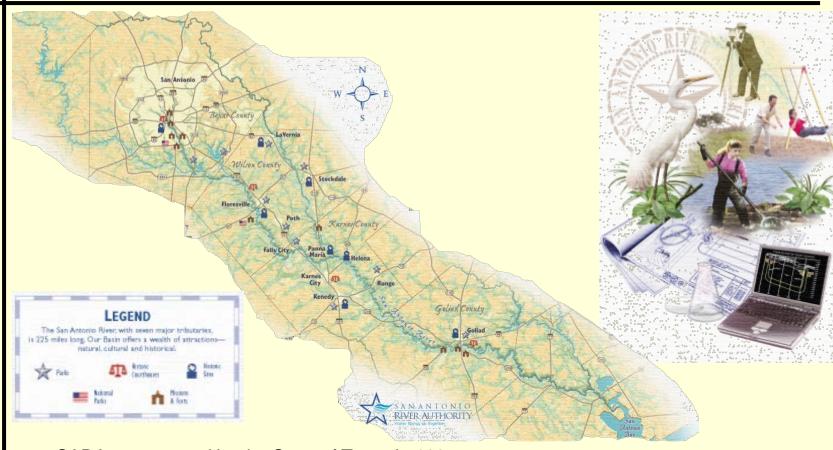
QUIVIRA SOCIETY

(first site of Mission San Automia)

VOL. V, PL. IX



San Antonio River Authority



- SARA was created by the State of Texas in 1937.
- In 1961, the State expanded our responsibilities to preserve, protect and manage the resources and ecosystems of the San Antonio River Basin.
- SARA has a role in:
 - Protecting our communities from flooding
 - Ensuring the future of our water resources
 - Nurturing our parks and natural resources
 - Preserving the quality and quantity of our water

Presentation Outline

- The history of the San Antonio River, Olmos Dam, downtown flood gates, and the San Antonio River Tunnel as a 'designed system'.
- Taking a multi-faceted approach to future project planning and design.
- The case of the future San Antonio River Improvements Project.
- Flood Warning and Flood Forecasting

QUIVIRA SOCIETY

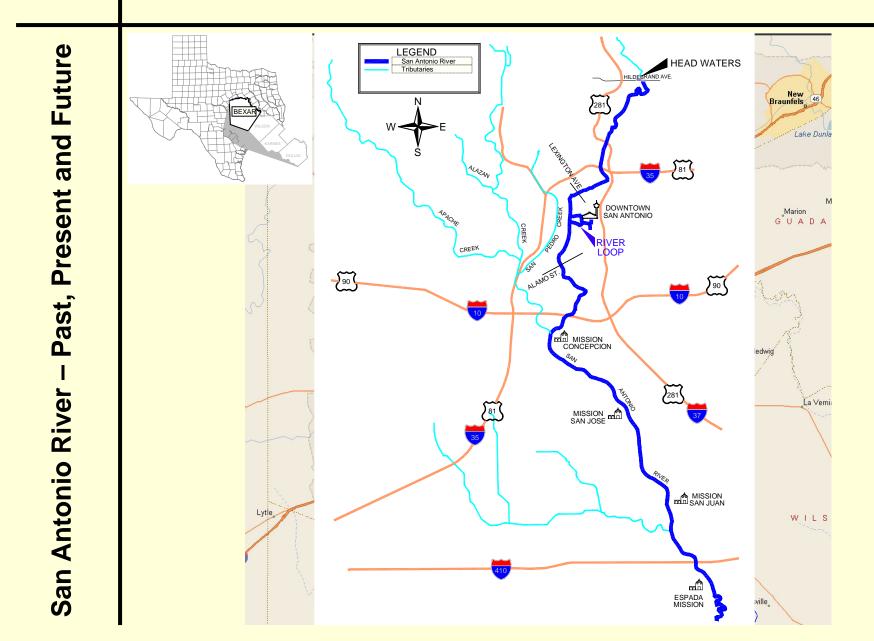
VOL. V, PL. IX

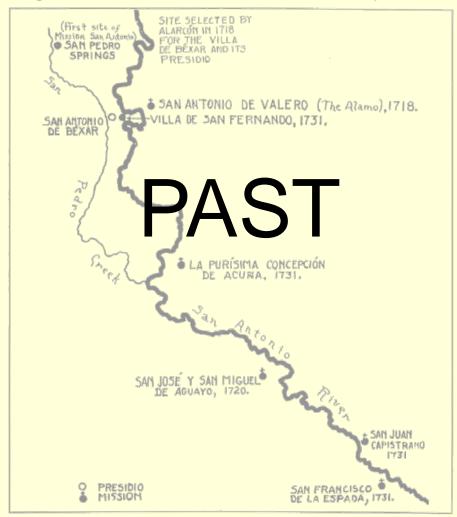
The History of Flooding on the San Antonio River the San Antonio River

The Systematic Solution

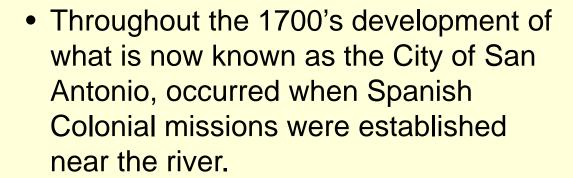


Location Map





 Waters of the San Antonio River have sustained human occupation along it's banks for thousands of years.



 As San Antonio continued to grow, the river periodically flooded which brought destruction and loss of life.









History of Major Flood Events

1724 – Resulted in the relocation of the Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo)

1819 – 30,000 cfs along the river; many homes destroyed

1865 - Caused Destruction

1899 - Caused Destruction

1913 - Two Floods

1921 – 51 lives lost; \$5.45 million in damage

1946 - Significant Flooding

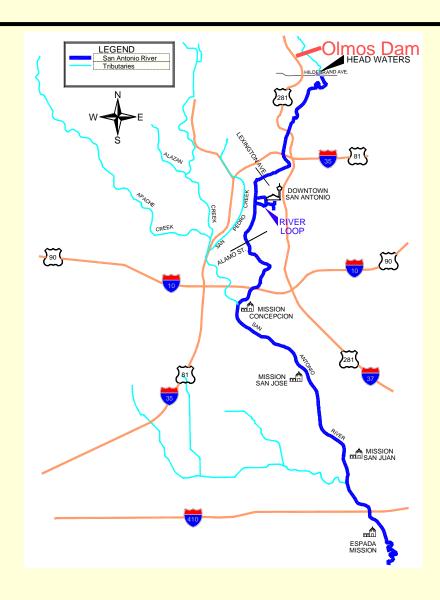
1998 – 10 to 20 inches of rain fell over two days causing major property damage and loss of life

2002 - The floods caused major damage and loss of life

Destruction Due to Flooding •Flood of 1921



Olmos Dam



- San Antonio has invested in a number of significant projects to manage flooding.
- Olmos Dam Completed in 1927 and Retrofitted in 1982.

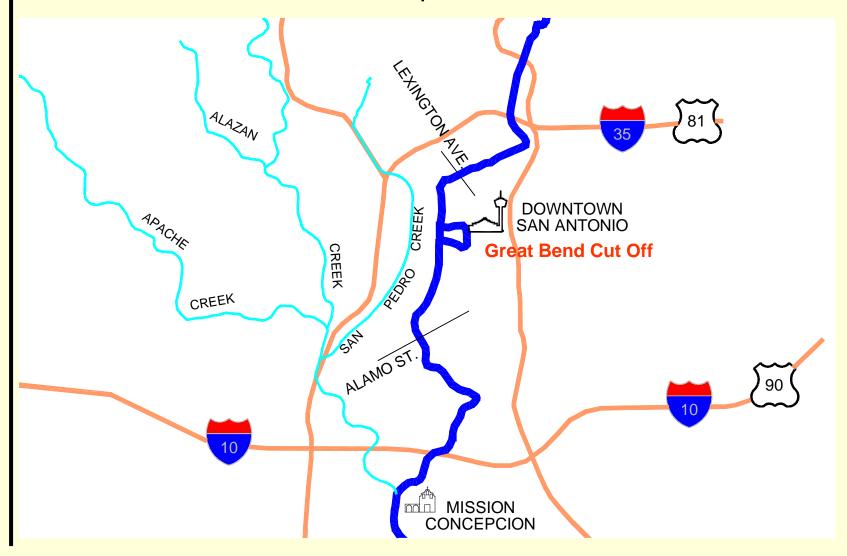


Olmos Dam Under Construction

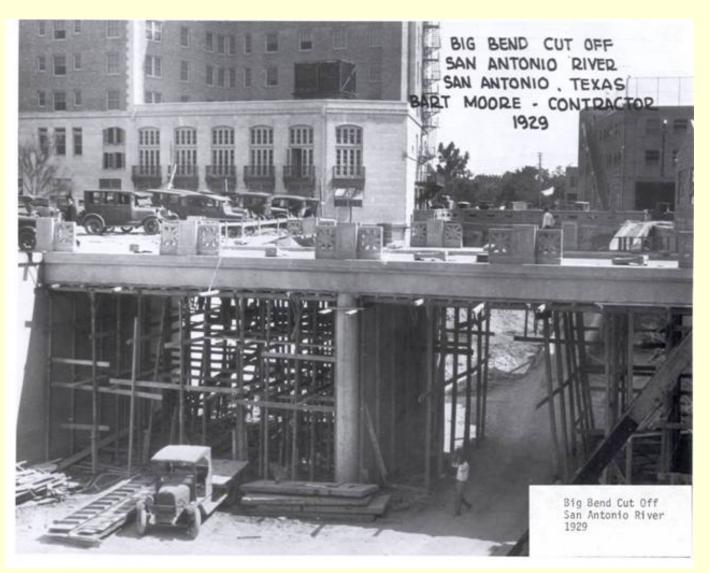


Olmos Dam After Retrofitting

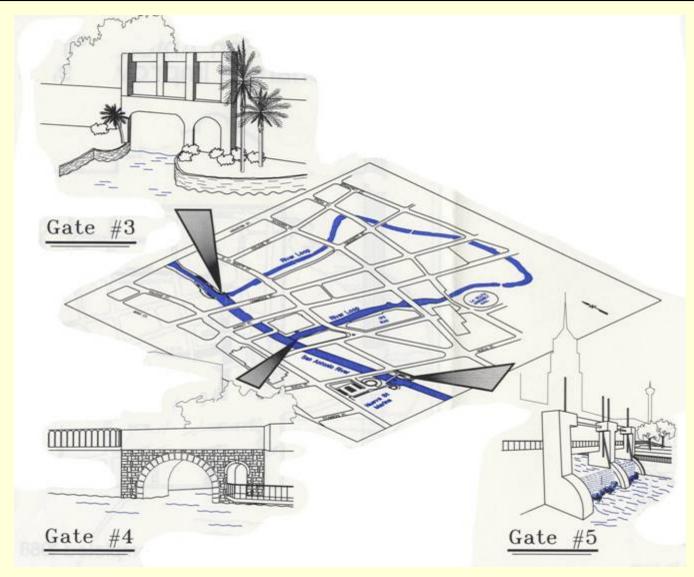
• "Great Bend Cut Off" Completed in 1929.



"Great Bend Cut Off" Under Construction

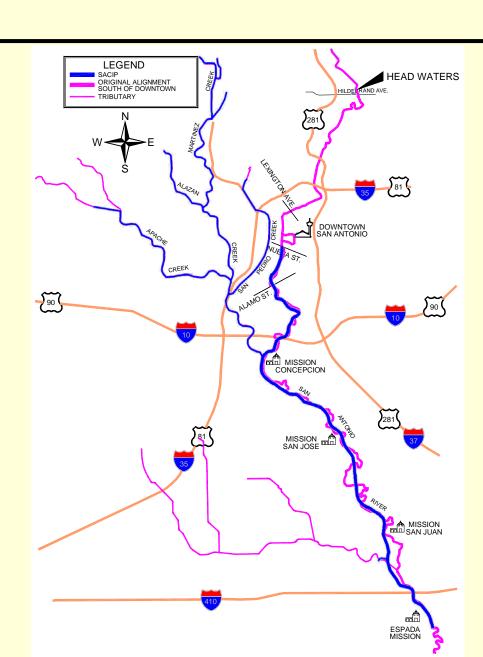


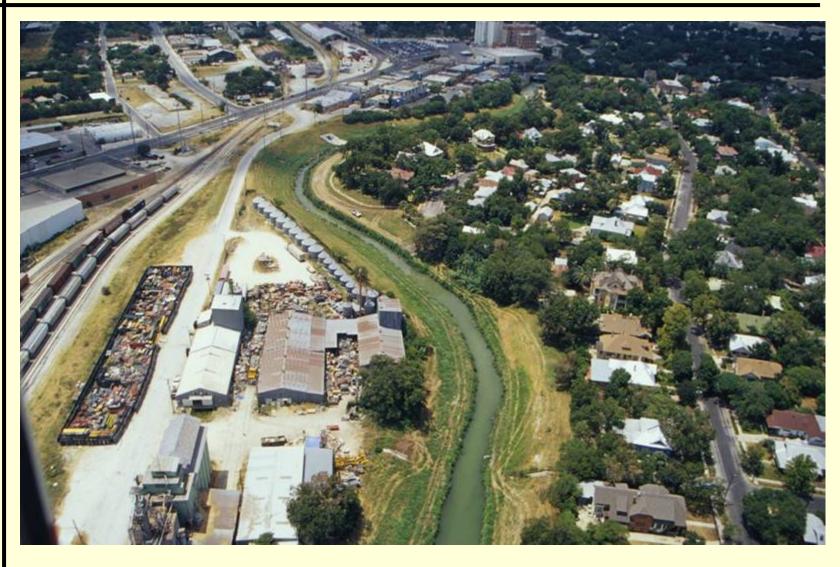
- River Walk Completed in 1941.
 - Enhanced the river aesthetically as well as provided flood management benefits.
 - Included the construction of Isolation Gates
 3 and 4 protecting the "River Loop" from flood waters.
 - Gate 4 upgraded in 1973.
 - Gate 5 completed in 1988.



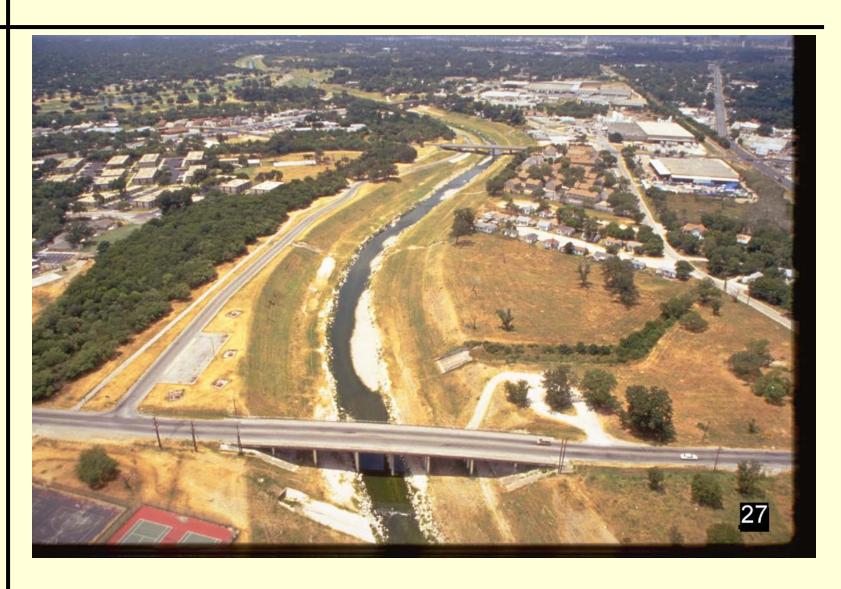
River Walk Gates after completion of Gate 5 in 1988.

- San Antonio Channel Improvements Project (SACIP) was authorized in 1954 by the United States Congress.
 - USACE was the project's federal sponsor and SARA was the local sponsor.
 - SACIP Consisted of:
 - Channelization and Improvements of approximately 31 miles of the San Antonio River and it's tributaries.
 - South of downtown phases were completed in the early 1970's.
 - As channelization approached downtown, enhancements were added to beautify the river and provided an extension to the River Walk.





SACIP near King William neighborhood



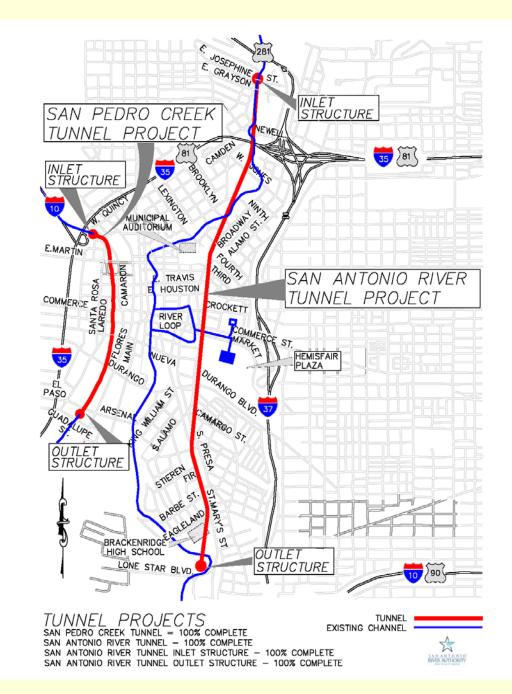
SACIP at Roosevelt Bridge

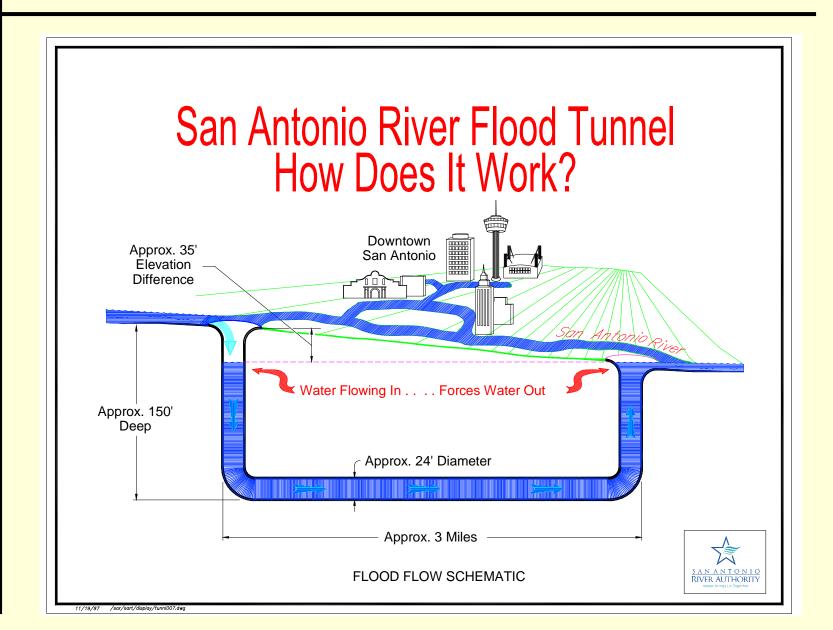


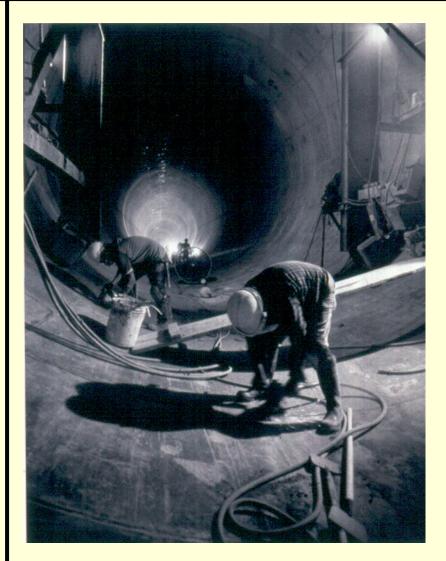
SACIP at Loop 410 Bridge

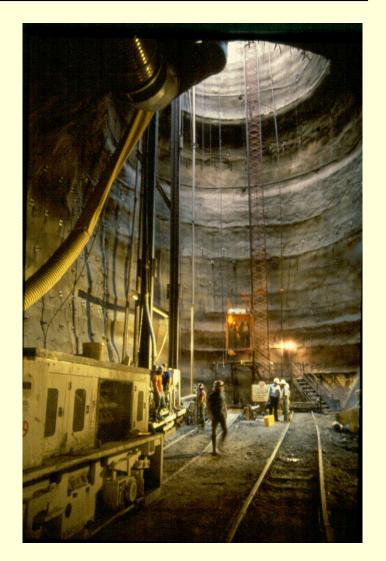
SACIP Consisted of (continued):

- 4 miles of Tunnels.
 - San Antonio River Tunnel was completed in 1998, is 24 feet in diameter and 3 miles long.
 - San Pedro Creek Tunnel was also completed in 1998, is 24 feet in diameter and 1 mile long.
 - The San Antonio River Tunnel bypasses approximately 80% of the 100 year storm frequency flood flows underneath downtown.

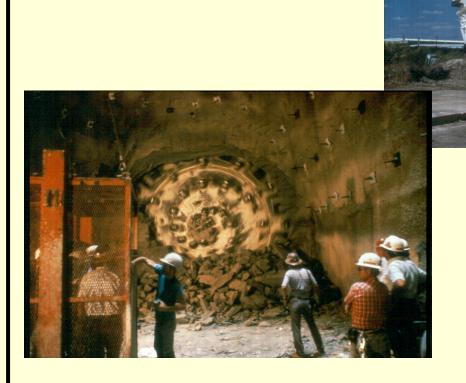


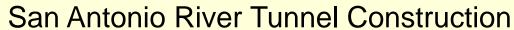






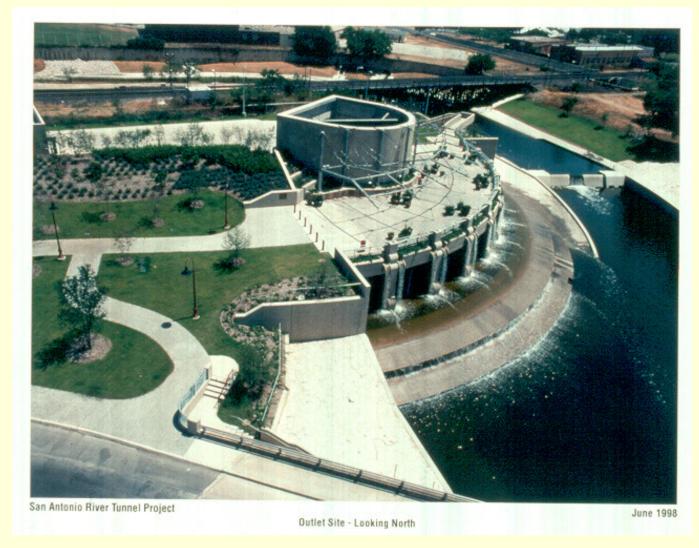
San Antonio River Tunnel Construction





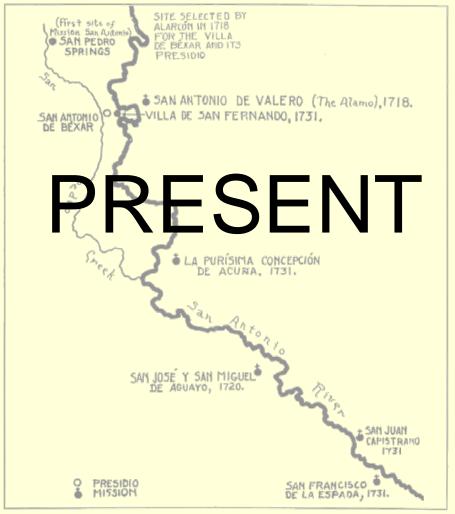


San Antonio River Tunnel Inlet

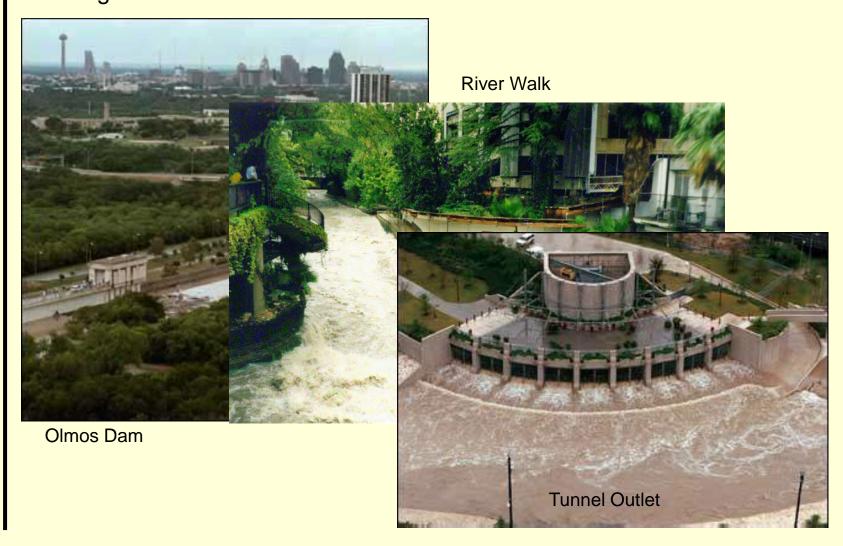


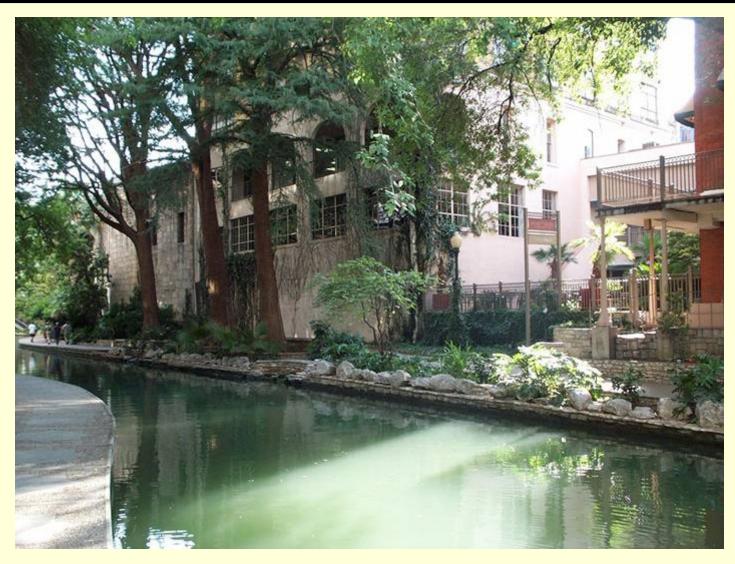
San Antonio River Tunnel Outlet





 San Antonio has a multicomponent system to manage flooding through and south of the downtown area.

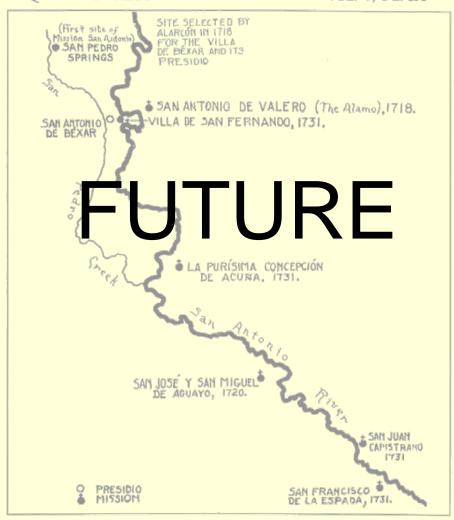




•River Walk provides flood management benefits and preserves the historic tradition and natural beauty of the San Antonio River.



•Public involvement which influenced the design of the river in the past will continue to guide future improvements.



Future Project Planning and Development

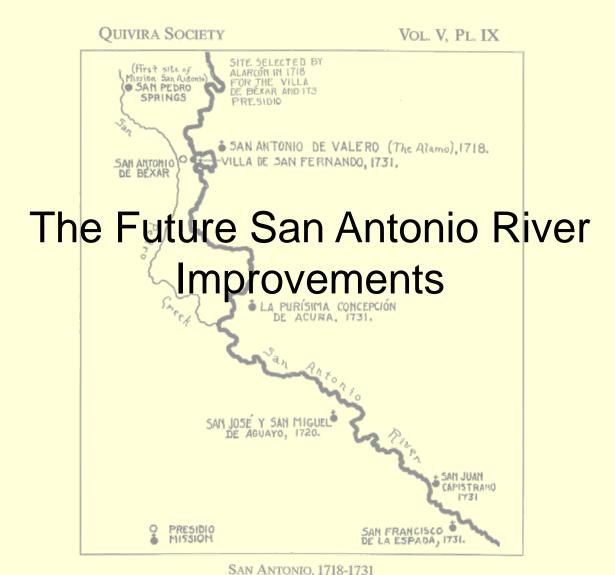
- Limited resources, increased regulations, and an increase in public accountability have mandated a smarter way to design and prioritize public projects.
- Taking a multi-faceted, multi-benefits, multi-partner approach to design.
- The case of the San Antonio River Improvements Project.

Capital Watershed Project Ranking Factors

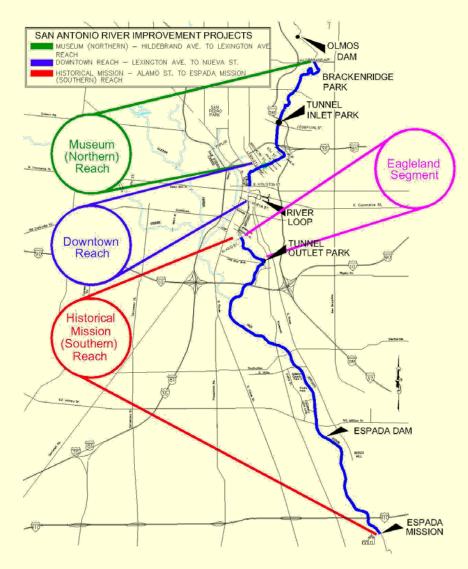
- Public Safety
- Element of a comprehensive Watershed Plan
- Mobility or effects on transportation system
- Sustainability or low operations & maintenance cost
- Funding sources (leverage of participants available funds)
- Promote orderly development or improve economic development/redevelopment potential
- Beneficial neighborhood impacts
- Water Quality enhancement
- Environmental or Habitat enhancement
- Potential for recreation/open space/connectivity for linear parks

Capital Project Ranking Factors

-		A Road <u>Drainage Ditch</u>		Wet Creek <u>Buyouts</u>		Maximum Possible Score	
			Project		Project		Project
	Ranking	Project	Specific	Project	Specific	Project	Specific
Prioritization Ranking Factors	Factor Weight	Specific Score	Weighted Score	Specific Score	Weighted Score	Specific Score	Weighted Score
-							
Hydraulic/hydrologic significance or impact	4	3	12	3	12	3	12
Public safety	4	1	4	2	8	3	12
Benefit/cost ratio	4	2	8	3	12	3	12
Element of a comprehensive watershed plan	4	1	4	3	12	3	12
Dependency on other projects	2	3	6	3	6	3	6
Mobility or effects on transportation system	2	3	6	0	0	3	6
Sustainability or low operations & maintenance cost	2	1	2	3	6	3	6
Level of protection provided (i.e. 25 year, 50 year or 100 year flood)	2	3	6	3	6	3	6
Funding sources (leverage of participants available funds)	2	0	0	1	2	3	6
Promote orderly development or improve economic dev./redev. potential	2	3	6	3	6	3	6
Beneficial neighborhood impacts	1	3	3	2	2	3	3
Water quality enhancement	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Time to implement or construct	1	2	2	1	1	3	3
Permitting resistance or difficulty	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Environmental or habitat enhancement	1	0	0	1	1	3	3
Potential for Recreation/Open Space/Connectivity for linear parks	1	0	0	3	3	3	3
Total Project Score			61		81		102
Check Items That Apply:							
Recharge Enhancement							Χ
No specific or pending litigation			Χ		Χ		Χ
Agency has administration and/or staff capable of o&m			Χ		Х		Χ



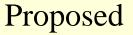
Project Area

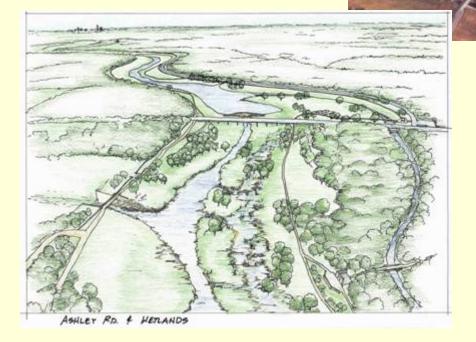


FUTURE

Project Vision

Historical Mission (Southern) Reach at Ashley Road



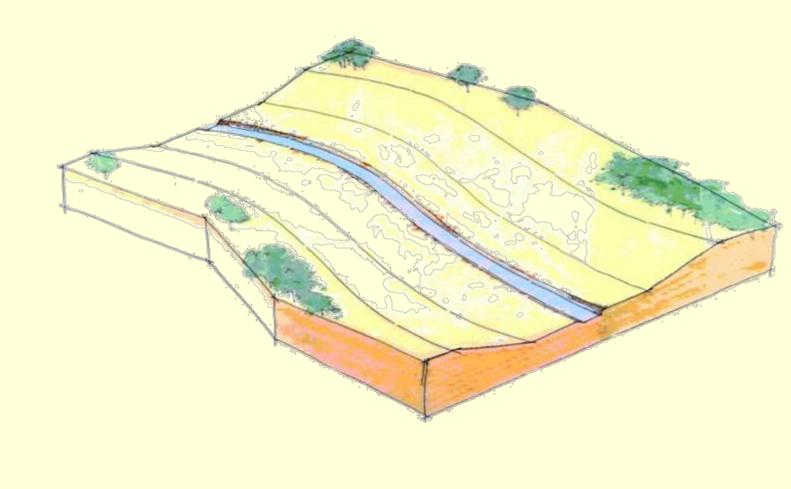


Existing

FUTURE

River Channel Restoration

Existing River Channel

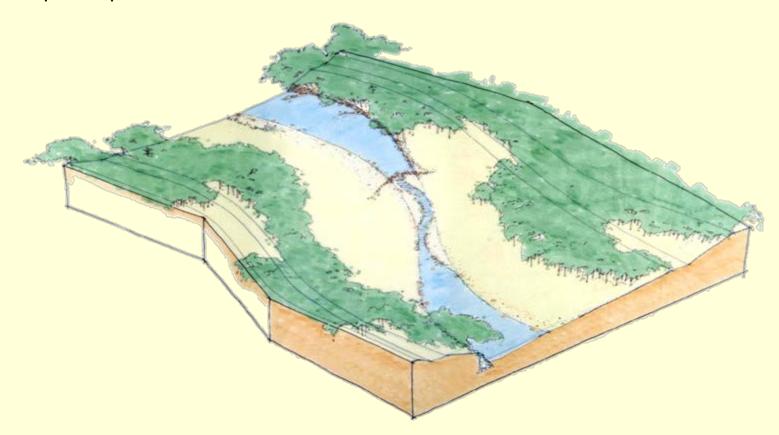


FUTURE

River Channel Restoration

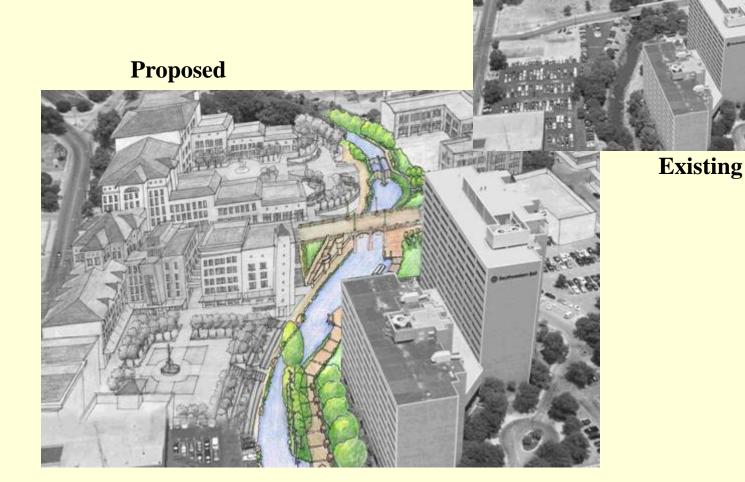
Proposed River Channel

- Through geomorphic and sediment transport analysis a more stable and natural river channel will be produced.
- Addition of vegetation will provide habitat for terrestrial and aquatic species.



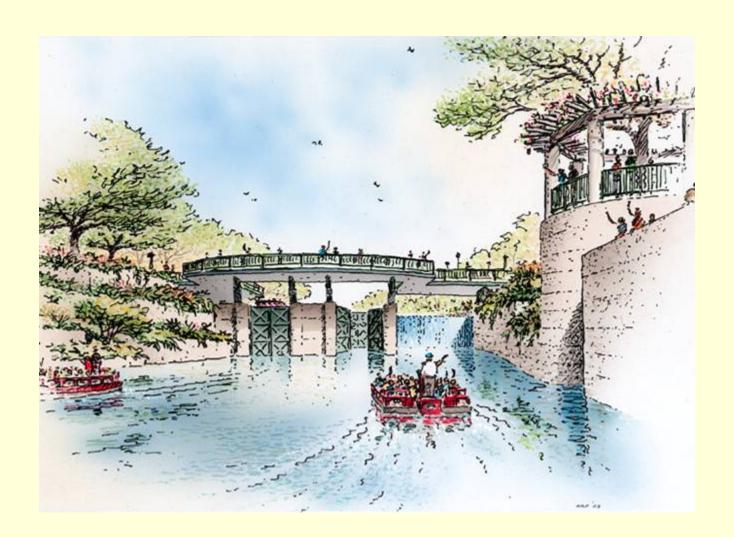
FUTURE Project Vision-Urban Segment

Museum (Northern) Reach at Brooklyn Ave.



FUTURE Urban Segment

Brooklyn Dam



- Economic Development The project should increase land values and promote business development along and adjacent to the river. Improvements will also enhance tourism.
- Flood Protection The project will have no increase to the 100 year flooding water surface profile, in fact most areas the project will reduce the threat due to flooding.
- Quality of Life Add to San Antonio's unique charm and make the city more attractive to residents, visitors, and businesses.
- Environmental Restoration The changes proposed will increase water quality and the quantity and diversity of plant and animal species.
- Linking People & Neighborhoods This project will increase community use of the river and may act as a catalyst to some neighborhood revitalization.
- Connecting Cultural Resources Serve as a thirteen mile link between San Antonio's Museums, Missions, and downtown attractions.

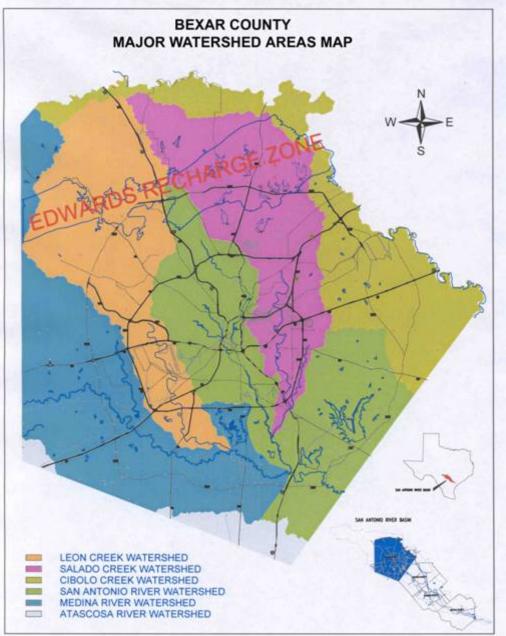
City of San Antonio

- Provide project funding for project amenities (i.e.. Sidewalks, Landscaping, Lighting, etc.)
- Bexar County
 - Provides project funding for flood control elements of the project
- San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
 - Provide project administration and management
- Corps of Engineers
 - Provides project funds for river restoration and some recreational funding
- Potential Private Sector Participation
 - Provide funds to enhance or upgrade the city's base amenities to something "First Class"
- San Antonio River Oversight Committee
 - A 22 person, citizens committee appointed by the City, County and SARA representing the various neighborhood and business stakeholders along the river.

Bexar Regional Watershed Management

Inter-local Agreement

ILA Coverage Area



Watershed	Area Sq. Mi.	Population
Cibolo Creek	204	97,000
Leon Creek	235	278,000
Medina River	290	83,000
Salado Creek	222	349,000
San Antonio River	270	582,000

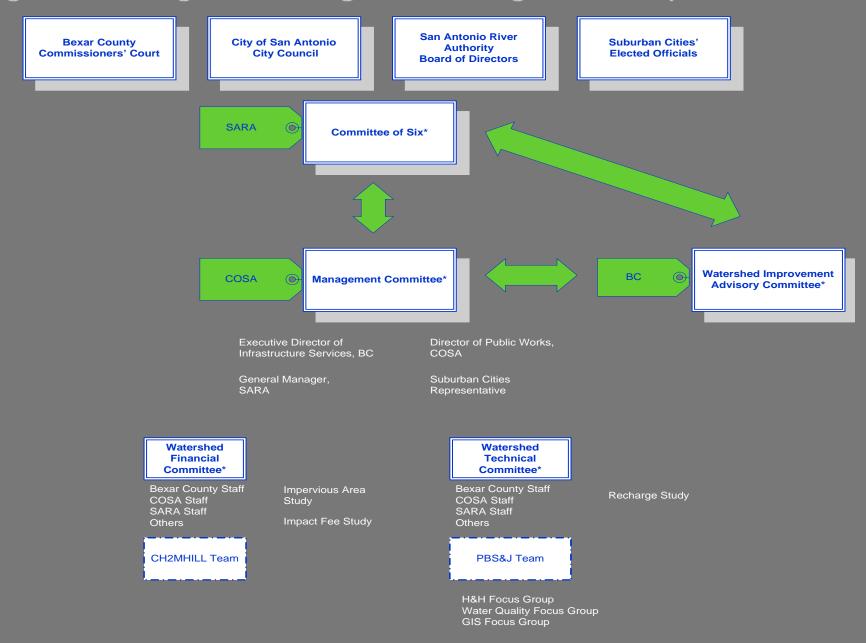
Program Partners

- Inter-local Agreement (ILA) establishes a partnership between:
 - Bexar County (County)
 - City of San Antonio (COSA)
 - San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
- Future agreements are planned with:
 - Other municipalities
 - Federal installations
 - Local, regional, state, and federal agencies

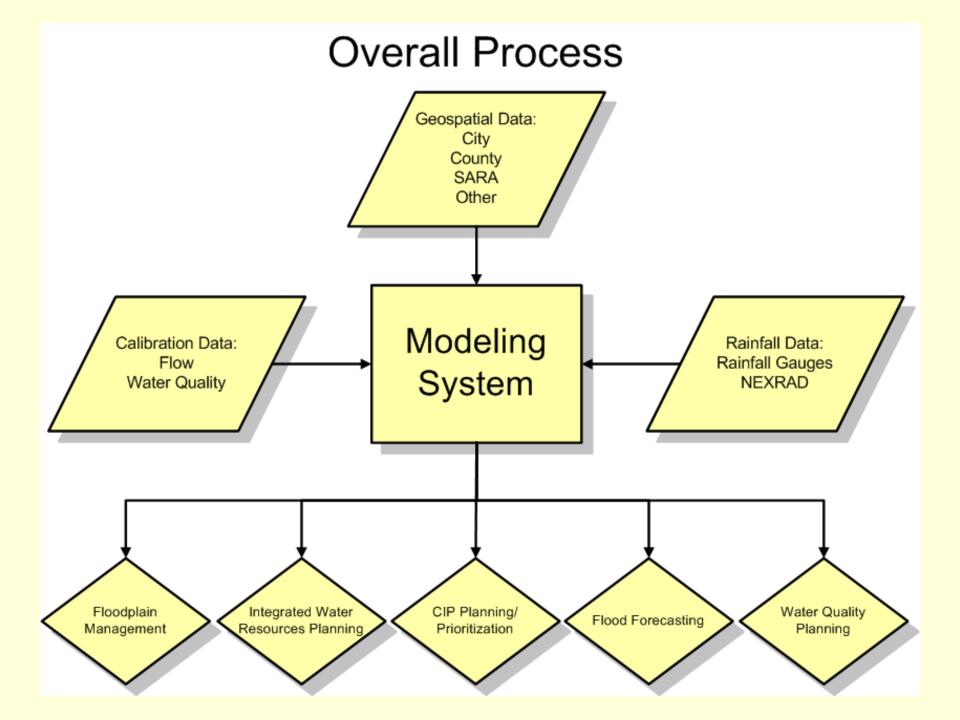
Goals

- Improve the management of flood control and storm water issues in Bexar County
- Promote more effective use of public resources
- Reduce the threat of loss of life and property due to flooding and heavy rain

Regional Management Program Oversight and Implementation



^{*} Potential suburban city representation



Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM)

Update of all FEMA Flood Maps

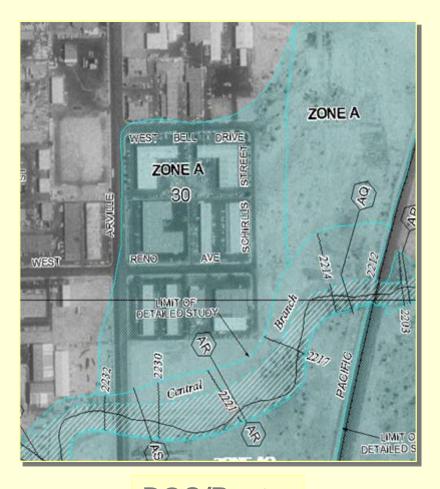
Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM) Scope

- Due to the success of the collaborative and regional approach towards flood control in Bexar County, FEMA has launched an ambitious Map Modernization program to develop updated flood maps in Bexar County. The partnering support from FEMA through their CTP program, has reduced our project schedule from end dates of FY 09 to FY 07 for flood control task items such as H&H model creation and Flood Map generation.
- FEMA is anticipated to provide \$1.4M over the two fiscal years. SARA will expend approximately \$9 M over the same period.

ZONE A WEST BELL DRIVE **ZONE A** 30 ARVILLE AVE RENO WEST DETAILED STUDY Central

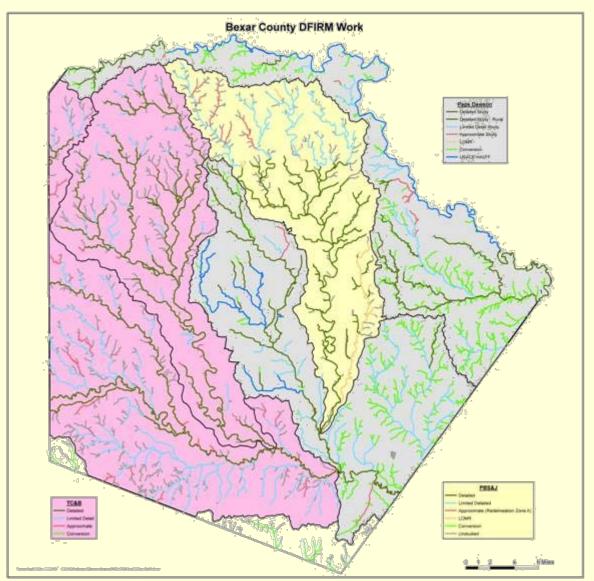
Vector Base Map

Facilitate DFIRM Production

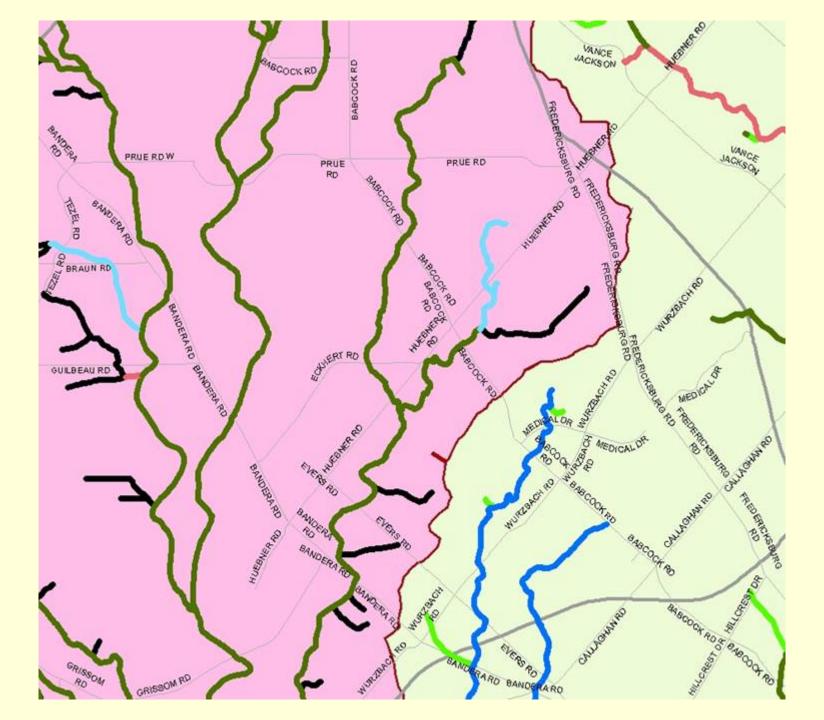


DOQ/Raster Base Map

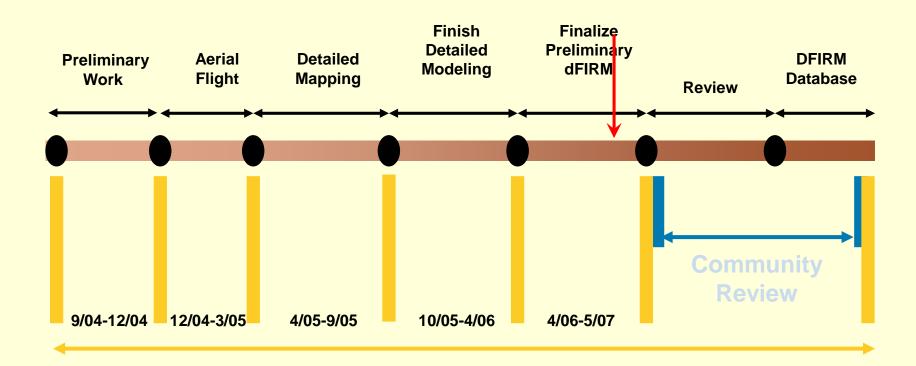
Streams and rivers to be modeled and re-mapped



Over 1100 stream miles in Bexar County



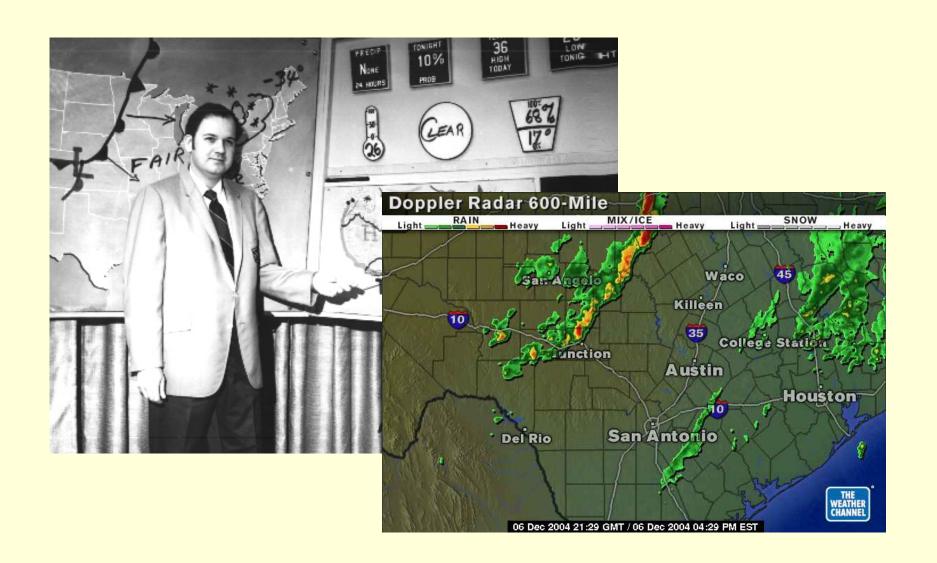
dFIRM Schedule



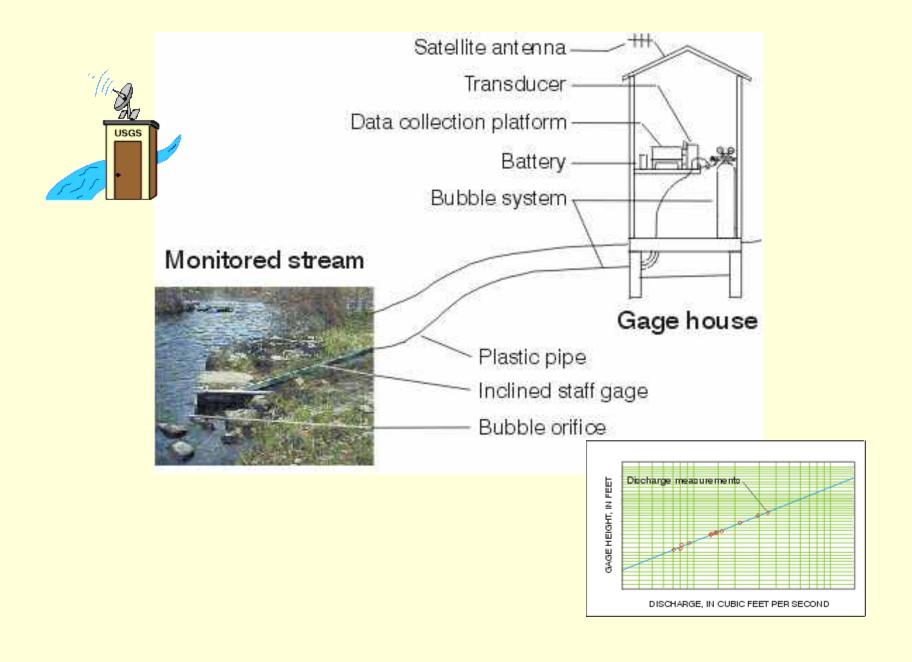
San Antonio River Basin Flood Warning and Response System

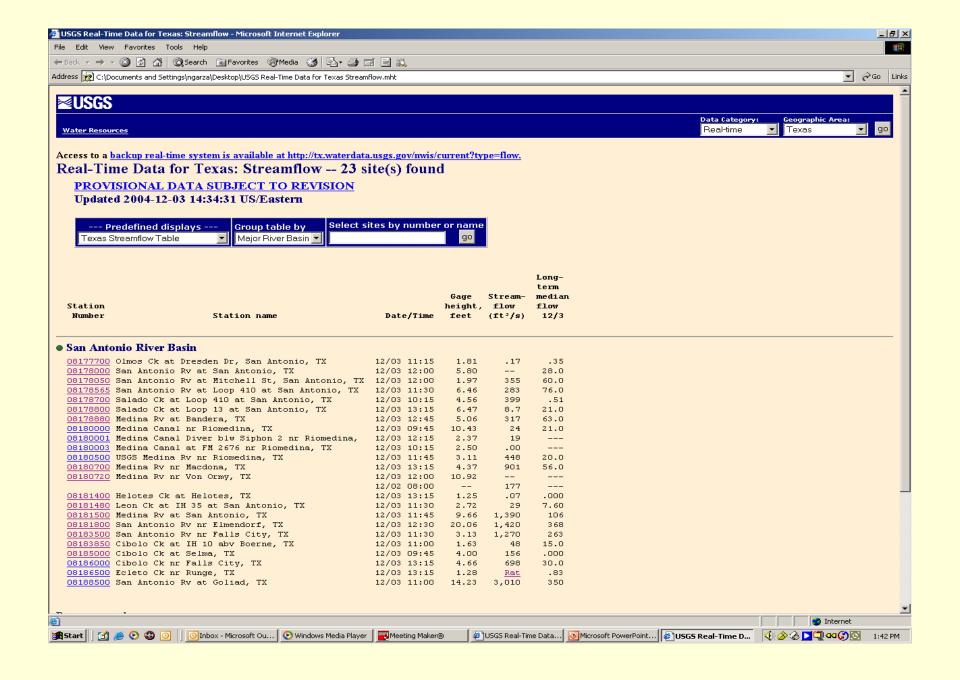
San Antonio River Basin Flood Warning and Response System

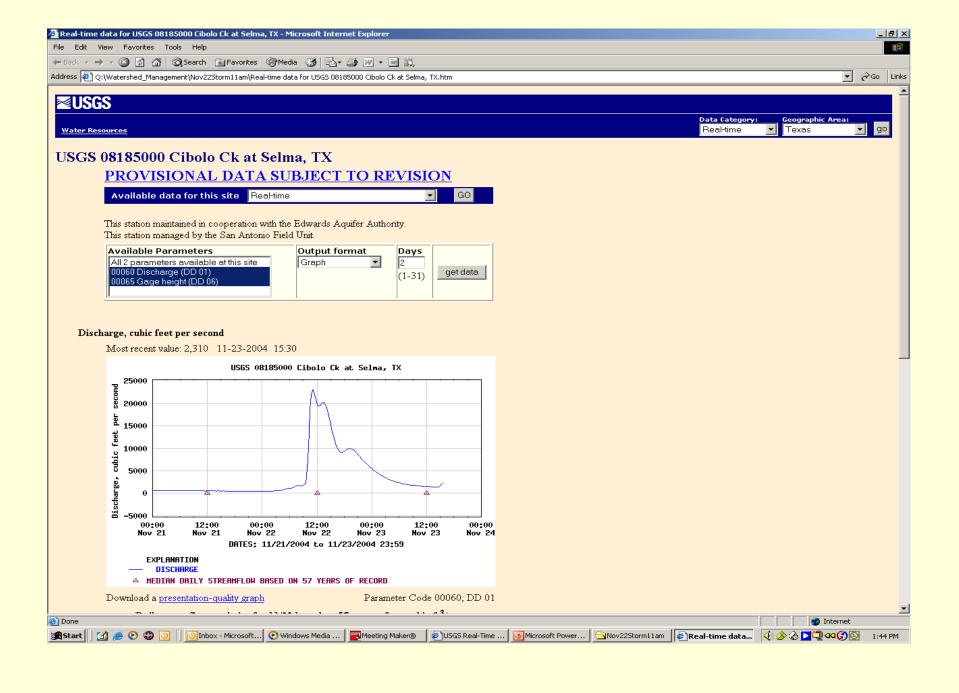
- Critical to flood response is the communication of accurate and timely data
 - Flood warnings are communicated by:
 - Radio
 - Telephone
 - TV
 - Internet
 - All these are based on the National Weather Service (NWS) predictions
 - These NWS predictions are at predetermined sites
 - These predetermined sites are the USGS Stream Gages

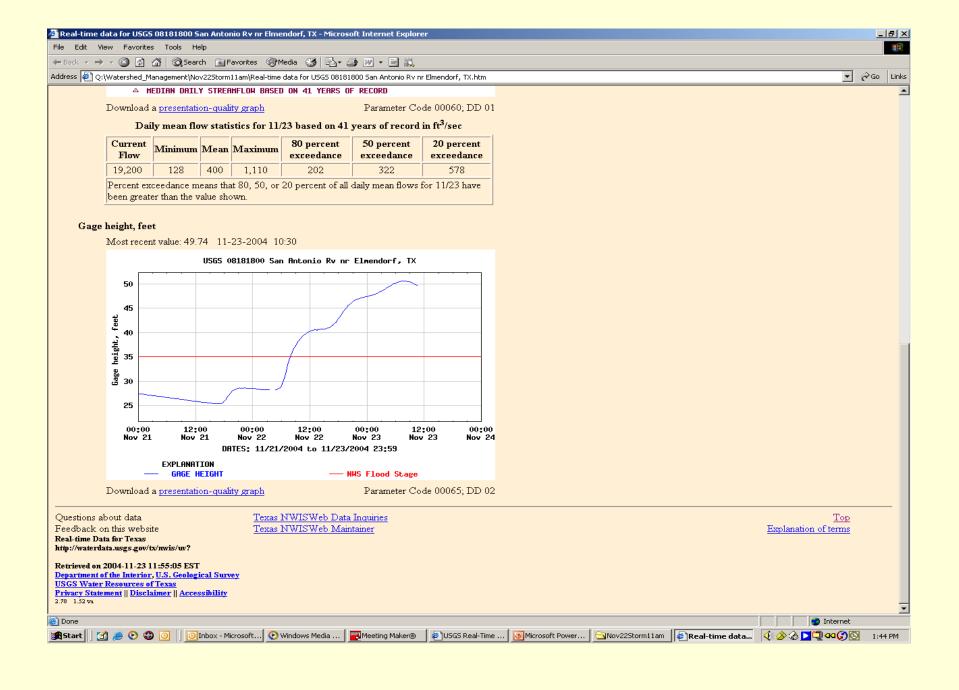






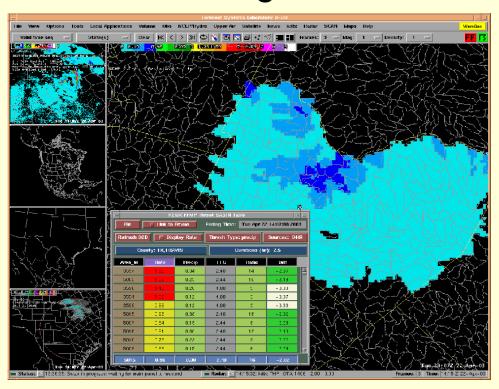


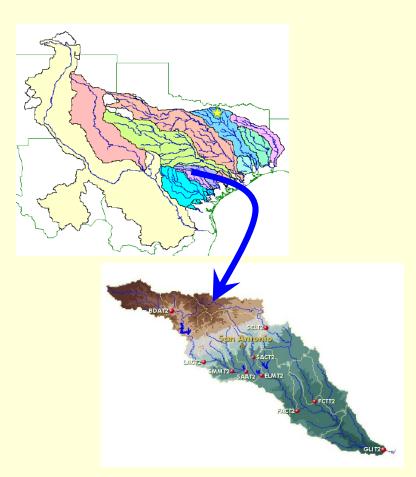




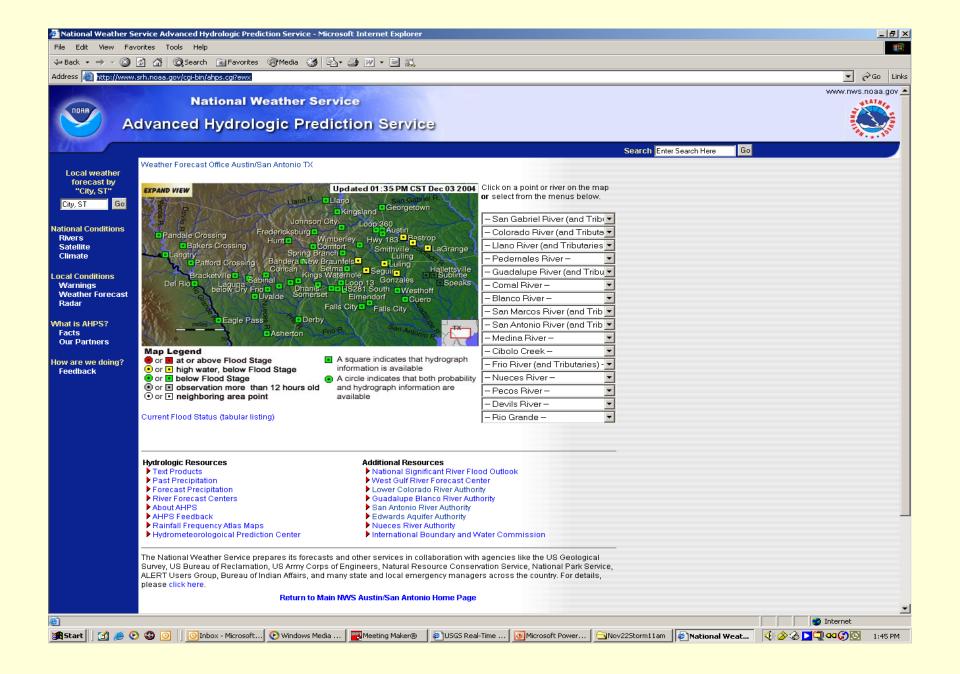
Flood Forecasting Role of NWS

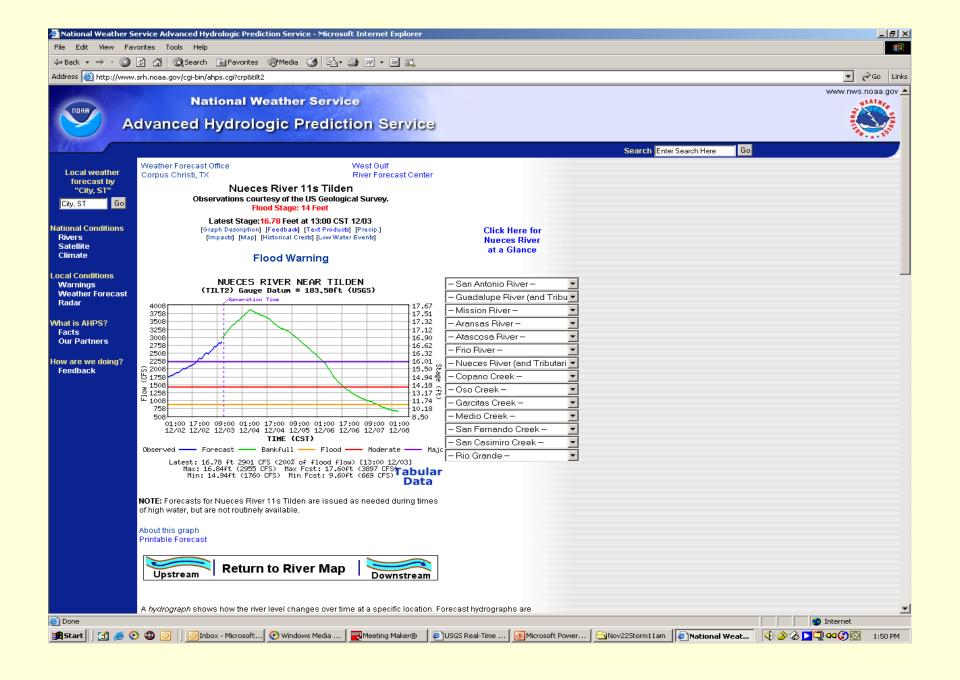
- RFC Area of Responsibility
- NWS River
 Forecasting for Basin





 Flash Flood Monitoring Program





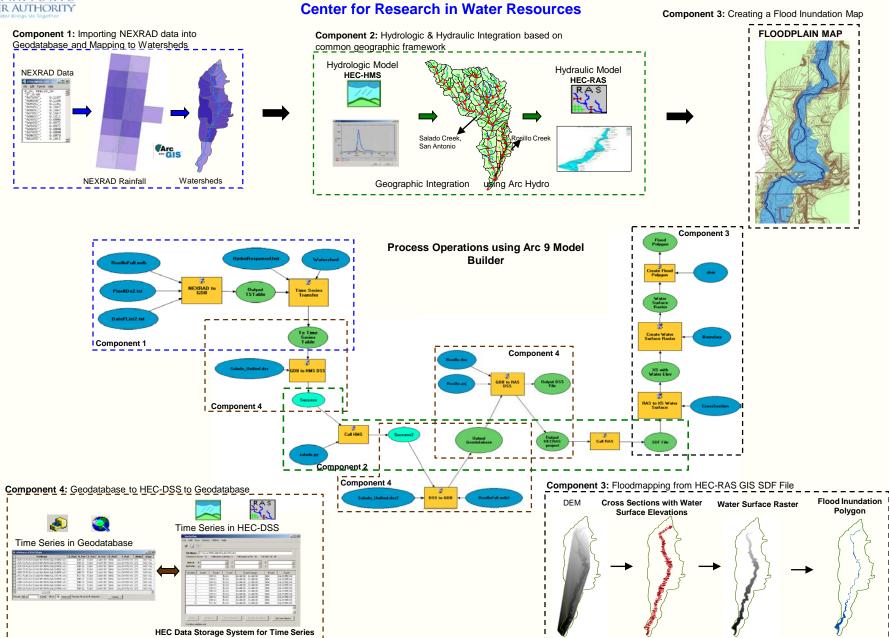
Flood Warning and Response System

Map2Map

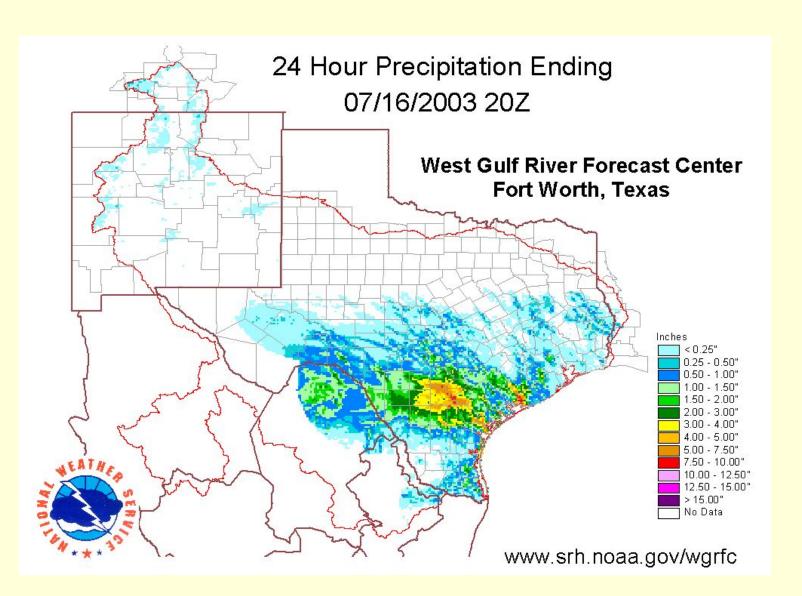


From a NEXRAD Map to a Floodplain Map

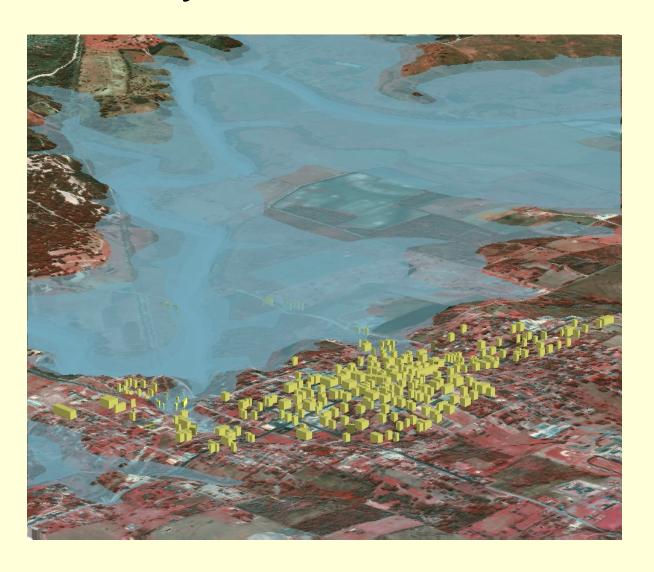




NWS gage-adjusted radar-rainfall mosaic during the passage of Tropical Storm Claudette



City of Goliad Flood Model



Conclusion

- Through the ILA in Bexar we have been able to look at and address serious drainage and flood control issues – we are on our way
- Many of the tools developed for this effort will be of much benefit to other disciplines
- All the information and tools will be made available to the public
- In a time of limited resources collaboration and communication is critical to success in any and all environmental issues

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SAN ANTONIO, 1718-1731