



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

May 2, 2018

FCD Motion FCD18-01

Proposed No. FCD18-01.2

Sponsors

1 A MOTION relating to the Lower Green River Corridor
2 Plan; initiating the planning process for a proposal that will
3 result in the Plan; describing the goals and purposes of the
4 proposal; describing alternative means of accomplishing
5 the goals and purposes of the proposal; requesting the
6 District responsible official to begin State Environmental
7 Policy Act review of the proposal; and establishing the
8 charter for and membership of a Lower Green River
9 Corridor Plan Advisory Committee.

10 WHEREAS, the King County Flood Control District ("the District") through
11 Resolution FCD2016-05 directed the District executive director to prepare a work plan
12 and budget for a Lower Green River Corridor Plan ("the LGRCP") and to issue a request
13 for proposal for a consultant to prepare a State Environmental Policy Act ("SEPA")
14 programmatic environmental impact statement ("EIS") for the LGRCP, and

15 WHEREAS, the LGRCP is a follow-up plan to the Interim System-Wide
16 Improvement Framework ("Interim SWIF") submitted by the District to the United States
17 Army Corps of Engineers in February 2016 and accepted by the Corps on March 31,
18 2017, and

19 WHEREAS, the Interim SWIF maintains eligibility for flood damage repairs

20 under the federal PL 84-99 Program, but does not include projects to extend flood
21 protection and does not address multiple objectives, and

22 WHEREAS, the District through Resolution FCD2016-05 determined that
23 the broader objectives supported by stakeholders who participated as Interim SWIF
24 advisors can best be achieved through a long-range planning process that includes a
25 SEPA EIS that can analyze cumulative impacts and reasonable alternatives for
26 accomplishing the objectives of flood protection, economic vitality, equity and social
27 justice, habitat restoration, housing, recreation, salmon recovery, water quality and other
28 issues to be defined through an EIS scoping process, and

29 WHEREAS, pursuant to chapter 86.15 RCW, the District's purposes and
30 powers include planning, constructing, acquiring, repairing, maintaining and operating
31 all necessary equipment, facilities, improvements and works to control, conserve and
32 remove flood waters and storm waters, as well as taking action necessary to protect life
33 and property from flood water damage, and

34 WHEREAS, the District through Resolution FCD2014-09.1 adopted
35 provisional levels of protection for 43.7 shoreline miles of the Lower Green River as
36 described in the map exhibit dated, June 12, 2014, attached to Resolution FCD2014-09.1,
37 and

38 WHEREAS, the District desires to initiate the planning process for a proposal
39 that will result in the LGRCP, by adopting the goals and purposes of the proposal, and

40 WHEREAS, the District through Resolution FCD2016-04 adopted SEPA
41 procedures ("SEPA Resolution"), and

42 WHEREAS, the SEPA Resolution designates the District executive director

43 as the District's SEPA responsible official, and

44 WHEREAS, Section 4 of the SEPA Resolution states that for all proposals
45 for which the District is the lead agency, the District executive director, as SEPA
46 responsible official, shall make the threshold determination, supervise scoping, prepare
47 any required EIS and perform any other functions assigned to the lead agency or the
48 responsible official under the SEPA Resolution, and

49 WHEREAS, Section 5D of the SEPA Resolution states that the District shall
50 be the lead agency for the LGRCP, and

51 WHEREAS, Section 6 of the SEPA Resolution states that the responsible
52 official shall begin any required environmental review at the earliest point in the planning
53 and decision making process when the principal features of the proposal and its probable
54 environmental impacts are reasonably identified, and

55 WHEREAS, the principal features of the LGRCP proposal and its probable
56 environmental impacts can be reasonably identified, and

57 WHEREAS, under the SEPA regulations, Chapter 197-11 WAC, which are
58 adopted by reference in the SEPA Resolution, the SEPA responsible official must issue a
59 threshold determination for the proposal for the LGRCP, and

60 WHEREAS, under SEPA regulations, the SEPA responsible official must
61 issue a determination of significance ("DS") if a proposal may have a probable significant
62 adverse environmental impacts, and

63 WHEREAS, a DS must state that agencies, affected tribes and members of
64 the public are invited to comment on the scope of the EIS, and

65 WHEREAS, if the SEPA responsible official issues a DS for the LGRCP

66 proposal, the District must prepare an EIS, which must discuss probable significant
67 adverse environmental impacts and reasonable alternatives, including mitigation
68 measures, that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance environmental
69 quality, and

70 WHEREAS, if the SEPA responsible official issues a DS and the District
71 prepares an EIS, the District will engage in a robust public involvement process to
72 develop the LGRCP proposal and the EIS, and

73 WHEREAS, the Lower Green River study area includes flood risk reduction
74 facilities in multiple jurisdictional ownerships and is surrounded by mixed land uses,
75 including agricultural, commercial, industrial, open space, recreational and residential,
76 and

77 WHEREAS, the Lower Green River study area is the largest warehouse and
78 distribution hub in the entire Northwest, supplying the region with groceries, food service
79 products, gasoline, medical supplies and other critical provisions and includes many of
80 the region's major employers, and

81 WHEREAS, flood risk modeling conducted by the District in 2014 finds that
82 levee overtopping or breaching that resulted in floodplain inundation of one to 10 feet or
83 more put at risk, people, structures, infrastructure and economic activity including
84 approximately 22,000 people that live in the floodplain and approximately 9,000
85 residential, commercial and public facilities, based on 2014 data, and

86 WHEREAS, expected annual damages and economic impacts due to flooding
87 were estimated in 2014 to be \$47.1 million over a 50-year period and the present value of
88 those impacts were estimated to be \$1.1 billion, and

89 WHEREAS, the District desires to update the membership of the LGRCP
90 Advisory Committee established through FCD2016-12.2 and to provide a charter to guide
91 their work, and

92 WHEREAS, when complete, the LGRCP will be formally adopted by the
93 District;

94 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF
95 SUPERVISORS OF THE KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT:

96 SECTION 1. The goals and purposes of a proposal that will result in the
97 LGRCP ("the Proposal") are to provide an integrated and reasonable long-term approach
98 to reduce flood-risk within the Lower Green River Corridor while balancing multiple
99 objectives within the study area, including but not limited to economic vitality and
100 environmental protection. This integrated approach is intended to protect people,
101 property and jobs, while reducing conflicts between flood facilities, agricultural land use,
102 economic development, equity and social justice, habitat restoration, housing, recreation,
103 salmon recovery, water quality and other issues that will be considered and analyzed
104 through a SEPA EIS scoping process. This integrated approach also is intended to reduce
105 flood risks while supporting the economic prosperity of the region and improving fish
106 habitat.

107 SECTION 2. The District SEPA responsible official is requested to make a
108 threshold determination for the Proposal as soon as possible pursuant to the SEPA
109 regulations, Chapter 197-11 WAC and the SEPA Resolution, and if the threshold
110 determination is a DS, to initiate scoping for and preparation of an EIS as soon as
111 possible.

112 SECTION 3. The alternatives to the Proposal described in Section 4 of this
113 Resolution use the following assumptions about flood facility project types:

114 A. Flood facility project "type a" are levees or floodwalls with riverward side
115 slopes of less than 2.5:1. Project footprints would be designed to limit property
116 acquisitions while still meeting engineering standards for certification. This facility type
117 is intended in the most constrained locations where a facility "type b or c" (described
118 below) would impact existing agricultural land, buildings, parking or traveled roadways.
119 Permit agencies are likely to require off-site mitigation for this facility type. The
120 approximate footprint of this facility type is no greater than 100 feet from the ordinary
121 high water mark to the extent of maintenance access.

122 B. Flood facility project "type b" are levees or floodwalls with riverward side
123 slopes of 2.5:1 or more that can be planted with vegetation and/or a bench, including
124 large woody debris, scour protection and enhanced vegetation. This facility type would
125 likely require more land acquisition or easements and are more likely to be self-
126 mitigating than facility "type a" described above. This facility type is intended in
127 locations where a wider footprint would not impact existing agricultural land, buildings,
128 parking or traveled roadways. Under this alternative, the District would provide offsite
129 habitat mitigation, only if required by permitting agencies. Existing recreational facilities
130 would be maintained and limited recreational enhancements would be funded by the
131 District if feasible as part of a flood facility. No habitat enhancement would be
132 provided beyond mitigation required by permitting agencies. The approximate footprint
133 of this facility type is 100 to 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark to the extent of
134 maintenance access.

135 C. Flood facility project "type c" are levee setbacks or floodwalls with
136 benches, possible acquisition and relocations, enhanced shade and more opportunity for
137 riparian and aquatic enhancement. Existing setback levees may require some
138 modification to provide the 500-year level of protection. Riverward side slopes are 3:1.
139 This facility type is intended in locations where a levee setback would not impact existing
140 agricultural and, buildings, parking or traveled roadways. The footprint of this facility
141 type is 150 feet or more from the ordinary high water mark to the extent of maintenance
142 access.

143 D. Flood facility project "type d" are physical non-structural measures such
144 as home elevations, basement removal with utility addition, flood proofing, berms, ring
145 levees, farm pads and drainage improvements. The United States Army Corps of
146 Engineers defines these measures as physical nonstructural measures applied to a
147 structure or its contents that prevent or provide resistance to damage from flooding.
148 Physical nonstructural measures differ from structural measures in that they focus on
149 reducing the consequences of flooding instead of focusing on reducing the probability of
150 flooding.

151 SECTION 4. Possible alternatives to be discussed and analyzed in an EIS for
152 the Proposal are described below. The District acknowledges that these alternatives may
153 be modified, changed or replaced during the EIS scoping process or preparation of the
154 EIS. The maps attached to this Motion are for illustrative purposes only; they may
155 contain inaccuracies and should not be considered binding or final.

156 Alternative 1 - No Action - Implement the adopted 2018-2023 six-year capital
157 improvement program (CIP) which includes 2.1 miles of new facilities designed to

158 contain a flow of 18,800 cubic feet per second, plus three feet of freeboard, a 500-year
159 level of protection, as well as maintenance of existing levees and revetments.

160 SEPA regulations require a "no-action" alternative for an EIS. The no-action
161 alternative would provide a baseline for comparison of potential effects of the other
162 Proposal alternatives. Under the no-action alternative, the District would maintain the
163 current level of protection for the existing PL-84-99 levees and other levees and
164 revetments. The no-action alternative assumes that the District will complete the projects
165 in the adopted 2018-2023 CIP, including those Interim SWIF Capital Projects that are in
166 the 2018-2023 CIP. It also assumes that the District will continue to make repairs to the
167 PL-84 99 levees as needed, in accordance with the Interim SWIF Vegetation
168 Management Plan. Under the no-action alternative, there would be no system-wide
169 increase in the level of protection; however the 2.1 miles of new facilities would be
170 designed at the higher level of protection to contain a flow of 18,800 cubic feet per
171 second, plus three feet of freeboard.

172 This alternative would include the following facilities as well as maintenance of
173 the existing 17 miles of PL 84-99 levees and 11 miles of other levees and revetments.

174 Facility type a: approximately .60 miles or 30% of the new facilities

175 Facility type b: approximately .57 miles or 28% of the new facilities

176 Facility type c: approximately .86 miles or 42% of the new facilities

177 The Lower Russell setback levee would be included in this alternative as a facility
178 type c and the Lower Russell floodwall is a facility type b. Maintenance would take
179 place on approximately 28 miles of existing levees and revetments.

180 Alternative 2 - Limited increase in the geographic extent of level of

181 protection - Build approximately 20 miles of new or improved facilities to meet the 500-
182 year level of protection designed to contain a flow of 18,800 cubic feet per second, plus
183 three feet of freeboard.

184 This alternative would include the increased level of protection for 17 miles of the
185 existing PL 84-99 levee system and approximately 3 miles of additional levees with an
186 increased level of protection; including filling shoreline gaps on the right bank between
187 PL 84-99 levees in Kent and Tukwila, and extending approximately 0.6 miles on the left
188 bank in Tukwila and 0.5 miles on the left bank in Auburn. This alternative also would
189 include maintenance on other non-PL 84-99 levees and revetments. Under this
190 alternative, the District would undertake limited real estate easements and relocations.
191 The District would implement all of the Interim SWIF identified capital projects, those
192 included in the no action alternative as well as those currently unfunded.

193 Facility type a: approximately 10.17 miles or 50% of the new facilities

194 Facility type b: approximately 4.86 miles or 23% of the new facilities

195 Facility type c: approximately 5.41 miles or 27% of the new facilities

196 Agricultural areas would be provided the same level of protection as they
197 currently have. Some agricultural drainage improvements and flood proofing may be
198 required to maintain the current level of protection.

199 Alternative 3 - Greater increase in the geographic extent of level of
200 protection, integrated habitat and recreation, agricultural protection facilities and habitat
201 restoration project partnerships - Build approximately 30 miles of new or improved
202 facilities to meet the 500-year level of protection designed to contain a flow of 18,800
203 cubic feet per second, plus three feet of freeboard. Provide physical non-structural flood

204 measures to reduce the consequence of flooding for approximately 2 miles.

205 This alternative would include the increased level of protection for the 17
206 miles of the existing PL 84-99 levee system, the two-miles of filling gaps between PL 84-
207 99 levees on the right bank in Kent and Tukwila, extending approximately 1 mile on the
208 left bank in Tukwila and Auburn and extending the system by ten-miles. This alternative
209 would include more real estate acquisitions than Alternative 2. The District would
210 implement all of the Interim SWIF identified capital projects including those in the No
211 Action Alternative as well as those currently unfunded. Agricultural land could have
212 drainage improvements and agricultural structures could be flood-proofed to achieve the
213 same level of protection as they currently have. Under this alternative, the District could
214 provide incentives for partnership funding to create habitat restoration opportunities
215 within WRIA-9.

216 Facility type a: approximately 15.43 miles or 49% of the facilities

217 Facility type b: approximately 5.39 miles or 17% of the facilities

218 Facility type c: approximately 9.08 miles or 29% of the facilities

219 Facility type d: approximately 1.91 miles or 6%

220 SECTION 5. The District establishes a Lower Green River Corridor Plan
221 Advisory Committee and sets forth membership seats on the Committee, as listed below.
222 The District Executive Committee must approve the list of names to fill the membership
223 seats. The charter for the Advisory Committee is to provide feedback on the clarity and
224 completeness of documents to ensure transparent and effective communications with the
225 public. Each Advisory Committee member is expected to provide subject matter
226 expertise on issues within their jurisdiction. The Advisory Committee will receive

227 informational briefings on the alternatives included in the scoping notice, Lower Green
228 River Corridor Plan, draft EIS and final EIS. The Advisory Committee will receive
229 briefings prior to or early in the formal public comment periods in order to ensure the
230 members are informed. The Advisory Committee may also be consulted with to provide
231 feedback on planning and policy questions.

232 Agency/Entity/Stakeholder

233 County: King County Flood Control District, Chair or designee

234 County: King County Flood Control District, Vice Chair or designee

235 Agriculture:

236 Business:

237 Business:

238 City: City of Auburn

239 City: City of Kent

240 City: City of Renton

241 City: City of Tukwila

242 County: King County Executive or designee

243 Environmental: WRIA 9

244 Federal: Corps of Engineers

245 Federal/Environmental: National Marine Fisheries

246 State/Permitting: Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance

247 State/Environmental: Puget Sound Partnership

FCD Motion FCD18-01 was introduced and passed as amended by the King County Flood Control District on 4/30/2018, by the following vote:

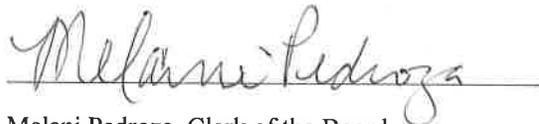
Yes: 9 - Mr. von Reichbauer, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn,
Mr. McDermott, Mr. Dembowski, Mr. Upthegrove, Ms. Kohl-Welles
and Ms. Balducci
No: 0
Excused: 0

KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Reagan Dunn, Chair

ATTEST:



Melani Pedroza, Clerk of the Board

Attachments: A. Exhibit 1 Lower Green River Corridor Plan map, B. Exhibit 2 Lower Green River Corridor Plan map, C. Exhibit 3 Lower Green River Corridor Plan map

Exhibit 1
**Lower Green River Corridor Plan
 Alternative Framework**

Draft 4/23/2018

Alternative 1: No Action

Maintain Existing Levees and Revetments, Construct 2018-2023 Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Projects with Increased LOP* include Lower Russell, Breda and Gaco-Mitchell.

**Proposed Flood Facilities with Increased LOP* of 18,800 cfs plus 3' freeboard
 Flood Facility Type:**

-  Type A: Most constrained, riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or less; footprint of 100 feet or less
-  Type B: Somewhat flatter stable riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or more; footprint of 100 to 150 feet
-  Type C: Levee setback; footprint of 150 feet or more
-  Type D: Physical non-structural

Existing Conditions and Facilities:

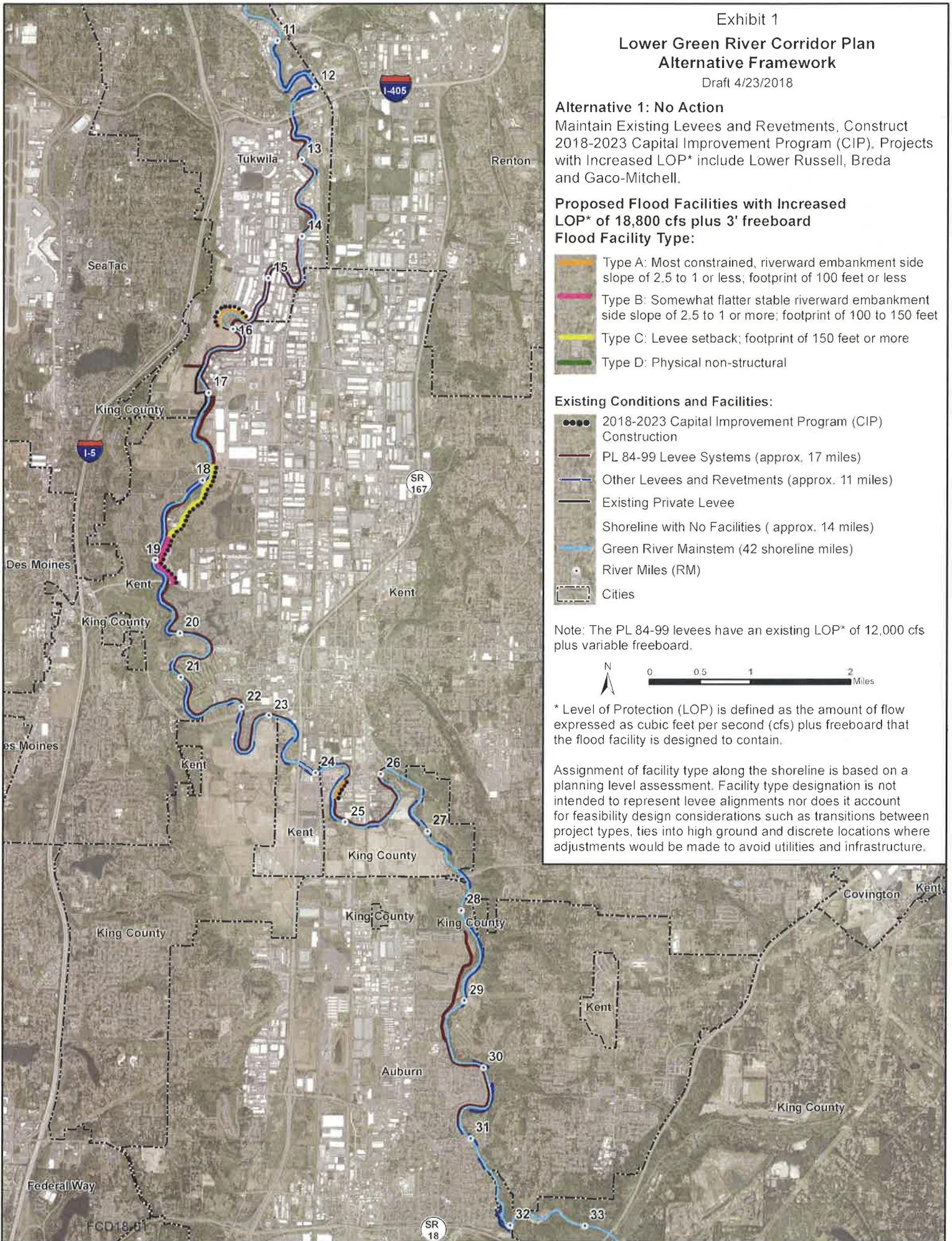
-  2018-2023 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) Construction
-  PL 84-99 Levee Systems (approx. 17 miles)
-  Other Levees and Revetments (approx. 11 miles)
-  Existing Private Levee
-  Shoreline with No Facilities (approx. 14 miles)
-  Green River Mainstem (42 shoreline miles)
-  River Miles (RM)
-  Cities

Note: The PL 84-99 levees have an existing LOP* of 12,000 cfs plus variable freeboard.



* Level of Protection (LOP) is defined as the amount of flow expressed as cubic feet per second (cfs) plus freeboard that the flood facility is designed to contain.

Assignment of facility type along the shoreline is based on a planning level assessment. Facility type designation is not intended to represent levee alignments nor does it account for feasibility design considerations such as transitions between project types, ties into high ground and discrete locations where adjustments would be made to avoid utilities and infrastructure.



**Lower Green River Corridor Plan
Alternative Framework**

Draft 4/23/2018

Alternative 2

Limited Extent of Systemwide Increased LOP*

**Proposed Flood Facilities with Increased LOP* of 18,800 cfs plus 3' freeboard
Flood Facility Type:**

-  Type A: Most constrained, riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or less; footprint of 100 feet or less
-  Type B: Somewhat flatter stable riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or more; footprint of 100 to 150 feet
-  Type C: Levee setback; footprint of 150 feet or more
-  Type D: Physical non-structural

Existing Conditions and Facilities:

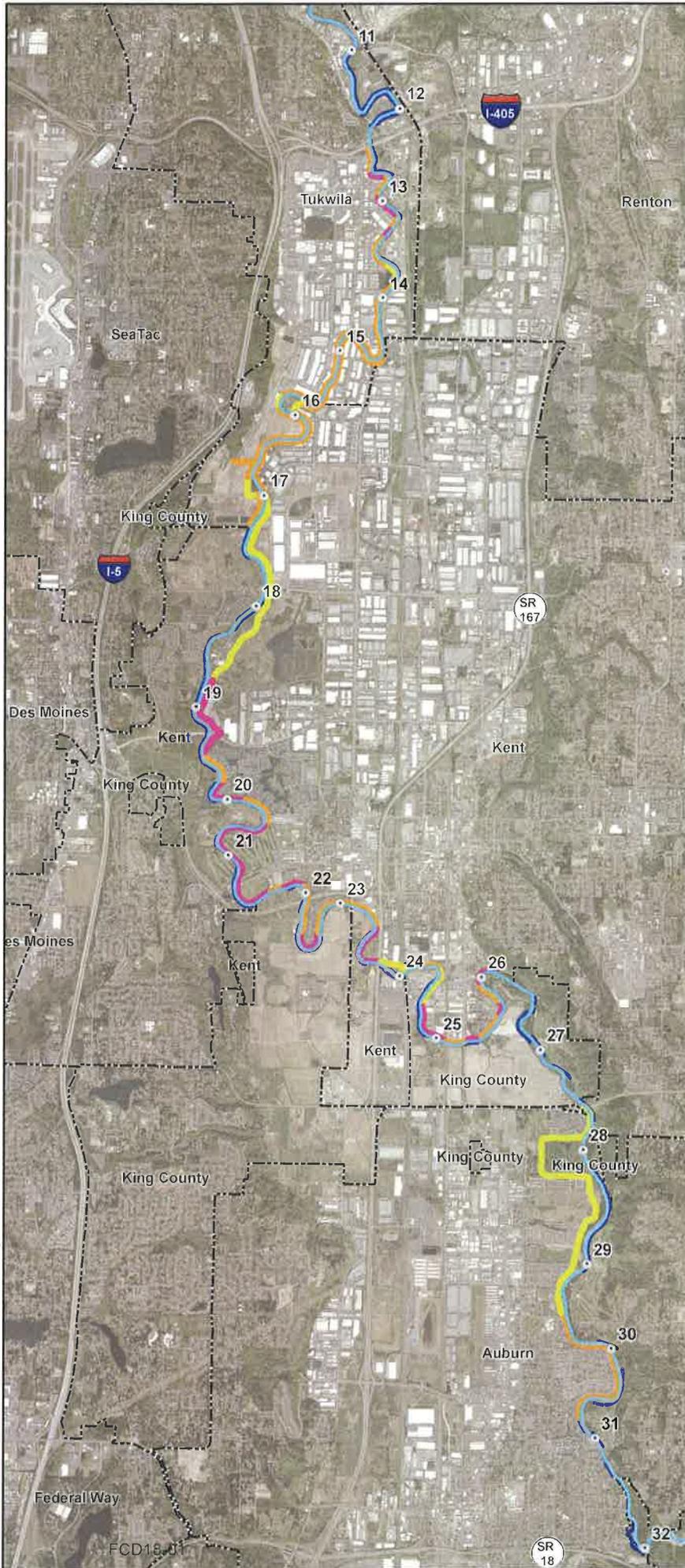
-  Other Levees and Revetments (approx. 11 miles)
-  Existing Private Levee
-  Green River Mainstem (42 shoreline miles)
-  River Miles (RM)
-  Cities

Note: The PL 84-99 levees have an existing LOP* of 12,000 cfs plus variable freeboard.



* Level of Protection (LOP) is defined as the amount of flow expressed as cubic feet per second (cfs) plus freeboard that the flood facility is designed to contain.

Assignment of facility type along the shoreline is based on a planning level assessment. Facility type designation is not intended to represent levee alignments nor does it account for feasibility design considerations such as transitions between project types, ties into high ground and discrete locations where adjustments would be made to avoid utilities and infrastructure.



**Lower Green River Corridor Plan
Alternative Framework**

Draft 4/23/2018

Alternative 3

High Extent of Increased LOP*. Includes Alternative #2 plus additional areas on both the right and left bank.

**Proposed Flood Facilities with Increased LOP* of 18,800 cfs plus 3' freeboard
Flood Facility Type:**

-  Type A: Most constrained, riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or less; footprint of 100 feet or less
-  Type B: Somewhat flatter stable riverward embankment side slope of 2.5 to 1 or more; footprint of 100 to 150 feet
-  Type C: Levee setback; footprint of 150 feet or more
-  Type D: Physical non-structural

Existing Conditions and Facilities:

-  Other Levees and Revetments (approx. 11 miles)
-  Existing Private Levee
-  Green River Mainstem (42 shoreline miles)
-  River Miles (RM)
-  Cities

Note: The PL 84-99 levees have an existing LOP* of 12,000 cfs plus variable freeboard.



* Level of Protection (LOP) is defined as the amount of flow expressed as cubic feet per second (cfs) plus freeboard that the flood facility is designed to contain.

Assignment of facility type along the shoreline is based on a planning level assessment. Facility type designation is not intended to represent levee alignments nor does it account for feasibility design considerations such as transitions between project types, ties into high ground and discrete locations where adjustments would be made to avoid utilities and infrastructure.

