



# Cambridge Climate Resiliency Tabletop Exercise

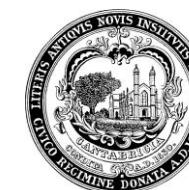
## Flood Risk under a Uncertain Future Climate

Prof. Kenneth Strzepek

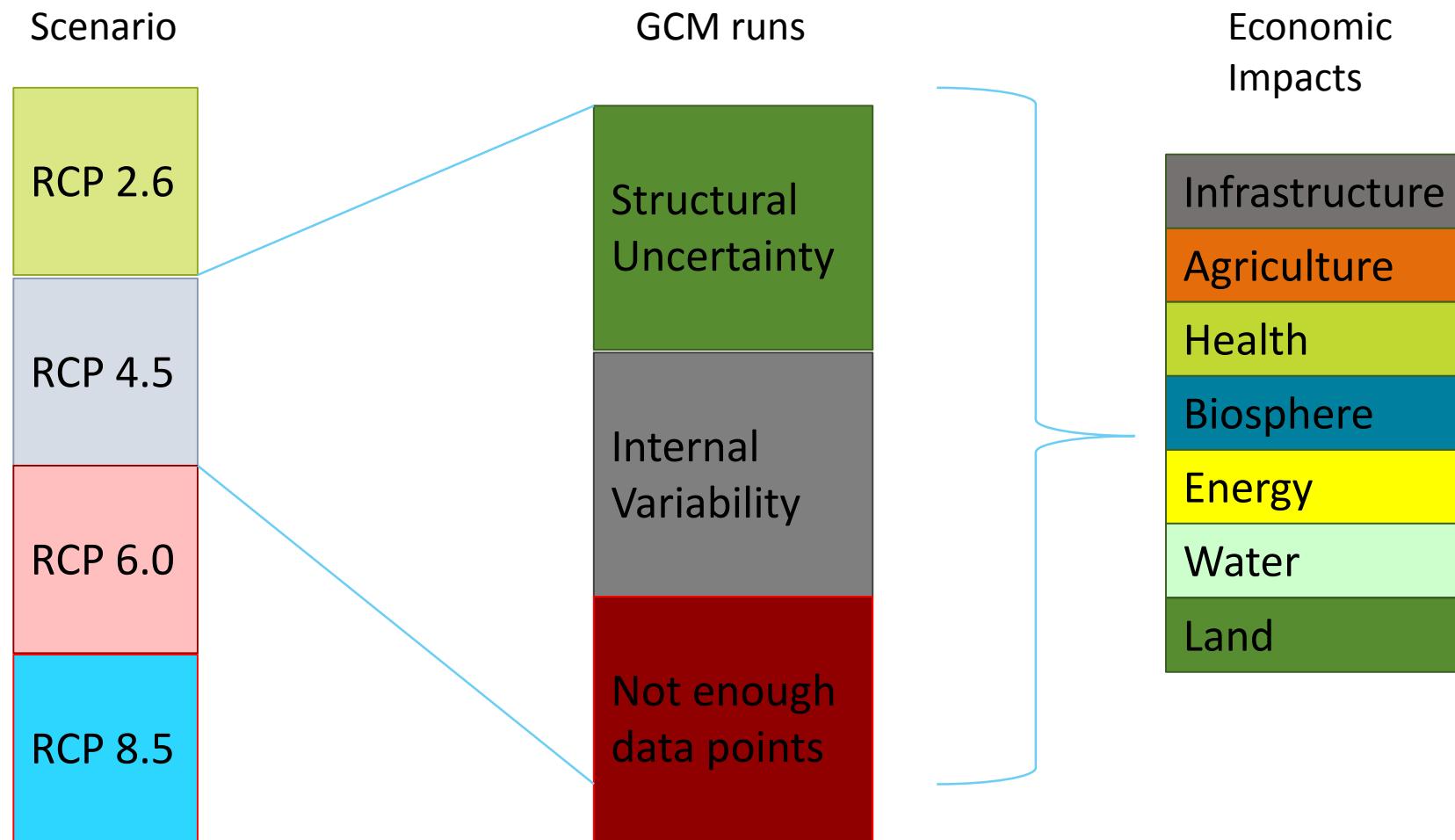
Faculty Fellow



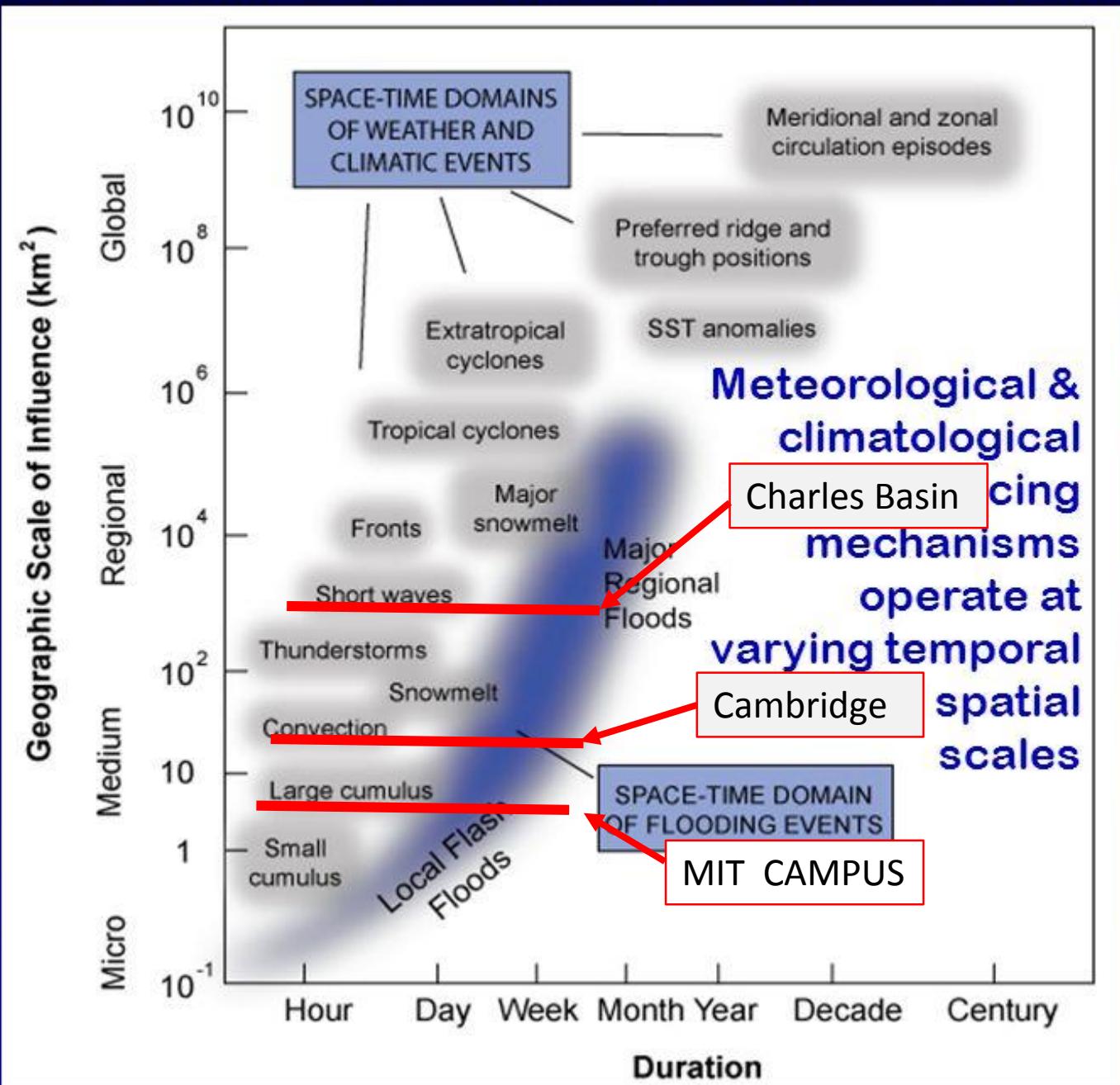
Office of Sustainability



# Summary of Uncertainty



# FLOOD-CAUSING DRIVERS & MECHANISMS



# Flood Risk to Cambridge From Charles River

## PRECIPITATION

- Cloud Burst”
- Extended Precipitation over Catchment
- Ext, Precipitation >>> CB Flood Level & Significant Precipitation Event over Cambridge From Tropical and Extra Tropical Storms

Localized Flash Floods

Charles Basin Flood Level

Significant Flood Risk

## Storm Surge

The 1 in 100 SS currently not a threat but after 2040 the impact of Sea Level Rise Leads to Flanking of Charles River Dam

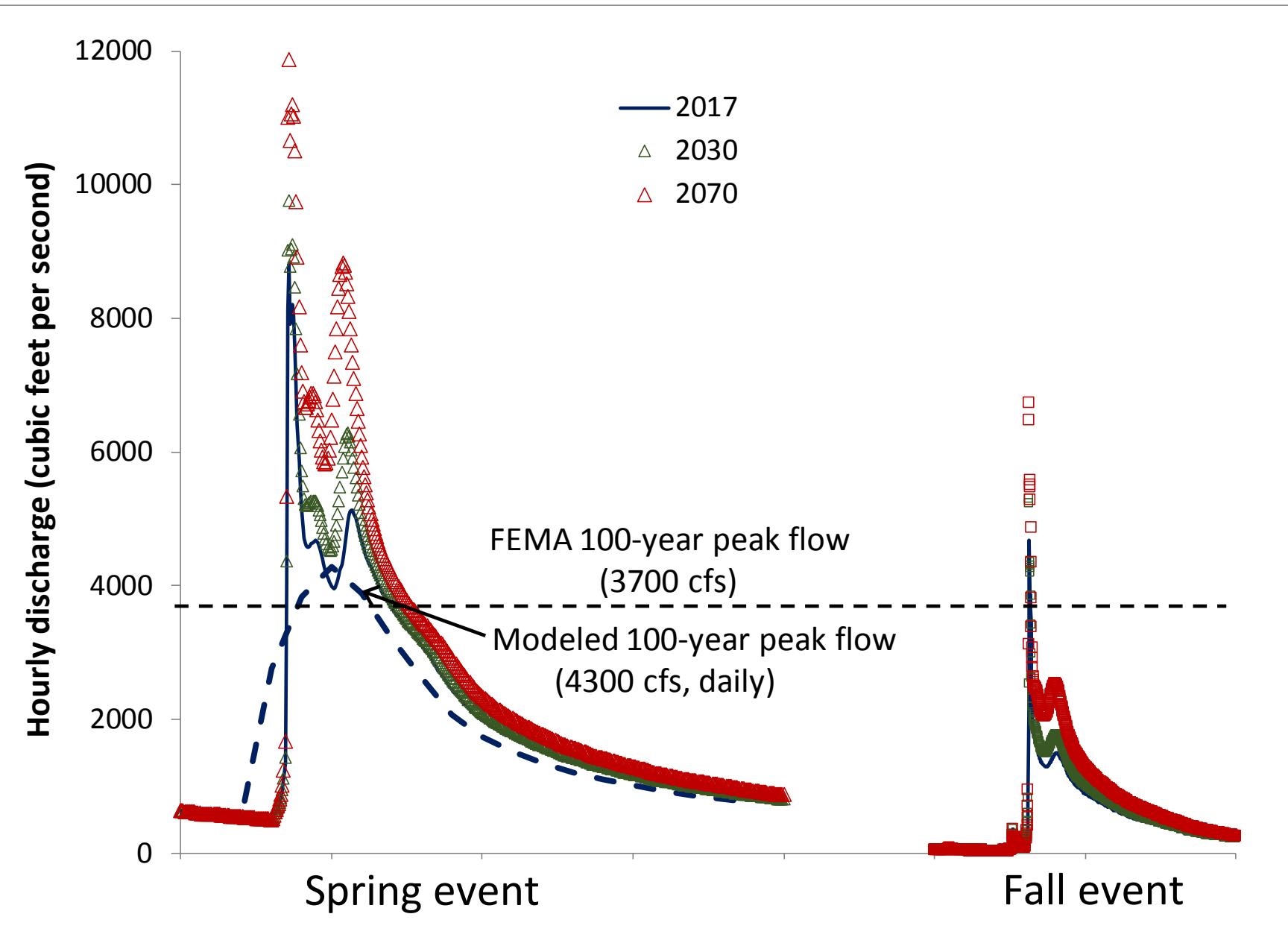
# Analysis of annual maximum flows in Charles River at Waltham (WY 1932-2016)



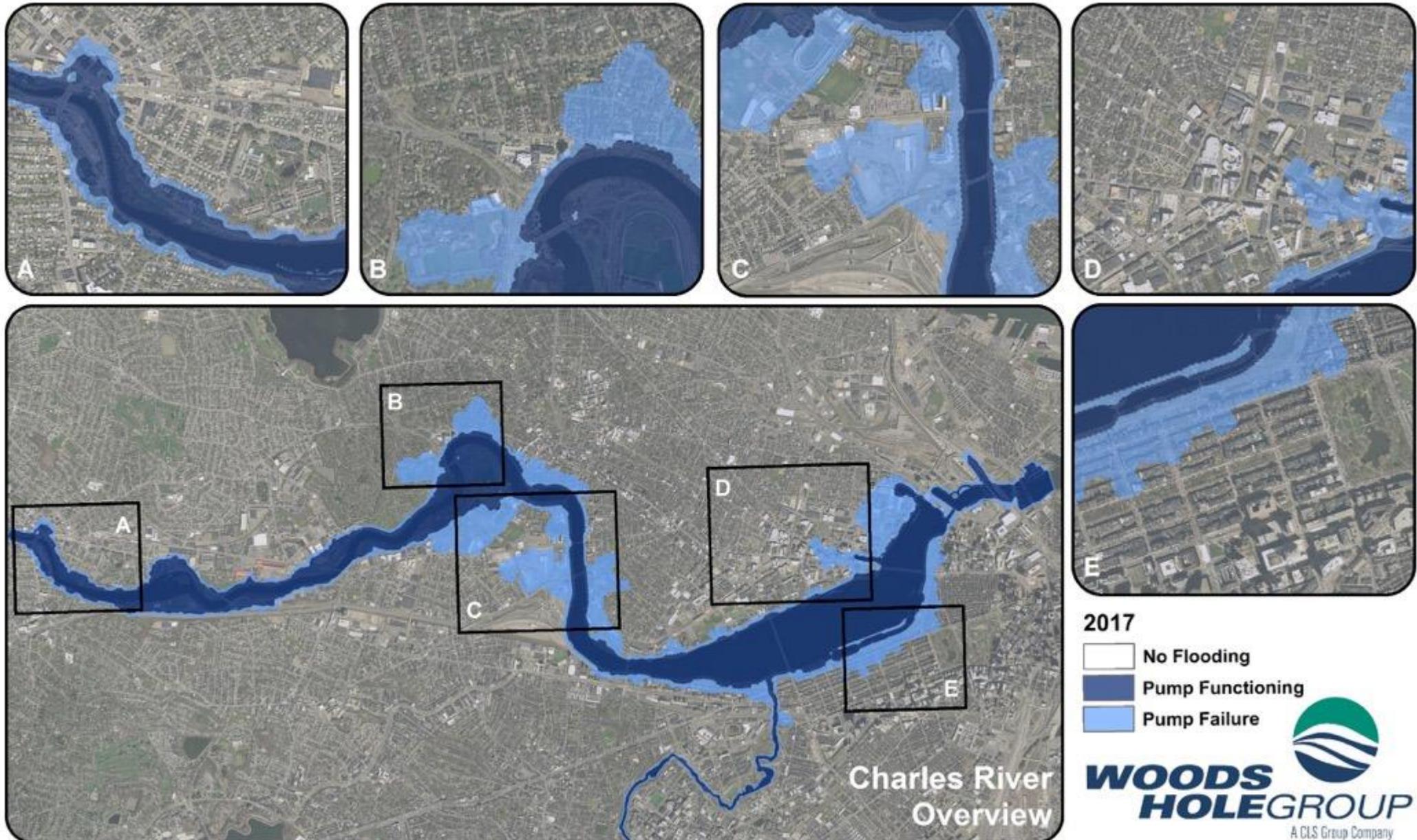
*Temporal distribution of annual max flows (WY 1932-2016)*

Month	Number	Season	Number	Percent
12	6			
1	7			
2	8	DJF	21	25%
3	25			
4	21			
5	2	MAM	48	56%
6	5			
7	1			
8	4	JJA	10	12%
9	1			
10	3			
11	2	SON	6	7%
Total	85			

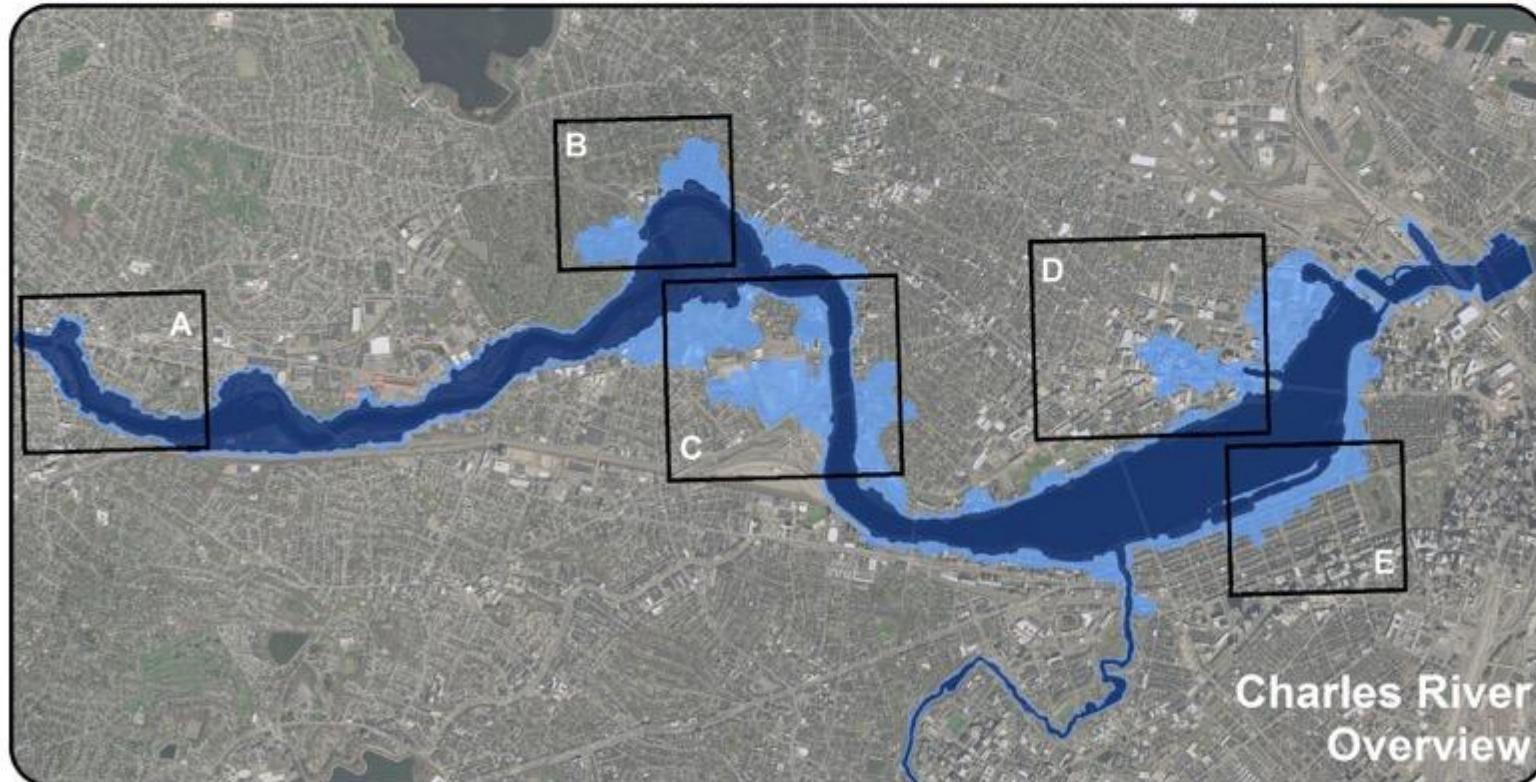
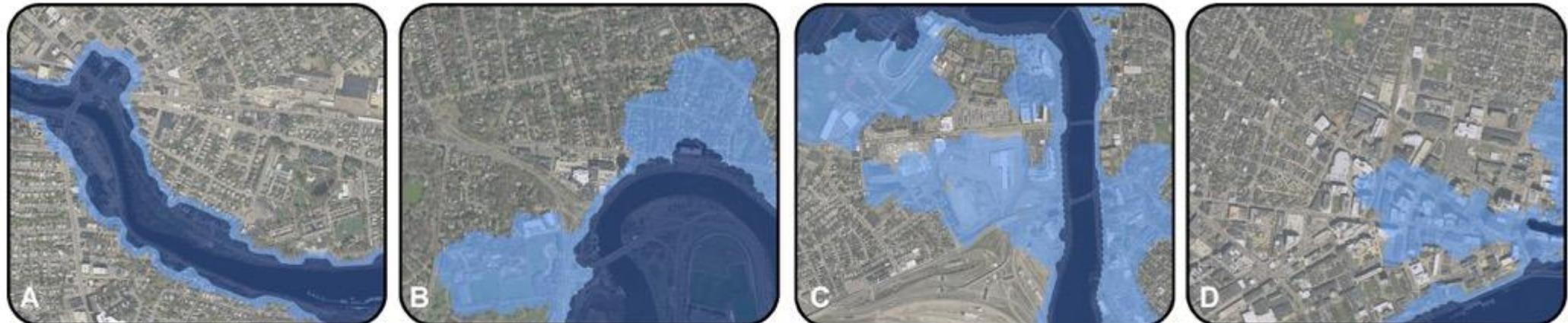
# Charles inflows at Watertown dam in response to the 1% annual probability design storm under selected climate conditions and seasons.



Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (8.78 inches in 24 hours) under current (circa 2017) climate conditions.



Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (9.38 inches in 24 hours) under 2030 climate conditions.



2030

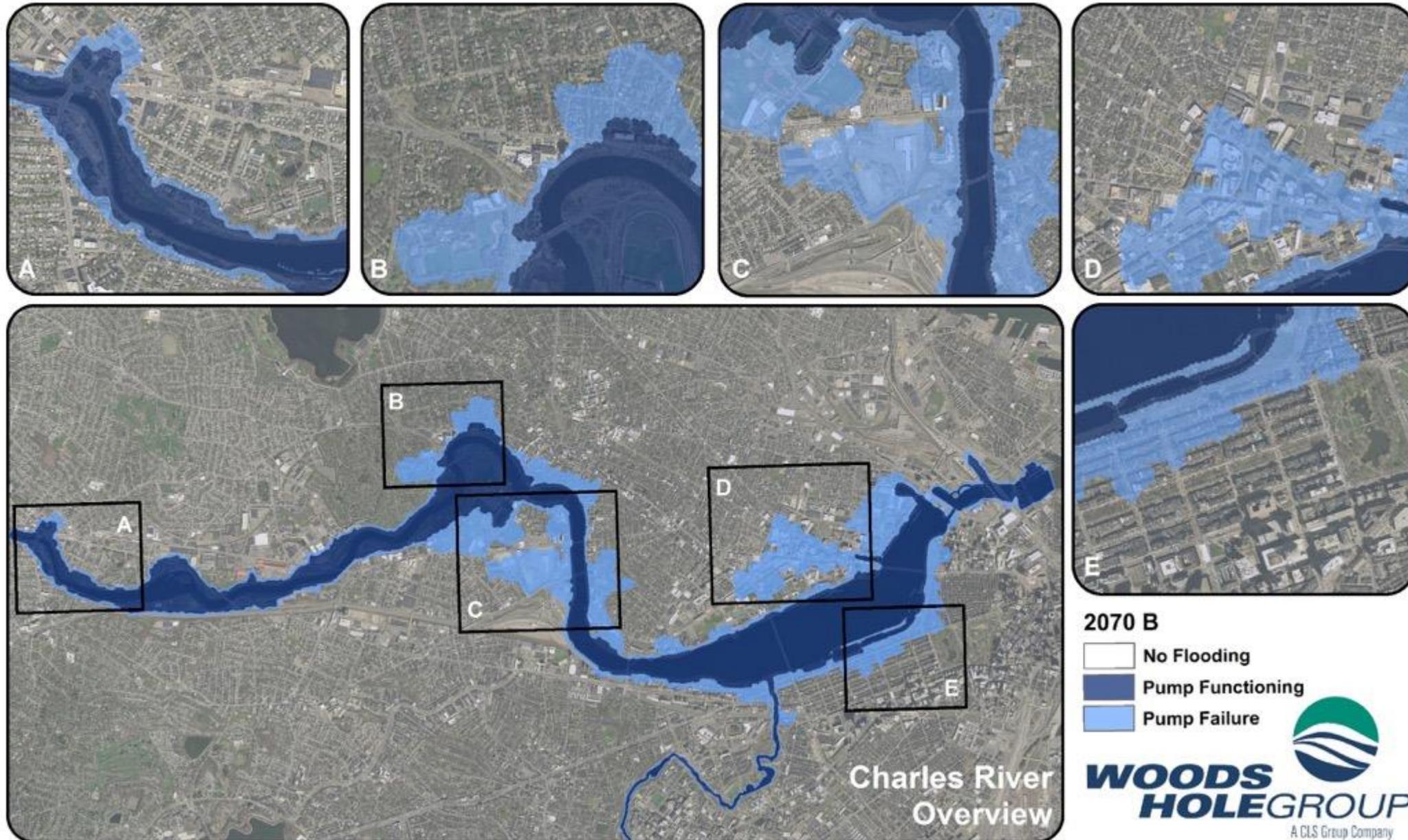
- No Flooding
- Pump Functioning
- Pump Failure

Charles River  
Overview

**WOODS  
HOLE GROUP**  
A CLS Group Company



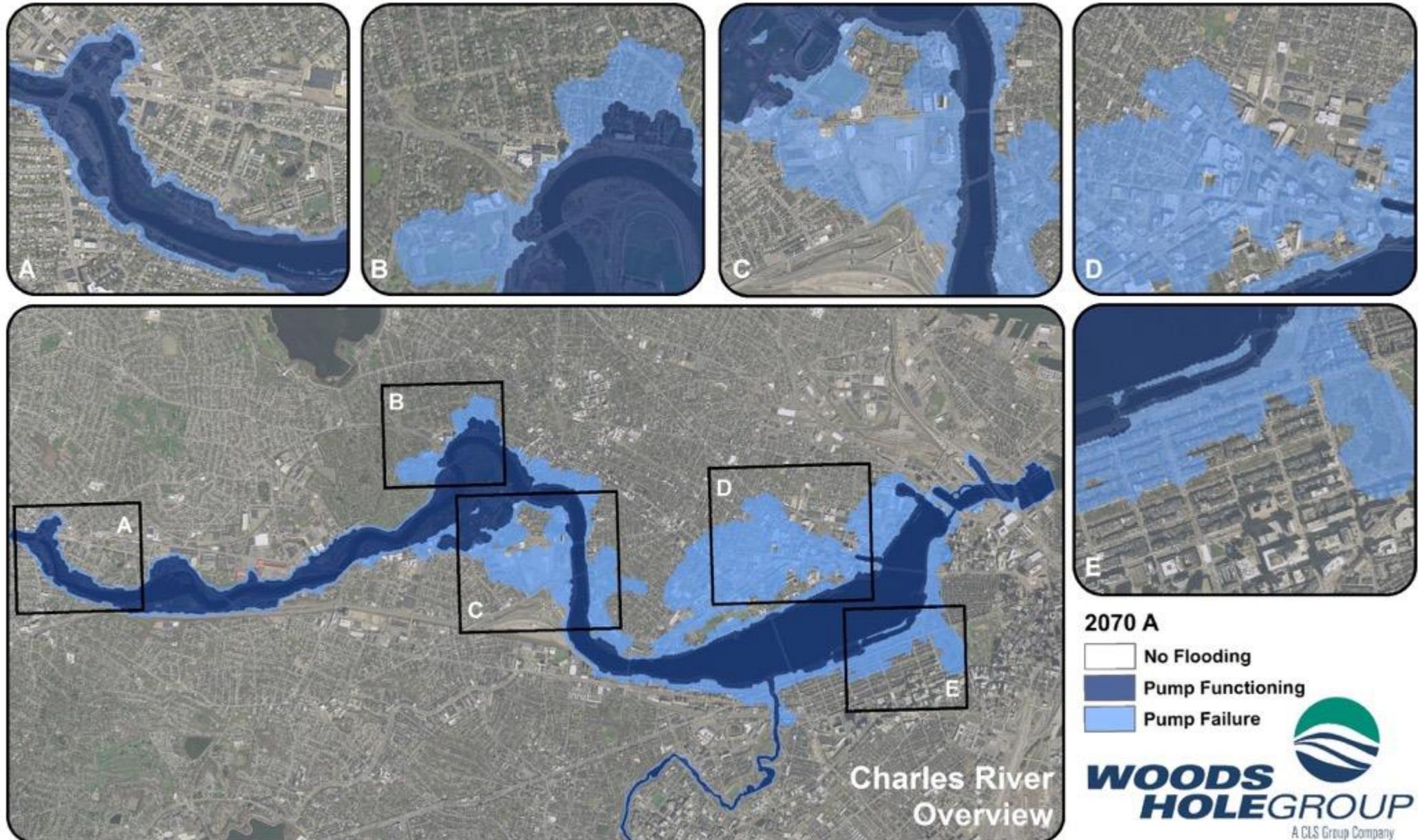
Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (9.81 inches in 24 hours) under 2070 (lower emissions) climate conditions.



## Charles River Overview

**WOODS  
HOLE GROUP**  
A CLS Group Company

Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (10.60 inches in 24 hours) under 2070 (higher emissions) climate conditions.





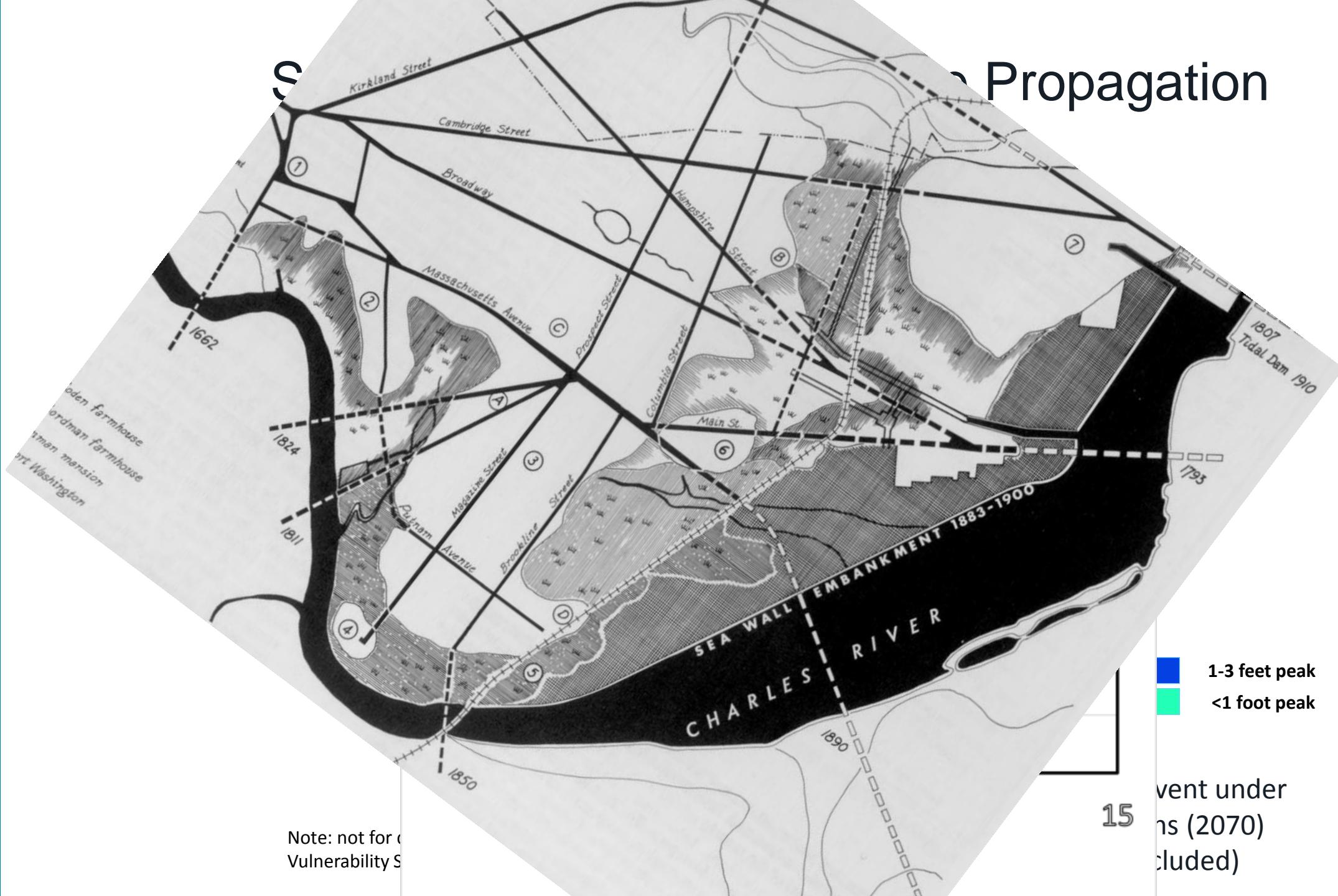
PREC

OODS

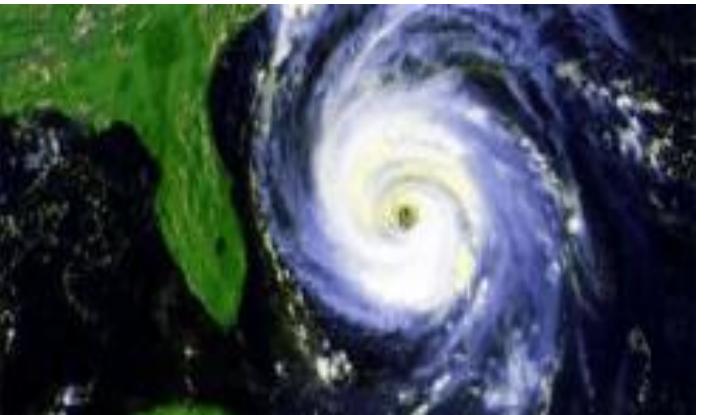
Storms dur



# Propagating



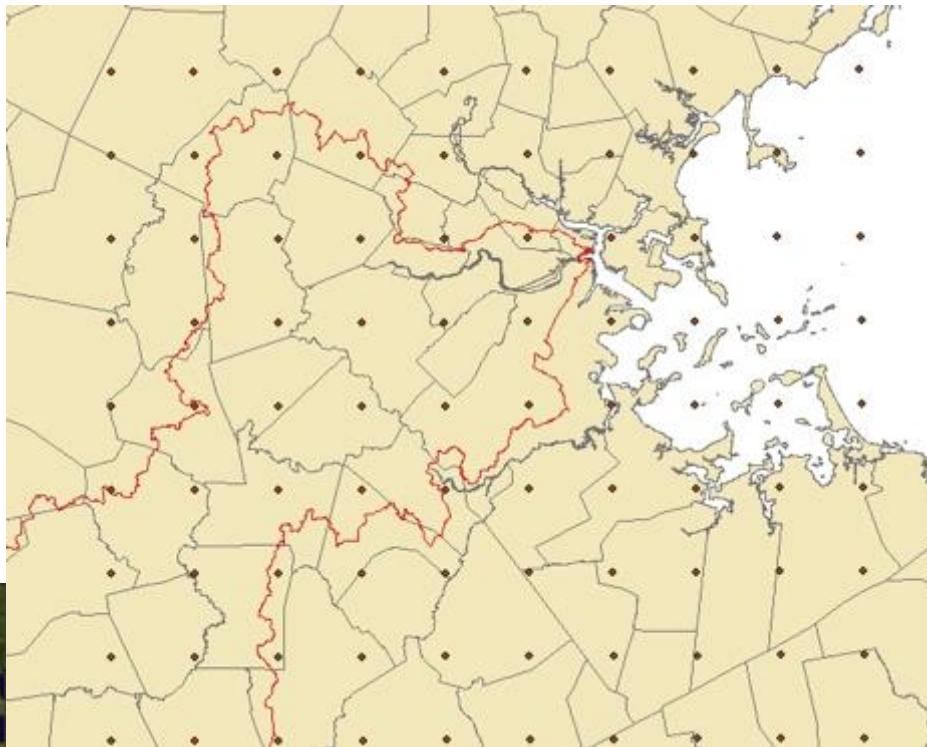
# MIT Tropical Storm Model



Using GCM Ocean Temperatures  
Seed Tropical Storms  
With Current and Future CC conditions

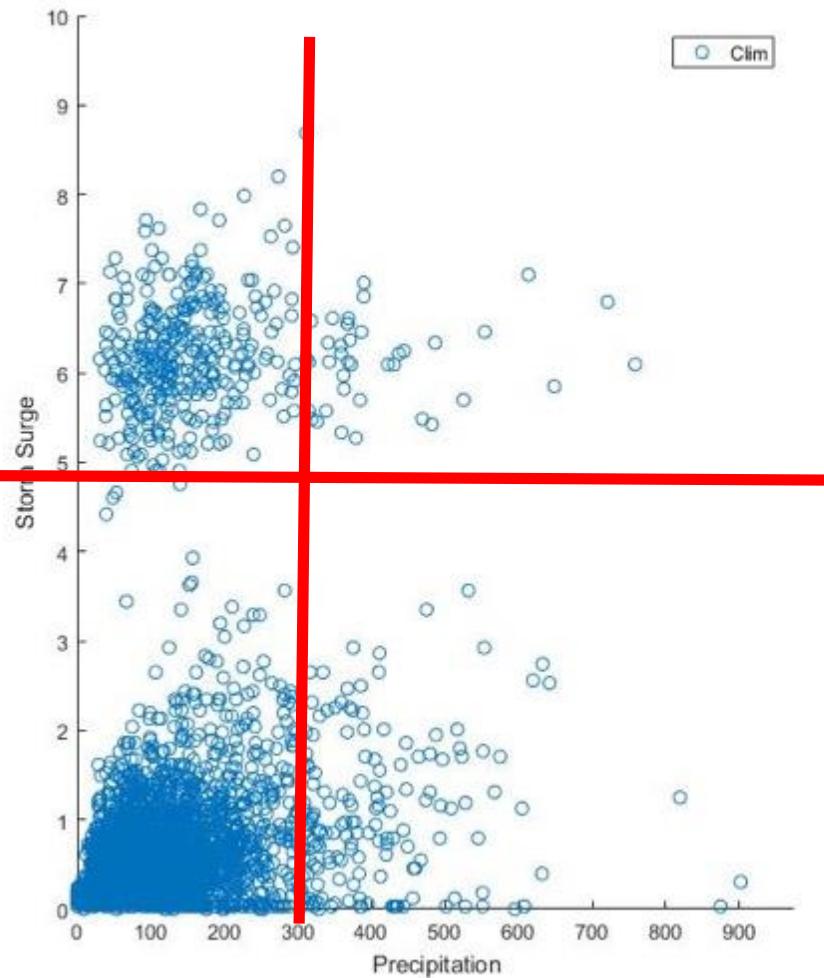
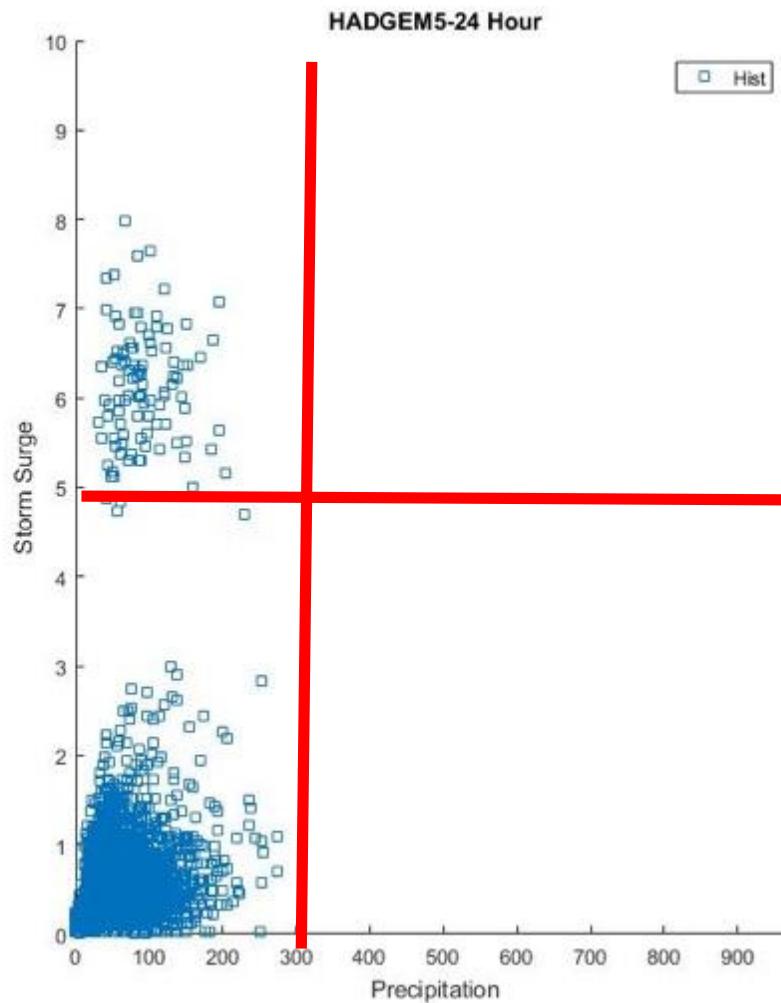


5000 Storms  
The 72 hours over Boston



Hourly Precipitation  
5Km by 5 km Grid

MIT STCG output driven by HADGEM5 GCM : This does show a significant shift due to GHG emission in density of the joint occurrence of Extreme Precipitation and High Storm Surge and an increase in magnitude of Extreme Precipitation Events



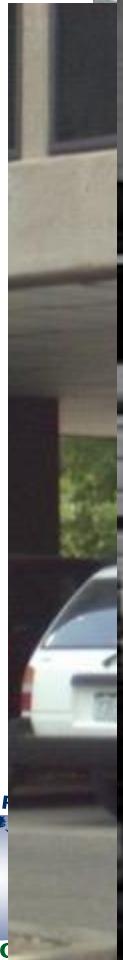
# Potential for High Adaptive Capacity: Hurricane Ike, Gilchrist, TX



Adaptation for Flood Plain Mat

# Back to the Future

## FLORIDA circa 1900





*Thank You*



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