

# **Stormwater Resiliency in New York City**

**October 19, 2021**



*DEP is the largest combined water and wastewater utility in the United States, with 6,000 employees and an annual budget of more than \$1 billion.*

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## **WATER SUPPLY**

- Deliver almost 1 BGD of water to nine million New Yorkers every day and maintain 7,000 miles of water mains
- Protect approximately 2,000 square miles of watershed, including 19 reservoirs and three controlled lakes



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## **WASTEWATER TREATMENT**

- Treat almost 1.3 BGD of wastewater each day
- Operate and maintain 14 plants, 96 pumping stations, and over 7,500 miles of sewers



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## **AIR, NOISE, AND HAZARDOUS WASTE**

- Enforce the NYC Air Pollution Control Code to reduce local emissions, enforce the NYC Noise Code, and regulate hazardous waste



# NYC must prepare for the full range of climate threats



## COASTAL STORMS

**+50%**  
increase in  
intense  
hurricanes  
by 2100

MORE FREQUENT,  
MORE DESTRUCTIVE  
HURRICANES



## SEA LEVEL RISE

Up to  
**30 in**  
SLR by  
2050s

INCREASED  
TIDAL FLOODING +  
GROUNDWATER  
TABLE RISE



## PRECIPITATION

Up to  
**1.5x**  
rain days > 1"  
by 2080s

FLOODING IN NON-  
COASTAL AREAS



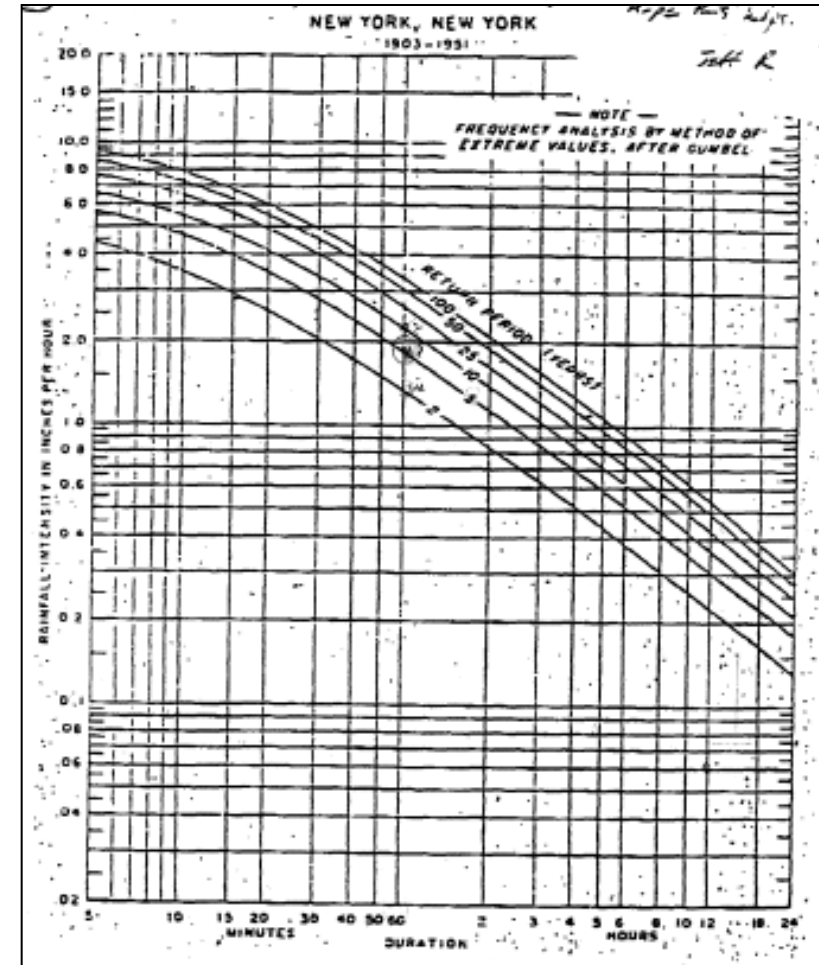
## TEMPERATURE

# of days  
above 90°F  
**TRIPLE**  
by 2050s

LONGER, MORE  
DANGEROUS HEAT  
WAVES

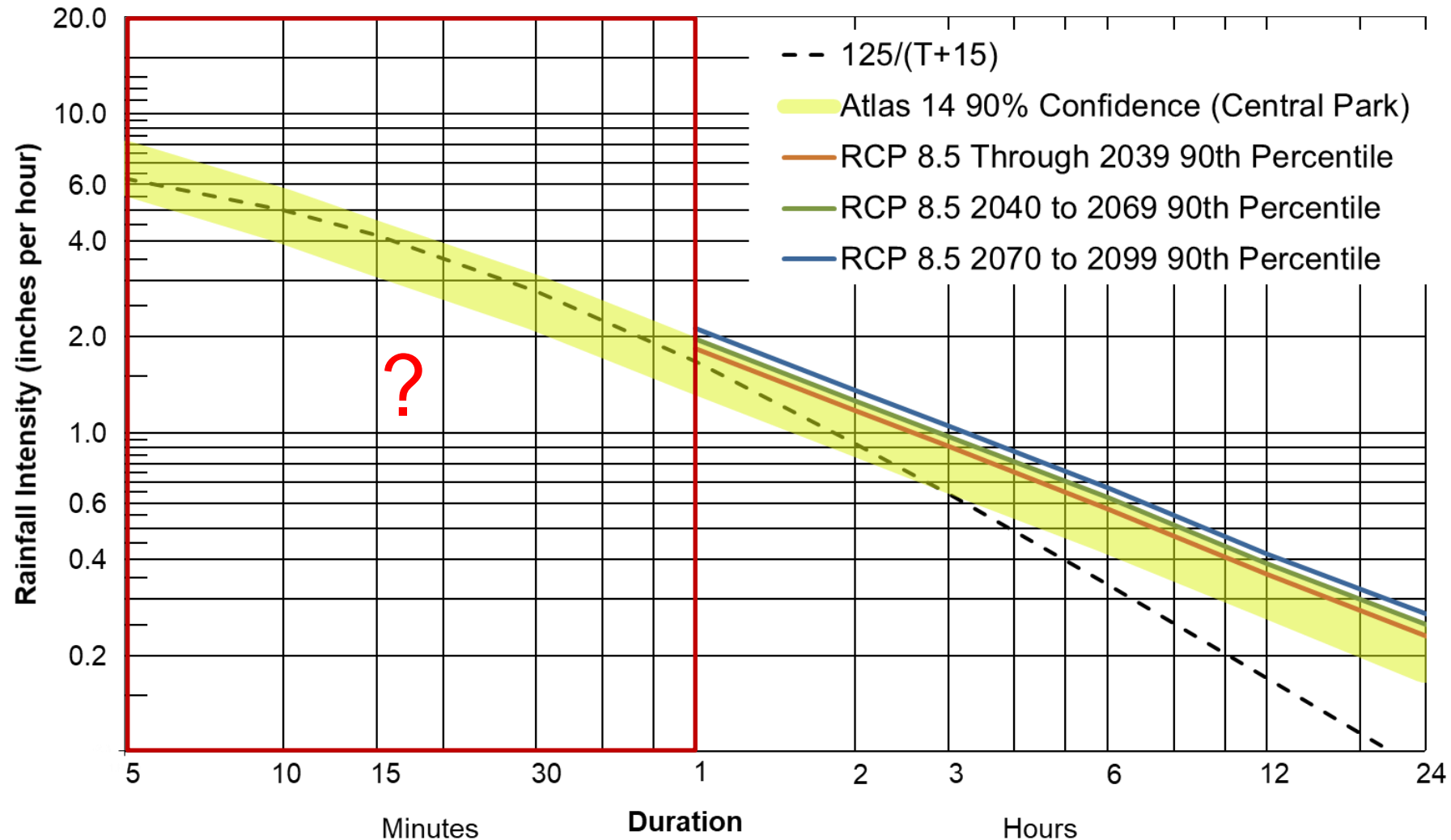
# Sewer design is based on historical observations

- IDF curves used in engineering and planning applications:
  - Sewer design/construction
  - Sizing of onsite detention systems
- A single curve is applied citywide; historically based on observed rainfall data from 1903 to 1951.
- Application focused on short duration, high frequency events (5-10 year return periods).



# Updating precipitation data using climate models

**Historical observations (Atlas 14) and sewer design curve (125/T+15)  
compared with downscaled, high-emissions climate scenario  
(Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5)**



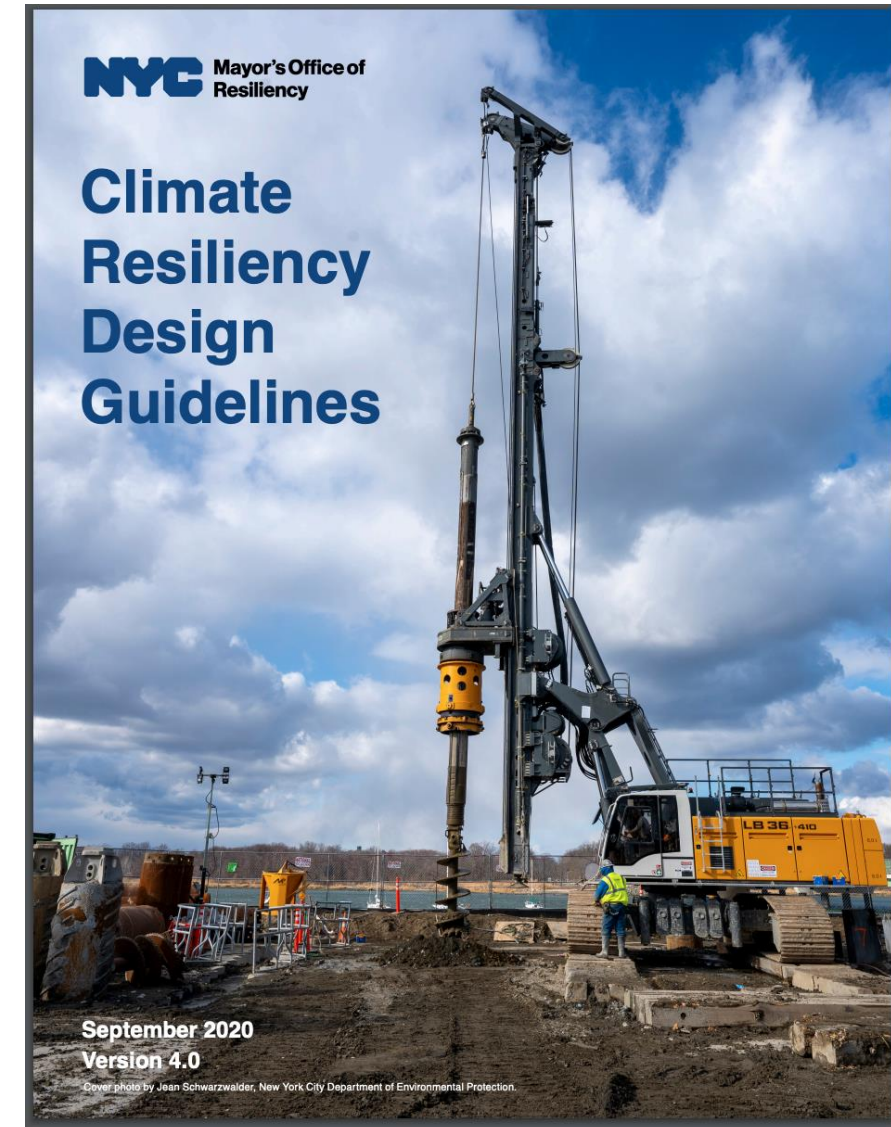


**Goal:** establish consistent approach for using climate change data across the City capital plan

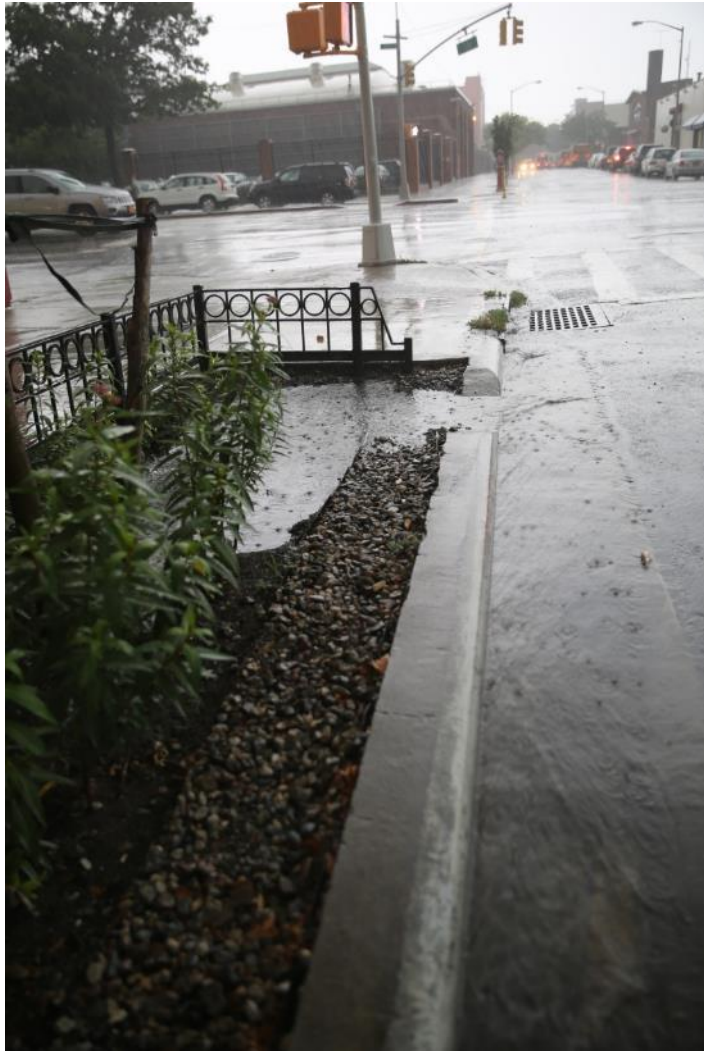
- For use by NYC agencies, engineers, architects, landscape architects and planners
- For new capital construction and major rehabilitations
- Buildings, infrastructure, and landscapes
- Not applicable to coastal protection projects and private development

**New resilient design standards for:**

1) extreme heat; 2) extreme rainfall; 3) tidal inundation with sea level rise; and 4) coastal storms



## Precipitation design adjustment for on-site stormwater systems



*“Choose the right combination of interventions after considering the project type, site location, operational requirements, cost, benefits, and useful life of the intervention.”*

- Utilize strategies that infiltrate, evaporate, or reuse rainwater
- Install stormwater infiltration, detention, and storage
- Protect areas below grade from flooding
- Develop plan to keep catch basin grates clear



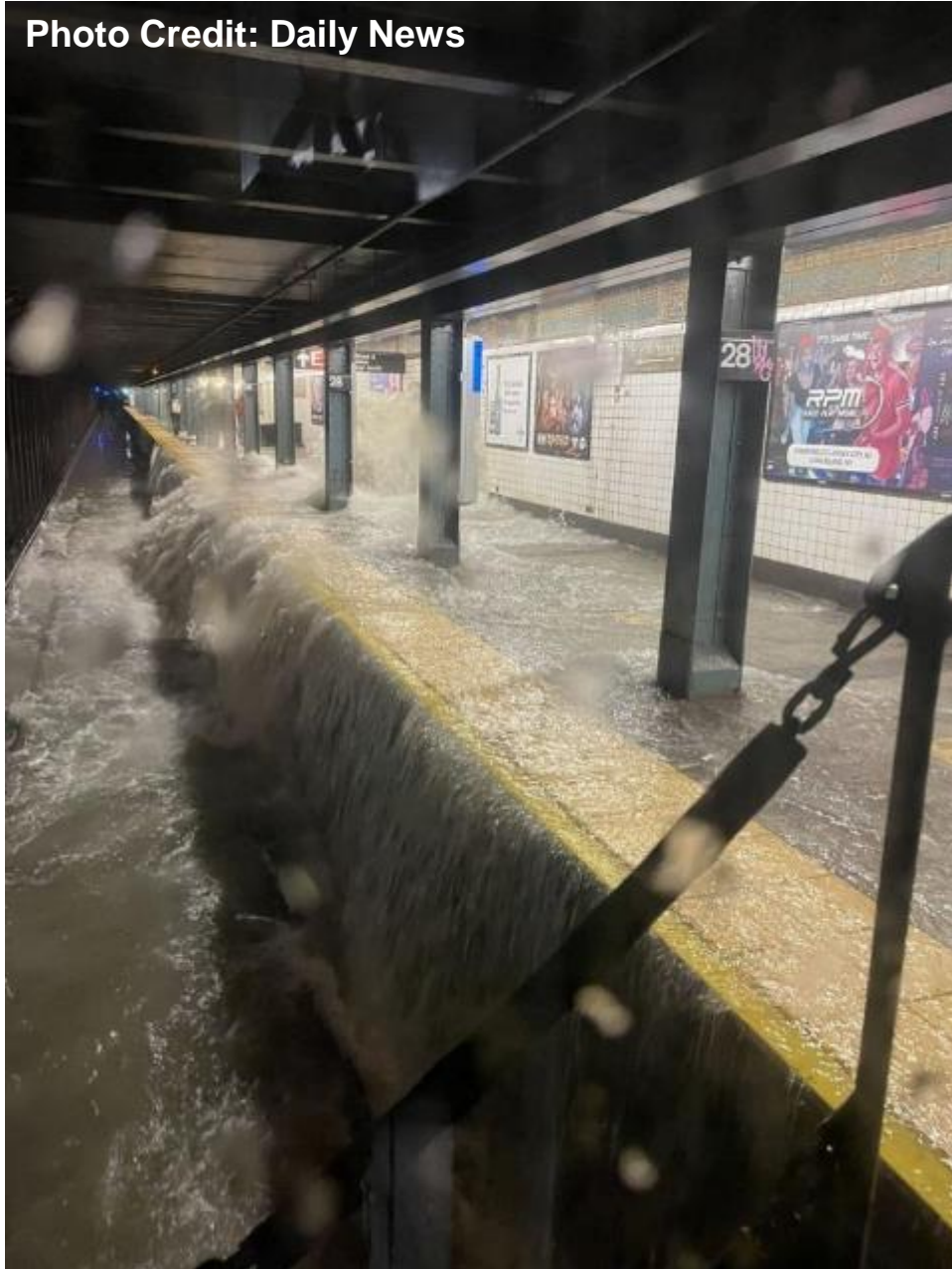
# NYC is maximizing infiltration where feasible





# Record-Breaking Rainfall in 2021

Photo Credit: Daily News



## Tropical Storm Elsa: July 8-9

- Max 1-hr rainfall rate: 2.75 to 3 in/hr

## Tropical Storm Henri: August 21-23

- Central Park reported 4.45 inches of rain on Aug. 21 alone, with 1.94 inches falling between 10 to 11pm.

## Tropical Depression Ida: September 2

- The Central Park rain gauge set a new record for 1-hour rainfall with 3.15 inches (previously 1.94 in. from Tropical Storm Henri)

Photo Credit: CNN





# Green infrastructure can alleviate flooding



*September 2015: Cloudburst event in Copenhagen, Denmark*





*Rotterdam's "Water Square"*

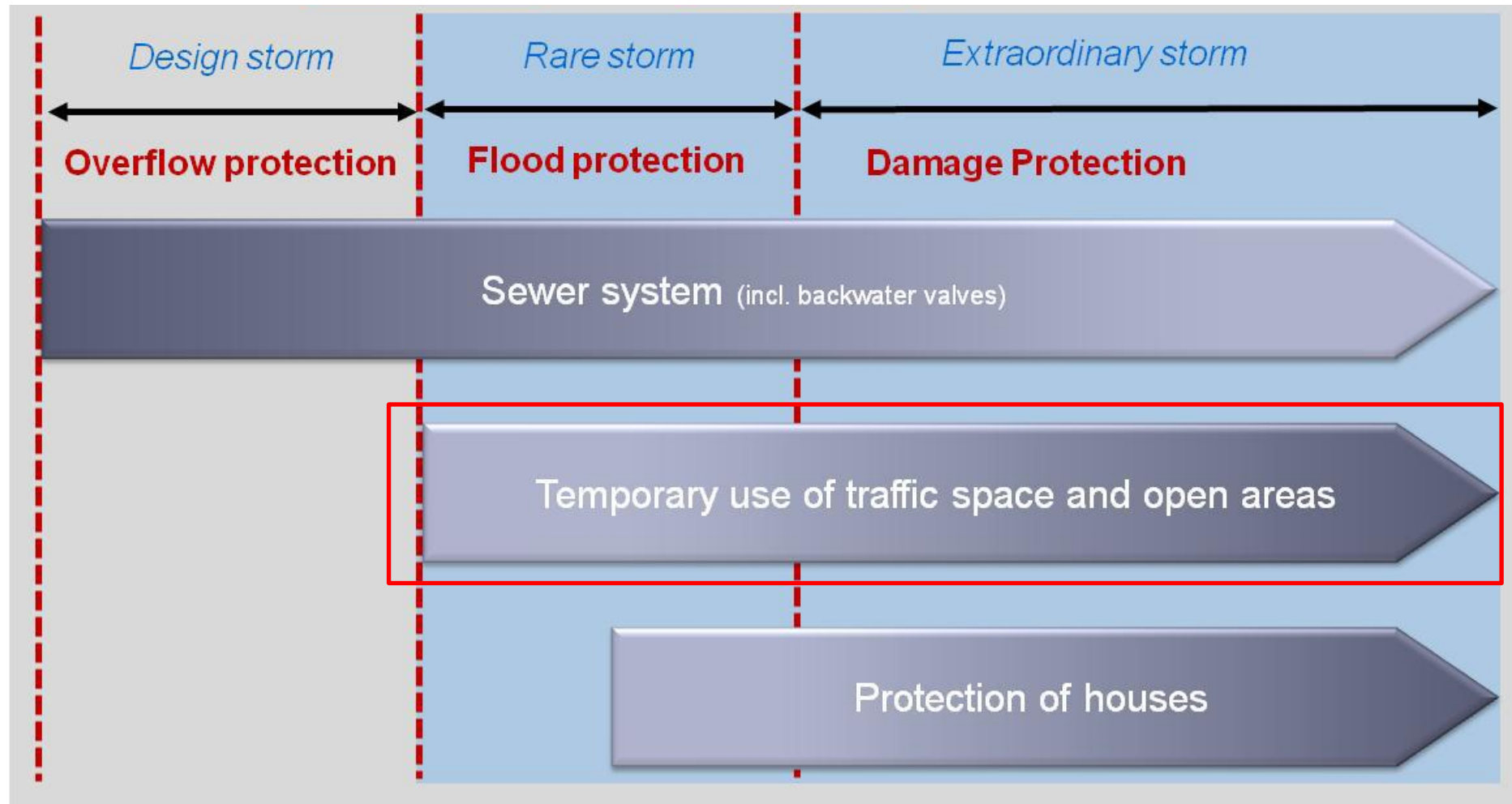
## Objectives

- Manage stormwater for both everyday and extreme rain events
- Incorporate stormwater management with well-designed outdoor space and infrastructure
- Use stormwater features to enhance connectivity





# What is our objective?



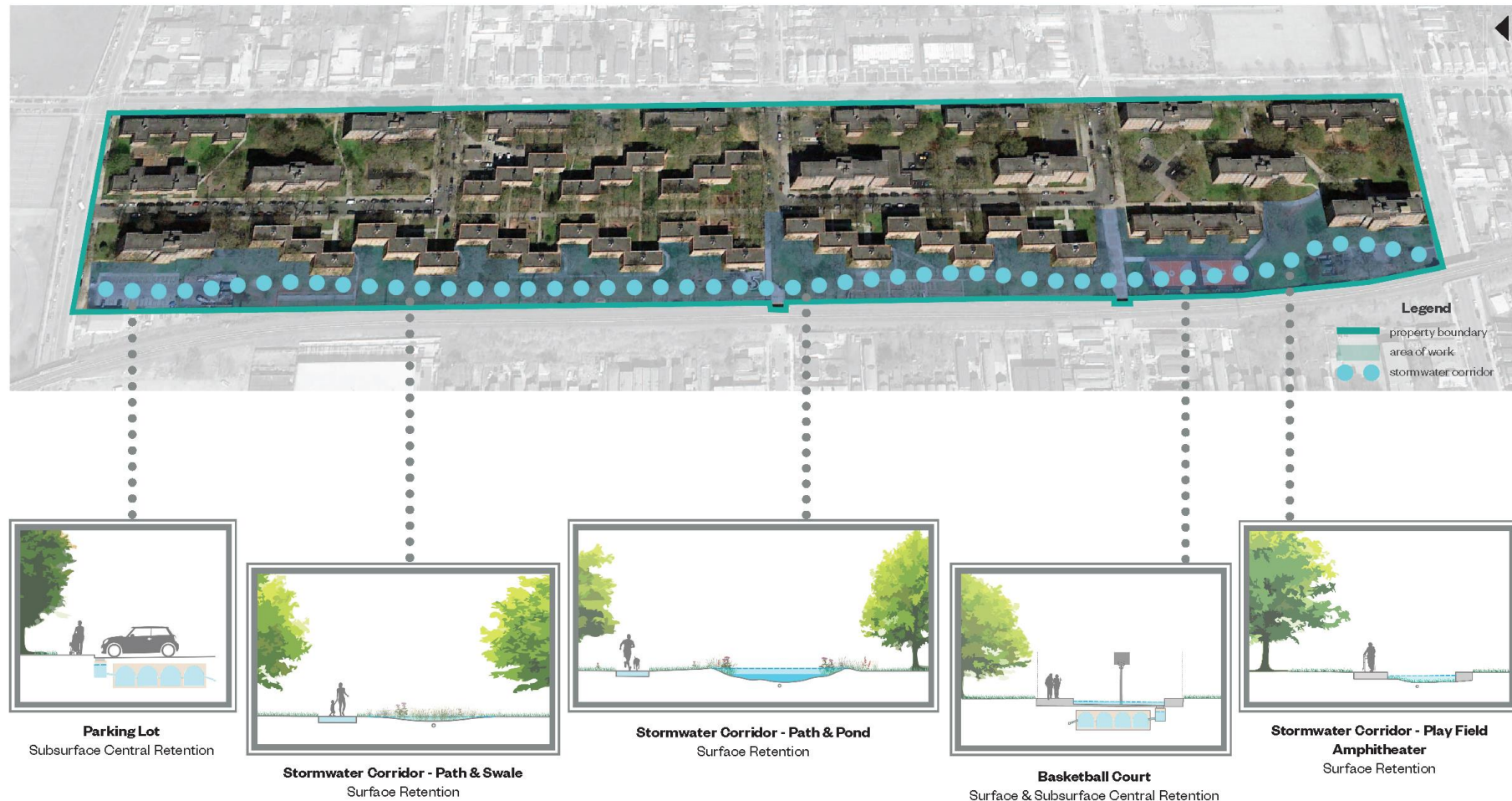
Elements of flood protection of municipal drainage systems (Reference: DWA, 2008)

# Applying climate projections to design

<u>1-hour duration rainfall depths</u>			
End of useful life	5-year design storm (in)	50-year design storm (in)	100-year design storm (in)
Baseline	1.61	2.57	2.87
Through to 2039	1.83	3.02	3.41
2040-2069	1.97	3.33	3.93
2070-2099	2.12	3.74	4.34
<u>24-hour duration rainfall depths</u>			
End of useful life	5-year design storm (in)	50-year design storm (in)	100-year design storm (in)
Baseline	4.70	7.83	8.79
Through to 2039	5.41	9.21	10.55
2040-2069	5.88	10.13	12.31
2070-2099	6.35	11.28	13.40

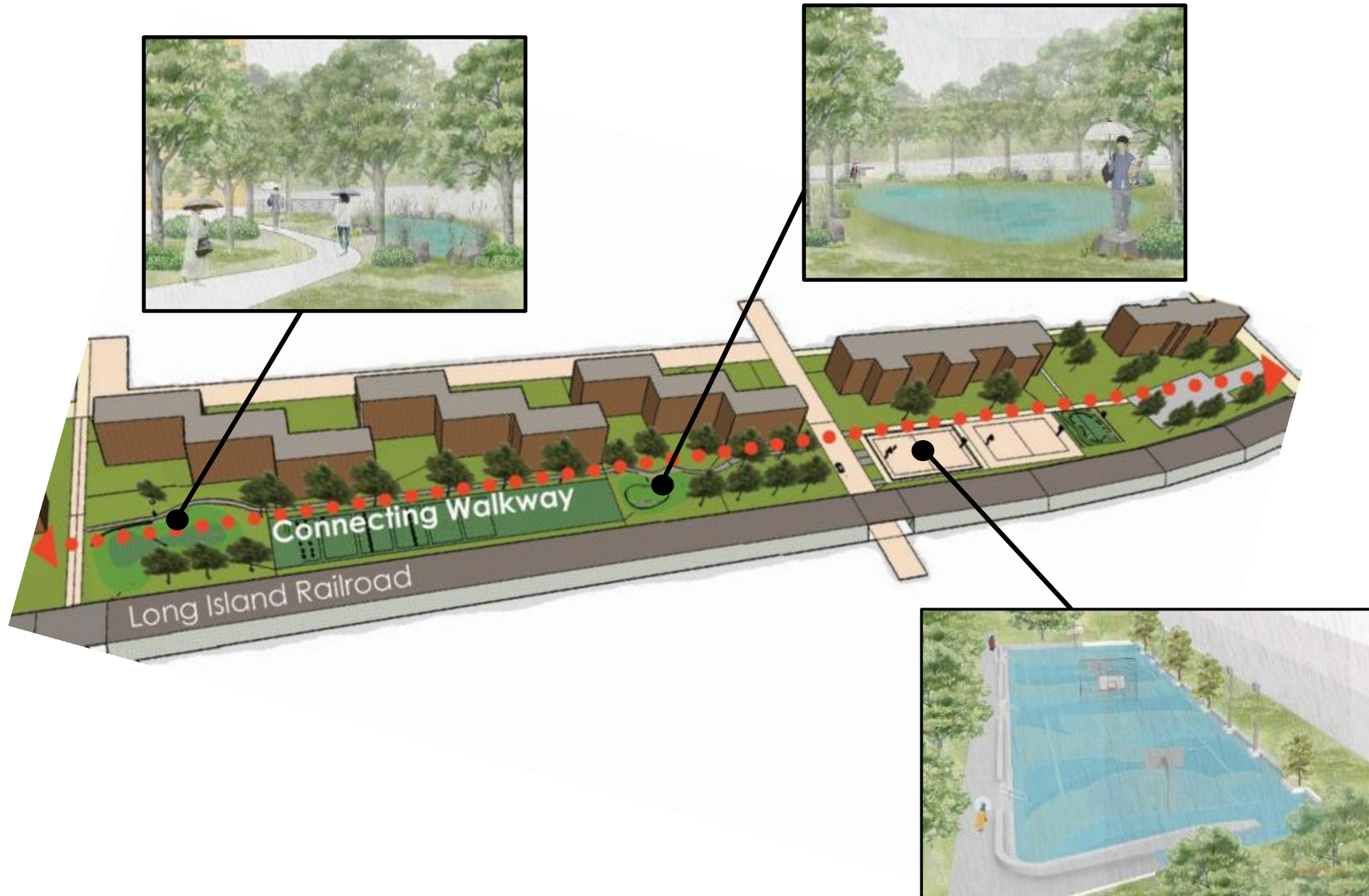
10-year  
2.30

- **Goal:** Manage stormwater for a moderate event (~10-yr storm), creating a “Stormwater Corridor” through the property



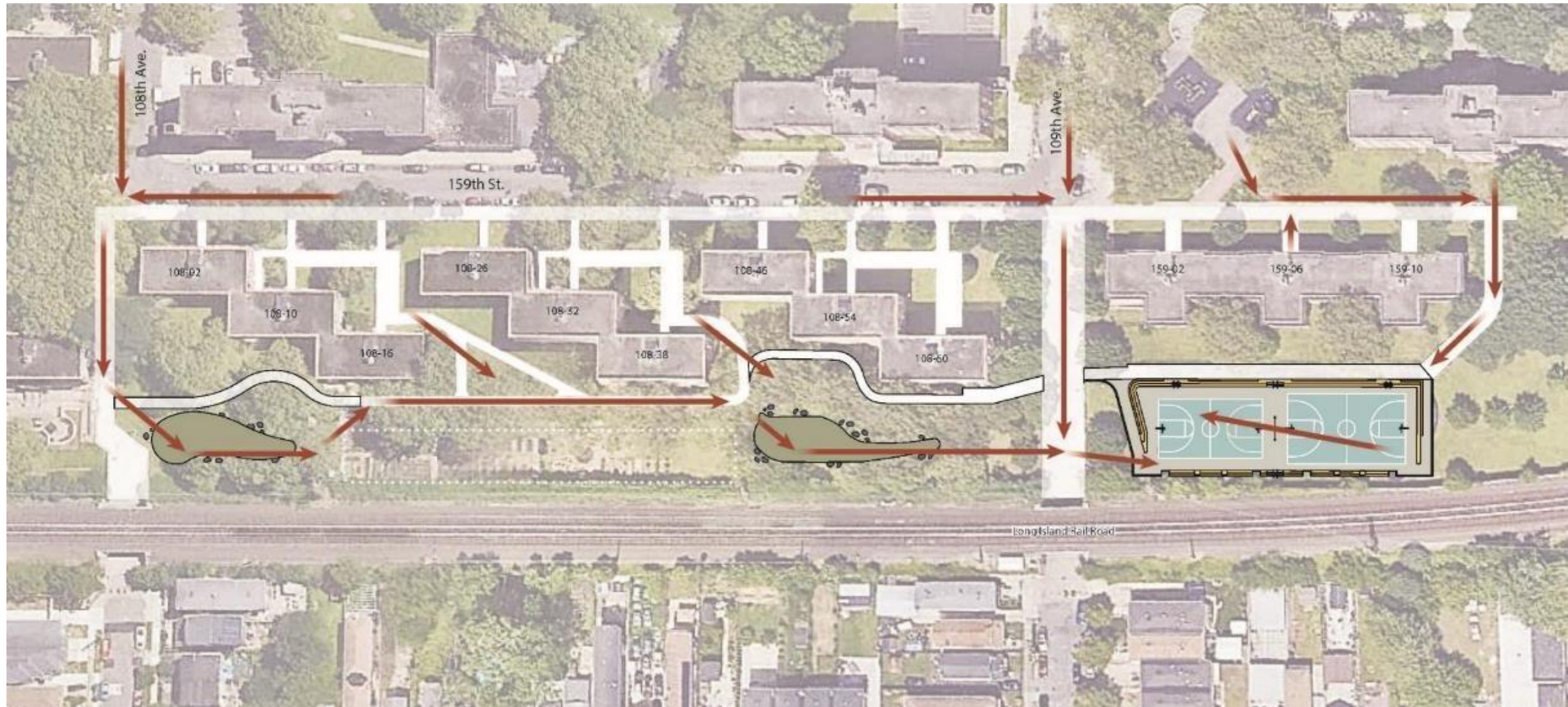


# Stormwater systems designed for future 10-year storm





# Drainage pipes will be diverted from the sewer



The Stormwater Resiliency Plan reflects critical science that says:

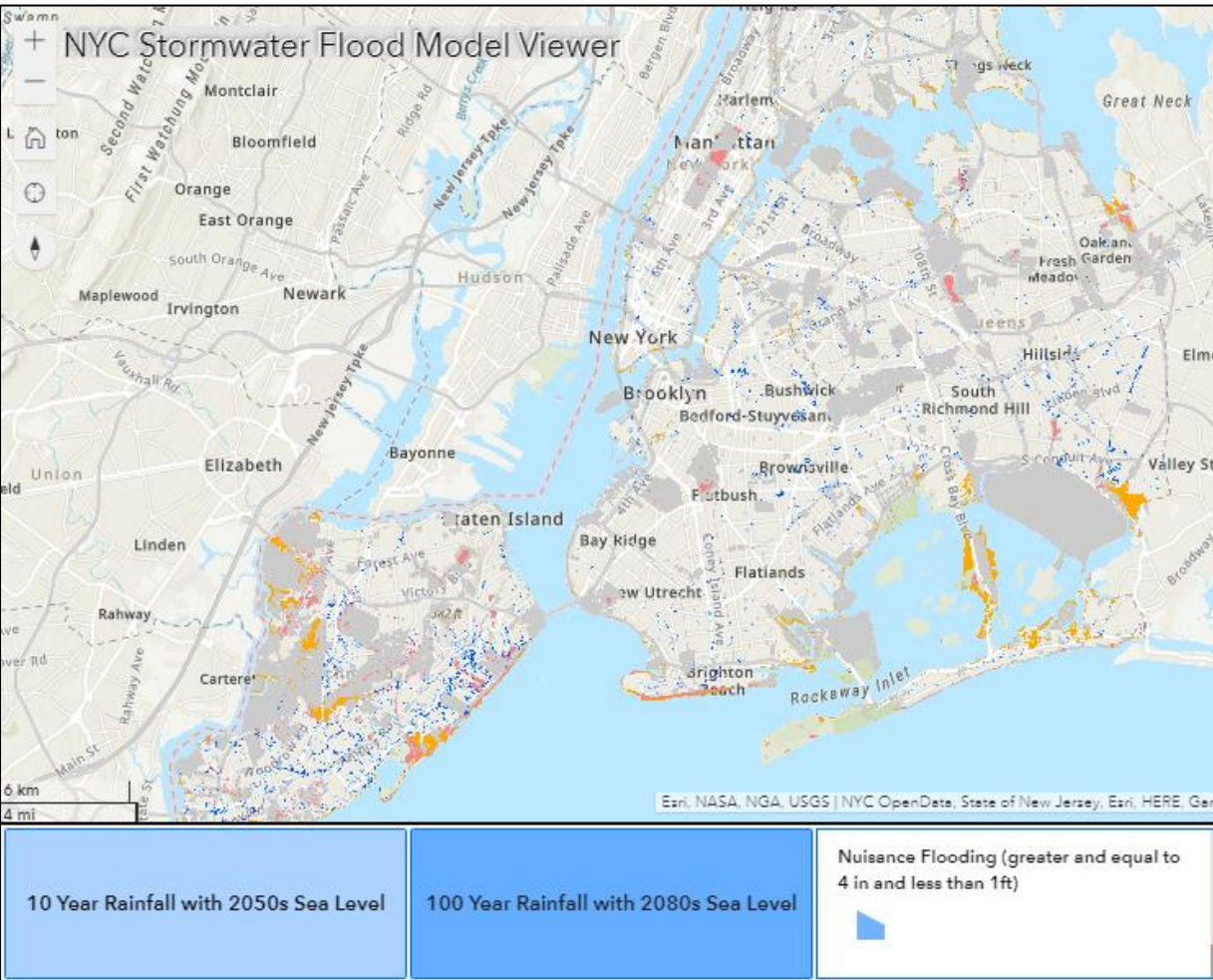
- **Precipitation events are intensifying.**
- Extreme rain events **can cause flooding in neighborhoods that are inland**, away from the coast.
- Extreme rain is **hard to predict and can occur suddenly.**

In **May 2021** the City released its first **Stormwater Resiliency Plan** to communicate the impact of extreme rainfall, and share plans to strengthen the City's sewer infrastructure and pilot innovative long-term strategies like cloudburst management

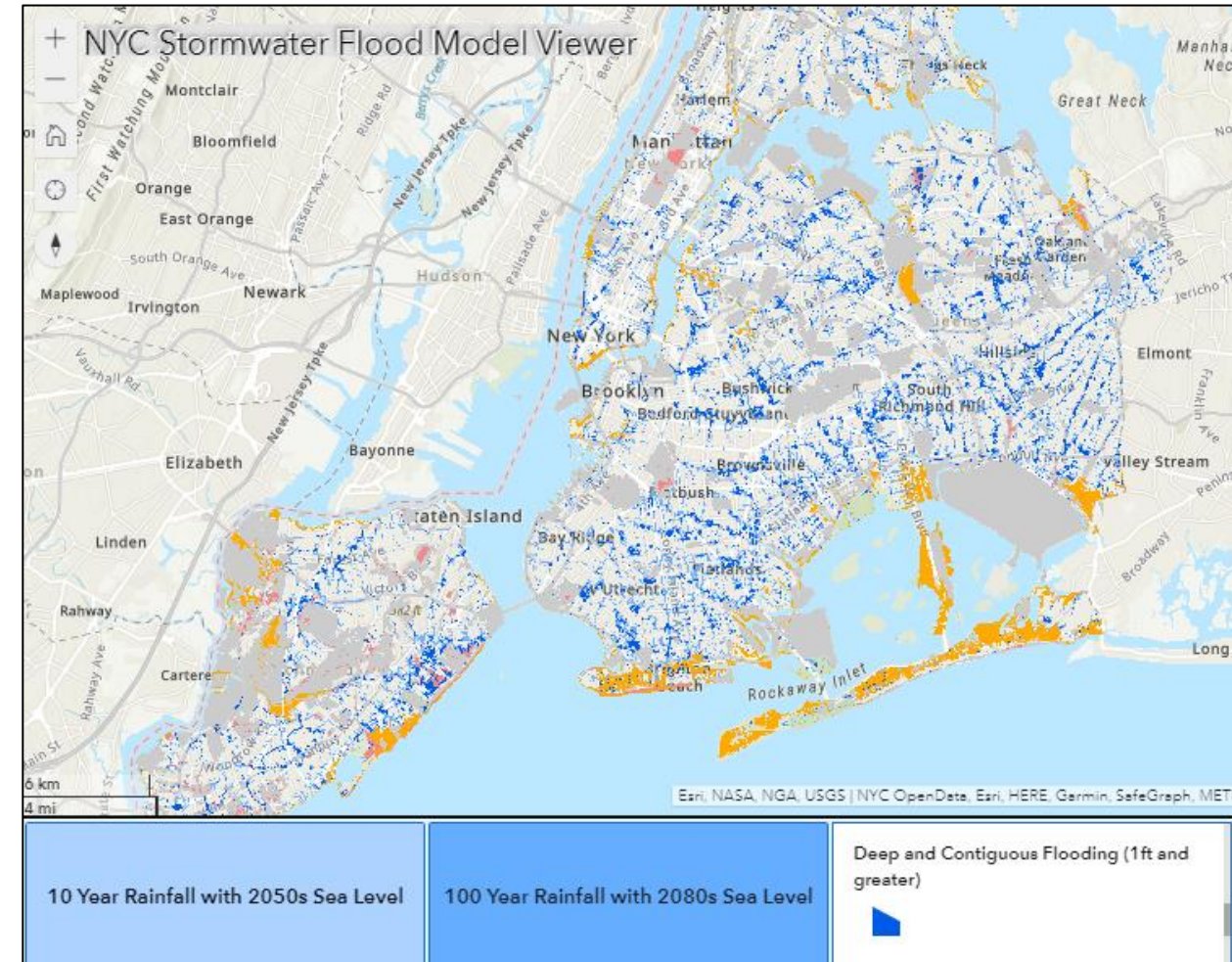




# NYC Citywide Stormwater Flood Maps



Moderate Stormwater Flood  
(10-yr + SLR)



Extreme Stormwater Flood  
100-yr + SLR



## SCIENCE

- Expanding **the flood sensor network** citywide
- Integrating flood maps and **improve citywide models of combined flood risk**
- Improving **future projections of extreme precipitation**





- NYC Stormwater Resiliency Plan and NYC Stormwater Flood Maps: [www.nyc.gov/resiliency](http://www.nyc.gov/resiliency)
- NYC DEP Climate Resiliency: [www.nyc.gov/dep/climatechange](http://www.nyc.gov/dep/climatechange)
- Contact: [alanc@dep.nyc.gov](mailto:alanc@dep.nyc.gov)