

Estimating Base Flood Elevations in Approximate A Zones

Kurt Buchanan, CFM

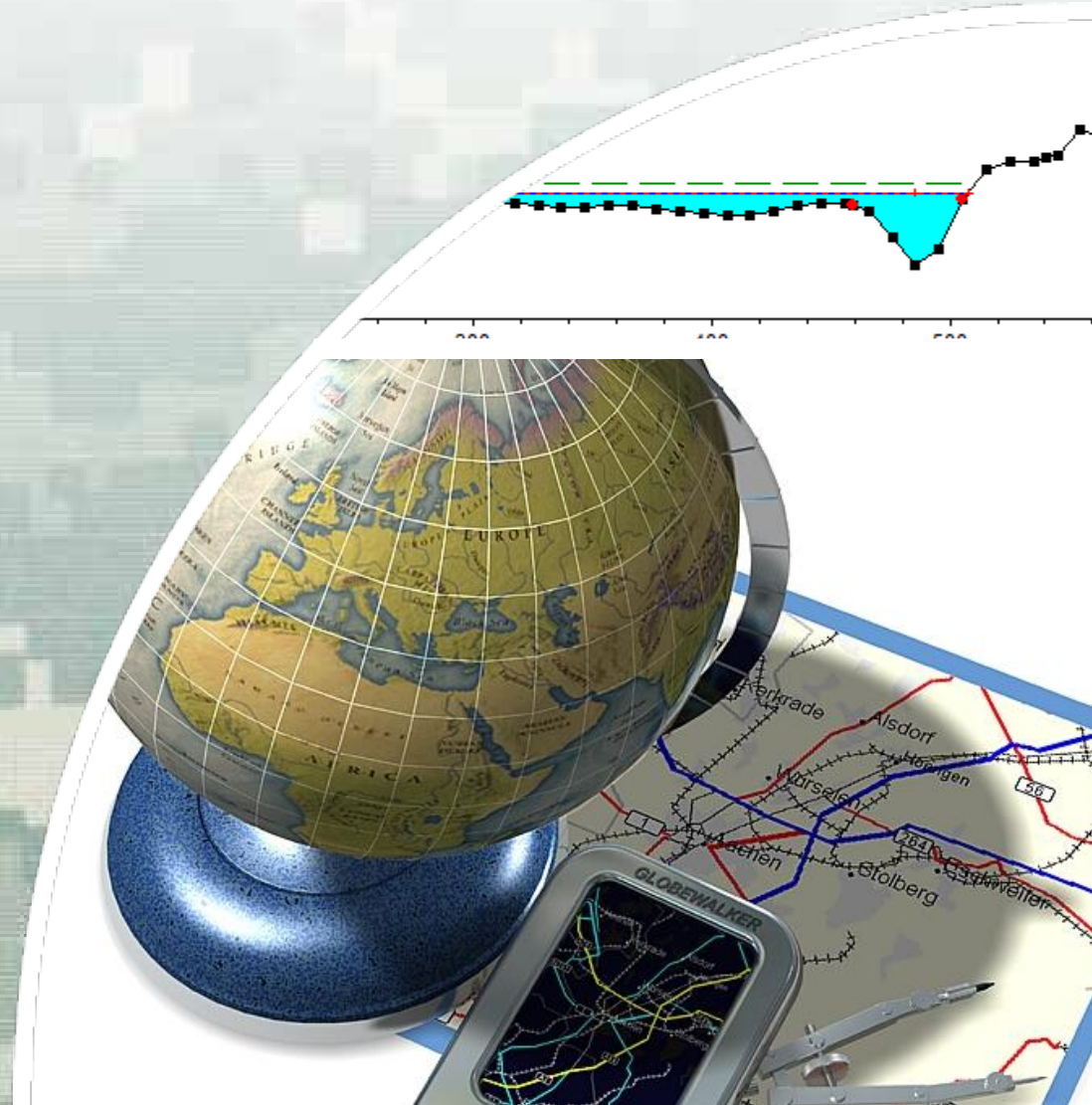
Huntington District Corps of Engineers

WVFMA Conference, June 2013



®

US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®



BFE Requirements in Approximate A Zones

- § FEMA 265: Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas, July 1995
- § Requires use of best available data to determine a BFE
- § Describes simplified methods and detailed methods
 - ▶ Simplified: point on boundary, contour interpolation
 - ▶ Detailed: requires floodplain geometry (**topography**), discharge (**hydrology**), and flood height (**hydraulics**)
- § A simplified method CANNOT be used for an Elevation Certificate



Topography

How can I get a Cross Section?

- § Can be obtained from existing mapping or surveyed
- § Cross sections can be derived from digital elevation models (DEMs) from USGS using GIS software
- § ESRI's ArcGIS software or Quantum GIS open source software



Cross section in Quantum GIS

Quantum GIS 1.8.0-Lisboa - TutorialMap

File Edit View Layer Settings Plugins Vector Raster Database Web Help

Layers

- terrain-ft
- Google Hybrid

Control rendering order

Layer order

- terrain-ft
- Google Hybrid

Control rendering order

Profile Table Settings

1,040
1,020
1,000
980
960
940

0 200 400 600 800 1,000

Layer	Band
1 terrain-ft	1

Save as PDF Selection Temporary polyline

Add Layer Remove Layer

Click for polyline and double click to end (r) Coordinate: 1998476,260286 Scale: 1:4389 Render EPSG:3734



Hydrology

What is the 100-year flow?

- § Can be obtained from a USGS program called NSS (National Stream Statistics)
- § Requires the drainage area in square miles
- § Drainage area can be determined using a flow accumulation grid or watersheds in a GIS program



NSS Program

State: West_Virginia Site Name: Unnamed

Rural

Rural 1

Rural 1
 Basin Drainage Area: 5.82 square miles
 1 Region
 Region: Peak_Flow_East_Region
 Drainage_Area = 5.82 square miles
 Crippen & Bue Region 4

Statistic	Value, cfs	Standard Error, %	Equivalent Years
PK2	276	39	2.3
PK5	455	34	5.2
PK10	600	32	8.3
PK25	796	32	13
PK50	952	33	15
PK100	1120	35	17
PK200	1300	37	19
PK500	1560	40	20

maximum: 15600 (for C&B region 4)

Frequency Plot Hydrograph Weight



Hydraulics

If I put discharge A through area B, what will the water elevation be?

- § A hydraulic program can use the cross section profile and the discharge to estimate the water surface elevation
- § FEMA's Quick-2 v2: simplified model built for analyzing a single cross section
 - ▶ Easy to use, but not always stable
- § HEC-RAS: built for more detail, but can be used in a simplified manner



Quick-2

Cross Section Profile

Open Existing File - [Normal Depth Method - Irregular Channel]

File Method X-Section View Help

Cross Section 1.1 INPUT

Station Elevation Insert Delete

Ground Points 22 Save Points

Stati	Elev	Stati	Elev	Stati	Elev	Stati	Elev	Stati	Elev
2.88	2517	8.64	2512	11.52	2507	14.40	2503	17.28	2499
20.17	2496	23.04	2494	25.92	2493	28.81	2494	31.69	2495
60.51	2495	77.8	2496	106.6	2497	112.3	2499	129.6	2506
138.3	2510	146.5	2513	158.4	2517	175.7	2523	181.5	2526
190.1	2528	230.5	2530						

Starting ...

WS Elev or Depth (ft)

EG Slope .01

Channel Bank LEFT 20.17 CHANNEL CHANNEL RIGHT 31.699

Manning's n .09 .065 .09

Reach Len (ft)

Loss Coefficients Contr. 0.1 Exp. 0.3

Discharge (cfs) 1330

Compute New X-Section

OUTPUT

Crit Depth (ft) 2497.83

WS Elev 2499.28 Depth (ft) 5.31 Top Width (ft) 95 Flow Type Sub-Critical

EG Elev 2499.59 Ch Vel (f/s) 6.18 K Ratio 1. Froude # .43

100-year discharge



HEC-RAS

Steady Flow Boundary Conditions

Available External Boundary Condition Types

Selected Boundary Condition Locations and Types

Reach	Profile	Upstream	Downstream
1	all	Normal Depth S = 0.0001	Normal Depth S = .0001

HEC-RAS

Enter the upstream slope for normal depth computation for reach: Reach 1 for all profiles.

0.0001

Cross Section Data - existing

Downstream Reach Lengths

	LDB	Channel	ROB
	60	60	60

Manning's n Values

	LDB	Channel	ROB
	0.05	0.025	0.05

Main Channel Bank Stations

	Left Bank	Right Bank
	985	1015

Con/Exp Coefficient (Steady Flow)

	Contraction	Expansion
	0.3	0.5

simpleproject Plan: plan 03 station 100

Elevation (ft)

Station (ft)

HEC-RAS 4.0

Run

- Steady Flow Analysis
- Unsteady Flow Analysis
- Sediment Analysis
- Water Quality Analysis
- Hydraulic Design Functions
- Run Multiple Plans
- Run RAS-ACH Coupled Model
- Run RAS-HPCDF Coupled Model

Steady Flow Analysis

Geometry File: existing

Steady Flow File: flow

Flow Regime: Subcritical

COMPUTE



Considerations

- § How detailed is the elevation data?
- § Is the channel adequately depicted? On large rivers, is the water surface included in the DEM?
- § Is flooding influenced by backwater from another source?
- § Could a bridge, culvert, or other structure have significant hydraulic influence?
- § What is the purpose for the BFE? Single home or large development?



Documentation

Document as much as possible in a letter or report to be submitted with an Elevation Certificate

- Software used
- Elevation data source
- Drainage area
- NSS parameters
- 100-year discharge
- Manning's N values
- Screenshots
- Profile Graph

Include enough information for FEMA to be able to see that you used a detailed method to determine the BFE



How in the world can I do all that?

Go to the GIS Resources page
at wvfma.org to find

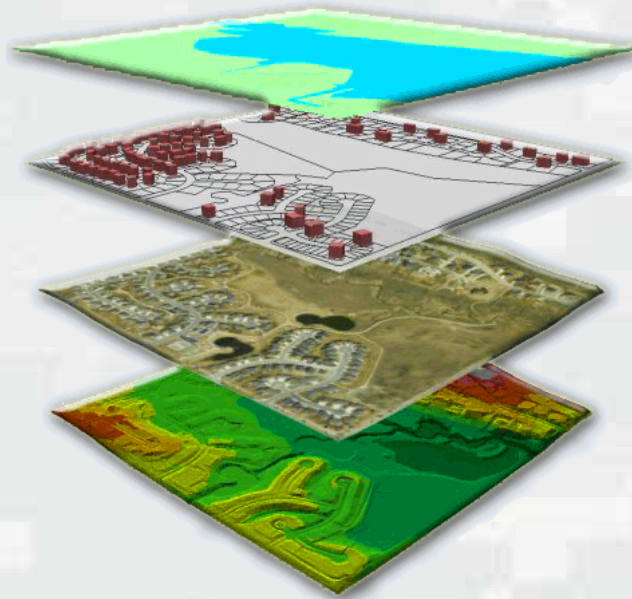
*Estimating a Base Flood Elevation using
Quantum GIS*

Estimating a Base Flood Elevation using
Open Source Software

by Kurt Buchanan, CFM
May 30, 2013



QUESTIONS?



kurt.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil

