



**Metropolitan Water
Reclamation District
of Greater Chicago**

MWRD Phase II Study

Session #2C: Optimizing Solutions to Urban Flooding

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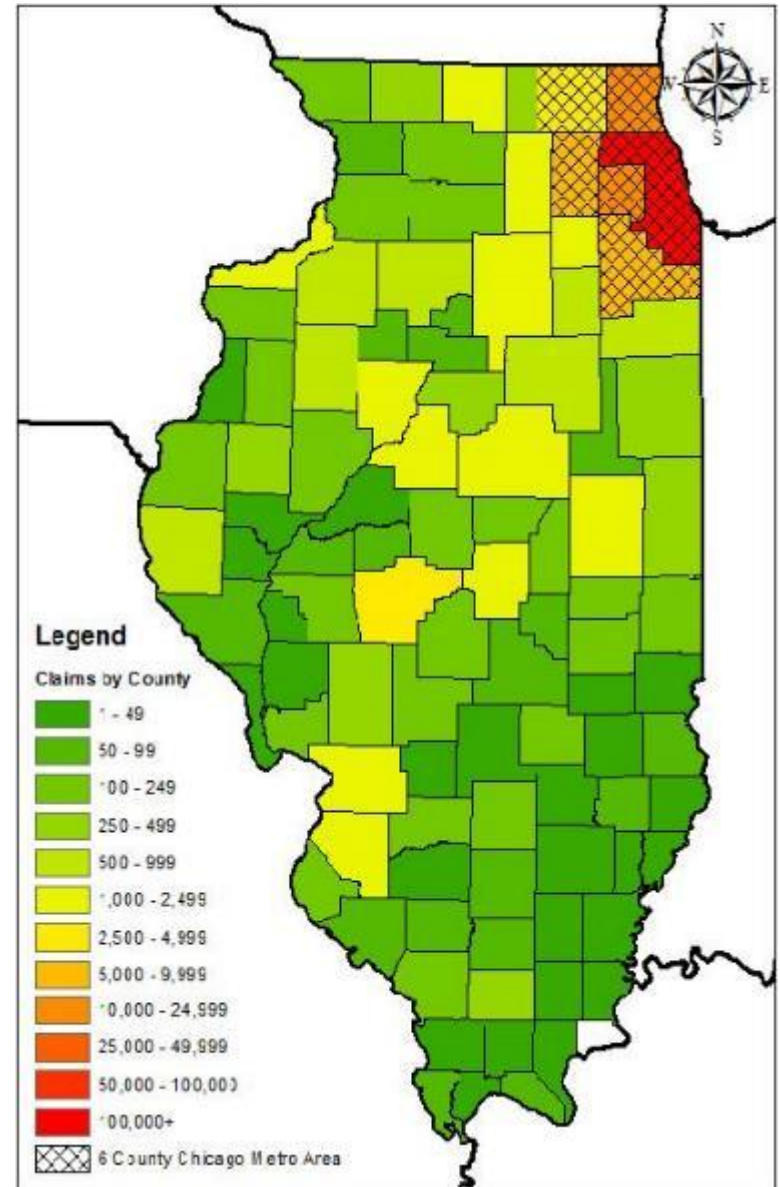


Overview: MWRD Phase II Projects

- Stormwater Master Plans of Urbanized Areas
- \$2.32 billion in documented urban flooding damages (2007-2014)
- 90% of claims were from outside mapped floodplain



Information and Graphic provided by: IDNR
Report for the Urban Flooding Awareness Act



Overview: MWRD Phase II Projects

Stormwater Master Plans

5 Pilot Study Areas:

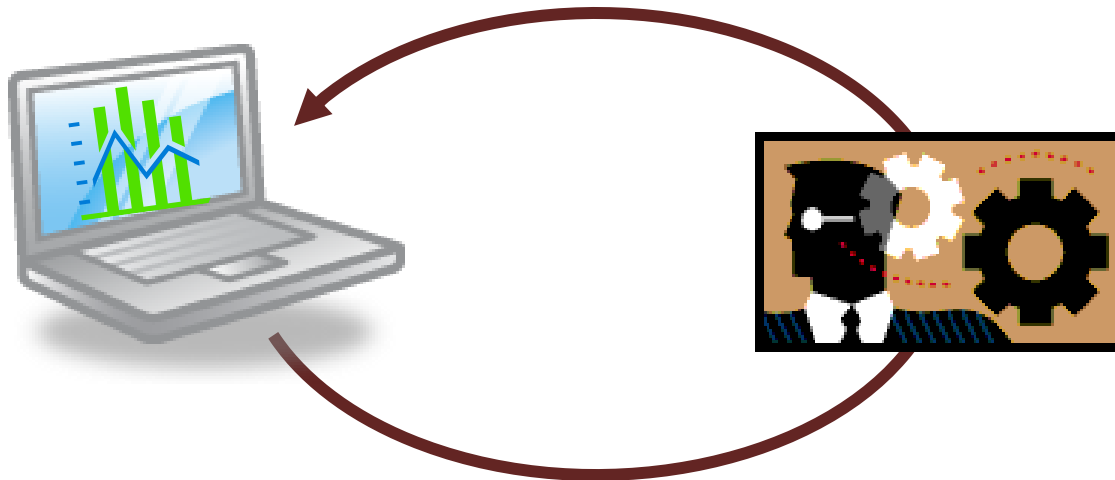
- Little Calumet River/Calumet-Sag Channel
- Village of Northbrook
- Roberts Road
- Village of Harwood Heights
- City of Chicago (southeast side)

3 Areas Using Optimizer Software:

- City of Chicago (Geosyntec)
- Village of Northbrook (ERA)
- Village of Harwood Heights



Planner interacts with simulation model using iterative, trial and error process



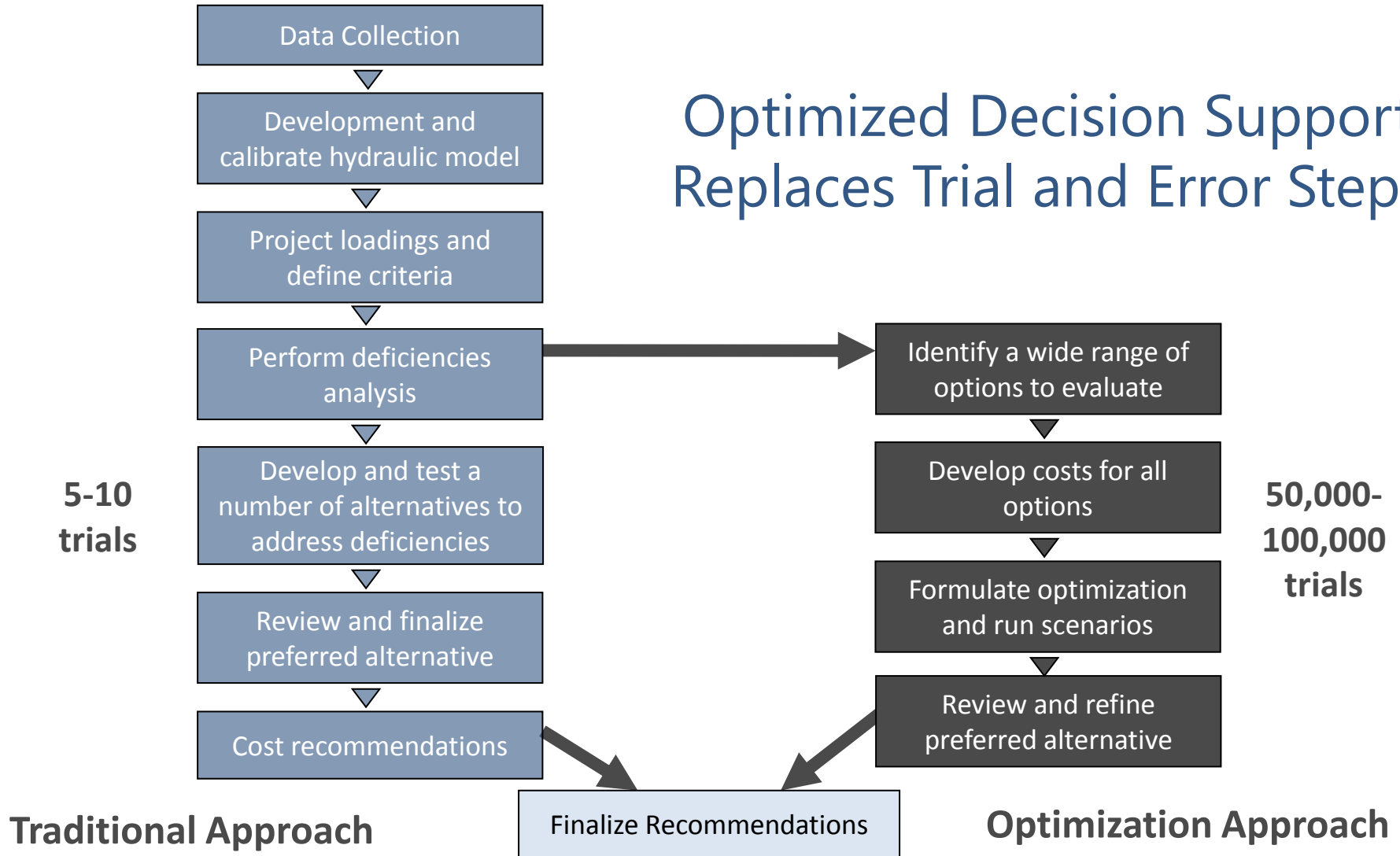
Planner inputs simulation data, but is unable to consider both the life-cycle costs and the hydraulic performance of alternative designs necessary to identify the best solutions

Planner inputs all allowable improvement options as well as the required performance standards to be met



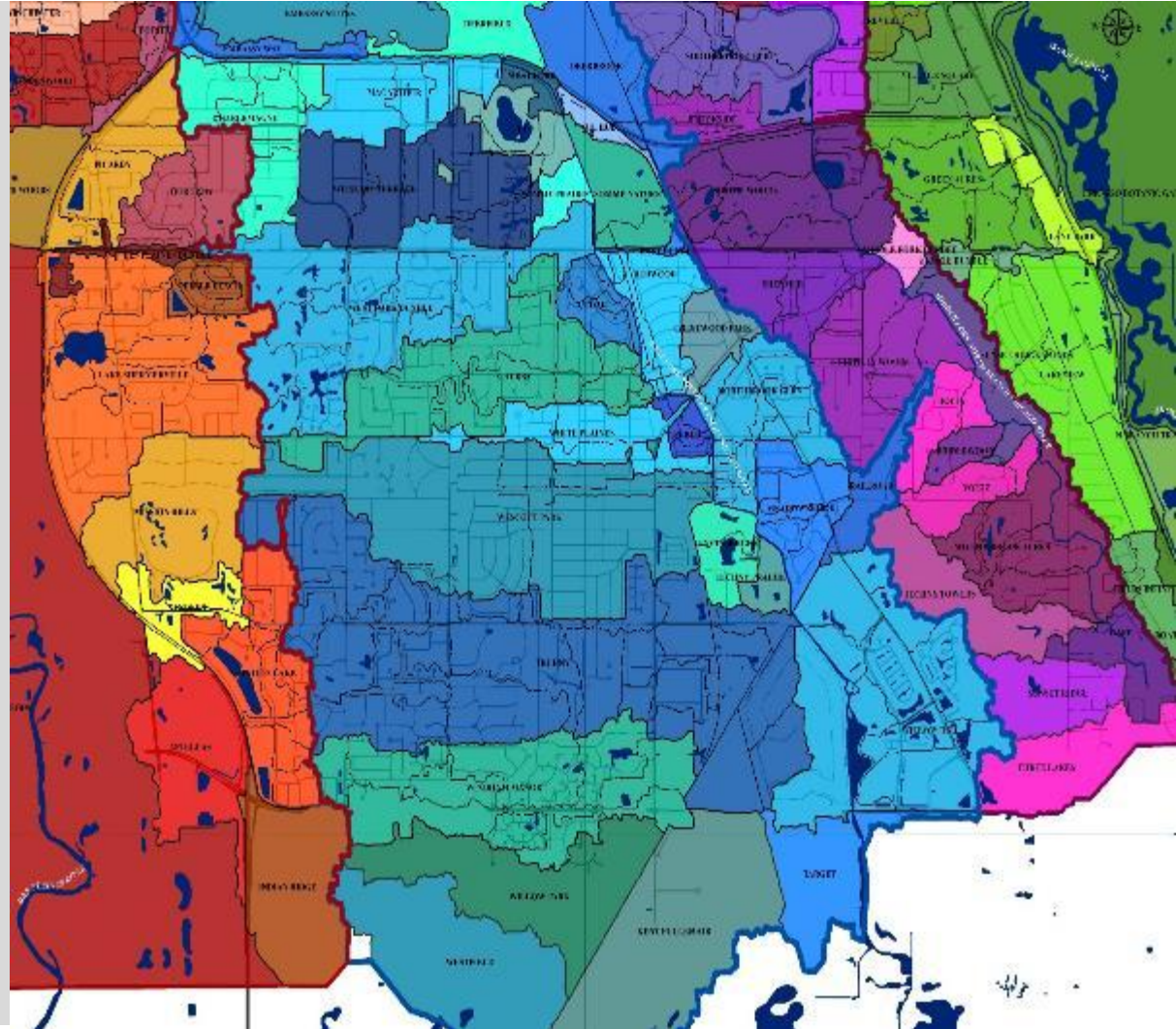
Optimizer automates the iterative process by creating thousands of solutions, simulating each one to evaluate its cost and performance while converging on lowest cost strategy

Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps



Overview: Village of Northbrook

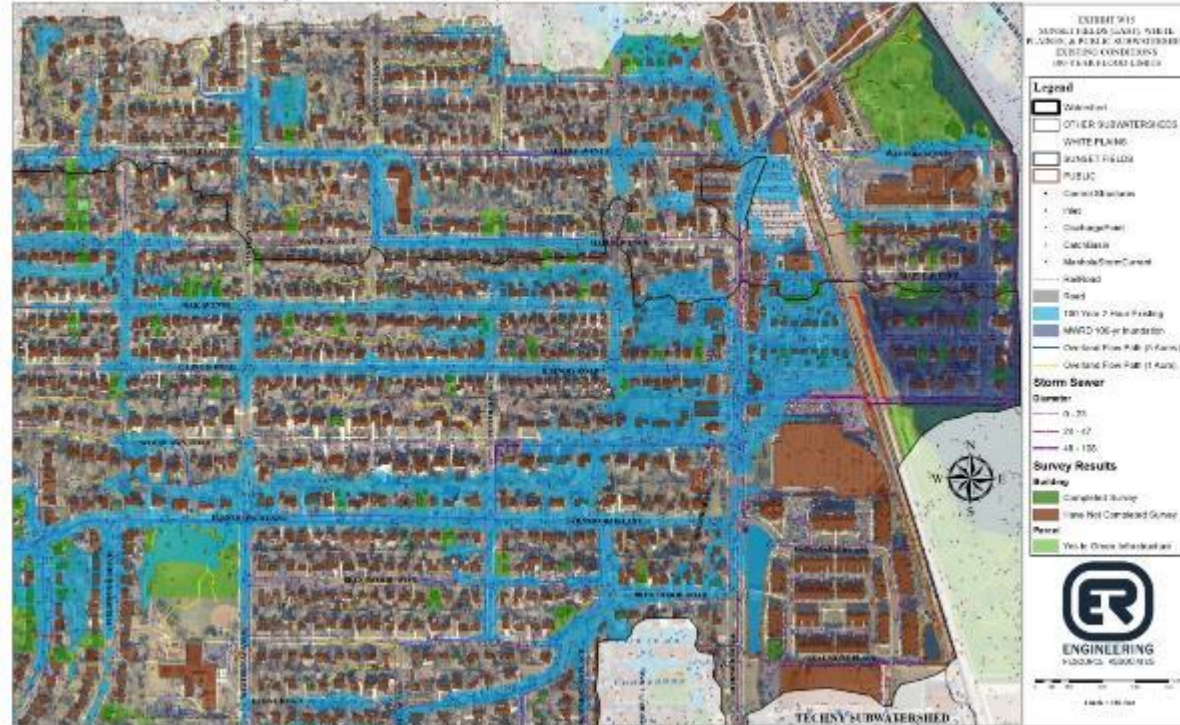
- Incorporated Village of Northbrook
- Unincorporated Northfield Township
- 14 square miles tributary
- Tributary to 4 major watersheds



Overview: Village of Northbrook

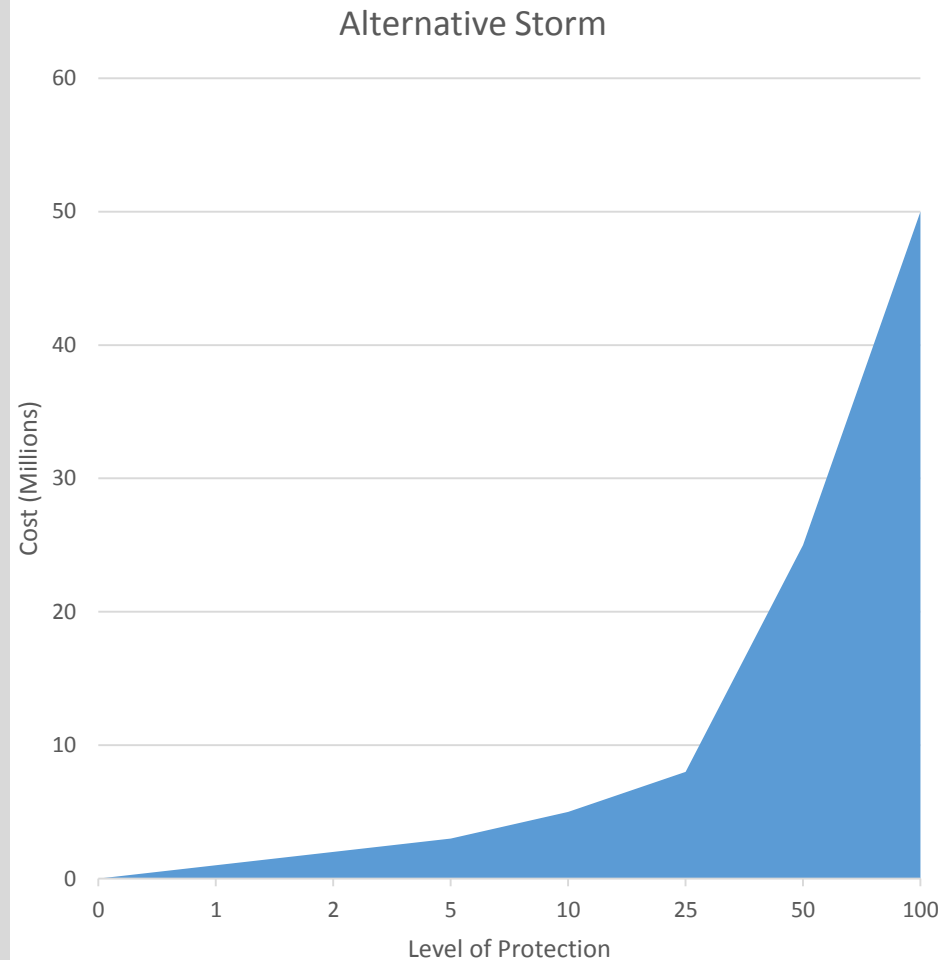
- 78 sub-watersheds
- 275 storm sewer miles
- 13,000 storm structures
- 1,400 at risk buildings

Sunset Fields (East), White Plains, & Public Subwatershed-DRAFT

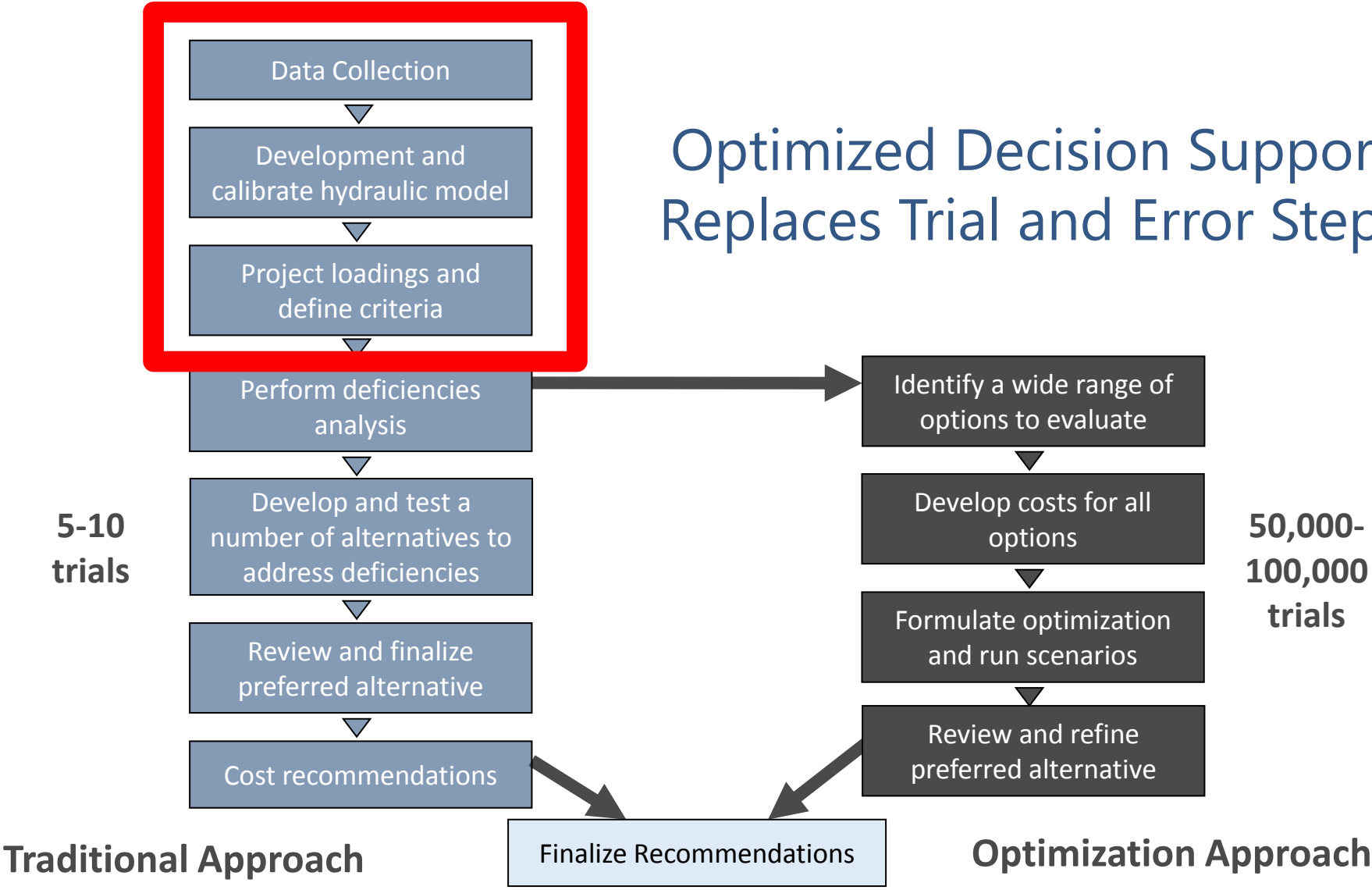


Goals of the Project: Village of Northbrook

- Identify public/private, grey/green infrastructure improvements that will reduce flooding for the 1% and alternative storm event



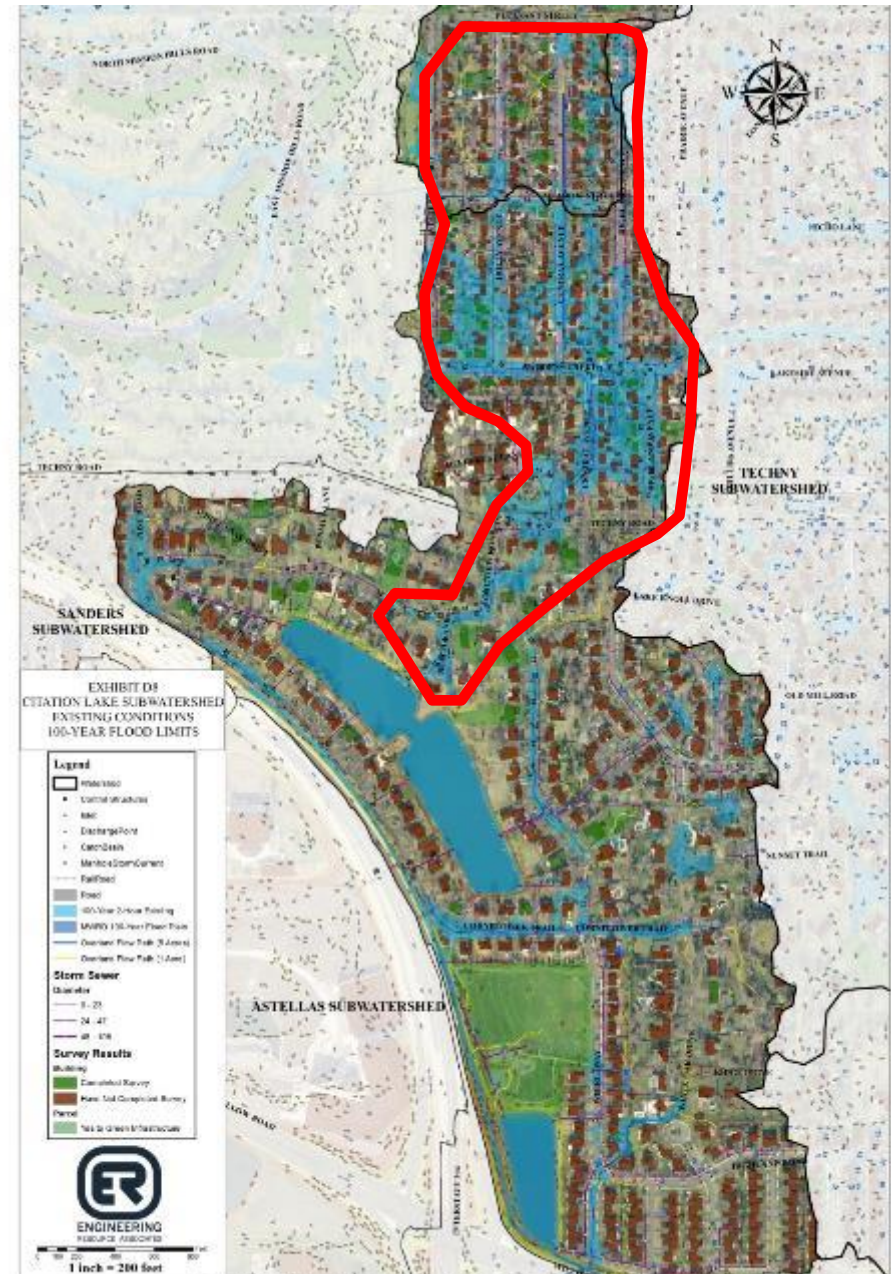
Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps



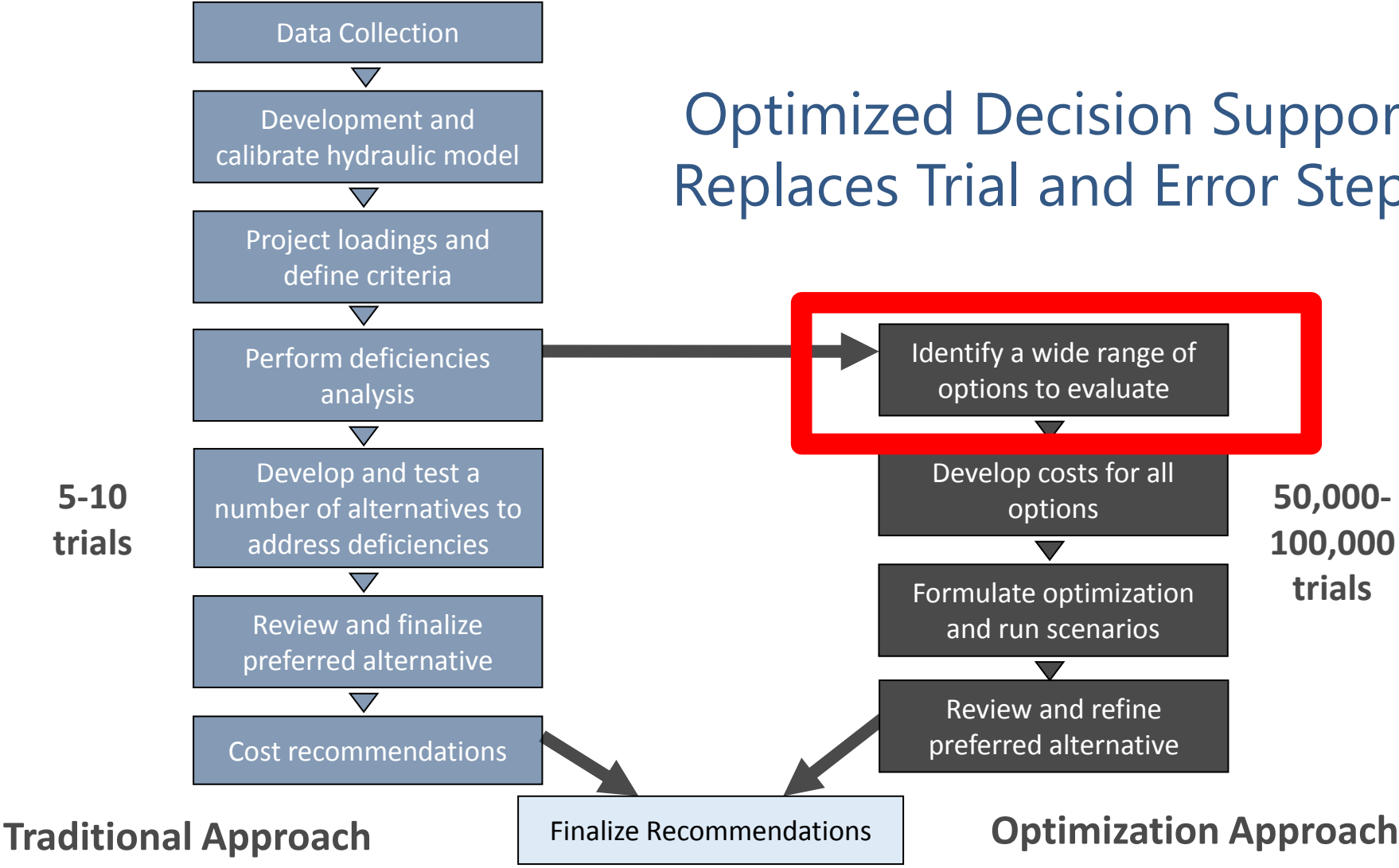
Optimizer Workflow

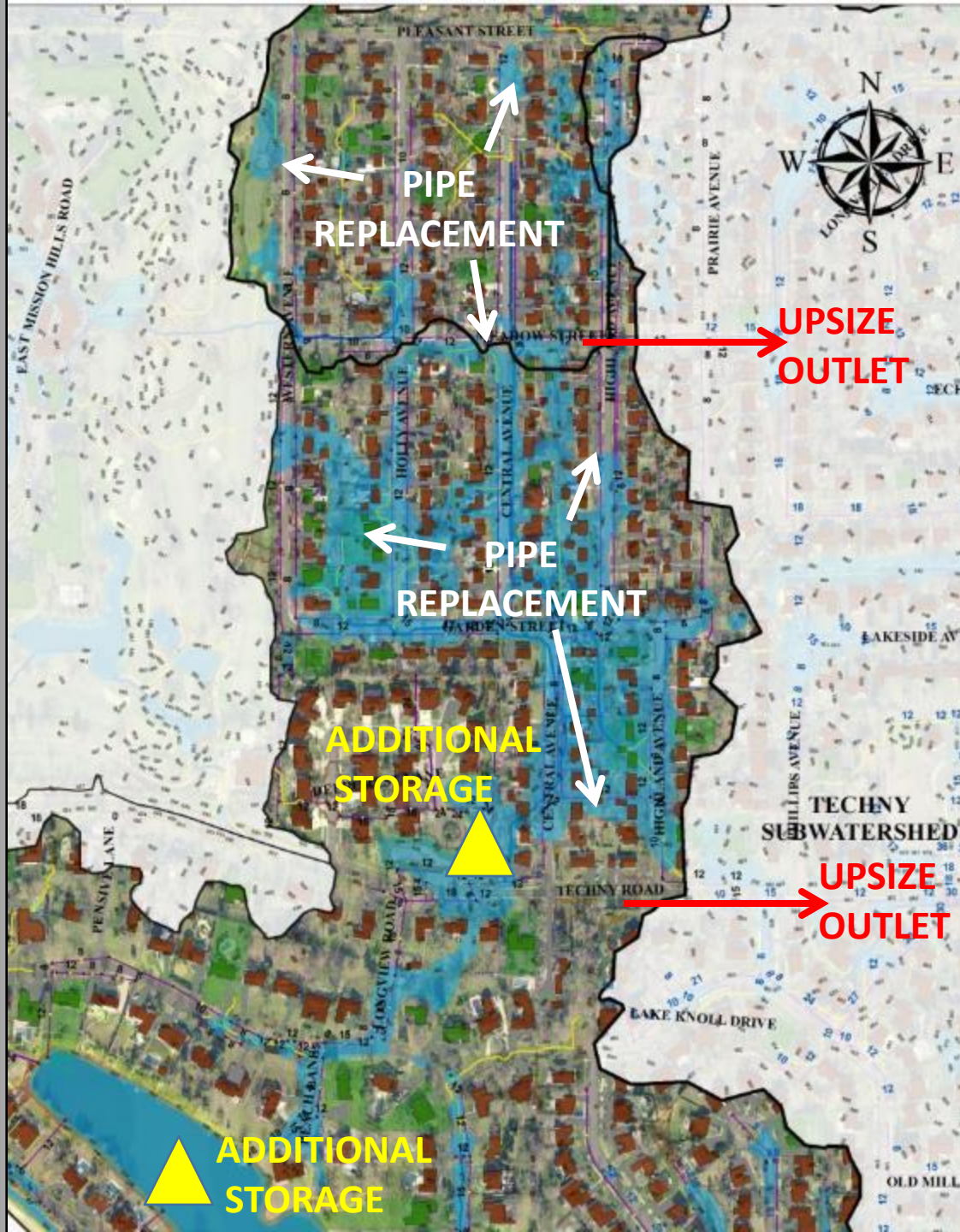
Identify Problem

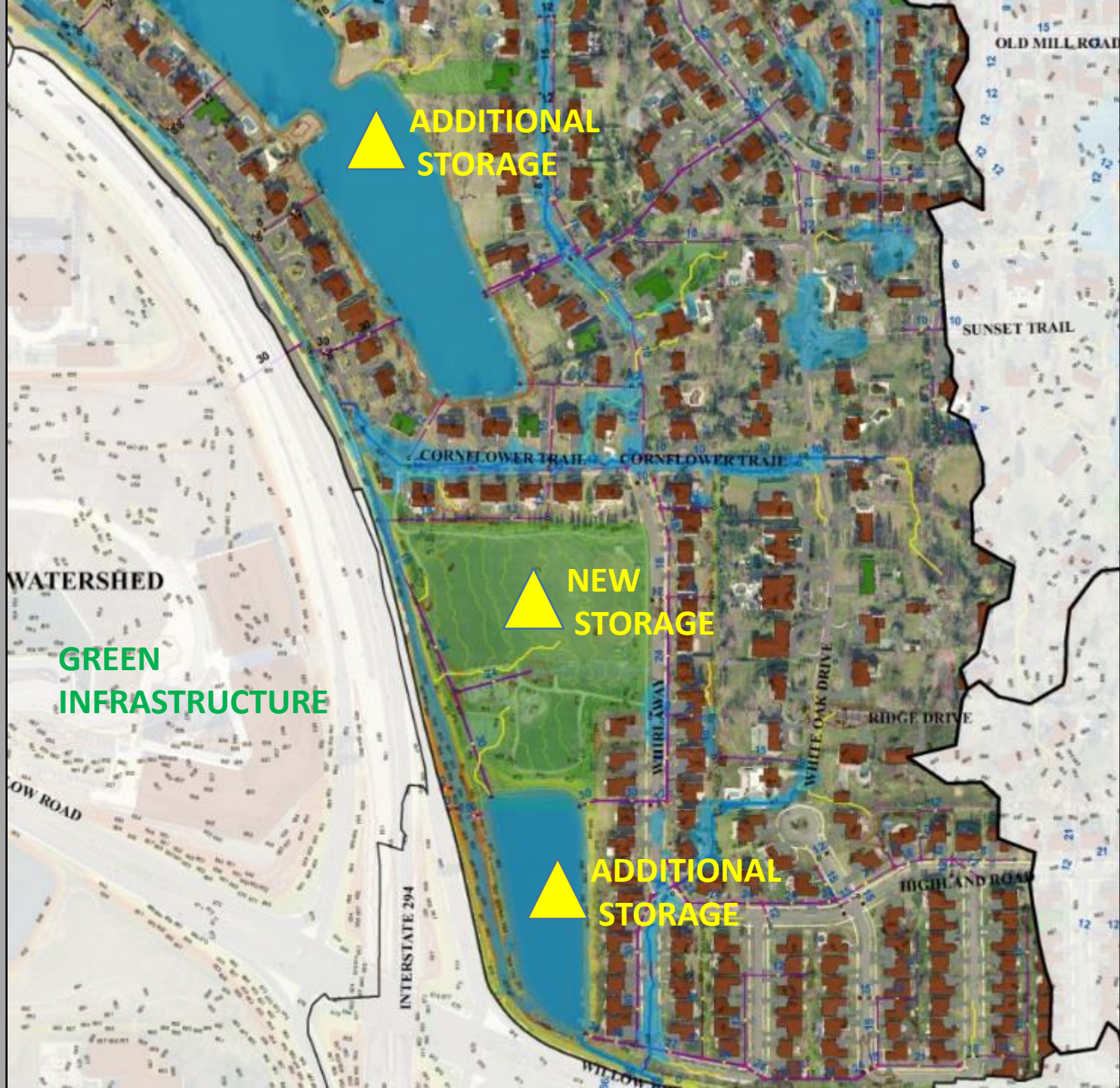
- Existing conditions EPA-SWMM models
 - 100-year critical duration
- Quickly limit solution space based on criteria



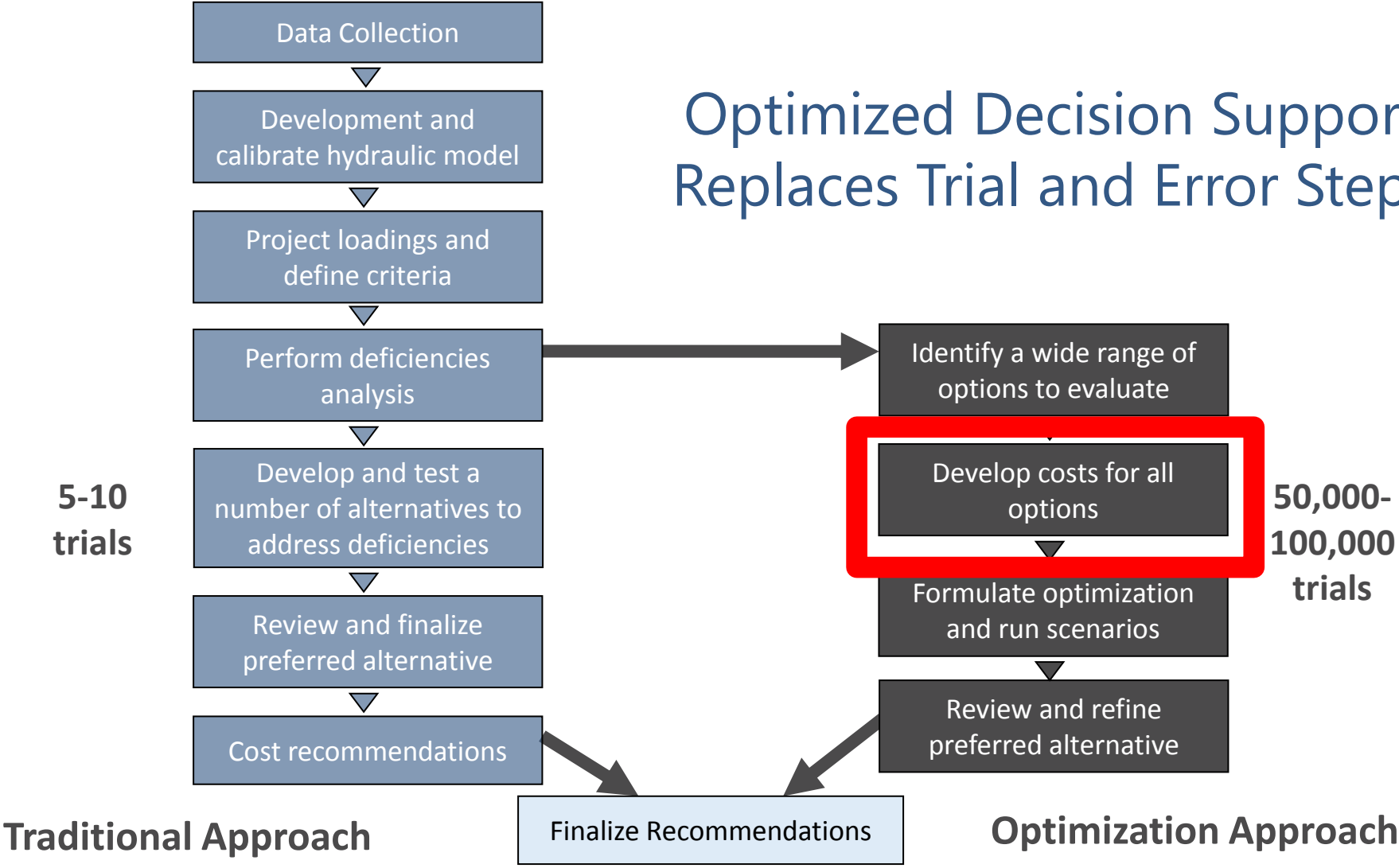
Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps

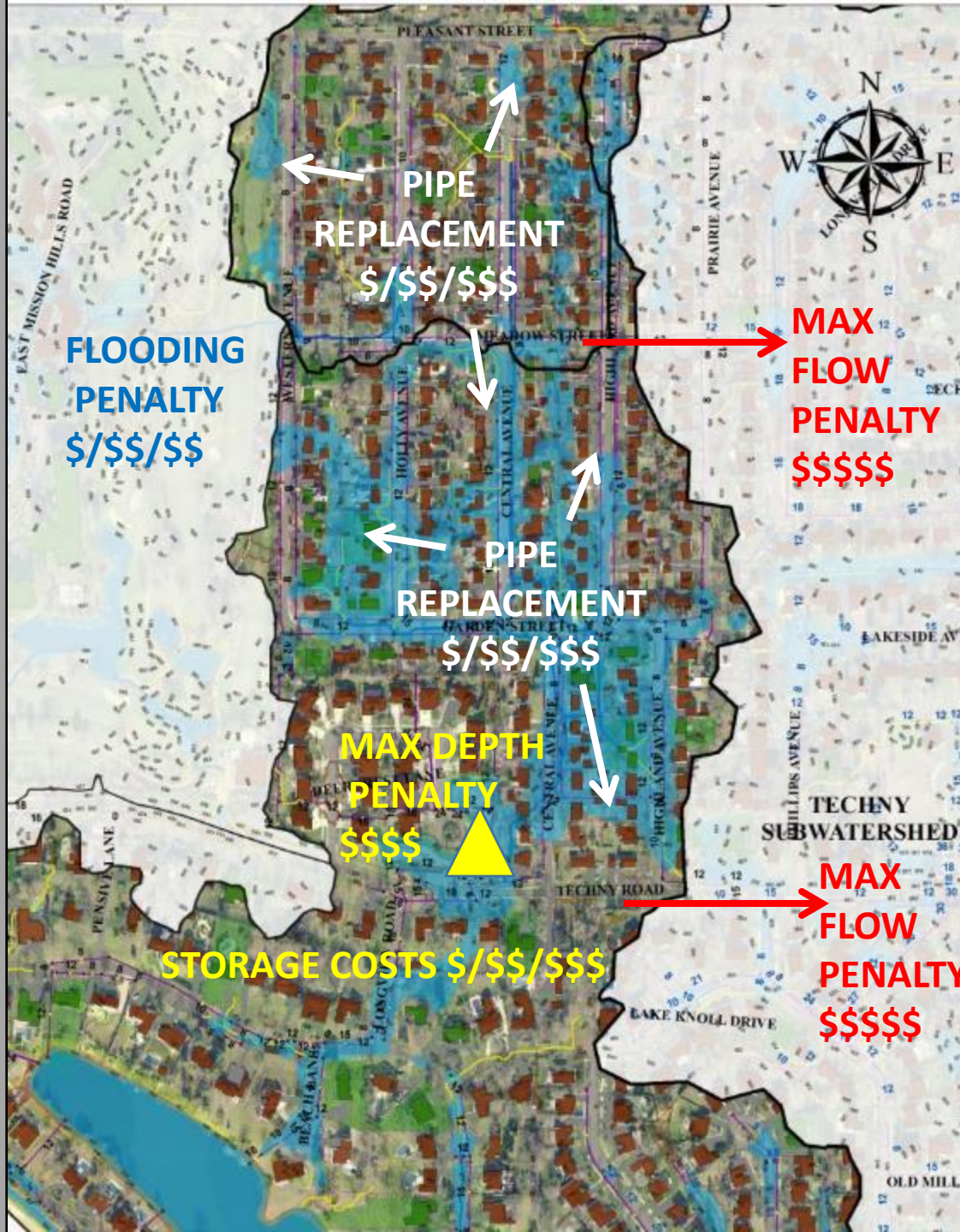






Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps







MAX DEPTH
PENALTY
\$\$\$\$

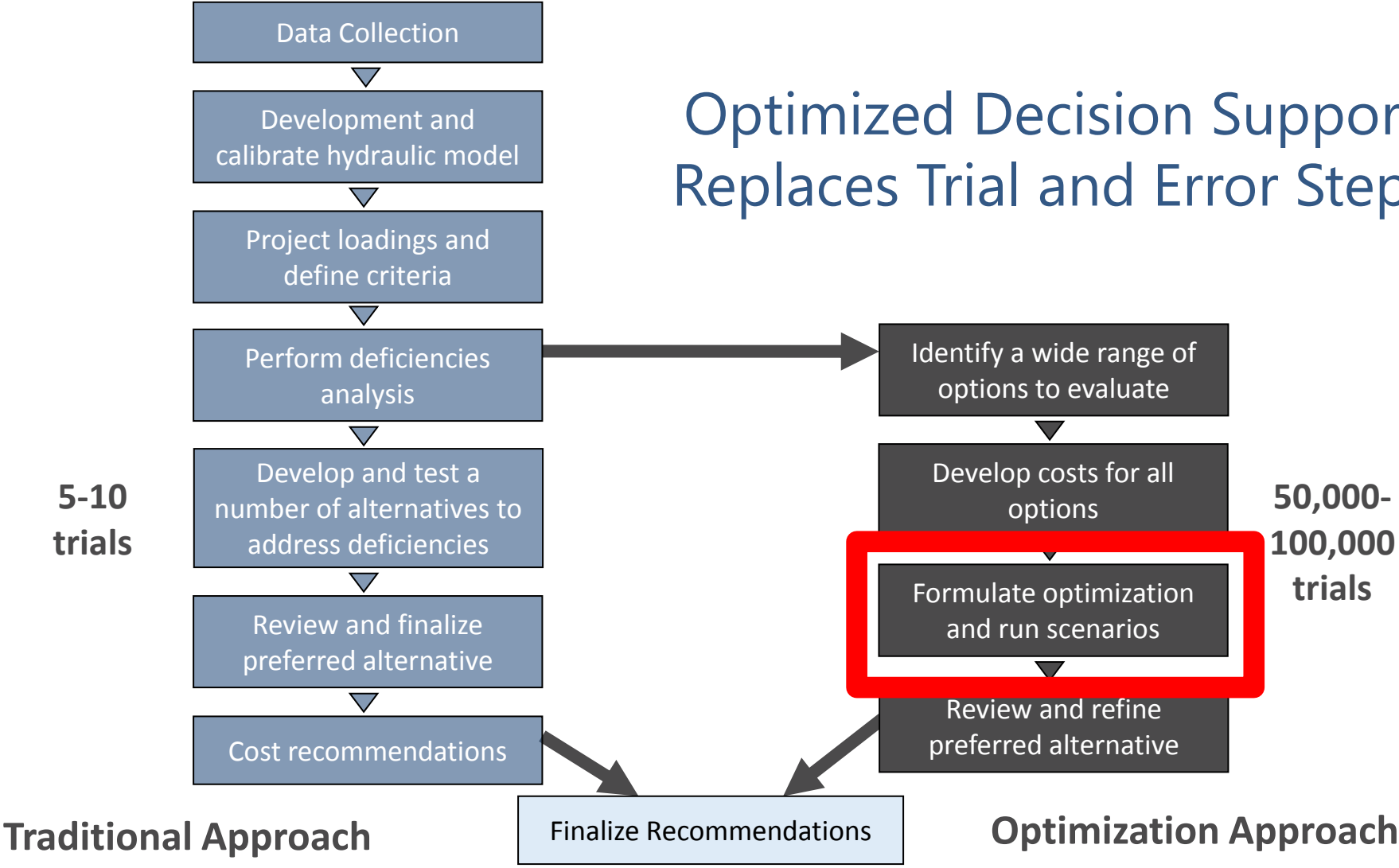
MAX
FLOW
PENALTY
\$\$\$\$\$

STORAGE COSTS \$/\$/\$/\$\$

GREEN
INFRASTRUCTURE
\$/\$/\$/\$\$



Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps



Optimizer Workflow

Formulate Optimization

CitationLake.opt* - Optimizer 4.4.3 RC1 (Early Access Preview) [ERA Consultants - Marty Michalisko]

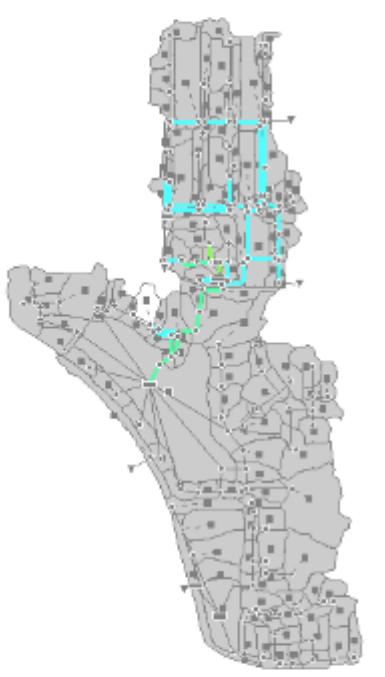
File Home View Project

Up Track Focus Copy Paste New Delete Move Up Move Down Add Table Remove Table Duplicate Table Add Row Remove Row Add Column Remove Column Move Row Up Move Row Down Restore Default Layout Zoom to Referenced Elements Map Zoom

Project Explorer

- Model
 - Formulation
 - Planning Criteria
 - Data
 - Decisions
 - Conduit Offset
 - Conduit Shape
 - Direct Inflow Reduction
 - Impervious Area
 - Pump Curve
 - Sewershed Area
 - Subcatchment Area Modification
 - Wier Crest Height
 - Adjusters
 - Costs
 - Storage
 - Design Criteria
 - Continuity Error
 - Discharge
 - Flooding
 - Flow
 - Flow Depth Proportion
 - Freeboard
 - Maximum Depth
 - Maximum Velocity
 - Surcharge
 - Optimization
 - Map Display
 - Labels
 - Layers
 - Legends
 - Shape Files
 - Image Files

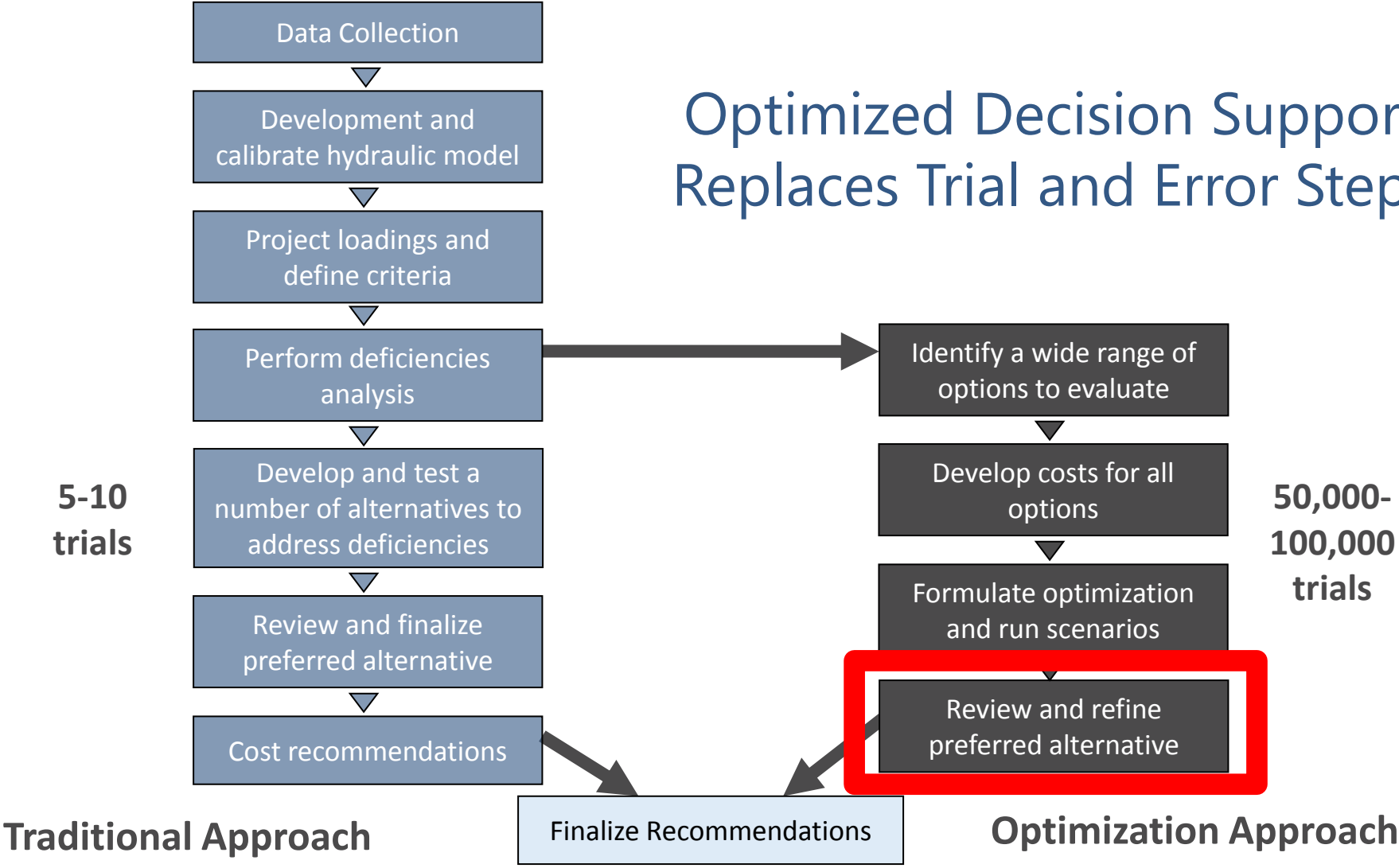
Map Display x Chart x



Data Browser - Freeboard

		General		Options					
RC	ID	Active	Planning Criteria	Use Start Finish T...	Start Time	Finish Time	Minimum Freeboard	Penalty Multiplier [P]	Penalty Function
	74 Node Freeboard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Surcharge	<input type="checkbox"/>	00:00	2:00:00	1.000	1.000	E^P

Optimized Decision Support Replaces Trial and Error Steps



Approach Advantages

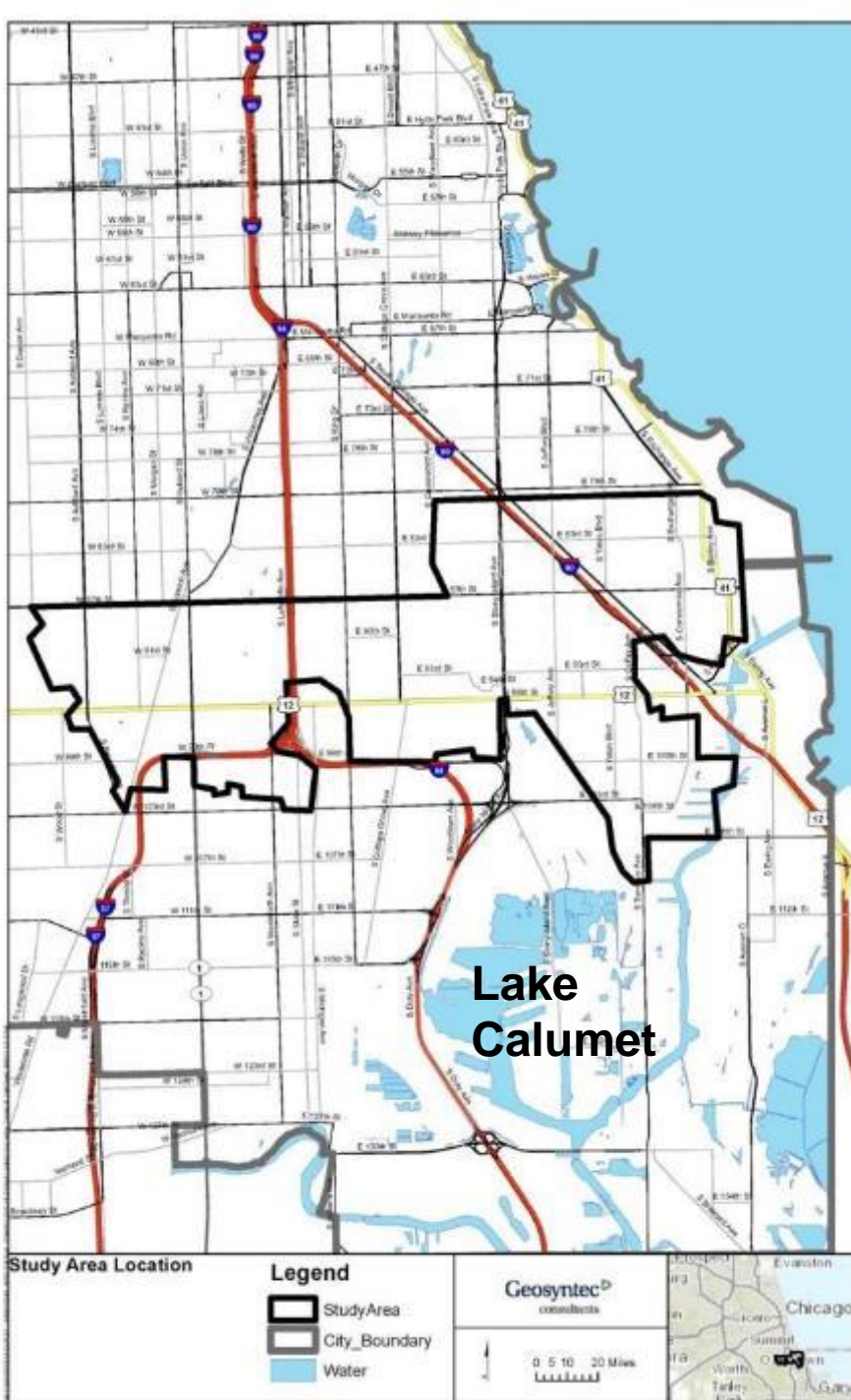
- Don't have to limit design alternatives
- Builds public and stakeholder confidence
- Finds costs savings otherwise not discovered
- Compares grey vs. green vs. combination
- Provides value to the properties, structures, and easements



Project Overview

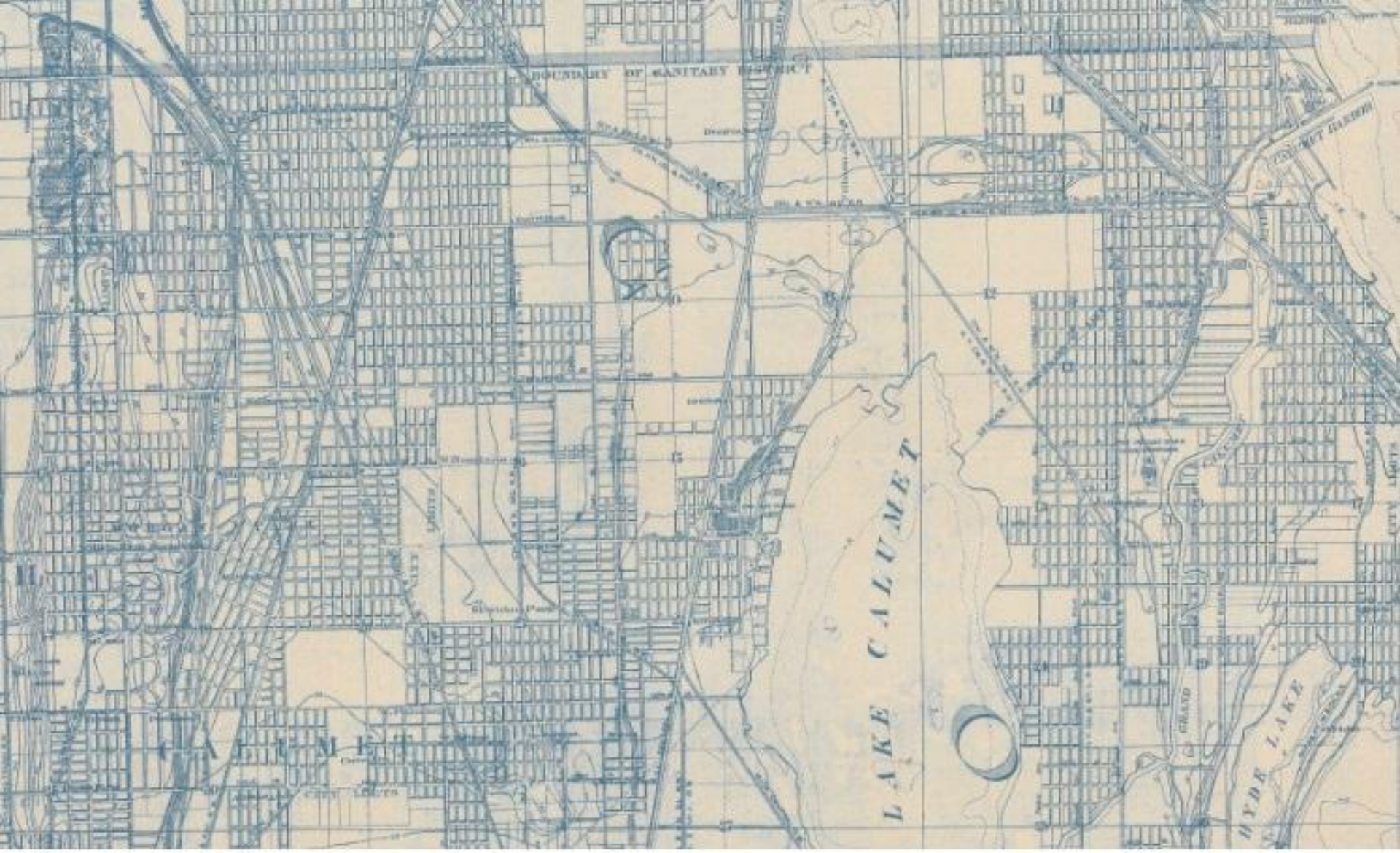
City of Chicago – MWRD Pilot Study

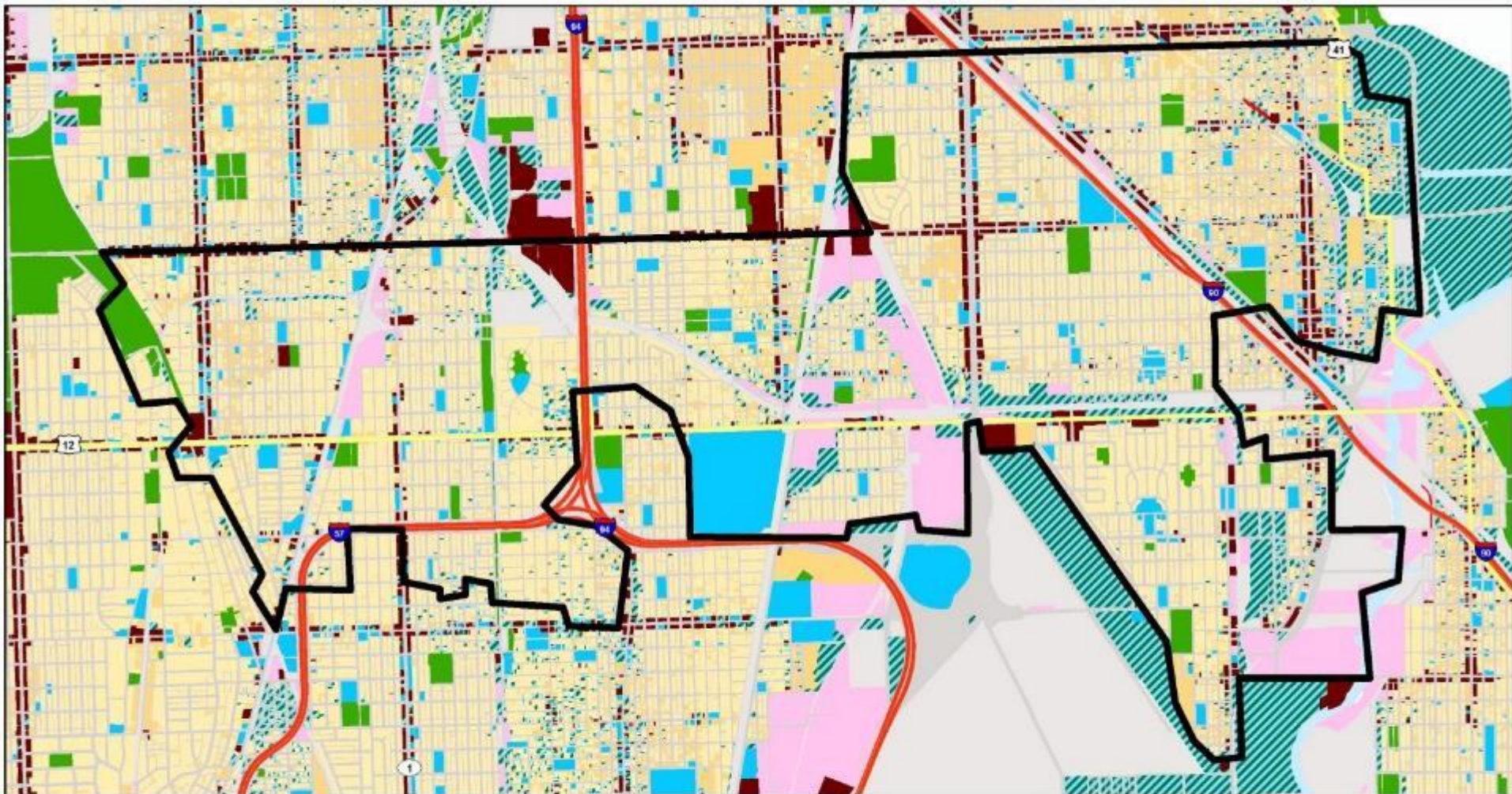
Initial Study Area



- 13 Square Miles
- Within Chicago limits & MWRD service area
- 7 Wards (7,8,9,10,21, 34, & 19)
- Densely urbanized
- Prior & ongoing studies
- Chronic urban flooding
 - Basement backups
 - Surface flooding

Sanitary District of Chicago Map c1895



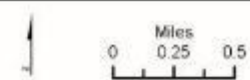


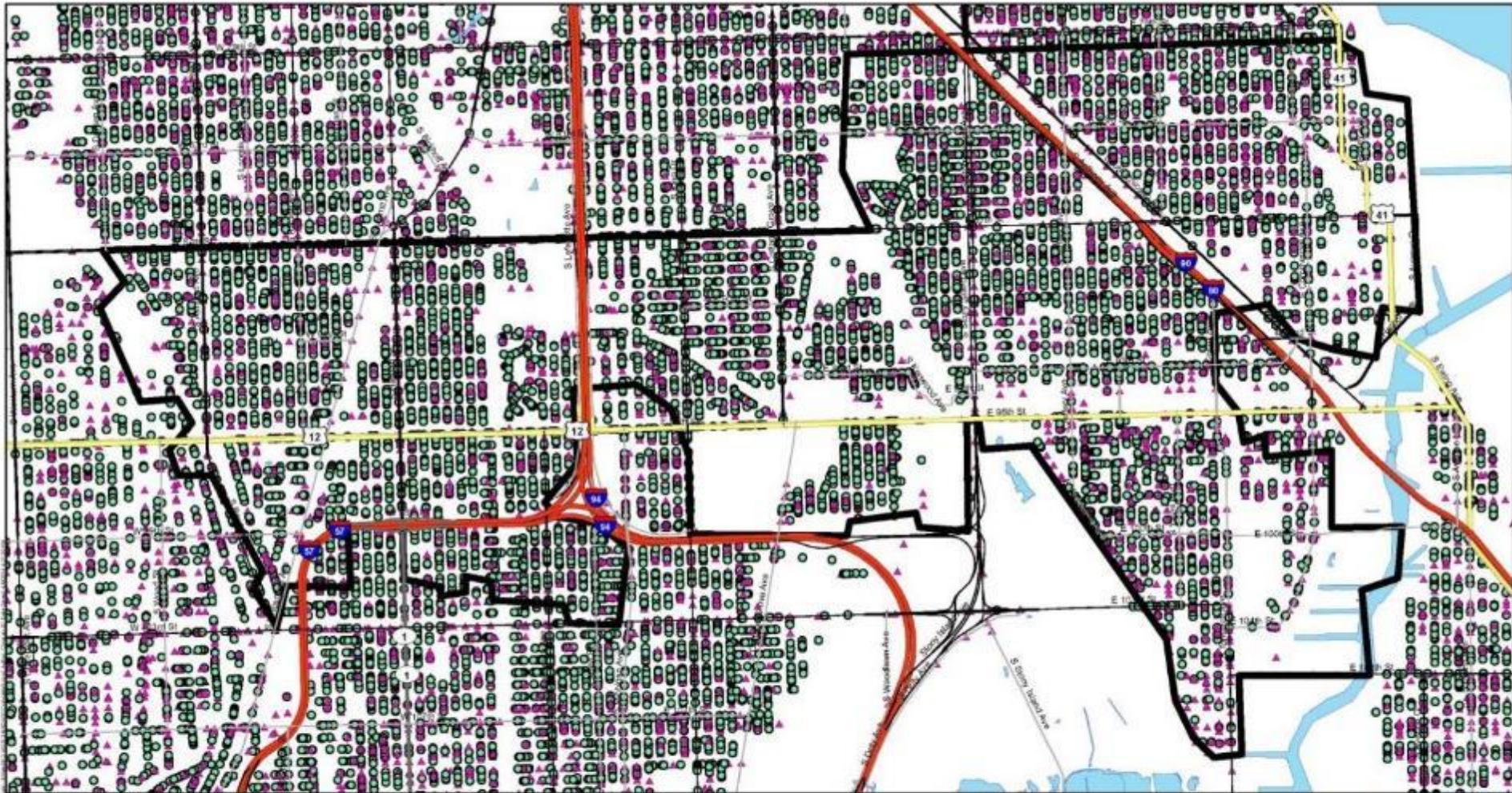
Landuse Type	Acres	Percent
Single Family	2921	35%
Multi-Family	521	6%
Commercial	325	4%
Industrial	449	5%
Institutional	453	5%
Vacant (developed)	482	6%
Road ROW	2351	28%
Open Space	219	3%
Transportation	613	7%
Total	8,333	100%

Proposed Study Area

Landuse

- Residential-Single Family
- Residential-Multi-Family
- Commercial
- Institutional
- Industrial
- Transportation/Communication/Utility/Waste
- Agriculture
- Open Space
- Vacant or Under Construction
- Road ROW
- Unclassified
- Water





311 Flooding Calls

311 Flooding Calls

- ▲ Water On Street (16,553)
- Water in Basement (29,770)
- ▭ StudyArea



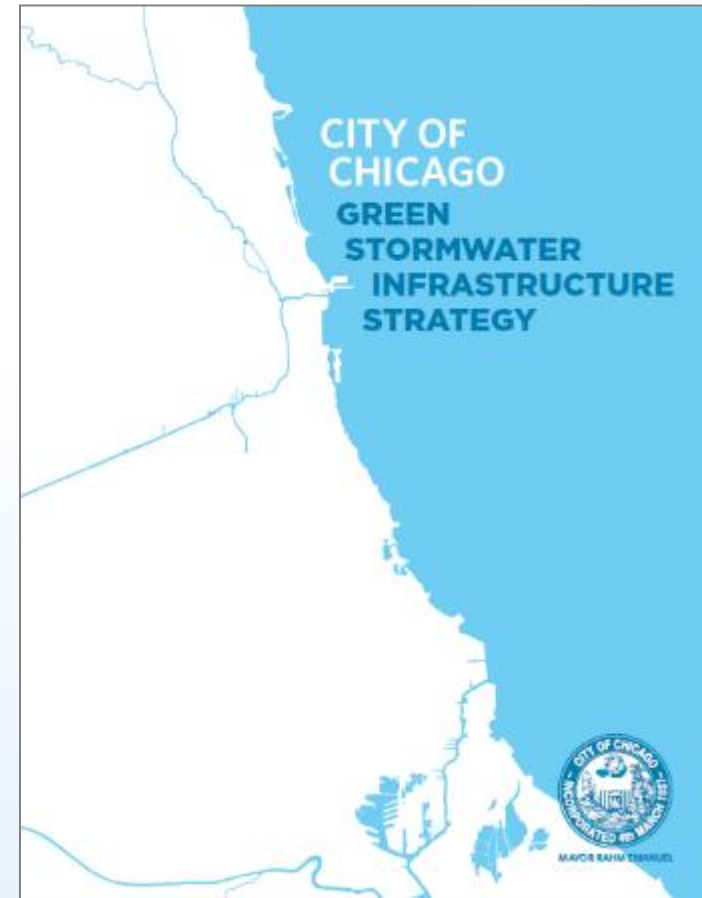
- Highly Urbanized Combined Sewer Network
 - Basement backups of primary concern (elevated HGL)
 - Local & regional sewer capacity issues
 - Significant efforts to increase roof disconnection
 - Installed flow restrictors in catch basins

- Category of Identified Improvements
 - Regional – conveyance or storage tunnel (primary focus)
 - Connecting – problem areas that rely on regional outlets
 - Isolated – not directly associated with regional or connecting

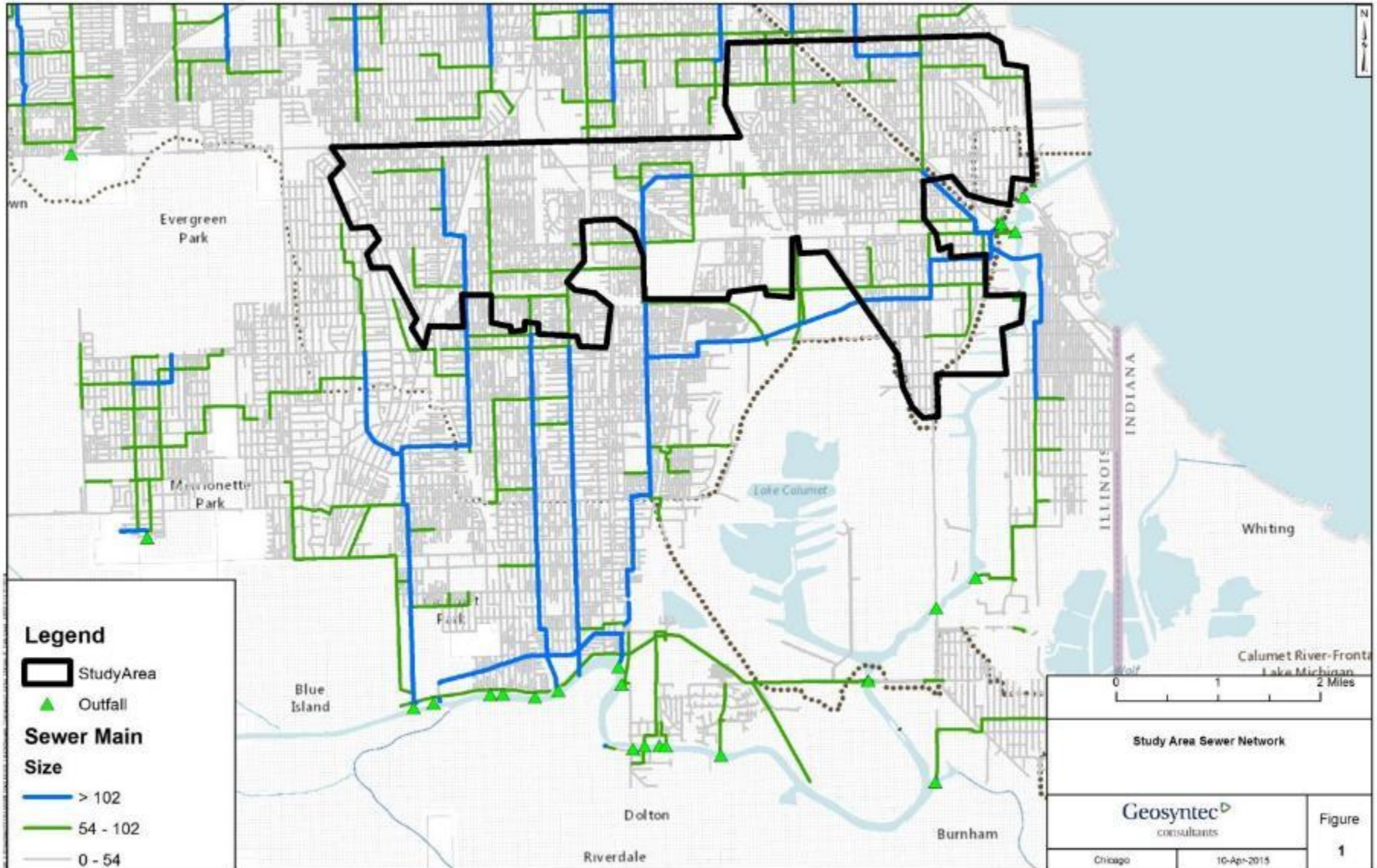


Project Approach & Work Plan

- Foundation of Project Approach:
Green Stormwater Infrastructure Strategy
- Holistic Vision by MWRD & City
- Progressive evaluation of integrating both green and gray solutions
- Identifies the Need to:
 - Quantify costs & benefits of green
 - Seek to integrate green & gray
 - Evaluate scaling up green solutions



Original Target Study Area



- Flooding Solutions are a Balance of:
 - Conveyance
 - Volume

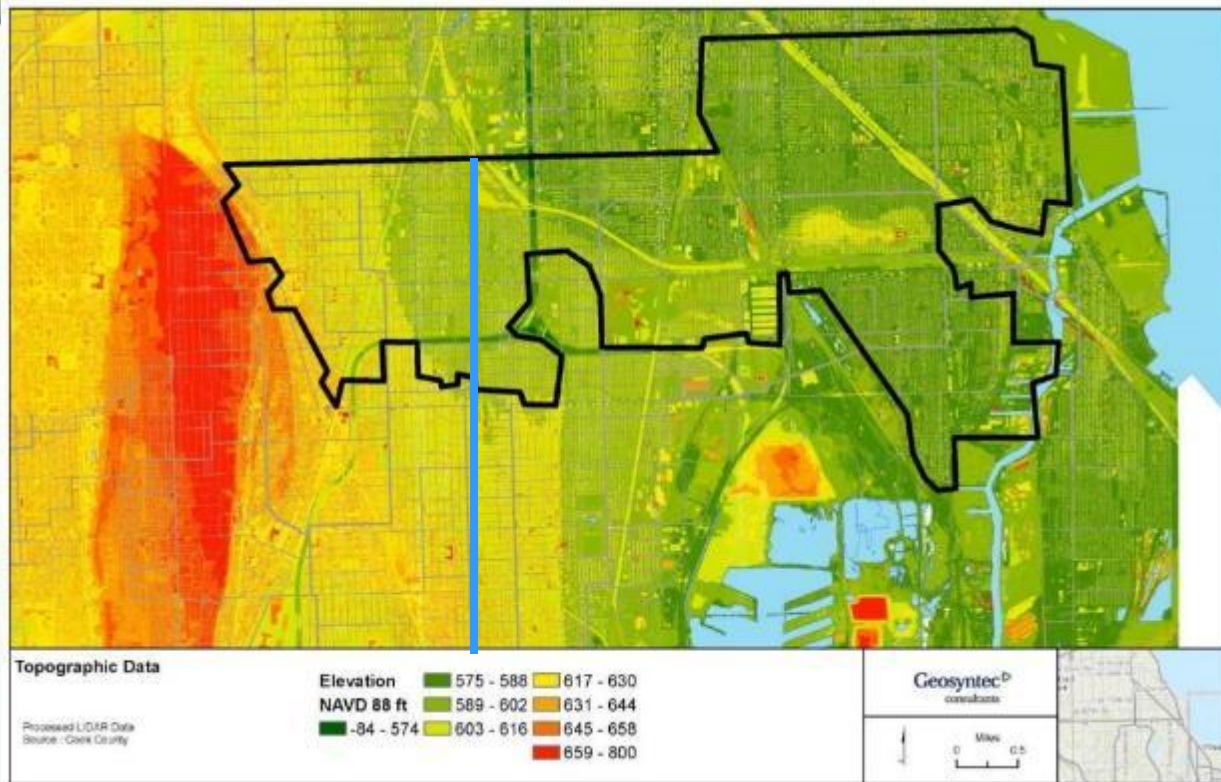


- Ensure the Question Being Asked is Framed Properly
 - Define baseline conditions
 - Define target condition
 - Evaluate level of service
 - Identify source of problem(s)
 - Identify potential suite of solutions

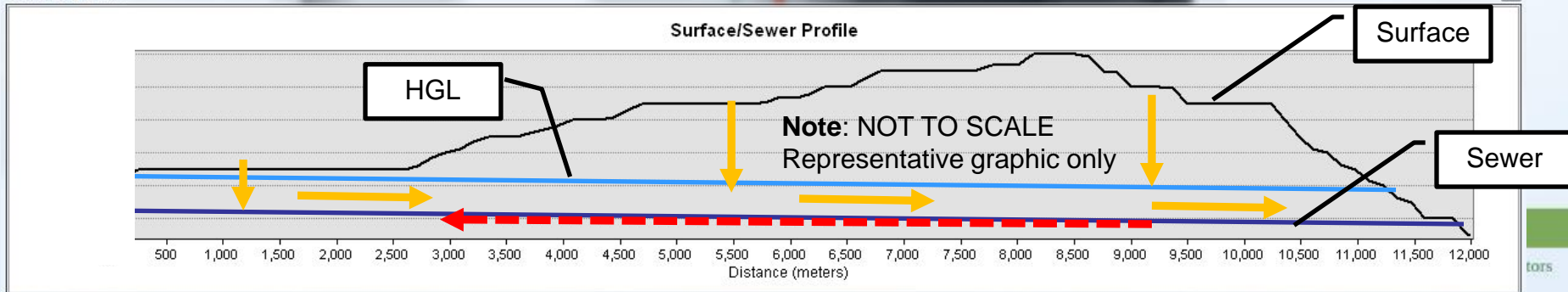


Source of problem?

- Conveyance
- Lack of storage volume
- Topography

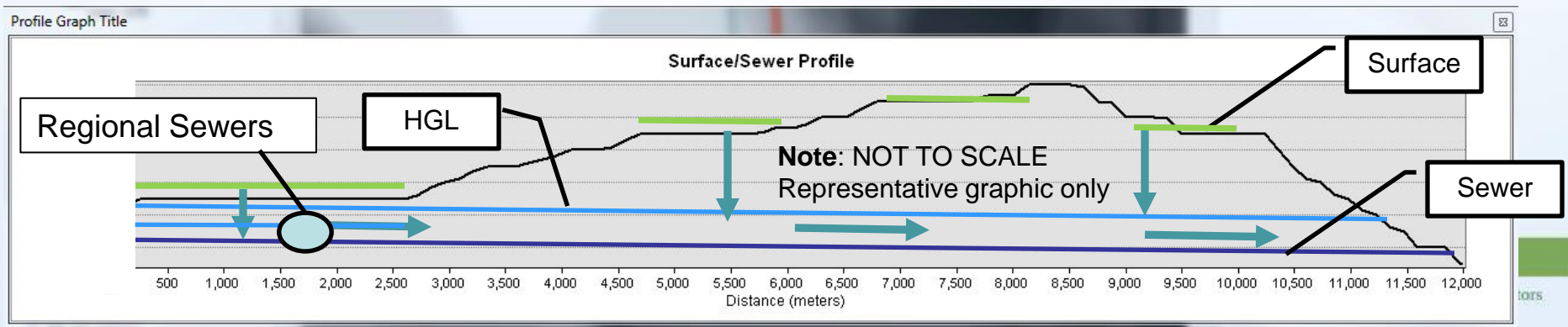
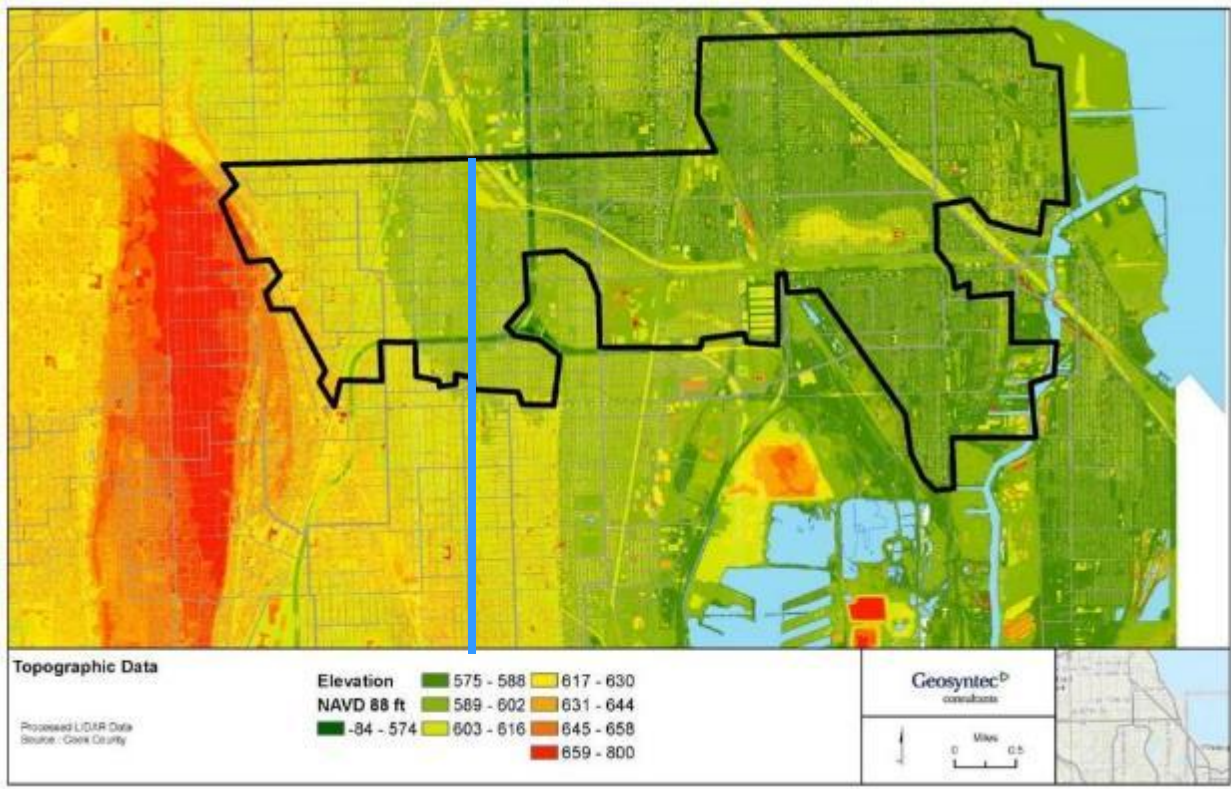


Profile Graph Title

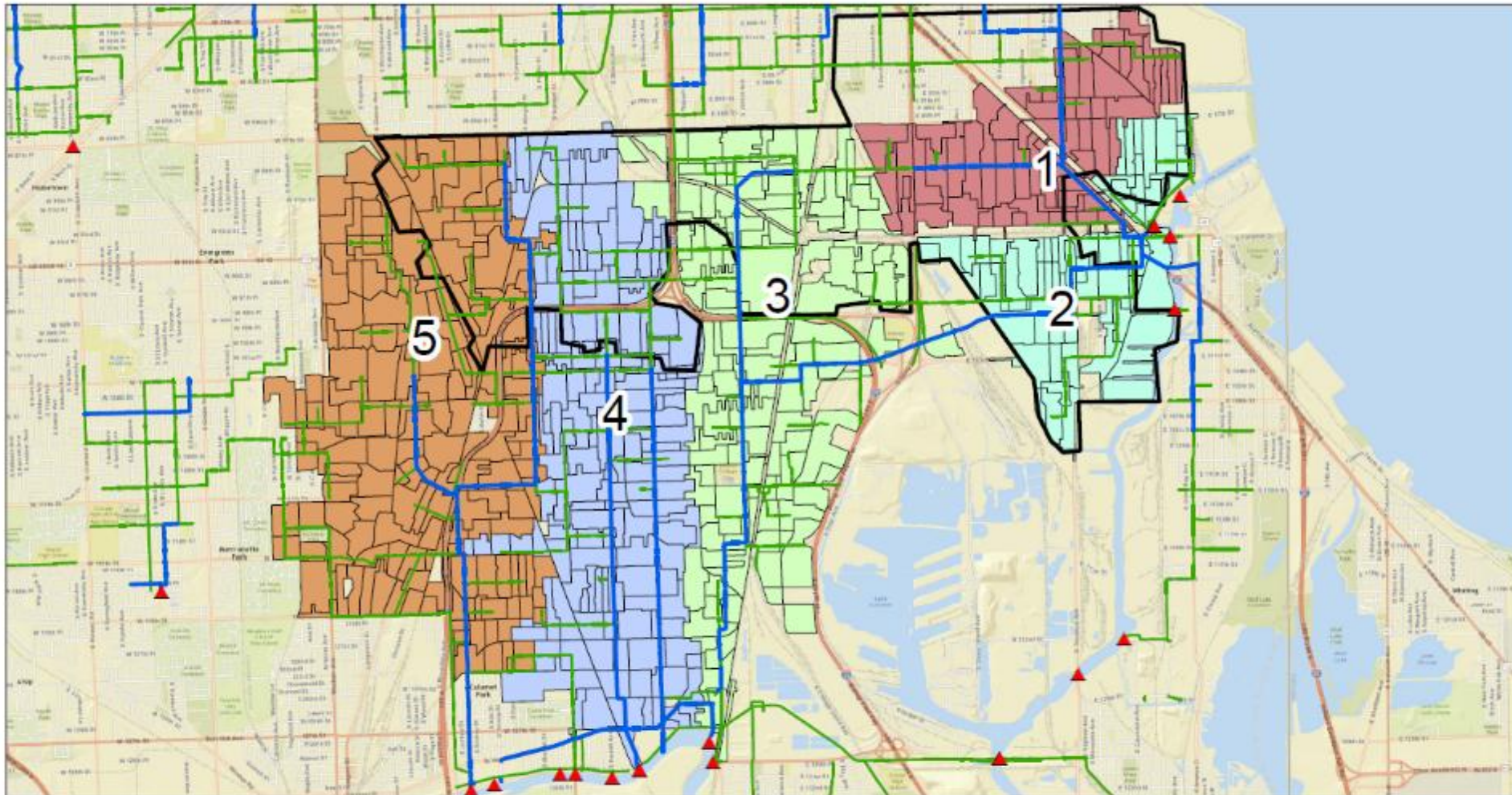


What is the solution?

- Conveyance
- Volume
 - Green Infrastructure
 - Gray storage



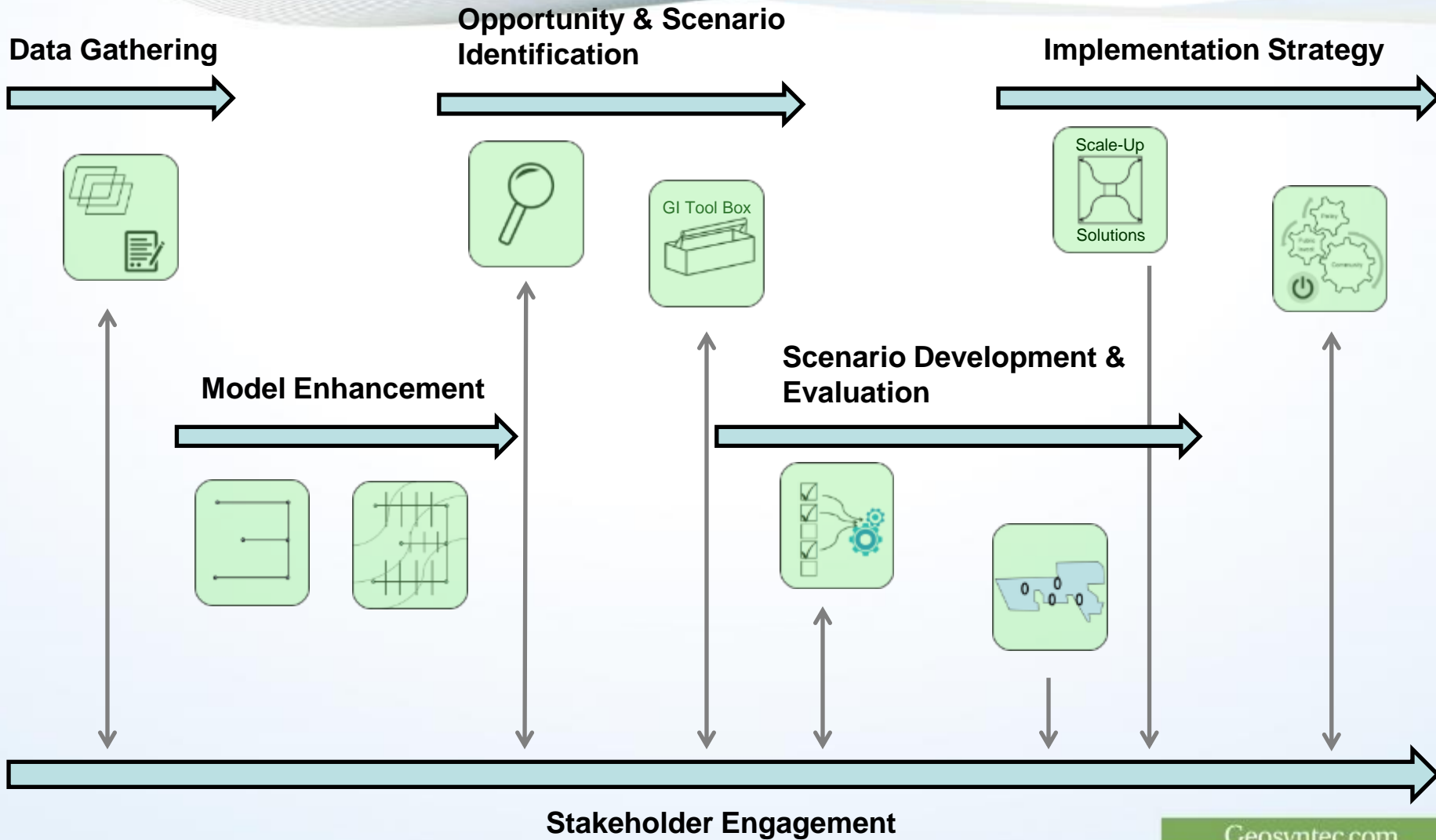
Re-Defining the Study Areas (Reframing the question)



AREA 4 SEWERSHEDS

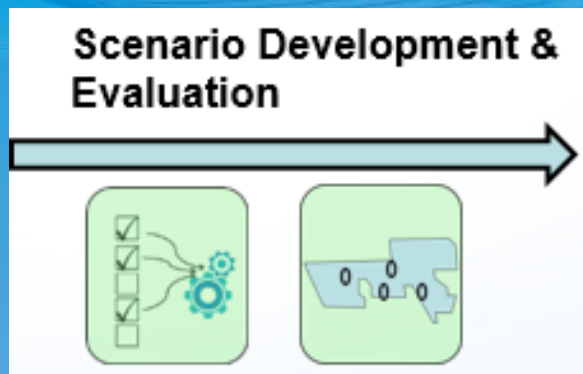


- Original Target Study Area Limited to Location Experiencing the Worst Flooding
 - Hydraulically dependent on areas beyond study area
 - GI performance highly dependent on regional gray solutions (could not evaluate GI only scenario)
- Proposed Study Area Expanded to Full Southside Sewershed
 - Modified study area considers downstream influences
 - Subdivided sewersheds into hydraulically independent zones
 - Able to analyze sewersheds individually
 - Evaluate conveyance and volume based solutions

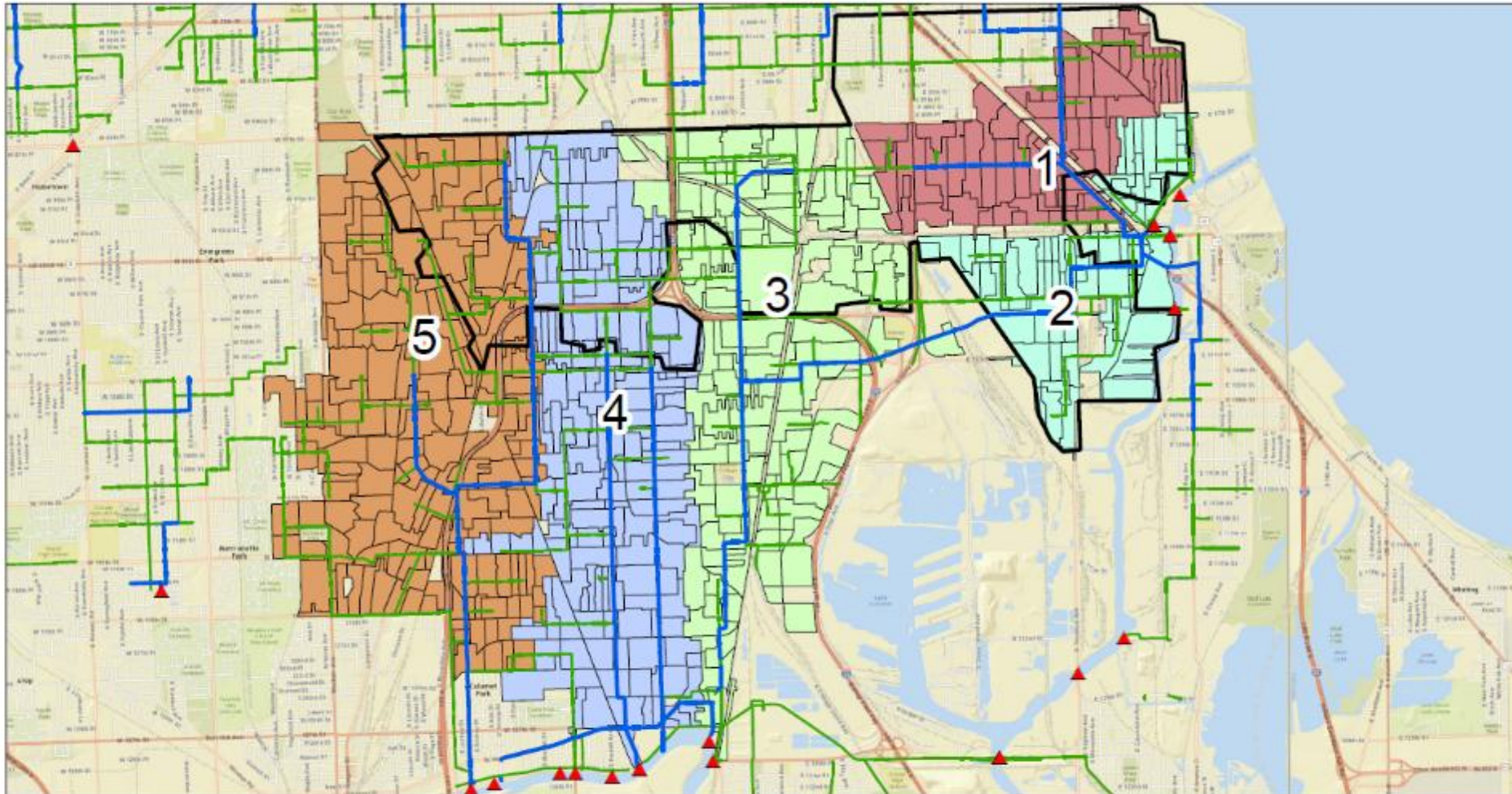


Scenario Development & Evaluation

Modeling Approach



- Direct representation of GI in combined sewer model
 - Explicit representation of GI in Chicago model has never been done
 - Integration with existing model network allows direct comparison of green vs gray performance
- Leverages power of optimization analysis
 - Optimizes 100,000+ combinations (performance & cost)
 - Evaluates targeted scenarios (implementation strategies)



AREA 4 SEWERSHEDS

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
|  | Proposed Study Area | Sewer Main Size (In) |
|  | 85th St. North Catchments |  101 - 398 |
|  | 85th St. South Catchments |  43 - 100 |
|  | Lafin Catchments | |
|  | MLKing Catchments | |
|  | Normal Wentworth Catchments | |
|  | Outfall | |



- **GI Only**
 - Quantify performance and cost for levels of GI Implementation
 - Question: Can planned gray infrastructure projects be replaced?
- **GI & Regional Gray Projects**
 - Quantify performance and cost for levels of GI Implementation
 - Question: What is the max level of service?
- **GI & Regional Gray Projects with Supplemental Solutions**
 - Regional conveyance is maxed (are there local conveyance issues – “connecting projects”?)
 - Typical GI volume is maxed (what larger green/gray volume can we achieve?)



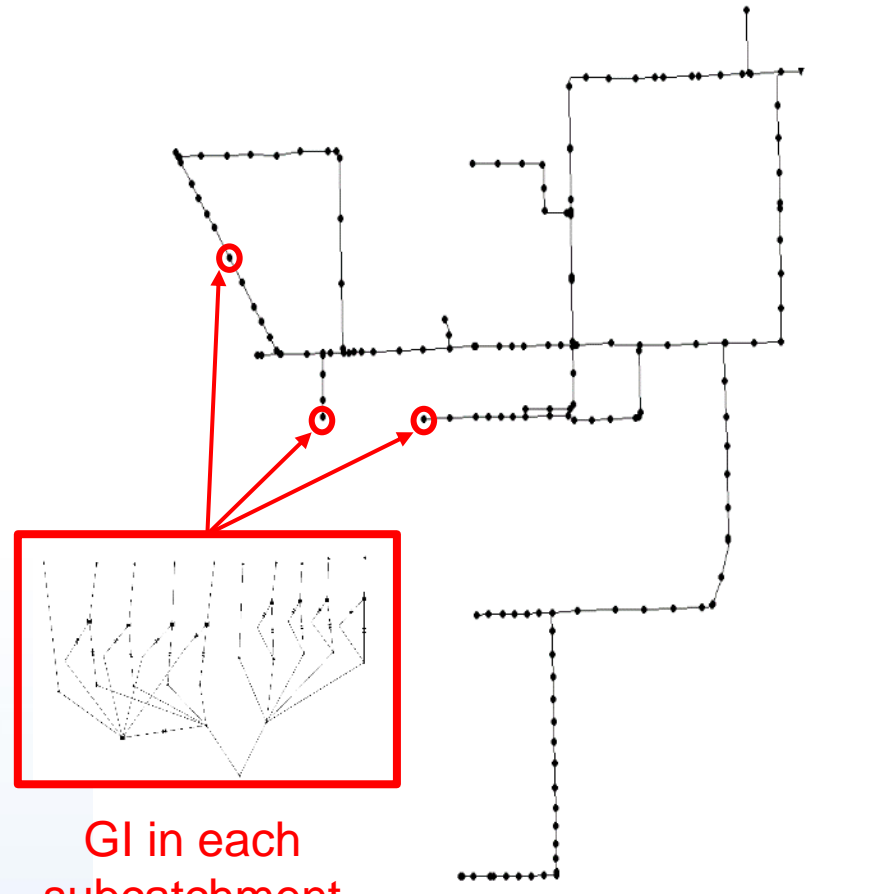
Model Framework Development

GI Scenario Management

- Green Infrastructure Practices
 - 5 Unique GI Practices
 - 9 Unique GI Applications
 - Established GI Design Basis
 - Established Practical Implementation Ranges
- Unit Construction Cost Estimate
- Landuse Categories
 - 83 Separate Landuse Categories
 - 23 Aggregated Categories

Land Use	GI Type	LandUse_GI
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	Pervious Pavement	Com, Ind, and Inst_PerPave
Roadway ROW and Alleys	Pervious Pavement	Road ROW and Alleys_PerPave
Roadway ROW	Bioretention	Road ROW_Bio
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	Bioretention	Com, Ind, and Inst_Bio
Residential	Above Ground Cistern	Residential_Cistern
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	Above Ground Cistern	Com, Ind, and Inst_Cistern
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional	Green Roof or Blue Roof	Com, Ind, and Inst_Green Roof

- Optimization of GI infrastructure for all subcatchments in sub-area
- Decisions: % Implementation of five GI practices (Cistern, Green Roof, Permeable Pavement, and Bioretention)
- Design Criteria: Maintain 6ft Freeboard
- Objective: Minimize Cost of GI



GI in each
subcatchment
is modelled
explicitly

- 82 model catchments
- 9 land use based GI types
- 738 GI implementation decisions per optimization iteration
- 3 ½ hour simulation at 2 second time step
~50 seconds per run in real time on laptop
- 40,000 runs would take over 550 hours to complete, but on cloud is less than 6 hours
- Optimization protocol replaces effort of manual trial & error set up

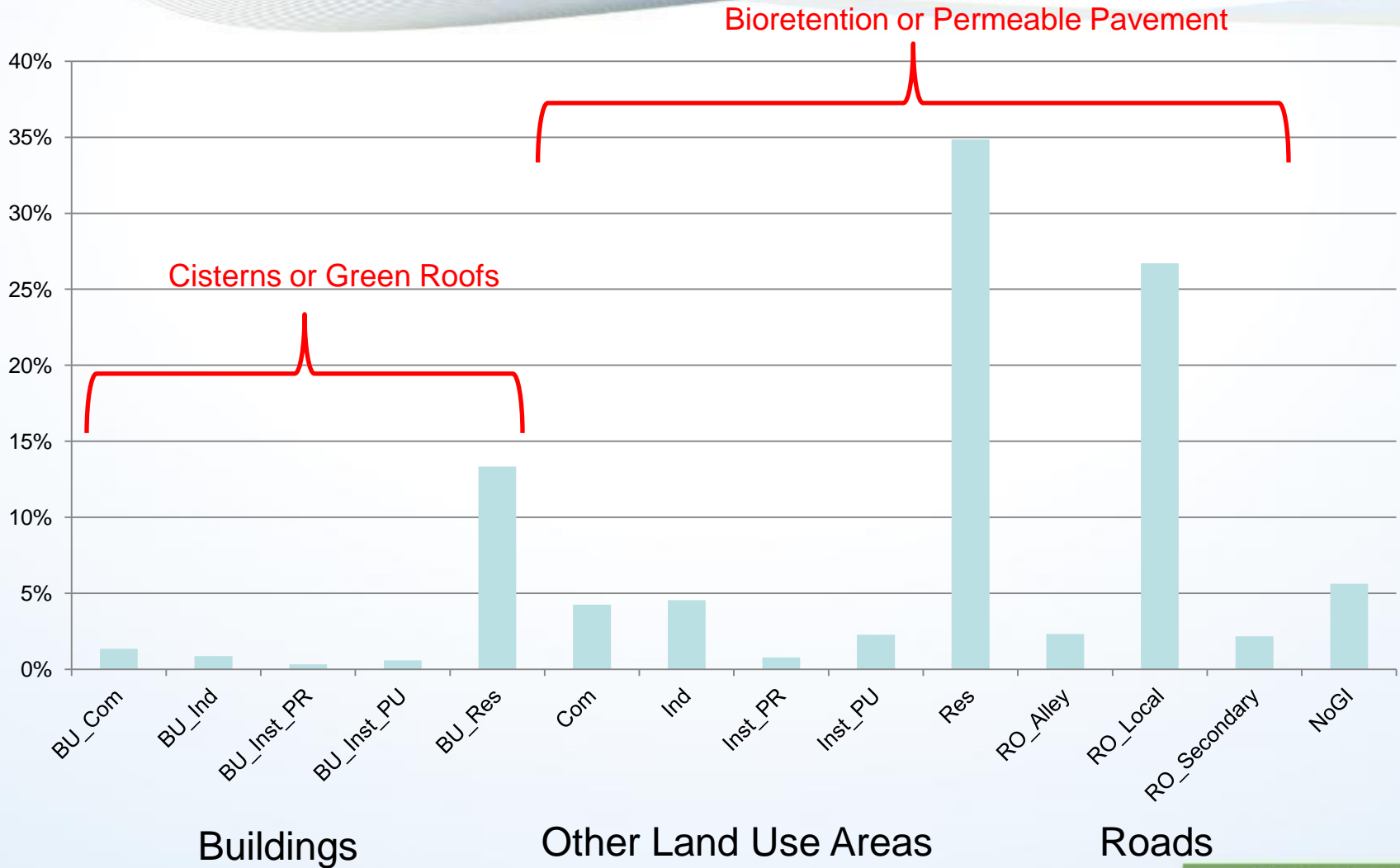
- 294 model catchments
- 9 land use based GI types
- 2646 GI implementation decisions per optimization iteration
- 10 ½ hour simulation at 10 second time step
~10 minutes per run in real time on laptop
- 40,000 runs would take over 6,660 hours to complete, but on cloud is less than 36 hours
- Optimization protocol replaces effort of manual trial & error set up



Preliminary Sewershed 2 Results

Draft Optimized GI Simulation Results for Sewershed 2

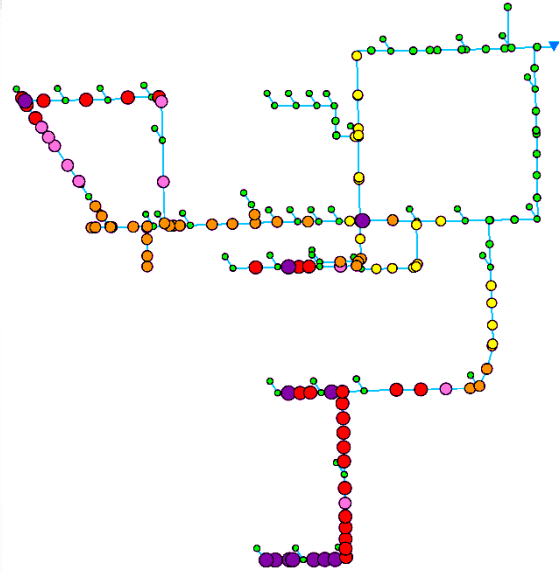
Sewershed 2 - Land Use Distribution



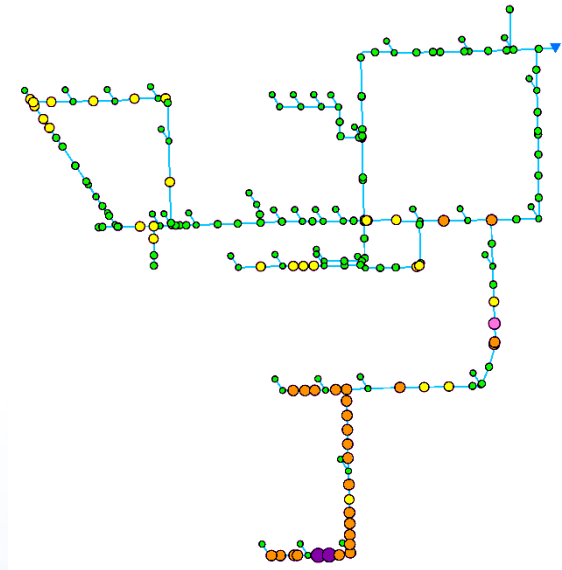
Sewershed 2 Results

Scenario A: without Regional Gray Solution
5-yr, 2-hr Storm

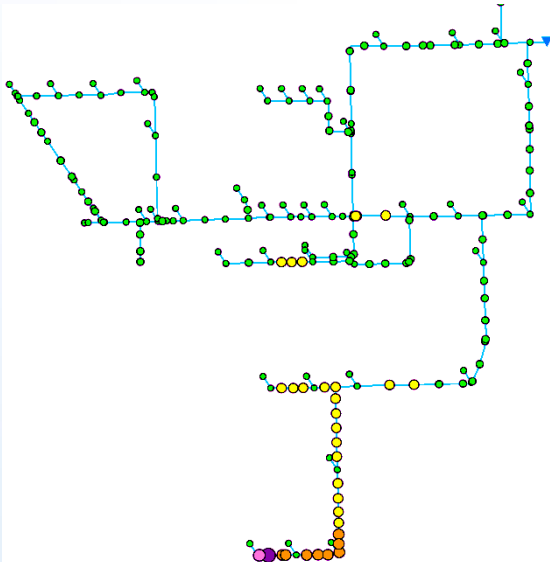
Baseline



Optimized
GI



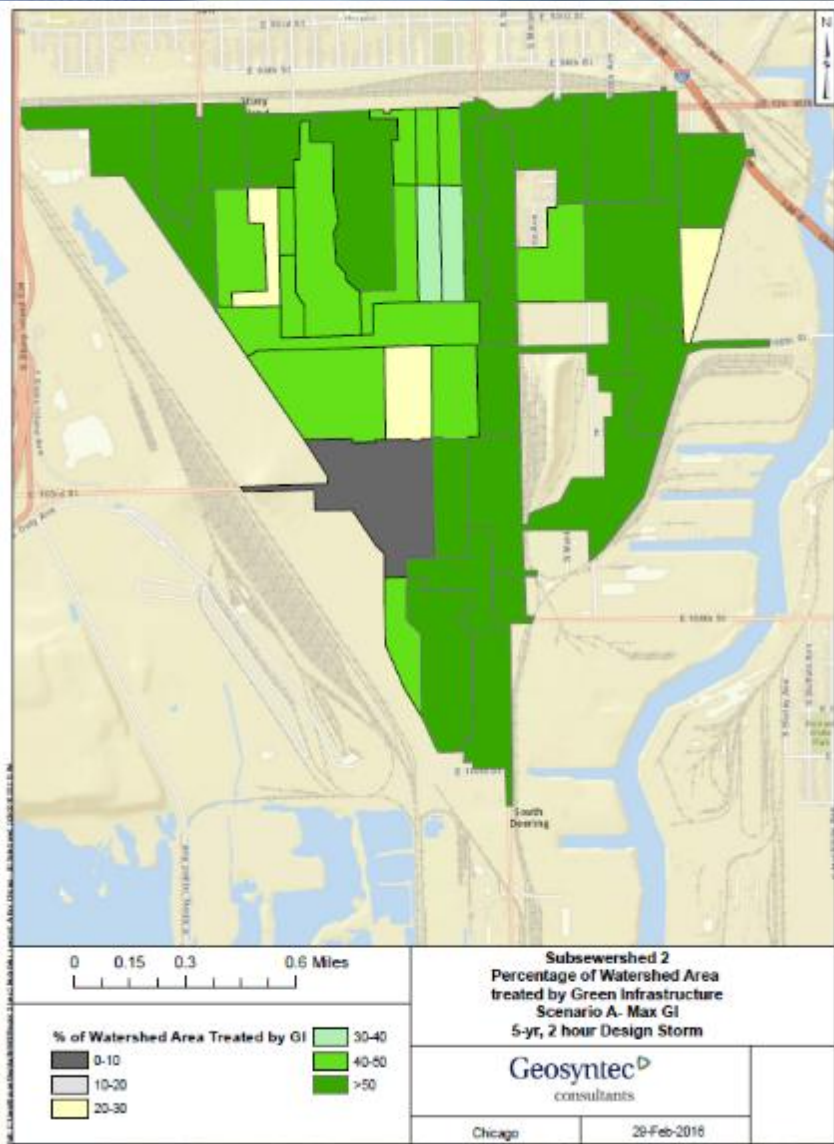
Max GI



Freeboard Below Rim (ft)

- Flooding
- 0-1 ft
- 1-2 ft
- 2-4 ft
- 4-6 ft
- > 6 ft

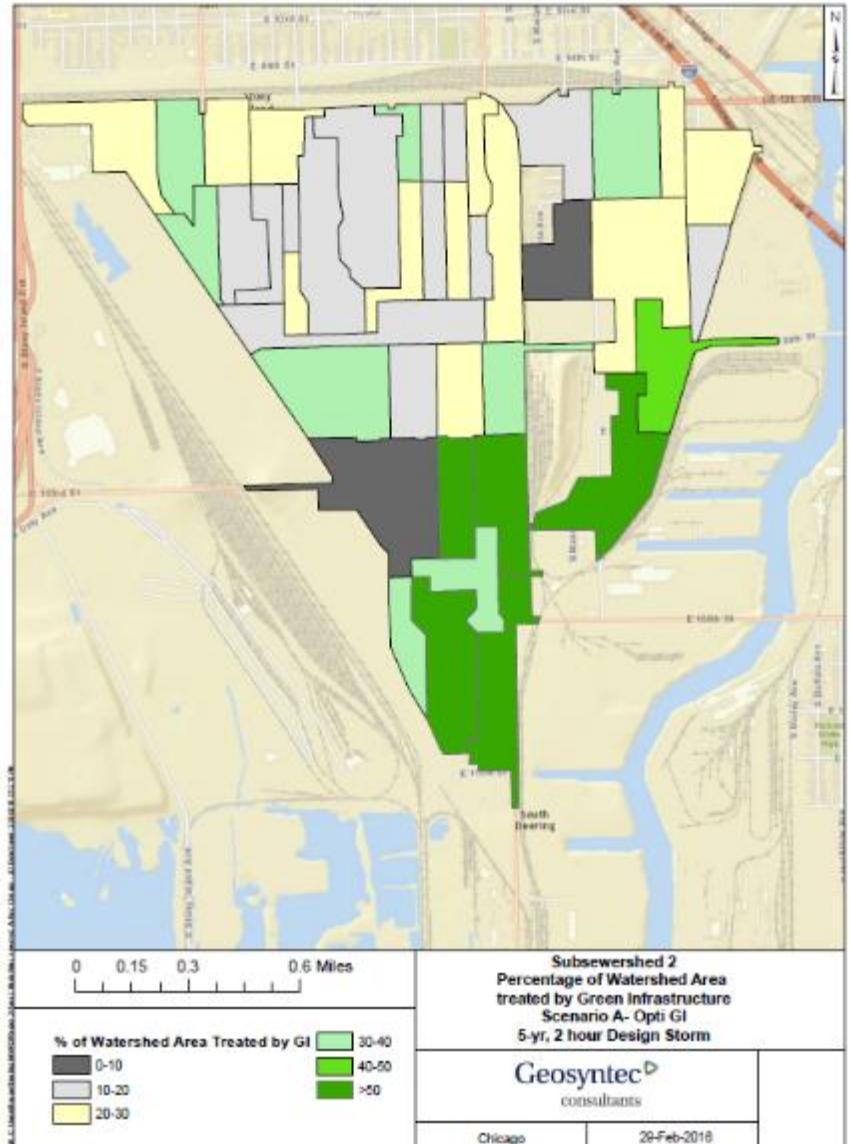
Max GI



GI Distribution

5-yr, 2-hr Storm / GI5

Optimized GI



Sewershed 2 Surcharge Results
Scenario A 5 Year

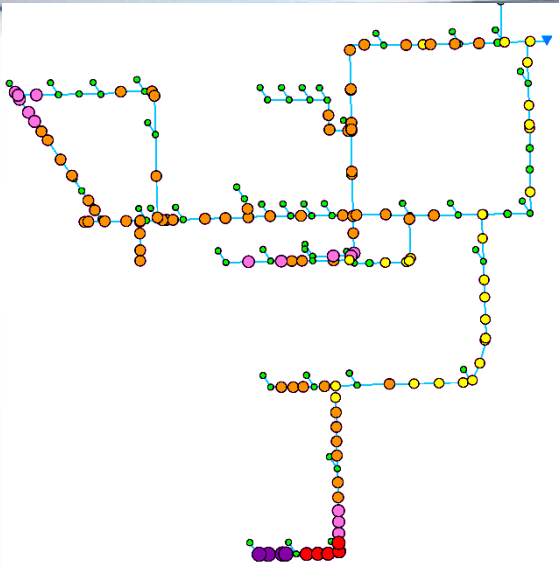
Min Below Rim (Feet)	Number of Surcharge Nodes	Percent Reduction	
		1) Baseline-InputModel	2) GI5 MaxGI
0	12	91.7%	83.3%
1	39	97.4%	94.9%
2	49	95.9%	93.9%
3	68	91.2%	75.0%
4	79	87.3%	63.3%
5	90	77.8%	60.0%
6	104	69.2%	46.2%
7	110	64.5%	15.5%
8	114	56.1%	6.1%
9	116	31.9%	0.9%
10	121	30.6%	4.1%
11	124	28.2%	2.4%
12	126	27.0%	0.8%
13	127	26.0%	0.0%
14	127	26.0%	0.0%
15	127	26.0%	0.0%

Node Surcharge Summary

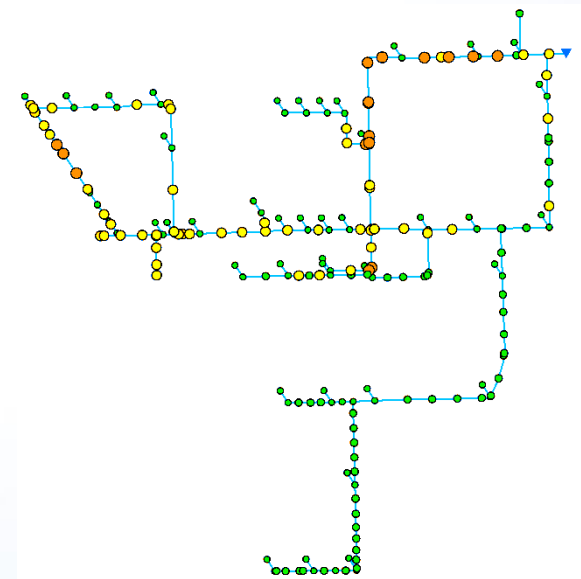
Sewershed 2 Results

Scenario B: with Regional Gray Solution 25-yr, 2-hr Storm

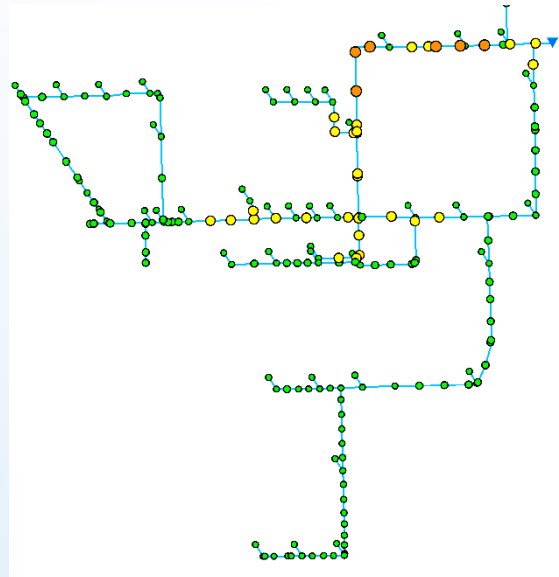
Baseline



Optimized
GI



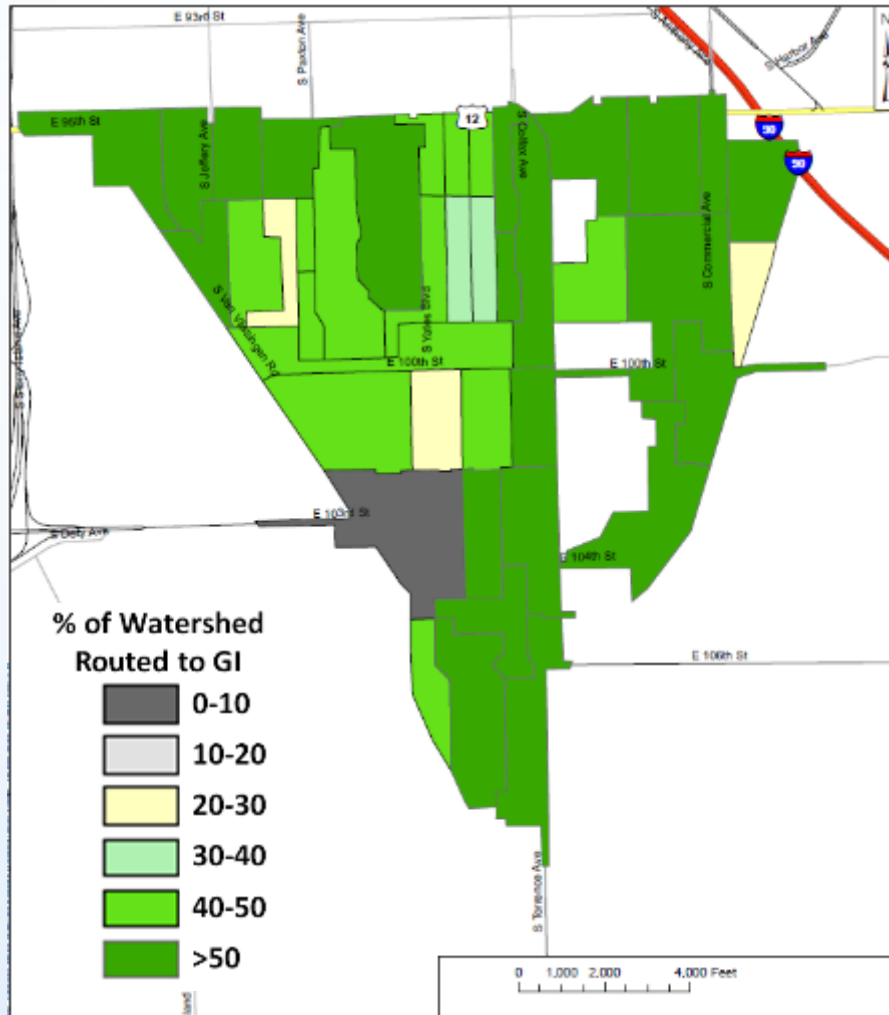
Max GI



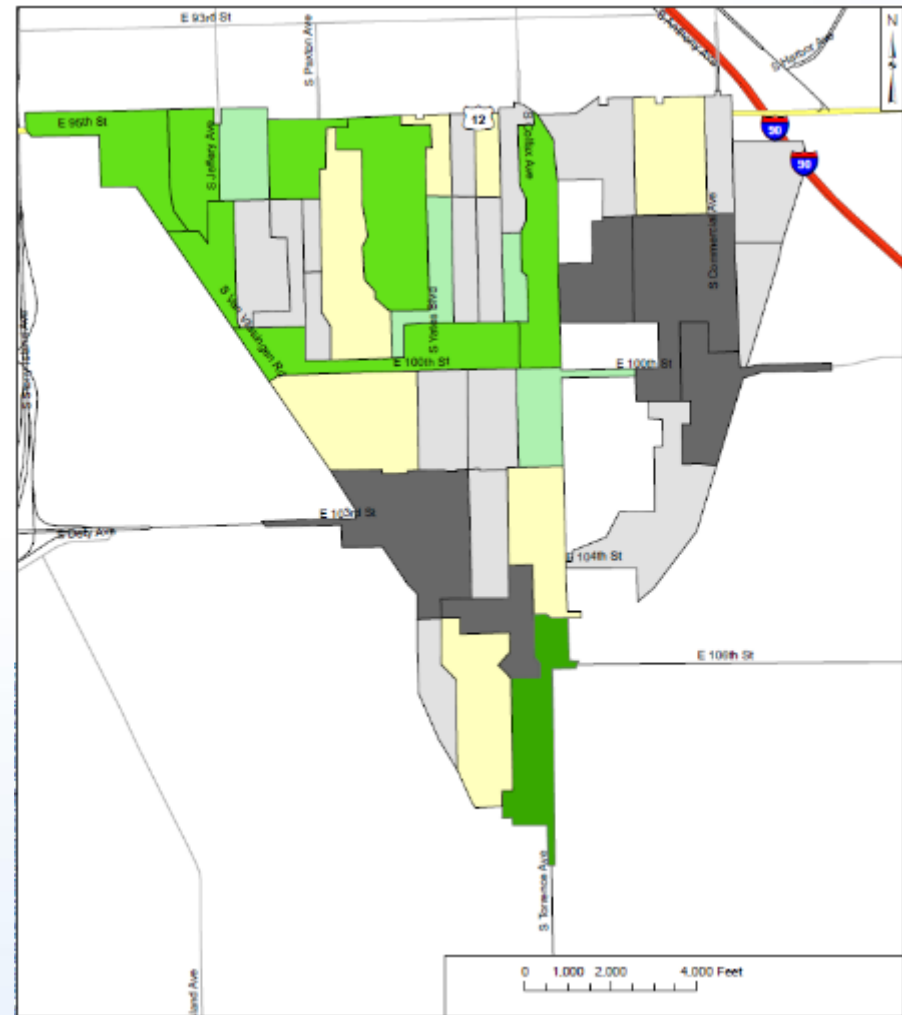
Freeboard Below Rim (ft)

- Flooding
- 0-1 ft
- 1-2 ft
- 2-4 ft
- 4-6 ft
- > 6 ft

Max GI



Optimized GI

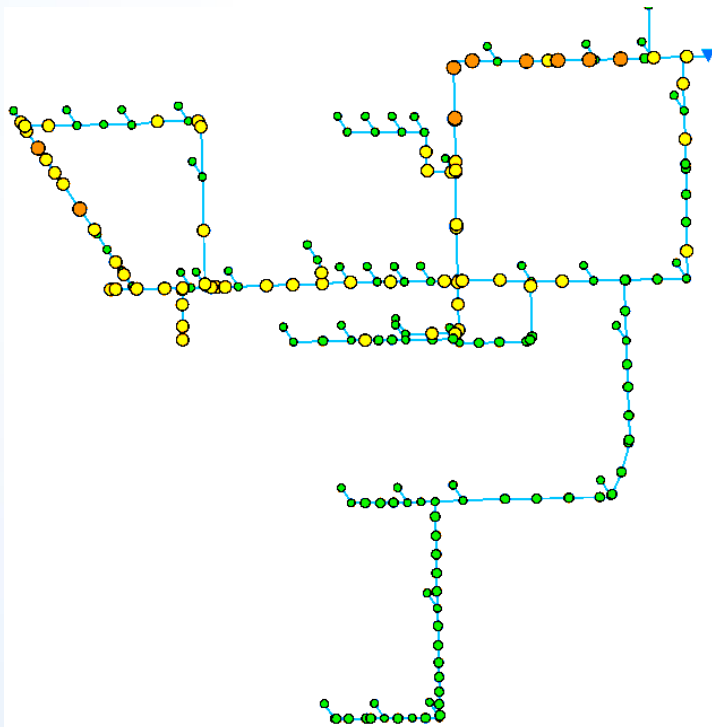


Sewershed 2 Surcharge Results
Scenario B 25 Year GI25

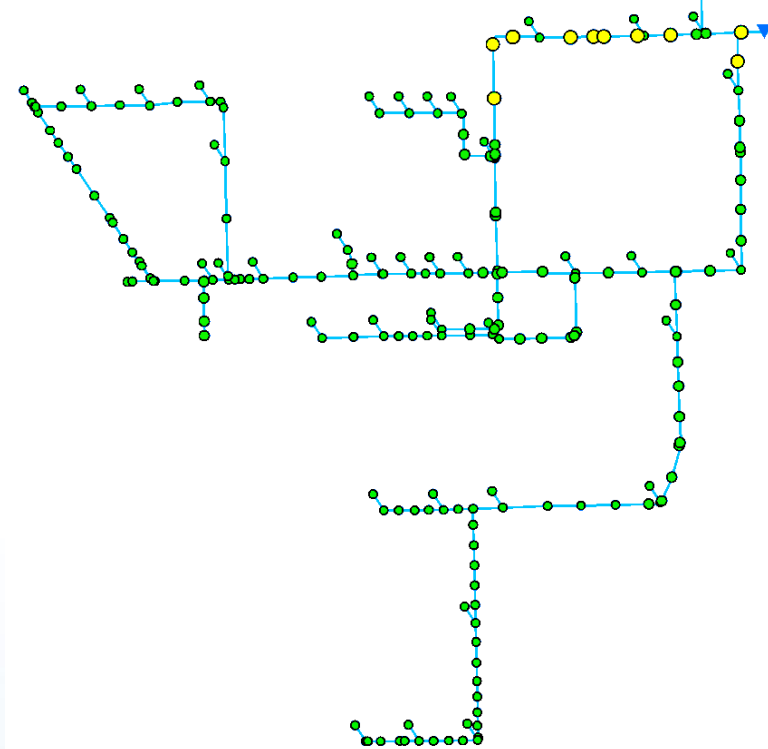


Node Surcharge Summary

Optimized GI



Optimized GI- with distributed storage

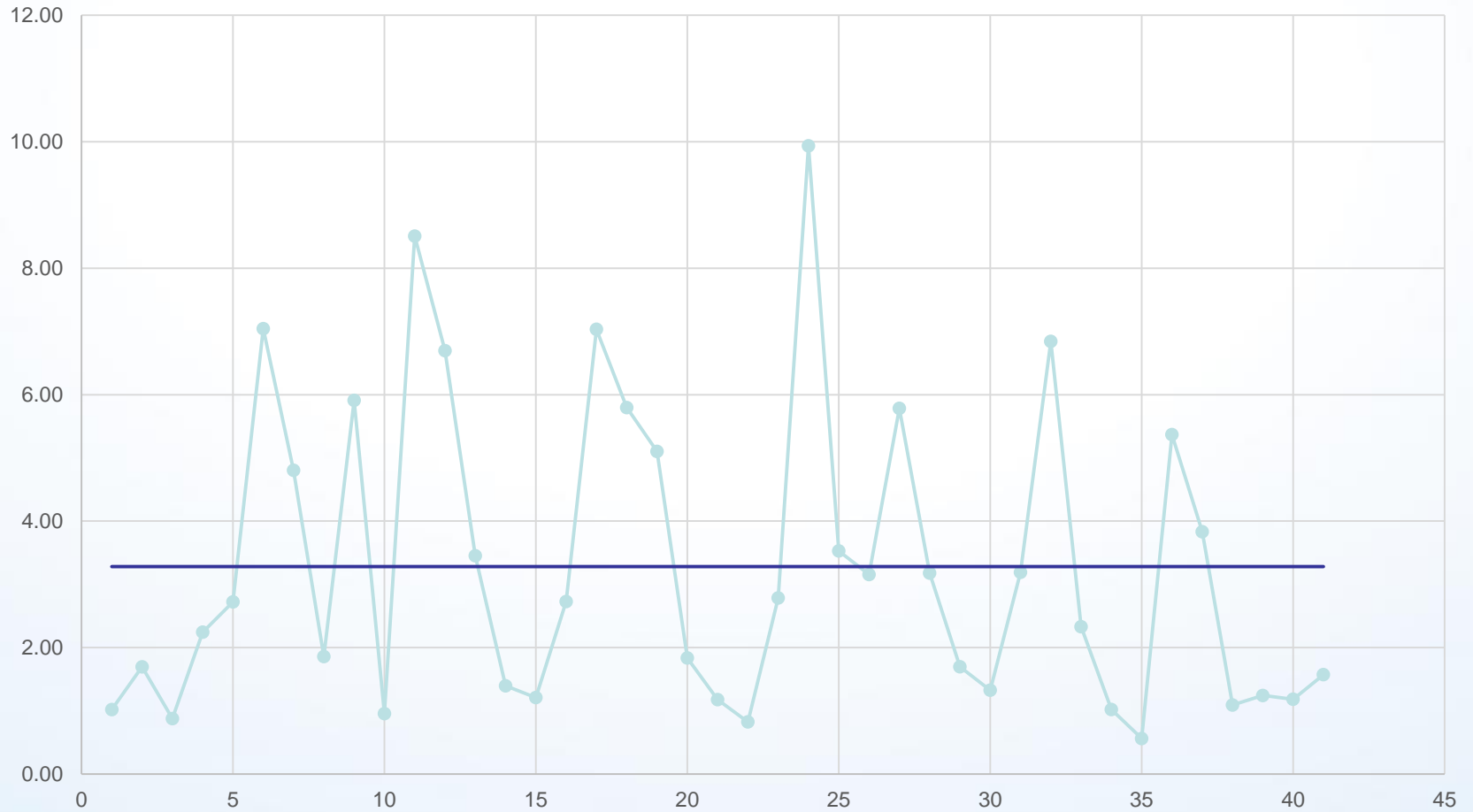


Freeboard Below Rim (ft)

- Flooding
- 0-1 ft
- 1-2 ft
- 2-4 ft
- 4-6 ft
- > 6 ft

Manhole Surcharging Results
after **59 ac-ft** of Additional
Distributed Storage

Additional Storage Distribution



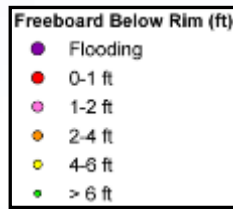


Preliminary Sewershed 4 Results

Draft Optimized GI Simulation Results for Sewershed 4

Sewershed 4 Results

Scenario A: without Regional Gray Solution 5-yr, 2-hr Storm



Results Comparison

5-yr, 2-hr Storm / GI5

Baseline



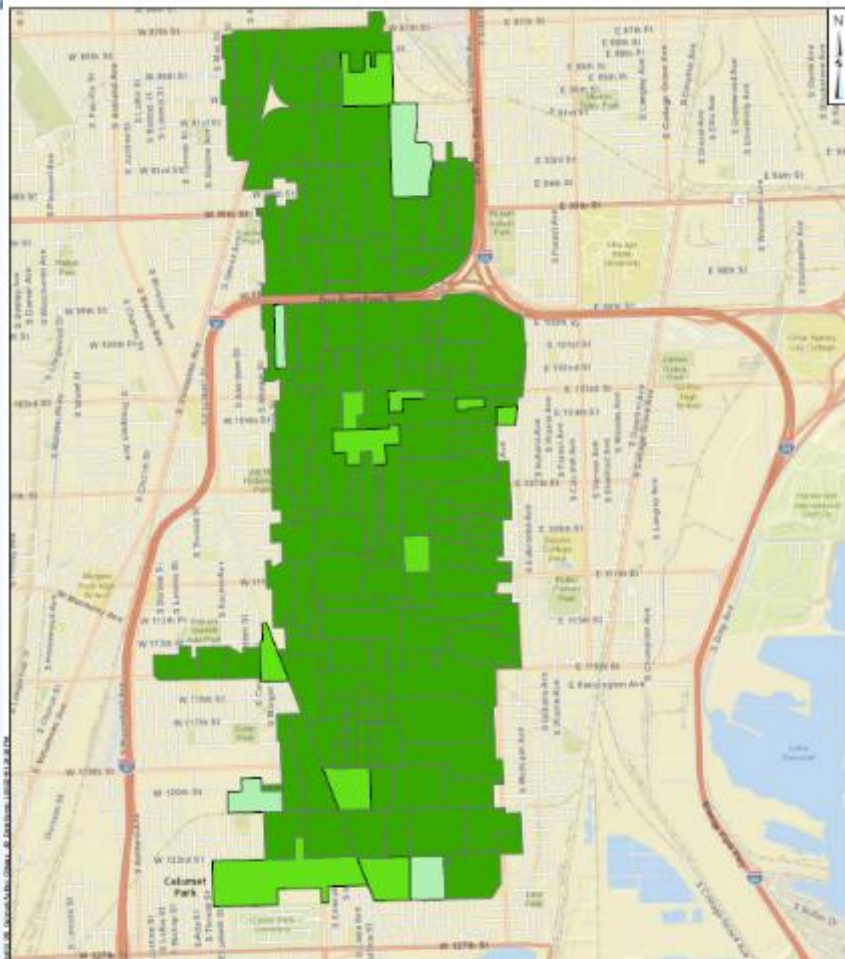
Max GI



Optimized GI



Max GI

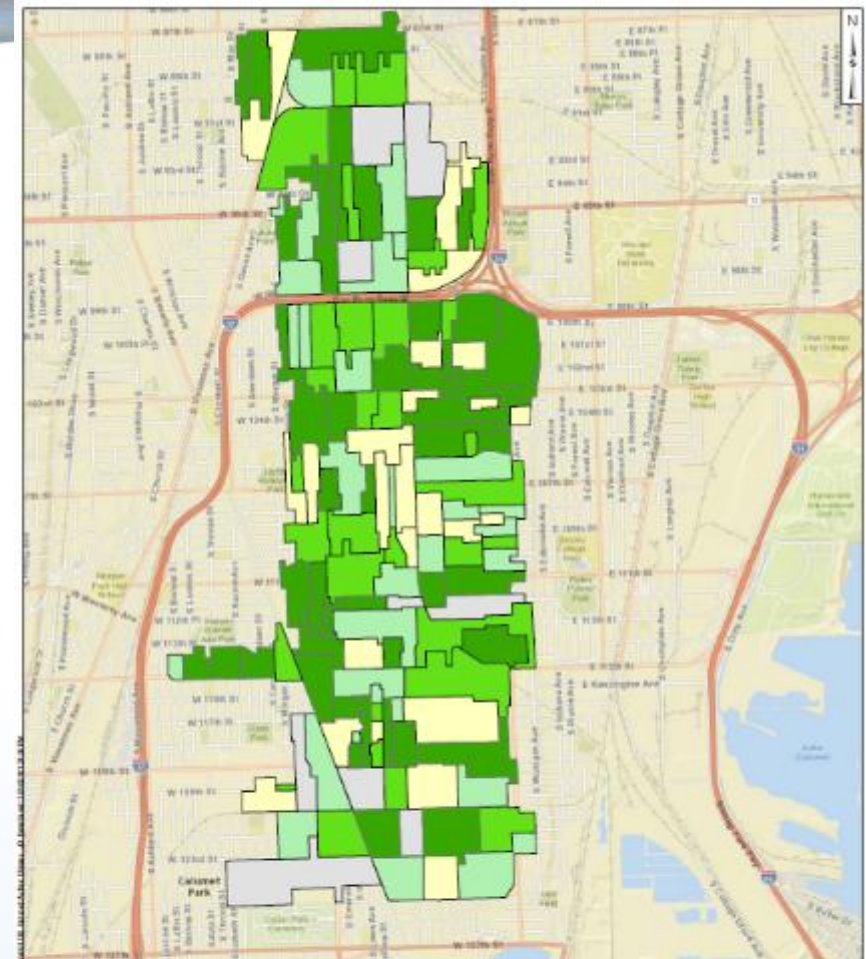


0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles



Subwatershed 4
Percentage of Watershed Area
treated by Green Infrastructure
Scenario A- Max GI
5-yr Design Storm

GI Distribution
5-yr, 2-hr Storm / GI5
Optimized GI



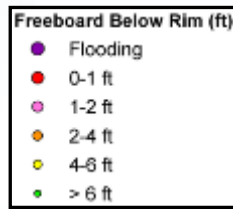
0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles



Subwatershed 4
Percentage of Watershed Area
treated by Green Infrastructure
Scenario A- Opti GI
5-yr Design Storm

Sewershed 4 Results

Scenario B: with Regional Gray Solution 25-yr, 2-hr Storm



Results Comparison

25-yr, 2-hr Storm / GI25

Baseline



Max GI

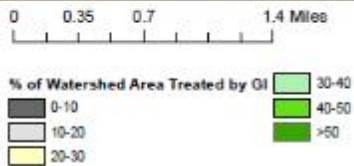
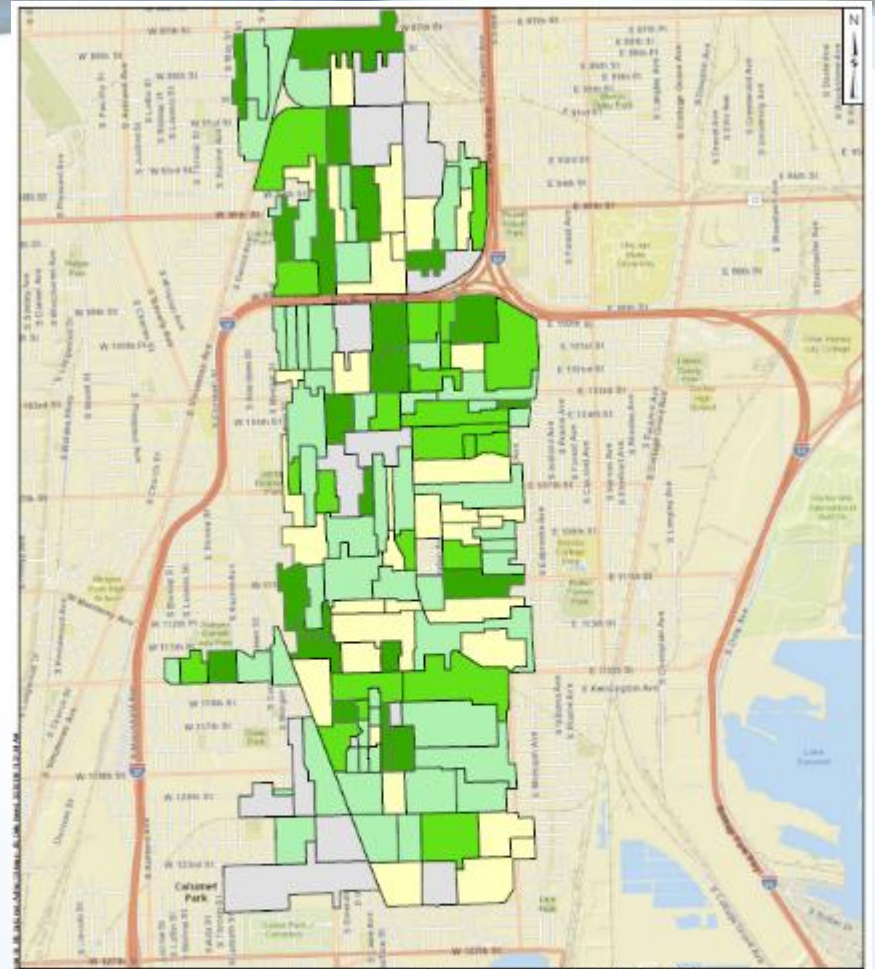
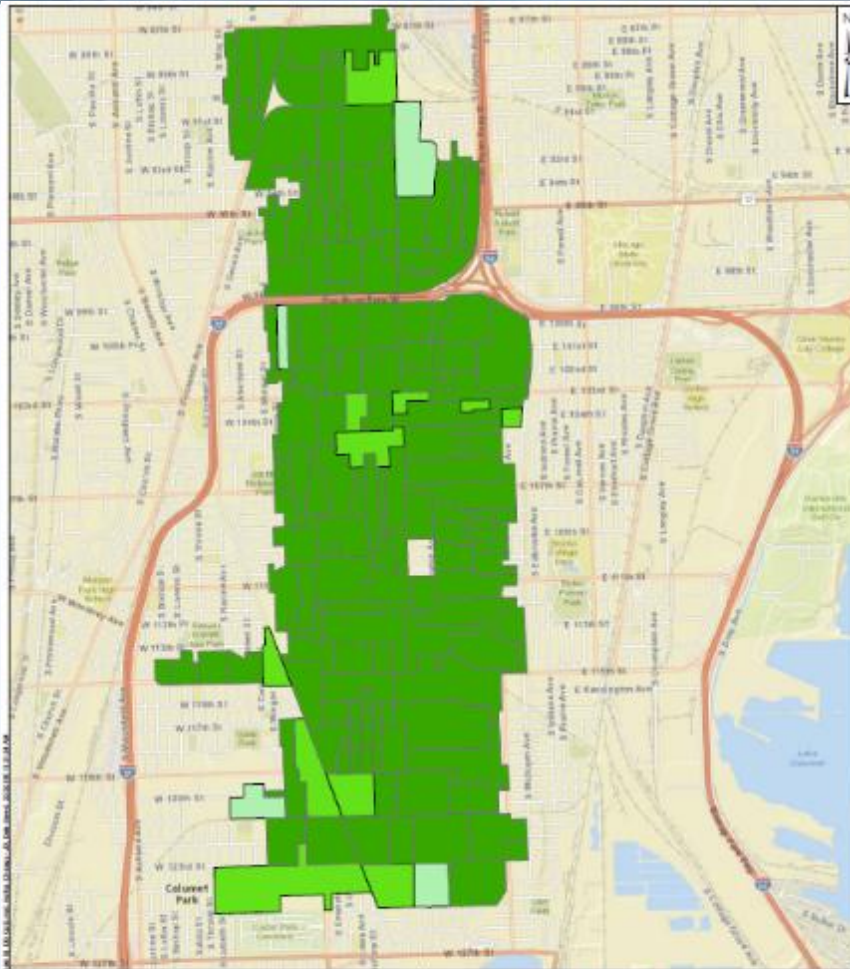


Optimized GI

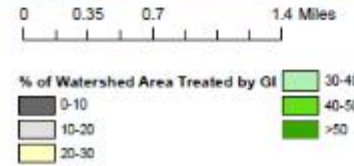


Max GI

Optimized GI



Subwatershed 4
Percentage of Watershed Area
treated by Green Infrastructure
Scenario C- Max GI
25-yr Design Storm



Subwatershed 4
Percentage of Watershed Area
treated by Green Infrastructure
Scenario C- Opti GI
25-yr Design Storm



Questions?

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