Application of FHIMP Climate Change Guidelines on Water Survey of Canada gauge design

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Flood Hazard Identification and Mapping Program (FHIMP)



FHIMP

- Aid Provinces and Territories with flood mapping
- Strategic projects to advance the science of flood mapping
- Create guidelines
 - Integrate climate change impacts into flood hazard mapping

Proposed ECCC Protocol

- 1. Project and Watershed Description: Purpose of project, causes of flooding & watershed scale
- 2. Background Review: Existing climate data, models and analysis, other future changes (land use, etc.)
- **3. Conceptual Model**: What causes floods? How might climate change modify this?
- **4. Analysis**: Review observations, data & models; proportionate assessment
- **5. Recommendations**: Synthesize all steps; narrow down and combine multiple lines of evidence





Protocol for Considering Climate Change

- Important Takeaways:
 - Steps 1 3 stay the same no matter the project:
 - Project description
 - Background review
 - Conceptual model
 - Step 4 (analysis) is what changes:
 - Location
 - Data availability
 - Size of project or its implications (\$\$)
 - Risks



07BA002 Rat Creek near Cynthia Edmonton **Gynthia** Drayton Valley 07BA002

40 km

20



June 2023 Flood – Infrastructure Damage



Post Flood – Rebuilt Bridge and Banks





Step 1: Project and Watershed Description

- Drainage area 606 km², within Athabasca River Watershed
- Nival hydrologic regime
- High flow during freshet (May-June) and summer rainfall (June-August)



RAT CREEK NEAR CYNTHIA - 07BA002



Step 3: Conceptual Model





- Athabasca River Watershed: projected change in a 100 year flood return period is 4-12% (low end)
- Small, rain event driven watershed: projected change in 100 year rainfall intensity is 20% (high end)
- Next steps: model a range of climate change impacted flows to see impacts on the gauge area

Hydraulic Modelling



- Mapping river flow scenarios
- 2D Hydraulic Model
- Program: HEC-RAS, version 6.5



Hydraulic Model Development

• Objectives:

- 1. Map 100-yr event to area around gauge
- 2. Map range of projected increases from climate change adjustment
- 3. Aid in developing a gauge relocation plan





100-Year flow with 20% increase due to climate change



Max



- Case study showed that uncertainty in design flows was overwhelmed by site characteristics; not worthwhile to focus on climate change shifts
- Climate change guidelines are meant to guide practitioner to incorporate predicted shifts in peak flow due to climate change
- Provinces and Territories to review draft guidelines in coming months





Thank you! Questions?

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