Developing a Tool for Standardized Hydraulic Risk Calculations

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Agenda

- Background
- Flood Risk Challenges
- Developing the Probable Annual Risk (PAR) Tool
- PAR Tool Results
- Lessons Learned
- Next Steps



Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District

At a glance

- Wastewater and Stormwater Utility
- Serving Cleveland and surrounding communities
- 375 sq. mile service area
- 90+ billion gallons sewage treated annually
- 500 miles of regional stormwater system
- Water quality monitoring
- Lake Erie beach monitoring, maintenance
- Industrial pretreatment program





Flood Risk Challenges

- Identifying problems
- Evaluating & phasing alternatives
- Prioritizing projects for the stormwater construction plan
- Communicating findings and recommendations
- Tracking program success
- Supporting urgent storm event planning & field response
- Assessing potential impacts due to climate change



What Floods?





Challenge: Identifying Building and Transportation Assets with a Flood Risk

Condition	Criticality									
(CR)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
2	6	8	10	12	14	16	18			
3	9	12	15	18	21	24	27			
4	12	16	20	24	28	32	36			
5	15	20	25	30	35	40	45			

BRE = Condition x Criticality. BRE scores are generally organized into four tiers:

- BRE <12 = Low Risk
- ${}^{\bullet}$
- BRE = 20 and < 34 = Moderately High Risk
- BRE = 34 45 = High Risk

- ← Action As-needed
- ← Action Required
- ← Action Required

Hydraulic Risk – Building and Transportation Inundation

- The District assesses hydraulic risk to individual building and transportation assets (polygon)
- Each asset has an inundation depth assigned by model results to assign a condition rating (CR)
- The BRE is calculated by design storm to assess its individual risk







Number of Assets Flooded





Challenge: How to Prioritize Projects for the Stormwater Construction Plan?

- 300 problem areas to nominate to the Stormwater Construction Plan
- \$1.1 Billion in total SWMP problem area costs
- Approximately 50/50 split between structural and flooding project risks





Project Prioritization Prioritize Assets at Risk and Low Level of Service





What is PAR?

PAR = The **Probable Annual Risk (PAR)** for an asset/problem area, where risk is defined as the BRE score above the acceptable level of risk (ALR), such that:

Risk = BRE – ALR, and

 $\sum PAR_{Design Storm} = \sum [Annual Probability_{Design Storm}] * [Risk]$

The goal is to have PAR = 0

PAR is calculated based upon the structural and hydraulic risks within a SWMP problem area and recommended alternative

The PAR reduced from implementing a project is calculated:

PAR(reduced) = PAR(existing) - PAR(post project)



Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) **Example Nominated Project**

	A	В	С	D	E	F					_			-		
1	Hydraulic	Cond Rtg	Cond Rtg	BRE	BRE	BRE		nalland	JOC 1				ting	D A D		
2	Scenario	Assets	Violations	Assets	Violations	Points			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u>ula</u>	TIL			
3	Existing	179	369	183	383	82.63		C					0			
4	Project	16	25	16	25	3.79										
5	Risk Reduced	163	344	167	358	78.84) Data	mana	agem	ent _	•	Accu	racy_		
6								Dutu	mane				7600	rucy_		
7	Structural	Cond Rtg	Cond Rtg	BRE	BRE	BRE										
8	Condition	Assets	Violations	Assets	Violations	Points		Conc	icton	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$			Dono	Popostability		
9	Existing	1	1	1	1	31.79			ISLEIII	JY			περεαιαυπιγ			
10	Project	0	0	0	0	0.00									_	
11	Risk Reduced	1	1	1	1	31.79										
12																
13											Hydraulic	Hydraulic	Hydraulic	Hydraulic		
											EX_ASSETS_	EX_ASSETS_	EX_ASSETS_	EX_ASSETS_	Ass	
14											10YB	25YR	50YR	100YR	Viol	
15																
16	SWMP -	SVMP_DA1*	ASSET_ID *	PROBLEMID	Asset Class Type 🛛 👻	Asset Class	Asset Description	 Asset Additional De 	Criticality *	Notes -	18 -	69 -	113 -	183 -	1	
							4680 LEE RD,									
17	CHN	PRELIM	MC00205_B111	MC-CL-08	BUILDING	RETAIL	CLEVELAND, OH,	prime	8	0	0	0	0	0		
	000	DOCUMA.	MODOLO DIO			DECIDENTIAL	16602 MYRTLE AVE,									
18	CHN	PRELIM	MIC00205_B102	MC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	CLEVELAND, OH,	prime	б	U	U	U	U	U		
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19	CHN	PRELIM	MIC00205_B165	MC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	AVE, CLEVELAND,	prime	б	U	U	U	U	U		
~~	CON	DDDL MA	MC0000E D000			DECIDENTIAL	IS301 JUDSUN DR,									
20	CHN	PRELIM	MIC00205_B228	IVIC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	ICLEVELAND, UH,	prime	6	U	0	U	U	U		
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21	CHN	FRELIM	MC00205_B229	IVIC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	17005 DEEODECT	prime	ь	U	0	U	U	U		
	COM	DOCUM	MC00205 D100			DECIDENTIAL	AVE CLEVELAND	nime		0	0	0	0	0		
22	CHN	FRELIM	MC00205_B168	IVIC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	AVE, CLEVELAND,	prime	D	U	0	0	0	0		
~~	CON	DOCUM	MC00005 0100			DECIDENTIAL		a sime a				0	0	0		
23	CHN	FRELIVI	MC00205_BI23	MIC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	19971 CONCEPT PD	prime	6	0	0	0	0	0		
	CPM	DOCUM	MC00205 PM7	MC CL 09		DECIDENTIAL		primo		0	0	0	0	0		
24	CHN	FRELIM	MC00205_B147	IMIC-CE-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL	16206 VECTVEV	prime	0	U	0	0	0	0		
05	CPM	DOCUM	MC00205 D200	MC.CL.08		DECIDENTIAL	AVE CLEVELAND	prime	e	0	0	0	0	1		
25	CHN	FRELIM	MC00200_D268	MC-CL-08	BUILDING	RESIDENTIAL		pline	0	0	0	0	0	1		
											-					

Assets in

Violation

183 -



Total PAR Reduced by Implementing Nominated Projects Subwatershed



Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District

Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool (PAR-T)

- Executable application
- Template for input files
- Uses a config.yaml (text file) for user inputs





PAR-T Version 1.0.6; DB Path: C:\Users\janleitner\AppData\Local\Programs\PAR-T\app_packages\par\database

SWMDM PAR Calculator Tool Example

INPUT DATA

- Model results for all 7 DS (reported peak HGLs at nodes and 2D cells)
- For 1D Models:
 - Floodplain cross-sections for open channels and surface routing
 - A table relating each floodplain cross-section to a model junction ("Near Junction").
- 2017 DEM
- Existing District BTU Assets
 - RSS Building Data
 - RSS Transportation Data



Develop Water Surface Elevation Raster in GIS (1D)

- Associate floodplain cross sections with model nodes in open channels or areas with surface flooding
- Tabulate Maximum WSE for each model node, for each DS
- PAR-T calls ArcGIS Pro functions to develop a water surface elevation raster for each design storm





Develop Water Surface Elevation Raster in GIS (2D)

• PAR-T translates PCSWMM 2D cells into a WSE raster for each design storm







Develop Depth Raster & Convert to TIN

- Merge 1D and 2D rasters together
- Subtract DEM raster to develop depth raster
- Convert to a TIN





Calculating inundation depth

- Intersect the water depth TIN with building and transportation asset polygon layers
- The highest depth value within an asset polygon is assigned to the BTU





Calculating PAR

- Inundation depth is used to calculate condition rating for each design storm, for each asset
- PAR-T performs subsequent calculations to get to PAR, by design storm:
 - Inundation depth \rightarrow Condition Rating (CR)
 - BRE = CR * Criticality
 - Risk = BRE ALR (19)
 - PAR _{design storm} = Probability _{design storm} * Risk



Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results

- Tool produces GIS and tabular results
- Building and transportation polygons with assigned depth values
- Depth TINs and inundation polygons by design storm
- Risk metrics in tabular format by asset, by design storm
 - Inundation depth
 - Condition Rating
 - BRE
 - Risk
 - PAR (by design storm & overall)



Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Compare Impacts Under Different Design Storms

25-year



50-year



100-year





Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Problem Identification

Inundation Polygons



Building and Transportation PAR





Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Quantify Project Benefits

Existing Conditions

Alternative





Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Project Prioritization

- Aggregate Existing and Alternative PAR by problem area
- Calculate PAR Reduced
- Rank problem areas by most significant reduction in risk





Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Run Observed Storm Events

- Compare modeled inundation areas to observations and reports
- Compare risk across observed storm events



Observed storm event results



Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) PAR Tool Results: Current Applications

- Applied to 7 subwatersheds (9 models)
- In process of applying to 30 additional models (existing & alts) to support annual project prioritization process
- Being tested by some District projects to quantify reduction in risk



Hydraulic Probable Annual Risk (PAR) Lessons Learned

- Standardization of data sets and file structure is critical
- Basic knowledge of GIS and PCSWMM is helpful
- Clear documentation allows for repeatability and tracking changes over time
- Validation checks in tool save run time and user frustration
- Clear communication about expectations with re: run-time
- Familiarity with study area is necessary to identify questionable results



What Floods?





Next Steps

- Continue with Beta testing of PAR-Tool
- Ensure all RSMP models are PAR-Tool compatible
- Utilize PAR-Tool on District contracts (Planning, Design)
- Use PAR-Tool to help with current RSMP flood risk challenges (e.g., prioritize projects for the stormwater construction plan)
- Explore predicting flood risks using forecasted rainfall and monitors
- Explore developing and maintaining flood risk maps





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