



Waterfront Commission Flood Mitigation Subcommittee Presentation June 7, 2021

Matthew Landes, PLA, ISA

Department of Project Implementation, Division Chief / Waterfront Program Manager





- ✓ Review/Approval of Meeting Minutes
- ✓ Recap key messages from April 5 meeting
- ✓ Share *why* flooding is so complex
- ✓ Provide progress update from Owner's Advisor
- ✓ Facilitate discussion on design alternatives and priorities
- ✓ Establish next steps





Understanding why flooding is a complex problem

BACKFLOW of River Outfalls



OVERTOPPING

of Bulkhead



INUNDATION

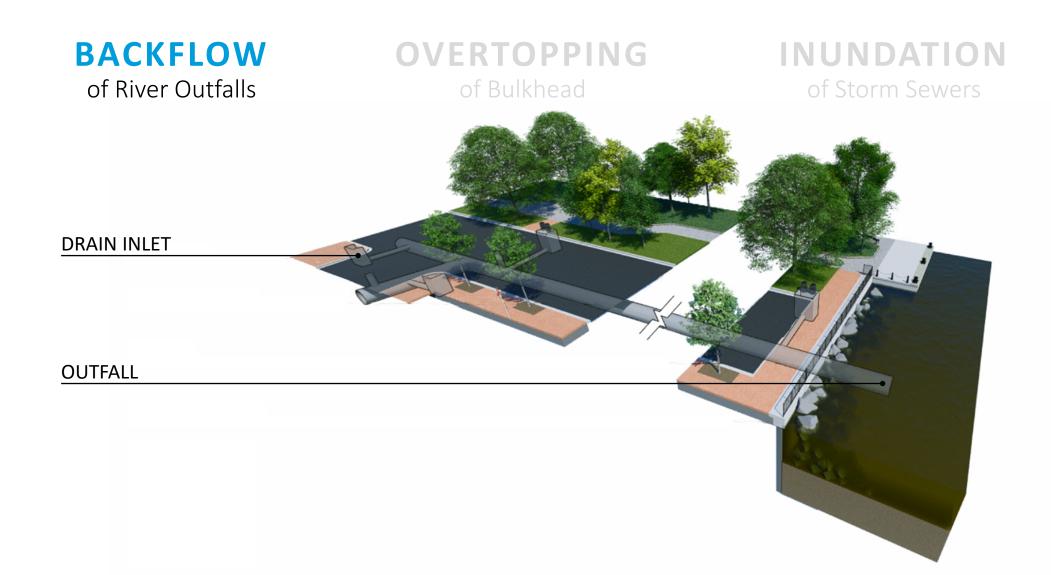
of Storm Sewers



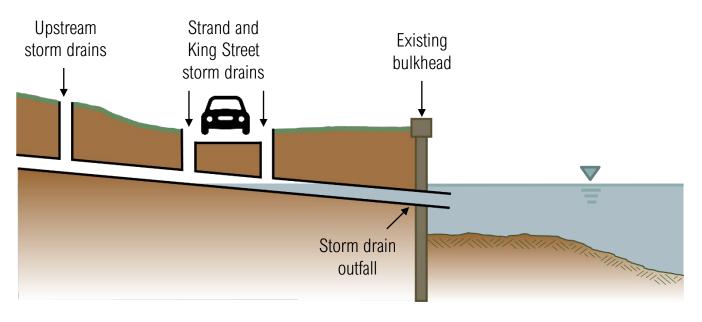


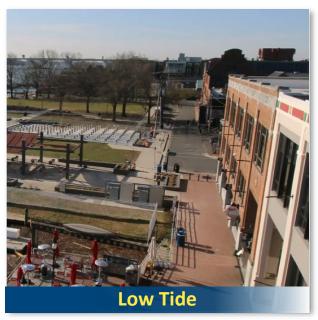
Flood Characterization along the Waterfront

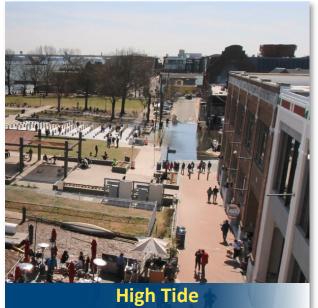




Backflow occurs when the river level exceeds low-lying storm drain elevations.











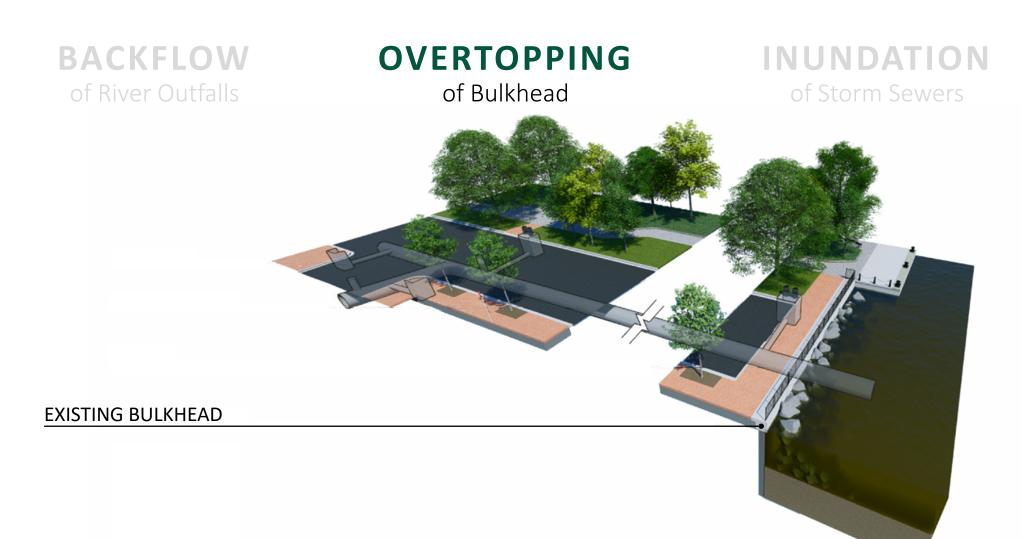




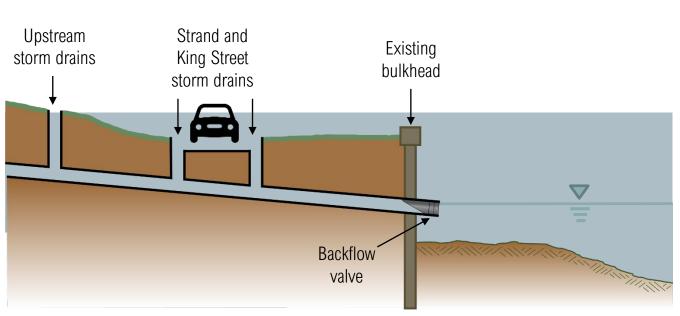
WaStop®

Flood Characterization along the Waterfront





Overtopping occurs when the river levels exceed the bulkhead

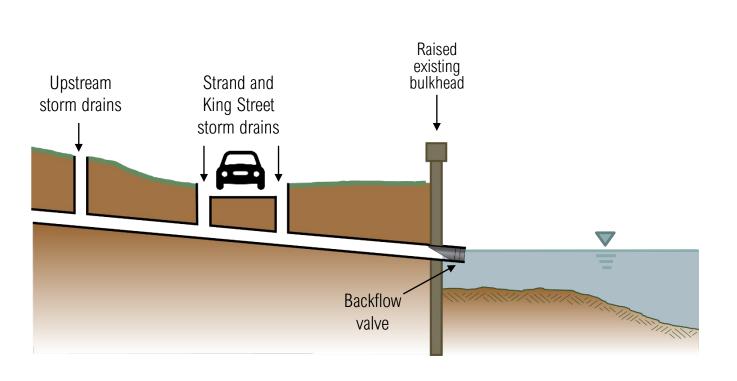






Mitigating backflow and Overtopping





Potential Solutions

- Repair and/or raise existing bulkhead
- Build new, higher bulkhead
- Construct flood barriers

Flood Characterization along the Waterfront



BACKFLOW OVERTOPPING INUNDATION of Bulkhéad of Storm Sewers









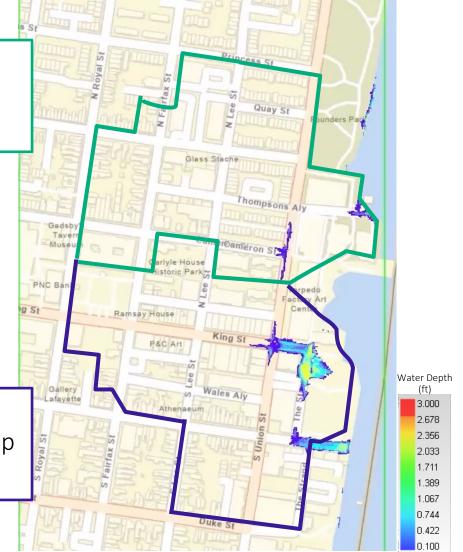




Flooding is a Watershed Issue!

This area of flooding will be managed by Thompsons Alley Pump Station

This area of flooding will be managed by Waterfront Park Pump Station



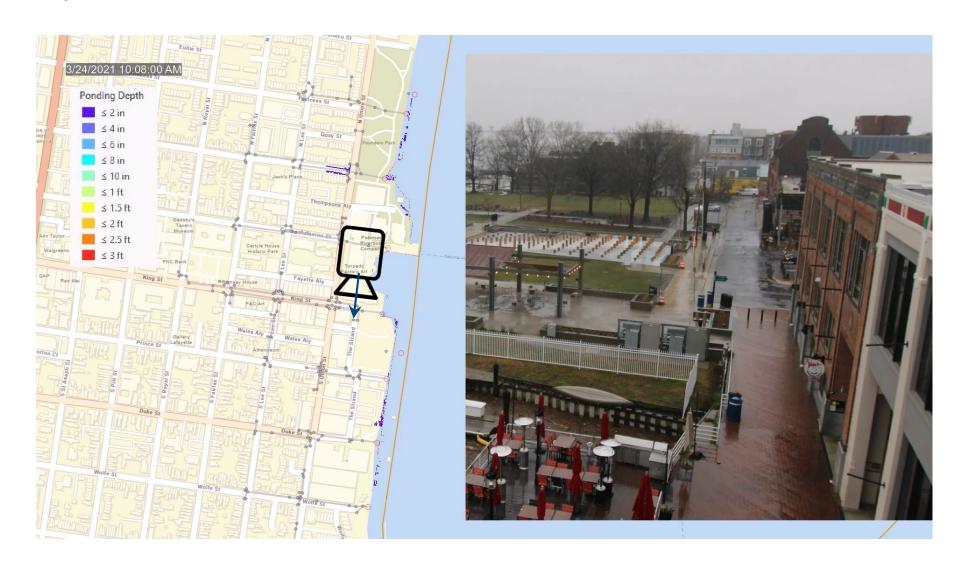


: 10-year return period City of Alexandria Intensity Duration Frequency Curve Peak Rainfall Intensity = 5 inches/hour Time of Concentration = 5 minutes Total Storm Duration = 2 hours Potomac River = EI + 3.6-ft (constant)



Inundation occurs when stormwater is not fully captured and conveyed to Potomac River

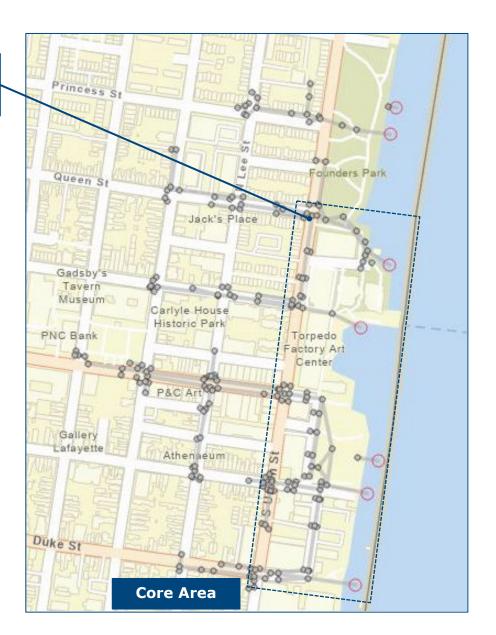




Capture, Convey, and Pump

Step One Water **enters** the system Upsized and additional inlet structures







Capture, Convey, and Pump

Step One Water **enters** the system

Step Two
Water is **conveyed** through the system

Upsized and additional inlet structures

Upsized and additional storm piping







Capture, Convey, and Pump

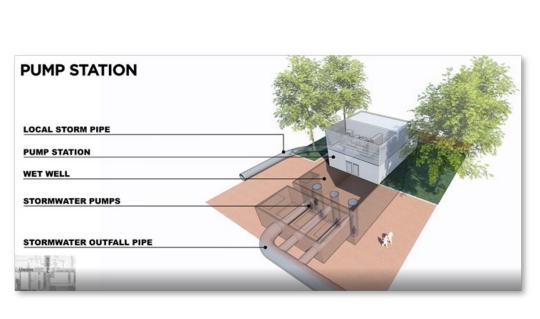
Step One Water **enters** the system

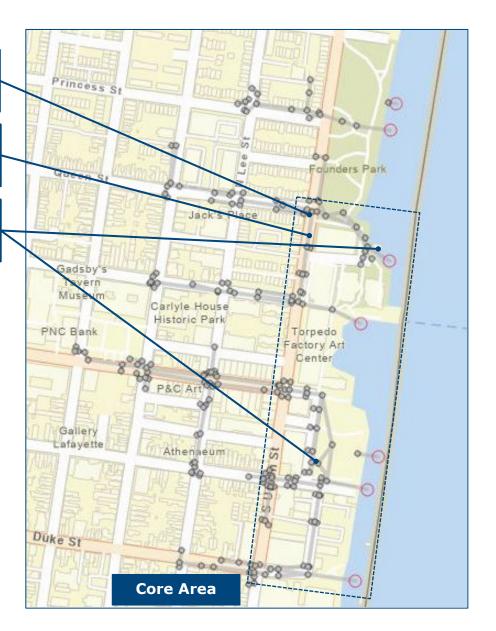
Step Two
Water is **conveyed** through the system

Step Three Water is **evacuated** Upsized and additional inlet structures

Upsized and additional storm piping

New stormwater pumping stations









BACKFLOW

of River Outfalls



Requires backflow prevention on outfalls

OVERTOPPING

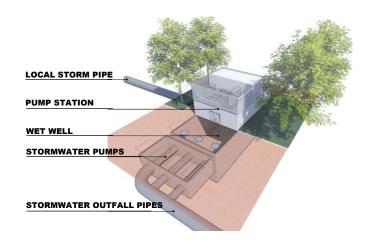
of Bulkhead



Requires a higher-elevation flood barrier

INUNDATION

of Storm Sewers



Requires new/larger inlet structures, new/larger storm sewer pipes, and pumping





- Concepts developed a decade ago and rely on "grey" infrastructure
 - Best practices in resiliency have changed
 - Climate change is now better defined
- Approach costly
 - Exceeds current City budget of \$102 million





MODERNIZE AND ADAPT

to today's best practices

GREENER AND MORE

Take a view that is

SUSTAINABLE

Without adding (and potentially reducing)

COST

We showed you some concepts from other delta cities.













April 15, 2021. "Rock Creek Project Green Infrastructure Virtual Tour" (DC Clean Rivers Project)



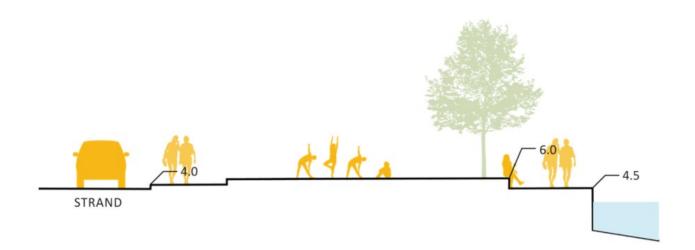
Facilitated Discussion

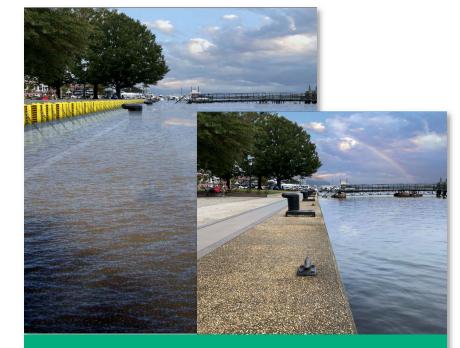
Alternative Flood Barrier Solutions

- Deployable products and technologies
- Fixed features (do not require activation/deployment)
- Alignment preferences

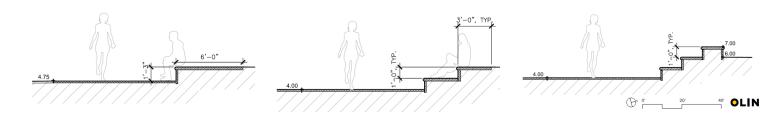


Continued development of alternative flood barrier solutions





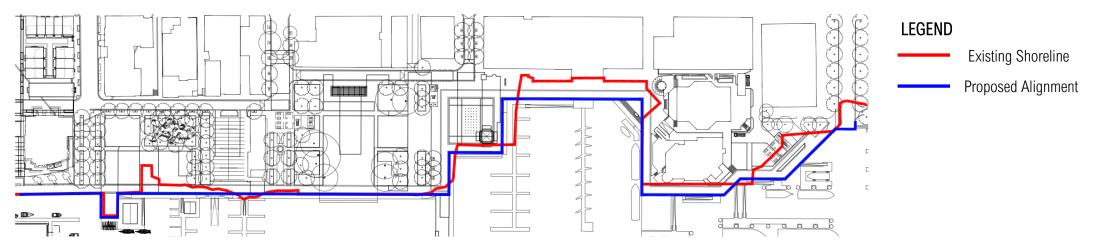
New Walkway with Deployable Flood Gate



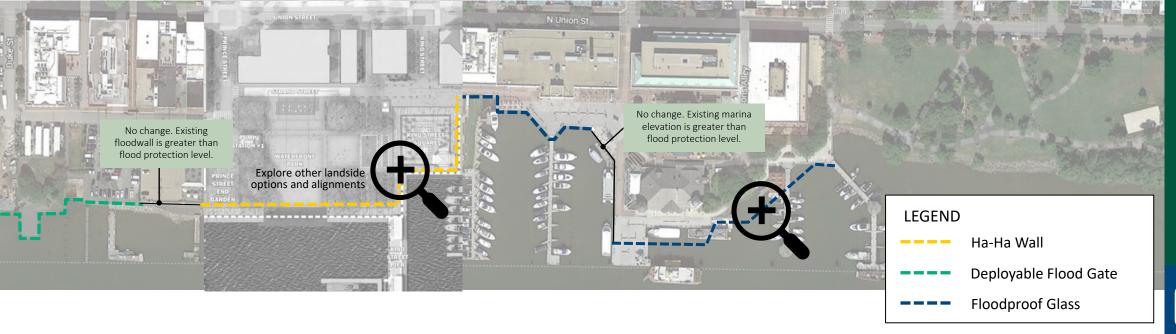
Ha-Ha Wall or Landscape Site Wall with Various Seating Configurations



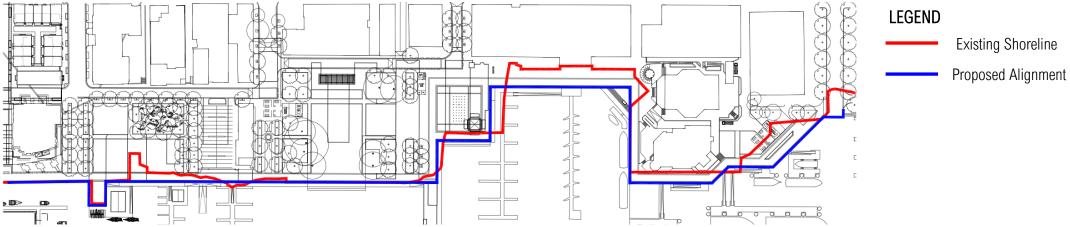
Alternative solutions and alignment may reduce costs.







Alternative solutions and alignment may reduce costs.











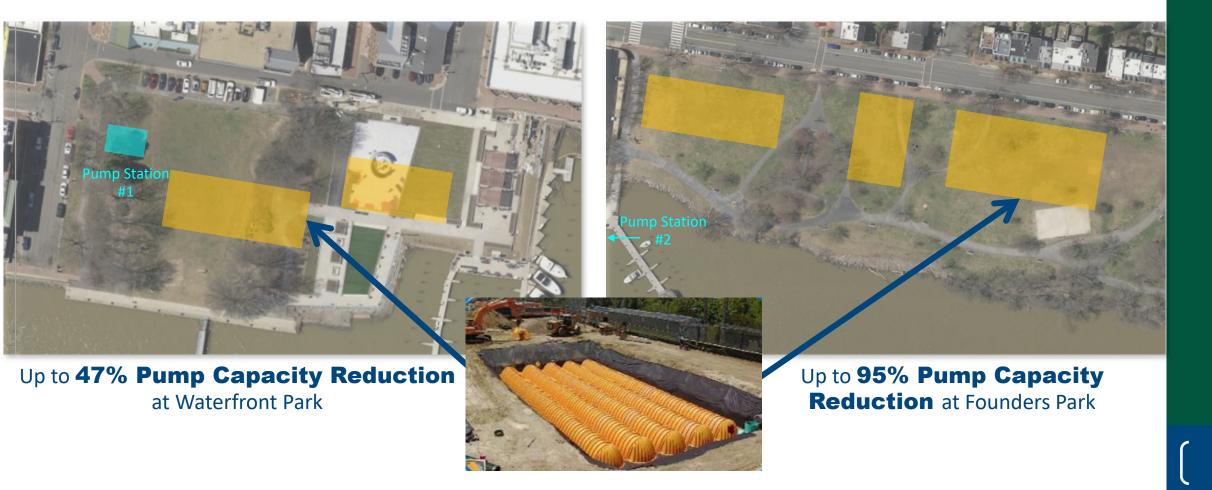
Facilitated Discussion

Underground Stormwater Detention and Bioretention

- Underground stormwater detention at Waterfront Park and/or Founders Park
- Above-ground bioretention at Founders Park
- Pervious pavement and/or infiltration basins along roads and sidewalks

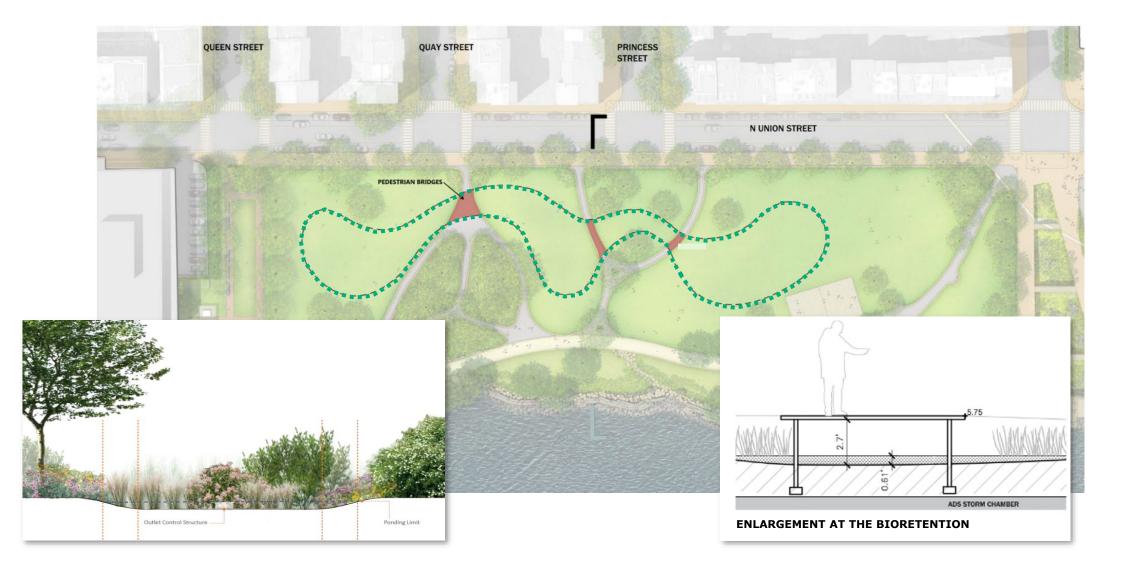
Design analysis shows underground stormwater detention provides more time to pump the same amount of water and therefore reduces the pump size and flow capacity required.





Bioretention has other benefits but **does not** make a sizable impact on pump station sizing.







- FPCA wants to be good citizens of both Founders Park and of the broader community and environment
- Several members have ongoing questions related to why and how Founders Park is part of the solution
 - Flooding not perceived to be a problem in immediate area of the park
 - Shared that Founders Park can be part of the solution for the watershed based on where the stormwater infrastructure and outfalls are located
- Several members stated that underground stormwater detention preferred over above-ground bioretention
 - Concerns included safety, maintenance, pests, and interference with park programming and patterns of current use (against reducing open space)

Next Steps/Schedule

OT ALEXANDELA FOR ALEXANDER A RGINIA

- Refinement of alternatives based on:
 - Field investigations (geotechnical and survey)
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - Coordination with AlexRenew
- Vetting of long-term maintenance requirements
- Plans for next Subcommittee Meeting
 - Refined schematics/renderings
 - Preliminary cost estimates