

Presentation Outline

- 1. Review of November 2021 Flood Event
- 2. Project Objectives
- 3. Scope of Work
- 4. Funding
- 5. Flood Mitigation Planning



Atmospheric River Event

- Long, narrow stream of high water vapour concentration
- Moisture generated from tropical regions

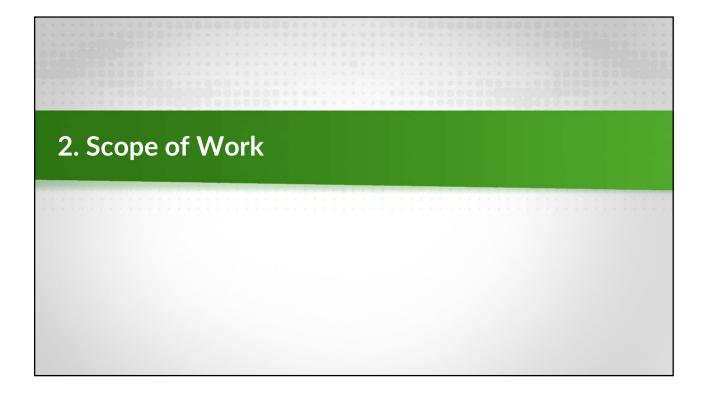


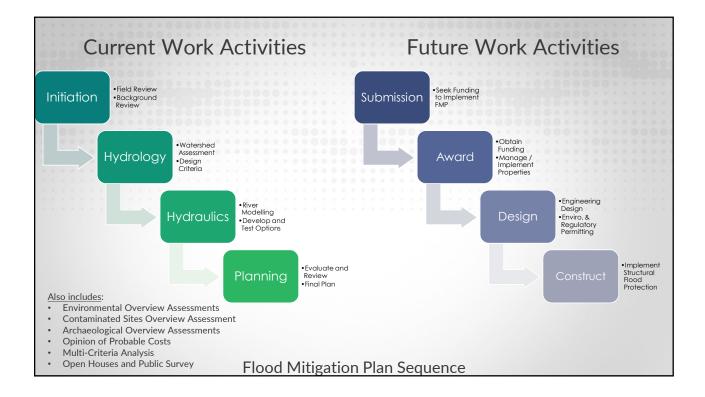


November 2021 Flood Impact Summary

- Widespread overland flooding
- Water and wastewater system damages
- Dike failures and bank erosion
- Middlesboro bridge failure
- Extensive damages to properties and buildings
- Temporary loss of services to the community
- Incredible amount of effort put into emergency response
- Evacuation Order for entire City of Merritt

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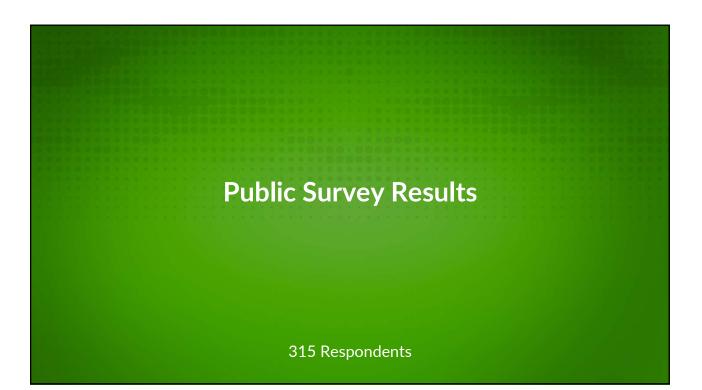




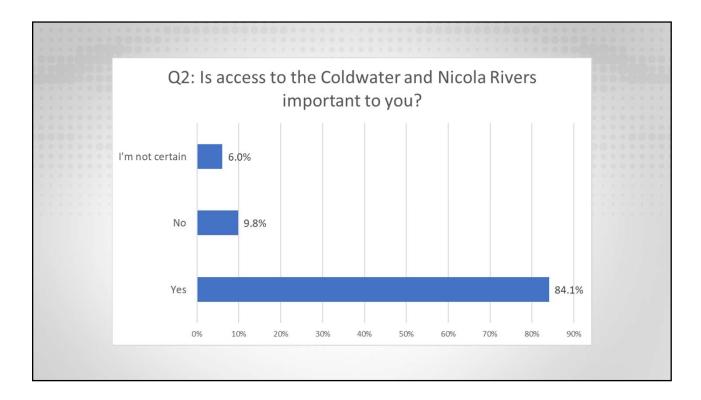
Scope of Work

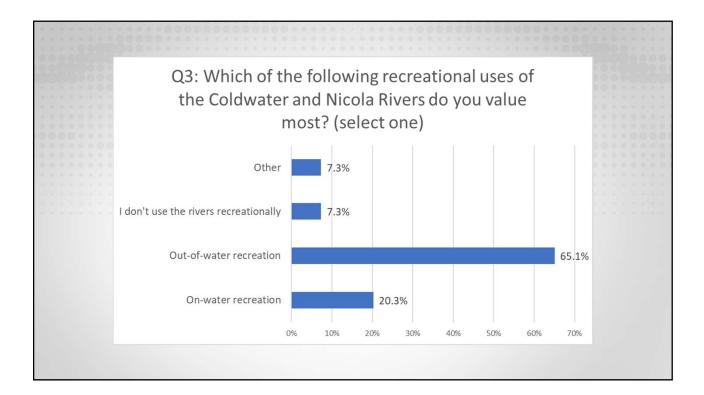
Two parts:

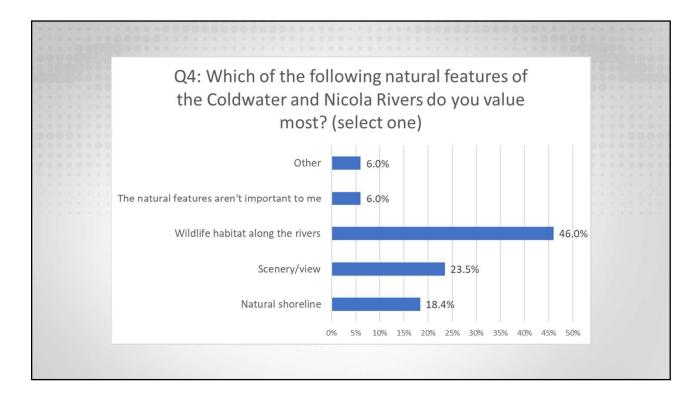
- 1. DMAF Application (postponed)
- 2. Flood Mitigation Planning
 - a) <u>This is a planning study and it does not include</u> <u>engineering design or regulatory permitting</u>
 - b) Development, testing, and comparison of options
 - c) Opinion of probable costs
 - d) Provide recommendations for flood protection

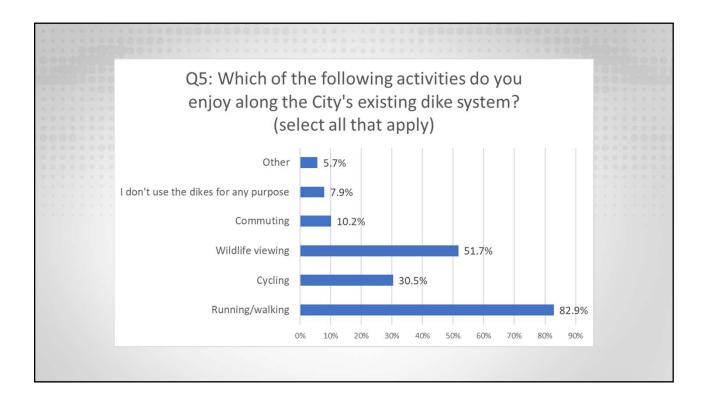


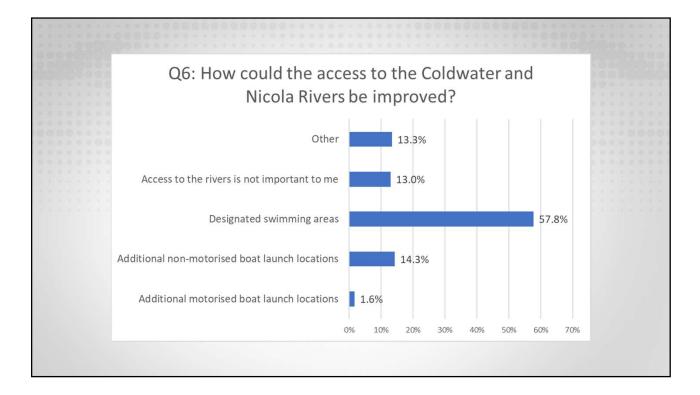
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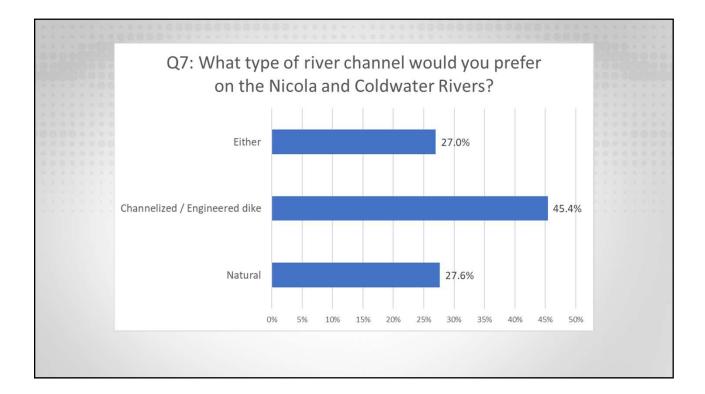












Project Objectives (Flood Mitigation Planning)

- Provide robust flood protection and reduce future risk
- Have low capital and operation and maintenance costs
- Limit impacts to property and environment
- Maintain river access and provide recreation opportunity
- Develop plan that considers ease of implementation
- Provide room for the rivers where feasible



Watershed Hydrology

- Two important rivers in Merritt
 - Nicola (3,238 km²)
 - Coldwater (917 km²)
- Nicola is larger, regulated
 - Snowmelt-dominated
 - May-June typical
- Coldwater is unregulated
 - Mixed regime
 - May-June and November-December

Watershed Hydrology (continued)

- Flooding history in Merritt from both watersheds
- Flood mitigation needs to consider risks of both rivers
- Peak flows for concept modelling in planning study:
 - Nicola River = 130 m³/s
 - Coldwater River = $533 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- At detailed design, hydrological design flows can be refined
 - WSC No. 08LG010 data recently confirmed
 - Consideration for watershed modelling

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Hydraulics

- River modelling completed using HEC-RAS
- Base model prepared by BGC Engineering
- All concepts were modelled
- Conceptual dikes 'stamped' into model to test effectiveness of flood protection and evaluate changes in river hydraulics





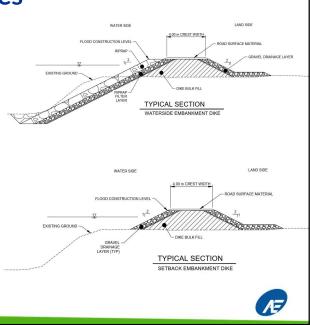
Types of Flood Protection Structures

Dike Maintenance Act

"dike" means an embankment, wall, fill, piling, pump, gate, floodbox, pipe, sluice, culvert, canal, ditch, drain or any other thing that is constructed, assembled or installed to prevent the flooding of land

Flood Protection Structures

- Waterside Embankment Dike
- Setback Embankment Dike
- Narrow Dike (e.g., Wall)
- Wide Dike (e.g., Road)
- Erosion/Scour Protection



Near Middlesborough Bridge

Other Flood Protection Structures

- Road raising (wide dike)
- Drainage pump stations
- Bridge replacements
- River channel dredging:
 - Some public feedback wants dredging
 - Pre-event vs. post-event survey does not indicate that there was widespread channel deposition in Coldwater River within City of Merritt

Near Aspen Planers Site

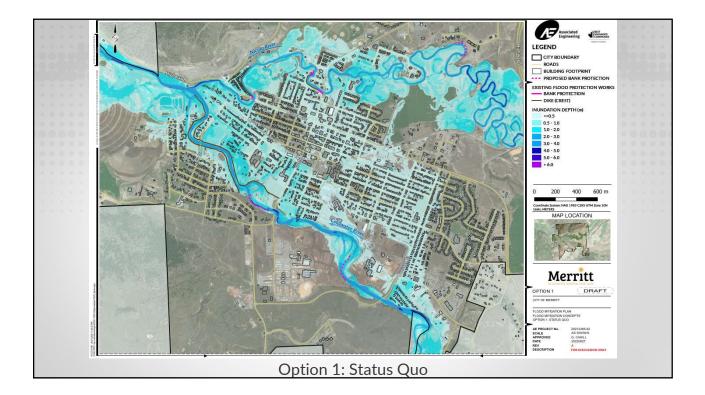
River Channel Dredging

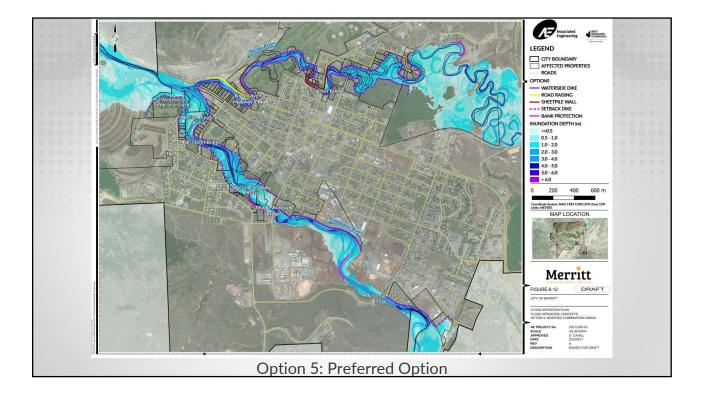
- Not a flood protection structure
- Sediment removal can be used as management tool
- Temporary measure and requires ongoing work
- Can destabilize banks and cause erosion in other locations
- Can result in loss of habitat, which can be permanent
- Expensive (especially over long distance in City)
- May not be practical and sustainable over the long term
- Discouraged by regulatory agencies

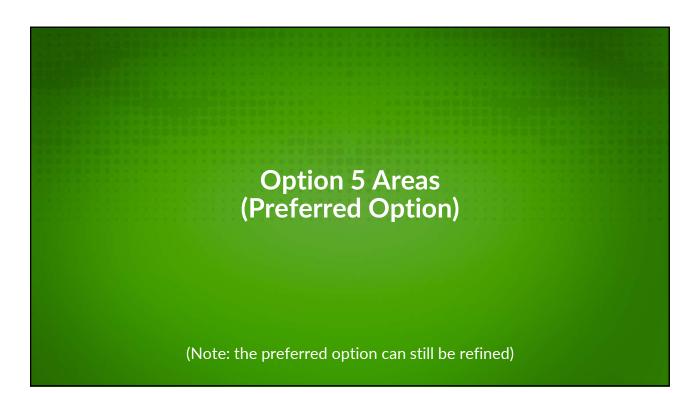


Conceptual Options

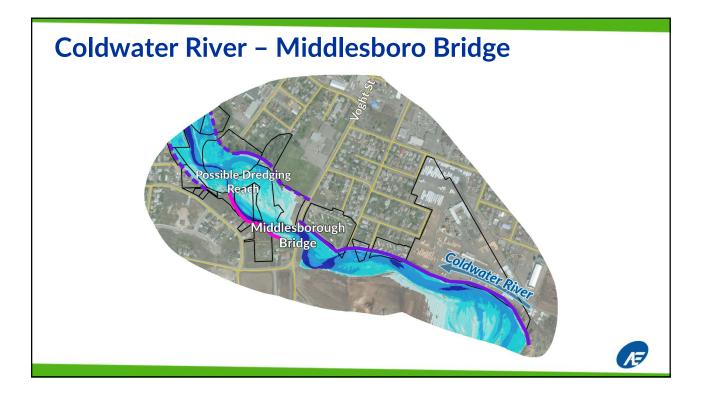
- Option 1: Status Quo
- Option 2: Full Floodplain Retreat
- Option 3: Waterside Diking
- Option 4A, 4B, 4C, and 5: Combination Diking
 - These options are all different combinations of waterside and setback diking
- Options are concept-level for planning purposes
- Flood mitigation plan is seeking funding for implementation (i.e., detailed design and construction)

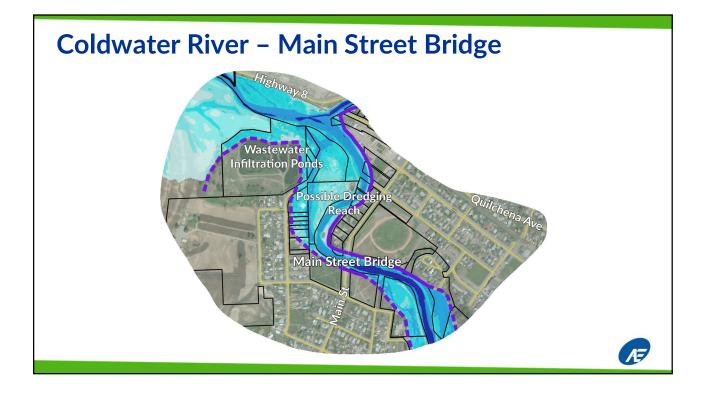


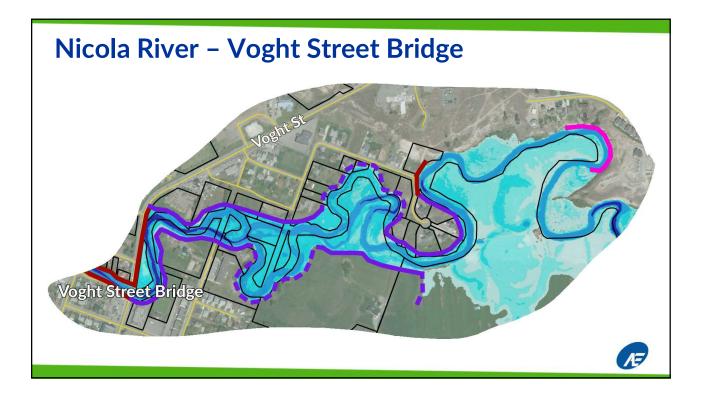


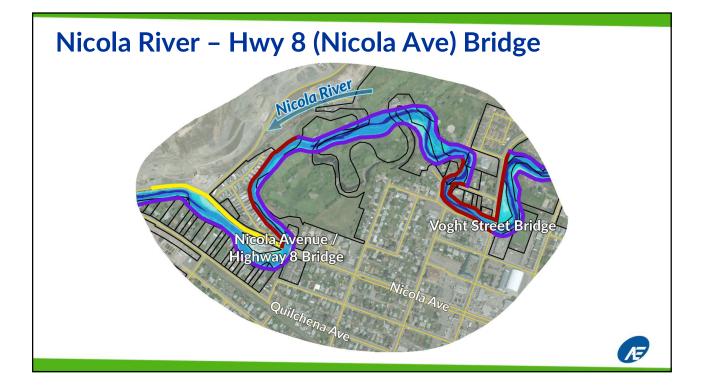














First Nations and Community Engagement

"We will work to earn the trust and confidence of First Nations communities, residents, businesses, and community organizations by acting with integrity, acknowledging our shortcomings, and inviting meaningful participation" – Merritt OCP

Four Stage Engagement process proposed

- 1. Pre Planning (complete)
- 2. Post Planning
- 3. Detailed Design
- 4. Project Construction

Flood Mitigation Planning Summary

- 7 conceptual options were developed (Option 5 preferred)
- Evaluation and refinement of preferred option can still be completed during design
- Implementation costs are going to be high and phasing of multi-year flood mitigation program can be considered
- Funding is a priority to move forward with flood mitigation
- Once funding is secured, next steps will include:
 - Work with property owners in dike and setback areas
 - Consultation, design, permitting, and construction

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