

Advancing Climate Risk-Informed Flood Inundation Mapping: A Case Study of the Tuolumne River Watershed

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Presentation Overview

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Project Background

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**Overview of Climate
Risk-Informed
Approach**

2

**Climate Change
Science &
Understanding**

4

Summary of Results



Project Background

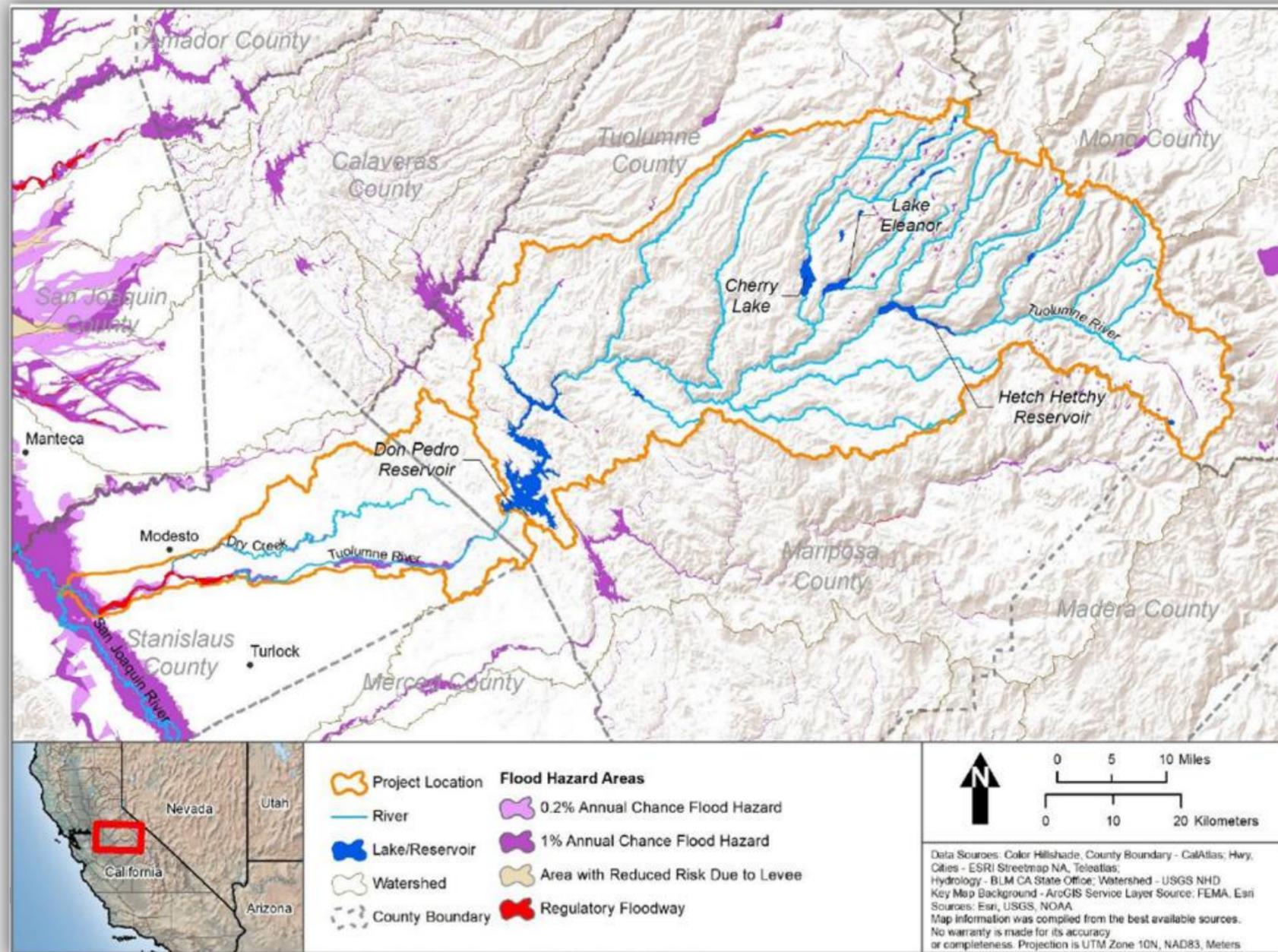
Pilot Project Objectives

1. Develop a prototype floodplain inundation map following FEMA Risk MAP (Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning) guidelines with a climate risk-informed approach for decision-makers
2. Develop a communication tool (ArcGIS StoryMaps for flood risk) for decision-making
3. Enhance the tool development by communicating and engaging local communities



Pilot Study Area: Tuolumne Watershed

Tuolumne Watershed



Why the Tuolumne Watershed?

- Factors affected by climate change
 - **Elevation Range** (30 ft to 13,000 ft elev.)
 - **Snowpack** (60% of watershed upstream of Don Pedro Dam is above 5,000 ft elev.)
 - **Rain and Rain-on-Snow Events**
 - **Growing Flood Risks**
- On-going excellent relationship with local entities
 - Weather Generator Development
 - SJ Watershed Studies Collaboration

Current FEMA Mapping Standards

Category	Standard	FEMA Document
Inflow Hydrograph	Input hydrographs derived from rainfall-runoff models or other hydrologic methods	Hydrology: Rainfall-Runoff Analysis (Feb 2019)
Reservoir Storage	No storage capacity considered below Normal Pool Elevation for Multi-Purpose Reservoirs	Hydrology: Rainfall-Runoff Analysis (Feb 2019)
Channel Storage	Channel storage accounted using routing techniques	Hydrology: Rainfall-Runoff Analysis (Feb 2019)
Levees	Flood hazard reduction based on FEMA levee accreditation status	Levees (Dec 2020)
Future Conditions	Future development-based floodplain (Zone X) <i>No climate change impact on hydrology considered</i>	General Hydrologic Considerations (May 2016)

Climate Change Science & Understanding

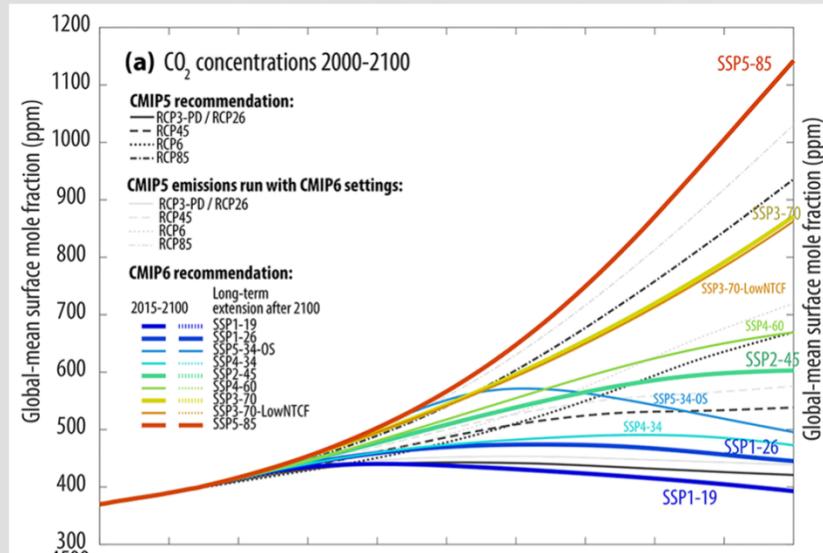
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP)

IPCC Assessment Report (AR)	CMIP & Number of General Circulation Model (GCM)	Name and Number of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Scenarios
1 st (1990)		
2 nd (1995)		
3 rd (2001)	CMIP1/2 ~18 models (1997)	Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) – 6 Scenarios
4 th (2007)	CMIP3 24 models (2006)	SRES – 6 Scenarios
5 th (2014)	CMIP5 40 models (2014)	Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) – 7 Scenarios, but only 4 are used in AR5
6 th (2021/22)	CMIP6 50+ models (2020)	Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) – 5 Scenarios



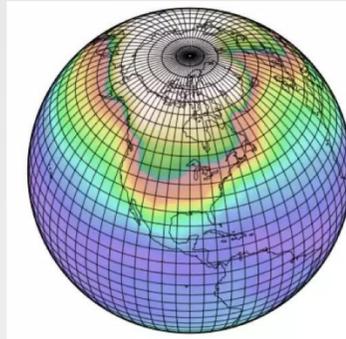
Using Climate Projections

Emission Scenarios



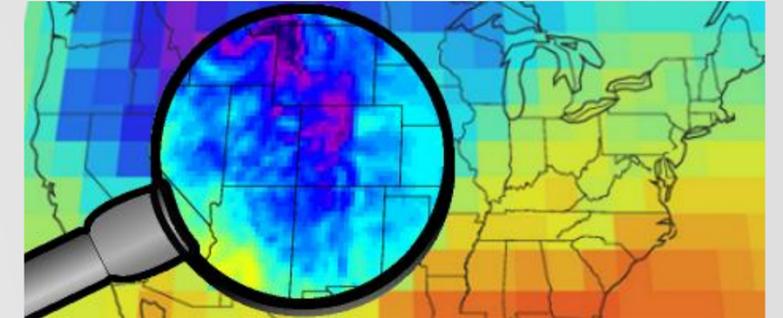
Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP)
 with CO₂ concentrations:
 4 "Benchmark" Scenarios
 (SSPs 1-26, 2-45, 3-70, 5-85)

General Circulation Model (GCM)

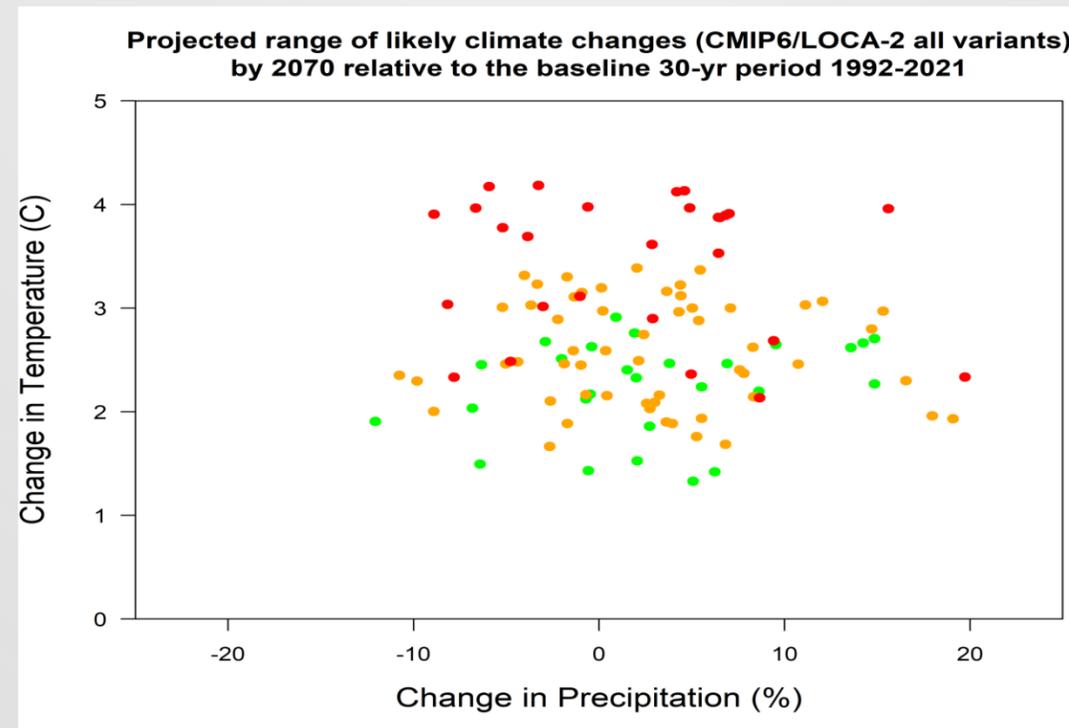


CMIP6: >130 models and multiple variants per model

Bias Correction + Downscaling



LOCA2: 200 individual projections from ~15 models covering 3 scenarios



- Useful for establishing the plausible range of climate change
- Difficult, impractical, and problematic for using as direct inputs to water resource system models



Challenges with Downscaled Climate Projections: *Climate Variability can Lead to Misleading Trends*

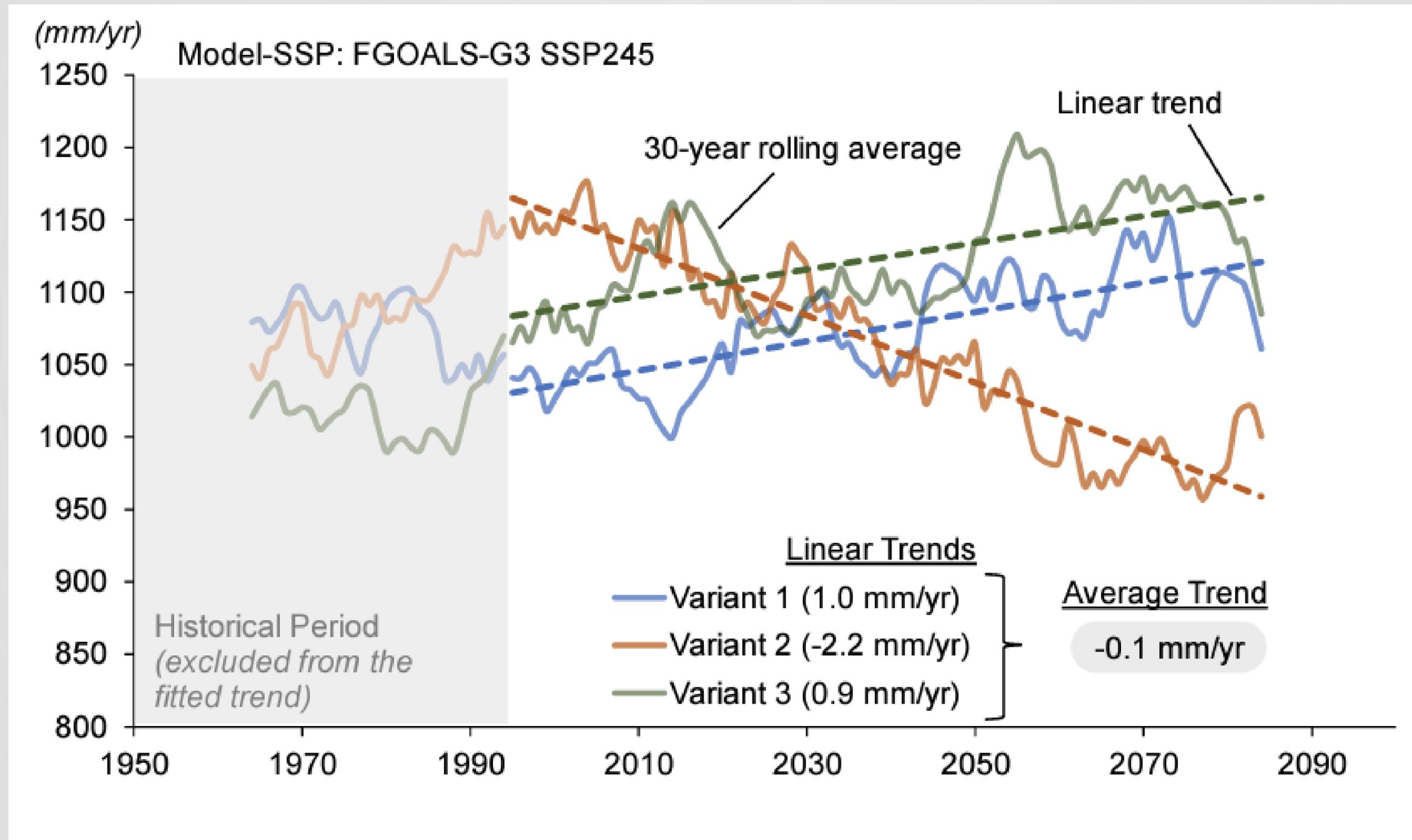


Figure taken from SWP Delivery Capability Report

Using Climate Projections at DWR – Traditional Method

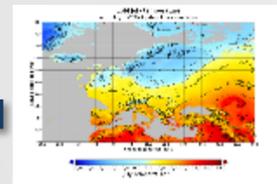
“Top Down” or Downscaling Approach

Select a Couple of General Circulation Model (GCM) Projections



Source: [NOAA GFDL](#)

Downscaling, Hydrologic Modeling

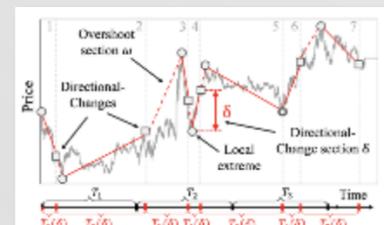


Operations and Planning Models



Source: [SEI WEAP](#)

Conditional System Performance Projections



There are 100's of Global Climate projections

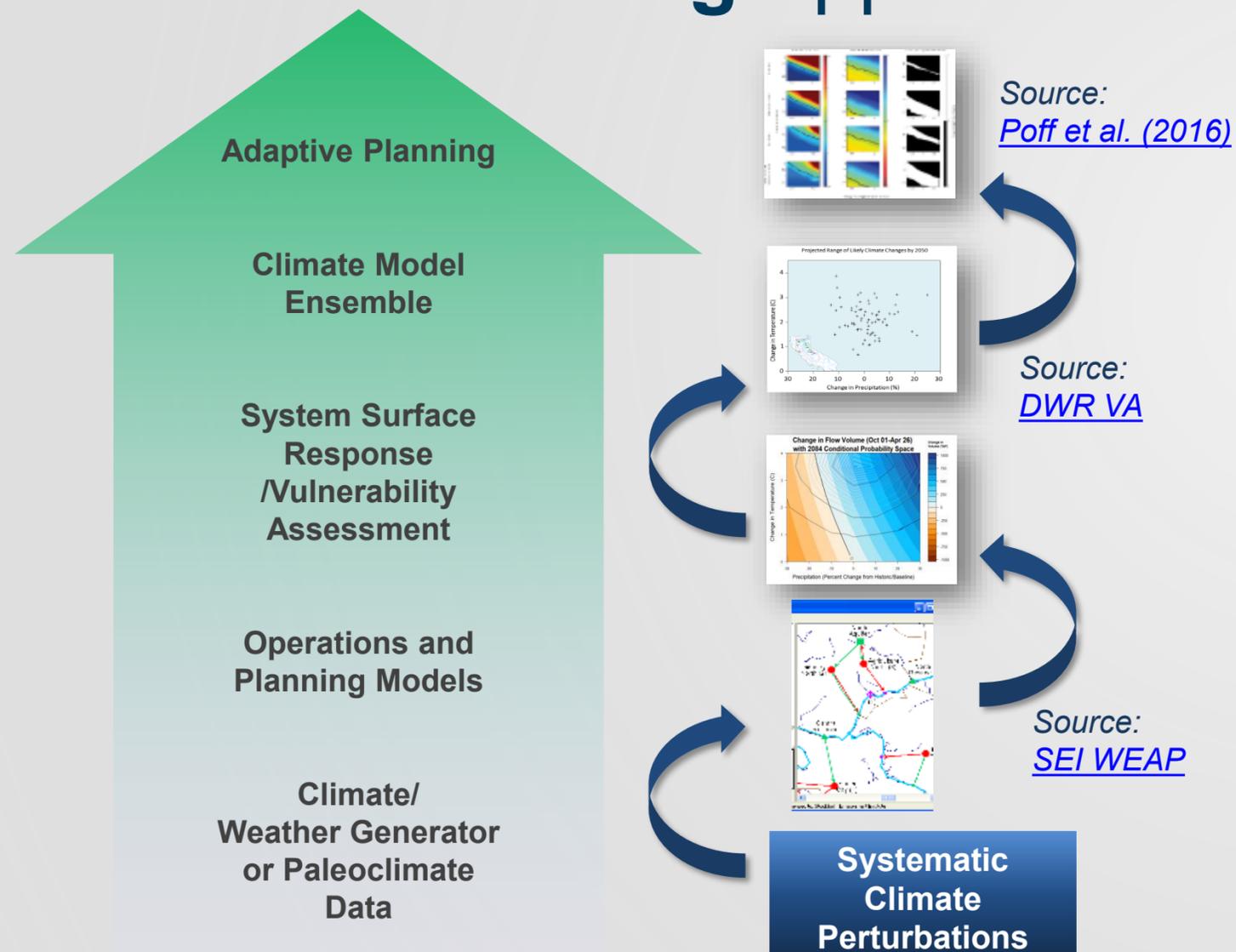
- Pick a scenario or set of scenarios to localize and use as the “future”
- Predict future performance of your water system
- Determine vulnerabilities and adapt as indicated



- Did we cover the full range of uncertainty to be prepared?
- Would the results be different if a different set of projections or method were used?
- How likely is this future, what is the risk?

Using Climate Projections at DWR – Current Approach

“Bottom Up” or Decision Scaling Approach



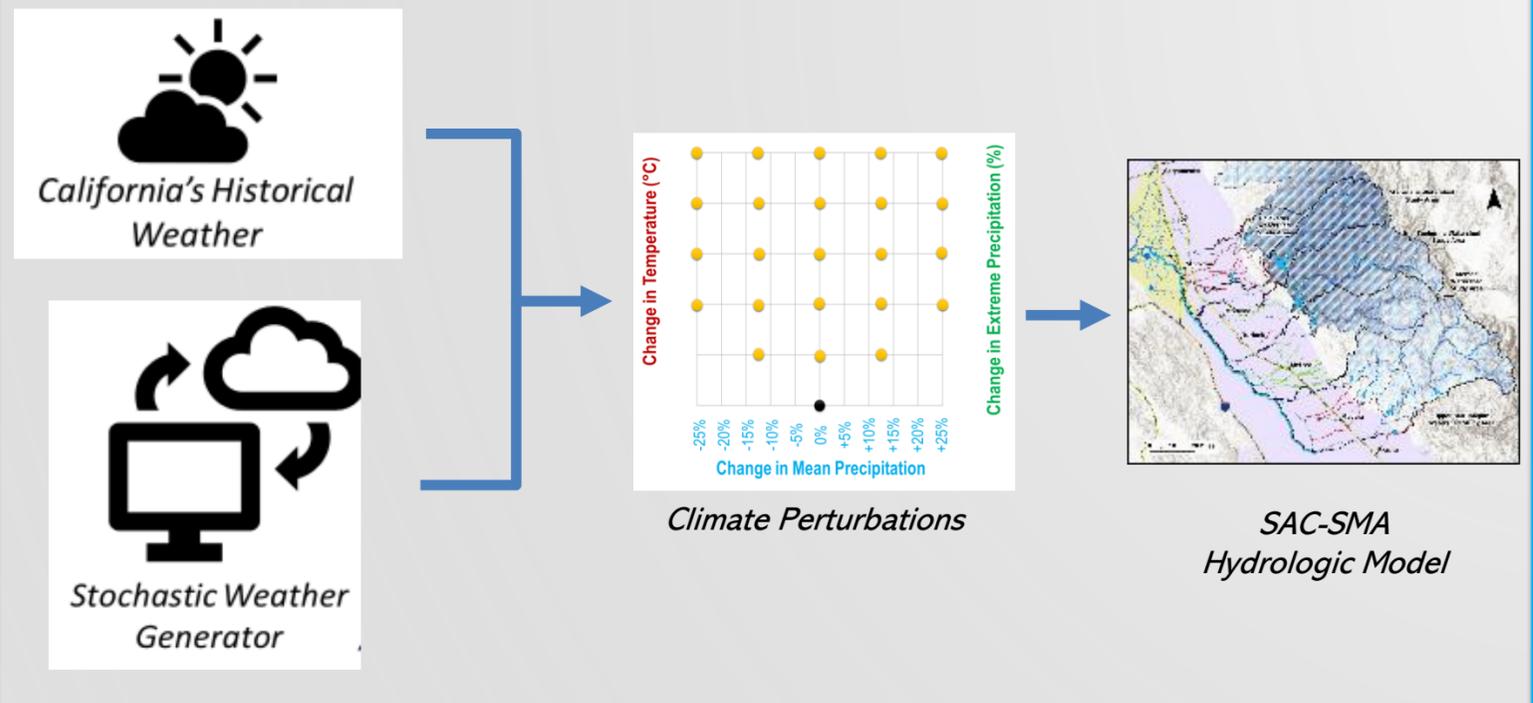
A way to prepare when you aren't sure what's coming (Stress Test)

- Determine the sensitivity of a water system to a range of stress (weather or climate possibilities). **Where is our system vulnerable?**
- Determine what threshold of performance is unacceptable or 'breaks' the system. **Find tipping points.**
- Determine how likely that is to happen. **Incorporate original climate projections to assess the risk of these “unacceptable outcomes.”**
- **ADAPT!** Take decision(s) toward what is “most” likely and/or “most” acceptable based on this risk assessment.

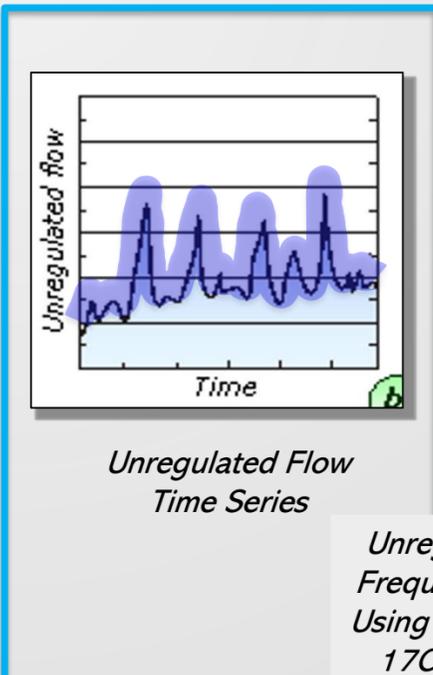
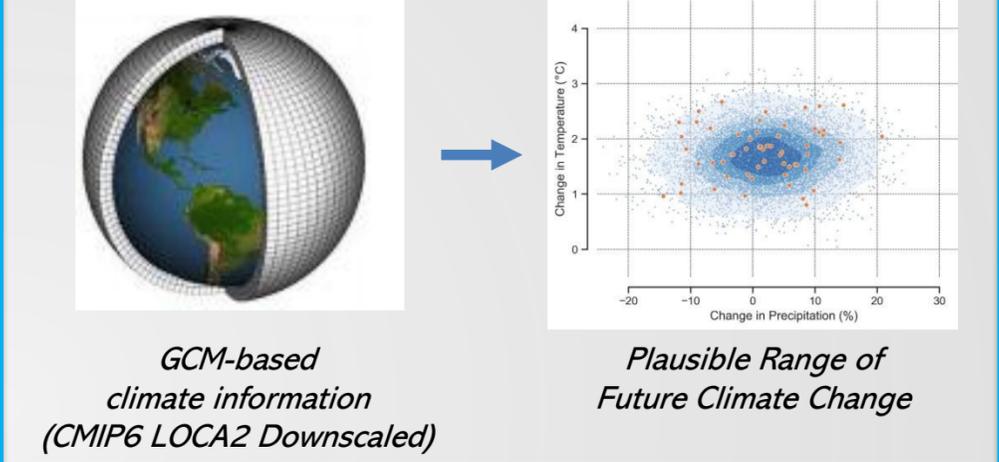
Climate Risk-Informed Analytical Approach

Analytical Framework

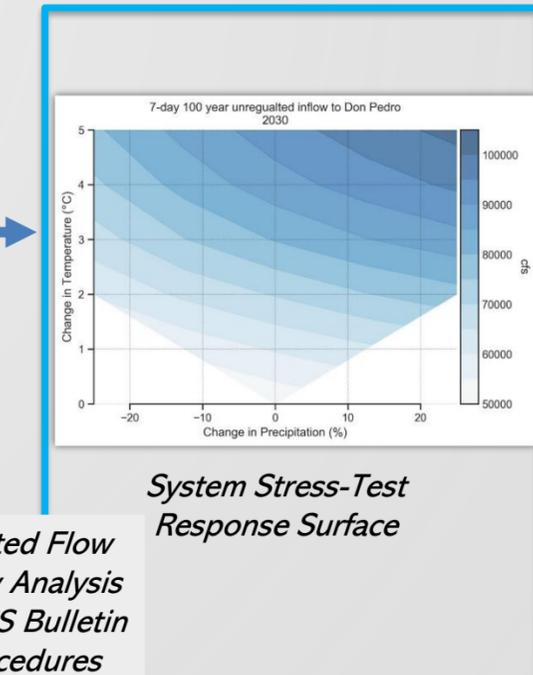
1. Climate Perturbations and Hydrologic Modeling



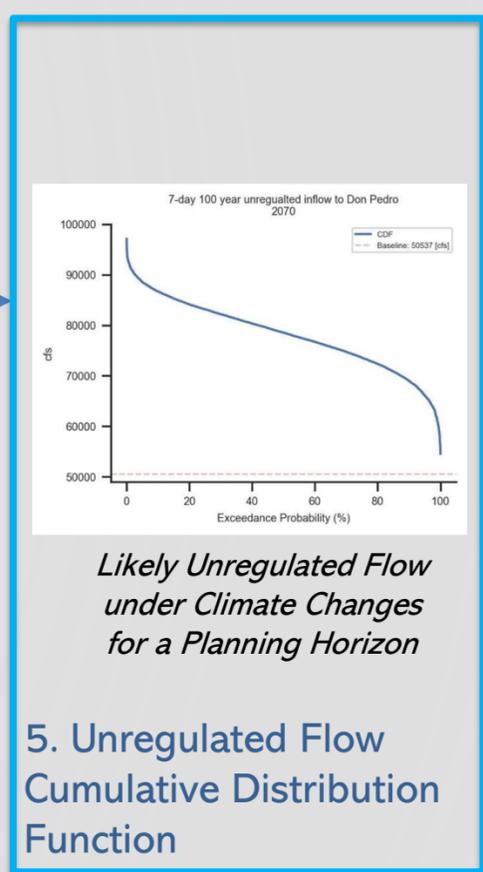
2. Climate Projections Analysis and Probability Distribution Function Development



3. Unregulated Flow Frequency Analysis



4. Stress-Test Surface Response Development

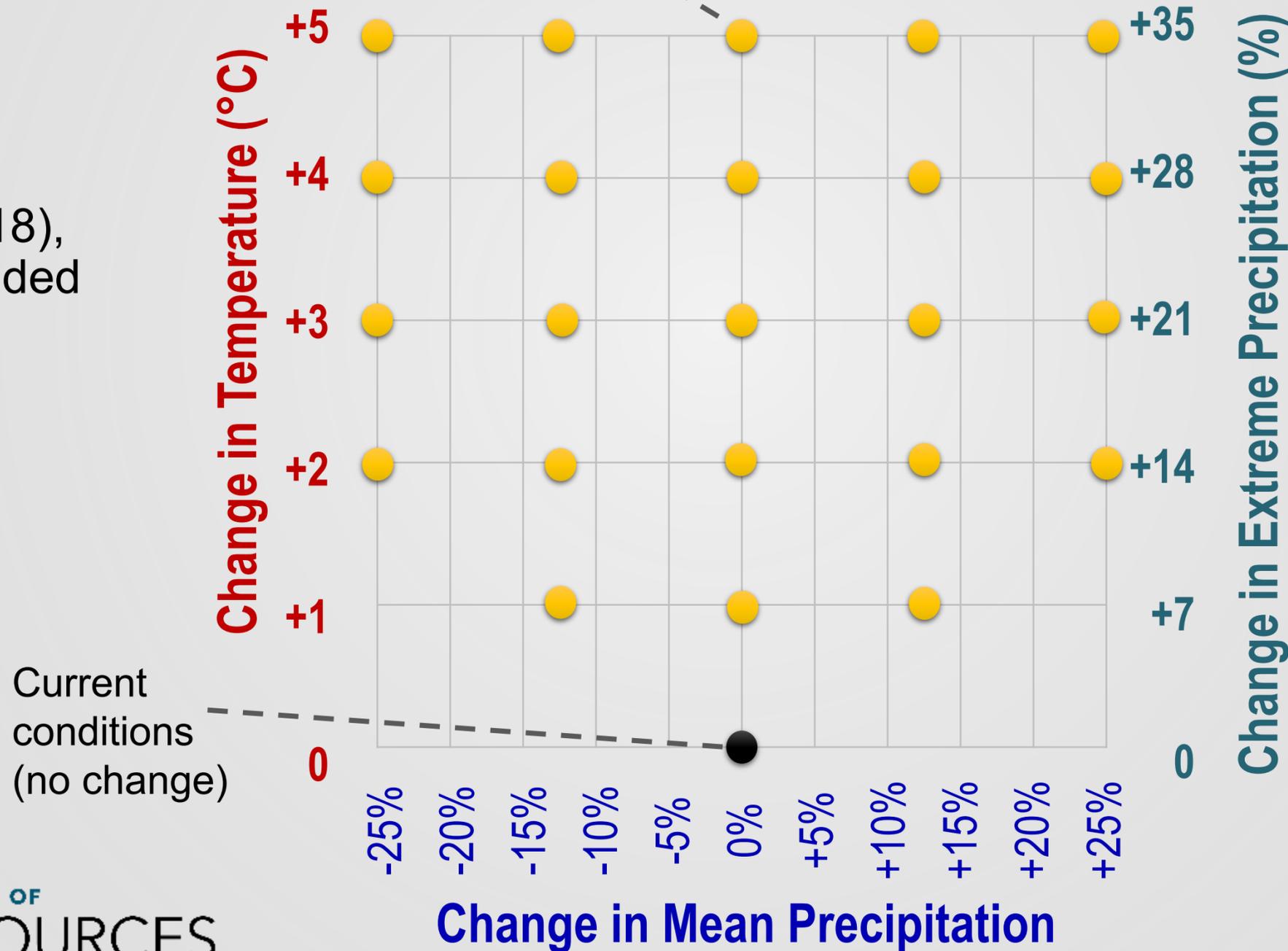


Climate and Perturbations

Each point is 100 years of daily hydroclimate

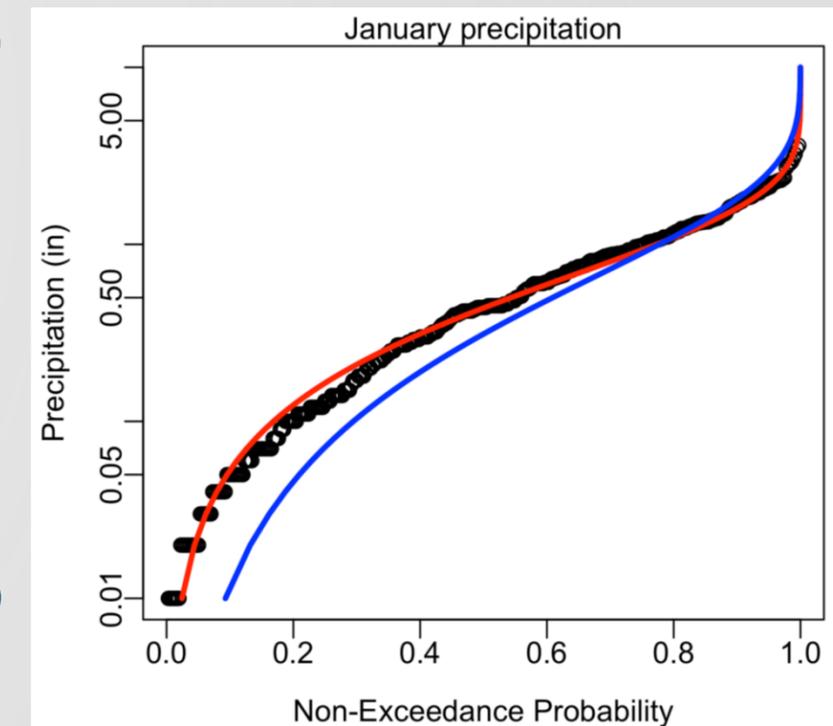
Perturbations:

- Baseline (1915-2018), temperature detrended
- 0°C to +5°C
- -25% to +25% total precipitation
- +7%/°C Clausius-Clapeyron scaling



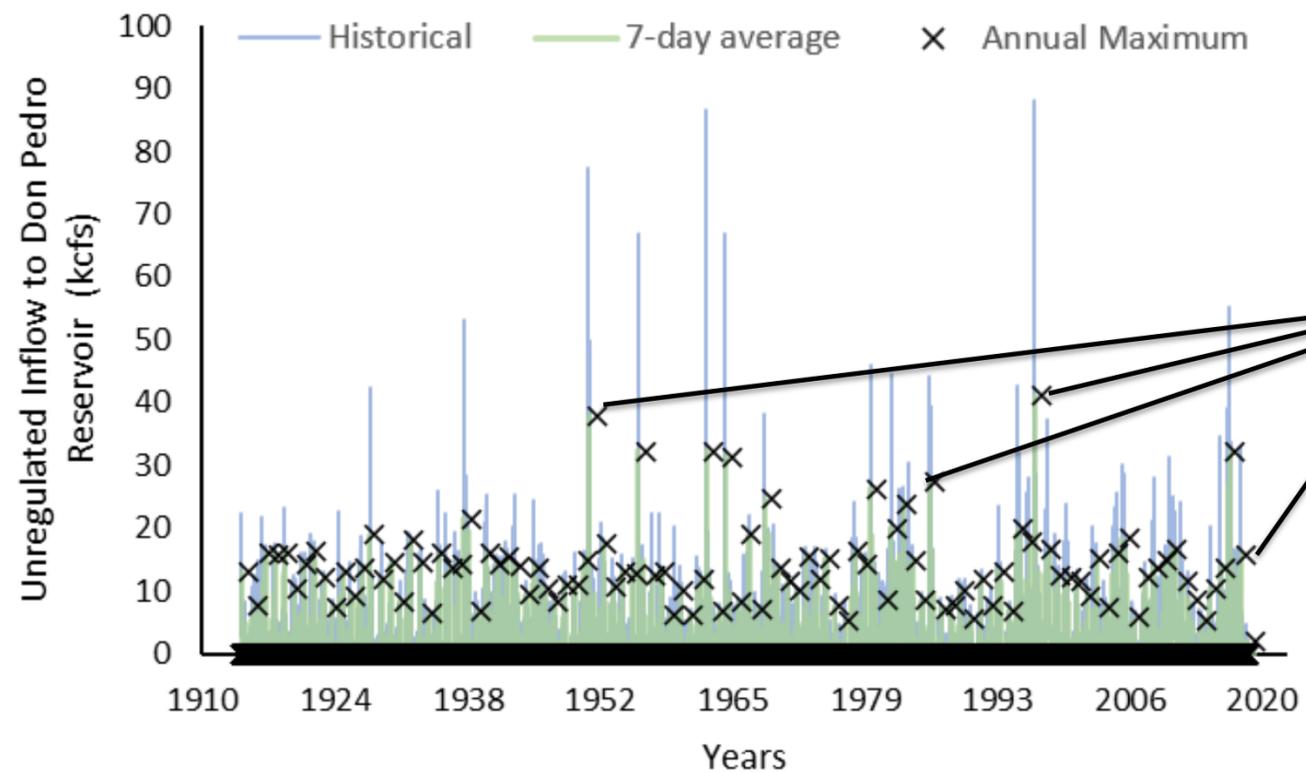
Change in Extreme Precipitation:

+7% per °C



Unregulated Flow Frequency Analysis: Bulletin 17C

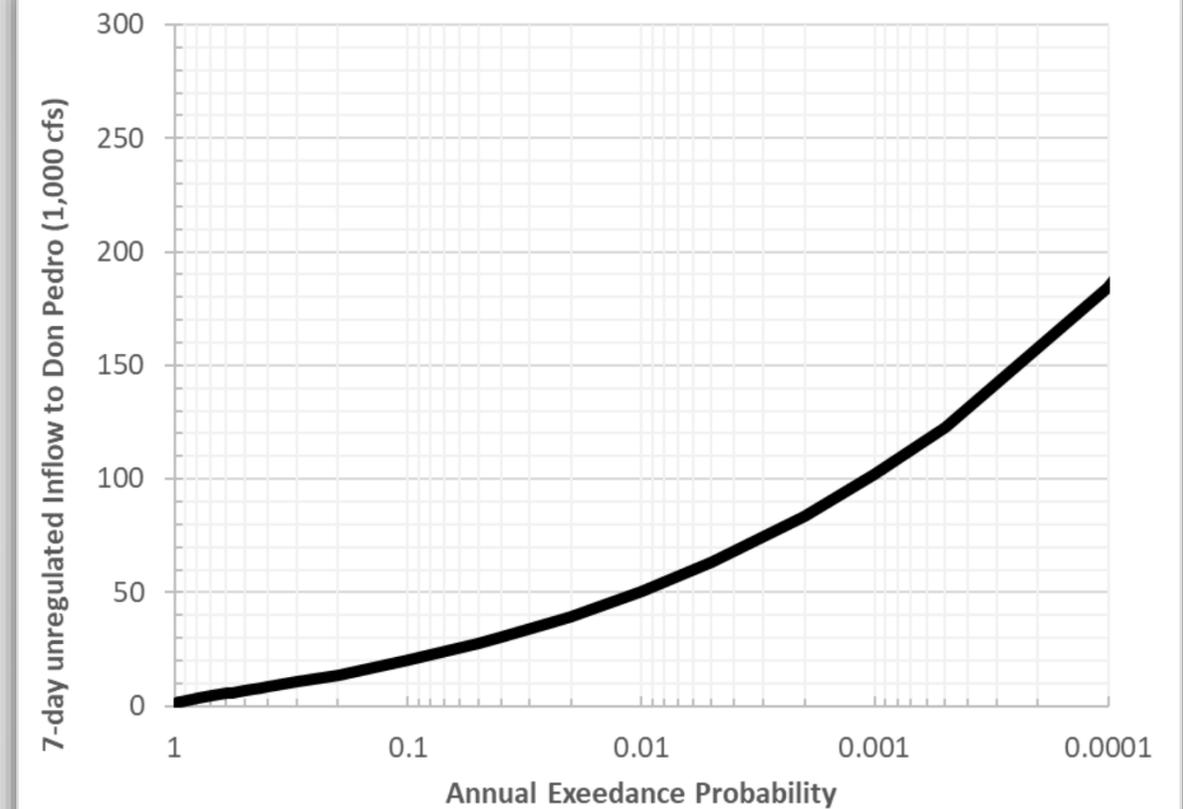
3. Unregulated Flow Frequency Analysis



IPAST

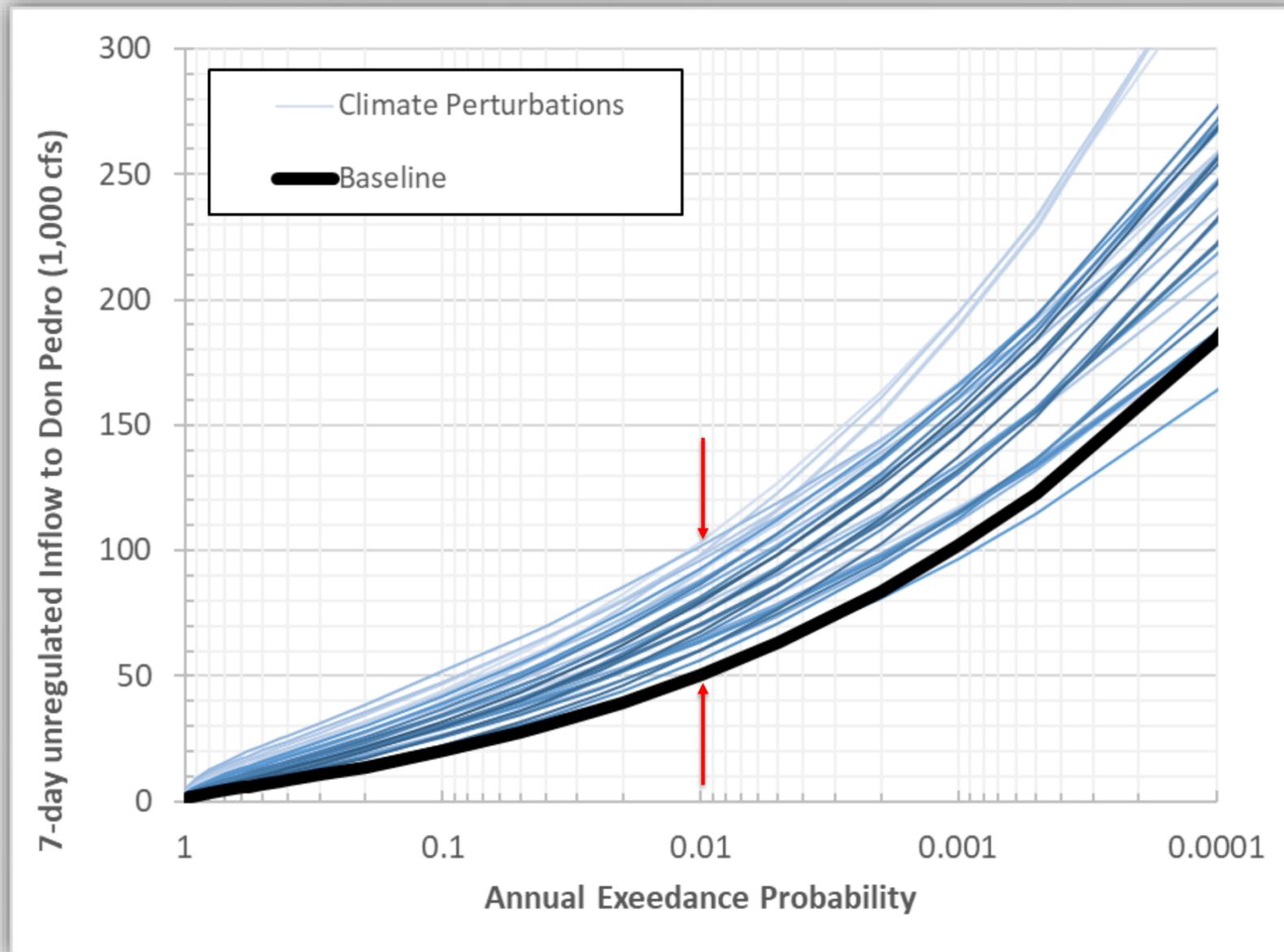
Log-Pearson Type III (LP3)

Bulletin 17C
EM 1110-2-1415

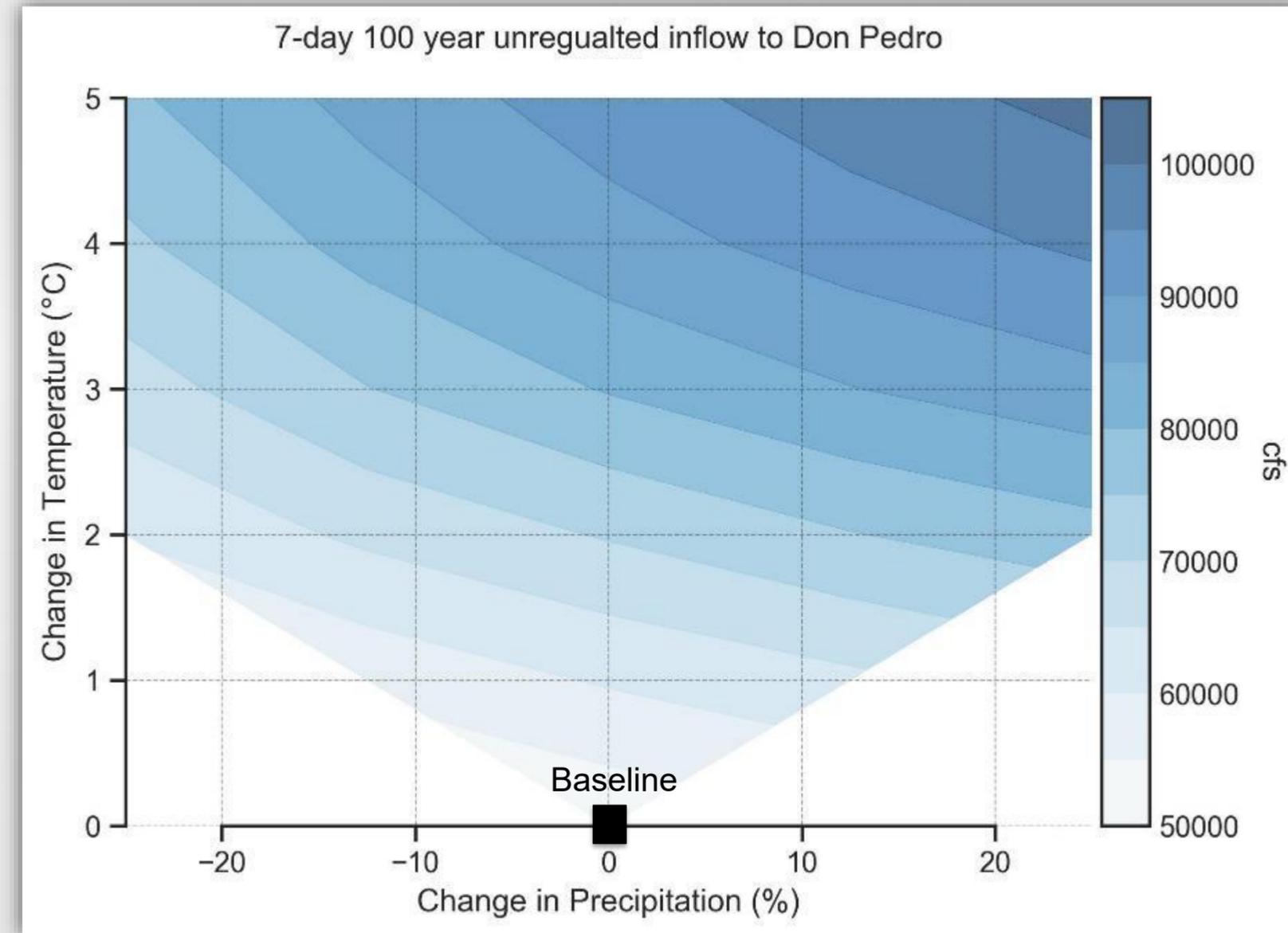


Bulletin 17C & Stress Test Response Surface

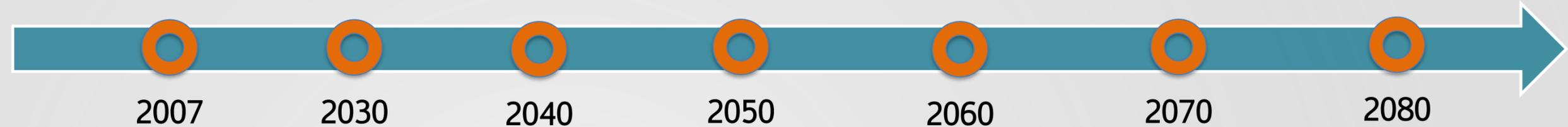
3. Unregulated Flow Frequency Analysis



4. Stress-Test Surface Response Development

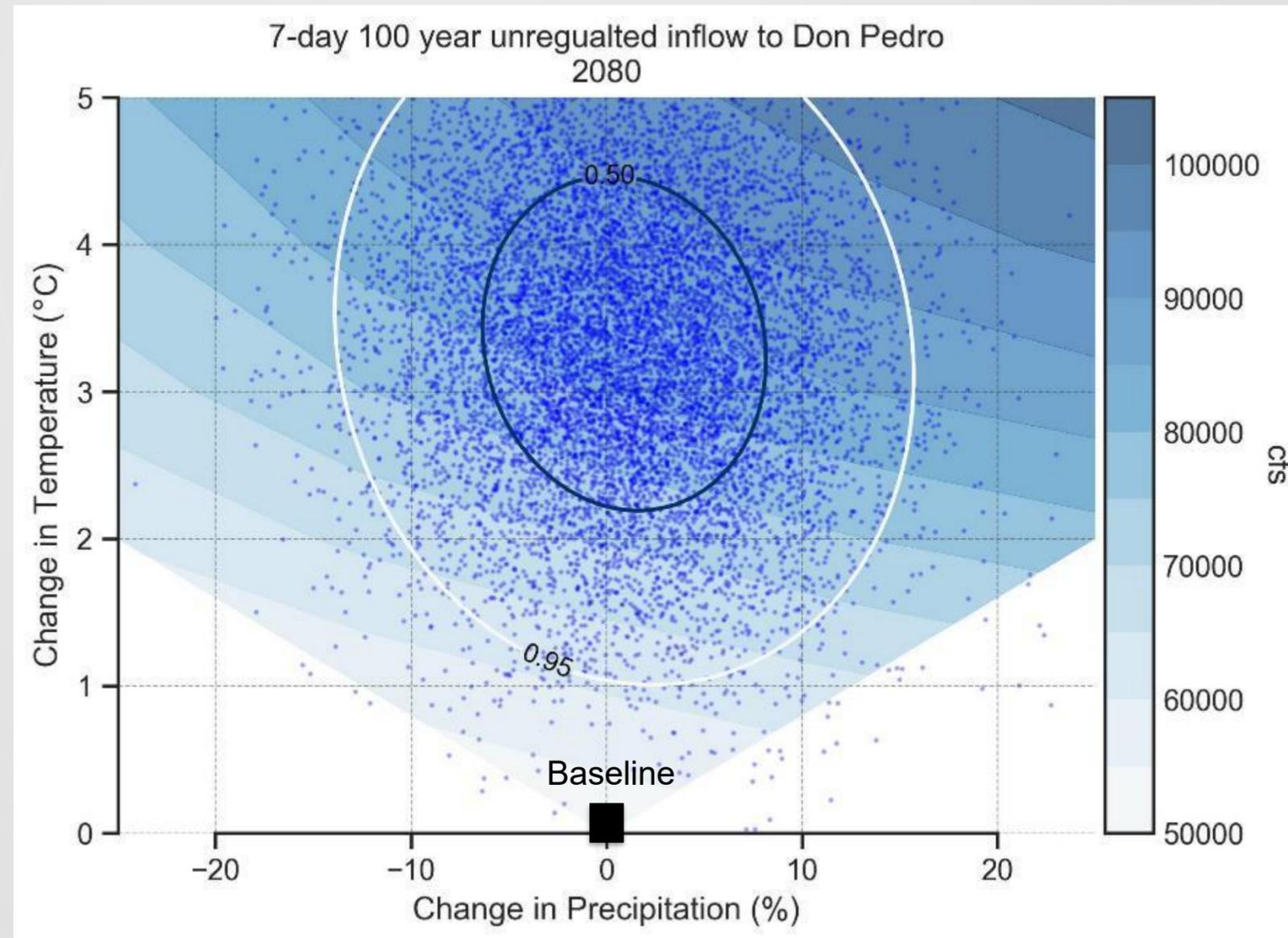


Climate Change Projections

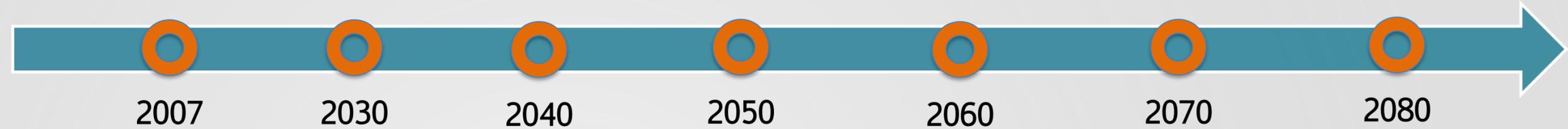


2. Climate Projections Analysis and Probability Distribution Function Development

- Select a planning horizon
- Used CMIP6-LOCA2 downscaled GCM data with SSP variant averaging
- Developed bivariate Gaussian probability density function (PDF) of climate change signal
- Developed a 10,000-member random sample of changes in 30-year temperature and precipitation from the PDF

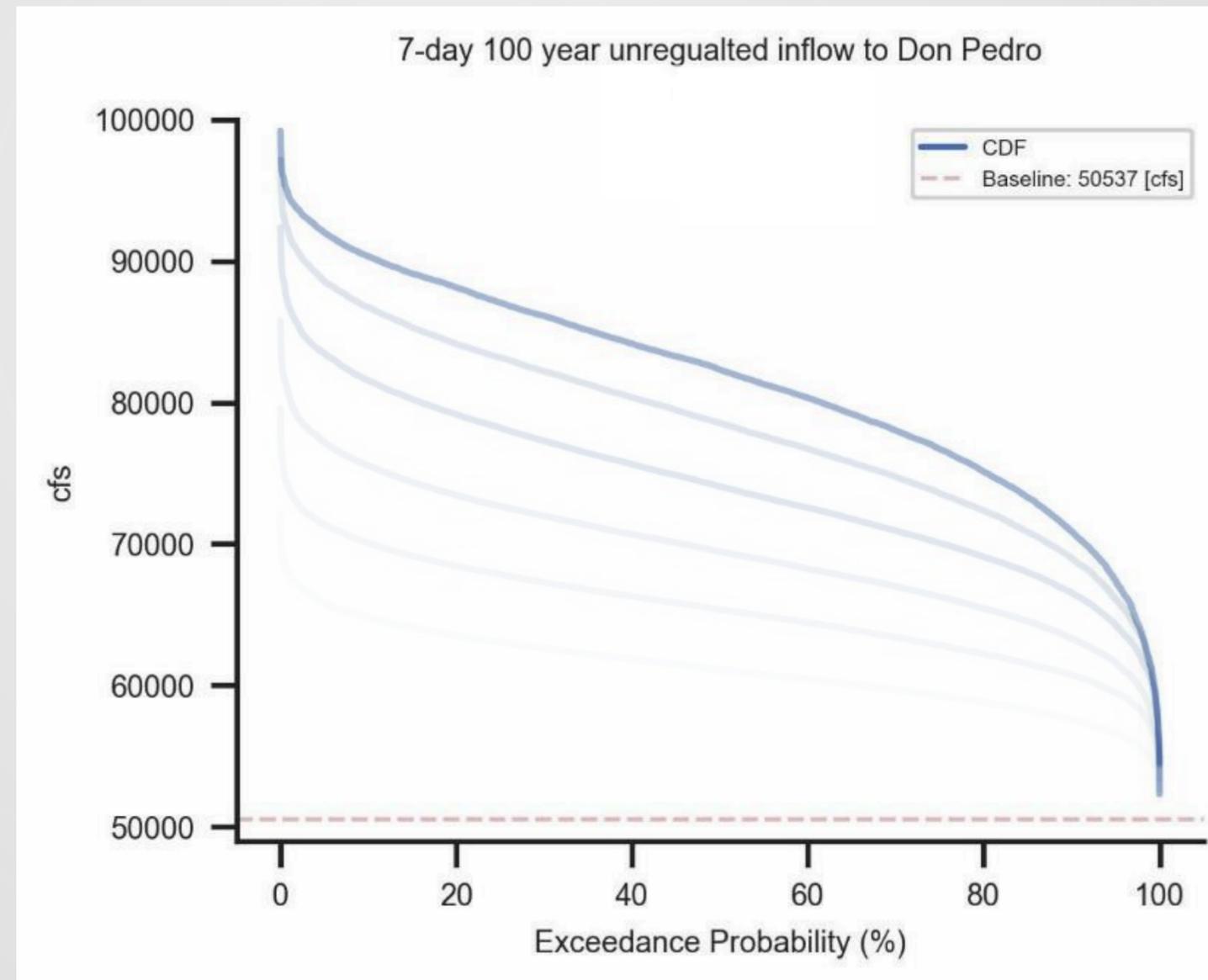


Cumulative Distribution Functions



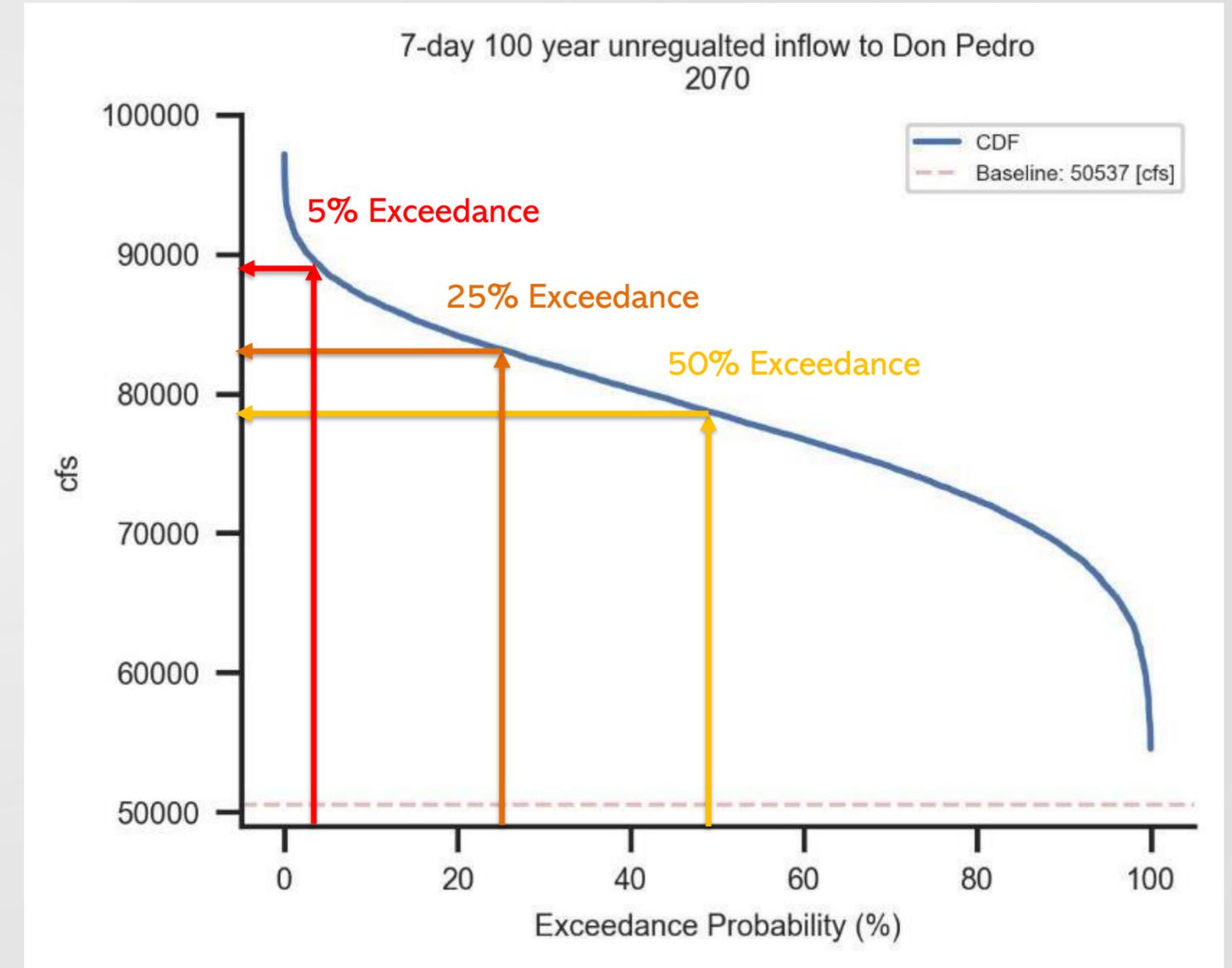
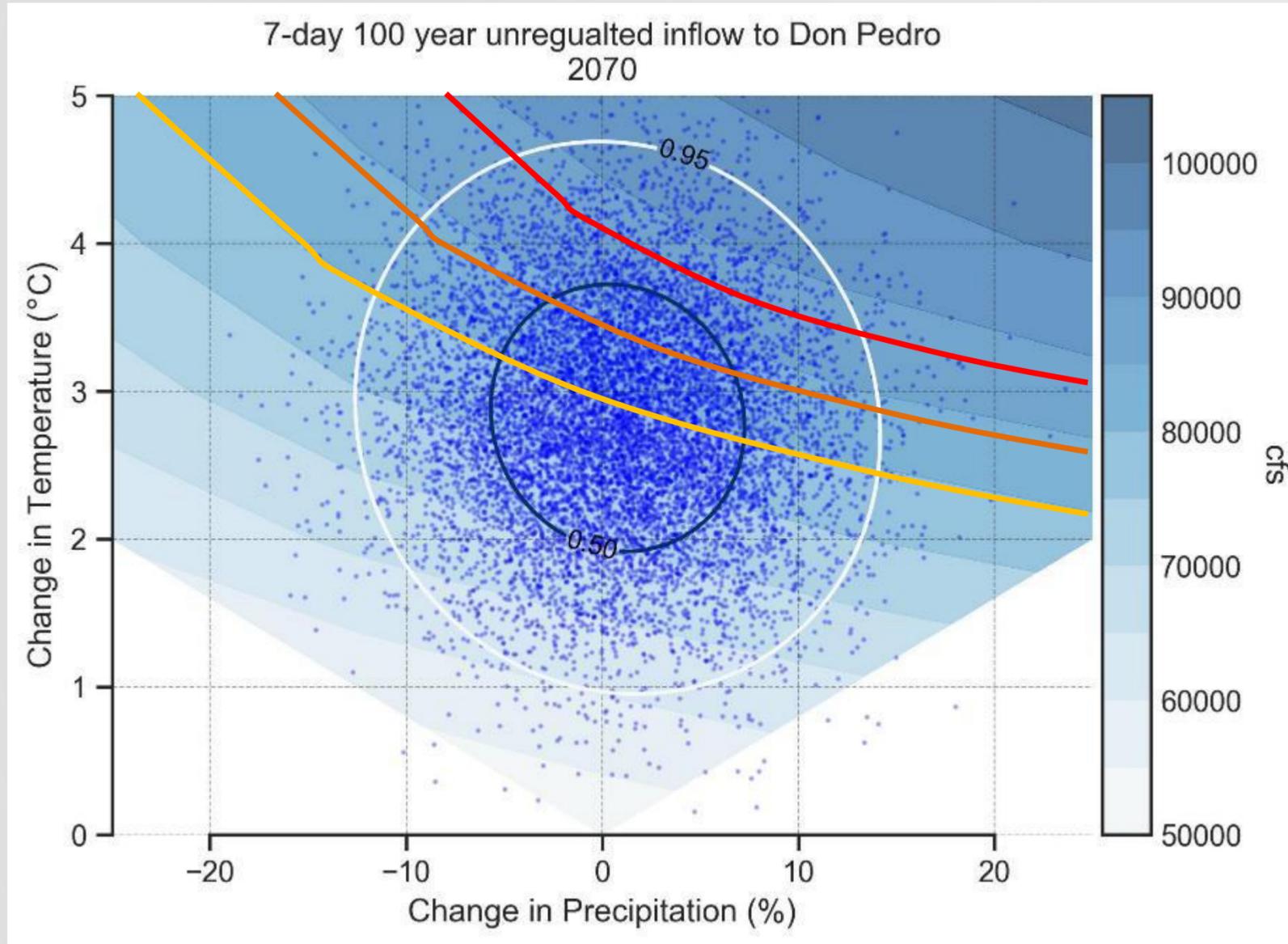
5. Unregulated Flow Cumulative Distribution Function

- For each of 10,000-member random sample of changes in 30-year temperature and precipitation, corresponding 7-day 100-year inflow to Don Pedro was extracted.
- A cumulative distribution function for each planning horizon was developed from the extracted inflows.



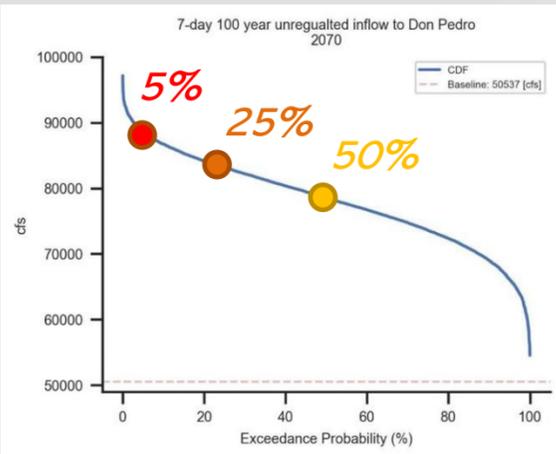
Identify Key Climate Change Scenarios

6. Identify Draft Key Climate Scenarios



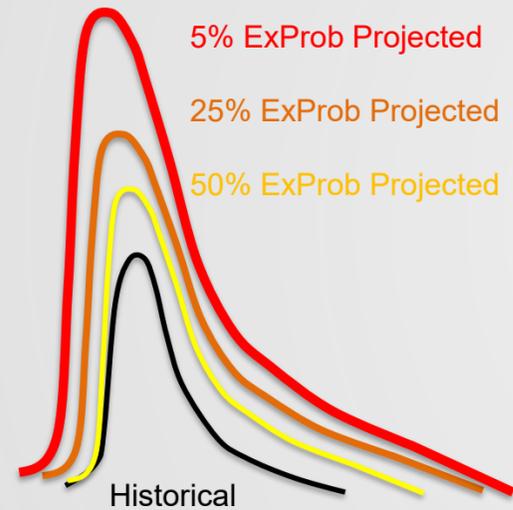
Floodplain Mapping Approach

6. Identify Draft Climate Scenarios



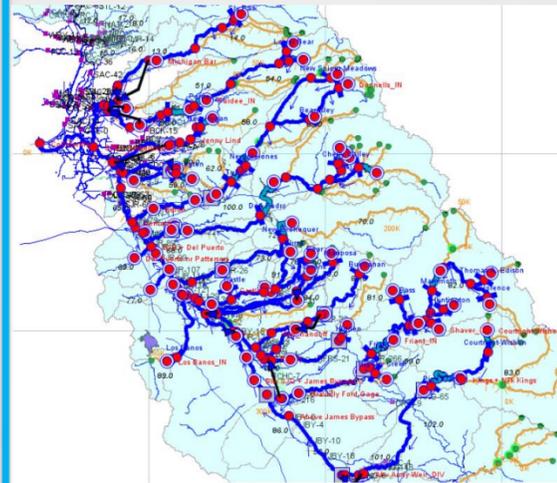
Likely Unregulated Flow under Climate Changes for a Planning Horizon

7. Select Representative Unregulated Flow Hydrographs



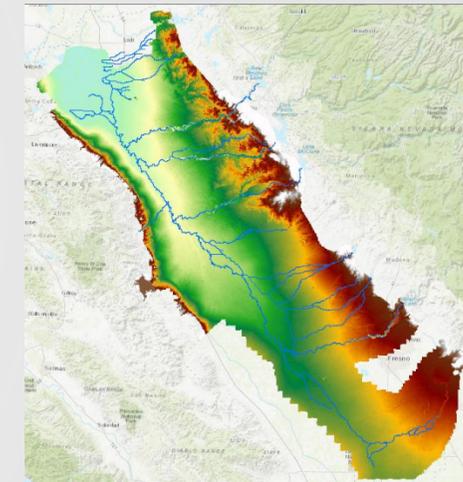
1% AEP Unregulated Hydrographs Selected from CVHS Scaled Events

8. Reservoir Operations Modeling



Reservoir Operations Simulation Model CVFPP 2022 HEC-ResSim

9. Hydraulic Modeling



San Joaquin River Hydraulic Model CVFED 2.0 HEC-RAS

10. Floodplain Mapping



Floodplain Mapping

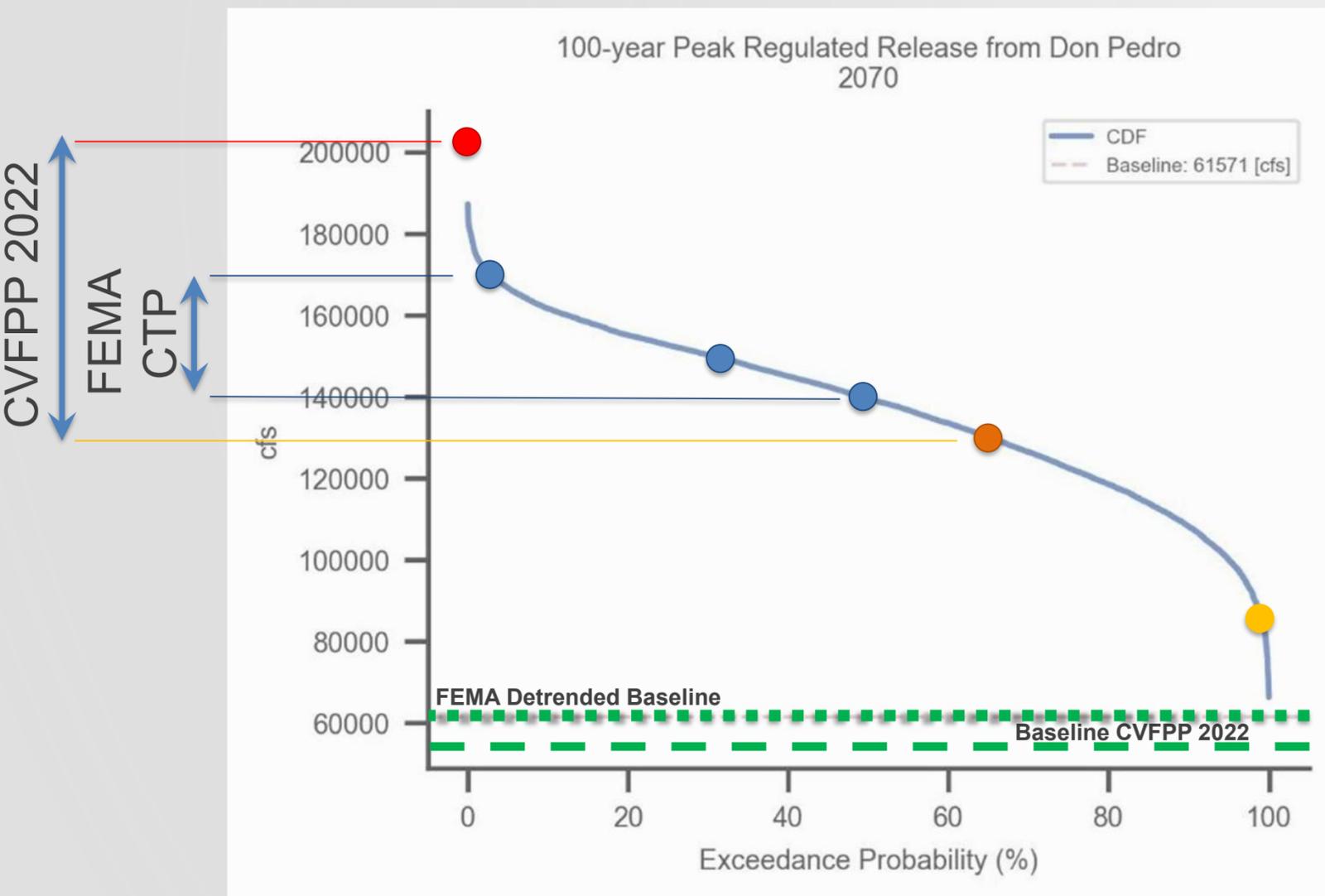


Summary of Results

Comparison with CVFPP 2022 Results

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	Current (CFS)	2070 50% (CFS)	2070 25% (CFS)	2070 5% (CFS)
0.010	61,571	141,906	150,849	171,528

CVFPP 2022 Results				Flow (cfs)
AEP	2022 without-project	2072 without-project, low	2072 without-project, median	2072 without-project, high
0.100	10,600	10,700	11,000	14,200
0.040	13,400	18,400	34,000	69,500
0.020	32,600	49,600	75,100	132,100
0.010	55,200	84,400	130,700	208,300
0.005	83,000	126,900	192,500	315,600



A “small” difference in consideration of:

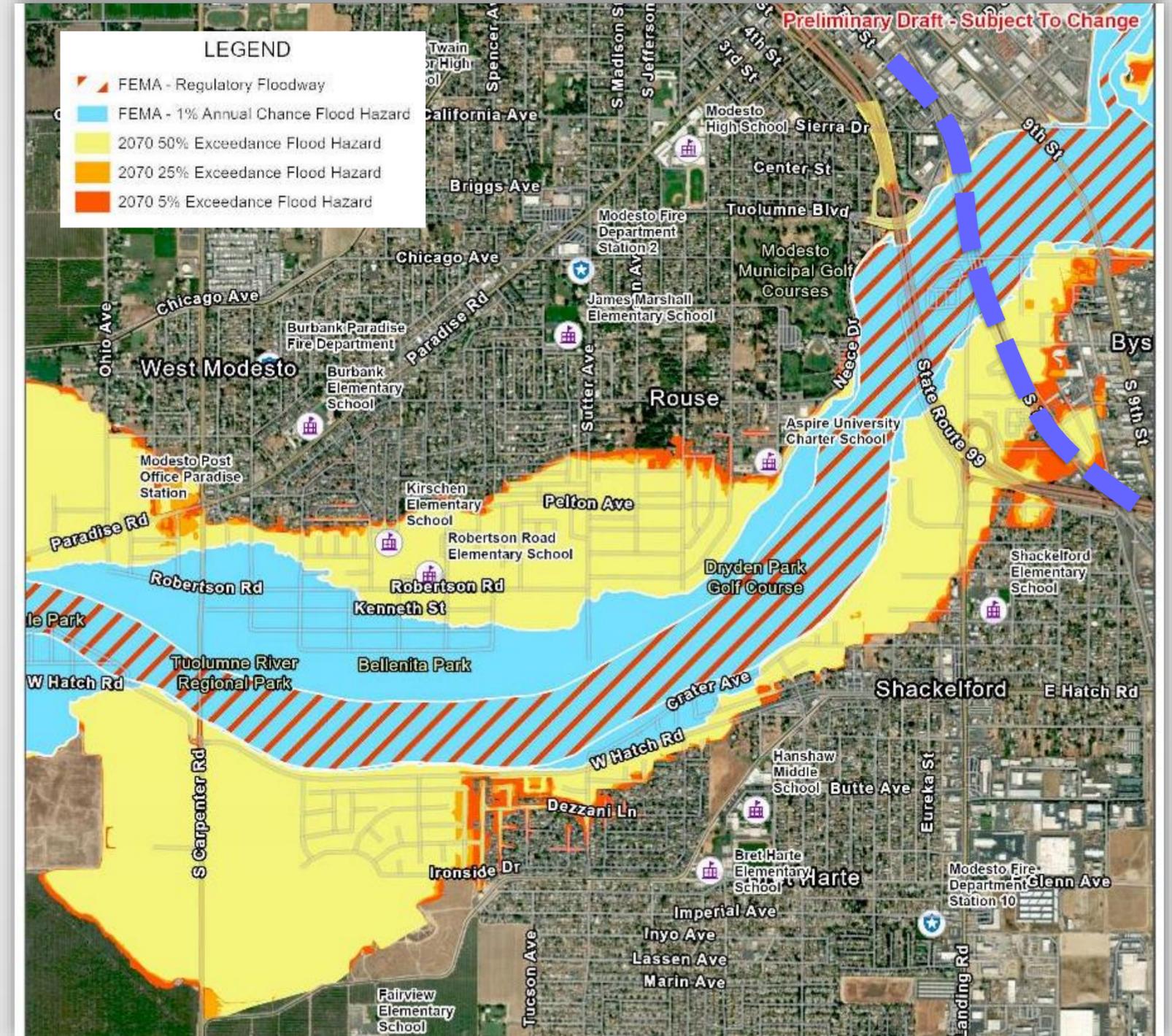
- Different sources of information (CVHS Vs. physical hydrological model run with observed temperature and precip) and period of record (1915-2011 Vs. 1915-2018)
- Very different climate change analytical approach (Top-down Vs. Bottom-up)

Flood Inundation Map

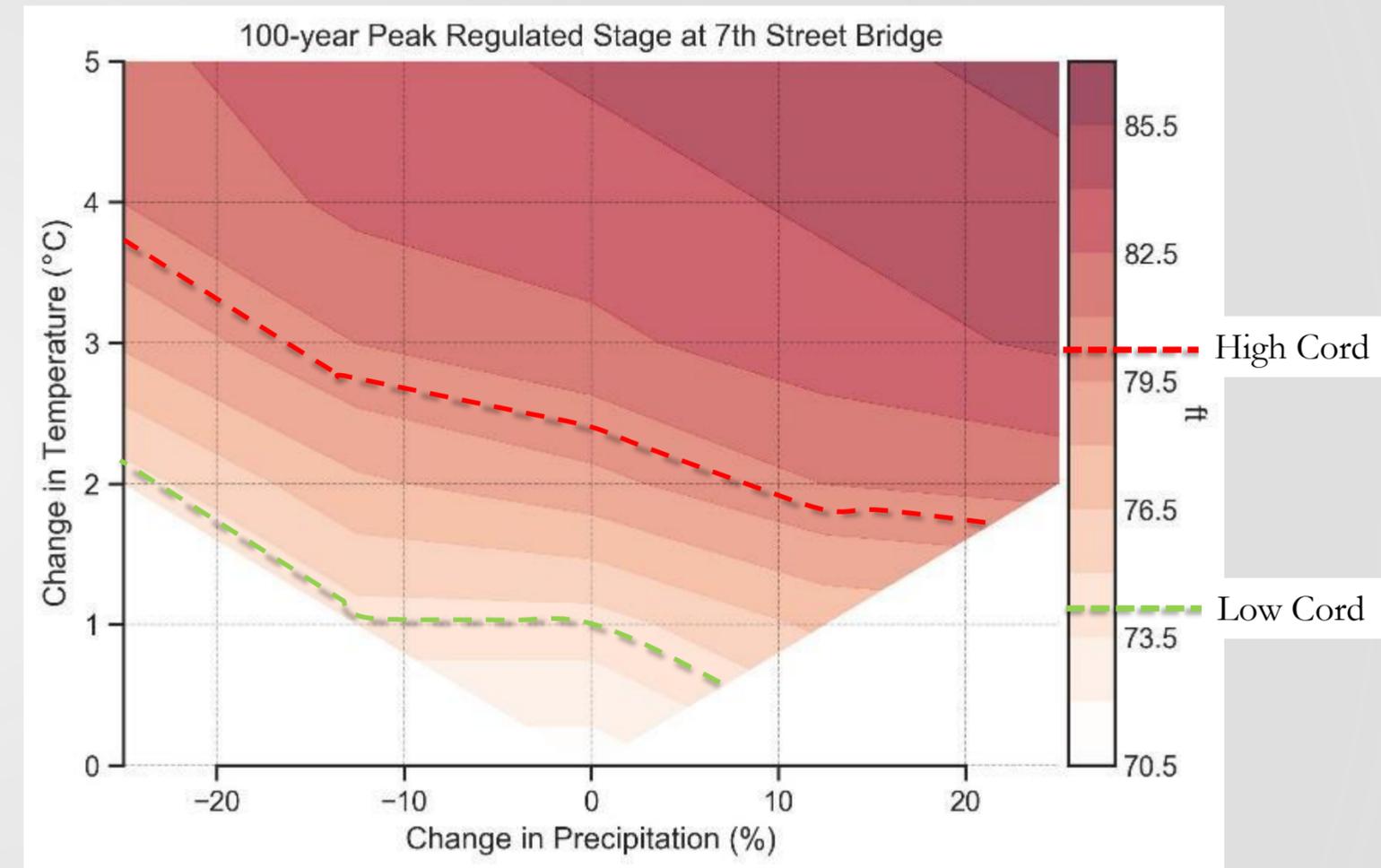
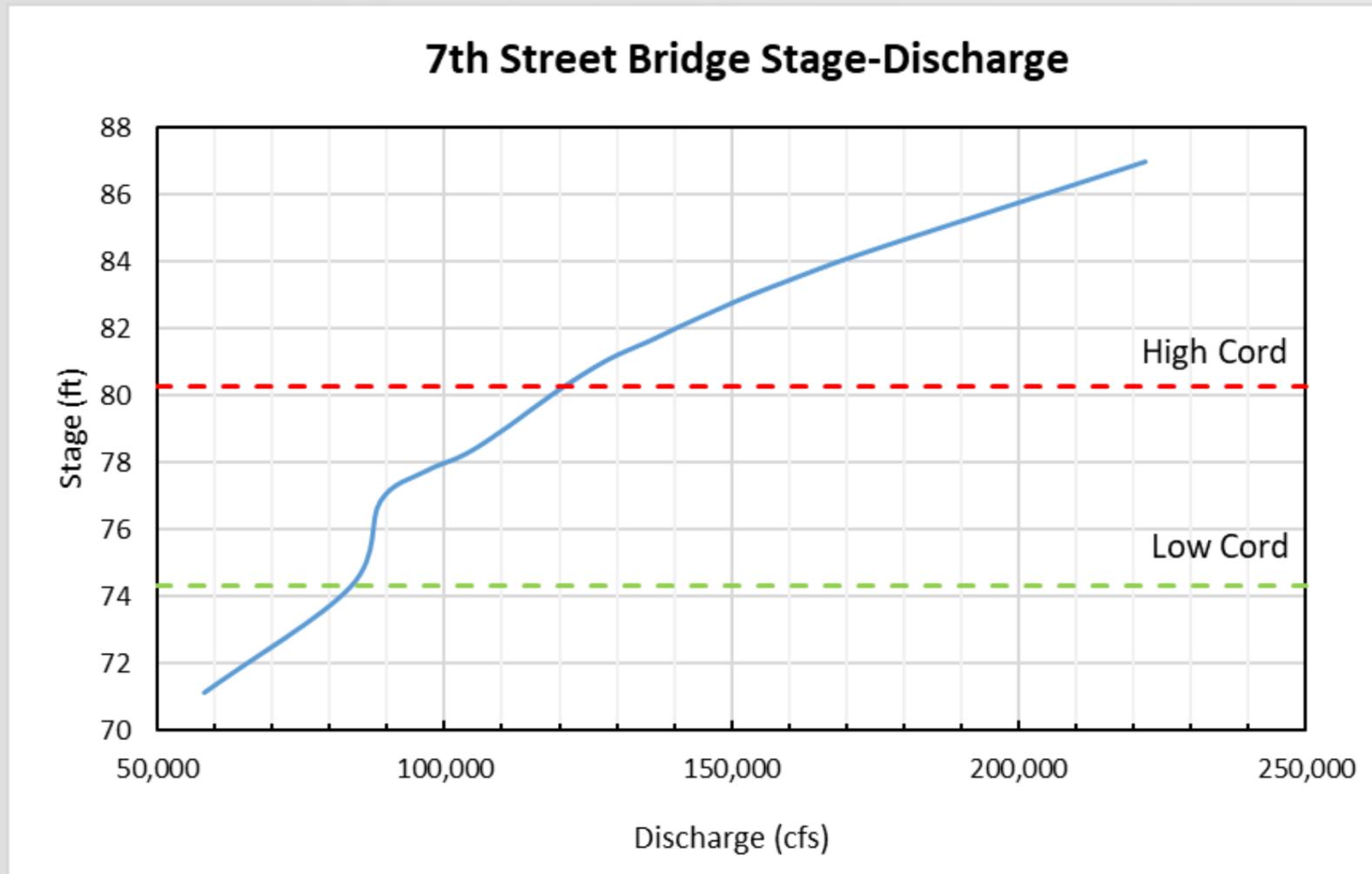
Developed Preliminary Inundation Maps for the Tuolumne River for Select Draft Climate Change Scenarios



Scenario	Planning Horizon	Levels of Concern
Current	2007	NA
Future Near-Term	2040	50%, 25%, 5%
Future Long-Term	2070	50%, 25%, 5%



100-year Peak Regulated Stage at 7th Street Bridge

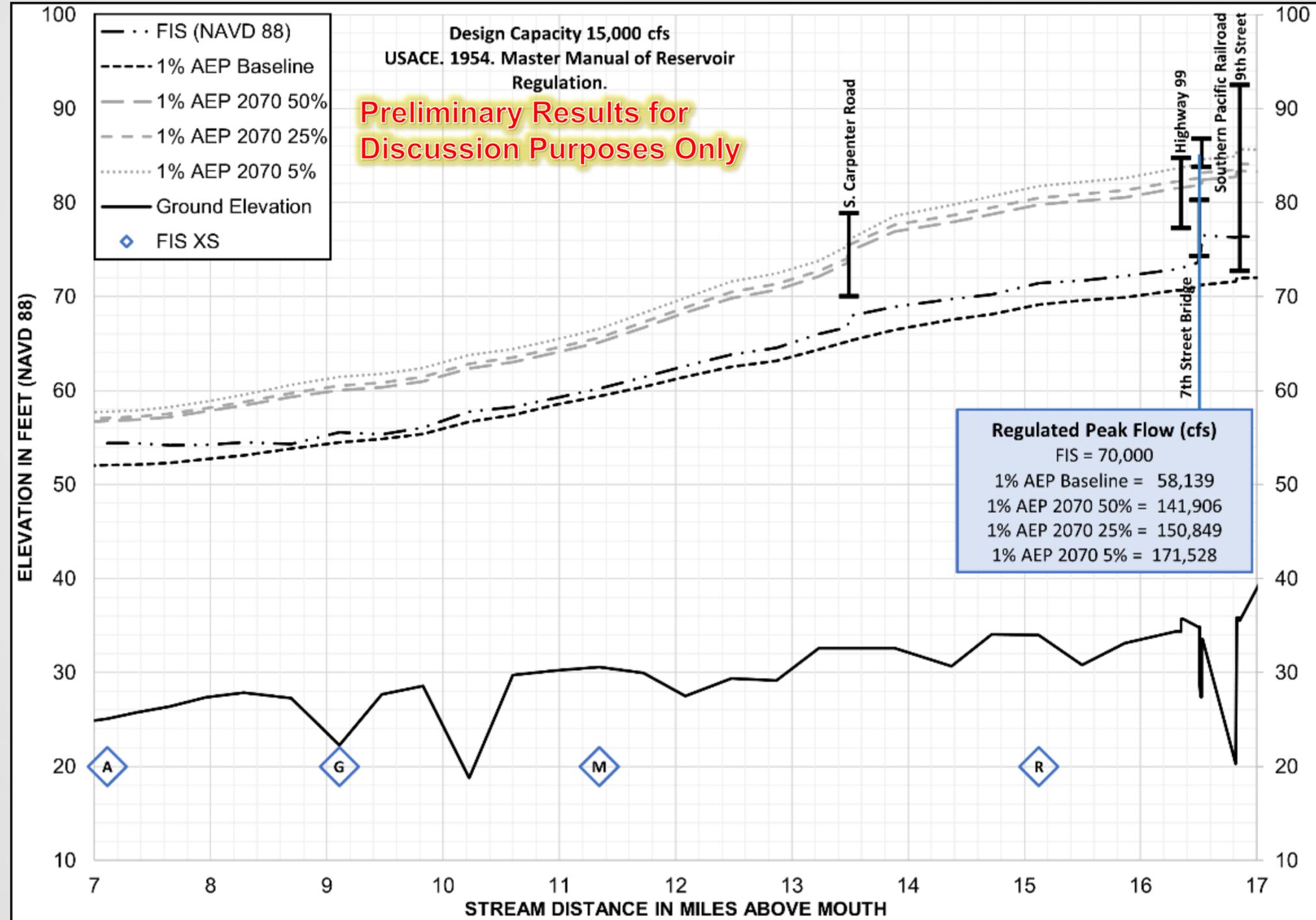
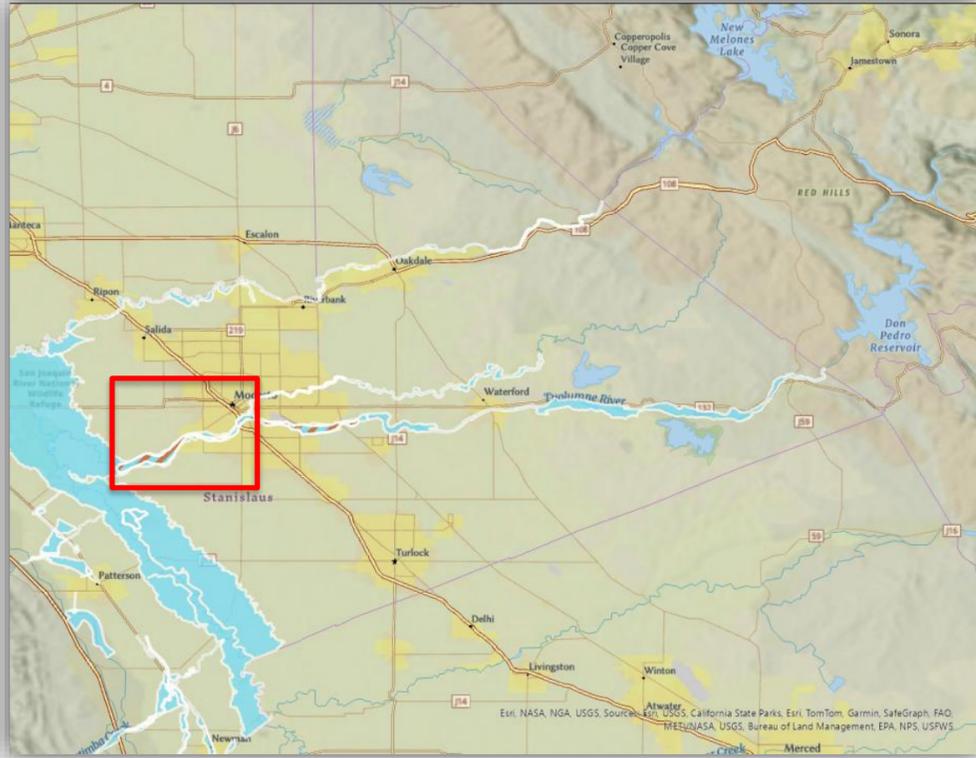


Flood Depth Map



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

Flood Profiles



FLOOD PROFILES
TUOLUMNE RIVER
CLIMATE RISK INFORMED FLOODPLAN MAPPING PILOT
PROFILE A

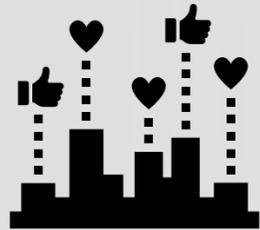


Local Partners Engagement



Coordination Meetings

(with Community Partners)



Community Involvement

(with NGOs/RFMP)



FEMA Workshop

(with FEMA staff)

Community Partners

- City of Modesto
- Turlock Irrigation District
- Stanislaus County
- California Office of Emergency Services (OES)
- San Joaquin Area Flood Control (SJFCA)
- FEMA
- DWR
- USACE, Sacramento District



Questions?

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