

# Environmental Assessment North Shore Levee West Hoquiam, Washington



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EMS-2020-BR-102-002 | December 16, 2024

*Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Grant Program*

# Agenda

- Team Introductions
- Project Overview
- Environmental Review Process
- NEPA Environmental Assessment
- Potential Impacts
- Hydraulic Modeling
- How to Comment
- Next Steps



# Introductions

- FEMA
- Washington Emergency Management Division
- City of Hoquiam
- Other Federal Agencies
- Consultants

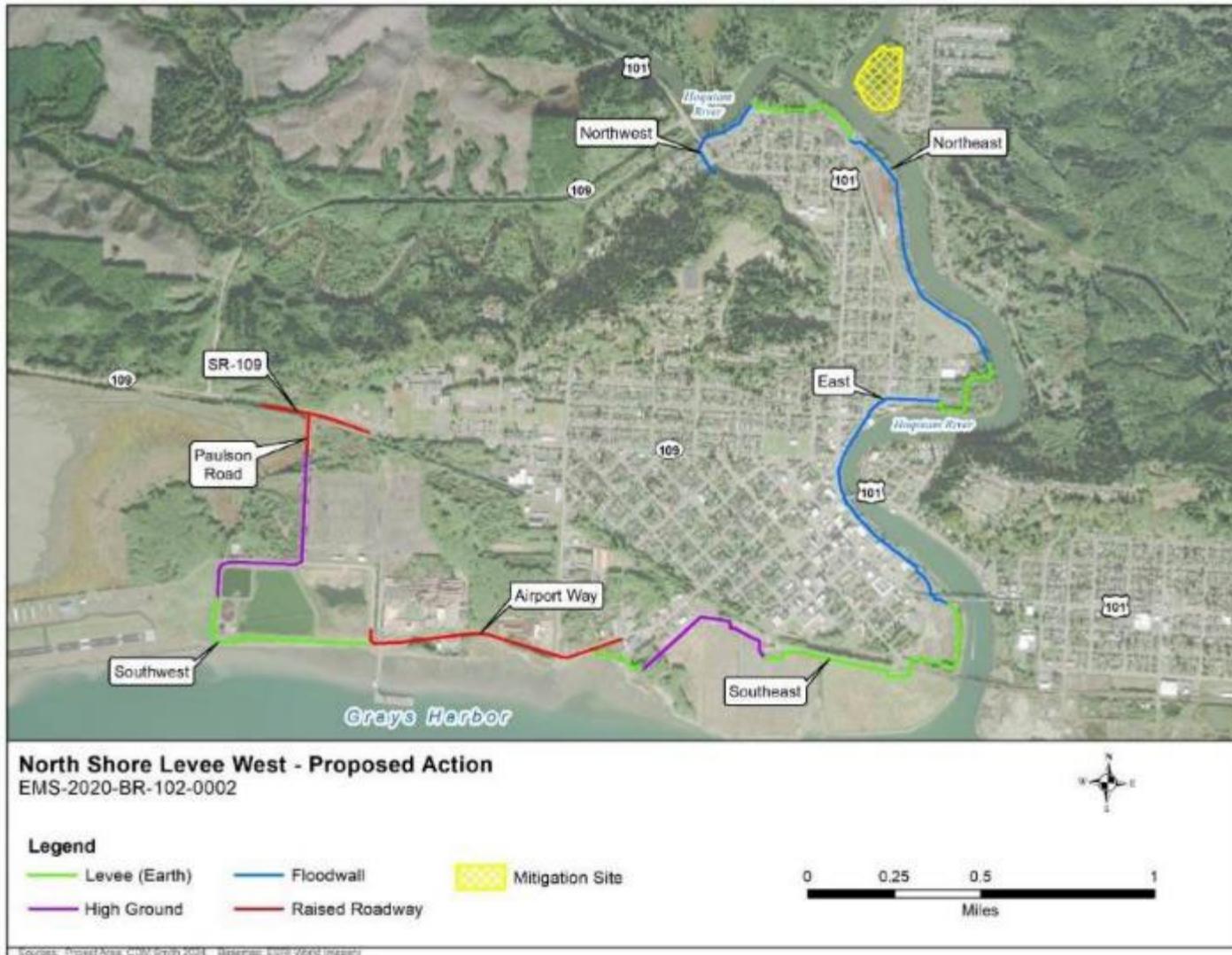


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# Project Overview



- Approximately 6.6 miles of new earthen berms, floodwalls, and raised road segments and existing high ground
- Restoration of industrial site on the east side of the Hoquiam River to replace impacted wetlands and floodplain habitats
- Reduce risks from a 500-year flood event; does not protect against tsunamis



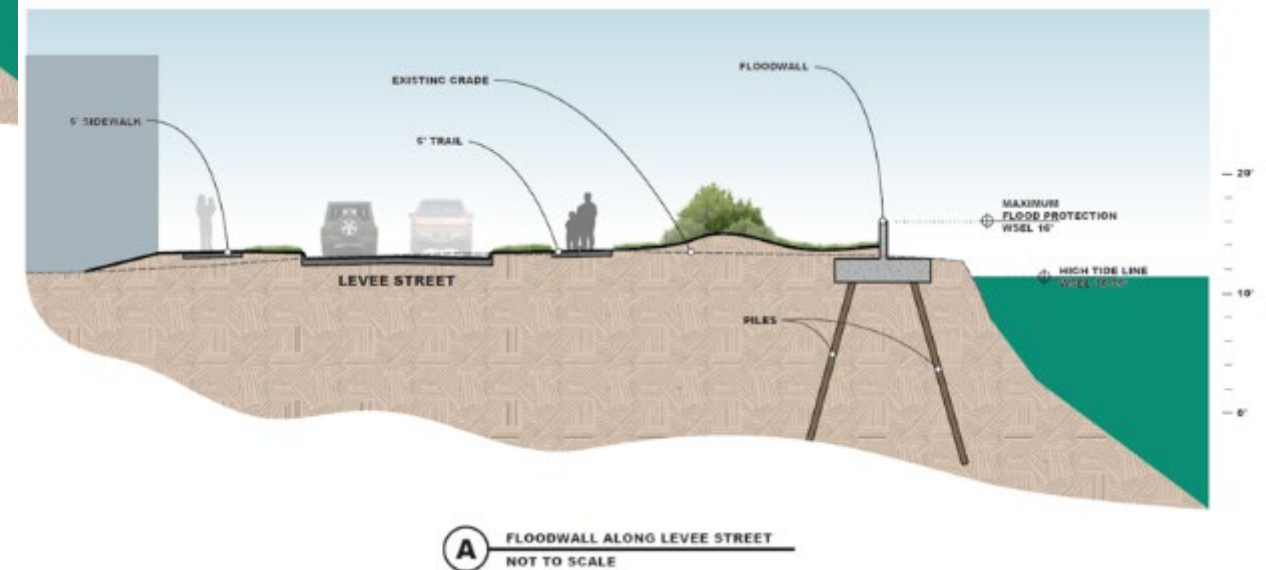
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## Project Overview (cont.)



- Generally, ranges in height from approximately 2 to 5 feet above the existing ground surface.

- Earthen levees
- Floodwalls



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# Proposed Closure Structures

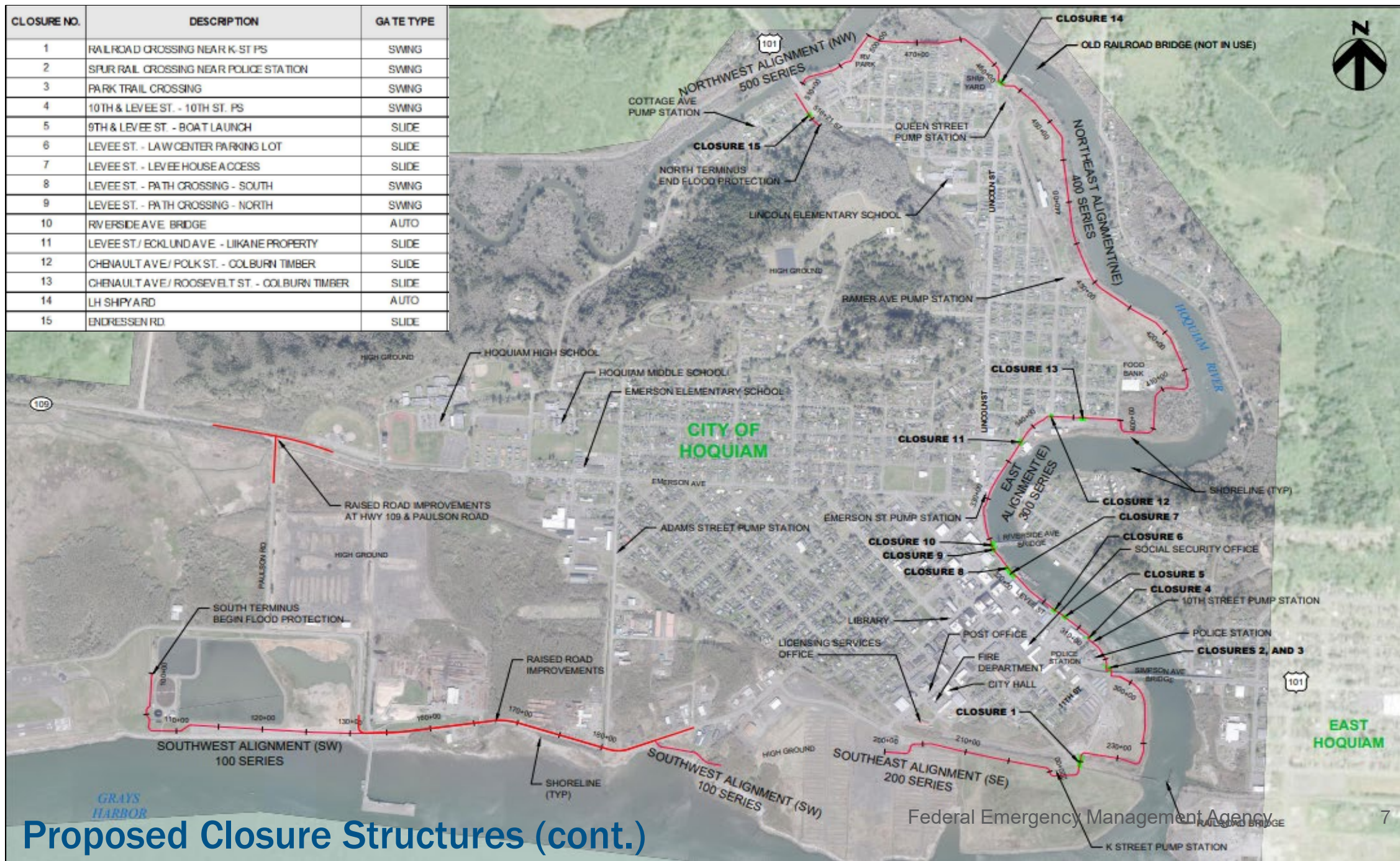
- Federal regulations require that all levee openings be provided with closure devices.
- Openings (closures) must be provided for pedestrian, vehicle and equipment access.
- 15 closures are required for the NSLW (original design had 60).
- Flood/storm warning system will be utilized to inform decisions on when closures are activated.
- Closures designed quick deployment/installation and removal.



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CLOSURE NO.	DESCRIPTION	GATE TYPE
1	RAILROAD CROSSING NEAR K-ST PS	SWING
2	SPUR RAIL CROSSING NEAR POLICE STATION	SWING
3	PARK TRAIL CROSSING	SWING
4	10TH & LEVEE ST. - 10TH ST. PS	SWING
5	9TH & LEVEE ST. - BOAT LAUNCH	SLIDE
6	LEVEE ST. - LAW CENTER PARKING LOT	SLIDE
7	LEVEE ST. - LEVEE HOUSE ACCESS	SLIDE
8	LEVEE ST. - PATH CROSSING - SOUTH	SWING
9	LEVEE ST. - PATH CROSSING - NORTH	SWING
10	RIVERSIDE AVE. BRIDGE	AUTO
11	LEVEE ST./ECKLUND AVE. - LIKANE PROPERTY	SLIDE
12	CHENAULT AVE./POLK ST. - COLBURN TIMBER	SLIDE
13	CHENAULT AVE./ROOSEVELT ST. - COLBURN TIMBER	SLIDE
14	LH SHIPYARD	AUTO
15	ENDRESSEN RD.	SLIDE



## Proposed Closure Structures (cont.)

Federal Emergency Management Agency



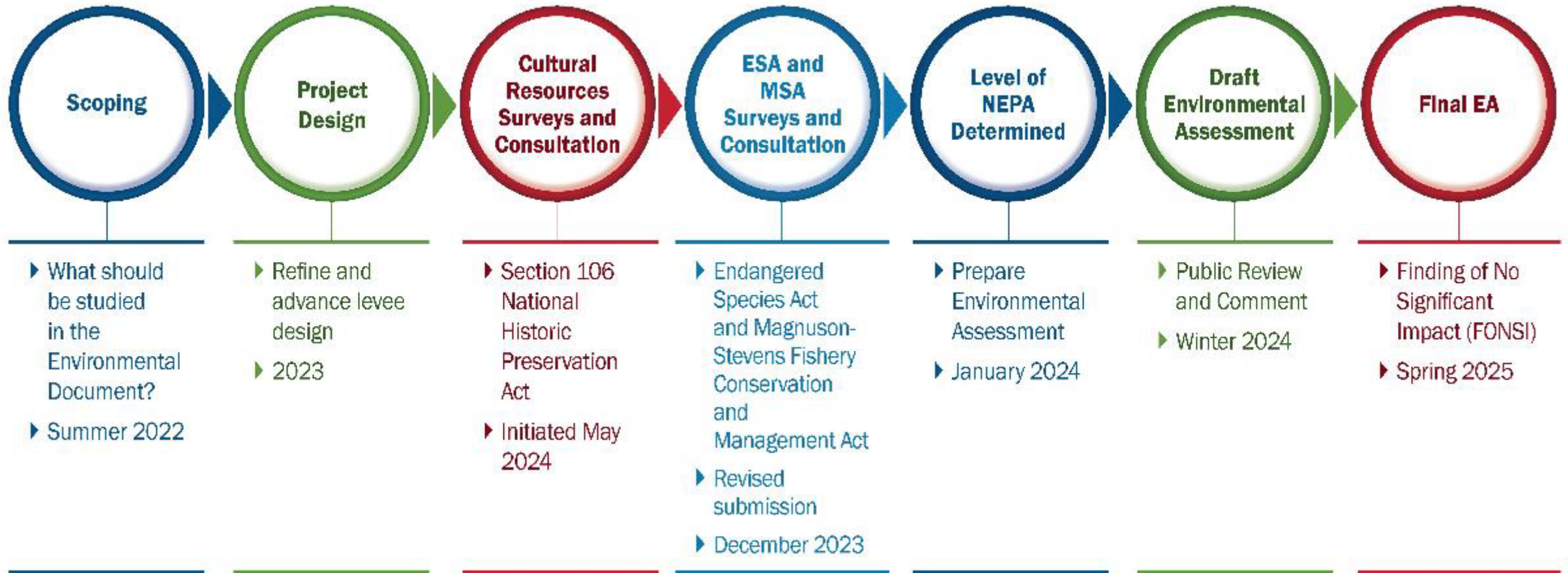
# Environmental Review Process

Evaluate impacts and compliance with federal laws, regulations, and Executive Orders

National Environmental Policy Act	Biological Resources	Water Resources	Cultural/Tribal Resources	Social Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations in their planning and decision-making</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Endangered Species Act</li><li>• Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act</li><li>• Magnuson–Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act</li><li>• Migratory Bird Treaty Act</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EO 11988, Floodplains and EO 11990, Wetlands</li><li>• Federal Flood Risk Management Standard Interim Policy</li><li>• Clean Water Act</li><li>• Coastal Zone Management Act</li><li>• Wild and Scenic Rivers Act</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National Historic Preservation Act<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tribal Consultation</li><li>• Section 106 Consultation</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EO 12898, Environmental Justice</li><li>• Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</li><li>• Clean Air Act</li></ul>



# Environmental Review Process



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# Environmental Review under NEPA

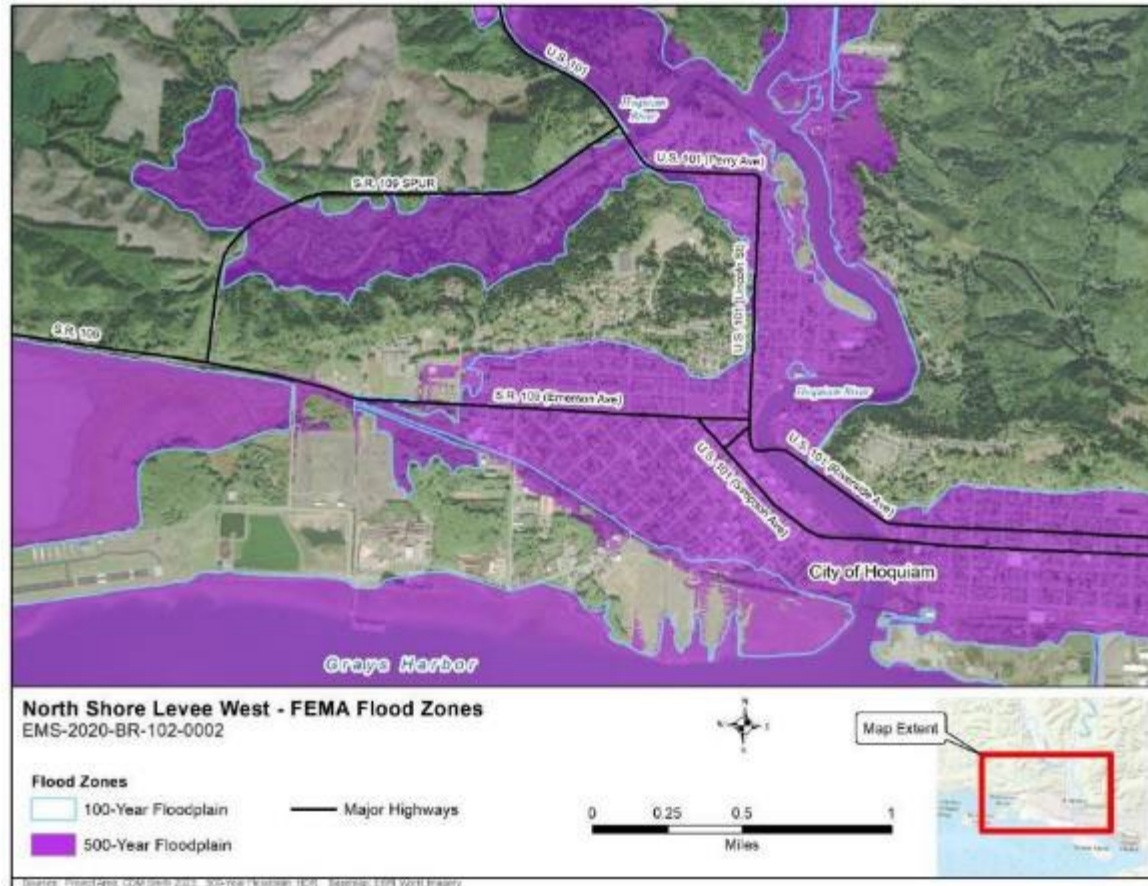
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- 1970 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) last amended by Congress in 2023
  - Requires federal agencies to evaluate potential environmental impacts as part of their decision-making process
  - Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement if expect significant impacts or an Environmental Assessment if no significant impacts
  - Decision based on the design, impacts, and ESA, MSA, and NHPA analyses
- Environmental Assessment contents:
    - Purpose and Need
    - Alternatives
    - Project Description
    - Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts
    - Other Permits and Approvals





# Purpose and Need



- The purpose is to reduce riverine and coastal flooding and flood damage
- To reduce flood impacts on the business district, critical infrastructure, and residences
- Project would also reduce flood insurance costs for residents



# What is the 100 Year flood and the 500Yr flood? What's the Difference?

The 1-percent Annual Exceedance Probability flood has a 1 in 100 chance of being equaled or exceeded in any 1 year, it often is referred to as the “100-year flood”

The “500-year flood” corresponds to an Annual Exceedance Probability of 0.2 percent, which means a flood

**0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD ELEVATION**

**1% ANNUAL CHANCE (BASE) FLOOD ELEVATION**

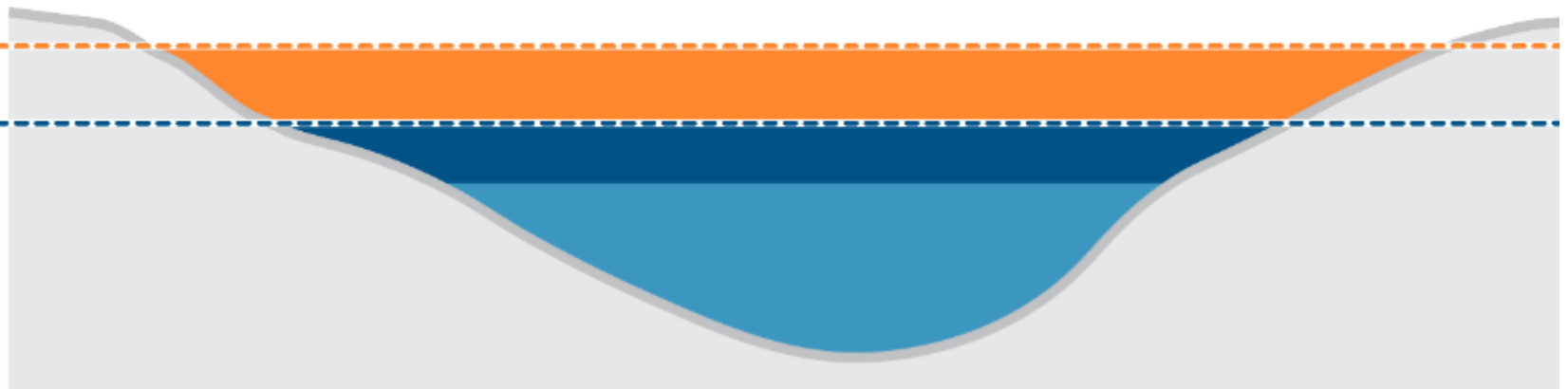


Figure 6 – Pre-FFRMS flood elevation requirements

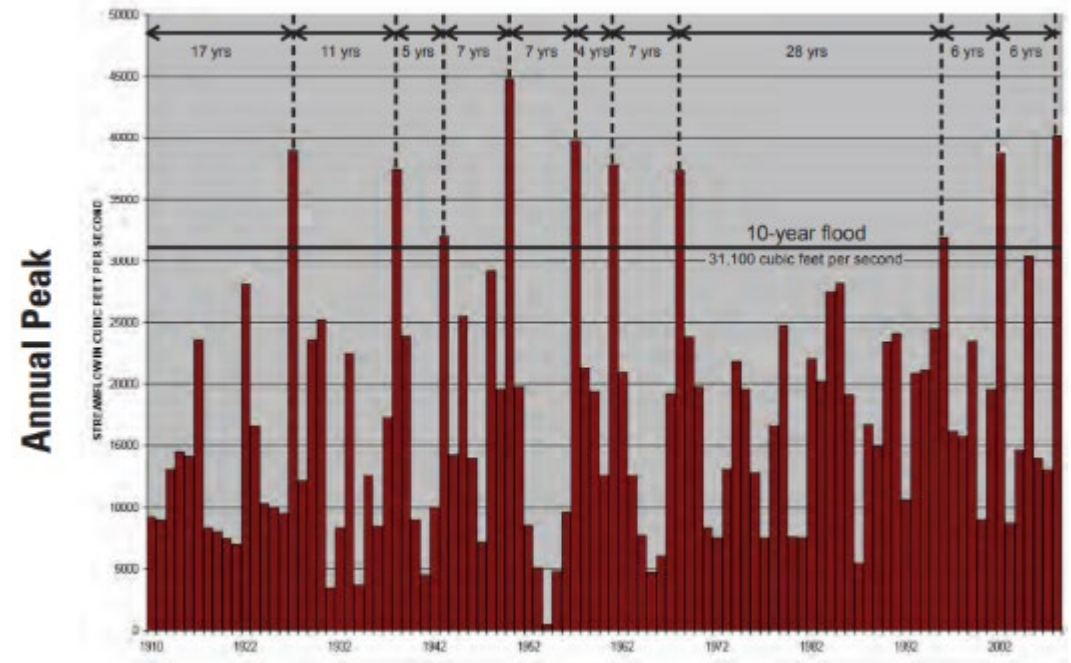


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# How could we experience a "100-year flood" two years in a row?

- Flood has a 1 % chance of occurring in any year
- The chances that a river will flow as high as the 100-year flood stage this year is 1 in 100
- Statistically, each year begins with the same 1 % chance that a 100-year event will occur
- During the span of a 30-year mortgage, a home in the 1-percent (100-year) floodplain has a 26-percent chance of being flooded at least once during those 30 years!



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# Alternatives

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- No Action:
  - No change in current flood impacts
- Proposed Action
  - Construct levee system
- Alternatives considered and dismissed
  - Elevate structures
  - Different alignments (proposed action has been refined based on public input and technical studies)
  - Retrofit pump stations



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# Potential Impacts

## ■ Short Term:

- Negligible to minor adverse impacts on
  - soils, topography, visual quality, air quality, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, vegetation, fish and wildlife, historic resources, hazardous materials, utilities, public health and safety, and environmental justice.
- Moderate noise and vibration impacts from use of pile drivers to install floodwall foundations
- Traffic impacts from multiple truck trips to import soil and materials for earthen berms
- Use of best management practices during construction would reduce impacts.

## ■ Long Term:

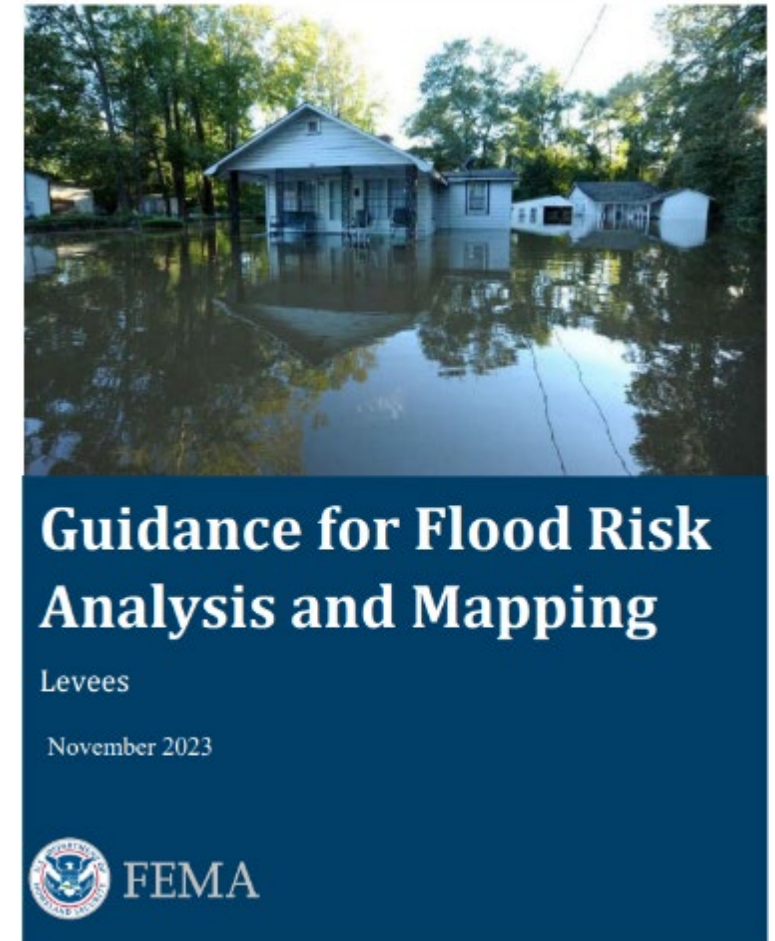
- Minor adverse impacts on
  - topography, visual quality and aesthetics, vegetation, wildlife, fish, and threatened and endangered species
- Benefits from wetland and floodplain creation at mitigation site
- Reduction in flood risk for most parcels in west Hoquiam (1,765 parcels)



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# Hydraulic Modeling Methods

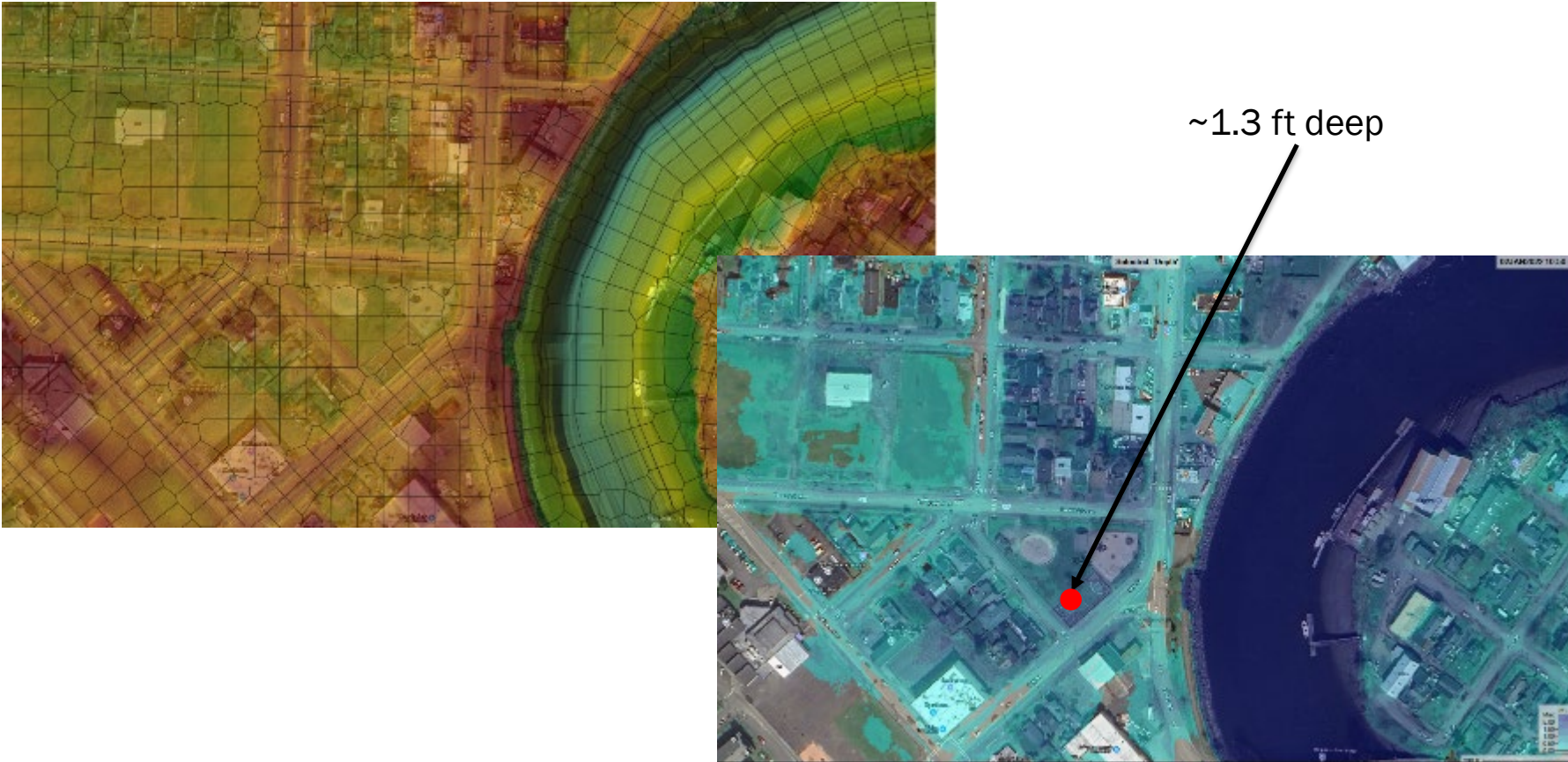
- Key Requirements
  - Accreditation: 44 CFR 65.10
  - Primary analysis for flooding related to freeboard, overtopping, and interior drainage.
- Interior Drainage
  - Management of runoff and water pooling within levee-protected areas.
  - Integration of gravity outlets, pumping stations, and drainage channels in modeling.
- Data Inputs
  - Topography, hydrology, storm network, and levee specs.
- Considered NSL-W only and both NSL-W & NSL





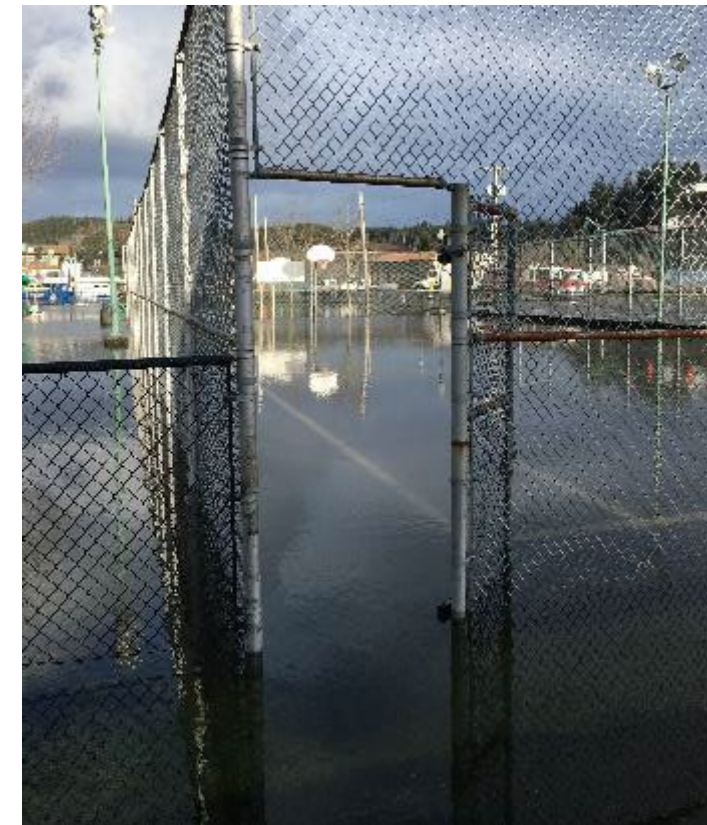
# Hydraulic Modeling Selection: Coastal & Riverine

## HEC-RAS 2D



## January 2022 Flood

### (5th & H Street)



## January 2022 Flood Depths

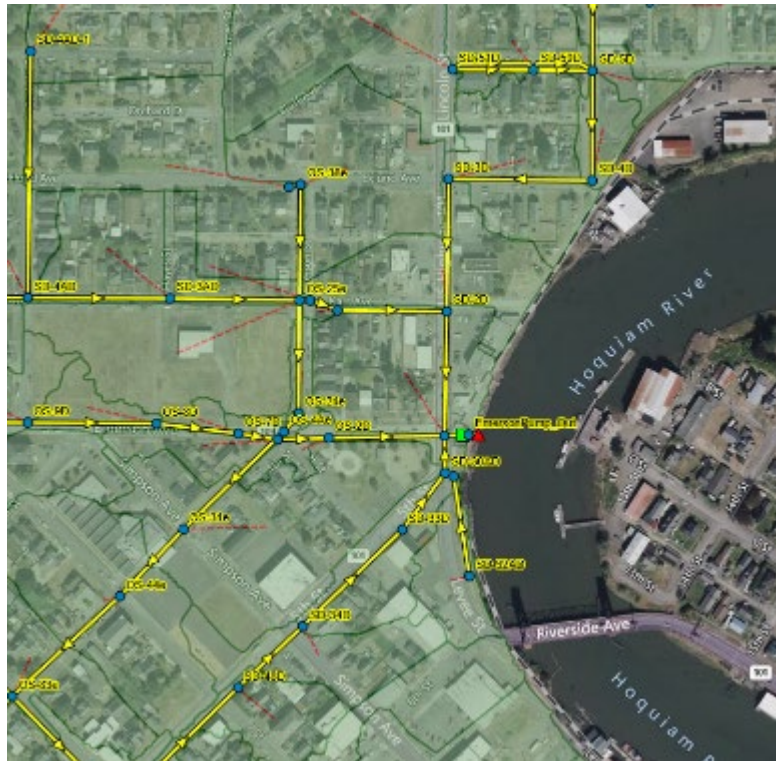


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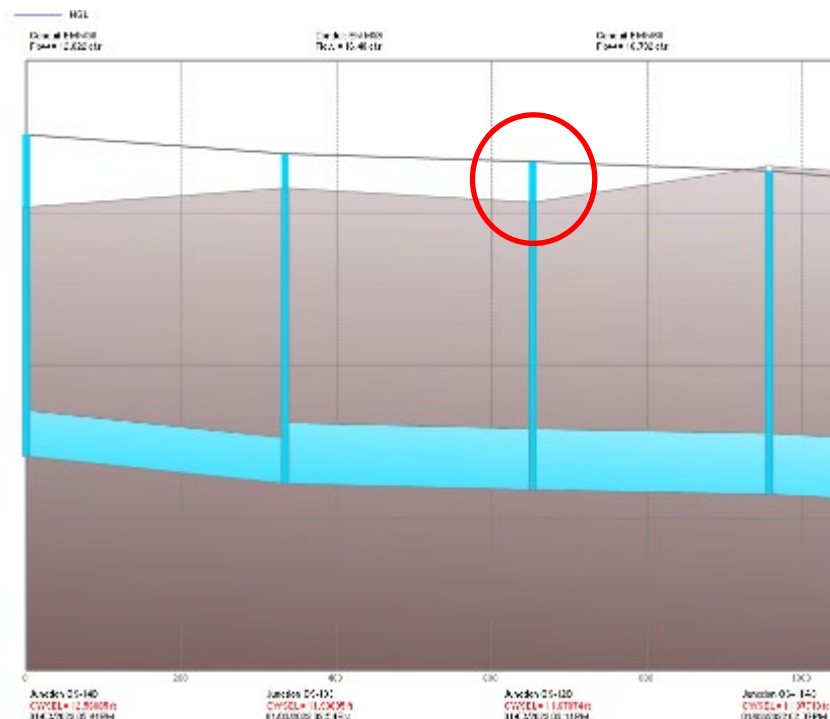


# Hydraulic Modeling Selection: Interior Drainage

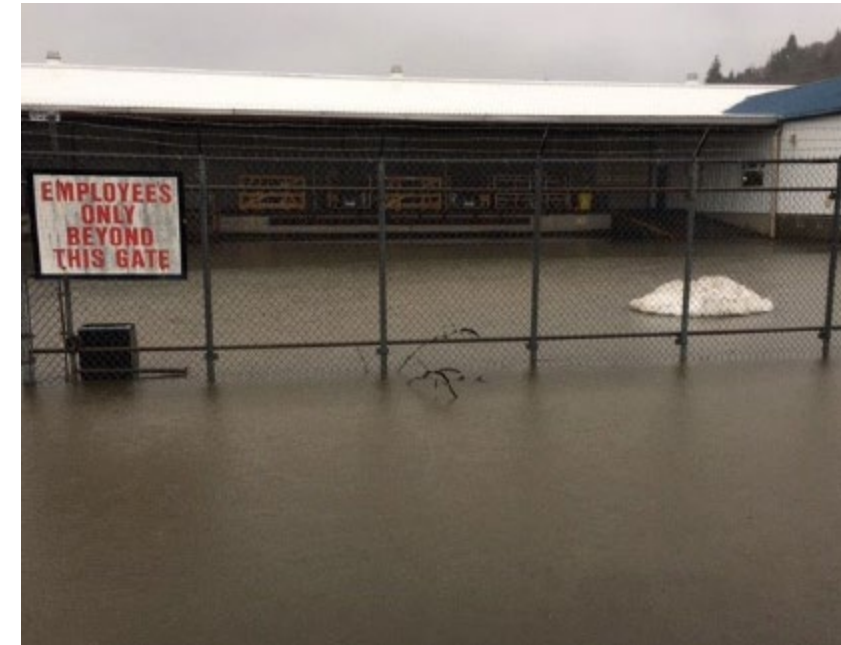
## PCSWMM



## Pipe and Pump Modeling



## January 2022 Flood Surcharge (Cherry Street)



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# Potential Impacts

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- **Change in flood risk**

- Slight increases in flood risk at 107 parcels
- None of the currently developed parcels would experience modeled increases greater than 6 inches.
- Up to five parcels may be added to Zone X-(1% Depth less than 1 Foot) where the average depth of the 1-percent annual chance floodplain is less than 1 foot.
- 91 percent reduction of structures within revised regulated floodplain (1,765 parcels)
- Following the accreditation and LOMR review processes parcels removed from regulated floodplain would have reduced flood risks.



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# Potential Impacts



- Overview maps created to show impact regions (pre- vs post-)
- Overview Maps showing future flood risk under NSL-W only and NSL-W & NSL conditions

## Details at Station



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# Next Steps



## KEY

**Red** = FEMA is responsible

**Green** = City is responsible

**Blue** = Both FEMA and City are responsible



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# When is Flood Insurance Mandatory?

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Flood Insurance is mandatory for property owners:

In the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)  
(High-risk flood zones, beginning with Zone A or Zone V)

Government-backed  
mortgages  
(e.g., FHA, VA loans)

Mortgages from  
federally-regulated  
lenders

Certain federal grants  
and disaster assistance



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## When is Flood Insurance Mandatory (cont.)

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Property owners who receive disaster assistance for acquisition, construction, or repair of a structure

- Must purchase flood insurance if within SFHA
- May not be eligible for some disaster assistance if flood insurance policy lapses





# How to Comment

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Review the Draft EA at FEMA's NEPA Repository or a hard copy at:

- Hoquiam Library, 420 - 7th Street, Hoquiam, WA
- The Building Department, Hoquiam City Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
609 - 8th Street, Hoquiam, WA



Provide written comments before **January 22, 2025**:

- Tonight – using the comment cards available at registration
- Tonight - Talk to the court reporter
- Email to: [fema-r10-ehp-comments@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:fema-r10-ehp-comments@fema.dhs.gov) (Please include “Hoquiam” in the subject line)
- Mail to: FEMA Region X, 130 228th Street SW, Bothell, WA 98021



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## Open House

- Discuss the project with FEMA staff, City staff, and consultants
- Review the design for specific parcels
- Review the hydraulic modeling results for specific parcels
- Complete a comment card
- Share the fact sheet and comment card with other residents
- Give comments to the court reporter



For more information about the project contact:

Science Kilner

Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region 10  
[fema-r10-ehp-comments@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:fema-r10-ehp-comments@fema.dhs.gov)

Brian Shay

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