

September 29, 2017

TO:	Karen Witherspoon, Lewis County					
FROM:	Scott Boettcher, Staff Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority					
SUBJECT:	2016-17 Flood Hazard Reduction Activities in the Chehalis Basin					
Local Flood Hazard Reduction Projects		 Major focus is to implement local flood hazard reduction projects throughout the Basin that will benefit local communities on a near-term time-scale. <u>In 2016-17:</u> Funded implementation of 33 local flood hazard reduction projects and studies throughout the Basin at a total cost of \$18M and an average cost of \$250K to \$2M. Local projects: Take ~2-3 years to design, permit, construct; Protect people, property, infrastructure; and Improve readiness, response, resiliency. Examples include: Drinking Water (Boistfort, Bucoda). Wastewater (Montesano, Pe Ell). Emergency Response (Grays Harbor County, Chehalis-Centralia Airport). Regional Economic Infrastructure (Montesano). Community Protection (Adna, Bucoda, Chehalis Tribe, Oakville). Flood Warning Infrastructure (Basin wide). See Attachment A, as well Local Projects Information Center at https://www.ezview.wa.gov/site/alias_1492/34489/local_projects.aspx. 				
Farm Pads and Evacuation Routes		 Elevated structures and routes to protect farm animals, farm equipment and farm chemicals in times flood. <u>In 2016-17:</u> Completed construction of 25 pads and evacuation routes throughout the Basin to save lives, livelihoods and protect public health and safety. Farm pads: Take on average <2 years to design, permit, construct; Yield a 14:1 return on investment; and Are reusable. See Attachment B, as well here <u>http://arcg.is/2b632Ai</u>. 				
Habitat Investments		Habitat investments are being made throughout the Basin (1) concurrent with local flood hazard reduction projects to benefit <u>both</u> fish and flood reduction and (2) consistent with a comprehensive Basin-wide restoration plan for salmon and other aquatic species				



	 In 2016-17: Funded implementation of 34 habitat projects throughout the Basin at a total cost of \$6.9M. Results include: 27 barriers corrected or removed. 135 miles of stream habitat opened. 13 barrier correction/removal designs. 30 miles of stream surveyed. 33 acres of wetlands restored See Attachment C.
Institutional Capacity	 Major focus is to develop and implement the organizational structure, vision, and plan to effect successful flood hazard reduction and aquatic species enhancement throughout the Basin <u>In 2016-17:</u> <i>Chehalis Basin Strategy</i> Basin-wide effort continues to evaluate and implement large scale flood reduction solutions where appropriate, including: Dam in upper Basin; I-5 protection; Aberdeen/Hoquiam levee; major habitat investments; and more. See http://chehalisbasinstrategy.com/. <i>Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority</i> Formal organization of Basin governments continues to advance flood hazard reduction throughout the Basin for citizens, businesses, agricultural interests and more. See http://www.ezview.wa.gov/chehalisfloodauthority. <i>Office of Chehalis Basin</i> OCB is a new organization located at the WA State Department of Ecology created to aggressively pursue implementation of an integrated Strategy for long-term flood damage reduction and aquatic species restoration in the Chehalis River Basin. OCB is overseen by new Chehalis Basin Strategy.html <i>Flood Warning System</i> Web-based system continues for the public to track/monitor flood condition throughout the Basin from 120+ flood sensors/gages. See www.ecview.wa.gov/chehalisfloodauthority) with project updates, construction photos, decisions, announcements and more. See Attachment D.
Flood Warning System	State-of-the art web-based system for the public to track/monitor flood condition throughout the Basin from 120+ flood sensors/gages.



	 <u>In 2016-17:</u> Email gage alert sign-ups increased by 151% (see <u>https://data.wa.gov/dataset/Gage-Alert-Sign-Ups-2014-16/f4wb-hxgz</u>). Public and Emergency Managers increasingly identify the system as a preferred assistance resources (survey, personal communications). See Attachment E for Flood Warning System and 2017 Update Report, as well <u>www.chehalisriverflood.com/</u>.
More Information	Scott Boettcher, Staff Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority 360/480-6600 <u>scottb@sbgh-partners.com</u>



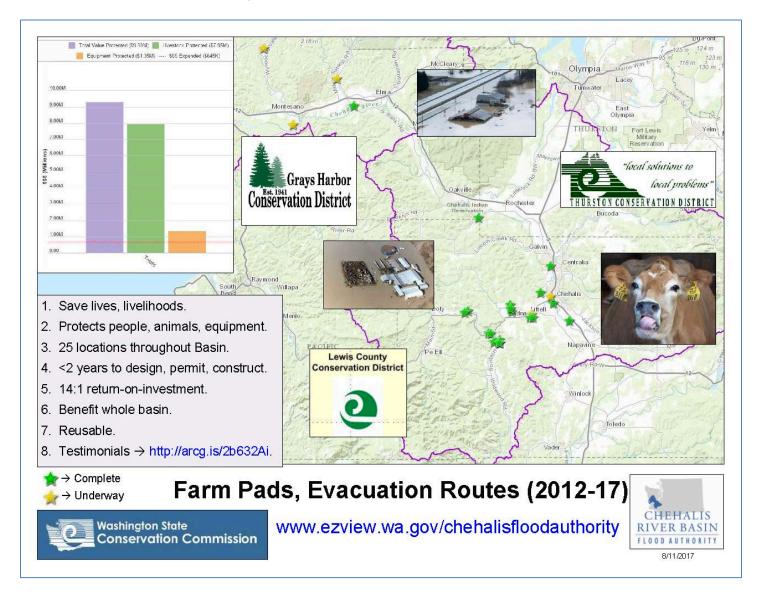
Attachment A Chehalis Basin Local Projects

[For map, see http://arcg.is/1V7FZ81 and click "Content" button to activate different layers.]





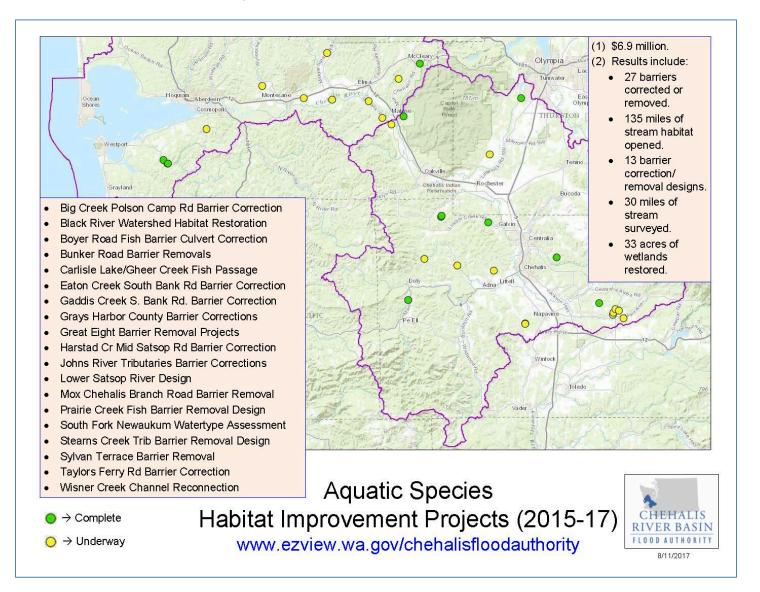
Attachment B Chehalis Basin Farm Pads and Evacuation Routes [For map, see <u>http://arcq.is/1V7FZ8l</u> and click "Content" button to activate different layers.]





Attachment C Chehalis Basin Habitat Projects

[For map, see http://arcg.is/1V7FZ8] and click "Content" button to activate different layers.]





Attachment D Institutional Capacity

Chehalis Basin Strategy	Reducing Flood Damage and Restoring Aquatic Species
HOME STRATEGY OFFICE OF CHEHALIS BASIN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIE	W AQUATIC SPECIES PLAN GET INVOLVED CURRENT ACTIONS RESOURCES
RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS In the last two years, 33 wetlands have been restored, and 27 fish barrier corrections or removals have been completed to open up 135 miles of stream habitat.	2017 - 2019 NEXT STEPS Complete a basin-wide plan to restore up to 200 miles of aquatic habitat, and initiate projects in 2017-2019 that restore 10 miles of aquatic habitat and continue to open fish passage barriers. Construct local flood damage reduction projects to protect critical infrastructure throughout the basin.
In the last two years, 19 local flood damage reduction projects have been completed and an additional 27 projects or studies are underway. Some of the benefits provided include protection of critical infrastructure, creation of early flood-warning systems, and protection of homes, businesses, and farms.	Construct local house damage reduction projects to protect circus initiastructure throughout the basin. Determine the feasibility of the North Shore Levee to protect the communities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam from coastal flooding and reduce flood insurance rates for property owners. Determine the feasibility of a natural approach for flood damage reduction in the upper Chehalis Basin.
Greatly enhanced scientific understanding of the aquatic species and habitat, as well as the effects of flooding on the community.	Determine the feasibility and environmental impacts of a potential dam on the mainstem Chehalis River near Pe EII.

http://chehalisbasinstrategy.com/

CHEHALIS IVER BASIN 000 AUTHORITT me Local Projects Meetings Capital Budget 2013-1	a shine	roject: Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority PI#: 1492 Search Documents Messages Project Mer Contacts Library FAQs
THE CHEHALIS BASIN STRATEGY	ANNOUNCEMENTS!! (Click above for latest news)	GIVE US YOUR FEEDBACK
(Click icon for strategy overview)	CHEHALIS RIVER BASIN FLOOD AUTHORITY	(Click icon to provide feedback)
		Resiliency, Results (Click icon for flood stories)

www.ezview.wa.gov/chehalisfloodauthority





http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/floods/ChehalisBasinStrategy.html



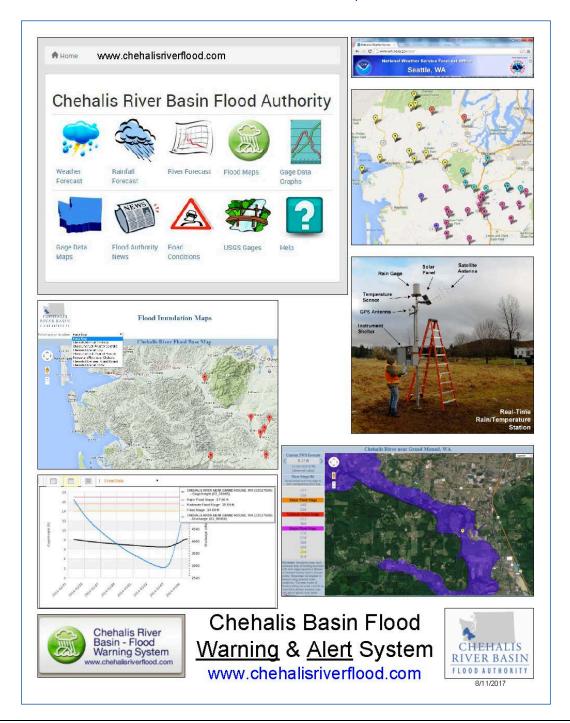
www.chehalisriverflood.com



Attachment E Flood Warning System and 2017 Update Report

[See below for FWS and following pages for update report (or here

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1492/images/2017%20Chehalis%20FWS%20Update1%20-%20WEST%20Consultants.pdf)]





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September 28, 2017

Scott Boettcher Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority 2025 NE Kresky Avenue Chehalis, WA 98532

Re: Annual Flood Warning System Update

Dear Scott,

The following paragraphs summarize our work maintaining and supporting operations of the Chehalis River Basin Flood Authority Flood Warning System in 2016-17.

WEST maintains the following gages: Haywire Ridge, Beeville, WF Satsop River at Cougar Smith Rd, Brooklyn, Cedar Creek, Chehalis below Thrash Creek, Newaukum-Weyerhaeuser, Riverside, Rock-Weyerhaeuser, and Skookumchuck. In addition to these gages, WEST upgraded and, on behalf of the flood authority, will assume maintenance of new equipment at Chehalis River at Centralia and Skookumchuck River at Centralia stream gages.

WEST also monitors reservoir elevations on Skookumchuck Reservoir utilizing sensors operated by TransAlta. If automated data reporting from TransAlta is interrupted, WEST coordinates with TransAlta to restore data communications.

The Chehalis River Basin Flood Warning System website is also managed by WEST Consultants.

Field Maintenance Site Access Permits

In 2017, site access permits to Weyerhaeuser lands to perform maintenance work on the Flood Warning System rainfall and stream gages located in the Chehalis River Basin expired.

 Weyerhaeuser Company – Authorized a 1-year extension to the original agreement which shall expire on August 7, 2018. (Signed by Washington Dept. of Ecology, Office of Chehalis Basin and Weyerhaeuser Company)

2016-2017 Chehalis River Basin Flooding Warning System Field Work

All gages are checked at the beginning of each week using the Contrail/OneRain website. Periodic communications with OneRain take place via phone or email to make sure alarms and notifications are working correctly and to correct any other communications issues. Gage sensor data is viewed graphically to check for problems.

October 12th – 25th 2016:

- All sites visited.
- Tip test on rain gages to USGS standards performed, funneling buckets removed and cleaned to manufacturer standards, and general inspection of equipment at all sites. End of orifice line checked at stage sites by visual inspection with purge.
- Haywire stopped transmitting. Failsafe reset.
- Reset rain gage counters for 2017 WY.
- All raw data downloaded from sites and backed up in WEST time series software.

December 14th, 2016:

• Haywire Rain gage stopped transmitting. Installed spare V2 logger/radio.

January $25^{th} - 26^{th}$ 2017:

- All sites visited except Haywire.
- Tip test on rain gages to USGS standards performed, funneling buckets removed and cleaned to manufacturer standards, and general inspection of equipment at all sites. End of orifice line checked at stage sites by physical inspection.
- All raw data downloaded from sites and backed up in WEST time series software.

<u>April 11th – 12th 2017:</u>

- All sites visited.
- Tip test on rain gages to USGS standards performed, funneling buckets removed and cleaned to manufacturer standards, and general inspection of equipment at all sites. End of orifice line checked at stage sites by physical inspection.
- All raw data downloaded from sites and backed up in WEST time series software.

<u>August 17th – 4th 2017:</u>

- Visited Beeville, WF Satsop and Riverside gages
- Installed V2 radios at Beeville and WF Satsop.
- Installed spare V1 radio (WEST owned) at Riverside
- Tip test on rain gages to USGS standards performed, funneling buckets removed and cleaned to manufacturer standards, and general inspection of equipment at all sites. End of orifice lines checked at stage sites by physical inspection.



Figure 1: Haywire gage troubleshooting in December, 2016

• All raw data downloaded from sites and backed up in WEST time series software.

October 2017 (tentatively scheduled for mid-October):

- All sites will be visited and inspected. A tip test to USGS standards will be performed, funneling buckets will be removed and cleaned to manufacturer standards and end of orifice lines physical inspected, if low water.
- Calibration test will be performed at all rain gages.
- All raw data will be downloaded from sites and backed up in WEST time series software.
- Rain gage counters will be reset for 2017 WY.
- V2 radio upgrades will be performed at three gages.

NWS Gage Upgrades

WEST upgraded equipment at Chehalis River at Centralia (12025500) and Skookumchuck River at Centralia (12026600) gages previously installed and operated by the National Weather Service. The equipment upgrades were performed in August and September of 2017 and included new data loggers, GOES telemetry, solar panels, new equipment enclosures, bubbler and radar water level sensors, and GPS and GOES antennas. WEST will make routine visits to the gaging stations to ensure equipment is measuring and transmitting accurate data, and to troubleshoot any problems that may arise.

Chehalis River Authority Flood Warning Website: Contrail

- The website was continuously monitored throughout the year.
- Periodic website software upgrades were monitored and verified.
- Alarms were managed and responded to as needed.
- Information sheets for outreach activities were updated.

Several highwater events occurred during the 2016-17 wet season largely due to the extraordinary number of atmospheric river events that made landfall along the west coast of the US during the season as shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the graph of river stages on the Chehalis River near Grand Mound. The many river rises and falls during the winter were in response to the large number of atmospheric river events. Flood stage was exceeded in late November 2016 and moderate flood stages were reached in early February 2017. Fortunately, most of the atmospheric river events moved through fairly quickly and the region avoided a major flood event.

Distribution of Landfalling Atmospheric Rivers on the U.S. West Coast (From 1 Oct 2016 to 31 March 2017)

Γ	AR Strength	AR Count*	45 Atmospheric Rivers have made landfall on the West Coast		
	Weak	11	 thus far during the 2017 water year (1 Oct. – 31 March 2017) This is much greater than normal 1/3 of the landfalling ARs have been "strong" or "extreme" 		
	Moderate	20			
	Strong	12			
	Extreme	3	Water year 2017		
	Weak: IVT=250	Strength Scale	45°N - AR landfall locations through 31 March 2017		
	-	:500-750 kg m ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ 0-1000 kg m ⁻¹ s ⁻¹ 000 kg m ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	40°N - March 410 North 12 Nort		
			35°N − Feb.7 Oct March 24 €5; 9 Oct. 30 March 24 €5; 9 Oct. 30 Location of landfall represents Mov. 19 position where AR was strongest Jan. 8 Feb.5 at landfall. Many ARs move Feb. 21 down the coast over time. This Jan. 22		
th m	ne 10–11 Jan AR was noderate based on G	ega Bay, CA indicated strong (noted as FS analysis data) and me (noted as strong)	Weak Moderate Strong Extreme Feb. 27 Feb. 17 25°N 145°W 140°W 135°W 130°W 125°W 120°W 115°W 110°W		
	and Wate	or Western Weather er Extremes tution of oceanography igo	By F.M. Ralph, B. Kawzenuk, C. Hecht, J. Kalansky <i>Experimental</i>		

Figure 2: Landfalling Atmospheric River Events



Figure 3: River Stages at the Chehalis River Near Grand Mound, WA

The Flood Authority's Contrail website has the ability to automatically send alarms and alerts via text or email triggered by observed data. Since the website's inception, high water alerts have been available as a test to approximately 40 individuals closely associated with the Authority. At the beginning of the 2015-16 wet season, the opportunity to receive high water alerts for selected river elevations was opened to the general public. The program has been very well received. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the current 951 highwater alert requests from 167 different individuals. (Some individuals requested alerts to home and work email addresses and many individuals requested alerts from multiple sites.)

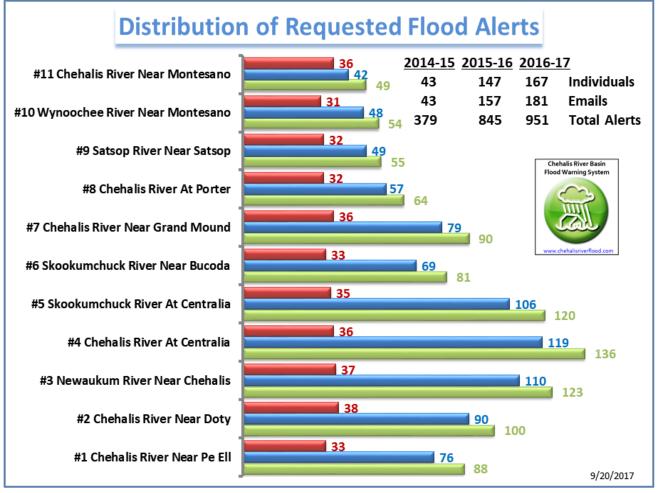


Figure 4: Chehalis River Flood Warning System High Water Alerts

In 2017, the Flood Authority commissioned a study to take inventory of all hydrometeorological sensors available in and near the Chehalis River Basin. In total the study discovered more than 4800 sensors in the region with more than 600 sensors available to supplement the approximately 160 sensors in the current Contrail database.

The study also reviewed current stream gage elevation datums and made recommendations to upgrade existing datums to the more accurate NAV88 datum standard. The conversion is intended to reduce confusion between datums used for maps created by various agencies and used by emergency responders and the public.

Stage rating curves relating stream flow to river water surface elevations were evaluated at two National Weather Service forecast points: the Chehalis River and Centralia and the Skookumchuck

River near Centralia. The results were forwarded to the National Weather Service River Forecast Center in Portland for further evaluation and potential incorporation into their river forecast procedures. If included, the new rating curves are expected to improve the accuracy of the forecasted river stages at these two locations.

2017-2018 Outlook

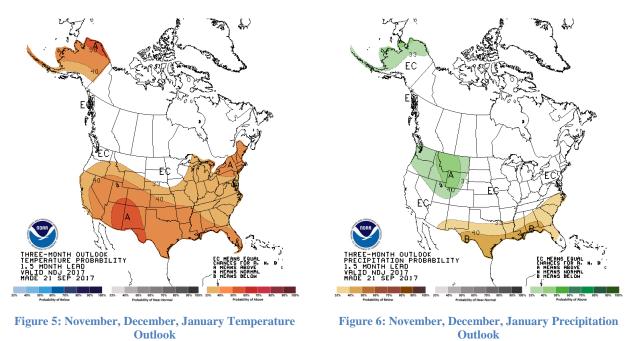


Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the latest November-January temperature and precipitation outlooks from the NWS Climate Prediction Center. Current projections suggest a strong chance of above normal precipitation and with about normal temperature through the period.

With support from Scott Boettcher, we anticipate further community outreach to expand the high water alert program, and new additions to the website to increase flood threat awareness and utilization of the Chehalis River Authority Flood Warning System Website. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

1 C. Cut

David C. Curtis, Ph.D. Sr. Vice President dcurtis@westconsultants.com