Alternatives and Implementation for the Cuyahoga South Watershed Master Plan

Kim Colich, NEORSD, Project Manager Jocelyn Anleitner, CDM Smith, Water Resource Engineer









Key Topics

- Regional Stormwater Program
- CRS Master Plan Progress
 - -Risk Assessment
 - -Problem Identification
 - Alternatives Development
 - Alternatives Evaluation
- Use of AGOL







BAY VILLAGE

Regional Stormwater Program

- Miles of Regional Stormwater
 Service Area Assets: 443*
 - Only 405 miles in 2006

* current (anticipated to increase)





Regional Stormwater Management Program Components



Stormwater Master Plans



Inspect & Maintain



Construct Projects



Encourage Good Practices







Program Goals

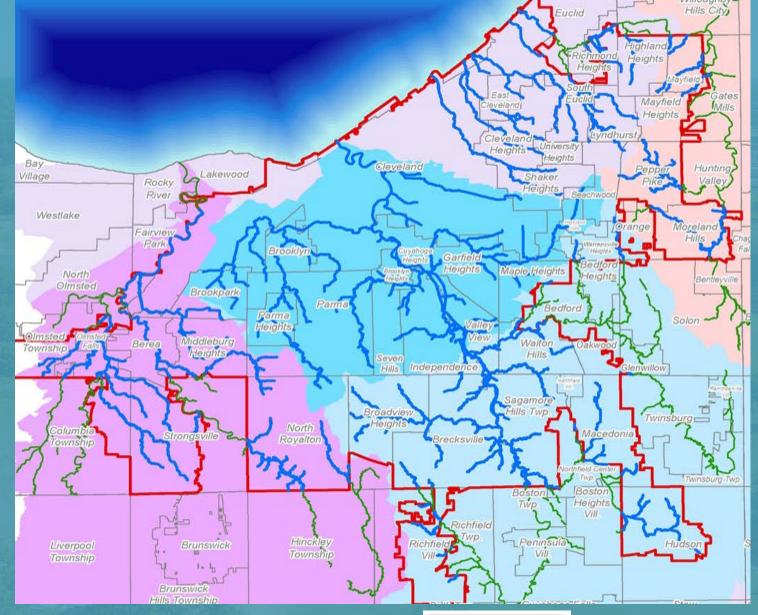
- Enhance Stream Function, Health, and Water Quality
- Reduce Flood and Erosion Risks
- Inspect, Operate, and Maintain Regional Assets
- Encourage Good Practices
- Assist with Policy Recommendations





Stormwater Master Plans

- Cuyahoga River South In Progress
- Cuyahoga River North In Progress
- Rocky River In Progress
- Chagrin River & Lake Erie
 Direct Tribs NTP 3rd Ort
 2018









Stormwater Master Plan Objectives

Operational Performance Evaluation

Identify areas of erosion and flooding through modeling, field assessments, and monitoring

Alternatives
Development &
Evaluation

Comprehensive set of solutions, incorporating stream health, function, habitat, and water quality improvements

Development of Master Plans

Recommended policies, construction projects, maintenance activities, and areas for preservation







CRS Master Plan Progress

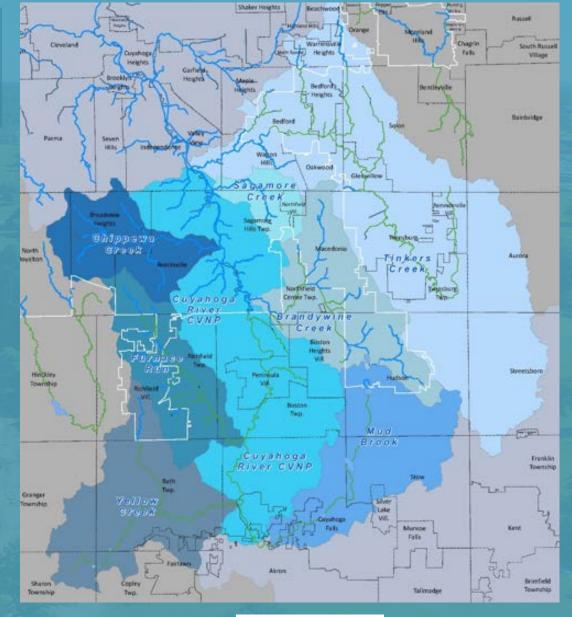






Cuyahoga River South SWMP Overview

- Total Study Area 288 sq. miles
 - 89 sq. miles in Stormwater Service
 Area
 - 9 Subwatersheds
 - 24 Member Communities
 - Includes Cuy. Mainstem Alternatives
 Development
- Began August 2016
- Development/Refinement of SWMP Standards









SWMP Process

Operation Performance Evaluation (Chapter 3)

Alternatives Evaluation (Chapter 8)

Master Plan Recommendations (Chapters 9 & 10)

ID Project Areas

- Determine BRE
 - ✓ Structural integrity
 - ✓ Hydraulic condition
 - ✓ Sediment/debris blockages
- ID assets not meeting ALR
- Group deficient assets into Project Areas

Screen SCMs

- ID Opportunities/Constraints
- Protect/Restore Function
- Increase Function
 - ✓ Reduce Runoff/ Restore Stream-Floodplain
 - ✓ Enhance Storage Conveyance
 - ✓ Acquisition/Risk Mitigation
- Formulate Two Alternatives

Evaluate Alternatives

- Size to achieve ALR
- Estimate costs
- Define multiple benefits
- Consider cost-risk tradeoffs
- ID Business Case (TBL)
- Select Preferred Alternative
- Check watershedwide performance

Phase/Prioritize Projects

- Long-term strategy
 - ✓ Affordability
 - ✓ Prioritization
 - ✓ Strategic Phasing
- Near-term actions
 - ✓ Construction Projects
 - ✓ Maintenance Projects
 - ✓ Site-specific policies
 - ✓ CIP Phasing







SWMP Incorporates Asset Management

- Business Risk Exposure (BRE) = condition x criticality
- Identify assets not meeting Acceptable Level of Risk (≥20)

Criticality Consequence of failure

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Criticality
Examples:
Highway 9
Local Road 6
Home 6
Shed 3
Stream 3

ConditionCurrent state







Condition Ratings

 SWMPs assess the RSS condition through field inspection & modeling



- 2 Fully Functional for current conditions
- 3 Functions as needed for current conditions
- 4 Less than full function for current conditions
- 5 Major investment to restore operation



Hydraulic Performance







Structural Integrity







Erosion

Project Area Identification

- Identify underlying source of risk
- Group problem assets together when solutions are interrelated









Alternatives Development

SCMs to Preserve Existing RSS Function

- Floodplain/riparian area protection
- Removal/Modification of Unsustainable Development
- SWM policies for development
- Debris/Sediment Management (e.g., Trash rack/sediment forebay maintenance/installation)
- Deteriorated structure repair/ replacement (e.g., Spot-repair bank/bed erosion)
- Operation/maintenance of assets

SCMs to Increase RSS Function

Runoff Reduction/Stream Restoration SCMs

- Decentralized green infrastructure
- Decentralized detention within LSS
- Stream and floodplain restoration
- Streambank rehabilitation/restoration

Land Acquisition/Risk Mitigation SCMs

- Flood Proofing
- Raise roadway elevations
- Buyouts/property acquisition
- Mitigate risks higher than the Acceptable Level of Risk (ALR)

RSS Storage / Conveyance SCMs

- Retrofit regional detention
- Add new regional detention
- Transportation crossing replacement
- Culverted stream replacement
- Stream channelization / daylighting
- Floodwall and levee

SCM Screening

Risk/Location/Assets	Runoff Reduction/Stream Restoration SCMs	RSS Storage/Conveyance SCMs	Land Acquisition/Risk Mitigation SCMs
Flooding of twelve businesses and 1,500 feet of Highland Road (Asset BR00110).	Infeasible to reduce 100- year runoff volume 1,660 acre-ft, required to adequately reduce flood stage below buildings, roadways,	Flooding caused by development encroaching into floodplain rather than hydraulic constraint on the RSS. Flood berm with local drainage protects building, roadway, with marginal impact to riparian area/wetland	Flooding of five buildings begins during 25-year design storm. Flooding of four parking lots begin during 10-year design storm. Local roadway is passable during 10- to 25-year design storm; impassable during 50- to 100-year design storm. Preserves stream function/health.
Legend:	Constraint	Opportunity if done with other projects	Opportunity





Triple Bottom Line Evaluation

Criteria/Subcriteria
Economics
Life Cycle Costs
Flood Damage Mitigation
Erosion Damage Mitigation
Social
Community Benefits
Sustainable Development/Infrastructure
Public Acceptance
Environmental/Stream Function and Health
Geomorphology
Vertical Stability
Lateral Stability
Habitat

Habitat Preservation/Restoration Outcome

Criteria/Subcriteria
Environmental/Stream Function and Health
Aquatic Biology
Fish Biology
Natural Land Preservation/Restoration
Runoff Volume, Baseflow, and Pollutant Loading
Operations and Maintenance
Frequency
Simplicity
Accessibility Requirements
Implementation
Construction Impacts
Property Acquisition
Ease of Construction
Regulatory complexity





ArcGIS Online (AGOL)







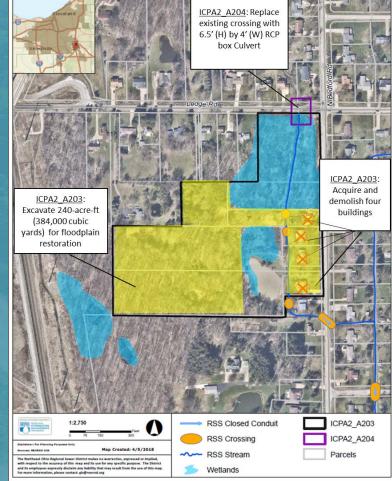
http://neorsd.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=0c8658180c3549 2f9f048a5b5dd5d5fc





What's next?

- Approximately 60 project areas total
- O&M Recommendations
- Community Reports







Questions

- Kim Colich
 Senior Project Manager
 NEORSD
 216-881-6600, Ext. 6451
 ColichK@neorsd.org
- Jocelyn Anleitner
 Water Resources Engineer
 CDM Smith
 216-912-1006
 AnleitnerJV@cdmsmith.com







