Technical Memorandum

To: Tina Carstens

From: Erin Anderson Wenz, Brandon Barnes, and Michael McKinney Subject: Identification and Prioritization of Potentially Flood-Prone Structures

Date: September 4, 2018 c: Brad Lindaman

1.0 Introduction and Background

The purpose of this memorandum is to update the list of potentially flood-prone structures that Barr developed in May of 2016 (Barr, 2016). Flood-risk areas and inundation extents defined in 2016 were based on best available data at that time. Since the 2016 analysis, the District stormwater models have been updated and validated using flow and stage monitoring data collected by District staff in 2017.

Using results from the validated XP-SWMM models, flood area extents were updated and flood-risk areas were identified. This memorandum documents methodology used to identify and prioritize flood-risk areas and develop planning-level opinions of cost for each flood-risk area.

2.0 Model Validation and Flood-Risk Areas

Hydrologic and hydraulic updates were made to District stormwater models to validate simulation results to measured stage data collected by District staff from June of 2016 through March of 2018. The impact of model validation varied across the District, but in general, validation caused flood levels to increase in the northwestern and northern portions of the District, and flood levels to decrease in the southern portions of the District compared to flood levels defined in 2016 (Barr, 2016).

After validating the models to measured stage data, the 100-year, 4-day (50th percentile) Atlas 14 rainfall event (8.3 inches) was simulated, and flood elevations were calculated. Floodplain extents were intersected with Ramsey and Washington County building structure outlines (Ramsey County, 2015; MN DNR, 2011). Habitable structures (e.g., residences, office and commercial buildings, apartments, etc.) that intersected the floodplain were identified as potentially flood-prone. Within the Ramsey County dataset (Ramsey County, 2015) structures identified as "residential", "non-residential", and "mobile home" were considered habitable structures. Because similar data categories do not exist in the Washington County dataset (MN DNR, 2011), structures greater than 550 square feet in area were considered to be habitable structures, and were manually evaluated as needed.

Floodplain extents and potentially flood-prone structures are shown in figures in Appendix A.

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3.0 Prioritizing Flood-Risk Areas

A high-level evaluation of each potential flood-risk area (see Section 2.0) was performed to determine if flooding was caused by:

- a) proximity to District managed waterbodies or facilities (e.g., high water level of a District-managed waterbody, capacity through a District-managed culvert, etc.), or
- b) local flooding not related to District managed waterbodies or facilities (e.g., high water level of municipal pond, capacity through municipal storm sewer infrastructure, etc.).

These two types of flood-risk areas are shown as *Potential District Flood-Risk Areas* and *Potential Local Flood-Risk Areas* in the figures in Appendix A.

Flood-risk areas near District managed waterbodies or facilities were then further examined to determine:

- The number of habitable structures that would potentially be affected by flooding;
- The potential for roadway flooding during an event; and
- The potential for implementing flood-mitigation projects that could simultaneously improve water quality.

This information was used to prioritize potentially flood-prone areas for further evaluation of mitigation options. The list of criteria considered in the analysis are listed below:

(1) Flood-prone area located near a District-managed water body: The District is responsible for managing the following water resources. Flood-risk areas caused by high water levels in these District managed water resources are assigned high priority.

Lakes

Battle Creek LakeBeaver LakeBennett LakeCarver LakeEagle LakeEmily LakeGervais LakeKeller LakeKohlman Lake

Lake Owasso Lake Phalen Round Lake (Maplewood)

Round Lake (Little Canada) Shoreview Lake Snail Lake
Tanners Lake Twin Lake Wabasso Lake

Wakefield Lake Willow Lake

Streams

Battle Creek Fish Creek Gervais Creek
Kohlman Creek Willow Creek Snake Creek

(2) **Flood-prone area adjacent to a District-managed facility:** The District responsible for managing a number of storm water facilities, many of which are not located on a District-managed water body. Each of these facilities are identified in the District's plan. Flood-risk areas

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caused by or impacted by District-managed facilities are assigned high priority. Flood issues related to *Local Flood-Risk Areas* are considered to be the responsibility of the respective municipality. However, the district may assist the responsible local governmental unit with addressing flood-risk in these areas.

- (3) **Number of structures impacted:** As part of the District's high-level vulnerability assessment, 100-year inundation maps were developed using the validated XP-SWMM models (discussed in Section 2.0). Structures were identified as potentially *impacted* if the structure outline intersected the 100-year floodplain. Note: because in the majority of cases, low-entry elevations for habitable structures have not been surveyed, the number of impacted structures identified in each flood-risk area should be considered an estimate of the number of structures potentially impacted by peak 100-year flood inundation. Flood-risk areas with a large number of identified impacted structures are assigned high priority.
- (4) Flood-prone area upstream of an impaired or at-risk water body: A waterbody that does not meet MPCA water quality standards is considered by RWMWD to be impaired and is included on the MPCA's impaired waters list. RWMWD also classifies several waterbodies "at-risk," based on several criteria listed in the District's plan. Flood-risk reduction projects may inherently provide or be modified to provide water quality benefits to downstream waterbodies. For this reason, flood-risk areas tributary to impaired or at-risk waterbodies were assigned high priority.
- (5) **Street flooding:** Cities and local roadway authorities frequently design storm water systems to convey runoff from relatively small events (5- or 10-year frequency). Because road inundation during larger rainfall events may prevent residents and emergency vehicles from accessing critical facilities (hospitals, grocery stores, etc.), the District requires that storm water storage areas be designed to prevent roadway flooding during a 100-year event. Areas where stormwater pooling occurs on roads adjacent to flood-prone areas where considered a priority.

District flood-risk areas were prioritized by assigning point values to the five categories described above. The points assigned to each category are summarized in Table 1. Although both Local flood-risk areas and District flood-risk areas are shown the figures included in Appendix A, only District flood-risk areas were evaluated and prioritized in Table 1. It is important to note that the models developed do not simulate all of the local storm sewer systems within the watershed. As a result, each City may identify separate, localized flooding areas that are not shown on the attached figures. The District should continue to work cooperatively with the cities to address localized flooding concerns and manage inflows to District water bodies.

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4.0 Planning Level Opinion of Cost

There are several factors that affect the cost of implementing a flood-risk reduction project:

- The volume of stormwater that must be stored within the watershed or conveyed downstream;
- The potential to reduce flood-risk by retrofitting existing stormwater infrastructure;
- The potential to reduce flood-risk by constructing new flood detention facilities; and
- The potential need to acquire property when other flood-reduction alternatives are not feasible.

Evaluating the most cost-efficient flood reduction project for a given flood-risk area requires (1) review of the source(s) and cause(s) of flooding (requiring detailed hydrologic and hydraulic review), (2) high-level review of available options to mitigate flooding (e.g., is there sufficient available space for a flood detention project? Is there sufficient grade to excavate and tie-in to existing storm sewer utilities, etc.), and (3) preliminary design and cost-comparison analysis of feasible flood-mitigation alternatives. Due to the large number of flood-risk areas identified (see Table 1 and figures in Appendix A), it was not possible to perform detailed review of flood-mitigation alternatives and develop associated cost-estimates for each within the scope of this project.

For the purpose of prioritization, a planning level opinion of cost was developed for each flood-risk area by assuming that the cost of any selected flood-reduction project must be less than the cost of purchasing the affected structures. Based on this assumption, the planning-level opinions of cost shown in Table 1 were developed by intersecting identified impacted structures (see Section 3.0) with Ramsey and Washington County parcel data (Ramsey County, 2015; MN DNR, 2011) and estimating the cost of land and property acquisition. Cost associated with property acquisition were obtained from the Ramsey County Property Records and Revenue department and the Washington County Property Records and Taxpayer Services department. This evaluation assumed an estimated acquisition cost of 125% of the estimated market value. The additional 25% is intended to account for the cost of appraisals, removals, and adjustments for market value.

The planning level opinions of cost included in Table 1 do not impact the prioritization scoring, but are included to provide an estimate of the potential cost of flood-mitigation within each flood-risk area. An important note is that, based on more-detailed review of flood-mitigation alternatives, the final cost of flood-mitigation may be significantly lower or higher than the planning level opinions of cost included in Table 1. In fact, if purchasing structures is a flood-risk mitigation strategy, the planning level opinions of cost can be considered a worst-case-scenario, in which no identified flood-mitigation alternatives are more cost-efficient than acquiring all impacted structures and property.

5.0 Flood-Risk Reduction Projects: Feasibility Studies

Barr recommends that the District begin to complete detailed feasibility studies for each of the flood-prone areas prioritized in Table 1. Flood-mitigation feasibility studies should be focused on:

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- Identifying the hydraulic and hydrologic sources of flooding;
- Developing flood-mitigation alternatives;
- · Looking for opportunities to incorporate water quality improvement; and
- Performing cost-benefit analyses to identify preferred flood-mitigation alternatives.

In general, Barr recommends the District begin with the highest priority flood-risk areas and work down the list to lower priority flood-risk areas. Similar to the Beltline Resiliency study that is currently underway, which will identify system-wide strategies for mitigating flood-risk within the portion of the District tributary to the Beltline. Note: because there are other factors which drive prioritization (e.g., upcoming road reconstruction and CIP projects), the District may choose to pursue development of feasibility studies for certain lower-priority flood-risk areas ahead of flood-risk areas higher on the priority list.

References

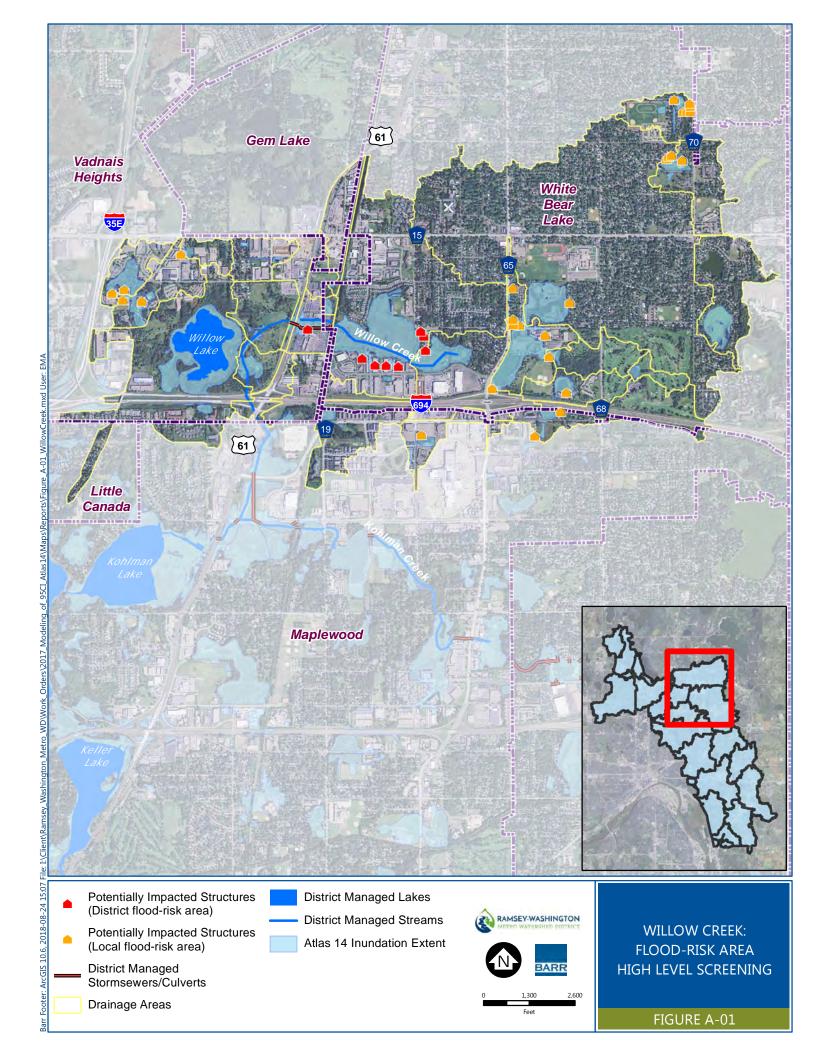
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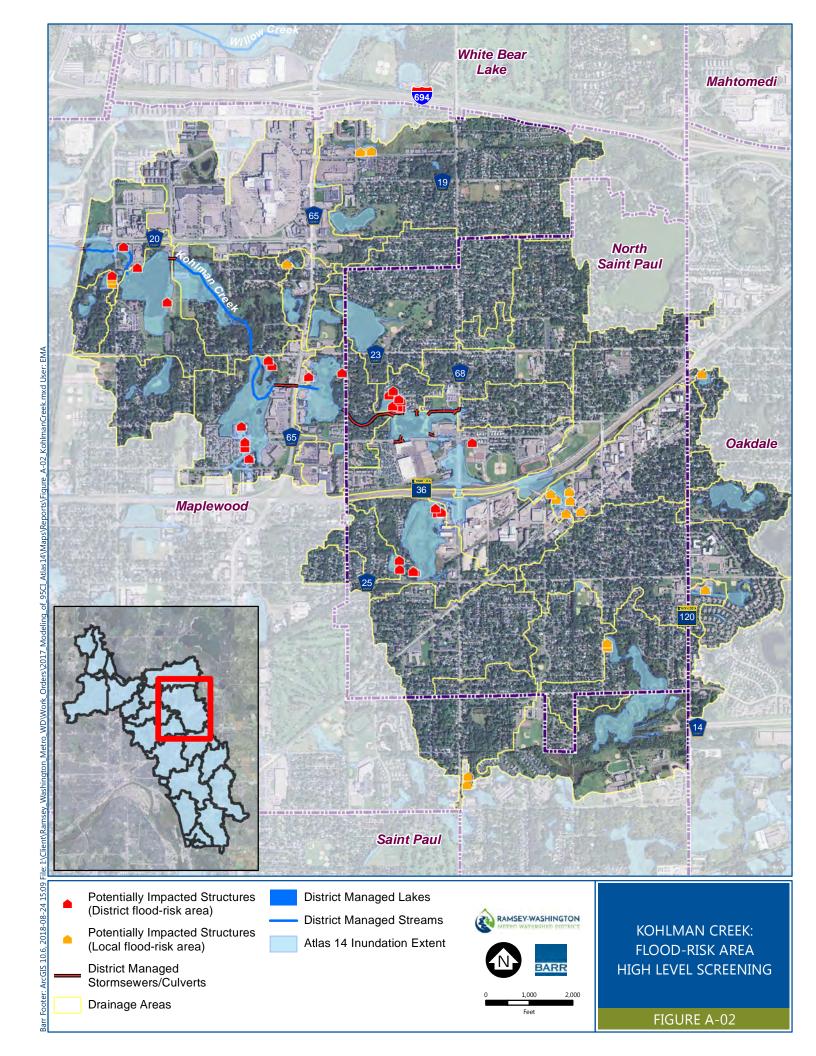
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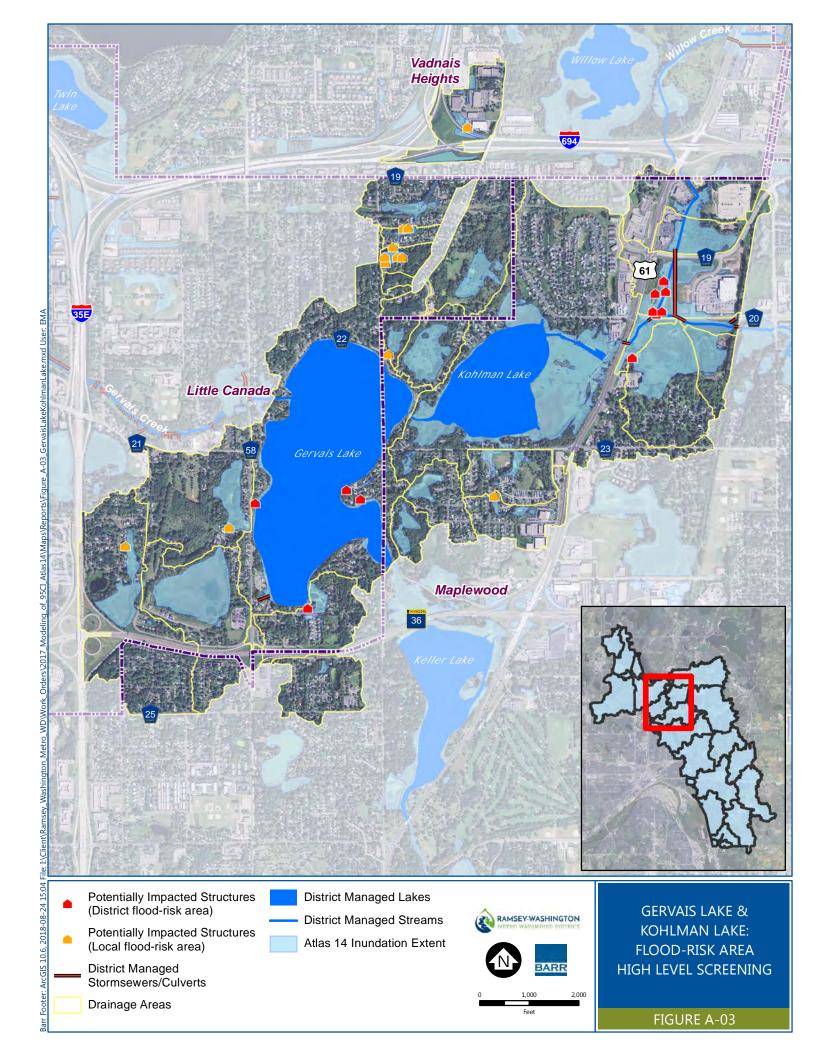
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Table 1. Flood-Risk Reduction Area Prioritization

Table 1. Flood-Risk Reduction Area Prioritization Points Used for Prioritization Ranking								-	2	1		10		5		1		,
Subwatershed			Location Description	Points	Rank	Previous Rank (Uncalibrated)	Planning Level Opinion of Probable Cost	Issue Caused by Municipal Storm Sewer System	Impacted Structures	Potentially Impacted Structures	District Managed Lake or Stream	Name of District Managed Lake or Stream	District Managed Facility	Name of District Facility	Tributary to Impaired Water body	Impaired Water body	Inundation Pools on Street (flowing water ok)	Name of Road that Overtops
Gervais Creek	CD16-05b CD16-05d CD16-05e CD16-05i CD16-05j CD16-05k CD16-05l	Little Canada	Owasso Basin	255	1	1		No	124	NA	No		Yes	Owasso Basin	Stable		Yes	Ryan Drive
St. Paul Beltline	BEL-NH043 BEL-NM021 BEL-NM022 BEL-NM025 Magnolia Phase II	Saint Paul	Ames Lake and surrounding area	45	2	3	\$8,208,000	No	19	NA	No	-	Yes	Beltline	Stable	-	Yes	E Magnolia Ave
Kohlman Creek	SB18-18 SB18-19 SB18-21	North Saint Paul	N of 13th Ave E	34	3	4	\$3,403,000	No	8	NA	Yes	Kohlman Creek	Yes	viromental Learning	Impaired	Kohlman Creek	Yes	13th Ave E
Tanners Lake Kohlman Creek	SB18-08		Tanners Lake N St. Paul Urban Ecology Center	30 30	4	8 5	\$2,828,000	No No	10 7	NA NA	Yes Yes	 Kohlman Creek	No Yes	 Urban Ecology Cente	Stable Impaired	 Kohlman Creek	No No	
Kohlman Creek St. Paul Beltline	SB18-10 BEL-19 BEL-NH038 BEL-NH038b BEL-NH039 BEL-NH104 BEL-NH109 Pond2Phal Rose W	Maplewood Saint Paul	S of County Road CE Downstream of Phalen	23 21	6 7	13 6	\$32,435,000 \$23,250,000	No No	6 8	NA NA	Yes No	Kohlman Creek 	No Yes	 Beltline	Impaired Stable	Kohlman Creek 	No No	
Kohlman Creek Kohlman Lake	SB18-14B KOHL-01C KOHL-KBA KOHL-KBB KOHL-KBC KOHL-KBD	Maplewood	Markham Pond E of Maplewood Dr	20 20	8 8	NA 8	\$10,246,000	No No	2 2	NA NA	Yes Yes	Kohlman Creek Kohlman Creek	Yes Yes	Markham Pond Kohlman Basin	Impaired Impaired	Kohlman Creek Kohlman Lake	No No	
Kohlman Creek Kohlman Creek	SB18-09 SB18-17A	Maplewood Maplewood	E of White Bear Ave N SE of Hazelwood St and Beam Ave	20	8	7	\$3,955,000 \$3,145,000	No No	2 1	NA NA	Yes Yes	Kohlman Creek Kohlman Creek	Yes	ite Bear Avenue Pipe Kohlman Basin	Impaired Impaired	Kohlman Creek Kohlman Creek	No Yes	Hazelwood St
Willow Creek	NB18-11 NB18-12	White Bear Lake	N of Burerkle Rd	19	12	2	\$16,039,000	No	7	NA	No		Yes	Willow Creek Pipeline	Stable		No	
Willow Creek St. Paul Beltline	NB18-17 S-m273-g S-m291-g S-m44-g S-m520-g S-m71-g S-m80-g	Saint Paul	N of HW61 and Buerkle Rd Hoyt Ave and surrounding area	19 19	12	NA 13	\$11,883,000 \$1,426,000	No	7	NA NA	Yes No	Willow Creek 	Yes Yes	Willow Creek Pipeline : Ave flood control pr	Stable Stable		Yes No	Highway 61
Lake Phalen Gervais Lake	PHAL-16 GERV-04 GERV-05a	Maplewood Little Canada	W of E Shore Dr (N of Lake Phalen) Gervais Lake	18 18	15 15	19 8	\$7,506,000 \$2,805,000	No No	4	NA NA	Yes Yes	Phalen Chain Gervais Lake	No No		Stable Stable		No No	
Carver Lake	CARV	Maplewood	Carver Lake	17	17	12	- :	No	3	NA	Yes		No		At Risk	Carver Lake	No	
Lake Owasso Gervais Creek	LakeOwasso CD16-19	Roseville Little Canada	Lake Owasso Downstream of Gervais Mill Pond	17 16	17 19	15 15		No No	3	NA NA	Yes Yes	 Gervais Creek	No No		At Risk Stable	Lake Owasso 	No No	
Battle Creek Lake Tanners Lake	BC-39 TL-25	Woodbury Maplewood	Battle Creek Lake S of Minnehaha Ave and Century Ave	15 13	20 21	17 NA	\$218,000	No No	1 3	NA NA	Yes No	Battle Creek Lake	No Yes	 Tanners Lake	At Risk Stable	Battle Creek Lake	Yes Yes	Weir Drive Century Ave N
Battle Creek Lake	TL-26 BC-36 BC-36A	Woodbury	Harvey Vogel Manufacturing Co	8	22	NA	\$6,039,000	No	1	NA	No		Yes	el Manufacturing Pip	At Risk	Battle Creek Lake	No	
Carver Lake St. Paul Beltline	CARV-79 BEL-FLNHYT BEL-NM003	Woodbury Saint Paul	Carver Ravine Water Quality Pond SW of Herbert St and Maryland Ave E	8 7	22 24	20 21	\$289,000 \$139,000	No No	1	NA NA	No No		Yes Yes	Ravine Water Qualit Beltline	At Risk Stable	Carver Lake 	No No	
Battle Creek	C-19A C-19B C-19C C-19D C-19E C-19F C-19G C-19H C-19I C-19J	Woodbury	Downstream of Battle Creek Lake			17		No	0	NA	Yes	Battle Creek	No		Impaired	Battle Creek	No	







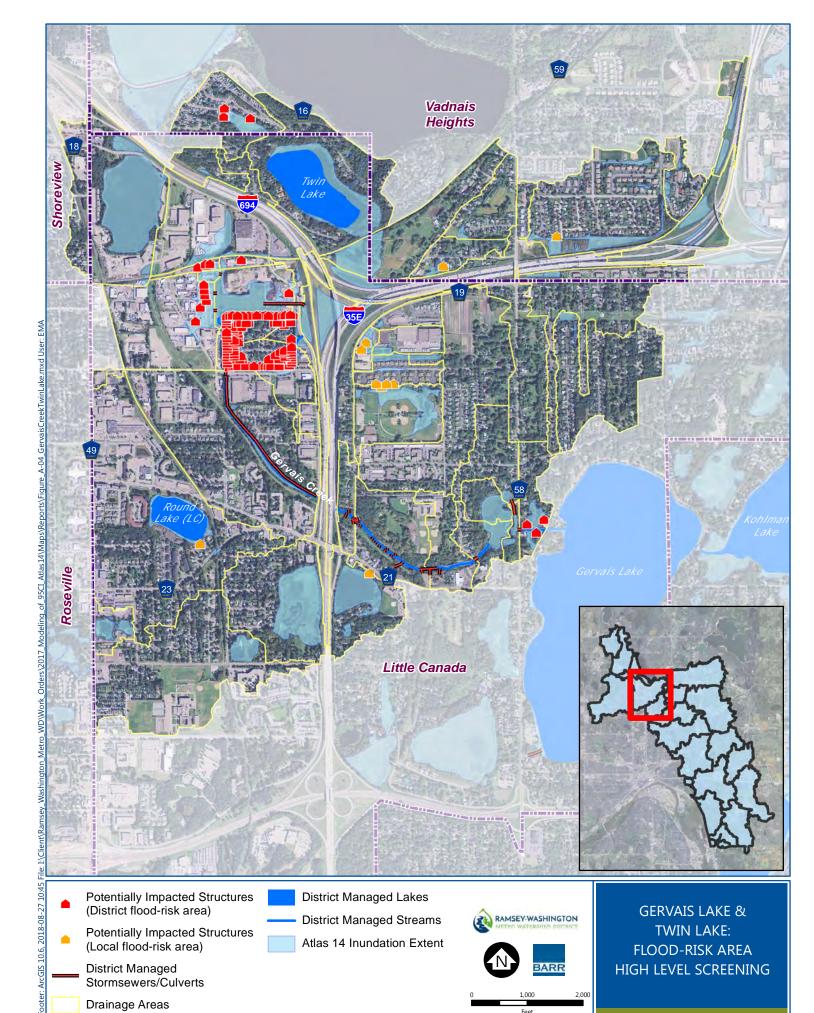
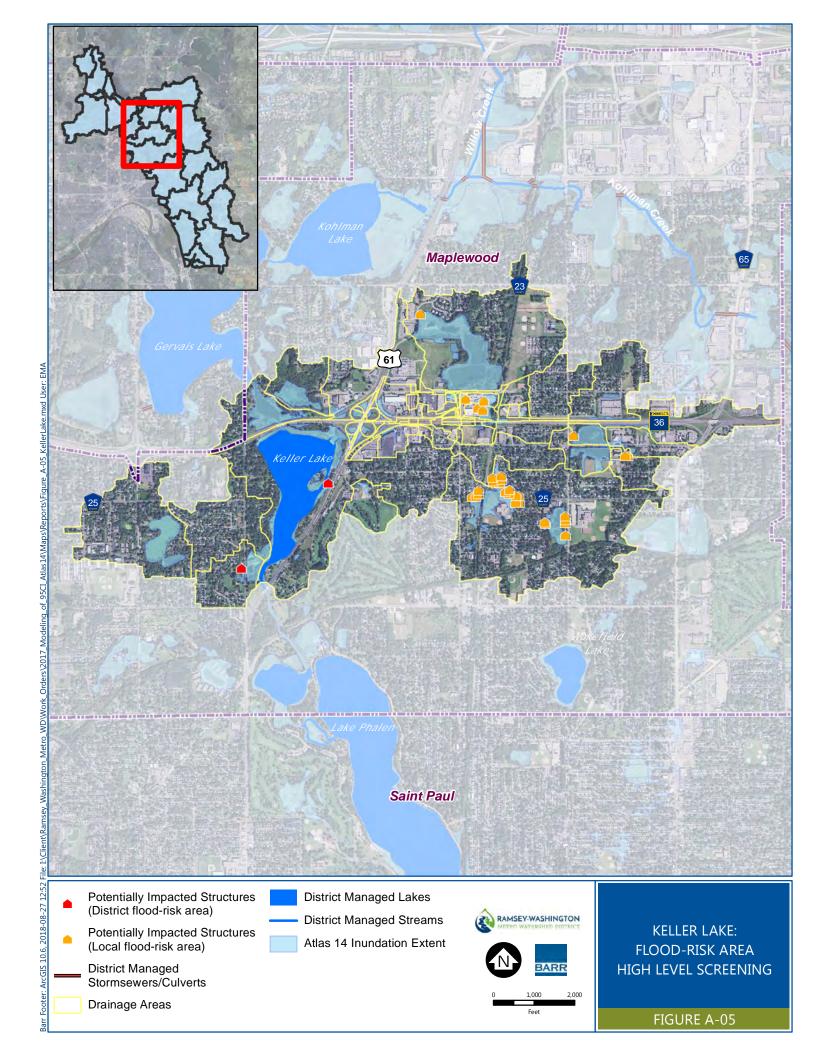
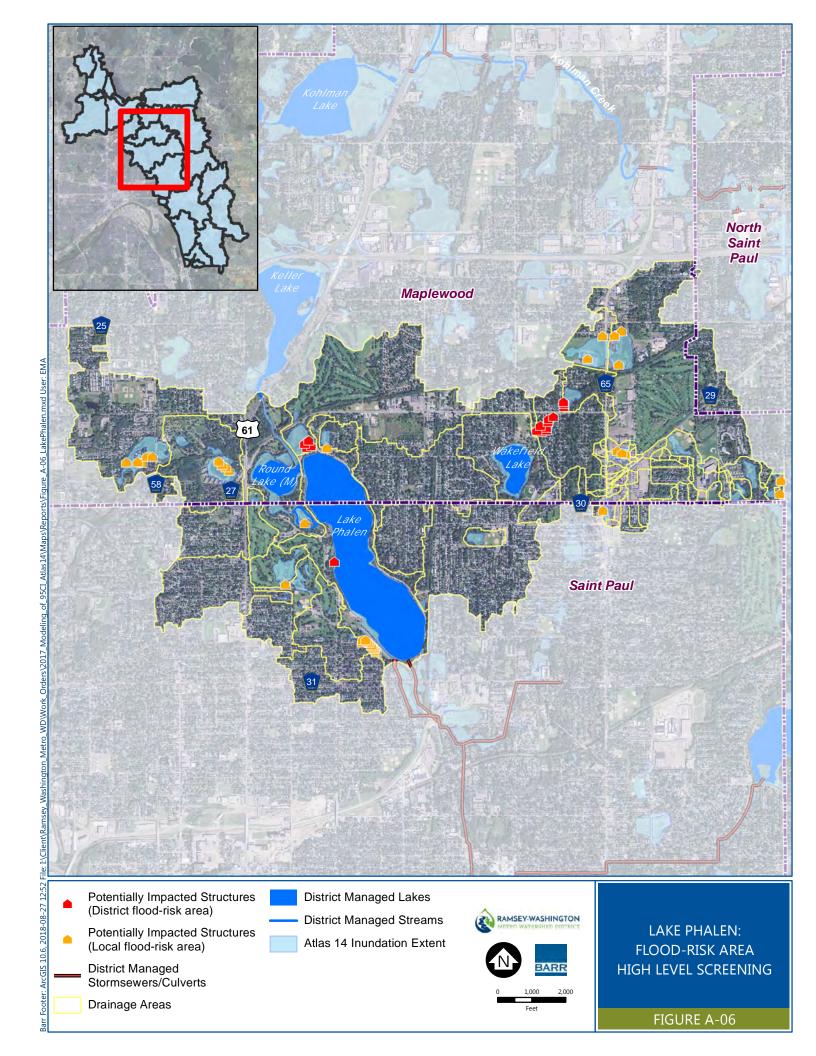
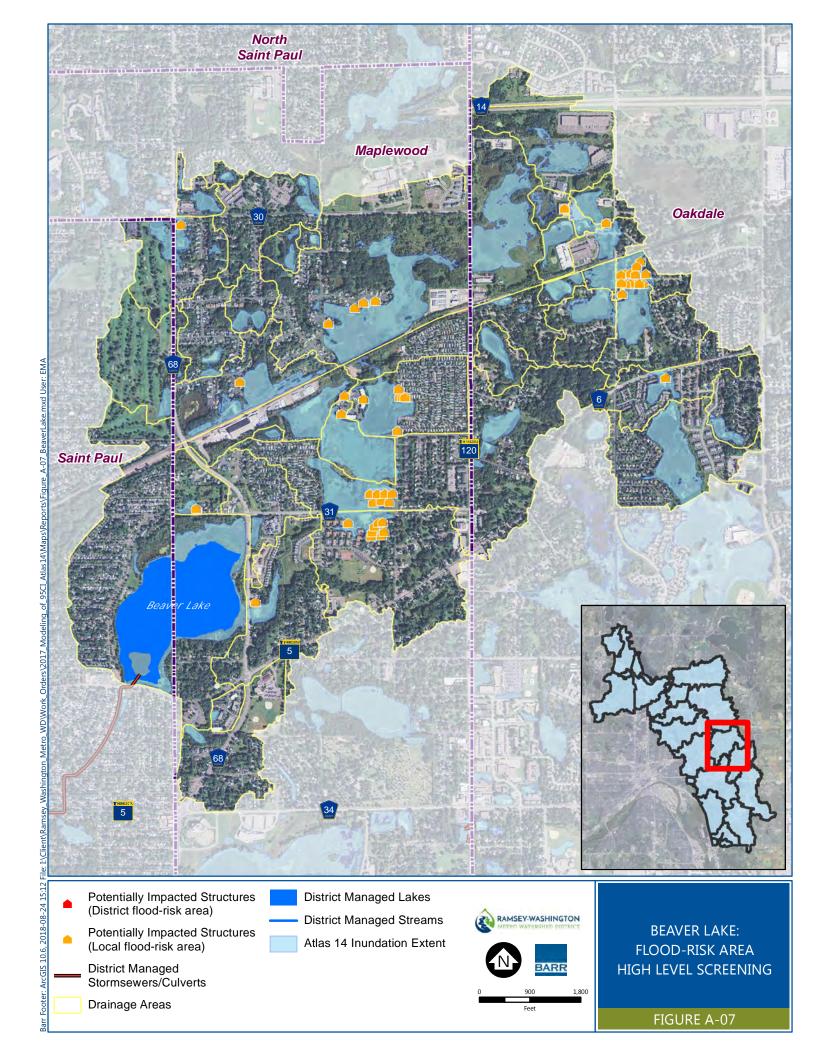


FIGURE A-04







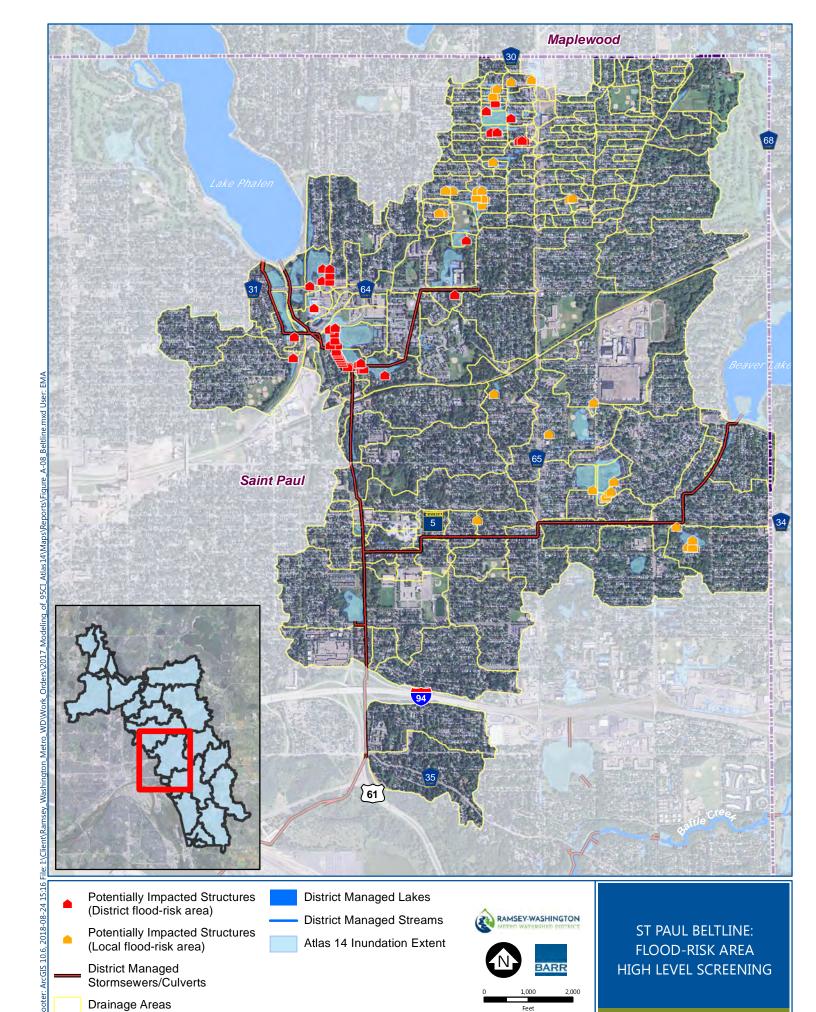
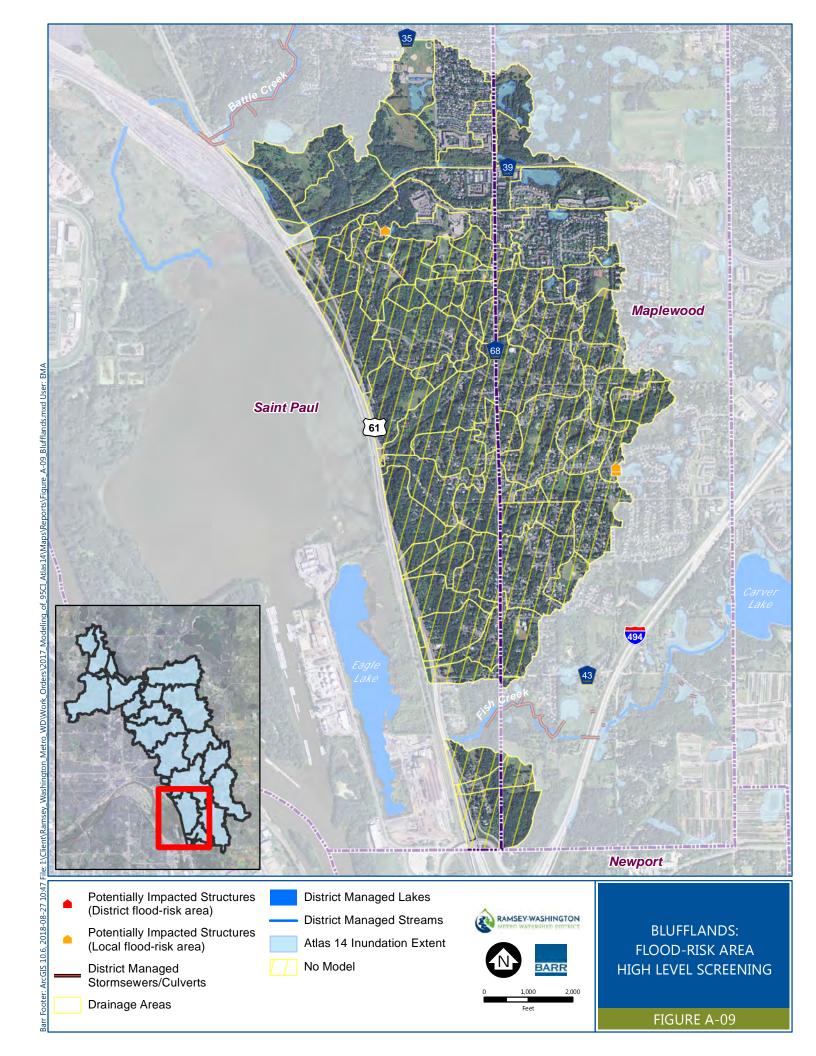


FIGURE A-08



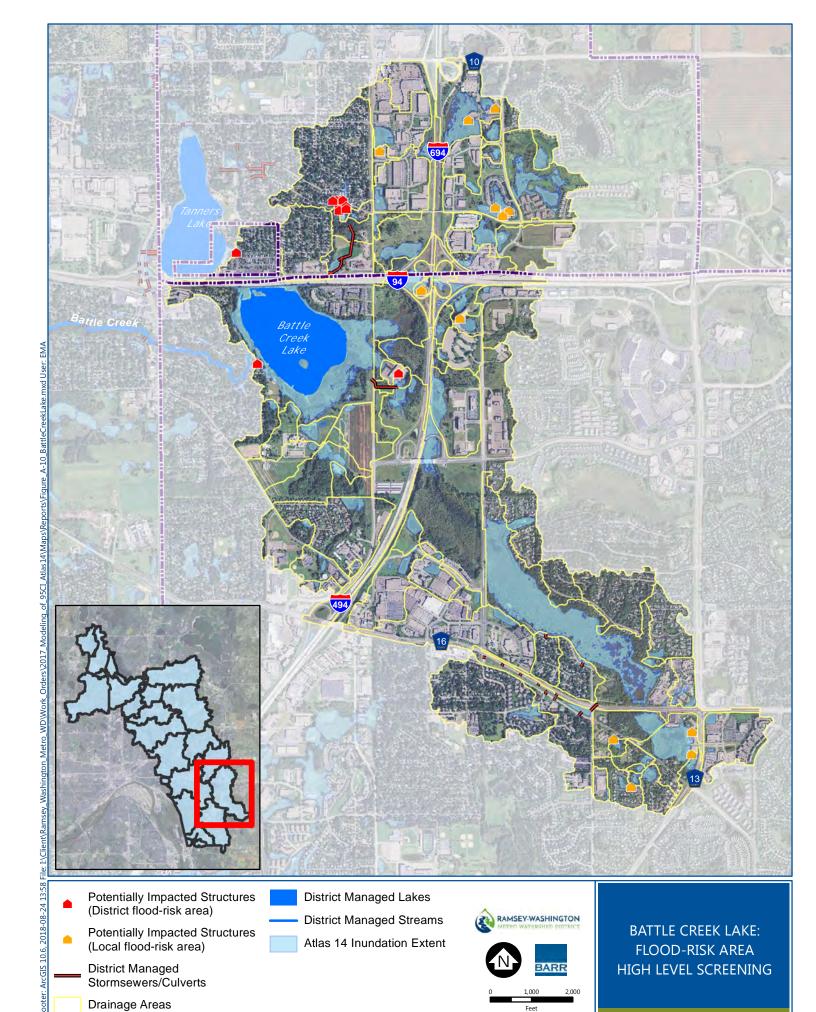


FIGURE A-10

