



Managing Flooding in Place

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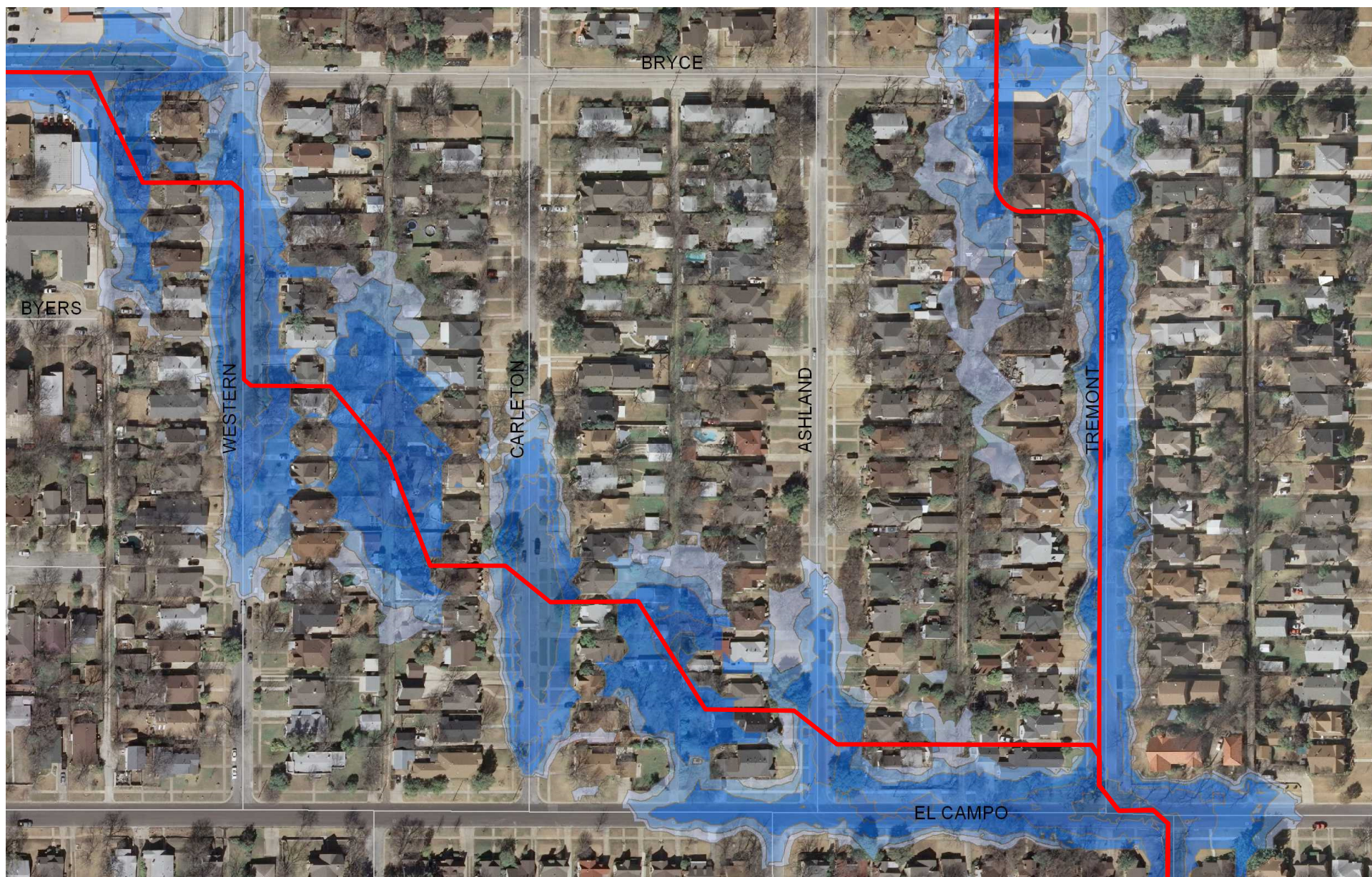
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URBAN FLOODING

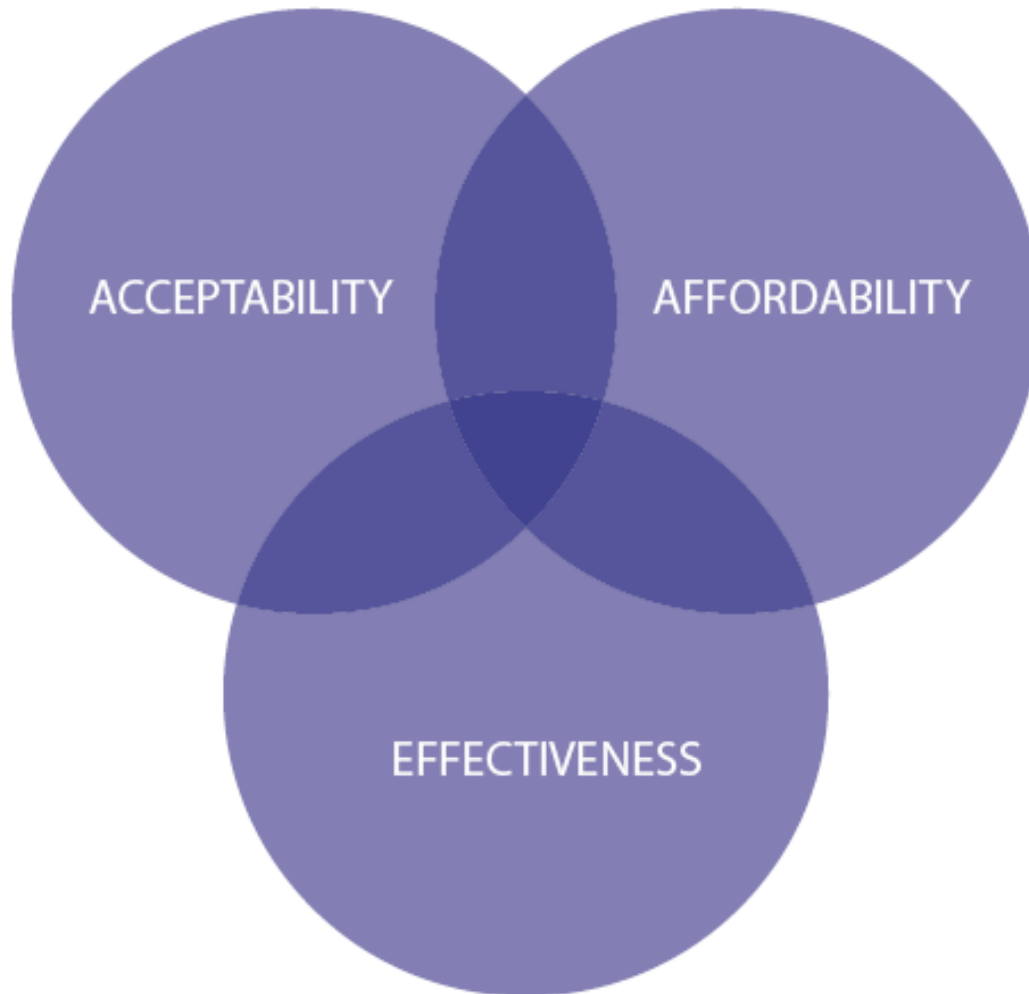
Main Causes of Urban Flooding

- Pre-1970, small creeks often enclosed in storm drains, usually severely undersized
- Street grid often ignored drainage patterns, leading to mid-block sumps
- Homes and buildings constructed over these creeks and storm drains, with overflow path running through them

Typical Older Neighborhood



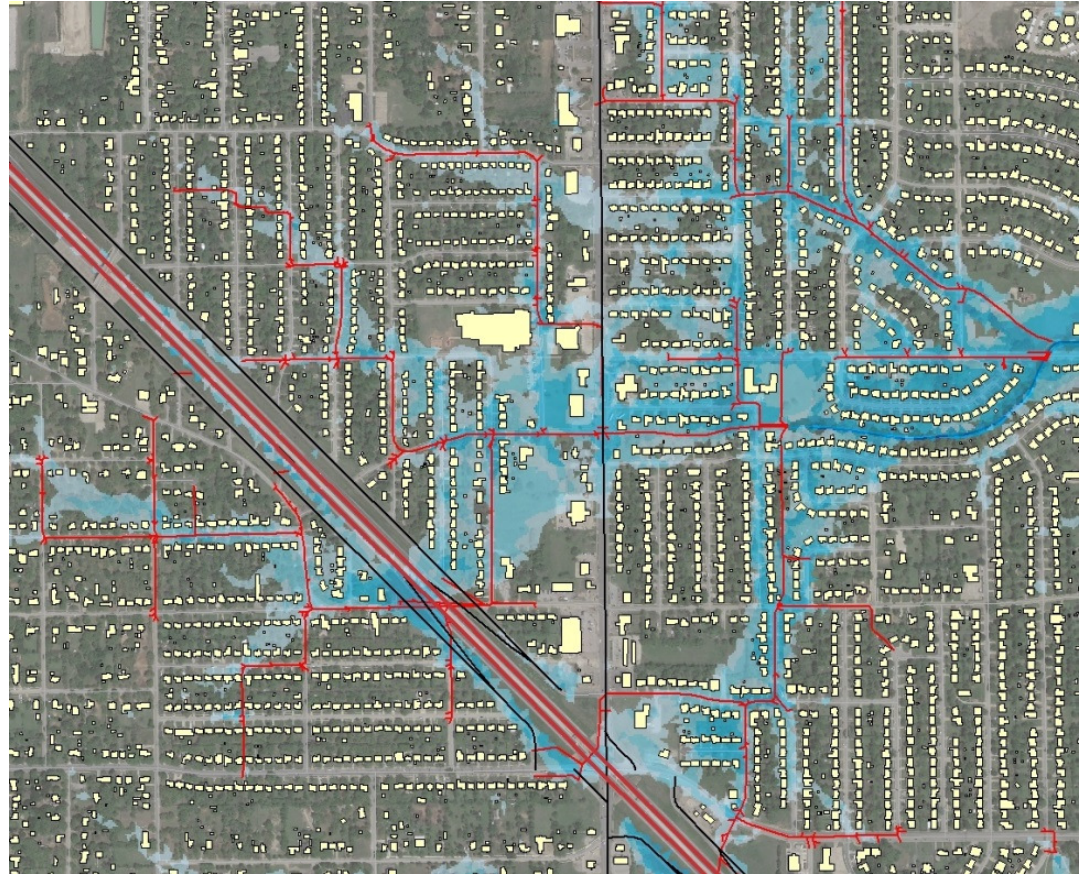
The Challenge



In most situations we must find a bit of compromise in all three elements.

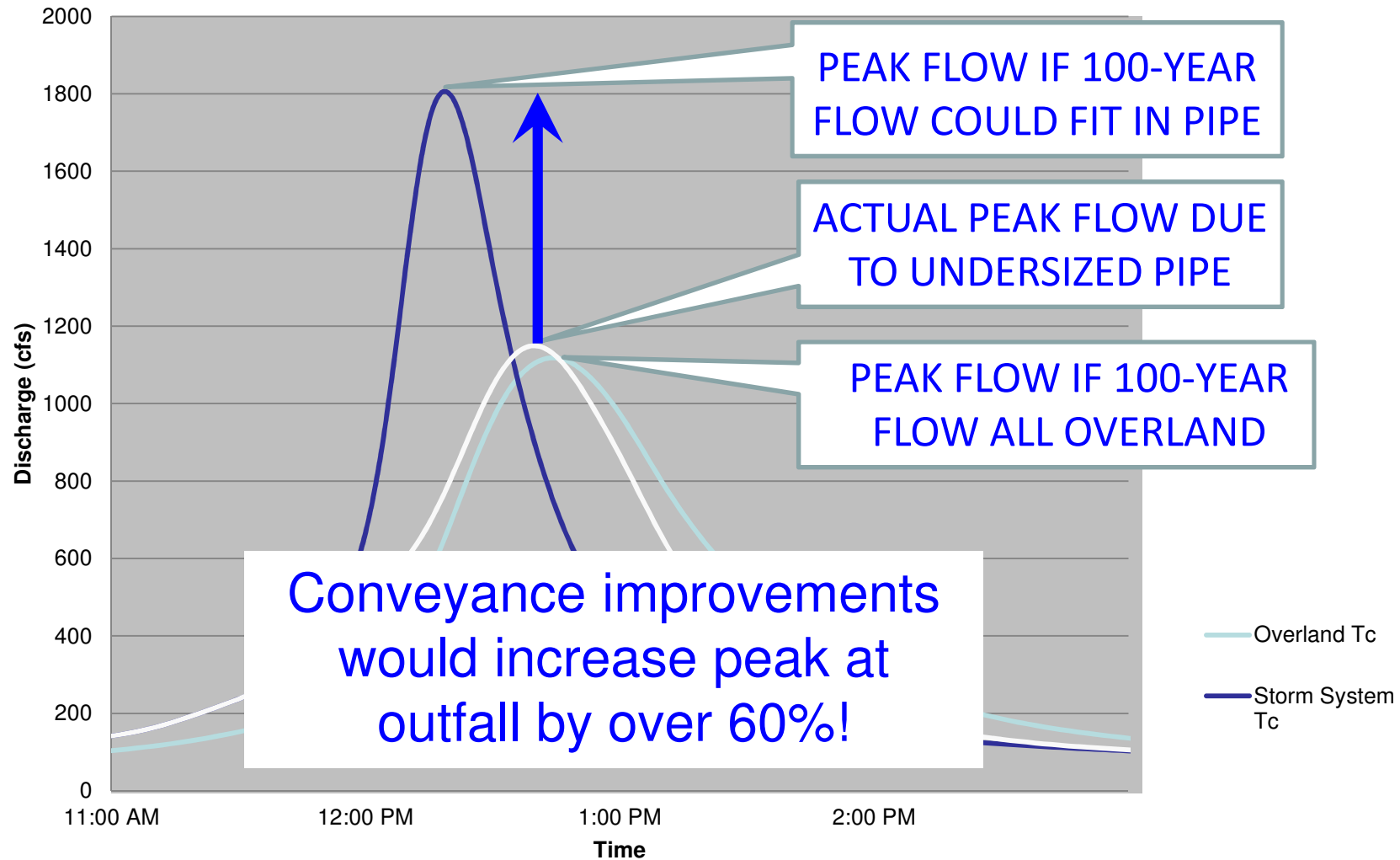
Volume Issues

Valley Storage:
Undersized pipes cause floodwater to be stored in neighborhoods, decreasing the peak flows downstream.



Timing Issues

SUB-BASIN 7a 100-YR HYDROGRAPH COMPARISON



No Adverse Impact

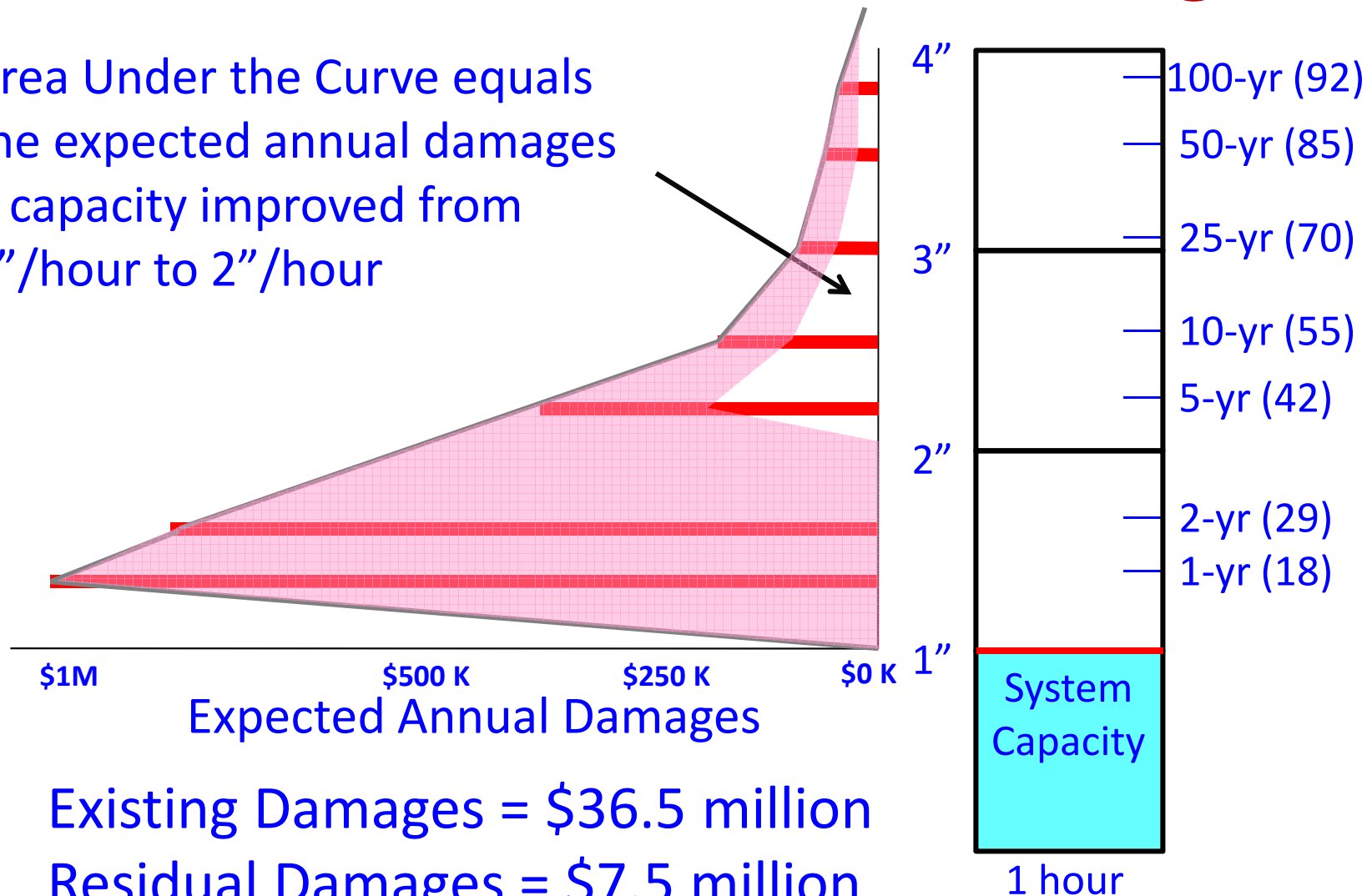
- *“No Adverse Impact floodplain management takes place when the actions of one property owner are not allowed to adversely affect the rights of other property owners.” (ASFPM, 2008)*
- Consistent with Texas Water Code §11.086 and similar laws in other states.

Understanding Risk

- Usually public safety not a major threat
- Zone X: nothing hinders rebuilding
- Chronic flooding vs. periodic flooding
- Manage flooding like other risks in life
- Flood risk management:
 - Avoidance: move out
 - Coping: minor prevention and repair
 - Insurance: limit economic losses

Net Present Value of Damages

Area Under the Curve equals
the expected annual damages
if capacity improved from
1"/hour to 2"/hour



Existing Damages = \$36.5 million

Residual Damages = \$7.5 million

Benefit = \$29 million

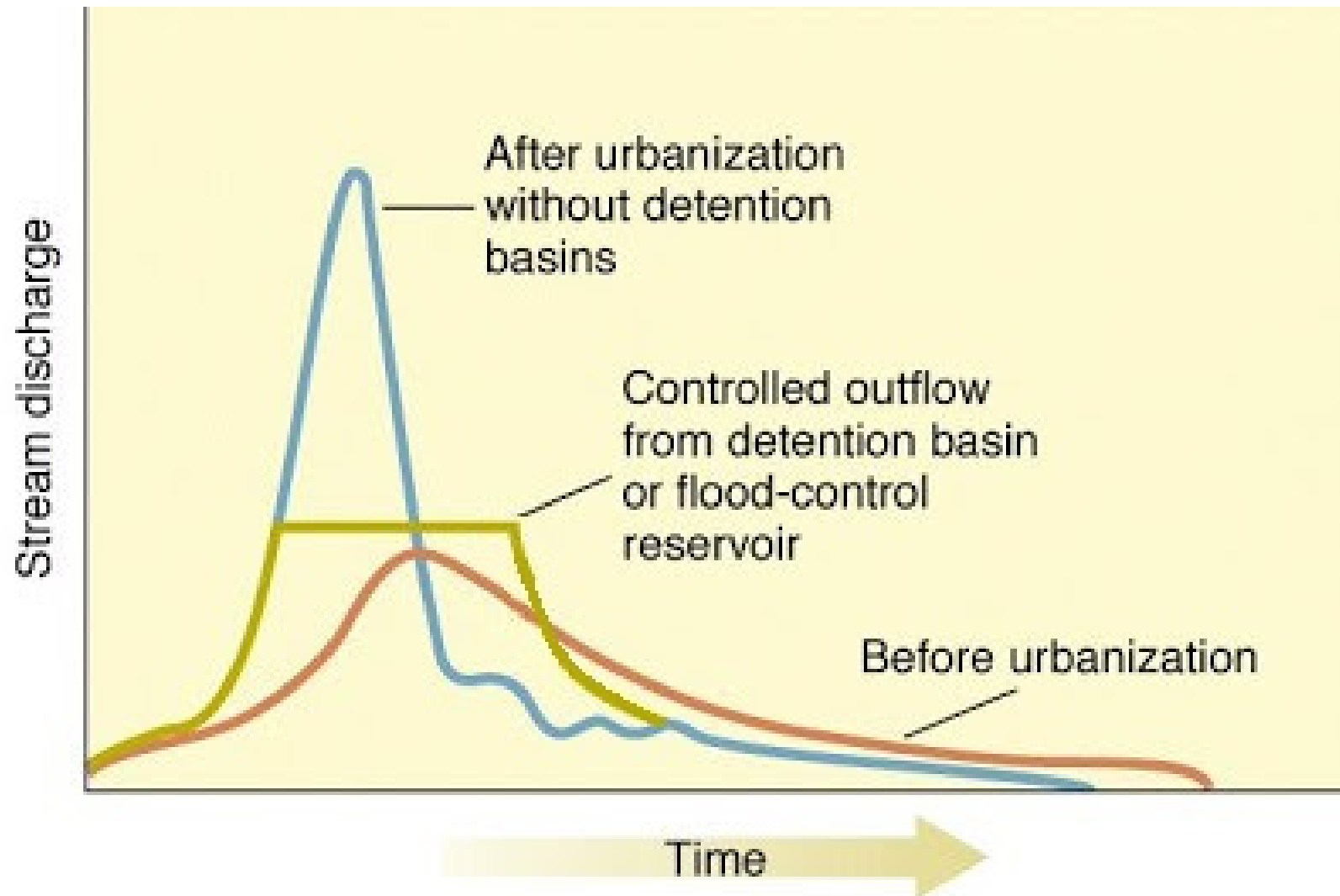
Challenge of Urban Flooding

- Urban flooding solutions must be **EFFECTIVE, AFFORDABLE & ACCEPTABLE**
- **NO ADVERSE IMPACT** principles require evaluating downstream impacts
- **INCREMENTAL** improvements may be the only cost-effective option
- **MANAGING FLOODING IN PLACE** is likely to be most feasible solution

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DETENTION OVERVIEW

Mimicking Pre-Developed Hydrology



Detention Advantages

- Detention and valley storage decrease flooding impacts continuously
- Much cheaper to build (except for land costs)



Local vs. Regional Detention

- Many small detention basins can cancel each other out by stacking peaks
- One regional basin is more economical than several smaller basins
 - Smaller total footprint (less land)
 - Less total maintenance cost
 - Larger enough for multiple public uses
- Several regional basins easier to model together than numerous small basins

NOT THIS!

- Historically, detention viewed as fenced-off drainage facility
- End up as eyesores and wasted land



Multi-Use Detention

Detention areas
can be used for
aesthetics and
water quality



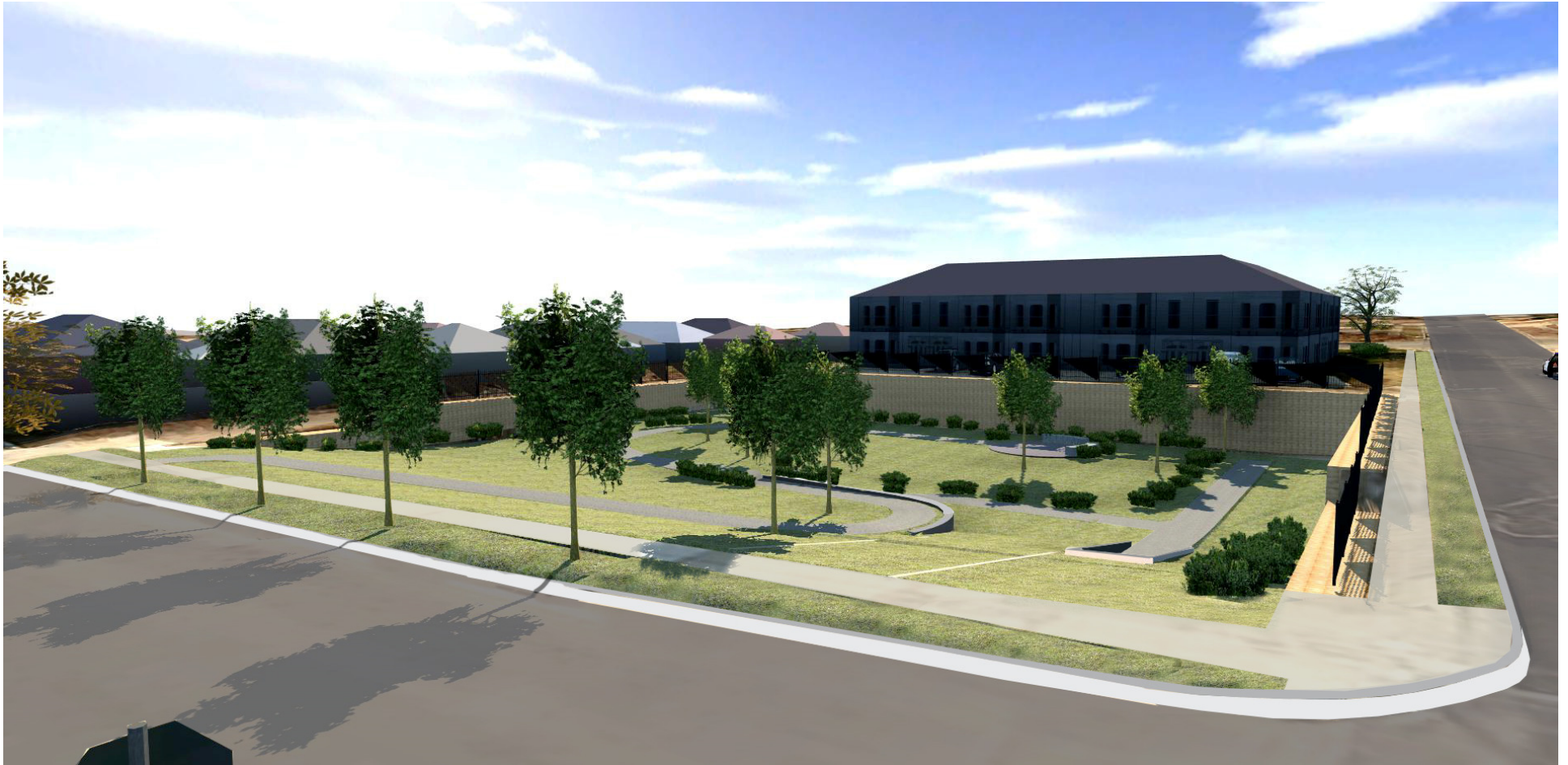
Multi-Use Detention

Detention areas can be used for recreation and open space



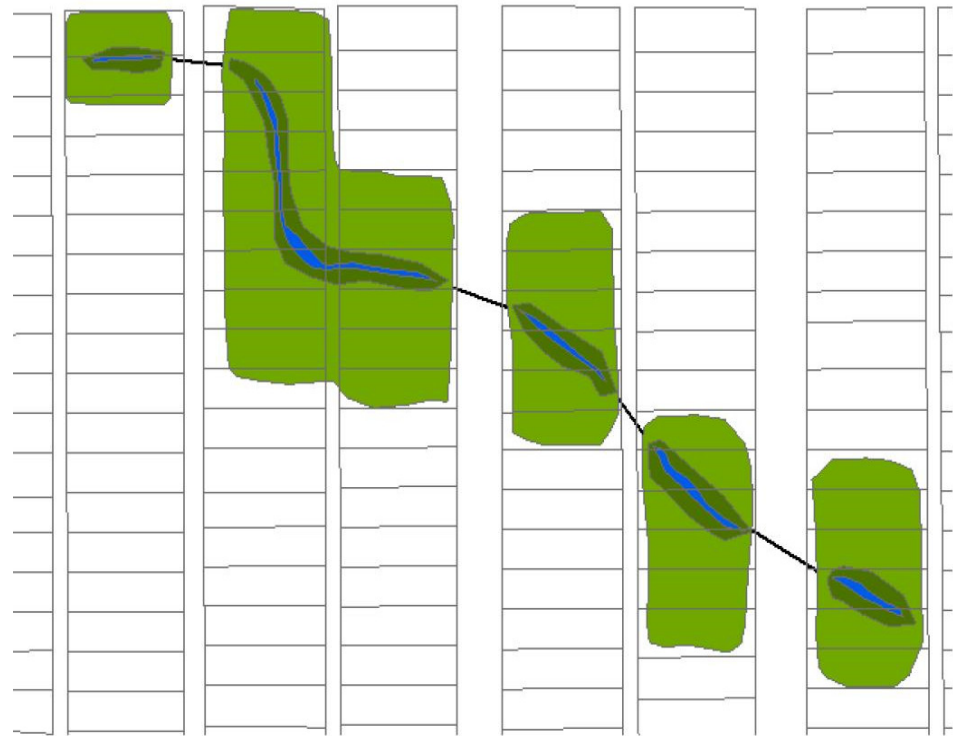
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Detention Basin—Neighborhood Park

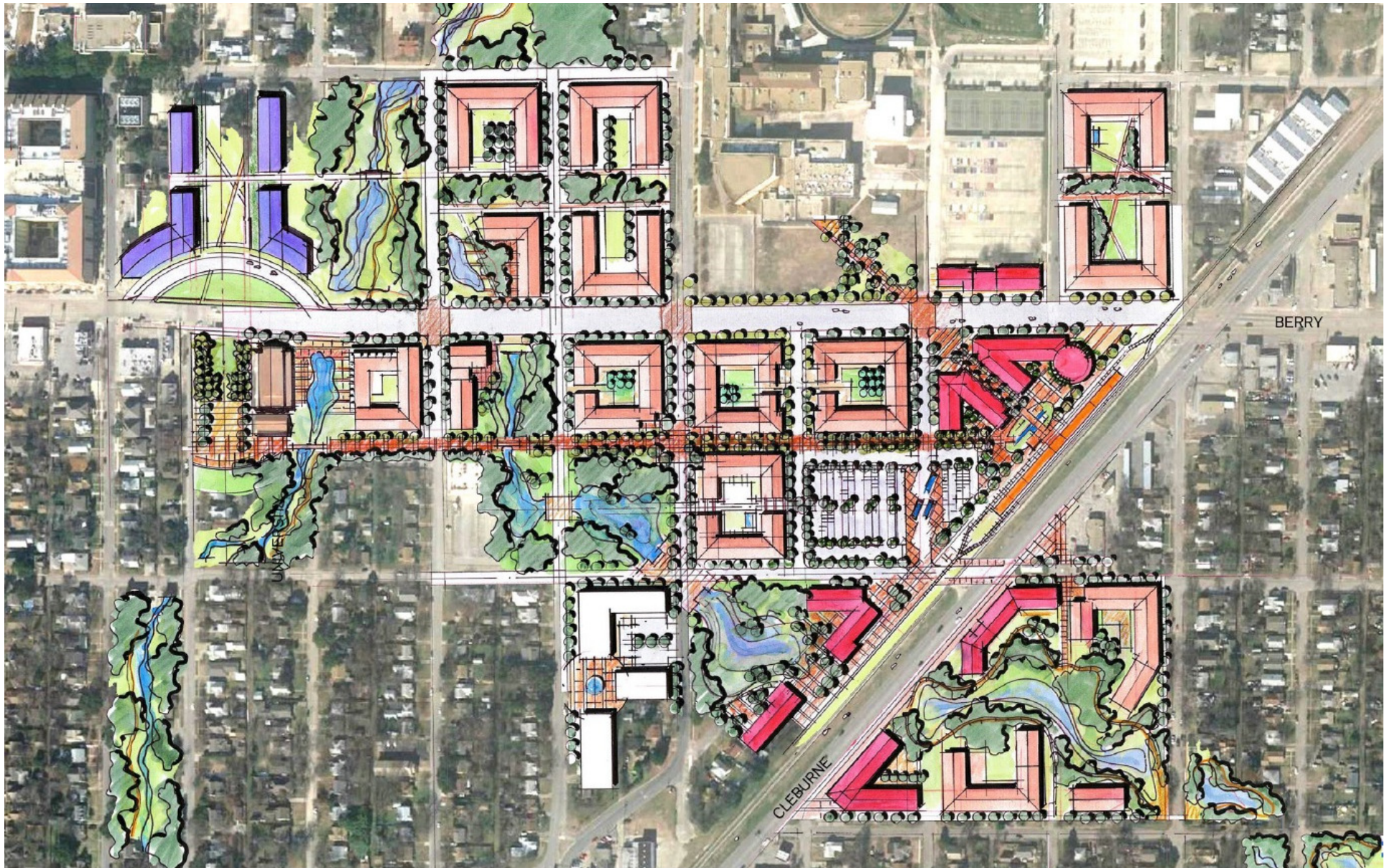


Neighborhood Integrity

- Empty lots destroy neighborhood integrity
- Linear parks, greenways and pocket parks enhance neighborhoods



Integrated with Redevelopment Plans



Daylighting Streams



Storm Drain with Overflow Swale

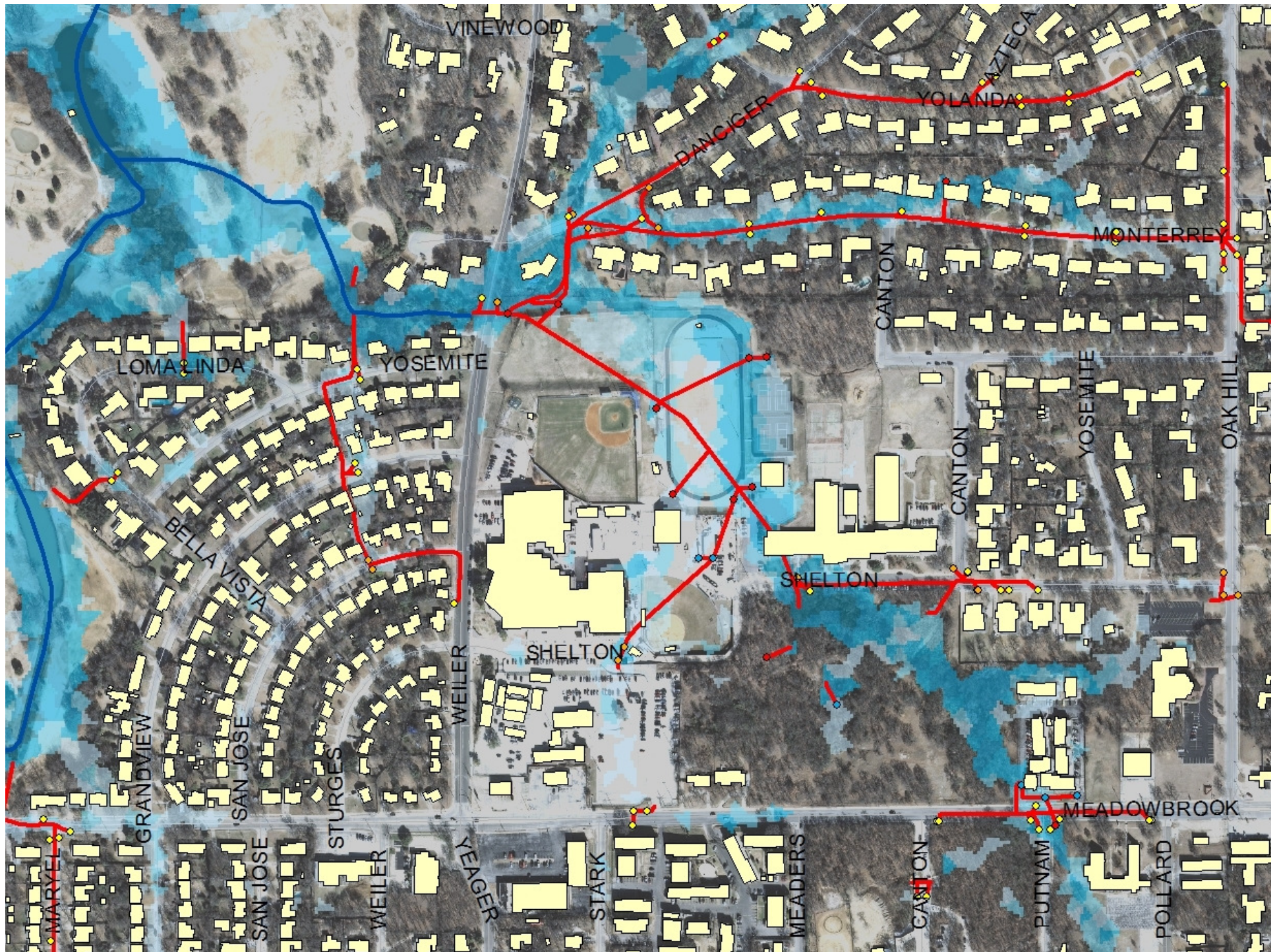


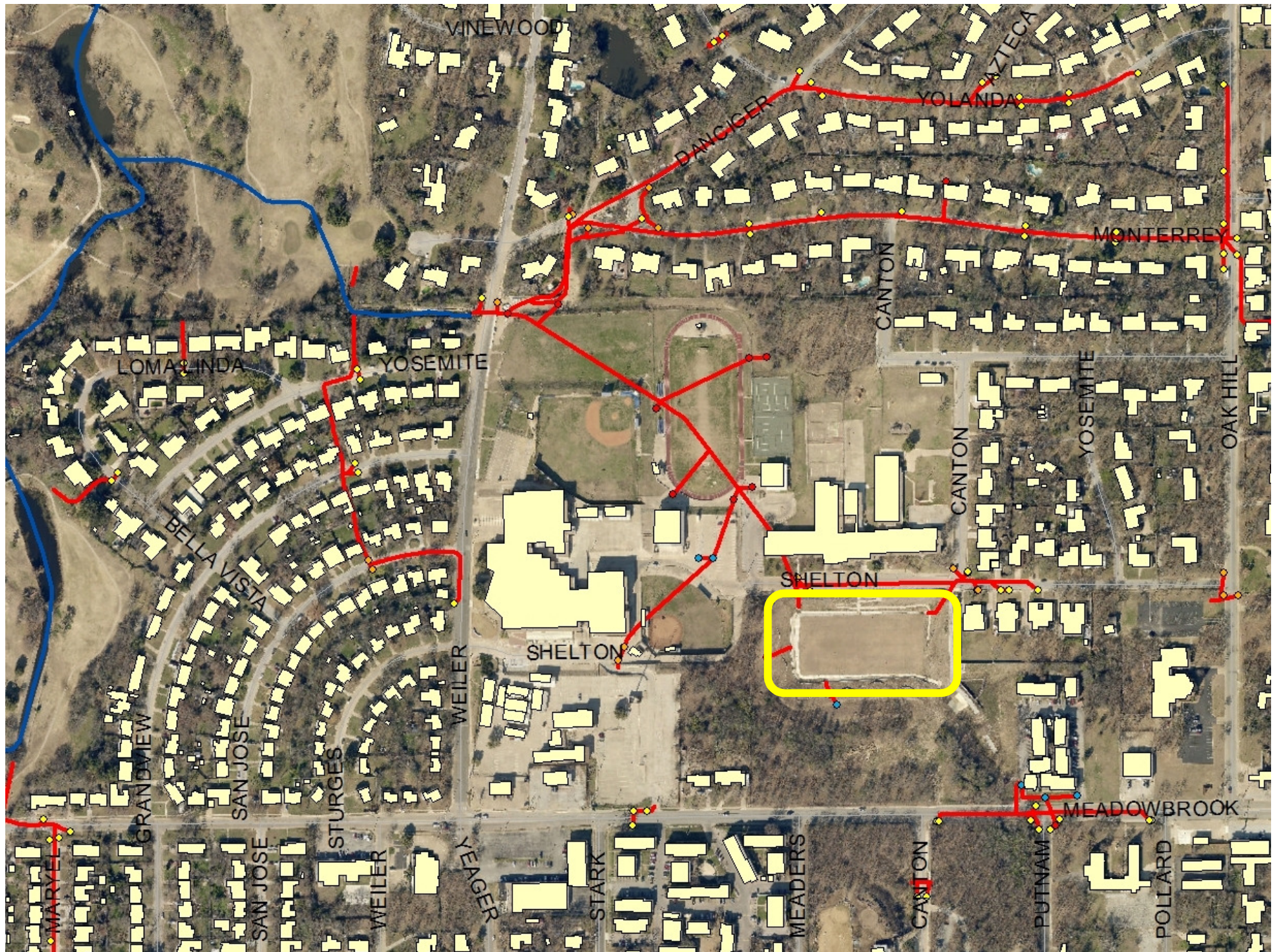
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HOW DO YOU APPLY IT?

Look for Opportunity

- Know where your flooding is
- Identify available land
- Look for partners:
 - Parks department
 - School districts
 - Developers
 - HOAs or POAs (formal organizations)
 - Business development groups
 - Neighborhood associations

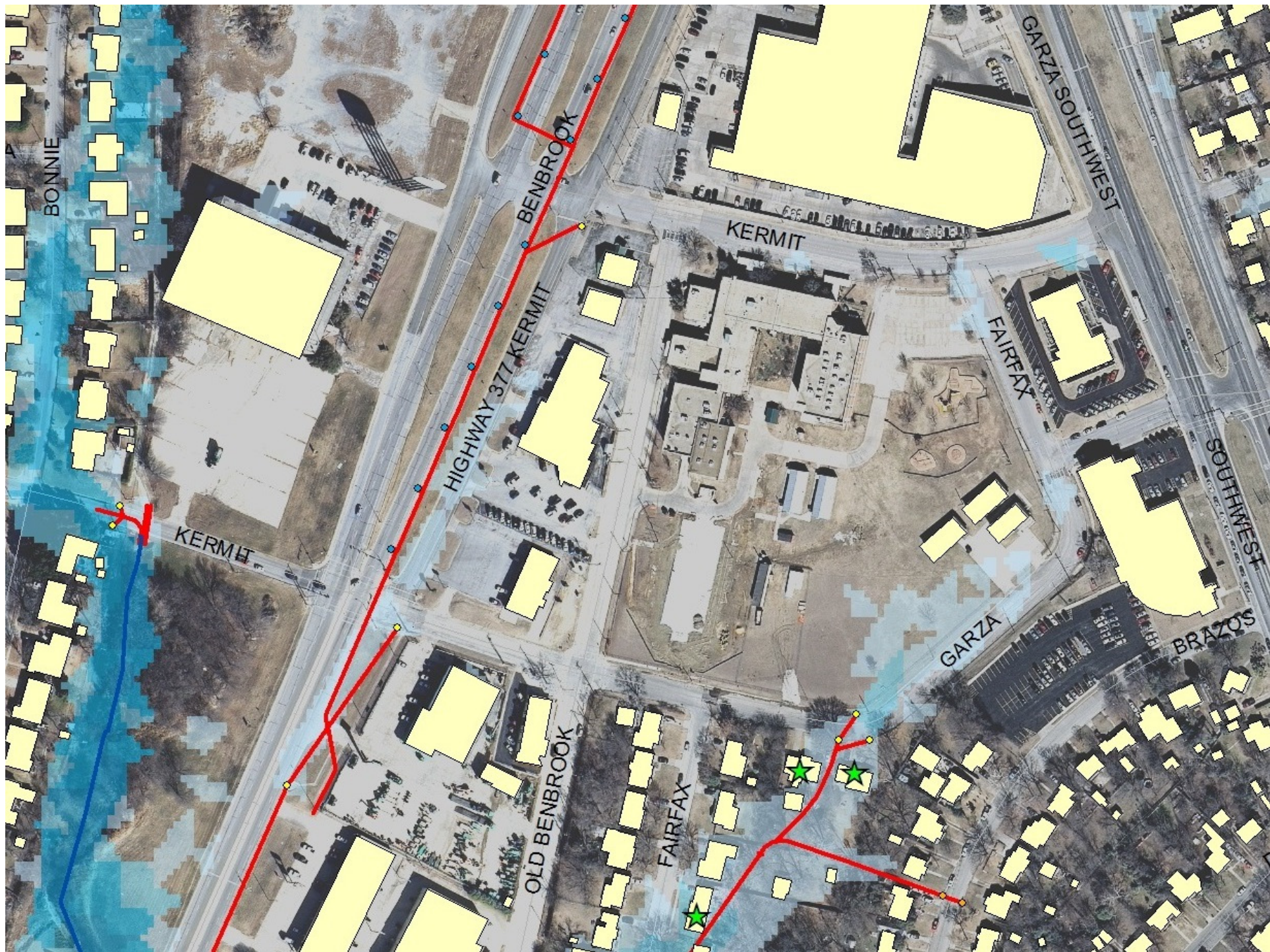




Eastern Hills Detention Basin

Partner project with Fort Worth ISD



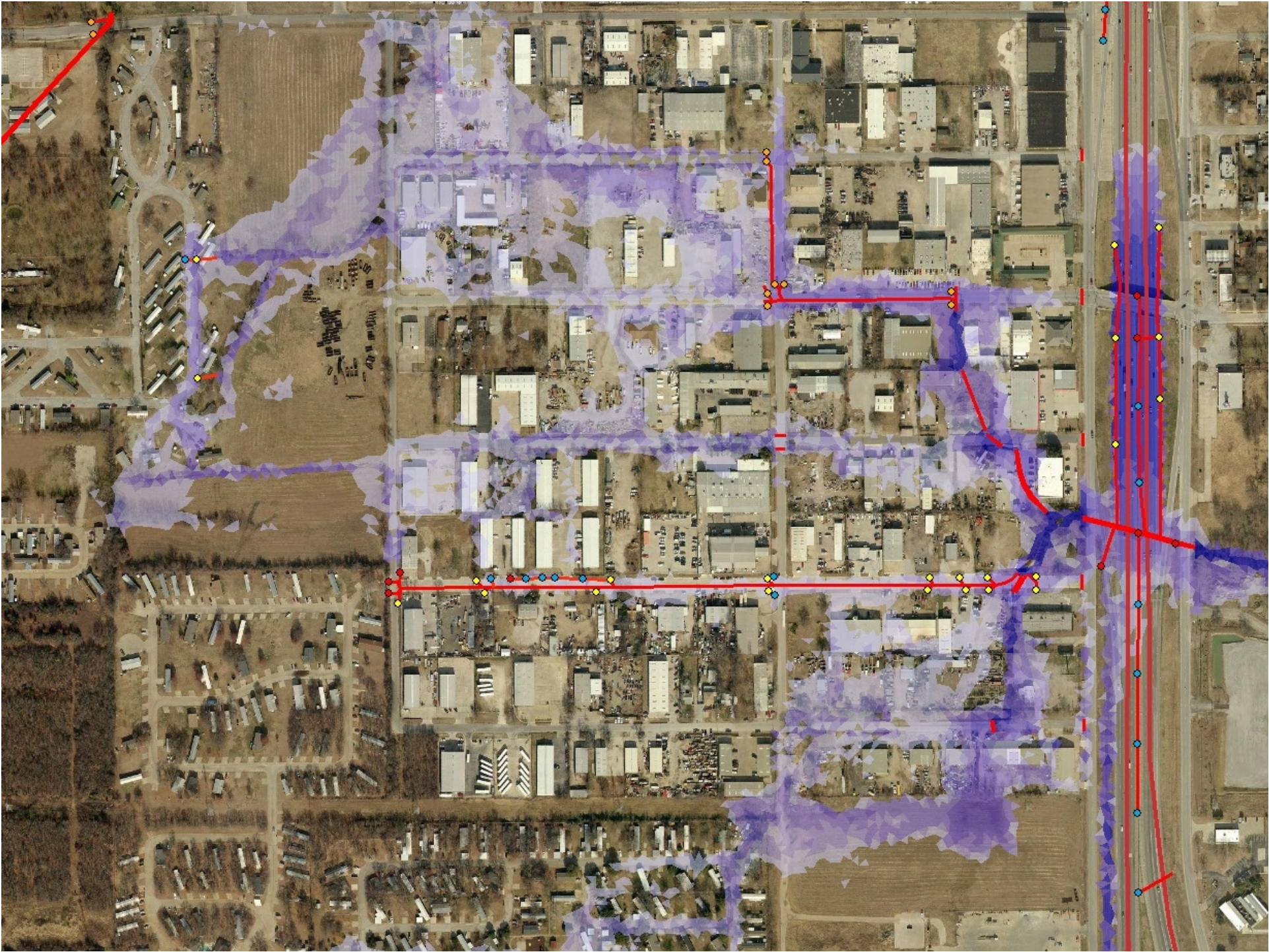




Luella Merrett Detention Basin

Another
partner
project
with
Fort
Worth
ISD

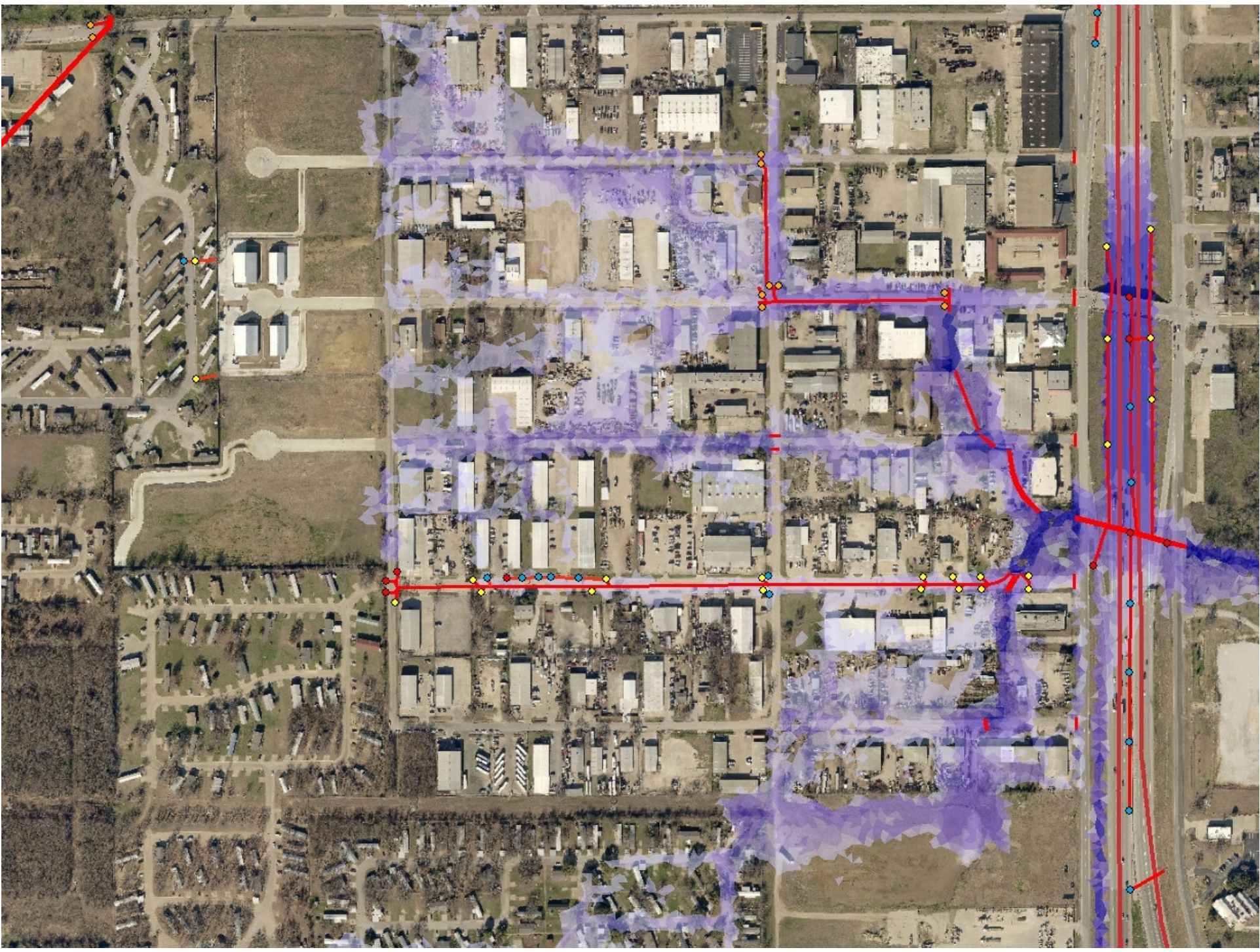






\$ 6 MILLION
+ STREETS
& UTILITIES

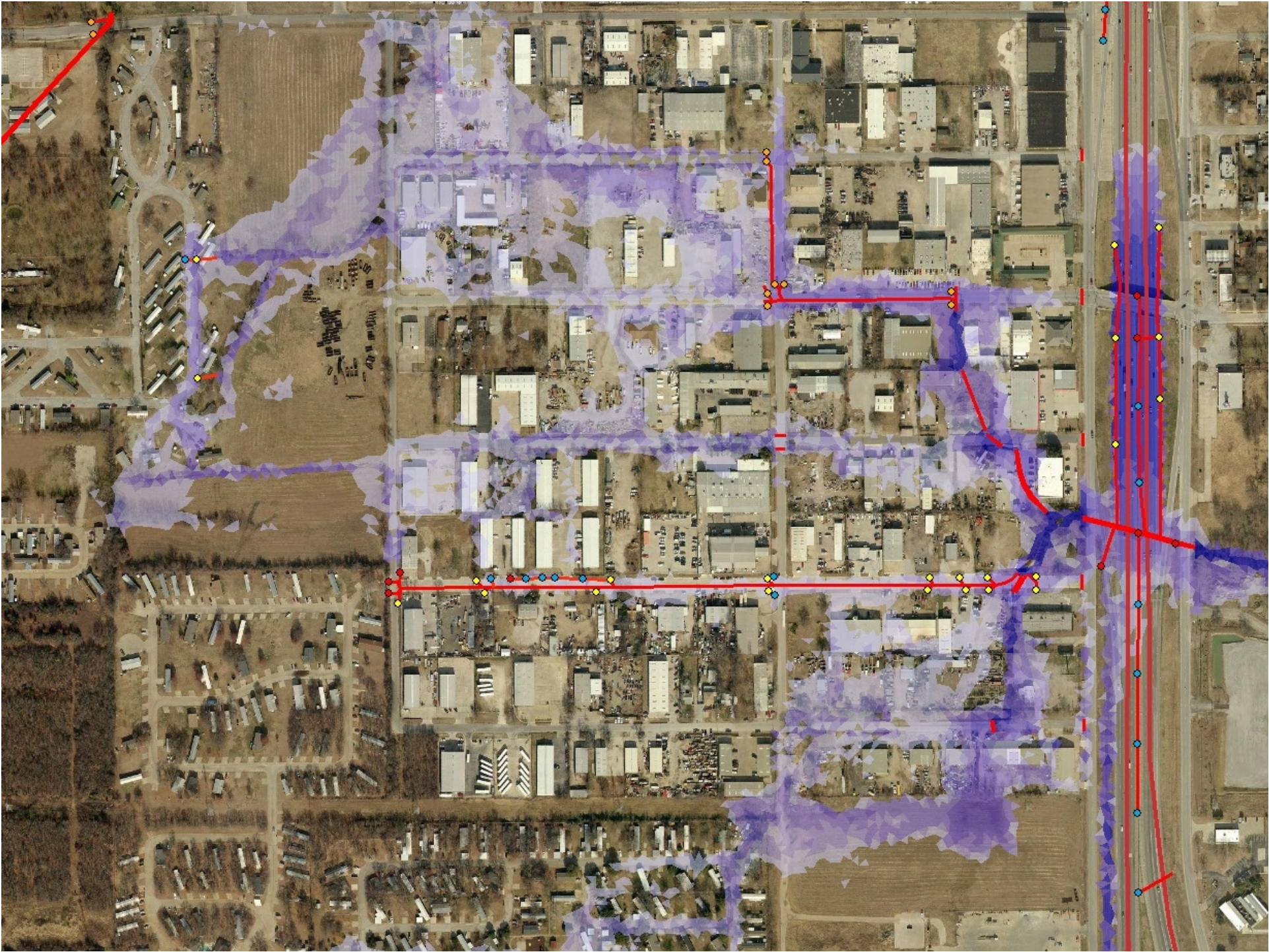
The image is an aerial photograph of an industrial or commercial area. A large, irregular area is outlined in cyan, encompassing several large industrial buildings and parking lots. Overlaid on this map are purple shaded regions, which likely represent flood zones or areas of environmental concern. A network of red lines, possibly representing water mains or sewer lines, runs horizontally across the middle of the cyan-outlined area and continues to the right edge of the image. Small yellow and blue dots are placed along these red lines, indicating specific points of interest or infrastructure locations. The surrounding area includes residential neighborhoods with houses and trees, and open fields.

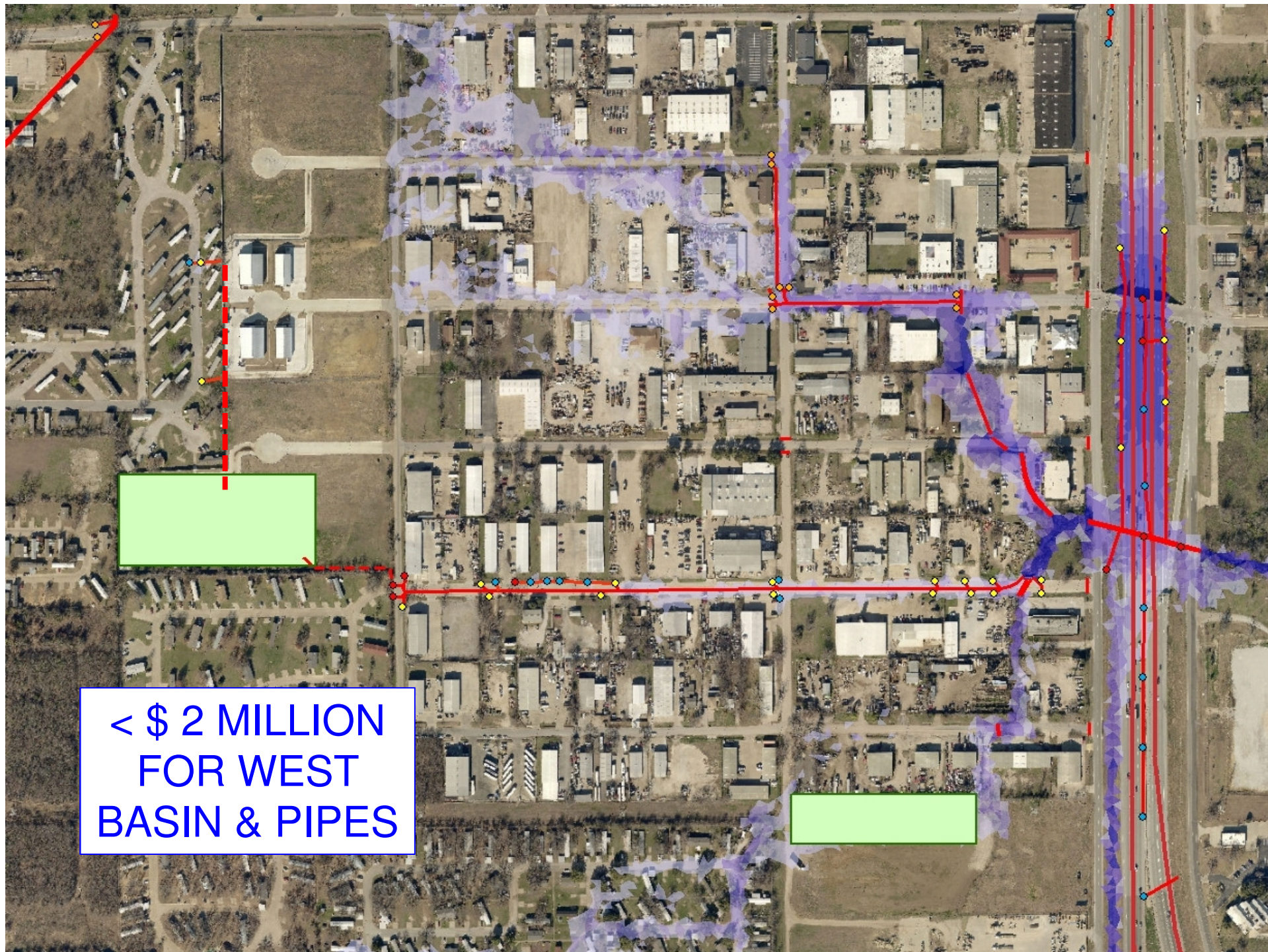




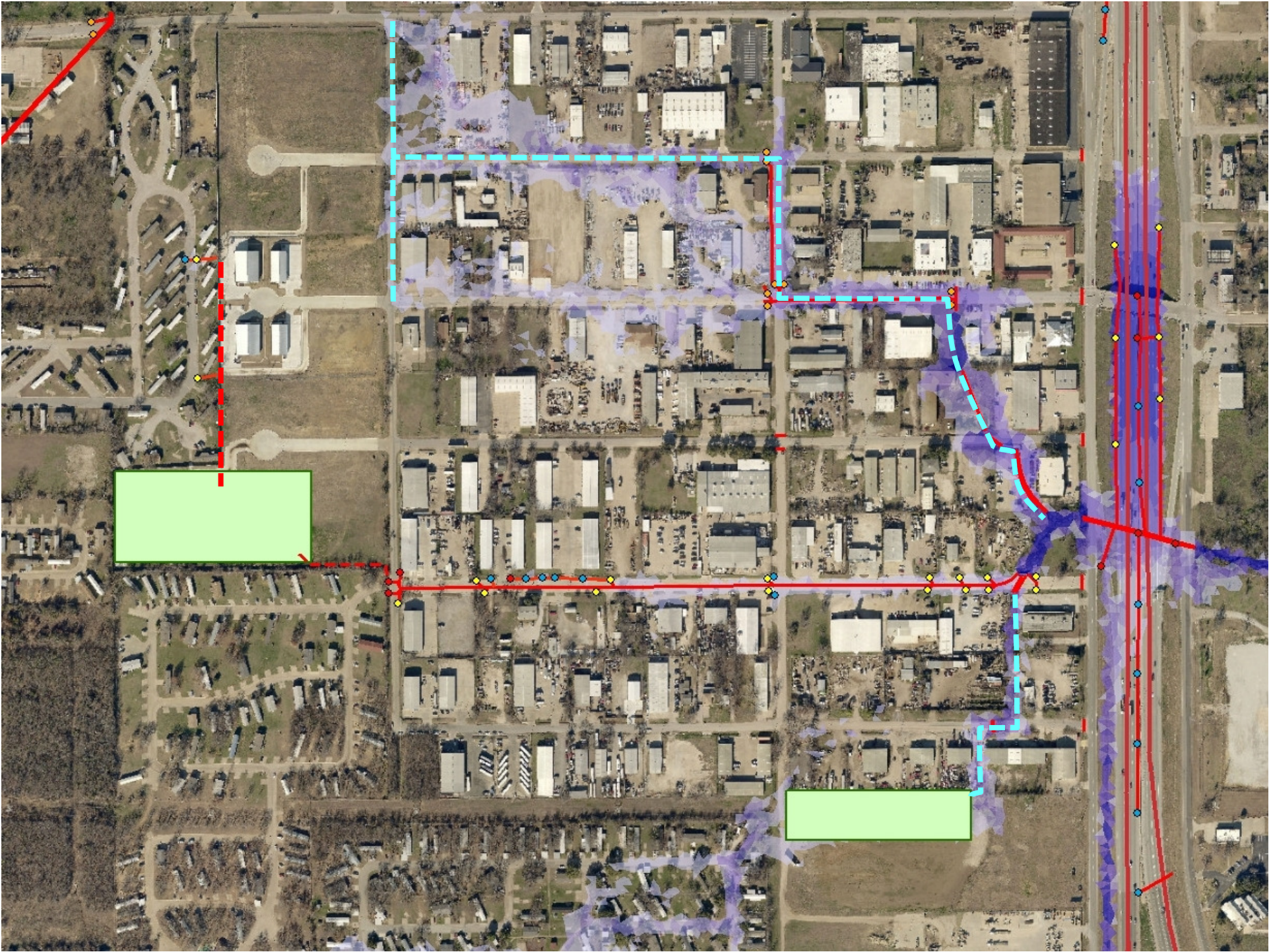
\$ 2.2 MILLION
+ STREETS
& UTILITIES

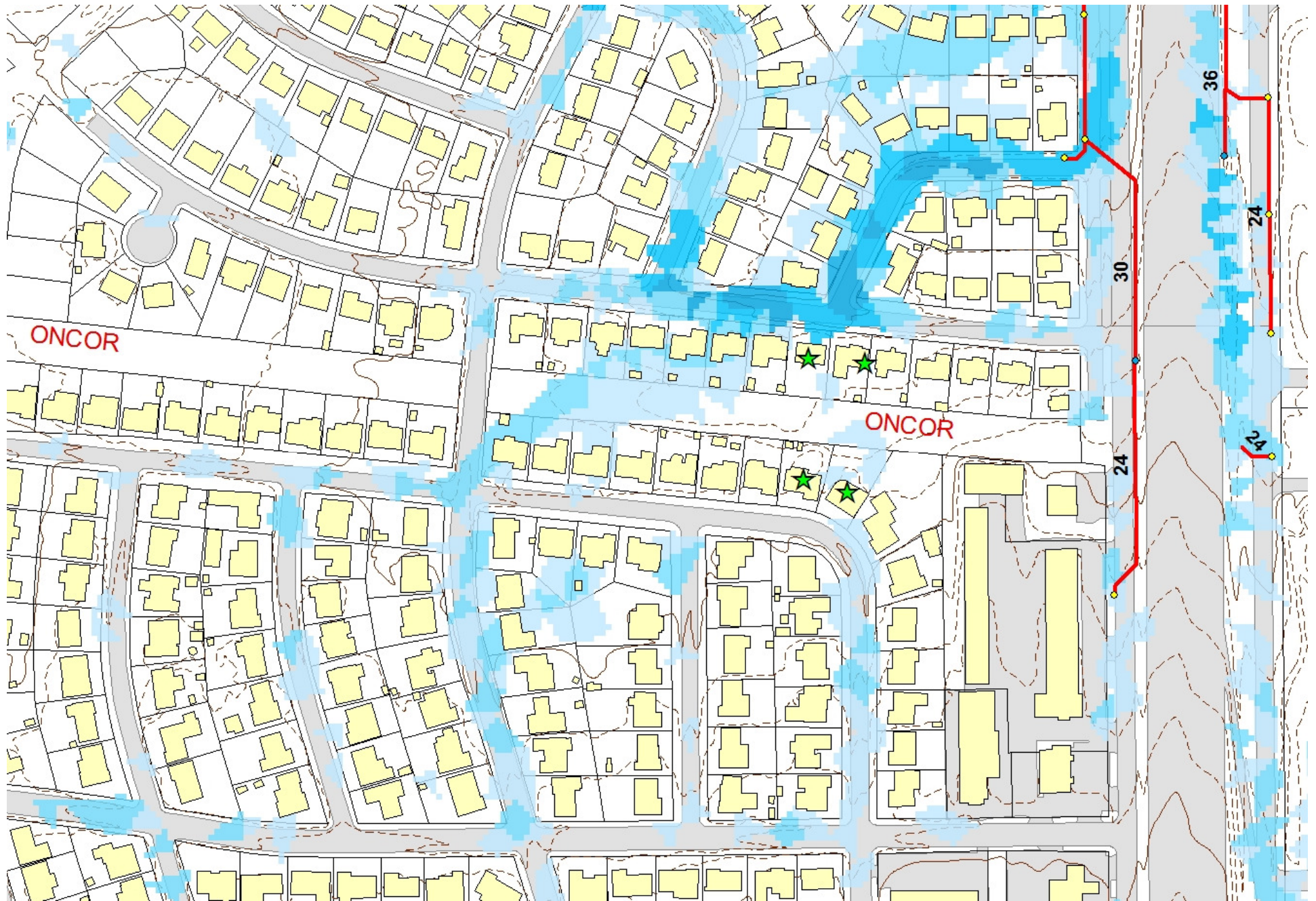
This is an aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood. A large area in the center is highlighted in a semi-transparent blue color. A red line runs horizontally across the middle of the blue area, with small yellow and blue dots along it. Another red line runs vertically on the right side of the blue area. A red line also runs diagonally from the top left towards the center. The surrounding area shows houses, parking lots, and some commercial buildings.

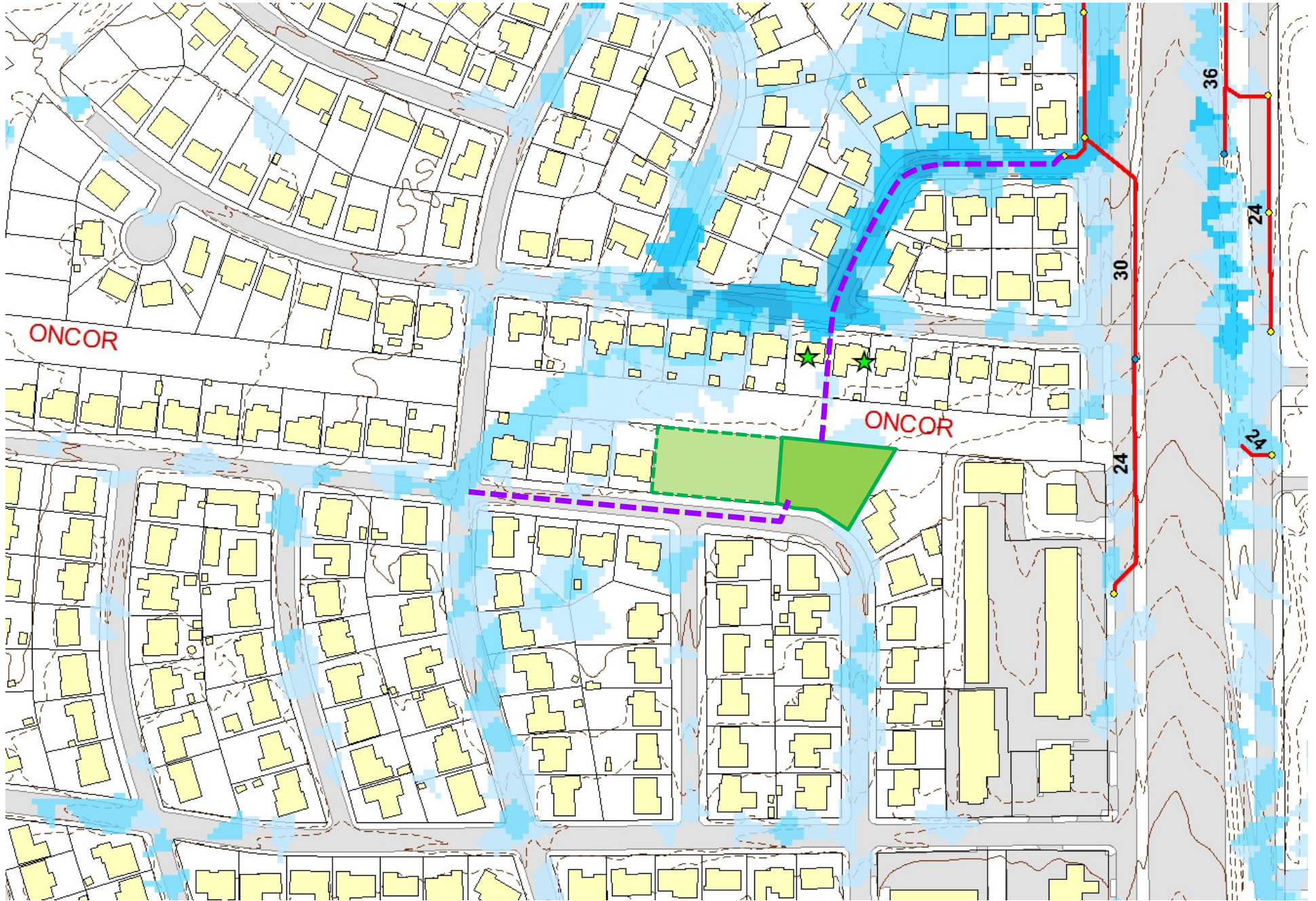




< \$ 2 MILLION
FOR WEST
BASIN & PIPES







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QUESTIONS?