#### Sussex Region Flood Risk Mitigation Master Plan March 30, 2022







#### **Public Presentation**







## Outline

- Project History
- Flood Damage Estimates
- Flood Diversion Scenarios
- In Closing

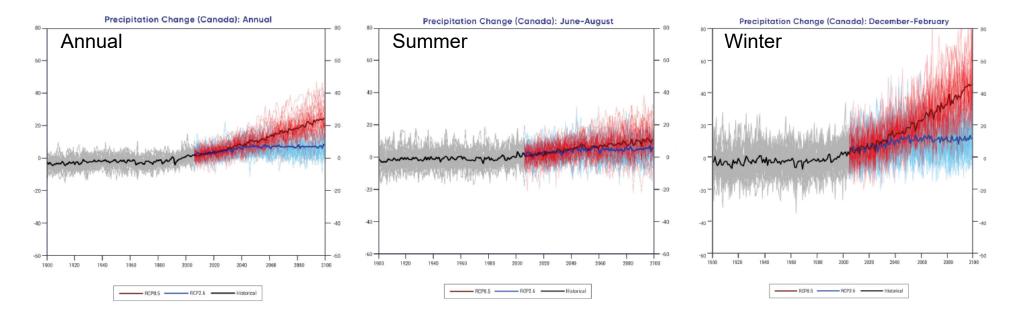


## **Project History**

- Repeated flooding culminating in 2014 and 2015 floods (2020)
- Quantified climate-change driven increase in precipitation



• Average Canadian precipitation changes (from 1948 – 2005)





• Changes in observed mean precipitation 1948 - 2012

REGION	CHANGE IN PRECIPITATION, %						
	Annual	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn		
British Columbia	5.0	-9.0	18.2	7.9	11.5		
Prairies	7.0	-5.9	13.6	8.4	5.8		
Ontario	9.7	5.2	12.5	8.6	17.8		
Quebec	10.5	5.3	20.9	6.6	20.0		
Atlantic	11.3	5.1	5.7	11.2	18.2		
Northern Canada	32.5	54.0	42.2	18.1	32.1		
Canada	18.3	20.1	25.3	12.7	19.0		





#### • Changes in projected annual mean precipitation

<b>REGION</b> <sup>▶</sup>	SCENARIO; PERIOD; MEDIAN (25TH, 75TH PERCENTILE), %					
	RCI	P2.6	RCP8.5			
	2031-2050	2081-2100	2031-2050	2081-2100		
British Columbia	4.3 (-0.4, 9.8)	5.8 (0.4, 11.9)	5.7 (0.0, 11.4)	13.8 (5.7, 22.4)		
Prairies	5.0 (-0.7, 10.8)	5.9 (-0.2, 12.1)	6.5 (0.4, 13.1)	15.3 (6.3, 24.9)		
Ontario	5.5 (0.4, 11.1)	5.3 (-0.1, 10.8)	6.6 (1.8, 12.4)	17.3 (8.5, 26.1)		
Quebec	7.1 (2.0, 12.2)	7.2 (2.2, 13.0)	9.4 (4.5, 14.7)	22.5 (14.8, 32.0)		
Atlantic	3.8 (-0.8, 9.1)	4.7 (0.3, 9.0)	5.0 (0.6, 9.9)	12.0 (5.7, 19.3)		
North	8.2 (2.1, 14.6)	9.4 (2.8, 16.7)	11.3 (5.4, 18.1)	33.3 (22.1, 46.4)		
Canada	5.5 (0.2, 11.2)	6.8 (0.4, 14.4)	7.3 (2.0, 13.2)	24.2 (13.7, 36.2)		

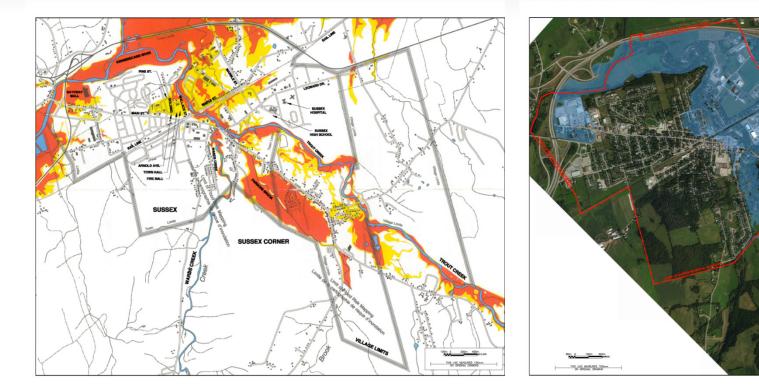




# **Project History**

- Repeated flooding culminating in 2014 and 2015 floods (2020)
- Quantified climate-change driven increase in precipitation
- Studied historic flood risk (1985) and quantified future flood risks (2100)
  - Year 2100 precipitation increases by 20%
  - Year 2100 flood flows increase by 14.5% to 16.6%
  - Year 2100 increases in flood levels:
    - 20 year event: 0.18 m to 0.29 m
    - 100 year event: 0.25 m to 0.36 m
- Updated flood risk mapping





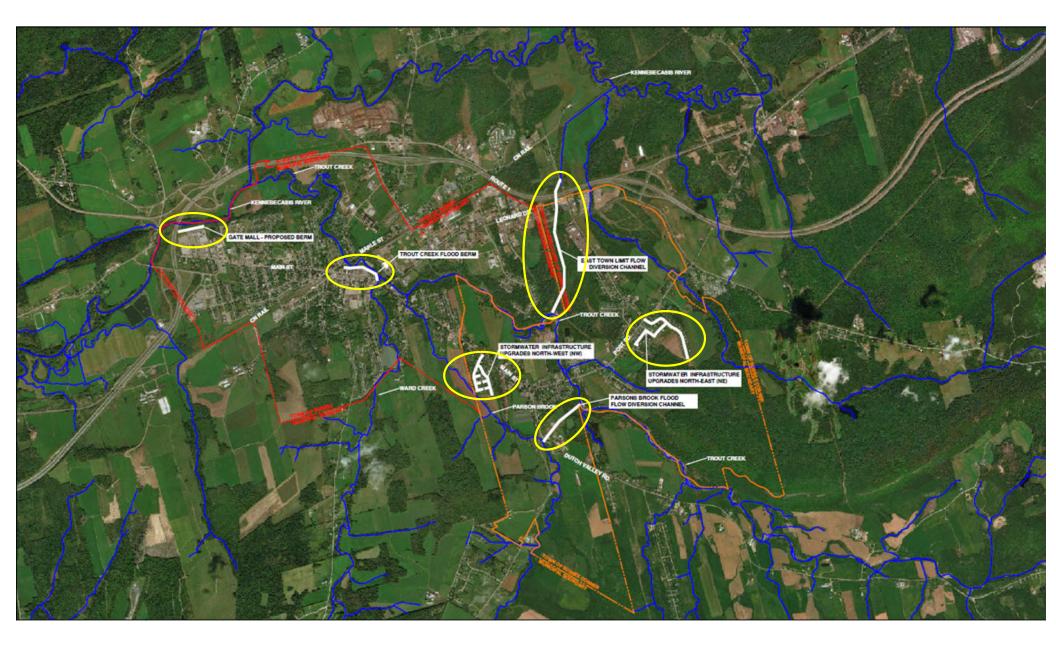
1985 Flood Risk

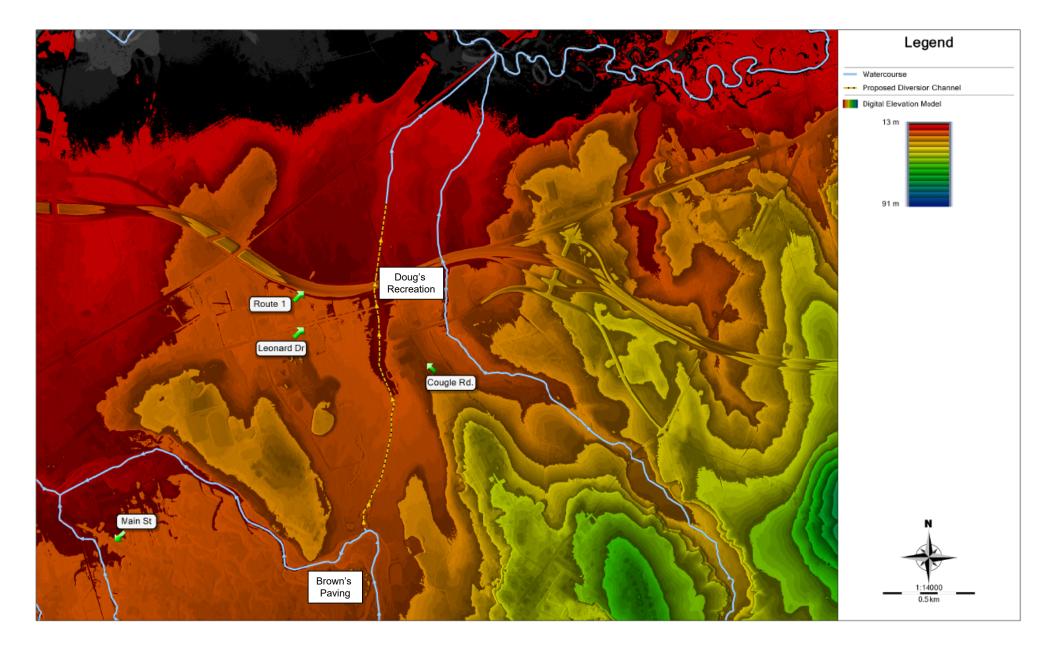
2100 Flood Risk



- Repeated flooding culminating in 2014 and 2015 floods
- Quantified climate-change driven increase in precipitation
- Studied historic flood risk and quantified future flood risks
- Updated flood risk mapping
- Identified and evaluated flood risk mitigation projects (app. 10)
- Developed regional flood risk mitigation plan (6 projects)



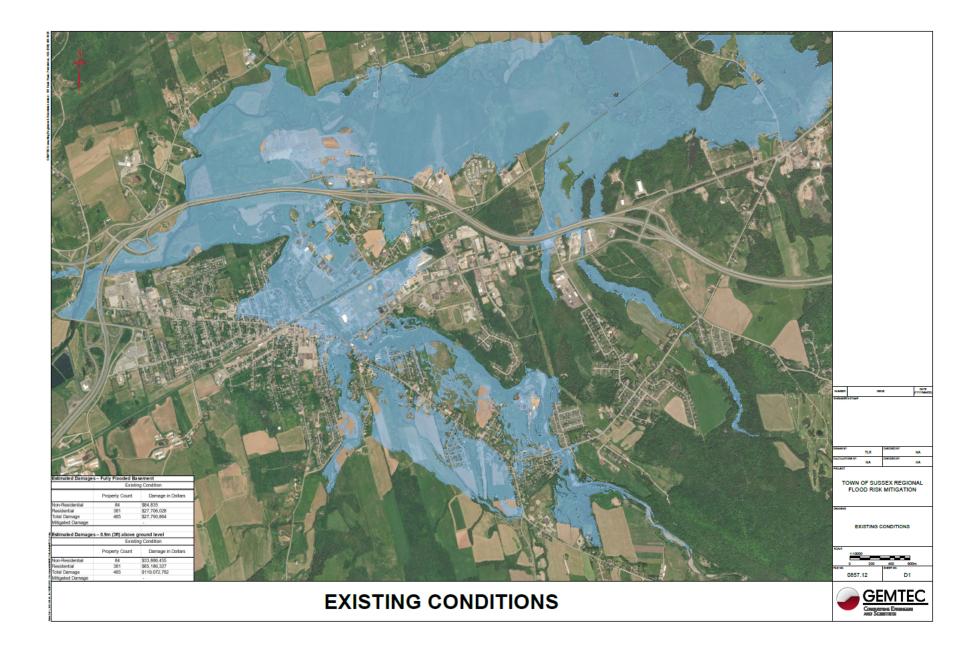




#### Flood Damage Estimates

- Constructed and refined hydraulic model
- Modelled year 2100 flood inundation limits

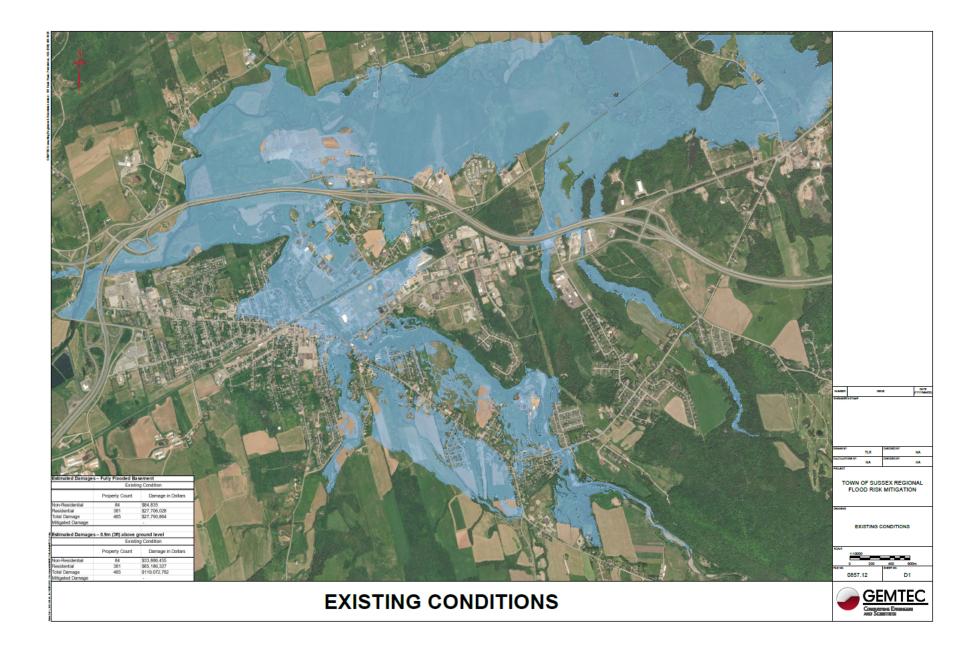




#### **Flood Damage Estimates**

- Constructed and refined hydraulic model
- Modelled year 2100 flood inundation limits
- Identify flooded buildings (GEMTEC Geographic Information System)
- Split into residential and non-residential (SNB Assessment Online Tool)





#### Flood Damage Estimates cont'd

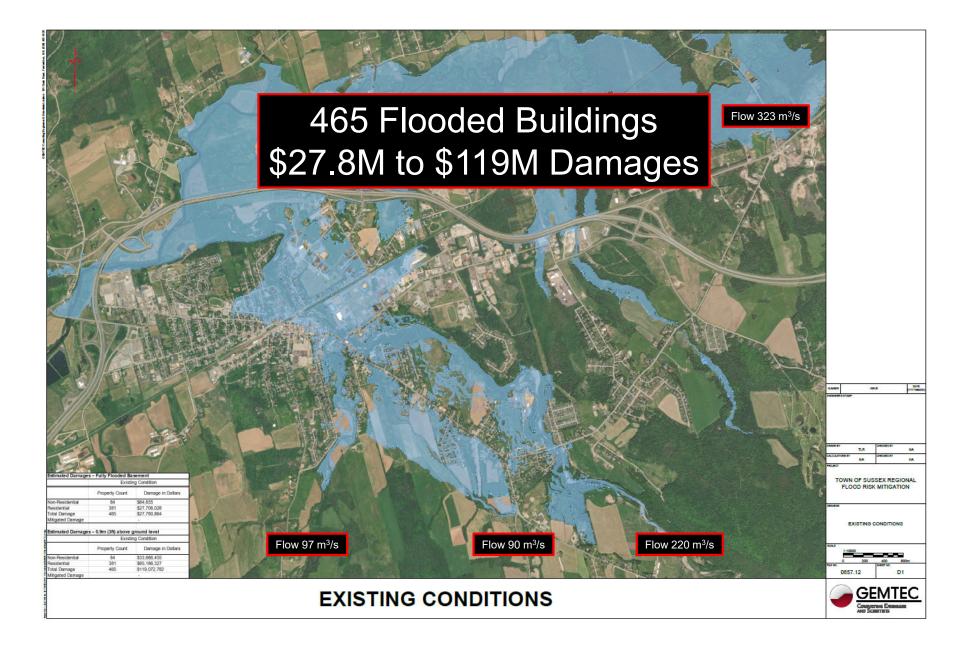
- Flooded properties (GEMTEC modelling results)
- Split into residential and non-residential (SNB Assessment Online Tool)
- 2014 Calgary flood damage curves (IBI Group 2015)
  - Basement flooding: residential: \$ 658/m<sup>2</sup> & non-residential \$ 2/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 1<sup>st</sup> floor flooding (0.9 m): residential: \$2,023/m<sup>2</sup> & non-residential \$799/m<sup>2</sup>
- Adjust for inflation 2014 to 2022 (1.28 Building CPI, Statistics Canada)
- Adjust to NB
- Adjust to Sussex region
- (0.648 AB and NB Real Estate Associations)
- (0.785 SNB Assessment Online Tool)



#### Flood Damage Estimates cont'd

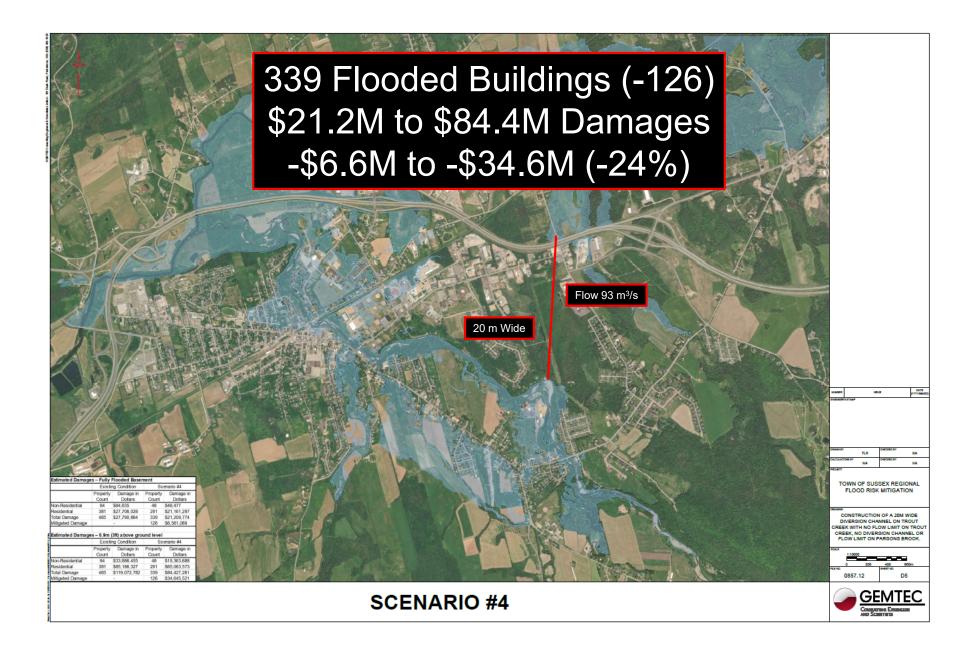
- Average residential unit 164 m<sup>2</sup> & average non-residential unit 822 m<sup>2</sup>
- Average basement flooding damage
  - Residential: \$ 73,000
  - Non-residential: \$ 1,000
- Average 1<sup>st</sup> floor flooding damage (0.9 m):
  - Residential: \$224,000
  - Non-residential: \$403,000

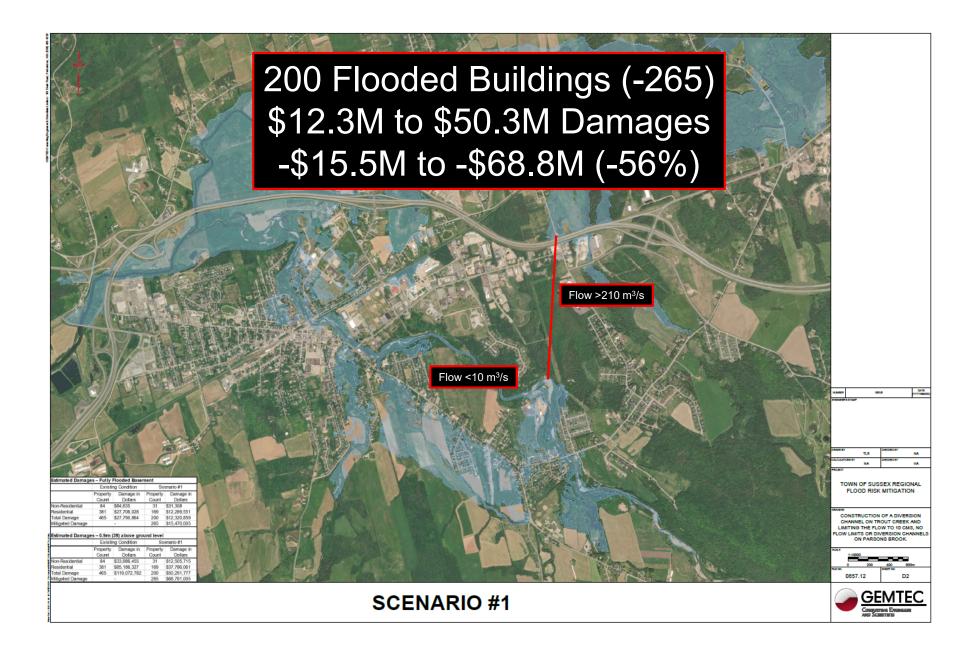


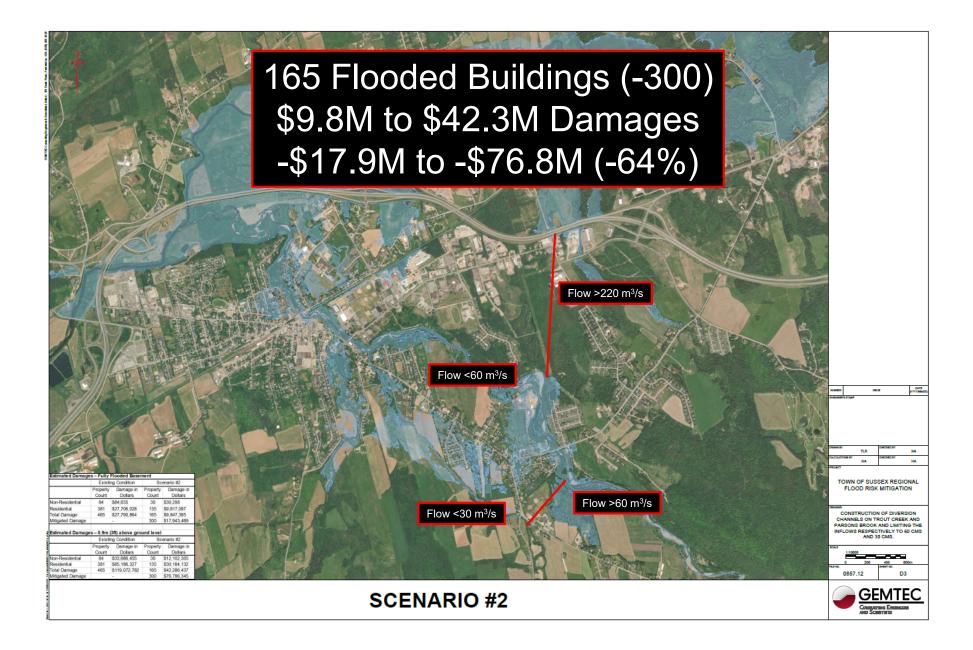


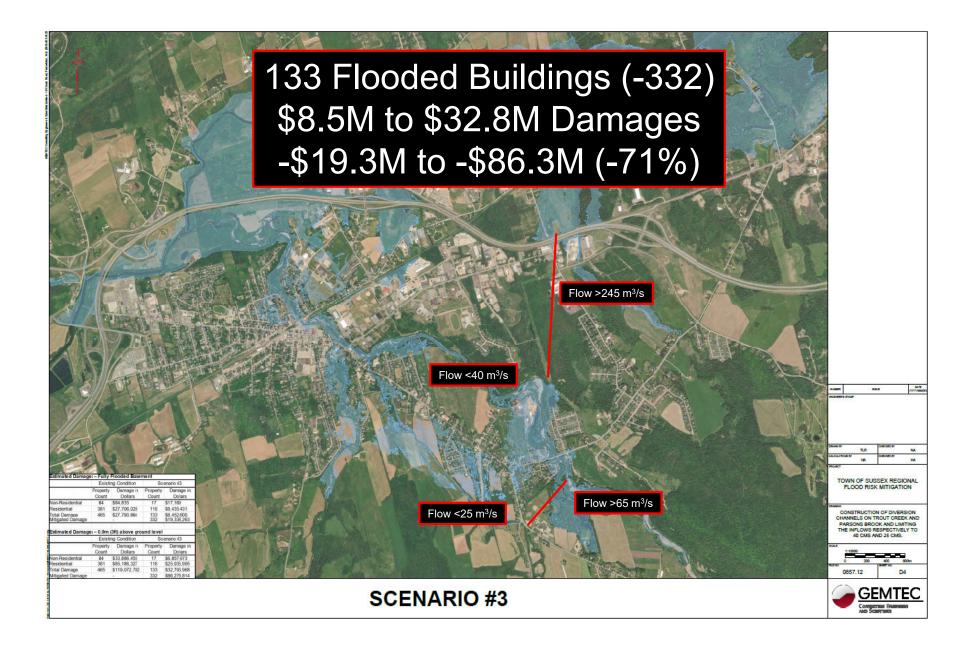
## **Flood Diversion Scenarios**

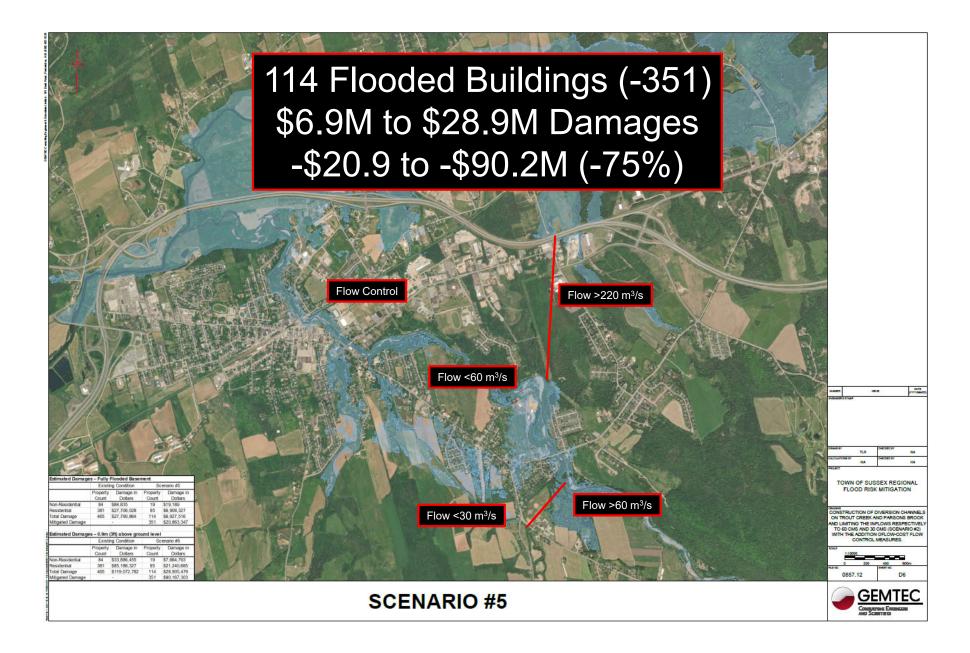














**Existing Conditions** 

## Post Road Area



Scenario #2/#5



Scenario #3





#### Cost – Benefit Summary

	Properties Flooded	Delta	Basement	1st Floor	Delta Basement	Delta 1st Floor	Delta Average	2022 Cost*
		Properties	Flooding	Flooding				
Existing Conditions	465	0	\$27.8M	\$119M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M	\$0M
Scenario #4	339	-126	\$21.2M	\$84.4M	-\$6.6M	-\$34.6M	-24%	\$20M
Scenario #1	200	-265	\$12.3M	\$15.3M	-\$15.5M	-\$68.8M	-56%	\$25M
Scenario #2	165	-300	\$9.9M	\$42.3M	-\$17.9M	-\$76.8M	-64%	\$27M
Scenario #3	133	-332	\$8.5M	\$32.8M	-\$19.3M	-\$86.3M	-71%	\$32M
Scenario #5	114	-351	\$6.9M	\$28.9M	-\$20.9M	-\$90.2M	-75%	\$28M

\* Excludes Post Road mitigation measures and current fuel cost escalation



## In Closing

- Existing Conditions (do nothing) will all but kill future development
- Parson Brook diversion is needed to protect the south part of Sussex Corner
- Trout Creek diversion negates the need for Main Street Berm
- Address increase in Post Road area flooding
- Some buildings (up to 114) require individual flood protection
- Return on Investment (ROI) is likely above 6



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#### Is Option #5 the right choice?



#### Cost – Benefit Summary

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		Properties	Flooding					
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