



Track C: Case Studies:
**"Navigating Floodplain & Drainage
 Challenges for Transportation Projects, City
 of Mesquite"**
 TFMA Annual Conference;
 March 26th, 2025; 2:40-3:10 (30min)







Hank Amen, PE, CFM
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ABOUT US

Founded in 1956 on the very mindset that drives us today, we're here to improve communities by making them more sustainable, better connected, and more efficient. Simply put, we work to leave the world better than we found it.





Since 2018, we ranked in the **Top 100** on *Engineering News-Record's* national list of Top 500 Design Firms.

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FOOTPRINT GROWTH

- 1956: Nebraska
- 1998: Missouri
- 1999: Arizona
- 2000: Colorado
- 2004: Iowa
- 2004: Kansas
- 2013: Oklahoma
- 2018: Arkansas
- 2019: Texas
- 2023: California
- 2025: Louisiana



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<p>1 BRIDGE/CULVERT DESIGN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Collection Culvert vs. Bridge Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analysis Methods 2D Case Study – SH71 and Halfway Creek 	<p>2 STREAMBANK STABILIZATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scour Analysis Common Causes of Failure Geotechnical and Geomorphological investigation Stabilization techniques and applications 	<p>3 CITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview Lessons Learned Case Studies
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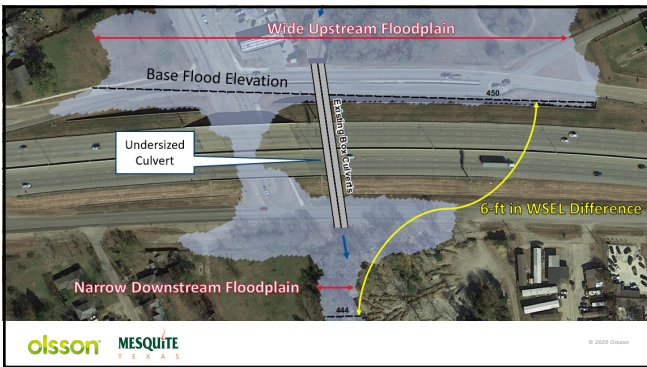
Bridge & Culvert Design

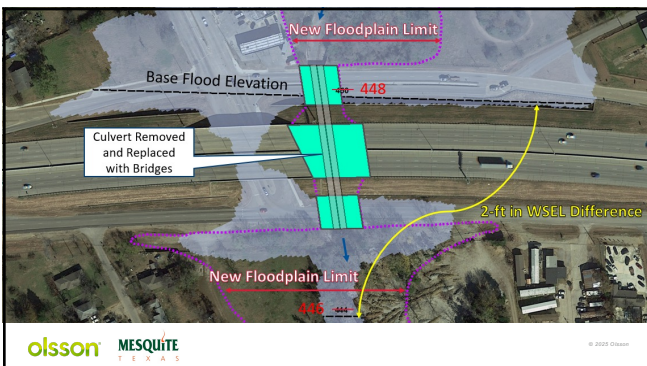
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CULVERT		BRIDGE	
<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower cost with easier construction Better hydraulic control; IE Brokeback Less structural design No deep foundation required 		<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can span larger waterways Less environmental or hydraulic impacts Greater capacity and conveyance Less prone to debris and siltation Reduced ROW footprint 	
<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited capacity Not feasible for large waterways Limited fill heights Greater floodplain impacts 		<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, more costly Less hydraulic control Require monitoring and inspections 	

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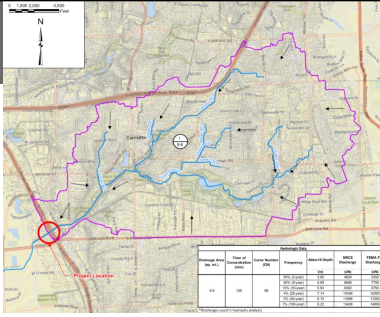
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Hydrologic Analysis Methods


- Previous Studies/FEMA FIS Reports
- Rational Method <200ac
- Unit Hydrograph Method (HEC-HMS)
 - Drainage Area between 100-ac and 10 sq. mi.
 - Rainfall Source – NOAA Atlas-14
 - Storage, Losses and Timing
 - Rain - on - Grid
- USGS Gage Analysis (HEC-SSP, Peak FQ)
- Regional Regression Equations
 - DA > 10 sq. mi. not used for urban watershed with reservoirs



Sub-Area	Area (Ac)	Time of Concentration (min)	Peak Discharge (cfs)	Peak Time (hr)	Peak FQ (cfs)	Peak Time (hr)
1	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
2	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
3	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
4	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
5	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
6	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
7	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
8	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
9	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
10	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
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27	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
28	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
29	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
30	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
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91	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
92	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
93	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
94	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
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96	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
97	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
98	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
99	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0
100	1.0	10	100	1.0	100	1.0

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BRIDGE HYDRAULICS



Off-system Bridges

- Typically, Un-studied A-Zone
- Less stringent hydraulic criteria
 - Free-board and 1' of rise
- May allow Overtopping at overbanks

On-system Bridges

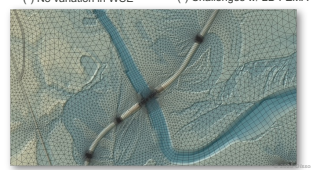
- Urban Conditions
- AE Zone, No-Rise Condition
- Split Flow Conditions wide floodplains
- Multiple Opening Hydraulics - Conveyance

Basic Modeling

- 1D HEC-RAS Model
- (+) Utilize Cross-sections
- (+) Less data required
- (+) Easy and Quick to apply
- (+) Efficient and Familiar
- (-) Non-continuous terrain
- (-) Can't Simulate lateral Q
- (-) No variation in WSE

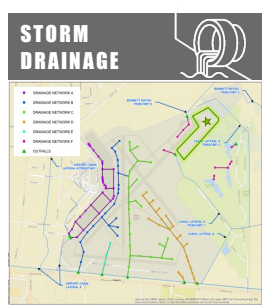
2D Modeling

- HEC-RAS 2D Model Unsteady
- (+) Continuous Terrain
- (+) Simulates Lateral Spreading
- (+) Momentum exchange
- (-) Requires more Data
- (-) More time and resources
- (-) Requires more experience
- (-) Challenges w/ 2D FEMA FW



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STORM DRAINAGE



Storm-drainage Modeling

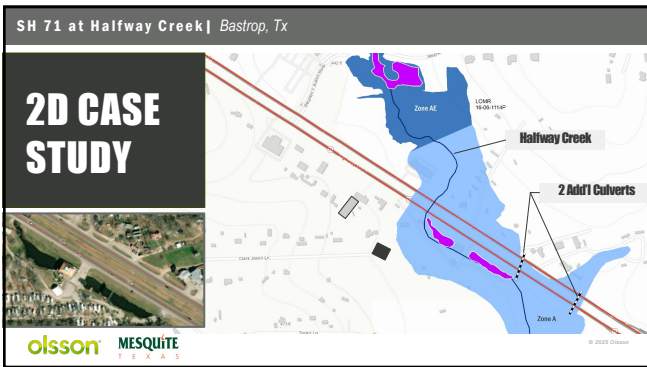
- Traditional Geopak Drainage 1D Model
 - (+) Easy for production of plans and hydraulic data sheets
 - (+) Ties to Roadway geometry (.GPK) and COGO
 - (+) Utilizes Drainage Cell Library (.CELL)
 - (-) Outdated Software, no longer used on TxDOT
- Open Roads Drainage Utilities (DU) 3D Model
 - (+) Integrates with new Roadway ORD Model
 - (+) Conflicts can be avoided with utilities and bridges
 - (+) All hydraulic data is saved in cells not separate tables

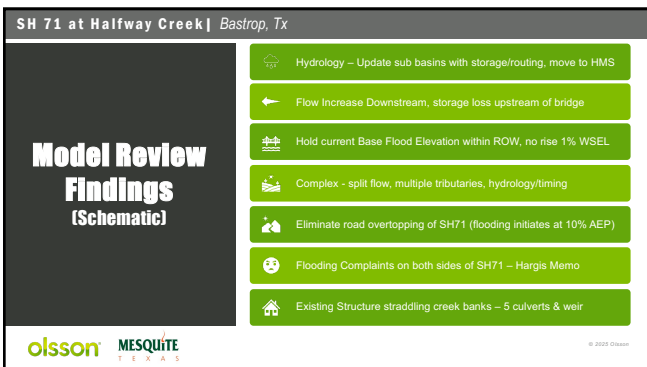
- (+) Geopak Reports are replaced by Flex-tables
- (-) Requires experience designer

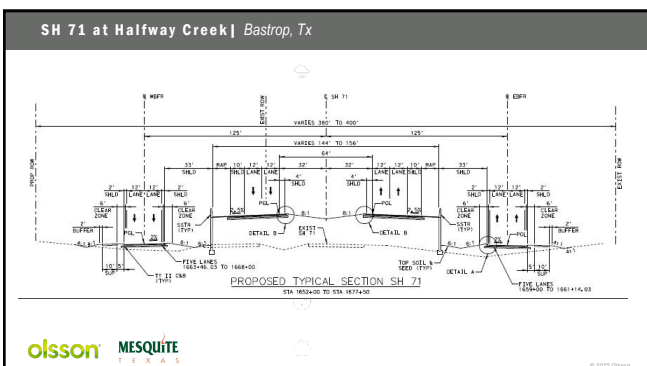
Storm-drainage Modeling for H&H Studies

- XPSWMM / PCSWMM / Storm CADD / ICM
- (+) Can Combine storm-sewer & surface water
- (+) Provide detailed information of inflow/outflow to and surcharge from storm sewer system
- (+) Surface water modeling can be 1D or 2D
- (-) Expensive

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SH 71 at Halfway Creek | Bastrop, Tx

Utilized 2D modeling to:

- Solve a complex flooding issue of a Major Collector while still adding new Frontage and ML
- Optimized Bridge span lengths, Culvert size
- Minimize roadway embankment and retaining wall height.

2D Existing Results

2D Proposed Results

LOCATION	STRUCTURE	SCHEMATIC	OPTIMIZED
1	Halfway Creek Bridge	35'-70'-35' Bridge	65' Bridge
2	Commercial Culvert 6	Extend exist 36" RCP	(51) 10x5 MHC
3	Unnamed Tributary	(3) 9x5 MHC	70' Bridge

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Scour & Streambank Stabilization

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Scour at Bridges

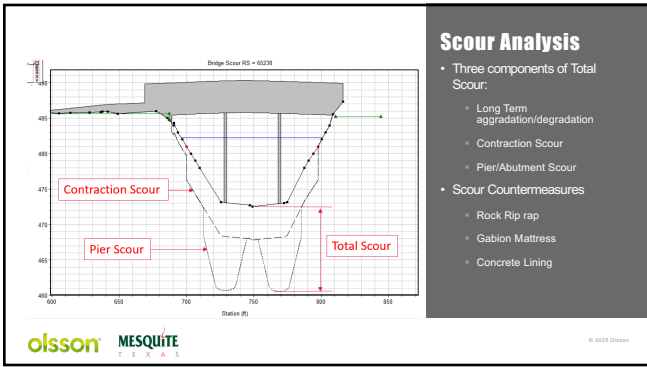
What is the most common cause of failure of bridges?

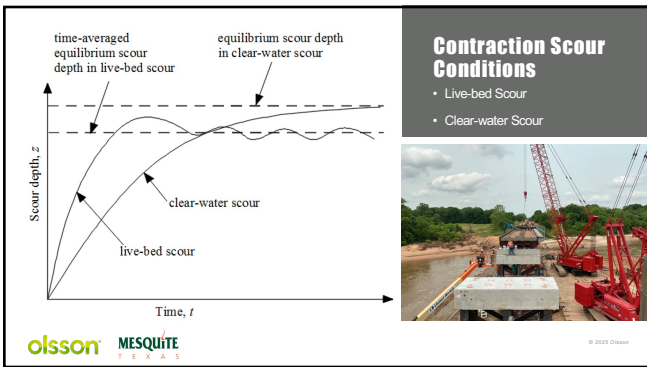
Scouring of material from bridge foundations

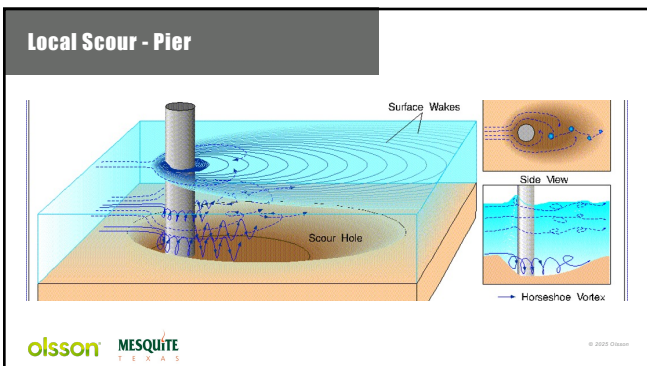
Scour Definition:

Scour is the result of erosive action of running water, excavating and carrying away materials from the bed and banks of streams

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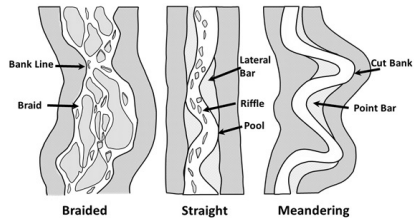




Instability and Stream Planform

Stream planform is:

- the shape of a stream when viewed from above
- useful in understanding stream morphology and potential stream response to change



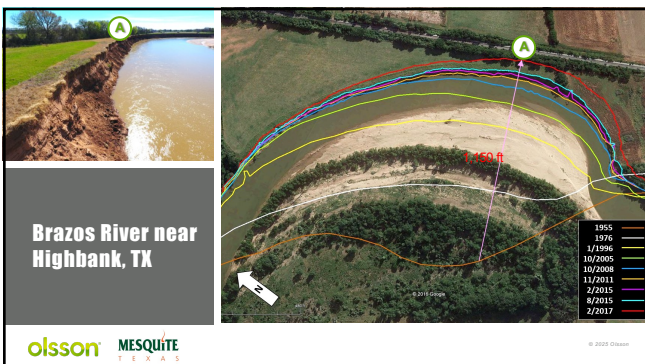
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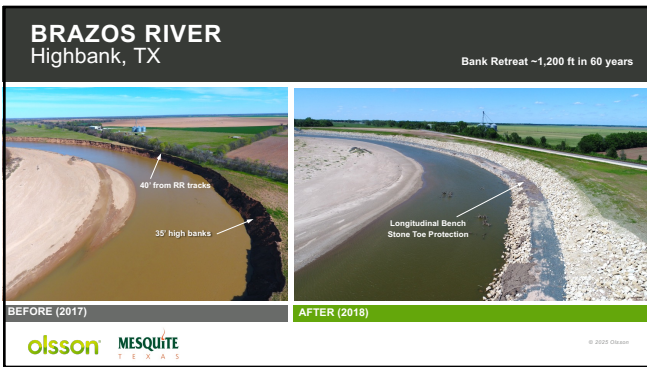


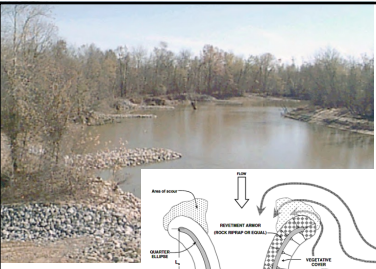
Brazos River near Highbank, TX

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HYDRAULIC COUNTERMEASURES: RIVER TRAINING STRUCTURES

TRANSVERSE STRUCTURES
Impermeable spurs (jetties, groins, wing dams)
Permeable spurs (fences, netting)
Transverse dikes
Bendway weirs/Stream barbs ¹
Wingwalls
Drop structures (check dams, grade control)
Embankment spurs
LONGITUDINAL STRUCTURES
Longitudinal dikes (cobble/rock toe/bank/bankment)
Retards
Bulkheads
Guide banks
AREAL STRUCTURES/TREATMENTS
Jack-o-the-riparian jolly fields
Vanes
Channelization
Flow relief (over flow, relief bridge)
Sediment detention basin

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CITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT: OVERVIEW

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS INVOLVING FLOODPLAIN CAN INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES:

- Thoroughfares crossing major creeks can include multiple jurisdictional boundaries
- Floodplain impacts to project drainage system
- Project impacts to floodplain
- Bridge structure scour and channel erosion protection
- Environmental, agency coordination, permitting
- Utility Coordination
- Impacts to adjacent property
- More frequent and larger flood events in recent years

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CITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT: LESSONS LEARNED

- **TWO-PHASE DESIGN OPTION-**
Preliminary Design (30%+/-): initial H&H, horizontal and vertical alignment, ROW/permitting requirements, Final Design scope, stakeholder meeting
Final Design- complete design, ROW, permitting, utility relocations
- **ROW ACQUISITION, UTILITY COORDINATION, PERMITTING-**
Initiate in 30%-60% Design to keep off critical path
- **CONSTRUCTIBILITY REVIEWS-**
Field review of existing conditions and design
- **CHANNEL ALIGNMENT/STABILIZATION-**
Evaluate need for protection of slopes, abutments, and bridge structure due to channel alignment, erosion, etc.
- **COMMON FLOODPLAIN PROJECT ELEMENTS-**
Electric Transmission Lines, parks and trails, property access, continuously changing channel conditions due to scour and erosion

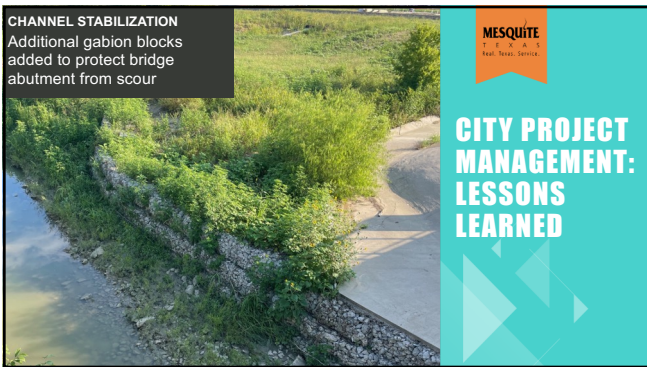
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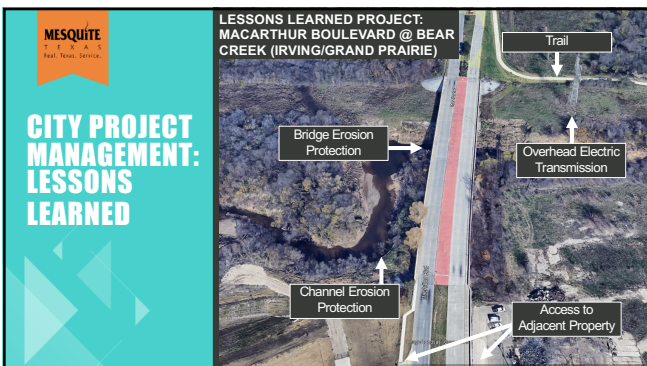
CITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT: LESSONS LEARNED



UTILITY IDENTIFICATION AND COORDINATION
Electric transmission lines- check for clearance, impacts to construction activity







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CITY PROJECT MANAGEMENT: LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED PROJECT: MACARTHUR BOULEVARD @ BEAR CREEK

- Dallas County Bond Program Project
- Multi-jurisdictional: Cities of Irving and Grand Prairie
- Oncoor Transmission Lines adjusted for clearance (project cost), de-energized for bridge beam installation
- ROW acquisition from property at bridge on east side involving claim of damages, reconstructed driveway access
- Individual 404 Permit, Wetlands Mitigation
- Meandering stream movement from initial survey resulted in bridge alignment revision and addition channel erosion protection
- Channel slope protection at bridge
- Trail constructed after project
- New development and driveway access on west side after project



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MESQUITE PROJECT: PIONEER ROAD

Flood event of 8/22/22- Bridge, South Mesquite Creek, adjacent channel

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MESQUITE PROJECT: PIONEER ROAD

(BELT LINE ROAD TO E. CARTWRIGHT ROAD) COMPLETED 2015

- Two-Phase Design, constructed by Dallas County as part of Major Capital Improvements Program (MCIP)
- Stakeholder Meeting (Charrette)- Preliminary Design determined four-lane divided thoroughfare was not practical to construct with narrow existing ROW in residential area, Public Meeting prior to construction
- Four-lane undivided concrete thoroughfare including bridge, large culverts, and parallel drainage channel
- Minimal environmental impact, CLOMR/LOMR, Nationwide 404 Permit
- New thoroughfare higher than some existing residential lots and adjacent City Lake Park created challenges with access, drainage, fences, screening, retaining walls
- Construction accommodated wood electric transmission poles without relocation
- Flood event of 8/22/22- 14 inches of rain upstream and 12 inches locally, main channels and bridge structure functioned properly, one intersection closed due to high water



Existing Westbound Bridge and Proposed Eastbound Bridge.

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**MESQUITE PROJECT:
F. P. LUCAS BOULEVARD**

MCKENZIE ROAD TO E. CARTWRIGHT ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION

- Two-Phase Design, constructed by City as part of Dallas County MCIP
- Stakeholder Meeting (Charette)- changed typical section and construction phasing, switched project delivery from County led to City led
- Westbound bridge previously constructed
- Previous slope protection project in South Mesquite Creek
- Four-lane divided concrete thoroughfare including eastbound bridge and large culverts
- Minimal environmental impact, CLOMR/LOMR, Nationwide 404 Permit
- Significant fencing coordination with adjacent property owner
- Fiber subcontractor bored through City sanitary sewer outfall line during relocations
- No conflict with crossing electrical transmission lines but will have to be de-energized for bridge construction, other overhead line relocations required
- Project includes pedestrian trail and trail connection

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