Updating Rainfall
Statistics for
Infrastructure Planning
and Design in a
Changing Climate

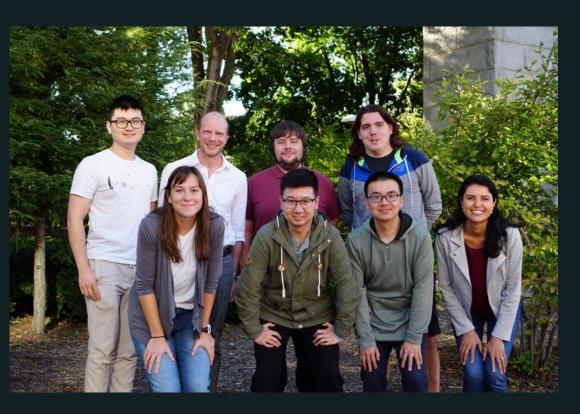
Daniel Wright, PhD, M. ASCE Assistant Professor



WISCONSIN
INITIATIVE ON
CLIMATE
CHANGE
IMPACTS

Photo: Wisconsin Emergency Management

HYDROCLIMATE EXTREMES RESEARCH GROUP @ UW-MADISON

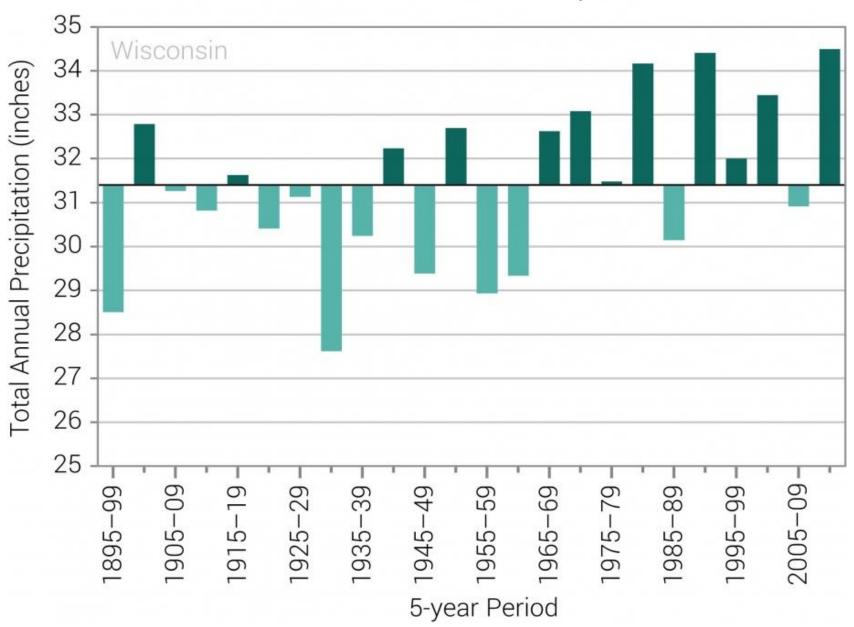


What do we do?

- Use statistics and highperformance computing to understand and predict rainfall, floods, and landslides
- Develop software to advance our research and to support others



Observed Annual Precipitation



Source: CICS-NC and NOAA NCEI

Local / Regional Issues







FOXIBUSINESS

Edition V

heàlth Food Fitness Wellness Parenting Vital Signs

Two more Eastern equine encephalitis deaths reported in Michigan

By Jamie Gumbrecht, CNN

Updated 7:33 PM ET, Tue September 17, 2019

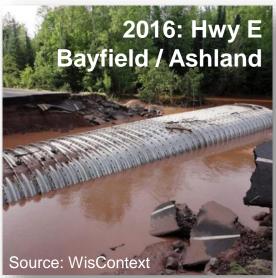
https://www.wiscontext.org/search/content/climate





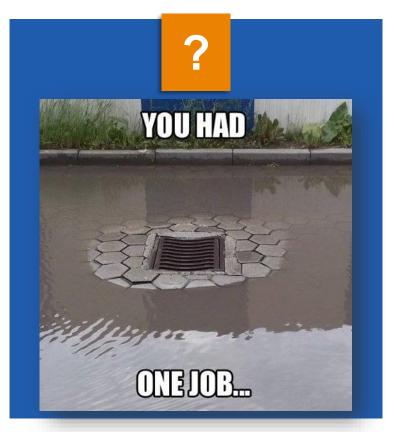














C'S GET DEGREES

Stormwater Infrastructure

- 1. A component of all other infrastructure
- 2. WEF: \$7.5 billion annual funding gap
- 3. Coming to the 2021 ASCE report card
- 4. Heavily reliant on rainfall statistics such as the "100-year storm"



Why Care?

X-year storms are critical:

- Infrastructure design, site development, related regulations
- Floodplain mapping/flood insurance

High costs if X-year storm is wrong:

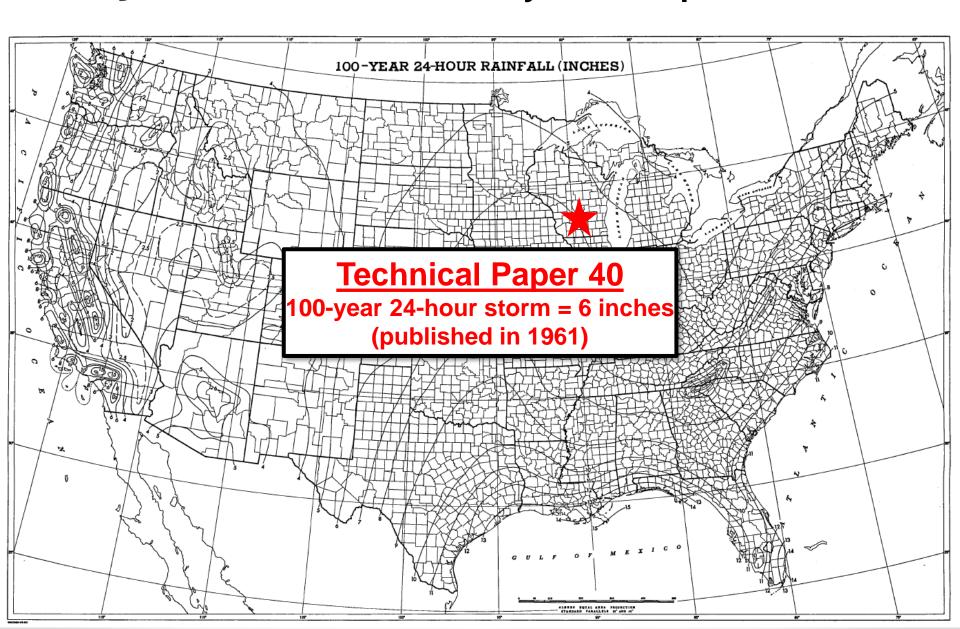
- Infrastructure has very long lifespans and high price tags
- So does your mortgage!

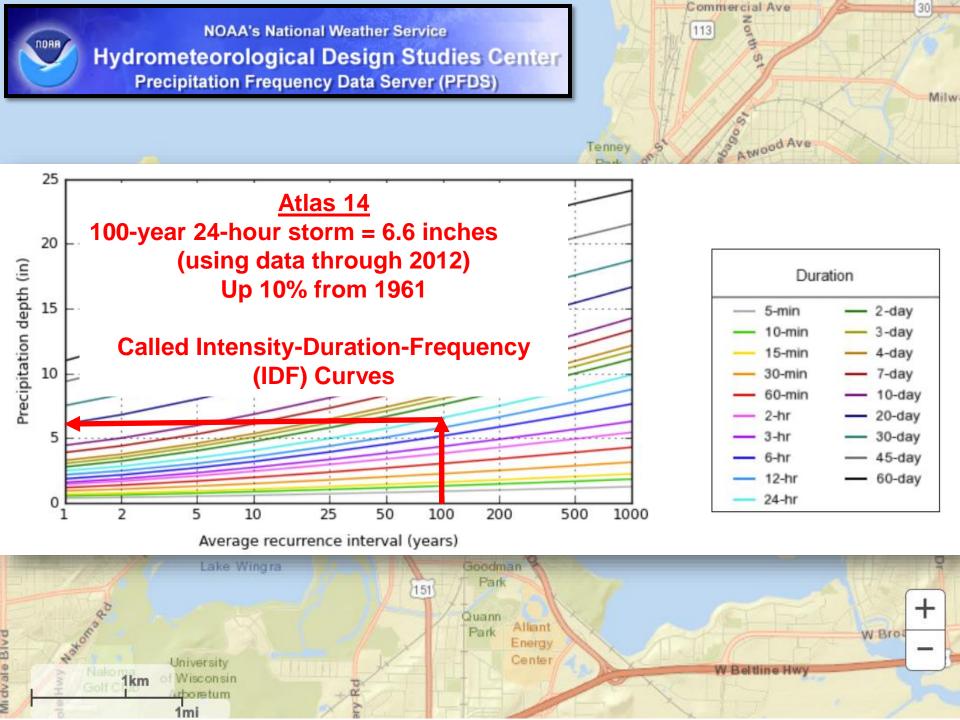




100-year Storm

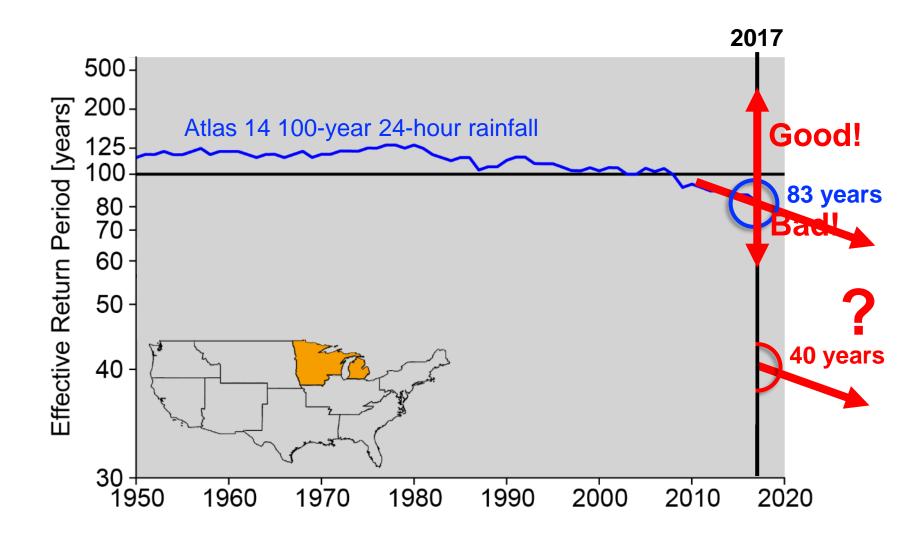
has 1% chance of happening each year at a specific location





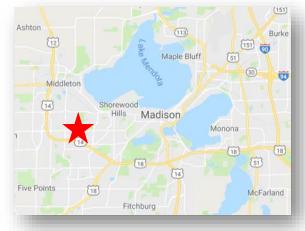
How are existing rainfall statistics holding up?

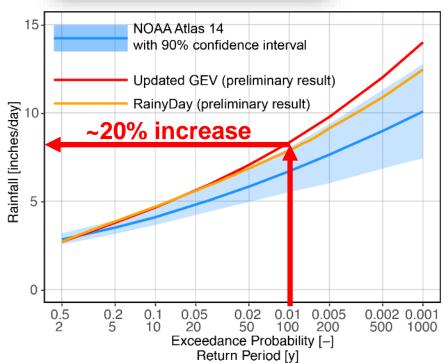
Wright, D.B., C.D. Bosma, T. Lopez-Cantu, U.S. hydrologic design standards insufficient due to large increases in frequency of rainfall extremes, *Geophysical Research Letters* (2019).

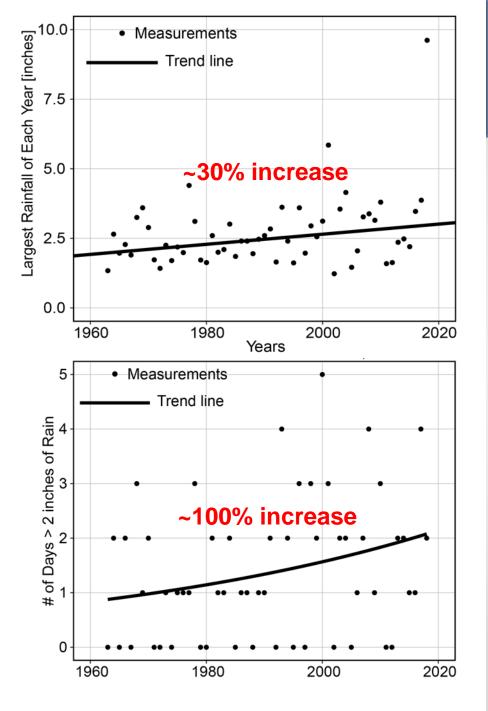


WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Option 1: Update using recent data







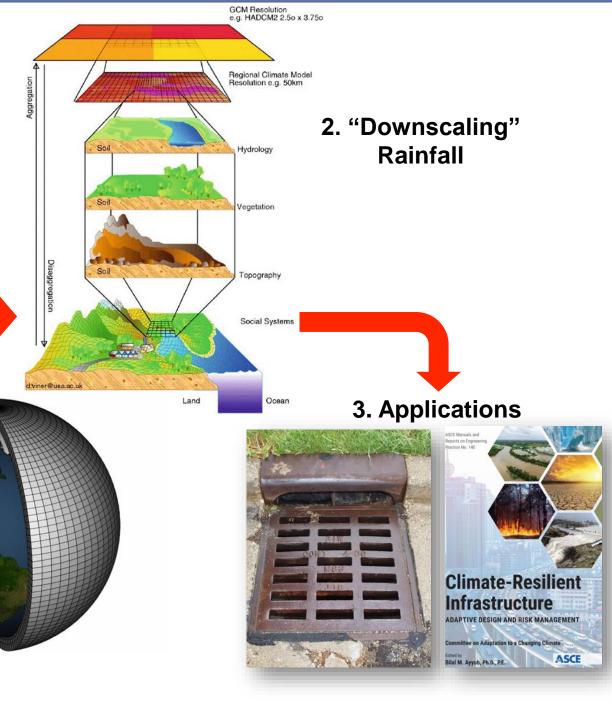
Option 2: Predict future statistics

1. Global Climate

Modeling

Vertical Grid (Height or Pressure)

Horizontal Grid (Latitude-Longitude)



WHAT'S OUR PLAN?



Part 1: WICCI Infrastructure Working Group

The Wisconsin Rainfall Project:

Part 2: Updating rainfall statistics using recent storms

Part 3: Future rainfall statistics using "downscaling"

2011

Part 1: The WICCI Infrastructure Working Group

Chair: Robert Montgomery

Principal Engineer, Emmons & Olivier Resources
Prof. of Practice, Civil and Environmental
Engineering
University of Wisconsin-Madison
rmontgomery@eorinc.com

Co-Chair: Maria Hart

Principal, Nomad Planners maria.hart@nomadplanners.com

Co-Chair: Daniel Wright

Assistant Prof., Civil and Environmental Engineering University of Wisconsin-Madison danielb.wright@wisc.edu

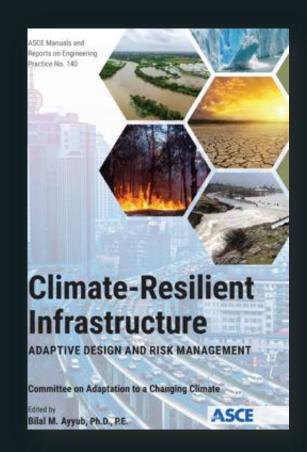


he first report of the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts

Part 1: The WICCI Infrastructure Working Group

Working Group Draft Charter

- "... climate changes will affect the performance of almost all types of civil and environmental engineering facilities, such as urban drainage, bridges, reservoir and flood management, and transportation."
- "[the WG] will synthesize available information, supplemented by additional analysis (as resources allow), to develop and communicate approaches for designers and managers to use in evaluating the resilience of their engineering infrastructure."



Part 1: The WICCI Infrastructure Working Group





AMERICAN DURI IC WORKS ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION



















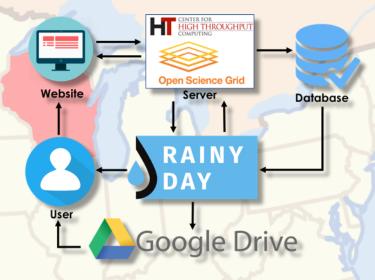
Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District

Let us know if you're interested!

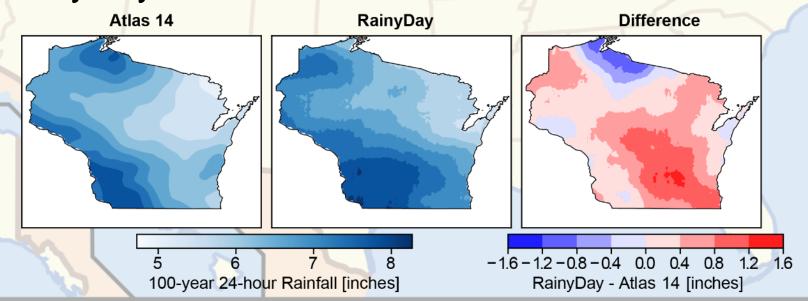
Part 2: Update Rainfall Statistics

Rain gage measurements





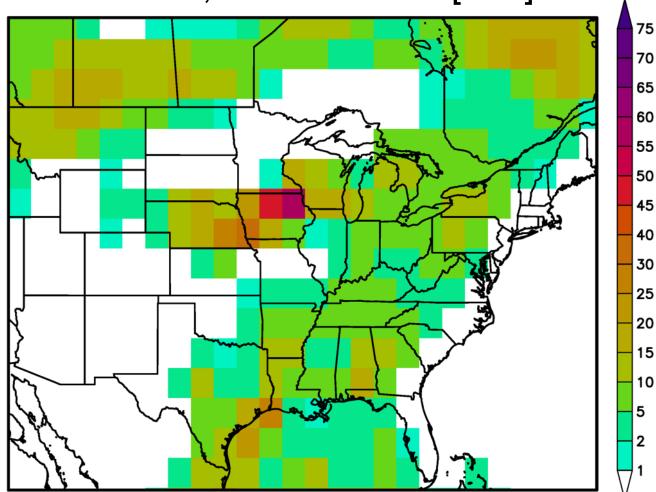
RainyDay Software + Radar



Part 3: Future Rainfall Statistics

Climate Model Downscaling

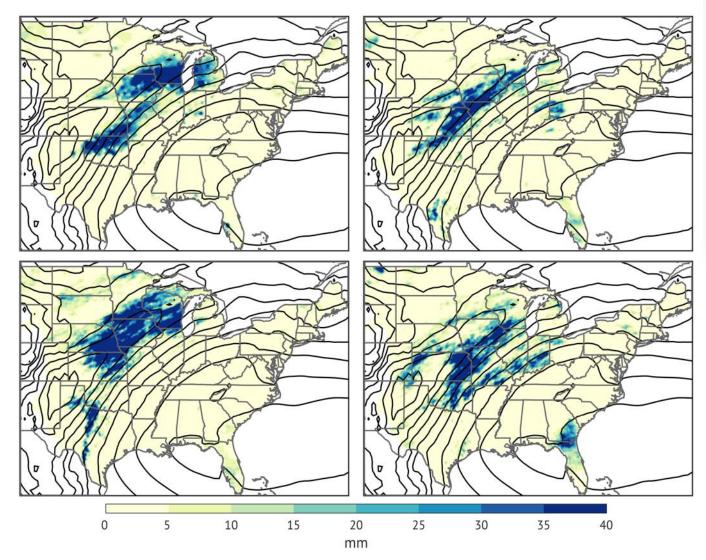
June 8, 2008 Rainfall [mm]





Part 4: Future IDF Curves

Climate Model Downscaling





Part 4: Future IDF Curves

Recent NWS-funded project:





Article

A Comparative Analysis of the Historical Accuracy of the Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates of Four Data Sets and Their Projections for the Northeastern United States

Shu Wu 1,* D, Momcilo Markus 2, David Lorenz 1, James R. Angel 2 and Kevin Grady 2

- Nelson Institute Center for Climatic Research, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706, USA; david.lorenz@wisc.edu
- Prairie Research Institute, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61801, USA; mmarkus@illinois.edu (M.M.); jimangel@illinois.edu (J.R.A.); kagrady2@illinois.edu (K.G.)

Finding:

Today's 100-year storm is likely to be a 20-year storm by late 21st century



- Extreme rainfall is a big problem, and is getting worse
- Rainfall statistics and infrastructure practices need to be updated
- UW-Madison and WICCI are here to help—looking for funding support!



You can help too!

THANKS!

ANY QUESTIONS?

danielb.wright@wisc.edu

