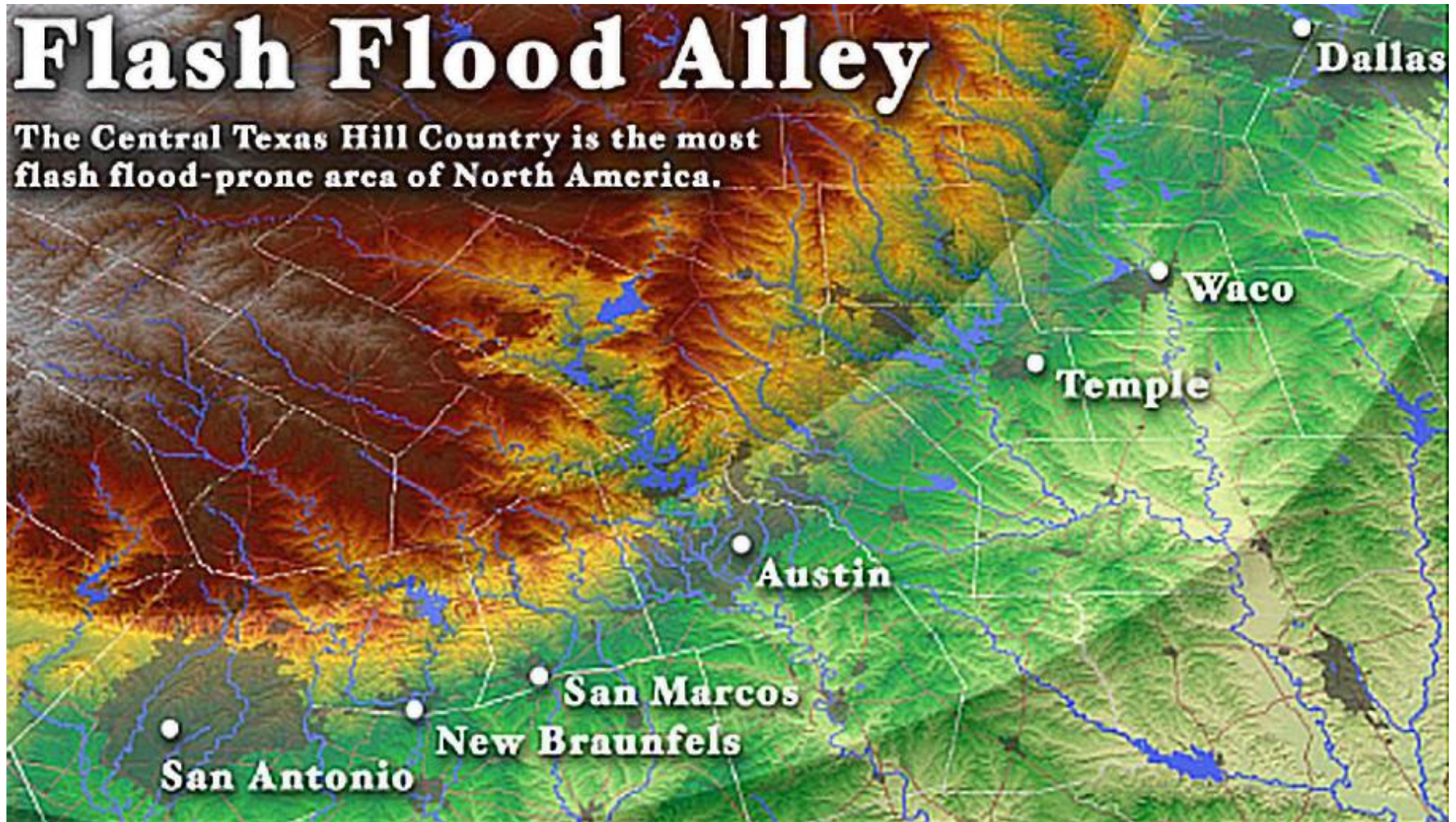




How Floodplains Work

Open Space, Environment, and Sustainability Committee
May 26, 2016

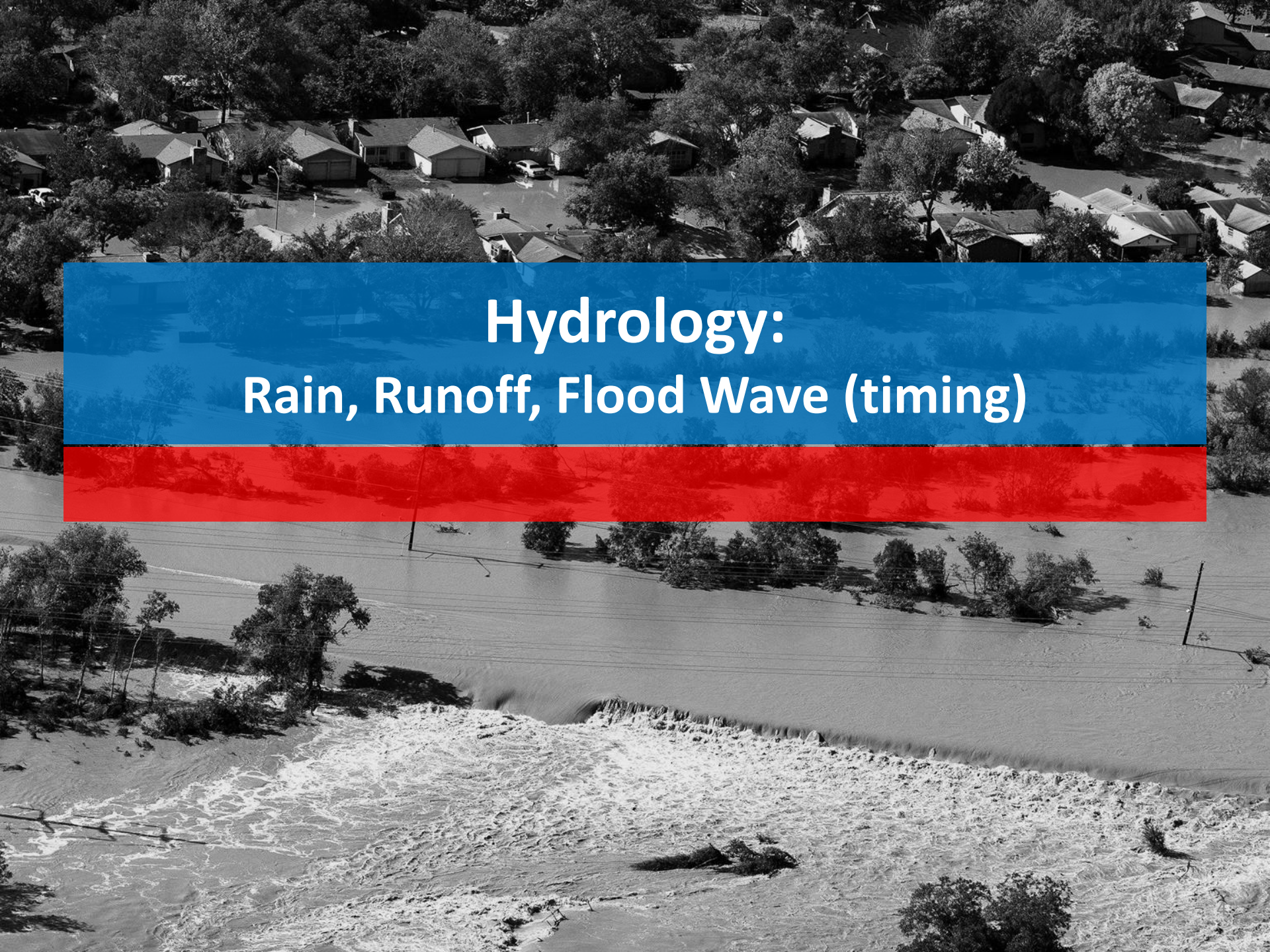
Floodplains in Flash Flood Alley



What is a Floodplain?



The floodplain is the area of land that is likely to be under water when the creek overtops its banks. In a sense, the floodplain is the full extension of the creek.

An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood with houses and trees. The foreground is dominated by a large, turbulent flood wave moving through the area. A semi-transparent blue and red banner is overlaid in the center, containing the title text.

Hydrology: Rain, Runoff, Flood Wave (timing)

Rainfall

- Historical rainfall data
- Statistically derived rainfall data



Rainfall

- Historical rainfall data
- Statistically derived rainfall data
 - 1% annual chance rain (i.e. has a 1% chance of happening every year)
 - Commonly called the 100-year rainfall
 - Can occur multiple times per year
 - Does *not* mean that it will be another 99 years before it happens again
 - 2-year (50%), 10-year (10%), 25-year (4%), 500-year (0.2%)



Rainfall: Actual vs. Hypothetical

- Actual – flood warning
- Hypothetical (design storm) – regulatory

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 - October 30, 2015 = 14 inches, 6 hours
 - May 25, 2015 = 3.5 inches, 3 hours
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Rainfall: Actual vs. Hypothetical

- Actual – flood warning
 - October 30, 2015 = 14 inches, 6 hours
 - May 25, 2015 = 3.5 inches, 3 hours
- Hypothetical (design storm) – regulatory
 - 1% annual chance (100-year) rain, 24 hours = 10.2 inches
 - 50% annual chance (2-year) rain, 24 hours = 3.4 inches
 - 0.2% annual chance (500-year) rain, 24 hours = 13.5 inches
- Both depth and duration (intensity) matter

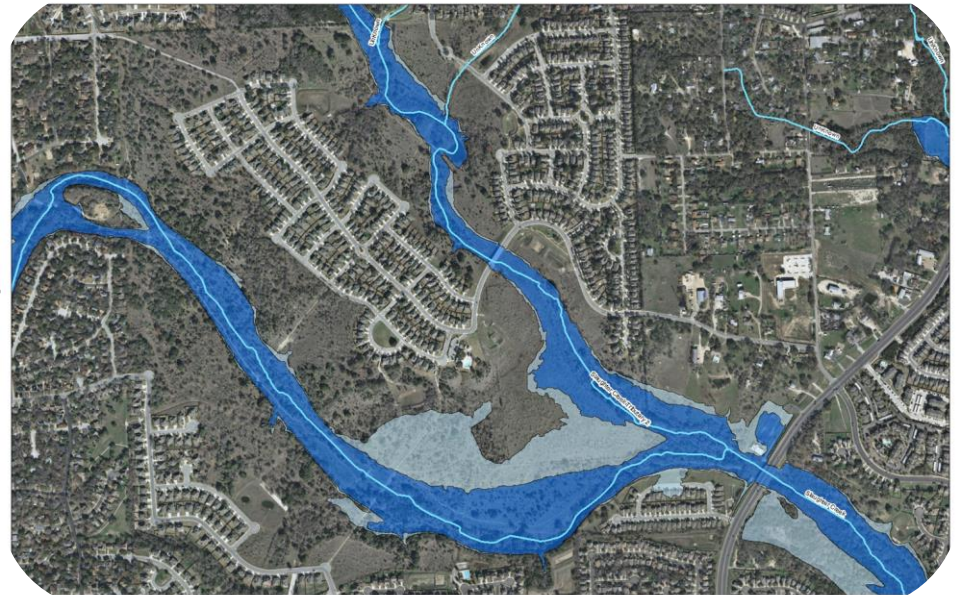
Runoff

- Land use
 - Existing conditions (FEMA)
 - Fully developed conditions (Austin)
- Soils
 - Impervious cover
vs. saturated soils
- Basin slope



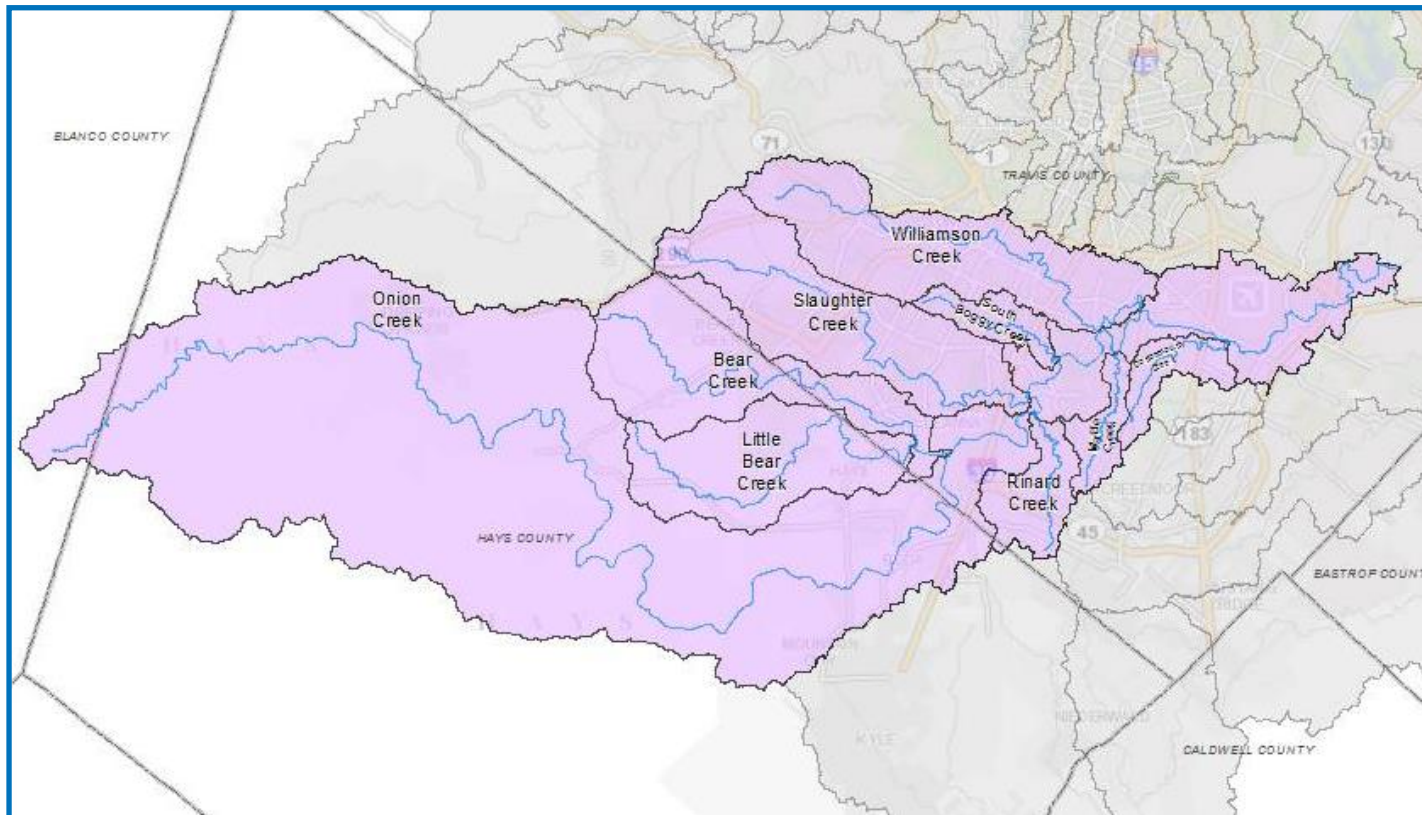
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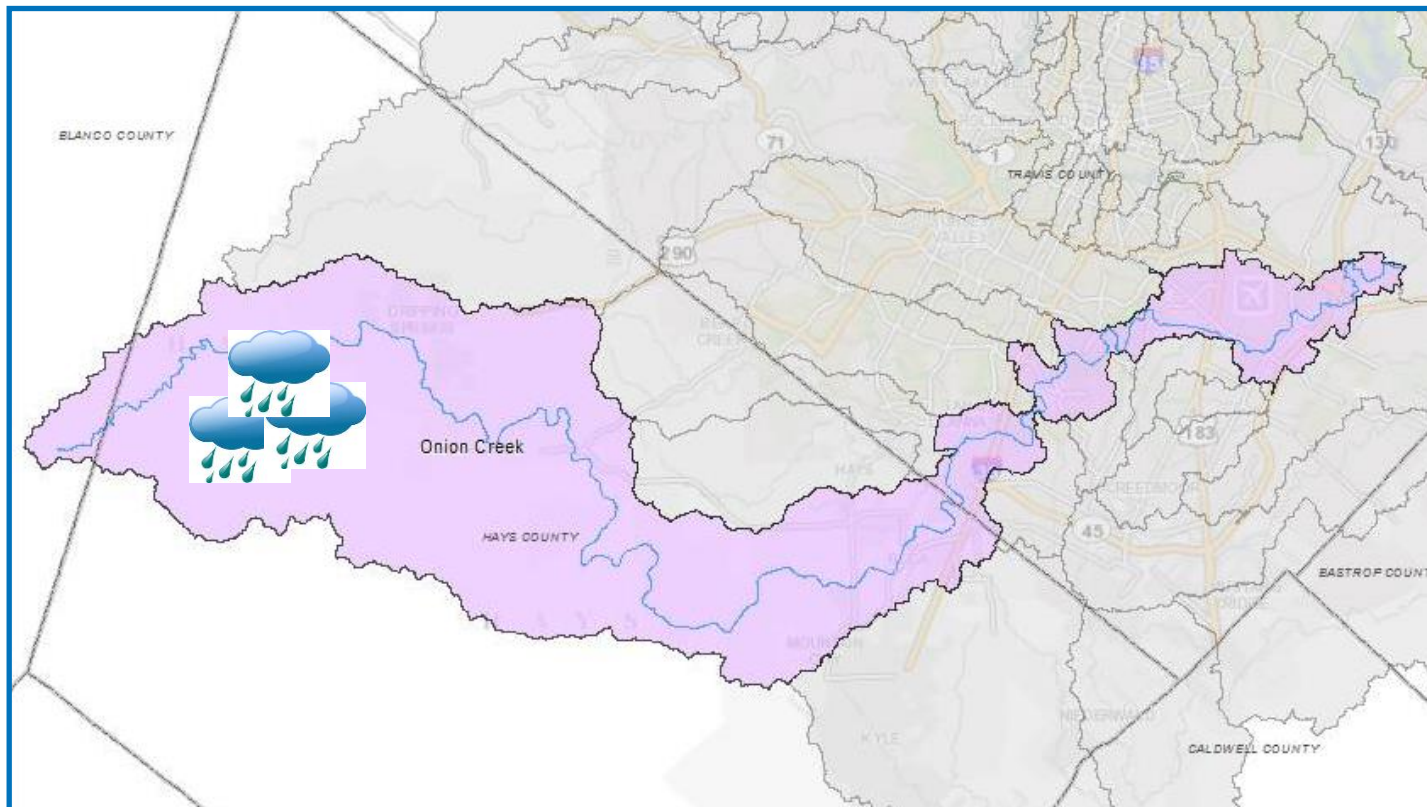
Flood Wave (Timing)

- Tributary timing
- Detention



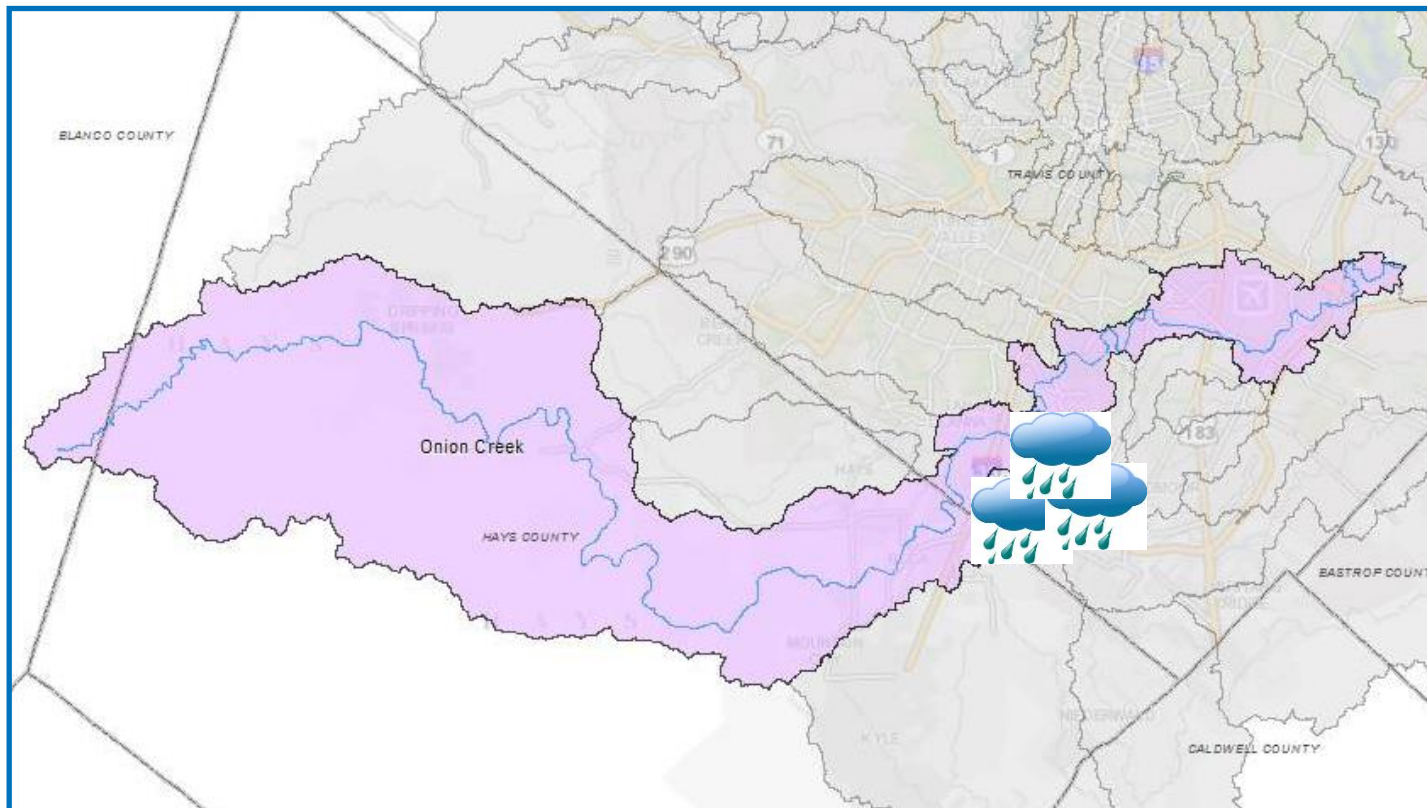
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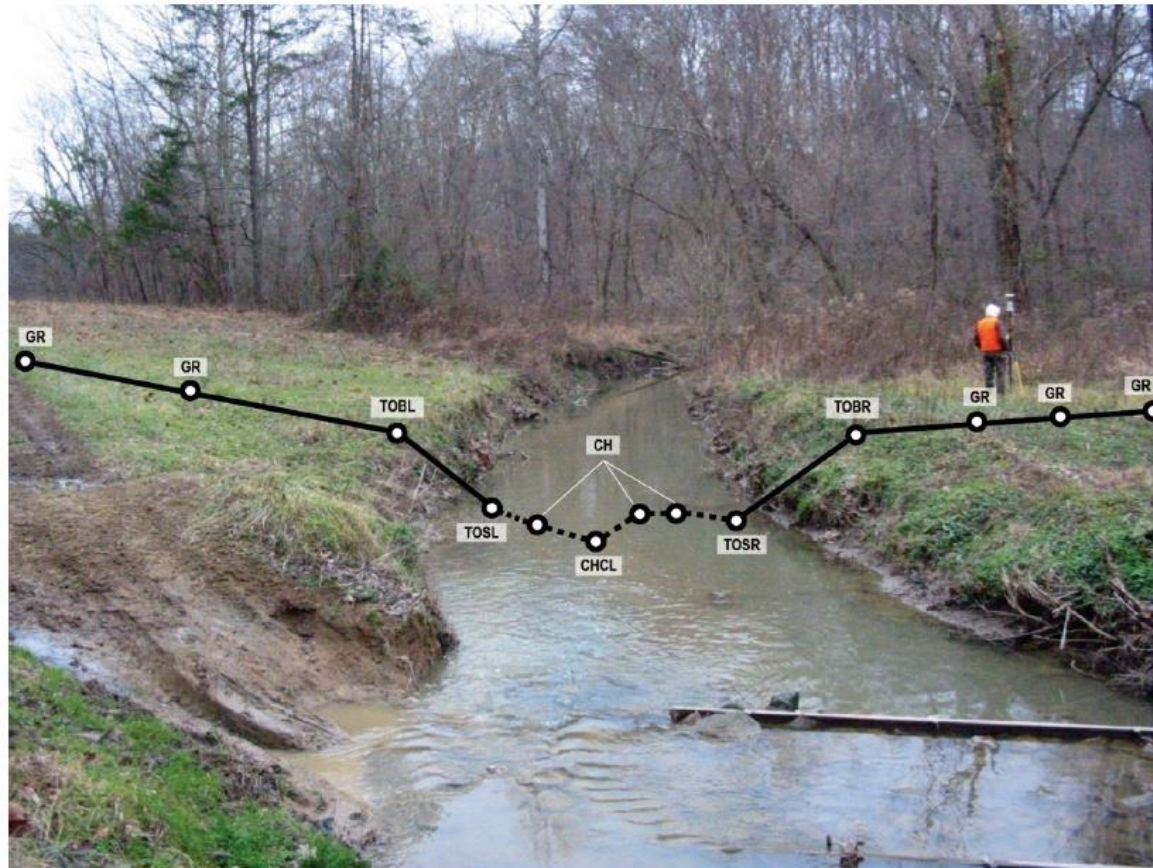


An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood with houses and trees. In the foreground, a river is in flood, with water flowing rapidly over a rocky or sandy bed, creating white rapids. The water level is high, reaching the roofs of some houses in the background. A blue and red horizontal bar is overlaid on the image, containing the title text.

Hydraulics: How High Does the Water Get?

Floodplain Hydraulics

- Survey and topographic data
- Channel/floodplain shape



Floodplain Hydraulics

- Friction
 - Roughness – vegetation, rock-lined channel, concrete, etc.
- Obstructions
 - Bridges, culverts, weirs
 - Buildings

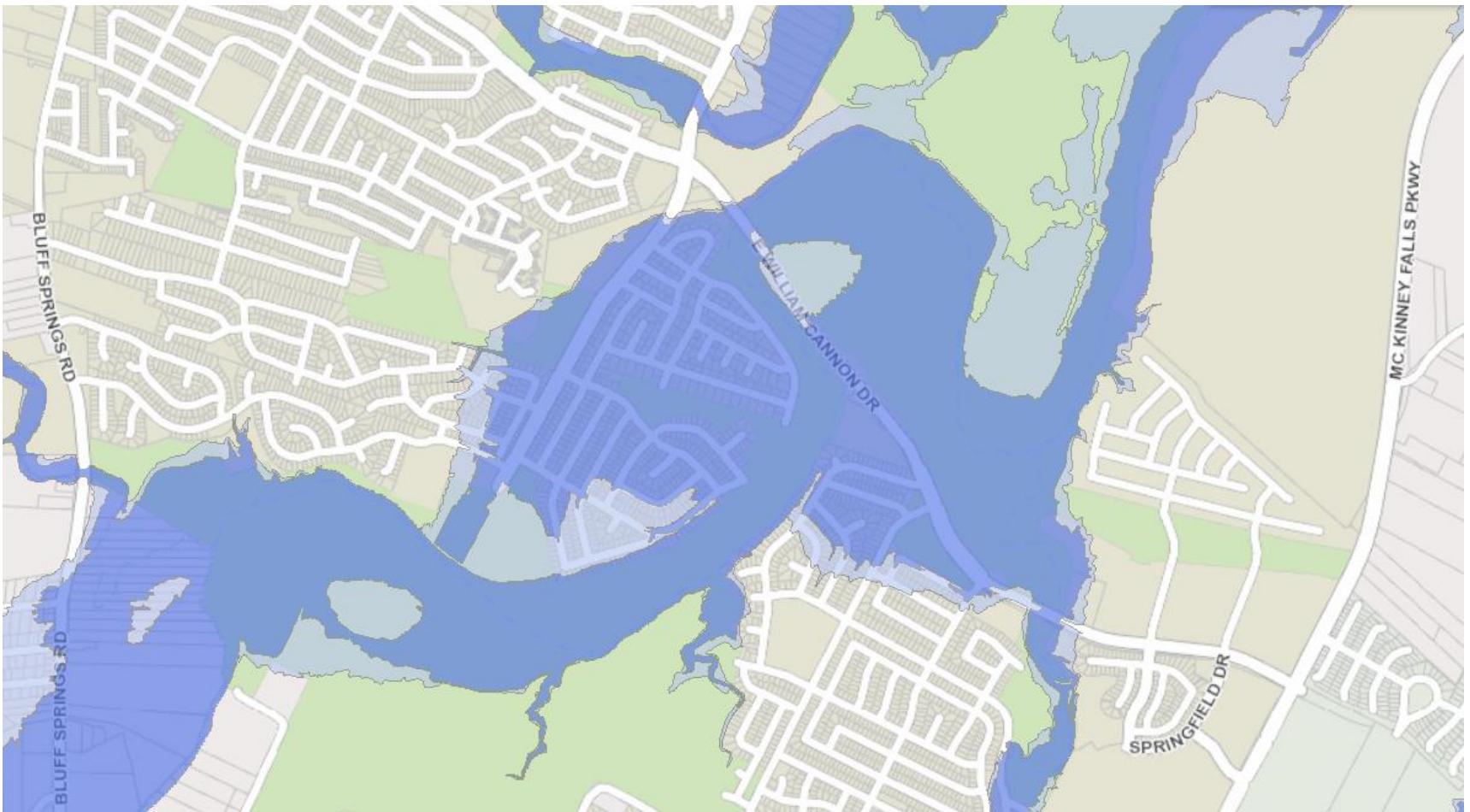


An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood with houses and trees. In the foreground, a wide river with turbulent, white-capped water flows through a flooded landscape. A semi-transparent blue and red banner is overlaid on the image, containing the title text.

Floodplain Mapping: Where Does the Water Go?

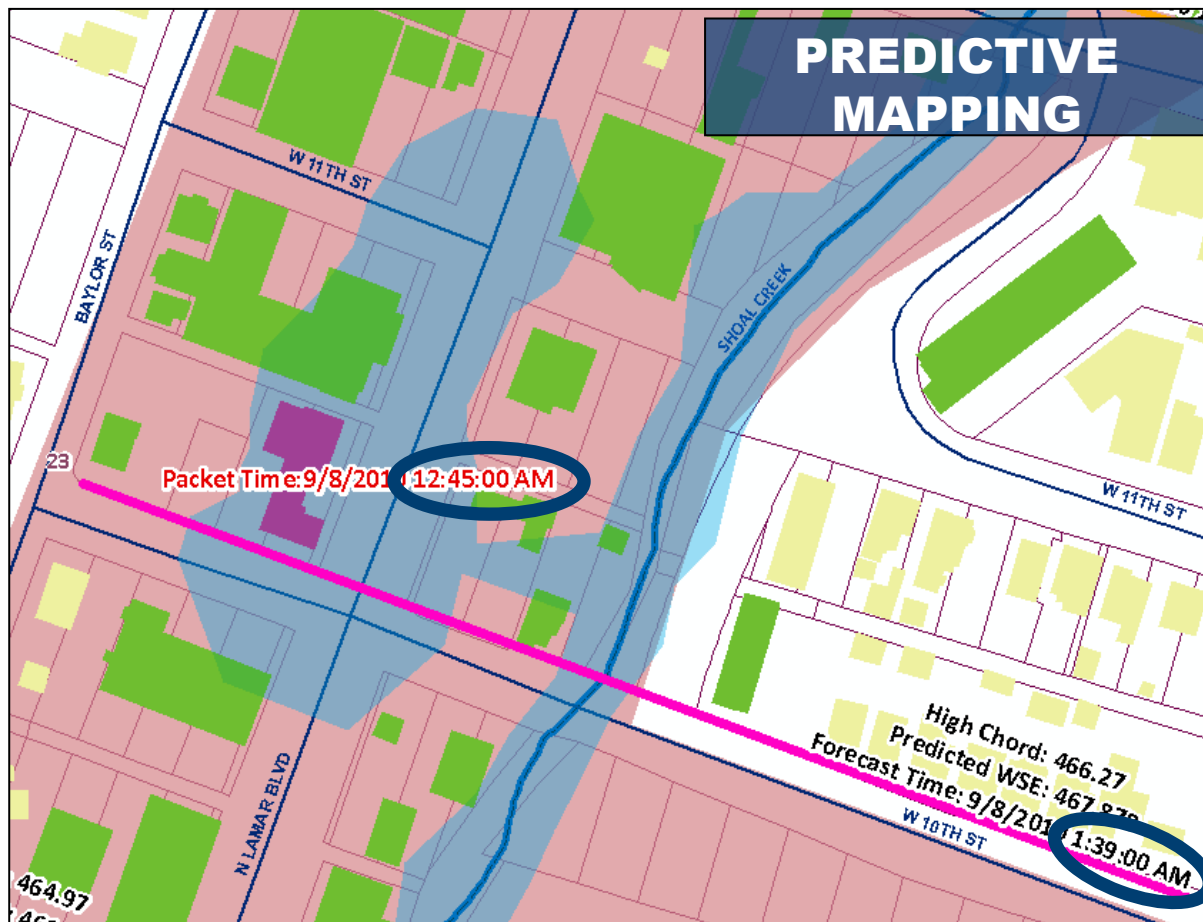
Floodplain Mapping

- Hypothetical – regulatory – ATXfloodpro.com



Mapping: Hypothetical vs. Actual

- Actual – flood warning



Importance of Floodplain Knowledge

- Understand risk
 - ~ 5,100 buildings in 100-year floodplain
 - ~ 400 roadway crossings in 100-year floodplain
- Prevent future flooding
 - Development regulations
- Mitigate existing flooding

Flood Mitigation Policies

- Flood Risk Problem Identification

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 - FMTF recommends event-based and individual program
- Acquisition and Relocation
 - Follow Federal Uniform Relocation Act
 - FMTF recommends consistency with recent buyouts



How Floodplains Work

Questions