

District of Squamish Climate Adaptation in Flood Planning and Decision Making

February 2020



SQUAMISH



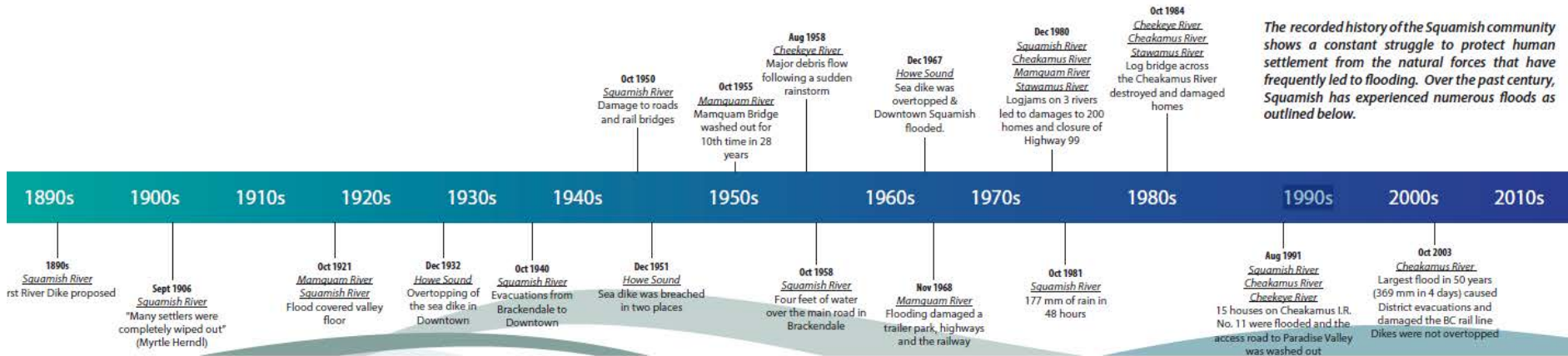
Squamish's Flood Hazards



A History of Flooding



The recorded history of the Squamish community shows a constant struggle to protect human settlement from the natural forces that have frequently led to flooding. Over the past century, Squamish has experienced numerous floods as outlined below.



Climate Change Impacts

1) Sea Level Rise

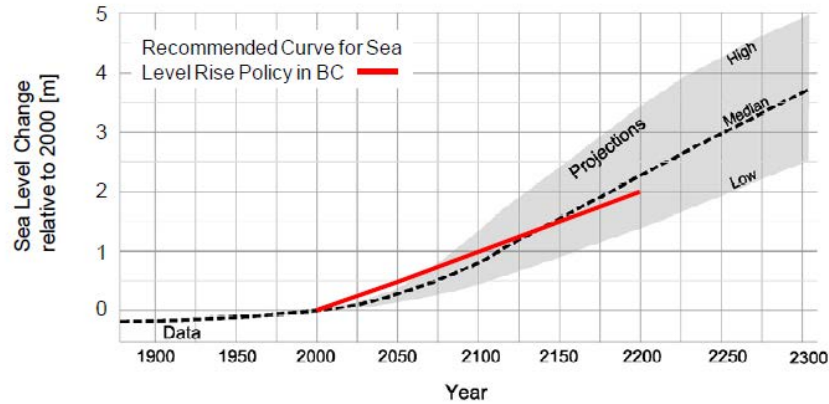
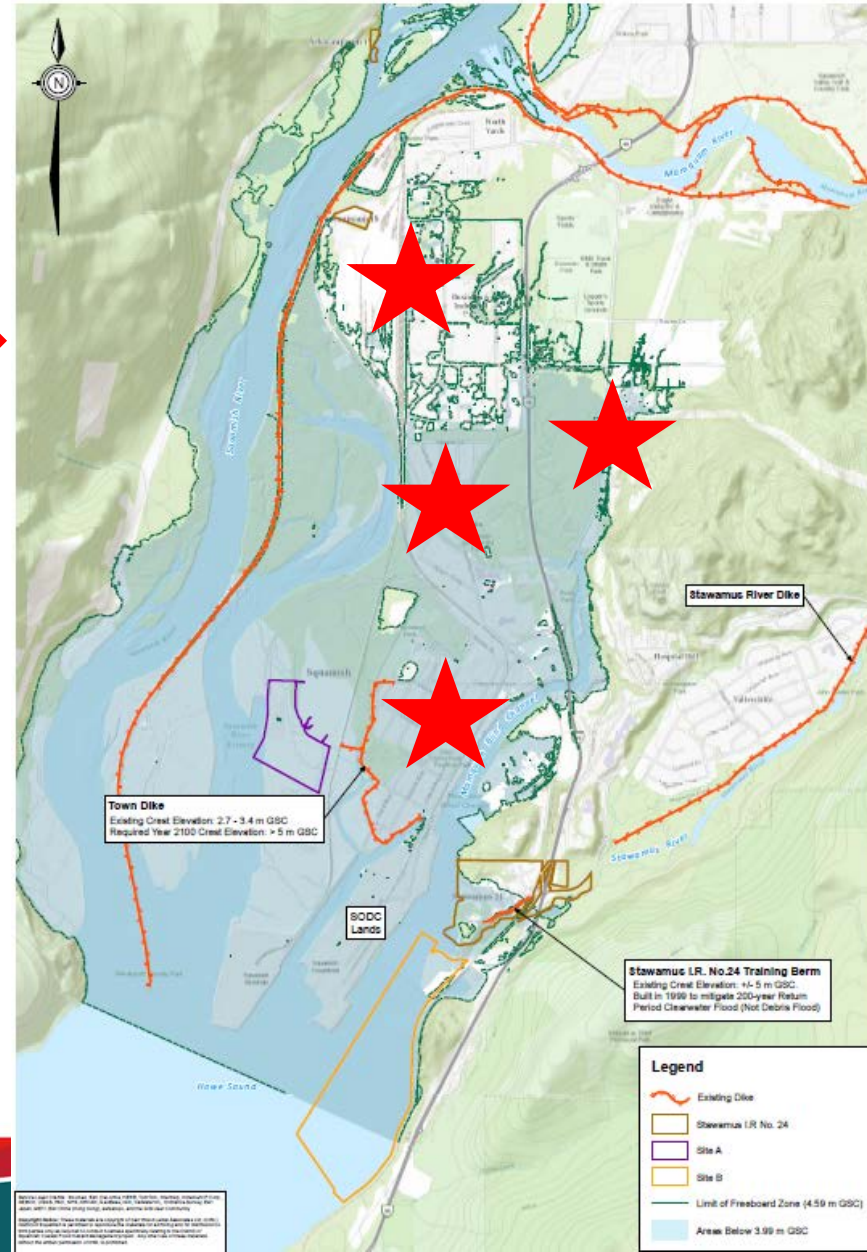
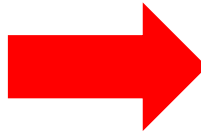


Figure 3-1: Projections of Sea Level Rise
source: Policy Discussion Paper (2010)



Climate Change Impacts

1) Sea Level Rise

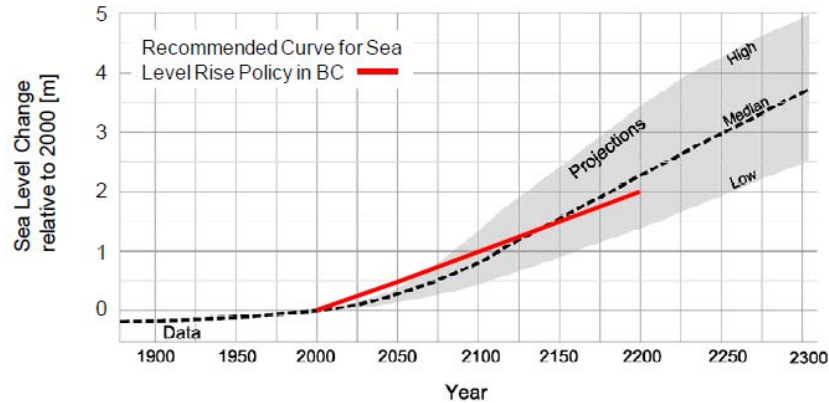
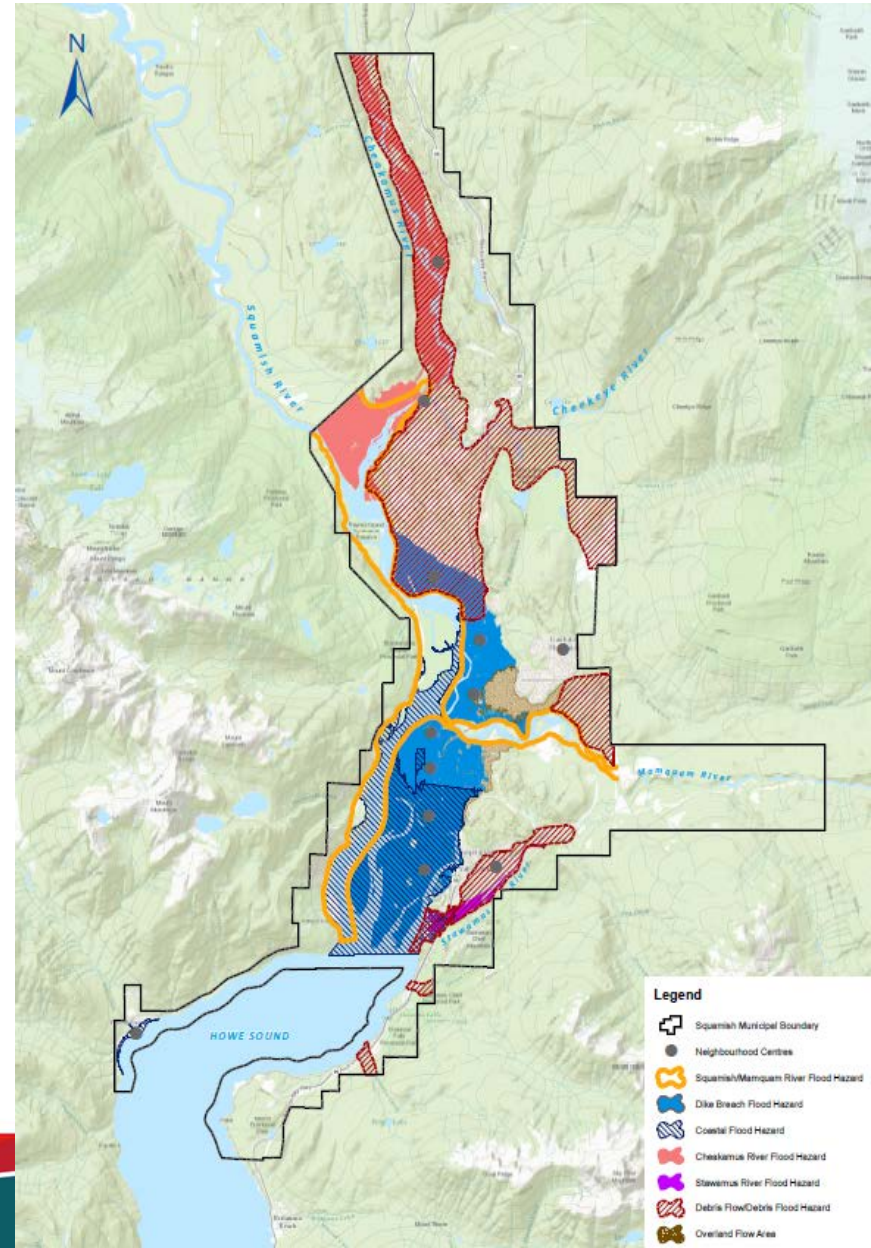
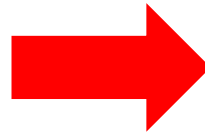


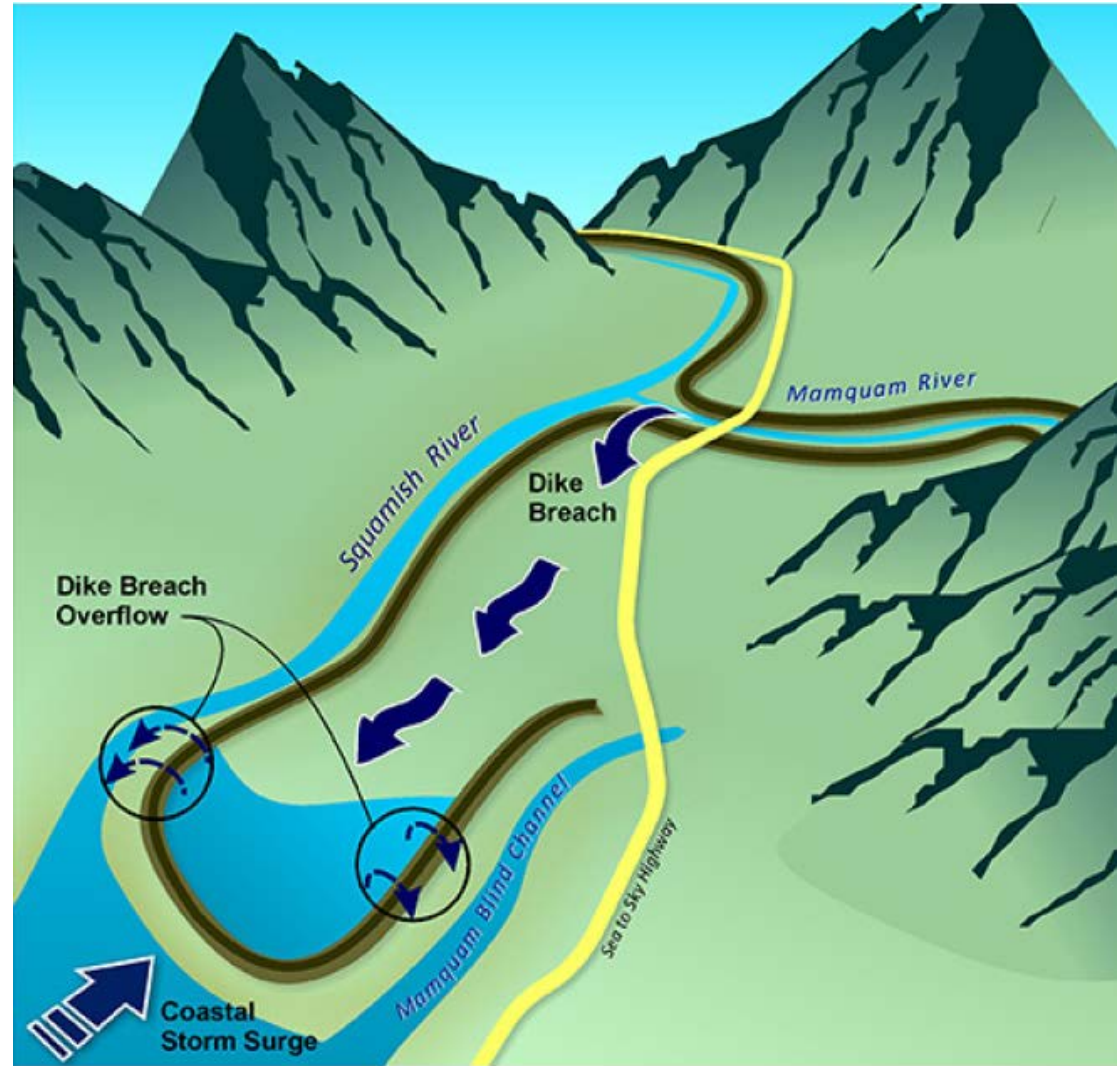
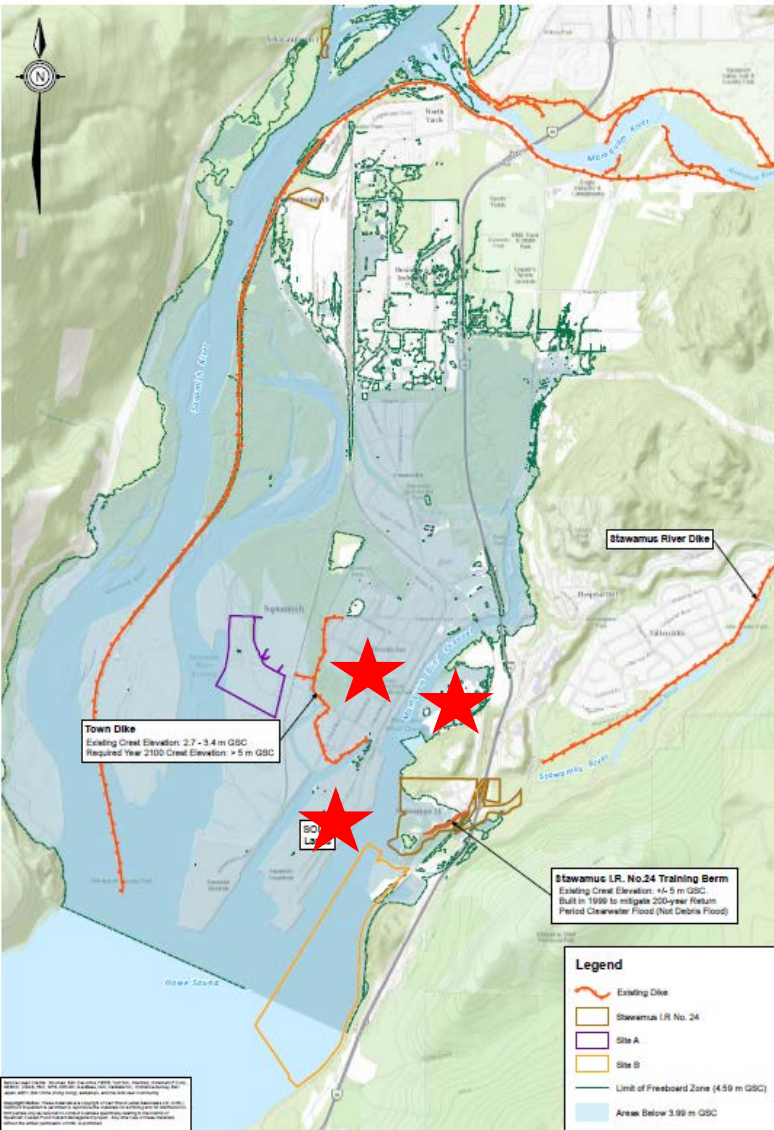
Figure 3-1: Projections of Sea Level Rise
source: Policy Discussion Paper (2010)

2) Increasing River Flows

EGBC guidance is to apply 10% increase or greater where evidence of increase



Integrated Flood Hazard Management Plan



Objectives

Equitably reduce
flood risk

Identify development
opportunities

Integrated Flood Hazard
Management Planning

Promote sustainable
decisions

Create community
supported solutions

Integrated Flood Hazard Management Plan

Phase 1

- Background/Gap Analysis

Phase 2

- Coastal Flood Mitigation Strategy

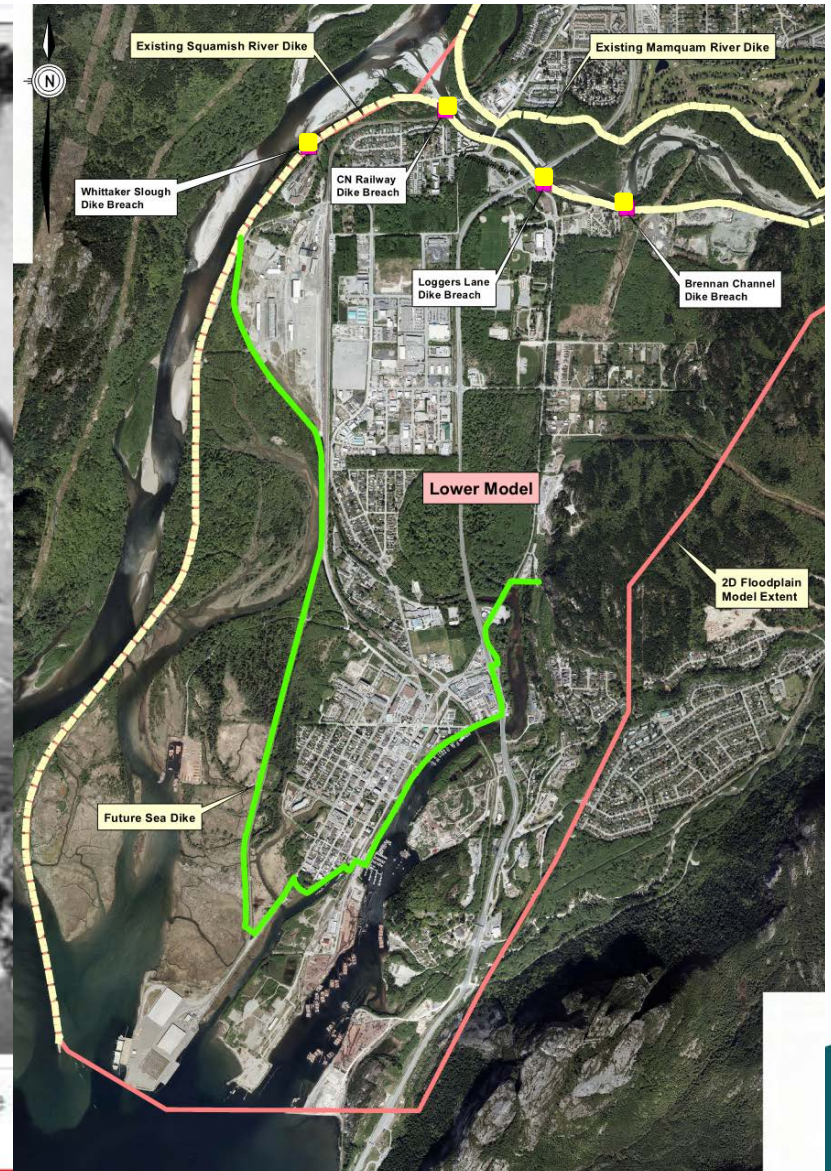
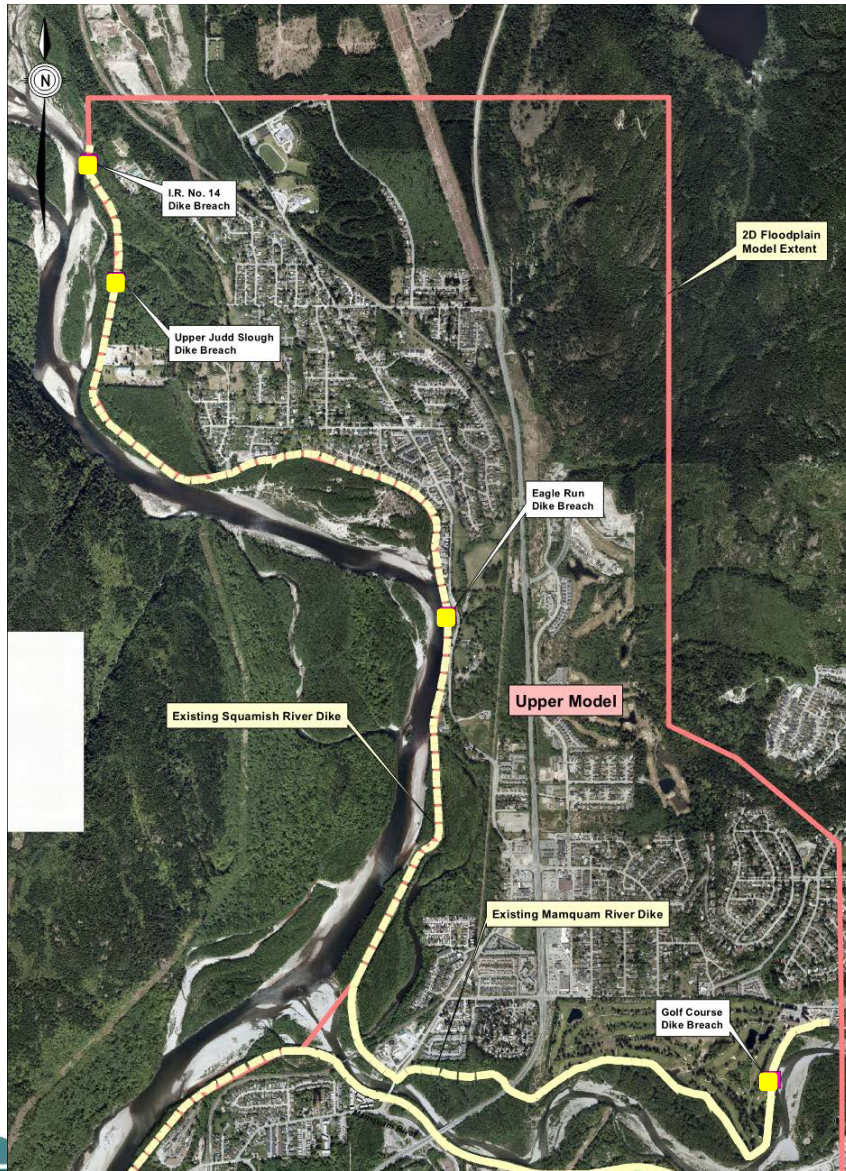
Phase 3

- River Flood Mitigation Strategy

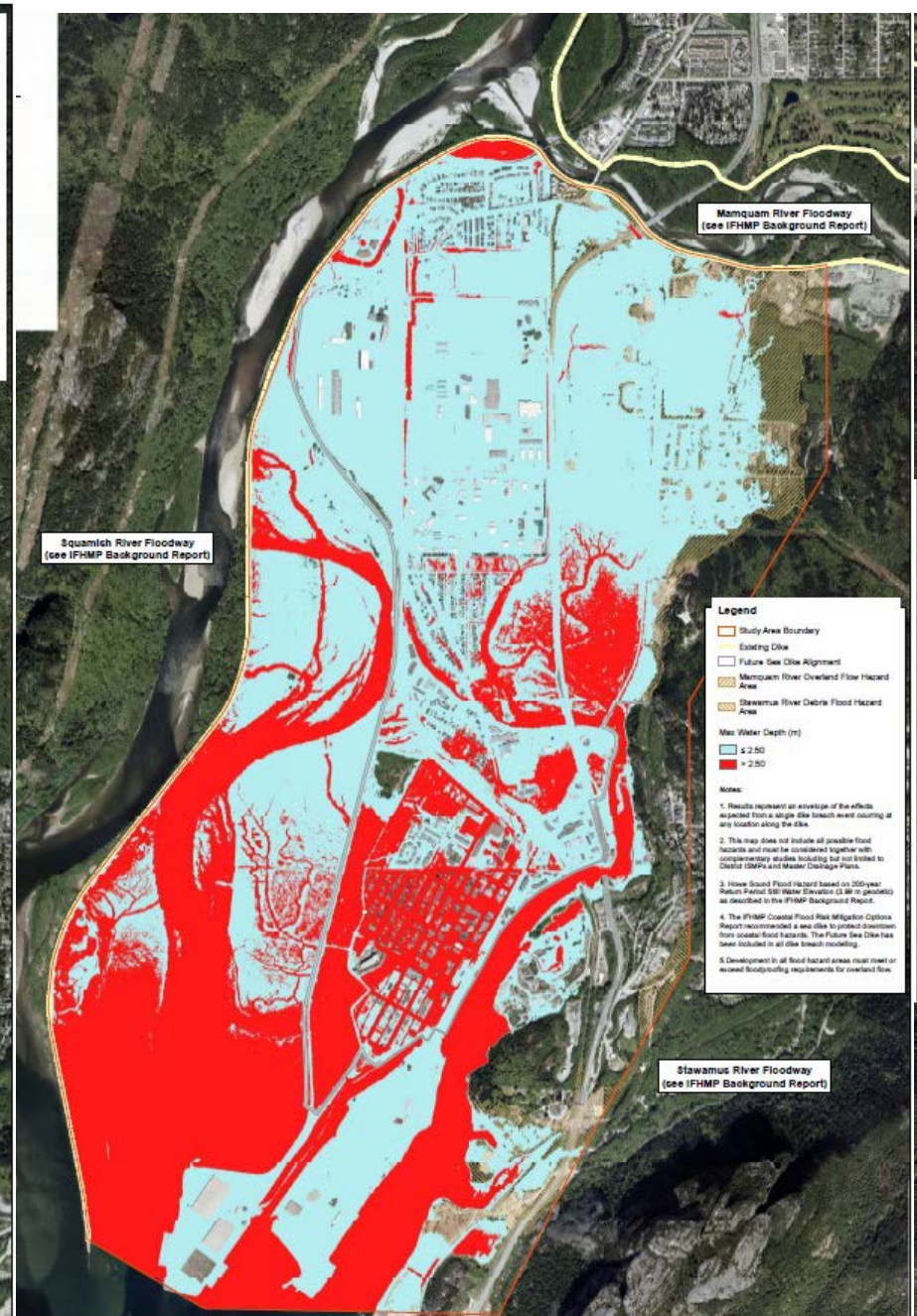
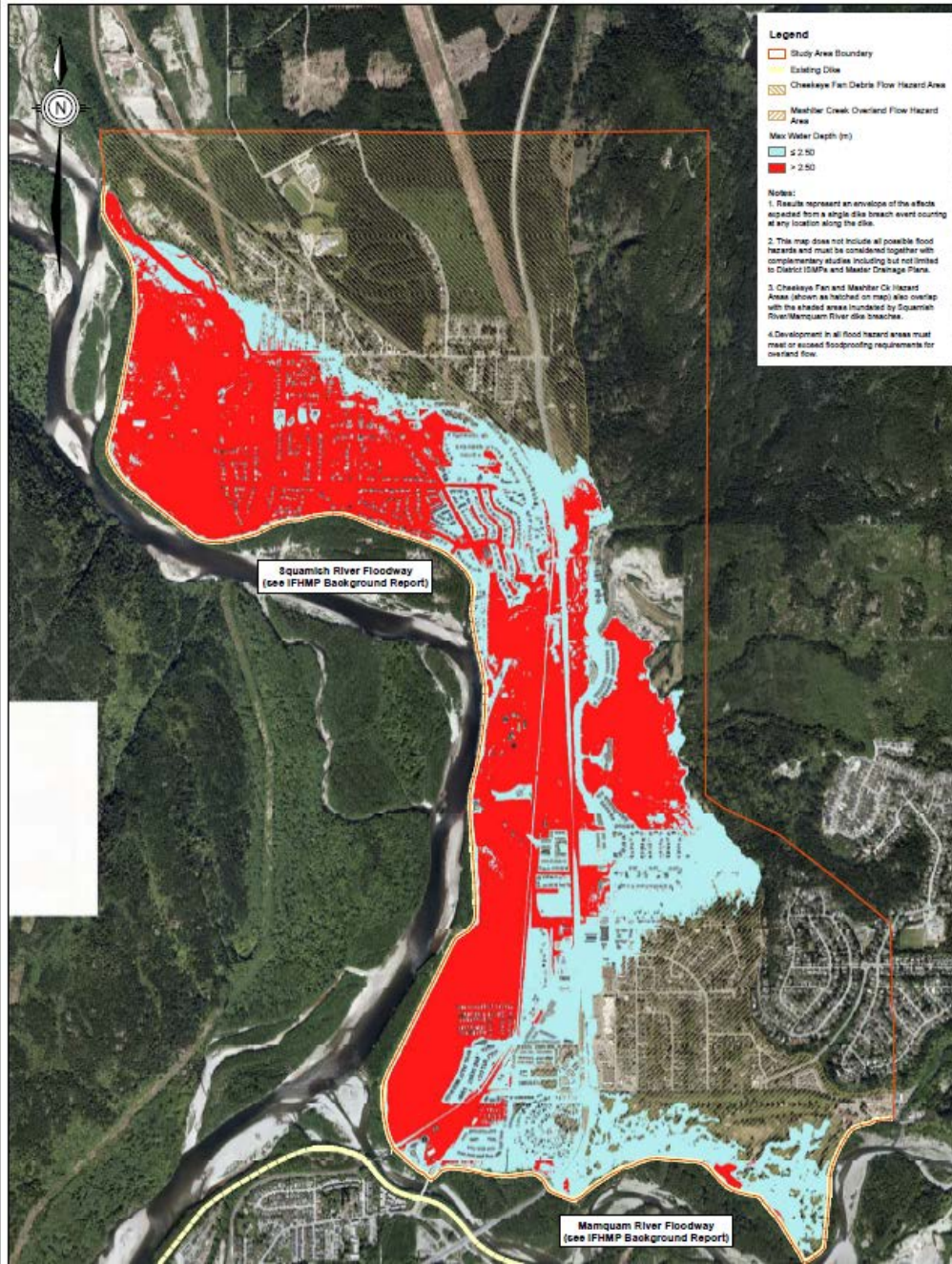
Phase 4

- Integrated Flood Hazard Management Plan

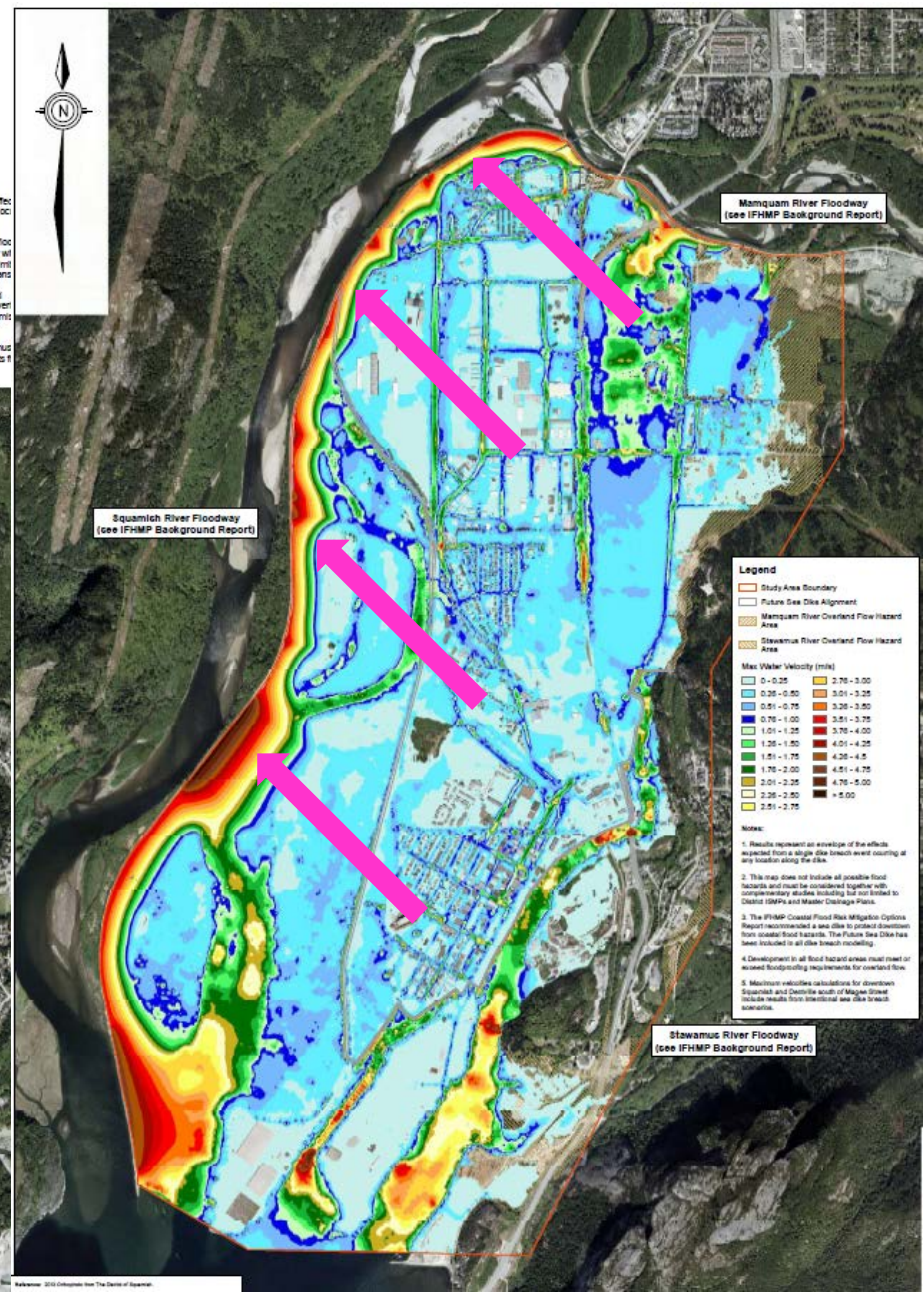
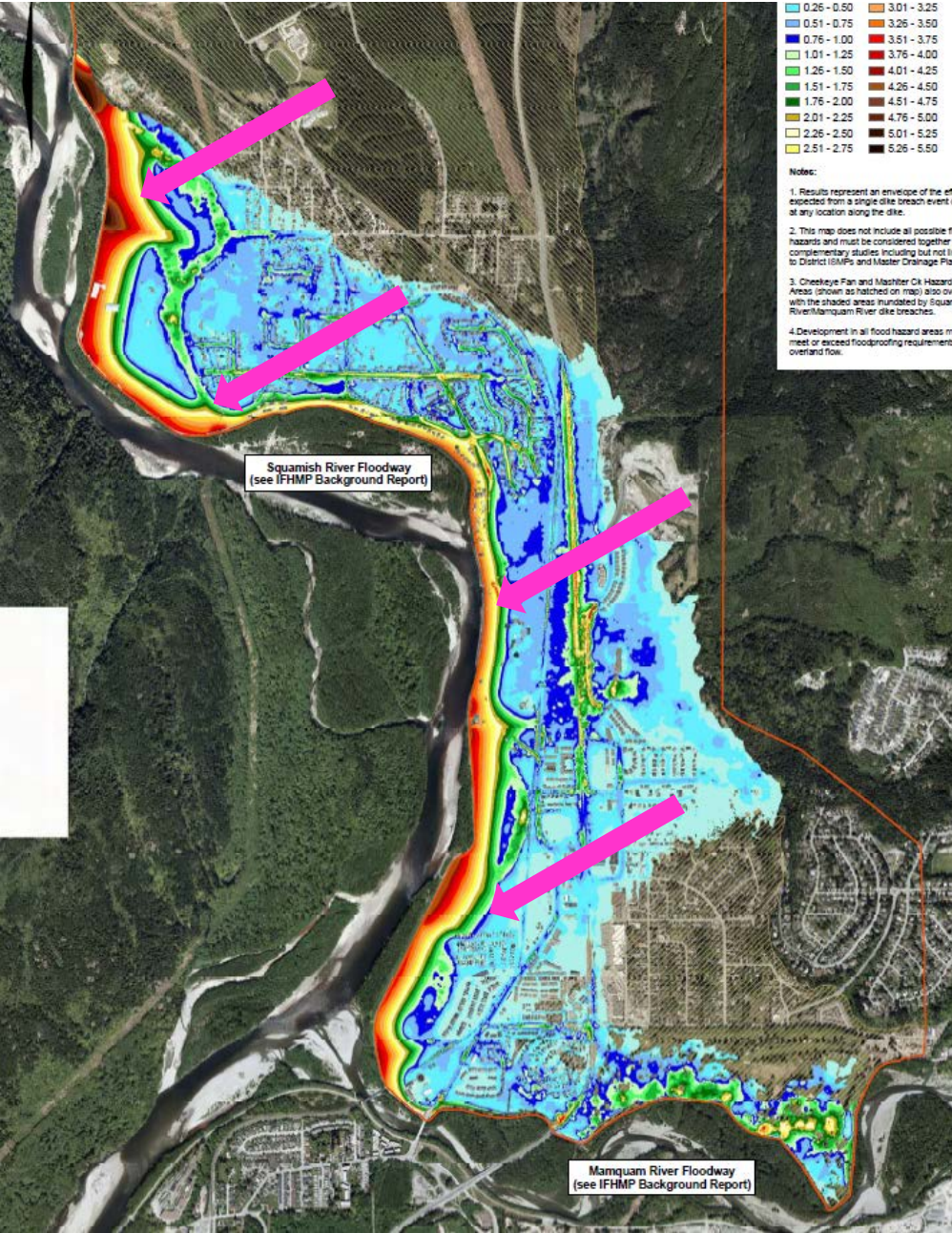
River Dike Breach Modelling



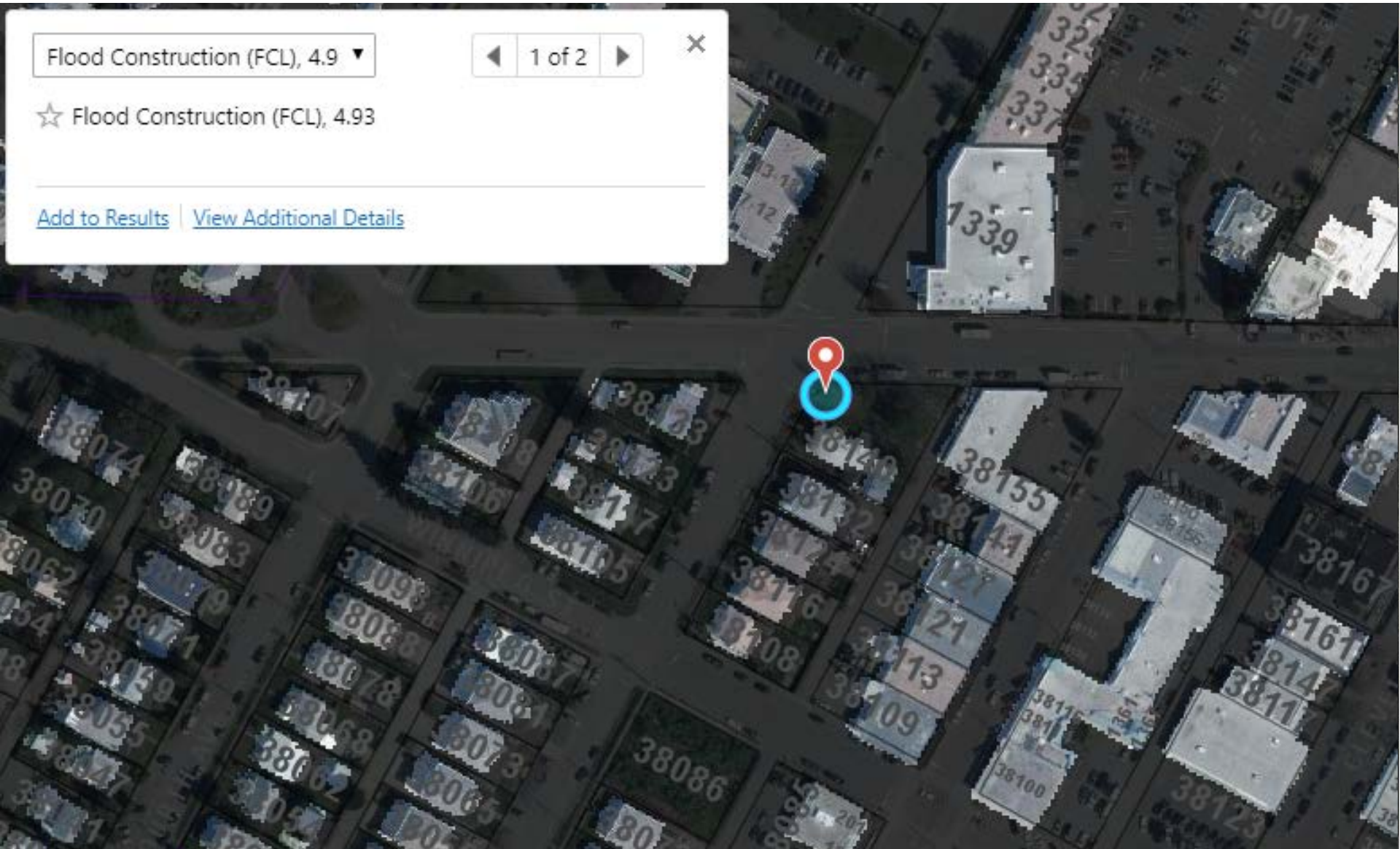
Floodplain Mapping – Water Depth



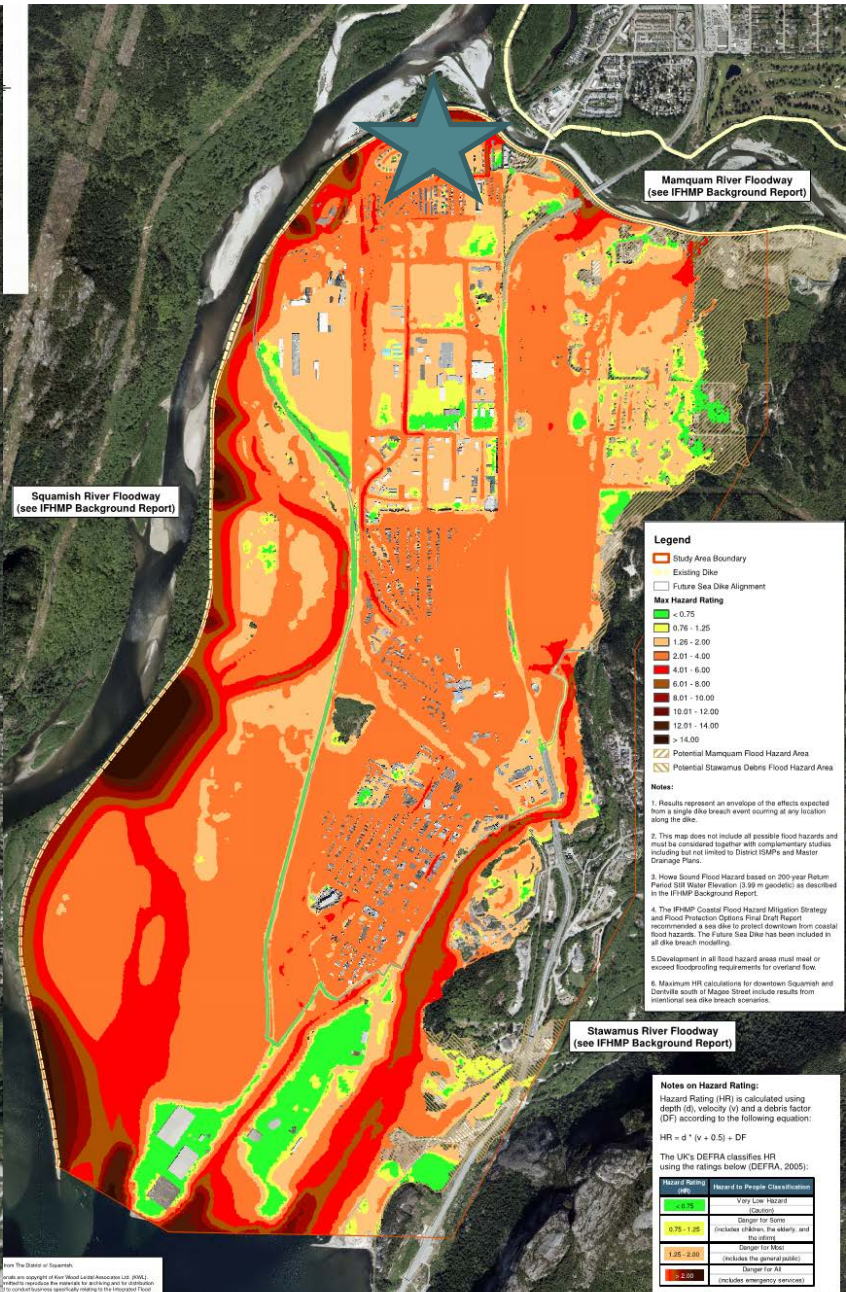
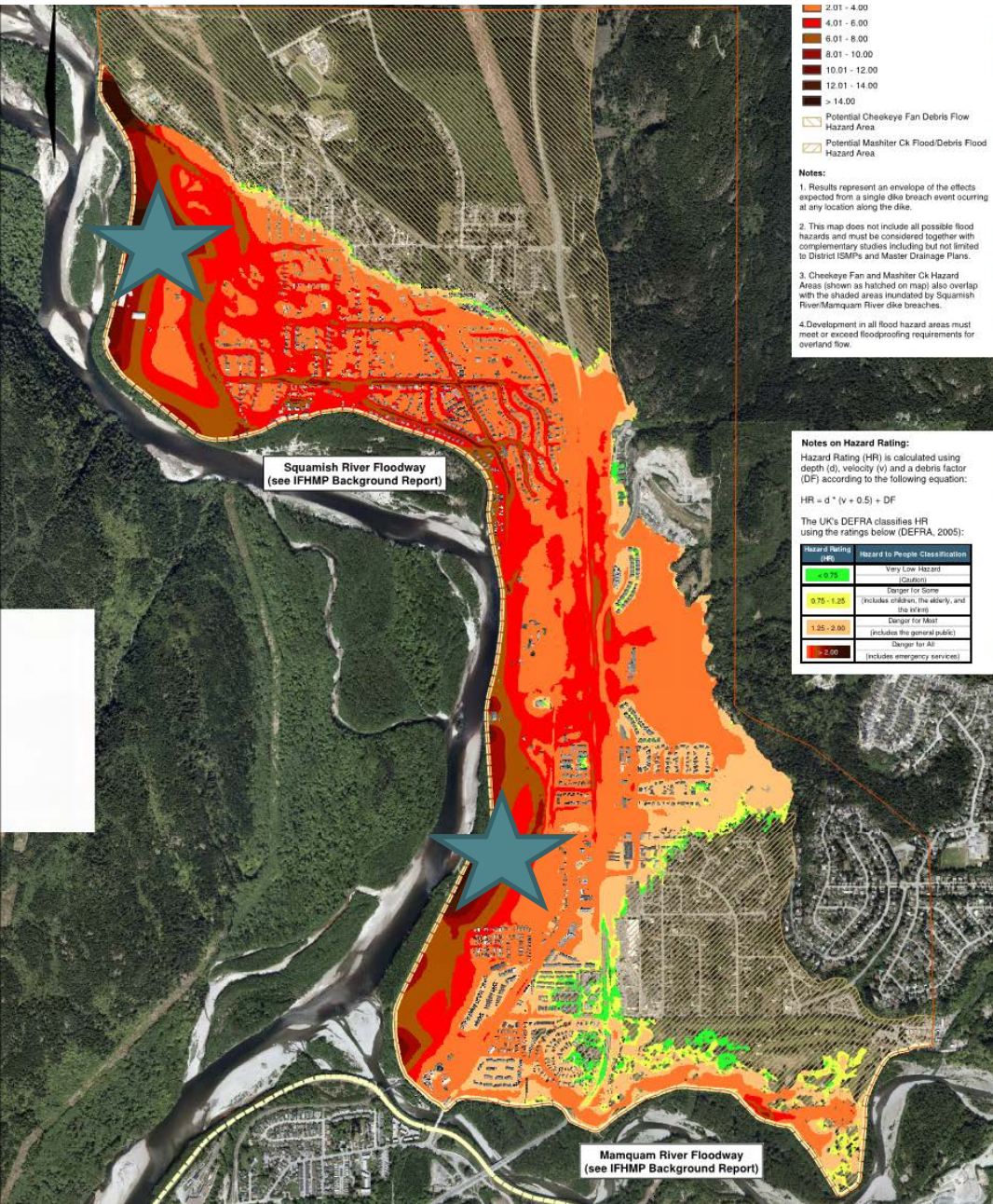
Floodplain Mapping - Velocity



Floodplain Mapping – Flood Elevation



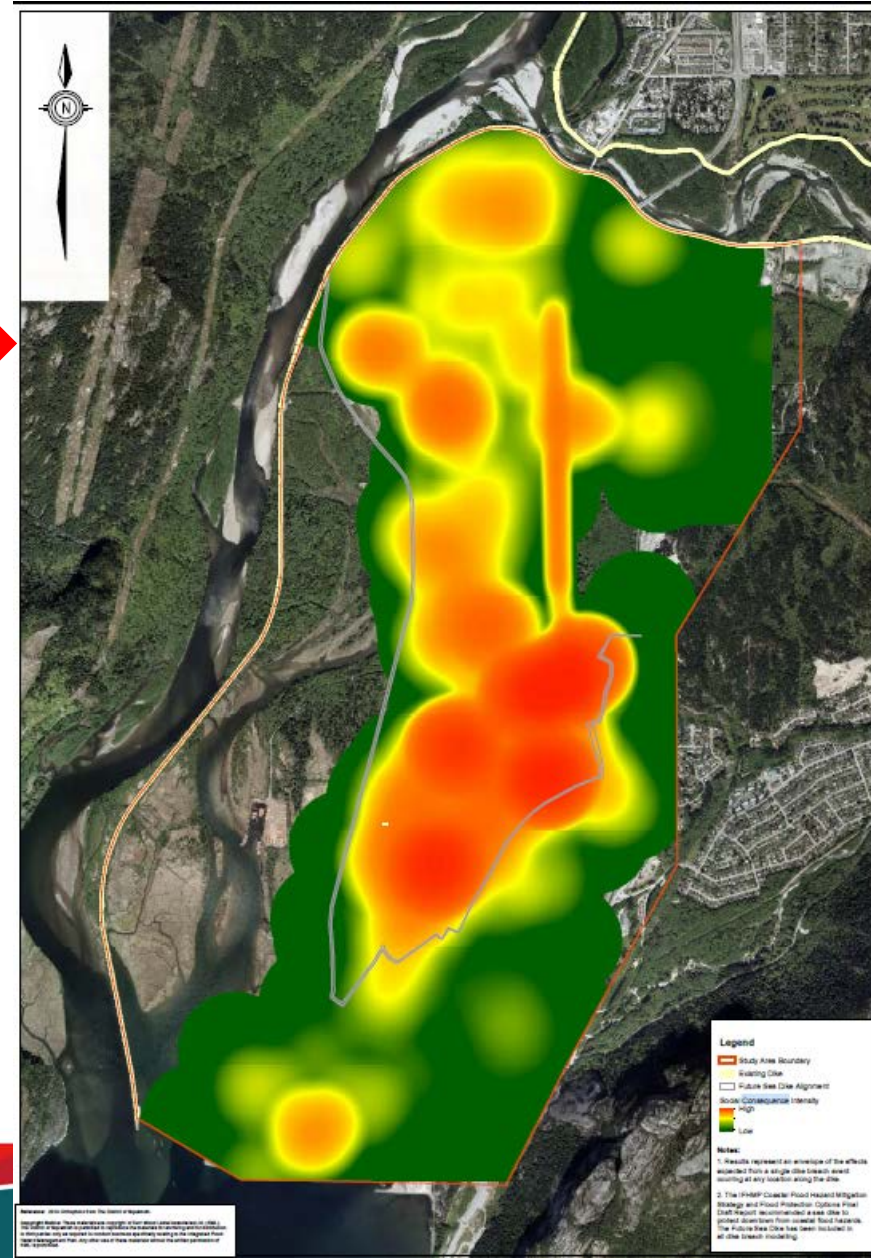
Floodplain Mapping – Hazard Rating



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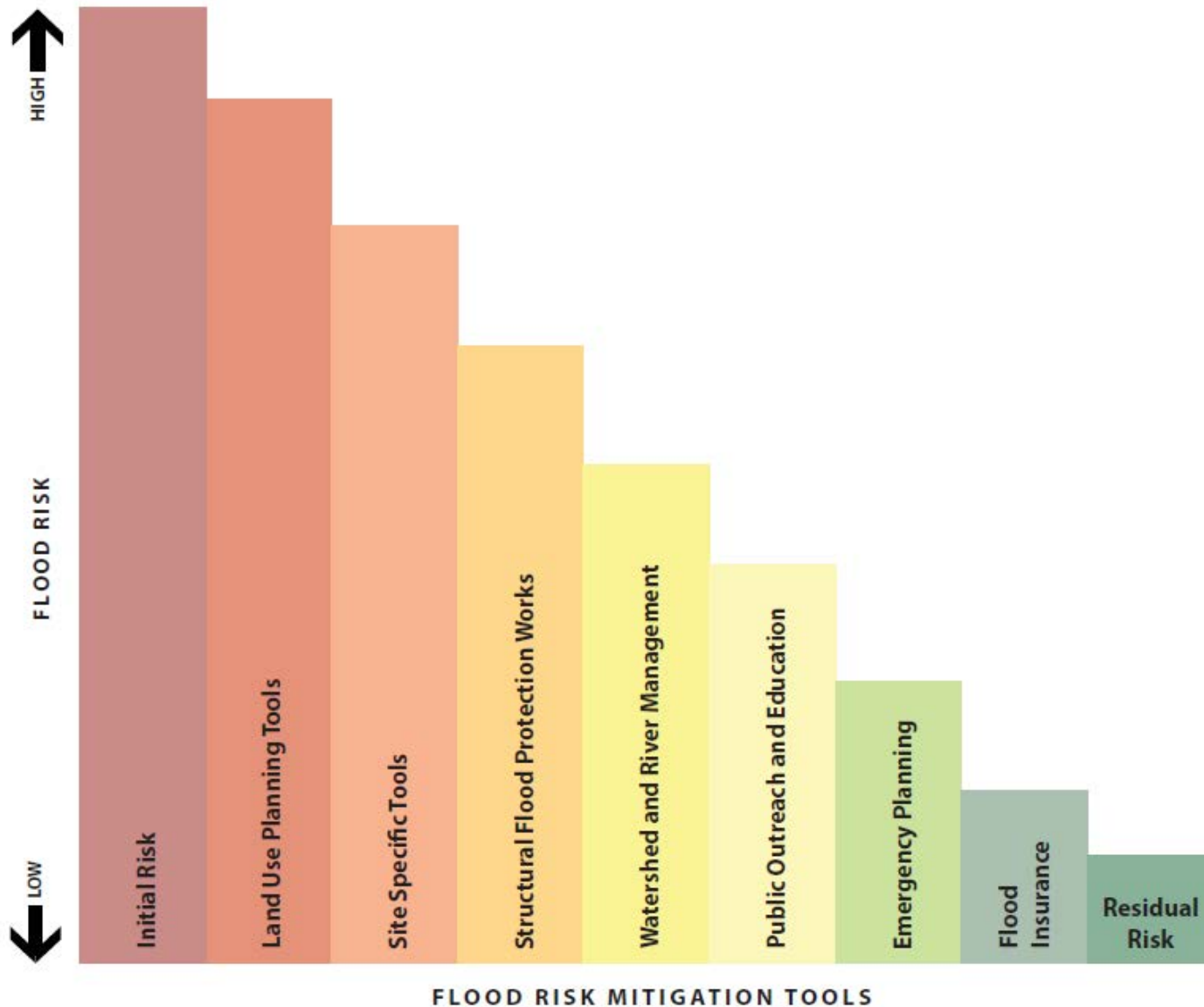
Consequence Assessments

- Physical → Risk to loss of life
- Social → Over 50% of community displaced + employment disruption
- Economic → \$500 million in direct damages
- Environmental → Contaminants mobilized and dispersed into sensitive areas



Risk Mitigation Strategies and Tools

Flood Risk Mitigation: Buying Down the Risk



Adapted from: United States Army Corps of Engineers (Riley, 2008)

Mitigation Strategy Overview

Limit Densification in High Hazard Areas

Discourage densification through rezoning

Improve Dike Protection

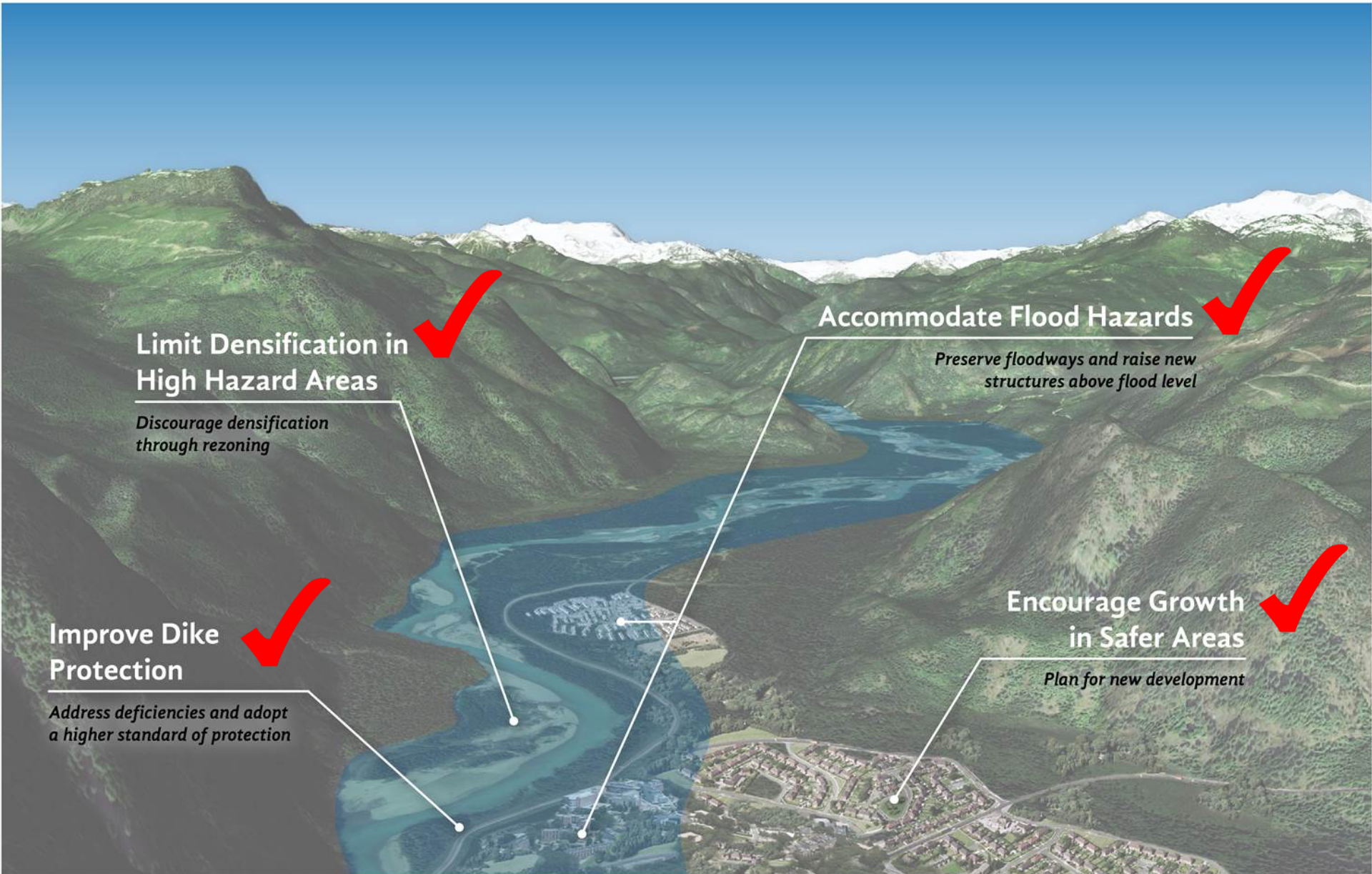
Address deficiencies and adopt a higher standard of protection

Accommodate Flood Hazards

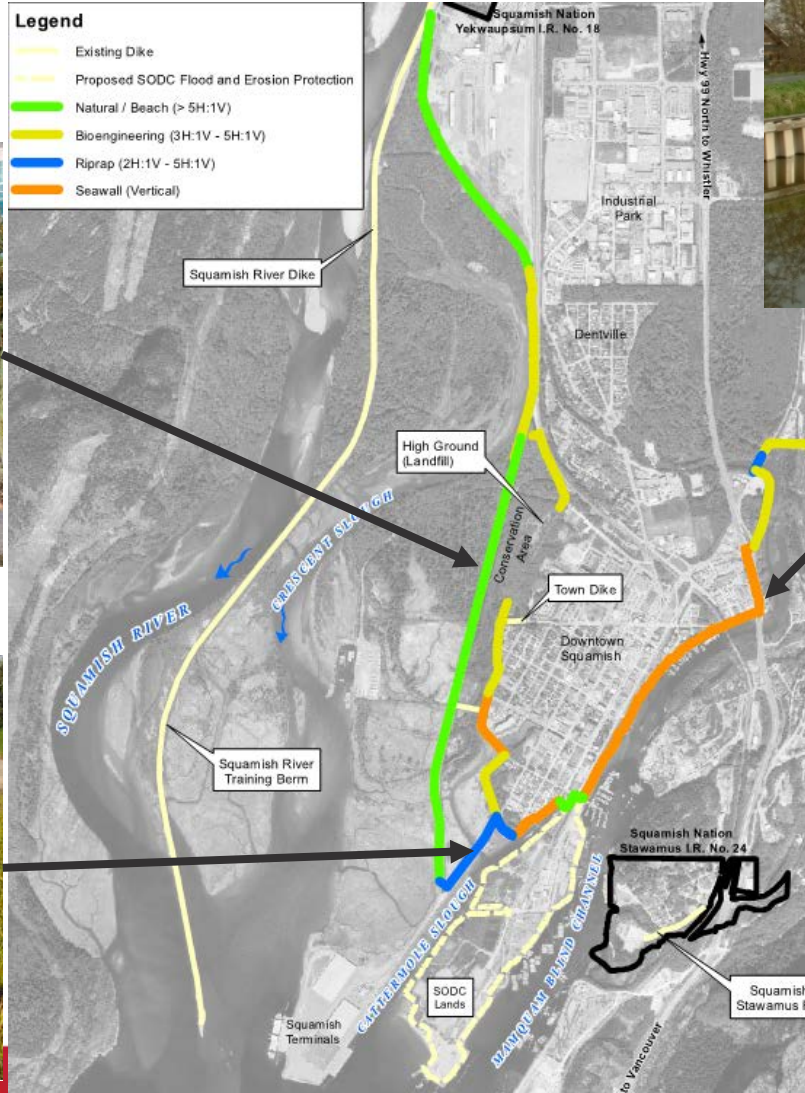
Preserve floodways and raise new structures above flood level

Encourage Growth in Safer Areas

Plan for new development

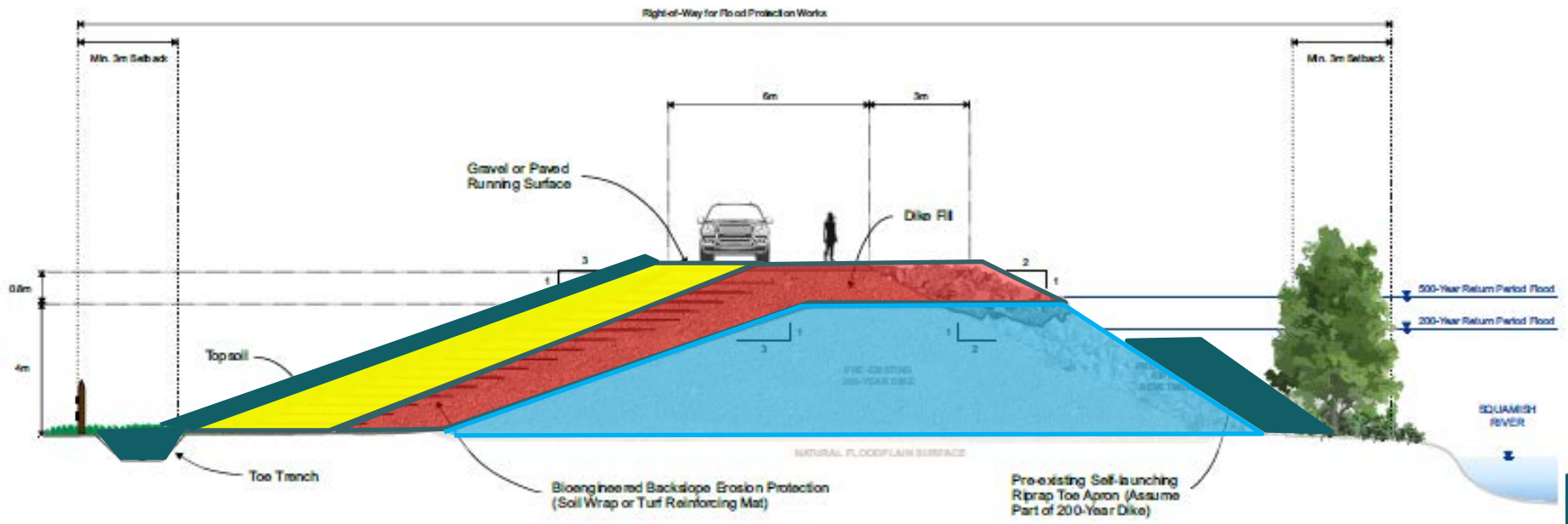


Improve Dike Protection: Sea Dike

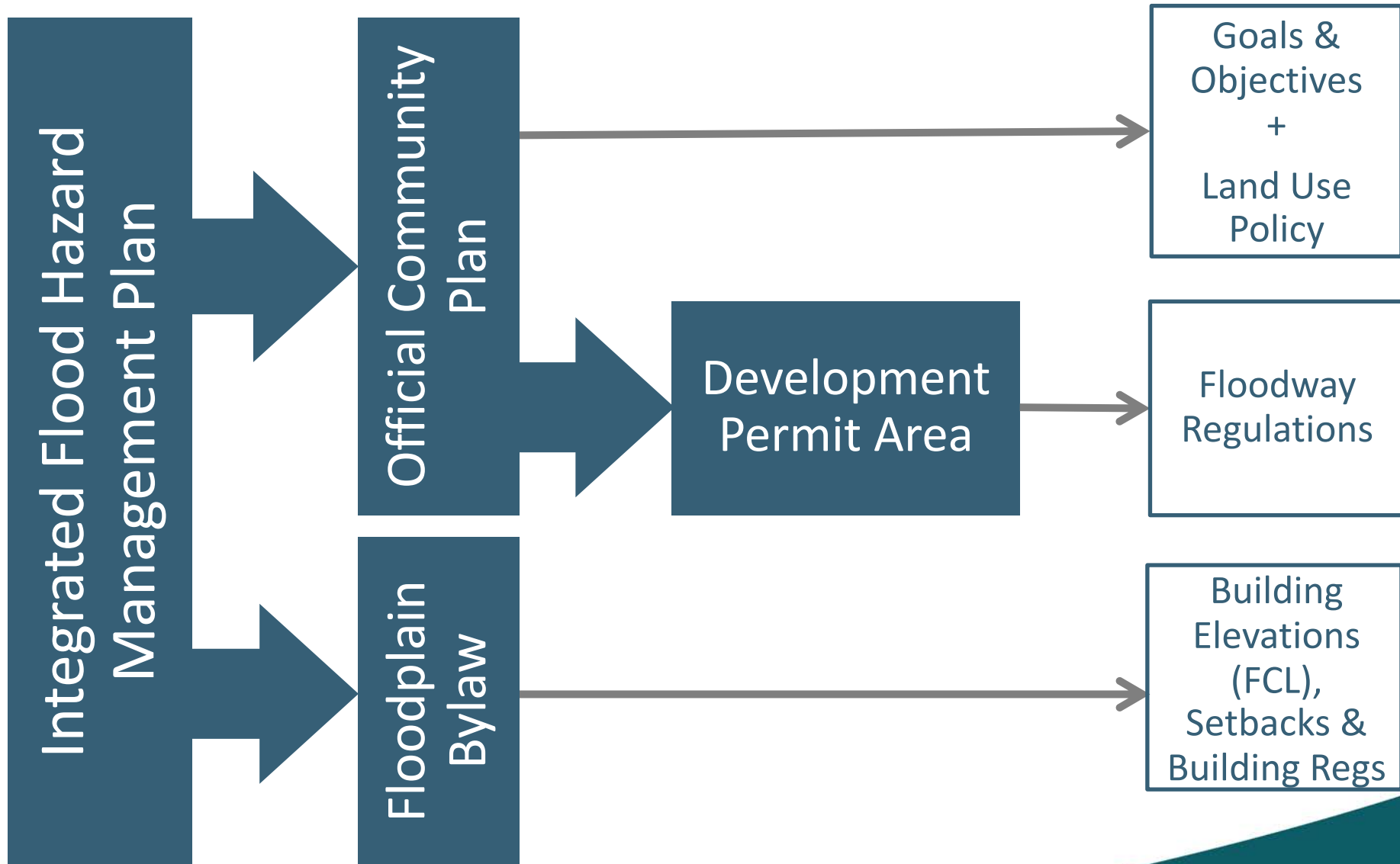


Improve Dike Protection - River Dikes

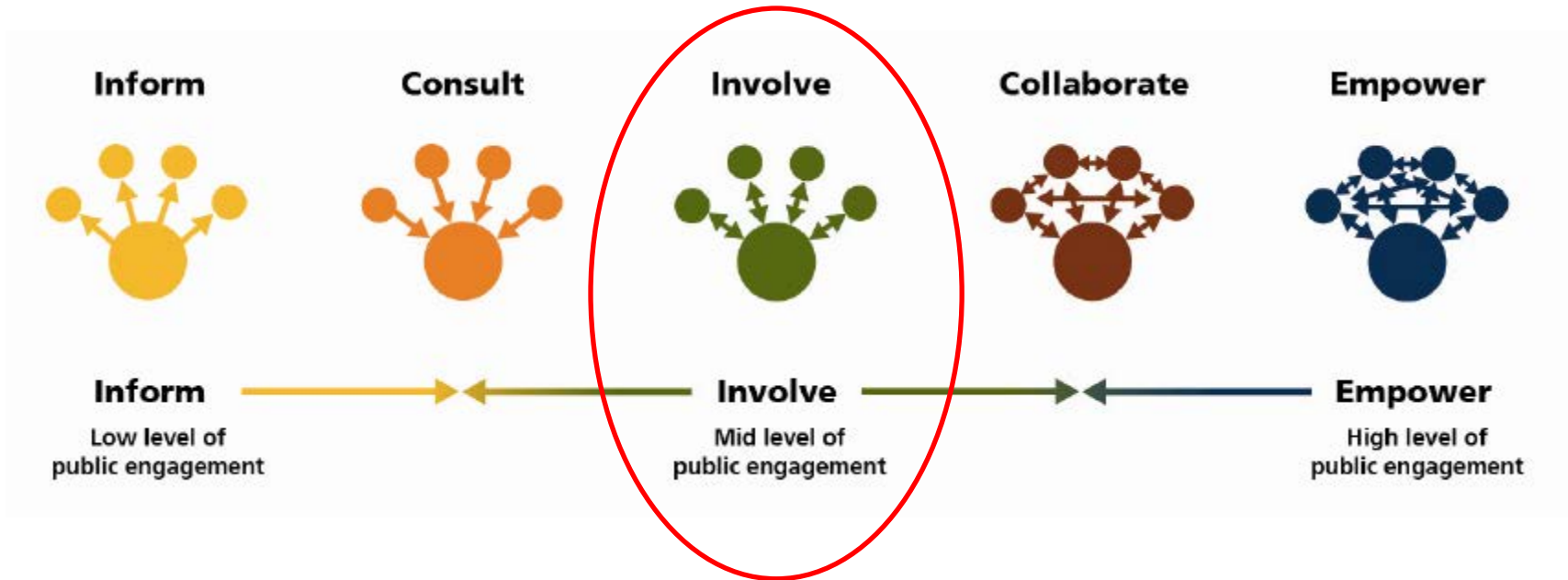
- First priority: Correct existing deficiencies
- Long term: Raise standard of protection for Squamish River Dike
 - Higher
 - Wider
 - Stronger



Flood Management Development Policy



Community Engagement



Activities

- 3 Public Open Houses
- 3 Online Surveys
- 6 Technical Working Group Meetings
- 10+ Council Meetings
- 10+ Stakeholder Workshops

Lessons Learned

- Resource appropriately
- Use “Integrated” approach
- It pays to plan

Questions/Discussion



KERR WOOD LEIDAL
consulting engineers

