



Cambridge Climate Resiliency Tabletop Exercise

Flood Risk under a Uncertain Future Climate

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Faculty Fellow



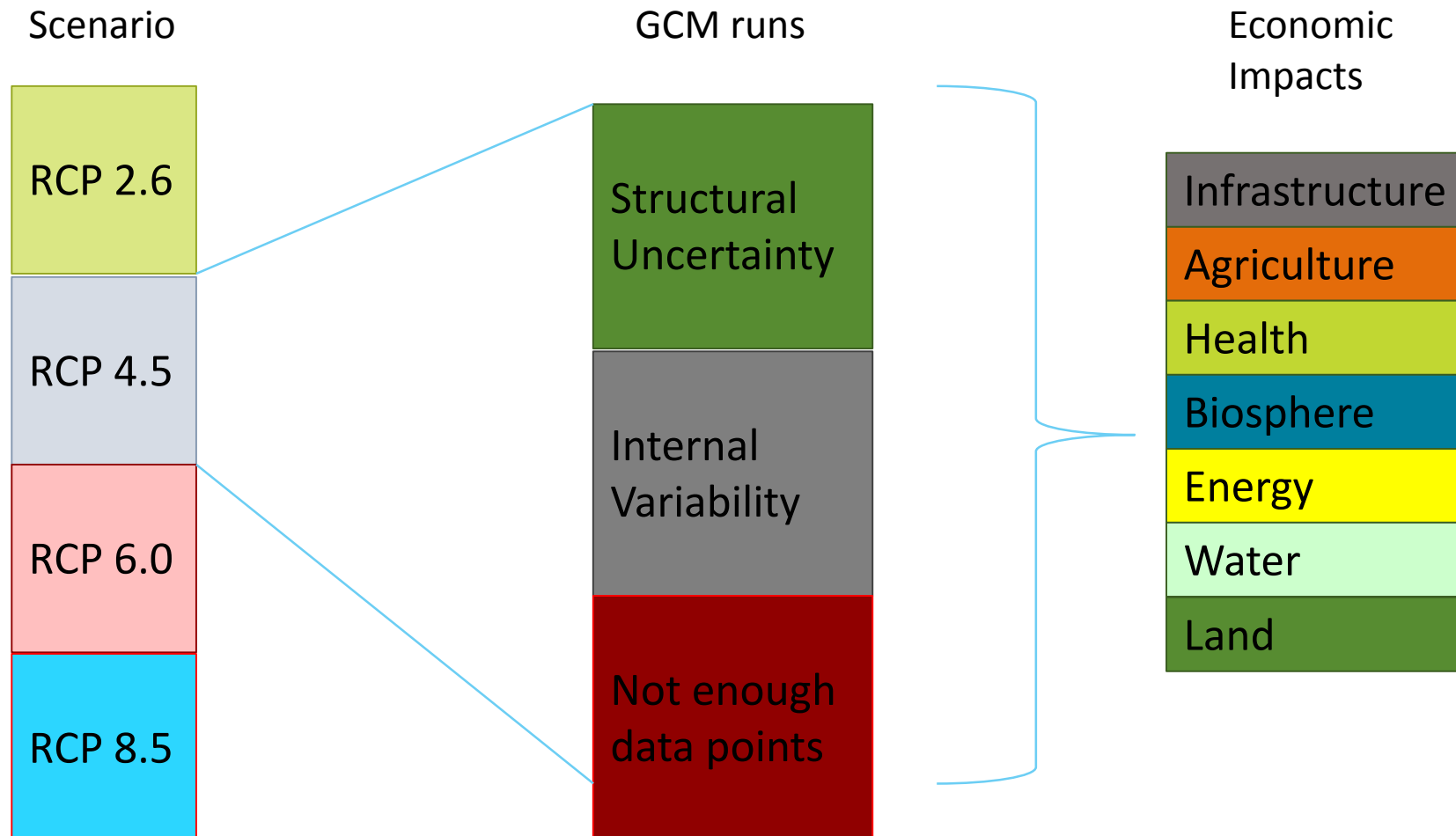
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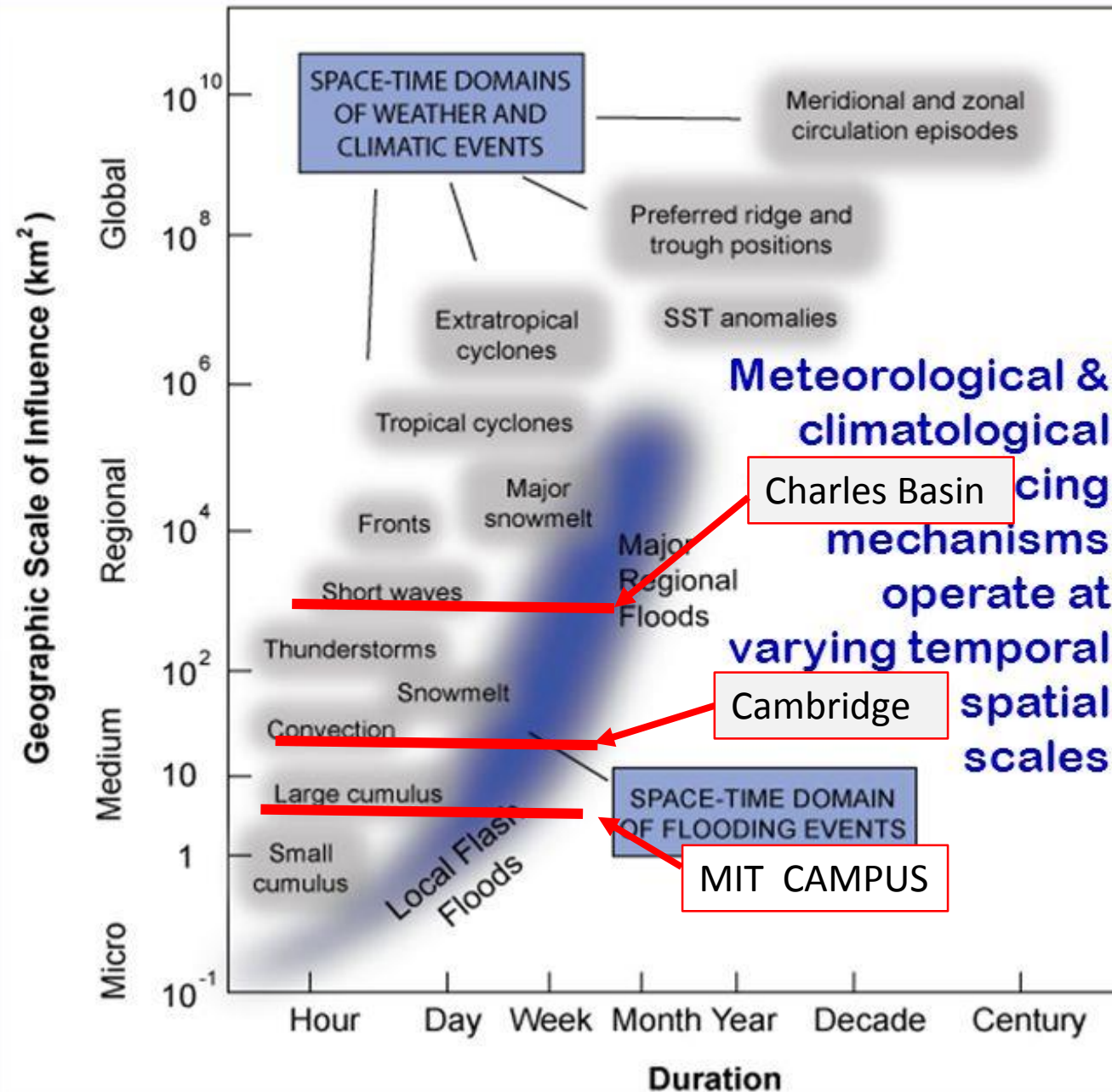
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Summary of Uncertainty



FLOOD-CAUSING DRIVERS & MECHANISMS



Flood Risk to Cambridge From Charles River

PRECIPITATION

- Cloud Burst” Localized Flash Floods
- Extended Precipitation over Catchment Charles Basin Flood Level
- Ext, Precipitation >>> CB Flood Level & Significant Flood Risk
Significant Precipitation Event over Cambridge
From Tropical and Extra Tropical Storms

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

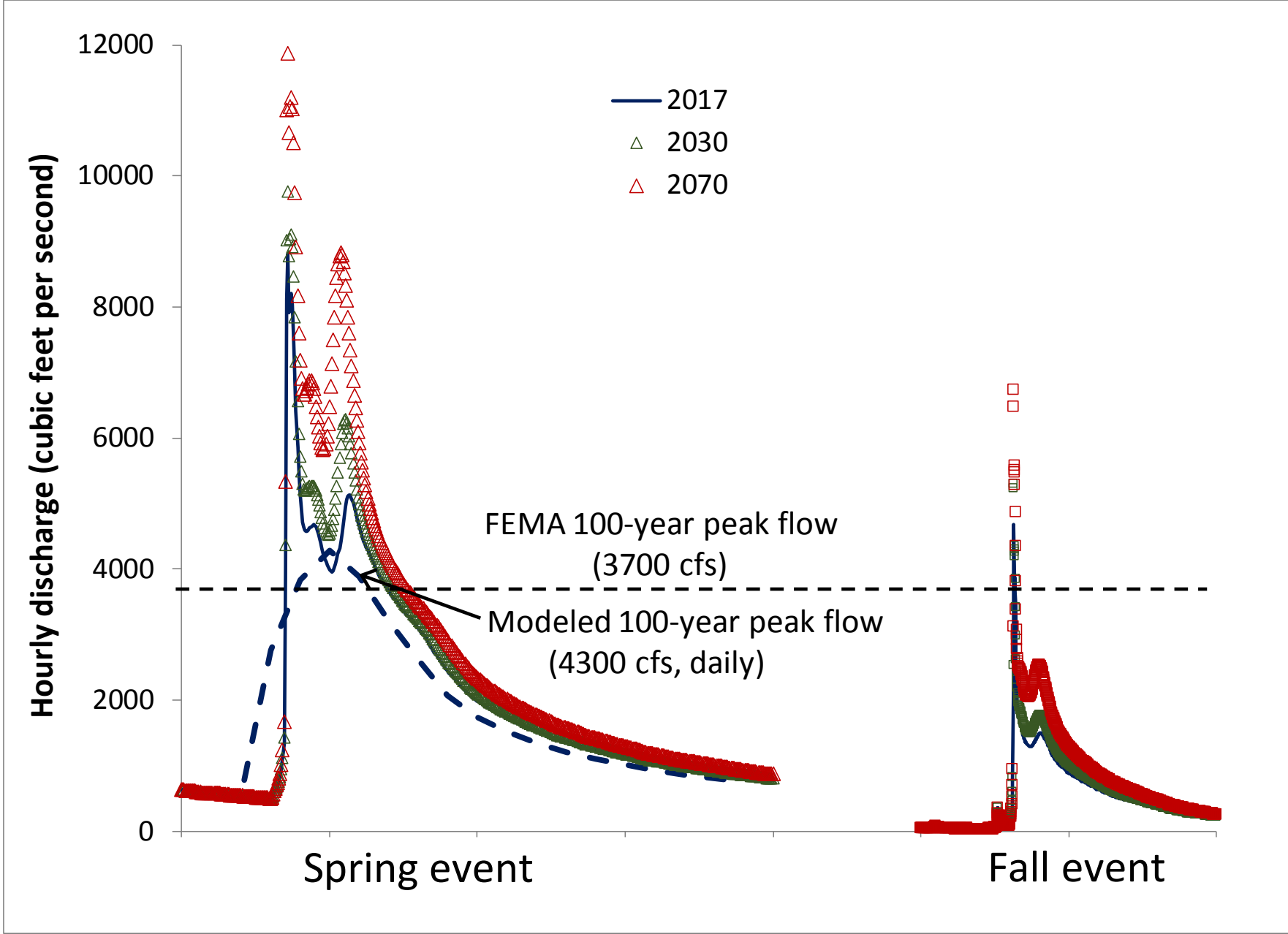
Analysis of annual maximum flows in Charles River at Waltham (WY 1932-2016)



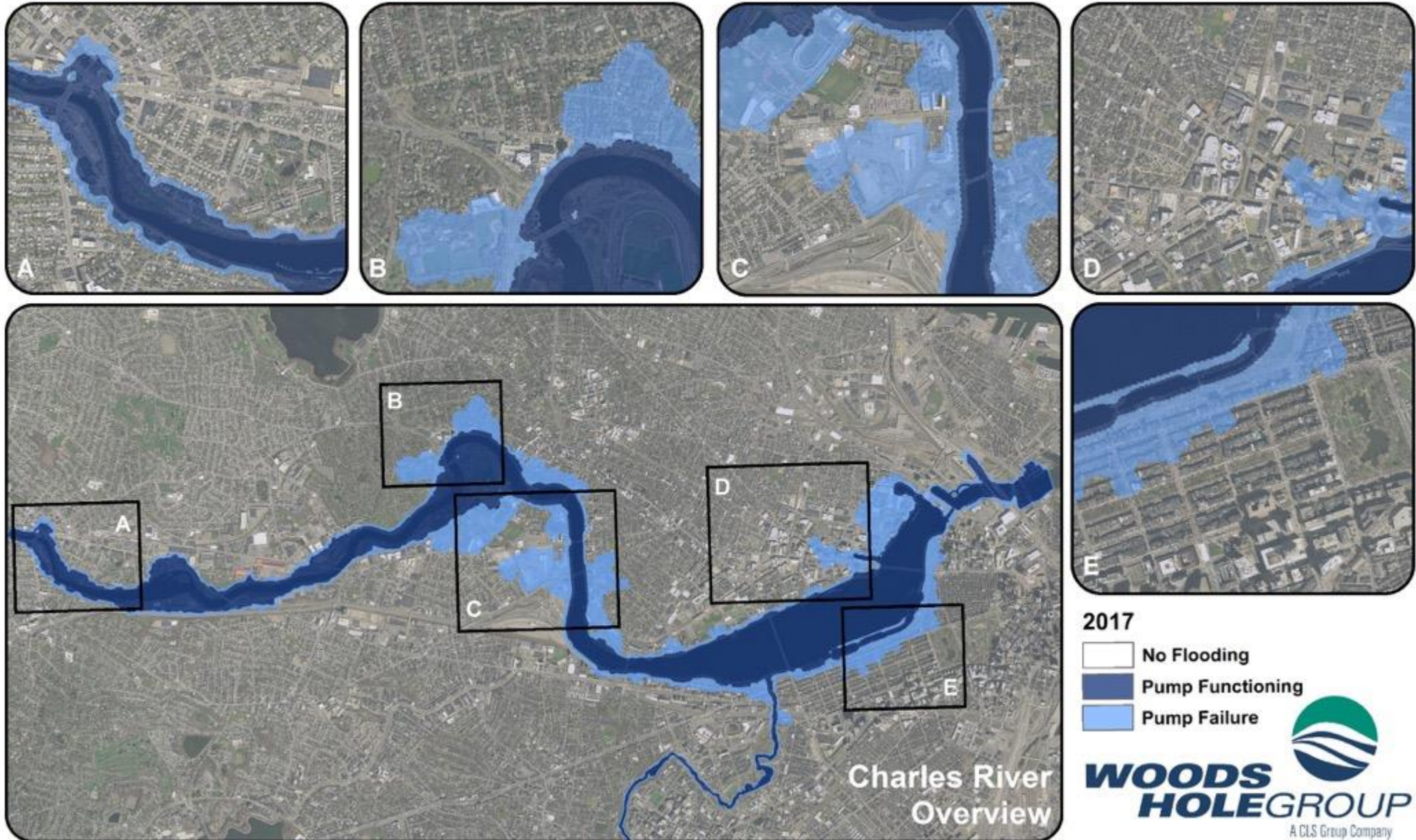
Temporal distribution of annual max flows (WY 1932-2016)

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			

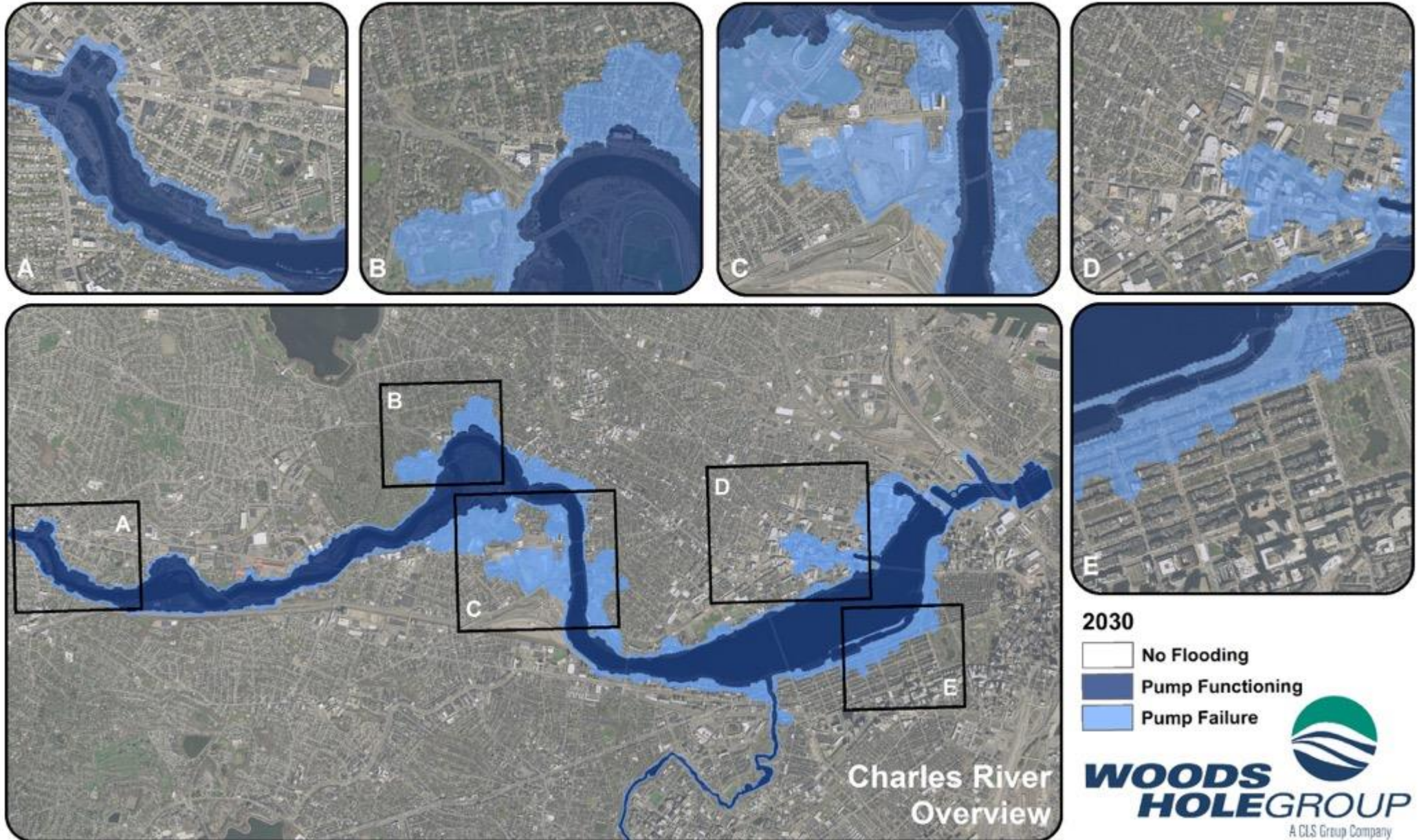
Charles inflows at Watertown dam in response to the 1% annual probability design storm under selected climate conditions and seasons.



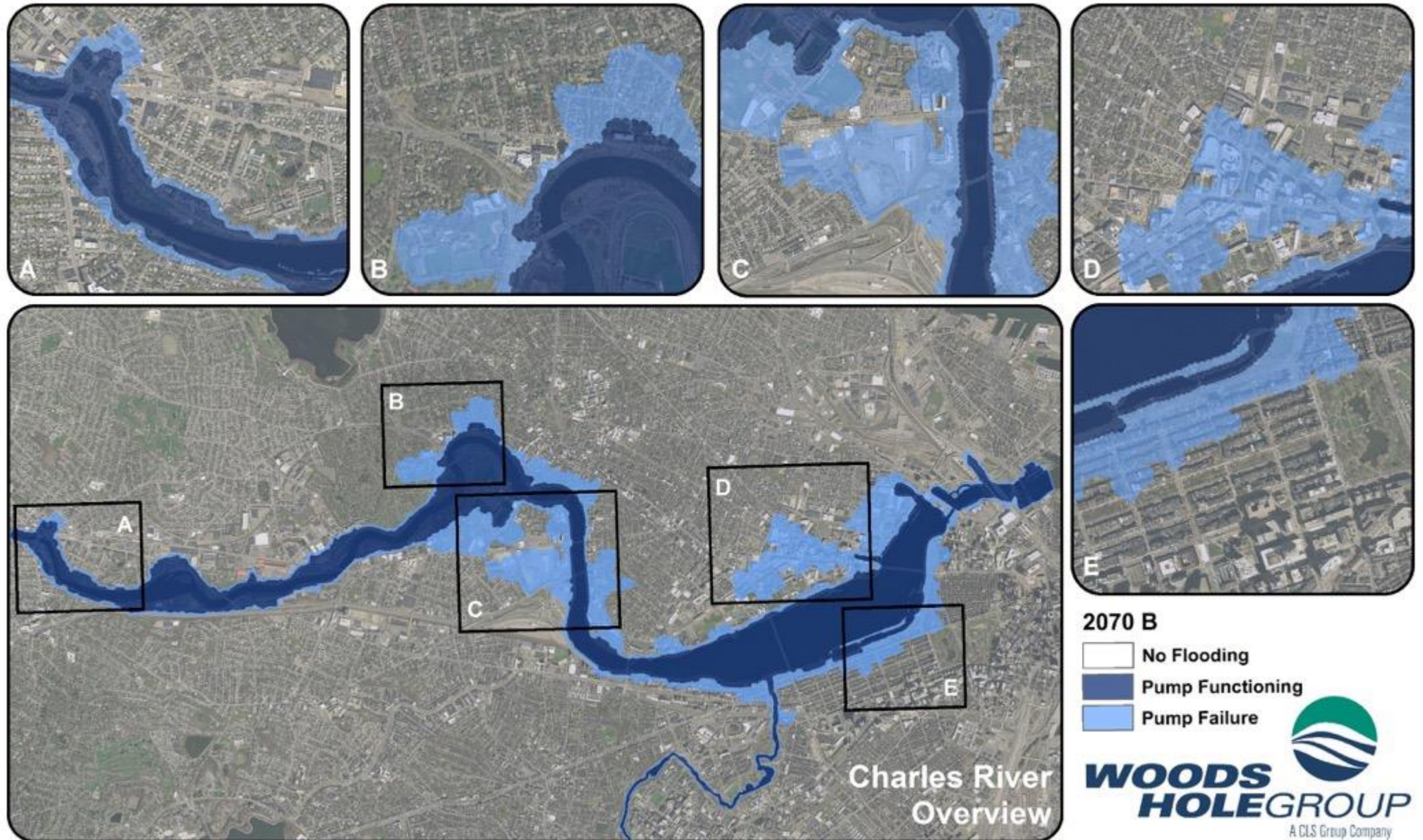
Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (8.78 inches in 24 hours) under current (circa 2017) climate conditions.



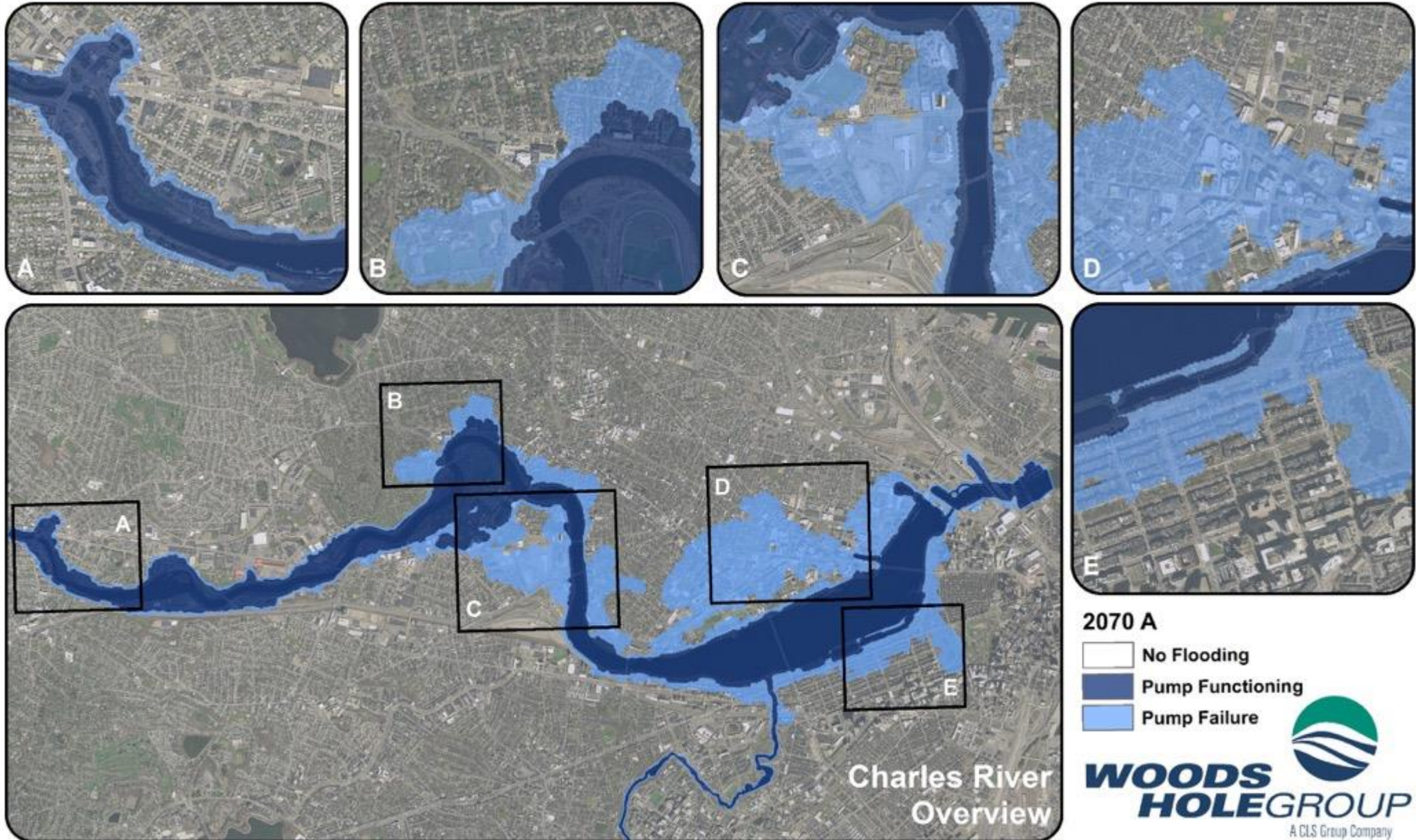
Lower Charles inundation in response to the 1% annual probability design storm (9.38 inches in 24 hours) under 2030 climate conditions.



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



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





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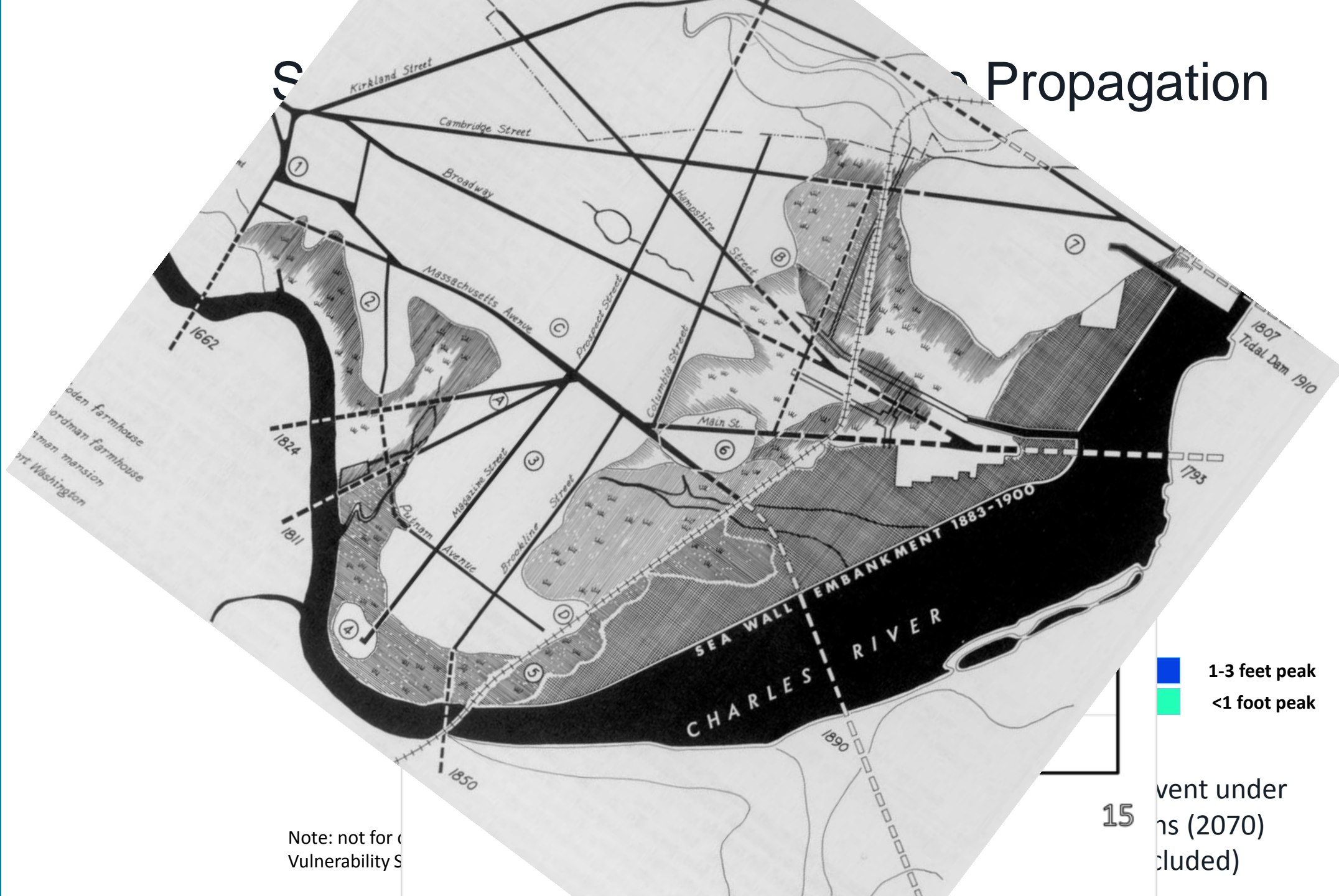
PREC

Storms dur



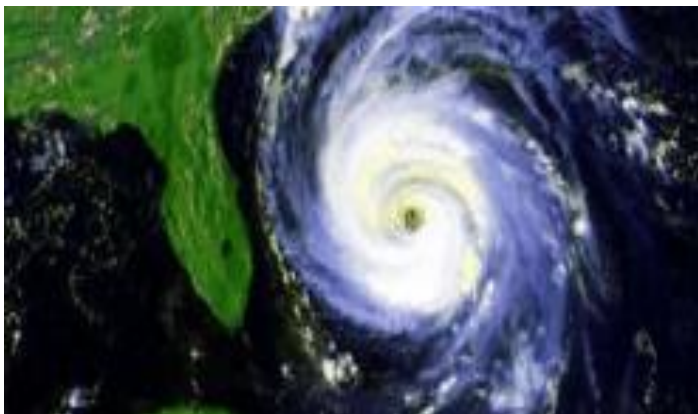
OODS

Propagation



- 1-3 feet peak
- <1 foot peak

MIT Tropical Storm Model



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

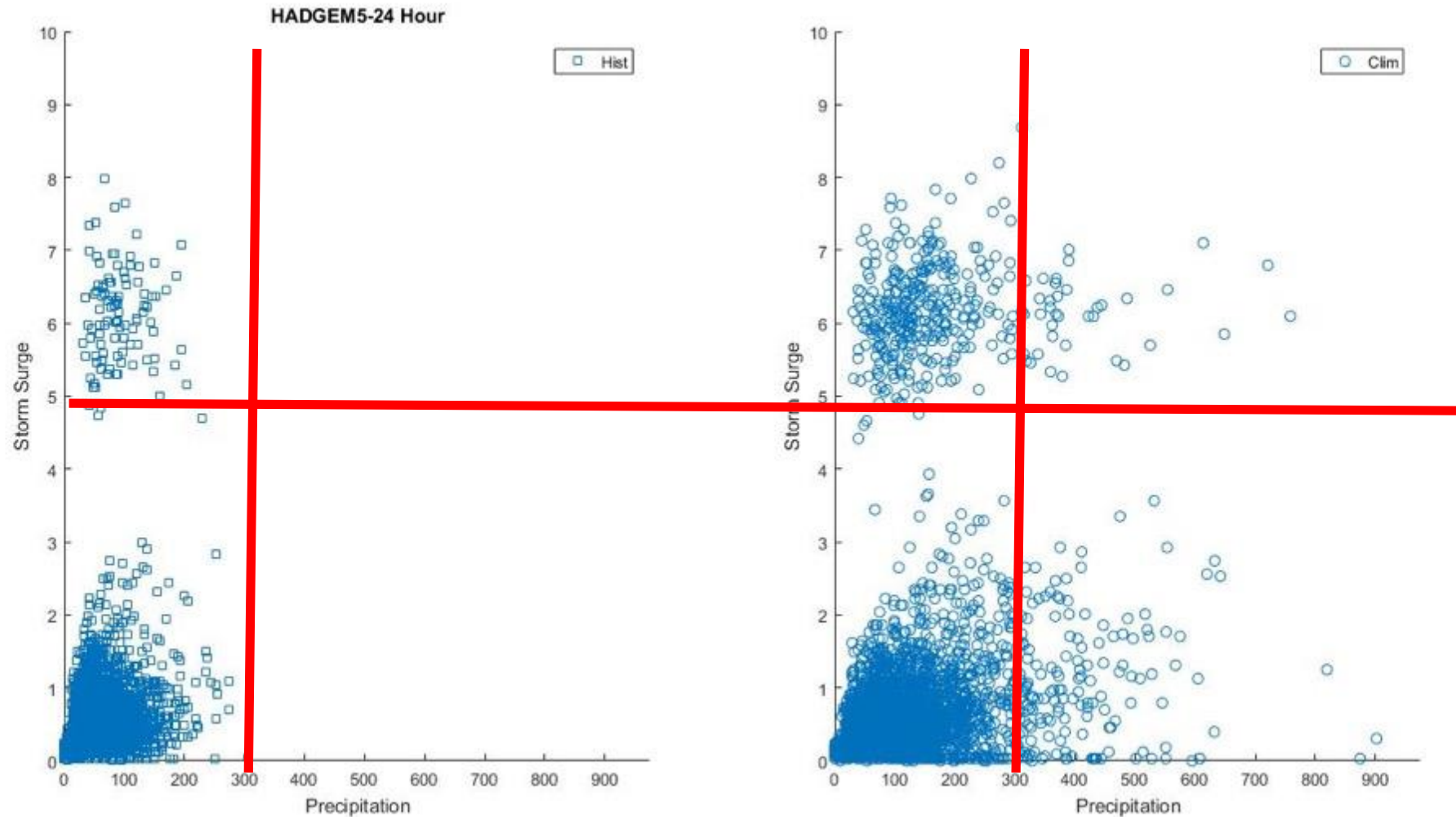


5000 Storms
The 72 hours over Boston



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



Back to the Future

FLORIDA circa 1900



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Thank You



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