



FM Area Diversion Project Overview

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Agenda

01 History & Need

02 Project Overview

03 P3 Work

04 USACE Work

05 City Work

06 Mitigation Work

Flood History



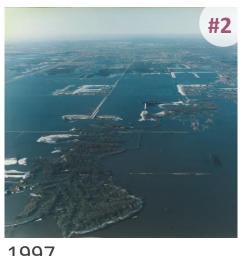
Past Fargo Flooding





















The Need for Flood Mitigation



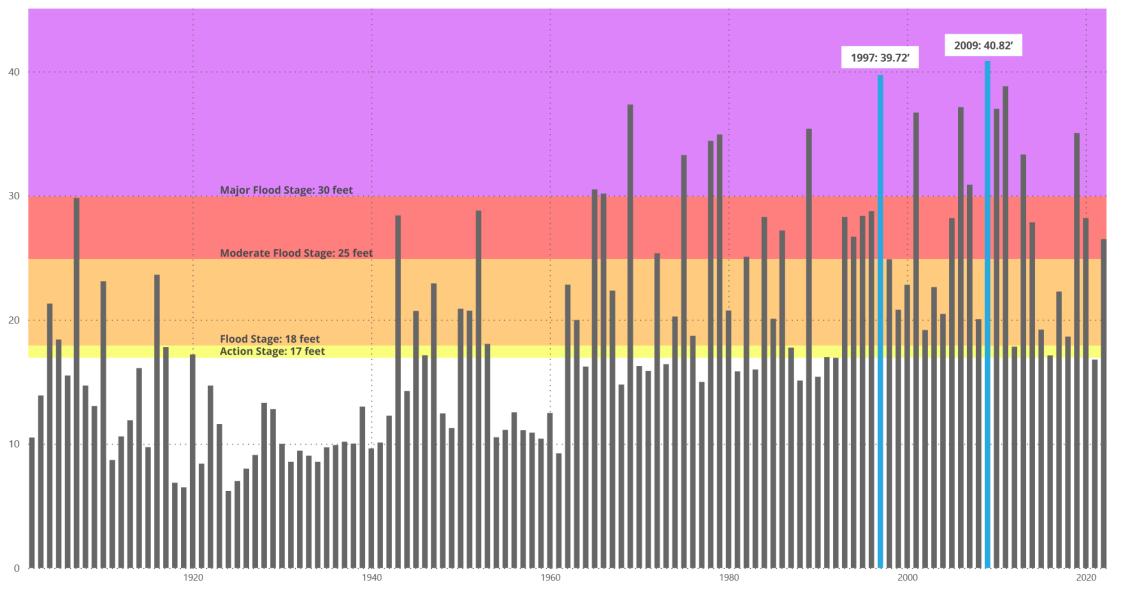
- Red River in Fargo exceeded flood stage every year from 1993-2023 except 2012, 2016 and 2021
 - It's **flooded 61 times** in the past 120 years
- 260,000 people along with \$18 billion worth of their homes, businesses and property – are at risk of catastrophic flooding
- Economic impacts
 - 1997 flood: \$3.5 billion in damages (more than \$6.4 billion when adjusting for inflation)
 - Millions spent fighting floods, including \$8.2M in 2009
 - Flood insurance will not be required for those protected after the diversion's construction, but it will be available for a reduced rate

Fargo's Top 10 Floods

- 1. 40.82′ 2009
- 2. 39.72′ 1997
- $3. \quad 39.10' 1897$
- 4. 38.81' 2011
- 5. 37.34' 1969
- 6. 37.13' 2006
- 7. 36.99' 2010
- 8. 36.69' 2001
- 9. 35.39' 1989
- 10. 35.04' 2019

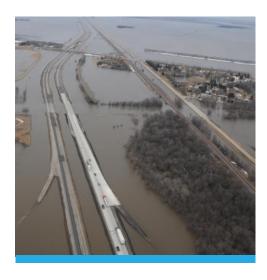
Changing 100-Year Floodplain





Fighting the Record 2009 Flood





40.82'
Red River crest on March 28, 2009



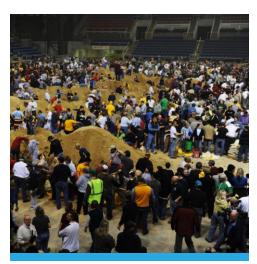
69
Miles of emergency measures



7.3M⁺
Sandbags used



Miles of Hesco barriers placed



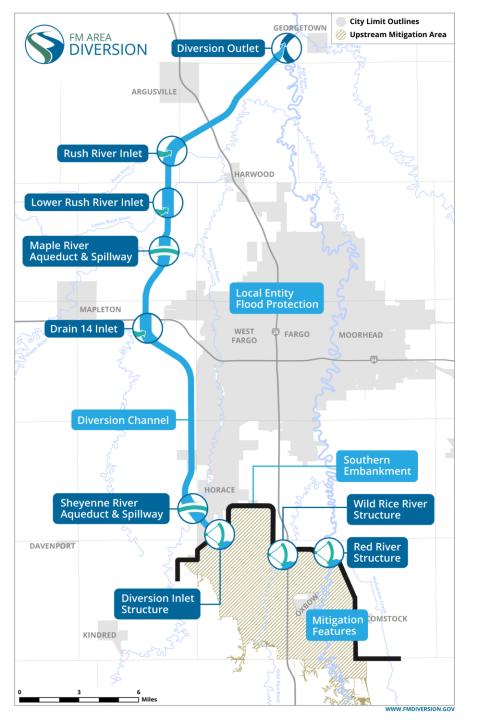
150K Volunteer hours



\$8.4M
Spent to fight the flood

Project Overview





Project Goals

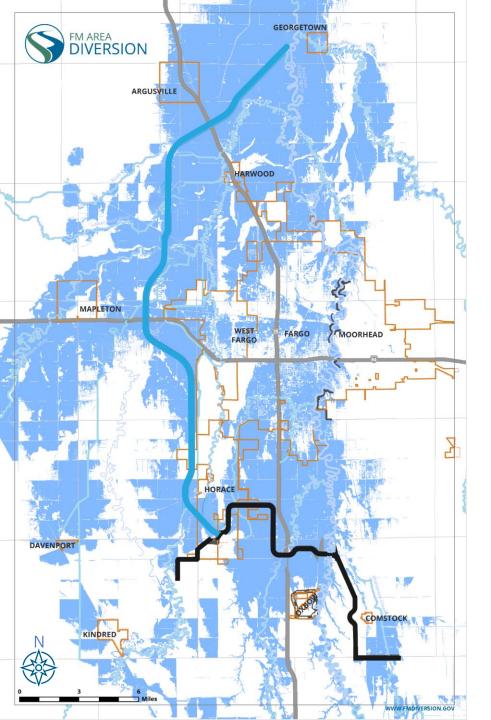


100-year flood protection minimum

37-foot river stage through town

500-year fightable protection

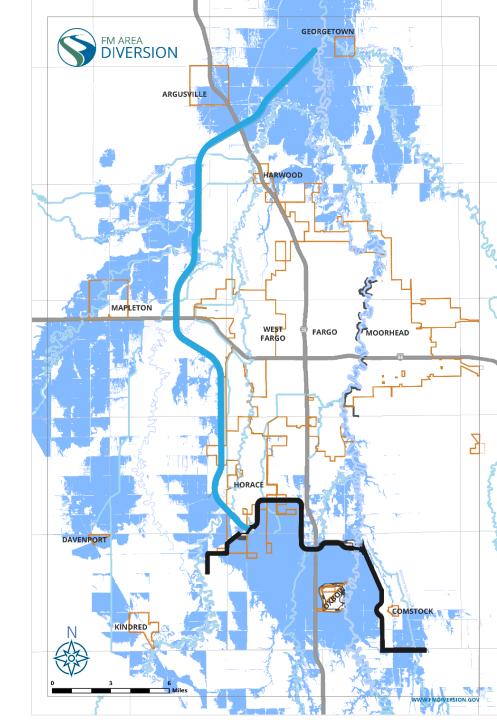
40-foot river stage through town



100-Year Floodplain

Existing Conditions

With Project



How It Will Work







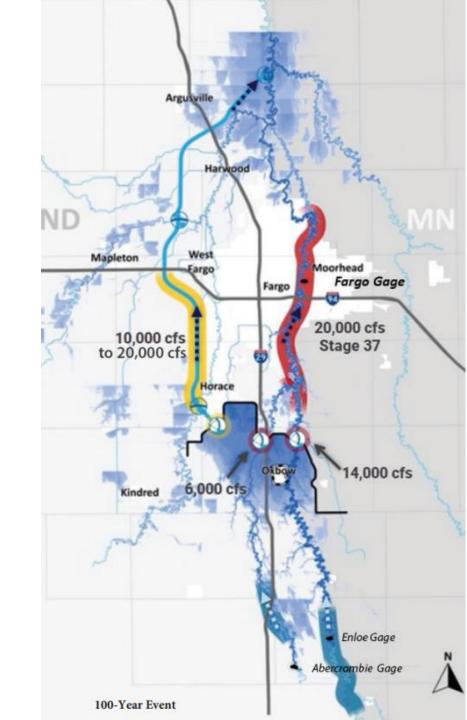




Project Operation Map & CFS

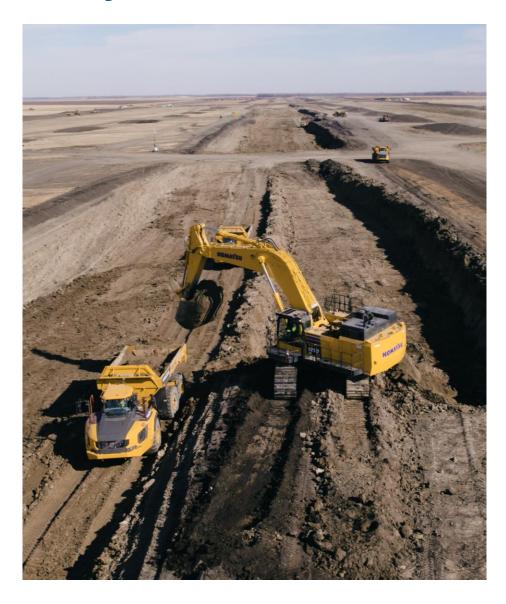
100-year flood event operational example

- Red River Structure gates open about 5 feet to pass 14,000 cfs
- Wild Rice Structure gates open about 4 feet to pass 6,000 cfs
- Floodwaters are stored upstream behind the southern embankment
- Diversion Inlet Structure gates open about 2 feet to pass 10,000-20,000 cfs into the stormwater diversion channel



Project Firsts





- First-ever public-private partnership (P3) done in conjunction with the U.S.
 Army Corps of Engineers
- First-ever water management P3 implemented in North America
- First green finance initiative in the U.S. specifically designed for climate change adaptation
- Pilot project for using renewable biofuels to power heavy machinery

Project Flyover



Split Delivery Structure





The Project Partnership
Agreement (PPA) is

between the government (USACE) and non-federal partners (MFDA, City of Fargo and City of Moorhead) and serves as the official agreement marking the beginning of the FM Area Diversion.

The Joint Powers
Agreement (JPA) is an agreement between member entities that establishes duties, responsibilities, and obligations regarding the FM Area Diversion project.

P3 Structure





Governing Authority

13-member Board of Authority and staff



P3 Partner

Responsible for designing, constructing, financing, operating, and maintaining the Stormwater Diversion Channel & Associated Infrastructure

Joint venture of:









Design & Construction Arm of RRVA

Responsible for design and construction of Stormwater Diversion Channel & Associated Infrastructure

Project Delivery Structure





Stormwater Diversion Channel & Associated
Infrastructure (SWDCAI)

Southern Embankment & Associated Infrastructure (SEAI)

Mitigation Features and Associated Infrastructure (MFAI)

Local Entity Flood Protection & Associated Infrastructure (LFPAI)



Delivered by the P3





US Army Corps of Engineers ®

Delivered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers





Delivered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and city and county governments



Delivered by city and county governments in coordination with the Corps









Why a Public-Private Partnership?











- MFDA retains ownership and control over operating standards and other requirements
- RRVA, as the private sector partner, delivers innovative technical solutions within MFDA requirements
- The engineer and contractor work collaboratively to lower construction cost and deploy new technology
- MFDA receives a fixed-price bid and RRVA assumes the risks of delay, cost escalation, etc.
- Private entity holds debt and is incentivized to deliver the project in order to receive payment

Stormwater Diversion Channel & Associated Infrastructure (SWDCAI)





Components

30-Mile Diversion Channel

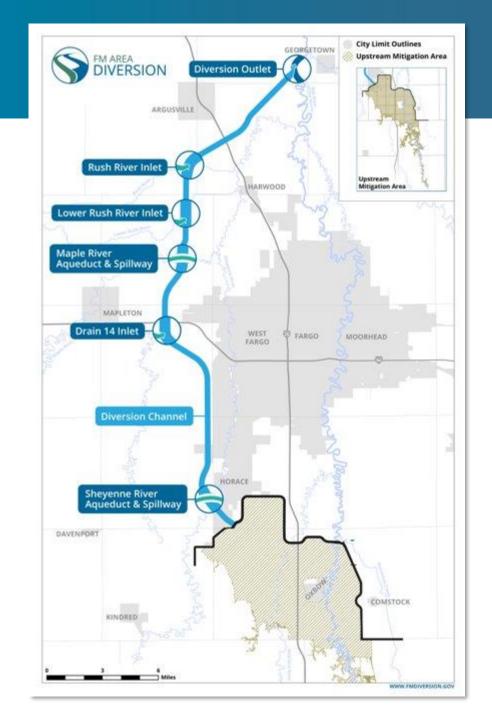
3 Structures

- Diversion Outlet
- Maple River Aqueduct
- Sheyenne River Aqueduct

14 Drainage Inlets

Transportation Features

- 3 Railroad Crossings
- 4 Interstate Crossings
- 12 County Road Crossings





Stormwater Diversion Channel





METRO FLOOD DIVERSION AUTHORITY Stormwater Diversion Channel **Toe Drains Low Flow Channel** Levee **Main Channel Excavated Material Berm**

Maple River Aqueduct





Sheyenne River Aqueduct





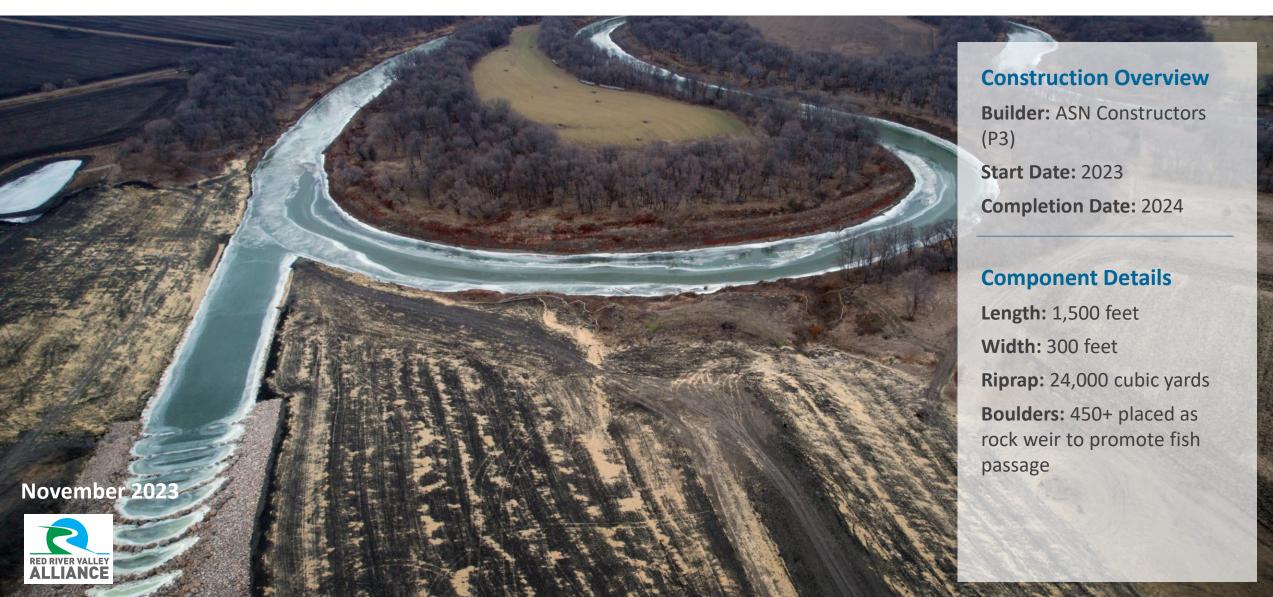
Aqueduct





Diversion Outlet





Interstate Crossings





Railroad Crossings





Southern Embankment & Associated Infrastructure (SEAI)





Components

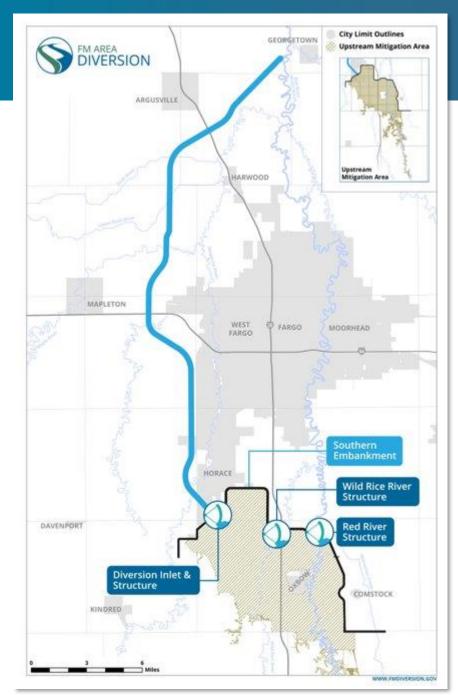
22 Miles of Earthen Embankment

3 Control Structures

- Diversion Inlet Structure
- Wild Rice River Structure
- Red River Structure

Transportation Features

- I-29 crossing bridge
- County and township crossings
- 4-mile grade raise on I-29





Diversion Inlet Structure





Wild Rice River Structure





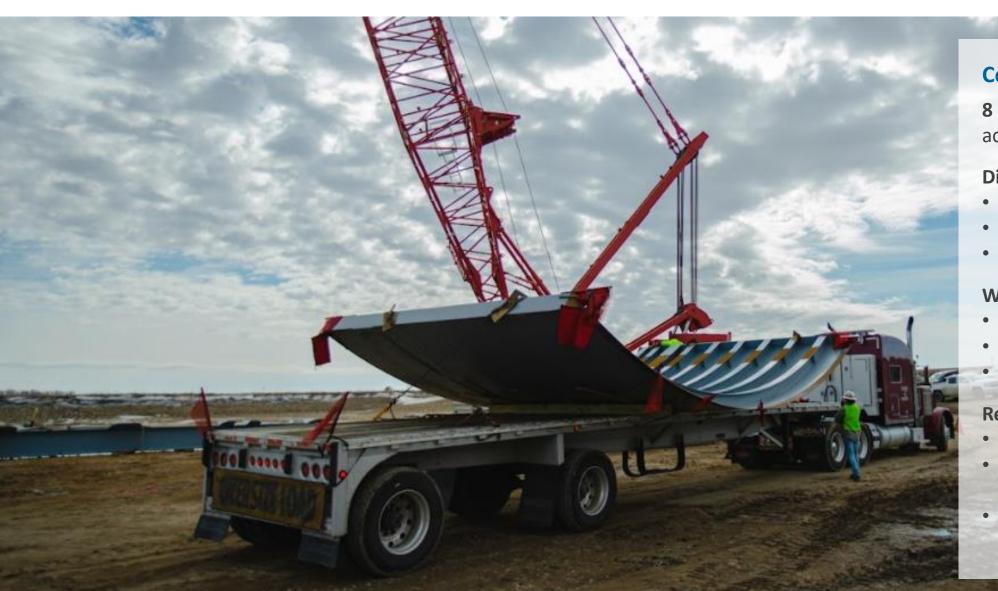
Red River Structure





Tainter Gates





Component Details

8 radial-arm Tainter gates across 3 control structures

Diversion Inlet Structure:

- 3 gates
- 50 feet wide, 26 feet tall
- 47.5 tons each

Wild Rice River Structure:

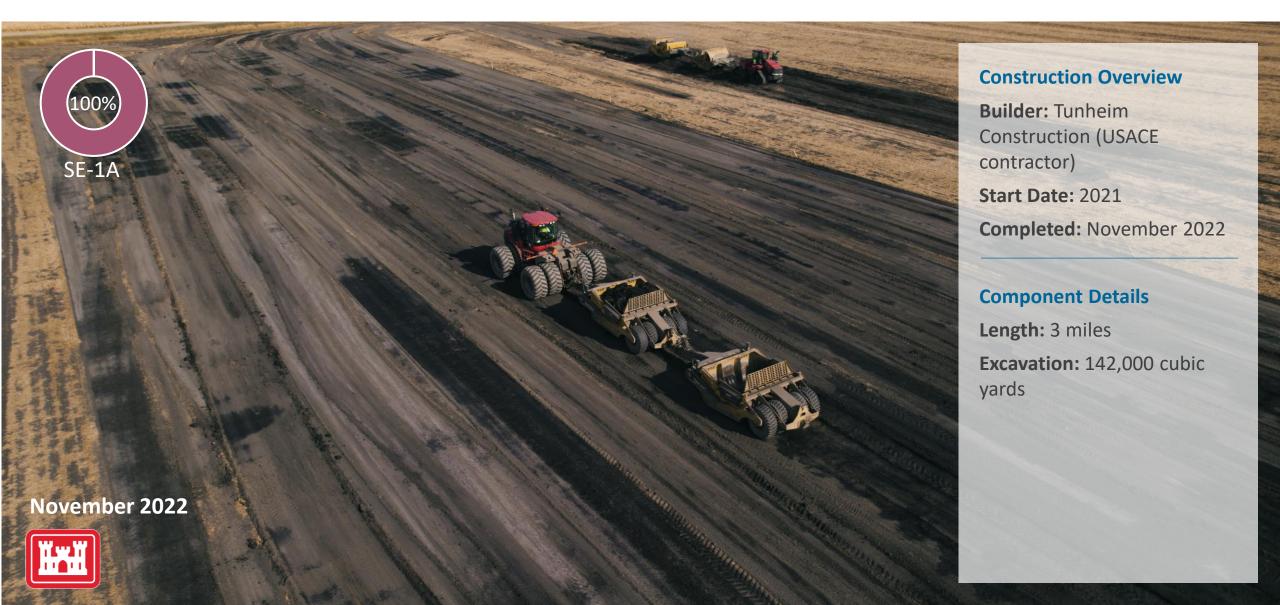
- 2 gates
- 40 feet wide, 40 feet tall
- 70 tons each

Red River Structure:

- 3 gates
- 50 feet wide, 52.5 feet tall
- 136 tons each

Southern Embankment Reach SE-1A





Southern Embankment Reach SE-2A





Southern Embankment Reach SE-2B





I-29 Grade Raise





Local Entity Flood Protection & Associated Infrastructure (LFPAI)





CCJWRD

Cass County Joint Water Resource District







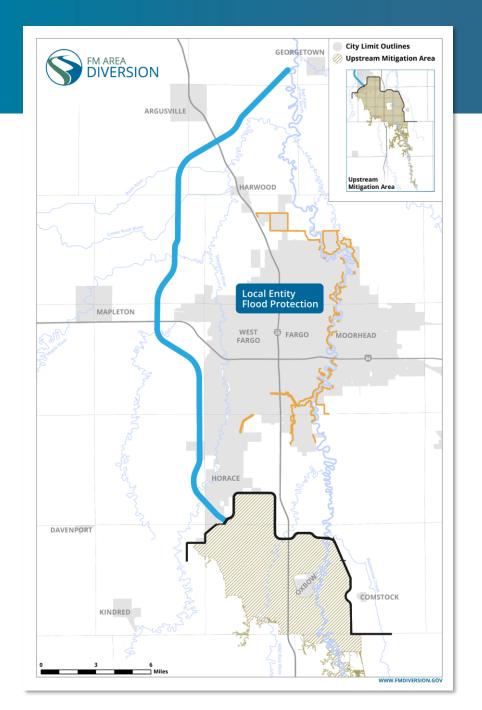
Components

Levees & floodwalls

Stormwater lift stations

County & township road improvements and grade raises

Goal: safely pass as much as 37 feet of water through town during a 100-year flood without the need for emergency measures





Mitigation Features & Associated Infrastructure (MFAI)

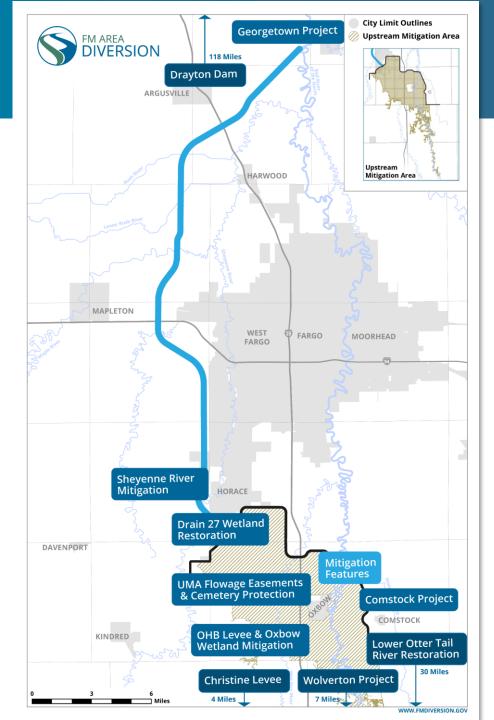






Components

- Cemetery mitigation*
- Christine Levee*
- Comstock Project*
- Drain 27 Wetland Mitigation
- Drayton Dam
- Flowage easements*
- Georgetown Project*
- Lower Otter Tail River Restoration Project
- OHB Levee
- Oxbow Wetland Mitigation
- Sheyenne River Mitigation
- Wolverton Project*





^{*} Projects being completed by MFDA and member entities; other projects being completed by USACE

Oxbow Wetland Mitigation





Drayton Dam Mitigation





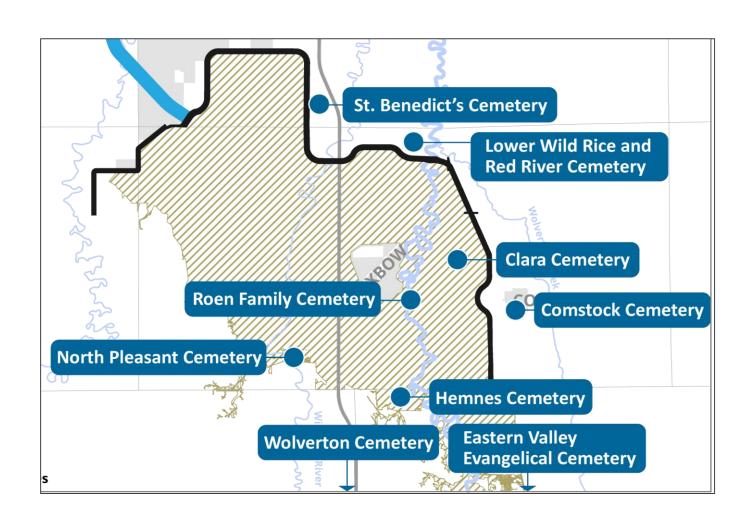
Drain 27 Mitigation





UMA Cemetery Protection Projects

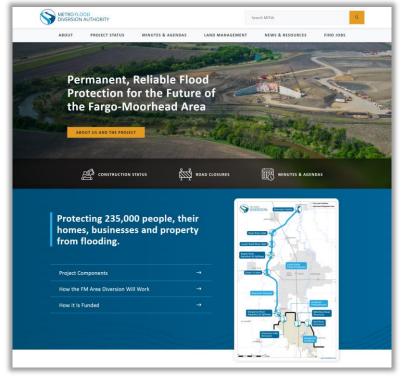




- Plan in place to reduce impacts to cemeteries in the upstream mitigation area
- Unique to each cemetery
- Considers viewshed as well as protection
- Cemetery Protection Plan available at FMDiversion.gov

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