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Using GIS and HEC-RAS for Flood Emergency Plans

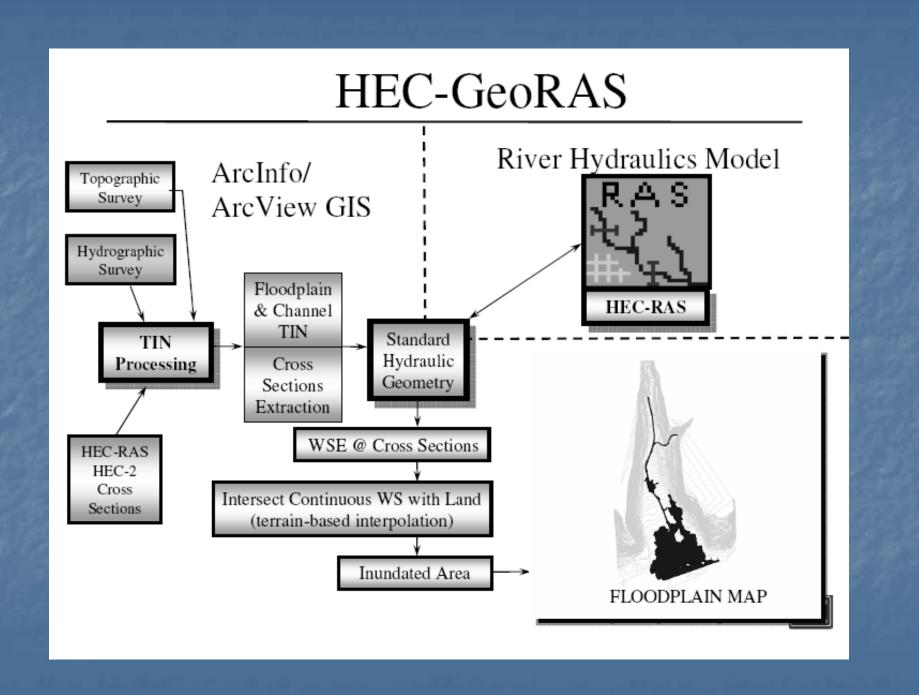
Flood Emergency Plan (FEP)

The purpose of an FEP is to simulate the probable effects of a dam failure to ensure that loss of life is minimized through appropriate advance warning.
FEPs are products for groups and government agencies that are responsible for the protection of citizens in case a dam failure were to occur.

Dambreak Analysis Steps Step 1: Determine probable extent of flood wave Step 2: Choose dam failure scenarios (PMF with and without dam failure, Sunnyday Failure) Step 3: Find or create the failure event conditions (pool level, hydrographs, etc.) Step 4: Determine dam failure mode and the time it takes for dam to fail (based on dam dimensions and composition)

Dambreak Analysis Steps Step 5: Obtain terrain data of all areas affected by the failure of the dam. Step 6: Simulate the flood wave that would be released downstream if the dam were to fail Step 7: Create maps that show the areas flooded if the dam were to break, and the time that the wave will arrive. Step 8: Have an emergency plan in place should the threat of a dam failure ever arise.

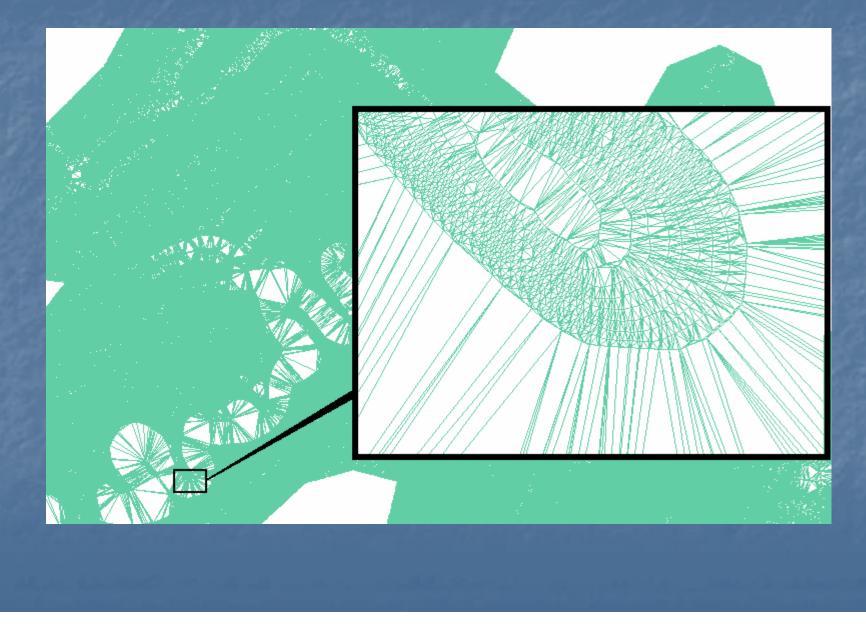
Required Software ArcView (Geographic Information System) Geo-RAS extension for ArcView Spatial and 3-D Analyst extensions HEC-Ras (3.1.3 latest edition)



Terrain Data

- 10 meter Digital Elevation Models (based on USGS Quads, free download)
 Bathimetric survey data for Reservoir
 Gage information for channel shape and slope
 Bridges from state Department of
- Bridges from state Department of Transportation
 Dam information was in-house

TIN Generation



Army Corp Resources

Water Control Section: Flood hydrographs, gage information and gate operation
Geotechnical Section: Breach size and formation time
Bathimetric Surveys
Dam plans

Raystown Project

Nearly 230 feet high
 Maximum storage of 871,000 acre feet
 1.8 million cfs outflow during dambreak
 Flood extent of nearly 120 miles downstream



HEC Unsteady Flow Advantages Dynamic modeling that allows hydrographs to be modeled Can model tidal reaches, storage area attenuation, negative flow, multiple channels Dam and levee failures

HEC-River Analysis System

- Simple interface
 Multiple graphical aides
- Steady and Unsteady applications
- GeoRAS Arcview

HEC-RAS



HEC-RAS River Analysis System X

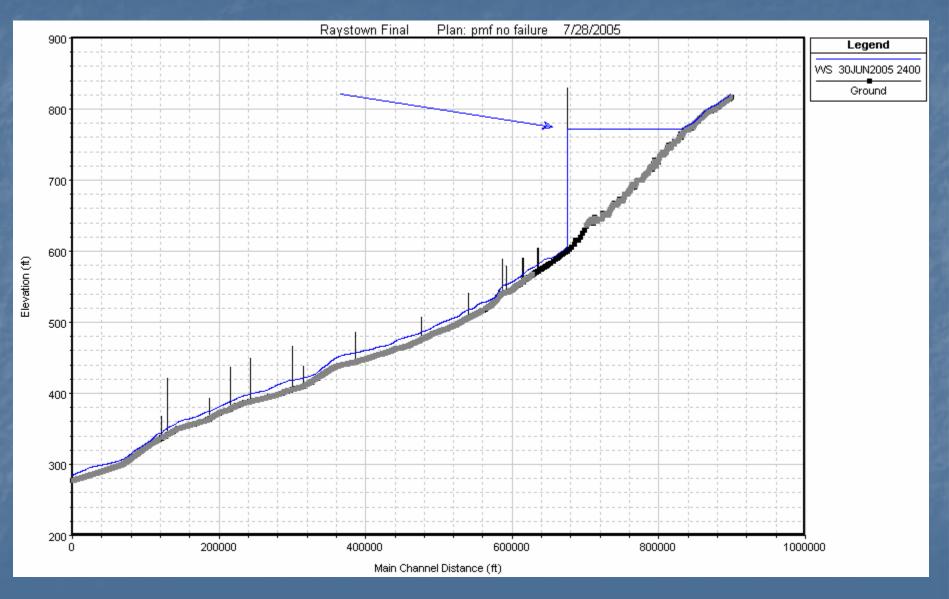
Version 3.1.2 April 2004 Developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center 609 Second Street, Davis CA 95616

www.hec.usace.army.mil

The HEC-RAS executable code is public domain software that was developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This software can be downloaded for free from our internet site listed above. HEC can not provide technical support for this software to non-Corps users. See our software vendor list (on our web page) to locate organizations that provide the program, documentation, and support services for a fee. However, we will respond to all documented instances of program errors. Documented errors are bugs in the software due to programming mistakes not model problems due to user entered data.



Breach Animation



Unsteady Flow Troubleshooting

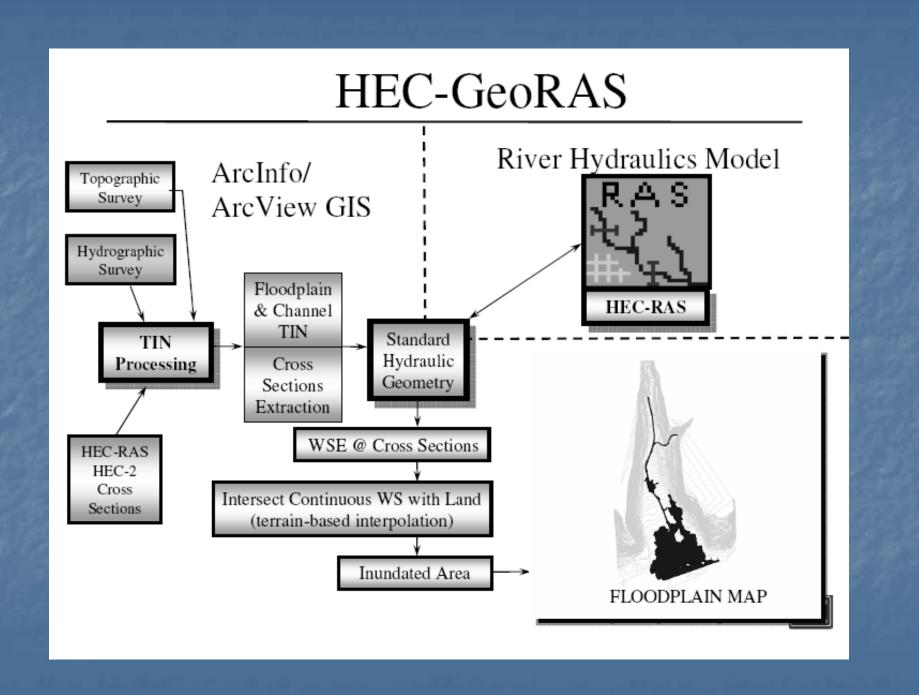
Geometry problems **HTAB** parameters Sharp slope changes Mixed and supercritical flow Dams or bridges modeled incorrectly Manning's n values change abruptly Cross-sections spaced incorrectly Large effective flow changes

Unsteady Flow Troubleshooting

Flow Hydrographs Initial flows don't add up Not enough flow in channel Hydrographs don't match

Unsteady Flow Troubleshooting

Calculation Options Computation Interval too small Needs warm up time steps Not enough calculation intervals



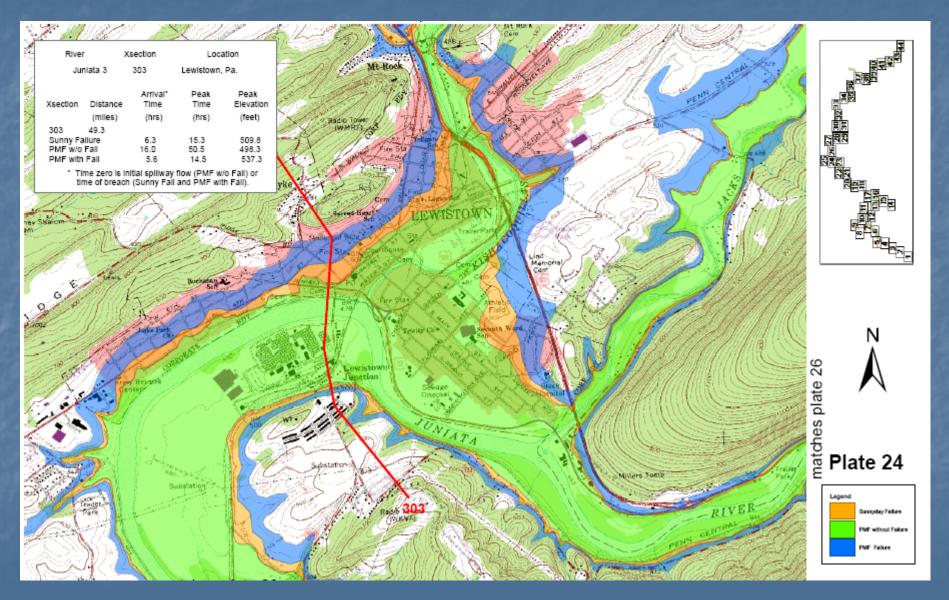
GIS Advantages

River distances, shape, and characteristics such as bank stations are automatically imported into the Geometry editor from GIS

Flood extents are automatically generated using GeoRAS

Flood inundation is easily combined with mapping to clearly represent flood limits

Final Product



Final Product

