## RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

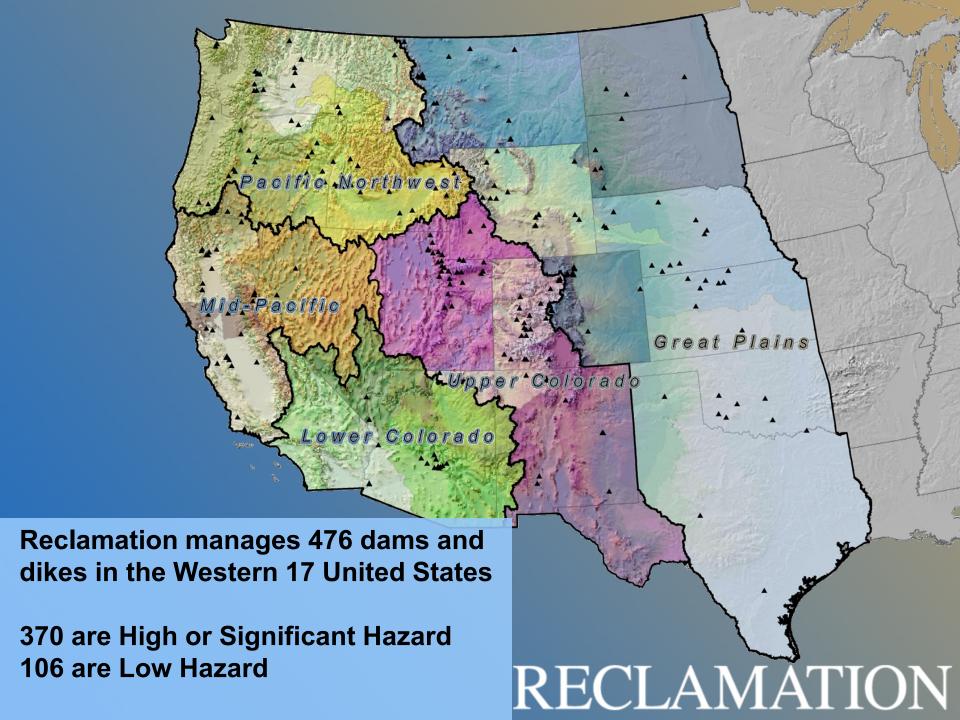
## Dam Safety Program

Managing Risk to Support the Core Mission



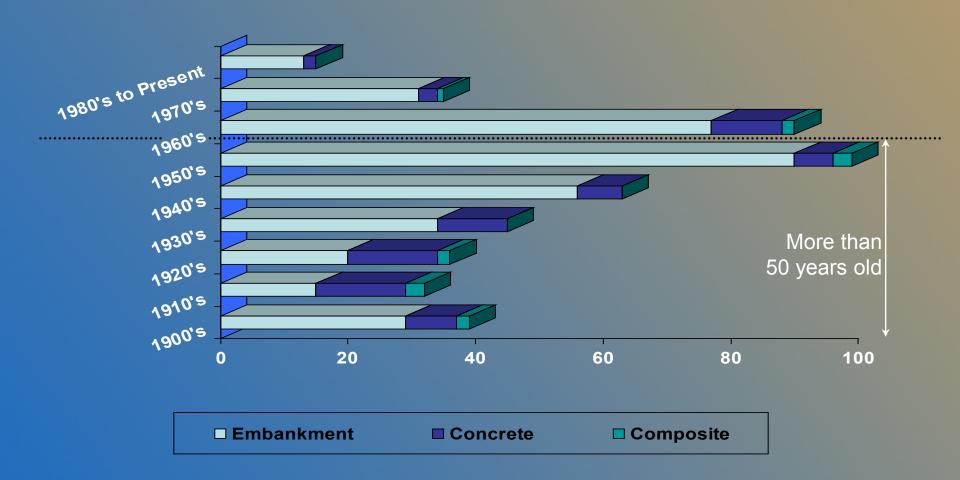


U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation



#### Bureau of Reclamation

Original Construction Dates



#### **Teton Dam Failure – 1976**

11 killed, ½ billion dollars property damage

- Prompted new federal legislation on dam safety
- Reclamation's dam safety program established soon after



## Dam Safety Related Legislation

- National Dam Inspection Act (1972)
   (COE)
- Reclamation Safety of Dams Act (1978)
   Amended (1984, 2000, 2002, 2004)
- National Dam Safety Program Act (2002)
   (FEMA)
- Dam Safety and Security Act (2002)

(FEMA) RECLAMATION

## Reclamation Safety of Dams Act

"In order to preserve the structural safety of Bureau of Reclamation dams and related facilities, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to perform such modifications as he determines to be reasonably required."

### The Act:

- Authorizes modification of Reclamation dams "the cause of which results from new hydrologic or seismic data or changes in the state of the art criteria...deemed necessary for safety purposes"
- Does not address conditions "resulting from age and normal deterioration or from nonperformance of reasonable maintenance"
- 75 dams repaired to date under Safety of Dams Act

# Dam Safety Program Processes

Safety Evaluation of Existing Structures (SEED) Process

Non-reimbursable

Risk identification and evaluation phase

 Initiate SOD Corrective Action (ISCA) Process
 Reimbursable
 Risk reduction phase

## What is Risk?

Reclamation Dam Safety Definitions

Annualized failure probability

P (failure) = P (load) x P (response to the load)

Annualized loss of life (risk)

Risk = P (load) x P (response) x Consequences

## What is Risk Analysis?

The procedure to identify and quantify risk by establishing potential failure modes, providing numerical estimates of the likelihood of an event in a specified time period, and estimating the magnitude of the consequences.

#### What is Risk Assessment?

The use of risk estimation (analysis) in decision-making

## Risk Analysis Process

- Determine Failure Modes
- Construct event tree
- Discuss nodes
- List what's known/unknown
- Estimate probability
- Examine conclusions

# Estimate Load Probabilities and Consequences

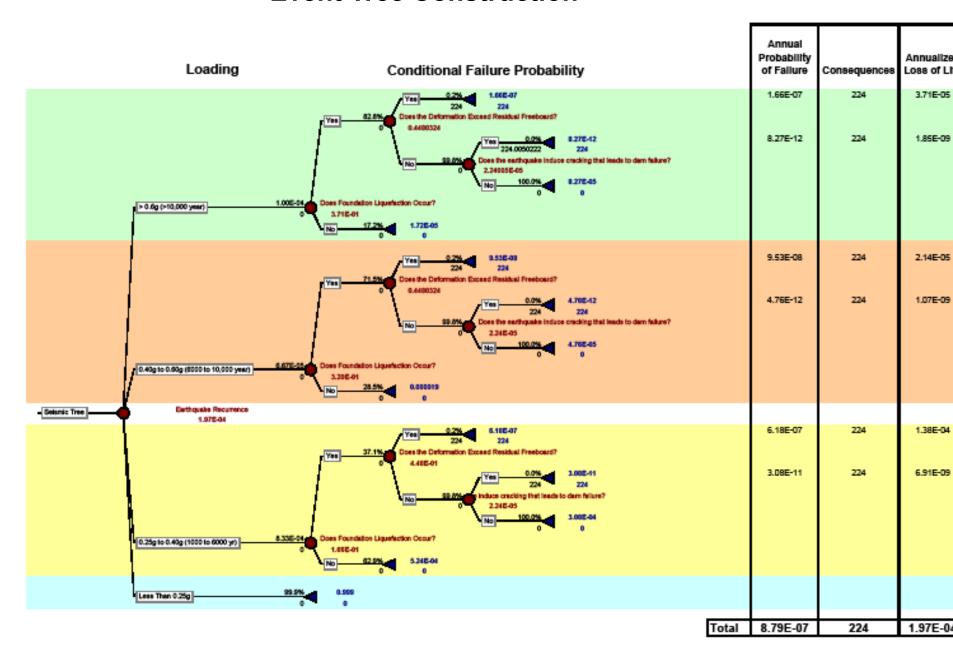
- Estimates made by specialists in most situations
- Seismic hazards estimated by seismologists (input from geologists)
- Hydrologic hazards estimated by flood hydrologists (input from meteorologists and geologists)
- Consequences estimated by specialists with inundation and dam failure expertise

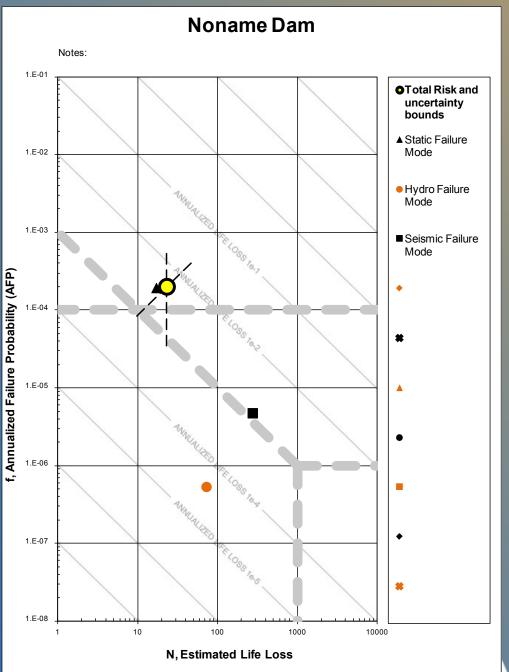
## Estimate Response Probabilities

- Usually a very difficult part of the process
- Estimates made by those most familiar with the behavior of the dam
- Break down the overall dam responses into smaller steps that are easier to understand and estimate
- "Toolboxes" have been and continue to be developed
- See Reclamation and USACE Best Practices in Dam Safety Risk Analysis trainings

http://www.usbr.gov/ssle/damsafety/Risk/methodology.html

#### **Event Tree Construction**





MATION

# Guidelines for Achieving Public Protection in Dam Safety Decision Making

- Guidelines ensure consistent and adequate levels of public protection when evaluating and modifying existing dams and designing new structures
- Define how to incorporate risk-based evaluations into the dam safety decision making process

#### **Guidelines consider:**

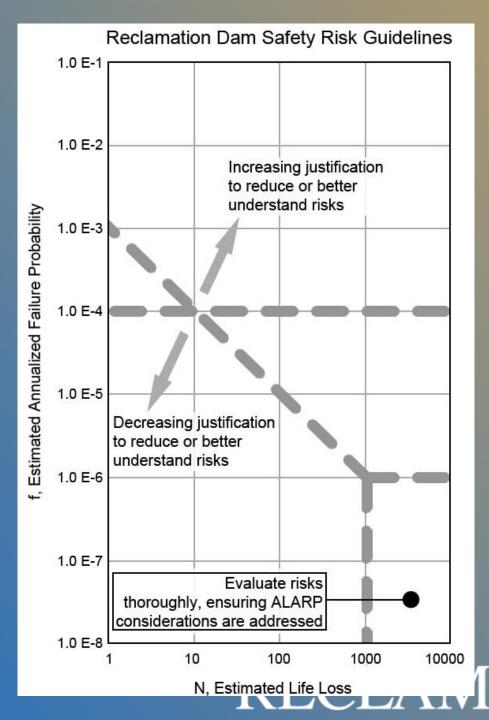
- Annual Probability of dam failure or condition that results in an unintentional release of reservoir
- Expected Loss of Life

Reclamation (2011)

Public Protection Guidelines

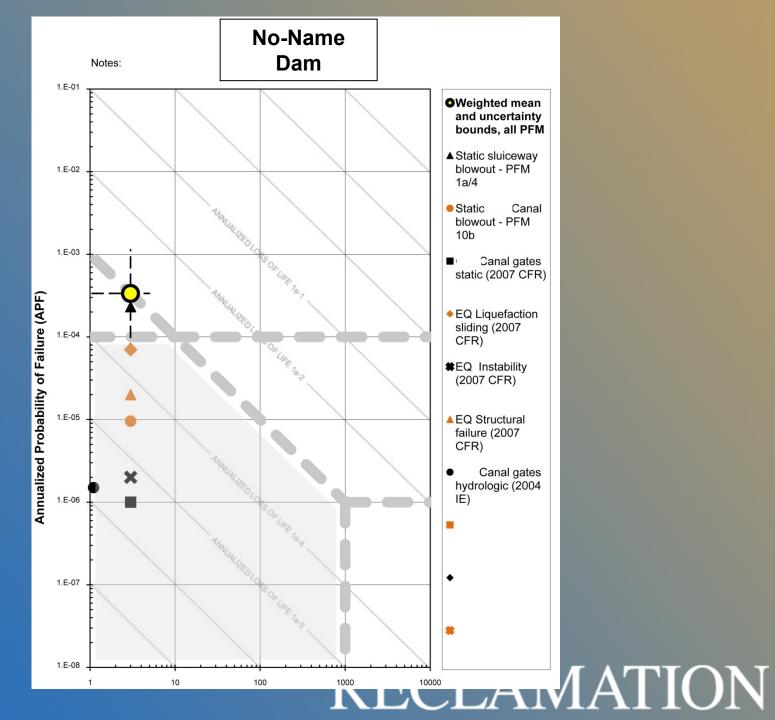
Rationale

Examples of Use



## Issue Evaluation

- More detailed studies of the loadings
- Field Exploration
- Analyses
- Team Risk Analysis
- Recommendations
  - Risks below guidelines
  - Proceed with corrective action
- Decision Document



# Dam Safety Program Processes

 Safety Evaluation of Existing Structures (SEED) Process

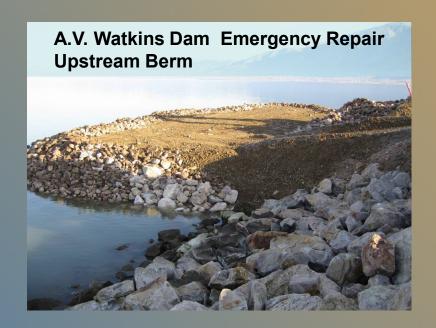
Non-reimbursable

Risk identification and evaluation phase

Initiate SOD Corrective Action (ISCA) Process
Reimbursable
Risk reduction phase

## **Examples of Risk Reduction Actions**

- Short-term actions
  - Investigation of uncertainties
  - Reservoir restrictions
  - Increased monitoring
  - Operational changes
  - Interim Repairs
  - Upgraded EAP





Deer Flat Dam Interim Repair Upstream Berm

## **Examples of Risk Reduction Actions**

- Long-term actions
  - Load definition
  - Data collection
  - Structural modification
  - Long-term reservoir restriction



## Why Risk Based Decisions?

#### Limited resources

Where can the funds be most efficiently expended to protect the population downstream of our facilities?

#### Understanding of Uncertainty

How much do we really know about a structure? Will it affect our understanding about its health?

## Why Risk Based Decisions?

- Risk estimates focused on identified failure modes are easier to understand for decision makers, management, our customers and the public.
- Risk is now the primary justification for prioritizing and pursuing work activities.
- Risk is a convincing tool to explain why the dam safety program takes actions and how funds are being expended.

#### **Benefits of Risk Based Decisions**

- Complies with Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety
- More comprehensive and consistent evaluations less subjectivity
- Better focus on process of data collection
- Improved consistency in decisions
- Better focus in recommendations
- Better definition of objectives in scoping out work products
- Resource prioritization
- Project Justification

## Questions?

Reclamation's Dam Safety Program

- Public Protection Guidelines
- Rationale
- Examples of Use

Revised 2011

http://www.usbr.gov/ssle/damsafety/references.html