



Climate Change Hazards Summary Report for Facility Investment Planning

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area January 2021

Prepared By
NPS Climate Change Response Program
NPS Sustainable Operations and Maintenance Branch

Introduction

Parks are required to complete a park project narrative template for each proposed Great American Outdoors Act Facility Investment Plan (GFIP) project for Legacy Restoration Funding in fiscal years 2023-2025. Information provided in this report is intended to help parks consider climate change related hazards when addressing Question 16 of the narrative template.

Specifically: What risks or hazards (current and projected, e.g. effects of climate change) are likely to affect this project? If applicable, what adaptation strategies and/or resiliency measures have been identified for scenarios that pose high risks to project assets?

Step 1: Review summary information for known or potential hazards identified for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

- Review the list of potential hazards below and decide whether or not they apply to your specific GFIP project. NPS Climate Change Response Program (CCRP) staff attempted to identify potential hazards for the park; however, park staff and project planners have more information about hazards that are likely to be applicable to a specific project.
- The hazards below were selected from a longer list included in Appendix 1, which also indicates CCRP's 'best professional judgement' about the relevance of the hazard for this park. Note both lists serve as a "coarse filter" screening tool to help identify potential climate-related hazards for facility and asset planning.

Hotter temperatures

Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities have increased temperatures globally (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change et al. 2013), across the U.S. (U.S. Global Change Research Program et al. 2017), and in U.S. national parks (Gonzalez et al. 2018). For the area within the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, annual average temperature increased at the statistically significant rate of $1.8 \pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($3.2 \pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{F.}$) per century from 1895 to 2017 (Gonzalez et al. 2018). Under the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario, climate models project additional heating of the area within park boundaries of $3.9 \pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($7 \pm 1.4^{\circ}\text{F.}$) by 2100. The temperature increase could be kept to $1.4 \pm 0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($2.5 \pm 1.1^{\circ}\text{F.}$) under a scenario of reduced emissions (Gonzalez et al. 2018). Under the highest emissions scenario, models project an increase of 40-60 more days per year with a maximum temperature $>32^{\circ}\text{C}$ (90°F.) and an increase of 5°C (10°F.) in the hottest day of the year, to as high as 41°C (105°F.), by 2100 (Hall et al. 2018).

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Drought

Drought is an extended period of low precipitation, surface water, or soil moisture below a long-term average. A severe drought struck most of California, including the Los Angeles area, from 2012 to 2016, with the hottest annual average temperatures and lowest 12-month precipitation total since 1895 (Diffenbaugh et al. 2015). From 2012 to 2015, soil moisture for California as a whole dropped to its driest level in the past 1200 years (Robeson 2015). For California as a whole, the high temperatures of human-caused climate change accounted for one-tenth to one-fifth of the 2012-2014 period of the drought (Williams et al. 2015). From 2000 to 2018, the increased heat of human-caused climate change has caused half the severity of the most severe drought for the southwestern U.S. as a whole since the 1500s (Williams et al. 2020).

Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change could increase the number of dry days in southern California by five to ten days per year (Polade et al. 2014). Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change increases drought risk in southern California by 2100 to the 1% driest drought severity experienced currently (Cook et al. 2015), increasing the probability of a drought as severe as the 2012-2016 California drought to once a year by mid-century (Diffenbaugh et al. 2015). This could cause more frequent water shortages in southern California (Pagán et al. 2016). Drought can also affect water and wastewater system operations, water quality (Mosley 2015), and soil stability (Fernandes et al. 2015).

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Increased wildfire

Wildfire is a natural part of many forest, woodland, and grassland ecosystems. Climate change is intensifying the heat that drives wildfire above natural levels (Jolly et al. 2015) and altering the distribution and density of vegetation that comprises the fuel for wildfires (Gonzalez et al. 2010). These effects combine with the unnatural buildup of coarse woody debris and understory trees from decades of suppression of all fires, even natural ones (Agee and Skinner 2005). Across the western U.S., including southern California, analyses of causal factors have found that human-caused climate change has doubled the area burned by wildfire since 1984 above natural levels, mainly through drying of vegetation (Abatzoglou and Williams 2016).

Under the highest emissions scenario, continued climate change could double fire frequency in forests and chaparral in the Santa Monica Mountains (Westerling 2018). Across southern California, increased temperatures and decreased relative humidity could increase probabilities of Santa Ana fires (autumn) and non-Santa Ana fires (summer) (Jin et al. 2014). For areas where projected climate change increases fire risk, infrastructure located under or near tree canopies or dense grasslands are vulnerable to burning and destruction.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Changing rainfall and snowfall

For the area within the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, total annual precipitation changed at the non-statistically significant rate of $-6\% \pm 12\%$ per century from 1895 to 2017 (Gonzalez et al. 2018). Under the highest emissions scenario, climate models project, on average, a total annual precipitation increase of $3 \pm 20\%$ by 2100, though half of the models project increases and half project decreases (Gonzalez et al. 2018). The number of dry days per year and the number of extreme rainfall days could increase, leading to intense droughts alternating with intense wet periods (Polade et al. 2014, 2017, Swain et al. 2018). Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change could reduce the probability of snowfall in the Santa Monica Mountains to zero (Klos et al. 2014). Changing rainfall and snowfall affect drought, wildfire, water scarcity, flooding, mold growth, and wood decay.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Increased extreme precipitation

Climate change has contributed to a 10% increase in 100-year storms (a day with more precipitation than any other day, on average, in 100 years) for the southwestern U.S. as a whole from 1958 to 2016 (Easterling et al. 2017). Under the highest emissions scenario, continued climate change could, in southern California by 2100, double the frequency of extreme storms comparable to the storms that generated the 2016-2017 floods (Swain et al. 2018). Under the highest emissions scenario, climate change could increase the frequency and intensity of atmospheric rivers, narrow bands of highly concentrated storms in that move from the Pacific Ocean into California, increasing rainfall in severe storms in southern California up to 28% by 2100 (Hagos et al. 2016, Huang et al. 2020). Extreme storms can cause flooding, damaging water and wastewater systems, drainage systems, roads, buildings, and other infrastructure.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Flooding

Increases in extreme rainstorms under climate change could increase flash flooding in parts of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties (Modrick and Georgakakos 2015). The combination of increases in wildfire and extreme storms under continued climate change could increase the risks of post-fire floods (Bart 2016) and post-fire mudslides (Ren and Leslie 2020) in southern California. Flood threats to infrastructure include erosion, structural damage from the force of floodwaters, and damage to electrical systems.

Post-flooding effects include rot, fungus, insects, mold, and mildew and physical deterioration of building materials.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Insect Pests

Warmer and moister conditions, which may increase under climate change, tend to favor numerous insect pests, including termites, ants, and hornets (Sims and Appel 2017). Continued climate change under low to high emissions could increase the number of invasive termite species in southern California (Buczowski and Bertelsmeier 2017). Pests can directly infest buildings and other infrastructure and indirectly affect infrastructure by increasing risks of tree death and falling branches or trees.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Invasive species

Climate change can favor invasive alien plant species in temperate zone ecosystems due to increased warmth, humidity, vegetation disturbances, and atmospheric carbon dioxide (Hellmann et al. 2008, Davidson et al. 2011, Liu et al. 2017). The Los Angeles area is a zone of medium to high risk of invasive alien plant and animal species under climate change (Early et al. 2016). Increases in cheatgrass and other invasive weeds would increase fire hazards. Invasive rodents can damage buildings and electrical and water systems.

Park staff assessment – relevant to GFIP Project:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

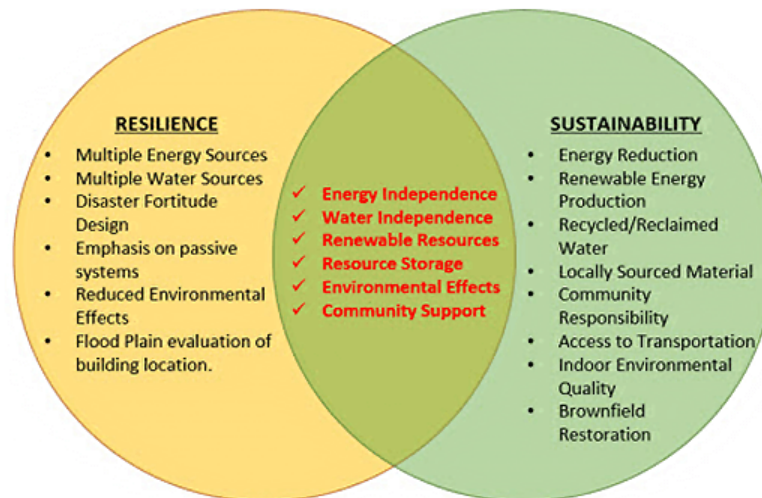
Step 2: Consider adaptation and resiliency strategies

- Review definitions of resiliency and adaptation strategies.
- Identify adaptation strategies that will help park resources respond to the hazards identified in Step 1.

Question 16 requires a screening for climate hazards followed by a review of adaptation and resiliency strategies that would be put in place to respond to these hazards. For the purposes of this report and investment planning, resilience is a property of a system or asset and generally refers to the ability of the system or asset to maintain its intended purpose following a temporary disturbance.

Adaptation strategies, in the context of built infrastructure, refers to the intentional management decision to identify, prepare for, and respond to observed or expected sustained changes in hazards, including climate change, to adjust to a sustained change in conditions.

It is important to note that resilient park operations can be supported through the use of green infrastructure such as sustainable landscaping, as well as sustainable energy, water, and building envelope solutions. The figure below illustrates this relationship.



Lists of adaptation strategies for different types of infrastructure projects in response to different hazards can be found here: [Incorporating Climate Change Adaptation in Infrastructure Planning and Design](#) (see Chapter 4, Tables 25-34). If used, these adaptation strategies will need to be modified for proposed park projects.

Buildings and assets within national parks may include cultural resources (e.g., historic and pre-historic buildings and structures). The adaptation and resiliency options for cultural resources often overlap with those defined for facilities; however, NPS has detailed specific strategies when dealing with cultural resources and climate change in national parks. ([Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy](#)). “Climate change poses an especially acute problem for managing cultural resources because they are unique and irreplaceable — once lost, they are lost forever.” ([NPS Policy Memorandum 14-02](#)).

Step 3: Develop an answer to Question 16 for your specific project and location, as well as strategies to address each hazard

- An example response to Question 16 is provided below.
- You will need to identify the general type of project and modify the text below based on the hazards identified in Step 1 and the adaptation strategies identified in Step 2 for your park and project. The park response should be as project-specific as possible.

Question 16: What risks or hazards (current and projected, e.g. effects of climate change) are likely to affect this project? If applicable, what adaptation strategies and/or resiliency measures have been identified for scenarios that pose high risks to project assets?

Several climate change hazards may affect a (new building, historic building restoration, road repair, water system, other) project at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, including hotter temperatures, more frequent storms, flash flooding, and increased insect pests. Possible adaptation and resiliency strategies include:

- Clearing any flammable vegetation or other material away from buildings.
- Water conservation measures to reduce water use during droughts.
- Changes in building design or building systems to maintain appropriate temperatures and humidity without increasing energy use, which would increase greenhouse gas emissions and exacerbate climate change. Energy conservation and renewable energy systems to prevent any increase in fossil fuel energy use.
- Drainage systems and culverts that could handle greater water flows.
- Relocation of any infrastructure from an area where a hazard cannot be avoided.
- Strengthening structures to prevent damage from extreme storms or treefall.
- Changes in building design or post-flooding dehumidification systems, coordinating with the NPS Historic Architecture, Conservation and Engineering Center or Historic Preservation Training Center and avoiding any increase in energy use, which would increase greenhouse gas emissions and exacerbate climate change.
- Early detection and removal of termites or other pests or invasive species.

Step 4: Seek additional assistance if desired

- Additional resources for answering question 16 and related questions can be found in:
 - Appendix 1 below, which includes a full hazards checklist, providing additional links for supporting information related to each hazard.
 - Appendix 2 below, which provides a map to visualize how climate is changing for the park.
 - The [GFIP Guidance and Logistics](#) folder under the [Resources to Assess Risks and Hazards](#) [tab](#) includes:
 - An Excel workbook labeled [T75 Parks GFIP NRSS Supporting Materials](#) that provides links to information for natural resources to be considered during project design and construction.
 - A [FAQs – Assessing Risks and Hazards](#) document that provides detailed guidance for answering Question 16.

- A [Natural Hazard Assessment Webinar](#) recording that provides key information, definitions, and guidance for understanding natural hazards and related resources.
- The NPS Climate Change Response Program (CCRP) and Sustainable Operations and Maintenance Branch (SOMB) are also available for assistance in evaluation of climate change hazards and resiliency strategies as they relate to specific projects. Questions can be sent to the NPS [GFIP Hazards and Risk Assistance email account](#) and a member of that team will reply with support.

Appendix 1: The Climate-Related Hazard Checklist

This appendix provides an initial evaluation of climate hazards for Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area according to the hazard ratings identified below. The information used to identify hazards in the checklist is mostly from regional assessments. Park and project specific information was generally not available when assessing these hazards. NPS Climate Change Response Program (CCRP) staff made an initial attempt to identify potential hazards for the park broadly (see 'Best Professional Judgement' column); however, park staff and project planners have more information about hazards that are likely to be applicable to a specific project.

Explanation of Hazard Ratings

Known hazard: Conditions that cause the hazard are well documented in the area where the park occurs. If applicable to the project site, these hazards should always be addressed in the project plan.

Potential hazard: Conditions that cause or underlie the hazard are known to occur nearby or are likely to occur based on studies with conditions similar to the park. If applicable to the project site, these hazards should be considered for inclusion in the project plan.

Not applicable: No evidence *was identified* showing this hazard is relevant to the park. Note this is a coarse filter evaluation; local knowledge of a hazard(s) should be used, when available.

Table 1. Climate-related Hazards Checklist

Potential Climate Hazard	Best Professional Judgment	Examples of risk or secondary hazard	Sources of General Non-site specific Data	Sources for Site Specific Data
Hotter average days and more very hot days	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Road surface degradation • Lack of water due to increased water for irrigation • Increased humidity • Danger to staff	• National Climate Assessment	• National Climatic Data Center • DAYMet gridded climate data • National park historical and projected climate change
Increased drought frequency, intensity, magnitude, and duration	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Limited water supply for cooling, landscaping, structural fire suppression, other equipment • Increased competition for available water and water rights conflicts • Crack/heave damage in drier soils • Increased vulnerability to wildfire (below)	• Drought Monitor • National Integrated Drought Information Center • National Climate Assessment	• Drought Monitor • National Integrated Drought Information Center
Increased wildfire frequency, intensity, magnitude, and duration	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Damage to facilities and contents • Smoke damage • Air quality dangerous to staff and visitors • Increased runoff • Increased erosion • Damage to water treatment plants	• Barbero et al. 2015 International Journal of Wildland Fire	• NIFC • International Wildland-Urban Interface Code

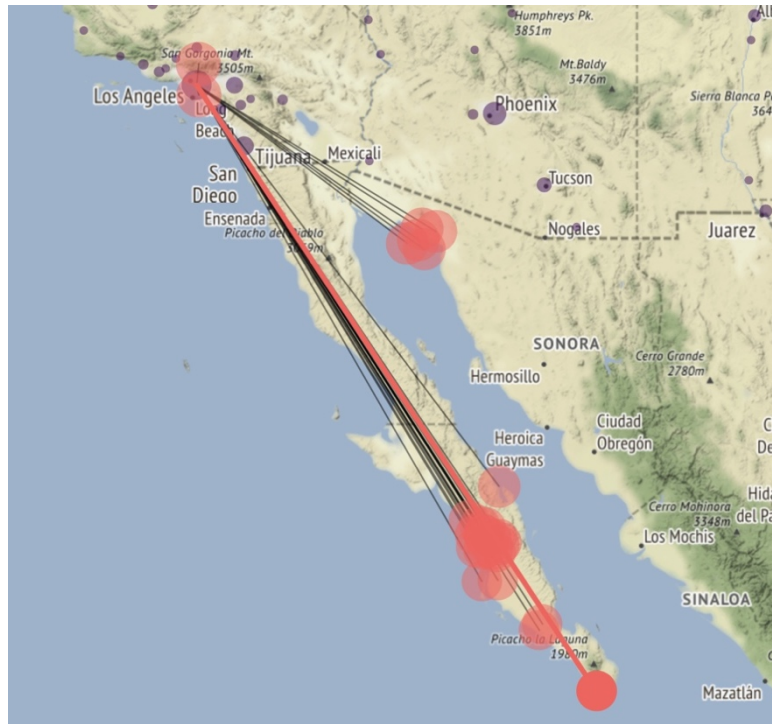
Potential Climate Hazard	Best Professional Judgment	Examples of risk or secondary hazard	Sources of General Non-site specific Data	Sources for Site Specific Data
Altered precipitation patterns and changing humidity	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Local flooding • Mold growth • Wood decay • Drought • Fire • Groundwater change	• National Climate Assessment	• National Climatic Data Center • DAYMet gridded climate data • National Park historical and projected climate change
Increased extreme precipitation	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Surface erosion • Floods (see below) • Water damage to structures from driven rain • Unstable saturated soils	• National Climate Assessment	• Evaluations are mostly at regional scales
Riverine flood/flash flood	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Damage or destruction of infrastructure • Stream channel migration • Stream bank erosion/extreme erosion • Safety • Water quality diminished • Damage to water source and delivery infrastructure • Changing requirements for culvert flow capacity	• FEMA Flood map service	• FEMA Map Service Center • Floodplain maps for HUD projects • Runoff projections (for select parks) • May require a special flood study

Potential Climate Hazard	Best Professional Judgment	Examples of risk or secondary hazard	Sources of General Non-site specific Data	Sources for Site Specific Data
Sea/lake level change and coastal storm surge	Known Hazard ☐ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☒	• Rising sea and lake levels • Rising water – wind driven (e.g. hurricane, nor'easter) • Saltwater intrusion • Vegetation damage	• NOAA SLR viewer • NOAA - Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory	• IRMA – Coastal reports • NPS SLR viewer • Specific Hazard Assessment: Coastal Storm Surge with Climate Change Effects (requires VPN connection) • SLR reports • Great Lakes Dashboard Project
Hurricanes and tornados	Known Hazard ☐ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☒	• Building destruction • Flying debris • Storm surge • Tree fall (see other categories for associated intense rainfall and floods)		• Wind speed data – from local codes • International Building Code • FEMA Map Service Center
Pest infestation	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Historic/facility fabric loss • Vegetation loss • Disease vectors may increase • Termites and other woodboring pests expanding range with warming and increased humidity	• USFS Forest Health Program	• Integrated Pest Management • Forest pests in eastern parks • USFS maps

Potential Climate Hazard	Best Professional Judgment	Examples of risk or secondary hazard	Sources of General Non-site specific Data	Sources for Site Specific Data
Invasive species	Known Hazard ☒ Potential Hazard ☐ Not Applicable ☐	• Aquatic mussels – water intakes clogged • Vegetation (kudzu, vines) – damage buildings, kill trees, obstruct waterways	• National Invasive Species Council	• Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System (current distribution) • Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System (projected distribution)

Appendix 2. What Could the Park Climate Feel Like in 60 Years?

The map below can help visualize how the climate around Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area could feel with continued climate change under high emissions by 2080, based on an analysis of climate model projections (Fitzpatrick and Dunn 2019). Under a high greenhouse gas emission scenario, Los Angeles then could feel similar to Baja California Sur today. The red line shows the average of the 27 climate models; the black lines show the 27 individual projections. Smaller circles indicating closer matches. All circles (red or purple) denote cities used in the analysis. The analysis is based on twelve climate metrics, including minimum and maximum temperature and precipitation by season (spring, summer, fall, winter). More details are at <https://fitzlab.shinyapps.io/cityapp/>.



References

- Abatzoglou, J. T., and A. P. Williams. 2016. Impact of anthropogenic climate change on wildfire across western US forests. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 113:11770–11775.
- Agee, J. K., and C. N. Skinner. 2005. Basic principles of forest fuel reduction treatments. *Forest Ecology and Management* 211:83–96.
- Bart, R. R. 2016. A regional estimate of postfire streamflow change in California: A regional estimate of postfire streamflow change. *Water Resources Research* 52:1465–1478.
- Buczowski, G., and C. Bertelsmeier. 2017. Invasive termites in a changing climate: A global perspective. *Ecol Evol* 7:974–985.
- Cook, B. I., T. R. Ault, and J. E. Smerdon. 2015. Unprecedented 21st century drought risk in the American Southwest and Central Plains. *Science Advances* 1:e1400082.
- Davidson, A. M., M. Jennions, and A. B. Nicotra. 2011. Do invasive species show higher phenotypic plasticity than native species and, if so, is it adaptive? A meta-analysis: Invasive species have higher phenotypic plasticity. *Ecology Letters* 14:419–431.
- Diffenbaugh, N. S., D. L. Swain, and D. Touma. 2015. Anthropogenic warming has increased drought risk in California. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 112:3931–3936.
- Early, R., B. A. Bradley, J. S. Dukes, J. J. Lawler, J. D. Olden, D. M. Blumenthal, P. Gonzalez, E. D. Grosholz, I. Ibañez, L. P. Miller, C. J. B. Sorte, and A. J. Tatem. 2016. Global threats from invasive alien species in the twenty-first century and national response capacities. *Nature Communications* 7:12485.

- Easterling, D. R., K. E. Kunkel, J. R. Arnold, T. Knutson, A. N. LeGrande, L. R. Leung, R. S. Vose, D. E. Waliser, and M. F. Wehner. 2017. Precipitation change in the United States. Pages 207–230 in D. J. Wuebbles, D. W. Fahey, K. A. Hibbard, D. J. Dokken, B. C. Stewart, and T. K. Maycock, editors. Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, D.C.
- Fernandes, M., A. Denis, R. Fabre, J.-F. Lataste, and M. Chrétien. 2015. In situ study of the shrinkage-swelling of a clay soil over several cycles of drought-rewetting. *Engineering Geology* 192:63–75.
- Fitzpatrick, M. C., and R. R. Dunn. 2019. Contemporary climatic analogs for 540 North American urban areas in the late 21st century. *Nature Communications* 10:614.
- Gonzalez, P., R. P. Neilson, J. M. Lenihan, and R. J. Drapek. 2010. Global patterns in the vulnerability of ecosystems to vegetation shifts due to climate change: Global vulnerability to climate change. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 19:755–768.
- Gonzalez, P., F. Wang, M. Notaro, D. J. Vimont, and J. W. Williams. 2018. Disproportionate magnitude of climate change in United States national parks. *Environmental Research Letters* 13:104001.
- Hagos, S. M., L. R. Leung, J. Yoon, J. Lu, and Y. Gao. 2016. A projection of changes in landfalling atmospheric river frequency and extreme precipitation over western North America from the Large Ensemble CESM simulations. *Geophysical Research Letters* 43:1357–1363.
- Hall, A., N. Berg, and K. Reich. 2018. Los Angeles Summary Report. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, University of California, Los Angeles.
- Hellmann, J. J., J. E. Byers, B. G. Bierwagen, and J. S. Dukes. 2008. Five Potential Consequences of Climate Change for Invasive Species. *Conservation Biology* 22:534–543.
- Huang, X., D. L. Swain, and A. D. Hall. 2020. Future precipitation increase from very high resolution ensemble downscaling of extreme atmospheric river storms in California. *Science Advances* 6:eaba1323.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, D. Qin, G. Plattner, M. Tignor, S. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex, and P. Midgley. 2013. Climate change 2013: The physical science basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (eds TF Stocker et al.):5–14.
- Jin, Y., J. T. Randerson, N. Faivre, S. Capps, A. Hall, and M. L. Goulden. 2014. Contrasting controls on wildland fires in Southern California during periods with and without Santa Ana winds: Controls on Southern California fires. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences* 119:432–450.
- Jolly, W. M., M. A. Cochrane, P. H. Freeborn, Z. A. Holden, T. J. Brown, G. J. Williamson, and D. M. J. S. Bowman. 2015. Climate-induced variations in global wildfire danger from 1979 to 2013. *Nature Communications* 6:7537.
- Klos, P. Z., T. E. Link, and J. T. Abatzoglou. 2014. Extent of the rain-snow transition zone in the western U.S. under historic and projected climate: Climatic rain-snow transition zone. *Geophysical Research Letters* 41:4560–4568.
- Liu, Y., A. M. O. Oduor, Z. Zhang, A. Manea, I. M. Tooth, M. R. Leishman, X. Xu, and M. van Kleunen. 2017. Do invasive alien plants benefit more from global environmental change than native plants? *Global Change Biology* 23:3363–3370.

- Modrick, T. M., and K. P. Georgakakos. 2015. The character and causes of flash flood occurrence changes in mountainous small basins of Southern California under projected climatic change. *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies* 3:312–336.
- Mosley, L. M. 2015. Drought impacts on the water quality of freshwater systems; review and integration. *Earth-Science Reviews* 140:203–214.
- Pagán, B. R., M. Ashfaq, D. Rastogi, D. R. Kendall, S.-C. Kao, B. S. Naz, R. Mei, and J. S. Pal. 2016. Extreme hydrological changes in the southwestern US drive reductions in water supply to Southern California by mid century. *Environmental Research Letters* 11:094026.
- Polade, S. D., A. Gershunov, D. R. Cayan, M. D. Dettinger, and D. W. Pierce. 2017. Precipitation in a warming world: Assessing projected hydro-climate changes in California and other Mediterranean climate regions. *Scientific Reports* 7:10783.
- Polade, S. D., D. W. Pierce, D. R. Cayan, A. Gershunov, and M. D. Dettinger. 2014. The key role of dry days in changing regional climate and precipitation regimes. *Scientific Reports* 4:4364.
- Ren, D., and L. M. Leslie. 2020. Climate warming enhancement of catastrophic southern California debris flows. *Scientific Reports* 10:10507.
- Robeson, S. M. 2015. Revisiting the recent California drought as an extreme value. *Geophysical Research Letters* 42:6771–6779.
- Sims, S. R., and A. G. Appel. 2017. Climate change and the new dynamics of urban pest management in North America. Pages 31–49 *in* P. Dhang, editor. *Climate change impacts on urban pests*. CABI, Wallingford.
- Swain, D. L., B. Langenbrunner, J. D. Neelin, and A. Hall. 2018. Increasing precipitation volatility in twenty-first-century California. *Nature Climate Change* 8:427–433.
- U.S. Global Change Research Program, D. J. Wuebbles, D. W. Fahey, K. A. Hibbard, D. J. Dokken, B. C. Stewart, and T. K. Maycock. 2017. *Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I*. U.S. Global Change Research Program.
- Westerling, A. L. 2018. *Wildfire Simulations for California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Projecting Changes in Extreme Wildfire Events with a Warming Climate*. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission, University of California, Merced.
- Williams, A. P., E. R. Cook, J. E. Smerdon, B. I. Cook, J. T. Abatzoglou, K. Bolles, S. H. Baek, A. M. Badger, and B. Livneh. 2020. Large contribution from anthropogenic warming to an emerging North American megadrought. *Science* 368:314–318.
- Williams, A. P., R. Seager, J. T. Abatzoglou, B. I. Cook, J. E. Smerdon, and E. R. Cook. 2015. Contribution of anthropogenic warming to California drought during 2012–2014. *Geophysical Research Letters* 42:6819–6828.

Disclaimer

Report Purpose and Scope:

Parks identified for Legacy Restoration Funding in fiscal years 2023-2025 are required to develop a Great American Outdoors Act Facility Investment Plan (GFIP). The intended use of this series of park-specific reports is to help parks address Question 16 of the narrative template: *What risks or hazards (current and projected, e.g. effects of climate change) are likely to affect this project? If applicable, what adaptation strategies and/or resiliency measures have been identified for scenarios that pose high risks to project assets?*

Each report compiled and summarized published information on a suite of climate change hazards. Each report included an analysis of each hazard, for which the report author assigned a 'hazard rating' as follows:

Known hazard: Conditions that cause the hazard are well documented in the area where the park occurs. If applicable to the project site, these hazards should always be addressed in the project plan.

Potential hazard: Conditions that cause or underlie the hazard are known to occur nearby or are likely to occur based on studies with conditions similar to the park. If applicable to the project site, these hazards should be considered for inclusion in the project plan.

Not applicable: No evidence was identified showing this hazard is relevant to the park. Note this is a coarse filter evaluation; local knowledge of a hazard(s) should be used, when available.

As articulated within the report (in an appendix of the hazard ratings) those ratings constitute the author's 'best professional judgement' about the relevance of the hazard for that park based on the reviewed literature (cited in the narrative text for the hazard & provided in the report bibliography).

The intended use of each report is to inform decisions for facility investment planning related to (i) potential hazards that a suggested facility investment concept would need to appropriately consider and avoid or mitigate and (ii) identifying facilities possibly at greater relative vulnerability due to the identified hazards. The level of information quality in the report was calibrated to those purposes, i.e. to inform development of questions for a facility investment scoping process to further explore.

Peer Review Process:

Each report was based on a template, which heavily relied on boilerplate text for the non-park specific elements. The boilerplate text underwent multiple rounds of informal peer review by assorted CCRP staff, including members of the Climate Science and Adaptation Team, the Communications Team, the Regional Climate Change Liaisons, and the Climate Change Liaison to Facilities and Planning. Each report was peer-reviewed by a member of CCRP to check interpretation, consistency in hazard ratings, improve narrative coherence, and flag priority additions/modifications. In situations where revisions were required, the peer reviewer then re-reviewed the final revised report to assure adequate resolution of the identified issues.