80

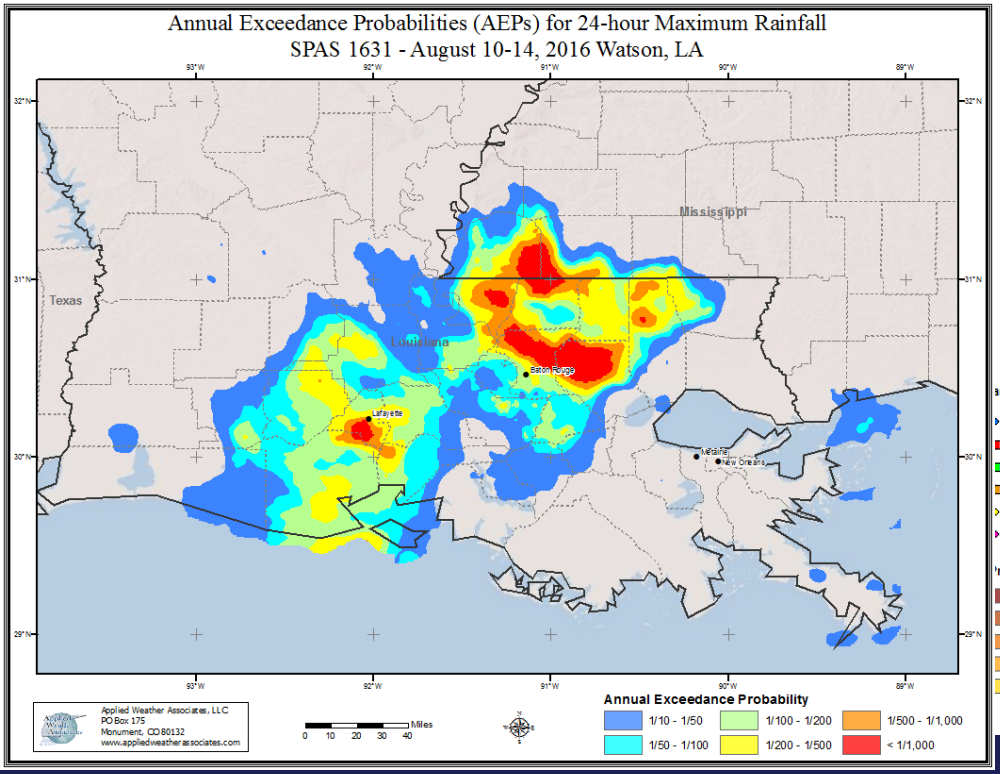
Annual Exceedance Probability

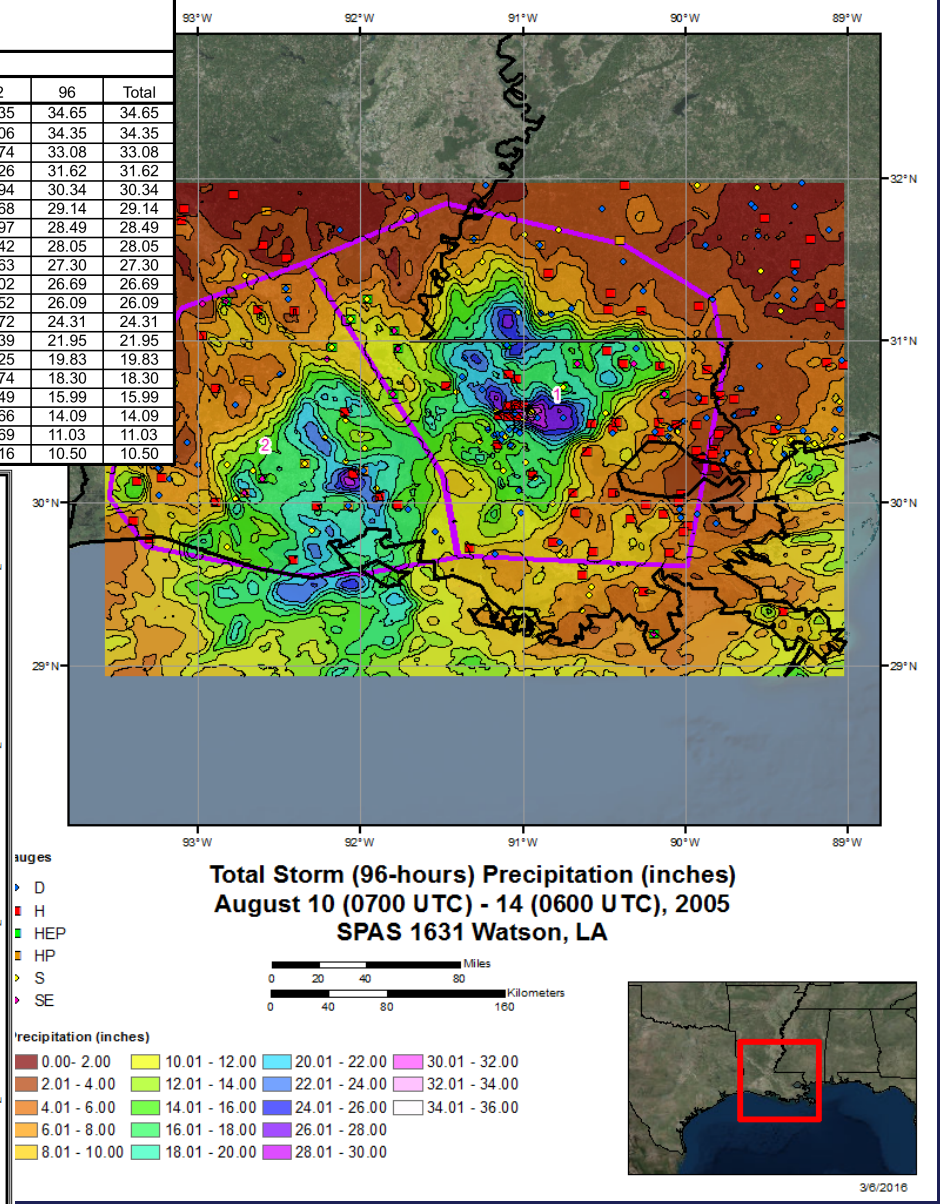
1/10 - 1/50	1/100 - 1/200	1/500 - 1/1,000
1/50 - 1/100	1/200 - 1/500	< 1/1,000

Baton Rouge, LA August 2016

Storm 1631 Zone 1 - Aug. 10 (0700 UTC) - Aug. 14 (0600 UTC), 2016
MAXIMUM AVERAGE DEPTH OF PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

	Duration (hours)													
areasqmi	1	2	3	4	5	6	12	18	24	36	48	72	96	Total
0.4	4.25	6.39	7.24	8.71	10.11	11.64	16.59	20.36	23.25	28.53	32.17	34.35	34.65	34.65
1	4.22	6.34	7.19	8.65	10.06	11.54	16.43	20.18	23.05	28.29	31.90	34.06	34.35	34.35
10	4.14	6.07	7.06	8.50	9.93	11.12	15.92	19.38	22.14	27.25	30.77	32.74	33.08	33.08
25	4.11	5.75	6.85	8.32	9.83	10.88	15.53	18.63	21.44	26.19	29.47	31.26	31.62	31.62
50	4.00	5.40	6.62	7.98	9.52	10.52	15.10	18.07	21.19	25.23	28.31	29.94	30.34	30.34
100	3.84	5.05	6.35	7.53	8.90	9.97	14.55	17.46	20.64	24.17	27.05	28.68	29.14	29.14
150	3.65	4.84	6.15	7.27	8.40	9.60	14.22	16.91	20.10	23.56	26.31	27.97	28.49	28.49
200	3.44	4.66	5.94	7.06	8.16	9.35	13.90	16.47	19.60	23.14	25.80	27.42	28.05	28.05
300	3.00	4.34	5.49	6.72	7.79	8.98	13.43	15.83	18.87	22.47	25.08	26.63	27.30	27.30
400	2.58	4.03	5.18	6.46	7.55	8.71	13.07	15.38	18.35	21.99	24.57	26.02	26.69	26.69
500	2.26	3.78	5.02	6.25	7.35	8.50	12.74	15.05	17.91	21.55	24.08	25.52	26.09	26.09
1,000	1.79	3.25	4.46	5.58	6.64	7.66	11.66	13.95	16.50	19.85	22.31	23.72	24.31	24.31
2,000	1.41	2.67	3.68	4.74	5.75	6.60	10.33	12.63	14.82	17.81	20.07	21.39	21.95	21.95
3,500	1.15	2.14	2.95	3.81	4.63	5.35	8.92	11.12	13.01	15.79	17.94	19.25	19.83	19.83
5,000	0.97	1.77	2.49	3.22	3.89	4.51	7.71	9.68	11.31	14.13	16.21	17.74	18.30	18.30
7,500	0.77	1.41	2.00	2.57	3.09	3.59	6.20	7.94	9.40	11.97	13.91	15.49	15.99	15.99
10,000	0.61	1.14	1.65	2.14	2.59	3.02	5.23	6.73	7.95	10.27	12.10	13.66	14.09	14.09
15,000	0.43	0.83	1.19	1.54	1.89	2.20	3.85	5.05	5.96	7.80	9.41	10.69	11.03	11.03
16,075	0.41	0.78	1.11	1.44	1.76	2.05	3.61	4.79	5.66	7.41	8.95	10.16	10.50	10.50

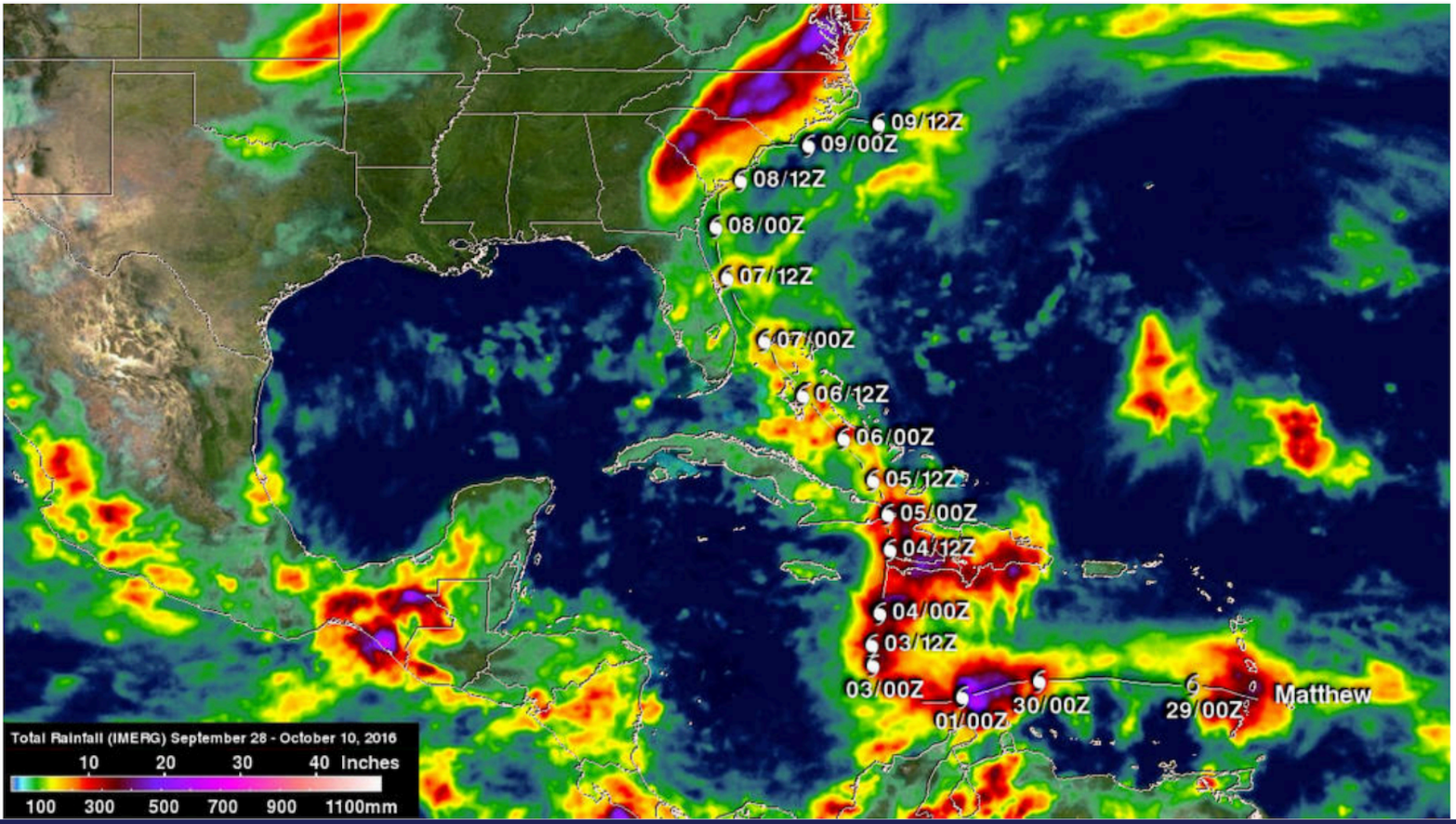




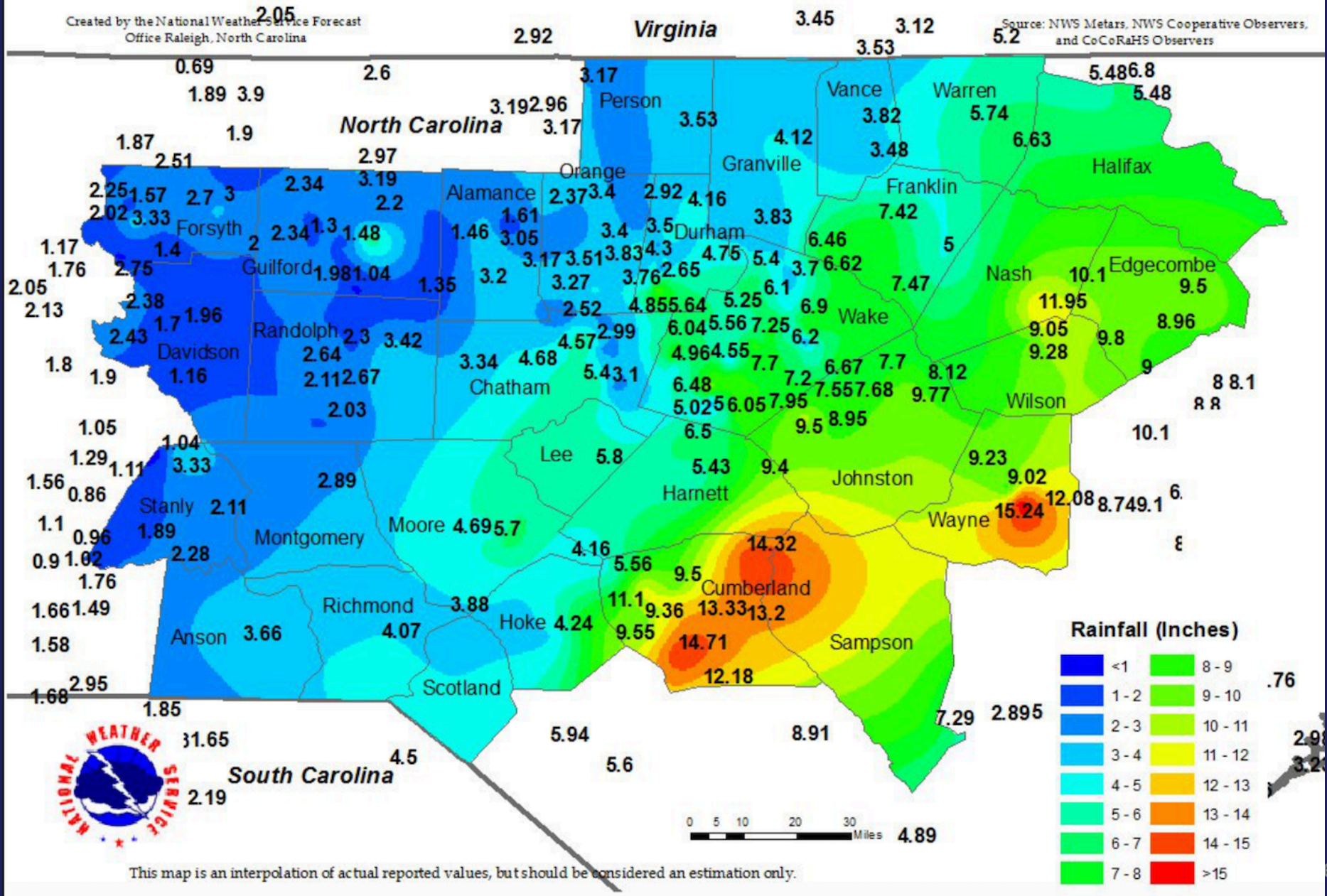
Hurricane Matthew October 2016

- Savannah (Hunter U.S. Army Airfield), Georgia: 17.49 inches
- William O Huske Lock 3, North Carolina: 15.65 inches
- Goldsboro, North Carolina: 15.24 inches
- Fayetteville, North Carolina: 14.82 inches
- Beaufort, South Carolina: 14.04 inches
- Reevesville, South Carolina: 12.90 inches
- Virginia Beach, Virginia area: 12.16 inches
- https://youtu.be/TeWKdFobabg

Hurricane Matthew Rainfall-NASA



Hurricane Matthew - 24 Hour Rainfall
Ending Oct 09, 2016 8 AM EDT



This map is an interpolation of actual reported values, but should be considered an estimation only.

Recent Big Storms

- Lots of big recent storms, is something different?
- No, storms as big and bigger have happened before and will continue to happen
- Hurricane Agnes, June 1972
- Tyro, VA (Camille) July 1969
- Smethport, PA July 1942
- Rosman, NC August 1940
- Alta Pass, NC July 1916

What About Climate Change and PMP?

- Climate has always changed and always will
- Is something different now?
  - Pace of change not unusual
  - But, like most science, we don't know all the answers
- Climate models are projections
  - They do not produce data
  - Many unknowns/errors/etc
- Nothing wrong with preparing for "what if" scenarios
  - But don't pretend we know more than we do

What About Climate Change and PMP?

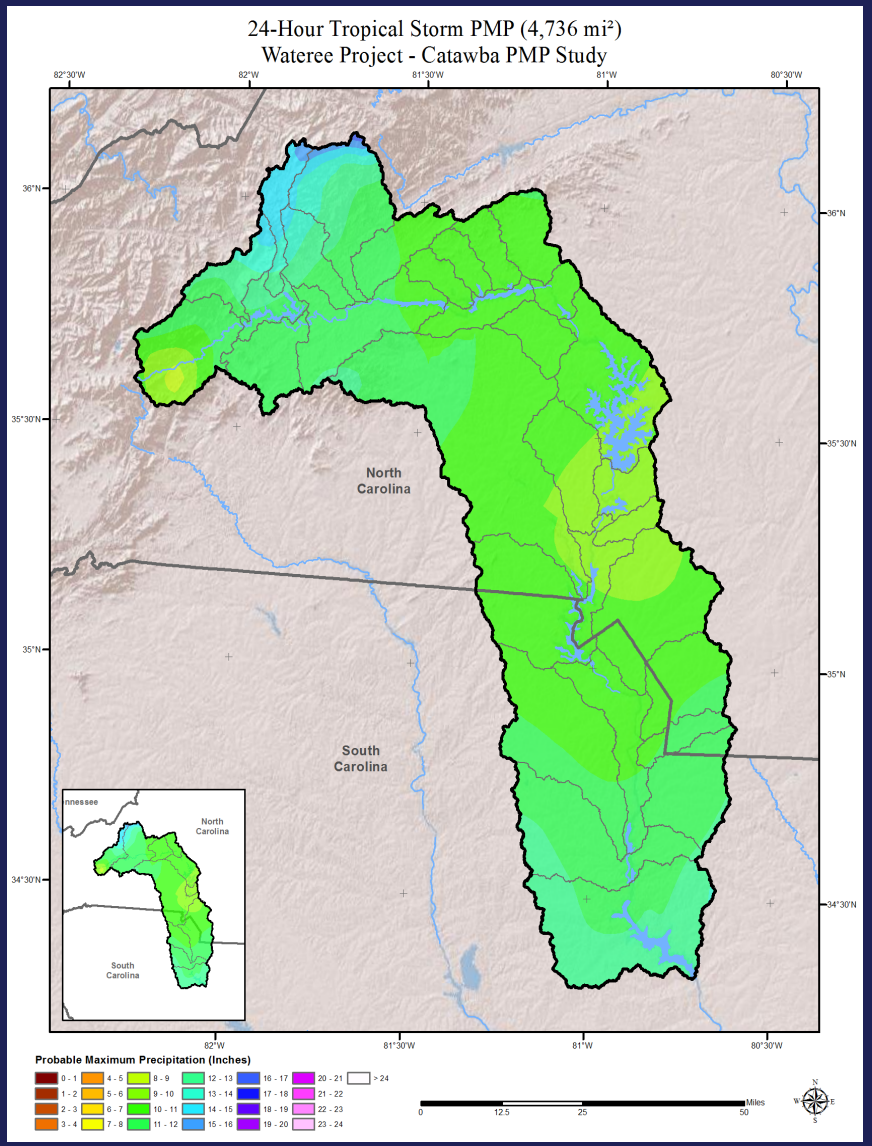
- What if it's getting warmer, doesn't that mean more moisture?
  - Yes, but that is not the only factor that causes rainfall-especially heavy rainfall
  - Many other feedback mechanisms and other factors
  - Some we understand, some we don't
  - For Example, less thermal contrast means weak storm dynamics, which can mean less intense rainfall
- PMP storm data and period of record already captures all these things and potential changes

What About Probability of PMP?

- Deterministic, but probability can still be estimated
- Very useful for RIDM and context
- Traditionally compared to Precip Frequency
  - 2 to 5 x greater than 24-hr, 100-year values
  - But only point estimates
- Recent work completed to derive recurrence interval of PMP
  - Follows methods developed by Corps and Bureau
  - Utilize area of storm search domain, period of record, observed values compared to PMP

PMP Probability Methods

- Regional L-moments Method
- Stochastic Storm Transposition (SST) Method



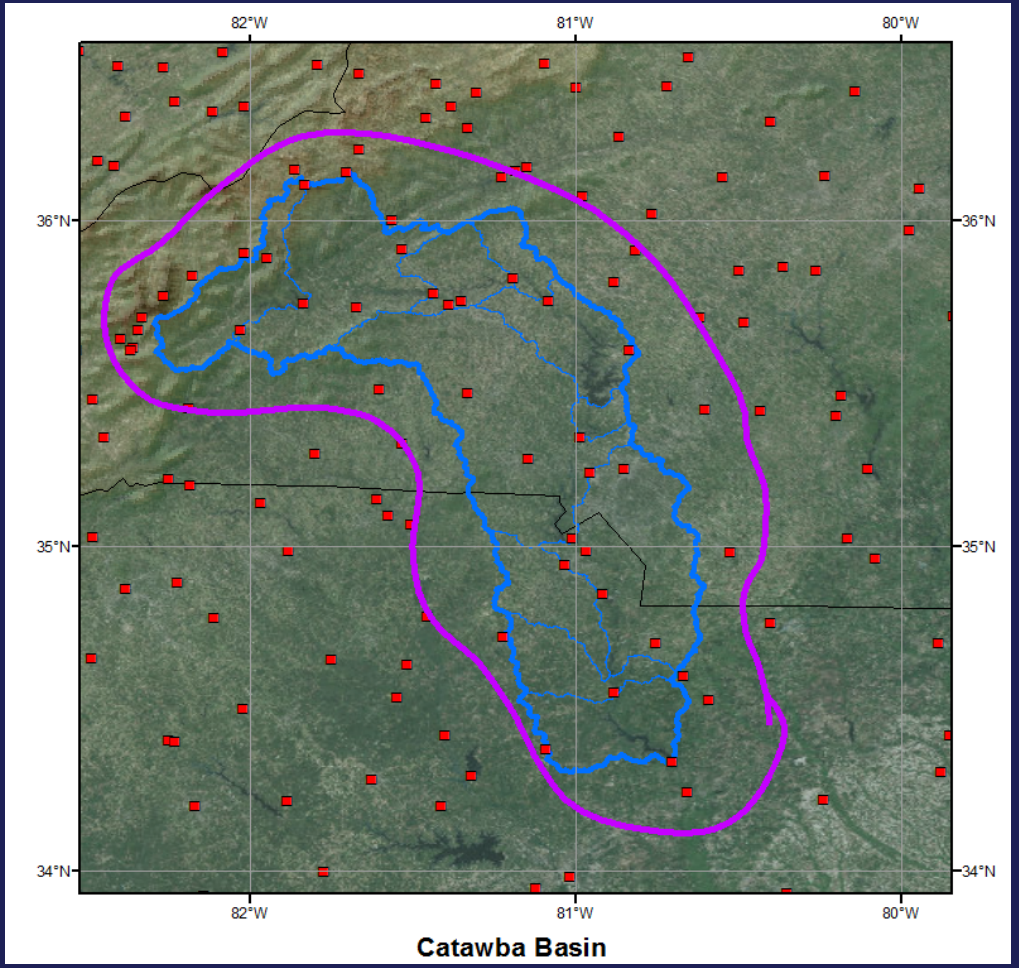
Regional L-moments

- Regional L-moments
  - AMS
  - ARF
    - Point to area
  - Homogenous Regions
    - Trade space for time
  - Regional Probability Distribution
    - Goodness-of-fit
    - Uncertainty Bounds
  - Annual Exceedance Probability

Regional L-moments

AMS and Homogeneous Regions

- Identify homogenous region
- 56 stations amounting to 4500+ years of station record
- Equivalent independence recorded length

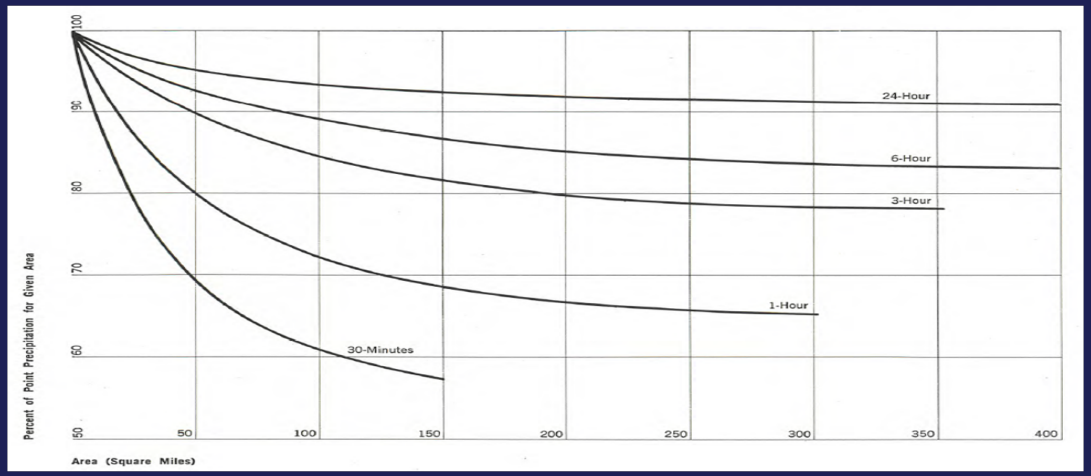


Regional L-moments
Areal Reduction Factor

- AWA calculated ARFs using a storm centered depth-area approach based on gridded hourly rainfall data from the Storm Precipitation Analysis System (SPAS)
  - Used SPAS hourly precipitation grids for calculation

	Bridgewater 386-mi^2	Cowans Ford 1793-mi^2	Catawba 4737-mi^2
Average	0.81	0.65	0.51
Maximum	0.96	0.90	0.78
Minimum	0.40	0.22	0.17
Controlling Storm*	0.88	0.71	0.72

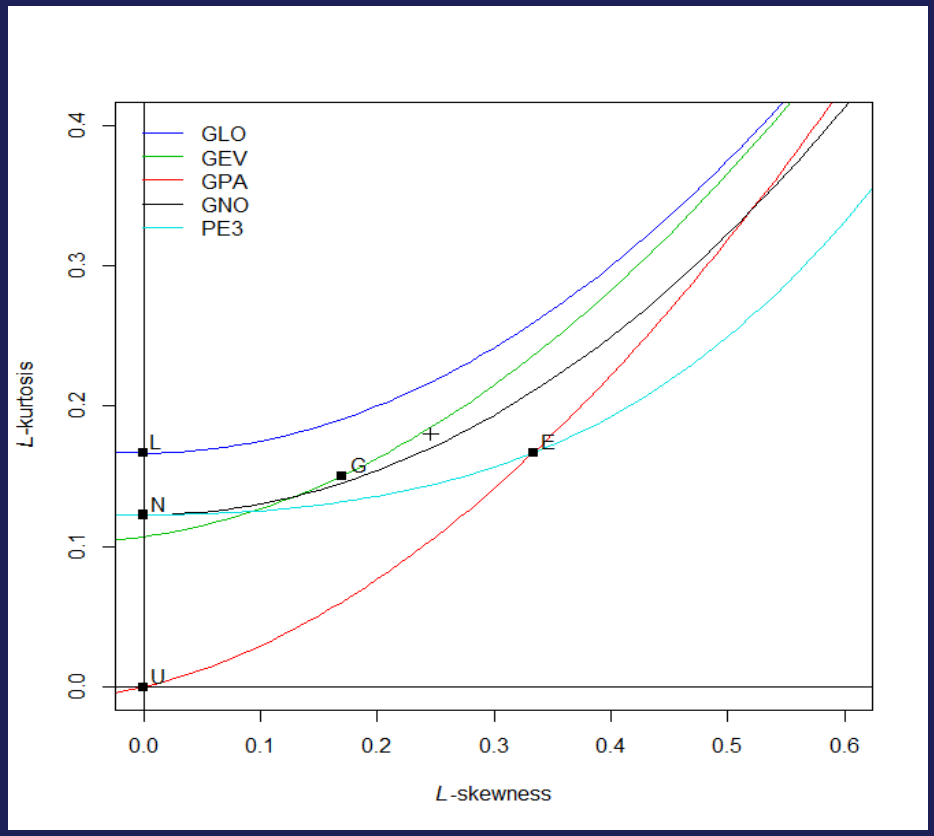
* Controlling storm ARF values used for conversion



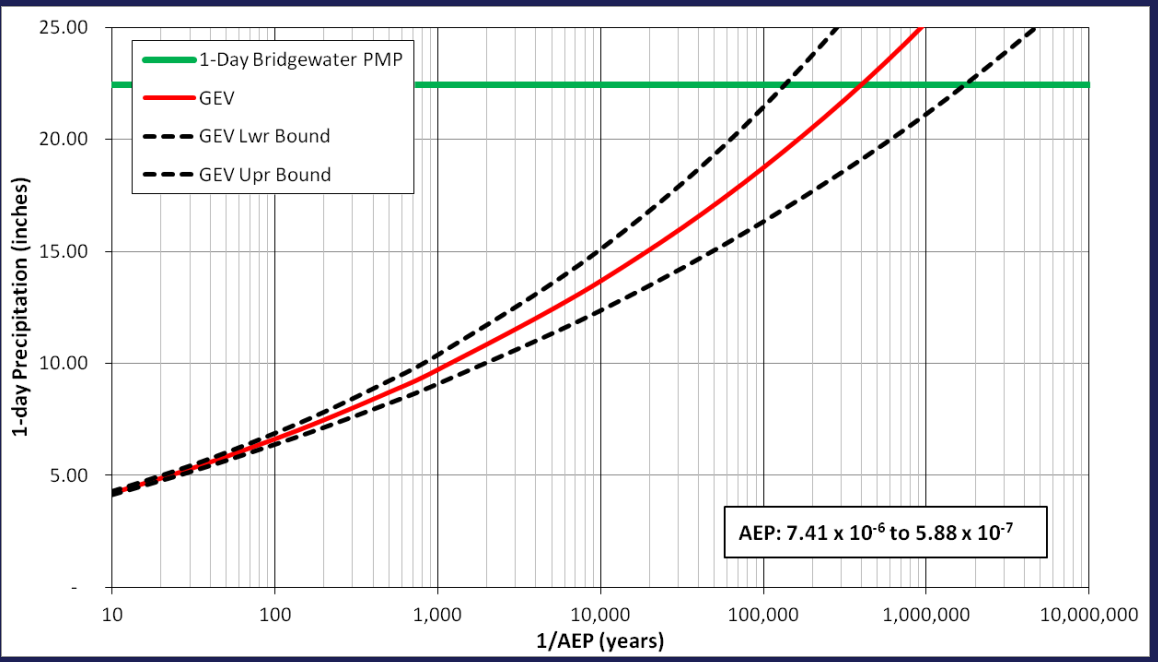
Regional L-moments

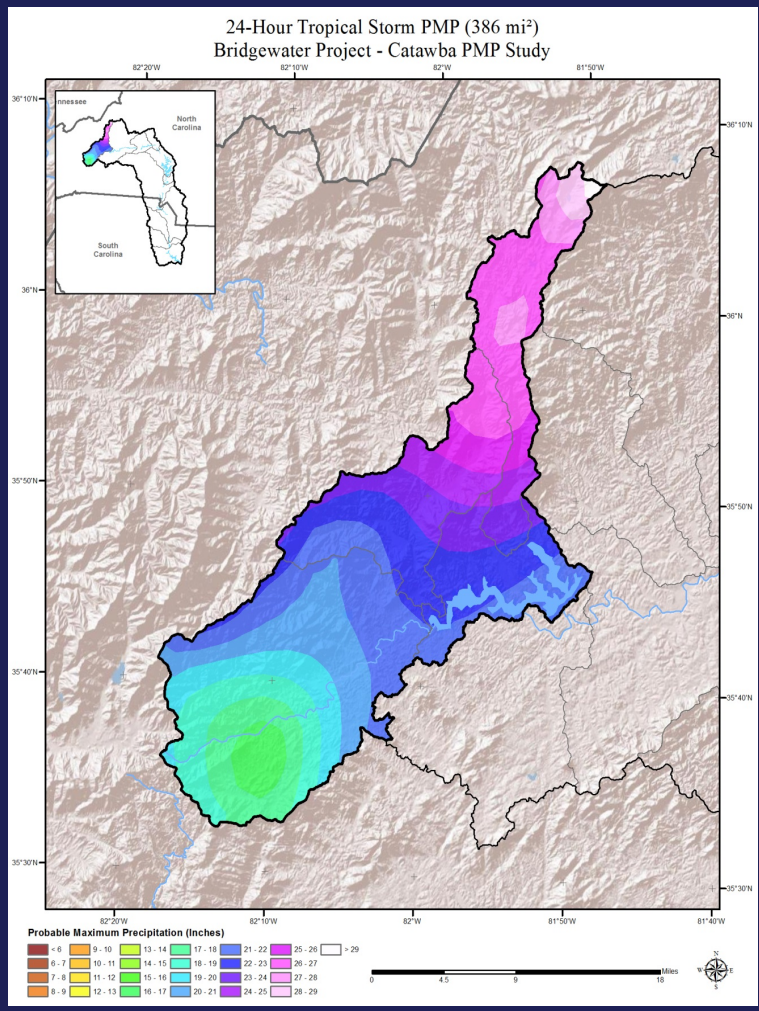
Goodness of fit - Uncertainty

- Identification of Regional Probability Distribution
- Goodness of fit measures (Hosking and Wallis, 1997)
- L-moment Ratio Diagram
- The regional weighted-average L-Skewness and L-Kurtosis pairing were found to be very near the GEV distribution
- Derivation of uncertainty bounds



Regional L-moments
Bridgewater AEP





- Bridgewater Basin (386-sqmi)
- PMP = 22.46”
- AEP = 7.41 x 10^{-6} to 5.88 x 10^{-7}

Stochastic Storm Transpositioning

- Stochastic Storm Transposition (SST) Method
  - Transposition Storms to Basin
  - Probability of precipitation occurrence

$$p1 = \frac{r - 0.44}{N}$$

  - Probability of watershed size from storm transposition region

$$p2 = \frac{B_a}{S_a}$$

  - Probability of PMP events from sample period of record

$$p3 = \frac{N_s}{P_r}$$

  - Annual Exceedance Probability

$$AEP = p1 * p2 * p3$$

Stochastic Storm Transitioning

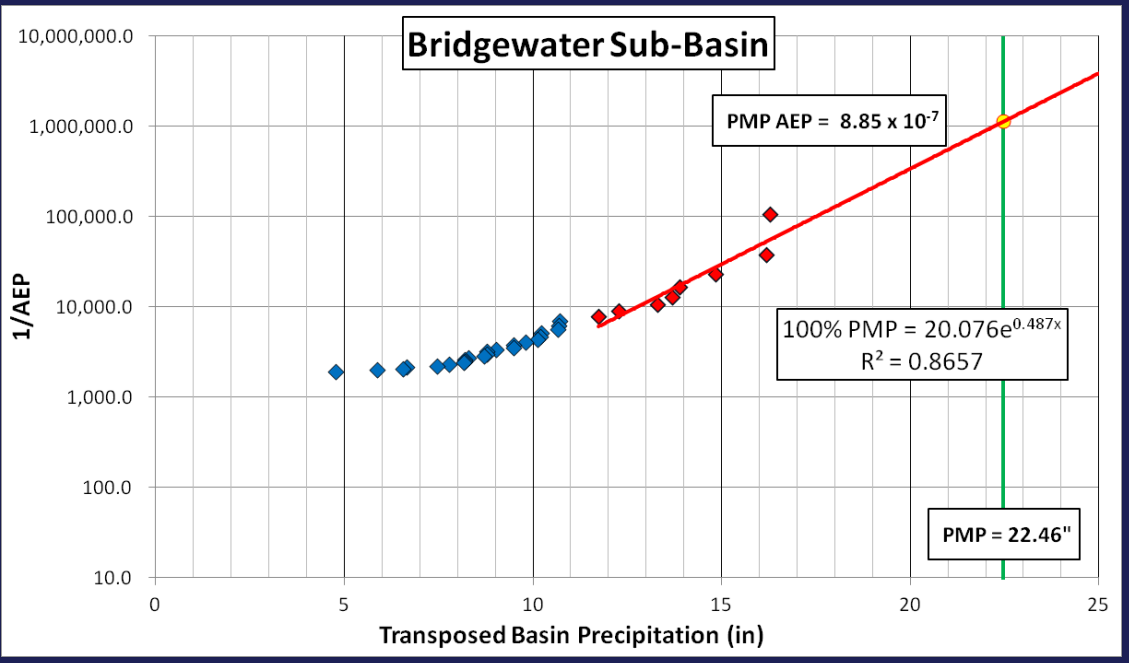
# Events	31
Trans Area (mi^2)	180,426.0
Basin Area (mi^2)	386.0
P2	0.0021
1day pmp	22.46
# Data years	126
P3	0.2460

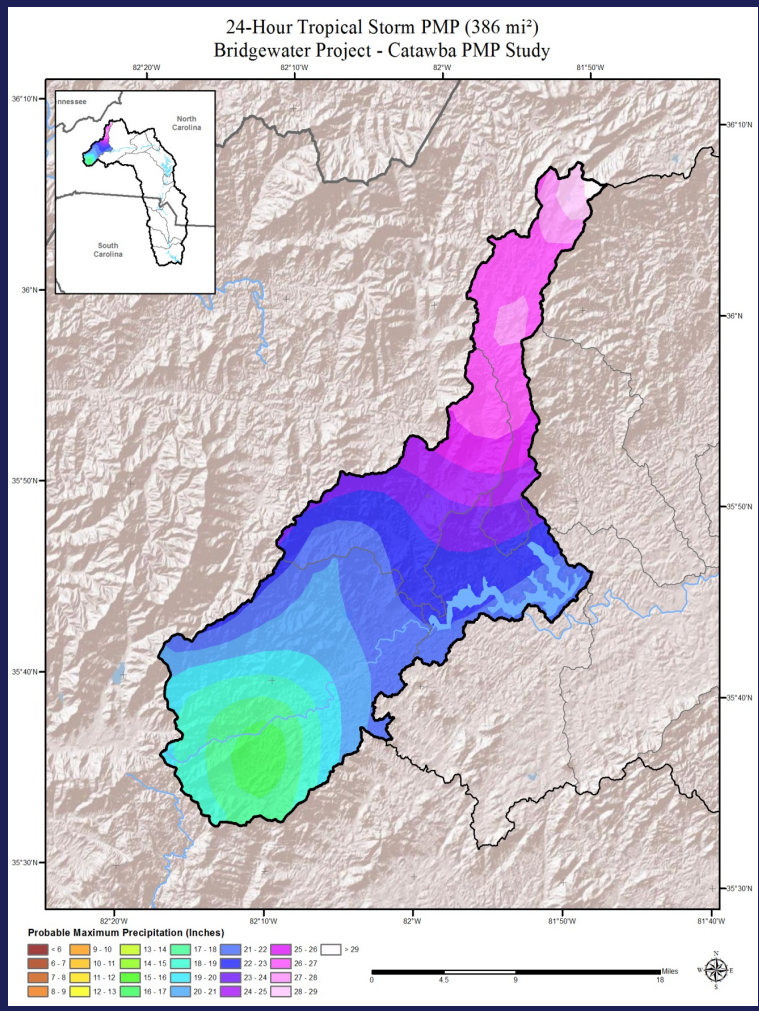
	P1	P2 and P3					
1d Ppt	Rank	AEP	AEP Adj Basin	1/AEP	EV Plot	Fx	%PMP
16.29	1	0.01806	0.0000095	105,170.6	8.56	0.9999905	0.725
16.18	2	0.05032	0.0000265	37,753.5	7.77	0.9999735	0.720
14.84	3	0.08258	0.0000435	23,006.1	7.38	0.9999565	0.661
13.89	4	0.11484	0.0000604	16,543.7	7.12	0.9999396	0.618
13.7	5	0.1471	0.0000774	12,915.7	6.93	0.9999226	0.610
13.31	6	0.1794	0.0000944	10,592.7	6.77	0.9999056	0.593
12.28	7	0.2116	0.0001114	8,978.0	6.65	0.9998886	0.547
11.74	8	0.2439	0.0001284	7,790.4	6.54	0.9998716	0.523
10.71	9	0.2761	0.0001453	6,880.3	6.44	0.9998547	0.477
10.69	10	0.3084	0.0001623	6,160.6	6.35	0.9998377	0.476
10.66	11	0.3406	0.0001793	5,577.2	6.27	0.9998207	0.475
10.23	12	0.3729	0.0001963	5,094.8	6.20	0.9998037	0.455
10.19	13	0.4052	0.0002133	4,689.1	6.14	0.9997867	0.454
10.11	14	0.4374	0.0002302	4,343.3	6.08	0.9997698	0.450
9.81	15	0.4697	0.0002472	4,045.0	6.02	0.9997528	0.437
9.48	16	0.5019	0.0002642	3,785.1	5.97	0.9997358	0.422
9.48	17	0.5342	0.0002812	3,556.5	5.92	0.9997188	0.422
9.03	18	0.5665	0.0002982	3,354.0	5.88	0.9997018	0.402
8.78	19	0.5987	0.0003151	3,173.3	5.83	0.9996849	0.391
8.77	20	0.6310	0.0003321	3,011.0	5.79	0.9996679	0.390
8.71	21	0.6632	0.0003491	2,864.6	5.76	0.9996509	0.388
8.3	22	0.6955	0.0003661	2,731.7	5.72	0.9996339	0.370
8.2	23	0.7277	0.0003831	2,610.6	5.68	0.9996169	0.365
8.18	24	0.7600	0.0004000	2,499.8	5.65	0.9996000	0.364
8.16	25	0.7923	0.0004170	2,398.0	5.62	0.9995830	0.363
7.77	26	0.8245	0.0004340	2,304.2	5.59	0.9995660	0.346
7.46	27	0.8568	0.0004510	2,217.5	5.56	0.9995490	0.332
6.64	28	0.8890	0.0004679	2,137.0	5.53	0.9995321	0.296
6.55	29	0.9213	0.0004849	2,062.2	5.50	0.9995151	0.292
5.86	30	0.9535	0.0005019	1,992.4	5.47	0.9994981	0.261
4.76	31	0.9858	0.0005189	1,927.2	5.45	0.9994811	0.212

- Probability of precipitation occurrence
- Probability of watershed size from storm transposition region
- Probability of PMP events from sample period of record
- Annual Exceedance Probability

Stochastic Storm Transitioning

Bridgewater AEP

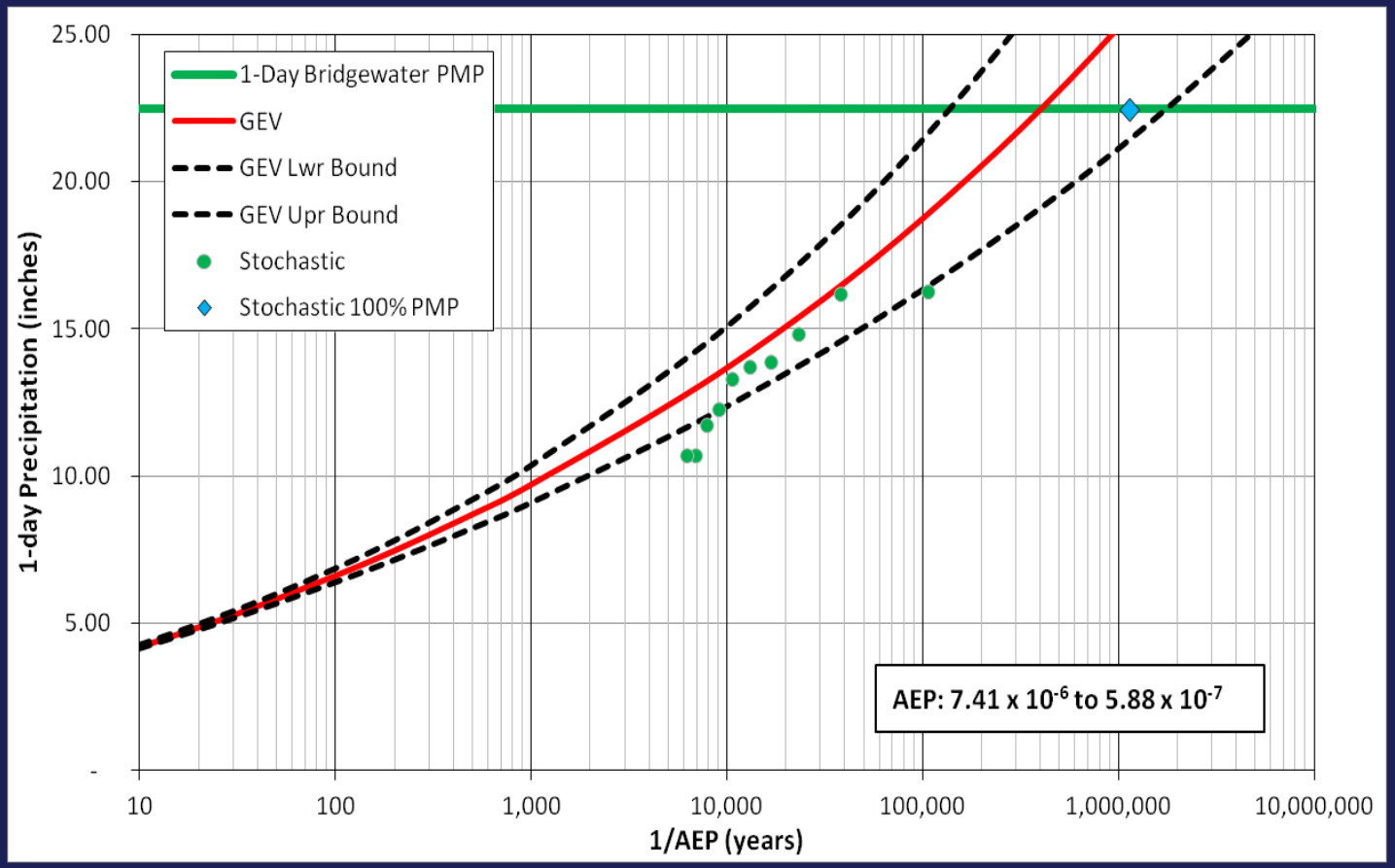




- Bridgewater Basin (386-sqmi)
- PMP = 22.46”
- AEP = 8.85×10^{-7} (1,129,793 yrs)

Summary of 1-Day Precipitation Frequency

- Bridgewater Basin (386-sqmi)
- AEP = 7.41 x 10^{-6} to 5.88 x 10^{-7}



Use of Paleoflood Data

- Provide bounding conditions of PMP
  - Reasonableness check
  - Lots of uncertainty with paleoflood estimates
    - Must be understand and communicated
  - Paleofloods MUCH smaller than PMP
- Provide upper limits of largest floods for a basin
- Provide info for risk assessment, climate
- USBR uses risk-based approach and incorporates paleoflood data
- USACE uses both deterministic and risk-based data

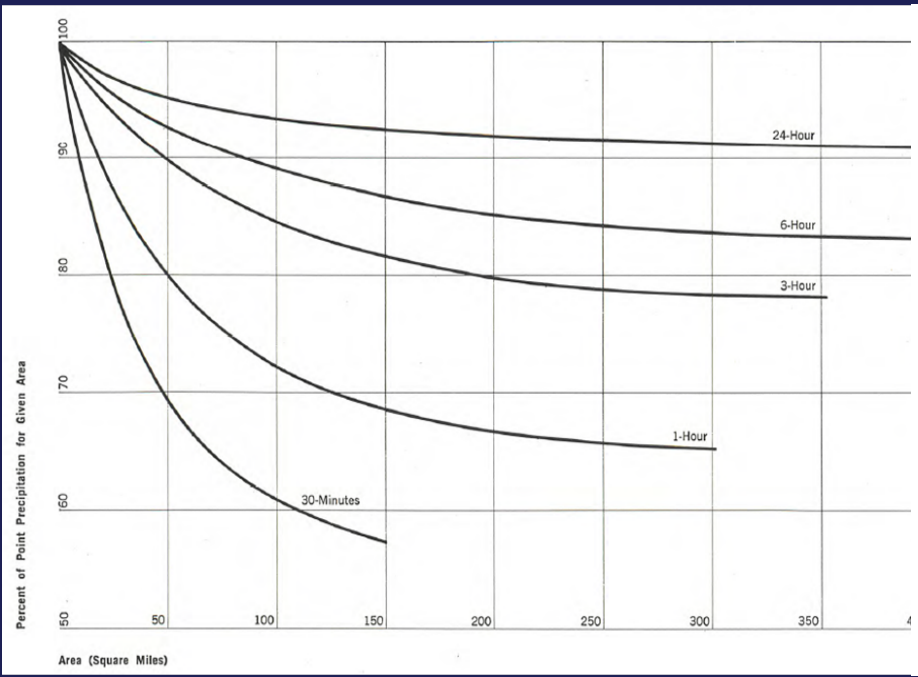
Extra Slides

Regional L-moments

Areal Reduction Factor

- NOAA defines an ARF as the ratio between area-averaged rainfall to the maximum depth at the storm center

- The most common sources for generalized ARFs and depth-area curves in the United States are from the NOAA Atlas 2 and the U.S. Weather Bureau's Technical Paper 29



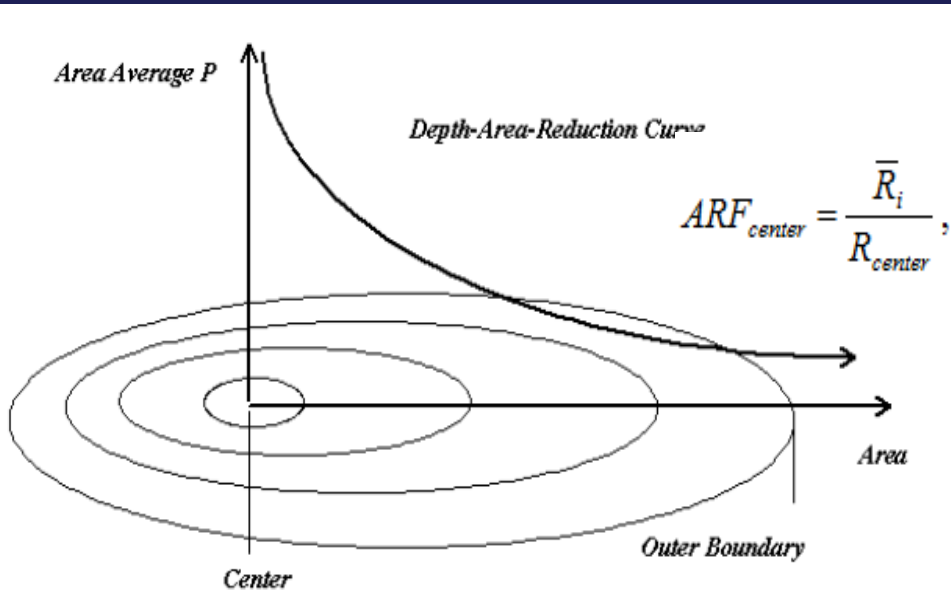
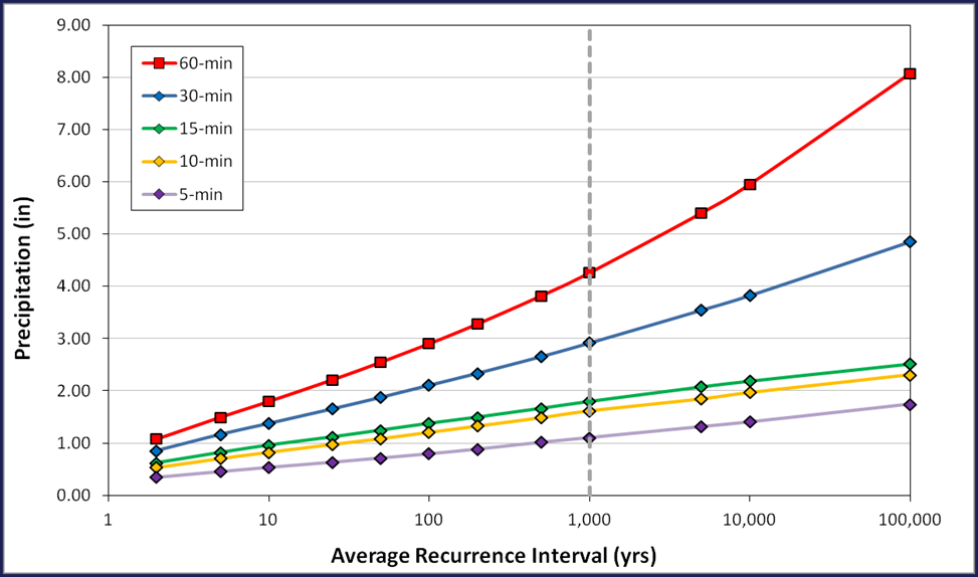


Figure 1 Illustration of Decay of Rainfall Depth from the Storm Center.

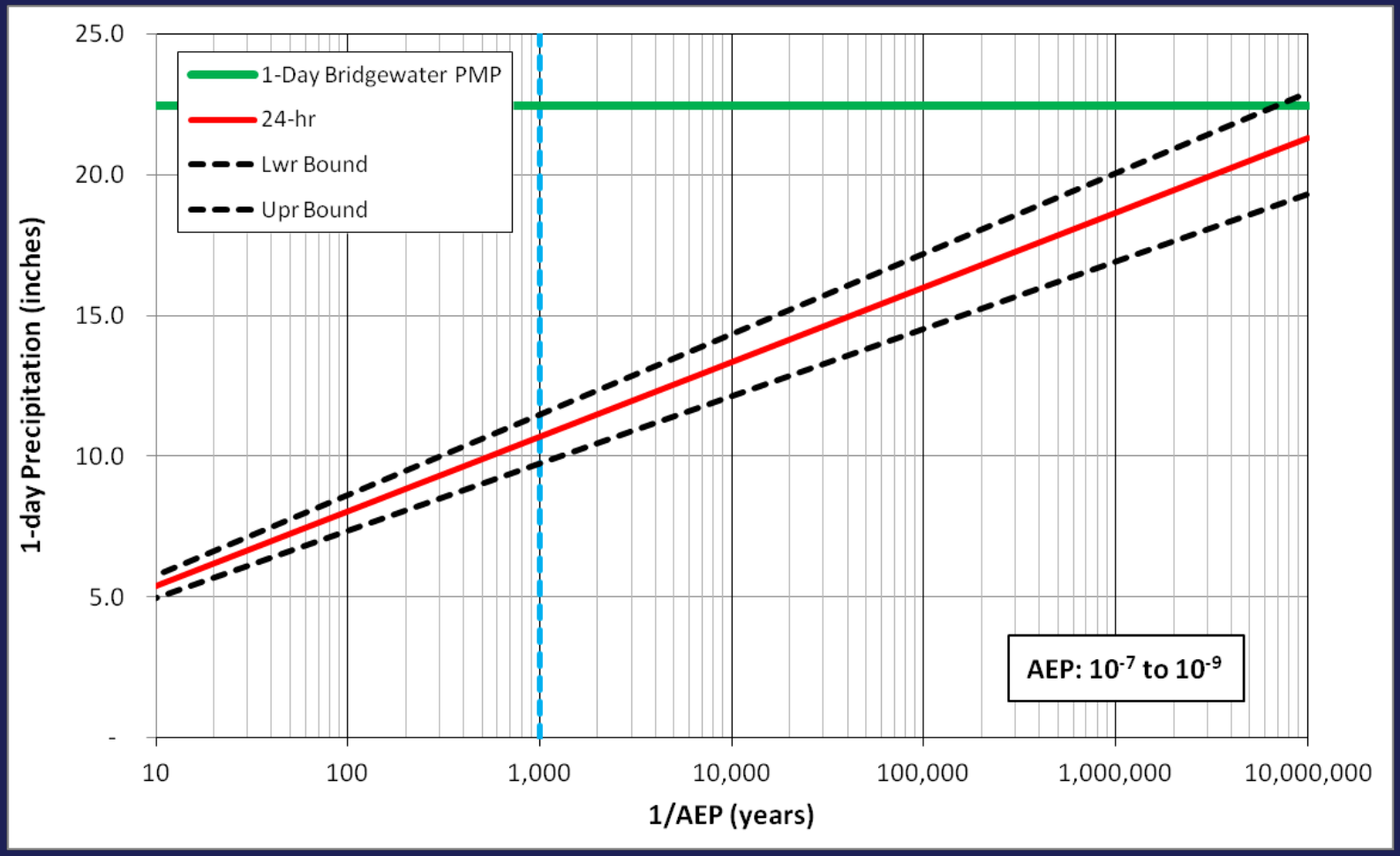
Statistical Extension

- NOAA Atlas 14 Statistical Extension
  - Identify station representative of region
  - ARF – reduce point to area
  - Fit regression to NOAA Atlas 14 data
  - Simulate AMS data and distribution to statistically extend NOAA Atlas 14 curves

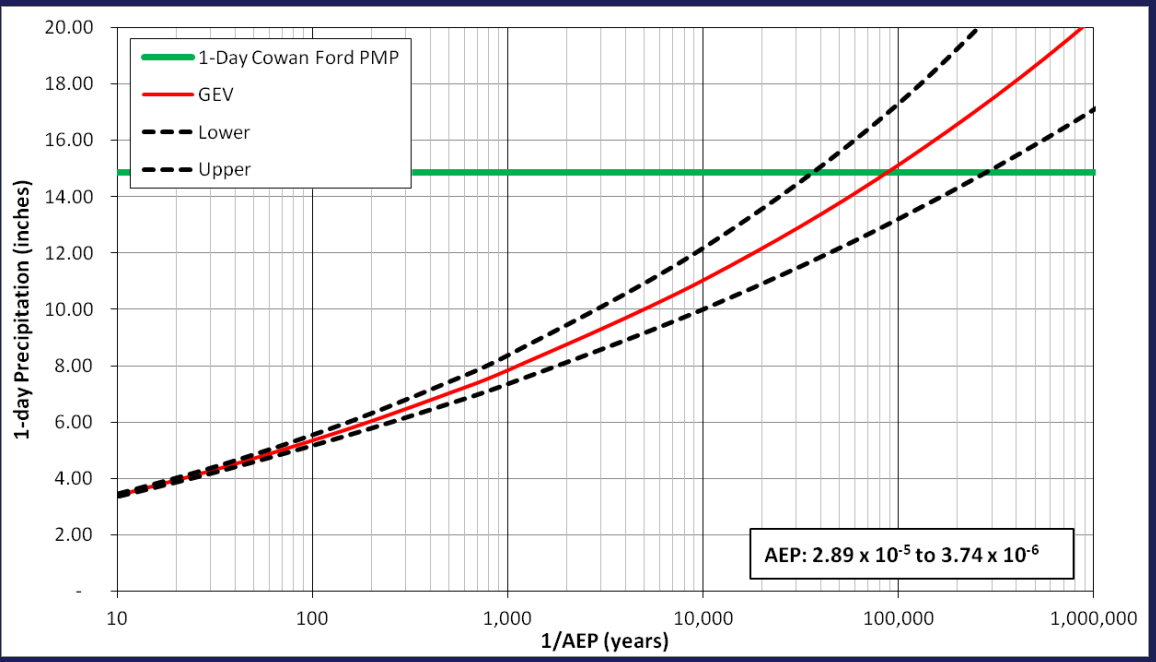


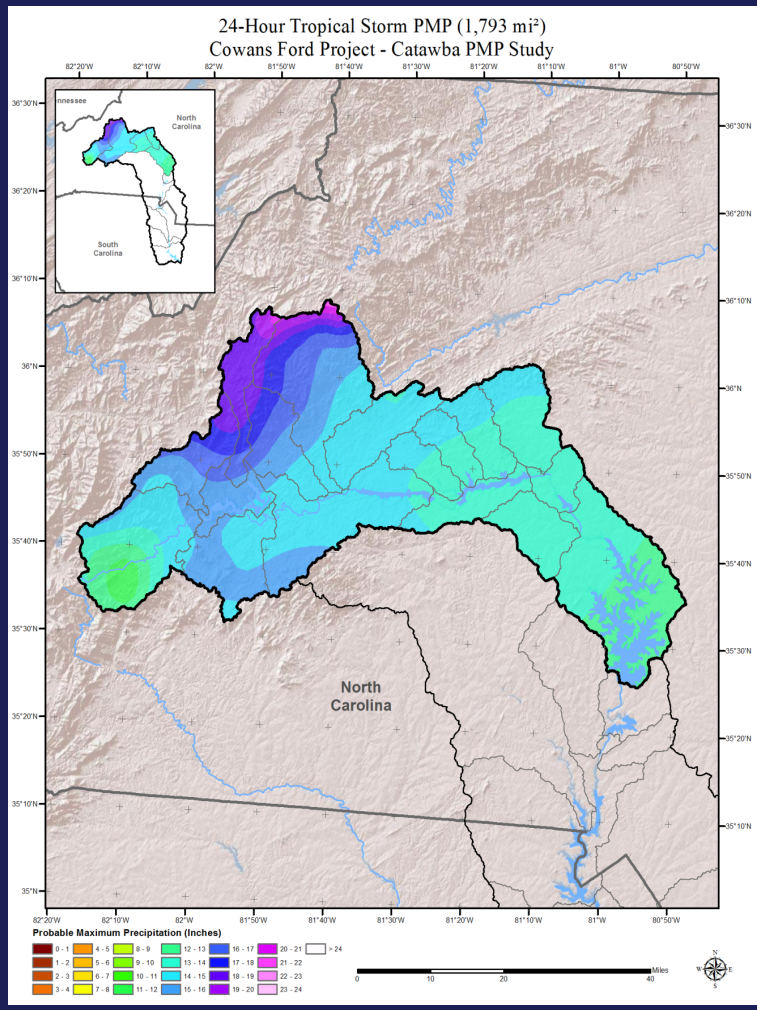
Statistical Extension

- NOAA Atlas 14 Statistical Extension



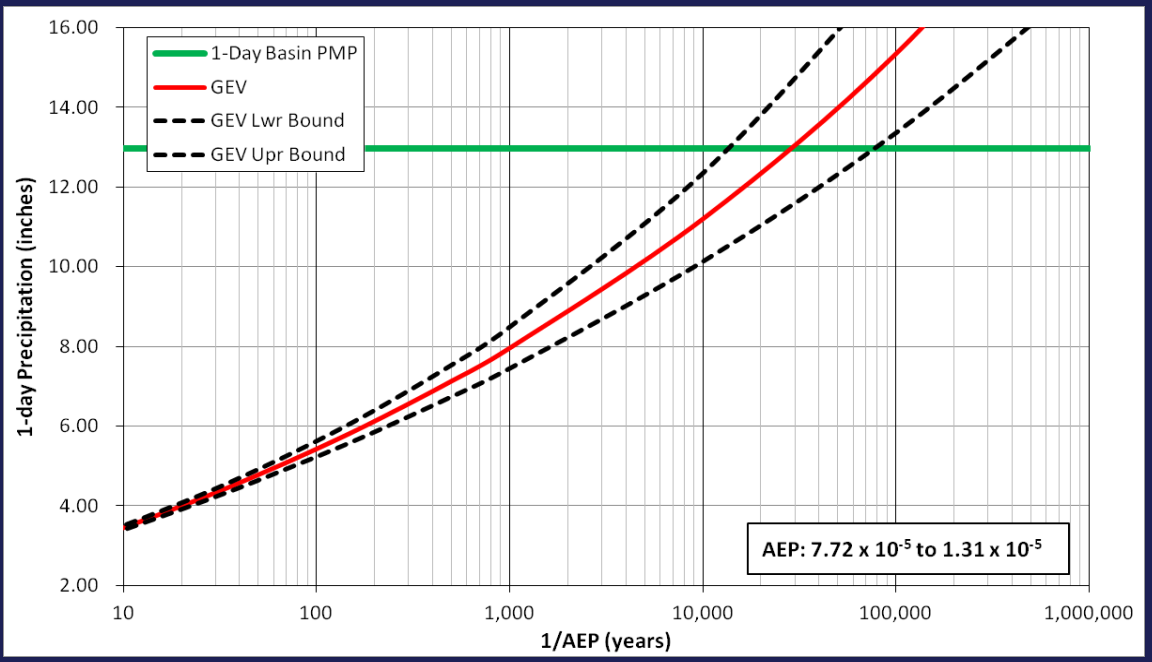
Regional L-moments
Cowan Ford AEP

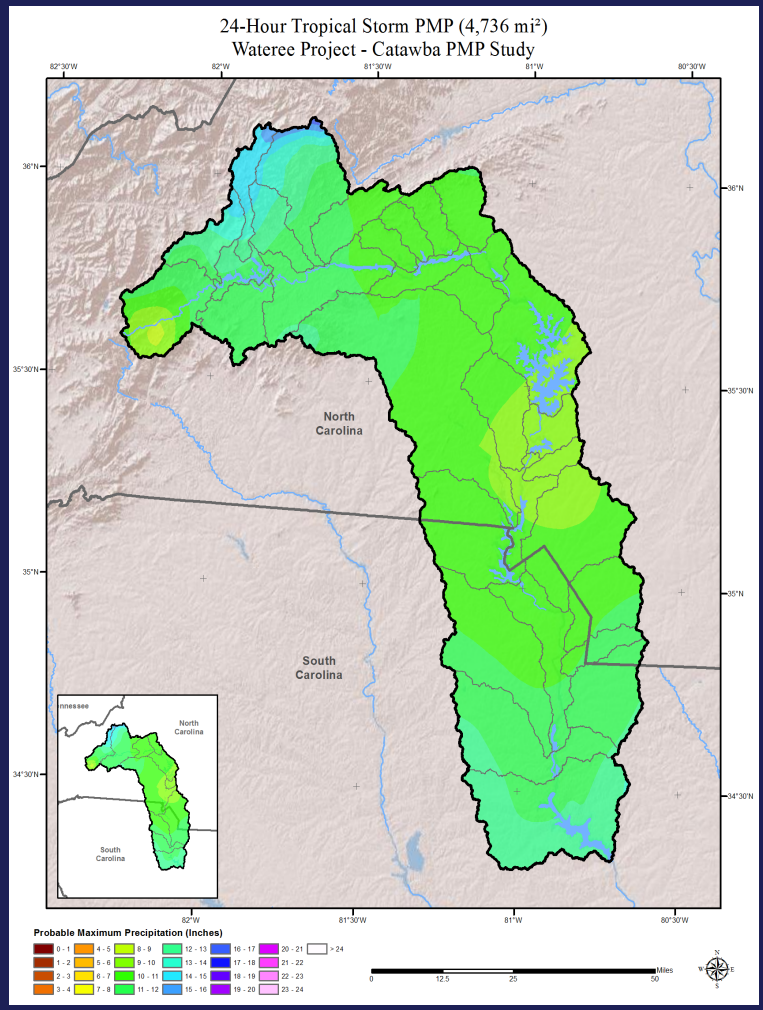




- Cowan Ford Basin (1793-sqmi)
- PMP = 14.85”
- AEP = 2.89×10^{-5} to 3.74×10^{-6}

Regional L-moments
Catawba AEP

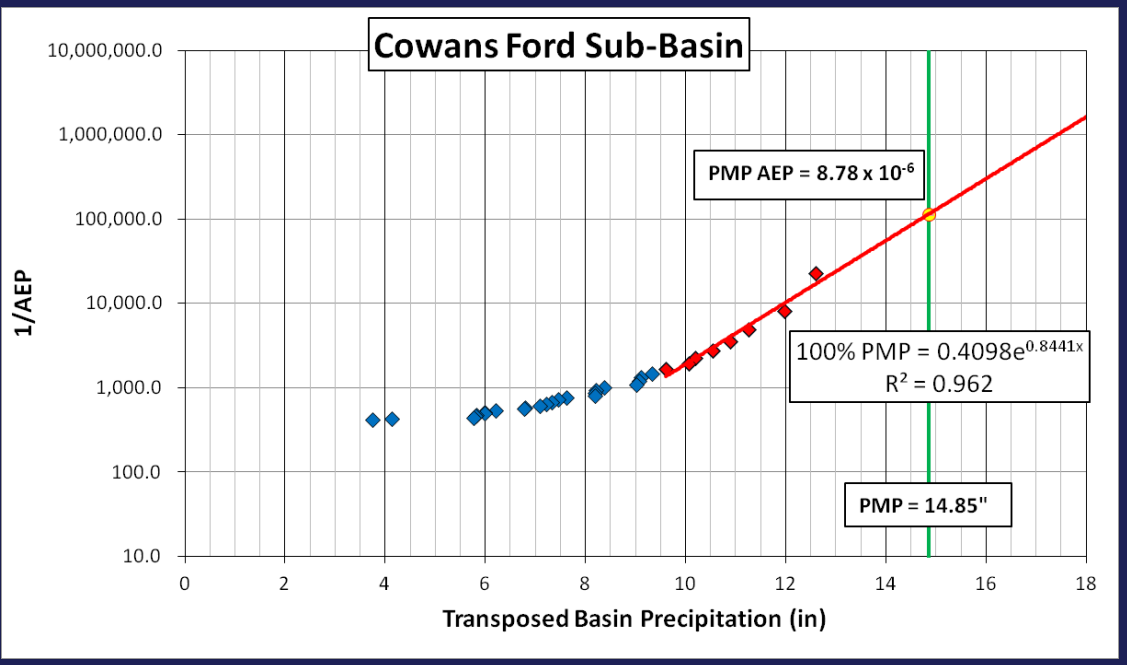


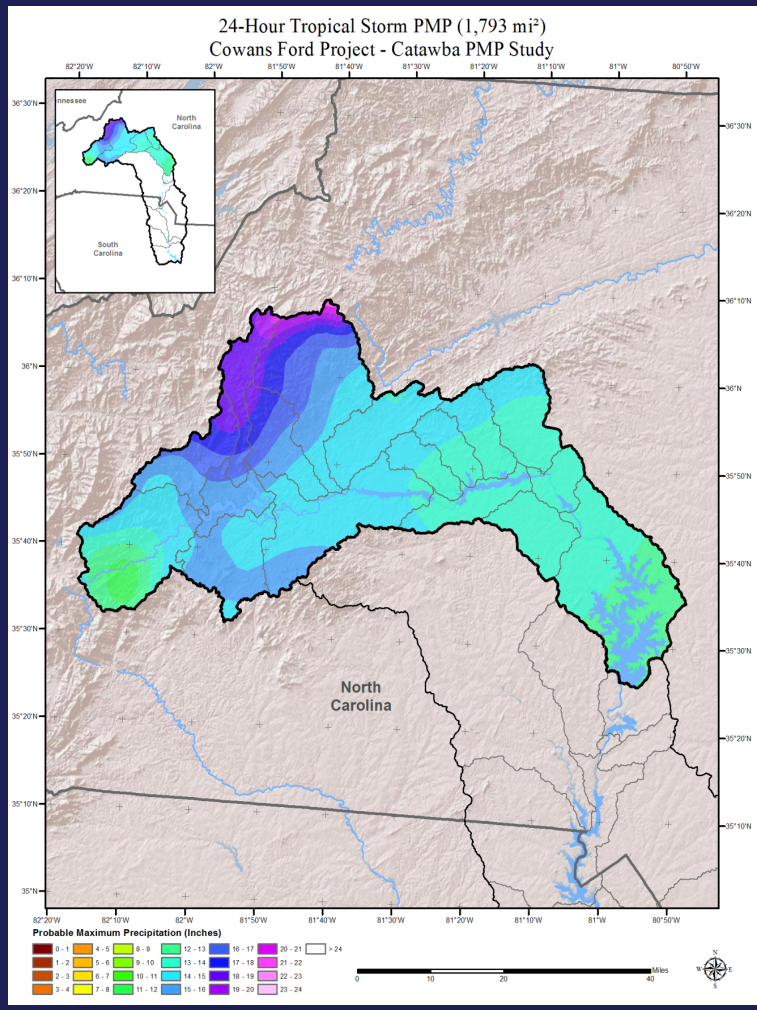


- Catawba Basin (4737-sqmi)
- PMP = 12.96”
- AEP = 7.72×10^{-5} to 1.31×10^{-5}

Stochastic Storm Transitioning

Cowan Ford AEP

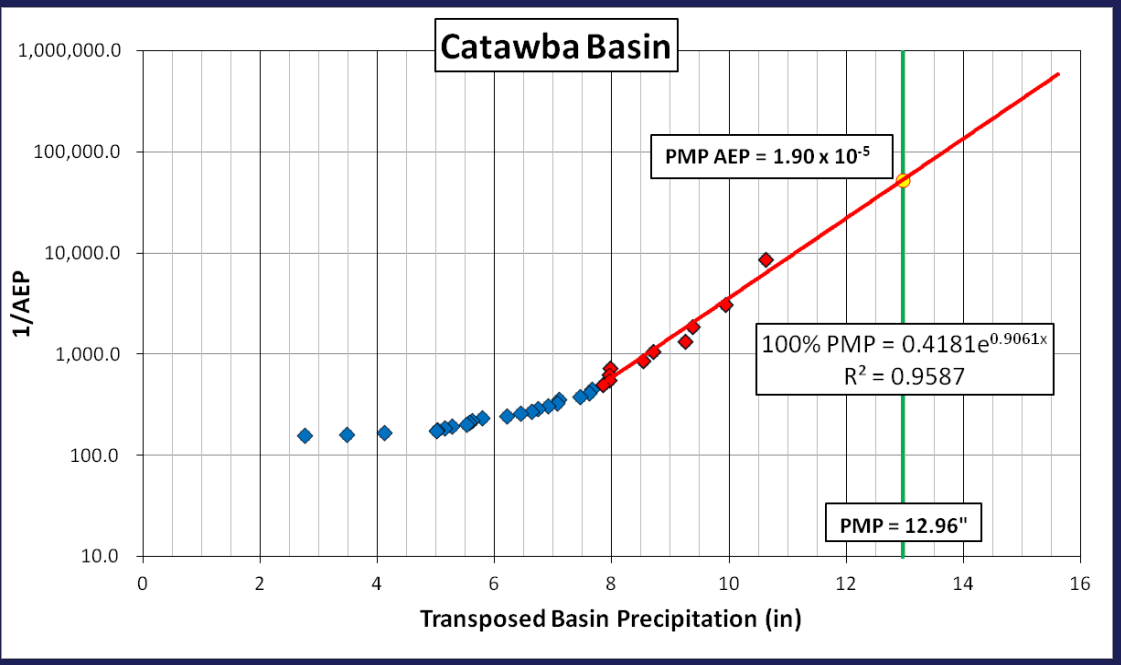


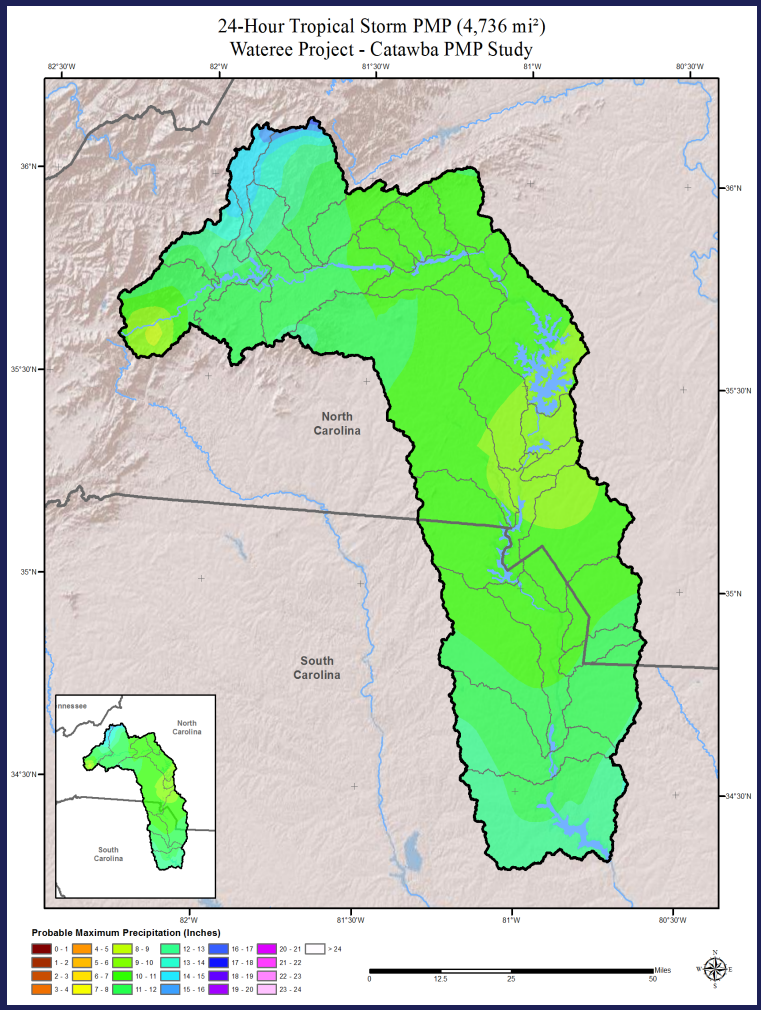


- Cowan Ford Basin (1793-sqmi)
- PMP = 14.85”
- AEP = 8.78×10^{-6} (113,868 yrs)

Stochastic Storm Transitioning

Catawba AEP

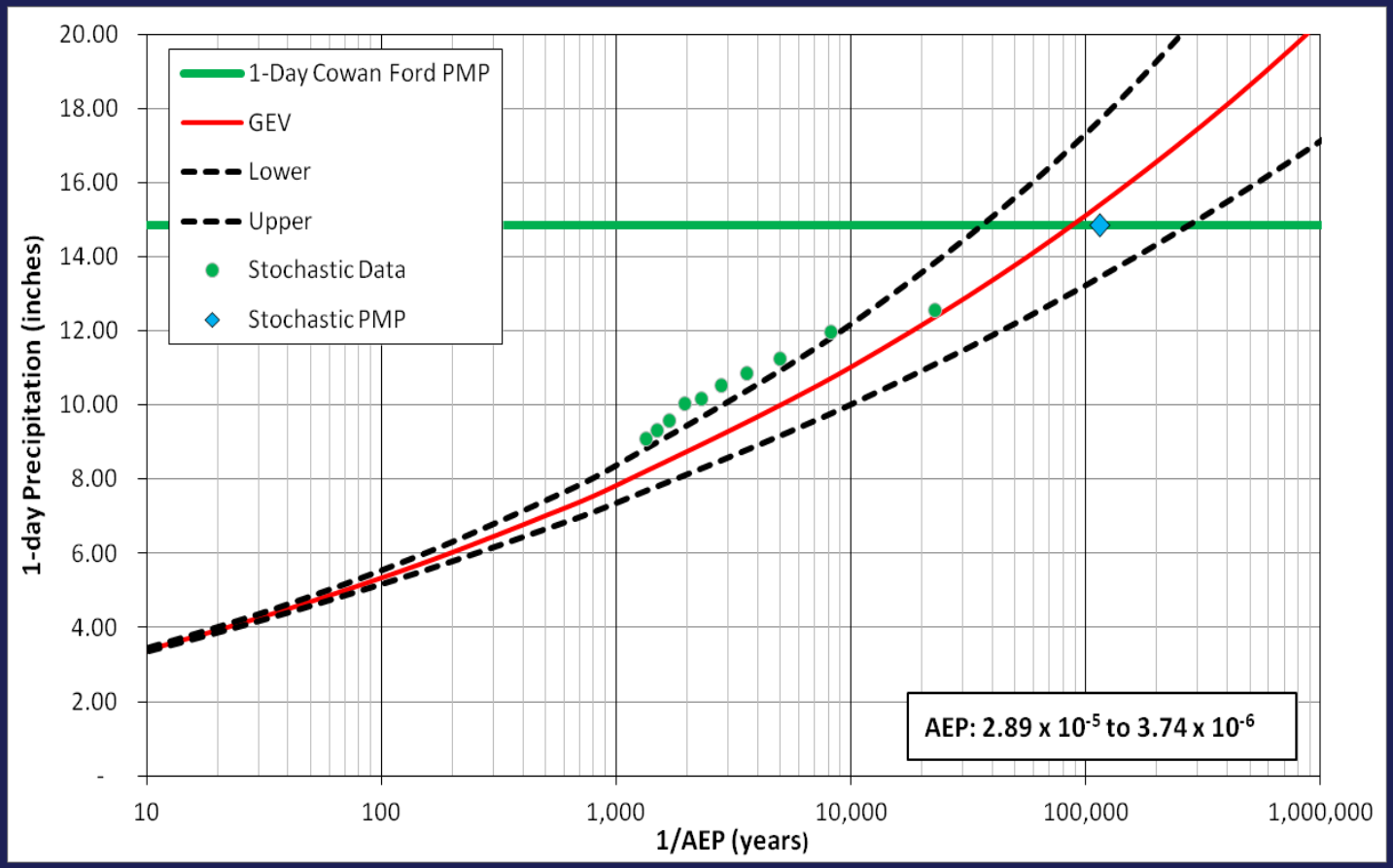




- Catawba Basin (4737-sqmi)
- PMP = 12.96”
- AEP = 1.90 x 10^{-5} (52,629 yrs)

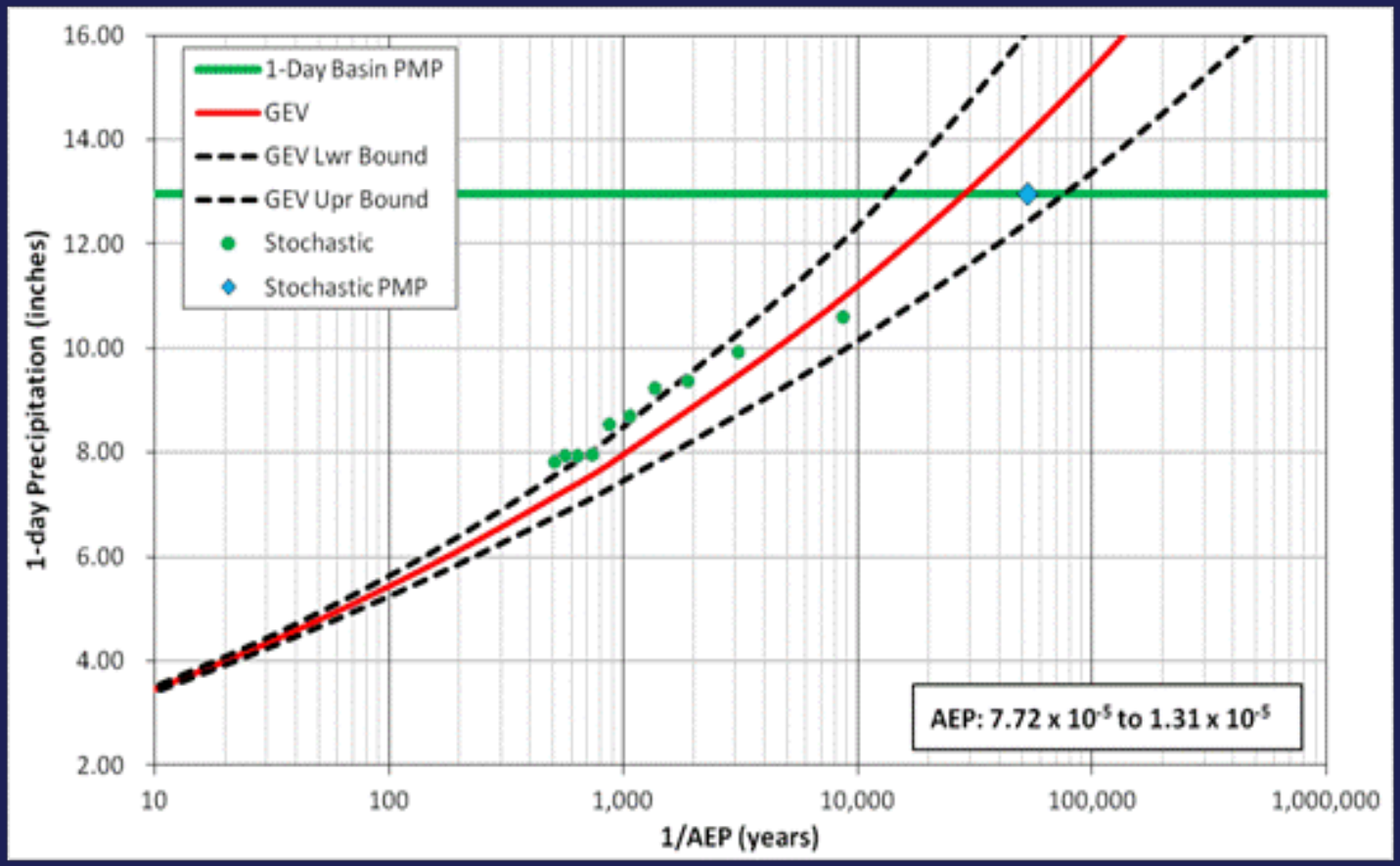
Summary of 1-Day Precipitation Frequency

- Cowan Ford Basin (1793-sqmi)
- AEP = 2.89 x 10^{-5} to 3.74 x 10^{-6}



Summary of 1-Day Precipitation Frequency

- Catawba Basin (4737-sqmi)
- AEP = 7.72×10^{-5} to 1.31×10^{-5}



Summary of PMP Probability Methods

- AEP of PMP ranges from 10^{-5} to 10^{-7} AEP
  - Varies by location, duration, and storm areal coverage
- Multiple methods provide confidence in AEP

Basin	Stochastic	AEP Upper	AEP Lower
Bridgewater	8.87×10^{-7}	7.41×10^{-6}	5.88×10^{-7}
Cowans Ford	8.78×10^{-6}	2.89×10^{-5}	3.74×10^{-6}
Catawba	1.90×10^{-5}	7.72×10^{-5}	1.31×10^{-5}