

# Gages Through the Ages

How the history of streamgaging reflects the evolving water needs of the nation





# Integrated Hydrology + Data Science

The Integrated Hydrology + Data Science Branch intersects science and technology using interdisciplinary expertise to deliver critical information to the public and stakeholders.





# Science for a Changing World: Your Evolving Water Resource Data Needs

Kristine Blickenstaff NWC Annual Meeting October 27, 2022

### InFRM

Interagency Flood Risk Management (InFRM) Team -

- FEMA Region 6 Sponsor
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- National Weather Service (NWS)



# Collaborating Nationally and Empowering Locally



### **A Web Presence for InFRM**

#### **≁InFRM**

Estimate Your Base Flood Elevation Flood Decision Support Toolbox Hydrology Assessment Atlas 14 🐔



### **Interagency Flood Risk Management**

#### **Collaborating Nationally. Empowering Locally.**

Flooding remains the leading cause of natural-disaster loss across the United States. The Interagency Flood Risk Management (InFRM) team brings together Federal Partners with mission areas of hazard mitigation, emergency management, floodplain management, natural resources management or conservation to leverage the skillsets, resources and programs to determine the needs of communities and define solutions and implement measures to reduce long term flood risk throughout the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

In 2014, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) began sponsorship of the InFRM team initiative to allow Federal teams across the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas to better align and integrate. Currently, the InFRM team is comprised of FEMA, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Geological Survey, and the National Weather Service. No single agency has all the answers, but through a coordinated effort of multiple programs and various perspectives, a cohesive solution can be found. By applying their shared knowledge, the InFRM team can also enhance response and recovery efforts when flood events do occur.

While floods are impossible to prevent completely, and there is no way to guarantee protection of property, loss of life can be greatly reduced when communities have access to good data, practice sound land use, floodplain management and development practices and incorporate warning systems. Local communities can partner with the InFRM team to investigate solutions to reduce their communities flood risk.







### www.InFRM.us

### **Projects – estBFE Viewer**

#### Welcome to the

### ■ Estimated Base Flood Elevation Viewer

Base Level Engineering assessments are produced using high resolution ground data to create technically creditable flood hazard information that may be used to expand and modernize FEMA's current flood hazard inventory.







# estBFE Viewer – View Base Level Engineering Data

#### Estimated Base Flood Elevation (estBFE) Viewer



 Base Level Engineering – approach to flood risk reduction that combines highresolution ground elevation data and modeling advancements to create engineering models and flood hazard data on a watershed-level scale





🛞) FEMA

### estBFE Viewer – Multi-functionality InFRM

- Base Level Engineering Data visualization
- Point, click & download
- Search functionality
- My estBFE report









### InFRM Projects – Watershed Hydrology **Assessments (WHAs)**

#### Watershed Hydrology Assessments

As hydrology remains the single largest source of uncertainty in our understanding of flood risk, the InFRM team has been performing Watershed Hydrology Assessments to update flood risk estimates in large, complex river basins using suites of models developed by USACE.

The InFRM Watershed Hydrology Assessments (WHAs) are performed by an expert team of engineers and scientists from multiple federal agencies using the latest advances in hydrologic science and technology. The watershed assessments examine the hydrology across the entire basin, reviewing non-stationary influences, such as regulation, land use changes, and wet/dry climate variation, to ensure all variables affecting flood risk in the watersheds are considered. The multi-layered analysis employs a range of hydrologic methods, including rainfall runoff modeling, statistical hydrology, and reservoir simulations, and then compares the results of those methods to one another

The goal of the watershed hydrology assessments is to produce consistent 1% annual chance (100-yr) and other frequency flows across the river basin, based on all available hydrologic information. The results of the hydrology assessments represent the best available estimate of flood risk across the entire river basin and provide suggestions for areas where the current flood hazard information may need to be updated

River basins within the region are selected for hydrology assessments based on watersheds where USACE already had sufficiently detailed modeling products available as a starting point for the assessments and where FEMA had future floodplain mapping activities scheduled.

InFRM watershed hydrology assessments are currently underway for the following river basins:

- · the Guadalupe
- the Trinity,
- the Neches, and
- the lower Colorado River basins in Texas, and
- the Little River basin in Oklahoma

Additional basins will be added to the program as funding allows.



Neches River

#### DOCUMENTS

**AInFRM** 

InFRM Hydrology Report for the San Marcos River Basin								
Summarizes new analyses completed to estimate								
frequency flows for various stream reaches in ti								

to estimate aches in the San Marcos River Basin



#### InFRM Watershed Hydrology Assessment for the Guadalupe River Basin

Summarizes new analyses completed to estimate frequency flows, for various stream reaches in the Guadalupe River Basin.



#### InFRM Watershed Hydrology Assessments Factsheet

Highlights and description of the Watershed Hydrology Assessments

InFRM Watershed Hydrology Assessment for the Trinity River Basin

- Flood flow frequency for 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 yr
  - Statistical analysis (Bulletin 17C)
  - Rainfall-runoff modeling (CWMS)
  - RiverWare generated period of record





# **WHA - Results**

 Statistical flood frequency results compared to previous effective flows, basin models to produce recommended results.

> Brazos River

ower Colorado

River

Guadalupe

Nueces Rive

River

Little. River

Neches

River





**Basin Status** 

Completed

Planned Underway





### InFRM Projects – Flood Decision Support Toolbox (FDST)

#### Flood Decision Support Toolbox

The InFRM Flood Decision Support Toolbox (FDST) is an interactive web application (WebApp) which:

- visualizes current flood-related weather conditions in FEMA region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas),
- allows peace-time analysis by emergency planners, local governments, and other stakeholders preparing for potential response activities (such as planned evacuation routes, identification of vulnerable areas requiring road closure, and resource planning in advance of flood events),
- leverages federal, state, regional and local engineering model information to develop pre-positioned flood inundation libraries for micro-level efforts (neighborhood level),
- connects National Water Model predictions for macro-level planning (community,
- Pre-positioned map libraries
- areas in relation to a field reported streamgage height
- Tied to:
  - USGS streamgage data
  - NWS River Forecasts
  - NWS Flood Categories
- Scenario Planning
- Historical Flood viewing
- Print Map Generation







### The Flood Decision Support Toolbox



### Flooding in the South-Central U.S. A better warning system is needed!

#### Harvey 2017

**Mississippi River 2019** 

TS Imelda 2019







Wimberly 2015





Chris Granger | The Times-Picayune | New Deans Advocate

Ida 2021









SINFRM Flood Decision Support Toolbox

➡ Flood Map Layers E Legend 
Tools



Map library extends from **NWS Minor Flood** stage to maximum expected flood (max observed OR 500year event)



15

#### SINFRM Flood Decision Support Toolbox



Map library extends from NWS Minor Flood stage to maximum expected flood (max observed OR 500year event)

DOI Inspector General | White House | E-Gov | USA.gov | No FEAR Act Data | FOIA



🗯 Flood Map 🛭 📚 Layers 🔚 Legend 🛐 💠 Tools

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U.S. Dep

#### Sinfred Flood Decision Support Toolbox



Select anywhere in the map to view estimated water depth



- Hydrograph:
  - Tied to USGS streamgage data, NWS AHPS prediction service
  - Stage forecast\*
  - Flood categories\*

#### \* If available





### Historical Peaks:

- Top 10 historical stages
- Enables user to view the effects of a historical flood as if it were to happen today

Top 10 Historia	cal Peak Sta	ges					×
	EFk	San Jacin	to F	≀v nr Clevelar	nd, TX		
Sun Aug 27	7 2017 2	7.17 feet	MA	JOR Flood	🗮 Viev	v Flood Map	
Wed Jan 0	7 1998 <b>2</b>	4.57 feet	МА	JOR Flood	🗮 Viev	v Flood Map	
Mon Oct 17	7 1994 <b>2</b>	4.57 feet	MA	JOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
Sat Nov 23	1940 :	24.1 feet	MA	JOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
Wed Jun 13	3 1973 <b>2</b>	3.92 feet	MA	JOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
Sat May 04	4 1935	23.6 feet	МА	JOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
Fri Nov 13	1998 2	1.72 feet	MODI	ERATE Flood	🗮 Viev	v Flood Map	
Fri May 27	2016 <b>2</b>	0.85 feet	MIN	NOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
Sat May 21	1983 <b>2</b>	0.68 feet	MIN	NOR Flood	🗮 Viev	v Flood Map	
Sat Apr 18	1959 <b>2</b>	0.38 feet	MIN	NOR Flood	🗯 Viev	v Flood Map	
	<b>⊡</b> " USC	S Station Web	osite	NWS Station V	Vebsite		
[1	Stages reporte	d in feet above ga	ige dat	um, which is 107.96 feet	above NAV	/D88]	
						Cie	ose









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- Library Info:
  - Model metadata
  - Model source
  - Model error, ranking (Tier A, Tier B)
  - 'Download Library' option

Library Informa	ation x
RANGE	
MINIMUM	127.0 feet above NAVD88
MAXIMUM ALTITUDE	137.0 feet above NAVD88
ALTITUDE	0.5 feet
NUMBER OF MAPS	21
DOWNLOAD	O Download Library
	FLOOD INUNDATION MODEL
PROVIDED BY	FEMA
PUBLISHED	2018
RANKING	Tier B (includes hydraulic models that are similar in quality to those used by FEMA for Base Level Engineering flood risk analysis and mapping)
MODEL – RATING CURVE RMSE	0.7 feet
RMSE NOTES	Rating curve interpolated at a stage of 29 ft. gage datum.
MODEL NOTES	This map library was generated using FEMA's Base Level Engineering (BLE) study for the East Fork San Jacinto River watershed, TX. Model data and supporting documentation may be found through the Estimated Base Flood Elevation (estEPE) Viewer at the InFRM website: infrmus
CONTACT	InFRM@usgs.gov
[ NAVD88, Nort Eme	h American Vertical Datum of 1988. NWS, National Weather Service. USGS, United States Geological Survey. FEMA, Faderal rgency Management Agency. DEM, Digital Elevation Model. EMSE, Root-mean-square error. NA, Not Available J
	Close



### Print Map:

- PDF or print snapshot of map view
- Enables distribution of flood map in field
- Includes map view and library info



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InFRM	Flood Decision Support Toolbox
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### Flood Decision Support Toolbox

#### ು Flood Map 📚 Layers 🖽 Legend 🕢 🌣 Tools

- New buildings layer in Texas viewer shows buildings likely to be inundated and estimated total cost of damage
- Damage estimates were derived from depth-damage relations for structures from the USACE
- Building footprint data created from Open Street Map buildings layer and Microsoft Al buildings layer
- Where possible, building categorical info was obtained from local County Appraisal Districts







- estimated building damages and estimated costs
- Print Map function also summarizes building damage in Texas
- NOTE: costs CANNOT be tied back to individual buildings 25

Water	Agri	cultural	Com	mercial	Ind	ustrial	P	ublic	Res	idential	Vacant o	r Unknown	т	DTAL
Feet	Count	Damages	Count	Damages	Count	Damages	Count	Damages	Count	Damages	Count	Damages	Count 112 11 15 11 19 12 180	Damages
Over 5	4	\$126,000	2	\$122,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	90	\$4,809,000	16	\$465,000	112	\$5,522,000
4-5	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	10	\$224,000	1	\$11,000	11	\$235,000
3-4	0	\$0	2	\$111,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	13	\$299,000	0	\$0	15	\$410,000
2 - 3	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	9	\$187,000	2	\$72,000	11	\$259,000
1-2	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	15	\$281,000	4	\$59,000	19	\$340,000
0-1	1	\$4,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	10	\$41,000	1	\$5,000	12	\$50,000
TOTAL	5	\$130,000	4	\$233,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	147	\$5,841,000	24	\$612,000	180	\$6,816,000

Public

Vacant or Unknown

TOTAL

Residential

Over 5 fee

4 - 5 feet

3 - 4 feet 2 - 3 feet

2 feet

All damage amounts are estimates rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Commercial

Agricultural

· Additional buildings may be impacted outside of the inundation exten



Industrial



Texas viewer shows TXDOT road conditions





Reservoir status available through Water Data for Texas (% full and % flood height)







Reservoir status available through Water Data for Texas (% full and % flood height)













#### Signer Flood Decision Support Toolbox



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Available Flood Map Libraries



#### Barnegat Bay at Route 37 bridge near Bay Shore NJ

Library Name	Description	
FEMA Storm ID NJA0705	Modeled storm NJA0705 is a synthetic tropical storm scenario making landfall in Ocean City, NJ with a maximum wind speed of 108.95 knots within a radius of 19.88 nautical miles, and a central pressure of 941.7 millibars. The Holland B (broadening) parameter is 1.48 with a scale pressure radius of 28.9 nautical miles.	✓ Select
FEMA Storm ID NJB0107	Modeled storm NJB0107 is a synthetic tropical storm scenario making landfall in Margate City, NJ with a maximum wind speed of 88.67 knots within a radius of 27.35 nautical miles, and a central pressure of 940.8 millibars. The Holland B (broadening) parameter is 1.1 with a scale pressure radius of 33.3 nautical miles.	✓ Select

🗙 Cancel



### Flood Decision Support Toolbox



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₩ Flood Map 📚 Layers 🖽 Legend 🛐 🏟 Tools

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