

MEMORANDUM

Date:

March 7, 2024

To:

Dave Nakagawara, PE, Port of Port Townsend

From:

Kathryn Ketteridge, PhD, PE and Kyle List, PE, Blue Coast Engineering



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Project:

Sims Way Gateway and Boatyard Expansion Project

Subject:

Hydraulic Evaluation – Floodplain Impacts

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PURPOSE

Blue Coast Engineering (Blue Coast) conducted a hydraulic evaluation for the proposed Sims Way Gateway and Boat Yard Expansion Project (Project site). This hydraulic evaluation demonstrates that the proposed fill and improvements at the Project site will not adversely affect base flood elevations (BFEs) as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The project complies with Port Townsend Municipal Code (PTMC) Section 16.08.200 Encroachments as well as Jefferson County Code (JCC) Chapter 15.15.080 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction. This memorandum provides a summary of the evaluation, including background information and conclusions.

BACKGROUND

This section provides information about the existing FEMA 100-year floodplain at the Project site and the improvements within the floodplain proposed as part of this Project. This information was used to evaluate potential impacts, if any, to BFEs at and adjacent to the Project site due to proposed improvements.

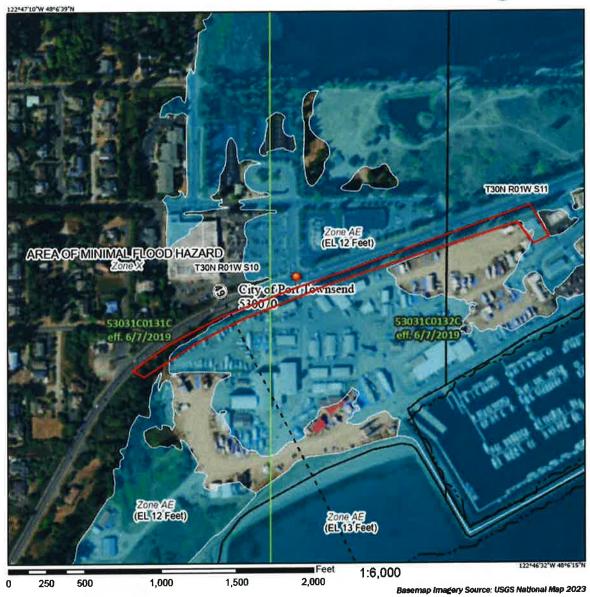
FEMA 100-year Floodplain

Figure 1 shows an excerpt of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) FIRMette in the vicinity of the Project site (FEMA, 2024); the approximate extents of the proposed boat yard and trail improvements are indicated by the red outline in the figure. The Project site is located on FIRM Panels #53031C0131C and #53031C0132C, which have an effective date of June 7, 2019 (FEMA 2019a). See Attachment 1 for the full FIRM Panels including the highlighted approximate location of the proposed project. This Project site is adjacent to Port Townsend Bay to the southeast and the BFE is impacted by coastal flooding processes. The BFE is not impacted by non-coastal flooding sources such as streams and rivers.

Coastal transect-based modeling was used by FEMA to determine the BFE at the Project site. The location of FEMA coastal transects in Port Townsend in the vicinity of the Project site is shown in Figure 2, which is taken from the FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Jefferson County Washington and Incorporated Areas (Figure 9, FEMA 2019b). As shown in Figure 2, the BFE established at the Project site is located within the floodplain associated with coastal transects 48 and 49 (i.e., Port Townsend Bay transects 48 and 49 presented in Table 17: Coastal Transect Parameters in FEMA 2019b).

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette





Note: Red outline shows approximate location of improvements (fill) proposed within the 100-year coastal floodplain Source: FEMA, July 7, 2019

Figure 1: Excerpt from FIRMette Map (Jefferson County and Incorporated Areas)

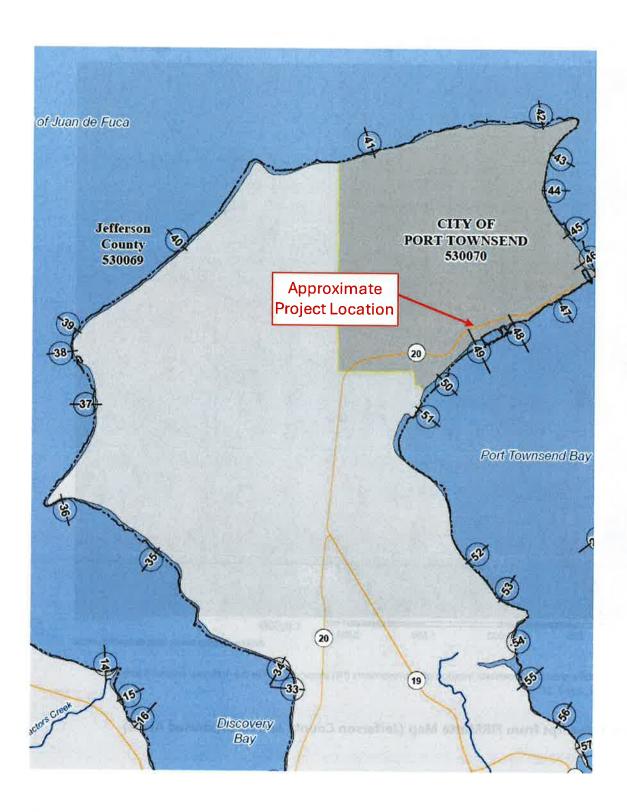


Figure 2: FEMA Coastal Transects, Port Townsend (Taken from Figure 9, FEMA 2019b)

As discussed above, the BFEs for the Project site are coastal BFEs, which are calculated along transects extending from offshore to the limit of coastal flooding upland. The BFE is estimated as the total stillwater elevation (stillwater elevation including tides, surge, and setup) for the 1% annual chance storm plus the additional flood hazard from wave runup and wave overtopping (FEMA 2019b). Figure 3 illustrates the general relationship between the stillwater elevation and wave effects, as well as the definition of the Coastal VE Flood Zone (wave heights greater than 3 feet) and the Coastal AE Flood Zone (wave heights less than 3 feet).

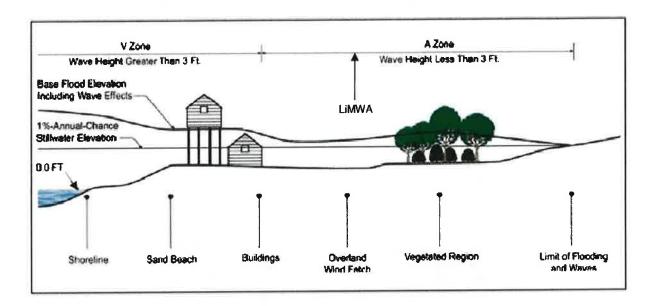


Figure 3: Coastal Transect Schematic (taken from FEMA 2019b)

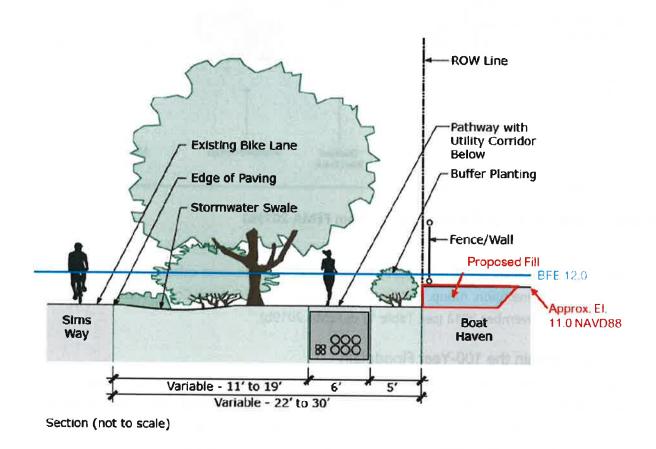
The established BFE's near Port Townsend, including the Project site, were calculated using numerical modeling of wave generation, runup, and overtopping using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ADCIRC model in November 2012 (see Table 17 in FEMA 2019b).

Project Work Within the 100-Year Floodplain

The Project site is partially located within a coastal AE flood zone. No part of the Project site is located within a coastal V flood zone or a regulatory floodway. The coastal BFE at the Project site is equal to 12 feet NAVD88. As stated previously, this BFE is defined as the sum of the 1% stillwater elevation (from tides and storm surge) plus impacts from waves (wave runup and overtopping). The 1% stillwater elevation estimated by FEMA for coastal transect 48 and 49 (the closest transect to the Project site) is 11.5 feet NAVD88 and because the BFE, when rounded to the nearest whole number, is 12 ft NAVD88, the effect of offshore wave conditions must be less than or equal to 0.9 ft at the Project site

(see Table 17, FEMA 2019b) such that total flood stage rounds to 12 ft NAVD88¹. There were no directly reported significant wave height values in the effective Table 17 (all wave heights were reported as 0.0)².

Project improvements proposed within the FEMA 100-year floodplain include fill and creation of trail and landscaping features parallel to Sims Way. The thickness of the proposed fill is up to 5 feet in the expansion footprint for the boatyard expansion and less than 1 foot for the proposed trail and landscaping features. In addition, the proposed fill for the boatyard will be used to extend the existing relatively flat grade of the boatyard, which ranges in elevation from approximately 10 to 12 feet NAVD88, and therefore the proposed improvements to the boatyard will be lower than the coastal BFE and won't prevent flooding or divert floodwaters to other areas. The preliminary detail of the proposed boatyard fill is shown in Figure 4.



¹ Total water level heights could range between 11.5 and 12.4 ft NAVD88 (rounds to the BFE of 12.0 ft NAVD88).

² In discussions with FEMA on February X via email exchange, approximate wave heights for transects 48 and 49 are approximately the difference between BFE and stillwater level.

Figure 4: Project Fill Details Relative to FEMA 100-year Floodplain

EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Clause 15.15.080 of the JCC provides standards for construction in flood-prone areas, including all "A" flood zones. Item 3 of this code states that:

"no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within zone AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community."

The Port Townsend Municipal Code (PTMC) Section 16.08.200 is consistent with the JCC language for projects within the floodplain with established base flood levels.

"The cumulative effect of any proposed development, where combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point. (Ord. 3224 § 1 (Exh. A), 2019; Ord. 3173 § 1 (Exh. A), 2017; Ord. 2161 § 5.5, 1989)."

The following discussion demonstrates that these floodplain requirements will be satisfied by the proposed project.

As discussed in the description of the project, the BFE defined within the AE flood zone at the Project site is due to coastal processes only, which includes tides, storm surge and wave runup contributions. The 1% still water flood elevation in coastal flood zones is estimated by the combined influence of tides and storm surge. Then an additional height is added to the still water flood elevation to account for wave run-up (which is the vertical height waves run up a shoreline area after they break). To cause a change in a coastal BFE, the proposed project must increase or decrease either the offshore wave conditions in the adjacent marine water body or the wave runup over land between the shoreline and the project location.

The proposed Project site improvements will be constructed at least 350 feet inland from the shoreline and will therefore have no impact on offshore wave conditions in Port Townsend Bay. Therefore, the only concern is related to potential changes to the wave runup over land between the shoreline to the north and the project site due to the proposed fill in the AE flood zone (see Figure 1). If the proposed fill increases wave runup at or near the project site by more than 1 foot, this would be an unacceptable increase to the BFE at the Project site per JCC and PTMC.

The wave runup contributions to the coastal BFE are predicted by FEMA using the methods described in FEMA 2019b. In general, wave runup is estimated along each coastal transect using offshore wave heights (in Port Townsend Bay for the Project site) predicted by the ADCIRC and SWAN models for the area (FEMA 2018b) and the average slope of the nearshore beach and bluff areas along a defined coastal transect below the 1% stillwater flood elevation. Since the proposed project will not be impacting offshore wave heights and the project will not be changing the average slope of the floodplain between the shoreline and the uplands, the proposed fill and project elements cannot have any impact on wave runup heights calculated by FEMA (FEMA, 2019b).

Coastal BFEs are not impacted by changes in floodplain storage due to fill in the floodplain because:

1) coastal BFEs are not calculated using the same methods as non-coastal BFEs where storage is a factor (i.e., flooding from rainfall, streams, or rivers); and 2) there is infinite storage available for floodwaters in a marine body of water. Because the proposed fill will be an extension of the surrounding existing grades and the elevation of the top of the fill will be below the coastal BFE, coastal floodwaters will not be diverted to other areas of the floodplain due to the project nor will flooding be reduced by the project in areas further inland.

Based on this evaluation³, the proposed project will not result in any rise in the coastal BFE or increase in coastal flooding at the project location or surrounding properties.

³ This evaluation assumes that the project will be designed to appropriately accommodate stormwater impacts from the proposed project.

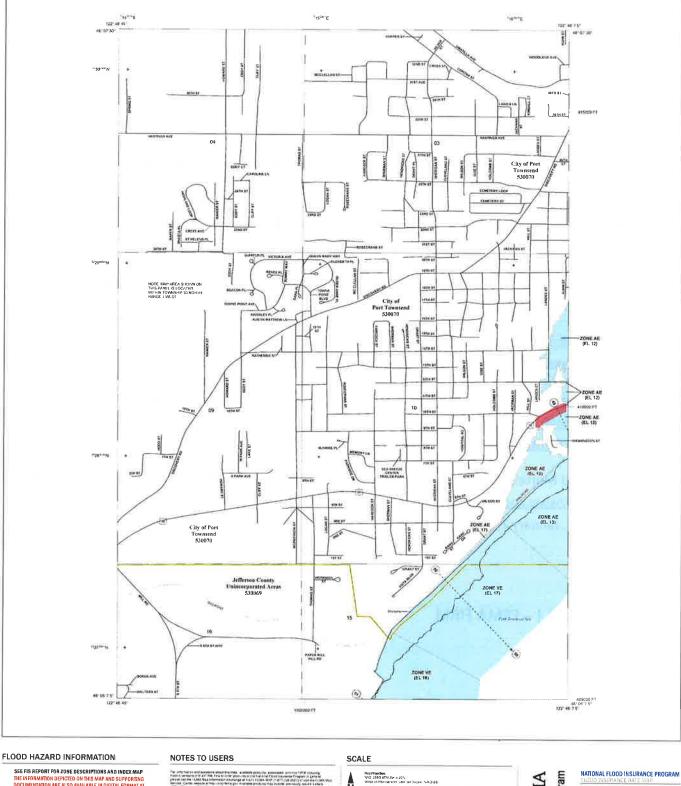
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Email Correspondence, 2024. Email exchange with Josha Crowley. RSC Lead | STARR II - Region 10 Service Center. February 28, 2024.

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- FEMA, 2019a. Flood Insurance Rate Map for Jefferson County and Incorporated Areas. Map Number #53031C0131C and #53031C0132C, Effective Date: July 7, 2019.
- FEMA, 2019b. Flood Insurance Study for Jefferson County and Incorporated Areas. Flood Insurance Study Number 53031CV000A, July 7, 2019.
- FEMA, 2024. Flood Insurance Rate Map FIRMette. Flood Insurance Study Number 53031CV000A, Generated February 20, 2024.
- Jefferson County, 2023. Jefferson County Code Chapter 15.15 Flood Damage Protection.

 <a href="https://www.codepublishing.com/WA/JeffersonCounty/html/JeffersonCounty15/Jeffer
- Port Townsend Municipal Code, 2024. Chapter 16.08.200 Flood Damage Protection Encroachments. https://www.codepublishing.com/WA/PortTownsend/#!/PortTownsend16/PortTownsend160 8.html. January 2, 2024.

ATTACHMENT 1 – FEMA FIRM





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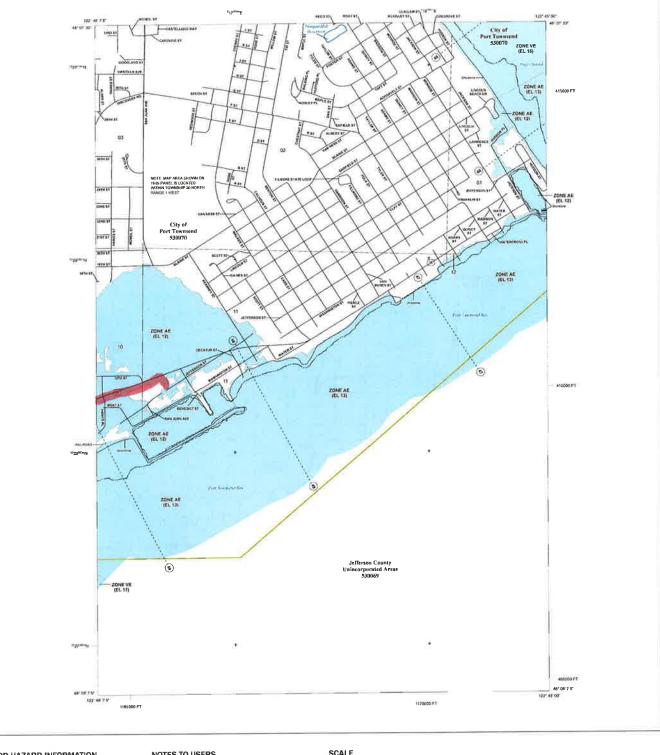


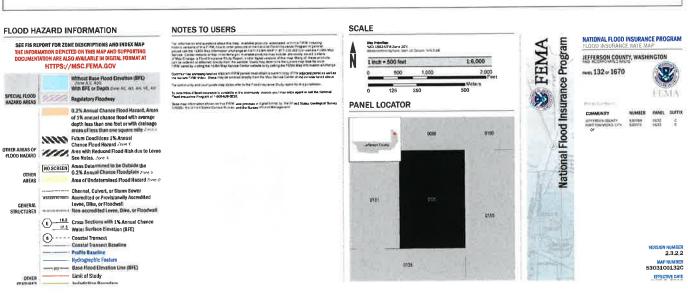
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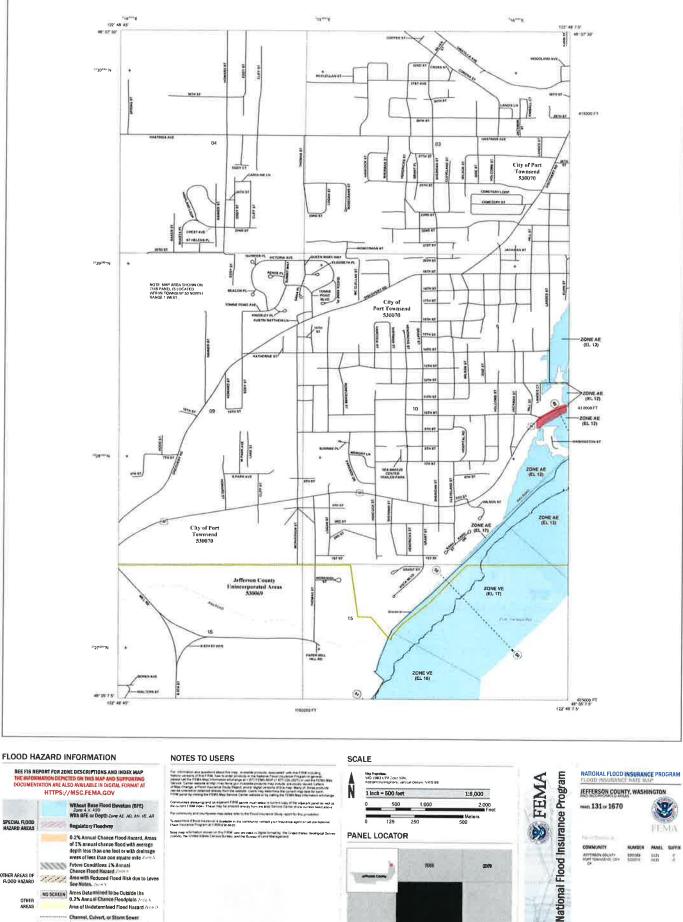


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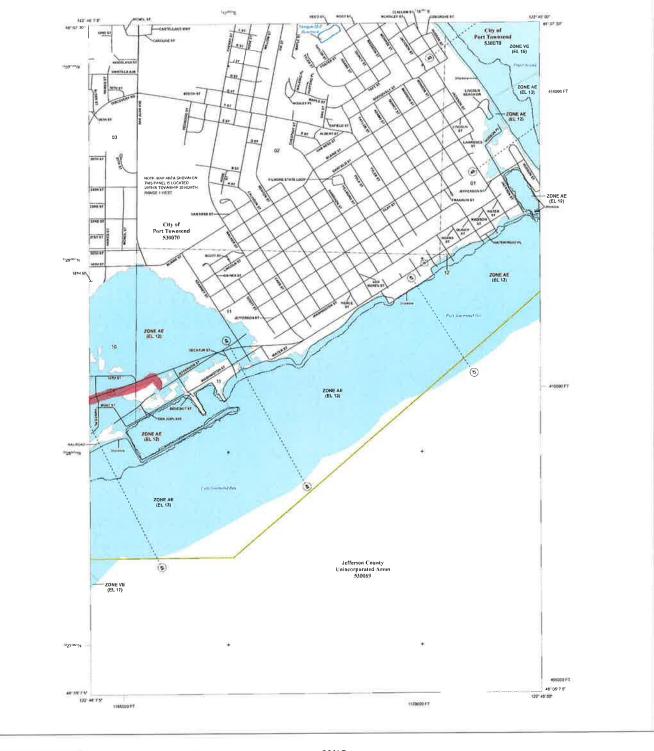
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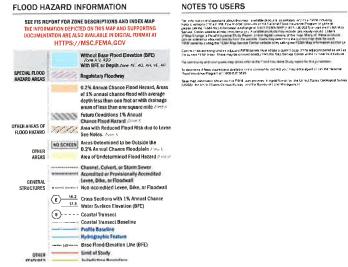
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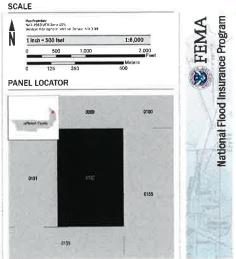


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