

King County Flood Control District Project Prioritization Criteria

The following prioritization scheme is intended to help prioritize KCFCD projects based on the imperative to complete each project from a flood risk/vulnerability perspective only. The basis for these criteria is the 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan policies related to flood risk hierarchy (G-2) and project prioritization (PROJ-1). Sequencing of these priorities over time is guided by the application of implementation factors described and evaluated separately. (NOTE: Current land use and seriousness of impact were given relatively greater weight due to the fundamental objective of reducing risk to health, safety, and welfare.)

1) What is the current land use? (Consequences)

This criterion is intended to give different weights to different types of land uses. If more than one type of land use is at risk, select the applicable land use with the highest score. Use the score range provided to give more or less weight base on site specific conditions. For example a sole access road would be given a higher score than one for which a reasonable alternative route exists.

Description	Score
Critical Facilities (See list on page 2)	11-12
Residential	9-10
Commercial (Some commercial structures are critical facilities - see list)	7-8
Agricultural (FPP land should be given higher score than non FPP lands)	5-6
Developed Recreational (Those with regional importance should receive higher scores.)	3-4
Undeveloped land in floodplain or Moderate CMZ	1-2
Undeveloped land in floodway or Severe CMZ	0
<i>Projects providing regional economic benefits receive a bonus of 5 points. A project is considered to provide regional economic benefits if it provides flood protection for a Statewide Strategic Freight Corridor category T1 or T2, high concentrations of employment as identified by the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), or a Manufacturing and Industrial Center identified by the PSRC.</i>	

2) How serious is the potential impact? (Consequences and Severity)

This criterion is intended to evaluate the nature and severity of the impacts irrespective of the scale at which the impact will occur. The scoring range can be used to differentiate between similar types of impact that have different likelihoods of occurring.

Description	Score
Human injury or death could result from deep fast flows or sudden changes in flood conditions. (e.g. levee or road failure.)	9-12
Total loss of developed land use (e.g. developed land is converted to river channel.)	7-8
Severe flood or erosion damage that will heavily impact those affected.	5-6
Moderate flood or erosion damage which will not likely have a long term impact on those affected.	3-4
Flooding that interrupts human activity or will result in some clean up needs but which will result in little or no damage that will need to be repaired.	1-2

3) How extensive will the impact be? (Consequences and Severity)

This criterion describes the scale of the problem. Is the problem manifest over a large area or in a manner that will affect a large number of people, or is it largely localized. In instance were the physical impact is over a small area, but a larger number of people will be affected, apply score based on the impact rather than just the physical area. Scoring range can be used to differentiate between different degrees of extensiveness within the listed categories.

Description	Score
Regional (Impacts will be felt well outside the area in which the flooding or erosion occurred.)	7-8
Severe (City centers, larger neighborhood)	5-6
Moderate (Several structures, roads et impacted)	3-4
Localized (Affects a few homes or business)	1-2

4) How soon will the impact occur? (Urgency)

This criterion is used to describes how soon the flood risk needs to be addressed to avoid its occurrence or reoccurrence.

Description	Score
Some or all of the damages described will likely occur or recur during the next major high flow event.	5-6
Damages may occur during the next high water event, or the potential for them to occur is rapidly increasing.	3-4
Damages will eventually occur, but the risk of them occurring is not increasing rapidly	1-2

Critical Facilities Defined

The following list is intended to help understand what constitutes a "Critical Facility". This list has been compiled from the KC Critical Areas Ordinance and the International Building Code.

1. Facilities in which > 300 people congregate
2. Daycares, elementary schools and secondary schools with > 250 people
3. College and adult education facilities with > 50 people
4. Hospitals and Healthcare facilities with > 50 resident patients
5. Jails and detention facilities
6. Facilities with > 5000 occupants
7. Power, Wastewater and potable water treatment facilities
8. Fire, rescue and police facilities
9. Designated emergency shelters
10. Power generation and public utility facilities
11. Aviation facilities
12. Critical national defense facilities
13. Nursing and personal care facilities
14. Senior citizen assisted housing
15. Public roadways and bridges
16. Sites that produce, use or store hazardous substances or hazardous waste (not including sites that temporarily store household products intended of sale on the site)

Ordinance 15051 (CAO), lines 605 - 614

Critical facility: a facility necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare including, but not limited to, a facility defined under the occupancy categories of "essential facilities," "hazardous facilities" and "special occupancy structures" in the structural forces chapter or succeeding chapter in the K.C.C. Title 16. Critical facilities also include nursing and personal care facilities, schools, senior citizen assisted housing, public roadway bridges and sites that produce, use or store hazardous substances or hazardous waste, not including the temporary storage of consumer products containing hazardous substances or hazardous waste intended for household use or for retail sale on the site.

Section 1602 International Building Code

Essential Facilities. Buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of extreme environmental loading from flood, wind, snow or earthquakes.