

- ✓ Regional Economic Infrastructure (Montesano).
- ✓ Community Protection (Adna, Bucoda, Chehalis Tribe, Oakville).
- ✓ Flood Warning Infrastructure (Basinwide).
- 5. Average cost = \$250K to \$2M.

www.ezview.wa.gov/chehalisbasinlocalfloodreliefprojects



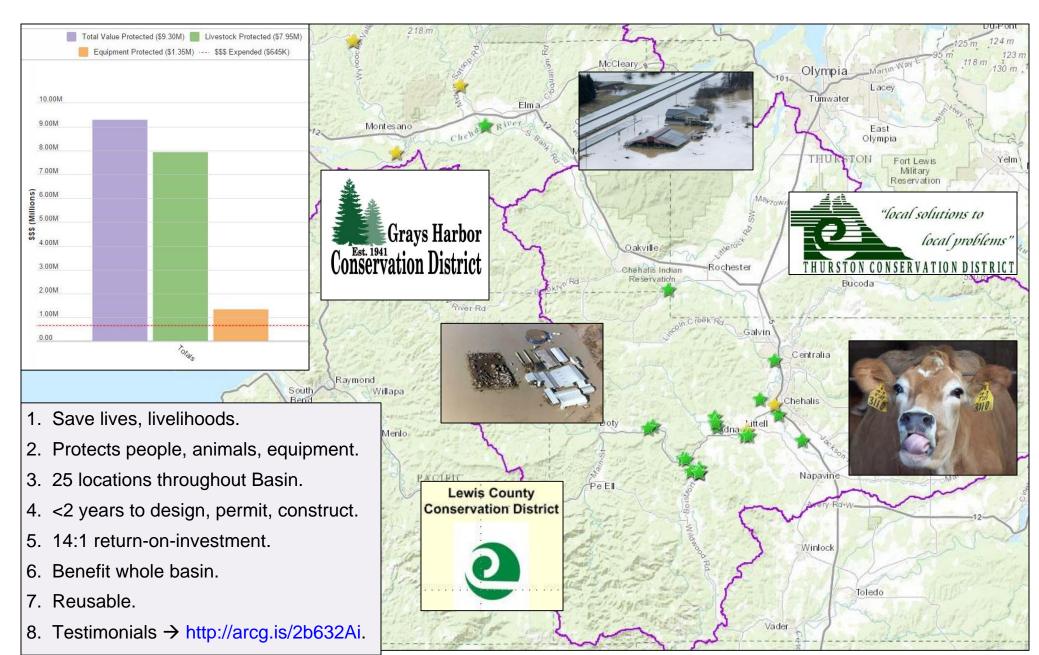
#### Local Projects (2012-17)

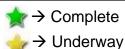
www.ezview.wa.gov/chehalisfloodauthority



Winlock

Toledo



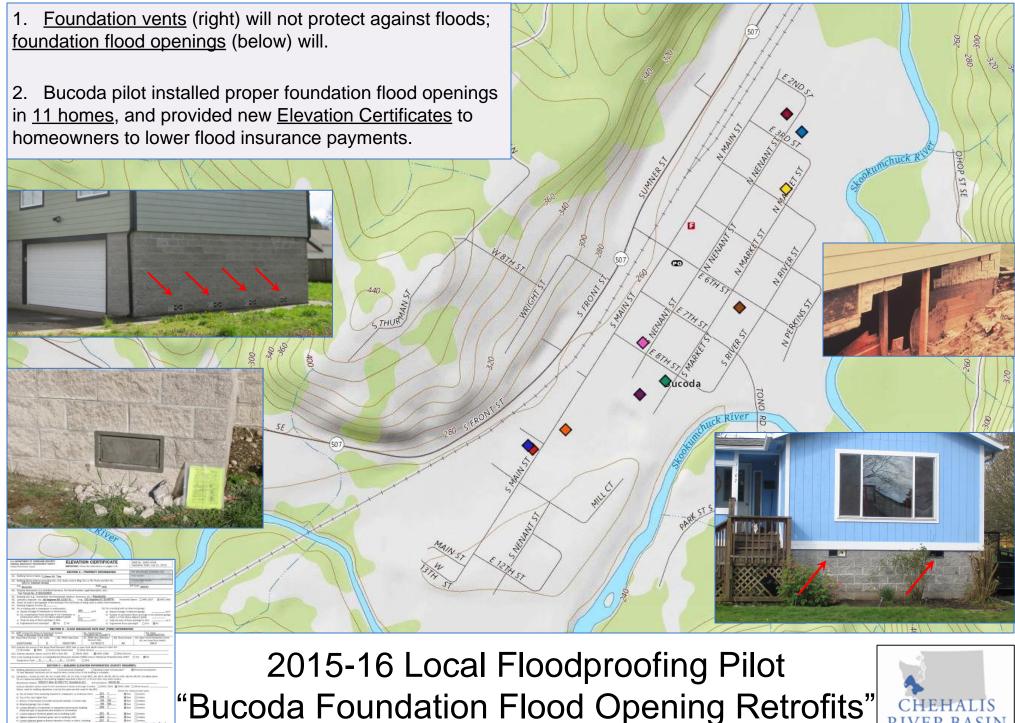


#### Farm Pads, Evacuation Routes (2012-17)



www.ezview.wa.gov/chehalisfloodauthority



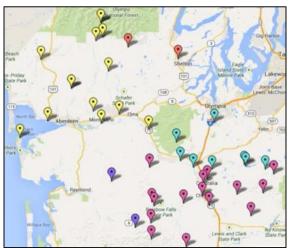


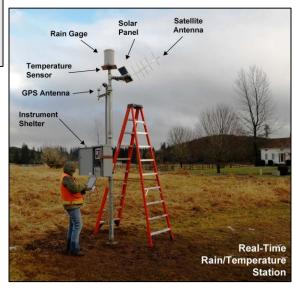
www.ezview.wa.gov/bucodafloodrelief

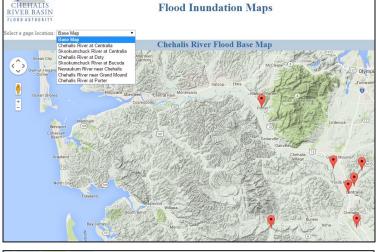


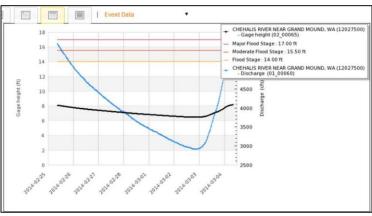
















Chehalis Basin Flood Warning & Alert System

www.chehalisriverflood.com



## Strategy Purpose and Need

# History of flooding and habitat degradation in the Chehalis Basin

The Chehalis Basin has experienced major flooding and degradation of aquatic species habitat for decades. With no action, the future for flood damage and aquatic species will be significantly worse.

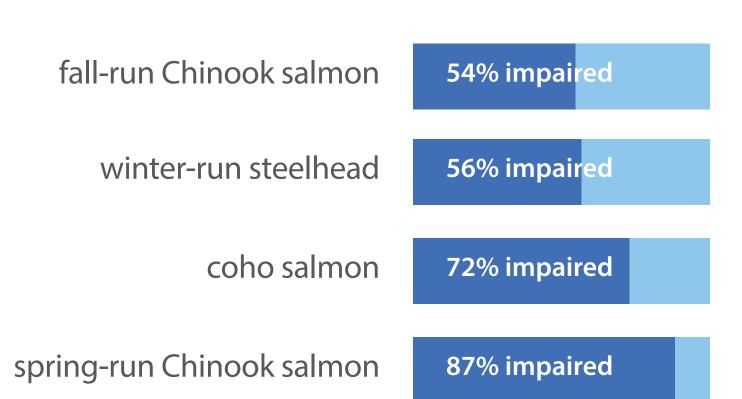
### What's needed?

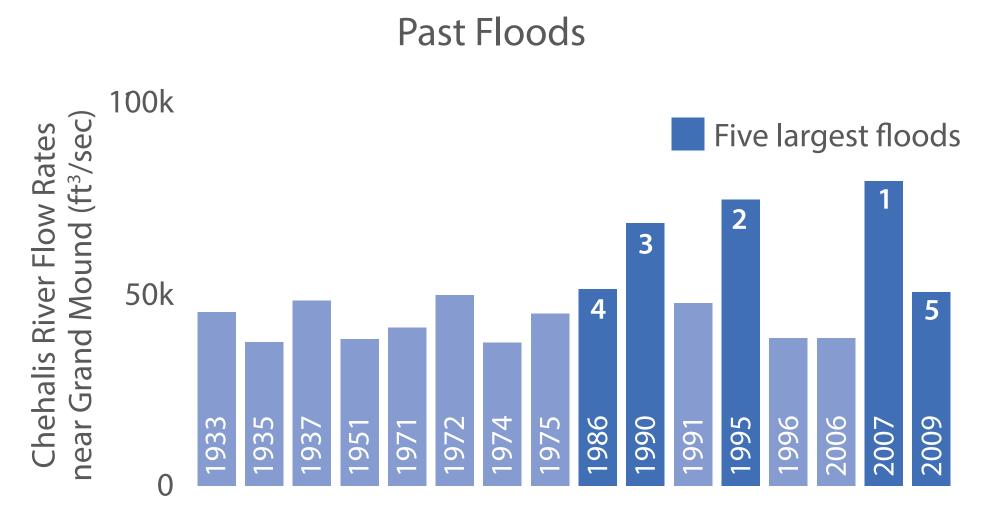
The Chehalis Basin Strategy needs to provide a longterm, integrated approach to substantially reduce damage from major floods and restore degraded habitat for aquatic species in the Chehalis Basin.

### The strategy should provide:

- A safer future for people
- A healthier, more resilient Chehalis Basin for aquatic species
- Reduced social and economic costs associated with floods and degraded habitat for aquatic species

#### **Estimate of Current Habitat Impairment**











December 1933, The Chronicle, Centralia, Washington

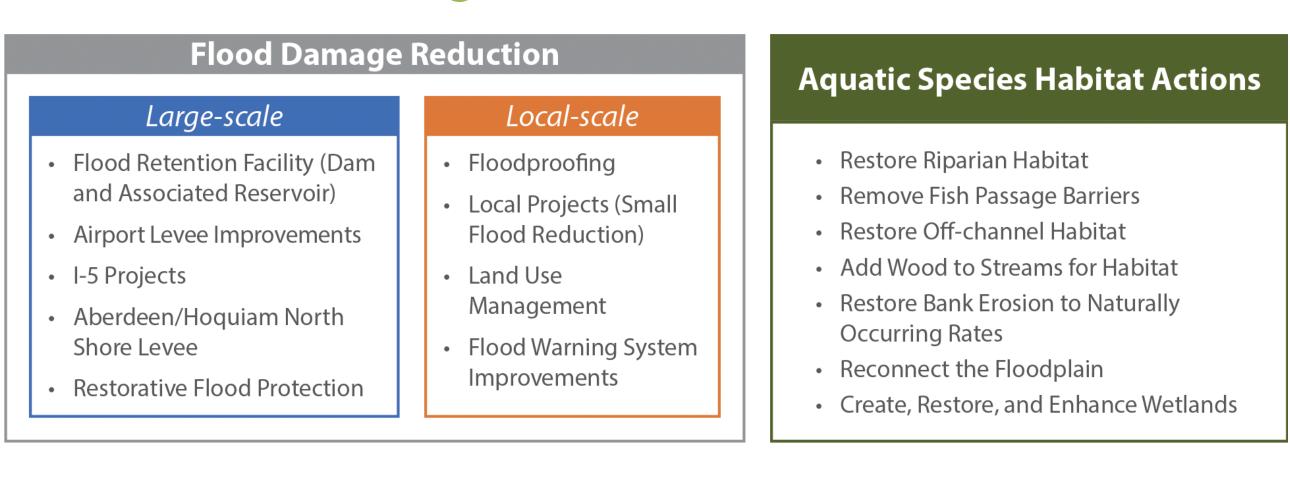


December 2007, The Chronicle, Centralia, Washington

## Actions and Alternatives

## For the EIS, different combinations of actions were made into different alternatives

### Actions being considered

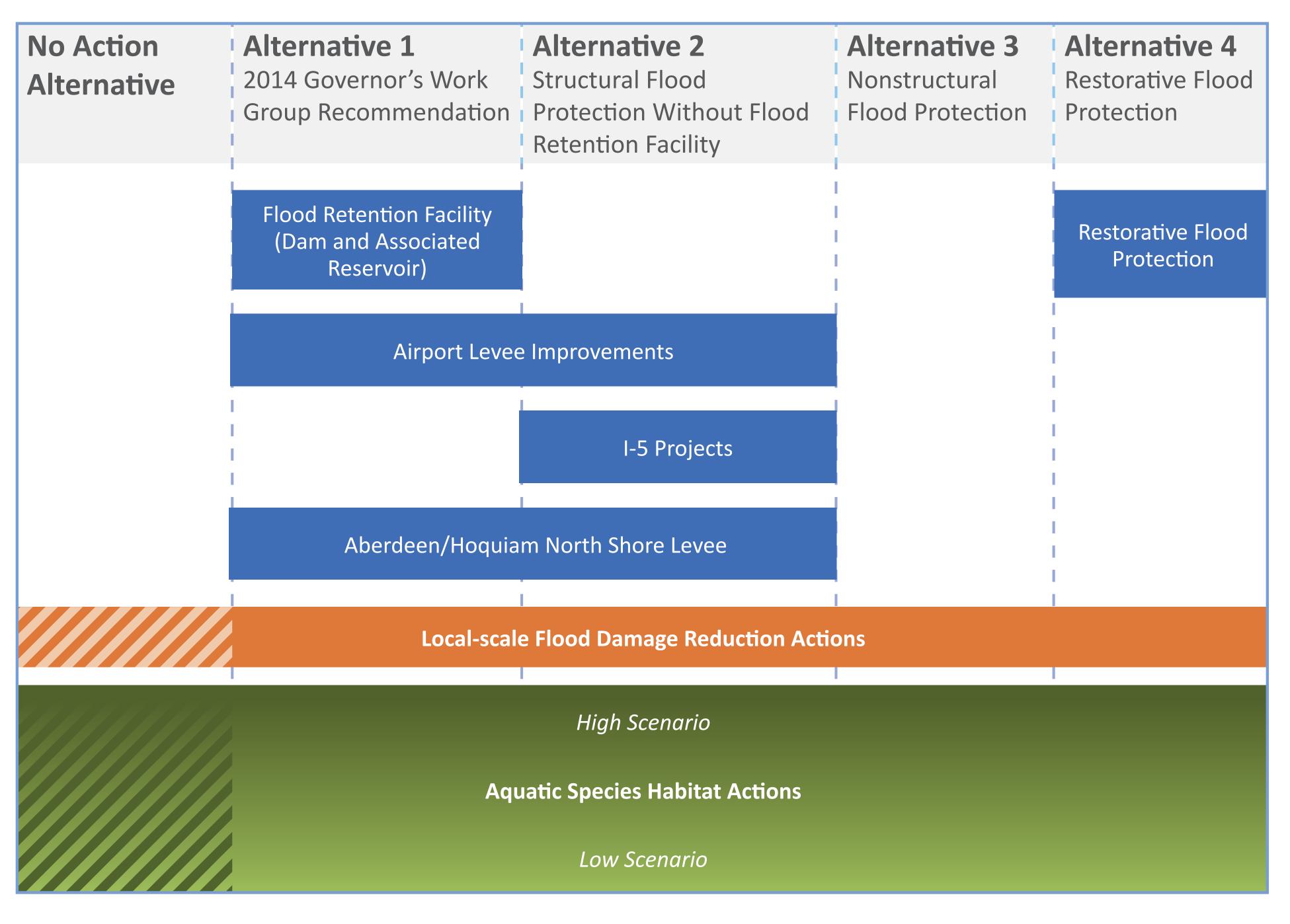


#### The No Action alternative includes:

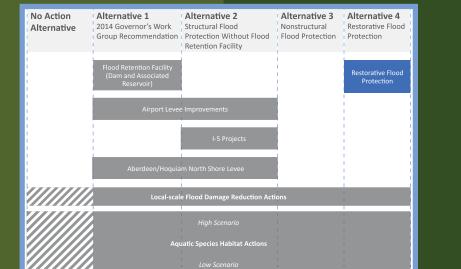
- Ongoing flood damage reduction and aquatic habitat restoration projects at historical funding levels.
- Projects completed in a piecemeal fashion, with associated impacts and mitigation measures identified on a site-specific, projectlevel basis.



### Alternatives studied in the draft EIS



## Large-scale Flood Damage Reduction



### Restorative Flood Protection

The Restorative Flood Protection action would rebuild some lost natural flood storage by reversing landscape changes, and reduce flood peaks and flood damage downstream of the Chehalis River confluence with the Newaukum River.

# This combines two types of actions:

- Constructing projects and floodplain plantings that slow and store floodwaters more evenly throughout the watershed, called adding "roughness."
- Helping people in new and existing flood/ erosion risk areas move to safe locations, or floodproof their homes and businesses.



- Pages 9 and 28 to 31 in the draft EIS Executive Summary
- Chapters 2.3.3 and 4.3 in the draft EIS





Gabe Zender (2015)



Mike (Rocky) Hrachovec (2010)

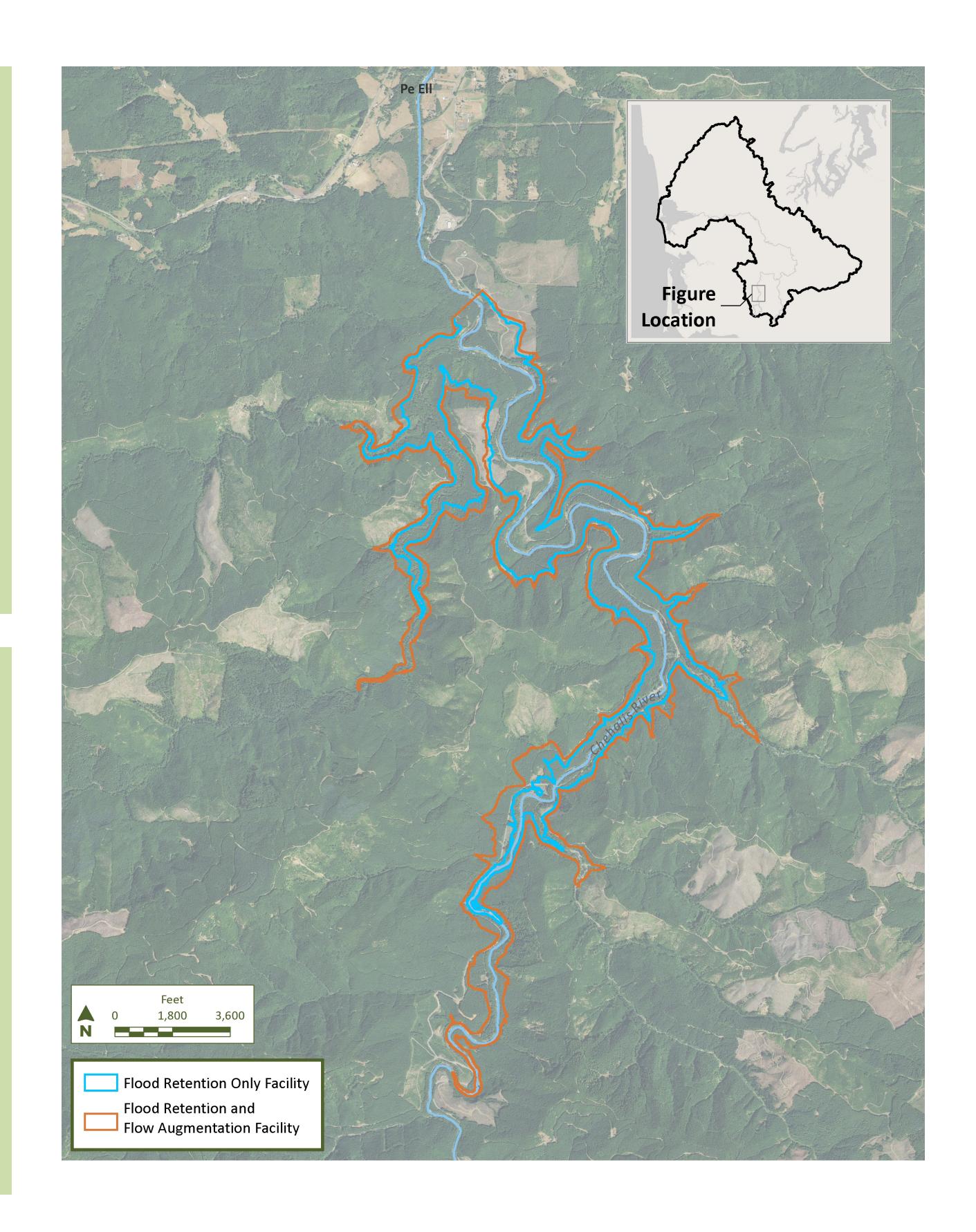
# Flood Retention Facility (Dam)



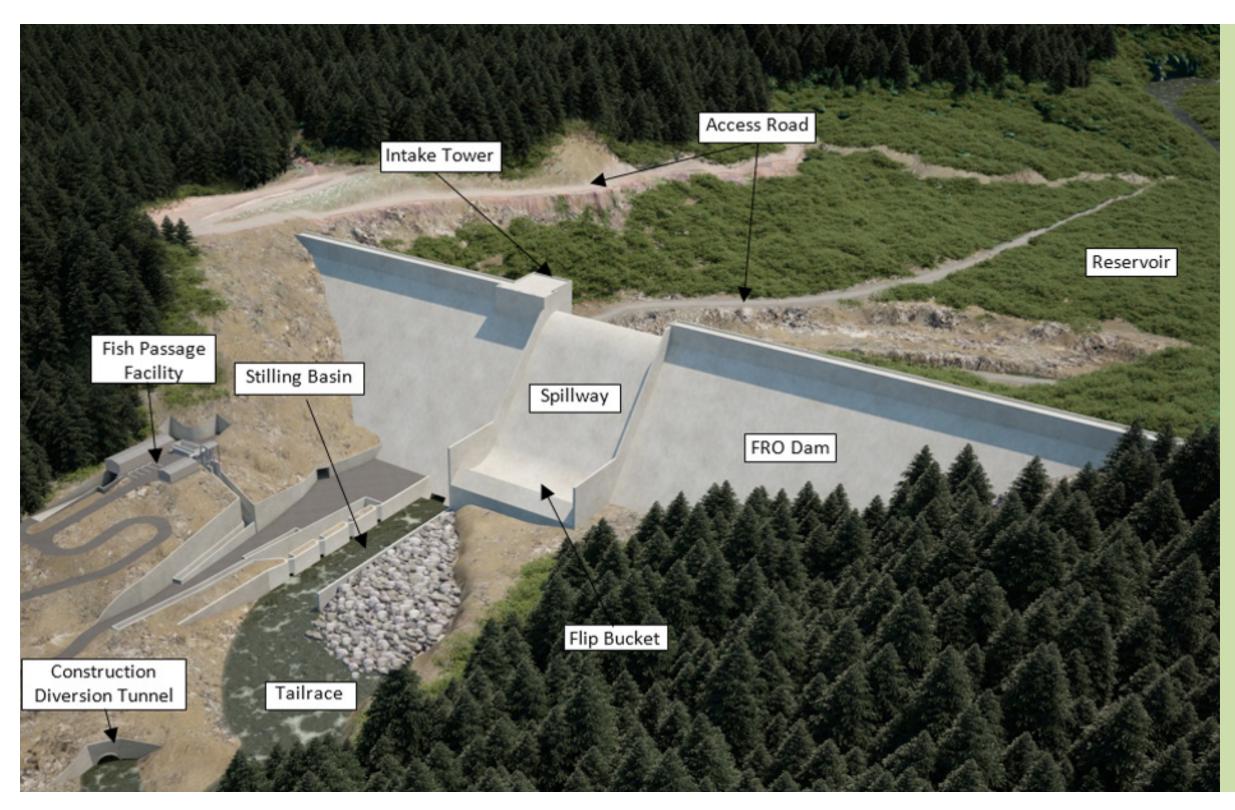
Rendering of
Flood Retention
Only Facility
(100-year Flood Stage)



Rendering of
Flood Retention
and Flow
Augmentation
Facility
(100-year Flood Stage)

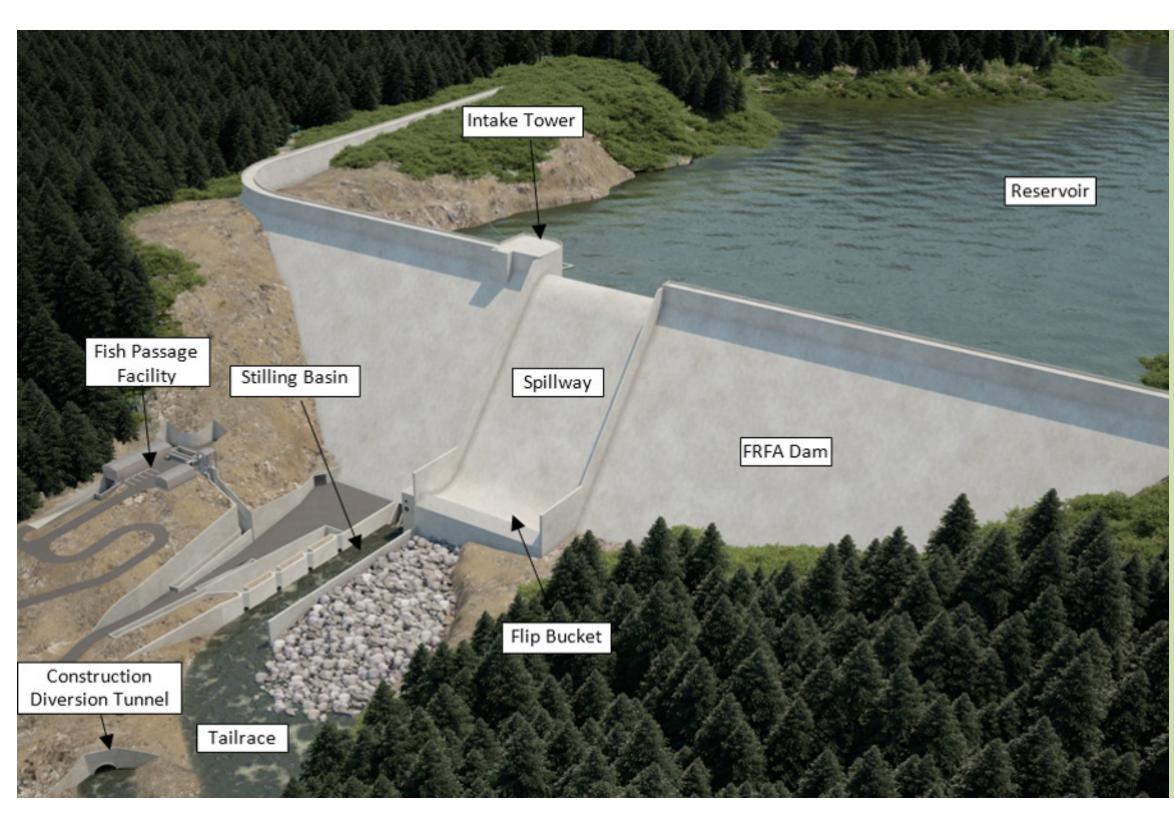


# Flood Retention Facility (Dam)

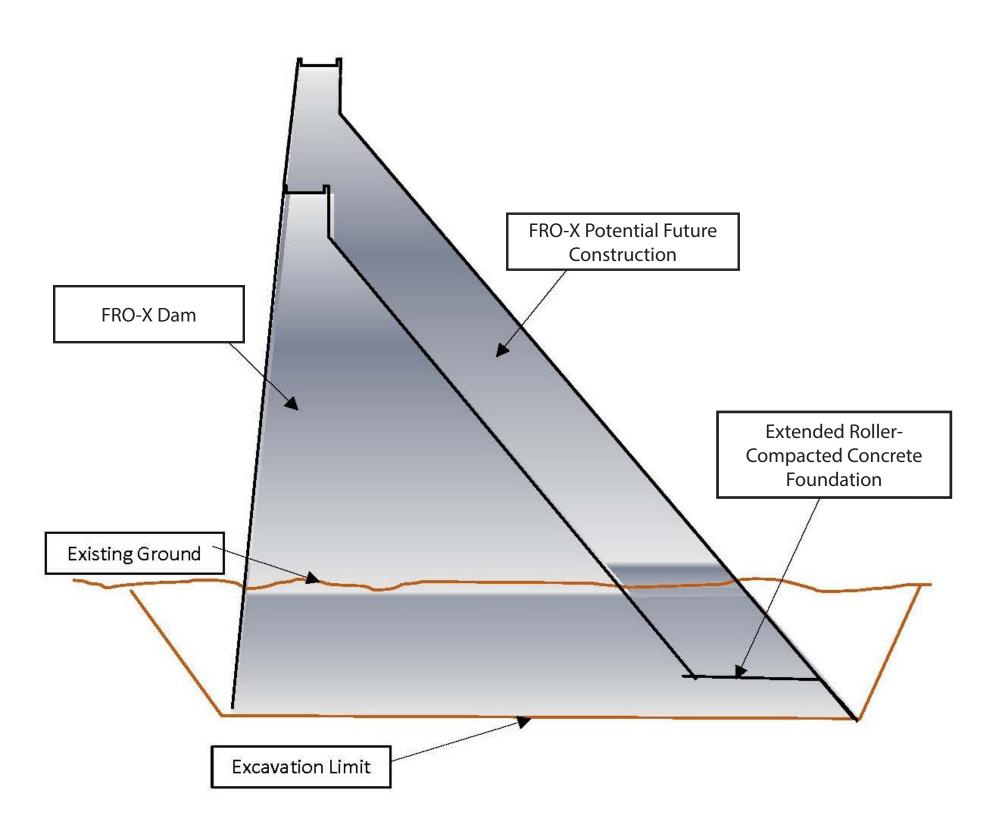


Flood Retention Only (FRO)

CHTR: controlled handling, transport, and release



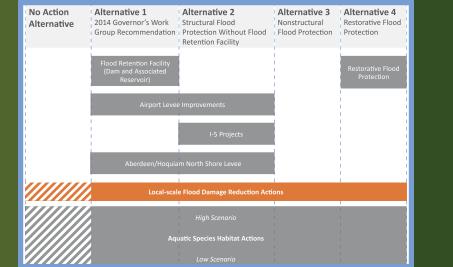
Flood
Retention
and Flow
Augmentation
(FRFA)



Flood Retention Only - Expandable (FRO-X)

ltem	FRO	FRFA	FRO-X (Initial Construction)
Dam structural height (feet)	254	313	254
Reservoir storage volume (acre-feet)	65,000	130,000	65,000
Recommended upstream fish passage	Open tunnels and CHTR facility	CHTR facility or fish ladder	Open tunnels and CHTR facility
Recommended downstream fish passage	Open tunnels	Floating surface collector or fixed multi-port collector	Open tunnels
Total project cost (middle cost)	\$341 million	\$544 million	\$401 million

## Local-scale Flood Damage Reduction



#### Local-scale actions

The Chehalis Basin Strategy considers local-scale actions to reduce flood damage in the Chehalis Basin. Some elements of the localscale actions are ongoing.

### Floodproofing

Includes a variety of floodproofing measures to reduce a building's exposure to damage by flooding and protect livestock and farm investments during flooding events.

- Elevating structures, building floodwalls, or otherwise floodproofing structures
- Buying frequently flood-damaged properties from willing landowners
- Farm pads (raised areas where farm animals and equipment will be safe during floods)
- Creating evacuation routes

## Local projects

Includes a program of localized, area-specific projects aimed at protecting key infrastructure like roads and wastewater treatment plants from flood damage, and restoring individual floodplain areas.



Elevated structure

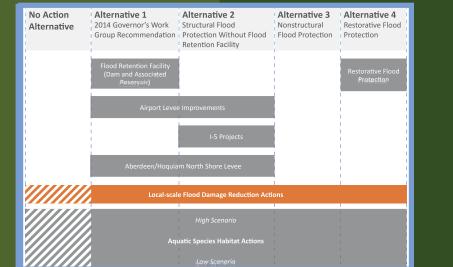


Farm pad

### ? Want to learn more?

- Pages 10, 26, and 27 in the draft EIS Executive Summary
- Chapters 2.3.3 and 4.7 in the draft EIS

## Local-scale Flood Damage Reduction



### Local-scale actions

Includes land use management actions and flood warning systems in the program to protect remaining floodplain functions and provide additional protection to residents.



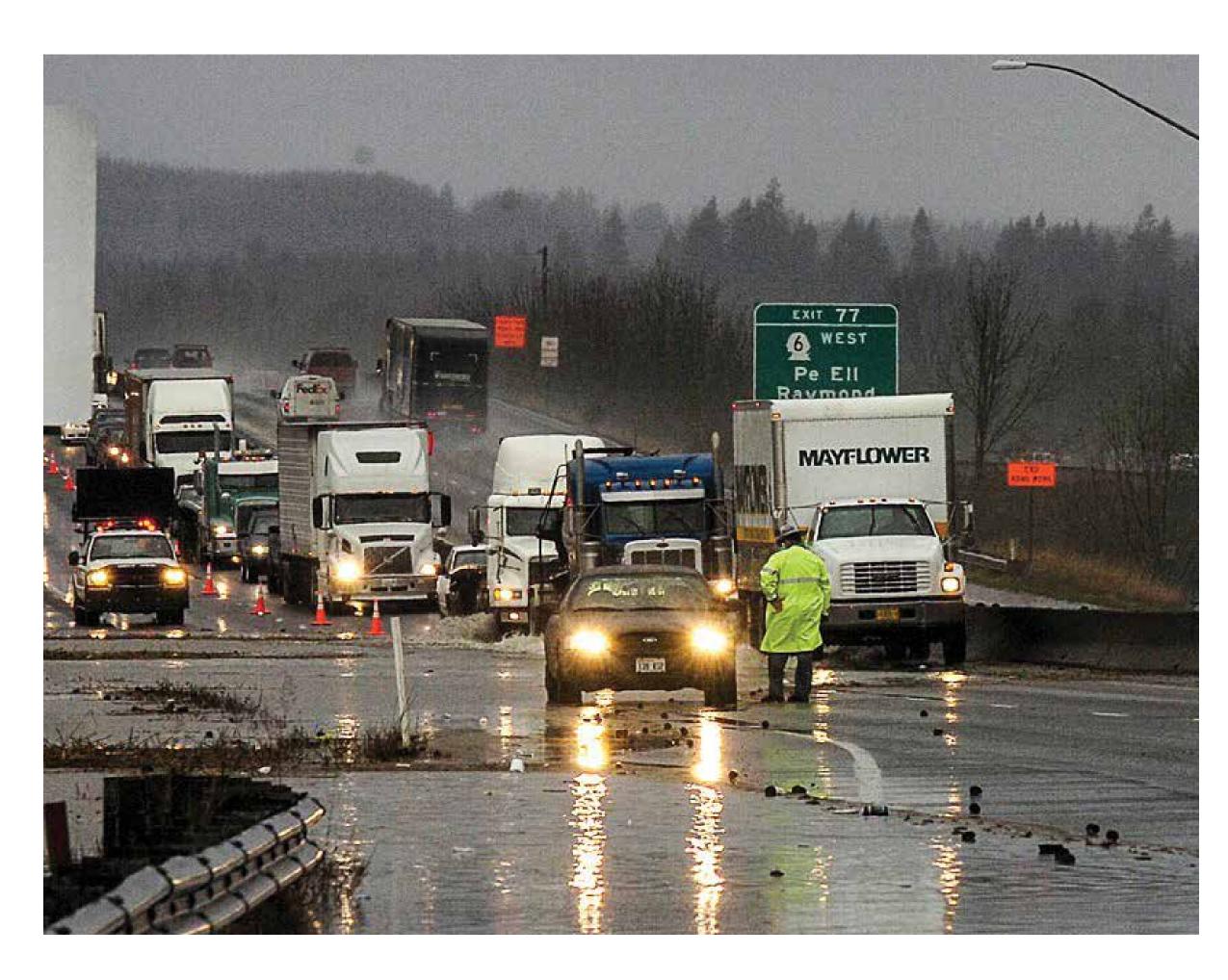
Improve flood data, floodplain protection, and construction standards in local regulations to protect remaining floodplain functions and prevent future flood damage from new development or land uses in the floodplain.



# Flood warning system improvements

Improve weather tracking and notification systems to warn Chehalis Basin residents of potential flooding events. Build on efforts completed by the Chehalis Basin Flood Authority.

- ? Want to learn more?
- Pages 10, 26, and 27 in the draft EIS Executive Summary
- Chapters 2.3.3 and 4.7 in the draft EIS



## Aquatic Species Restoration Plan

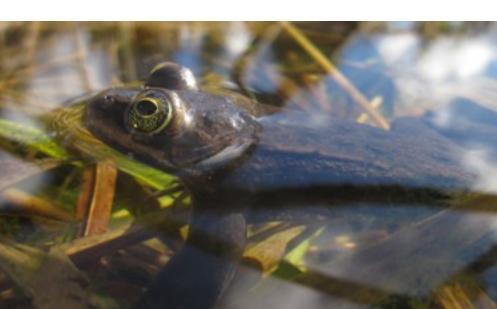
### Vision

The vision of the Aquatic Species Restoration Plan is to provide for a future where the Chehalis Basin can support healthy and harvestable salmon populations, robust and diverse populations of native aquatic and semi-aquatic species, and productive, self-sustaining ecosystems that are resilient to climate change and anthropogenic stressors, while also honoring the social, economic, and cultural values of the region.

## Strategies

- 1. Protect intact ecosystems, unique habitats, and strategic areas that support critical ecosystem functions and priority species
- 2. Restore ecosystem functions to healthy and self-sustaining levels for the benefit of native aquatic and semi-aquatic species
- 3. Effectively plan for current and future conditions in the Chehalis Basin
- 4. Build institutional capacity for restoration, protection, and planning processes
- 5. Engage landowners and the community to ensure a successful plan and support implementation of actions







## Study Area Sub-basins Tribal Lands (Quinault Indian Nation Usual and Accustomed Fishing Areas include Grays Harbor and its Tributaries) Study Area 1 Humptulips River Sub-basin 2 Hoquiam River Sub-basin 7 Black River Sub-basin 8 Scatter Creek Sub-basin Skookumchuck River Sub-basin Middle Chehalis Tributaries Lower Chehalis Mainstem South Bay Rivers

Chehalis Basin Study Area Sub-basins

## Objectives

#### Salmon and Steelhead

- Coho
- Fall-run Chinook
- Spring-run Chinook
- Steelhead
- Chum

#### Other Native Aquatic Species

- Western toad
- Oregon spotted frog
- Pacific lamprey
- Other native fishes
- Other native aquatic and semi-aquatic species

#### Basin-wide

- Habitat
- Community involvement
- Socioeconomic