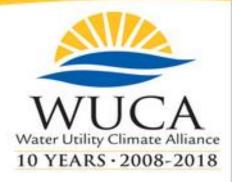


Building Resilience to a Changing Climate:

A Technical Training in Water Sector Utility Decision Support



Seattle Public Utilities





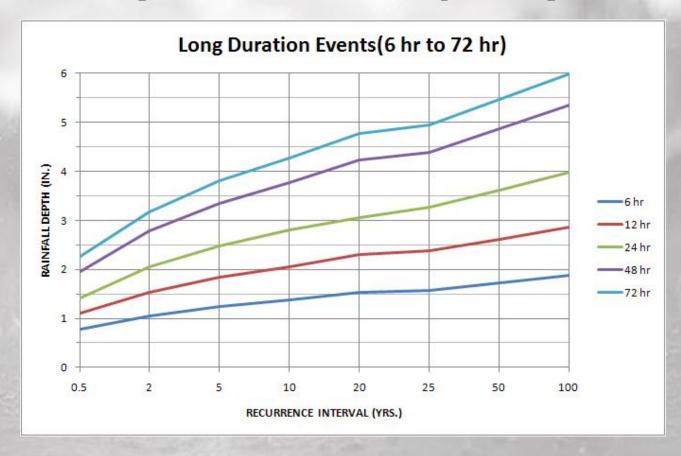




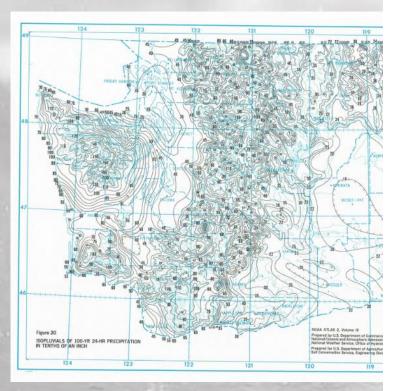
Outline

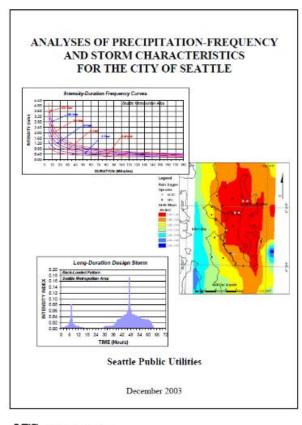
- Rainfall Statistics (IDF Curves)
- Future Rainfall (CPIDFs)
- Drainage System Planning
- Sea Level Rise Planning

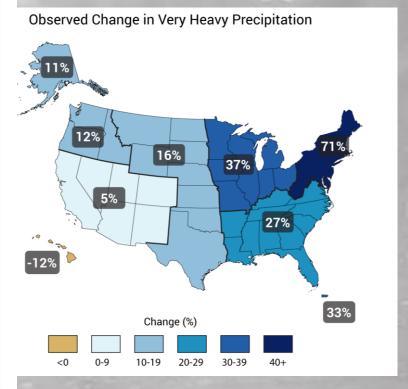
Intensity-Duration-Frequency Curves



Background Studies















Intensity Duration Frequency Curves and Trends for the City of Seattle

Technical Memorandum

December 29 2017

Seattle Public Utilities CSO Reduction Program



'Extreme' rainstorms becoming more common in Seattle, says city meteorologist

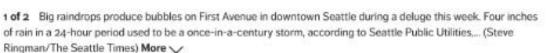






Originally published February 3, 2018 at 6:00 am Updated February 3, 2018 at 9:34 am





Our short showers and drizzle aren't going away. But the dayslong drenchings that sometimes soak the city? They've been happening more, according to a Seattle Public Utilities study.



Duration	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
5 min	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.30	0.35
15 min	0.21	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.44	0.51
30 min	0.30	0.38	0.44	0.53	0.60	0.68
1 hour	0.42	0.51	0.58	0.70	0.79	0.89
6 hours	1.08	1.26	1.38	1.56	1.74	1.86
24 hours	2.16	2.40	2.88	3.36	3.60	4.08
72 hours	3.13	3.77	4.23	4.91	5.42	5.93
	SALE I					
Duration	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
5 min	0.11	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.24	0.27
15 min	0.20	0.27	0.32	0.39	0 4	0.49
30 min	0.28	0.37	0.43	0.52	0.59	0.67
1 hour	0.39	0.50	0.58	0.68	0.77	0.85
6 hours	1.01	1.33	1.55	1.86	2.10	2.35
24 hours	1.99	2.69	3.24	4.03	4.70	5.47
72 hours	3.00	3.87	4.47	5.25	5.85	6.46



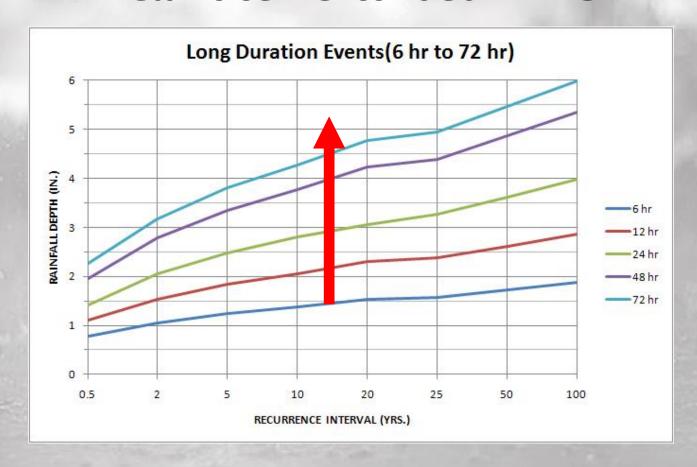
Duration	2-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr
5 min	-16%	-14%	-14%	-23%	-25%	-30%
15 min	-3%	-3%	3%	-1%	-1%	-4%
30 min	-8%	-4%	-2%	-2%	-2%	-1%
1 hour	-7%	-2%	-0%	-3%	-3%	-5%
6 hours	-7%	5%	11%	16%	17%	21%
24 hours	-9%	11%	11%	17%	23%	25%
72 hours	-5%	3%	5%	6%	7%	8%



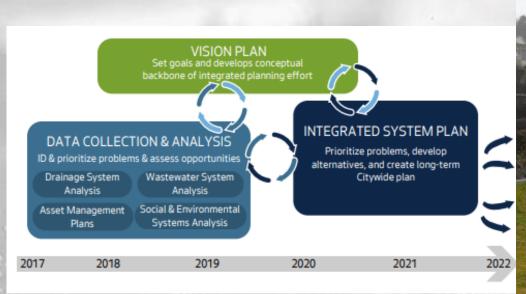
IDF Curves Summary

- Anecdotal evidence for increasing extremes
- Outdated statistics, poor communications and planning
- Local plus regional approach (waiting for NOAA)
- Results consistent with research: long-duration extremes have intensified

"Climate Perturbed" IDFs



Integrated Planning





Climate Change and Urban Drainage—Past

- Insufficient modeling resolution
- 2009 "scaling factor" was based on Clausius-Clapeyron, mixed w/ other uncertainties
- Ad hoc, nebulous planning



Climate Change and Urban Drainage—Present

- CMIP5, RCP 8.5
- CPIDFs for intense events (22 GCMs)
- Monthly factors for non-intense events (39 GCMs)
- All rain gages perturbed (25th, 50th, and 75th %iles)



Scaling Factors

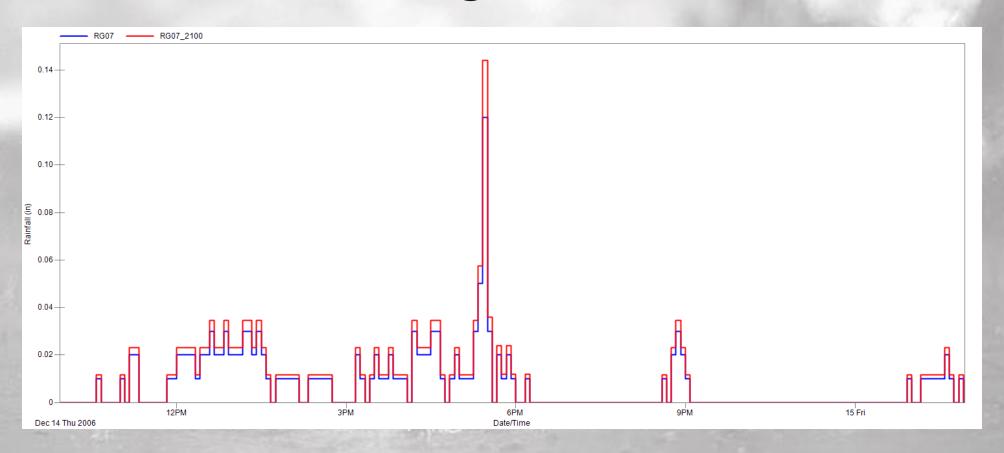
Monthly Rainfall

CPIDFs

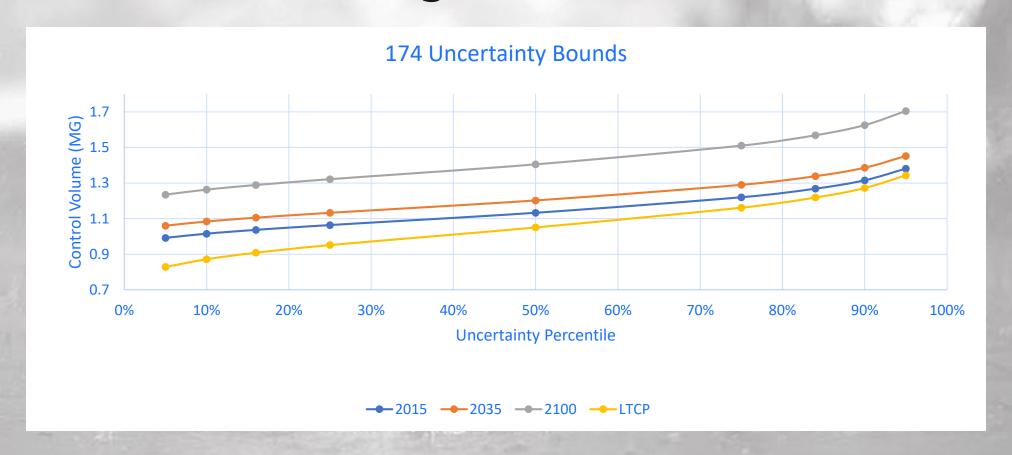
	2035			2100		
	25%	50%	75%	25%	50%	75%
January	-1.5%	5.7%	11.7%	-5.5%	20.7%	42.2%
March	-2.9%	0.9%	7.9%	-10.5%	3.3%	28.7%
August	-18.2%	-9.2%	2.4%	-65.7%	-33.1%	8.7%
November	0.3%	8.7%	13.7%	1.2%	31.5%	49.5%

		2035		2100		
Return Period	25%	50%	75%	25%	50%	75%
2	4.3%	5.6%	6.2%	15.6%	20.1%	22.3%
5	4.1%	5.5%	6.5%	14.8%	19.7%	23.5%
10	3.9%	5.5%	6.9%	14.2%	19.7%	24.9%
25	3.7%	5.5%	7.5%	13.5%	20.0%	27.2%
50	3.6%	5.6%	8.1%	12.9%	20.3%	29.2%
100	3.4%	5.7%	8.7%	12.3%	20.6%	31.4%

Perturbing Past Events



Perturbing Control Volumes



CPIDFs Summary

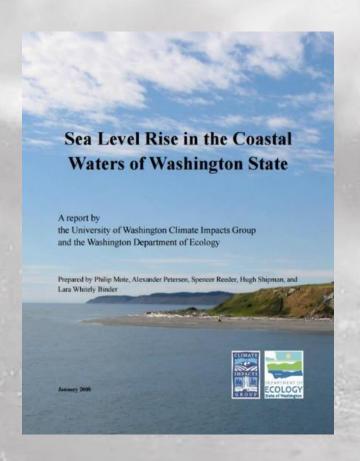
- Resolved modeling concerns
- New scaling factors being used across the utility
- Updated control volumes for all combined sewer overflow basins
- Assessing costs and levels of service
- Developing sizing guidance

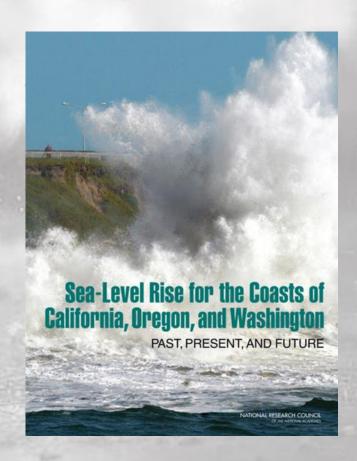


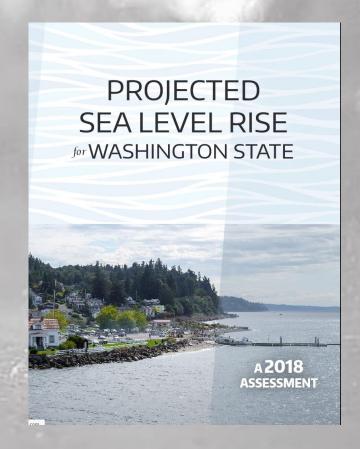


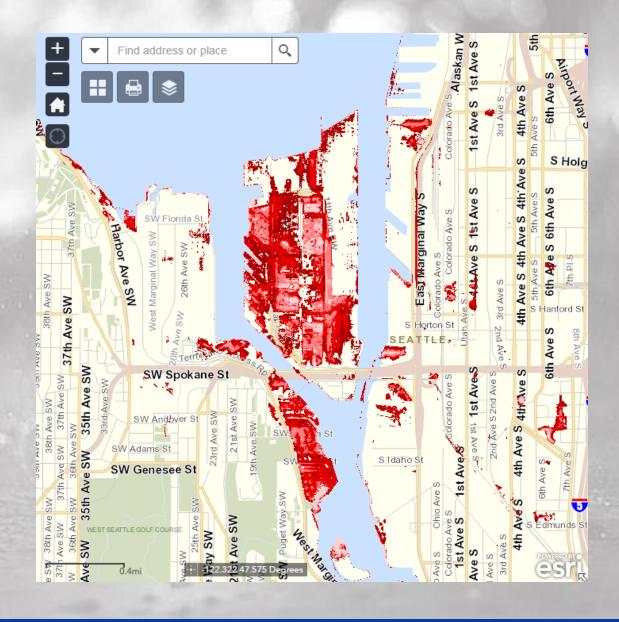


Sea Level Rise









Sea Level Rise Summary

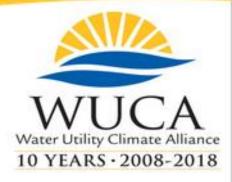
- Localized best available science
- Mapping only as first step
- Understanding time of emergence and risk tolerance
- Developing guidance





Building Resilience to a Changing Climate:

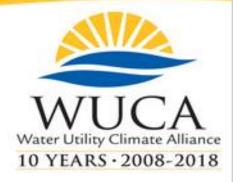
A Technical Training in Water Sector Utility Decision Support

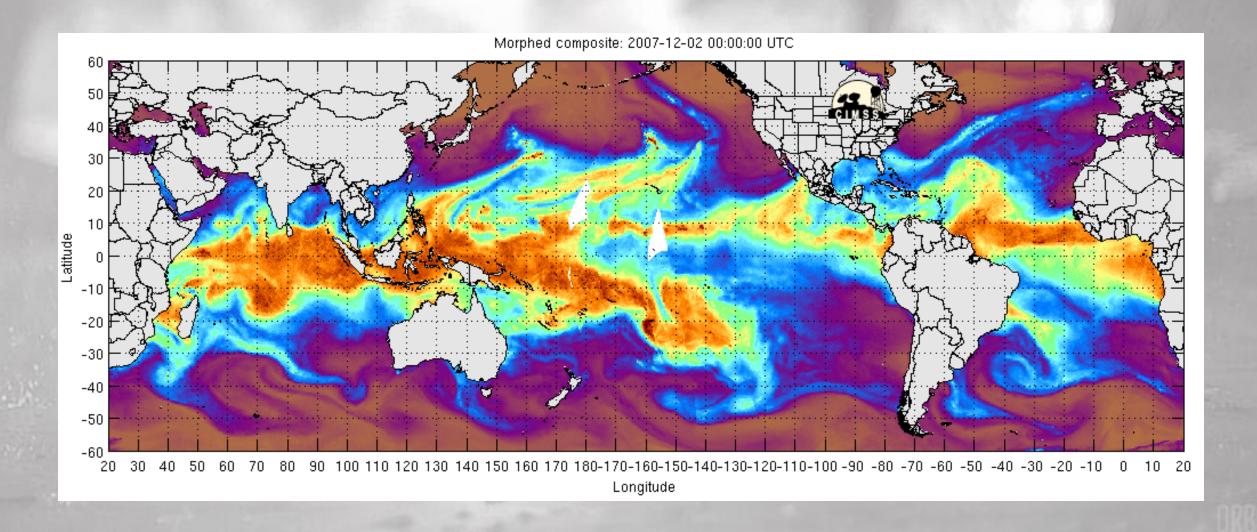




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12/04/2018



