

# Rainfall sources for design

David Knipe

Division of Water

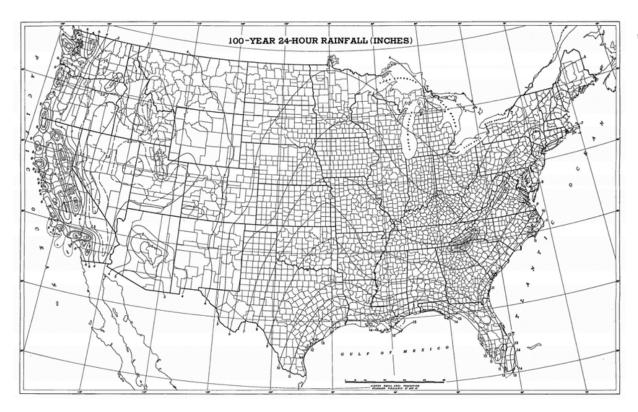


### Projects requiring rainfall information

- Stormwater management (IDEM / local stormwater)
- Floodplain management (DNR and/or FEMA)
- Culvert / Bridge design (INDOT or local highway)
- Agriculture Applications (ditch maintenance or farm crossings)
- Septic / Sewer / CSO management (State / Local Dept Health)
- Dam Safety (DNR / USACE / FERC)



## TP 40 (1961)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WEATHER BUREAU

#### TECHNICAL PAPER NO. 40

#### RAINFALL FREQUENCY ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

for Durations from 30 Minutes to 24 Hours and Return Periods from 1 to 100 Years



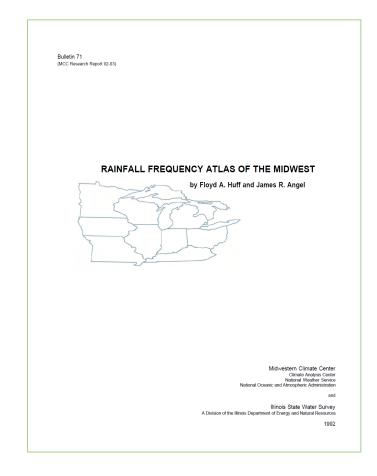
WASHINGTON, D.C.

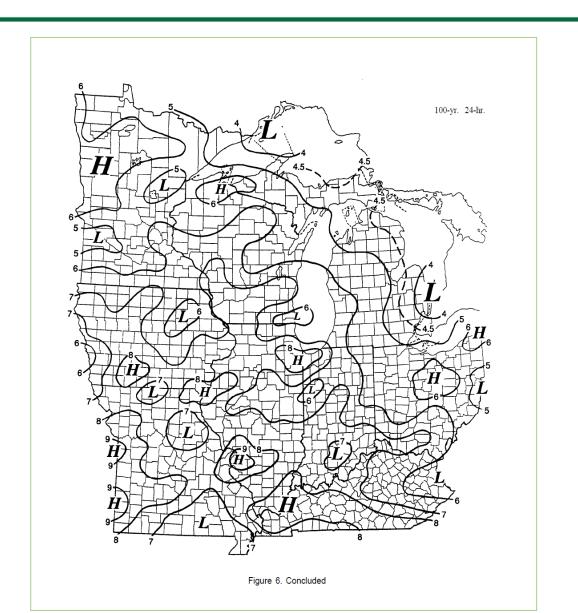
May 1961

Repaginated and Reprinted January 196



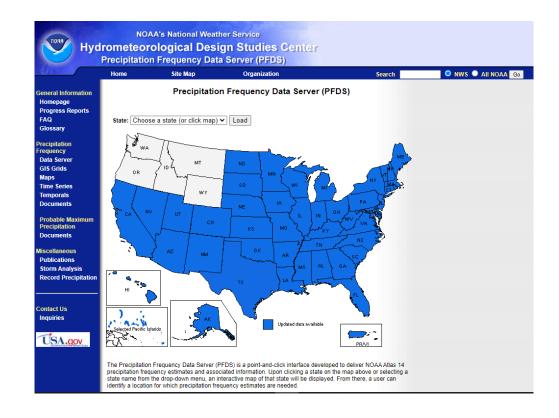
## **Huff & Angel (1992)**

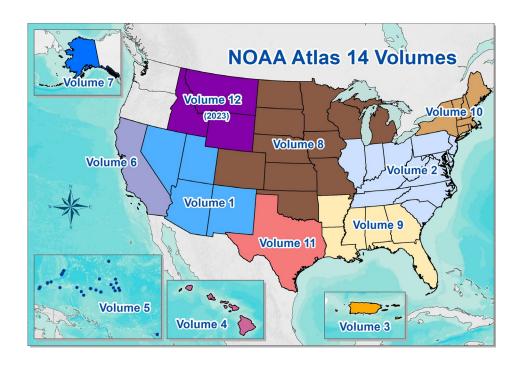






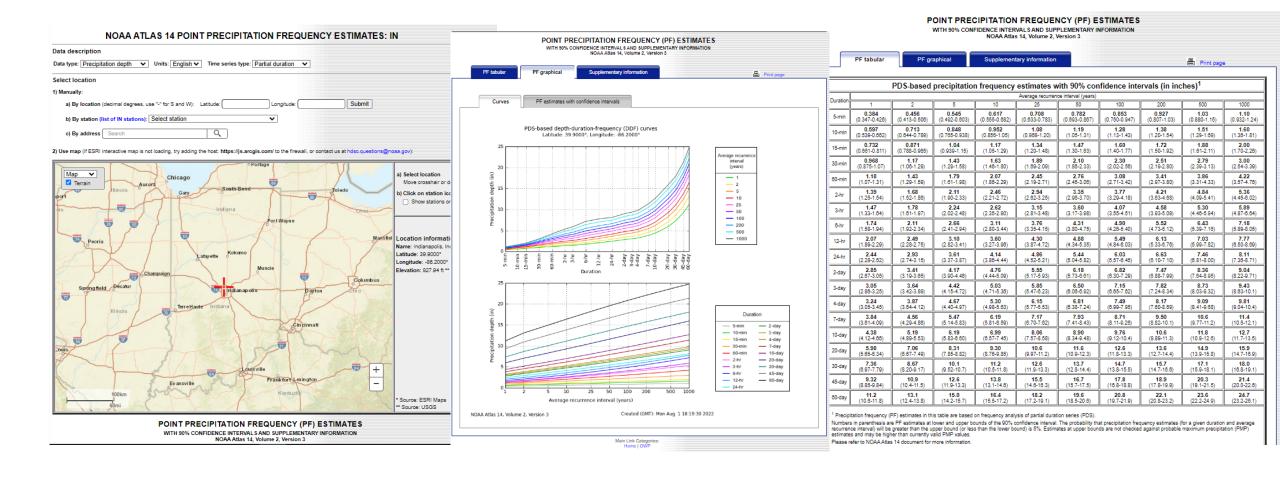
#### Atlas 14





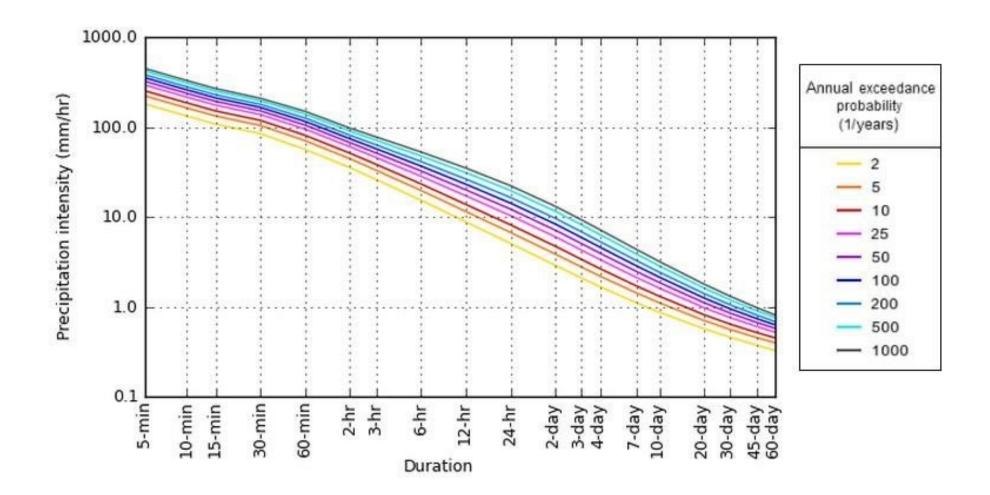


#### Atlas 14



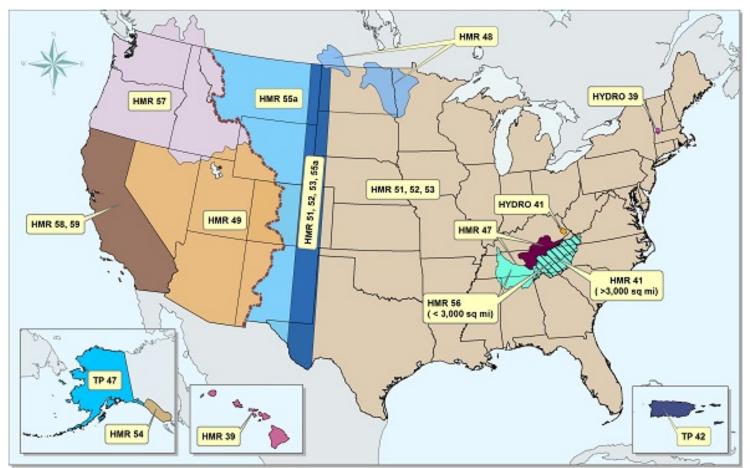


#### **IDF** curves from Atlas 14



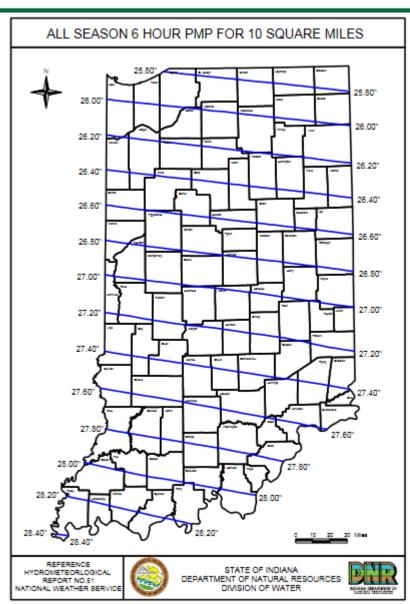


## **Probable Maximum Precipitation**



Regions covered by different NWS PMP documents (as of 2015).

https://www.weather.gov/owp/hdsc\_pmp

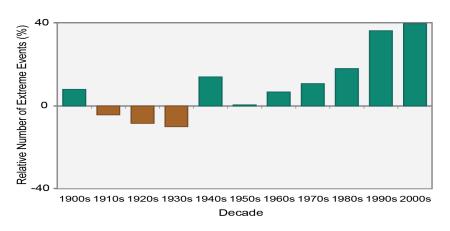




#### **Changes in Rainfall Patterns**

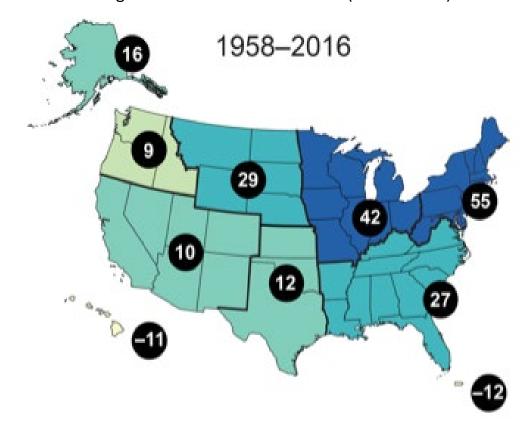
Observed Decadal Trend of Heavy Precipitation (2-day, 5-year RI) in Midwest (1901-2012 compared with 1901-1960)

Observed U.S. Trend in Heavy Precipitation



Source: USGRP, 2014, Third National Climate Assessment (adapted from Kunkel et al. 2013)

Observed % Change in Total Annual Precipitation Falling in the Heaviest 1% of Events (1958 – 2016)

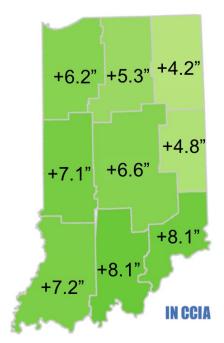


Source: USGRP, 2018, Fourth National Climate Assessment.

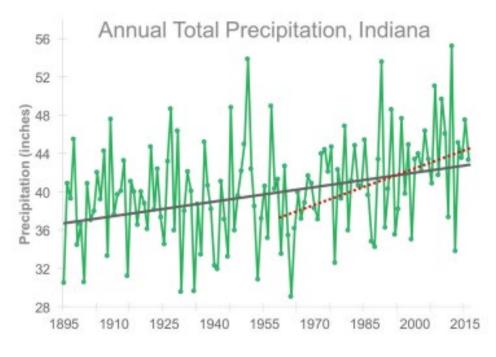


#### **Changes in Rainfall Patterns**

### Annual Average Precipitation on the Rise



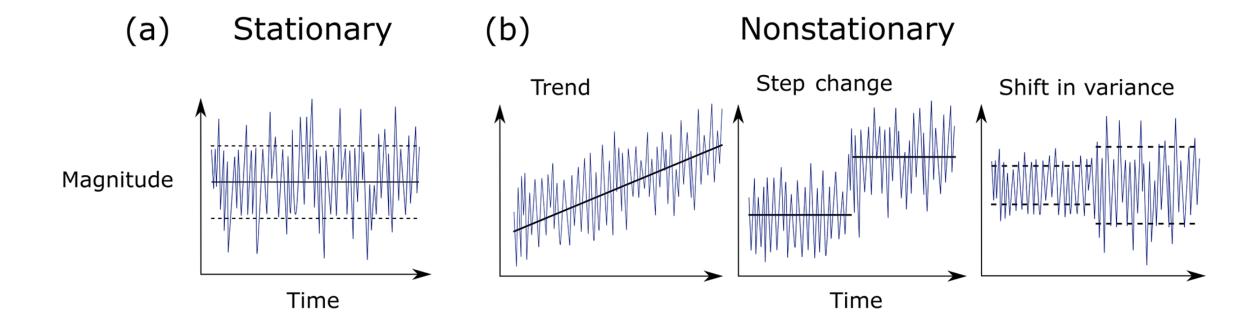
Change in annual average precipitation based on linear trend between 1895 to 2019



NOAA Climate at a Glance Database.



## Nonstationary trends in rainfall





#### Nonstationary climate report from NOAA

- Teams from Penn State, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin and NOAA
- Phase 1: Assess the suitability of state-of-the-science methodologies for nonstationary precipitation frequency analysis, identify the most suitable method relevant to NOAA Atlas 14, and test the proposed methodology on a pilot project area
- Phase 2: Evaluate the feasibility of incorporating downscaled climate projections into frequency analysis and, if applicable, to recommend which downscaled climate projections could be used for future products
- Recommendations will drive future studies and rainfall models

# ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF NONSTATIONARY CLIMATE ON NOAA ATLAS 14 ESTIMATES

Assessment Report

National Weather Service

Office of Water Prediction

January 31, 2022





https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/files25/ NA14\_Assessment\_report\_202201v1.pdf



#### **New Legislation**

- The FLOODS Act (S. 558) authorizes \$3.5 million/year from FY 2022-2030 for NOAA to update Atlas 14 nationwide.
- Passed the Senate Sept 2021, not acted on in the house yet.
- The "Flood Level Observation, Operations, and Decision Support Act" (HR 1438) has been introduced in the house, is similar to S. 558 but differing in details. This bill is awaiting likely action, either by itself or in conjunction with S. 558.
- The PRECIP Act (HR 1437 and S. 3053) is an authorization for a two year study by National Academy of Sciences / report to NOAA on updates and improvements to methodologies for calculation of Probable Maximum Precip.
- Passed the House in May, awaiting action in the Senate
- The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (enacted November 2021) including an appropriation (\$492 million) to start working on Atlas 14 updates Starting in the Northwest and Mid-Atlantic.



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