



US-19 (SR-55) Drainage Improvements

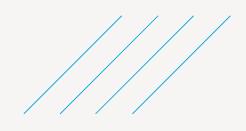
Stormsewer Modeling with ICPR v4

Christopher Thompson, PE, CFM Tuesday, November 5, 2019

Overview – Practical Application of ICPRv4

- > Evaluation of flooding conditions on US-19
- > Comparison of a traditional steady state approach to a hydrodynamic modeling approach
- > Leveraging GIS in ICPRv4 model development
- > Use of ICPRv4 features to increase productivity
- > Review of final solution and construction photos





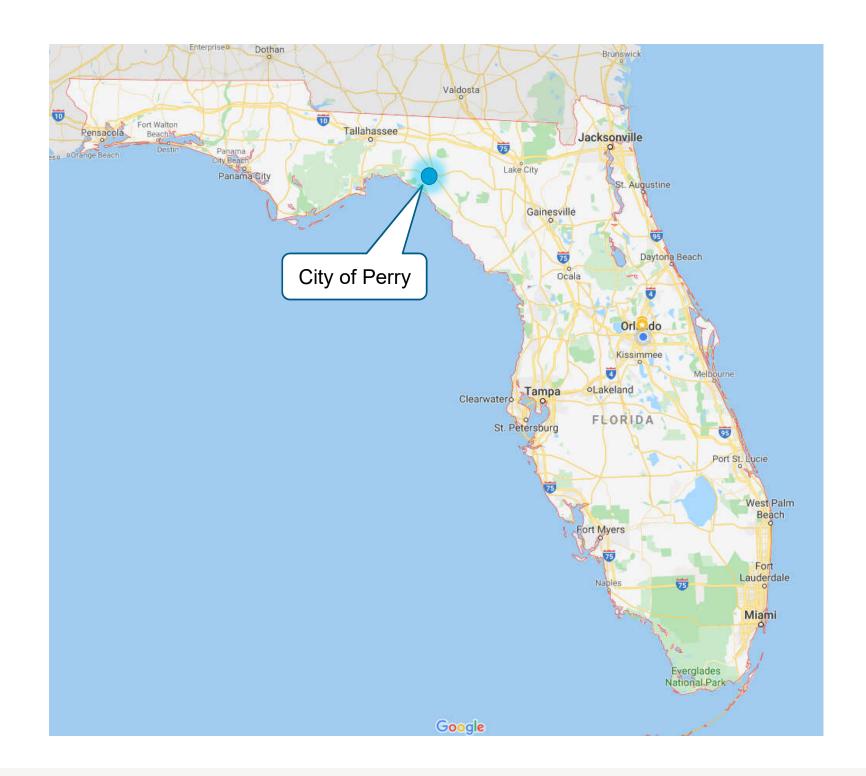
Flooding complaint US-19 / SR-55 (2013)



- North and southbound lanes flood 3 to 4 times a year
- Flooding would sometimes extend up to the median
- Water would sit for 30 min to an hour after the rain stopped
- Most severe flooding was at a sag in front of "Pouncey's Restaurant"
- > Built in 1958

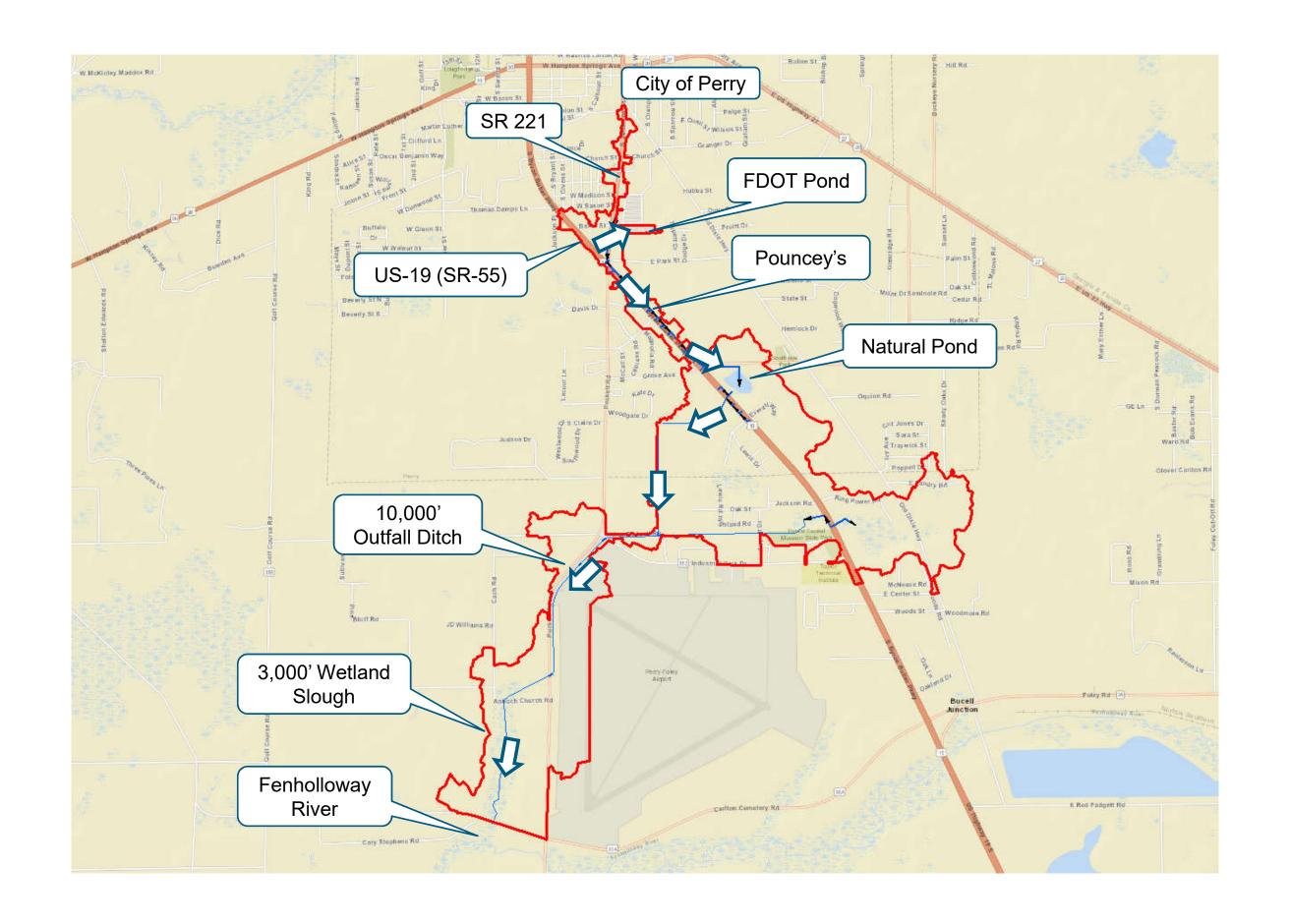


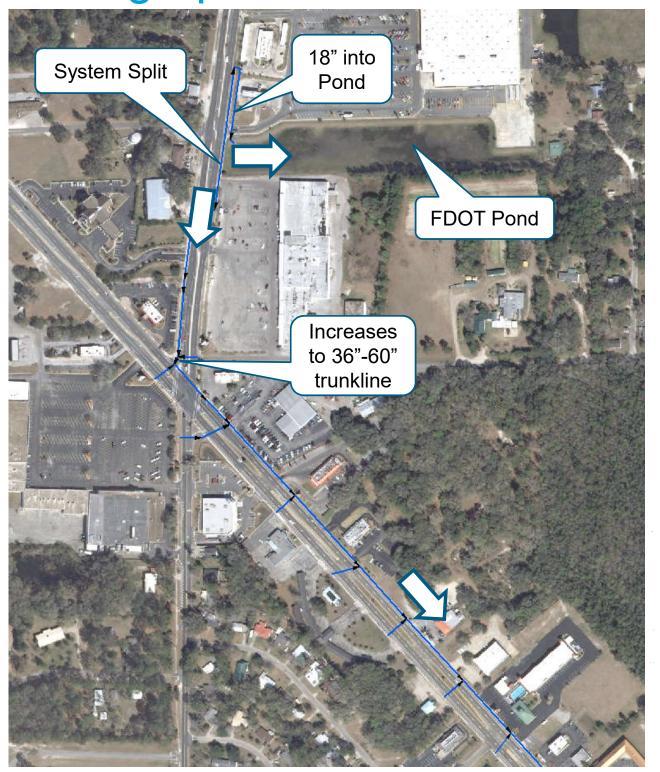
Project Location





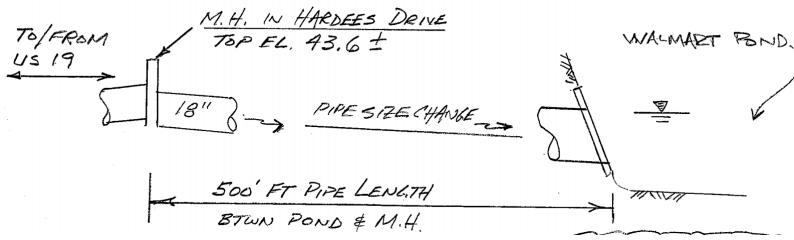








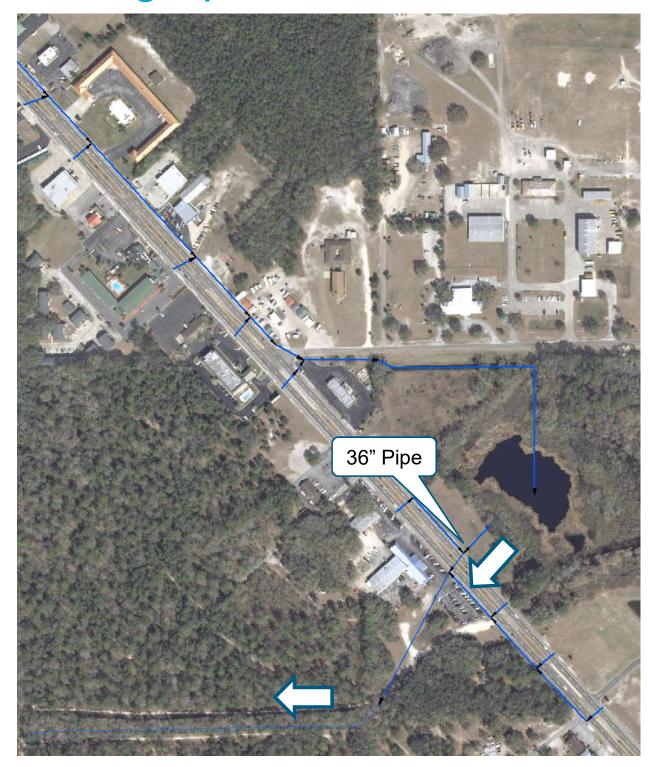
FDOT Pond near US-19 and SR-55







Sag inlet at Pouncy's Restaurant





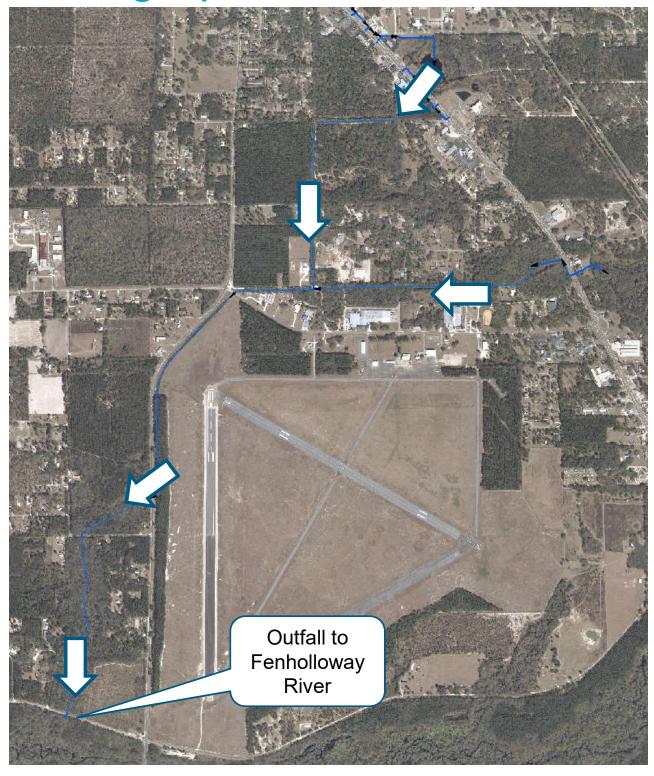
Natural Pond 36" Discharge Pipe (looking into wetland area)



Outfall ditch



Outfall ditch CMP culverts

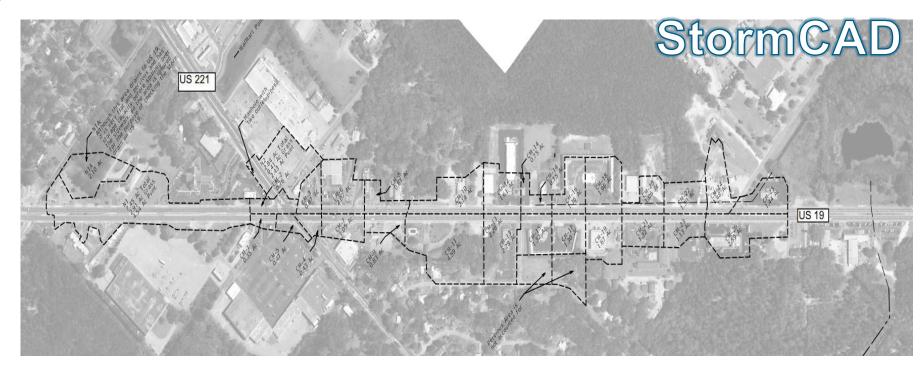




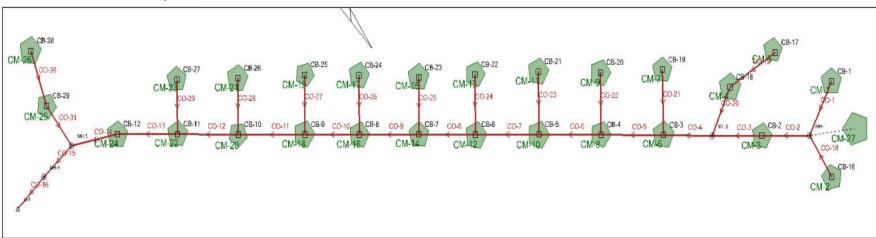
2 - 42" into Fenholloway River

Preliminary Evaluation (2014)

- Utilized historical drainage maps,
 plans and field reviews
- Discovered FDOT pond natural pond connection (complicated)
- Conducted using Storm CAD with assumed flow split (steady state)



Storm CAD Schematic Full System

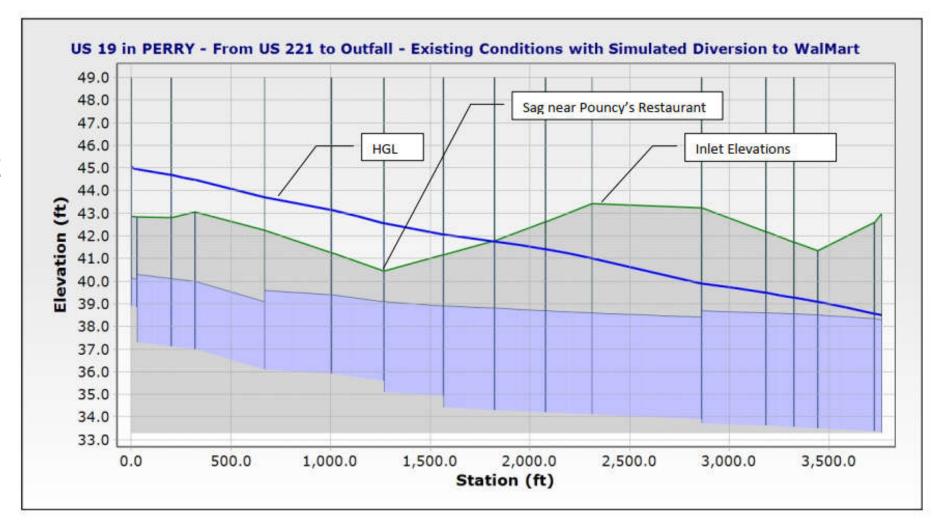




StormCAD Results

- Greater than two feet flooding on the roadway (not realistic)
- > Storm sewer capacity the likely culprit
- Tailwater a potential issue (10,000 ft long outfall ditch needing maintenance)

Storm Cad Output - Profile views



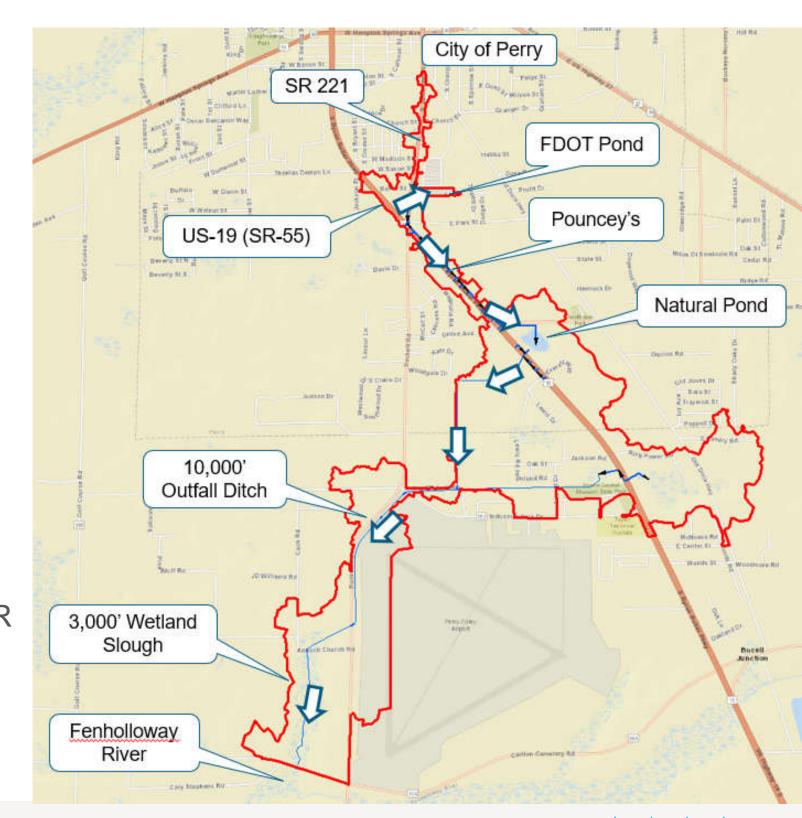
Results with simulated diversion to WalMart. This was used as a basis from which solutions were developed.





Full H&H Evaluation (2017)

- Developed a ICPR v4 (non-steady state)
- Allowed modeling of the complex interconnected pond – wetland system
- > Ensured realistic accounting of surface storage
- > Existing Conditions:
 - Survey of storm sewer, outfall ditch; use of permitted plans
 - > Bottom clips to model siltation
 - > Storage and cross-sections extracted using ICPR



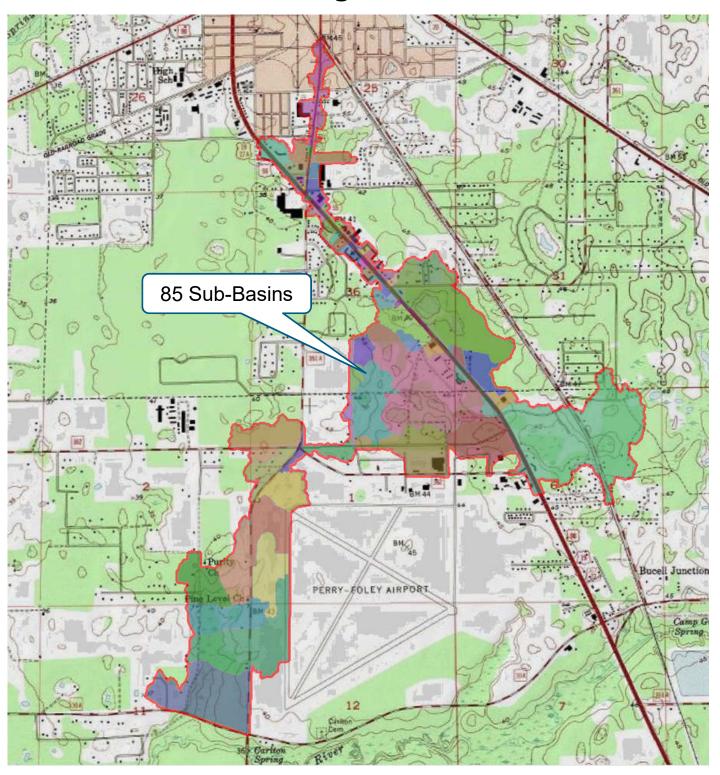




Digital Elevation Map (NOAA 2007)

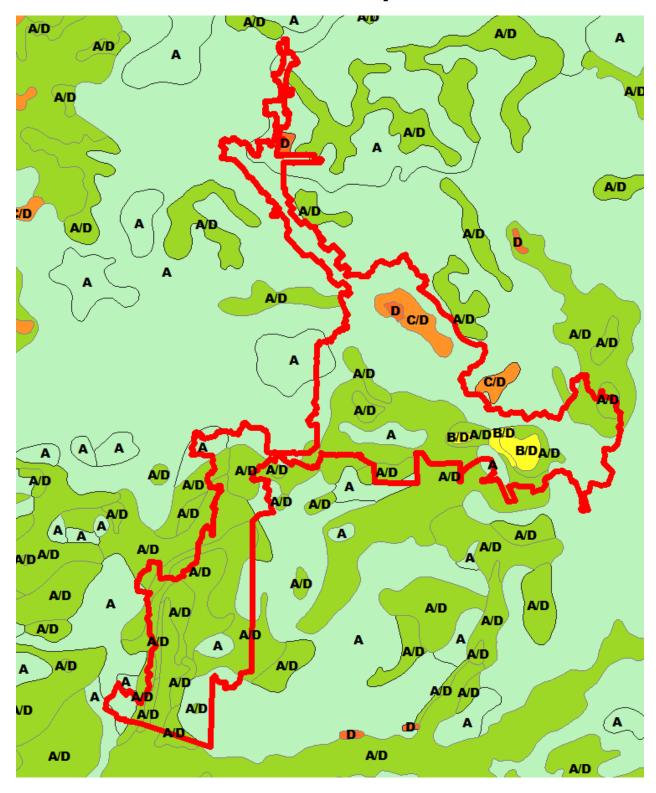
1.5 mi² watershed

Drainage Basins

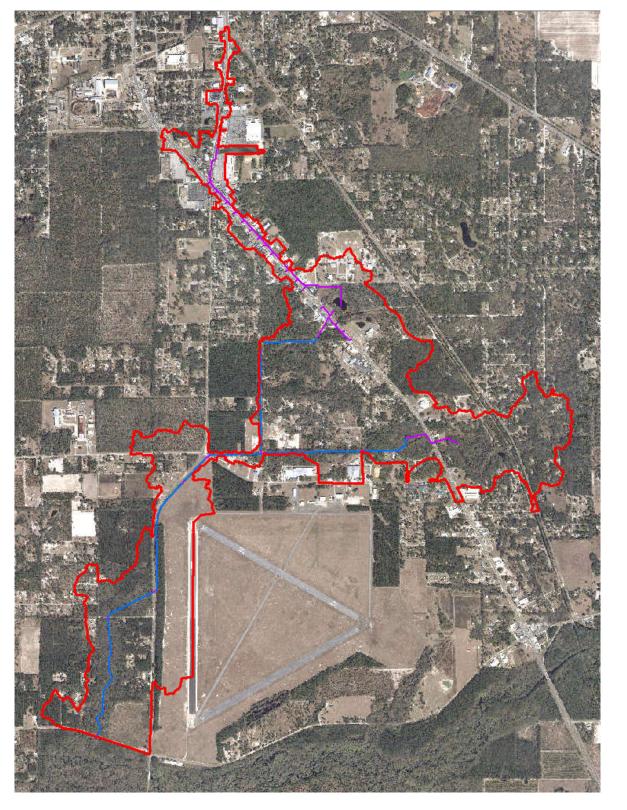


FEMA Flood Map

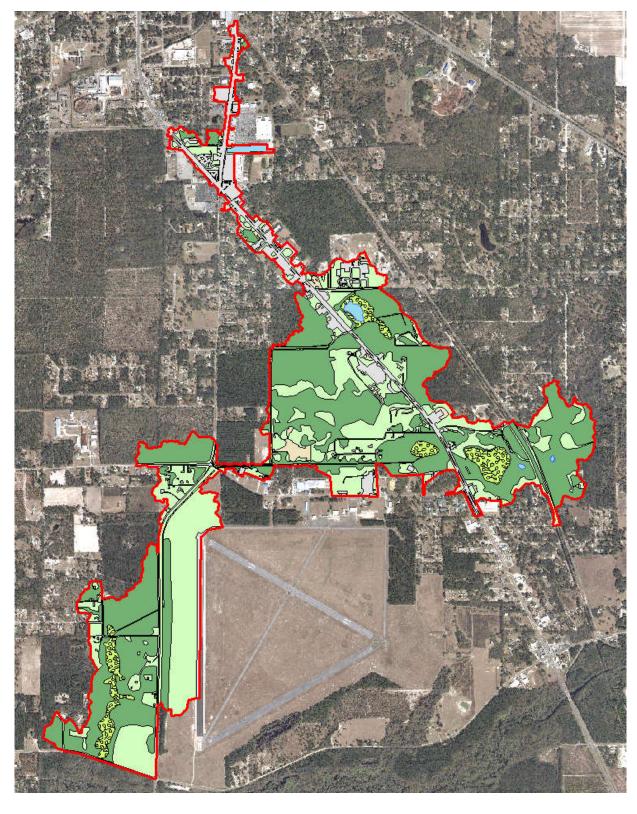
Soils Map

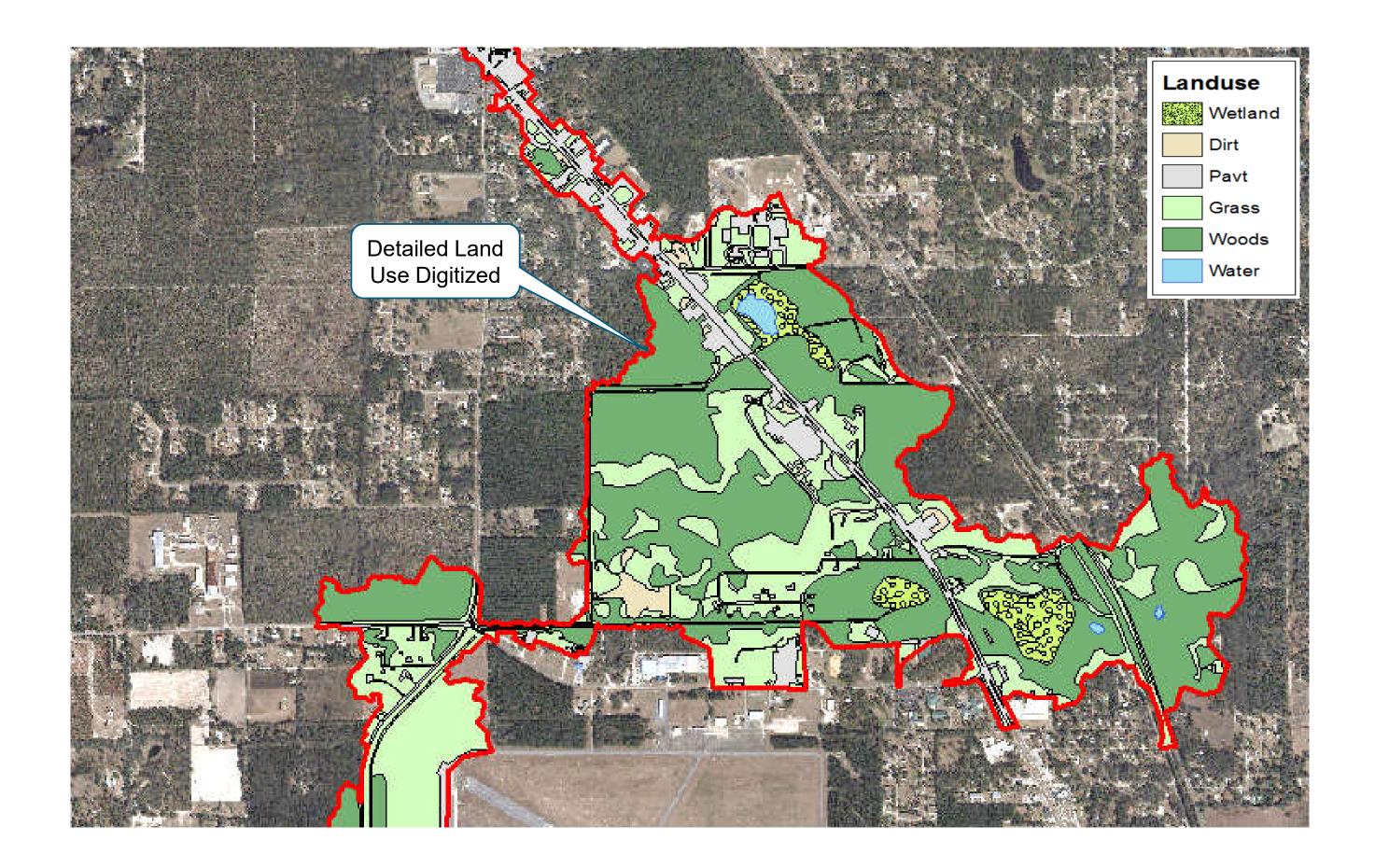


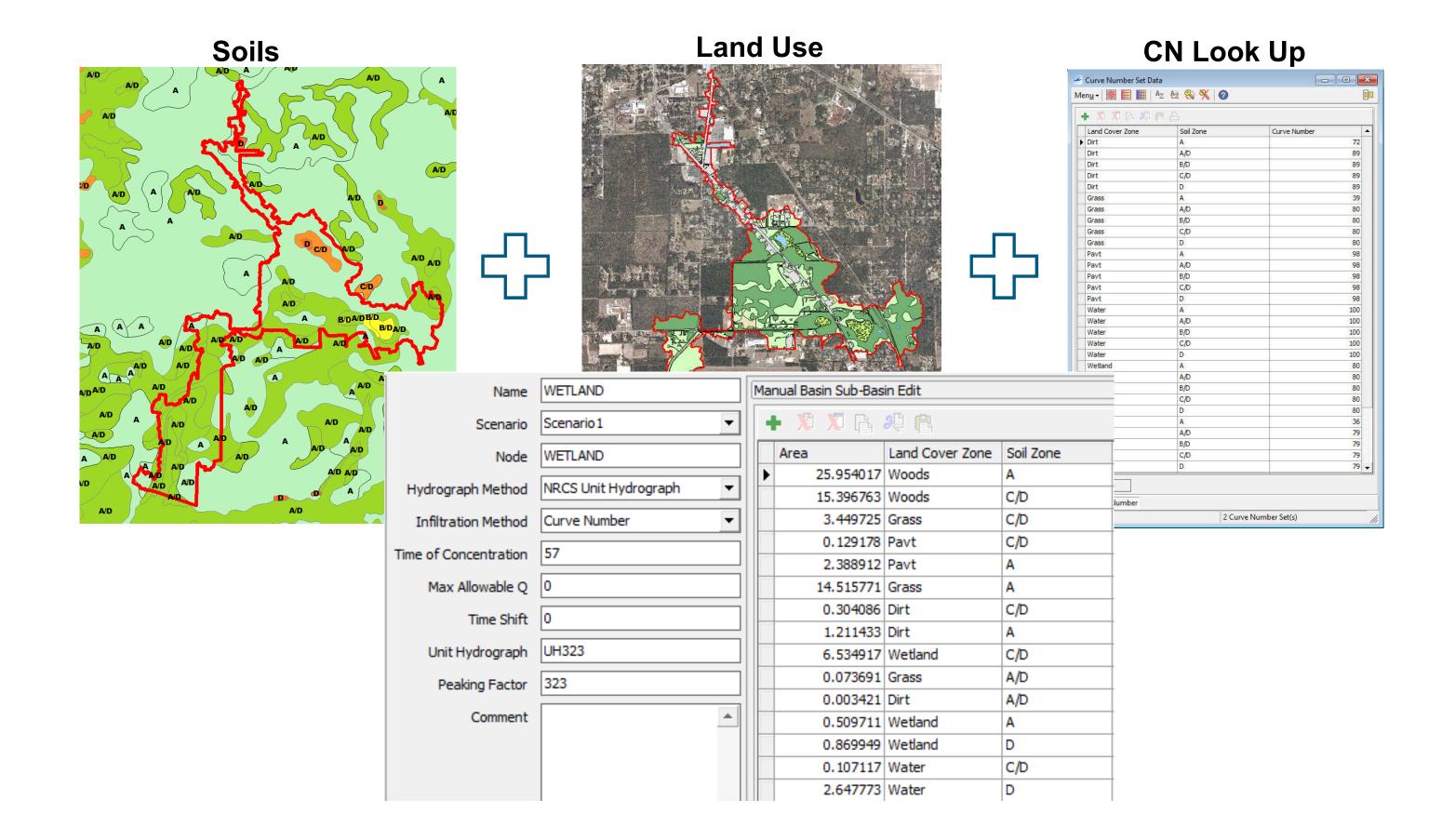
Aerial Imagery



Land Use





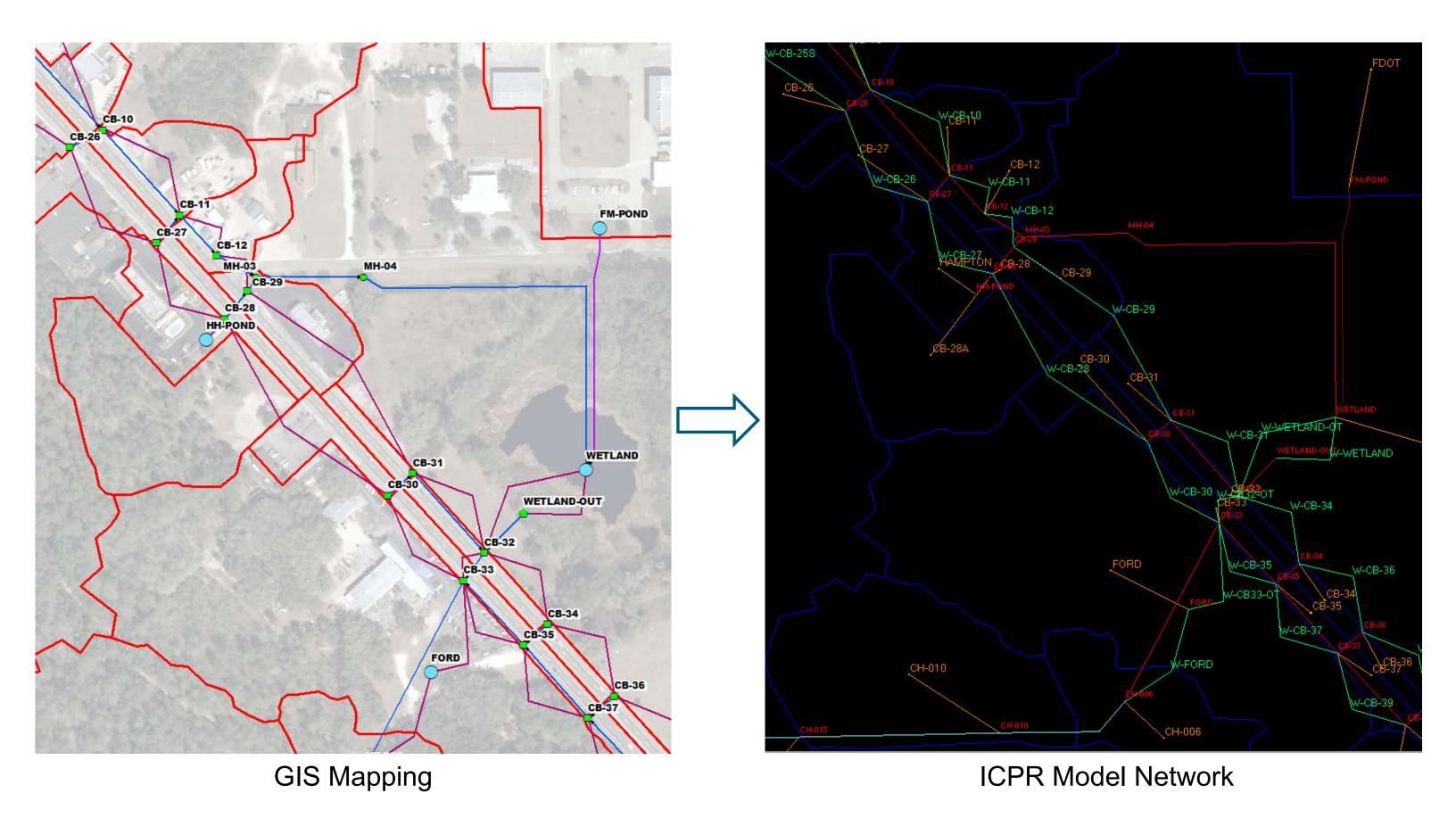


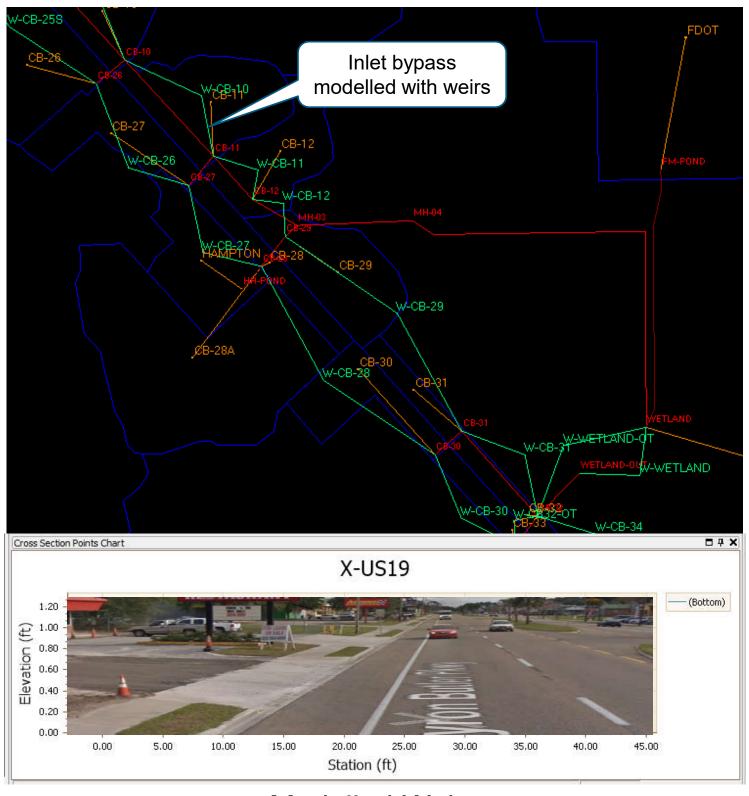
FM-POND MH-04 WETLAND WETLAND-OUT FORD

GIS Mapping

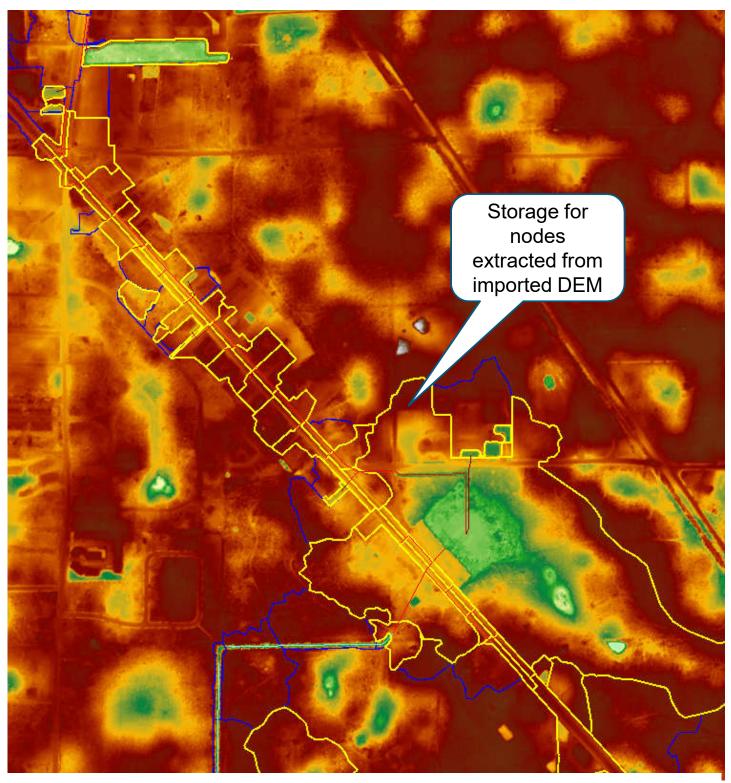
Advantages of building the model in GIS:

- Guided basin delineation using ArcHydro and DEM
- Spatial referencing of aerials, soils, and land use data
- Availability of public reference data
- Georeferencing of plans
- Creation of exhibits
- > Usable platform to build a model

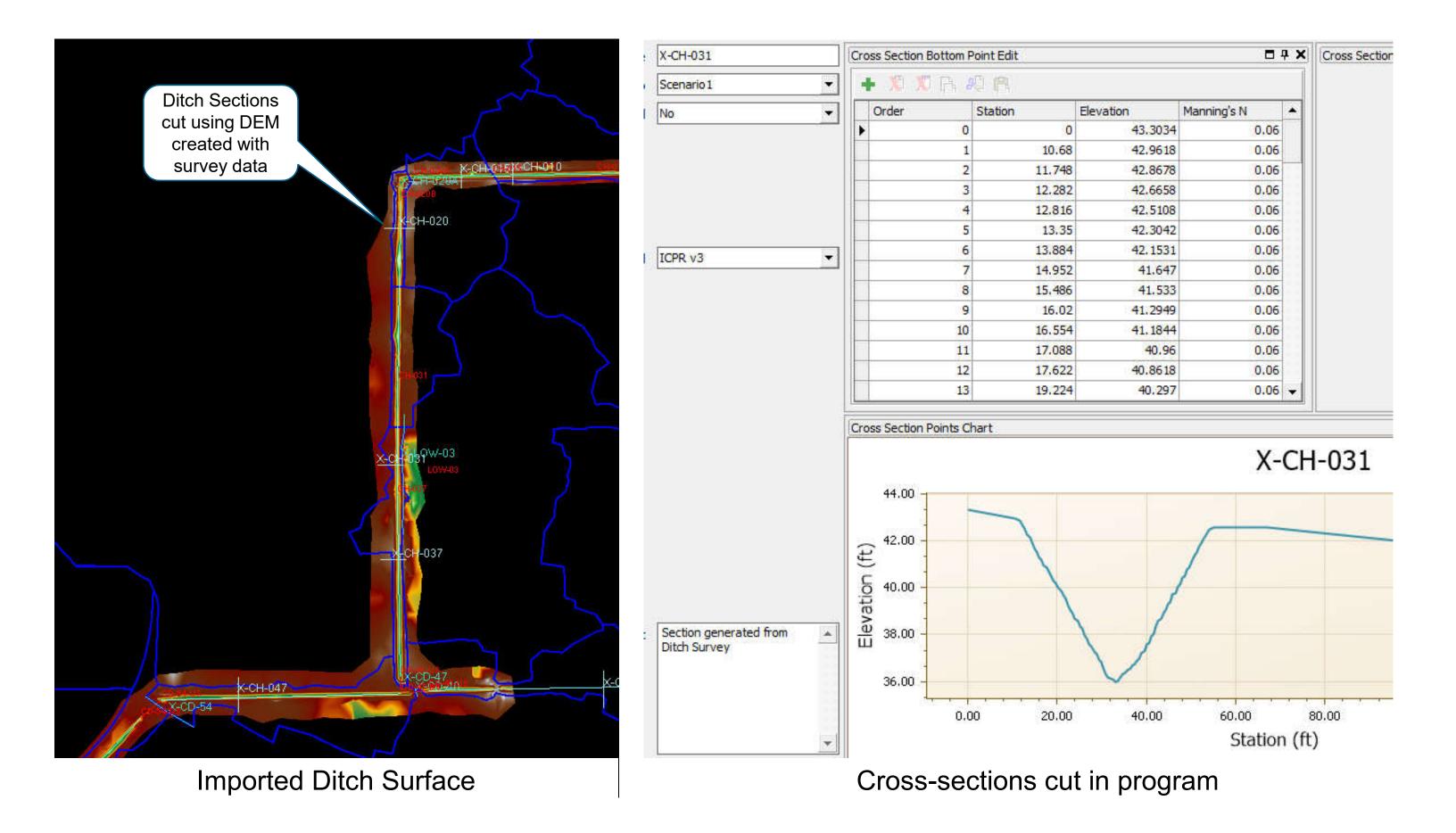




Modelled Weirs

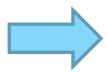


Imported Surface



ICPRv4 Analysis

- > Ran multiple EXISTING simulations
 - 1. Clean system
 - 2. Replacing cross-drains from natural pond to ditch
 - 3. Expansion of Natural Pond



Confirmed stormsewer capacity issue

- > Ran PROPOSED simulations
 - 1. Replace existing trunk line
 - 2. New Median trunk line



Median system chosen





Outfall Ditch Maintenance



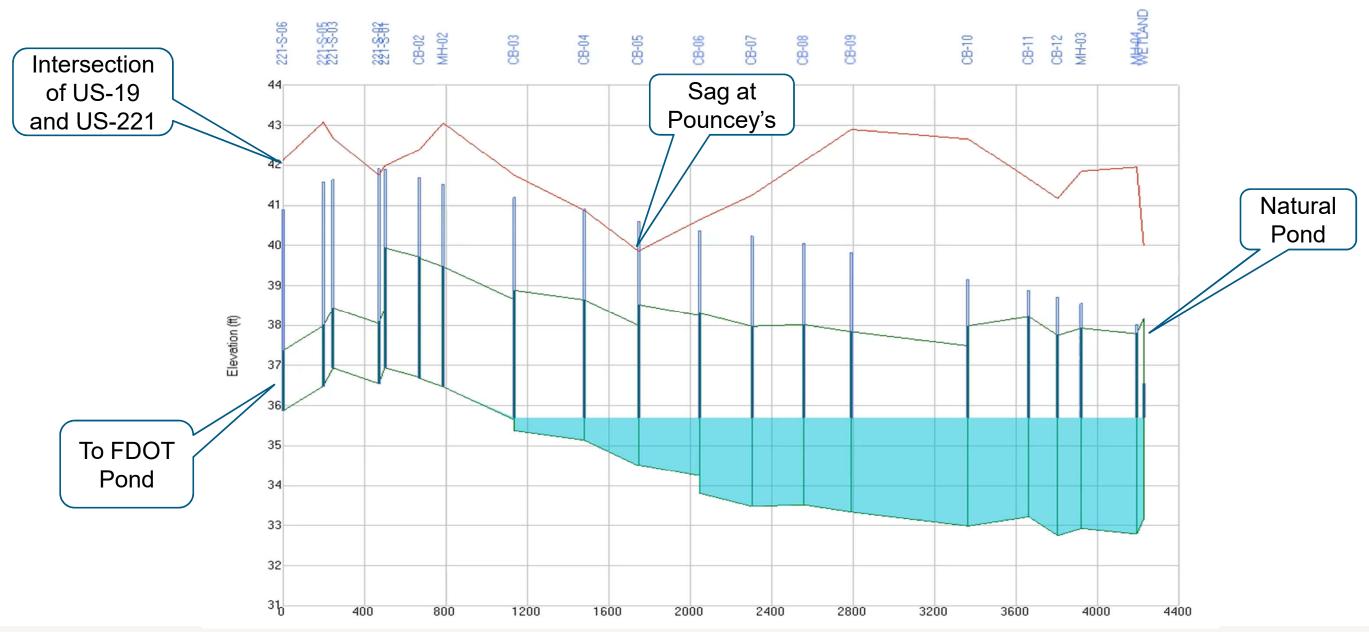
Stormsewer Design with ICPR

- > Steady state good for 'new' design
 -) Ignores storage, timing, bypass
 - > Produces conservative design
-) ICPR better for retro-fits (or complicated systems)
 - Simulates actual conditions if model setup is detailed
 - Allows demonstration of no adverse impacts

- > Design storm choice...
 - > What is the risk?
 -) Is stage critical or flow?
 - > Run multiple storms

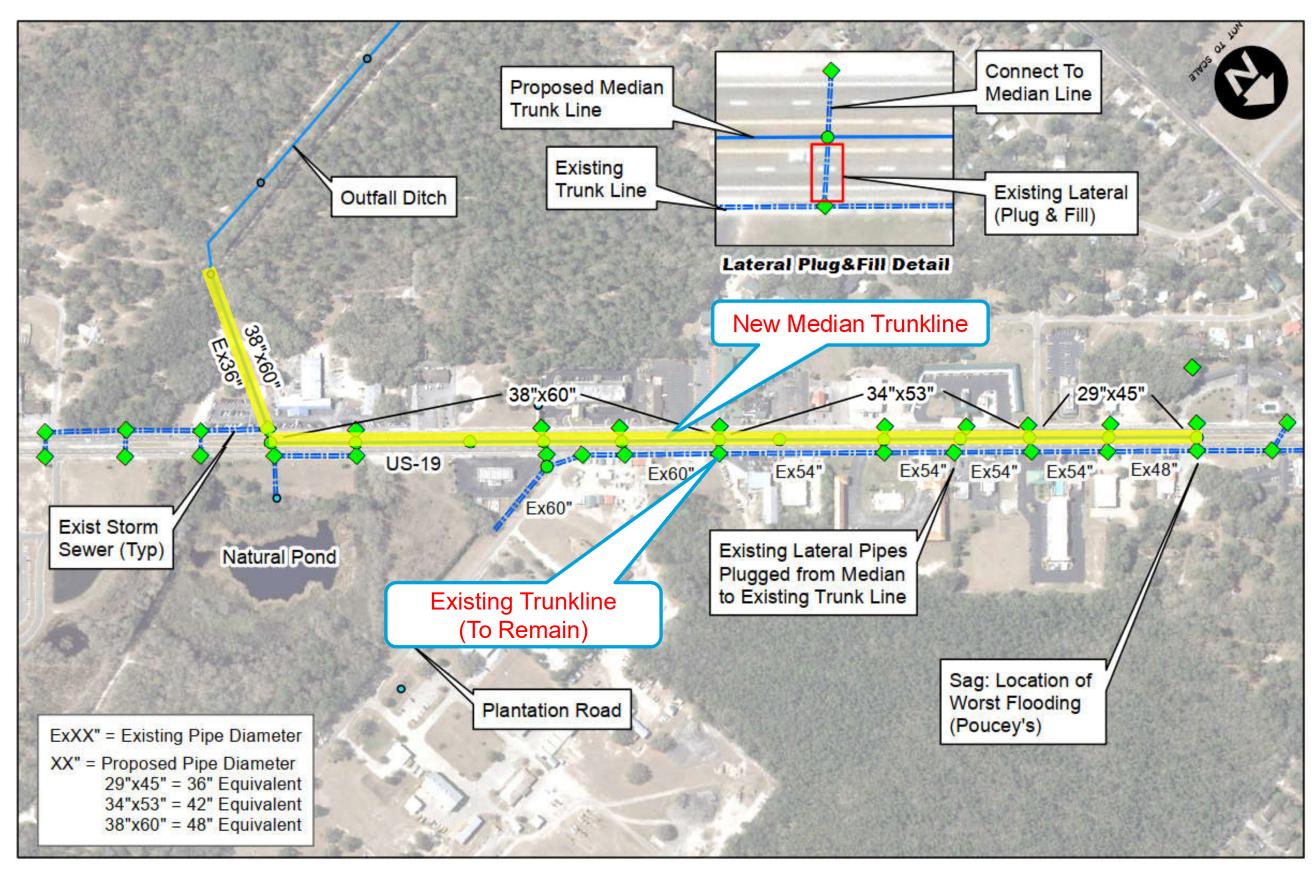


Existing Conditions Results

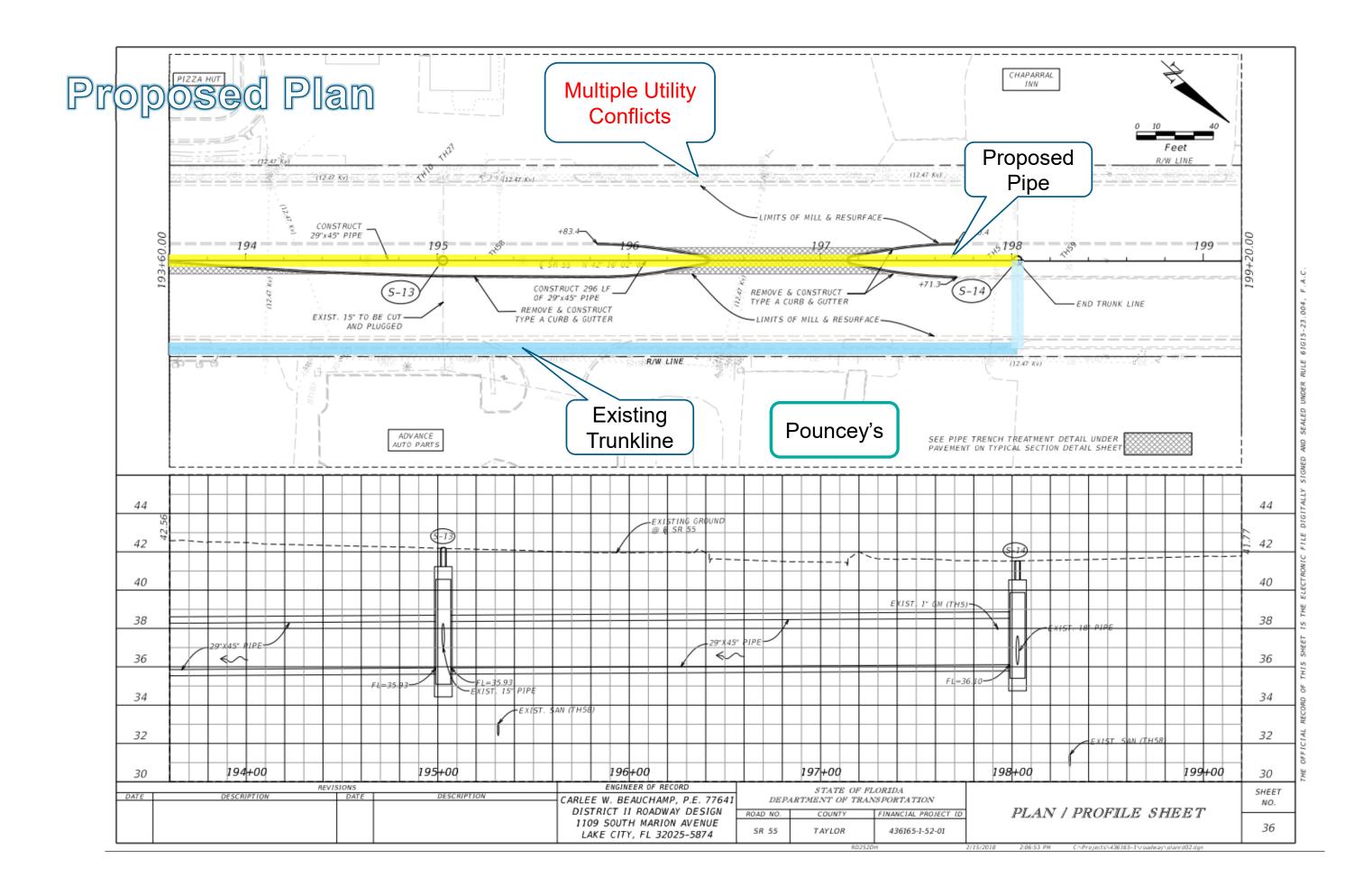




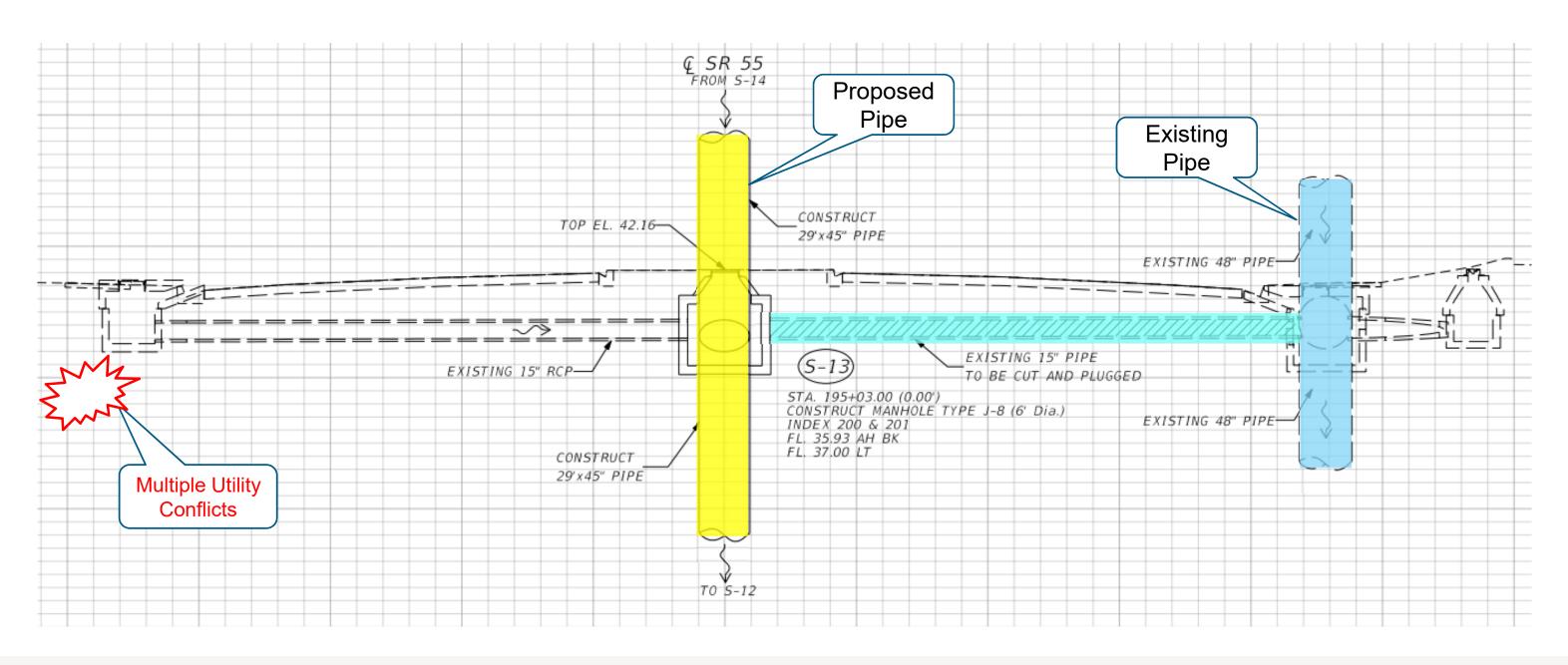




Proposed System Schematic



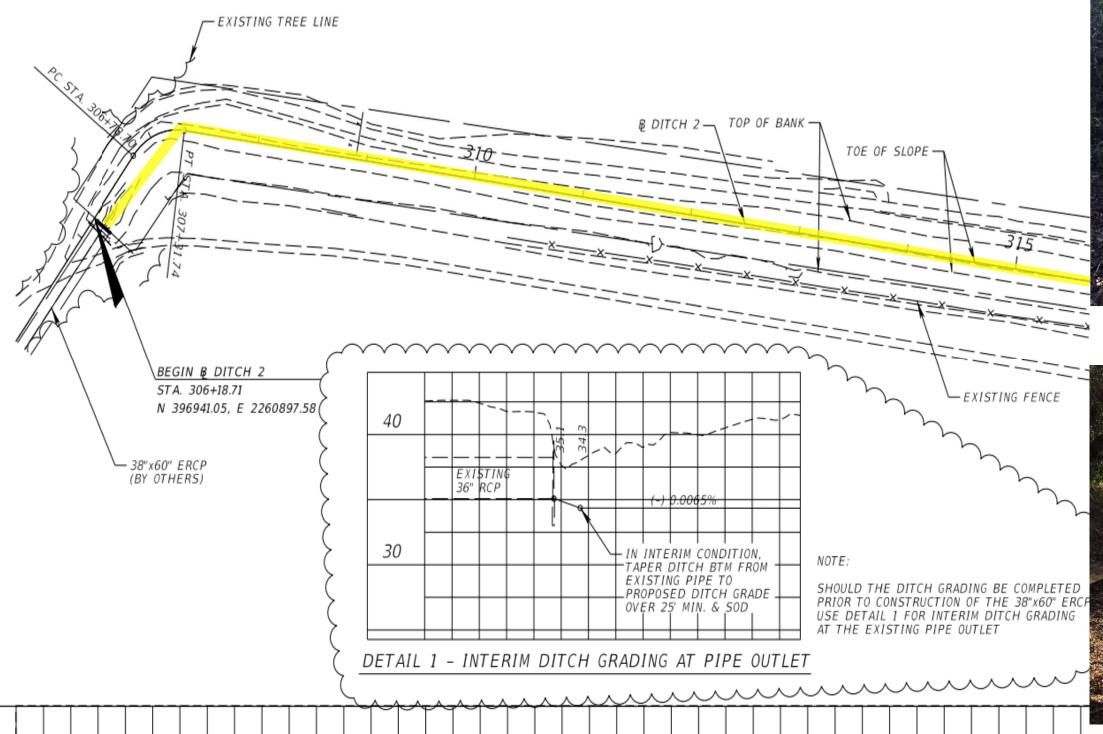
Section of New Trunkline







Ditch Regrading (10,000°)

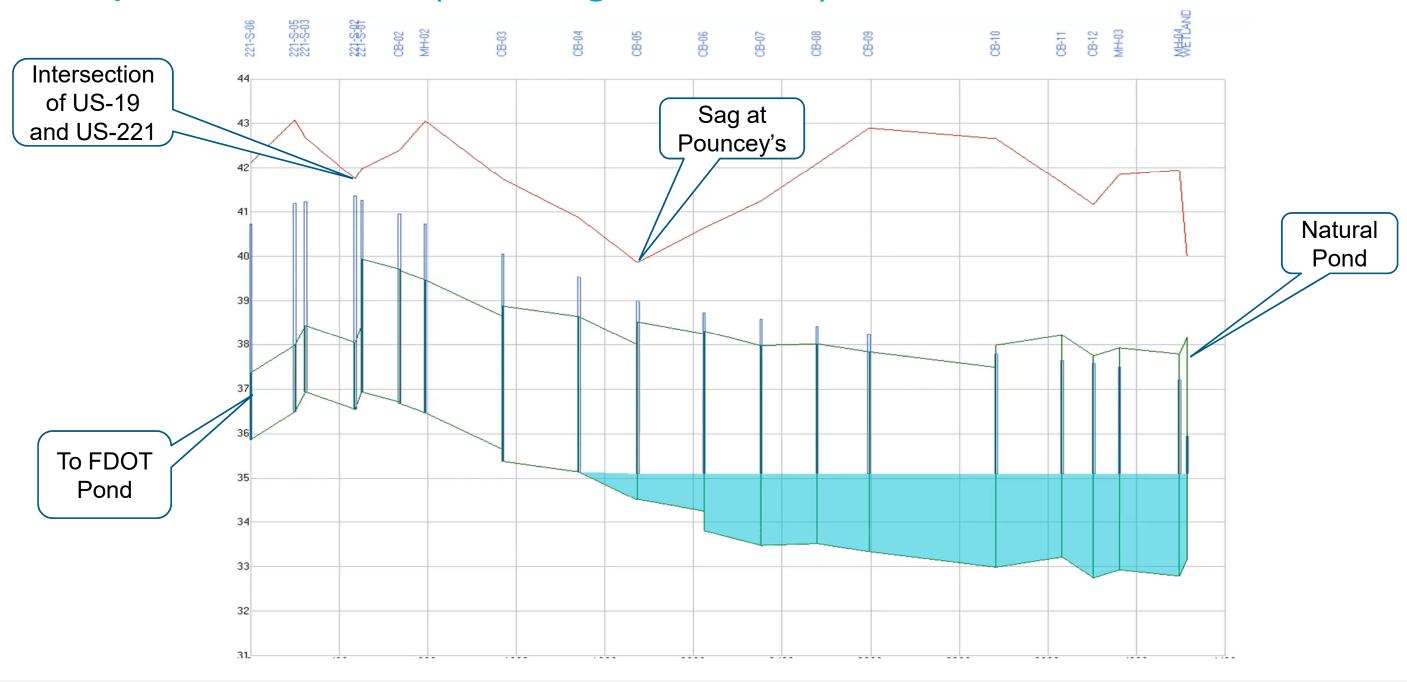




Outfall Ditch Maintenance



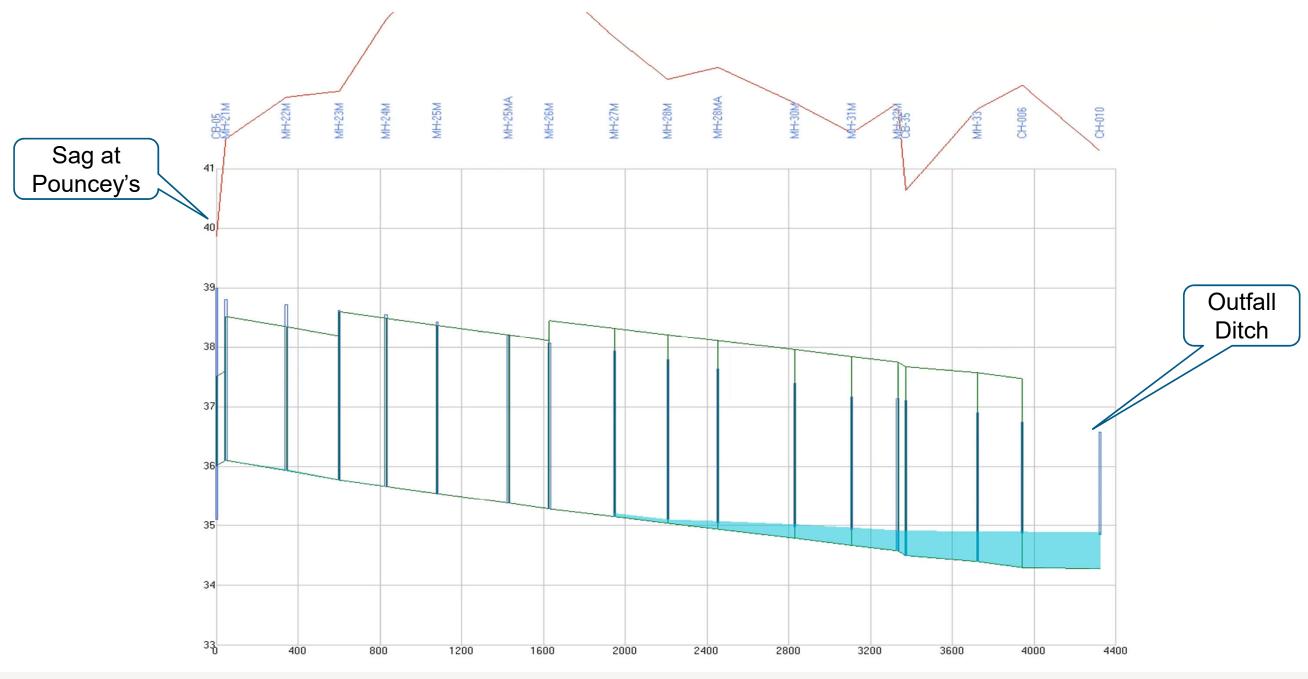
Proposed Results (Existing Trunkline)







Proposed Results (New Median Trunkline)





























Questions

