

DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Funding Guidelines

Floodplains by Design

2017-2019 Biennium

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Chapter 1: Program Overview

Floodplains by Design (FbD) is a partnership of local, state, federal and private organizations focused on coordinating investment in and strengthening the integrated management of floodplain areas through Washington State. Floodplains are vital to the ecological health of the state. They are critical to the economic vitality, cultural heritage and quality of life provided by our region—from salmon to farmland and commercial development, and recreational opportunities.

The Washington State Department of Ecology’s (Ecology) Floods and Floodplain Management Division administers the Floodplains by Design grant program under a biennial funding cycle. Ecology awards grants on a competitive basis to eligible entities for collaborative and innovative projects throughout Washington State that support the integration of flood hazard reduction with ecological preservation and restoration. Proposed projects may also address other community needs, such as preservation of agriculture, improvements in water quality, or increased recreational opportunities provided they are part of a larger strategy to restore ecological functions and reduce flood hazards. This document describes the intent of the program, and how to apply for funding, meet program requirements, and manage funded projects.

Grant Program Intent

Washington rivers and their **floodplains and estuaries** deliver a wealth of economic, natural and cultural benefits to our communities. Yet floodplain management has not kept pace with our growing communities. People are living in the path of flood waters; our water quality is on the decline; and habitat critical to restoring salmon populations is disappearing.

In the past, floodplain management was often provided by numerous entities, each with a narrow focus and sometime at odds with the focus of others. Rather than maximizing the goods and services derived from floodplains, this “silo” approach to floodplain management led to unintended consequences, inefficiency and conflict.

The FbD grant program seeks to advance integrated floodplain management strategies and projects that consider a broader variety of ecological functions, values, and benefits to the affected human communities. Projects can have a higher likelihood of success when they improve ecological function, reduce flood risk and meet other community needs because they are more likely to garner the necessary community support and public funding.

Characteristics of FbD Projects

Ideal projects are part of a strategy that is tailored to the specific reach of a river which reduces flood risk to affected communities, restores ecological function and is a net gain for other community interests. In areas, where agriculture is a dominant land use, projects need to be part of a strategy that provides a net gain for agriculture as well as enhance ecological function. Ideal

projects are part of a **reach-strategy** that connect rivers with their floodplains, giving floodwater room to spread out and allowing room for the dynamic processes that form critical habitats to be restored. A reach strategy includes a technical assessment of the reach and set of integrated actions, and robust stakeholder process and agreement of the objectives and any conclusions of the process. A **river reach** is a user-defined section of river that contains a unifying geomorphic, land-use, infrastructure or other characteristics. An individual project can in itself contain all the required benefits for flood risk reduction, ecological function and community interests, or it can be one component of a larger strategy that seeks to achieve all the benefits. If it is the later, the project proponent must demonstrate how the project fits into a larger strategy that has broad support of the affected community.

The following table outlines measures for key outcomes of FbD projects. Grant proposals should explain project outcomes in these terms, or, if a grant proposal is for feasibility or early design work, project proponents should include analyses in their application that will provide this information:

Table 1. FbD Project Outcomes Measures

FbD Goals	Project Outcomes Measures	Definition/User Notes
Improve Floodplain Function	Floodplain or estuary area restored or reconnected (acres)	<i>Calculate project footprint of enlarged available floodplain area that was restored and/or reconnected.</i>
	Overall river ecosystem functions improved (river miles)	<i>The total river length where floodplain area and/or river complexity improvements are being made. Long-term effectiveness monitoring will determine ultimately if these improvements are successful.</i>
Improve Flood Protection	Length of improved levee (linear feet)	<i>Calculate length of improved levee, to nearest one-tenth mile. For levee setback projects, this is the length of the new levee.</i>
	Features (structures or homes) removed from floodplain	<i>Count number or calculate length of features removed from the project floodplain footprint.</i>
Improve Agricultural Lands	Area of agricultural land acquired (directly or by easement) and protected for agricultural use (acres)	<i>Calculate area of improved drainage or other agricultural improvements.</i>
	Area with improved drainage or other agricultural improvements (acres)	

	Acres of agricultural land converted from active production for restoration	<i>Calculate area of agricultural lands lost for restoration purposes to document any adverse impacts to agricultural lands.</i>
Cost Effectiveness	Jobs touched FEMA assessed value HAZUS – changes in assessed value at risk Damage cost abated (estimated annual levee maintenance cost savings) State, Federal, local or other sponsor funding sources (total \$)	<i>Estimated costs provided by project sponsors, or estimated from FbD Tool.</i>
Improve Community Benefits	Trails/area opened to public (miles/acres) River access (boating, fishing, etc.) sites maintained or improved (# of sites) Other benefits such as water quality, water quantity (use local proponent’s measures success)	

Reduce Flood Risk and Damage

Floodplains by Design projects must reduce flood risk to communities or be part of a strategy that reduces flood risk. A Floodplains by Design project should reduce flood risk on both a short-term and long-term basis in a way that is durable. One approach to durable solutions is to move people and infrastructure away from the river, remove impediments to flow, and provide more floodplain area for floodwater conveyance and storage. Another example of durability is if the project considers the effects of climate change and accommodates future anticipated changes to river flows, sea level rise, sediment delivery and other factors that affect flood risk. Flood risk reduction measures should not encourage new land development that increases potential future flood risk. It is important to note that projects that address flooding due solely to drainage problems do not meet the flood risk reduction intent of FbD. Drainage is discussed further in the agriculture section below.

Floodplains by Design can support redevelopment and improved flood resiliency in historically established and substantially built-out urban areas. However, all projects should consider whether moving people and infrastructure away from the river is feasible. Except in situations where a community has no other options for meeting appropriate growth targets, projects that induce additional urban development and impervious surface within floodplains will not score well.

The flood risk reduction component of the FbD project should include a quantified demonstration of improved flood safety for an area and a demonstration of no adverse impact (that the project will not worsen flood damage anywhere else). Additionally, flood risk reduction measures should not create adverse ecological impacts. Feasibility and design projects should

include appropriate analysis of anticipated changes to flood risk in the scope of work so that these outcomes are understood prior to advancing to the next project phase. Construction project proposals should be able to quantify flood risk reduction that will result from the proposed actions.

Ecological Restoration and/or Preservation

Floodplains by Design projects must have a significant ecological restoration component or be part of a **reach strategy** that will significantly restore ecological function. The ecosystem restoration or preservation component of the FbD project should include a quantified description of restored ecosystem processes and functions, including benefits to salmon. A higher probability of long term ecological benefits will be provided by projects that maintain or re-establish natural processes and functions, and consider the effects of climate change and accommodate future anticipated changes to river flows, sea level rise, sediment delivery and other factors that affect ecosystem function and habitat formation. Where it is not feasible to have the restoration in the same location of a flood risk reduction action, the restoration can occur in the same reach provided there is direct relationship. Ecological restoration measures should not increase the risk of flood damage to existing uses in the floodplain.

Tribal Support and Engagement

Where Floodplains by Design projects are proposed in areas that will affect or border Tribal lands, Tribal interests and any potential impacts to *treaty rights and treaty secured resources* (treaty rights FAQ: <http://nwifc.org/about-us/shellfish/treaty-rights-faq/>) must be considered. Applicants must work to coordinate and seek the support of local Tribal interests and any actions proposed should not be in conflict with the local Tribe's resource (salmon/shellfish) recovery plans. Additionally, project proponents must consider whether their proposed actions could limit future floodplain restoration actions or prevent access to Tribal resources necessary to fulfill treaty rights.

Enhance Agriculture

Where Floodplains by Design projects are proposed in agricultural areas, local agricultural interests must be engaged in project development as part of the project partnership so that their needs and concerns are addressed. The needs and concerns of a particular place and community, and means to address them, will vary by location, but might include improvements to drainage or irrigation infrastructure, or protection of farmland with easements. Depending on local context and agricultural stakeholder involvement, projects that take farmland out of production must demonstrate how the project will provide other means for a net gain to the local agricultural community.

Drainage is an important issue in maintaining agriculture in many floodplains. As described in the flood risk reduction section above, projects that address flooding caused solely by poor drainage are not considered flood risk reduction projects in the context of FbD. However, projects that include a drainage improvement element to benefit agriculture, in addition to a

flood risk reduction component consistent with the FbD intent, can gain points in the agriculture category.

Cost Effective

Strong FbD projects will also be cost effective. Cost effectiveness is demonstrated in project applications by having a clear and appropriate scope of work and budget, and by describing anticipated reductions in infrastructure maintenance and flood damage costs, the number of jobs that will be supported by the proposal, and the proportion of match that is being provided. The methods and personnel involved in developing the scope of and work and budget should be described.

Other Community Needs

Floodplains by Design projects may also include actions to address other community needs that are compatible with flood risk reduction and ecological restoration, including improved water quality, increased recreational opportunities, or other needs specific to a particular community. What these other benefits look like will depend on the needs of a particular community and actions the community determines are most appropriate to address their needs. Water quality improvements might include riparian planting, removing impervious surfaces, or reducing non-point pollution from homes or farms. Increased recreational access might include increased miles of trail, or additional boat ramps or fishing access points.

Partnerships

Integrated floodplain projects, by their nature, require that a variety of interests and organizations coordinate and collaborate to develop projects. Depending on the location, scope and affected interests of a particular project, proponents will develop partnerships with some or all of the following groups:

- Flood/Floodplain management entities
- Ecological restoration and salmon recovery organizations and interests
- Agricultural interests and organizations
- Community recreation departments and organizations
- Local governments such as cities, towns and counties
- Economic development organizations
- Tribes
- Federal and state natural resources agencies

Financial partners – because there is a match requirement (see Match section in Chapter 2), all Floodplains by Design projects are financial partnerships. Past projects have included funding from federal or state grants such as the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, local flood control districts, counties or cities, and/or United States Army Corps of Engineers, among other sources.

It is critical that partnerships form early in the project development process. Proponents should identify the organizations and parties that may have an interest in the project and reach out to them early and often so that all interests are represented, needs and concerns are heard and addressed, and the resulting project is supported by all affected parties. There is no boiler plate list of groups for any project or even particular organizations for a given interest group. It is up to the local project sponsor to determine the organizations and interests that are relevant to a particular river reach or project. The application should include a narrative that describes the outreach that was done and specific involvement of interests related to the project. Ideally, project applicants will receive the written support of interested organizations and individuals.

Grant Program Details

Entities eligible to apply include:

- Counties, cities, and towns.
- Special purpose districts, such as flood control districts.
- Conservation districts.
- Municipal or quasi-municipal corporations.
- Federally recognized tribes.
- Not-for-profit organizations that are recognized as tax exempt by the Internal Revenue Service.

Eligible project activities include:

- Pre-construction planning and design project
- Feasibility and/or Design projects
- Construction
- Design and Construction combined
- Land Purchase
- Project specific outreach and education components
- Riparian/wetland restoration
- Pre- and post-construction assessment elements

The focus of the Floodplains by Design program are the major rivers and their estuaries in your watershed. **Major rivers and estuaries** are where the most extensive flood risks exist, where the greatest ecological restoration opportunities reside, and where much of our best agricultural soils are located. Projects on large river systems are more likely to receive funding than projects on small river systems.

Statutory and administrative requirements

Statutory requirements, administrative rule uses and limitations, and program and agency policy provide the framework for the Funding Guidelines. Listed below are the key statutes, rules, and policies, along with web links to the documents.

- *Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans Managed in EAGL*; see: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/1401002.pdf>.
- *Environmental justice policy*; See <http://teams/sites/EXEC/policies/PolicyDocuments/POL01-12.pdf>
- *Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; see: <https://www.dahp.wa.gov>
- *Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*; see: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/0403030.pdf>. A QAPP template is available at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/qa/docs/QAPPtool/index.html.

Chapter 2: Funding Program Details

This chapter provides a basic overview of the funding program, including applicant and project eligibility and funding provisions. More specific information about project eligibility may be found in Chapters 3 and 4.

Ecology manages the Floodplains by Design program funding under a biennial funding cycle. Proposals are due in even-numbered years. Funds, if appropriated by the state legislature, are available starting in the odd-numbered year. Ecology reviews, rates, and ranks applications and then distributes funds to the highest priority grant projects.

Funding levels

Total funds available for Floodplains by Design have varied. The amount of funding available on a competitive basis for each State biennium is based on legislative directives. Ecology does not know the exact amount of funding available at the time a particular funding cycle begins. The amount of funding will not be known until state appropriations are made. Table 1 shows past funding availability.

Table 2: Funding Appropriated by Washington State Legislature

Fiscal Year	Funding Appropriated
FY 2013 Competitive Grants	\$11,000,000
FY 2013 Proviso Grants	\$39,000,000
2015-2017 Competitive Grants	\$35,560,000

Project Types

For the 2017-19 State Fiscal Biennium the FbD grant program will be using two different categories of project types, with an eye towards funding some projects of each type. The first type is the original stand-alone projects which contain all or most elements of an FbD project and projects which are part of a broader reach strategy (a reach strategy is discussed later). It also includes pre-construction and planning activities. The new type is for smaller projects which may be significant to a community but may not compete well with larger projects. We will place an award limit of \$500,000 for the “small project” type. Small projects may contain some or all of the elements listed in Chapter 3. Project sponsors will be asked to identify which category they are applying for during the final application submittal process. As explained more in Chapter 4, Ecology and our partners will seek to fund some projects from each category.

Funding provisions

For qualified economically distressed communities, no match is required for FbD projects. Economically distressed communities are defined as having a Median Household Income less than 80% of the state Median Household Income. See Appendix F for a list of Median Household Incomes for Washington State, Counties, and Communities.

Requests for Additional Funding

Subject to available funding, Ecology may provide additional funds to a project to address unforeseen circumstances.

Grant Match Requirements

Projects must demonstrate that funds have been leveraged to complete the project. Projects must demonstrate a **20% match** (i.e., Flood Control Zone District, city, county, state or federal funds). The program offers extensive flexibility in terms of what constitutes match. Match can be shown in the form of other grant funds, value of land previously acquired as long as the land is used for implementation of the project, time spent working on a project, and in-kind materials. The match requirement is waived for economically disadvantaged communities. There is no time limit for when match funds have been acquired, as long as these funds have not previously been used as match.

Land Purchase as Match

Land acquisition is commonly a necessary step in completing an overall project. This process is inherently opportunity based – it must have both an interested seller and funds available. Land acquisition over a period of time is an integral part of many FbD projects. The grant program recognizes the need for flexibility related to the timing of land acquisition that is used as match. Program requirements related to land acquisition and using land as match are detailed below:

Allowing previous land purchase costs as match: The grant program will allow previous land purchase as match for a FbD grant provided the following conditions are met:

1. The land used for match must be necessary and reasonable for completing the project. For example, if 20 acres of a previous 40-acre purchase are necessary to a levee setback and floodplain restoration, the 20-acre part of the purchase may be used as match. (Land purchased as an element of a FbD grant may include land not necessary for a construction project, where the purchase of an entire parcel is necessary to obtain the required land.)
2. Valuation will be based on the original purchase value, or the current value, as supported by a recent appraisal, at the project sponsors discretion. The land must have been

purchased within the last 10 years for the purpose of future flood risk reduction, habitat improvement, public open space, or other use consistent with the proposed project. If the property was purchased in the last 10 years and the purchase was supported by an appraisal, the purchase price of land that is necessary and reasonable to complete the project may be used as match.

3. The land value used as match cannot have been previously used as match for a grant.

Cash match

Cash match includes any eligible project costs paid for directly by the recipient that are not reimbursed by the Ecology grant or another third party. Donations that become the long-term property of the recipient are considered cash match.

Grants used to match grants

If a recipient wants to use a grant from another funding agency as match, the recipient should check with the funding agency issuing the grant to ensure that it can be used as match for an Ecology grant. The following applies when using other grants to match an Ecology grant.

- The scope of work on the matching grant must directly satisfy the portion of the scope of work on the Ecology grant where the work is contributed.
- The date that the costs for the matching grant are incurred must fall before the expiration dates of the Ecology grant.
- The costs incurred under the matching grant must be eligible according to all criteria for the Ecology grant.
- The matching grant cannot originate from the same funding source as the Ecology grant.
- Funds, goods, or services cannot be used as match more than once.

In-kind match

Examples of in-kind match contributions are property, goods, or services contributed to the recipient (or any contractor under the agreement) without direct monetary compensation. Other in-kind match includes donated or loaned real or personal property, volunteer services, and employee services donated to a project. In-kind match does not include eligible project costs paid directly by the recipient (see Cash Match above). In-kind contributions must be fully documented and reported separately when requesting reimbursement.

The current in-kind rate for volunteer services includes the value of travel expenses contributed by volunteers. For adults, the in-kind rate is \$15.00 per hour. For persons under the age of 18, the rate is the Washington State minimum wage at the time the service is provided.

The following are examples of **ineligible** in-kind contributions:

- Contributions of overhead costs, per-diem, travel, and subsistence expenses.

- Contributed time from individuals receiving compensation through the grant, except when those individuals are off duty and contributing on their own time.
- Time spent at advisory groups or meetings that do not directly contribute to project activities.
- Studies conducted by other state or federal agencies.

Third-party in-kind contribution

When a third-party employer (not the recipient, state agency, or a contractor under the agreement) contributes the services of an employee, in the employee's normal line of work, to the project at no charge to the recipient, the services may be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay.

Chapter 3: Eligible Project Types and Activities

There are two categories of funding available; 1) projects which contain most or all elements of a FbD project within themselves, projects that are part of a reach strategy, or projects with pre-construction elements, and 2) projects that are small projects. Small projects are defined as those with an award value of \$500,000 or less. Small projects may contain any of the project elements listed below.

Eligible projects may include one or more of the following types of work:

Pre-Construction

Costs of preparing pre-construction documents, including reach studies and other area-specific assessments of floodplain conditions and needs; engineering reports; environmental review; and related work *that lead to the identification of capital projects* may be eligible for Floodplains by Design Program funding. Potential applicants are encouraged to check with your Regional FbD contact to ensure that your pre-construction project scope will be eligible.

Smaller Projects

Small projects may contain some or all of the elements described in this chapter, but be less costly. The award limit is \$500,000 or less. This project type is intended to promote funding to communities that have identified multi-benefit opportunities that fit the program and are significant to the community but may not compete as well against larger projects. Communities that apply for this type of grant must coordinate with other potential flood plain related projects through a Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan or other plan that incorporates a multi-benefit approach to flood hazard reduction.

Feasibility and Design Projects

Floodplains by Design funds are allowable for both feasibility studies and design projects. Any design projects must submit completed design deliverables by a licensed engineer (a minimum preliminary designs) at the completion of the grant contract. Any planning projects must submit both a draft and final report as well. Floodplains by Design project managers may also require a special condition in the grant agreement that the grant recipients submit preliminary designs/design reports prior to any final designs to ensure that said designs do not limit future restoration in priority habitats.

Construction

Recipients of grants must ensure that the project complies with the approved Plans and Specifications. To this end, the applicant must provide adequate and competent construction management and inspection. This may involve procuring professional engineering services.

Design and construction combined

Applicants can apply for a combined design and construction project. All the applicable requirements for both design and construction projects apply.

Land purchase

Where purchase of land and/or easements is necessary for a FbD project, land purchase is an eligible project cost. This includes purchase of conservation easements, development rights or fee title to land. Where the purchase of an entire parcel is necessary to obtain the required land, the proposal should be clear regarding management of the land obtained outside the project area. This land must be managed consistent with FbD objectives, and should avoid creating new residential or commercial-type development in flood-prone areas. Additionally, Floodplains by Design funds can be applied/used for a comprehensive river reach-based approach to land acquisition should multiple river front parcels become available.

Eligible land costs are subject to the following limitations, in addition to other requirements of the agency:

Land Purchase Usage and Restrictions:

- **Public Access** – Public access must be provided to land acquired with FbD funds, unless an exception is granted. Appropriate opportunities for public access must be considered as an element of the grant project. If a recipient proposes to preclude public access from grant-acquired property, justification must be provided relating to public safety or other relevant features of the property and adjoining area.
- **Land Stewardship** – An approved long-term stewardship plan is required for all land acquired.
- **No State Agency Land Ownership** – State agencies are ineligible to receive FbD funds for land acquisition
- **Willing Seller Only** – Voluntary purchases are eligible costs. The costs for acquiring land by condemnation are not eligible for FbD grant reimbursement.

Project specific outreach and education components

Projects that require targeted project specific public outreach and education *efforts* are eligible for grant funding, as part of the larger project. Project specific outreach and education use effective methods and programs, to engage the public's interest in flood reduction and ecosystem restoration. Applicants should consider that the public has different levels of background

knowledge of flooding and ecological restoration issues. Therefore, applicants should consider a multi-pronged approach to project outreach. Project outreach efforts should include:

- Targeting only audiences affected or impacted by the proposed project
- Generating basic awareness of flooding and ecosystems for target audience.
- Educating at a more sophisticated level using comprehensive content.

Riparian/wetland restoration, planting

Planning and implementing riparian and wetland habitat restoration projects are eligible grant components. If the project includes planting, you must provide a planting plan or description of how you will ensure plant survival and maintenance. More details are provided in Chapter 4.

Pre and Post project assessment

Project assessment both before and after project completion is important for tracking environmental and project results. Ecology may allow the use of grant funds for project assessments if the assessment takes place within the grant period. Typically, a recipient undertakes pre and post project assessments to characterize, identify or quantify the existing conditions present at/on a particular site/area. Prior to initiating environmental assessment activities, the recipient must prepare a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP); for more information, please review the QAPP discussion in Chapter 5, under *Agreement Conditions*.

Other Administrative costs

In addition to the project types above, a Floodplains by Design grant routinely covers costs for other administrative items such as grant management, obtaining required permits and approvals, completing Letters of Map Revisions or Conditional Letters of Map Revision (as required by 44 CFR 65.3), and other administrative requirements.

Remediation Projects

Floodplains by Design funds cannot be used for projects whose primary focus is remediation of toxic sediments or structures. Project proponents can receive guidance and are encouraged to work with the Department of Ecology's Toxic Cleanup Program (TCP) to address toxics on site prior to any application for Floodplains by Design funding. Project proponents are also encouraged to work with TCP to ensure any remediation actions will not prevent future options for flood risk reduction and ecosystem restoration. Link provided below:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html>

Changes in Project Scope after Final Scoring

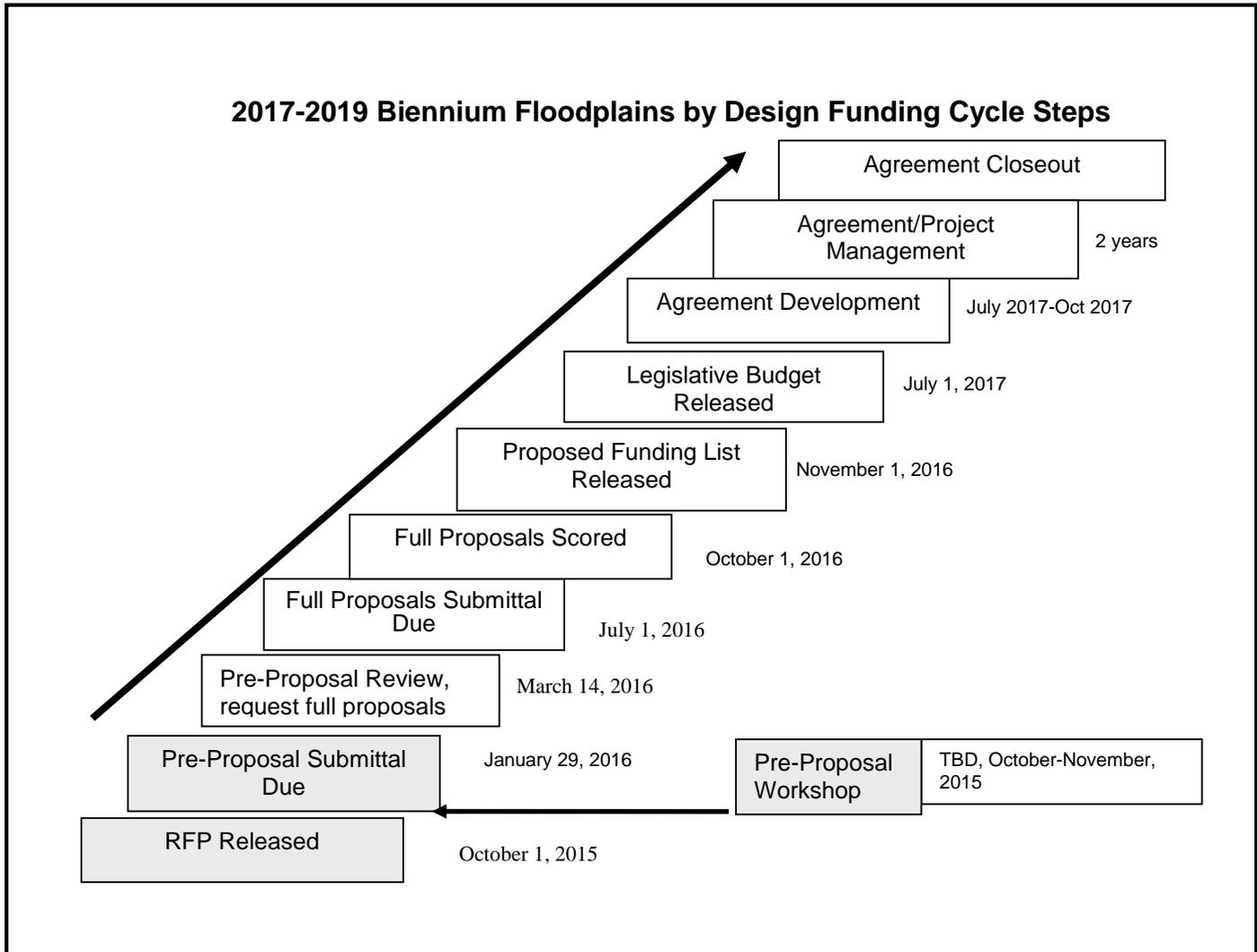
Any project that significantly deviates from their original scope after project scoring, but before final agreements are in place, may have their grant award reallocated. Or, Ecology may decide to reallocate the entire award based on the nature of the scope change and whether the project still meets the original intent.

Chapter 4: Applying for Funding

The Funding Cycle

The application cycle for the 2017-2019 Biennium begins on October 1st, 2015 when the Request for Proposals (RFP) is released. The funding cycle is outlined as follows:

Figure 1: 2017-19 FbD Funding Cycle Steps



How to Apply

Ecology Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) (placeholder)

Ecology will be using the new grants and loans management system known as EAGL for the full applications and award/management process. This system for Floodplains by Design is under construction. Project applicants that are advanced to the full application round of funding will be advised on how to use the system at the time they are notified (March 14, 2016).

Once the Request for Proposals is released on October 1st, 2015, applicants will prepare a 3-4 page Pre-Proposal. The pre-proposal must be submitted electronically to Ecology by January 29th, 2016. The pre-proposal will describe the project scope and how the project advances both flood hazard reduction and floodplain ecosystem protection or restoration. Support (existing or in process) from floodplain stakeholders should be described. The pre-proposal should also describe other benefits of the project, such as agricultural benefits, salmon recovery, water quality improvements, or enhanced recreation. The pre-proposal should also delineate a project schedule and deliverables. In addition, the pre-proposal must provide a preliminary budget for the project and the amount and source of match. Applicants should begin stakeholder outreach during this time, if a robust stakeholder process has not already been started.

Pre-proposals will be evaluated by Ecology flood team staff and the FbD Management Team. The ranking will be released by March 14th, 2016, and the top applications best meeting the objectives of the FbD program will be invited to submit full proposals.

Full proposals are due electronically to Ecology by July 1st, 2016. Full proposals are to be submitted via Ecology's EAGL (Ecology Application for Grants and Loans) process. Applicants must obtain a SAW (Secure Access Washington) account (via <http://secureaccess.wa.gov/>) in order to access the EAGL system. Once you have a SAW account, you can search for the Floodplains by Design Funding Opportunity and follow the guidelines and instructions online for submittal of the full proposal. Applicants can submit full proposals beginning in April 2016. All applications must be submitted by 11:59 pm on July 1st, 2016.

Evaluation process for full proposal

Ecology evaluates full project proposals based on responses provided on the application. The Flood Hazard/Risk Reduction, Floodplain ecosystem protection or restoration and Demonstration of Need and Support categories have 60 points available, which reflects the importance of those three categories. Table 3 shows a rough outline of the scoring breakdown by question and the scoring criteria. For a more complete description of the scoring guidance see Appendix C.

Table 3: Application Rating Criteria and Scoring

Rating Criteria	Points Non-Ag	Points Ag Areas
Flood hazard/risk reduction (60 points total. Must achieve 30 points minimum)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significance of the flood hazard and frequency of flood events. 	0-30	0-30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Demonstrated ability of the solution to address the hazard while avoiding increasing development in flood hazard areas or adverse ecological impacts. 	0-30	0-30
Floodplain ecosystem protection or restoration (60 points total. Must achieve 30 points minimum)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnitude of beneficial ecological impact 	0-30	0-30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completeness of solution 	0-30	0-30
Demonstration of Need and Support (60 points total. Must achieve 30 points minimum)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with existing floodplain management or habitat recovery plans 	0-30	0-30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust outreach to stakeholders, particularly agricultural interests and salmon recovery groups 	0-30	0-30
Direct Benefits to Agriculture (areas where land is in production)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For projects with direct benefits to agricultural lands such as: Improved drainage, productivity, and/or protection from conversion to development. 	N/A*	0-30
Other Relevant Benefits		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnitude of benefits for water quality, open space, recreation, economic development, or other important local benefits or values. 	0-30	0-30
Cost Effectiveness		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget is appropriate. Clear plan for how project will continue or be maintained post-grant 	0-30	0-30
Readiness to Proceed		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ready to proceed when funded, with capacity and clear schedule in place. 	0-30	0-30
Leverage Opportunities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects leverage other investments and funding sources 	0-10	0-10
Location in Puget Sound Priority Floodplain		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nooksack, Upper Skagit, Lower Skagit, Stillaguamish, Sauk, Snohomish, Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Lake Washington, Duwamish, Puyallup, Deschutes, Skokomish, Hood Canal, Dungeness-Elwha 	0 or 5	0 or 5
TOTAL AVAILABLE POINTS	285	315

Scoring of the full proposals will be conducted by the following:

- *A Flood Technical Review Team* will score the Flood Hazard/Risk Reduction question on all applications. The Flood Technical Review Team may include representatives from FEMA, WA Emergency Management Division, Ecology’s floodplain management group, and local floodplain managers who do not have a conflict of interest.

- *A Biological Technical Review Team* will score the Floodplain Ecosystem Protection or Restoration question on all applications. The Biological Technical Review Team may include representatives from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, NOAA Fisheries and/or Restoration Center, WA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Ecology Water Quality or Water Resources staff, and local or non-profit ecology experts who do not have a conflict of interest.
- Ecology staff will score the remaining questions.

Both Technical Review Teams' members will be drawn from state and federal agencies, as well as nonprofit organizations who have not submitted applications for FbD funds. If a proposal impacts agricultural lands, Ecology will seek input from Conservation District or other agricultural group representatives knowledgeable about your geographic areas. If a proposal impacts salmon, Ecology will seek input from Lead Entities or other salmon-related groups knowledgeable about your geographic area.

Once the full proposals are scored and ranked, Ecology management, in consultation with the FbD partnership, will develop a proposed funding list. Final scores are not the only consideration used in proposing projects for funding. The scoring system is intended to identify high-quality projects that meet the FbD program intent. Other considerations in creating the proposed funding list in addition to project scoring include:

- Providing grant funding to a balance of project activities (such as construction vs. pre-construction), and types including the small projects type;
- Ensuring geographic diversity in FbD investments across the state.

A full proposal funding list will be released November 1, 2016. All full proposal applicants will be notified at that time of their project status.

The final full proposal funding list will be submitted to the Governor's Office as part of Ecology's budget request for the 2017-2019 biennium. The Governor will release a budget in December 2016 for consideration by the legislature. The state legislature will adopt the final funding level for FbD in the state budget. If the funding level is less than requested, Ecology may need to work with the FbD partnership to refine the final funding list to ensure program objectives are met. If an applicant makes significant changes to the scope of work after the application deadline, Ecology may withdraw a funding offer.

The Successful Proposal

In general, a successful FbD project proposal will:

- Show how the project solves or addresses a flooding problem.
- Identify a documented flooding issue.
- Demonstrate a clear connection between the proposed project and how it will help resolve the identified flooding issue.
- Document that the proposal will not worsen flooding in another location.

- Show how the project is a long-term flood risk reduction measure that will not induce more development in the floodplain.
- Show how the project integrates flood hazard/risk reduction with ecosystem protection or restoration.
- Demonstrate how the project benefits salmon recovery.
- Describe how the project reconnects floodplains, protects channel migration zones, and/or restores habitat.
- For Puget Sound projects, show how the **project contributes to the restoration and protection of Puget Sound and how the proposed activities or strategies are consistent with the Action Agenda.**

Explain how the project provides other benefits.

- Describe how agriculture will benefit, especially for projects in areas of active agricultural production or is planned for production in the near term.
- Describe water quality benefits from the project.
- Describe recreation and/or public access improvements included in the project.

Describe the community support and stakeholder involvement that shaped the project.

- Document the outreach conducted to gain feedback on the project development.
- Document support for the project from affected parties.
- Provide documentation of plan(s) that supports the project.
- Explain why the project is a high priority.
- If your project impacts local flooding and flood control structures, document a robust stakeholder process that involves the local Floodplain Managers in your region.
- If your project impacts agricultural land, document a robust stakeholder process that involves the agricultural community including, but not limited to, letters of support from landowners in the project area.
- If your project impacts salmon habitat, document a robust stakeholder process that involves Lead Entities in your region/watershed.

Show that funds will be well spent.

- Provide an accurate and reasonable budget.
- Show that the funds can be spent in a timely manner (1 biennium, or 2 years, ideally; projects that take longer will require extensions)
- Show that the funding request is reasonable compared to the proposed benefit.

Illustrate that the project is ready to proceed.

- Include a well-defined scope of work that has goals, objectives, timelines, and measurable outcomes.
- Confirm that the applicant has completed all required environmental review.
- Document that the applicant has obtained or applied for all permits.

- Document your organization has adequate capacity/staffing to manage the funds.

Be easy to read and understand.

- Make sure that your application addresses all of the items identified in the evaluation criteria and scoring guide.
- Give clear, concise answers to all questions.
- Write in complete sentences.

Helpful hints:

- Include maps, diagrams, and pictures of the project and project area and display past projects (if any exist).
- Provide documentation to support answers.
- Include citations.

Consistency with the Puget Sound Action Agenda

Applicants in the Puget Sound basin must be consistent with the Puget Sound Action Agenda. See http://www.psp.wa.gov/2014_action_agenda_download.php (Note that the Action Agenda is occasionally updated.) The Puget Sound basin is defined as WRIAs 1 through 19 (see Appendix C for a map of WRIAs in Washington State).

The Puget Sound Partnership is a Washington State agency created by the State Legislature and charged to create an Action Agenda that leads to a healthy Puget Sound. The Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda prioritizes cleanup and improvement projects; coordinates federal, state, local, tribal, and private resources; and makes sure that they are all working cooperatively.

The Puget Sound Action Agenda is the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for guiding recovery of the Puget Sound. It is coordinated by the Puget Sound Partnership and is the result of collaboration by state and federal agencies, tribal governments, local governments, business and environmental groups and others. The Action Agenda outlines the regional strategies and identifies key ongoing programs and priority actions needed to recover Puget Sound. It identifies priorities and opportunities for federal, state, local, tribal and private entities to invest resources and coordinate actions.

Consistency with Restoration Planning

Riparian and wetland habitat restoration is a vital part of FbD projects. The design of habitat restoration components should be consistent with watershed-specific planning and conditions; and should be based on best practices identified in various manuals and guidance.

Salmon Recovery Lead Entity are key groups supporting watershed-based habitat restoration across the state. It will be very important to ensure that your FbD project is in harmony with the habitat recovery objectives of the Lead Entity. For background and contact information see http://www.rco.wa.gov/salmon_recovery/lead_entities.shtml

Other sources of habitat information are the WDFW and tribal biologists familiar with your region. See http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/fisheries/fish_district_bios.pdf or WA State Tribes and Tribal Reservations Map.

Documents providing best practices for habitat project design include:

- The Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines, available at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01374/wdfw01374.pdf>
- Ecology's *Restoring Wetlands in Washington: A Guidebook for Wetland Restoration, Planning & Implementation*; at: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/93017.pdf>.

Stakeholder Engagement

Applicants are required to engage all relevant stakeholders early and often. This engagement and coordination should occur prior to submitting an application for funding and during project development and implementation after receiving an award. While letters of support from stakeholders are important, robust ongoing engagement from relevant stakeholders is crucial to the success of a Floodplains by Design project.

Successful FbD applications will be founded on robust interaction with stakeholders.

- If your project impacts local flooding and flood control structures, contact the local **Floodplain Managers** in your region.
- If your project impacts salmon habitat, contact the **Salmon Recovery Lead Entity** and local **Tribes** in your region.
- If your project impacts agricultural lands, contact the local **Conservation District and/or farming organizations**.
- If your project will affect or border Tribal lands, contact local **Tribes**.
- If your project impacts water quality, contact **Ecology staff** for input.
- If your project impacts recreation, contact **local user groups and/or local or state parks departments**.

Historic and cultural resources requirements

Many proposed projects have the potential to significantly impact culturally or historically significant locations or artifacts. All projects that disturb soils from its natural state or impact buildings 50 years or older must comply with the applicable state or federal laws. Activities such as potholing, performing geotechnical borings, and grading are considered soil disturbance. Applicants should address compliance with State and Federal cultural resource protection environments as part of the project work plan. All activities associated with site assessments for cultural and historic resources are grant eligible. See Appendix D for additional details on the process to comply with cultural resource protection requirements.

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) requirements

Many projects involve the collection of environmental data or the analysis of existing data that will generate new results. This type of work may trigger the need for preparation of a QAPP. Where relevant, applicants should include preparation of this document within the scope of work and budget when completing your application. If you are unsure whether your project requires preparation of a QAPP, please review the QAPP discussion in Chapter 5, under *Agreement Conditions*. You may also contact your Ecology regional Project Manager with questions.

Chapter 5: Agreement Development, Management, and Conditions

Agreement development

Ecology makes formal funding offers at the time of the publication of the Final Funding List. Ecology assigns a Project Manager and Financial Manager to each project receiving a funding offer. The Project Manager contacts the applicant within four weeks of the grant offer to schedule a time to discuss the funding offer and begin the process of developing a funding agreement. The Project Manager and Financial Manager work to develop and negotiate funding agreements and monitor recipient performance after an agreement is signed.

The Project Manager and Financial Manager use information found in the funding proposal as the basis for developing the funding agreement. Funding agreements for clearly defined project proposals that include a detailed scope of work, measurable objectives, and accurate budgets take less time to develop. If the applicant makes significant changes to the scope of work after the award, Ecology may withdraw or modify a funding offer.

To speed development and processing, Ecology standardizes much of the funding agreement language and includes general terms and conditions and other conditions that are required by state or federal law.

The Project Manager reviews and approves payment requests. The Financial Manager maintains project files.

The Project Manager is the primary contact for technical assistance and day-to-day questions. The Project Manager also works with the Financial Manager to resolve payment or eligibility issues if they arise. When in doubt, call either the Project Manager or Financial Manager for information.

When the agreement is finalized, the applicant signs the agreement. The applicant will send the funding agreement back to the Financial Manager for the final signature by the Shorelands and Environmental Assistance Program Manager or the authorized designee. Ecology will notify other relevant Ecology sections since they may be involved in project permitting.

Once the agreement is signed by Ecology, a fully executed original will be returned to the recipient. The *applicant* becomes the *recipient* once the agreement is signed.

Agreement management

Incurring eligible costs

The *effective date* is the earliest date on which eligible costs may be incurred. The effective date is negotiated between the applicant and Project Manager during agreement development.

Unless explicitly stated by the state legislature in a budget appropriation, the effective date for grants cannot be before the beginning of the state fiscal year which occurs July 1.

The applicant may incur project costs on and after the effective date and before Ecology's signature of the final agreement, but expenditures cannot be reimbursed until the agreement has been signed by Ecology's Shorelands and Environmental Programs Program Manager. While applicants can incur eligible costs before the agreement is signed, they do so at their own risk.

Important dates and timelines

The funding agreement for the project must be agreed upon and signed by both parties in a timely fashion to avoid losing valuable implementation time. This is necessary because Floodplains by Design grants are funded by the legislature for one biennium (2 years). Projects that take longer than 2 years will require an extension and are subject to re-appropriation of funds by the legislature.

The *expiration date* (of an agreement or amendment) is the last date on which costs may be incurred and be considered eligible. The *project completion date* is the date specified in the agreement as that date on which the Scope of Work will be fully completed. Both dates are negotiated between the applicant and the Project Management Team.

If the project is not completed within one biennium (2 years) due to unforeseen circumstances, the project sponsor must notify Ecology and Ecology may be able to request a re-appropriation of funds from the legislature, but this re-appropriation is not automatic. Under no circumstances can a project extend beyond two biennia (four years) from the start of the first fiscal year.

To ensure timely processing, the recipient must request extensions no less than three months before the funding agreement is due to expire.

Agreement conditions for pre-post project assessment elements

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

For projects include environmental monitoring, prior to initiating environmental monitoring activities, the recipient must prepare a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). The QAPP must follow Ecology's *Guidelines and Specifications for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*; see:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/0403030.pdf>. A QAPP template is available at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/qa/docs/QAPPtool/index.html.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for field sampling and testing activities associated with monitoring QAPP development can be found at www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/quality.html.

Recipients may also reference Ecology's *Technical Guidance for Assessing the Quality of Aquatic Environments* in developing the QAPP; see:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/9178.pdf>.

The QAPP must:

- Describe in detail the monitoring and data quality objectives, procedures, and methodologies that will be used to ensure that all environmental data generated will meet the QAPP requirements.
- Describe in detail the monitoring approach and laboratory protocols, including types of data and samples to be collected, sample location, sampling frequency, sampling procedures, analytical methods, quality control procedures, and data handling protocols.
- Describe data assessment procedures.
- Explain how the project will yield sufficient information to achieve the purpose and intent of monitoring.
- Discuss data accuracy and statistical requirements.

The recipient must submit the QAPP to Ecology's Project Manager for review, comment, and approval before starting the environmental monitoring activities. *Any monitoring activity conducted before the QAPP receives final approval is not eligible for reimbursement.*

Use of an Ecology accredited laboratory

The recipient must use an environmental laboratory accredited by Ecology to analyze environmental data samples for all parameters that require bench testing. Information on currently accredited laboratories and the accreditation process is provided on the Ecology's Environmental Assessment Program's website at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/laboratorysearch/>.

The recipient should manage all monitoring data collected or acquired under the agreement to be available to secondary users and meet the "10-year rule." The 10-year rule means that data documentation is sufficient to allow an individual not directly familiar with the specific monitoring effort to understand the purpose of the data set, methods used, results obtained, and quality assurance measures taken 10 years after data are collected.

Pre and Post Project Assessment data management and submittal

Recipients that collect environmental monitoring data must submit all data to Ecology using the Environmental Information Management System (EIM). Data must be loaded into EIM following instructions on the EIM website at www.ecy.wa.gov/eim and be approved by Ecology's Project Manager. Final payment requests will be withheld until data has been approved in EIM.

The data submittal portion of the EIM website provides information and help on formats and requirements for submitting tabular data. Specific questions about data submittal may be directed to the EIM Data Coordinator.

Recipients must follow Ecology data standards when Geographic Information System (GIS) data are collected and processed as documented at www.ecy.wa.gov/services/gis/data/standards/standards.htm. Recipients must submit copies of all

final GIS data layers, imagery, related tables, raw data collection files, map products, metadata, and project documentation to Ecology.

Standard agreement terms and conditions

The following are important terms and conditions that play a role in the day-to-day decisions made on grant projects. A complete listing of the administrative requirements for all grants administered by Ecology is contained in the *Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans Managed in EAGL*; see:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/1401002.pdf>.

Accounting standards

Recipients must maintain accounting records in accordance with RCW 43.09.200, *Local government accounting—Uniform system of accounting*; see:

<http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=43.09.200>.

Advisory committee time

Time spent by advisory councils to carry out projects is an eligible cost, including costs incurred by advisory councils or committees established according to state requirements.

Amendment process

Modifications and changes to the funding agreement may become necessary. The recipient must negotiate changes and document the changes as an amendment to the funding agreement. All proposed project changes are subject to approval by Ecology.

Either the recipient or Ecology may initiate the amendment process. If the Project Manager concurs with the request, the Financial Manager prepares the amendment.

The recipient prints, signs, and returns two copies of the amendment to Ecology. Ecology's SEA Program Manager or designee signs the amendment. Ecology sends one of the original copies of the signed amendment to the recipient contact.

Reasons for amendments could include:

- Budget changes (as long as the overall budget doesn't change).
- Scope of work changes.
- Changes to required performance.
- Time extensions.

Appeals process

Grant recipients may formally appeal a written decision by Ecology. A recipient cannot bring a lawsuit to Superior Court unless the aggrieved party follows the procedures listed below. The procedures are intended to encourage the informal resolution of disputes.

- 1) The recipient may seek review of the SEA program's initial decision within 30 days of the decision. The recipient makes the request for review in writing to the SEA Program Manager.
- 2) The Program Manager will consider the appeal information and will issue a written decision within 30 days from the time the appeal is received.
- 3) If the recipient is not satisfied with the Program Manager's decision, the recipient has 30 days to submit a written request to Ecology's Deputy Director of Ecology for a review of the decision.
- 4) The Deputy Director will consider the appeal information and will issue a written decision within 30 days from the time the request is received. The Deputy Director's decision will be the final decision of Ecology.
- 5) If the recipient is not satisfied with the Deputy Director's final decision, the recipient may appeal to the Thurston County Superior Court, pursuant to RCW 34.05.570(4), *Judicial Review*; see: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=34.05.570>.
- 6) Unless all parties to such appeal agree that a different time frame is appropriate, the parties shall attempt to bring the matter for a superior court determination within four months of the date in which the administrative record is filed with the court. This time frame is to ensure minimal disruptions to the program.

Budgets

All recipients must track the project budget by task. An object-based budget is not permitted. Object budget information provided in the application is used to evaluate if all costs were considered by the applicant at the time of application and to track requested purchases during project implementation.

The budget amount for Administration cannot exceed 15 percent of the total eligible cost of the project.

Disbursements of grant funds

Ecology disburses grant funds to recipients on a cost-reimbursable basis. The recipient must incur eligible costs within the effective date and expiration date of the funding agreement.

Education and outreach

Recipients must provide Ecology with a copy of any tangible educational products developed under the grant, such as brochures, manuals, pamphlets, videos, audio tapes, CDs, curriculum, posters, media announcements and web page links. If this is not practical, recipients must provide Ecology a complete description including photographs or printouts of the products.

Recipients must also provide Ecology with contact information for local project leads.

If there are a significant number of people in the community (10% or greater) that speak languages other than English, recipients must produce all educational and public outreach materials in English and in the other most prevalent language.

Equipment purchase and equipment fees

Equipment purchases are eligible if Ecology's Project Management Team approved them in advance or they are specified in the agreement. The recipient may charge an appropriate use fee for equipment it owns.

A use fee for equipment owned by the recipient or utilized through a valid inter-local agreement:

- Must be justifiable, fair, and reasonably attributed to the project.
- Must directly satisfy the project scope of work.
- Must be shown to be cost effective.
- Cannot exceed the acquisition cost of the equipment or facilities.
- Cannot exceed the rental rate or purchase price for comparable equipment or facilities in the recipient's market.

Force accounts and staffing plans

Force account refers to a local government that uses its own staff to complete a facilities project. For activities projects, it may be considered a staffing plan. Force accounts and staffing plans may be eligible for funding if:

- The recipient complies with laws on discrimination, such as wages, job safety, insurance, licenses, and certifications; see: [Chapter 39.04 RCW](#), [RCW 35.22.620](#), and [RCW 35.23.352](#).
- The recipient demonstrates that they have the legal authority and the technical capability to perform the work.
- The recipient demonstrates that other essential functions will not be affected by performing the work.
- The work is accomplished more economically than if procured competitively.
- The recipient submits a written request to fund the force account work that includes a dollar amount and a general description of the force account work. The request must be approved by the Ecology Regional Section Manager.
- The work to be performed using recipient forces is included as a separate budget line item in the agreement.

The recipient must maintain separate and identifiable records for a force account or staffing plan to ensure eligible costs are charged to the project. Overtime differential is not allowed.

Indirect rate

The recipient can charge an indirect rate of up to 26.1 percent of salaries and benefits to cover overhead costs that benefit more than one activity of the recipient and that are not directly assignable to a particular objective of the project. Recipients may be required to submit documentation at any time listing what is included in the indirect rate.

Inter-local agreements

Inter-local agreements must be consistent with the terms of the loan or grant agreement and Chapter 39.34 RCW, *Inter-local Cooperation Act*; see: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=39.34&full=true>.

Light refreshments

Light refreshment costs for meetings are eligible as permitted by Ecology's travel policy. They must be approved by the Ecology Project Manager. Coffee and any other non-alcoholic beverage, such as tea, soft drinks, juice, or milk, and snacks served at meetings or conferences are considered light refreshments.

Payment holds or termination

If a recipient does not satisfy conditions in the funding agreement, Ecology may terminate the agreement and request that the recipient repay all of the funds disbursed, withhold a payment, or decrease the payment by the amount proportionate to the costs associated to the incomplete work.

Payment requests processing

Payment requests are initiated and processed through the Project Manager. Backup documentation is required for all goods and services listed in a payment request.

Permits

Recipients must secure any required permits and provide documentation upon request. Work on the permit preparation is an eligible cost. Permit fees associated with completing a funded project are also eligible.

Procuring goods and services

The recipient is responsible for procuring professional, personal, and other services using sound business judgment and good administrative procedures consistent with applicable federal, state, and local laws, orders, regulations, and permits. This includes issuance of invitation of bids, requests for proposals, selection of contractors, award of sub-agreements, and other related procurement matters.

The Office of Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprises (OMWBE) has established voluntary goals for the participation of minority- and women-owned businesses in procurements made with Ecology funds. Each grant agreement will contain a condition regarding OMWBE. While participation is voluntary, Ecology requires reporting the level of participation.

Progress Reports

Recipients must submit progress reports at least quarterly and with every payment request. Progress reports are submitted to the Project Manager. Progress reports should include a description of all progress made in the reporting period to meet goals as well as any successes, problems, and delays that affect the project. If a problem exists, recipients must discuss the corrective actions taken or proposed and identify any Ecology assistance that may be needed. Ecology will withhold payments if the recipient has not submitted progress reports.

Project site visits and post project assessments

Ecology's Project Management Team may conduct site visits to provide technical assistance and verify progress or payment information for projects.

Public awareness

Recipients must inform the public and any affected parties about the project for the following: Any site-specific project that is accessible to the public must have signs acknowledging state participation. Logos are available from Ecology's Financial Manager for use on signs. All publications must include acknowledgment of state participation.

Transportation costs

The recipient can recover the cost of transportation through the state mileage rate, a use fee, or an indirect rate. The recipient may charge mileage to the project at the current state mileage rate. The mileage charge includes all vehicle-related needs, such as gas, tires, insurance, and maintenance. *For current state mileage rates see:* <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/policy/10.90a.pdf>.

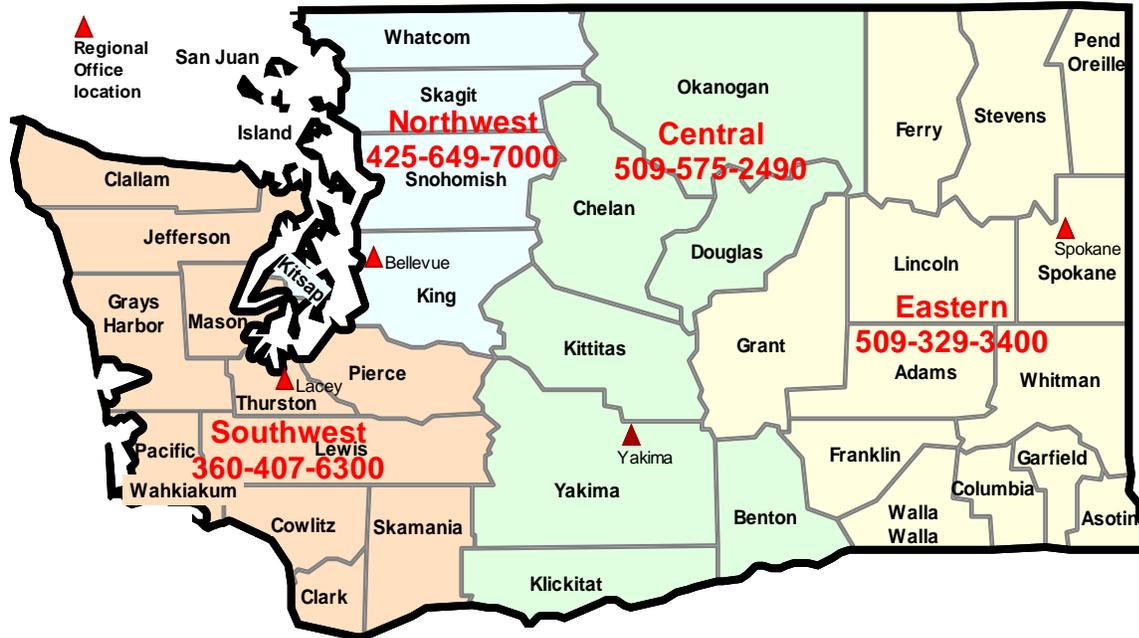
Project Close-out

When the grant agreement and the project ends, final invoices must be submitted to the Project Manager. A final project completion report must accompany the final invoice (see Appendix G, Project Completion Form).

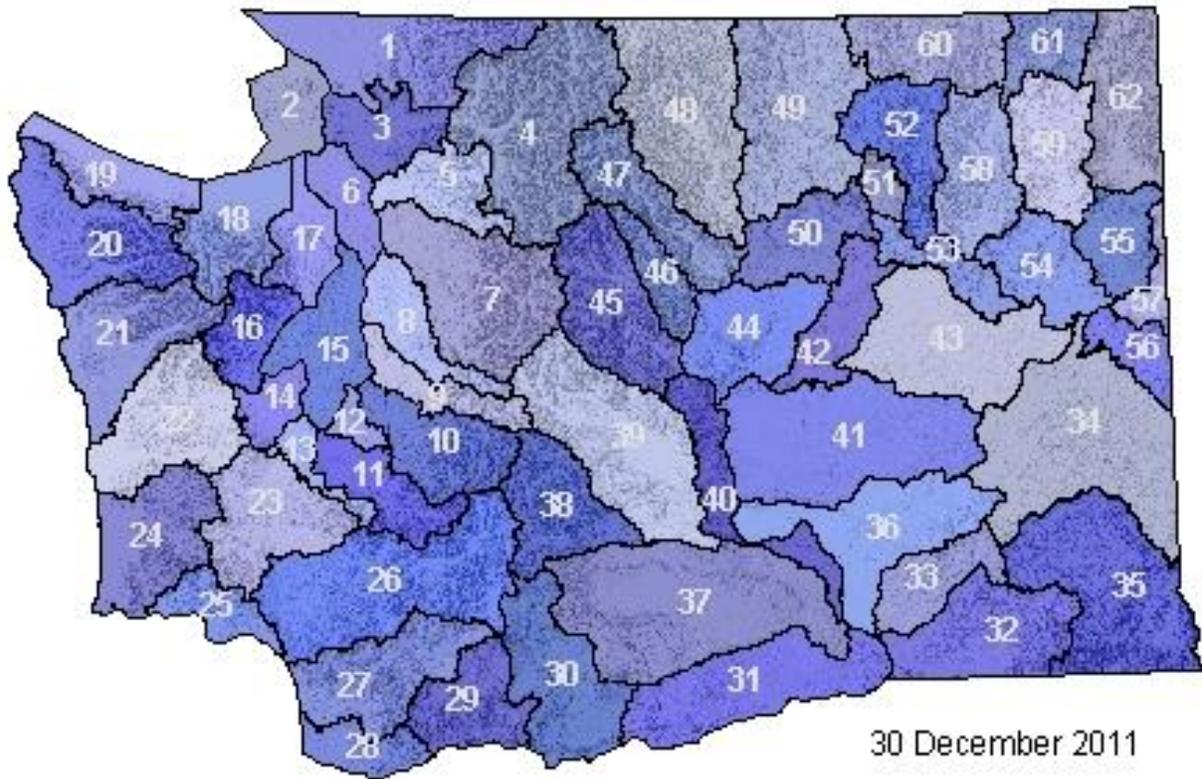
Appendix A: Department of Ecology Regional Offices

Headquarters (Lacey) 360-407-6000

TTY (for the speech and hearing impaired) statewide is 711 or 1-800-833-6388



Appendix B: Map of Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAS) in Washington



Appendix C: Scoring Guidance

Ecology evaluates Floodplains by Design (FbD) project proposals based on responses provided on all the questions of the application. A total of 285 points are available to all projects, with additional 30 points available to projects in agricultural areas. In order to normalize scores between projects with and without an agricultural component, we will be using a “percent of available score” system. For those projects without an agriculture component, 285 points are the maximum available. For those with an agriculture component, 315 points are the maximum. Projects will be scored as a percent of total available points. For example, a project not located in an area where lands are in active agricultural production that scored 260 points would receive a score of 91.2% (260/285). A project with located in an areas where lands are in active agricultural production that scored 260 points would receive a score of 82.5% (260/315). Keep in mind that overall score is not the only mechanism used for selecting the best projects for funding.

The first 3 questions are prerequisites to qualify for FbD grant funding. In order to obtain funding, a project must receive at least 30 of the possible 60 points in each of the Flood Risk Reduction, Floodplain Ecosystem, and Need & Support sections. The following provides a list of the sections that are scored, with details on how points are awarded and some scoring guidance. For all questions, please keep in mind that applications which provide quantitative data and documentation score higher than applications which provide only qualitative or descriptive information.

Table C-1: Application Scoring Guidance

1. Flood hazard/risk reduction – 60 points possible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 2 components to the Flood hazard/risk reduction question. This question is worth up to 60 total points as follows: <p><u>Scoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 0 - 30 points: Significance of the flood hazard and frequency of flood events. B. 0 - 30 points: Demonstrate durability of solution & ability to address the hazard, while avoiding increasing development in flood hazard areas or adverse ecological impacts. <p><u>Guidance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A minimum score of 30 total points on this section is required to qualify for funding.</u> • Floodplains by Design projects must reduce flood risk to communities, infrastructure and/or farmland or be part of a reach or watershed strategy that reduces flood risk. Projects will be evaluated based on the individual project’s effects or reach or watershed component’s effects. • Minimum requirements for flood risk reduction include a demonstration of improved flood safety for an area and a demonstration of no adverse impact (that the project will not worsen flooding anywhere else). Applicants should discuss both upstream and downstream effects. Flood risk reduction measures should not create adverse ecological impacts.

- Describe significance of the flood hazard and frequency of flood events as indicated by negative consequences of existing levels and frequency of flooding, extent of at-risk structures and property, disruption of transportation, etc.
- Demonstrate that the solution addresses the hazard, describing the root cause of the problem and how the proposed project will address not just symptoms but the root cause.
- Provide supporting quantitative data where possible (e.g. number of structures removed from hazard area, BFE reduction, acre-feet added, area or distance of setback, etc.)
- Projects should reduce flood risk on both a short-term and long-term basis in a way that is durable. One approach to durable solutions is to move people and infrastructure away from the river, remove impediments to flow, and provide more floodplain area for floodwater conveyance and storage. Another example of durability is if the project considers the effects of climate change and land use changes and accommodates future anticipated changes to river flows, sea level rise, sediment delivery and other factors that affect flood risk.
- Flood risk reduction measures should not encourage new land development that increases future flood risk. Floodplains by Design can support redevelopment and improved flood resiliency in historically established and substantially built-out urban areas. However, all projects should consider whether moving people and infrastructure away from the river is feasible. Typically, projects that induce additional urban development and impervious surface within floodplains will not score as well. For an area that is only partially developed, high-scoring proposals must show how future development is being guided to maximize remaining natural functions of the floodplain
- Feasibility and design projects should include appropriate analysis of anticipated changes to flood risk in the scope of work so that these outcomes are understood prior to advancing to the next project phase. Construction project proposals should be able to quantify flood risk reduction that will result from the proposed actions.
- Projects that address flooding due solely to drainage problems do not meet the flood risk reduction intent of FbD. Drainage is discussed further in the agriculture section below.

2. Floodplain ecosystem protection or restoration – 60 points possible

- There are 2 components to the Floodplain ecosystem protection or restoration question. This question is worth up to 60 total points as follows:

Scoring

- A. 0 - 30 points:** Magnitude of beneficial ecological impact provided by the project.
- B. 0 - 30 points:** Completeness and durability of solution.

Guidance

- A minimum score of 30 total points on this section is required to qualify for funding.
- Floodplains by Design projects must have a significant ecological restoration component or be part of a reach or watershed strategy that restores or enhances ecological function. Projects will be evaluated based on the significance of the ecological benefit within the overall restoration needs in the project-scale area or watershed.

- Applicants should demonstrate how the project provides ecological benefit (e.g., reconnects floodplains, advances salmon recovery, protects the Channel Migration Zone, protects treaty-reserved natural resources, and/or restores habitat). Provide supporting quantitative data where possible (e.g. acres of floodplain or estuary restored/reconnected, miles of overall river ecosystem function improved, etc.)
- A higher probability of long-term (durable) ecological benefits will be provided by projects that maintain or re-establish natural processes and functions, and by projects that accommodate future anticipated changes to river flows, sea level rise, sediment delivery and other factors that affect ecosystem function and habitat formation.
- Projects should be consistent with the salmon recovery plan for the watershed. The proposal should include a description of how the project implements action(s) identified in a salmon recovery plan, and how the proposed actions fall into the prioritization of salmon recovery actions within the watershed.
- Projects on larger rivers (see list below for Puget Sound rivers; outside of Puget Sound, largest river in the WRIA) will get more points than those that are on smaller rivers and tributaries.
- In the proposal narrative, applicants need to describe the ecological benefits that will be provided, and ecological processes and functions that will be enhanced. Greater points are given for projects that can preserve and restore ecological processes and functions as much as possible.
- To receive maximum possible points, the ecological restoration measures should not put existing floodplain uses at increased risk of flooding.

3. Demonstration of Need and Support - 60 points possible

There are 2 components to the Demonstration of Need and Support question. This question is worth up to 60 total points as follows:

Scoring

- A. **0 – 30 points:** Consistent with existing plans or planning efforts (e.g., floodplain management plans and habitat recovery plans)
- B. **0 – 30 points:** Demonstrated robust engagement with and support of stakeholders

Guidance

- A minimum score of 30 total points on this section is required to qualify for funding.
- Projects shall be consistent with existing floodplain management or habitat recovery plans. Applicants need to demonstrate that project is consistent with the sequencing of local work plans and priorities, and aligned with watershed recovery work. (Elements of the project may have been developed through more than one planning process. Please identify the planning process used for each major element if they are not from a common plan.)
- Integrated floodplain projects, by their nature, require that a variety of interests and organizations coordinate and collaborate to develop projects. All project proponents *must* engage the relevant entities responsible for both flood risk management (e.g. City/County floodplain managers, special purpose flood control/levee/dike districts) *and* ecosystem recovery (e.g. salmon recovery

lead entities, Indian Tribes, lead integrating organizations). Projects opposed by one or more of these groups will not be considered for funding.

Depending on the location, scope and affected interests of a particular project, proponents may also engage some or all of the following:

- Agricultural interests and organizations
 - Community recreation departments and organizations
 - Local governments such as cities, towns and counties
 - Economic development organizations
 - Federal and state natural resources agencies
 - Others, as appropriate.
- All applicants should describe the process they used to engage stakeholders, how stakeholder interests, concerns and input were incorporated, and level of support from each stakeholder/interest group for the proposed actions. This will be particularly important in areas without existing floodplain management or habitat recovery plans.
 - Maximum points are awarded for projects specifically supported and prioritized in adopted plans and strategies, and for which letters of support are provided from relevant authorities and stakeholders, explicitly endorsing the project and its outcomes for their interests.

4. Agricultural Benefits (Ag areas only). 30 points possible

Scoring

0 – 30 points: For projects with direct benefits to agriculture

Guidance

- Floodplains by Design projects in agricultural areas may be part of a reach or watershed strategy to address flooding, ecosystem benefits and agriculture.
- Agricultural areas are defined as: **areas where lands are in active production or are planned for production.**
- Where Floodplains by Design projects are proposed in agricultural areas, local agriculture interests should be part of the project partnership. Applicants should describe how they engaged agricultural interests, what concerns they heard, and how agricultural input was incorporated. Applicants should also provide documentation of support for the proposed project; opposed projects will be removed from consideration.
- Consistent with flood safety and ecological restoration, Floodplains by Design projects should also enhance agricultural viability. Applicants should provide evidence of agricultural benefits, such as provision of flood-safe areas for livestock and equipment during floods, improvements to drainage or irrigation infrastructure, protection from urban development (acres), or other capital or non-capital benefits to agriculture. Projects that accommodate future anticipated changes to land use, river flows, sea level rise and sediment delivery will receive higher scores than those that do not.
- Drainage is an important issue in maintaining agriculture in many floodplains. As described in the flood risk reduction section above, projects that address flooding caused solely by poor drainage are not considered flood risk reduction projects in the context of FbD. However, projects that include a drainage improvement element to benefit agriculture, in addition to a

flood risk reduction component consistent with the FbD intent, can gain points in the agriculture category.

- Projects that take farmland out of production must demonstrate how the project will provide other means for a net gain to the local agricultural community in order to gain points in this category.

5. Other Relevant Benefits – 30 points possible

Scoring

0 – 30 points: Projects maintain or improve water quality, public open space/recreation access, economic development, or other important local benefits or values which are compatible with the program intent.

Guidance

- Successful projects will also offer additional compatible community benefits, such as improvements in water quality, (e.g., restoration of wetlands or riparian areas, treatment of a TMDL or 303(d) issue, reduction in sediment), increased opportunities for public access and recreation (e.g., land acquisition, the development of trails, fishing access points or other recreational infrastructure), or other needs specific to a particular community.
- Magnitude of benefit will in part be measured by strong linkage to relevant plans and demonstrated involvement of relevant stakeholders (see scoring category 3 – Demonstration of Need and Support).
- Applicants should document the importance of the result produced, the ability of the solution to address the overall stakeholder need and the long-term improvement resulting from the project. More points awarded for significant beneficial impact on needs for recreation, open space and water quality improvement identified in adopted plans, than for other benefits with lower magnitudes of beneficial impacts or unclear impacts.

6. Cost Effectiveness – 30 points possible

Scoring

0 – 30 points: Project delivers significant benefits related to costs. Budget is accurate and reasonable. Clearly described and complete budget and scope of work, including post-project considerations.

Guidance

- Points awarded for cost-effective projects that represent a good investment of public funds to achieve flood risk reduction, floodplain ecosystem benefits and other compatible community benefits.
- Cost effectiveness is evaluated using the following information:
 - Detailed budget consistent with and appropriate for the project scope and location. Include methods used to develop the budget.

- Benefits described above are significant relative to cost.
- Clear and appropriate scope of work. All necessary project work has been incorporated and contingencies are identified and planned for.
- Includes post-project considerations, such as anticipated reductions in infrastructure maintenance and flood damage costs under future conditions.
- Higher scores will be awarded to projects that are clearly and appropriately scoped and budgeted, minimize or eliminate future costs for maintenance, operation, or emergency response,

7. Readiness to Proceed – Maximum 30 points

Scoring

0 – 30 points: Readiness to proceed as soon as funded, with necessary capacity in place, and clearly described project schedule and deliverables.

Guidance

- Projects are scoped to do the next logical step(s) that can be completed in a 2-year time-frame, are ready to proceed immediately upon notification of funding and sponsors/partners have the capacity to complete the project successfully and maintain it over time.
- Applicants should describe:
 - Overall project process and how the steps proposed fit into the larger life of the project.
 - Skills and experience of the project team and team member's availability to complete the work to demonstrate capacity to complete the project.
 - Schedules and deliverables, and, if a project is acquisition only, a clear plan outlined for successful subsequent floodplain restoration.
 - Long-term maintenance plan.
- Projects can demonstrate a certain level of readiness to proceed for their project (or each element of their project) by addressing the following criteria in their applications:
 - A project is considered to be construction ready if it has a significant amount of engineering and design work already completed, such that final engineering and design can be completed and permits in place so that construction can commence within one year of contract award or the next available fish window.
 - A project is considered to be design ready if it has completed conceptual (feasibility) and Preliminary design by the time of contract award.
 - A project is considered to be acquisition ready if it has already had positive discussions with landowners and has secured a signed Land Owner Acknowledgement form. The form is available from Ecology upon request.
- Applicants with currently FbD funded projects which are not considered to be moving forward in a timely fashion cannot score higher than 10 points in this category.

8. Leverage Opportunities – Maximum 10 points

Scoring

0 – 10 Points: Project leverages existing investments.

Guidance

- Projects are scored on demonstrated coordination of other funding programs and investments (e.g., SRFB, FCZDs, Dike Districts, TMDLs, WWRP, ESRP, NEP, or others as applies.) Evidence of this will be based on the amount and diversity of the leveraged funding sources.

9. Located in Puget Sound Priority Floodplain – 5 points if in qualifying floodplain

Scoring

5 points for projects in Puget Sound Priority Floodplains

0 points for projects *not* in Puget Sound Priority Floodplains

Guidance

Puget Sound Priority Floodplains are:

- Nooksack
- Samish
- Skagit (includes Sauk-Suiattle)
- Stillaguamish
- Snohomish-Snoqualmie (includes Skykomish)
- Lake Washington/Cedar-Sammamish
- Green-Duwamish
- Puyallup
- Nisqually
- Deschutes
- Skokomish
- Mid-Hood Canal: Dosewallips, Big Quilcene, Duckabush and Hamma Hamma
- Elwha
- Dungeness

Appendix D: Cultural and Historic Resources Review Guidance

This guidance provides information for projects funded by Ecology to meet Executive Order 05-05 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requirements.

Please note that the cultural resources review process is for government-to-government communication. Requirements of this process will not be met until Ecology has provided information to the Tribes and the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) about project activity.

Recipients must comply with all cultural resources review requirements prior to implementing any project that involves ground disturbing activities.

Federal and state laws and rules require the funding agency (Ecology) to contact DAHP and affected tribes regarding the proposed project activities. Any prior communication between the recipient, the DAHP, and the tribes is not sufficient to meet requirements.

Another agency's cultural resources may be used to meet Ecology's requirements. To do this, recipients should submit the review documents to Ecology's Project Manager for review and approval.

Any ground disturbing activities that occur prior to the completion of the cultural resources review process **will not** be eligible for reimbursement. Activities associated with cultural resources review are grant eligible subject to available funding. Any mitigation measures as an outcome of the process will be requirements of the agreement.

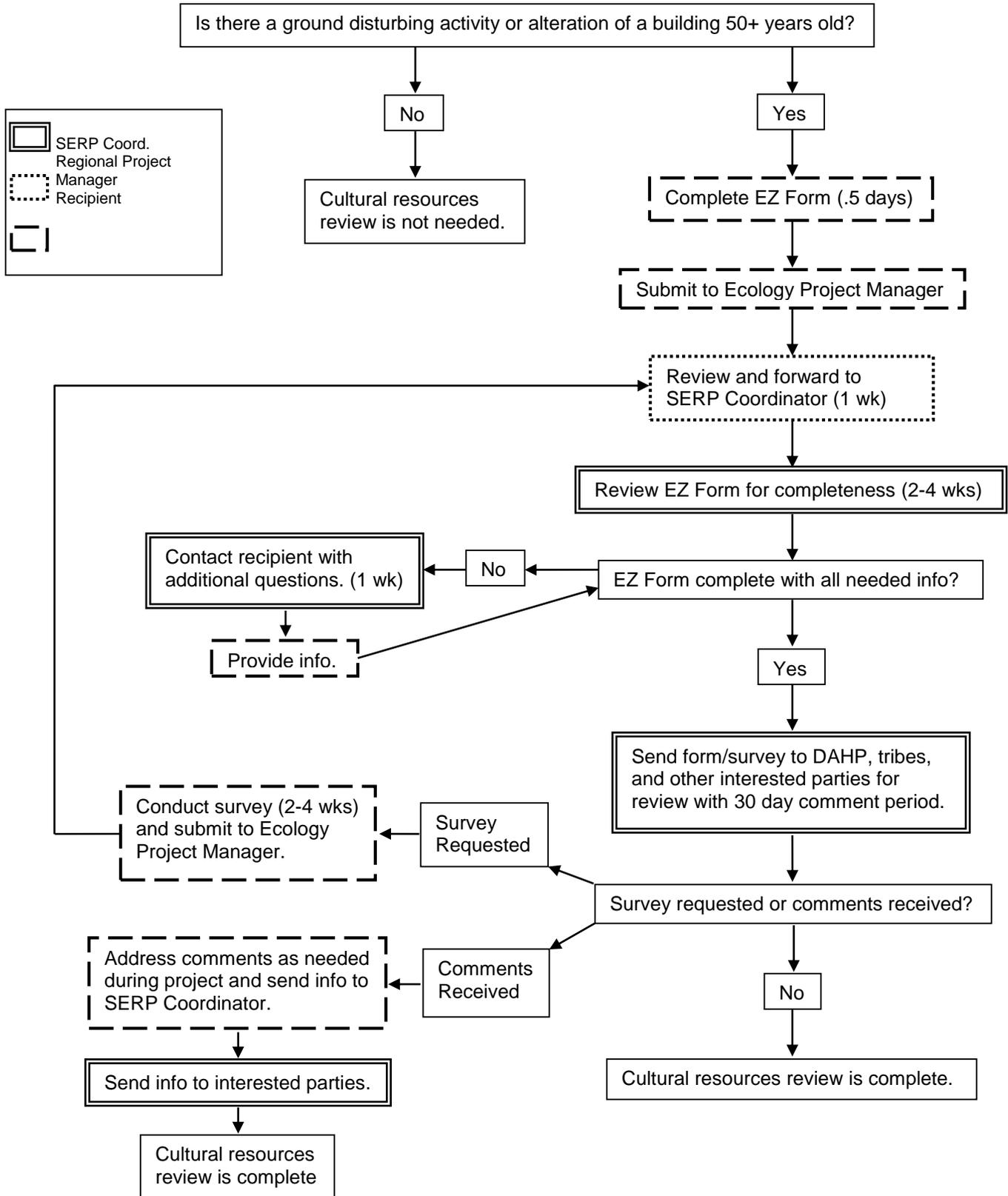
This process must be followed even if the recipient has been working with Tribes on the project.

- 1) The recipient must complete DAHP's EZ-1 form or conduct a site specific survey. A site specific survey is only required for areas where there is a high sensitivity and potential to discover cultural resources. If the project will alter a building that is 50 years or older, the recipient must complete an EZ-2 Form. The EZ forms and Survey Coversheet can be downloaded from DAHP's website: www.dahp.wa.gov/governors-executive-order-05-05.
- 2) The recipient must write or possess an inadvertent (IDP). An IDP does not need to be site-specific, however it can be a general procedure for all projects implemented by the organization. IDP must be distributed and reviewed by all participating parties prior to any on-the-ground work so they are fully informed of the appropriate procedures.
- 3) The recipient will send an electronic .pdf version of the EZ Form, any tribal communication, and identify the potentially interested Tribes to Ecology's Project Manager.
- 4) Ecology will send out letters with the EZ Form or survey to Tribes and DAHP. The Tribes have a 30 day comment period to initiate a more in-depth discussion about the project, submit any comments, or make an effect determination on the project. After the 30 day comment period, if there has not been a determination of impact by a Tribe,

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), or other interested party, the project may proceed as planned.

The flowchart below outlines the review process and provides additional information for cultural resources review.

Figure D-1: Cultural Resources Review Process



Section 106 versus Executive Order 05-05

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is applied to actions funded by federal agencies. If Section 106 has been conducted for a project by another federal agency, it may be adopted by Ecology for either state or federally funded projects. Please contact your Project Manager the make sure a review can be adopted.
- Governor's Executive Order 05-05 is required for all state funded capital projects. This includes projects funded by the Floodplains by Design Program, Centennial Clean Water Program, Stormwater Retrofit and Low Impact Development Grant Program, Stormwater GROSS Grants, and others.
 - Executive Order 05-05 cannot be adopted to meet Section 106 requirements for federally funded projects.
 - Ecology can adopt another state agency's 05-05 process to meet cultural resources review requirements. Please contact your Project Manager the make sure a review can be adopted.

Correspondence: Ecology is responsible, as the funding agency, for contacting the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), tribes, and other interested parties to meet cultural resource review requirements. Previous approval from DAHP does not fulfill these requirements. Communication that may have occurred during a SEPA review is not sufficient to meet cultural resources review requirements.

EZ Forms: found at bottom of page www.dahp.wa.gov/governors-executive-order-05-05.

- EZ-1: This form is to provide information about ground disturbing activities.
- EZ-2: This form is to provide information about alterations to buildings 50 years or older.

Ground Disturbing Activities: This refers to any work that impacts the soil or ground from its current conditions. There is no threshold for this criterion. If the activity requires any work that goes below the surface of the ground, it requires a cultural resources review.

Changes to Project Design or Project Area: If there are any changes made to the project area or design after cultural resources review has been completed, review will have to be reinitiated in order to capture the changes. It is suggested that cultural resources review begin only after the final design is complete to expedite the process.

Timing: The time period it takes for cultural resources review occurs cannot change. Please plan ahead to ensure enough time is permitted prior to implementation.

Eligibility

- All activities associated with cultural resources review are grant and loan eligible.
- Construction or BMP implementation that occurs prior to cultural resources review will not be eligible for reimbursement.

Questions? Contact your Project Manager.

Appendix E: Grant Agreement Definitions

Administrative Requirements means the effective edition of Ecology's, *Administrative Requirements for Recipients of Ecology Grants and Loans* at the signing of this agreement.

Contract Documents means the contract between the recipient and the construction contractor for construction of the project.

Effective Date means the earliest date on which eligible costs may be incurred.

Guidelines means Ecology's Funding Guidelines that that correlate to the biennium in which the project is funded.

Project means the project described in this agreement.

Project Completion Date means the date specified in the agreement on which the Scope of Work will be fully completed.

Project Schedule means that schedule for the project specified in the agreement.

Scope of Work means the tasks and activities constituting the project.

Termination Date means the effective date of Ecology's termination of the agreement.

Total Eligible Project Cost means the sum of all costs associated with a FbD project that have been determined to be eligible for Ecology grant funding.

Total Project Cost means the sum of all costs associated with a FbD project, including costs that are not eligible for Ecology grant funding.

Appendix F: Median Household Income

The U.S. Census Bureau provides median household income (MHI) data through the American Community Survey (ACS). State and community profiles, including MHI estimates, are released on an annual basis. MHI estimates for states, cities, towns, and census designated places (CDP) are included in the five-year data series produced by ACS. Searches of the ACS database can be conducted at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t#>.

For FY 2017-19, jurisdictions qualifying for the Economically Distressed Communities set-aside and match exemption must have a mean household income below \$47,499 (80% of state median.)

MHI surveys

The MHI data in Table L-1 are from the ACS five-year estimates available in June 2014. Ecology uses the MHI data in Table L-1 when making hardship determinations. If a community is not listed in Table L-1, Ecology will use the MHI for the county where the community is located.

If an applicant disputes the MHI estimate used by Ecology, the applicant may conduct a scientific survey to determine the MHI for the project area. If an applicant chooses to conduct a MHI survey, they must adhere to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC) *Income Survey Guide*, and the results must be approved by Ecology. The IACC Income Survey Guide can be found at www.infracunding.wa.gov/.

Table F-1: June 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates of Median Household Incomes for Washington State, Counties, and Communities

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Washington State	\$59,374	n/a	n/a
Adams County	\$41,798	\$836	\$70
Asotin County	\$42,305	\$846	\$71
Benton County	\$60,300	\$1,206	\$101
Chelan County	\$50,582	\$1,012	\$84
Clallam County	\$46,431	\$929	\$77
Clark County	\$58,764	\$1,175	\$98
Columbia County	\$45,417	\$908	\$76
Cowlitz County	\$46,568	\$931	\$78
Douglas County	\$52,285	\$1,046	\$87
Ferry County	\$35,742	\$715	\$60
Franklin County	\$51,770	\$1,035	\$86
Garfield County	\$51,325	\$1,027	\$86
Grant County	\$45,531	\$911	\$76
Grays Harbor County	\$42,440	\$849	\$71

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Island County	\$59,500	\$1,190	\$99
Jefferson County	\$46,870	\$937	\$78
King County	\$71,175	\$1,424	\$119
Kitsap County	\$61,776	\$1,236	\$103
Kittitas County	\$41,739	\$835	\$70
Klickitat County	\$40,171	\$803	\$67
Lewis County	\$43,490	\$870	\$72
Lincoln County	\$45,563	\$911	\$76
Mason County	\$48,878	\$978	\$81
Okanogan County	\$40,924	\$818	\$68
Pacific County	\$40,873	\$817	\$68
Pend Oreille County	\$37,582	\$752	\$63
Pierce County	\$59,105	\$1,182	\$99
San Juan County	\$52,712	\$1,054	\$88
Skagit County	\$56,457	\$1,129	\$94
Skamania County	\$55,319	\$1,106	\$92
Snohomish County	\$68,338	\$1,367	\$114
Spokane County	\$49,615	\$992	\$83
Stevens County	\$42,746	\$855	\$71
Thurston County	\$63,224	\$1,264	\$105
Wahkiakum County	\$45,335	\$907	\$76
Walla Walla County	\$47,166	\$943	\$79
Whatcom County	\$51,639	\$1,033	\$86
Whitman County	\$34,169	\$683	\$57
Yakima County	\$44,256	\$885	\$74
Aberdeen City	\$39,872	\$797	\$66
Aberdeen Gardens CDP	\$52,667	\$1,053	\$88
Acme CDP	\$105,327	\$2,107	\$176
Addy CDP	\$14,167	\$283	\$24
Ahtanum CDP	\$45,791	\$916	\$76
Airway Heights City	\$35,857	\$717	\$60
Albion Town	\$50,227	\$1,005	\$84
Alder CDP	\$41,471	\$829	\$69
Alderton CDP	\$63,936	\$1,279	\$107
Alderwood Manor CDP	\$73,801	\$1,476	\$123
Alger CDP	\$29,271	\$585	\$49
Algona City	\$63,600	\$1,272	\$106
Allyn CDP	\$79,250	\$1,585	\$132
Almira Town	\$38,750	\$775	\$65
Altoona CDP	\$24,750	\$495	\$41
Amanda Park CDP	\$38,750	\$775	\$65
Amboy CDP	\$59,519	\$1,190	\$99
Ames Lake CDP	\$112,917	\$2,258	\$188
Anacortes City	\$59,857	\$1,197	\$100
Anderson Island CDP	\$47,026	\$941	\$78
Arlington City	\$61,817	\$1,236	\$103

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Arlington Heights CDP	\$69,219	\$1,384	\$115
Artondale CDP	\$85,926	\$1,719	\$143
Ashford CDP	\$33,191	\$664	\$55
Asotin City	\$49,091	\$982	\$82
Auburn City	\$54,329	\$1,087	\$91
Bainbridge Island City	\$92,558	\$1,851	\$154
Bangor Base CDP	\$42,568	\$851	\$71
Banks Lake South CDP	\$33,929	\$679	\$57
Barberton CDP	\$77,311	\$1,546	\$129
Baring CDP	\$34,063	\$681	\$57
Barney's Junction CDP	\$26,125	\$523	\$44
Barstow CDP	\$102,500	\$2,050	\$171
Basin City CDP	\$29,879	\$598	\$50
Battle Ground City	\$57,520	\$1,150	\$96
Bay Center CDP	\$28,365	\$567	\$47
Bay View CDP	\$118,750	\$2,375	\$198
Beaux Arts Village Town	\$148,750	\$2,975	\$248
Belfair CDP	\$40,847	\$817	\$68
Bell Hill CDP	\$66,688	\$1,334	\$111
Bellevue City	\$88,073	\$1,761	\$147
Bellingham City	\$40,844	\$817	\$68
Benton City City	\$47,204	\$944	\$79
Bethel CDP	\$74,441	\$1,489	\$124
Bickleton CDP	\$55,000	\$1,100	\$92
Big Lake CDP	\$74,813	\$1,496	\$125
Bingen City	\$39,438	\$789	\$66
Birch Bay CDP	\$51,181	\$1,024	\$85
Black Diamond City	\$85,100	\$1,702	\$142
Blaine City	\$51,463	\$1,029	\$86
Blyn CDP	\$15,772	\$315	\$26
Bonney Lake City	\$77,432	\$1,549	\$129
Bothell City	\$72,157	\$1,443	\$120
Bothell East CDP	\$87,222	\$1,744	\$145
Bothell West CDP	\$87,252	\$1,745	\$145
Boulevard Park CDP	\$41,852	\$837	\$70
Brady CDP	\$65,000	\$1,300	\$108
Bremerton City	\$40,644	\$813	\$68
Brewster City	\$31,522	\$630	\$53
Bridgeport City	\$33,393	\$668	\$56
Brier City	\$99,243	\$1,985	\$165
Brinnon CDP	\$42,679	\$854	\$71
Browns Point CDP	\$84,833	\$1,697	\$141
Brush Prairie CDP	\$58,221	\$1,164	\$97
Bryant CDP	\$77,782	\$1,556	\$130
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP	\$55,335	\$1,107	\$92
Buckley City	\$60,078	\$1,202	\$100

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Bucoda Town	\$46,389	\$928	\$77
Buena CDP	\$16,458	\$329	\$27
Bunk Foss CDP	\$94,243	\$1,885	\$157
Burbank CDP	\$75,652	\$1,513	\$126
Burien City	\$50,595	\$1,012	\$84
Burley CDP	\$62,973	\$1,259	\$105
Burlington City	\$47,051	\$941	\$78
Camano CDP	\$67,402	\$1,348	\$112
Camas City	\$80,184	\$1,604	\$134
Canterwood CDP	\$113,068	\$2,261	\$188
Canyon Creek CDP	\$69,167	\$1,383	\$115
Carbonado Town	\$66,250	\$1,325	\$110
Carlsborg CDP	\$29,132	\$583	\$49
Carnation City	\$64,427	\$1,289	\$107
Carson CDP	\$50,583	\$1,012	\$84
Cascade Valley CDP	\$51,797	\$1,036	\$86
Cashmere City	\$42,500	\$850	\$71
Castle Rock City	\$35,833	\$717	\$60
Cathcart CDP	\$118,033	\$2,361	\$197
Cathlamet Town	\$39,750	\$795	\$66
Cavalero CDP	\$93,977	\$1,880	\$157
Centerville CDP	\$38,472	\$769	\$64
Central Park CDP	\$47,194	\$944	\$79
Centralia City	\$34,777	\$696	\$58
Chain Lake CDP	\$86,528	\$1,731	\$144
Chehalis City	\$36,840	\$737	\$61
Chelan City	\$44,307	\$886	\$74
Chelan Falls CDP	\$32,500	\$650	\$54
Cheney City	\$28,478	\$570	\$47
Cherry Grove CDP	\$67,474	\$1,349	\$112
Chewelah City	\$29,970	\$599	\$50
Chico CDP	\$106,458	\$2,129	\$177
Chinook CDP	\$15,602	\$312	\$26
Clallam Bay CDP	\$18,917	\$378	\$32
Clarkston City	\$29,637	\$593	\$49
Clarkston Heights-Vineland CDP	\$61,702	\$1,234	\$103
Clayton CDP	\$31,794	\$636	\$53
Cle Elum City	\$38,681	\$774	\$64
Clear Lake CDP (Pierce County)	\$57,781	\$1,156	\$96
Clear Lake CDP (Skagit County)	\$68,191	\$1,364	\$114
Clearview CDP	\$105,938	\$2,119	\$177
Cliffdell CDP	\$157,625	\$3,153	\$263
Clinton CDP	\$62,414	\$1,248	\$104
Clover Creek CDP	\$54,092	\$1,082	\$90
Clyde Hill City	\$210,500	\$4,210	\$351
Cohasset Beach CDP	\$28,875	\$578	\$48

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Colfax City	\$39,276	\$786	\$65
College Place City	\$42,260	\$845	\$70
Colton Town	\$64,583	\$1,292	\$108
Colville City	\$34,075	\$682	\$57
Conconully Town	\$47,917	\$958	\$80
Concrete Town	\$41,154	\$823	\$69
Connell City	\$53,512	\$1,070	\$89
Conway CDP	\$27,206	\$544	\$45
Copalis Beach CDP	\$14,981	\$300	\$25
Cosmopolis City	\$46,979	\$940	\$78
Cottage Lake CDP	\$131,121	\$2,622	\$219
Coulee City Town	\$42,885	\$858	\$71
Coulee Dam Town	\$52,857	\$1,057	\$88
Country Homes CDP	\$42,566	\$851	\$71
Coupeville Town	\$45,000	\$900	\$75
Covington City	\$92,023	\$1,840	\$153
Cowiche CDP	\$57,574	\$1,151	\$96
Creston Town	\$31,111	\$622	\$52
Crocker CDP	\$69,662	\$1,393	\$116
Curlew CDP	\$46,058	\$921	\$77
Curlew Lake CDP	\$22,321	\$446	\$37
Cusick Town	\$23,462	\$469	\$39
Custer CDP	\$37,188	\$744	\$62
Dallesport CDP	\$46,576	\$932	\$78
Danville CDP	\$83,333	\$1,667	\$139
Darrington Town	\$31,591	\$632	\$53
Dash Point CDP	\$101,771	\$2,035	\$170
Davenport City	\$40,855	\$817	\$68
Dayton City	\$42,879	\$858	\$71
Deep River CDP	\$41,111	\$822	\$69
Deer Park City	\$28,238	\$565	\$47
Deming CDP	\$44,519	\$890	\$74
Des Moines City	\$60,989	\$1,220	\$102
Desert Aire CDP	\$46,550	\$931	\$78
Dixie CDP	\$48,125	\$963	\$80
Dollars Corner CDP	\$55,822	\$1,116	\$93
Donald CDP	\$16,531	\$331	\$28
Duluth CDP	\$64,046	\$1,281	\$107
DuPont City	\$83,438	\$1,669	\$139
Duvall City	\$111,356	\$2,227	\$186
East Cathlamet CDP	\$44,375	\$888	\$74
East Port Orchard CDP	\$51,118	\$1,022	\$85
East Renton Highlands CDP	\$91,853	\$1,837	\$153
East Wenatchee City	\$51,841	\$1,037	\$86
Eastgate CDP	\$94,763	\$1,895	\$158
Eastmont CDP	\$87,917	\$1,758	\$147

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Easton CDP	\$55,250	\$1,105	\$92
Eatonville Town	\$61,530	\$1,231	\$103
Edgewood City	\$73,807	\$1,476	\$123
Edison CDP	\$112,772	\$2,255	\$188
Edmonds City	\$73,072	\$1,461	\$122
Electric City City	\$53,125	\$1,063	\$89
Elk Plain CDP	\$67,108	\$1,342	\$112
Ellensburg City	\$28,114	\$562	\$47
Elma City	\$37,849	\$757	\$63
Elmer City Town	\$52,031	\$1,041	\$87
Endicott Town	\$42,813	\$856	\$71
Enetai CDP	\$56,042	\$1,121	\$93
Entiat City	\$50,378	\$1,008	\$84
Enumclaw City	\$58,440	\$1,169	\$97
Ephrata City	\$37,560	\$751	\$63
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake CDP	\$53,523	\$1,070	\$89
Eschbach CDP	\$24,063	\$481	\$40
Esperance CDP	\$64,354	\$1,287	\$107
Everett City	\$47,491	\$950	\$79
Everson City	\$48,553	\$971	\$81
Fairchild AFB CDP	\$42,852	\$857	\$71
Fairfield Town	\$35,417	\$708	\$59
Fairwood CDP (King County)	\$89,335	\$1,787	\$149
Fairwood CDP (Spokane County)	\$53,651	\$1,073	\$89
Fall City CDP	\$70,135	\$1,403	\$117
Farmington Town	\$65,833	\$1,317	\$110
Federal Way City	\$57,583	\$1,152	\$96
Felida CDP	\$110,208	\$2,204	\$184
Fern Prairie CDP	\$79,712	\$1,594	\$133
Ferndale City	\$49,836	\$997	\$83
Fife City	\$57,653	\$1,153	\$96
Fife Heights CDP	\$80,306	\$1,606	\$134
Finley CDP	\$54,531	\$1,091	\$91
Fircrest City	\$63,750	\$1,275	\$106
Five Corners CDP	\$63,718	\$1,274	\$106
Fobes Hill CDP	\$70,655	\$1,413	\$118
Fords Prairie CDP	\$41,315	\$826	\$69
Forks City	\$36,453	\$729	\$61
Fort Lewis CDP	\$43,063	\$861	\$72
Four Lakes CDP	\$39,531	\$791	\$66
Fox Island CDP	\$95,870	\$1,917	\$160
Frederickson CDP	\$69,611	\$1,392	\$116
Freeland CDP	\$57,663	\$1,153	\$96
Friday Harbor Town	\$42,500	\$850	\$71
Garfield Town	\$38,452	\$769	\$64
Garrett CDP	\$36,250	\$725	\$60

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Geneva CDP	\$84,688	\$1,694	\$141
George City	\$47,959	\$959	\$80
Gig Harbor City	\$63,269	\$1,265	\$105
Glacier CDP	\$41,250	\$825	\$69
Gleed CDP	\$56,392	\$1,128	\$94
Gold Bar City	\$54,097	\$1,082	\$90
Goldendale City	\$30,799	\$616	\$51
Gorst CDP	\$47,250	\$945	\$79
Graham CDP	\$70,169	\$1,403	\$117
Grand Coulee City	\$33,375	\$668	\$56
Grand Mound CDP	\$49,079	\$982	\$82
Grandview City	\$37,885	\$758	\$63
Granger City	\$34,734	\$695	\$58
Granite Falls City	\$65,389	\$1,308	\$109
Grapeview CDP	\$58,902	\$1,178	\$98
Grayland CDP	\$29,901	\$598	\$50
Grays River CDP	\$33,938	\$679	\$57
Green Bluff CDP	\$103,333	\$2,067	\$172
Greenwater CDP	\$15,217	\$304	\$25
Hamilton Town	\$42,188	\$844	\$70
Hansville CDP	\$62,240	\$1,245	\$104
Harrah Town	\$45,469	\$909	\$76
Harrington City	\$45,147	\$903	\$75
Hartline Town	\$42,500	\$850	\$71
Hatton Town	\$4,450	\$89	\$7
Hazel Dell CDP	\$47,468	\$949	\$79
Herron Island CDP	\$67,621	\$1,352	\$113
High Bridge CDP	\$111,193	\$2,224	\$185
Hobart CDP	\$91,419	\$1,828	\$152
Hockinson CDP	\$74,853	\$1,497	\$125
Hogans Corner CDP	\$53,583	\$1,072	\$89
Home CDP	\$42,222	\$844	\$70
Hoodsport CDP	\$40,089	\$802	\$67
Hoquiam City	\$31,329	\$627	\$52
Humptulips CDP	\$36,205	\$724	\$60
Hunts Point Town	\$215,000	\$4,300	\$358
Ilwaco City	\$41,731	\$835	\$70
Inchelium CDP	\$35,833	\$717	\$60
Index Town	\$55,625	\$1,113	\$93
Indianola CDP	\$63,411	\$1,268	\$106
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	\$88,591	\$1,772	\$148
Ione Town	\$55,313	\$1,106	\$92
Issaquah City	\$87,074	\$1,741	\$145
JamesTown CDP	\$62,148	\$1,243	\$104
Kahlotus City	\$30,078	\$602	\$50
Kalama City	\$42,000	\$840	\$70

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Kapowsin CDP	\$53,994	\$1,080	\$90
Kayak Point CDP	\$112,606	\$2,252	\$188
Keller CDP	\$24,583	\$492	\$41
Kelso City	\$33,829	\$677	\$56
Kendall CDP	\$38,839	\$777	\$65
Kenmore City	\$83,906	\$1,678	\$140
Kennewick City	\$51,581	\$1,032	\$86
Kent City	\$58,477	\$1,170	\$97
Kettle Falls City	\$34,087	\$682	\$57
Key Center CDP	\$65,530	\$1,311	\$109
Keyport CDP	\$71,176	\$1,424	\$119
Kingsgate CDP	\$81,641	\$1,633	\$136
Kingston CDP	\$44,375	\$888	\$74
Kirkland City	\$86,656	\$1,733	\$144
Kittitas City	\$40,500	\$810	\$68
Klahanie CDP	\$112,063	\$2,241	\$187
Klickitat CDP	\$28,906	\$578	\$48
Krupp Town	\$26,250	\$525	\$44
La Center City	\$68,167	\$1,363	\$114
La Conner Town	\$36,827	\$737	\$61
La Grande CDP	\$41,023	\$820	\$68
Lacey City	\$58,963	\$1,179	\$98
LaCrosse Town	\$28,750	\$575	\$48
Lake Bosworth CDP	\$57,098	\$1,142	\$95
Lake Cassidy CDP	\$95,408	\$1,908	\$159
Lake Cavanaugh CDP	\$40,139	\$803	\$67
Lake Forest Park City	\$100,156	\$2,003	\$167
Lake Goodwin CDP	\$75,962	\$1,519	\$127
Lake Holm CDP	\$86,167	\$1,723	\$144
Lake Ketchum CDP	\$74,904	\$1,498	\$125
Lake Marcel-Stillwater CDP	\$113,750	\$2,275	\$190
Lake McMurray CDP	\$46,964	\$939	\$78
Lake Morton-Berrydale CDP	\$86,601	\$1,732	\$144
Lake Roesiger CDP	\$66,984	\$1,340	\$112
Lake Shore CDP	\$64,290	\$1,286	\$107
Lake Stevens City	\$71,224	\$1,424	\$119
Lake Stickney CDP	\$56,774	\$1,135	\$95
Lake Tapps CDP	\$101,051	\$2,021	\$168
Lakeland North CDP	\$76,529	\$1,531	\$128
Lakeland South CDP	\$76,783	\$1,536	\$128
Lakeview CDP	\$42,936	\$859	\$72
Lakewood City	\$42,241	\$845	\$70
Lamont Town	\$43,750	\$875	\$73
Langley City	\$39,079	\$782	\$65
Larch Way CDP	\$94,844	\$1,897	\$158
Latah Town	\$34,000	\$680	\$57

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Leavenworth City	\$37,961	\$759	\$63
Lebam CDP	\$50,595	\$1,012	\$84
Lewisville CDP	\$70,885	\$1,418	\$118
Liberty Lake City	\$79,535	\$1,591	\$133
Lind Town	\$42,656	\$853	\$71
Lochsloy CDP	\$78,208	\$1,564	\$130
Lofall CDP	\$68,092	\$1,362	\$113
Long Beach City	\$30,500	\$610	\$51
Longbranch CDP	\$46,776	\$936	\$78
Longview City	\$40,660	\$813	\$68
Longview Heights CDP	\$53,577	\$1,072	\$89
Loomis CDP	\$39,922	\$798	\$67
Loon Lake CDP	\$45,078	\$902	\$75
Lower Elochoman CDP	\$51,875	\$1,038	\$86
Lyle CDP	\$34,470	\$689	\$57
Lyman Town	\$43,438	\$869	\$72
Lynden City	\$54,129	\$1,083	\$90
Lynnwood City	\$49,839	\$997	\$83
Mabton City	\$39,722	\$794	\$66
Machias CDP	\$90,943	\$1,819	\$152
Malden Town	\$30,000	\$600	\$50
Malo CDP	\$23,056	\$461	\$38
Malone CDP	\$98,000	\$1,960	\$163
Malott CDP	\$31,615	\$632	\$53
Maltby CDP	\$107,620	\$2,152	\$179
Manchester CDP	\$63,643	\$1,273	\$106
Mansfield Town	\$26,667	\$533	\$44
Manson CDP	\$37,679	\$754	\$63
Maple Falls CDP	\$29,216	\$584	\$49
Maple Heights-Lake Desire CDP	\$107,750	\$2,155	\$180
Maple Valley City	\$98,604	\$1,972	\$164
Maplewood CDP	\$86,357	\$1,727	\$144
Marblemount CDP	\$90,057	\$1,801	\$150
Marcus Town	\$36,250	\$725	\$60
Marietta-Alderwood CDP	\$40,541	\$811	\$68
Markham CDP	\$30,804	\$616	\$51
Marrowstone CDP	\$48,533	\$971	\$81
Martha Lake CDP	\$74,721	\$1,494	\$125
Marysville City	\$65,627	\$1,313	\$109
Mattawa City	\$32,007	\$640	\$53
May Creek CDP	\$71,250	\$1,425	\$119
McChord AFB CDP	\$44,069	\$881	\$73
McCleary City	\$49,063	\$981	\$82
McKenna CDP	\$45,875	\$918	\$76
McMillin CDP	\$89,063	\$1,781	\$148
Mead CDP	\$60,335	\$1,207	\$101

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Meadow Glade CDP	\$75,521	\$1,510	\$126
Meadowdale CDP	\$84,150	\$1,683	\$140
Medical Lake City	\$58,500	\$1,170	\$98
Medina City	\$165,625	\$3,313	\$276
Mercer Island City	\$127,360	\$2,547	\$212
Mesa City	\$35,500	\$710	\$59
Metaline Falls Town	\$33,125	\$663	\$55
Metaline Town	\$53,333	\$1,067	\$89
Methow CDP	\$91,250	\$1,825	\$152
Midland CDP	\$43,822	\$876	\$73
Mill Creek City	\$89,124	\$1,782	\$149
Mill Creek East CDP	\$96,488	\$1,930	\$161
Millwood City	\$48,382	\$968	\$81
Milton City	\$62,730	\$1,255	\$105
Mineral CDP	\$31,409	\$628	\$52
Minnehaha CDP	\$53,203	\$1,064	\$89
Mirrormont CDP	\$102,705	\$2,054	\$171
Moclips CDP	\$39,148	\$783	\$65
Monroe City	\$70,283	\$1,406	\$117
Monroe North CDP	\$106,964	\$2,139	\$178
Montesano City	\$51,042	\$1,021	\$85
Morton City	\$43,125	\$863	\$72
Moses Lake City	\$46,904	\$938	\$78
Moses Lake North CDP	\$31,304	\$626	\$52
Mossyrock City	\$35,870	\$717	\$60
Mount Vernon City	\$48,029	\$961	\$80
Mount Vista CDP	\$77,172	\$1,543	\$129
Mountlake Terrace City	\$59,099	\$1,182	\$98
Moxee City	\$59,750	\$1,195	\$100
Mukilteo City	\$91,204	\$1,824	\$152
Naches Town	\$36,875	\$738	\$61
Napavine City	\$55,919	\$1,118	\$93
Naselle CDP	\$46,250	\$925	\$77
Navy Yard City CDP	\$48,241	\$965	\$80
Neah Bay CDP	\$32,019	\$640	\$53
Neilton CDP	\$58,409	\$1,168	\$97
Nespelem Community CDP	\$55,625	\$1,113	\$93
Nespelem Town	\$29,167	\$583	\$49
Newcastle City	\$106,771	\$2,135	\$178
Newport City	\$28,265	\$565	\$47
Nile CDP	\$32,067	\$641	\$53
Nisqually Indian Community CDP	\$63,125	\$1,263	\$105
Nooksack City	\$57,386	\$1,148	\$96
Normandy Park City	\$84,792	\$1,696	\$141
North Bend City	\$81,471	\$1,629	\$136
North Bonneville City	\$38,875	\$778	\$65

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
North Fort Lewis CDP	\$46,538	\$931	\$78
North Lynnwood CDP	\$61,464	\$1,229	\$102
North Marysville CDP	\$62,250	\$1,245	\$104
North Omak CDP	\$30,625	\$613	\$51
North Puyallup CDP	\$45,787	\$916	\$76
North Sultan CDP	\$77,813	\$1,556	\$130
North Yelm CDP	\$54,901	\$1,098	\$92
Northport Town	\$24,063	\$481	\$40
Northwest Stanwood CDP	\$85,909	\$1,718	\$143
Oak Harbor City	\$48,809	\$976	\$81
Oakesdale Town	\$50,833	\$1,017	\$85
Oakville City	\$40,000	\$800	\$67
Ocean City CDP	\$23,182	\$464	\$39
Ocean Park CDP	\$22,803	\$456	\$38
Ocean Shores City	\$42,382	\$848	\$71
Odessa Town	\$34,167	\$683	\$57
Okanogan City	\$34,145	\$683	\$57
Olympia City	\$53,147	\$1,063	\$89
Omak City	\$31,597	\$632	\$53
Onalaska CDP	\$59,115	\$1,182	\$99
Orchards CDP	\$59,065	\$1,181	\$98
Orient CDP	\$18,000	\$360	\$30
Oroville City	\$27,337	\$547	\$46
Orting City	\$71,553	\$1,431	\$119
Oso CDP	\$32,917	\$658	\$55
Othello City	\$41,064	\$821	\$68
Otis Orchards-East Farms CDP	\$60,217	\$1,204	\$100
Outlook CDP	\$22,317	\$446	\$37
Oyehut CDP	\$15,000	\$300	\$25
Pacific Beach CDP	\$86,316	\$1,726	\$144
Pacific City	\$48,311	\$966	\$81
Packwood CDP	\$58,566	\$1,171	\$98
Palouse City	\$47,742	\$955	\$80
Parker CDP	\$55,227	\$1,105	\$92
Parkland CDP	\$46,982	\$940	\$78
Parkwood CDP	\$54,201	\$1,084	\$90
Pasco City	\$49,220	\$984	\$82
Pateros City	\$41,875	\$838	\$70
Pe Ell Town	\$39,500	\$790	\$66
Peaceful Valley CDP	\$42,222	\$844	\$70
Picnic Point CDP	\$90,693	\$1,814	\$151
Pine Grove CDP	\$23,636	\$473	\$39
Point Roberts CDP	\$49,191	\$984	\$82
Pomeroy City	\$45,441	\$909	\$76
Port Angeles City	\$41,157	\$823	\$69
Port Angeles East CDP	\$50,560	\$1,011	\$84

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Port Gamble Tribal Community CDP	\$54,922	\$1,098	\$92
Port Hadlock-Irondale CDP	\$30,775	\$616	\$51
Port Ludlow CDP	\$74,375	\$1,488	\$124
Port Orchard City	\$56,257	\$1,125	\$94
Port Townsend City	\$41,719	\$834	\$70
Porter CDP	\$33,750	\$675	\$56
Poulsbo City	\$60,897	\$1,218	\$101
Prairie Heights CDP	\$79,444	\$1,589	\$132
Prairie Ridge CDP	\$69,514	\$1,390	\$116
Prescott City	\$38,750	\$775	\$65
Prosser City	\$48,009	\$960	\$80
Puget Island CDP	\$60,400	\$1,208	\$101
Pullman City	\$24,125	\$483	\$40
Purdy CDP	\$60,335	\$1,207	\$101
Puyallup City	\$61,232	\$1,225	\$102
Queets CDP	\$14,844	\$297	\$25
Quilcene CDP	\$50,917	\$1,018	\$85
Quincy City	\$43,047	\$861	\$72
Raft Island CDP	\$97,857	\$1,957	\$163
Rainier City	\$64,223	\$1,284	\$107
Ravensdale CDP	\$100,455	\$2,009	\$167
Raymond City	\$34,922	\$698	\$58
Reardan Town	\$39,357	\$787	\$66
Redmond City	\$96,088	\$1,922	\$160
Renton City	\$64,482	\$1,290	\$107
Republic City	\$32,619	\$652	\$54
Richland City	\$68,744	\$1,375	\$115
Ridgefield City	\$86,429	\$1,729	\$144
Ritzville City	\$38,850	\$777	\$65
River Road CDP	\$42,557	\$851	\$71
Riverbend CDP	\$93,792	\$1,876	\$156
Riverside Town	\$33,235	\$665	\$55
Rochester CDP	\$65,152	\$1,303	\$109
Rock Island City	\$39,583	\$792	\$66
Rockford Town	\$52,500	\$1,050	\$88
Rockport CDP	\$32,446	\$649	\$54
Rocky Point CDP	\$65,278	\$1,306	\$109
Ronald CDP	\$29,917	\$598	\$50
Roosevelt CDP	\$13,750	\$275	\$23
Rosalia Town	\$30,577	\$612	\$51
Rosburg CDP	\$38,333	\$767	\$64
Rosedale CDP	\$85,116	\$1,702	\$142
Roslyn City	\$54,750	\$1,095	\$91
Roy City	\$71,979	\$1,440	\$120
Royal City City	\$27,660	\$553	\$46
Ruston Town	\$78,929	\$1,579	\$132

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Ryderwood CDP	\$29,375	\$588	\$49
Salmon Creek CDP	\$65,301	\$1,306	\$109
Sammamish City	\$143,861	\$2,877	\$240
Santiago CDP	\$18,438	\$369	\$31
Satsop CDP	\$55,313	\$1,106	\$92
Seabeck CDP	\$69,750	\$1,395	\$116
SeaTac City	\$49,414	\$988	\$82
Seattle City	\$63,470	\$1,269	\$106
Sedro-Woolley City	\$50,486	\$1,010	\$84
Selah City	\$52,354	\$1,047	\$87
Sequim City	\$39,093	\$782	\$65
Shadow Lake CDP	\$100,625	\$2,013	\$168
Shelton City	\$35,641	\$713	\$59
Shoreline City	\$66,160	\$1,323	\$110
Silvana CDP	\$106,349	\$2,127	\$177
Silver Firs CDP	\$105,871	\$2,117	\$176
Silverdale CDP	\$60,176	\$1,204	\$100
Sisco Heights CDP	\$91,941	\$1,839	\$153
Skamokawa Valley CDP	\$40,833	\$817	\$68
Skokomish CDP	\$28,571	\$571	\$48
Skykomish Town	\$29,125	\$583	\$49
Snohomish City	\$53,897	\$1,078	\$90
Snoqualmie City	\$121,791	\$2,436	\$203
Snoqualmie Pass CDP	\$52,159	\$1,043	\$87
Soap Lake City	\$26,471	\$529	\$44
South Bend City	\$31,583	\$632	\$53
South Cle Elum Town	\$49,063	\$981	\$82
South Creek CDP	\$55,755	\$1,115	\$93
South Hill CDP	\$73,567	\$1,471	\$123
South Prairie Town	\$60,972	\$1,219	\$102
South Wenatchee CDP	\$48,688	\$974	\$81
Southworth CDP	\$93,490	\$1,870	\$156
Spanaway CDP	\$63,330	\$1,267	\$106
Spangle City	\$25,500	\$510	\$43
Spokane City	\$42,274	\$845	\$70
Spokane Valley City	\$48,690	\$974	\$81
Sprague City	\$37,431	\$749	\$62
Springdale Town	\$33,750	\$675	\$56
St. John Town	\$32,188	\$644	\$54
Stansberry Lake CDP	\$65,613	\$1,312	\$109
Stanwood City	\$61,637	\$1,233	\$103
Starbuck Town	\$33,125	\$663	\$55
Startup CDP	\$53,400	\$1,068	\$89
Steilacoom Town	\$69,423	\$1,388	\$116
Steptoe CDP	\$39,167	\$783	\$65
Stevenson City	\$48,942	\$979	\$82

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Sudden Valley CDP	\$67,128	\$1,343	\$112
Sultan City	\$62,178	\$1,244	\$104
Sumas City	\$60,063	\$1,201	\$100
Summit CDP	\$65,370	\$1,307	\$109
Summit View CDP	\$60,438	\$1,209	\$101
Summitview CDP	\$91,026	\$1,821	\$152
Sumner City	\$51,692	\$1,034	\$86
Sunday Lake CDP	\$127,643	\$2,553	\$213
Sunnyside City	\$32,961	\$659	\$55
Sunnyslope CDP	\$78,690	\$1,574	\$131
Suquamish CDP	\$56,557	\$1,131	\$94
Swede Heaven CDP	\$51,106	\$1,022	\$85
Tacoma City	\$50,439	\$1,009	\$84
Taholah CDP	\$28,313	\$566	\$47
Tampico CDP	\$36,719	\$734	\$61
Tanglewilde CDP	\$63,805	\$1,276	\$106
Tanner CDP	\$148,750	\$2,975	\$248
Tekoa City	\$30,147	\$603	\$50
Tenino City	\$50,489	\$1,010	\$84
Terrace Heights CDP	\$57,644	\$1,153	\$96
Thorp CDP	\$47,917	\$958	\$80
Three Lakes CDP	\$94,018	\$1,880	\$157
Tieton City	\$33,026	\$661	\$55
Tokeland CDP	\$32,361	\$647	\$54
Toledo City	\$38,295	\$766	\$64
Tonasket City	\$22,736	\$455	\$38
Toppenish City	\$29,595	\$592	\$49
Torboy CDP	\$36,714	\$734	\$61
Touchet CDP	\$44,250	\$885	\$74
Town and Country CDP	\$50,089	\$1,002	\$83
Tracyton CDP	\$59,896	\$1,198	\$100
Trout Lake CDP	\$43,750	\$875	\$73
Tukwila City	\$43,333	\$867	\$72
Tumwater City	\$61,264	\$1,225	\$102
Twin Lakes CDP	\$38,750	\$775	\$65
Twisp Town	\$27,444	\$549	\$46
Union CDP	\$49,813	\$996	\$83
Union Gap City	\$38,825	\$777	\$65
Union Hill-Novelsy Hill CDP	\$126,667	\$2,533	\$211
UnionTown Town	\$53,750	\$1,075	\$90
University Place City	\$59,685	\$1,194	\$99
Upper Elochoman CDP	\$44,773	\$895	\$75
Vader City	\$46,250	\$925	\$77
Valley CDP	\$13,750	\$275	\$23
Vancouver City	\$49,271	\$985	\$82
Vashon CDP	\$74,913	\$1,498	\$125

	ACS Estimated MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI ÷ 12
Vaughn CDP	\$44,281	\$886	\$74
Venersborg CDP	\$86,604	\$1,732	\$144
Verlot CDP	\$54,861	\$1,097	\$91
Waitsburg City	\$42,813	\$856	\$71
Walla Walla City	\$42,032	\$841	\$70
Walla Walla East CDP	\$71,823	\$1,436	\$120
Waller CDP	\$59,832	\$1,197	\$100
Walnut Grove CDP	\$54,760	\$1,095	\$91
Wapato City	\$33,977	\$680	\$57
Warden City	\$35,893	\$718	\$60
Warm Beach CDP	\$80,594	\$1,612	\$134
Washougal City	\$61,322	\$1,226	\$102
Washtucna Town	\$28,194	\$564	\$47
Waterville Town	\$43,438	\$869	\$72
Wauna CDP	\$72,795	\$1,456	\$121
Waverly Town	\$56,250	\$1,125	\$94
Wenatchee City	\$46,908	\$938	\$78
West Clarkston-Highland CDP	\$37,421	\$748	\$62
West Pasco CDP	\$74,048	\$1,481	\$123
West Richland City	\$82,969	\$1,659	\$138
West Side Highway CDP	\$56,250	\$1,125	\$94
Westport City	\$32,500	\$650	\$54
Whidbey Island Station CDP	\$40,417	\$808	\$67
White Center CDP	\$43,263	\$865	\$72
White Salmon City	\$39,601	\$792	\$66
White Swan CDP	\$44,038	\$881	\$73
Wilbur Town	\$35,463	\$709	\$59
Wilderness Rim CDP	\$86,364	\$1,727	\$144
Wilkeson Town	\$65,893	\$1,318	\$110
Willapa CDP	\$70,417	\$1,408	\$117
Wilson Creek Town	\$31,125	\$623	\$52
Winlock City	\$39,750	\$795	\$66
Winthrop Town	\$42,621	\$852	\$71
Wishram CDP	\$32,292	\$646	\$54
Wollochet CDP	\$81,107	\$1,622	\$135
Woodinville City	\$93,045	\$1,861	\$155
Woodland City	\$58,542	\$1,171	\$98
Woods Creek CDP	\$92,045	\$1,841	\$153
Woodway City	\$137,292	\$2,746	\$229
Yacolt Town	\$64,792	\$1,296	\$108
Yakima City	\$40,569	\$811	\$68
Yarrow Point Town	\$156,667	\$3,133	\$261
Yelm City	\$52,337	\$1,047	\$87
Zillah City	\$57,308	\$1,146	\$96

Appendix G: Sample Project Completion Form

Floodplains by Design

COMPLETION REPORTS ARE DUE WITHIN 60 DAYS OF GRANT COMPLETION DATE

1. **Recipient:**
Grant number:
Grant Start Date:
End Date:
Grant Title:
Date:

3. **Location of Project:**
Legislative District(s):
County:
River Name and Mile:

4. **Budget:** Please summarize sources of funds and match and indicate amounts budgeted and spent for each in the table below. Indicate if match is in-kind.

Source	Budgeted	Actual
• Floodplains by Design grant	\$	\$
• Other State-funded match	\$	\$
• Local match	\$	
• Federally funded match	\$	\$
Total Match	\$	\$
Total Project	\$	\$

5. **Objectives (Project Tasks):**

6. **Describe how the Objectives were met:**

7. **Discuss Differences between Objectives and Tasks actually carried out; include differences between expected and actual costs.**

8. **If the work in this grant was part of a larger undertaking with other components and funding, present a brief overview of the larger activity and the role of this project.**

9. **Attach “before” and “after” photos showing work accomplished with these grant**

funds.

10. Please describe the stakeholder engagement/coordination process and results realized.

- a) How many different groups/individuals did the project impact?
- b) How often did the Recipient's Project Management Team engage/coordinate with those groups/individuals throughout project implementation?
- c) Describe the engagement processes?
- d) In the end, was the project able to procure continued support from those impacted groups/individuals?

11. Please discuss applicable project metrics below (qualitative and/or quantitative).

- a) Acreage Acquired:
- b) Number of Acres Restored:
- c) Development Restrictions Imposed:
- d) Flood Benefits or Flood Hazard Reduction Realized:
- e) Other Multi-benefit Metrics (i.e., water quality, agricultural, and recreational):

12. Submit all of the required final deliverables for each Task with this final completion report.

13. If a Task included property acquisition, submit the following documents: (as applicable for fee title or conservation easement acquisition, or both).

Fee Title:

- Copy of Recorded Deed(s) and Notice(s) of Grant Agreement with Book/Page Number
- Match appraisal (if land provided as match and not submitted previously)
- Maps, including:
 - location within the State
 - specific location map, at the city or county level
 - parcel - a plat map or equivalent

Conservation Easement:

- Copy of Recorded Easement and/or Assignment of Rights
- Match appraisal if land required and not submitted previously
- Maps, including:
 - location within the State
 - specific location map, at the city of county level
 - parcel - a plat map or equivalent

14. List any publications or in-house reports resulting from this work:

15. Attach any links to media clips, newsletters, articles or other write-ups or notices about this project:

16. Signature of Recipient, Name, title, phone number, and e-mail address of person compiling this report:

17. Local Sponsor's signature and date: