

A photograph of a flooded landscape. In the foreground, there's a grassy field partially submerged in water. In the middle ground, a barn and a tall silo are visible, surrounded by trees. The background shows a dense forest of bare trees under a hazy sky. The image is framed by a green header and a blue footer.

# Flood Retention Facility Project Update

Chehalis River Basin Flood Control Zone District

September 18, 2024



# Impact to Communities

- Homes, farms, schools, nursing homes, & businesses
- \$900 million from 2007 flood





# Impact to Communities

- Floodwaters shut down I-5
- 26-day full closure of SR6 (2007)





# Impact to Communities

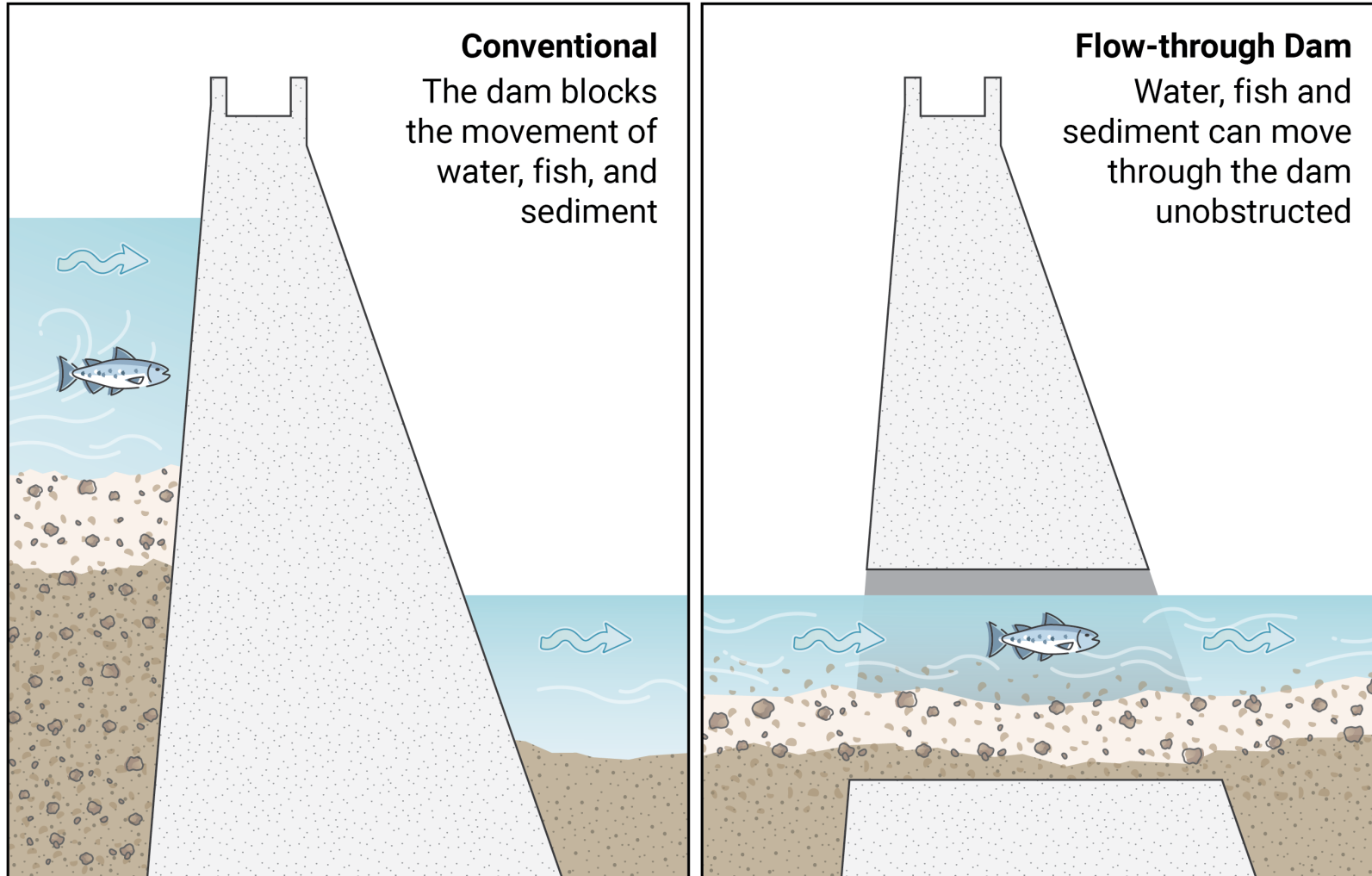
- Washed out roadways and critical infrastructure
- Cutoff access to emergency resources



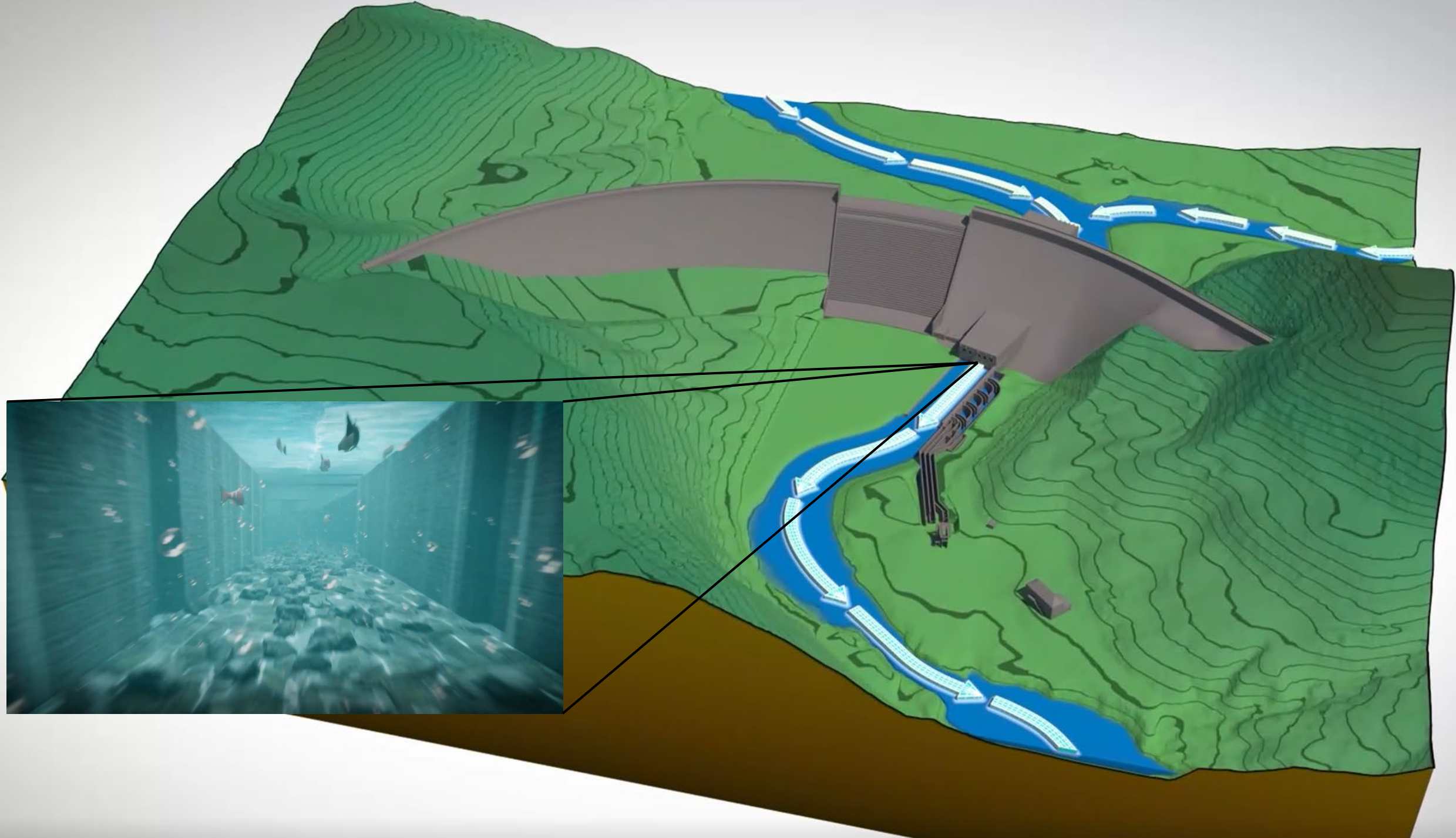
# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

- **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases**
- **Safety**
- **Recreation**
- **Wetlands**
- **Fish Species and Habitats**
- **Public Services and Utilities**
- **Wetlands – Airport Levee**
- **Land Use - Zoning**
- **Water**
- **Wildlife Species and Habitats**

# Flow-Through Dam Design









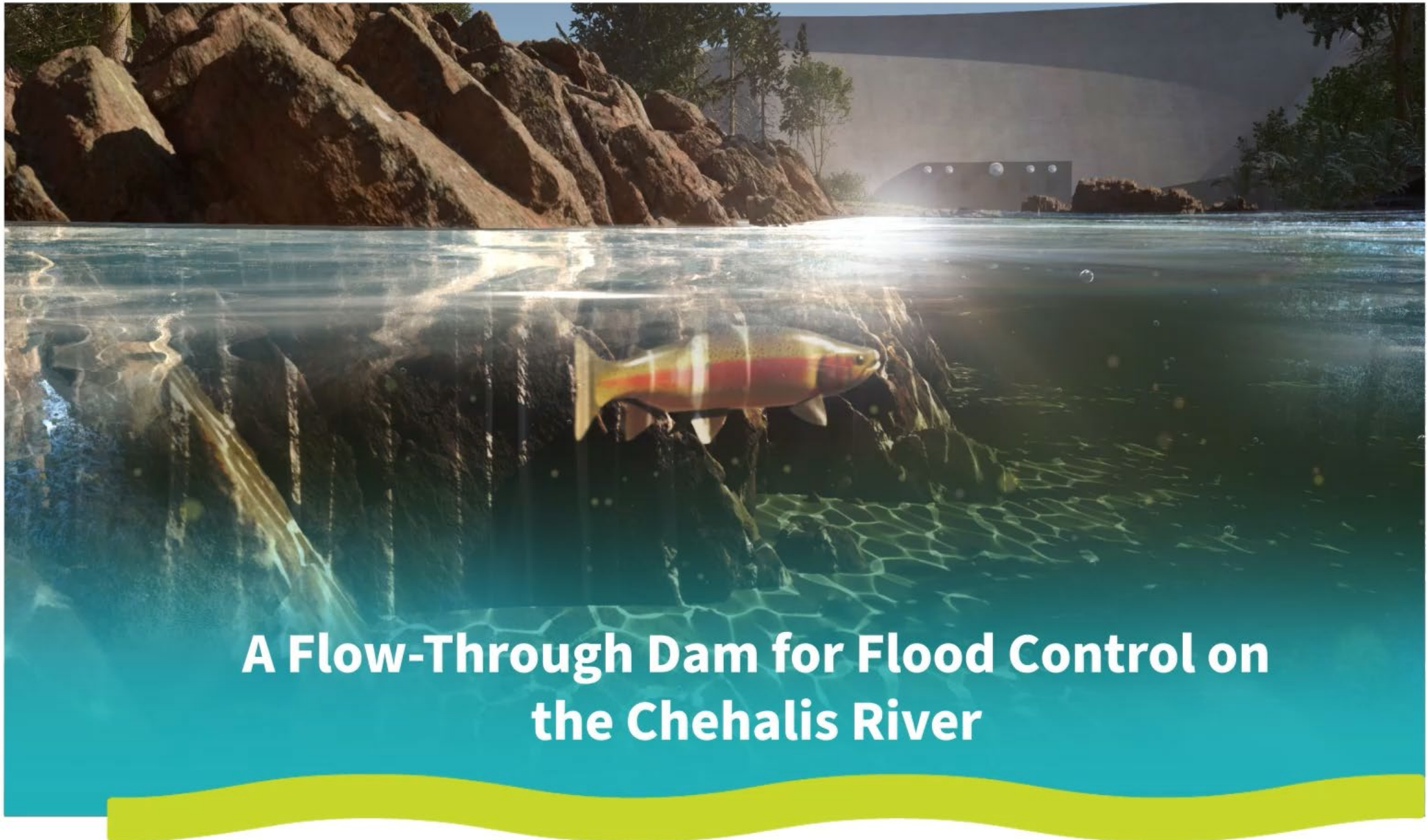
# CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION TECHNOLOGIES FOR WATER

A PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE  
TO ADAPTATION  
TECHNOLOGIES FOR  
INCREASED WATER  
SECTOR RESILIENCE

UN Environment-DHI Centre  
on Water and Environment

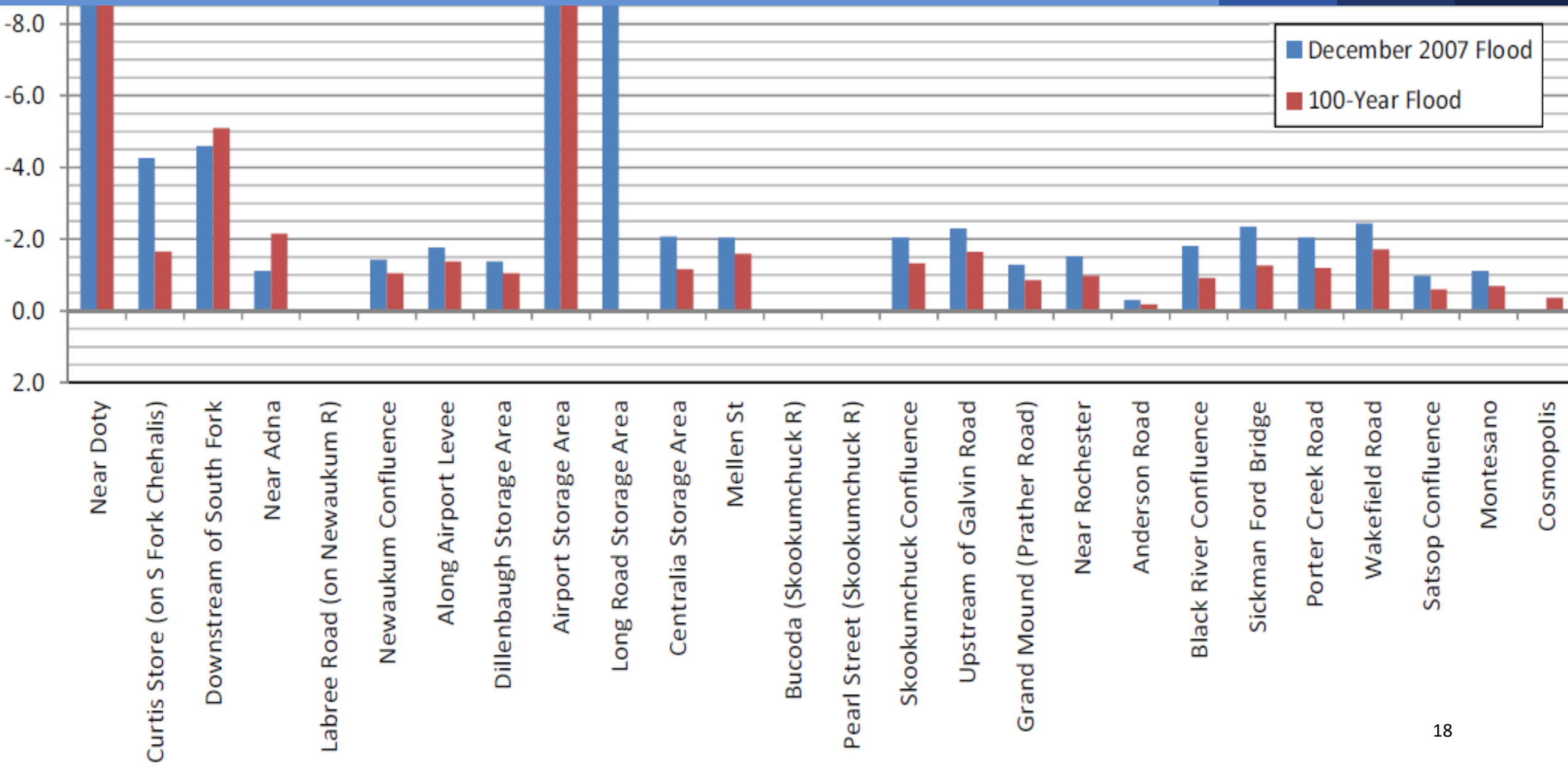






## **A Flow-Through Dam for Flood Control on the Chehalis River**

# Flooding Reduction Benefit





# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

- **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases**

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- **Land Use - Zoning**

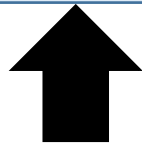
- **Water**

- **Wildlife Species and Habitats**

# SEPA Draft EIS Assumptions

- **Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases**

“Construction and operation would cause over 123,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.”



Assumption

**Existing vegetation would be removed from the entire inundation area and then burned.**



# Final EIS Commitments

## ○ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

“Construction and operation would cause over 123,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions.”

Assumption

Existing vegetation would be removed from the entire inundation area and then burned.

## Commitments

Large woody debris will not be burned. Instead large wood will be used for habitat restoration, adding woody debris to the river.

*Vegetation Management Plan, 12/17/2021, Plant Replacement Plan, 9/3/2021*

*Large Woody Material Management, 9/3/2021*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

## Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

- **Safety**
- **Recreation**
- **Wetlands**
- **Fish Species and Habitats**

## ○ **Public Services and Utilities**

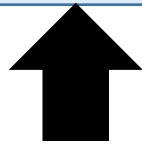
- **Wetlands – Airport Levee**
- **Land Use - Zoning**
- **Water**
- **Wildlife Species and Habitats**



# SEPA Draft EIS Assumptions

## ○ Public Services and Utilities

A water supply line for Pe Ell's water system may be affected by construction of the FRE facility and the line could require relocation or improvement.



Assumption

**Pe Ell's water supply will be disrupted during construction or operation.**

# Final EIS Commitments

## ○ Public Services and Utilities

A water supply line for Pe Ell's water system may be affected by construction of the FRE facility and the line could require relocation or improvement.

Assumption

Pe Ell's water supply will be disrupted during construction or operation.

### Commitments

The FCZD will provide funding and conduct the engineering necessary to ensure that Pe Ell's water supply will not be disrupted.

*SEPA DEIS Comments 5/27/2020, Cover Letter 9/3/2021*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

## Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

- **Safety**
- **Recreation**
- **Wetlands**
- **Fish Species and Habitats**

## Public Services and Utilities

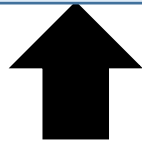
- **Wetlands – Airport Levee**
- **Land Use - Zoning**
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- **Wildlife Species and Habitats**



# SEPA Draft EIS Assumptions

## ○ Wetlands – Airport Levee

7 acres of wetlands and 44 acres of wetland buffers would be eliminated for construction of the Airport Levee Changes.



Assumption

**The footprint of the levee will extend into the adjacent wetlands.**

# Final EIS Commitments

## ○ Wetlands – Airport Levee

7 acres of wetlands and 44 acres of wetland buffers would be eliminated for construction of the Airport Levee Changes.

Assumption

The footprint of the levee will extend into the adjacent wetlands.

### Commitments

The FCZD will utilize construction techniques and materials to remain within the existing levee footprint.

*Airport Levee Wetland Avoidance, 8/20 & 2/22/2021*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

○ **Safety**

○ **Recreation**

○ **Wetlands**

○ **Fish Species and Habitats**

- **Fish Passage**

✓ Public Services and Utilities

✓ Wetlands – Airport Levee

○ **Land Use - Zoning**

○ **Water**

○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**



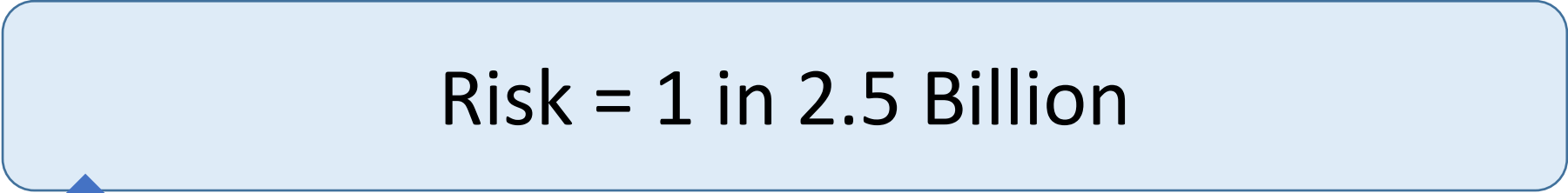
# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

- **Safety**

Risk = 1 in 2.5 Billion

# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

- **Safety**



Risk = 1 in 2.5 Billion



## Commitments

Facility will be constructed to meet strict state and federal seismic standards.

*Dam Safety Standards and Seismic Fault Study Review, February 23, 2022*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

✓ Safety

○ **Recreation**

○ **Wetlands**

○ **Fish Species and Habitats**

- **Fish Passage**

✓ Public Services and Utilities

✓ Wetlands – Airport Levee

○ **Land Use - Zoning**

○ **Water**

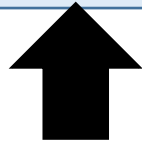
○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**



# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

## ○ Recreation

Permanent loss of access to 13.8 miles of river for kayaking and 6.4 miles of river for recreational fishing.




Assumption

**Project area is currently publicly accessible and would not be accessible after the project.**

# Final EIS Commitments

## ○ Recreation

Permanent loss of access to 13.8 miles of river for kayaking and 6.4 miles of river for recreational fishing.



## Clarifications/Commitments

Project area is currently private property with limited access requiring permits.

Public property creates more opportunity for public access.

*FRE Facility - Conceptual Level Recreational Improvement Options*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

✓ Safety

✓ Recreation

○ **Wetlands**

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- **Fish Passage**

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✓ Wetlands – Airport Levee

○ **Land Use - Zoning**

○ **Water**

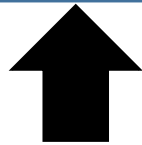
○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**



# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

## ○ Land Use - Zoning

Land use changes would be inconsistent with current land use and zoning designations.



Assumption

**Inconsistent land use is a significant impact.**

# Final EIS Commitments

- **Land Use - Zoning**

Land use changes would be inconsistent with current land use and zoning designations.



## Commitments

**Land use designation will be changed to be consistent with zoning.**

*Transfer of Use and Jurisdiction, June 1, 2021*

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

✓ Safety

✓ Recreation

○ **Wetlands**

○ **Fish Species and Habitats**

- **Fish Passage**

✓ Public Services and Utilities

✓ Wetlands – Airport Levee

✓ Land Use – Zoning

○ **Water**

○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**

# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

## ○ Fish Species and Habitats - Fish Passage, Construction

“Adult salmonids would move upstream during construction using a temporary trap-and-transport method with a temporary picket weir... estimated that passage survival would range from 32% to 65%.”



### Assumption

1. 24/7 Trap and Haul Upstream Passage.
2. Picket barrier technology will be used.



# Final EIS Commitments

- **Fish Species and Habitats - Fish Passage, Construction**

“Adult salmonids would move upstream during construction using a temporary trap-and-transport method with a temporary picket weir... estimated that passage survival would range from 32% to 65%.”

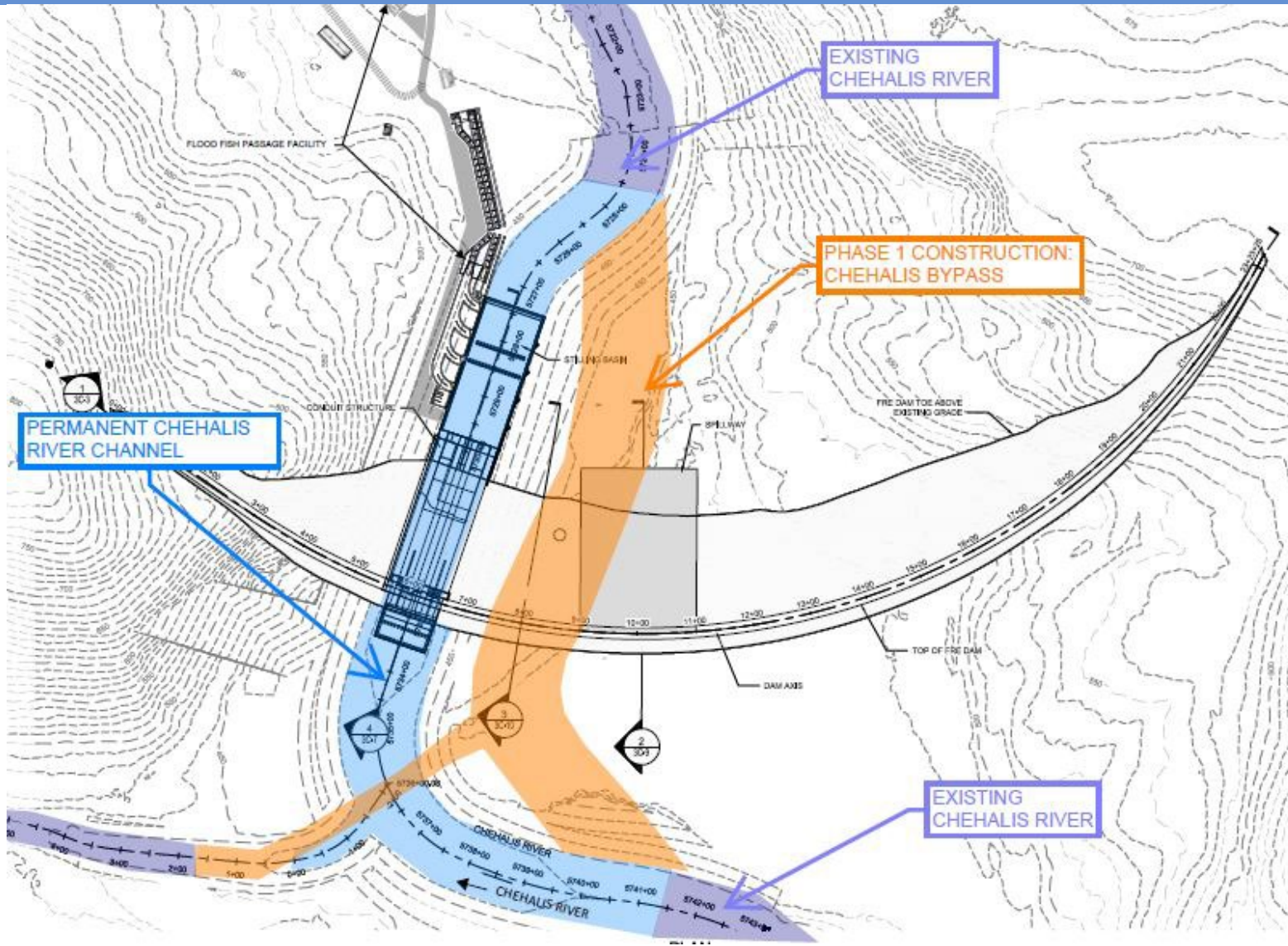


## Revised Design

Open channel flow through a channel engineered to match the natural channel with a projected survival rate similar to the natural channel.

*Revised Project Description, April 2024*

# Fish Passage: Construction Phase



## Benefits:

- Bypass will mimic the river flow of natural channel
- Trap and haul & diversion tunnel no longer needed

# Misconceptions – Fish Passage Operations

The conduits are unnatural constrictions in the river and cause fish to avoid them, delaying upstream and downstream movement.



## Correction of Misconception

- Conduits are specifically designed to mimic depths and velocities naturally occurring within the Chehalis River at this location.



# Misconceptions — Fish Passage Operations

## Correction of Misconception

- Structure mimics the hydraulic characteristics of the Chehalis River at this location.

*Phase 1 Mitigation—Fish Passage Presentation, 10/21/2019;*

*2018 Supplemental Design Report, FRE Dam Alternative*



Photograph illustrating channel conditions within footprint of proposed facility.



# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

✓ Safety

✓ Recreation

○ **Wetlands**

○ **Fish Species and Habitats**

✓ Fish Passage

✓ Public Services and Utilities

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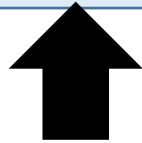
○ **Water**

○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**

# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

- **Wetlands, Fish Species and Habitats, Water, Wildlife Species and Habitats**

Up to 3°C increase in water temperature in the area

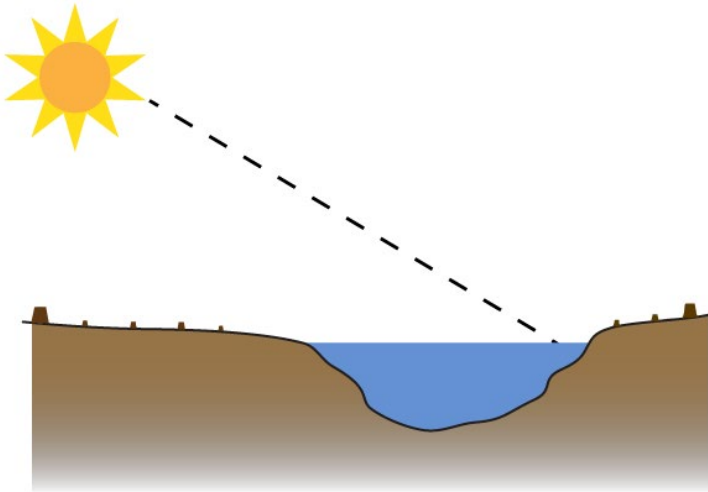


Assumption

**All trees larger than 6 inches diameter would be cut down. Trees would not grow back in the entire inundation area.**

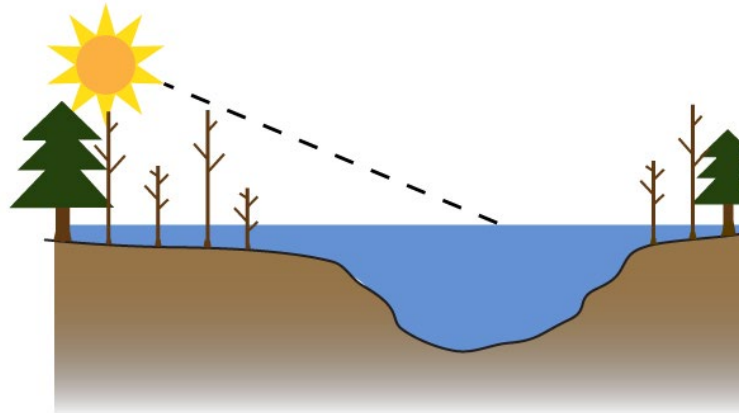
# Vegetation Management

## SEPA Draft EIS

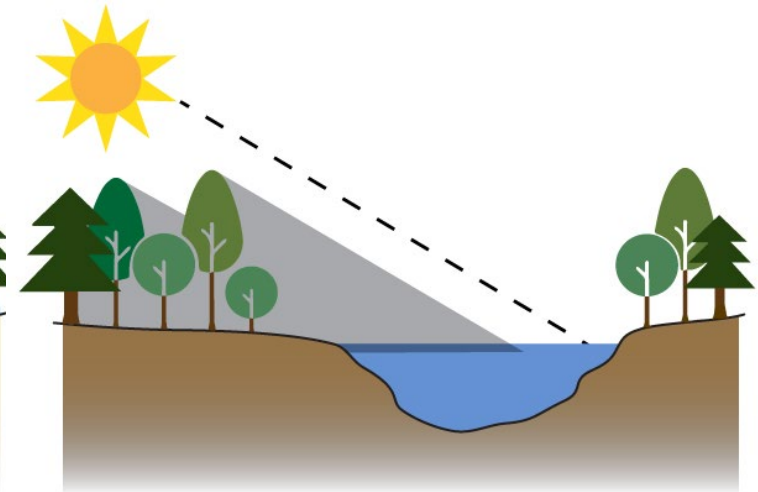


Vegetation Cut Down  
No Shade

## District Study



Flood Operation  
Winter Dormant Leaf Off



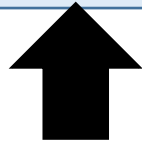
Non-flood Operation  
Summer Leaf On  
Shade



# SEPA Draft EIS Conclusion & Assumptions

## ○ **Wetlands, Fish Species and Habitats, Water, Wildlife Species and Habitats**

Up to 3°C increase in water temperature in the area.



Assumption

**All trees larger than 6 inches diameter would be cut down. Trees would not grow back in the entire inundation area.**

## Commitments

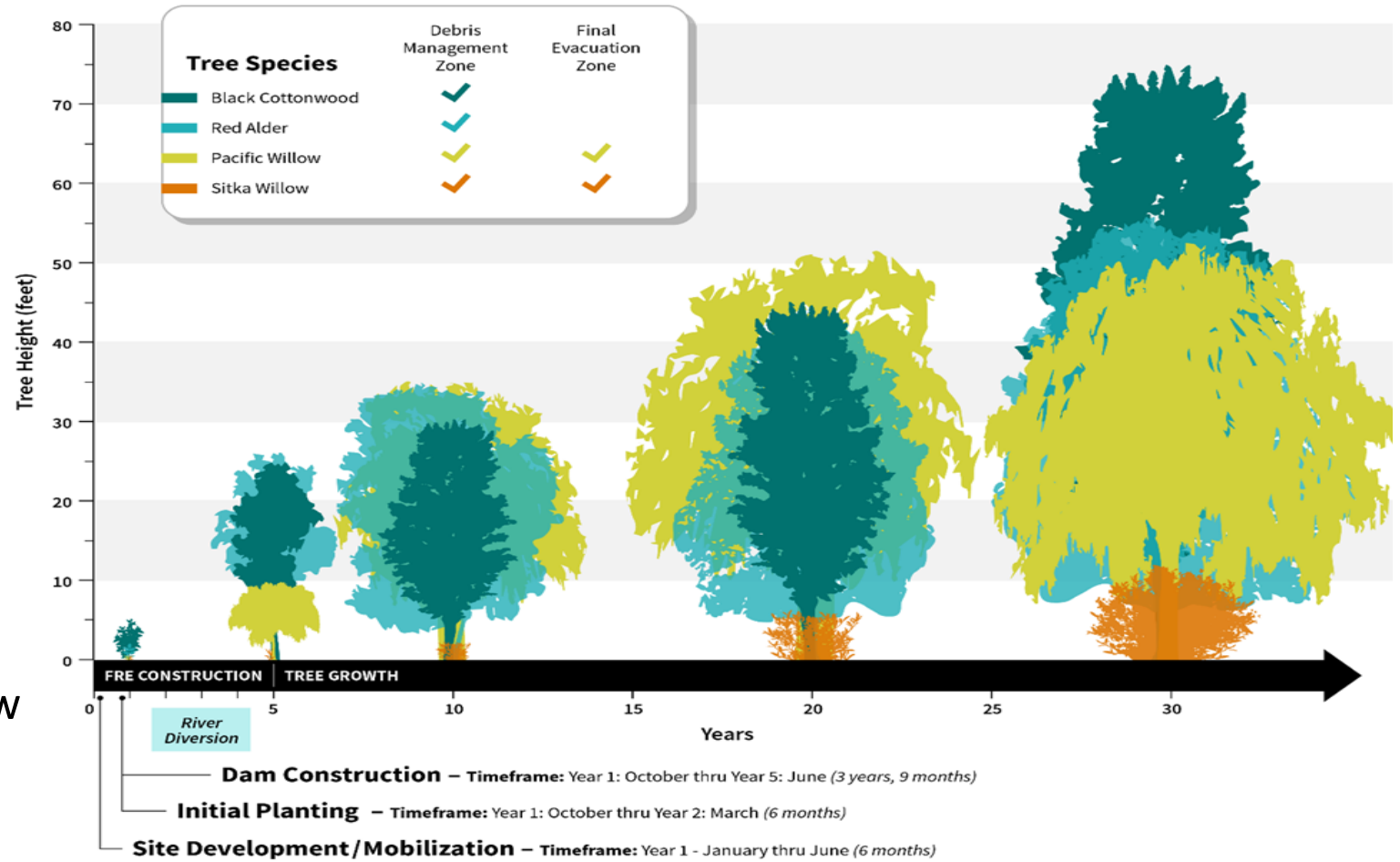
Minimize disturbance and leave existing vegetation.

*Active Monitoring: Monitor vegetation survivability*

*Adaptive Management: Replace dead non flood tolerant species*

# Type and Height Survivability

- Tree Species
  - Cottonwood
  - Alder
  - Willow
- Tree Height
  - 5 to 20 feet Low
  - 75 to 90 feet High
- Validation
  - Mud Mtn Dam Vegetation
  - Independent Silviculturist Review



# Mud Mountain Example

- 1947 - **70 miles** away
- reservoir clear cut
- Revegetated naturally

**Trees Established and  
Survive in Reservoir Area**



US Army Corps  
of Engineers.



## Level II Habitat Survey & Wetland Identification: Howard Hanson Dam and Mud Mountain Dam, King and Pierce Counties, Washington

Prepared by Kevin D. Philley, Research Biologist,  
Dr. Jacob F. Berkowitz, Ph.D., PWS, CPSS, Research Soil Scientist, and  
Dr. Nathan R. Beane, Ph.D., Research Forester  
USACE - ERDC, Environmental Laboratory  
3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180



July 2019

# SEPA Resources of Significant Concern

✓ Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases

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○ **Wetlands**

○ **Fish Species and Habitats**

✓ Fish Passage

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○ **Wildlife Species and Habitats**

# SEPA Draft

## ○ Wetlands, Fish Species, and Habitats

### Proposed Mitigation Plan

- Aquatic Species and Habitat
- Riparian and Stream Buffer
- Wildlife Species and Habitat
- Large Wood Material
- Surface Water Quality
- Wetland

### Commitments

No net loss of habitat and function

Create ecological lift – improve habitat function over existing condition

Generate ecosystem benefits to the headwaters basin and upper Chehalis River



# Upcoming Schedule

## Environmental Review Milestones

- SEPA Draft EIS scheduled for release in Fall of 2025
- SEPA Final EIS scheduled for release in Early 2026