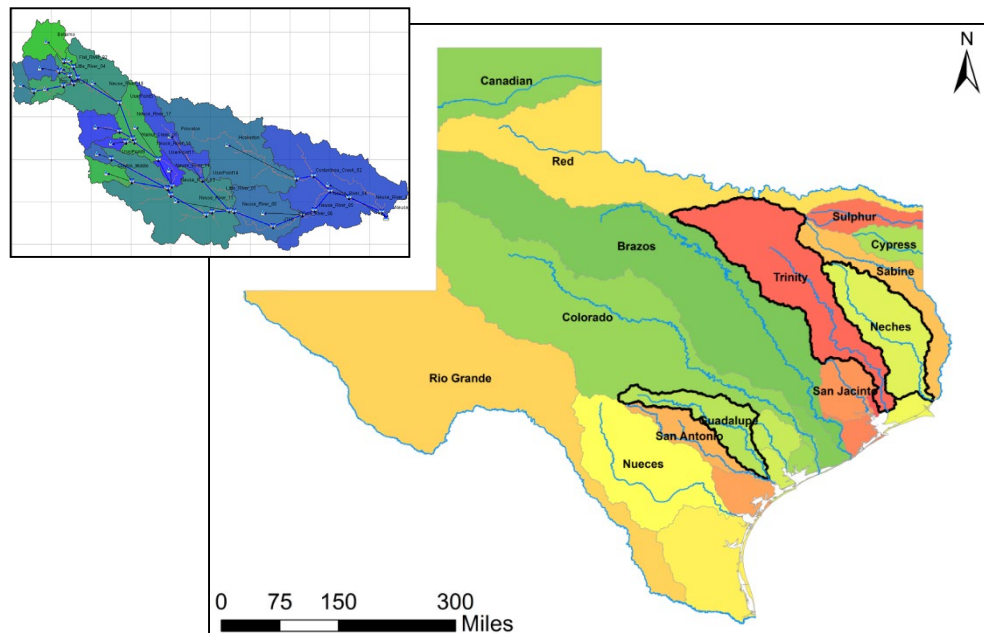


Watershed Hydrology Assessments & Suggested Additional Research

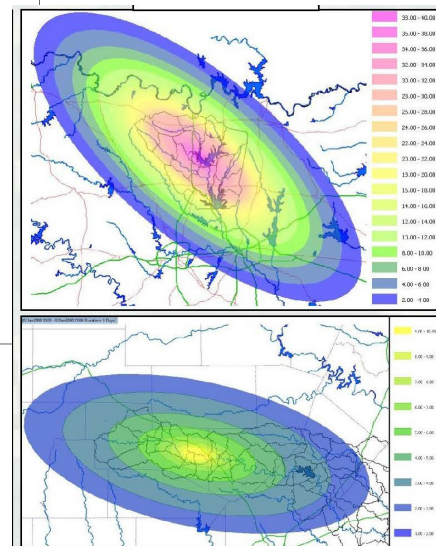
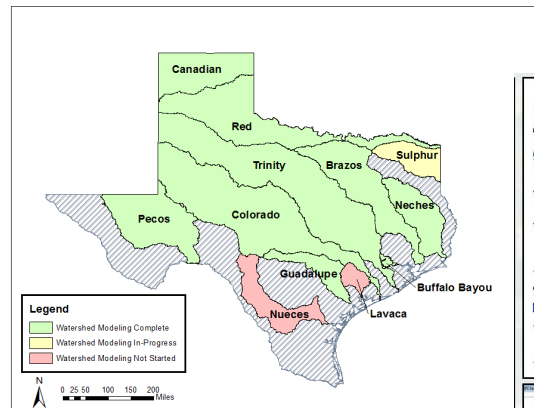
InFRM – Watershed Hydrology Assessments

- Statistical hydrology
- Rainfall-runoff modeling
 - Existing conditions
 - Future conditions
 - Ultimate development conditions
- Period of record (POR) simulations
 - Regulated
 - Unregulated watershed conditions
- Reservoir studies
- Stochastic methods in hydrology
- Comparison and convergence of methods



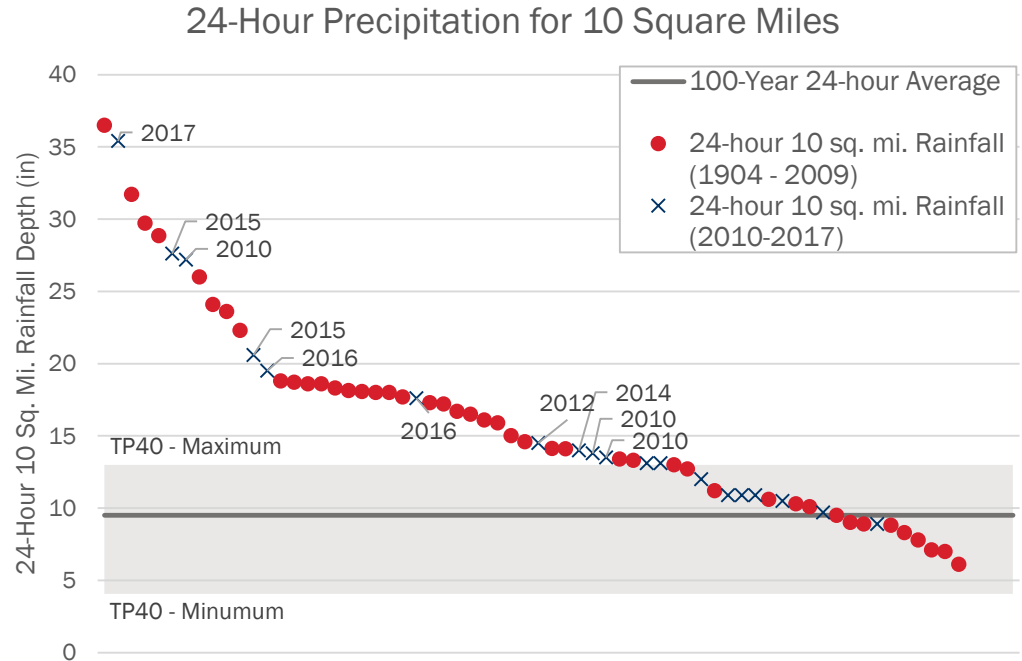
InFRM – Watershed Hydrology Related Research Needs

- CWMS models for the remainder of Texas
- Extreme storms
 - Extreme storm DB
 - QPE based
 - Constructed from gage records
 - Analysis
 - Depth-area-duration
 - Intensity-area-duration
 - Storm size/extents (moments of inertia)
 - Regional storm transposition research and guidance
 - Design storms
 - Static
 - Dynamic storm generation



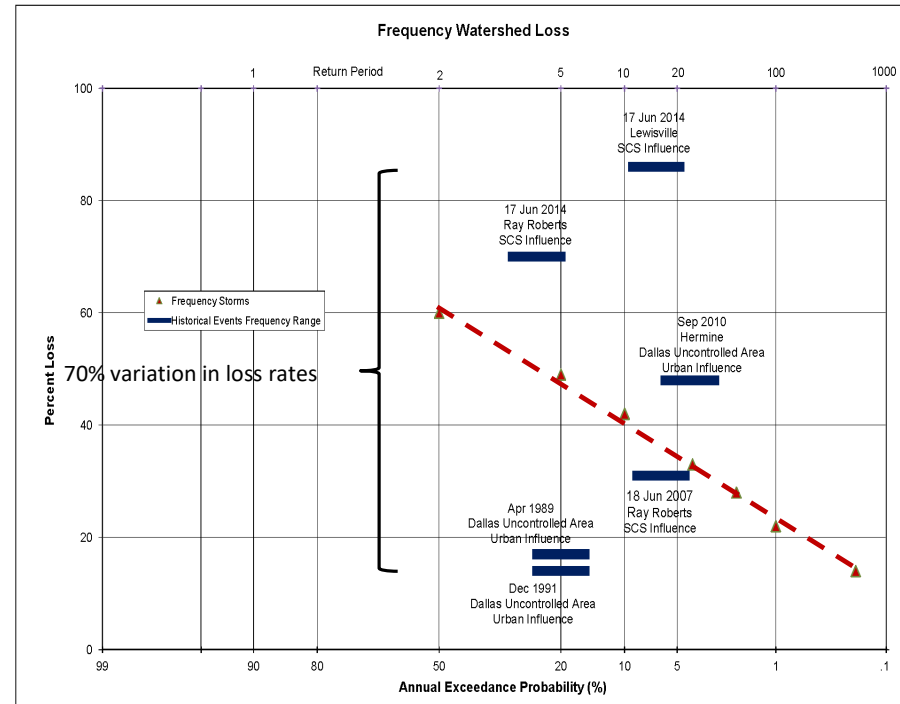
Storms Exceeding Infrastructure and NFIP Standards

- Regional observed storms
 - USACE extreme storm database
- 24-hour rainfall for 10 mi²
- Plotted in descending order
- Grey band is current design standard (100-year) for all of TX
- Blue X's points are 2010-2017 storms that exceeded 100-year
- 18 events exceeded the 100-yr design standard



InFRM – Watershed Hydrology Related Research Needs

- Loss rates associated with extreme storm events
- Methods to account for small impoundment and drought related storage structures and discharges
- Analysis of 17B/C related flood flow frequency determinations in TX
- Additional methods of determining flood flow frequency (technology)
 - Space for time



SPS Moving Storm Study

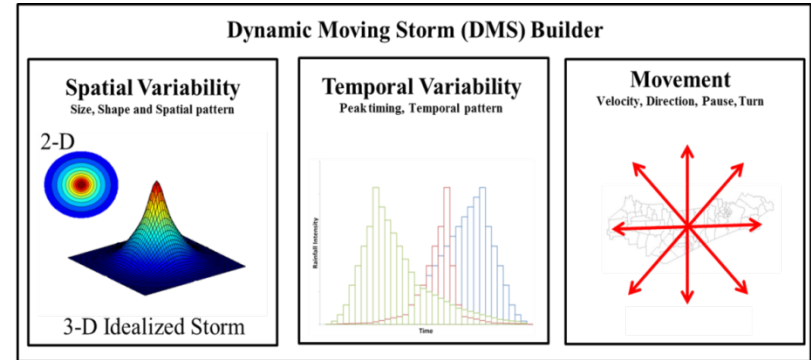
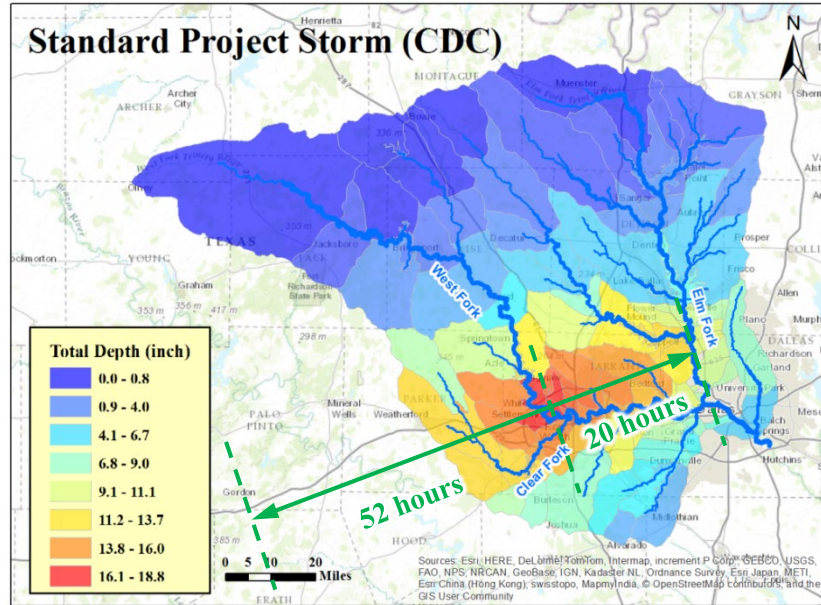
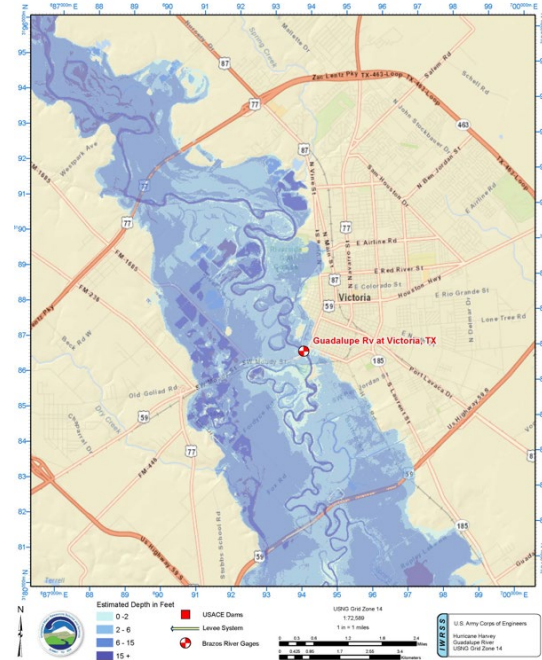


Figure: Framework of the Dynamic Moving Storm (DMS) Generator

- Parameters:
 - Moving velocity: 1.98 mph
 - Moving direction: 5 degree
 - Start point: 103 mi from the Lake Worth centering
 - Duration: 72 hours

Inundation Mapping – A Useful Tool

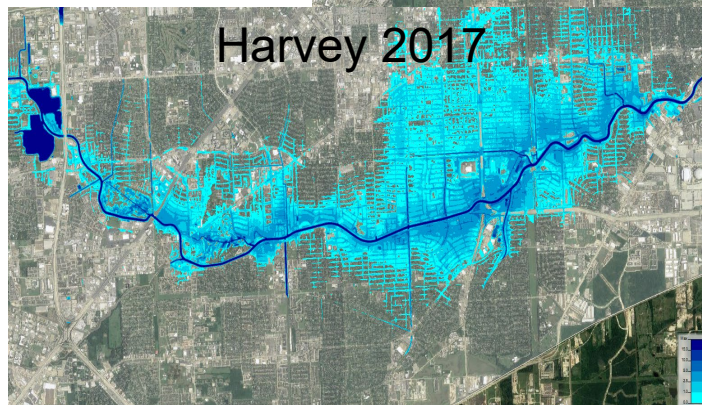
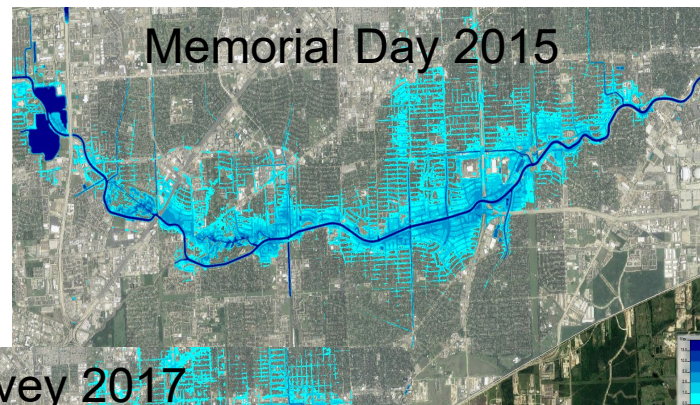
- Map showing area that would be flooded from a particular flood event.
 - Mitigation (Emergency preparedness)
 - Frequency Based
 - 100-year, 500-year
 - Historical and transposed storms
 - What if?
 - Can be from another location in the region
 - Emergency response
 - Real-time in advance or during the event



Floodplain Mapping with LiDAR Data

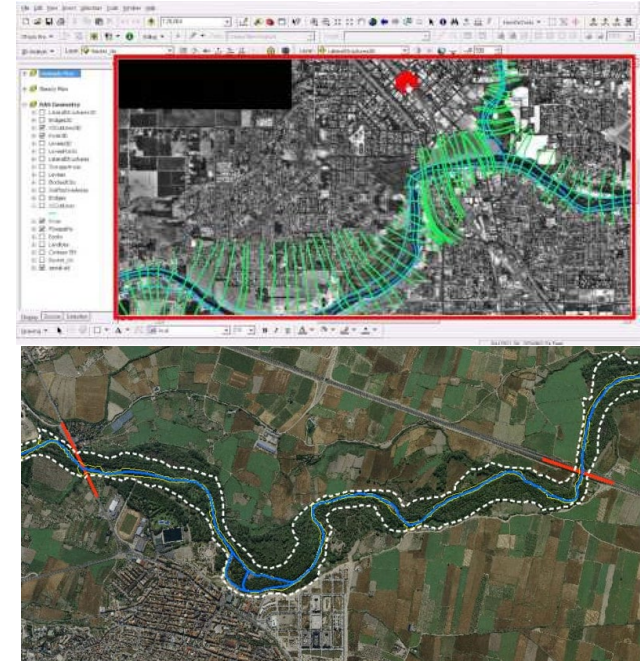


1-D vs. 2-D HEC-RAS



Flood Inundation Mapping Requirements

- Topographic data
 - Entire state currently being mapped
- Bathymetry
- Engineering scale models
 - Accurate results
 - Depth and velocity grids
- FISM GIS approximate method
 - No depth and velocity grids
- Other methods (Iowa system)



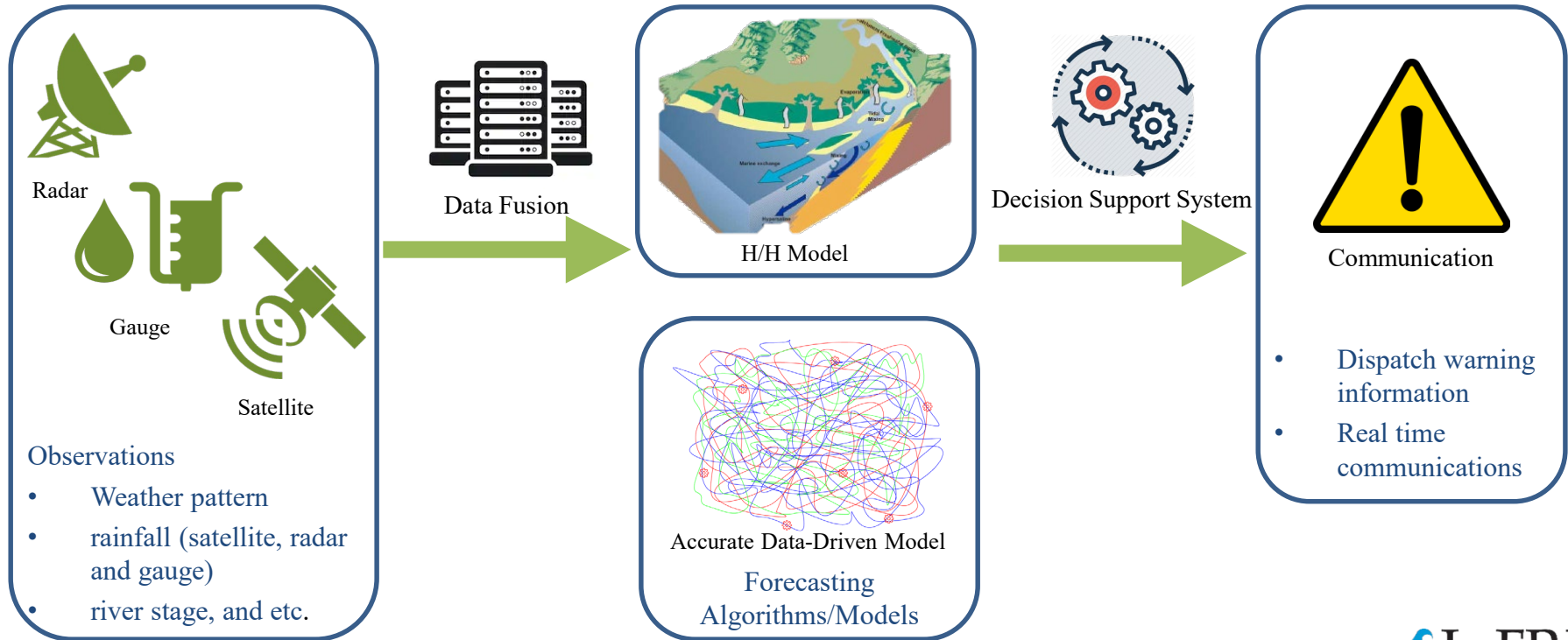
Additional Research Needs

- Management and use of crowd sourcing data
- Development and/or testing use of distributed modeling systems on various watersheds
 - NWM
 - Iowa system, etc.
 - Small -> large
 - Undeveloped -> fully developed
- WEB applications and BIG DATA MGT
 - Information on multiple flood claims and locations
 - Information consolidations for various audiences – EM community, infrastructure professionals

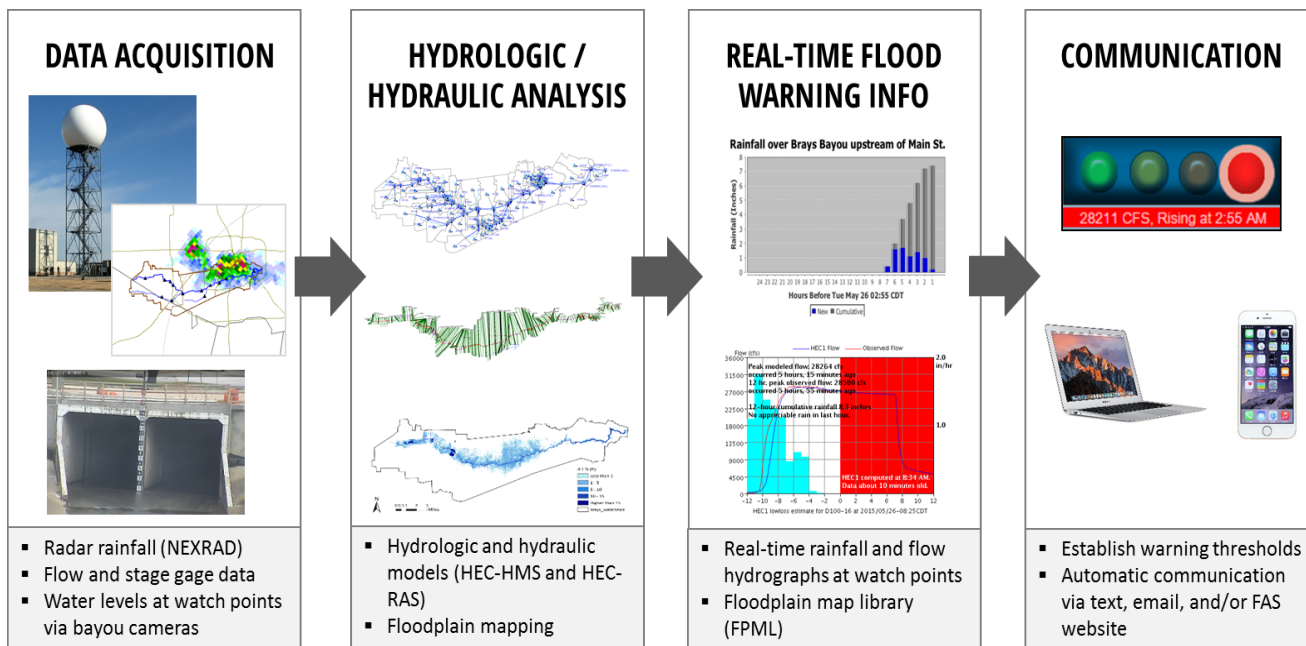
USACE – UTA Cooperative Agreement

- A five-year agreement with \$750k
 - Infiltration loss study for major watersheds in Texas
 - Review of technical reports on hydrology and hydraulics
 - Storm and rainfall analysis (Atlas14)
 - Watershed characteristics
 - Software development and enhancement
- More SOW will be needed from the academic council members

Flood ALERT System-Concept

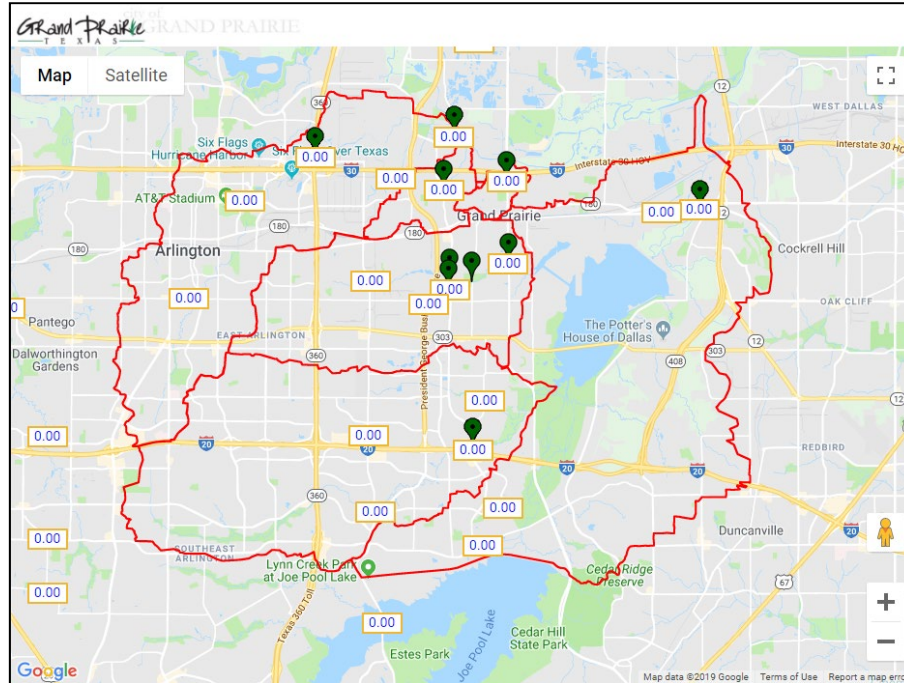


Rice / TMC FAS4 Flowchart

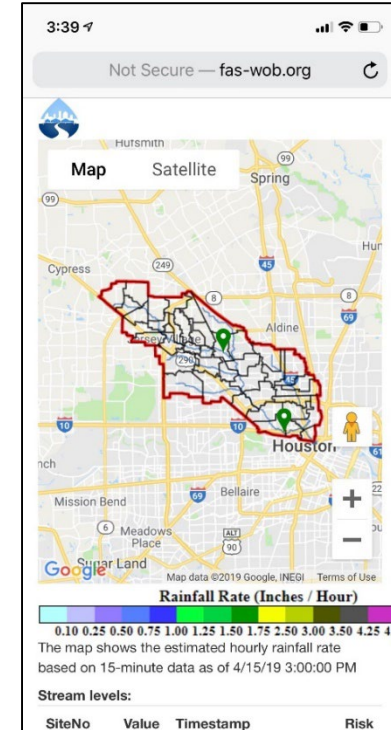


Developed Flood Alert Systems

Flood Alert System for Grand Prairie



Flood Alert System for White Oak Bayou



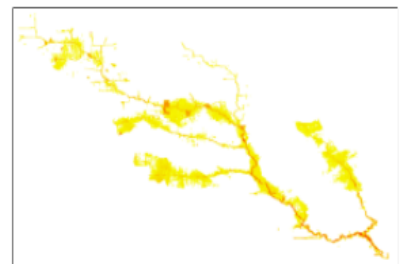
Flood Mitigation - Brays

Channel Widening



ONGOING RESEARCH: INTEGRATED FAS-ACF for Houston Mobility

Harvey



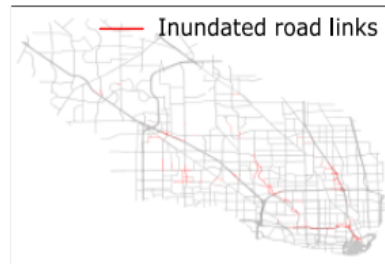
Inundation map from the FAS Floodplain Map Library

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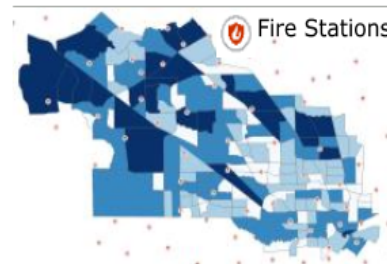
Road network model

Spatial Analysis

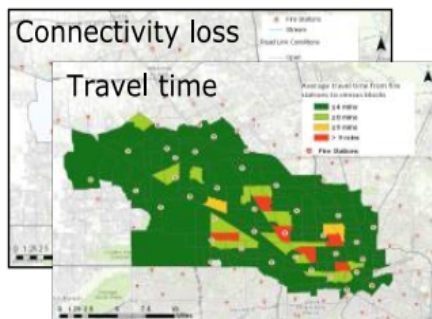


Updated road network with inundated road links removed

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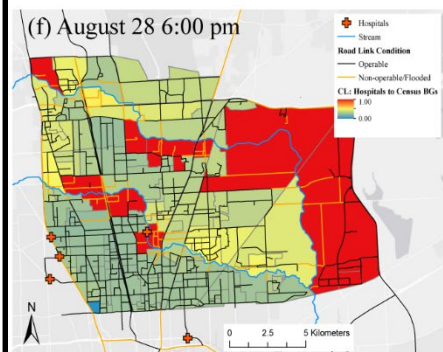
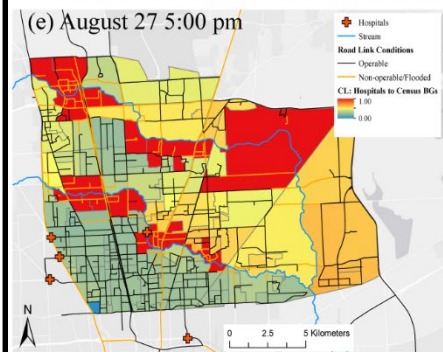
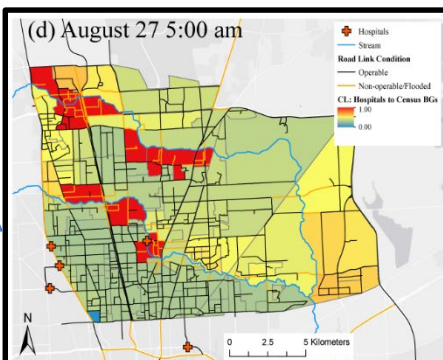


Census data and spatial distribution of critical facilities



Accessibility measures

Network and Spatial Analysis



Iowa:

Size: 58,272 sq mi

Total population: 3,2 million (2,018)

Elevation difference : 480 ft to 1,671 ft

Top 4 Metropolitan areas and population (2018)

1. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA - 942,198
2. Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA - 655,409
3. Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL - 381,451
4. Cedar Rapids, IA - 272,295

3 Major Floods:

1. The Great Flood of 1993, heavy early spring rainfall with snow melting, \$2.7 billion in damage;
2. The 2008 Flood, Heavy rainfall in the summer of 2007 and a deep snowpack, \$10 billion in damage;
3. The Great Flood of 1851, extreme rainfall (74.5 inch), damage data unavailable;

Major Floods after 2010 : 2

Texas:

Size: 268,581 sq mi with 6,784 sq mi of water

Total population: 28.7 million (2,018)

Elevation difference : 0 ft to 8,751 ft

Top 4 Metropolitan areas and population (2018)

1. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX - 7,539,711
2. Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX - 6,997,384
3. San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX - 2,518,036
4. Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX - 2,168,316

3 Major Floods:

1. Hurricane Harvey Flood, Tropical Storm, \$125 billion in damage;
2. Tropical Storm Allison 2001, Tropical Storm, \$8.5 billion in damage;
3. 2015 Texas-Oklahoma flood and tornado outbreak, extreme rainfall; damage data unavailable (27 fatalities)

Major Floods after 2010 : 5