Protecting public safety, the regional economy and critical infrastructure.
Presentation Overview

- Proposed Expenditures
  - District Administration
  - Operating Programs
  - Capital Strategy and Projects by Basin
- Financial Plan and Capital Program Adjustments
- Questions? More information or analysis needed?
Flood Control District Administration

Flood Control District is a separate Special Purpose Government:
- Executive Services, Legal, Communications, Accounting
- Scope and budget determined by Board
- 2013 proposal includes 3% increase plus $75,000 insurance cost increase
- 2014-2018 costs assume 3% annual increase
Flood Control District Operating Programs

Flood Risk Reduction Approach:
- Identify hazards
- Assess risk and vulnerabilities
- Build awareness of hazards
- Develop a plan and strategy to reduce risks
- Actions to avoid risk
- Actions to reduce or mitigate risk
- Evaluation and adaptation

Flood District Work Program
- Flood Preparedness, Regional Flood Warning Center, and Post Flood Recovery
- Planning, Grants, Mitigation, and Public Outreach
- Flood Hazard Assessments, Mapping, and Technical Studies
- Resource Management, Annual Maintenance, and Facility Monitoring
2013-4 Proposed Operating Changes
($1.75M increase from $8.3M to $10.1M)

- No proposed change to FTE count (40)
- Corps PL 84-99 Levee Vegetation Compliance (2013-4 only) $500,000
- Sammamish River channel maintenance (2013 only) $450,000
- Green River Pump Station fuel increase (2013 only) $185,000
- Green River Pump Station operations costs $300,000
- Levee Vegetation Tree Root Strength study, Recreational Use Study (2013 only) $160,000
- Communications for capital projects (MWH report) $75,000
- Capital Project Recreational Safety Support (MWH report) $75,000
Evaluating Capital Projects

**Flood Risk Reduction Score**
- Consequences: What would happen if no action were taken?
  - Types of land use impacted; Regional Economic Benefit
- Severity: How serious is the impact?
  - Human injury or death vs little or no damage
- Extent of Impact: What is the scale of the problem?
  - Impacts beyond the area of flooding vs. localized
- Urgency: How soon will the impacts occur?
  - Next high flow event vs. Risks are not rapidly increasing

**Implementation Score**
- Project Readiness
- Partnerships / Leverages Funds
- Supports multiple objectives
- Long-Term Maintenance Costs
- Programmatic Activities
  - Community Rating System
  - Meet or exceed NFIP
  - Active CIP program
  - Active O&M program
Evaluation Criteria: Project Evaluation Approach

NOTE: This is a conceptual diagram and is not intended to imply clear and distinct thresholds between these categories.
Expenses to date (2008-2011)

- By basin
  - Snoqualmie: $20,470,757
  - Cedar: $16,782,328
  - Green: $16,071,467
  - White: $6,392,362
  - Seattle: $4,255,848

- By project score
  - 75-100: $43,365,000
  - 60-75: $16,129,000
  - Below 60: $777,000

FCD Expenditures Only (does not include $25M in USACE projects)
Actions to Reduce Flood Risks

- 90 parcels and 178 acres acquired since 2008. Over 175 residents relocated to safer housing.
- 65 homes elevated or in progress.
- 25 farm pads constructed or in progress, 2 barn elevations.
- 60+ levee projects completed.
- Several major levee rehabilitations scheduled for construction in 2013.

Cedar River (top)

Lower Green River Corps Repair (bottom)
Snoqualmie Flood Risks

Flood inundation
Channel migration
Bank erosion
Alluvial fan hazards
Accomplishments

• Over 39 flood buyouts
• 48 homes elevated above flood height
• 45 home elevations in progress (FCD and Snoqualmie)
• 24 farm pads
• 2 barn elevations in pilot project
• 21 separate flood events 06, 08, 09, 11
• 25 repair projects completed
• 8 major projects in 6-year CIP
Looking Ahead:
Overall Approach and Strategy

• Multi-objective

• Sustainable and cost-effective

• Typical approaches include…

  Non-structural approaches where feasible
  • Buyouts
  • Home elevations
  • Farm pads

  Levees and revetments where significant public safety risk
  • Retrofits and relocations
  • Repairs when needed

  Allow room for natural river and floodplain processes
Middle & North Forks Snoqualmie: Conditions

- Dynamic alluvial fan
- High channel migration and erosion risks
- Facilities require frequent and costly repairs
Middle and North Forks: CIP Highlights

Middle Fork Conveyance Improvements
• Corridor Management Project
• Improve alignment and functioning of levees
• Combination of levee retrofits and buyouts
South Fork Snoqualmie: Conditions

Levees through North Bend
• Provide 30-year flood protection
• Have geotechnical and seepage problems
• Frequently damaged

Below North Bend
• Dynamic alluvial fan
• High channel migration and erosion risk to developed properties (Circle River Ranch)
South Fork: CIP Highlights

South Fork Levee Improvements
• Rebuild highest priority levee segments to address geotechnical and flooding concerns

Si View Repair
• 2012 Flood damage repair
Upper Snoqualmie Mainstem: Conditions

• Broad deep floodplain
• More than 300 homes and businesses inundated
• Infrastructure also at risk
• Highest number of flood damage claims in Washington State
Upper Snoqualmie: CIP Highlights

Residential Flood Mitigation
• Home elevation cost sharing and priority buyouts
• Partnership with Snoqualmie and North Bend

Record Office Repair
• 2012 Flood Damage Repair

500 Year Flood
Raging and Tolt Rivers: Conditions

- Narrow, steep tributaries
- Very high channel migration rates threaten homes, neighborhoods
- Raging: Toe of slope along Preston-Fall City Road at risk
- Lower end of both rivers leveed

Damaged home along Raging
Raging and Tolt Rivers: CIP Highlights

Several buyout projects
- Alpine Manor (Raging)
- San Souci (Tolt)

Tolt River “Supplemental Study”
- Corridor plan to determine highest priority levee retrofit and property acquisition needs
- Partnership with WRIA 7 as high priority salmon river

Initiate highest priority levee retrofit (tentatively Tolt 1.1)
Lower Snoqualmie: Conditions

- Deep, broad floodplain; levees do not limit flooding
- Homes and farms impacted
- Important salmon habitat
- Near Tolt and Raging confluences
  - Steeper gradient, more gravel
  - Increased risks of channel migration, fast/erosive flows
- Other areas
  - Less channel migration
  - Deep flood inundation
Projects to mitigate flood impacts on farmlands
- Farm pads, barn elevations
- Home elevations

Aldair/ Fall City Area Buyouts

Large revetment retrofits/ repairs
- Sinnema Quaale Upper
- Winkelman (Tolt Pipeline Protection)
S. Fork Skykomish: Conditions

- Homes in Town of Skykomish & unincorporated King Co. at inundation and erosion risk
- Recent avulsion closed Old Cascade Hwy over Miller River
- Steep gradient, swift water, white water
- Channel migration hazards throughout but not yet mapped

*Old Cascade Hwy washout (Miller River)*
**S. Fork Skykomish : CIP Highlights**

**Timberlane Village Buyouts**

**Miller River Road Protection**
- Coordinate river facility maintenance or removal with King County Roads decision on Old Cascade washout
White River Basin

- 1. Algona
- 2. Auburn
- 3. Enumclaw
- 4. Buckley
- 5. Mount Rainier

Move your mouse pointer over a gage location to view recent flow conditions.
Segment 1: 8th Street – RM 10

- Highly modified
- Constricted channel
- Aggrading
- Bank overtopping risks
- Channel migration risks
- High groundwater table
- Accelerated bank erosion in upper portion
Lower White River 2009 Flooding

- Depositional reach in sediment-rich basin
- January 2009 flooding
  - Right (east) bank areas in City of Pacific
  - Left (west) bank into City of Sumner
- Flooding was exacerbated by sedimentation
Strategy to reduce flood risk
Segment 1: 8\textsuperscript{th} Street – RM 10

- Improve flow conveyance
- Remove artificial fill
- Build setback levees
- Continue to monitor channel conditions
Accomplishments Overview
Segment 1: 8th Street - RM 10

- Technical studies (2006 – present)
  *Directly supports capital project design development*
- Stuck River Drive revetment repair (2008)
- Temporary HESCO flood barrier (2009)
- TransCanada Levee Setback Feasibility (2011)
- Capital Project Design and Implementation
  - Right Bank levee setback
  - Countyline levee setback
- Installation of USGS Radar gages (2012)
Accomplishments
Segment 1: 8th Street - RM 10

Right Bank levee setback progress

- Temporary HESCOs installed
- 7 acre agricultural property
- 2 residential parcels along 3rd Place SE
- 5 relocations & 6 demolitions White River Estates
- 1 pending acquisition in WR Estates
- Setback levee construction start 2016
Accomplishments
Segment 1: 8th Street - RM 10

Countyline levee setback
- Acquisition
- Preliminary design
- Technical analyses
- Construction start 2014
Summary of Action Plan – White River

- Greatest risks & consequences in Pacific - Auburn area
- Major focus is capital improvements
  - Continue with capital projects already in progress
  - Develop further capital actions with feasibility studies
  - Conduct recreation study to inform capital projects
  - Develop local and state partnership to resolve 8th Street Bridge constriction
Purpose of Presentation

- Brief summary info about the Cedar/ Sammamish Watersheds
- Accomplishments since 2006
- Overview of Implementation Strategy
- Future Direction – Flood Plan Update
- Solicit feedback from committee
Cedar River Map
Cedar River Overview

- 188 sq mi, 45 mi long
- 100-yr flow = 10,300 cfs at Landsburg
  - 12,000 cfs at Renton
- Recent Major Floods:
  - Jan. 2009 = 9,390 cfs at Renton
  - Nov. 1990 = 10,600 cfs at Renton
- Summer Low flow typically 150 to 300 cfs
- Regulated by Chester Morse releases
Cedar River Flood Risk Overview

- Risk Factors:
  - Deep and Fast Overbank Flows
  - Bank erosion and channel migration
  - Flood Inundation
  - Sediment aggradation and channel maintenance (Renton)
  - Wood Accumulation and Risk Management
  - Outdated Infrastructure – primarily rock revetments
Cedar River Flood Risk Overview Contd.

- Flood Hazards Risk Focus Areas:
  - Business Core – primarily Renton
  - Suburban and Rural Residential
  - Roads and Bridges
  - Cedar River Trail
  - Utilities – e.g. Fiber Optic Cable
Cedar Flood Risk Reduction Strategy

- Buyout or remove people from harms way
- Protect critical infrastructure and development
  - City of Renton/ Boeing/ Airport (Sediment mgmt)
  - Cedar River Trail
  - Utilities – e.g. Verizon fiber optic
  - Roads and Bridges
- Setback levees (revetments) where possible in close coordination with WRIA restoration plans.
- Maintain/ repair revetments w/ required mitigation
Cedar Strategy Contd.

- CIP projects based on detailed feasibility/geomorphic analyses, design and safety reviews (Levee Setback Feasibility)
- Technical information – sediment accumulation and channel migration analyses
- Flood warning, outreach and public involvement – share project information early
- Partnerships for restoration and stewardship;
- Coordination on dam operations*.

* Note: Flood control not a primary function or responsibility for operation of the dams
Cedar River Flood Risk Reduction Accomplishments

- 20 flood damage repairs - 2850 LF of bank protection;
- Acquired 80 homes = 93 acres of protected floodplain
- Setback of 2 major levees along 2730 LF of bank, reconnecting 31 acres of floodplain (Cedar Rapids)
- Improved coordination on dam operations reduced flooding and damages (e.g., January 2011 flood);
- Conducted large wood inventory and recreation study;
- Initiated Cedar River basin outreach strategy and hosted first (annual) public meeting.
Project Examples

Flood damage repair projects:

- Belmondo Reach
- Cedar River Trail Site 1
- Cedar River Trail Site 3
- Jan Road Levee
- Cedar Rapids – Setback levee
- Rainbow Bend/ Cedar Grove Acquisition
Belmondo Revetment

- Channel migration area
- Gravel bars & wood
- Severe bank erosion
- Infrastructure at risk
Major Flood Repair: Cedar River Trail Site 1

- Severe erosion to within a foot of the Regional Trail, fiber optic cable and Maple Valley Highway
Major Flood Repair: Cedar River Trail Site 3
Minor Flood Repair:
Jan Road Levee
Capital Projects:
Cedar Rapids Levee Setback
Capital Projects:
Rainbow Bend Levee Buyouts

November 1990

January 2009
Cedar Grove Mobile Home Park
Acquisition and Relocation (Rainbow Bend)

- Repeated flooding of 51-Unit mobile home park

January 2009

January 2011
Emerging Issues

  - Repairs and New Areas of Concern
- Multi-Objective Coordination & Partnerships
  - Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration
- Active and Passive Recreation
  - Large Wood Policies
- Outreach and Public Involvement
  - Buyout Program – gaining acceptance
  - Sharing Long Term Vision
Capital Project Outlook

- Cedar Rapids Right Bank Levee Setback - 2012
- Belmondo Mitigation and Repair – FEMA funded
  - 2012 and 2013 (includes mitigation for wood
- Cedar River Gravel Removal – Renton
- Rainbow Bend Floodplain Reconnection
  - Partnership – WRIA recovery team and City of Seattle
- Elliott Reach Floodplain Reconnection
- Levee Setback Feasibility
  - Rhode & Getchman
  - Jan Rd & Rutledge-Johnson
  - Herzman
  - Byers Road
Rainbow Bend Floodplain
Reconnection
Elliott Reach Acquisition

- Flood damages in 2006 & 2009
- Repetitive Loss Area
- Upstream from 2001 landslide

January 2009
Elliott Reach Restoration Potential (WDOT Partnership)
Renton 205 Project: Renton Airport

- Dredging channel to maintain capacity

February 1996
Flood peak 7520 cfs in Renton

January 2009
Flood peak 9470 cfs in Renton
Cedar River Emerging Issues

- Costs – Expensive projects:
  - Renton Gravel Removal > $5M
  - Acquisitions – e.g. Riverbend Mobile Home Park > $6M + Relocation (Partnership with Restoration Program)
  - Levee Setback costs – pending detailed feasibility and preliminary design
- Wood and Sediment Management
- Safety Review
- Flood Response and Community Involvement
Sammamish River Basin

- 240 sq mi basin
- 14 mi from Lake Sammamish to Lake Washington
- 100 year flow = 1649 cfs L. Samm.
- 5,255 cfs L. Wash
Sammamish River Flood Risk Overview

- Risk Factors:
  - Low flood risk - Sammamish River Flood control channelization and dredging 1964
  - Vegetation growth in channel and on banks
  - Degraded habitat conditions
  - Sediment Accumulation in Transition Zone
  - Lake level concerns

- Areas Affected by Flood Hazards:
  - Agricultural, recreational, and residential uses
  - City parklands and suburban development
Sammamish River Corps Flood Control Project - Transition Zone
Increased Level of Maintenance
Lake Level Issues

- 2011 Flood Reduction Work Plan
- Mowing Reed Canary grass and trim Willows
- Maintain buffer
- Monitoring – increased gages and flow measurement:
  - Approx. 0.4 Ft reduction in Lake level for 700cfs (28.0 Ft. NGVD)
- Sediment Removal Study – 0.1 to 0.2 Ft reduction potential
Facility Maintenance – Post mowing/Willow Trimming
Accomplishments

- Coordinated with Cities to accommodate modifications to 1964 project
  - Redmond Instream Habitat Enhancement Projects
  - Revegetation Projects in Bothell & Woodinville
  - Bear Creek Restoration near mouth
- Increased vegetation management in Transition Zone
- Sediment Removal Study
- Partnership with City of Redmond to conduct feasibility study for Willowmoor Restoration Project
- Negotiating transfer of Kenmore Navigation Channel to City of Kenmore
- FEMA Approved Revised FIS and FIRMs
Sammamish Flood Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- Maintain flood conveyance while restoring degraded habitat conditions
  - Setback or reshape banks
  - Replace invasive with native vegetation
- Investigate need for sediment removal
  - Upstream end - Transition Zone
  - Downstream end – Mouth
- Willowmoor Project w/ Redmond
Near Term Sammamish Projects

- Partner with Dept of Natural Resources on pilot Brazilian Elodea removal project
- Feasibility Study for Willowmoor Restoration Project – partner with City of Redmond – initiate summer 2012:
  - Habitat Restoration and,
  - Lake Level control and downstream flood management
- Proposed Sediment Removal – 2013 Budget
Issaquah Creek Basin

- Largest trib to L. Sammamish
- 57 sq mi
- Lower 11 sq mi City of Issaquah
- 100 year flow = 4670 cfs
Issaquah Creek Flooding
Issaquah Creek Flood Hazard Mitigation Strategies (City)

- Acquisitions and elevations for flood-prone residential and commercial structures
- Flood proofing – e.g. Gilman Village
- Target mitigation actions for repetitive loss properties
- Open Space use for flood prone areas
Other Lake Washington Projects

Other on-going projects in Flood Plan:

- **Coal Creek** – City of Bellevue
  - 6 year CIP cost $8.4M

- **Lyons/McAleer Creek** – City of Lake Forest Park
  - 6 year CIP cost $1.0M
Summary – Cedar/ Sammamish

- Generally stay the course - 2006 Plan
- Update projects with detailed feasibility – geomorphic and other constraints
- Continue partnerships with Salmon Recovery Plan implementation
- Implement design rigor and safety reviews
- Evaluate costs
Basin Overview

Lower Green – Levee System Containment is Nearly Continuous
Middle Green – Discontinuous Levees, Significant Agricultural Land Use
Green River Accomplishments

Work Completed Since 2006

Capital Projects and Levee Repairs:
- Over 15,400 linear feet of levee rebuilt, including critical repairs to protect public infrastructure and commercial and industrial land uses

Engineering and Design
- Flood Insurance Study
- 180-200th Street Levee Setback Feasibility
- Reddington Levee Setback and Extension Feasibility
- Green River External Advisory Review Panel Report

Land and ROW Acquisitions
- Purchased 36.6 acre Teufel Nursery Site for project mitigation and habitat restoration.
- Acquired ROW for the 6,600 foot Reddington levee setback and extension project.

Emergency Response to 2009 Problems at HHD
- 26 miles of sandbags and HESCO barriers
- Pump station improvements
- Patrol training, coordination, and improved communication equipment.
Remaining Flood Risks

Reliance on Howard Hanson Dam
—Risks associated with depending on HHD for flood control downstream.

Green River Temporary Containment
• Installed along 26 miles of levees
• Inspection and Maintenance by KCFCD
• Ongoing coordination with Cities
• Removal in 2012 – $5.8 million est.

Example of Flood Risk Tolerance
What is the probability of exceeding a design flow over different timeframes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>30 Years</th>
<th>50 Years</th>
<th>75 Years</th>
<th>100 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:100 (aka ‘the 100-year flood)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:140 (USACE estimate of flood flow control capability)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:200</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:300</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:500</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Remaining Flood Risks

Improved Understanding of Flow Control at Howard Hanson Dam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Exceedance Probability</th>
<th>Recurrence Interval</th>
<th>Existing Effective Flood Insurance Study (FEMA 1995)</th>
<th>Preliminary Flood Insurance Study (FEMA January 2011)</th>
<th>Reddington Feasibility Study (NHC November 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>10-year</td>
<td>12,000 cfs</td>
<td>11,230 cfs</td>
<td>11,200 cfs</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50-year</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,420</td>
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<td>100-year</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,810</td>
<td>12,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>500-year</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>13,460</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remaining Flood Risks

Economic Risk
— Value of property, buildings and number of people needing protection

Green River Flood Risks

- over 100,000 jobs
- includes 100 million square feet of warehousing and distribution space (the 2nd largest complex on the West Coast; 4th-largest in the nation)
- an annual payroll of $2.8 Billion
- comprises fully 1/8th of the entire Gross Domestic Product of the State of Washington,
- annual taxable revenue of $8 billion.
Lower Green River Strategy

Improve Urban Levee System

Design and construct new levee facilities to meet or exceed all applicable stability and resilience standards.

Provide 500-year levee protection, to match historic understanding of protection despite limits on Corps flood flow control ability.

Stability requires flatter slopes, wider levees, more land. This brings opportunity to improve floodplain and riparian functions.

Urban acquisitions will be very expensive. Some flood repairs may be necessary in short term before setbacks are achieved.
Middle Green River Strategy

Rural Flood Hazard Reduction

Risk-based priorities generally do not favor investment in discontinuous agricultural levee system improvements.

Evaluate the need to acquire or elevate at-risk structures in coordination with other King County plans and programs.
Primarily consist of levee reconstruction, repairs and setbacks with the inclusion of “benches” to facilitate repairs and accommodate habitat.

First project to be initiated is the Reddington Levee Setback and Extension.
- First phase to start construction in 2013
- Length of the project: 1.3 Miles
- Received $1.03 million in State funding to help with the project.

Significant investments at 180th-200th, Upper Russell, and Horseshoe Bend

Project deferrals as a result of sandbag removal costs

Third-Party Review regarding project approach in constrained sections of river

Evaluate need for elevation or acquisition of at risk structures in the Middle Green River Basin. Implement accordingly.
Financial Plan Overview

- **Revenues**
  - Assumes $3.3M one-time rate increase to ‘reimburse’ 2013 watershed management grant costs (note – $3M for WRIAs increases OppFund by $300K)
  - Grants committed through 2015; placeholder 2016-2018
  - NOTE: Levy suppression exemption ends 2018

- **Capital Expenditure Rate**
  - Past Financial Plans assumed 100% - large carryover
  - Assume rate increases from 40% to 60%
  - Ending fund balance must exceed $7.5M insurance fund balance; undesignated fund balance must be in the black.
What’s Changed Since 2007?

- 2007 Recommended
- 2008 RIF removed
- 2009 OppFund Added
- 2009 Flood Damages and Sandbags
- 2010 Pacific Right Bank, levy suppression, FCD Admin
- Seawall, 2011 Flood Damages
- Sandbag removal, WRIA funding

Bar chart showing changes in funding from 2007 to 2010, with specific projects and amounts indicated.
Emerging Issues

- Watershed Management Grants
  - $3M per yr + $300K Opp Fund = $3.3M cost
  - Levy increase of 1.1 cent; impact of $4.37 on $400K home (2013)
  - Less than the $5 parcel assessment under prior model for WRIAs
- Cumulative effect of funding decisions since 2007
  - How do we get ahead of the next flood if projects are deferred and/or implemented in increments
- Strategy Updates - Green River in particular:
  - New understanding of the Dam’s capabilities
  - 1 in 5 chance vs 1 in 17 chance of overtopping levees over the next 30 years
  - What can we achieve in short-term, and how does it relate to needs in the long-term?
  - Executive Committee has directed 3rd party review of setback and floodwall proposals for highly constrained sections of river
  - “System-Wide Improvement Framework” with Corps, Tribes, cities, other stakeholders
- Plan Update discussions in September and October, public review draft in November 2012
How can we address these short-falls?

- 2010 Advisory Committee Discussion
  - Shift Projects
  - Add Revenue (Levy rate? Grants? Other?)
  - Borrow (Short-term ‘bridge’ loan vs. long-term bonding)
- Preliminary 2013-8 proposal assumes project shifts
  - Needs BTC discussion – June version was in the red in later years
- How much to resolve in budget process versus plan update
  - 2013 in the black in both versions
  - Watershed Management recommendations needed for 2013
2013-2018 Capital Program

- CIP revisions made based on risk, readiness, and investments to date:
  - Areas at high-risk must be a priority (Briscoe, Pacific)
  - Contractual or permit commitments (Seawall, Coal Creek, Black River Pump Station)
  - Grants in hand (Countyline, Reddington, Briscoe)
  - Respect landowner discussions to date – don’t lose opportunity (Aldair, Sans Souci)
  - Design progress and investments (Middle Fork Snoqualmie, Reddington)

Proposed Shifts:
- Landowner willingness to be determined (Timberlane, Alpine Manor)
- Project feasibility proposed, future construction needed (several lower Cedar setbacks)
- Acquisitions complete, defer construction (Tolt levee breach site)
- Cost-sharing multi-objective projects (Green River Boeing Corps project; Cedar Riverbend Mobile Home Park)
- Major impacts are Snoqualmie and Cedar
- Reductions are to projects that score from 66% to 89% out of 100%
Questions

• What additional information or analysis would you like to see on:
  • Operating budget
  • Capital budget
  • Financial plan assumptions
  • Watershed Management

• What are your thoughts on whether Watershed Management funding should be provided by the FCD?
• If you support this addition, should it be accompanied by a levy rate increase to offset the cost?