



# **Flood Mitigation Measures Assessment: Community Advisory Group Meeting 2**

## **Flood 101**

### **Flooding in Calgary**

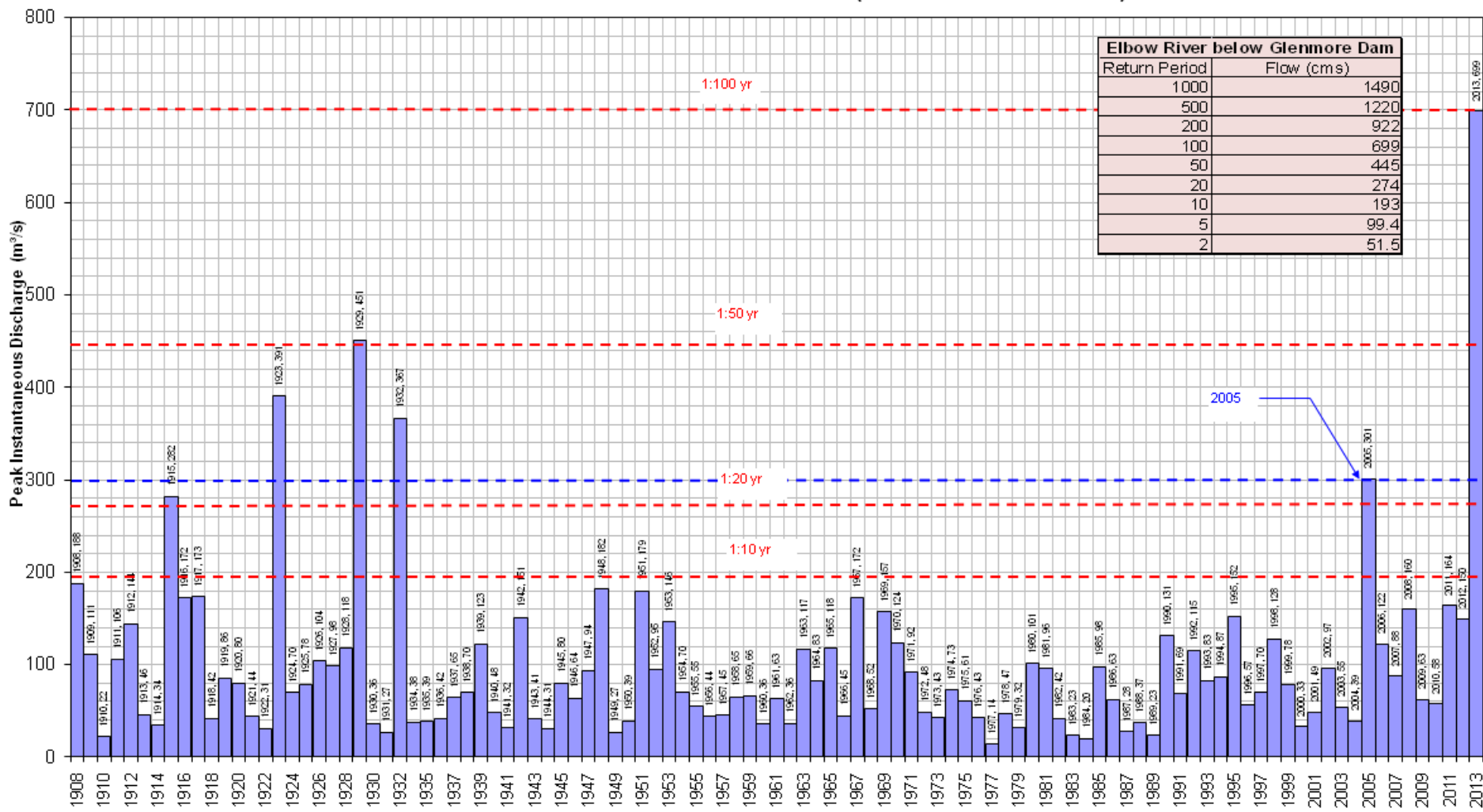
## Flood Mitigation Measures Assessment: Community Advisory Group Meeting 2

By the end of this session, we will all be able to talk about:

- History of flooding in Calgary
- Flood Mapping
- Flood Risk Management
- Damage Model
- How damage model results will be used to make decisions about mitigation

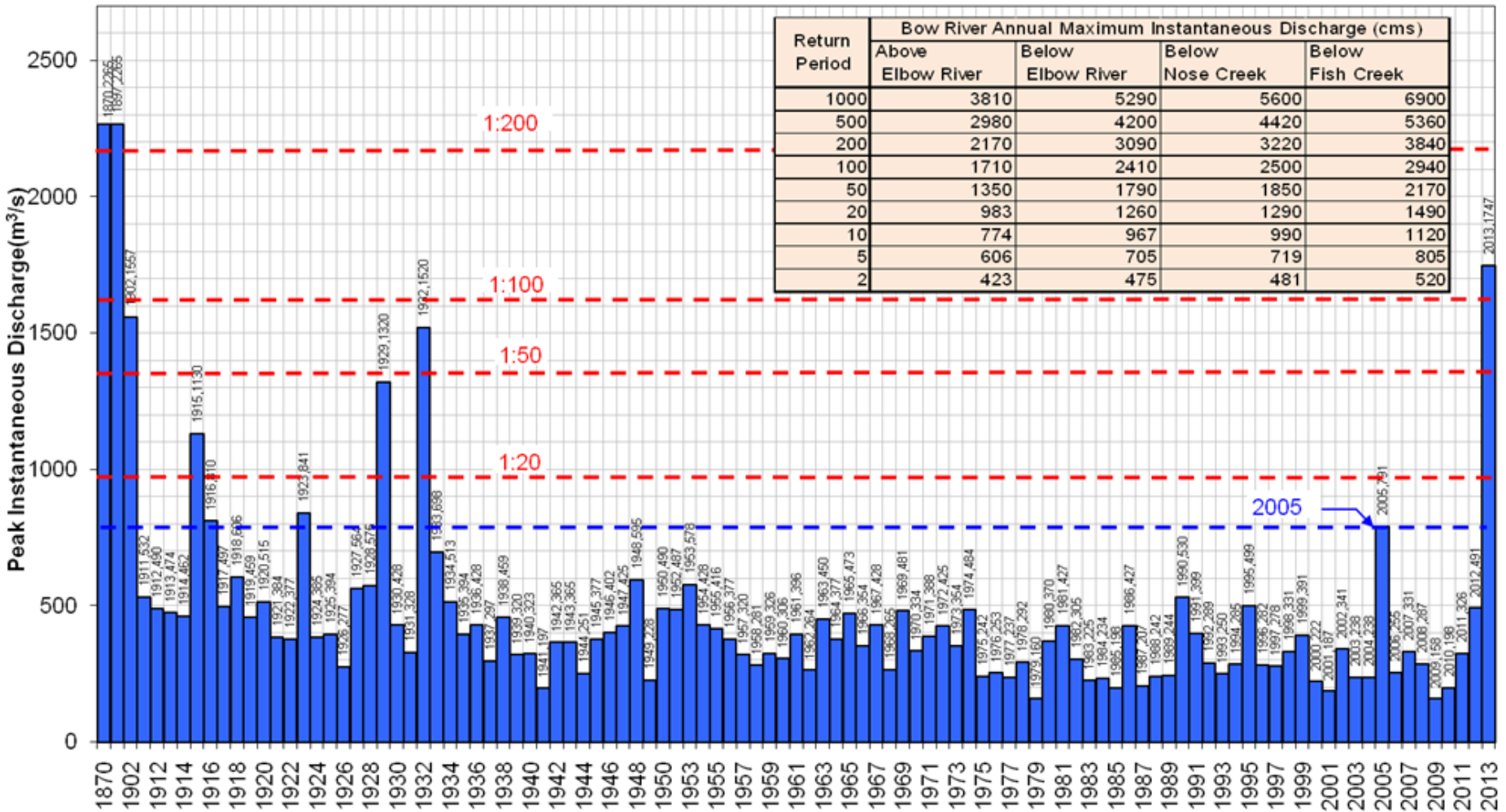
# Past Flood Events - Elbow

Recorded Flows on Elbow River (Below Glenmore Dam)



Note: Return periods shown are based on 2012 hydrology

# Past Flood Events – Bow Above the Elbow Confluence



Note: Return periods shown are based on 2012 hydrology

# Past Flood Events



## What are we talking about?

- What is a “1 in 100 year flood”?
- A flood event that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year

| Flood Event | Chance of Occurrence |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1:10 year   | 10%                  |
| 1:20 year   | 5%                   |
| 1:50 year   | 2%                   |
| 1:100 year  | 1%                   |
| 1:200 year  | 0.5%                 |

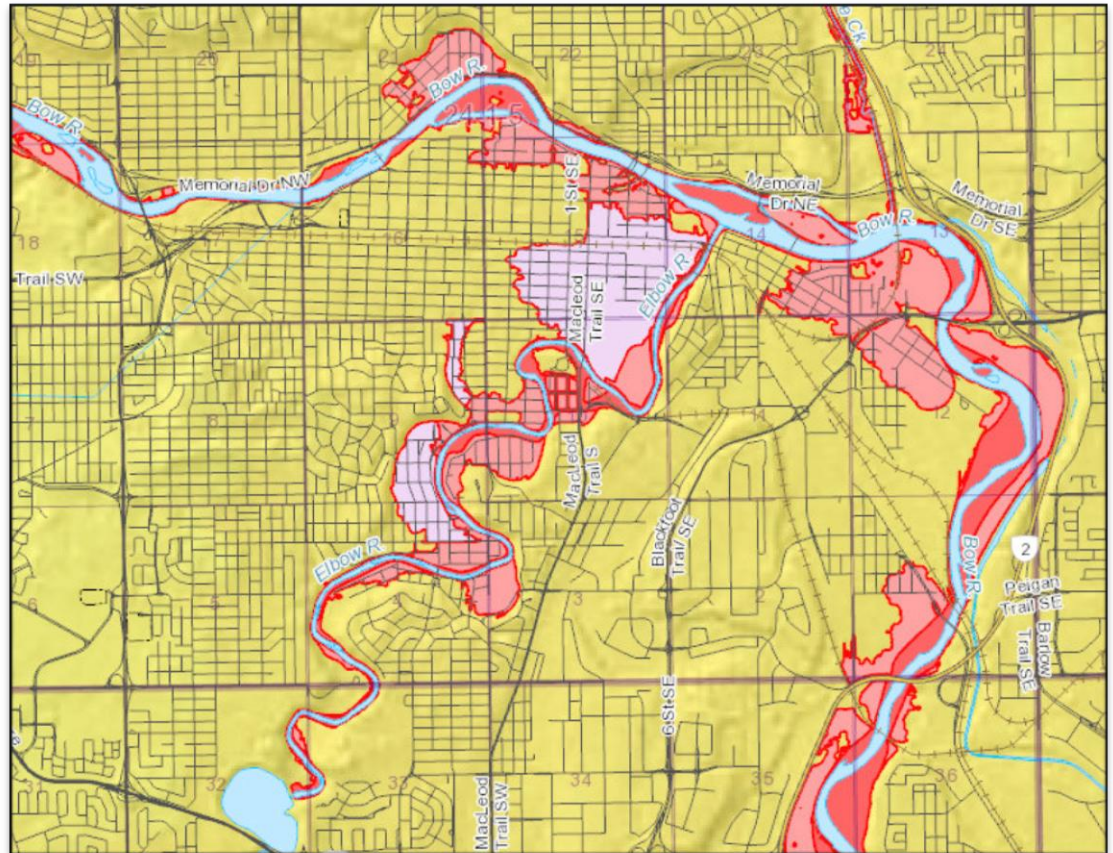


2 main types the City uses:

- Flood Hazard Maps
- Inundation Maps

# Flood Hazard Mapping

- By Government of Alberta, 1983/1996
- For policy and planning
- Calgary land use bylaws based on these maps
- 1:100 year
- Floodway = fastest, deepest flow
- Flood fringe = slower flow, backwater inundation
- Different policy for floodway and flood fringe







Intention:

Prevent incremental risk (safety, property, environmental) by:

- Preventing floodway obstruction
- Ensuring buildings flood-proofed
- Ensuring egress
- Preventing debris and contamination
- Requiring building setbacks (especially floodway)

What is our risk?

- This is what the City works to understand
- What is the risk of a “1 in 100 year flood”?

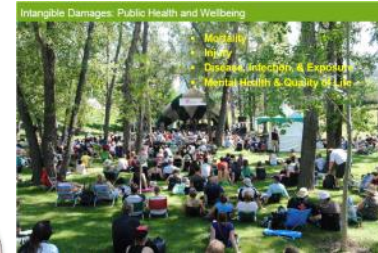
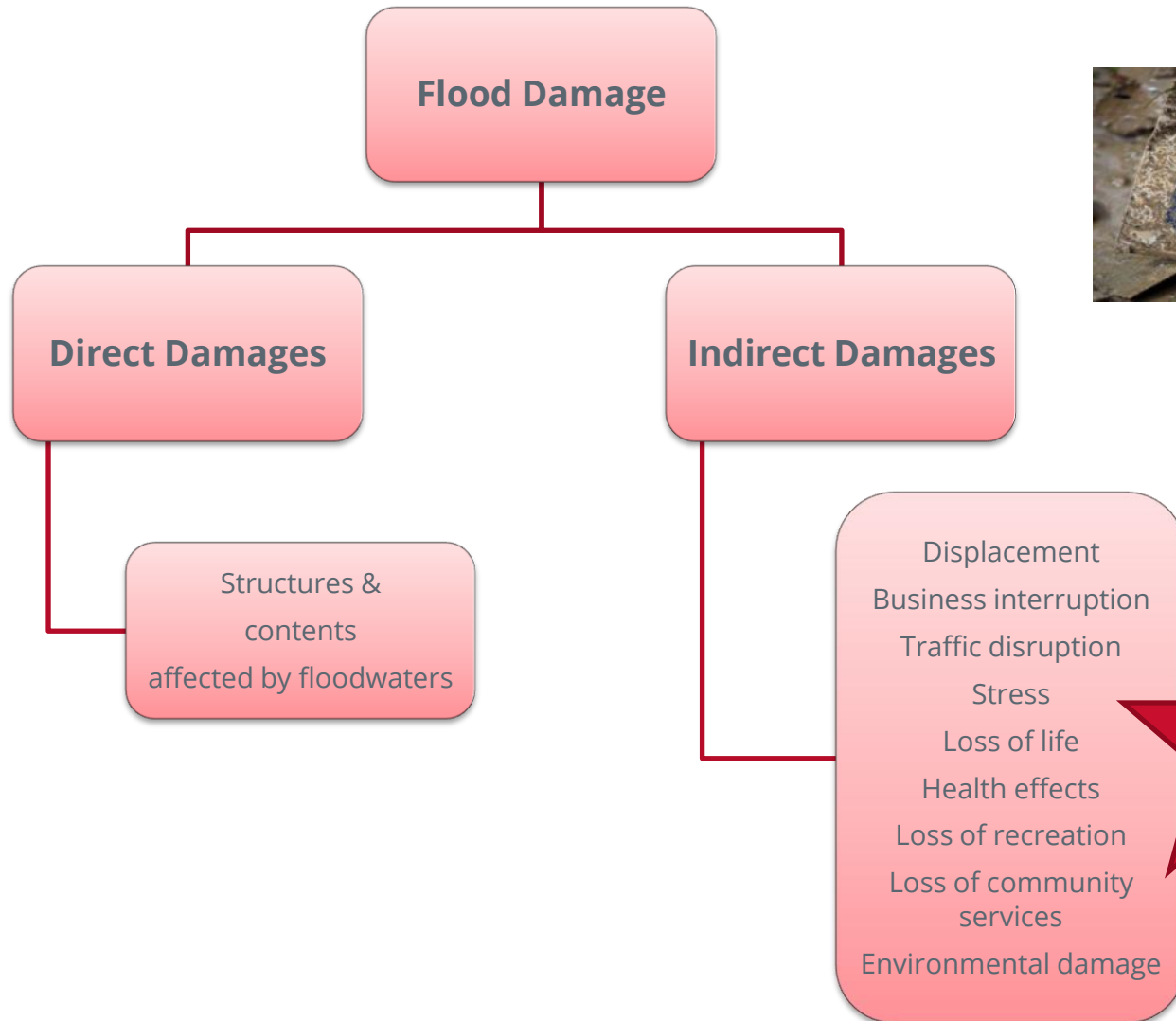
Risk = probability x impact.

Probability = 1%

Impact = ?

- Can use a “Damage Model” to try to estimate the impact
- Conversations around risk and costs drive decisions around how much to invest to mitigate

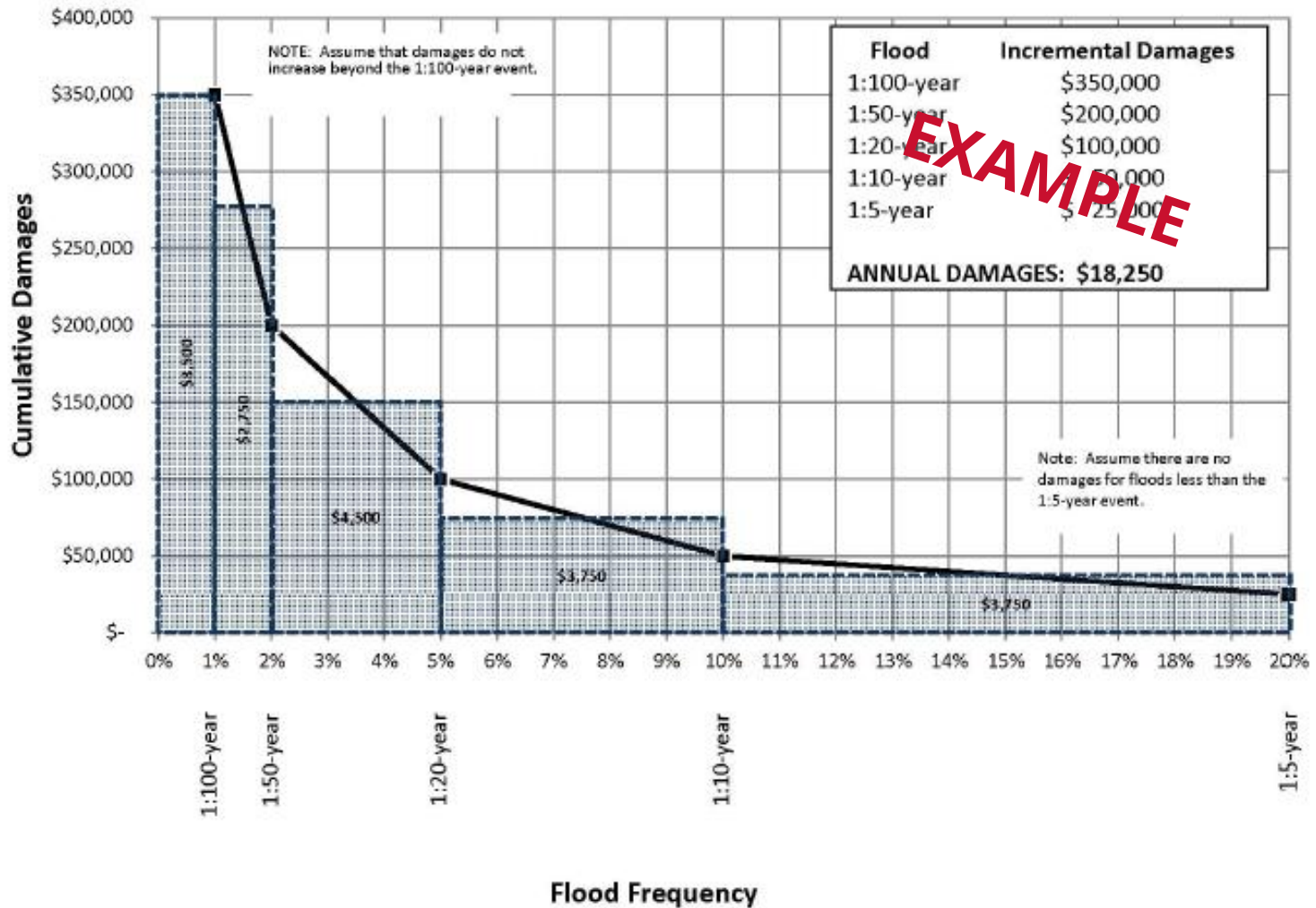
# Flood Damage Model



Typical approach:

- Estimate damages for events of various sizes/probabilities
- Sketch a curve of damage vs probability
- The sum-product or area under the curve represents the equivalent annual damage cost

# Flood Damage Model EXAMPLE CURVE



So there's a lot of potential damage - what now?

- Weigh the damages and benefits provided by mitigation measures against the cost of mitigation measures
- Triple Bottom Line (TBL) approach includes:
  - Economic costs and benefits
  - Social costs and benefits
  - Environmental costs and benefits

# INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Everyone participates in protecting our precious resource of water –  
The City, the community and the region

1

**GOAL:**  
PROTECT OUR WATER SUPPLY

2

**GOAL:**  
USE WATER WISELY

4

**GOAL:**  
BUILD RESILIENCY TO FLOODING

3

**GOAL:**  
KEEP OUR RIVERS CLEAN

BEARSPAW  
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

GLENMORE  
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

BONNYBROOK  
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT





# How do the pieces fit together?

| Timeframe                            | City of Calgary                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Provincial Government                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Short Term<br>(underway or <3 years) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Emergency response</li> <li>-Education programs</li> <li>-Technical studies</li> <li>-Mapping, modeling</li> <li>-Existing land use policies</li> <li>-Local barriers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Operations of reservoirs (e.g. Agreement with Transalta)</li> <li>-Flood Hazard Mapping</li> </ul>                                             |
| Medium Term<br>(4-10 years)          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Glenmore Gates</li> <li>-Bonnybrook berm</li> <li>-Fish compensation</li> <li>-Local barriers</li> <li>-Land use policies</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Flood Insurance policy changes</li> <li>-Building Code amendments</li> <li>-National flood policy</li> <li>-Provincial flood policy</li> </ul> |
| Long Term<br>10+ years               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Land use policies and planning</li> <li>-Local Barriers</li> <li>-Future measures</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Springbank Off-Stream Reservoir</li> <li>-Upstream storage in the Bow</li> </ul>                                                               |



## Mitigation Planning and Implementation:

Taking the time to make sure we do the right things, do things right, and end up with holistic and sustainable solutions



Completing projects that will have benefit no matter what else gets done, as we get funding



Sustainable  
Solutions