Wishkah Road Comprehensive Flood Study - Meeting 3

Project Update Impacts, Benefits, and Feasibility

Grays Harbor County Public Works With Funding From Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority



May 3, 2017



Study Purpose

- Funded by Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority
- Reach Scale Assessment MP 2.2 to MP 7.6
- Reduce or Eliminate Flooding
- <u>Cost Effective</u>
- Separate from Floodwall project







Project Process: Part 1 - Recap

✓ Assess Existing Conditions

- ✓ Hydraulic Modeling of **Existing Conditions**
 - ✓ Topographic (LiDAR) Data
 - ✓ Bathymetry (Channel) Survey)
 - ✓ Hydrologic Analysis
- ✓ Verify Model







Calibration January 5, 2015

Flood Event	Baretich Road	Ellison Dip	Long Swamp	Wyman Creek	
Simulated Elevation	10.33	12.54	14.36	15.59	
Observed Elevation	10.35	12.84	13.80	15.83	
Difference	-0.02	-0.30	0.56	-0.24	
(elevation in feet NAVD; depth in feet)					

Calibration

Calibrated to two events



Calibration January 7, 2009

Flood Event	Bare h Ro	tic ad	Ellison Dip	Long Swamp	Leutz Road	
Elevation	13.	27	15.08	16.59	15.35	
Depth Over Road	2	.77	4.32	4.93	4.95	-
(elevation in feet NAVD; depth in feet)						



1/07/09 by 11 Leutz Rd

Jane Lauzon 64 Leutz Rd Aberdeen WA



GARAGE LOO HANDLE 3'WATER HeiGHT









The Long Swamp location has the deepest and longest section of roadway flooding of any of the sites investigated. Observed flooding in January 2015 was about 2.75 feet deep. Flooding in a 100-year flood is projected to be up to 6 feet deep and extend up to 3,550 feet along Wishkah Road. Flood reduction alternatives considered include raising Wishkah Road by up to 6 feet and adding a floodwall along approximately 1,100 feet of the Wishkah River where the road is very close to the river. The raised road might be constructed on Mechanically Stabilized Earth fills to minimize wetland impacts although MSE fills would be higher cost than traditional sloping earth fills. It is not clear whether the additional weight due to a road fill of 6 feet or more could be accomplished without significant geotechnical stabilized at a ratio of 4:1 (i.e. 4 acres of wetland would need to be created for every 1 acre of fill) and the estimated cost for wetland creation could be \$5500,000 to \$1,000,000 per acre with property acquisition. A traditional road fill, assuming wetland presence along the length of the improvement and an average height of 4 feet and 2:1 side slopes along the entire 3,500 foot length of road (minus the floodwall section), could require up to 2.2 acres of wetland fill. Given the mitigation ratio and cost described above, wetland mitigation alone could approach \$8,000,000. With the fill and flood wall, this project could cost more than \$12,000,000.

Because of the high potential cost for raising this section of Wishkah Road an alternative was considered that would create a bypass route along the hillslope adjacent to the low lying area immediately west and north of the current Wishkah Road, possibly along the alignment of an existing private driveway. This alternative would require acquisition of property or an easement for the entire route and engineering and construction of approximately one mile of new roadway at the east end. Estimating the cost for such a project is not possible without additional information but it is anticipated that if an easement can be obtained this would be less costly than the road raising alternative. However, the bypass route would be more than 4,500 feet long so even at a relatively low roadway cost of \$400/LF, this option would exceed \$1,800,000. Including a 25% contingency, which may be low given the unknowns of this route, the cost is likely to be at least \$2,250,000.

Project Process: Part 2

✓ Assess Flood Impacts

- ✓ Closure Frequency & Duration
- ✓ Closure Costs
- ✓ Identify Conceptual Alternatives & Costs
- ✓ Screen for Feasibility
 ✓ Benefit & Costs
- Next Steps







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Road Flooding Information

- Length & depth of flooding
- Guides project alternatives









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Flood Simulation Statistics

- Frequency, depth and duration of flooding
- Broken down by event
- Use to extrapolate
 average annual closure
 time







Long Swamp

Recurrence Interval	Annual Probability	Duration	Average Annual Closure Time (hours)
2	0.5	9.5	4.75
10	0.1	30	3
100	0.01	48	.48
Extrapolated	10.5		



Average Annual Closure Time

- Calculated annual closure time expected for each event we modeled
- Used worst-case for each recurrence interval calculation
- Used calculus (integral) to add up total closure time - for modeled events plus all the events in between





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Cost of Closures

- \succ Calculated for 50 years
- Used same unit cost as recent Chehalis River flooding studies







Cost of Closures

➢Average annual closure time

- ≻Hourly traffic volume
 - Cars vs trucks

➤Trapped vs detoured

- > Trapped time lost until road opens
- Detoured extra time and mileage
- Closure cost = Cost of time and mileage
- Estimated Total Cost, all locations & events \$670,000
- ➢ Break total cost down by site





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Project Alternatives

> Workshop

- WSE Hydrology, Hydraulics, Geomorphology
- KPFF Consulting Engineers Civil Design
- Confluence Environmental Permitting & Mitigation







•Raise road

- Standard fill
- Mechanically stabilized earth (MSE)
- •Floodwall
- •Improve culverts & bridges
- •Relocate road or emergency bypass route
- •Permitting & mitigation

Alternatives

- ➤ Conceptual
- ➤ Varied by site
- ➤ Least expensive





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Cost To Correct

- ROM Rough Order of Magnitude
- Some had considerable range







Closure Site	Cost of closures*	Cost to correct (low estimate)	Cost to correct (high estimate)
Baretich Road	\$150,000	\$4,300,000	\$5,300,000
MP 2.9		0	\$5,000
Ellison Dip	\$322,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,800,000
Leutz Road	\$250,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Long Swamp	\$500,000	\$2,250,000	\$12,000,000
Wyman Creek	\$163,100	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000
Miller Hill	\$126,200	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Total	\$670,000*	\$7,850,000	\$18,650,000

*Note: Since closure times overlap (e.g the road is closed at Ellison Dip for much of the time it is closed at Long Swamp) the total cost of closures in the project area is less than the sum of the individual site closures.

Summary sheets were not provided for Baretich Road or MP 2.9. Baretich Road project is under way, and MP 2.9 flooding is minor and can likely be corrected with standard road maintenance activities.

Benefits and Costs



Other Impacts

Emergency Response

Estimated average calls to 911 per residence per hour

- ➢ 911 and census data
- > Police and Fire separately
- > Included all calls, not just those that generated a response
- Counted Residences in project area and upstream
- > Multiplied calls per hour times hours road is closed
- Summed calls over 50 years life of project
- ➢ Police 55 calls over 50 years out of 46,000 total calls
- ➢ Fire − 9 calls over 50 years − out of 7,300 total calls





Wrap Up

Next Steps

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Thank You





