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High and Dry

Uncovering the Pitfalls in Upland Flood Risk Assessment

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civil • structural • landscape architecture • surveying • planning • assessments

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Importance of Upland Flood Risk

Flood Insurance Statistics

- 25% of claims outside of SFHA¹
- <3%* of properties outside SFHA²
- Increasing cost and frequency³



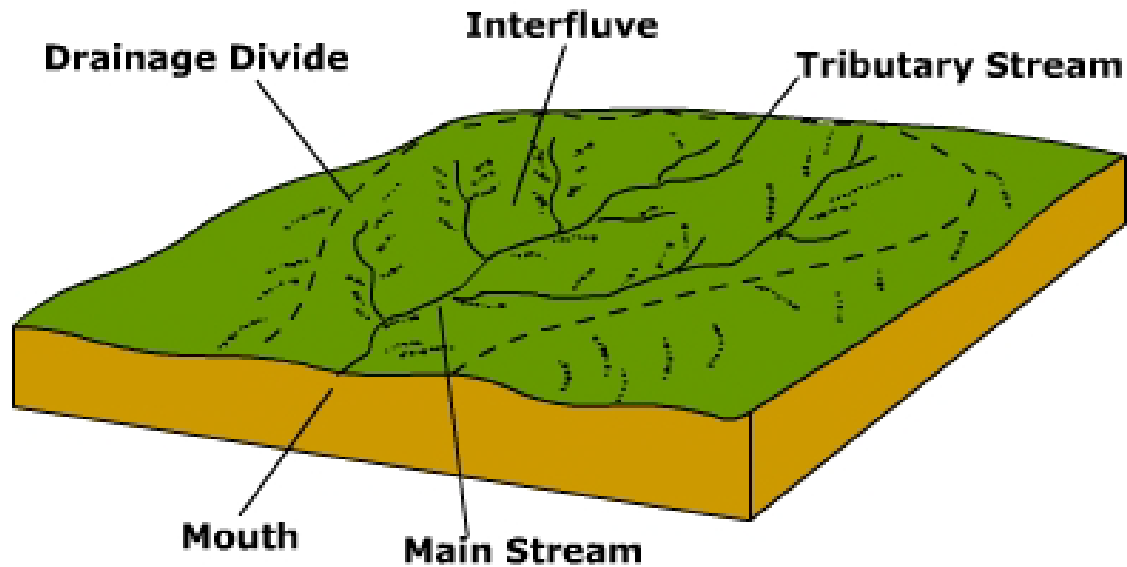
Importance of Upland Flood Risk (ctd.)

Uninsured Loss Predictions

- SOA 2020 Report:
 - \$7 billion flood damage houses annually⁴
 - 87% uninsured⁴



Upland Area Definition



- | Small defined channel
 - Often unnamed
- | Undefined channel
 - Upper sq. mi. of DA

| Between year-round streams and drainage divide



Risk Assessment Deficiencies

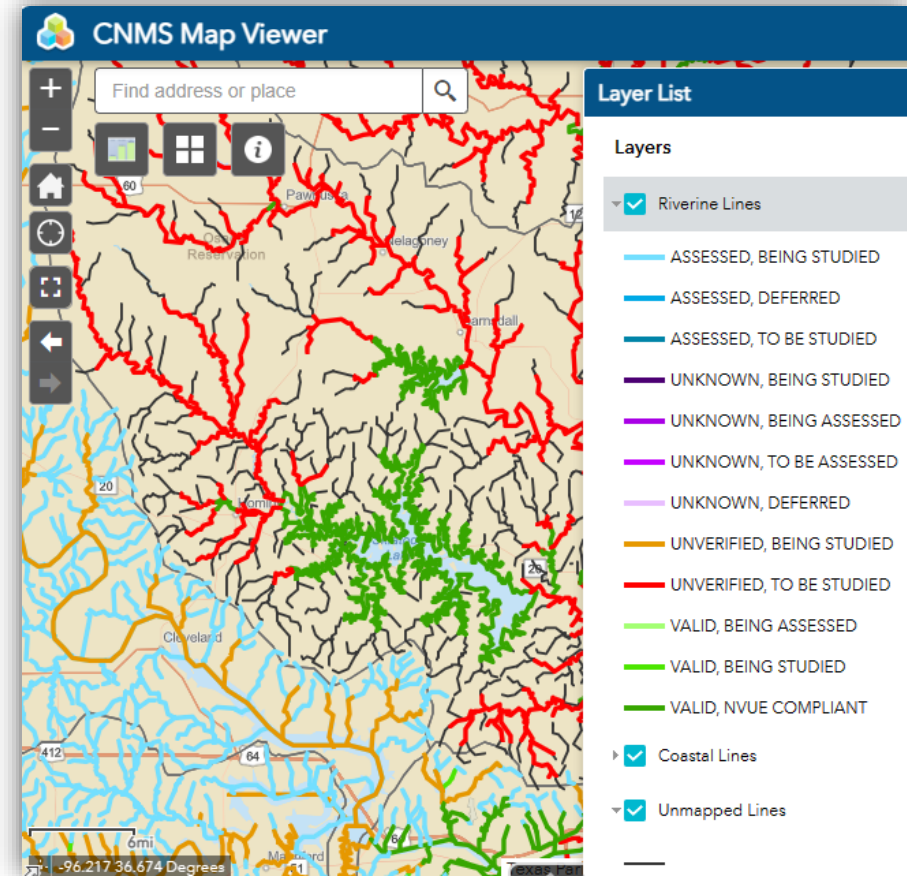
Low Priority

- Hazard level
- Flood impact



Result

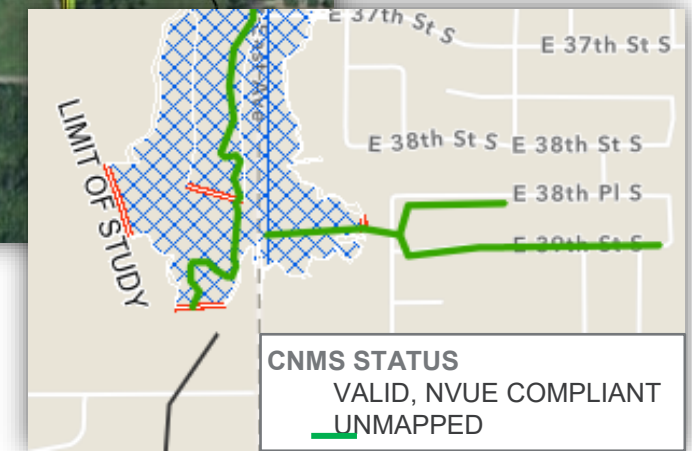
- Unstudied/ Unmapped
- Zone A
 - Mapped/ partially mapped
 - Undetailed



Unmapped Areas: 1D Limits of Study

Limit of Study:

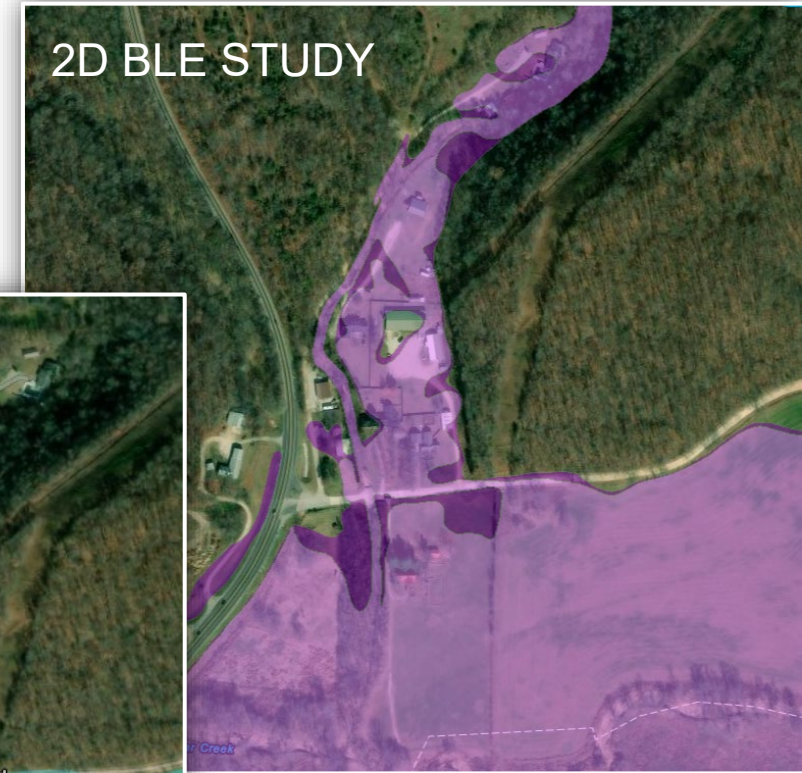
- 1 sq. mi. drainage area extent
- NOT the limit of RISK
- > 50% of “stream miles” unmapped



Unmapped Areas: 1D Study Fringe

1D Study Maps:

- Appear to cover floodplain fringe
- Misleading for adjoining tributaries
- Modeling limitations
 - No tributary interaction
 - Only in-line hydraulic structures



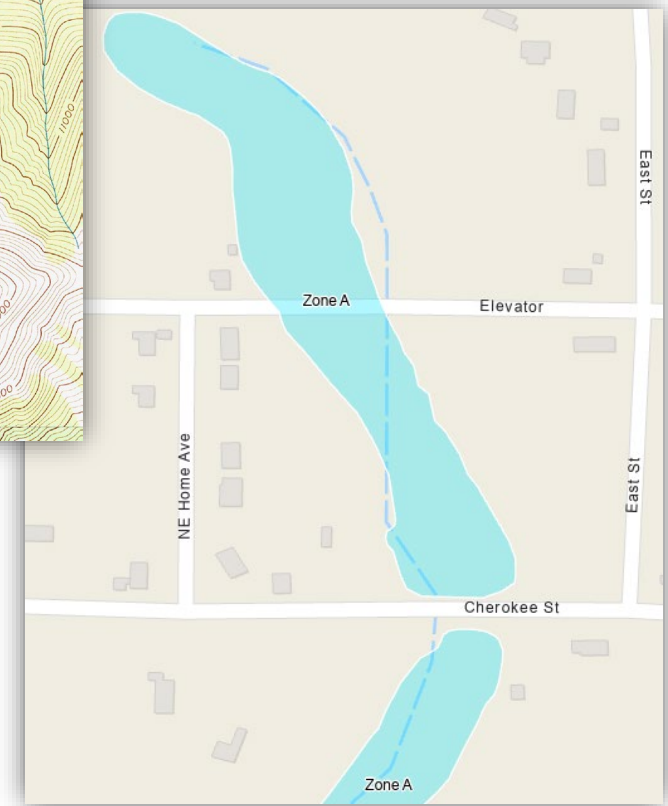
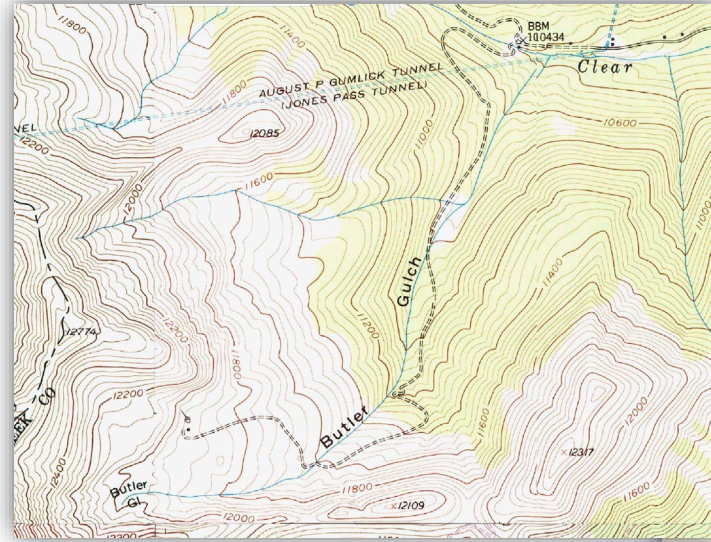
Unstudied Areas: Zone A

Legacy Approaches:

- Course
- Flow approximations
- Flood photographs
- Topographic maps
- Still in effect

Newer Approach

- Adopt BLE



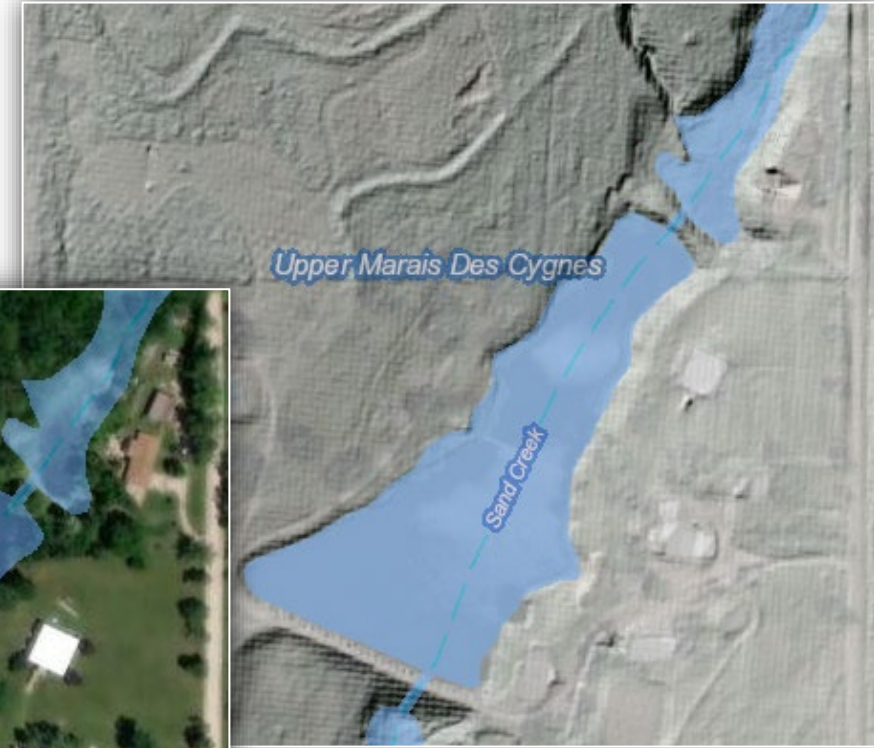
BLE Study Limitations: 2D

2D BLE:

- Direct Rainfall
- Hydraulic Routing
- Dynamic

Limitations

- Structure data
 - Assumptions
- Validation only



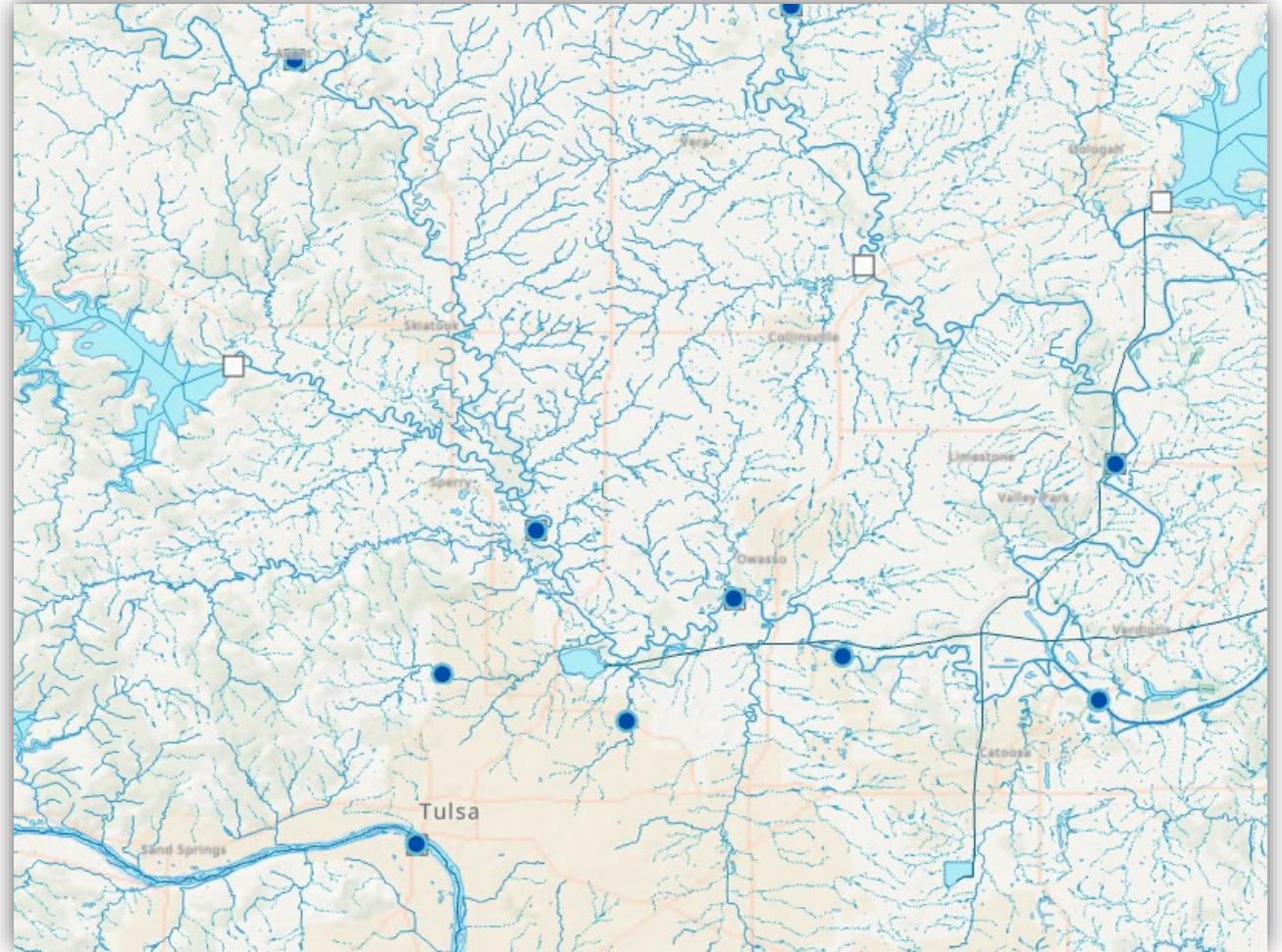
Calibration Limitations

Basis:

- Stream Gage Records
- High water marks
- Flood photographs
- Insurance information

Limitations

- Data: large channels
- Modeling approach: hydrology + watershed characteristics



Solutions: Overview

- | Data Development
 - Collect
 - process
- | Data Management
 - Inventory
- | Data Use
 - Modeling
 - Policies
 - Asset management



Data Development

| Data collection

- Drone
- Satellite
- Survey
- Photographs
- Gage/sensor

| Data Processing

- Analytics
 - Machine learning
 - automation



Data Use

Modeling

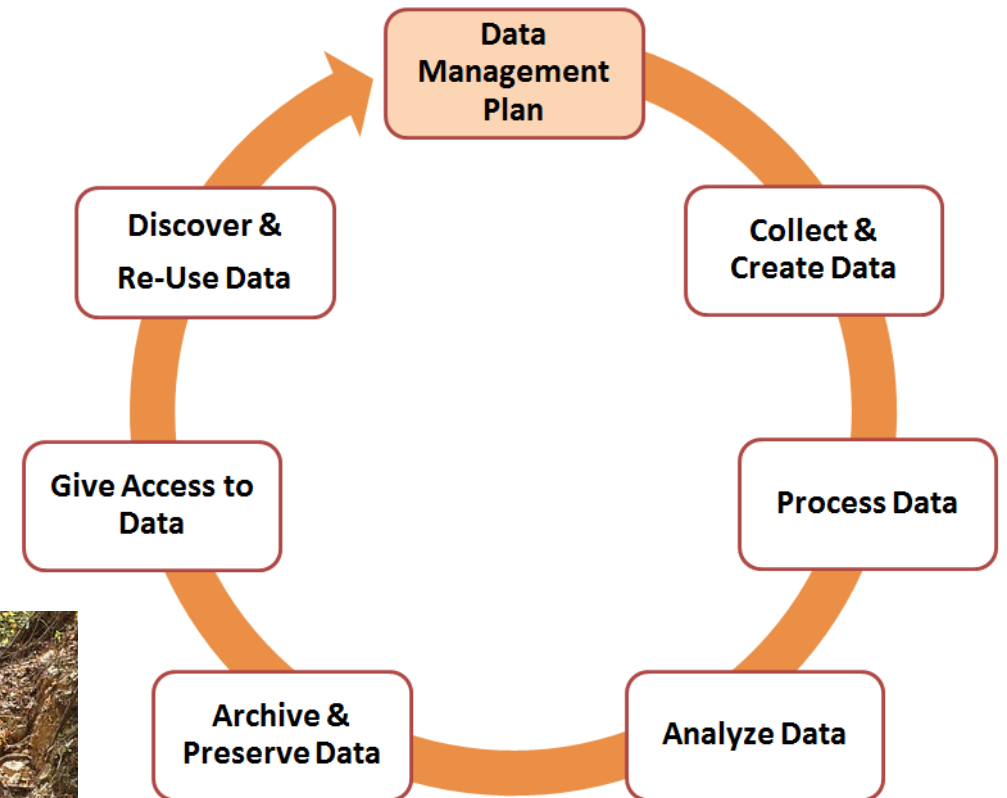
- Full drainage area (2D)
- Calibration

Policies

- Floodplain permitting
 - Modeling
 - Flood boundary extrapolation
- Design criteria
 - Quality
 - Assumptions

Infrastructure Management

- Prioritization
- maintenance



Takeaways

Importance

- Major flood losses
- Increasing risk

Contributing Factors

- Inadequate Data
- Assumptions

Solutions

- Advanced Processes
 - Develop Data
 - Manage Data
 - Use Data



Questions?

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- | 123 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
- | Tulsa, OK



References

1. [Understanding Non-Special Flood Hazard Area \(NSFHA\)? | FEMA.gov](#)
2. [Flood | Impact \(fema.gov\)](#)
3. [Flood Risk Mapping Priorities \(floods.org\)](#)
4. [soa-flood-report.pdf](#)
5. [Federal Flood Risk Management Standard | FEMA.gov](#)

