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# **King County Flood Control District Semi-Annual 2013 Performance Report**

**Per Flood Control District Resolution 2008-17**

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**October 2013**



**King County**

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Alternate Formats Available  
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September 2013

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September 2013

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**King County Flood Control District  
Semi-Annual 2013 Performance Report (April–September)**

**I. Purpose**

The purpose of this report is to provide the King County Flood Control District's (District) Board of Supervisors with the implementation status of each element of the District's annual work program.

**II. Scope of Services**

The District's work program is comprised of two major components:

1. A capital improvement program to rehabilitate flood protection facilities and other projects to protect structures at high risk of flooding; and
2. Operational and programmatic activities, such as identifying flood risks, communicating those risks to the public, preparing for and responding to flood events, maintaining over 500 facilities in King County's flood protection system, and coordinating the District Advisory Committee and Basin Technical Committees (BTCs).

**Capital Improvement Program Implementation**

Projects proposed in the District's capital program reduce risks to public health, safety, and critical public infrastructure from flooding, erosion, and rapid channel migration. A detailed description of flood hazard management conditions and objectives for each major river system is available in the adopted 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan, which serves as the District's Comprehensive Plan. The District's capital program fulfills one or more of the following flood hazard management objectives:

- Repair, rehabilitate, and improve flood facility protection throughout major commercial, industrial and residential areas.
- Reduce hazards by removing flood, erosion, and landslide prone residential structures.
- Improve flood water conveyance and capacity.
- Provide safe access to homes and businesses by protecting key transportation routes.

The District's 2013 revised capital program includes \$97.6 million in appropriations (including carryover from 2012). Of this amount, approximately \$13 million is backed by external grant revenue in 2013, \$11.7 million is dedicated to the Subregional Opportunity Fund for all 40 jurisdictions in King County, and \$6.1 million is dedicated to the Cooperative Watershed Management Grant Program to fund habitat projects proposed in the Snoqualmie, Cedar-Sammamish, and Green River watersheds.

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Highlights of capital program implementation to date in 2013 include:

**Reddington Levee Setback, Green River** –The reporting period included the Flood Control District’s largest in-river construction project, with the removal of 160,000 cubic yards of soil along 4,800 feet of existing levee before installing the new levee. This project protects 600 commercial and residential properties valued at approximately \$680 million. Construction began in July so that the new levee can be substantially completed by November 2013 before the flood season begins. During construction, weekly communications with the project neighbors have kept them apprised of anticipated construction activities and enabled staff to adjust the project in response to concerns and comments from the residents.

**Belmondo Revetment Enhancement** – The primary purpose of the project is to protect SR-169, the regional trail, and a regionally significant fiberoptic line by completing the bank stabilization and flood control project that began with an emergency repair performed in response to the January 2009 flood. This project consists of reconstructing 370 linear feet of existing streambank revetment on the left bank of the Cedar River with vegetated geogrids and four streambank enhancement structures. The secondary purpose of the project is to provide mitigation for impacts to aquatic habitat associated with the Cedar Rapids Levee Setback Repair project.

**Rainbow Bend Levee Removal**–This is the final phase of a three-phase, multi-year cost-shared project to reduce flood hazards in Rainbow Bend, a three-quarter-mile segment of the Cedar River and its adjacent floodplain, located near the intersection of Cedar Grove Road and the Maple Valley Highway (SR-169). This phase is the culmination of regional public safety efforts dating back to 1990 with funding from multiple local, state, and federal partners. This final phase will remove the obsolete Rainbow Bend levee in order to alleviate significant flood risks to SR-169 (used by 51,000 vehicles per day), a fiberoptic cable connecting Seattle to Salt Lake City, and the Cedar River Regional Trail. The project will also restore natural floodplain functions, and improve instream and riparian habitat conditions.

**Alaskan Way Seawall Construction** – The City of Seattle was reimbursed for \$4 million in engineering design expenditures related to the replacement of the Alaskan Way Seawall. The City currently anticipates construction in 2015. The project protects commercial areas of downtown Seattle, including regional transportation corridors such as the ferry terminal, SR-99, and regional rail lines.

**Lake Sammamish Willowmoor Floodplain Reconnection Project** –On June 27, 2013, King County staff hosted a public meeting to introduce the project which is intended to address several longstanding flood control and habitat issues on the Sammamish River at its outlet from Lake Sammamish. The project is intended to provide sustainable flood control for lakeside property owners around Lake Sammamish. The first phase of the project – planning and preliminary design – is funded by the Flood Control District and the City of Redmond, and will be completed in coordination with King County Parks, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, and lakeside property owners. Staff have formed a stakeholder committee to provide input on the project.

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**Green River System-Wide Improvement Framework (SWIF)** – Staff supported the Flood Control District’s leadership of the SWIF. Key milestones include selection of a consultant for facilitation services, review of consultant proposals for technical services, identification of SWIF committee participants and outreach meetings with individual participants, the first Technical Advisory Committee meeting, and regular communication and coordination with the District staff, Executive Committee, and the Corps of Engineers. Ongoing technical work includes analysis of Corps-identified PL 84-99 deficiencies, a retrospective analysis of the effectiveness of levee setback projects along the Green, and analysis of slope stability and bed scour at the Horseshoe Bend 205 federal levee in support of both the Corps Horseshoe Bend Regional Solutions Team effort and the SWIF.

**Cedar River Gravel Removal Project** –This project is intended to reduce flood risks within the City of Renton, including the municipal airport, and Boeing’s 737 aircraft production facility. Staff from the King County River and Floodplain Management Section participated in the reviews and interviews of consultants for this City of Renton gravel removal project. The consultant team will be responsible for all of the engineering and permitting required to extract gravel from the lower Cedar River where it passes the Boeing Renton Plant and the Renton Municipal Airport. Following permitting, the City of Renton expects that the project will start in 2015.

**South Fork Snoqualmie Levee Improvement Project** –The project is intended to reduce flood risks to a major regional transportation corridor as well as commercial and residential properties in and around North Bend. An evaluation of existing conditions was completed, with several key findings. Levee geotechnical instability concerns were found to be less significant than previously thought. However several new or expanded areas of potential flood inundation during a 100-year event were identified. The South Fork team met with the City of North Bend and with other key stakeholders to inform the development of initial alternatives for review. An alternatives analysis is currently underway to determine the best comprehensive approaches to addressing these problems, along with the highest priority near-term capital actions. Project construction is scheduled to begin in 2015.

**Middle Fork Snoqualmie Conveyance Improvement Project** –Completed three technical reports, characterizing geomorphic conditions, hydraulic and flooding conditions, and ecological and habitat conditions in this river segment. These reports are published on-line at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wlr/sections-programs/river-floodplain-section/capital-projects/mid-fork-snoq-corridor.aspx>.

These three reports are being synthesized into a summary document which will identify and prioritize the most important risk areas that need to be addressed; the summary report is scheduled for completion in the next several months. The River and Floodplain Management Section also continued property negotiations with several landowners in the area likely needed for capital project actions. Project construction is scheduled to begin in 2015. The project is intended to reduce flood risks to residential

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areas, reduce long-term maintenance costs, and reduce the need for emergency repairs.

**City of Kent Partnership Projects** – Staff coordinated with the City of Kent to review engineering designs and plans for multiple projects, including the Boeing and Hawley levees and the Briscoe floodwall funded by the State of Washington, as well as a secondary levee at the north reach of the Upper Russell levee.

**Acquisition and Elevation of At-Risk Structures**—Two frequently flooded homes and one barn were elevated in the Snoqualmie basin; another 15 home elevations are underway. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants are currently pending for another 14 homes.

**Acquisitions for Levee or Revetment Projects**—During the reporting period, 50 acres were acquired on 12 parcels. The largest single acquisition during this period was the cost-shared acquisition of the Riverbend Mobile Home Park on the Cedar River. The State of Washington recently awarded \$4.1 million to King County to assist with the relocation of residents.

**Sub-Regional Opportunity Fund**—Payments were made to nine jurisdictions for over \$1.4 million in projects intended to improve local drainage and water quality conditions. The largest single payment was to the City of Seattle, where over \$858,000 was provided to support stormwater improvements along Thornton Creek and in the Midvale neighborhood.

**WRIA Funding**—Over \$108,000 was paid to the Snoqualmie Tribe, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and five non-profit agencies working on habitat conservation priorities in the Cedar-Sammamish, Green-Duwamish, and Snoqualmie watersheds.

**Flood Preparedness, Regional Flood Warning Center and Post Flood Recovery Program**

The District’s operational work program includes a comprehensive approach to preparing and educating citizens for flood events, coordinating emergency response and regional flood warning center operations during flood events, and ensuring consistency across basins for post-flood recovery actions.

The King County Flood Warning Center opened at 7 p.m. on Friday, April 5, after persistent heavy rainfall brought the Snoqualmie River up to a Phase II flood alert level. As of 7:45 p.m., the sum of the Snoqualmie River’s three forks was 12,260 cubic feet per second (cfs), slightly higher than the Phase II flood alert threshold of 12,000 cfs. Minor flood conditions were monitored and the Flood Warning Center closed at 1:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 6.

Preparation for the 2013-2014 flood season was a major focus of activity during the reporting period. As noted in the 2012 Annual Report, a new Flood Warning “app” has been developed and is now available for mobile devices so that the public can more readily

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track real-time weather and flooding conditions from the National Weather Service and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) river gauging network. Staff also prepared for annual coordination meetings for internal staff and external partners that take place in October.

### **Flood Hazard Studies, Mapping, and Technical Services Program**

#### *Flood Insurance Maps*

Since 2010, the status of FEMA flood insurance maps has been uncertain due to a national policy debate regarding the role of levees that have not been certified or accredited as providing protection from the 1 percent annual probability flood (or, a flood that has a 26 percent chance of occurring over the life of a 30-year mortgage). FEMA announced in July that it would implement a new levee analysis procedure that attempts to recognize the contribution of non-accredited levees. In July, the National Research Council issued a report in response to a request from Congress recommending that FEMA not pursue this new procedure and instead adopt a risk-based methodology. FEMA is now conducting pilot projects to test the new procedure at 26 sites around the nation.

During the reporting period, staff supported a public meeting hosted by the Flood Control District so that FEMA could clarify the status of preliminary flood insurance maps and articulate the approximate timeline for new maps. The 2010 Preliminary Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map published by FEMA is based on an appeal map submitted jointly by King County, Kent, Auburn, Tukwila, and Renton as the best available flood hazard information.

While flood insurance maps for leveed rivers are not likely to be completed until 2018 at the earliest, flood insurance maps in non-leveed areas are moving forward. King County hosted a community meeting for Vashon-Maury Island, and supported a meeting hosted by Redmond for the Sammamish River, where FEMA presented preliminary FEMA flood insurance maps and answered questions. FEMA has not yet established a date for these maps to become effective.

#### *Cedar River Inundation Area Mapping Pilot*

Following a similar approach developed by the National Weather Service to display flood inundation mapping, an interactive mapping tool is under development using existing flood study information to better characterize flood hazards and inform capital project priorities along the Cedar River. The tool will be evaluated to determine whether it can be used as an effective communications tool to increase public awareness of flood hazards along King County rivers.

#### *Recreational Use Studies*

Understanding typical recreational use on rivers allows for the appropriate consideration of recreational users and associated risks in project conceptualization and design, as well as project effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management. Recreational use data is being collected for key project reaches of the Snoqualmie, Green, White and Cedar Rivers, focusing on reaches where future capital projects are intended to interact with and change

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the river channel. The collected data will be used to describe the frequency and types of river use, and the attributes of river users. Study results will be used to inform capital project planning and design efforts.

### **Public Outreach, Flood Hazard Planning and Grants, and Repetitive Loss Mitigation**

Significant outreach efforts during the reporting period include preparation for flood season, outreach for capital projects, and outreach for floodplain planning, technical studies, and other public engagement efforts. Activities during April-May include:

- Developing the District's 2012 and First Quarter 2013 report, available at <http://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/library/water-and-land/flooding/kcfzcd/king-county-flood-control-district-annual-report-2012.pdf>
- Participation in the regional Take Winter by Storm media effort scheduled for October
- River closure communications on the Cedar River
- Plan update public review process, and public meeting
- Belmondo repair project outreach and communications
- Reddington levee setback project public outreach and communications
- Rainbow Bend capital project public outreach and communications
- Vashon-Maury Island FEMA map public meeting
- Preparation for the Cedar River basin annual public outreach meeting
- Outreach for the annual large wood meeting
- Riverbend Mobile Home Park public meeting and outreach
- Boating hazard website updates to reflect known hazard locations
- Annual updates to the Subregional Opportunity Fund webpage
- Website updates for capital projects
- Updates to the King County Rivers Facebook page.

The Flood Control District's annual flood preparedness brochure and the Take Winter by Storm campaign (which is supported in part by the Flood Control District) received national awards.

#### *Community Rating System*

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a FEMA program that provides a discount on flood insurance if the local community implements a variety of public outreach, awareness, flood response, and floodplain development activities. King County is a Class 2 community, one of the two highest rated counties in the United States. This results in a 40 percent insurance discount for policyholders in the special flood hazard area. Based on the most recent information provided by FEMA, this discount saved policyholders in unincorporated King County \$830,265 in 2012.

During the reporting period, the annual CRS recertification process was completed to maintain King County's Class 2 status. Many of these materials (such as annual outreach to floodplain property owners, operations of the Flood Warning Center and Flood Alert system) also provide significant credit for other local governments in King County that participate in the program. Staff also participated in trainings on the new CRS manual to

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ensure that King County can continue to maintain and document the Class 2 rating in light of significant revisions to the program.

*Leveraging External Resources through Grants and Partnerships*

During the reporting period, significant state funding was provided for multi-purpose floodplain planning and projects in King County. The Green River System-Wide Improvement Framework pilot effort received over \$300,000 from the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE). Of \$39 million awarded state-wide for floodplain restoration projects, over \$7.4 million supports floodplain projects in King County. While these external revenues are not received by the Flood Control District, they do support Flood District priorities at the Riverbend Mobile Home Park and Rainbow Bend levee setback on the Cedar River (\$4.1 million), as well as the Snoqualmie River at the Fall City reach of the Lower Snoqualmie River (\$3.3 million). The Washington State legislature also established a competitive grant fund of \$11.25 million; the details of this funding opportunity have not yet been determined by the DOE but several projects on the Flood Control District's capital project list will potentially be competitive for this funding. On behalf of the District, grant applications were submitted to elevate 12 at-risk homes and acquire three frequently flooded homes. Of the 12 elevations, one is in the lower Snoqualmie valley; seven are in the City of Snoqualmie, and four are in the unincorporated area around Snoqualmie. Of the three acquisitions, one is in Fall City and two are along the Cedar River near Maple Valley. The total project cost is \$2.375 million and the Flood Control District cost-share is \$200,000. The applications were submitted to the Washington State Emergency Management Division in September, are scheduled to be forwarded to FEMA in November, and a decision is expected in 2014.

A FEMA grant application submitted in 2012 to elevate two homes on the Lower Snoqualmie will likely be awarded in November of 2013.

*2013 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan Update*

The public comment and environmental review period for the Flood Hazard Management Plan Update (Update) began June 14 and concluded July 12. One public meeting was hosted on July 9 on Mercer Island. As a result of stakeholder feedback, the scope of work for the Update changed to meet the following two goals: (1) amend the Flood Plan in 2013 to maintain King County's high federal rating for flood preparedness, which results in discounts of up to 40 percent for flood insurance policy holders; and (2) to move forward with a separate and more detailed river corridor analysis and improved stakeholder process to identify clear floodplain management goals and alternatives for attaining those goals. The Update was transmitted to the King County Council in September. The Update must be adopted by FEMA and the Insurance Services Office no later than January 31, 2014, if the current insurance discount of 40 percent is to be maintained for the 2,646 policyholders (as of September 2013) in unincorporated King County. For FEMA to complete its review, action by the King County Council is necessary no later than December 31, 2013.

**King County Flood Control District Implementation**

During the reporting period, the Advisory Committee, with support from the Basin Technical Committees, reviewed recommendations on the 2014 budget and work program.

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The Advisory Committee's recommendations for 2014 were transmitted to the Board and are available online at:

[www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/flooding/flood-control-zone-District/governance/advisory-committee.aspx](http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/flooding/flood-control-zone-District/governance/advisory-committee.aspx).

On May 1, Water and Land Resource Division (WLRD) staff hosted a tour for the District's Advisory Committee that included mayors, council members, and city staff. The tour covered levee projects along the Tolt River, a home elevation project along the lower Snoqualmie, a discussion of the Snoqualmie floodplain management strategy, and a discussion of the lessons learned from the Lower Tolt River Floodplain Reconnection and Levee Setback project in Tolt-MacDonald Park.

On June 19, staff hosted King County's annual public meeting to discuss the placement of large wood in rivers as part of 14 flood risk reduction and habitat restoration capital projects. This annual meeting is required as part of King County's large wood management public rule. A daytime meeting was held at the Issaquah Salmon Hatchery, and an evening meeting was held at the Mercer Island Community Center. These meetings were attended by 9 citizens, 8 public agency representatives, and 12 WLRD project staff. Staff time for this event is charged to the respective project number and fund.

#### **Resource Management, Annual Maintenance, and Facility Assessment Program**

This element of the District's work program includes maintenance of approximately 500 flood protection facilities along 119 linear miles of riverbank, approximately 530 acres of flood buyout properties, as well as pump stations and related flood protection infrastructure. Between April and September, 160 sites around the County were treated for noxious weeds, maintenance was performed at 59 sites, 15 at-risk structures were removed and 11 of these were sold to a contractor to be relocated and reused.

During the reporting period, staff conducted an oil spill response at the Black River Pump Station on the Green River. One engine leaked 21 gallons of motor oil onto the floor of the station on April 20; an estimated five to 10 gallons of this motor oil dripped from the pump station floor into the river below. King County contacted the DOE and a spill-response contractor, which immediately installed oil containment booms upstream and downstream of the pump station on the Black River. King County, DOE and the contractor all took water samples from the Black and Green rivers for testing, including downstream of the rivers' confluence at Fort Dent Park in Tukwila. The spill resulted in a \$500 fine. The pump station regulates water flows from the Black River into the Green River.

During the reporting period, staff completed maintenance work to improve flood conveyance and sustain aquatic habitat in the Sammamish Transition Zone reach in Marymoor Park. This maintenance included mowing, removal of reed canary grass and associated sediment from the upstream half of the transition zone. In addition to this work, divers removed three tons of an invasive aquatic weed from the river between Northeast 145<sup>th</sup> Street in Woodinville and Marymoor Park. This work was completed as part of the commitment made in the April 2011 Lake Sammamish Flood Reduction Plan to address residential concerns around high water levels in Lake Sammamish in relation to the Transition Zone channel.

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During the reporting period, maintenance staff responded to reports of two hazard trees along the Cedar River, one near the Belmondo revetment and one on County property near the Cedar Rapids revetment. Under King County's adopted large wood management protocols, the King County Sheriff's Office is responsible for determining what public safety action, if any, is necessary. Maintenance staff conducted site visits with the Sheriff's Office as well as the Muckleshoot Tribe and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Per Sheriff's Office direction, the Cedar Rapids tree was repositioned in the channel. An expedited permit was received for this action, and no mitigation was necessary. Signage was placed at both locations prior to Memorial Day weekend to warn river users and, in the case of Belmondo, direct river users to a portage around the hazard area. In June, the Sheriff closed a two-mile stretch of river that includes the Belmondo and Rainbow Bend areas while construction was completed at both sites.

**Program Management and Supervision; Finance, Budget and General Administration**

Major activities during the reporting period included preparation of 2013 revised budget materials for the Board, 2014 budget materials for the Advisory Committee, Executive Committee and Board, Flood Control District billings, financial management and reporting. Staff also provided 51 audit samples in response to the 2012 audit by the District's accounting firm. Finance staff also completed grant billings for external grants and responded to reimbursement requests from 18 jurisdictions and non-profits as part of the Subregional Opportunity Fund and the Cooperative Watershed Management grant programs. As part of the FEMA hazard mitigation grants for home elevations, staff also worked directly with homeowners to ensure accurate and accountable records of reimbursable home elevation costs.

**Attachment A: King County Flood Control District Capital Expenditures, April - September 2013**

<b>Basin</b>	<b>Apr</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sep</b>	<b>Total</b>
Skykomish/Miller Rivers	\$3,603.10	\$10,929.51	\$24,715.90	\$8,032.45	\$18,390.48	\$11,503.65	\$77,175.09
Upper Snoqualmie River	\$84,288.29	\$92,757.32	\$743,457.01	\$193,803.55	\$82,869.53	\$624,357.10	\$1,821,532.80
Lower Snoqualmie River	\$43,164.85	\$73,629.54	\$53,336.88	\$35,080.11	\$45,072.72	\$123,946.87	\$374,230.97
Tolt River	\$10,725.16	\$98,046.00	(\$228,177.24)	\$788,669.04	\$10,977.07	\$11,753.35	\$691,993.38
Raging River	\$3,169.33	\$4,997.32	\$364.46	\$364.44	\$637.79	\$182.22	\$9,715.56
Sammamish River	\$15,612.41	\$22,116.25	\$27,554.55	\$46,407.86	\$19,167.43	\$19,863.26	\$150,721.76
Major Lake Tributaries	\$59,969.49	\$28,578.58	\$216.08	\$255.20	\$19,127.13	\$0.00	\$108,146.48
Cedar River	\$25,878.28	\$3,794.64	\$39,110.52	\$3,050,078.74	\$535,818.75	\$59,860.84	\$3,714,541.77
Green River	\$388,753.22	\$69,489.15	\$417,647.25	\$652,320.38	\$1,697,699.29	\$7,022,188.08	\$10,248,097.37
White River	\$79,812.27	\$57,771.01	\$226,995.02	\$379,211.62	\$87,010.19	\$157,415.39	\$988,215.50
Seattle Projects	\$58,330.20	\$4,008,793.15	\$2,077.56	\$12,002.86	\$23,909.65	\$1,703.79	\$4,106,817.21
Monitoring/Maintenance	\$11,971.18	\$3,519.56	\$8,322.92	\$3,566.25	\$56,187.30	\$40,185.39	\$123,752.60
Subregional Opportunity Fund	\$73,496.33	\$626,317.16	\$106,221.33	\$339,360.51	\$981.57	\$275,419.22	\$1,421,796.12
Countywide Miscellaneous	\$43,309.32	\$21,656.23	\$26,586.56	\$65,989.32	\$17,259.79	\$13,497.44	\$188,298.66
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$902,083.43</b>	<b>\$5,122,395.42</b>	<b>\$1,448,428.80</b>	<b>\$5,575,142.33</b>	<b>\$2,615,108.69</b>	<b>\$8,361,876.60</b>	<b>\$24,025,035.27</b>

**Attachment B: King County Flood Control District Operating Expenditures, April - September 2013**

Description	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
ANNUAL MAINTENANCE, FACILITY ASSESSMENTS	\$49,454.68	\$86,503.36	\$99,328.83	\$102,069.71	\$189,027.53	\$127,493.81	<b>\$653,877.92</b>
FLD HAZARD PLANNING, GRANTS, OUTREACH	\$55,023.74	\$67,815.70	\$62,980.76	\$55,847.25	\$61,287.53	\$57,486.54	<b>\$360,441.52</b>
FLD HAZARD STUDIES, MAPS, TECHNICAL SERVICES	\$11,183.92	\$7,094.40	\$9,377.63	\$18,177.07	\$100,115.75	\$66,220.95	<b>\$212,169.72</b>
FLOOD PREPARATION, FLOOD WARNING CENTER, POST FLOOD ACTIVITIES	\$2,568.21	\$120,642.51	\$3,531.81	\$3,830.01	\$8,731.10	\$8,743.83	<b>\$148,047.47</b>
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION, FINANCE, BUDGET	\$63,498.18	\$65,010.09	\$54,918.93	\$50,377.63	\$84,802.37	\$64,795.48	<b>\$383,402.68</b>
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	\$130,971.70	\$119,708.09	\$136,419.00	\$112,702.77	\$181,539.10	\$145,337.66	<b>\$826,678.32</b>
OVERHEAD / CENTRAL COSTS	(\$263,054.45)	\$510,909.94	\$275,356.02	\$265,228.84	(\$61,018.51)	\$115,847.12	<b>\$843,268.96</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$49,645.98</b>	<b>\$977,684.09</b>	<b>\$641,912.98</b>	<b>\$608,233.28</b>	<b>\$564,484.87</b>	<b>\$585,925.39</b>	<b>\$3,427,886.59</b>