



FM Area Diversion Project Update

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Agenda

01 Background

02 Overview

03 P3

04 Project Components

Flood History





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

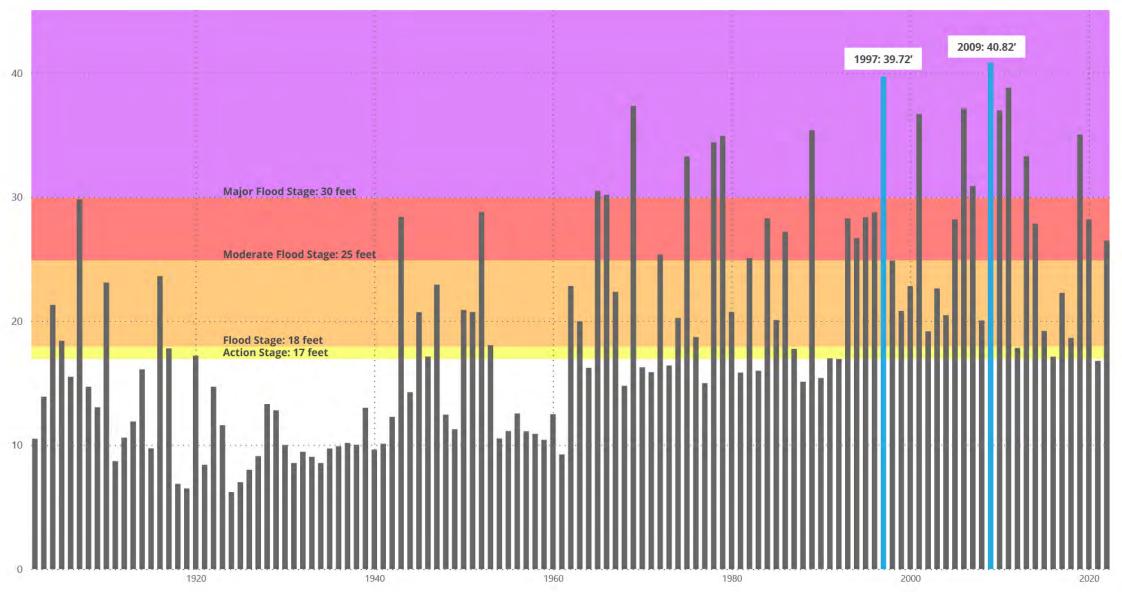
Fargo's Top 10 Floods

- 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







North Dakota Impact



Reducing catastrophic flood risk protects:











55+ schools

including >20% of the state's schoolage children, from K-12 >25% hospital capacity

for the state

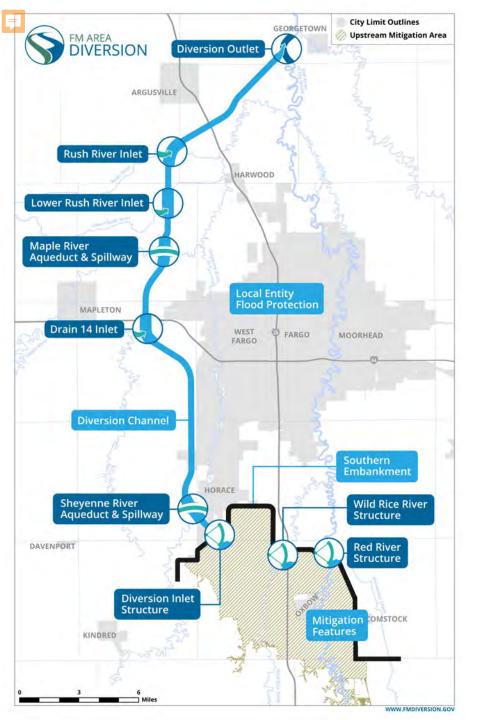
Only Level 1 trauma center

between Minneapolis, Seattle, Denver and Omaha >\$25 billion property value

Largest university in the state

Project Overview





Project Goals

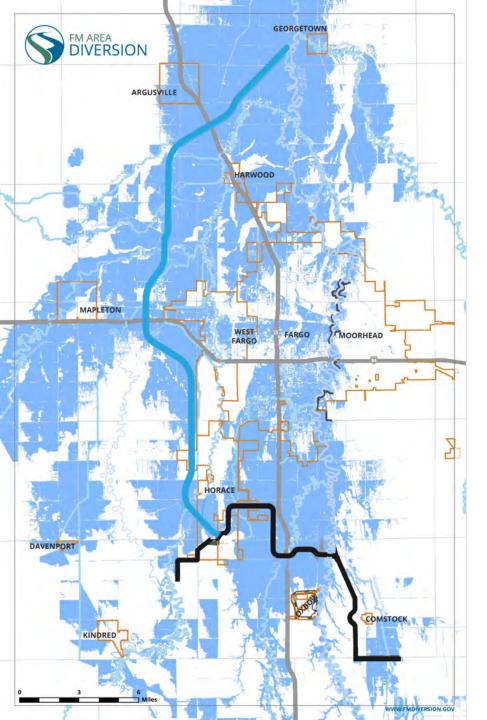


100-year flood protection minimum

37-foot river stage through town

500-year fightable protection

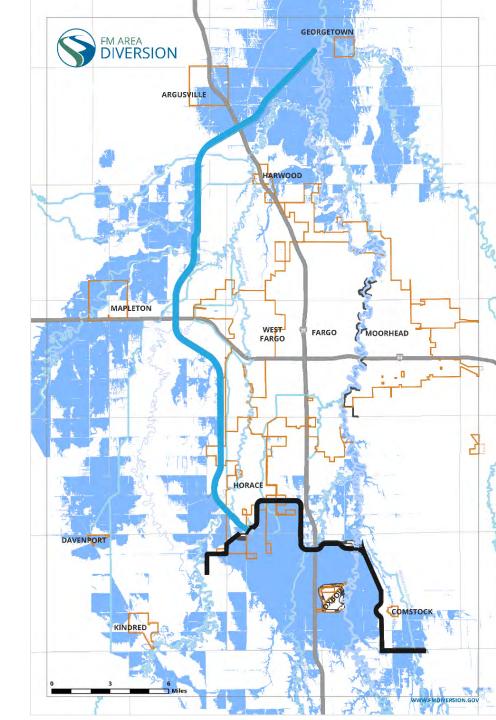
40-foot river stage through town



100-Year Floodplain

Existing Conditions

With Project





How It Will Work







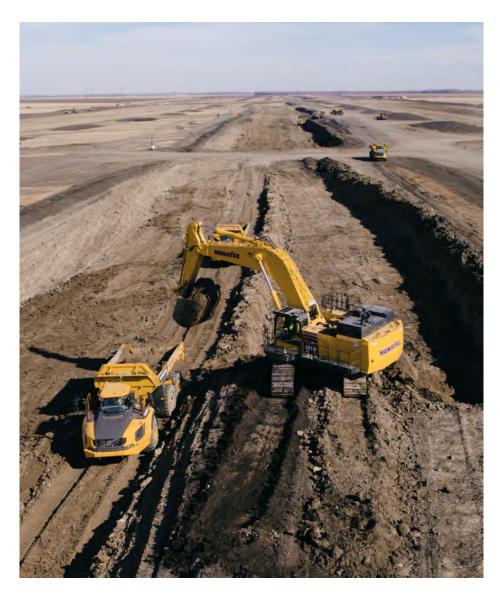






Project Firsts





- 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)

METRO

DIVERSION

Protection & Associated Infrastructure (LFPAI)



Delivered by the P3

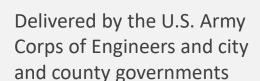




US Army Corps of Engineers ®

Delivered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers







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

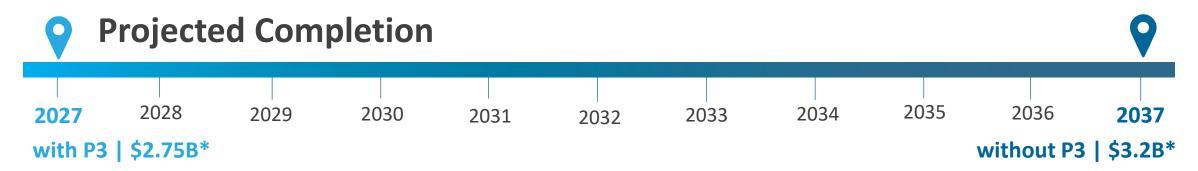


P3 Benefits



- Allows multi-generational payback for large projects
- Uses multiple, long-term alternative financing
- Promotes design and delivery innovation
- Provides cost certainty

- Assigns risk to the party most able to manage the risk
- Provides performance guarantees and long-term warranties
- Best option to secure Federal appropriations
- Shortens schedule



Stormwater Diversion Channel & Associated Infrastructure (SWDCAI)





Components

30-Mile Diversion Channel

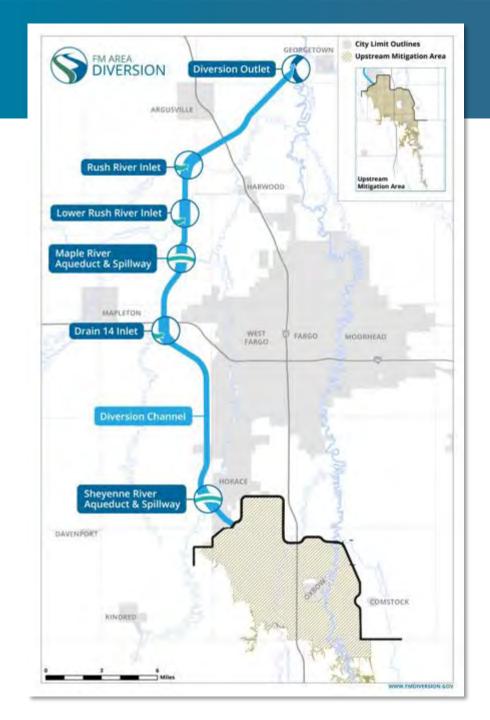
3 Structures

- Diversion Outlet
- Maple River Aqueduct
- Sheyenne River Aqueduct

14 Drainage Inlets

Transportation Features

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



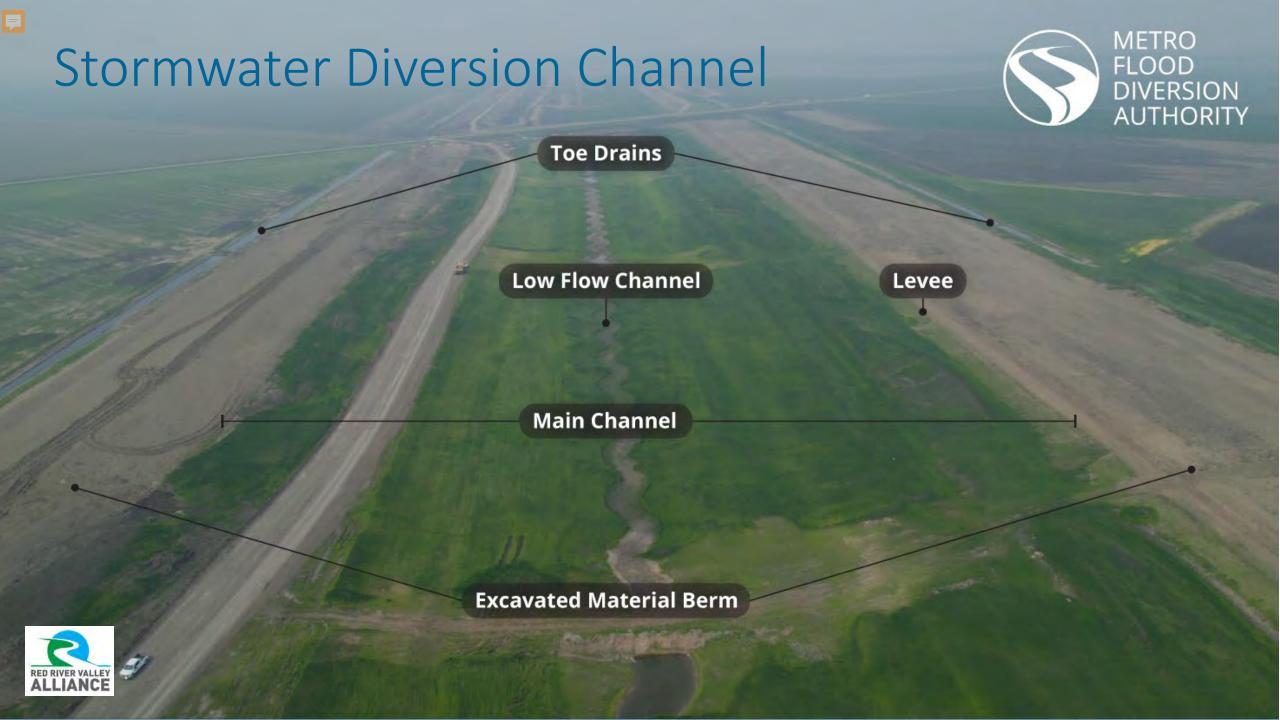




Stormwater Diversion Channel



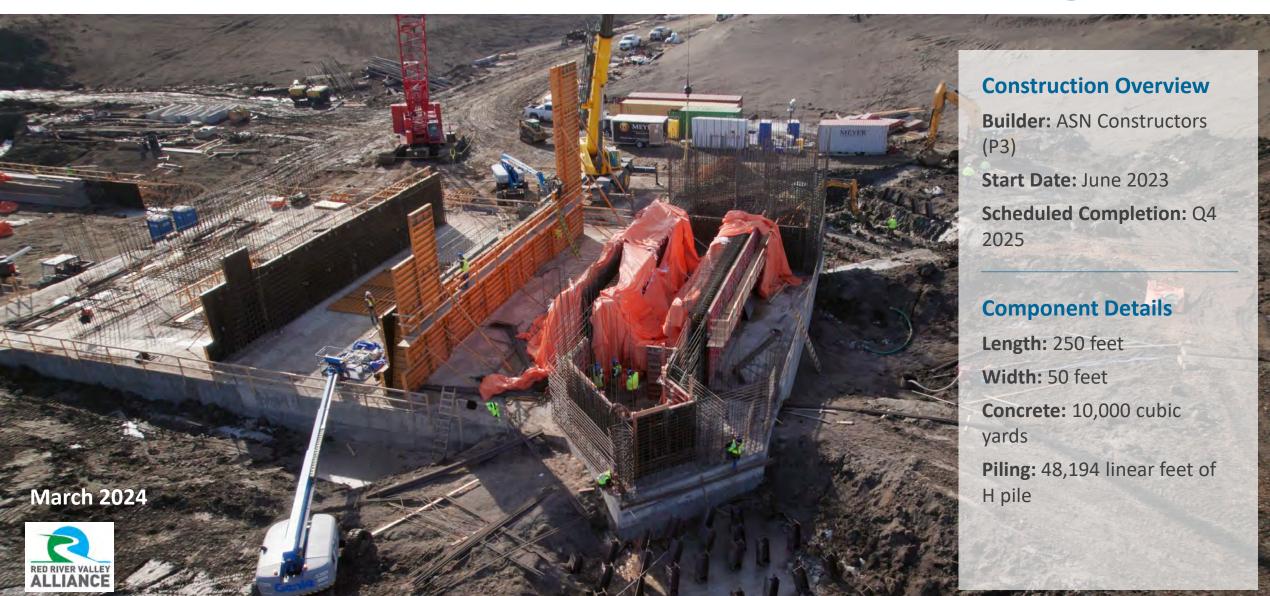






Maple River Aqueduct







Aqueduct

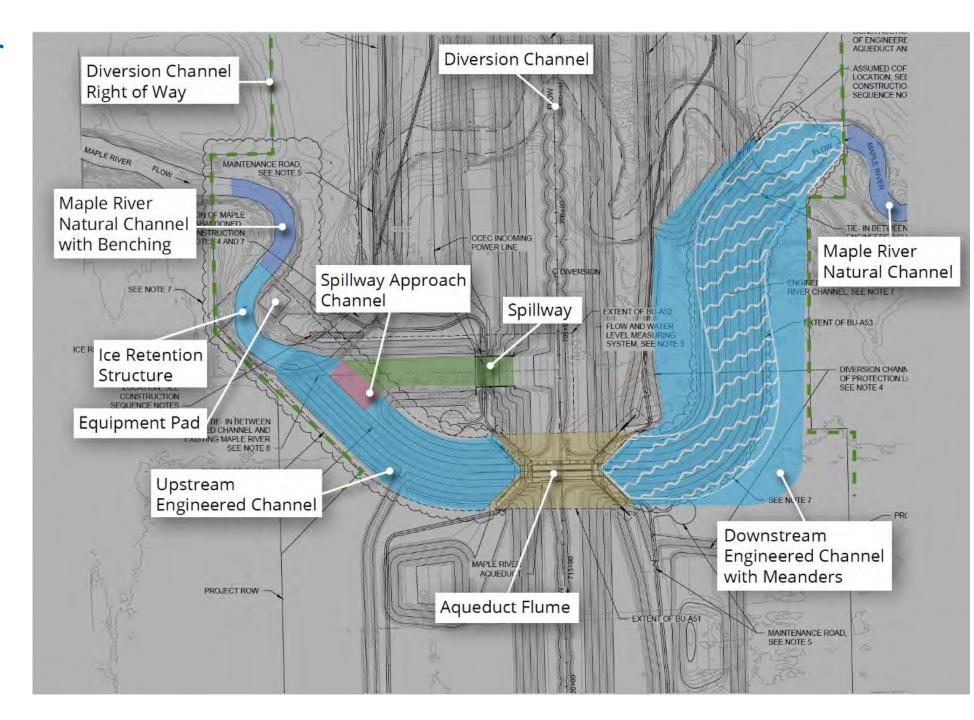






Maple River Aqueduct

Conceptual Design





Diversion Outlet





Diversion Outlet







Drain Inlet







Drain Inlet

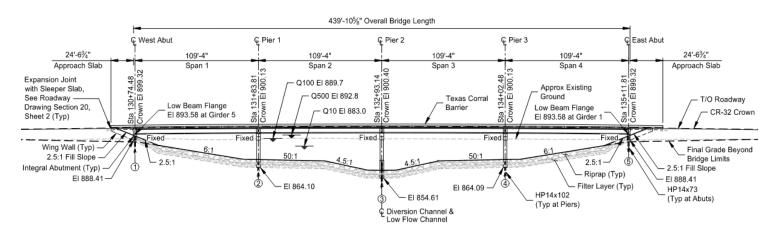








Transportation Features

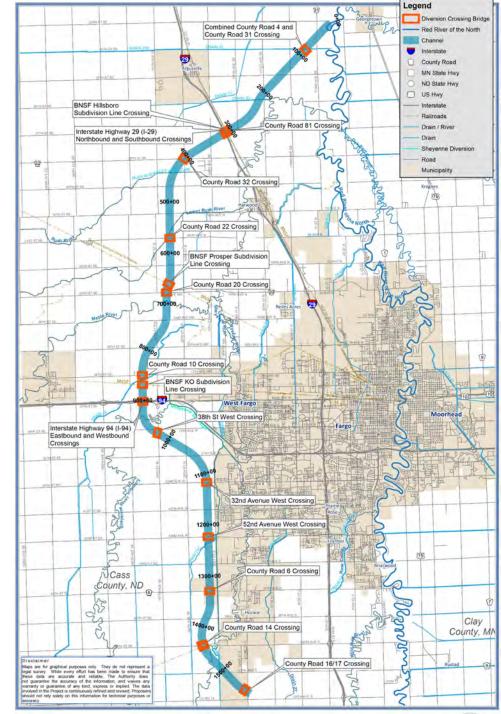


Flood Control and Road Design

RRVA

Supporting Partners

- NDDOT
- MNDOT
- Cass County





Interstate Crossings







I-29/BNSF/CR 81 Crossings









County Roads 16/17 Crossing







38th Street Crossing







County Roads 4/31 Crossing







County Road 32 Crossing









Railroad Crossings







BNSF Shoofly / CR 81 Bypass

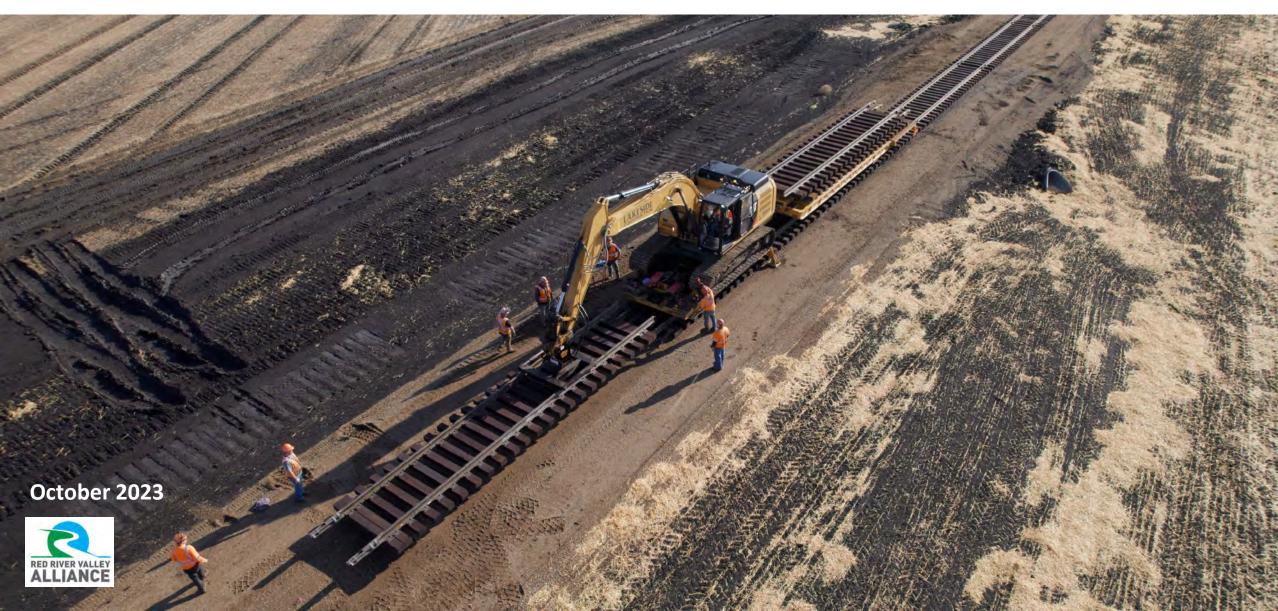






BNSF Prosper Crossing





Southern Embankment & Associated Infrastructure (SEAI)





Components

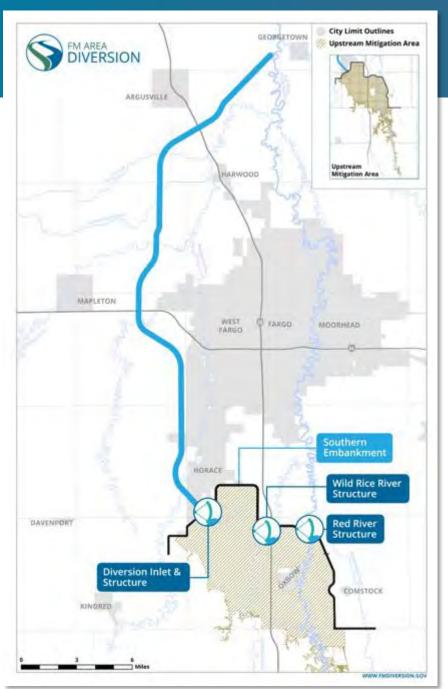
22 Miles of Earthen Embankment

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

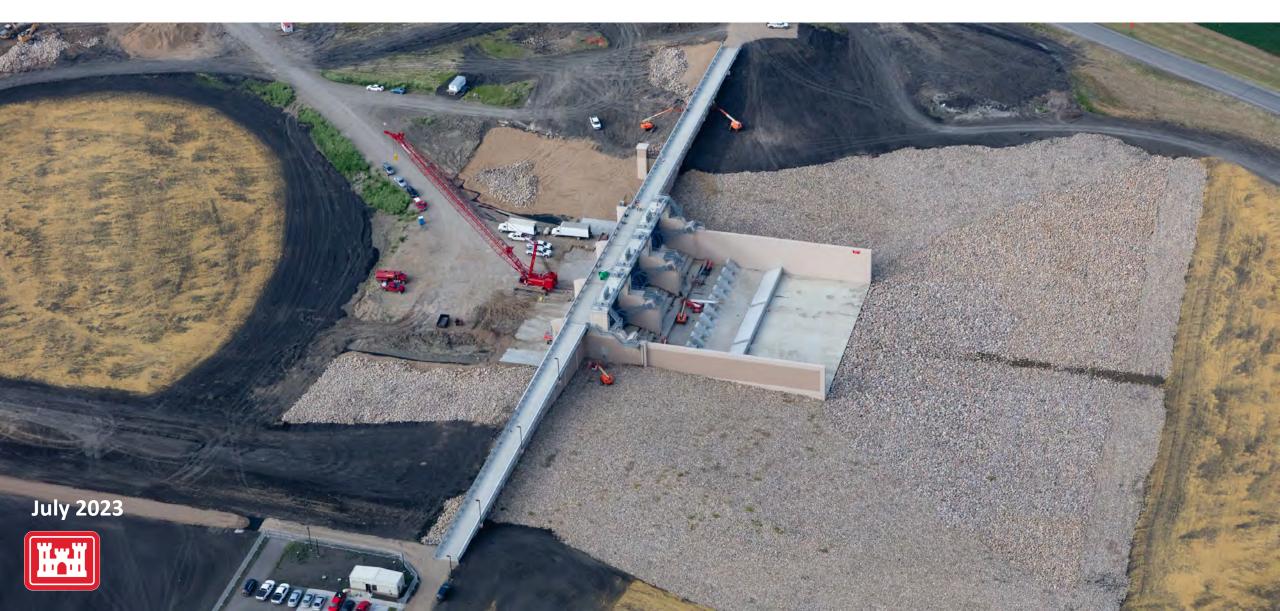






Diversion Inlet Structure







Wild Rice River Structure





Wild Rice River Structure Area Mockup







Red River Structure

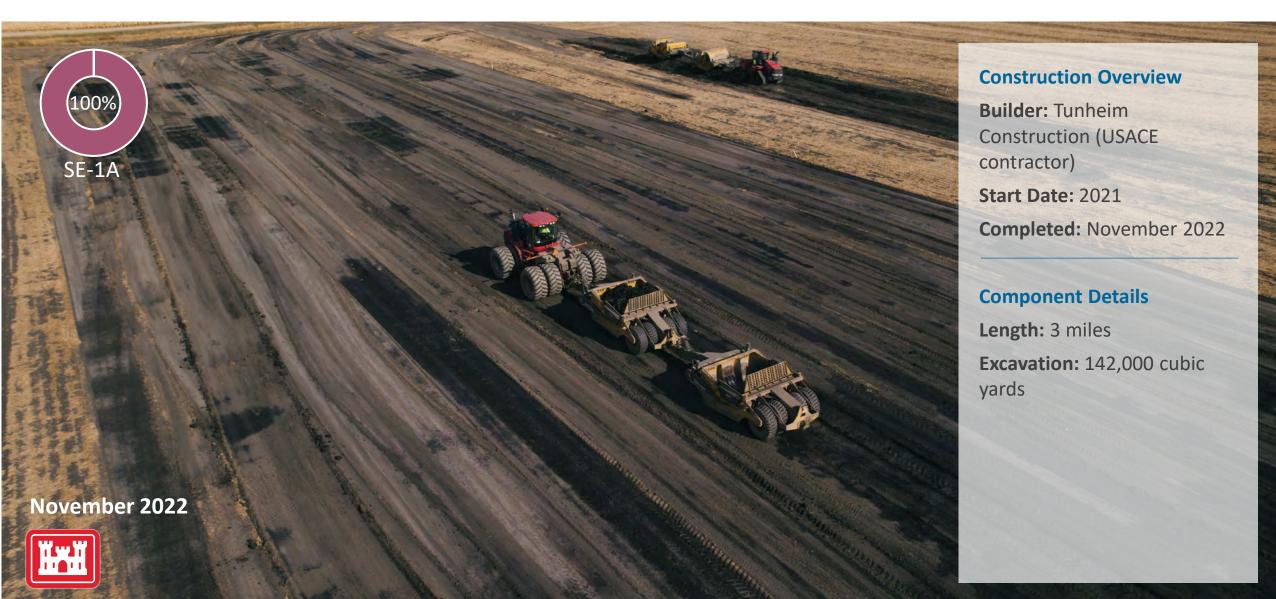






Southern Embankment Reach SE-1A







Southern Embankment Reach SE-2A







Southern Embankment Design





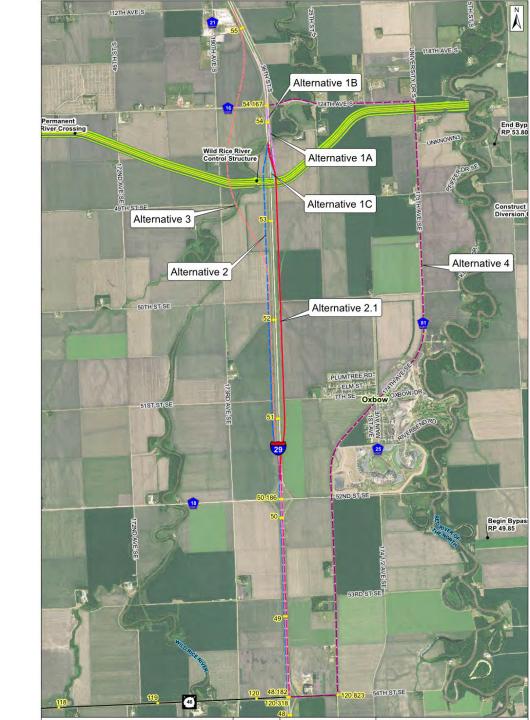




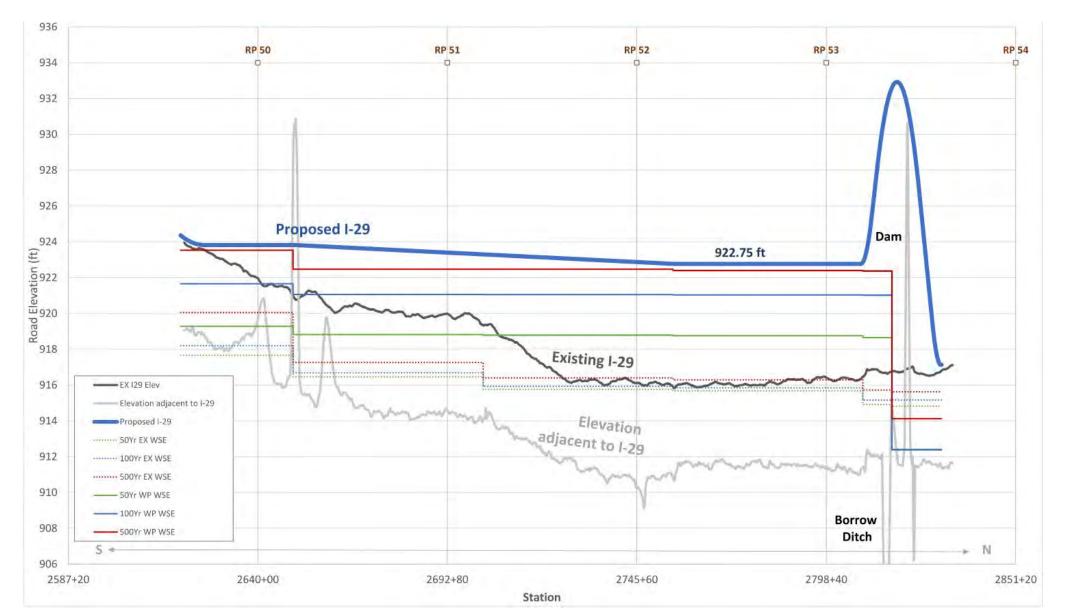




- Alternatives Considered
 - Permanent interstate realignment
 - Bypass alternatives
- Selected Alternative
 - Permanent improvements along existing corridor
 - Temporary bypass east of existing alignment















Transportation Features



Flood Control Design

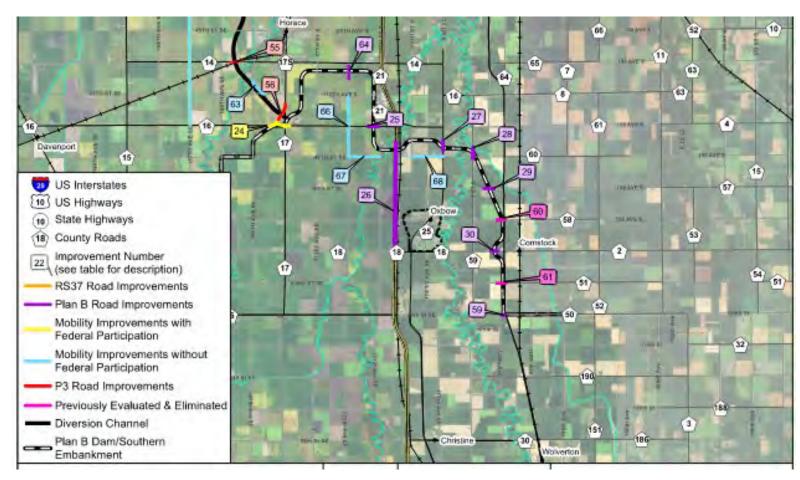
USACE

Road Design

MFDA

Supporting Partners

- NDDOT
- MNDOT
- Cass County
- Clay County
- MN & ND Townships



Local Entity Flood Protection & Associated Infrastructure (LFPAI)





CCJWRD

Cass County Joint Water Resource District







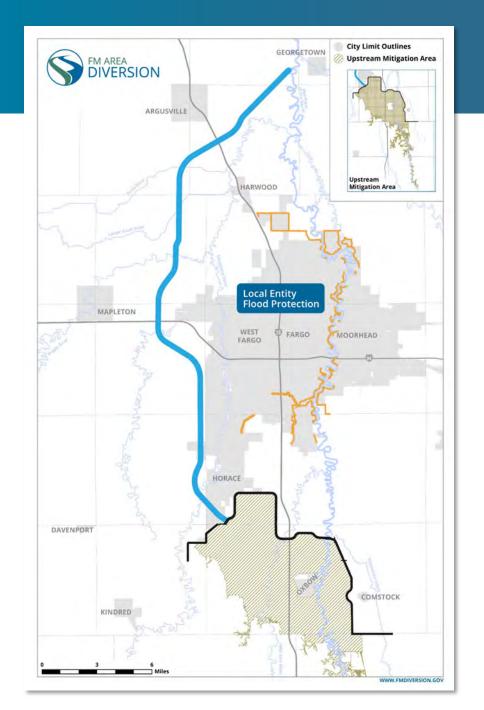
Components

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







In-Town Flood Protection









Construction Overview

Projects began in 2009 to allow for up to 37 feet of floodwater to flow safely through town

Project Details

18 stormwater lift stations

259 property acquisitions

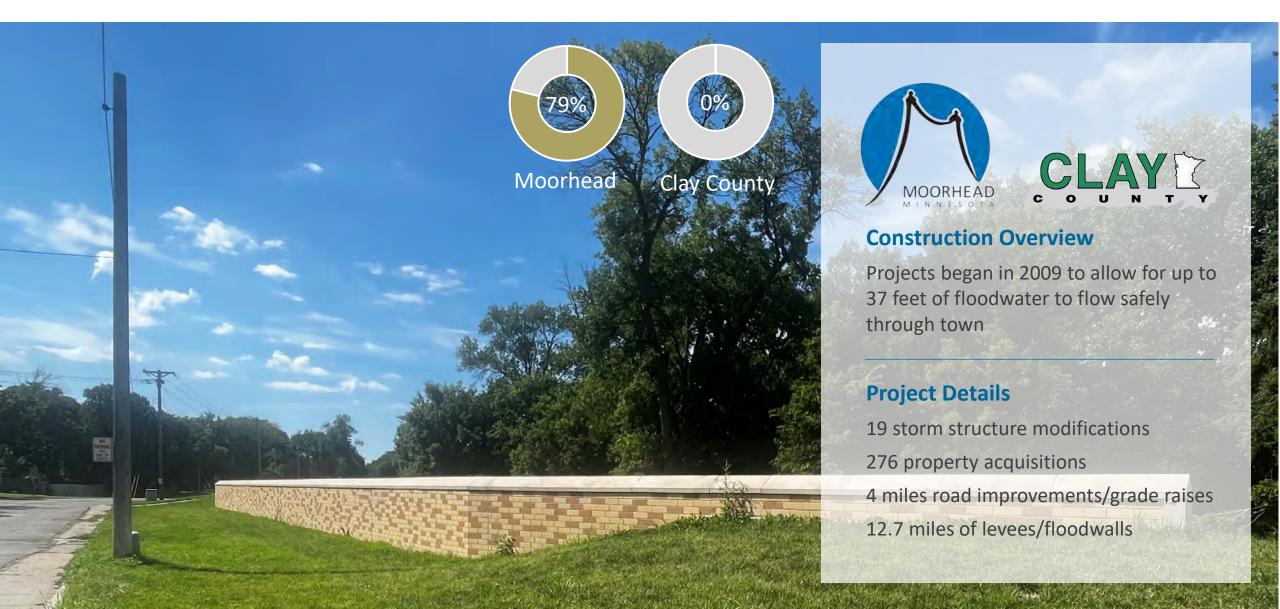
4.4 miles county road improvements/ grade raises

26.2 miles of levees/floodwalls



In-Town Flood Protection





Mitigation Features & Associated Infrastructure (MFAI)

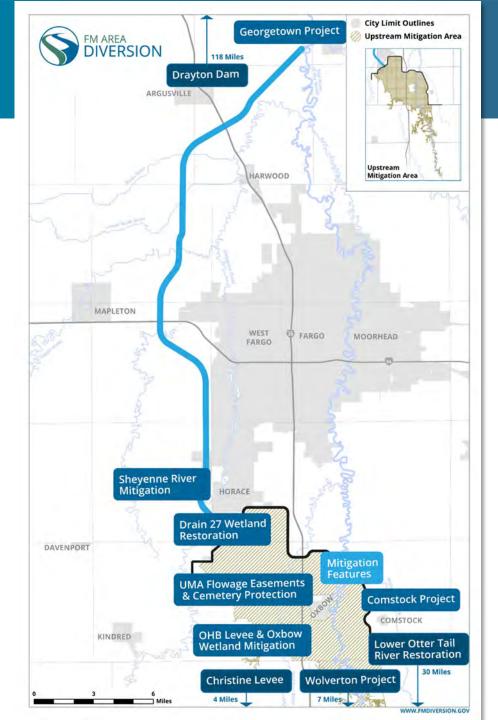






Components

- 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

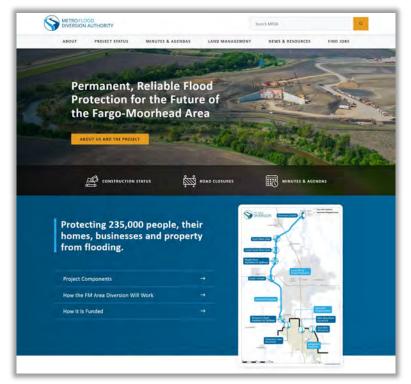






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