

THURSTON COUNTY STORMWATER UTILITY CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM INSTRUCTIONS & WORKSHEETS



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PART I - OVERVIEW

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance for completing the Stormwater Utility – Capital Project Rating Form. This document provides background on the capital facility program for the Storm and Surface Water Utility (SSWU) and provides line item by line item guidance on completing the rating form.

INTRODUCTION

The Thurston County Storm and Surface Water Utility (SSWU) receives funding through utility rates to provide for the design and construction of capital projects. The Thurston County Comprehensive Plan is the basis for preparation of an annual Capital Facilities Plan. This is required by state law in accordance with the Growth Management Act. The Capital Facilities Plan provides a 6-year plan identifying all proposed capital projects and showing sources or revenue to cover the anticipated cost of the capital improvement plan for the six year period.

Level of Service Standards

Level of service standards are quantifiable measures by which the availability or adequacy of a service or facility is evaluated. Typically, level of service standards are established to provide a goal for the amount of service is to be provided by a facility. National, federal, and state mandates and standards as well as recommendations from citizens groups and advisory committees are factors that influence level of service standards.

The Stormwater Capital Facilities program as adopted level of service standards as part of the Comprehensive Plan. This level of service standard is outlined below:

- LOS A – Includes all 3 service level units
- LOS B – Includes a combination of any two service level units
- LOS C – Includes 1 or no service level units.

The three Level of Service Units are 1. Local Flood Control 2. Water Quality and 3. Habitat as follows:

1. Local Flood Control

Provide capacity to store stormwater runoff volume and /or reduce peak flow from an “x” year storm event.

Facilities for new growth:

Conveyance: Meets 25-year 24-hour event for public and private street piped systems and 100-year, 24-hour event for open channels and property protection.

Detention: Provide capacity to store stormwater runoff volume and reduce peak durations such that post-development stormwater discharge durations match pre-development durations for a range of pre-developed discharge rates from 50% of the 2-year peak flow up to the full 50-year peak flow.

Infiltration: Match pre-development to post development average annual infiltration for sites where the pre-developed short-term infiltration rate exceeds 0.5 inches/hour.

Facilities to improve existing deficiencies:

Meet the new growth standard wherever possible.

New facilities: At the standards.

Pre-existing facilities: Varies

2. Water Quality

Meet federal, state, or local water quality standards in streams, rivers, lakes, and Puget Sound

Facilities for new growth:

Water Quality Design Storm Volume: The 91st percentile, 24-hour runoff volume estimated by an approved continuous runoff model.

Water Quality Design Flow Rate: Preceding detention facilities: Flow rate at or below which 91 percent of runoff volume is routed through the facility as determined by a continuous runoff model.

Downstream of detention facilities: Flow rate of 2-year recurrence interval release from detention facility designed to meet flow duration standard using an approved continuous runoff model.

Facilities to improve existing deficiencies:

Meet the new growth standards wherever possible.

3. Habitat

Maintain or restore in-stream flows, reduce peaks, minimize bank full flow durations, improve water quality to address habitat related issues (e.g. salmonid, shellfish, etc).

In-stream Flow Goals at Basin Build out Conditions

Peak Flows: Maintain, or where possible, reduce peak flows and durations.

Bank full Flows: Maintain or where possible, reduce duration of bank full flows.

Base Flows: Maintain, or where possible, increase.

Basis for Selecting Projects for the CFP

The SSWU identifies projects for the Capital Facility Plan through several pathways including:

1. Areas subject to localized flooding as identified from staff, citizens or other sources.
2. Areas with existing inadequate or failing stormwater systems.
3. Basin plans and other studies that have identified potential stormwater retrofit or habitat restoration projects.
4. Requirements of TMDL's and the Phase II NPDES permit.
5. Watershed Characterizations and Stream Restoration Studies.
6. Emerging issues such as Endangered Species Act requirements, Shellfish Protection, etc.

Project Prioritization & Scheduling

The SSWU works with the Storm and Surface Water Advisory Board (SSWAB) to develop project rating criteria and to rank and prioritize projects for inclusion on the 6-year and 20-year Capital Facilities Plans. Annually the SSWU works with SSWAB to assess CFP priorities and evaluate the need for future projects. SSWAB recognizes that projects currently under engineering design, environmental permitting, and construction have a priority over other projects. Shifting priorities are therefore avoided to maintain a programmatic approach to successfully and efficiently implement the SSWU 6-year CFP. Changes in priorities only occur when the flooding, water quality or habitat conditions degrade creating a more severe situation, which requires immediate action.

In 2012/2013 the SSWU, working with the SSWAB capital facilities sub-committee, developed an updated Capital Project Rating Form. The new rating form was based on a comprehensive review of other capital project rating forms and methods used in Washington State and Nationwide. It also incorporates most of the project rating criteria used in the old project rating forms.

Key Dates in Capital Facilities Plan Update

The capital facilities plan is updated annually. The flow chart on the following page outlines the process for updating the CFP and programming projects. The final plan is adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as part of the annual Comprehensive Plan Update process. The following key dates drive the schedule for developing and adopting the capital facilities plan.

Year Round:	--Identify potential stormwater retrofit and restoration projects. --Prepare feasibility analyses, and concept designs for potential projects.
January/February:	--Write up project prospectus and project descriptions for new projects. --Complete project rating form for projects proposed for CFP (staff).
March:	--Schedule SSWAB CFP Sub-Committee meeting for new project ranking. --Hold kickoff meeting with County CFP Coordinator (Mark Swartout).
April:	--Hold SSWAB CFP Sub-Committee meeting to review & accept new project ratings and prioritization. Amend project rating form based on SSWAB input. --Prepare preliminary draft CFP Update. --Obtain data on project spending and fund balance in Capital Facilities Fund.
May:	--Hold full SSWAB committee meeting to approve Stormwater Utilities CFP Update and concur in project selection & prioritization. --Prepare final CFP update documents
June:	--Submit draft CFP Update to County CFP Coordinator.
July/August:	--BOCC Briefing by Water Resources on CFP Update.
September:	--Planning Commission Public Hearing & Adoption of CFP Update.
November:	--BOCC Holds public hearing on County's CFP Update.
December:	--BOCC Adopts CFP Update.

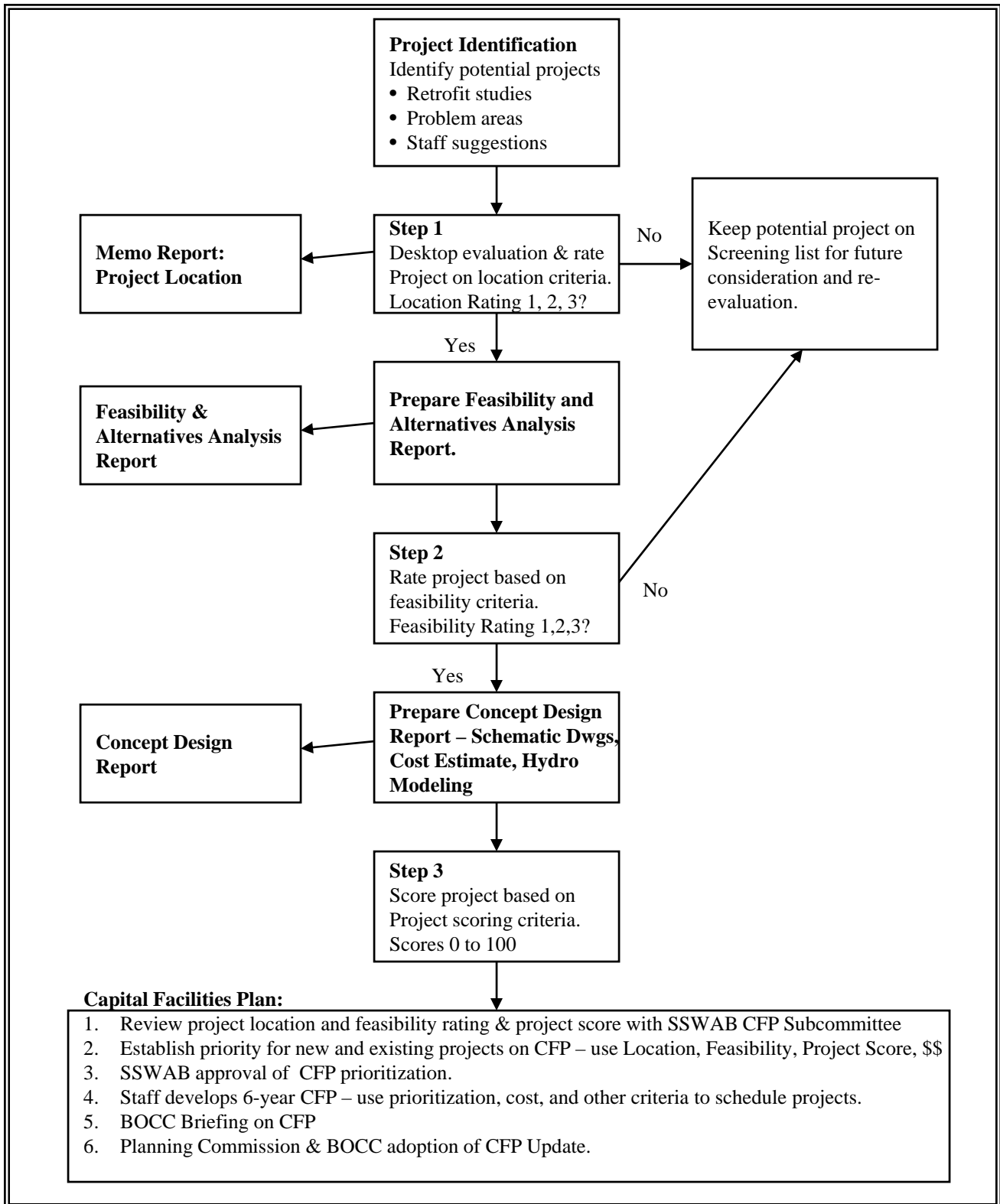


Figure 1 Capital Project Identification & Ranking

CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM - DESCRIPTION

The 2013 Capital Project Rating Form involves a three step process that is best suited to evaluating and screening a large number of potential projects that have been identified through a comprehensive study such as a retrofit study, basin plan, or stream restoration plan. The 3 step process including screening level ratings needed to identify the highest priority projects for more detailed analysis and preliminary design.

The three steps include:

1. Project Location Rating
2. Project Feasibility Rating
3. Project Score

Step 1: Project Location Rating

An evaluation of the proposed project's location is important to establish its desirability compared to other similar projects. For example, identical projects that would provide the exact same water quality and flow control benefit might be prioritized differently if one project were immediately adjacent to a fish bearing stream that has known water quality problems and the other project were located in an upland area a significant distance from a stream with good water quality and was either not fish bearing or only had resident populations of fish.

The project location rating generates a score of 1 to 5 based on rating each of 12 location criteria on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the best and 5 being the worst. A check mark or "X" is made in a matrix for each criteria based on the score for that criteria. After completing the matrix, the evaluator should consider the distribution of scores and assign an overall score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors. A modifier such as "+" or "-" can also be added. The intent is not to establish a "weighted" decimal score such as 2.25 or 1.75 but to assign the project an integer score of "1" or "2", etc. based on an overall assessment of all criteria. A project might be assigned a location score of "1" even though some of the 12 criteria receive individual scores of "4" or "5." In this case a "-" modifier might be assigned reflecting that some of the criteria scored lower than 1, resulting in a score of "1-".

When evaluating a large number of projects for which limited funding is available, this location rating can serve as a screening device. For example, depending on the number of projects and the funds available only projects with a location rating of "1" or "2" would be considered further.

Some projects would not be subject to a location rating. For these high priority projects an assumed location rating of "1" is assigned and they would automatically be included in the next step of the evaluation process – Feasibility Rating. Examples of high priority projects include:

1. Projects to alleviate flooding that do or may cause property damage or pose an imminent threat to public health or safety.
2. Projects that are identified as part of a Basin Plan or that contribute to compliance with a TMDL.
3. Projects that are required by an NPDES permit or can contribute to compliance with a legal order or other legal requirement.

4. Projects that have been identified through a process that already incorporates an evaluation of the projects location in the process. An example is a wetland restoration site that was identified as a high priority for restoration through Thurston County's Watershed Characterization process.

Step 2: Project Feasibility Rating

After screening projects based on project location as described in the previous section, the second step in the project rating process is to evaluate each project based on feasibility criteria. While this can be accomplished by a person with a good level of understanding of the site and the type of project, ideally a project feasibility report would be prepared to more thoroughly evaluate the feasibility issues.

The feasibility report should include the following:

- An evaluation of alternative Best Management Practices (BMPs) that might be suitable for the site;
- An assessment of permitting requirements.
- Identify existing utilities and their potential impact on the project.
- Initiate discussion with adjacent property owners to determine project acceptability.
- Determine whether water quality, flow control, habitat or a combination of these can be accomplished at the site;
- Address each of the 11 feasibility criteria and recommend a score of 1 to 5 for each of the criteria included on the rating form.

Similar to the location rating, the feasibility rating generates an overall score of 1 to 5 based on rating each of 11 feasibility criteria on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being the best and 5 being the worst. A check mark is made in the feasibility criteria matrix for each criteria based on the score for that criteria. After completing the matrix, the evaluator should consider the distribution of scores and assign an overall score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors. Again, the intent is not to establish a "weighted" decimal score such as 2.25 or 1.75 but to assign the project an integer score of "1" or "2", etc. based on an overall assessment of all criteria. A project might be assigned a feasibility score of "1" even though some of the 11 criteria receive individual scores of "4" or "5." Alternatively, it may receive a score of "5" even though a number of the individual criteria are scored a "1" or "2" if the criteria receiving a score of "5" are critical to the feasibility of the project.

When evaluating a large number of projects for which limited funding is available, this feasibility rating serves as a secondary screening device. For example, depending on the number of projects and the funds available only projects with a feasibility rating of "1" or "2" would be considered further in the 3rd step of the rating process – Project Score.

Step 3: Project Score

After screening projects based on project location and feasibility as described in the previous sections, the third step in the project rating process is to evaluate each project based on how effectively it addresses four separate categories including:

1. High Priority Projects – How project can reduce flooding, impacts to people and property and whether it is a project that supports a TMDL, Court Order, or is identified through another planning effort.

2. Water Quality – How effectively the project can reduce pollutants and meet flow control and runoff volume requirements based on the level of service criteria.
3. Environmental – Does the project provide environmental benefits such as habitat, stream protection, or open space connectivity.
4. Public Stewardship – Is the project cost effective and/or an opportunity to team with other government or non-governmental organization or provide other benefits such as reduced O&M costs or an opportunity for public education.

A fifth category is also provided that provides for an additional 5 points out of 100 for other factors not accounted for within the four categories above. This bonus category allows for the scorer to account for factors that weren't addressed by other criteria. With the bonus category included the maximum possible score for a project is 105.

Since Step 3 has specific criteria related to project cost and the ability of the project to provide water quality treatment and flow control it is necessary that at least a preliminary level of design be completed prior to scoring the project in this step. An approximately 10% design effort, or concept design, needs to be completed for the project. The concept design can also support grant funding for the project.

The concept design might include the following:

- Results of any site investigations including utility conflicts, borings or test pits and surveying.
- Discussion of an existing studies or reports related to the project or the project area.
- Results of any stormwater monitoring or recommendations on monitoring to support the project.
- Hydrologic modeling to establish design flow rates for BMPs and to size storage ponds or infiltration facilities.
- Schematic design of the facility including a plan view and generalized cross-section.
- Preliminary cost estimate including land acquisition and public outreach.
- Estimate of maintenance requirements and O&M costs over the life of the project.
- Address each of the Project Scoring criteria included on the Rating Form.

Once a concept design has been completed, the Project Score can be calculated. For each of the four categories to be evaluated several criteria need to be scored. Each of the criteria is scored on a scale of zero to 5 with 5 being the highest score. The criteria are then individually weighted by a factor of 1 to 3 and the overall category score is calculated by summing the criteria score times its weight and dividing by the maximum possible score for all criteria and multiplying by 100. This gives a category score of 0 to 100 and represents how effectively the project addresses the criteria for each category. For example a project that scores a 100 for Category 3 – “Environmental” means that the project provides the highest possible level of environmental benefits.

However, the four categories are also weighted from 15% to 35% for a total of 100%. By multiplying each of the category scores by their applicable category weight and summing for all categories the total project score results. A fifth extra credit category or “Discretionary Rating” is also included that allows for an additional 5 points to accommodate other factors that may not have been addressed. Theoretically the highest possible project score is 105 out of 100.

PROJECT PRIORITIZATION FOR CFP

Once all projects have been scored based on all three steps of the process, the SSWU staff and SSWAB would create a prioritized list of projects that incorporates all three steps as well as the cost of the project and other factors to establish a final priority for all projects to be included in the 6-year CFP. This is important since in some circumstances a project that scores high may be a lower priority due to the availability of funds or other factors that are not captured by the rating process.

In the past the SSWAB capital facilities sub-committee has worked with SSWU staff to complete the project rating forms. Given the new format and increased level of detail it is proposed that SSWU staff complete the rating for location, feasibility and project score and then annually work with the SSWAB capital facilities sub-committee to review staff's rating and help establish what priority each project should have based on all factors including cost, funding, as well as the results of the rating. The SSWU staff and sub-committee would then present this final project prioritization to the full SSWAB for approval prior to completing the annual Capital Facilities Plan Update.

PART II

CRITERIA SCORING GUIDANCE

Part II of this report provides guidance on scoring each of criteria within the 3 steps of the project rating process. It is divided into three parts corresponding to the 3 step process; namely, Project Location, Project Feasibility and Project Score. This section can be used to score the project and the results then posted to the Project Rating Form. A blank project rating form is attached as Part III.

The information provided in the scoring guidance is only guidance and other considerations or knowledge of the scorer should be considered in assigning the score for each criteria. In some cases, the criteria scoring guidance does not fit the project location or project type and the scorers best judgment is used to assign a value.

1ST STEP: PROJECT LOCATION RATING

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L1.1	Urban Fringe Project	

Guidance

Projects within the urban fringe or within an Urban Growth Area (UGA) may be more economical to retrofit to support existing and future development. While not currently a part of the NPDES Phase II stormwater permit, future permit requirements may include requirements to retrofit within the NPDES regulated area.

Scoring Guide

- Is the project inside an UGA and within the NPDES Phase II permit boundary and in a location that is either built-out or will see future development → **Score = 1**
- Is project inside either an UGA or the NPDES Phase II permit boundary, but not both, and in a location that is either built-out or will see future development → **Score= 2**
- Is project inside either an UGA or the NPDES Phase II permit boundary, but in a location that will likely see little future development → **Score = 3**
- Project is outside an UGA or NPDES Phase II permit boundary, but is currently built-out or likely to see significant future development (ie. LAMIRD, or rural commercial centers) → **Score = 3**
- Project is outside an UGA or NPDES Phase II permit boundary and in an area that is either built-out or likely to see future development at low density (ie. large lot development) → **Score = 4**
- Project is outside an UGA or NPDES permit boundary, and is only likely to see low density development and has little existing development → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L1.2	In Priority Watershed or Tributary to Sensitive Ecosystem or Protected Area	

Guidance

Current guidance suggests that retrofit projects are more likely to have a beneficial effect when completed in sub-watersheds where there have been some impacts due to development, but not to the extent that the sub-watershed is greatly impaired. The Thurston County Watershed Characterization Project uses the terms “properly functioning,” “at risk,” or “not properly functioning” which are analogous to the Center for Watershed Protection (CWP) guidance for sub-watersheds being “sensitive,” “impacted” or “non-supporting.” For purposes of retrofit suitability, a sub-watershed is considered an area of 1.5 to 10 square miles. However, some sub-watersheds defined in the Thurston County Watershed Characterization may be larger than this.

Scoring Guide

- Project located within a sub-watershed that is considered “impacted” and a drainage analysis unit (DAU) that has been classified as “at risk” by a Thurston County watershed characterization “Impacted” using the CWP guidance means <25% impervious but >10% impervious. → **Score = 1**
- Project located within a sub-watershed classified “impacted” or “sensitive” and within a drainage analysis unit (DAU) that has been classified as “not properly functioning” by a Thurston County watershed characterization. “Sensitive” using the CWP guidance means <10% impervious. → **Score = 2**
- Project located within a sub-watershed classified “sensitive” and within a drainage analysis unit (DAU) that has been classified as “at risk” or “not properly functioning” by a Thurston County watershed characterization. → **Score = 3**
- Project is located within a sub-watershed not subject to a watershed characterization but is considered “impacted” using CWP guidance. → **Score = 3.**
- Project is in a sub-watershed no subject to a watershed characterization but is considered “sensitive” or “non-supporting” using CWP guidance → **Score = 4 or 5**
- Project is located within a “sensitive” sub-watershed and within a DAU that is “properly functioning.” → **Score = 4 or 5**

[Note: As an alternative to the above approach, a scorer might consider recent watershed characterization completed by Ecology that assigns values to sub-watersheds based on several factors – this information is available at Ecology’s web-site.]

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L2.1	High Quality or Fishing Bearing Receiving Water	

Guidance

Important criteria for beneficial ecological effects from a retrofit project can be related to the use of the waters to which the stormwater facility discharges. This can include factors such as high quality waters, fish bearing, spawning, and rearing waters, and which species of fish use the receiving waters. This criterion looks at these factors in evaluating the project’s location rating. Several of these factors should be identified for the receiving waters including:

1. Waters characterized in the state Water Quality Standards (Table 602) as
 - Extraordinary quality primary contact waters.
 - Core Spawning/Rearing Habitat.
 - Core Summer Habitat
2. Waters ID’d by WDFW as fish bearing and whether the fish are:
 - Anadromous species listed under ESA (Chinook)

- Other Anadromous species (Chum, Coho, Pink, Steelhead)
 - Non-Anadromous species
3. Waters ID'd by WDFW area habitat biologist and/or Tribal biologists as important small stream habitat.

Scoring Guide

- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a stream or river with more than one species of anadromous fish, or a species listed under the ESA and is identified as meeting 2 or more the criteria of the WQ Standards. → **Score = 1**
- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a stream or river with at least one species of anadromous fish and meets 1 or more of the criteria of the WQ Standards. → **Score = 2**
- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a stream or river with at least one species of Anadromous fish or meets 1 or more of the criteria of the WQ Standards → **Score = 3**
- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a fish bearing stream for non-Anadromous fish as determined by WDFW or other sources → **Score = 4**
- Project does not discharge directly or indirectly to a stream or discharges to a non-fish bearing stream or salt water. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L2.2	Discharge to a TMDL or 303(d) Listed Water or Shellfish Impact Area	

Guidance

The Washington State Department of Health identifies Shellfish Areas listed as failing, threatened, or of concern. A report is typically published each year. The 2012 report (based on 2011 water quality data) identified several Thurston County shellfish areas that are failing, threatened or of concern, these include:

1. Eld Inlet
2. Henderson Inlet
3. Nisqually Reach

The Washington State Department of Ecology maintains a list of waters that have been impaired for various parameters including pH, Oxygen, nutrients, sediment, bacteria, etc. When a segment of water is identified as exceeding the state water quality standards for a parameter is it added to the states 303(d) list of impaired waters. Waters on the 303(d) list are required to establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and Implementation Plan. Currently several streams/rivers in Thurston County either have a completed TMDL Plan or are in the process of developing one.

Scoring Guide

- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a waterbody that is 303(d) listed for 2 or more of the following parameters – sediment, temperature, nutrients, bacteria - and discharges to a shellfish area listed by DOH as threatened or of concern. → **Score = 1.**

- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a waterbody that is 303(d) listed for at least one of the following parameters – sediment, temperature, nutrients, bacteria – and discharges to a shellfish area listed by DOH as threatened or of concern → **Score = 2**
- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a waterbody that is 303(d) listed for at least one of the following parameters – sediment, temperature, nutrients, bacteria - or discharges to a shellfish area listed by DOH as threatened or of concern → **Score = 3**
- Project discharges directly or indirectly to a waterbody that is 303(d) listed for a parameter other than sediment, temperature, nutrients or bacteria. ie. pH, metals, etc. → **Score = 4**
- Project does not discharge directly or indirectly to a 303(d) listed waterbody or shellfish area listed by DOH as threatened or of concern. → **Score = 5.**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L2.3	B-IBI Data Available Downstream	

Guidance

Thurston County and other agencies maintain data on populations of Benthic Invertebrates (stream bugs & crustaceans). This data is converted to an index called the Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity (B-IBI) which can be used as a measure of stream health. Using the 10 Metric B-IBI scoring system (used by Thurston County), stream conditions are correlated to B-IBI score as follows:

- 46-50 Excellent
- 38-44 Good
- 28-36 Fair
- 18-26 Poor
- 10-16 Very Poor

The Puget Sound Partnership has incorporated B-IBI score into its Puget Sound Ecosystem Recovery Target for Freshwater Water Quality. The goal for Insects in Small Stream is:

By 2020, 100 percent of Puget Sound lowland stream drainage areas monitored with baseline B-IBI scores of 42-46 or better retain these “excellent” scores and mean B-IBI scores of 30 Puget Sound lowland drainage areas improve from “fair” to “good.”

The results of B-IBI sampling can be obtained from Environmental Health or Stream Team. In 2010 & 2011 Thurston County Environmental Health and/or Stream Team sampled for B-IBI at the following locations:

- Black Lake Ditch @ R. W. Johnson Road**
- Deschutes River @ Pioneer Park**
- Eaton Creek @ Yelm Hwy.**
- Ellis Creek @ Priest Point Park - east side of East Bay Drive**
- Fox Creek @ Pleasant Glade NE**

Green Cove Creek @ 36th Ave NW
Indian Creek @ Wheeler Ave SE
Little McAllister Creek @ Meadows
McAllister Creek @ Steilacoom Rd
McLane Creek @ DNR Nature Trail
McLane Creek @ Delphi Rd./McKenzie Rd. bridge
Mission Creek @ Bethel Street NE & East Bay Drive
Moxlie Creek @ Watershed Park
Palm Creek @ Pleasant Glade NE
Percival Creek @ SPSCC Artist's Bridge
Percival Creek at foot bridge below Evergreen Park Ct.
Schneider Creek @ West Bay Drive
Thompson Creek @ Centralia Canal & Powerhouse
Woodland Creek @ Draham Rd. & Pleasant Glade Rd.
Yelm Creek @ Peterson's & Sheasley's
Chambers Creek off end of 58th Avenue off Henderson Blvd
Green Cove Creek off Cooper Point Rd at 4300 block
Kennedy Creek near Hwy 101
Perry Creek @ Perry Creek Rd. SW
Woodard Creek off Libby Rd. at 4100 block

An important factor in where a high priority retrofit project is located includes whether B-IBI data is near the site, what the receiving water's current B-IBI score is and whether that score is trending upward, downward or steady.

Scoring Guide

- Project is located within 1-mile of a stream location monitored for B-IBI and has a current score of "fair" or "good" and either a steady or decreasing trend. → **Score = 1**
- Project location is within 2-miles of a stream location monitored for B-IBI and has a current score of "fair" or "good" and either a steady or decreasing trend → **Score =2**
- Project location is within 2-miles of a stream location monitored for B-IBI → **Score =3**
- Project location is >2-miles upstream of a location monitored for B-IBI. → **Score = 4**
- No B-IBI monitoring location exists downstream of the project site. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L3.1	Site Tributary to Small Stream	

Guidance

Small streams are less able to assimilate runoff and are more vulnerable to changes in flow. Retrofit projects are likely to have a greater benefit in a basin that flows to a small stream since for a larger stream a greater number of improvements are likely to be required to see a similar effect. The State of Washington Shorelines Management Act requires shorelines planning for streams with an average annual flow rate of 20 cfs. This threshold is easily identifiable by noting whether the stream reach that the proposed project discharges to is a considered a shoreline of the state. For smaller streams the criteria for scoring points is less clear. However, small, high gradient streams likely have a greater risk of erosion and channel incision that low gradient streams.

Since many smaller streams will not have flow data, other parameters can be used to define a stream's size and potential flow rate including bank full width and gradient. Generally, bank full width means the width of the stream when the stream channel is full. This can usually be determined by observing where on the stream bank that permanent vegetation ceases and measuring between these points on each bank perpendicular to the stream channel.

Stream gradient also determines the flow rate of a stream, however, for purposes of this document three general categories would be used: low gradient, moderate gradient, steep gradient. This can usually be determined by observing the stream in the field. Low gradient streams form more pools and calm areas, moderate gradient streams might have a mix of pools and riffles and steep gradient streams will be mostly highly turbulent flow and plunging in nature.

Scoring Guide

If the project discharges to a large lake (>20 acres) or directly to saltwater leave this criteria blank on the evaluation form. Also, for projects where infiltration is proposed, the point of discharge prior to the project is used to establish the score.

- Site discharges directly or indirectly to a perennial stream, with a high or moderate gradient, and bank full width of 10-ft or less. → **Score = 1**
- Site discharges directly or indirectly to a perennial stream, with a low gradient and a bank full width of 10-ft or less. → **Score = 2**
- Site discharges directly or indirectly to a perennial stream with a bank full width of 20-ft or less. → **Score = 3**
- Site discharges to an intermittent stream or a perennial stream with a bank full width of greater than 20-ft but an average annual flow rate of less than 20 cfs. → **Score = 4**
- Site discharges to a stream classified as a shoreline of the state (ie. average annual flow rate of >20 cfs). → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L3.2	Proximity to Waterbody	

Guidance

Some retrofit projects may be located immediately adjacent to a stream while others might be located a distance from a stream or discharge to an existing conveyance system such as a roadway ditch or swale. The closer the site is to the waterbody the greater the impact of a retrofit project. Longer flow paths to the waterbody can help mitigate uncontrolled flows and also remove pollutants along the conveyance path.

Scoring Guide

- Project is located immediately adjacent to a stream → **Score = 1**
- Project discharges to a conveyance system (pipe or swale) within 200-ft of a stream, lake, or other water body. → **Score = 2**
- Project discharges to a vegetated area (not a stream) within 200-ft of a stream, lake, or other waterbody. → **Score = 3**
- Project discharges to a vegetated area or conveyance system >200-ft but <500-ft from a waterbody. → **Score = 4**
- Project discharges greater than 500-ft from a waterbody or does not discharge to a water body → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L3.3	Location Along Stream	

Guidance

Stormwater impacts a stream through several mechanisms. This includes changes in the timing and duration of flows as well as the peak discharge and total volume of flow coming from an area in comparison to its natural state. It also impacts a stream by increasing the pollutant load through sediment, bacteria and nutrients in the stormwater. The closer a stormwater discharge is to the mouth of a stream or river, the less chance these changes in hydrology and water quality have to impact the stream and the fish in the stream. In the extreme case, by focusing all development at the mouth of a stream and having no development upstream the stream would function naturally up to the short distance from where development starts and the stream discharges to another water body.

Where a project is located along the stream is thus a factor in the potential benefits of a retrofit project. However, location is relative to the size of stream as well as its ultimate point of discharge. A project located near the end of a small tributary to another small stream is more beneficial than the same project located at the upper reaches of a large river such as the Deschutes or Nisqually. Therefore, in scoring this criterion the scorer's judgment is needed to take into account all factors.

Also consider the order of the stream. Stream order represents how many branches contribute to the stream up to the point of the project. Where a spring or seep begins the flow of a small stream this would be considered a 1st order stream. When this combines with another 1st order stream it becomes a 2nd order stream, and so forth.

Scoring Guide

If the project discharges to a large lake (>20 acres) or directly to saltwater leave this criteria blank on the evaluation form.

- Project discharges to a 1st order or 2nd order stream tributary to a larger stream or river. → **Score =1**
- Project discharges near the upper reaches of a 2nd or 3rd order stream. → **Score = 2**
- Project discharges in the mid or lower reaches of a 2nd or 3rd order stream or the head reaches of a higher order stream → **Score = 3**
- Project discharges to the mid reaches of a higher order stream or river → **Score =4**
- Project discharges to the lower reaches of a higher order stream or river → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L4.1	Well Head Protection	

Guidance

This criterion relates to projects where infiltration of stormwater is proposed. If the project does not provide for infiltration it should be left blank in the scoring matrix.

Infiltration of stormwater can increase the risk to drinking water supplies when located in close proximity or within the wellhead protection area of drinking water wells.

Scoring Guide

Leave this criterion blank if the project does not infiltrate stormwater.

- Project is located outside of any mapped well-head protection areas or sole source aquifers and is greater than 500-ft to any other drinking water wells. → **Score = 1**
- Project is located outside of the 10 year travel time of a mapped well-head protection area and is greater than 200-ft to any other drinking water wells. → **Score = 3**
- Project is located within 1-year time of travel for a mapped well-head protection area or is within 200-ft of any other drinking water wells. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L4.2	Observed Erosion or Flooding Problems Downstream	

Guidance

Scoring this criterion will depend on the level of knowledge of the downstream conditions near the project site and would require a site visit to evaluate channel conditions. Thurston County Public Works keeps records of roadway flooding caused by undersized culverts and other conditions and this should be inquired into as part of the project scoring. Downstream issues include eroded channels, bank erosion, over road flooding, etc.

Scoring Guide

- Severe channel erosion or bank erosion, and flooding occurs downstream from the project site and the project will contribute to a reduction in the problem. → **Score = 1.**
- Severe channel erosion or bank erosion or flooding occurs downstream from the project site and the project will contribute to a reduction in the problem. → **Score = 2.**
- Some channel erosion, bank erosion or flooding occurs downstream from the project site and the project will contribute to a reduction in the problem → **Score = 3 or 4.**
- No history of downstream channel erosion, bank erosion or flooding downstream or if it does occur, the project does not contribute to a reduction in the problem → **Score = 5.**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L4.3	High ADT Roadway or High Use Site	

Guidance

The 2009 Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual and Ecology’s Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington provides criteria for when runoff from a roadway project is required to provide enhanced runoff treatment (ie. treat for metals removal). These thresholds area as follows:

1. Within Urban Growth Management Areas:
 - a. Fully controlled and partially controlled limited access highways with AADT counts of 15,000 or more.
 - b. All other roads with an AADT of 7,500 or greater.
2. Outside of Urban Growth Management Areas:
 - a. Roads with an AADT of 15,000 or greater unless discharging to a 4th Strahler order stream or larger.
 - b. Roads with an AADT of 30,000 or greater if discharging to a 4th Strahler order stream or larger (as determined using 1:24,000 scale maps to delineate stream order).

If the roadway meets any of the above criteria for requiring enhanced treatment, a score of 1 is probably appropriate. However, for lesser AADT the scoring guidelines below suggest guidance for assigning a score of 2 to 5 to this criterion.

For projects that are treating runoff from parking lots or roadway intersections, the DDECM also provides guidance for when oil treatment is required. These guidelines might be considered in assigning a score to this criterion for those specific types of project. Similar ratios as for roadways might be considered in the scoring of these projects. The DDECM criteria for oil treatment are for “high use” sights, which include:

1. An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to an expected average daily traffic (ADT) count equal to or greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of building area.
2. An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to petroleum storage and transfer in excess of 1,500 gallons per year.
3. An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to parking, storage or maintenance of 25 or more vehicles that are over 10 tons gross weight (trucks, buses, trains, heavy equipment, etc.).
4. A road intersection with a measured ADT count of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main roadway and 15,000 vehicles or more on any intersecting roadway.

Scoring Guide

If the project is not a roadway, parking lot, or commercial/industrial site related project, i.e. does not treat runoff from any of these categories, then this criterion should be left blank and would not affect the location rating. However, a score may also be considered for projects that treat runoff from intersections or parking lots based on criteria in DDECM described above.

- The project treats runoff from a roadway, parking lot, or intersection that meets any of the criteria above for requiring enhanced or oil treatment. → **Score = 1**
- The project treats runoff from a roadway, parking lot, or intersection and exceeds 75% of any of the criteria above for requiring enhanced treatment or oil treatment → **Score = 2**
- The project treats runoff from a roadway, parking lot, or intersection and exceeds 50% of any of the criteria above for requiring enhanced treatment or oil treatment → **Score = 3**
- The project treats runoff from a roadway, parking lot, or intersection and exceeds 25% but is less the 50% of any of the criteria above for requiring enhanced treatment or oil treatment. → **Score = 4.**
- Projects treating runoff from roadway, parking lot or intersection that does not meet any of the above criteria. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
L5	Number of Projects Previously Completed in Vicinity	

Guidance

The Thurston County Stormwater Utility collects a stormwater utility fee with a portion of the fee designated for capital facilities. The fee differs depending on whether a project is located within the NPDES Phase II permit boundary, or outside of the NPDES Phase II permit boundary. Currently this rate is \$3 per residential equivalent (3,600 sq ft of impervious surface) outside the NPDES boundary and \$18

per residential equivalent inside the NPDES boundary. In 2012 these fees generated approximately \$552,000 for capital facilities with approximately \$92,500 (17%) generated from ratepayers outside of the NPDES boundary and the balance (83%) generated from ratepayers inside the NPDES boundary.

While the benefits of clean water, healthy streams, and a healthy Puget Sound can be considered a benefit to all ratepayers (and non ratepayers), ideally the distribution of capital projects throughout the county would be in some proportion to the revenue generated from those areas.

The majority of capital projects completed by the Stormwater Utility since implementation of the Capital Facility rate program in 1999 have occurred within the NPDES Phase II permit boundary, with a heavy concentration in the vicinity of the City of Lacey. In 2009 the stormwater utility was expanded countywide and the current (2012) capital facilities plan includes 9 projects outside the NPDES boundary as compared to 6 projects inside the boundary.

Based on the location of previously constructed capital projects and those currently included on the Capital Facilities Plan the following areas, in priority order, should be considered as having a high priority for new capital projects, all other things being equal:

1. City of Tumwater Urban Growth Area & NPDES Areas.
2. City of Olympia Urban Growth Area & NPDES Areas.
3. Southern Thurston County, including Yelm, Rochester, Tenino vicinities.
4. North peninsula (Johnson Point, Boston Harbor, Cooper Point) areas inside and outside of the NPDES boundary.
5. Western/northwestern rural Thurston County (McLane Creek, Scatter Creek, Kennedy Creek, Lake Cushman, Black Lake/River etc.).
6. Lacey Urban Growth Area & NPDES Area.

Scoring Guide

Based on the above list of priorities for balancing capital projects throughout the county based on the source of funds for capital projects the following scoring guidance is suggested.

- Project is located within the Tumwater or Olympia UGA or NPDES boundary → **Score = 1**
- Project is located in southern rural Thurston County → **Score = 2**
- Project is located within the north peninsula or western rural Thurston county area → **Score = 3 or 4.**
- Project is located within the Lacey Urban Growth Area or NPDES boundary → **Score = 4 or 5**

--END OF STEP 1 - LOCATION RATING--

*POST RESULTS TO RATING FORM AND ASSESS OVERALL LOCATION RATING ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 5.
PROJECTS SCORING 1, 2 & MAYBE 3 MOVE TO FEASIBILITY RATING.*

2ND STEP: PROJECT FEASIBILITY RATING

Prior to completing this section, a project feasibility analysis should be completed. The feasibility analysis should provide information to score each of the following feasibility criteria as well as alternative methods of providing runoff treatment, flow control, and habitat enhancements at the project location.

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F1.1	Ease of Permitting & Number of Environmental Permits	

Guidance

Different projects will have different permitting requirements. The number of permits required, permitting agency, and anticipated difficulty in obtaining permits should be factored into the project feasibility. Also consider the number and type of special studies that might be required to obtain permits such as habitat plans, geotechnical reports, etc. Permits that may be required include:

1. Hydraulic Project Approval – for work below the ordinary high water mark of streams, lakes and salt water.
2. Critical Areas Review – For work within or near certain critical areas of Thurston County including wetlands, streams, shorelines, steep slopes, geologically sensitive areas, critical habitats.
3. Right-of-Way Permit – Issued by Thurston County for work in the right-of-way. May require WSDOT permit if road is a state highway.
4. Construction and/or Grading Permit – Issued by Thurston County, requirements vary by amount of grading.
5. SEPA Compliance – At a minimum a SEPA Checklist will be required.
6. Army Corps of Engineers Permit – for work within wetlands and waterways designated as navigable or associated with navigable waters.
7. Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing or Building permits – Issued by Thurston County for projects with mechanical equipment or structures including retaining walls.
8. UIC Certification and/or Permitting – Issued by Ecology for certain infiltration projects that meet the criteria for requiring compliance with Ecology Underground Injection Control Requirements.
9. Conditional Use or Special Use permit – Issued by Thurston County when proposed facility is considered a special or conditional use under land use codes.
10. Boundary Line Adjustment of Subdivision – Issued by Thurston County if a parcel line will be relocated to accommodate a project or a separate parcel is required to be created from an existing parcel.
11. Class IV Forest Practices permit – Issued by Thurston County for logging of a site within an Urban Growth Area or where land will be converted to another use (ie. stormwater facility).
12. Construction NPDES permit – Issued by Ecology for projects disturbing greater than 1-acre of land.
13. Shorelines permit – Issued by Thurston County, may require Ecology approval, for projects meeting certain requirements and located within designated shorelines.

Scoring Guide

- Project is small and requires no permits or only requires standard permits issued by Thurston County including SEPA and a Construction or Grading permit → **Score = 1**
- Project does not meet the above criteria but only requires permits issued by Thurston County, but none of the permits requires Hearing Examiner or BOCC approval. → **Score = 2**
- Project meets one of the above criteria, but also requires one permit from an outside agency such as Ecology, Army Corps of Engineers or WDFW → **Score = 3**
- Project requires special permits from Thurston County requiring BOCC or Hearing Examiner review process (e.g. subdivision, conditional use permit, etc.) or requires more than one permit from an outside agency → **Score = 3 or 4.**
- Multiple permits required from Thurston County and outside agencies or permitting process anticipated to be difficult and lengthy and may not be successful → **Score = 4 or 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F1.2	Potential Utility or Site Constraints	

Guidance

Existing utilities and other site constraints can make a stormwater retrofit project difficult and more expensive. Projects in urbanized areas are more likely to face these types of constraints; however, utility service in more rural areas can also be a constraint. A site visit should be conducted, and a utility locate consider to identify the location of utilities in the project vicinity. Some examples of utility conflicts and site constraints to consider include:

1. Existing Sanitary Sewer or Water Mains
2. Side sewer and water service lines (these are more easily relocated).
3. Electrical power lines (underground and overhead) and power service lines such as roadway lighting and landscape lighting.
4. Other franchise utility lines such as cable, gas, and phone. Locating these utility lines can frequently be difficult.
5. Existing fencing, structures, roads, gates, etc.
6. Existing drainfields, septic tanks, underground tanks or structures.
7. Existing or abandoned water wells for drinking or irrigation.
8. Location of existing buildings and other structures and the type/location of foundations for those structures.
9. History of waste disposal or hazardous/dangerous waste handling or spillage at the location.

Scoring Guide

- No, or only minor, utility, structure or other site constraints exist in the project location.
→ **Score = 1.**

- Minor utility, utility, structure or site constraints exist, but are easily accommodated or relocated. → **Score = 2**
- Special construction practices and precautions will be required to avoid utility or structure impacts → **Score = 3**
- Significant utility relocation of sewer or water mains or electrical power will be required to accommodate the project. → **Score = 3 or 4**
- Major utility conflicts exist that would require major efforts to accommodate construction or require relocating several utilities and service lines or result in loss of a significant structure or the site has a history of waste disposal that may require cleanup action → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F2.1	Parcel Ownership	

Guidance

The feasibility of a stormwater retrofit project can be affected by the existing ownership of the property where the project is proposed. Ideally Thurston County would already have ownership of the property, or it would be located within County right-of-way. Other considerations include:

1. Property is owned by another governmental organization such as a school district, state or federal agency, or local government agency (port district, water utility, etc.).
2. Property is privately owned, but ownership is with a large organization such as a land trust, private trust, timber company or other large organization.
3. Property is privately owned by a homeowners association.
4. Property is privately owned by a single individual property owner.
5. Property is privately owned by multiple individuals. This can be the most difficult since multiple individual have to agree to any use of the property.

It would be very rare for the County to initiate condemnation proceedings to secure property for a stormwater retrofit project. For projects that anticipate requiring use of private property to any extent this factor should be evaluated carefully and may result in a “no go” decision if the property owner is not willing to cooperate.

Scoring Guide

- Project is located on property owned by Thurston County or within an easement that Thurston County already has with the property owner. → **Score = 1**
- Project is located on property owned by another government organization with a high likelihood that they would cooperate in the use of the site → **Score = 2**
- Project is located on property owned by a large institutional private property owner such as a timber company, land trust, etc. → **Score = 3 or 4**
- Property is privately owned by a home owners association. → **Score 3 or 4**
- Property is owned by a single or multiple individual private property owners. → **Score = 4 or 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F2.2	Access for Construction and Maintenance	

Guidance

Access to the project site for construction and continued access after construction to provide for maintenance and repair of a facility are important factors in project feasibility. In some instances, a construction and/or maintenance easement may be required if the area for the project is small such as a narrow easement or small parcel. Ideally the site has adequate area to maneuver construction vehicles, park worker vehicles and equipment during construction and provide access after construction for maintenance, inspection and repair.

Scoring Guide

- Project site has full access for construction and maintenance and additional area for storage of construction materials and vehicles with no special permissions or temporary easements required. → **Score = 1**
- Project site has full access for future maintenance but may require special permission for some construction work, material stockpiling, or vehicle storage/parking. → **Score = 2**
- Project will require obtaining special permissions for construction access and maintenance access from a property owner likely to grant the permission (ie. government agency, large institutional land owner, etc.). → **Score = 3**
- Project will require obtaining easements or special permissions for either construction or maintenance access from a property owner less likely to grant permission. → **Score = 4**
- Maintenance or construction access may not be obtainable without extensive and/or lengthy negotiation, payment for easements, etc. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F3.1	Adjacent Landowner & Community Acceptance/Cooperation	

Guidance

This criterion is different than property ownership. It scores that project for feasibility based on the anticipated community and adjacent land owner acceptance and cooperation. If possible, adjacent property owners and the adjacent community should be contacted regarding the project to assess the level of acceptance of the project.

The range of acceptance could be active support to heavy opposition for either the adjacent property owners and/or the community in general. Typically if members of the community recognize that there is a problem and believe the project will help alleviate the problem the project should be supported; however, other factors may come into play such as perceptions that the project might support future development that isn't desired.

Scoring Guide

- Based on actual contact with adjacent property owners and the community (through an HOA for example) the project has a high level of acceptance and property owner cooperation is expected. → **Score = 1**
- Based on anticipated community acceptance and actual contact with adjacent property owners the project is anticipated to have a high level of community acceptance and adjacent property owner acceptance → **Score = 2**
- Project is expected to have a moderate or mixed level of community and adjacent property owner acceptance, but not likely to have active opposition → **Score = 3**
- Either one or more adjacent property owners or a significant portion of the community may be opposed to the project. → **Score = 4**
- Adjacent property owners and the community are opposed to the project and active opposition is anticipated. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F3.2	# of Parcels Involved	

Guidance

For projects that will require access or construction involving more than a single parcel, especially when the parcel(s) are not owned by Thurston County will increase the complexity of the project and reduce the project feasibility. If multiple parcels are involved, but they are all under a single ownership this problem is lessened. This criterion evaluates feasibility based on the number of parcels involved and the ownership of those parcels.

Scoring Guide

- Project involves more than one parcel if all parcels are owned by Thurston County or only one parcel if another entity has ownership and authorized use of the parcel(s) → **Score = 1.**
- Project involves up to two parcels with separate ownership where use authorization is expected → **Score = 2**
- Project involves more than two parcels with separate ownership where use authorization is expected. → **Score = 3**
- Project involves up to two parcels with separate ownership where use authorization is uncertain → **Score = 4.**
- Project involves more than two parcels with separate ownership where use authorization is uncertain → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F4.1	Project Impact on Site Uses & Operations	

Guidance

Some stormwater retrofit locations may be associated with commercial or industrial operations or may be in areas that are designated to recreational use such as parks, trails or open spaces. This criterion rates the impact of the project on the current site use and operations. The rater should consider impacts during construction as well as long-term impacts to site usage in scoring this criterion.

Scoring Guide

- Project is located in an area where no potential impact to site use or operations is anticipated. → **Score = 1**
- Project is located in an area where there are site uses and operations that might be impacted but it is anticipated that little or no impact will occur → **Score = 2**
- Project is located in an area where there are site uses and operations that might be impacted but impact occurs only during construction with minimal long-term impact. → **Score = 3**
- Project is located in an area where there are site uses and operations that might be impacted and impacts will occur both during construction and long-term, but can be mitigated or managed. → **Score = 4**
- Project will significantly impact site uses and operations during construction and long-term. → **Score = 5.**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F4.2	Sufficiency of Space Given Setback Requirements, etc.	

Guidance

To evaluate this criterion an idea of what type of BMP would be installed is necessary. For some BMPs such as infiltration certain setback criteria must be met such as setbacks to property lines, structures, drinking water wells, steep slopes, etc. Also important is a rough estimate of the area required to install the BMP and still meet minimal treatment and flow control requirements for the project.

Scoring Guide

- Based on the type of BMP proposed, the site appears to have adequate space to provide for full treatment and/or flow control and meet all setback requirements. → **Score = 1.**
- Site can meet all setback requirements, but may be limited in area to meet full flow control or treatment requirements, while still meeting a minimum level to support the project. → **Score = 2**

- Site constraints limit ability to meet full flow control and/or treatment or limits type of BMPs allowed based on setback criteria. Or special reports are required such as geotechnical or hydrogeologic (for depth to water table). → **Score = 3**
- Site has limited area and will severely constrain types and size of BMPs, but a project is still feasible → **Score = 4**
- Site constraints may make project not feasible, or will require extensive specialty reports to determine feasibility → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F5.1	Existing Grading and Drainage Patterns Allow Gravity Flow	

Guidance

Many BMPs that might be used for a retrofit require some change in grade to function properly. A detention pond needs to have a change in grade that allows the discharge pipe to be at an elevation near the bottom of the pond, typically a grade changes of 5 to 10 feet is necessary. Even proprietary BMPs such as storm filters will require some grade change to function –typically at least 2.3-ft from grate elevation to outlet elevation. Bioretention that uses an underdrain may also require a grade change to allow for infiltrated runoff to be conveyed to an outlet conveyance system. Grade change is also necessary to facilitate conveying stormwater runoff from the area from which stormwater is collected to get it to the BMP. The location of the BMP in relation to site contours should be evaluated in scoring this criterion.

Alternatively, in some instances, site grades may be too steep to allow use of certain BMPs. Swales typically need between 1% and 4% slopes to function for water quality treatment. Bioretention and infiltration is typically not feasible on slopes exceeding 10%.

Scoring Guide

- Site grades allow for conveyance of runoff to the BMP and grades in the vicinity of the BMP allow for proper functioning. → **Score = 1**
- Site grades create some problems for conveyance or BMP location grade creates some limits on BMP design. → **Score = 2.**
- Site and BMP location grades create limits on type, size, and location of BMP’s and conveyance systems. → **Score = 3 or 4**
- Site & BMP location grades create severe limitations on conveyance and BMP design or may make a retrofit impractical without major re-grading. → **Score = 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F5.2	Drainage Infrastructure Can be Reasonably Modified	

Guidance

This criterion is more critical for retrofit fit projects located in urban or other built-up environments. Where stormwater is already collected in piping systems and other conveyances it becomes important whether the existing system can be reasonably modified to route flows to new BMPs for treatment and flow control without major system modification. Examples of circumstances that can cause problems include:

1. Deep burial conveyance piping – e.g. greater than 8 feet.
2. Existing infrastructure that is fragile and may be damaged by new connections.
3. System lacks structures or has long runs of pipe between existing structures.
4. Existing ponds or other treatment devices have been encroached upon by structures, roads, etc. and leave little room for expansion or improvement.

Scoring Guide

- Existing facilities and conveyance systems are easily modified to accommodate the project. → **Score = 1**
- Existing facilities and conveyance system create some constraints but can still be modified to accommodate the project. → **Score = 2**
- Existing conveyances or facilities have limitations that will impact project. → **Score = 3 or 4**
- Existing conveyances and facilities have multiple limitations that will impact ability to implement the project. → **Score = 4 or 5**

#	Criteria	Score (1 to 5)
F5.3	Level of Existing Treatment and Flow Control for Stormwater	

Guidance

A retrofit project may be identified for an area that already receives some level of runoff treatment or flow control. The level of existing treatment and flow control may be based on an old standard that is not considered adequate under current standards or the treatment may be inadvertent as a result of conveyance systems that provide treatment, but were not designed to provide treatment, such as grass lined channels or sheet flow across vegetated surfaces.

The feasibility of a retrofit project should be considered in part on whether the area currently receives significant, some, or no treatment or flow control and to what standards it is provided.

Scoring Guide

- Project site has little or no existing treatment of stormwater runoff and provides little or no flow control. → **Score = 1**

- Project site has some existing treatment or flow control, but is not a designed system or is no longer functioning, example might be runoff through a vegetated channel → **Score = 2**
- Project site provides either flow control with no treatment or treatment with no flow control and treatment/flow control is based on pre-1994 standards. → **Score = 3**
- Project site provides treatment and flow control to pre-1994 standards → **Score = 4**
- Project site provides treatment or flow control to 1994 or more current standards → **Score = 5**

--END OF STEP 2 – FEASIBILITY RATING--

*POST RESULTS TO RATING FORM AND ASSESS OVERALL FEASIBILITY OF PROJECT ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 5.
PROJECTS SCORING 1, 2 & MAYBE 3 ON FEASIBILITY MOVE TO STEP 3: PROJECT SCORING.*

3rd STEP: PROJECT SCORE

Prospective retrofit projects that have scored well on location and feasibility in steps 1 and 2 would be scored in this 3rd step on the merits of the project and its ability to provide runoff treatment and flow control, reduce flooding, provide habitat and demonstrate good public stewardship.

Prior to completing this section, it is suggested that a concept design should be completed. The Concept Design represents an approximately 10% level of design and might include hydrologic modeling, schematic drawings and cross-sections, and a planning level cost estimate. The concept design should also address each of the criteria of step 3 to facilitate project scoring.

1. High Priority Projects – 25% Weight

This category of the project score looks at two type of high priority projects. One is a project that is either required or necessary to comply with a regulatory requirement such as a TMDL or the project has been identified through another planning process such as a WDFW study or Thurston County basin plan. The intent is that projects that have gone through an extensive planning process by either Thurston County or another agency and been identified has beneficial should be given some priority.

The second type of project is one that addresses a stormwater problem that poses a risk to people or property, typically a flooding problem or landslide hazard. Each of these two types of projects is scored and the higher of the two scores is used to calculate the category score. For example, a potential project might be identified in a basin plan to solve a flooding problem. This would give it a score of 50 points out of 100. However, the same project would also be scored by evaluating the project based on its ability to solve the flooding problem, how many people are impacted, etc. If the score from the people and property evaluation is higher than 50, then that score is used as the score for this category.

Regulatory Score

#	Criteria	Score (0 or 100)
R1	Project Supports Compliance with TMDL, Court Order or NPDES Permit (100)	

Guidance

If the project supports compliance with a TMDL, Court Order, NPDES permit (Industrial or Municipal) or health department, WDFW, or other order or agreement give it a category score of 100. If not, move to the next criteria. In some cases, the project may have to be done regardless of the project score. However, the project scoring process can still be used to help identify project issues and compare the project to other projects being considered by the Stormwater Utility.

#	Criteria	Score (0 or 75)
R2	WDFW, SPSSEG, Tribal or Other Outside Agency Identified High Priority Project (75)	

Guidance

If the project is one that has been identified by another regulatory agency such as WDFW, Salmon Screening Habitat Enhancement and Restoration (SSHEAR) Inspection, or a similar program such as the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, or a Tribal Organization give it a category score of 75. If not, move to the next criteria.

#	Criteria	Score (0 or 50)
R3	Identified in Thurston County Basin Plan, Barriers List, Watershed Characterization or Other Planning Document (50)	

Guidance

If the project is one that has been identified through long range planning documents as a potential or minor program (e.g. Barrier List, Limiting Factors Analysis, etc.) or a process where Thurston County was the lead organization such as a Basin Plan, Watershed Characterization or other Thurston County Planning Document give it a category score of 50.

If the project does not meet any of the criteria listed in R1 through R3 the category score is zero for the “regulatory” portion of this category. Continue with scoring the project for impacts to people and property.

People & Property

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P1.1	Reduces Threat to Public Health & Safety (i.e. flooding, road closures)	3x	

Guidance

This criterion is scored based on whether the project will help correct a problem where public safety, health or welfare is at risk. Examples include roadway flooding that cuts off access to property or creates a road hazard, or areas of steep slopes or landslide hazards where the project can reduce the risk of slides that could be a safety risk.

Scoring Guide

- Project will help correct a problem where there is excessive risk to public safety and welfare such as roadway flooding where water covers greater than 1 lane of roadway for a period of more than 24 hours. → **Score = 5**
- Roadway flooding where waters covers greater than 1 lane of roadway, but for a period of less than 24 hours. → **Score = 4**
- Project will help correct a problem where there is a risk to the public safety and welfare such as roadway flooding where water covers less than 1 lane of roadway for a period of more than 24 hours → **Score = 3**
- There is some risk to the public safety and welfare such as roadway flooding where water covers less than 1 lane of roadway for a period of less than 24 hours → **Score =2 or 1**
- There is little or no risk to public safety and welfare. No roadway or other flooding associated with the project. → **Score = 1 or 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P1.2	Reduces Threat to Property (public, private)	3x	

Guidance

Separate from the threat to human health or safety, the potential for property damage to public or private property and the potential extent of that damage is evaluated using this criterion.

Scoring Guide

- Problem affects ability to occupy private facilities or residences, or damages structures and presents a serious impact to public roadway integrity, function, and/or facilities (e.g. bank erosion), or results in periodic road closures. → **Score = 5**
- Problem affects ability to occupy private facilities, residences, or damages structures or presents a serious impact to public roadway integrity, function, and/or facilities (e.g. bank erosion), or results in periodic road closures. → **Score = 4**
- Moderate impact to public road integrity or facilities or moderate impact to private facilities, residences or structures from flooding or erosion or channel stability. → **Score = 3**
- Minor impact to public roadway or facilities or minor impact to private property such as basement, driveway or garage flooding. → **Score = 2.**
- Minor impact to private property such as area flooding, yard flooding, etc. → **Score = 1**
- No impact or threat of impact to private or public property → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P1.3	Number of Impacted Residents & Motorists or Impact to High Value Public Service Facility	2x	

Guidance

The number of impacted residences/motorists is important. Roadway flooding that impacts a single residence might be scored lower than less severe road flooding affecting many motorists/ residences.

Scoring Guide

- Improvements would benefit greater than 100 residents or motorists and would protect a high value public service facility → **Score = 5**
- Improvements would benefit greater than 100 residents or motorists or would protect a high value public service facility → **Score = 4**
- Improvements would benefit 26 to 100 residents or motorists → **Score = 3**
- Improvements would benefit 6 to 25 residents or motorists → **Score = 2**
- Improvements would benefit 1 to 5 residents or motorists → **Score = 1**
- Improvements would not benefit any residents or motorists → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P1.4	Problem Frequency	2x	

Guidance

If the project will help correct a flooding or property damage situation, rate the downstream problem that is being alleviated by the project based on frequency of occurrence. Project that will help correct a downstream problem that occurs frequently and creates an ongoing nuisance will rate highest while projects that will not alleviate the downstream problem, or where there is no downstream problems associated with protection of people property will rate lowest.

Scoring Guide

- Problems occur during every significant storm event. → **Score = 5**
- Problem occurs more than twice a year on average → **Score = 4**
- Problem occurs 1 to 2 time per year on average → **Score = 3**
- Problem occurs every few years → **Score = 2**
- Problem occurs infrequently (once every 10 to 20 years) → **Score = 1**
- Problem has only occurred once or never → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P1.5	Project Located in Area Tributary to Flooding Downstream	2x	

Guidance

Some projects may not directly correct flooding problems; however, if they provide flow control or infiltration in an area that is tributary to an area of flooding it can provide some benefit to people and property. This criterion addresses this circumstance.

Scoring Guide

- Project provides flow control (detention or infiltration) that meets current standards in a basin 500-acres or smaller that has a downstream flooding problem that impacts greater than 100 residents or motorists or impacts property or public facilities. → **Score = 5.**
- Project provides flow control that meets standards for up to the 25 year storm event in a basin 500-acres or smaller that has a downstream flooding problem that impacts greater than 100 residents or motorists or impacts property or public facilities. → **Score = 4.**
- Project provides flow control that meets current standards in a basin larger than 500-acres that has downstream flooding problem that impacts greater than 100 residents or motorists, or a smaller basin that had downstream flooding impacting less than 100 residents or motorists. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides flow control that meets current standards in a basin larger than 500-acres that has downstream flooding problems impacting less than 100 residents or motorists. → **Score = 2**

- Project provides some level of flow control less than the 25-year storm event in any size basin that has downstream flooding problems. → **Score = 1**
- Project does not provide flow control or does not benefit any downstream flooding or there is no downstream flooding or hazard corrected by the project. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P2.1	Beneficial Neighborhood or Business Impacts of Doing Project	1x	

Guidance

In some instances a project may provide benefits to a neighborhood or businesses in addition to correcting a flooding impact. Examples include traffic calming, aesthetics, increased shading/heat reduction, enhancing an open space area, etc.

Scoring Guide

Specific criteria for scoring this criterion are not easily developed. The scorer should consider all factors and provide a score of 0 to 5. Some general guidance includes:

- Significant neighborhood or business benefits of doing the project. → **Score = 5.**
- Significant neighborhood or business benefits of doing the project, but some minor negative impacts also. → **Score = 4 or 3.**
- Some neighborhood or business benefits of doing the project and some minor negative impacts of the project. → **Score = 3 or 2**
- Some neighborhood or business benefits, but also some significant negative impacts. → **Score = 2 or 1**
- Minimal or no neighborhood or business benefits and perhaps some negative impacts. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
P2.2	Project Corrects Mobility or Transportation System Problem/Impacts	1x	

Guidance

This criterion relates to projects that also contribute to correcting larger transportation system issues. An example is the Tilley Road culvert replacement project. Tilley road provides an alternative route for Interstate 5 traffic to be re-routed around Chehalis/Centralia during heavy flooding on the Chehalis River. Correcting the roadway flooding on Tilley Road supports a larger transportation issue than just the impact to motorists and residents in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, a project like this one would be rated high on this criterion.

Scoring Guide

- Project will ensure continued transportation system corridor access and alternative routes. Could include prevention of flooding on an alternate route or elimination of a slide hazard that would close a major transportation corridor. → **Score = 5**
- Evaluate the overall projects impact on alternative transportation corridors or continued access on major corridors if impact is significant, moderate, minor, etc. → **Score = 1 through 4.**
- Project provides no additional benefit related to transportation corridors or mobility problems. → **Score = 0**

--End of High Priority Projects Rating--

Transfer scores from the “People and Property” criteria and apply weights (use worksheet). The highest score of the “regulatory” or “people and property” categories is used to calculate the overall category score for “High Priority Projects.” The category score is a number between 0 and 100 and then is weighted by the category weight (25% for this category) for its contribution to the overall Project Score.

2. Water Quality Rating – 35% Weight

This category scores projects based on the degree to which the project provides water quality treatment or flow control (volume and peak flow mitigation) and includes factors such as the area treated, amount of impervious surface, upland land use, and degree to which water quality treatment or flow control standards can be met.

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q1.1	Total Area Treated/Storage or Project Size for Restoration Projects	3x	

Guidance

Larger projects that treat a greater area have economies of scale and would usually result in lower unit treatment/storage costs.

Scoring Guide

Divide total area tributary to the facility by 2 for storage/treatment or multiply by 2 for wetland or riparian restoration area, e.g. 10 acres divided by 2 = 5 points or 1 acre wetland restoration = 2 points. However, maximum points = 5. Decimal score ok for this criterion.

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q1.2	% Impervious Area Tributary to Facility	2x	

Guidance

Impervious surface is the primary indicator of the pollution generating and runoff generating potential of an area. Watersheds with greater than 25% impervious surface are typically urban in nature and impacts to streams within the watershed are virtually guaranteed. Projects that treat areas with a higher percentage of impervious surfaces are likely to be more beneficial than those that treat areas with less impervious surface.

Scoring Guide

Divide impervious surface percentage by 10. Max points =5. For example, 32% impervious divided by 10 = 3.2. Decimal score ok for this criterion.

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q1.3	Closed Conveyance (closed systems have greater pollutant discharge potential)	2x	

Guidance

Existing stormwater systems that collect and convey runoff via pipes are likely to have less opportunity for pollutant removal than those that convey runoff via ditches or swales. Treatment facilities would provide more benefit when they receive runoff from closed conveyances.

Scoring Guide

- 100% of runoff is collected and routed to the facility in closed conveyances. → **Score = 5**
- Greater than 50% of runoff is collected and routed to the facility in closed conveyance. → **Score = 4**
- Up to 50% of runoff is collected and routed to facility in closed conveyance. → **Score = 3 or 2**
- All runoff is collected and routed to the facility via open conveyance swales or ditches. → **Score =2, 1 or 0** depending on the condition, slope, and vegetation of the ditch/swale..

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q1.4	Upland Land Use	2x	

Guidance

Different land uses tend to have greater pollution generating capacity. A facility that treats the same amount of impervious and landscape area may provide more benefits if the contributing land area is a commercial or industrial use (or high traffic roadway) rather than a residential use. This criterion scores the project based on the contributing land area type. If there are a mix of upstream land uses, estimate the % of each type and apply to the scoring guide. For example if half of the contributing area is commercial (Score = 5) and half is lower density residential (Score =3) give this criterion a score of 4 ($5*0.5 + 3*0.5 = 4$)

Scoring Guide

- High Use Commercial or Industrial Land Use such as manufacturers, high traffic businesses, restaurants, etc. or a high use or high ADT roadway (see Location Rating criteria L4.3) → **Score = 5**
- Lower use commercial or industrial land and urban residential development such as apartments and townhouses or moderate use moderate ADT roadway. → **Score = 4**
- Other residential development such as suburban or rural density (4 units/acre or less). → **Score =3**
- Agricultural land use other than those that more closely resemble industrial uses such as poultry farms, processing areas, commercial sales of products, etc. (score these 4 or 5) → **Score = 2**
- Forestry, Parks, and Open Space type land uses → **Score = 1 or 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q2.1	Degree to Which Treatment Proposed Will Meet or Exceed Current Standards for Contributing Area	3x	

Guidance

This criterion scores the project on its ability to provide treatment that meets the applicable standards for the type of land use. Stormwater treatment standards vary depending on the type of land use, the project location, and receiving water type and location. The factors that determine treatment requirements are described in the current Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual (DDECM) for Thurston County. These might include (2009 DDECM):

1. Basic Treatment – 80% Total Suspended Solids reduction
2. Enhanced Treatment – Metals (Cu & Zn) reduction. May be required for:
 - a. Commercial, Industrial or Multi-Family sites discharging to a fish-bearing stream or tributary to a fish-bearing stream
 - b. Commercial/Industrial/Multi-Family Sites infiltrating stormwater within ¼ mile of a fish bearing stream.
 - c. High ADT roadways and intersections.
 - d. Infiltration within a well head protection area of a water system with over 1,000 connections.
3. Phosphorous Treatment – Required in basins discharging to Phosphorous Impacted waters. In Thurston County these include:
 - a. Clear Lake Watershed
 - b. Black Lake Watershed
 - c. Long Lake Watershed
 - d. Lawrence Lake Watershed
 - e. Pattison Lake Watershed
 - f. Capitol Lake Watershed (excluding Deschutes River).
 - g. Woodard Creek Watershed
4. Oil Treatment – Required for “High Use” sites as defined by the DDECM.

Scoring Guide

- Project meets all and exceeds some treatment requirements of the current DDECM for Thurston County for the contributing land area. → **Score = 5**
- Project meets all treatment requirements of the current DDECM for the contributing land area. → **Score = 4**
- Project meets basic treatment requirements and some, but not all additional requirements based on the contributing land area. → **Score = 3**

- Project does not meet current treatment requirements but provides significant treatment for the contributing land area. → **Score = 2**
- Project does not meet treatment requirements but provides some treatment of stormwater for contributing land area. → **Score = 1**
- Project does not provide any runoff treatment. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q2.2	% of Water Quality Volume Treated	3x	

Guidance

Current requirements for treating stormwater runoff require that 91% of the annual runoff volume from a site receive treatment. This corresponds approximately to the volume of the 6-month storm. Depending on the type of facility proposed for treatment either a facility volume is specified or a treatment flow rate corresponding to the 91st percentile flow must be treated.

This criterion scores the project on the percentage of the required water quality treatment volume (WQV) receives treatment on the project. The Center for Watershed Protection has developed some guidance on minimum or “walk away” volumes for different types of project. These include:

1. Wet ponds – 35% of WQV
2. Wetlands – 35% of WQV
3. Bioretention – 50% of WQV
4. Stormwater filters – 50% of WQV
5. Infiltration – 50% of WQV
6. Biofiltration Swales – 50% of WQV

Scoring Guide

- Project treats greater than 125% of the WQV for the contributing area. → **Score = 5**
- Project treats at least 100% of the WQV → **Score = 4**
- Project treats at least 75% of the WQV for the contributing area → **Score = 3**
- Project treats at least 50% of the WQV for the contributing area → **Score = 2**
- Project treats less than the minimum walk-away treatment volumes as identified by the Center for Watershed Protection. → **Score = 1**
- Project does not provide runoff treatment. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q2.3	Pollutant Removal Effectiveness of Proposed BMPs	2x	

Guidance

Previous criteria address whether the facility will meet treatment standards and whether it can treat the design water quality treatment volume (WQV). However, some types of treatment devices are known to have better treatment effectiveness for different pollutants. Assuming that retrofit stormwater treatment will likely focus on TSS, Metals, Oils & Grease (O&G), Total Phosphorous (TP) and Bacteria the following is a general priority for treatment devices that can be used in scoring this criterion.

1. Bioretention (TSS, Metals, O&G =Excellent; TP=Poor; Bacteria=Excellent)
2. Infiltration (TSS, Metals, O&G=Excellent; TP=Good; Bacteria=Good)
3. Filter Strips, Compost Filters, Storm Filter (TSS, O&G=Excellent; TP=Good; Bacteria=Good)
4. Wet Ponds (TSS=Excellent; Metals, O&G, TP, Bacteria=Good)
5. Wetlands (O&G=Excellent; TSS, TP, Bacteria=Good; Metals=Fair)
6. Wet Vaults (Same as wet ponds)
7. Swales (TSS, O&G = Excellent; Metals=Good; TP, Bacteria = Poor)
8. Detention Only (TSS, O&G = Good; Metals, Bacteria=Fair; TP=Poor)
9. Pre-Treatment Devices – i.e. swirl type separators, sediment traps, etc. (TSS, O&G=Fair; TP, Metals, Bacteria = Poor)

Scoring Guide

Scoring of this criterion depends on the pollutants that are targeted by the project. If no specific pollutants are targeted, then the ability to treat for TSS and Metals should be used as the criteria, and treatment for other parameters considered a bonus. If there are multiple target pollutants, consider rating each pollutant and then averaging the score, this might be applicable if the proposed treatment treats one target pollutant excellent and another target pollutant fair or poor.

- Project treatment is rated excellent for all target pollutants and fair or better for other pollutants. → **Score = 5**
- Project treatment is rated excellent or good for all target pollutants but fair or poor for other pollutants. → **Score = 4**
- Project treatment is rated fair or better for all target pollutants and excellent or good for other pollutants. → **Score = 3**
- Project treatment is rated fair or better for all target pollutants, but fair or poor for other pollutants. → **Score = 2**
- Project treatment is rated fair or poor for target pollutants and fair or poor for other pollutants. → **Score = 1**
- Project treatment is rated poor for target pollutants and fair or poor for other pollutants or no treatment is provided. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q3.1	Degree to Which Project Will Control Peak Flows	3x	

Guidance

Controlling peak flows from development has been a requirement since the 1980's and perhaps earlier. Initial designs sought to match peak flow for storms up to the 100-year event based on single-event hydrologic modeling (SCS, Rational Method, SBUH). Later criteria shifted to controlling peak flows to match the 100-year post-development flow rate to the 25-year rate and the 25-year post development rate to the 10-year predevelopment flow.

Current standards use continuous simulation hydrologic modeling to match peak flow rates and durations (how often a specific peak flow occurs) from post-development to a pre-development condition of no disturbance (i.e. forested or prairie). The standards of the 1994 Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual were somewhat unique in that prescriptive standards were applied based on HSPF modeling done in developing the manual. These standards probably resulted in flow control somewhere between the old single event modeling standards and the current continuous simulation modeling standards.

New stormwater retrofit projects will be designed using continuous simulation modeling and are scored based on the ability of the project to meet that standard. In some cases a project may be able to meet flow durations and peaks for small flows, but not larger ones or vice versa.

Scoring Guide

- Project provides detention that meets the current flow duration standard for flows from ½ the 2-year to the 50-year flow → **Score = 5**
- Project provides detention that meets flow duration standard for flows from ½ the 2-year to the 25-year flow. → **Score = 4**
- Project provides detention that meets flow duration standard for flows from ½ the 2-year to the 10-year flow. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides detention that meets the flow duration standard for flows from ½ the 20-year to the 5-year flow. → **Score = 2**
- Project provides some detention, but does not meet flow duration standard for flows less than the 5-year flow. → **Score = 1**
- Project does not provide detention. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q3.2	Degree to Which Project Will Control Volumes	2x	

Guidance

Continued degradation of streams even with implementation of detention systems that controlled for peak flows resulted in recognition that flow volume is an important factor in stormwater management. Even with detention, the loss of forest cover and the increase in impervious surfaces and lawn/landscape areas results in much greater volumes of runoff and thus increased flow impacts to downstream waters for low flows and increased loading of pollutants.

Thurston County recognized this with development of the 1994 DDECM which required some level of infiltration be provided for projects on lands with suitable soils. New requirements included in Ecology’s 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington will expand this to include a flow control standard for low flows which requires matching flow durations and peaks for flows from 8% of the 2-year to ½ the 2-year flow. This new “LID Duration Standard” will be difficult to comply with unless a significant amount of post-development stormwater is infiltrated into the ground.

This criterion scores the project on its ability to provide for infiltration of stormwater and reduce volumes of runoff in addition to controlling for peak flows and durations.

Scoring Guide

- Project provides infiltration that meets the LID flow control standard or provides for 100% infiltration of stormwater. → **Score = 5**
- Project provides infiltration that meets the LID flow control standard and infiltrates at least 91% of the stormwater volume (treatment standard). → **Score = 4**
- Project provides for infiltration of at least 50% of the stormwater volume or meets a substantial portion of the LID flow control standard. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides for significant infiltration (25% of stormwater volume) but does not meet LID flow control standard. → **Score = 2**
- Project provides some infiltration, but is not quantifiable or the site has mostly unsuitable soils that make infiltration problematic. → **Score = 1**
- Project provides for little or no infiltration of stormwater → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
Q4	Overall Efficacy Addressing Concerns for Water Quality and Flow Control	2x	

Guidance

While previous criteria attempt to quantify the benefits of runoff treatment, flow control, and volume control, this criteria is more subjective in nature and allows the evaluator to use their best judgment on how the overall project addresses stormwater concerns. A project that provides moderate treatment, flow control, and volume control where site conditions prohibit more aggressive controls might be scored high on this criterion because it provides some control of all three factors.

Scoring Guide

- Overall the project meets or exceeds objectives for treatment, flow control and volume control based on site conditions. → **Score = 5**
- Overall the project generally meets or almost meets objectives for treatment, flow control and volume control based on site conditions → **Score = 3 or 4**
- Project provides some combination of flow control, volume control or infiltration, but is generally not quantifiable or the site has mostly unsuitable soils or site conditions making greater control problematic. → **Score = 1 or 2**
- Overall the project does not appear to contribute to objectives for flow control, volume control or treatment based on site conditions → **Score = 0**

--End of Water Quality Rating--

Transfer scores from the “Water Quality” criteria and apply weights (use worksheet). The category score is a number between 0 and 100 and then is weighted by the category weight (35% for this category) for its contribution to the overall Project Score.

3. Environmental Rating – 15% Weight

This category scores projects based on the degree to which other environmental benefits are provided by the project such as habitat enhancement, connectivity of open space, wetlands restoration, stream bank protection measures, channel restoration, etc.

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E1.1	Environmental Enhancement – Degree to Which Project Improves Existing Functions and Processes	3x	

Guidance

This criterion applies to projects which have a component that restores or improves existing conditions of environmental or ecological features of the land. Examples include improving conditions in an existing wetland, improving a disturbed riparian area, providing better habitat in an area, replanting areas that have poor vegetative cover, etc. Other considerations for this criteria include whether the improved area will be protected from future disturbance and its relationship to adjacent ecological features.

Scoring Guide

- Project includes an element that substantially restores natural conditions in a wetland or riparian area or creates habitat equivalent to native conditions in upland areas. Restoration is above and beyond any mitigation required as a result of the project & SEPA and exceeds 1-acre in size. → **Score = 5**
- Project includes an element that substantially restores natural conditions in a wetland or riparian area or creates habitat equivalent to native conditions in upland areas. Restoration is above and beyond any mitigation required as a result of the project & SEPA and exceeds ½-acre in size, but is less than 1-acre. → **Score = 4**
- Project includes above elements but is less than ½ acre in size. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides for some restoration of existing conditions of a riparian area, wetland, upland habitat, etc. but only as part of the project, not as a dedicated effort. E.g. a wetpond or detention pond may provide habitat but is not the purpose of the facility. → **Score = 1 or 2**
- Project does not include an environmental enhancement element either directly or indirectly. For example, underground detention or infiltration structures. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E1.2	Environmental Benefits – Creates Functions and Processes Where Little or None Exist	3x	

Guidance

This criterion applies to projects which have a component that creates ecological benefits where little or none currently exist. Examples include creating a wetland where one might have existing historically,

but not longer exists, restoring a highly disturbed riparian areas, replanting an area with no vegetative cover to restore forested conditions and provide better habitat in an area, etc.

Scoring Guide

- Project includes an element that substantially creates a wetland or restores natural conditions in a wetland or riparian area that is highly disturbed or non-existing. Or creates habitat equivalent to native conditions in upland areas that are heavily disturbed (ie. replace paved area by native vegetation/trees). Restoration is above and beyond any mitigation required as a result of the project & SEPA and exceeds 1-acre in size. → **Score = 5**
- Project includes an element that substantially creates a wetland or restores natural conditions in a wetland or riparian area that is highly disturbed or non-existing. Or creates habitat equivalent to native conditions in upland areas that are heavily disturbed (ie. replace paved area by native vegetation/trees). Restoration is above and beyond any mitigation required as a result of the project & SEPA and exceeds 1/2-acre in size. . → **Score = 4**
- Project includes above elements but is less than ½ acre in size. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides for some creation of environmental benefits but only as part of the project, not as a dedicated effort. e.g. a constructed wetland or wetpond may create environmental benefits where none exists but is not the purpose of the facility. → **Score = 1 or 2**
- Project does not create any environmental benefit where little or none exists either directly or indirectly. For example, underground detention or infiltration structures. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E2.1	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Fish (ID'd by WDFW/Tribal biologists as important small stream habitat)	3x	

Guidance

This criterion was adapted from WSDOT project prioritization criteria. In discussing this with Jason Kunz (WDFW biologist, 360-902-2579) he indicated that this criteria relates to several issues such as whether the project will improve habitat for fish in an area where there fish are located, area there any barriers downstream that will prevent migration to the project location, what is the flow regime of the stream in the project location, is the project location in an area of high quality spawn or rearing habitat, etc. He suggested using the Salmonscape web-site (at WDFW web page) to answer some of these questions. .

Habitat enhancement for fish could include culvert removal or replacement for fish passage, in-stream improvements such as adding woody debris, removing rip rap armoring, removing levies, etc. In conjunction with the condition of the stream reach being improved this criterion can be rated.

Scoring Guide

- Project provides significant habitat enhancement for anadromous fish in a location that is important small stream habitat such as removing a barrier to fish migration. → **Score = 5**

- Project provides moderate habitat enhancement for anadromous fish or significant enhancement for non-anadromous fish. → **Score = 4**
- Location is important small stream habitat, but the project has minimal elements of fish habitat enhancement but is not primarily a habitat enhancement project. → **Score = 3 or 2**
- Project is in a location that is not important small stream habitat and/or project provides limited fish habitat enhancement, but some is provided. → **Score = 2 or 1**
- Project does not provide fish habitat enhancement or is located near a non-fish bearing stream.. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E2.2	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Other Species	2x	

Guidance

This criterion is based on providing habitat enhancement for species other than fish. I can include endangered, threatened, candidate or non-threatened species. Habitat can include preserving lands that might be subject to future development, providing plantings or facilities that provide vegetation that can be habitat for small birds, amphibians or small mammals. A project rating high for this criteria would provide large areas of native vegetation, wetlands, or other characteristics that provide habitat.

Scoring Guide

- Project includes an element that substantially creates habitat for non-fish species such as restoring a highly disturbed area, provide wetland habitat, replanting a riparian area, etc. Habitat enhancement is provided for 1-acre or more of area and is not required by other permit conditions such as SEPA. → **Score = 5**
- Project meets above criteria but provides greater than ½ acre of habitat enhancement above and beyond any mitigation required as a result of the project & SEPA. → **Score = 4**
- Project includes above elements but is less than ½ acre in size. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides for some additional habitat but only as part of the project, not as a dedicated effort. e.g. a constructed wetland or wetpond may habitat for small birds and waterfowl where none exists but is not the purpose of the facility. → **Score = 1 or 2**
- Project does not create any habitat for non-fish species. For example, underground detention or infiltration structures. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E2.3	Priority Habitats in Vicinity – Or May Serve an Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species	1x	

Guidance

Habitat enhancement provides greater ecological benefit when it is located in an area with endangered, threatened or candidate species. This criterion should be evaluated based on the type of habitat enhancement provided and the location of the project relative to priority habitat. For example, a project that creates a wetland does not benefit pocket gophers, so no benefit for endangered species is provided.

Information on priority habitat and species can be found on Thurston County Geodata or from WDFW web-site on priority habitats. Directions for requesting PHS maps or digital data from WDFW can found at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/release.htm>, or by calling 360.902.2543. A written request for ordering PHS information can be sent to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, PHS Data Release, 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, Washington 98501.

Scoring Guide

A starting point for scoring this criterion is the score provided in previous sections. Use the habitat enhancement score for fish and non-fish species and evaluate the benefit to listed species from the project.

- Project scores high (4 or 5) for fish or non-fish habitat and is located in an area considered a priority habitat or on a stream with a listed species. → **Score = 5**
- Project scores a 2 or 3 for fish or non-fish habitat and is located in an area considered a priority habitat or on a stream with a listed species. → **Score = 4**
- Project provides some habitat enhancement for fish or non-fish species and is located in an area considered a priority habitat or on a stream with a listed species. → **Score = 3**
- Project provides some habitat enhancement for non-fish species and at least one non-fish listed species priority habitat is located within proximity of the project (i.e. within 1 mile). → **Score = 2**
- Project either does not provide habitat or disturbs habitat or removes habitat and is located in within 1-mile of an area considered a priority habitat for listed species. → **Score = 0 or 1**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E3.1	Forest, Native Vegetation and Soils Restoration of Disturbed Areas	3x	

Guidance

Since the late 1990's it has been recognized that retention of native vegetation (forest) and minimizing impervious surface is necessary to protect aquatic resources within a watershed. In rural areas especially, the loss of forest cover is a greater indicator of aquatic degradation than other factors. A

target of retaining 65% of land area within a watershed in forested condition is a goal that supports stream health.

This criterion provides credit for projects that either protect existing native vegetation and forest land or creates native vegetation and forest areas where they don't currently exist. It differs slightly from previous criterion that relate to the habitat value of preserved or restored lands since the existence of fish or non-fish species and priority habitats in the vicinity is not considered.

Scoring Guide

- Project protects and/or restores greater than 2-acres of native vegetation → **Score = 5**
- Project protects and/or restores greater than 1-acre of native vegetation → **Score = 4**
- Project protects and/or restores greater than ½ acre of native vegetation → **Score = 3**
- Project protects or restores some native vegetation or significant trees → **Score = 2**
- Project neither increases nor decreases native vegetation or forest → **Score = 1**
- Project results in a reduction in native vegetation or forest due to construction and clearing activities. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
E3.2	Recreation/Open Space Connectivity – Will Connect Adjacent Existing Habitat or Connect Disconnected Landscape.	2x	

Guidance

The principal of habitat or open space connectivity is important to ensure that travel corridors for wildlife remain open. Connected open space areas increase the usable area for species to inhabit, reproduce and thrive. Connectivity of open space for recreation is also an important consideration. For example two developments, both required to have open space would provide a more usable open space by connecting the open space areas of each development to create one contiguous open space area.

This criterion evaluates the extent to which a stormwater retrofit or restoration project can improve open space connectivity by connecting separate open areas or natural landscapes.

Scoring Guide

- Project provides for connection of disconnected open space or natural areas that don't currently exist. The connection is at least 100-ft in width. An example is a riparian area restoration that connects two disconnected functioning riparian corridors. → **Score = 5.**
- Project connects disconnected open space or natural areas, but the connection is 50 to 100 feet in width. → **Score = 4**

- Project connects disconnected open space or natural areas, but connection is less than 50-feet in width. → **Score = 3**
- Project does not connect disconnected open space or natural areas, but contributes to reducing the distance between disconnected areas. → **Score =2**
- Project neither reduces nor improves open space or natural area corridors. → **Score = 1**
- Project reduces or removes portion of an existing open space or natural area corridor. For example, construction of detention pond in an existing corridor that removes native vegetation. → **Score = 0**

--End of Environmental Rating--

Transfer scores from the “Environmental” criteria and apply weights (use worksheet). The category score is a number between 0 and 100 and then is weighted by the category weight (15% for this category) for its contribution to the overall Project Score.

4. Public Stewardship Rating – 25% Weight

This category scores projects based on other factors related to good stewardship including cost, public education, operations and maintenance, risk, funding availability, etc.

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S1.1	Cost per Treated Acre or Cost per Restoration Acre	3x	

Guidance

The Center for Watershed Protection (CWP), Urban Subwatershed Restoration Manual provides ranges of costs per acre of treated impervious surface. This data indicates that pond retrofits are generally the lowest cost per treated acre and urban on-site retrofits have the highest costs per treated acre. The range provided, between the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile is approximately \$3,600 to \$150,000 per treated acre. The high end of this category includes green rooftops, permeable pavers, underground filters, and small bioretention facilities. There is an economy of scale involved in stormwater retrofits with lower unit costs for larger projects. The scoring guidance is based on the range of data provided by the CWP.

If the project is a wetland or riparian restoration project (or includes this element), cost per acre would differ from that described above for stormwater retrofits. US EPA published some information on costs of “high-level” restoration projects. These costs ranged from approximately \$2,500/acre to \$25,000 per acre. For “low-level” riparian or wetland restoration projects costs ranged from <\$100 per acre to \$2,500 per acre. The scoring guidance below is based on this range of data provided by EPA.

Scoring Guide

- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface <\$5,000 or cost per acre of restoration (for wetlands and riparian) is less than \$1000. → **Score = 5**
- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface is <\$10,000 or cost per acre of restoration is less than \$2,000 → **Score = 4**
- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface is <\$15,000 or cost per acre of restoration is less than \$3,000. → **Score = 3**
- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface is <\$30,000 or cost per acre of restoration is less than \$6,000. → **Score = 2**
- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface is <\$75,000 or cost per acre of restoration is less than \$12,500 → **Score = 1**
- Cost per acre of treated impervious surface is >\$75,000 or cost per acre of restoration is greater than \$12,500. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S1.2	Total Cost to Stormwater Utility	3x	

Guidance

While the cost per treated acre is important in terms of the value provided for a given retrofit or restoration project, another important factor for good stewardship is the total cost of the project to the stormwater utility. In some cases, this cost may be relatively low for a project, even if the unit treatment cost is high if a project is anticipated to obtain grant funding, or is a joint project with Public Works or another department.

In the past, Thurston County stormwater retrofit projects have ranged in cost from less than \$100,000 to over \$500,000. The current annual revenue collected by the Stormwater Utility that can be used for stormwater retrofits or restoration projects is \$720,000; however, \$250,000 of this is set aside for capital replacement projects. Thus, \$470,000 per year is currently available for capital projects. Assuming that the capacity of the stormwater utility and public works engineering to manage projects in-house is probably not more than two projects per year, an average project cost of \$235,000 is a reasonable high end per project.

Scoring Guide

This criterion is based on the cost to the Stormwater Utility, not just total project cost. The total project cost should include design, permitting, construction and post-construction monitoring.

- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is <\$25,000. → Score = 5
- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is < \$50,000. → Score = 4
- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is <\$100,000. → Score = 3
- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is <\$200,000. → Score = 2
- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is <\$400,000. → Score = 1
- Project cost to Stormwater Utility is >\$400,000. → Score = 0

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S1.3	Funding Sources (Leveraging Ability), Partnership with Public Works or High Probability of Grant Funding.	2x	

Guidance

If grant funding or partnership with another Thurston County Department or other government or non-governmental organization is provided, this could allow construction of more expensive projects in a year (leveraging) or allow for more projects to be constructed; especially if the other agency will provide the construction management function, reducing the work load on the Stormwater Utility for overseeing the project.

While is cannot be known ahead of time whether a project will likely be eligible for grant funding, or what level of match might be required, this criterion provides for a best guess based on previous grant solicitations and partnering projects as to whether a project is likely to receive at least partial funding from a source other than the Stormwater Utility.

Scoring Guide

- Project is highly likely to receive outside funding support for >50% of construction cost. → **Score = 5**
- Project is highly likely to receive outside funding support for <50% of construction cost. → **Score = 4**
- Project may probably or possibly receive outside funding support for >50% of construction cost or is highly likely to receive outside funding support for <25% of construction cost. → **Score = 3**
- Project may probably or possibly receive outside funding support, but for <50% of construction cost. → **Score = 2**
- Project may, but is unlikely to receive outside funding support. → **Score = 1**
- Project is highly unlikely to receive outside funding support. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S2	Potential for Quick Implementation/Coincides with Planned Construction/Opportunity lost if action not taken.	2x	

Guidance

A stormwater retrofit project may be identified that is associated with other construction that is planned, such as road construction, utility improvements, or other similar projects. Implementing a stormwater improvement as part of another project can make permitting and construction easier and reduce impacts to citizens. This criterion rates a project on how the project might be made easier by constructing it as part of another project, or during another projects construction.

A related way that a project might score well on this criterion is if a new private development is proposed in an area that is suitable for a stormwater retrofit. If the development proceeds it might eliminate the opportunity for the stormwater retrofit, or greatly increase its complexity.

Scoring Guide

Scoring this criterion is more subjective than others and depends on the circumstances. The following general guidance could be considered.

- Project is associated with another project already in the planning stages or proposed for construction and the stormwater retrofit can easily be incorporated into the project. Or the opportunity to construct the retrofit will be lost if action is not taken. → **Score = 5 or 4.**
- An opportunity for a stormwater retrofit may be lost or implementation complicated if action is not taken → **Score = 4 or 3.**

- Opportunities exist to incorporate the retrofit project into another project or make permitting and construction easier, but its uncertain the extent to which the project will benefit, but the opportunity for the retrofit would not be lost if action not taken. → **Score = 3 or 2**
- Project is not associated with another project and location of project is unlikely to be unavailable if the project is not implemented quickly. → **Score = 0 or 1**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S3	Low O&M Costs or Significant Reduction in O&M Costs	2x	

Guidance

This criterion rates the project on its potential O&M costs or whether it results in a reduction in existing O&M costs. Generally, O&M costs increase with the complexity of the facility and the type of stormwater facility provided. BMPs are listed below in approximate order of increasing O&M costs.

Low O&M Costs

Riparian restoration areas & In-stream restoration
 Wetland restoration areas
 Wet ponds & detention ponds
 Constructed wetlands

Moderate O&M Costs

Biofiltration swales & filter strips
 Infiltration ponds
 Bioretention Facilities

High O&M Costs

Infiltration vaults or tanks
 Proprietary devices (StormFilters™, Filterra, etc.)
 Sand filters
 Green Roof
 Porous pavement

Scoring Guide

- Project falls within category of low O&M costs or replaces a project with high O&M costs with one of low O&M costs. → **Score = 5 or 4**
- Project falls within category of moderate O&M costs or replaces a project with high or moderate O&M costs with one of lesser O&M costs. → **Score =3 or 2.**
- Project is a facility with high O&M costs or replaces a facility with low O&M costs with one of higher O&M costs. → **Score = 0 or 1**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S4.1	Comprehensive Approach Which Promotes Inter-Jurisdictional Solutions/Cooperation	1x	

Guidance

Many watersheds in Thurston County include areas that are within a City’s jurisdiction, Urban Growth Area and Thurston County jurisdiction. Other interested parties might include tribes, watershed groups, and community organizations. This criterion rates a project on whether it is part of a comprehensive approach to watershed improvements and whether it promotes Interjurisdictional solutions and cooperation.

A project located within an Urban Growth Area might support future development in the adjacent city as well as within the Urban Growth Area. If it helps solve a downstream problem, it might support development in the adjacent city of UGA. In some cases, the County may rate a project in an urban growth area lower because it is recognized that the area will eventually be annexed by the adjacent city and not provide benefits to County residents. Participation by the adjacent city can mitigate this concern.

Scoring Guide

- The project is a partnership between an adjacent jurisdiction or other government entity such as a school district, university or state agency and helps solve a problem that both entities have recognized such as through a joint basin planning effort. → **Score = 4 or 5**
- Project is not a partnership, but does contribute to a comprehensive approach with promotes Interjurisdictional solutions. For example a project identified as part of a Basin Plan adopted by the City and County; but for which only the County will participate. → **Score = 2 or 3.**
- Project is not part of a regional or comprehensive solution and is completed independently by Thurston County. → **Score = 0 or 1**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S4.2	Supports a Partnership Effort with Regional or Conservation Organizations	1x	

Guidance

This criterion rates the project based on whether it supports a partnership effort with a regional or conservation organization.

Many semi- or non-governmental organizations are active in conservation and stormwater issues in Thurston County. These include such organizations as the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group, Capital Land Trust, Alliance for a Healthy Sound, Chehalis Basin Partnership, Chehalis River Council, Eld Inlet Council, Weyerhaeuser and other Timber Companies, Henderson-Nisqually Shellfish Protection District, Lake Management Districts, Nisqually River Council, Thurston Conservation District,

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition, Wild Fish Conservancy, and WSU Thurston County Extension.

In some cases partnerships can be developed with these organizations to help implement or fund projects or perform work in support of the project objectives. Alternatively, Thurston County might contribute funding to a project that is implemented by one of these entities such as the South Puget Sound Salmon Enhancement Group which has capability to manage projects for fish passage.

Scoring Guide

- The project is a partnership between Thurston County and one of the organizations (or a similar organization) described above. → **Score = 4 or 5**
- Project is not a partnership, but does will contract with one of the above organizations or would be expected to be strongly supported by one of the organization listed above. → **Score = 2 or 3.**
- Project is not associated with a regional or conservation organization and is completed independently by Thurston County. → **Score = 0 or 1**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S5.1	Demonstration Project and/or Opportunity for Public Education or Involvement	1x	

Guidance

Public education, outreach, and involvement is an important aspect of stormwater management and is required by Thurston County’s Phase II NPDES permit. Maintaining awareness of the problems associated with untreated stormwater runoff is important for continued support of the efforts of the Stormwater Utility to improve conditions in Thurston County.

Many other jurisdictions have developed demonstration projects that provide for education on Low Impact Development. Examples include stormwater LID retrofits in City or County parks, Fairgrounds, City or County buildings, etc. These are locations where the public regularly visits and creates a show place for current stormwater practices.

This criterion rates a project on the extent to which the project can serve as a demonstration project or provide for public education and involvement. Examples include projects that are located at highly trafficked locations such as public facilities, parks, etc. Also projects located along heavily trafficked roadways or areas with high pedestrian use are desirable.

Scoring Guide

- Project is of a type and in a location to provide a high level of visibility and educational opportunity such as at a school or library or other public place. Project includes several different LID stormwater practices. → **Score = 4 or 5**
- Project is of a type and in a location to provide some visibility and education opportunity such as a bioretention facility or pond improvement in a residential subdivision. → **Score = 2 or 3.**

- Project provides minimal opportunity for public education, such as a treatment facility in an isolated area or an upgrade of an existing facility such as a pond. → **Score = 1**
- Project provides no opportunity for public education or involvement. For example, an underground storage or treatment vault. → **Score = 0**

#	Criteria	Criteria Wt (1, 2, or 3x)	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
S5.2	Community Visibility/Amenity/Aesthetics	1x	

Guidance

This criterion relates to the aesthetics of the proposed facility and whether it provides other amenities to the community beyond its functionality to provide water quality treatment or flow control. Projects that might score high on this criterion include constructed wetlands or bioretention facilities in park settings or in areas that are disturbed or a community eyesore. A detention pond might score high on this criterion if the facility is designed such that it can be used for other purposes during the dry season. An example is a detention pond that was designed with benches for seating and a concrete apron to allow for outdoor events, speakers or entertainment.

Scoring Guide

- Project will provide a community asset for recreation or replace a degraded area with an aesthetically pleasing facility. → **Score = 4 or 5**
- Project may provide some community amenity or some aesthetics. → **Score = 2 or 3**
- Project neither provides a community amenity nor negatively impacts an area that is already an amenity. → **Score = 1**
- Project will not be a community amenity or will negatively impact an area that is already an amenity such as a park or natural area. → **Score = 0**

--End of Public Stewardship Rating--

Transfer scores from the “Public Stewardship” criteria and apply weights (use worksheet). The category score is a number between 0 and 100 and then is weighted by the category weight (25% for this category) for its contribution to the overall Project Score.

5. Discretionary Rating (Extra Credit) – 5% Weight

This is an extra category that scores projects based on other factors not covered by previous categories that should be factored into the project score. The points given add directly to the overall project score (up to 5 points). With this factor, theoretically a project could score 105 points out of a possible 100 points, if it received the highest score on all other categories & criteria.

#	Criteria	Criteria Score (0 to 5)
D1	Extra points (up to 5) for factors not accounted for in above ratings.	

Guidance:

This criterion is provided to allow additional points to be scored for the project based on factors that haven't been addressed through other criteria or for which previous criteria are not felt to be emphasized adequately. Specific guidance is not provided; however, examples where additional points might be scored for a project might include:

- Project has high public support or is sponsored by an HOA or other community organization.
- Perceived benefit of the project does not seem to be reflected in overall project score.
- Project is located in an area that has seen limited stormwater capital projects in the past and balancing projects throughout the county should be given higher emphasis.
- An opportunity for public participation that raises the value of the project.
- Potential for a high profile project that brings good publicity for the stormwater program in its efforts to improve water quality.
- High level of political support for a project at the local, state or national level.

--End of Discretionary Rating & End of Project Scoring Process--

Once the project scoring process is completed, the scores should be transferred to the project rating form (Part III of this document) and then transferred to the Excel version of the rating form. The Excel spreadsheet will apply appropriate weighting and calculate the total project score. Based on preliminary testing of this scoring method, project scores will likely be between 20 and 60 points. Only projects that provide numerous multiple benefits, full water quality treatment and flow control, high cost effectiveness, and a high level of support/funding would be expected to score higher than 60.

PART III - PROJECT RATING FORM

Attached is a blank project rating spreadsheet (3 pages). The spreadsheet provides a matrix for rating the project on location and feasibility and also calculates the overall project score. At the completion of the entire process, each potential retrofit project will have assigned scores from each of the categories used in the project rating process as well as a planning level cost estimate. This information would be used by Water Resources staff, working with the Storm and Surface Water Advisory Board to establish the final priority ranking of all projects on in the Capital Facilities Plan.

Also attached is a project rating spreadsheet completed for the project “Woodland Creek Estates Stormwater Retrofit.” This is provided as an example of how the form should be completed on other projects.

STORMWATER UTILITY - CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM

Project:		
SUMMARY	THIS FORM SHOULD BE USED WITH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE THURSTON COUNTY STORMWATER UTILITY CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM INSTRUCTIONS AND WORKSHEETS DOCUMENT TO SCORE PROJECTS FOR PLACEMENT ON THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN.	Location:
		Date:
	LOCATION RATING (1-5):	1 = BEST; 5=WORST LOCATION
	FEASIBILITY RATING (1-5):	1=HIGHEST; 5=LOWEST FEASIBILITY
	PROJECT SCORE (0-100)	100 = HIGHEST
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST: \$		

NOTE: GREEN BOX = DATA INPUT X PINK BOX=CALCULATED VALUE X.X

Note: Skip Location Rating for High Priority Projects. See Step 3.

PROJECT LOCATION RATING (1 TO 5)		Best					Worst	
LOCATION CRITERIA - RATE CRITERIA 1 TO 5		1	2	3	4	5	RANK	NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS
STEP 1	L1.1 Urban Fringe Project							1 = BEST, 5 WORST Assess each criteria and check applicable box. If not applicable, leave blank.
	L1.2 In Priority Watershed or Tributary to Sensitive Ecosystem or Protected Area.							
	L2.1 High Quality or Fish Bearing Receiving Water (Per WQ Stds/WDFW)							
	L2.2 Discharge to TMDL or 303(d) Listed Water or Shellfish Impact Area							
	L2.3 B-IBI Data Available Downstream							
	L3.1 Site Tributary to Small Stream. (Based on bank full width & shoreline criteria --, i.e.. <20cfs)							Give Project a Score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors.
	L3.2 Proximity to Waterbody (Direct discharge = 1 ---> remote=5)							
	L3.3 Location Along Stream (headwater=1 --> middle reach=3 --> mouth=5)							
	L4.1 Well Head Protection (Mapped WHPA, Proximity to Well, Protected WS-MGSA) - blank if no infiltration							
	L4.2 Observed Erosion or Flooding Problems Downstream							
	L4.3 High ADT Roadway or High Use Site							Ranks 1 & 2 Move to Feasibility
	L5 Number of Projects Previously Completed in Vicinity (Balance projects throughout county)							

PROJECTS RATED HIGH (1, 2, 3?) FOR LOCATION MOVE TO STEP 2 - FEASIBILITY RATING

PREPARE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS PRIOR TO RANKING PROJECT FOR FEASIBILITY								
PROJECT FEASIBILITY RATING (1 TO 5)		Best					Worst	
FEASIBILITY CRITERIA - RATE CRITERIA 1 TO 5		1	2	3	4	5	RANK	NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS
STEP 2	F1.1 Ease of Permitting & Number of Environmental Permits							1 = BEST, 5 WORST Assess each criteria and check applicable box. If not applicable, leave blank.
	F1.2 Potential Utility or Site Constraints							
	F2.1 Parcel Ownership (Thurston County =1 ---> multiple private owners =5)							
	F2.2 Access for Construction and Maintenance							
	F3.1 Adjacent Landowner & Community Acceptance/Cooperation							
	F3.2 # of Parcels Involved							Give Project a Score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors.
	F4.1 Project Impact on Site Uses & Operations							
	F4.2 Sufficiency of Space Given Setback Requirements, etc.							
	F5.1 Existing Grading and Drainage Patterns Allow Gravity Flow							
	F5.2 Drainage Infrastructure Can be Reasonably Modified							
F5.3 Level of Existing Treatment & Flow Control for Stormwater (none=1 ---> mostly meets current stds = 5)							Ranks 1 & 2 Move to Project Scoring	

PROJECTS RATED HIGH (1, 2, 3?) FOR FEASIBILITY MOVE TO STEP 3 - PROJECT SCORING

PREPARE CONCEPT DESIGN REPORT PRIOR TO SCORING PROJECT

PROJECT SCORE (0-100 + 5 Extra Credit)

This is the sum of all 5 "Category Score x Category Weight" cells below.

1. HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS - (SKIP LOCATION RATING FOR THESE PROJECTS)

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 25%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on whether the project has been identified through a County or regional planning process and whether the project will solve a problem that impacts public health & safety or protects property (e.g. flooding, emergency accessibility, etc.).

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Poss.	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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1A. Regulatory Requirement or ID'd in Planning Document

R1	Project Supports Compliance with TMDL, Court Order or NPDES Permit (100)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
R2	WDFW, SPSSEG, Tribal or Other Outside Agency ID'd High Priority Project (75)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
R3	ID'd in Thurston County Basin Plan; Barriers List; Watershed Characterization or Other Planning Document (50)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Pick one case - Score 0, 50, 75 or 100

1B. People & Property

P1.1	Reduces Threat to Public Health & Safety (i.e. flooding, road closures)	3	0	15	↑ OR ↓	
P1.2	Reduces Threat to Property (public or private)	3	0	15		
P1.3	Number of Impacted Residents & Motorists or Impact to High Value Public Service Facility	2	0	10		
P1.4	Problem Frequency	2	0	10		
P1.5	Project Located in Area Tributary to Flooding Downstream	2	0	10		
P2.1	Beneficial Neighborhood or Business Impacts of Doing Project	1	0	5		
P2.2	Project Corrects Mobility or Transportation System Problem/Impacts	1	0	5		

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

LARGER SCORE OF CATEGORY R & P USED TO CALCULATE CATEGORY SCORE

2. WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 35%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on the degree to which the project provides water quality treatment or flow control (volume and peak flow mitigation) and includes factors such as the area treated, amount of impervious surface, upland land use, and degree to which water quality treatment or flow control standards can be met.

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	X score	Max	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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Q1.1	Total Area Treated/Storage or Project Size for Restoration Projects	3	0	15	
Q1.2	% Impervious Area Tributary to Facility	2	0	10	
Q1.3	Closed Conveyance (have greater pollutant discharge potential)	2	0	10	
Q1.4	Upland Land Use (C/Indust=5, Urban Residential=4, Residential=3, AG=2, Forestry =1)	2	0	10	
Q2.1	Degree to Which Treatment Proposed Will Meet or Exceed Current Standards for Contributing Area	3	0	15	
Q2.2	% of Water Quality Volume Treated (walk away if <35 to 50%)	3	0	15	
Q2.3	Pollutant Removal Effectiveness of Proposed BMPs (Vaults/Stormceptors=low, Bioretention=high)	2	0	10	
Q3.1	Degree to Which Project Will Control Peak Flows	3	0	15	
Q3.2	Degree to Which Project Will Control Volumes (100% infiltration =5)	2	0	10	
Q4	Overall Efficacy Addressing Concerns for Water Quality and Flow Control	2	0	10	

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

3. ENVIRONMENT, HABITAT & ECOLOGY

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 15%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on the degree to which other environmental benefits are provided by the project such as habitat enhancement, connectivity of open space, wetlands restoration, streambank protection measures, channel restoration, etc.

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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E1.1	Environmental Enhancement - Degree to Which Project Improves Existing Functions and Processes	3	0	15	
E1.2	Environmental Benefits - Creates Functions & Processes Where Little or None Exist	3	0	15	
E2.1	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Fish (Important small stream habitat)	3	0	15	
E2.2	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Other Species	2	0	10	
E2.3	Priority Habitats in Vicinity - Or May Serve an Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species	1	0	5	
E3.1	Forest, Native Vegetation and Soils Restoration of Disturbed Areas	3	0	15	
E3.2	Recr/Open Space/Connectivity (Will connect to adjacent existing habitat or connect disconnected landscapes)	2	0	10	

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

STEP 3

STEP 3 CONTINUED...	4. PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP				CATEGORY WEIGHT: 25%		NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS				
	This category scores projects based on other factors related to good stewardship including cost, public education, operations & maintenance, risk, funding availability, etc.				Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Wt x Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight	
	S1.1 Cost Per Treated Acre or Cost Per Restoration Acre (<\$5000 = 5; >\$75,000 = 0)				3	0	15				Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).
	S1.2 Total Cost to Stormwater Utility (<\$25,000 = 5; >400,000 = 0)				3	0	15				
	S1.3 Funding Sources (Leveraging ability), Partnership with Public Works or High Probability of Grant Funding				2	0	10				
	S2 Potential for Quick Implementation/Coincides with Planned Construction/Opportunity Lost if Action Not Taken.				2	0	10				
	S3 Low O&M Costs or Significant Reduction in O&M Costs				2	0	10				
	S4.1 Comprehensive Approach Which Promotes Interjurisdictional Solutions/Cooperation				1	0	5				
	S4.2 Supports a Partnership Effort with Regional or Conservation Organizations				1	0	5				
	S5.1 Demonstration Project and/or Opportunity for Public Education or Involvement				1	0	5				
S5.2 Community Visibility/Amenity/Aesthetics				1	0	5					
5. DISCRETIONARY RATING (Extra Credit - Adds to Project Score)				CATEGORY WEIGHT: 5%		NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS					
This category scores projects based on other factors not covered by previous categories that the evaluator believes warrant additional consideration and should be factored into the project score.				Score (0-5)	WT	WT x Score	Max Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight		
D1 Extra Points (up to 5) for Factors Not Accounted for in Above Criteria				n/a	n/a	5				Score on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=highest).	

STORMWATER UTILITY - CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM

Woodland Creek Estates Stormwater Retrofit

SUMMARY	THIS FORM SHOULD BE USED WITH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE THURSTON COUNTY STORMWATER UTILITY CAPITAL PROJECT RATING FORM INSTRUCTIONS AND WORKSHEETS DOCUMENT TO SCORE PROJECTS FOR PLACEMENT ON THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN.	Location: Woodland Creek Estates Subdivision West Side of Woodland Creek - North of I-5 SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 09, T18 R1W	PROJECT DESCRIPTION Repair existing conveyance system and seal drywells to prevent contaminated groundwater intrusion and discharge. Construct bioretention swales with under drains to treat runoff from residential subdivision. Swales to be located within existing drainage easement between developed lots. Swales discharge immediately adjacent to Woodland Creek in the Lacey UGA.
		12/17/2012	
	LOCATION RATING (1-5):	1- 1 = BEST; 5=WORST LOCATION	
	FEASIBILITY RATING (1-5):	3+ 1=HIGHEST; 5=LOWEST FEASIBILITY	
	PROJECT SCORE (0-100)	52.9 100 = HIGHEST	
	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST:	\$250,000	

NOTE: GREEN BOX = DATA INPUT X PINK BOX=CALCULATED VALUE X.X

Note: Skip Location Rating for High Priority Projects. See Step 3.

STEP 1	PROJECT LOCATION RATING (1 TO 5)							
	LOCATION CRITERIA - RATE CRITERIA 1 TO 5							
		Best			Worst			
		1	2	3	4	5	RANK	NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS
	L1.1 Urban Fringe Project	X					1-	1 = BEST, 5 WORST Assess each criteria and check applicable box. If not applicable, leave blank.
	L1.2 In Priority Watershed or Tributary to Sensitive Ecosystem or Protected Area.	X						
	L2.1 High Quality or Fish Bearing Receiving Water (Per WQ Stds/WDFW)	X						
	L2.2 Discharge to TMDL or 303(d) Listed Water or Shellfish Impact Area	X						
	L2.3 B-IBI Data Available Downstream	X						
	L3.1 Site Tributary to Small Stream. (Based on bank full width & shoreline criteria --, i.e.. <20cfs)			X			1-	Give Project a Score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors. Ranks 1 & 2 Move to Feasibility
	L3.2 Proximity to Waterbody (Direct discharge = 1 ---> remote=5)	X						
	L3.3 Location Along Stream (headwater=1 --> middle reach=3 --> mouth=5)			X				
L4.1 Well Head Protection (Mapped WHPA, Proximity to Well, Protected WS-MGSA) - blank if no infiltration					X			
L4.2 Observed Erosion or Flooding Problems Downstream					X			
L4.3 High ADT Roadway or High Use Site					X			
L5 Number of Projects Previously Completed in Vicinity (Balance projects throughout county)				X				

PROJECTS RATED HIGH (1, 2, 3?) FOR LOCATION MOVE TO STEP 2 - FEASIBILITY RATING

PREPARE FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS PRIOR TO RANKING PROJECT FOR FEASIBILITY								
STEP 2	PROJECT FEASIBILITY RATING (1 TO 5)							
	FEASIBILITY CRITERIA - RATE CRITERIA 1 TO 5							
		Best			Worst			
		1	2	3	4	5	RANK	NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS
	F1.1 Ease of Permitting & Number of Environmental Permits	X		X			3+	1 = BEST, 5 WORST Assess each criteria and check applicable box. If not applicable, leave blank.
	F1.2 Potential Utility or Site Constraints			X				
	F2.1 Parcel Ownership (Thurston County =1 ---> multiple private owners =5)		X					
	F2.2 Access for Construction and Maintenance			X				
	F3.1 Adjacent Landowner & Community Acceptance/Cooperation			X				
	F3.2 # of Parcels Involved			X			3+	Give Project a Score of 1 to 5 based on best overall judgment of all factors. Ranks 1 & 2 Move to Project Scoring
	F4.1 Project Impact on Site Uses & Operations			X				
	F4.2 Sufficiency of Space Given Setback Requirements, etc.				X			
F5.1 Existing Grading and Drainage Patterns Allow Gravity Flow		X						
F5.2 Drainage Infrastructure Can be Reasonably Modified		X						
F5.3 Level of Existing Treatment & Flow Control for Stormwater (none=1 ---> mostly meets current stds = 5)	X							

PROJECTS RATED HIGH (1, 2, 3?) FOR FEASIBILITY MOVE TO STEP 3 - PROJECT SCORING

PREPARE CONCEPT DESIGN REPORT PRIOR TO SCORING PROJECT

PROJECT SCORE (0-100 + 5 Extra Credit)

52.9

This is the sum of all 5 "Category Score x Category Weight" cells below.

1. HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS - (SKIP LOCATION RATING FOR THESE PROJECTS)

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 25%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on whether the project has been identified through a County or regional planning process and whether the project will solve a problem that impacts public health & safety or protects property (e.g. flooding, emergency accessibility, etc.).

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Poss.	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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1A. Regulatory Requirement or ID'd in Planning Document

R1	Project Supports Compliance with TMDL, Court Order or NPDES Permit (100)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
R2	WDFW, SPSSEG, Tribal or Other Outside Agency ID'd High Priority Project (75)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
R3	ID'd in Thurston County Basin Plan; Barriers List; Watershed Characterization or Other Planning Document (50)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100

Pick one case - Score 0, 50, 75 or 100

1B. People & Property

P1.1	Reduces Threat to Public Health & Safety (i.e. flooding, road closures)	3	3	9	15	↑ OR ↓	
P1.2	Reduces Threat to Property (public or private)	0	3	0	15		
P1.3	Number of Impacted Residents & Motorists or Impact to High Value Public Service Facility	2	2	4	10		
P1.4	Problem Frequency	5	2	10	10		
P1.5	Project Located in Area Tributary to Flooding Downstream	0	2	0	10		
P2.1	Beneficial Neighborhood or Business Impacts of Doing Project	2	1	2	5	35.7	25.0
P2.2	Project Corrects Mobility or Transportation System Problem/Impacts	0	1	0	5		

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

LARGER SCORE OF CATEGORY R & P USED TO CALCULATE CATEGORY SCORE

2. WATER QUALITY & QUANTITY

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 35%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on the degree to which the project provides water quality treatment or flow control (volume and peak flow mitigation) and includes factors such as the area treated, amount of impervious surface, upland land use, and degree to which water quality treatment or flow control standards can be met.

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	X score	Max	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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Q1.1	Total Area Treated/Storage or Project Size for Restoration Projects	5	3	15	15		
Q1.2	% Impervious Area Tributary to Facility	3.5	2	7	10		
Q1.3	Closed Conveyance (have greater pollutant discharge potential)	5	2	10	10		
Q1.4	Upland Land Use (C/Indust=5, Urban Residential=4, Residential=3, AG=2, Forestry =1)	3	2	6	10		
Q2.1	Degree to Which Treatment Proposed Will Meet or Exceed Current Standards for Contributing Area	3	3	9	15		
Q2.2	% of Water Quality Volume Treated (walk away if <35 to 50%)	2	3	6	15		
Q2.3	Pollutant Removal Effectiveness of Proposed BMPs (Vaults/Stormceptors=low, Bioretention=high)	4	2	8	10		
Q3.1	Degree to Which Project Will Control Peak Flows	1	3	3	15		
Q3.2	Degree to Which Project Will Control Volumes (100% infiltration =5)	0	2	0	10		
Q4	Overall Efficacy Addressing Concerns for Water Quality and Flow Control	2	2	4	10		

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

3. ENVIRONMENT, HABITAT & ECOLOGY

CATEGORY WEIGHT: 15%

NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS

This category scores projects based on the degree to which other environmental benefits are provided by the project such as habitat enhancement, connectivity of open space, wetlands restoration, streambank protection measures, channel restoration, etc.

Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight
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E1.1	Environmental Enhancement - Degree to Which Project Improves Existing Functions and Processes	1	3	3	15		
E1.2	Environmental Benefits - Creates Functions & Processes Where Little or None Exist	0	3	0	15		
E2.1	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Fish (Important small stream habitat)	0	3	0	15		
E2.2	Provides Habitat Enhancement for Other Species	1	2	2	10		
E2.3	Priority Habitats in Vicinity - Or May Serve an Endangered, Threatened or Candidate Species	0	1	0	5		
E3.1	Forest, Native Vegetation and Soils Restoration of Disturbed Areas	0	3	0	15		
E3.2	Recr/Open Space/Connectivity (Will connect to adjacent existing habitat or connect disconnected landscapes)	0	2	0	10		
				5.9	0.9		

Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).

STEP 3

STEP 3 CONTINUED...	4. PUBLIC STEWARDSHIP					CATEGORY WEIGHT: 25%		NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS				
	This category scores projects based on other factors related to good stewardship including cost, public education, operations & maintenance, risk, funding availability, etc.					Score (0-5)	WT (1-3)	WT x Score	Max Wt x Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight	
	S1.1 Cost Per Treated Acre or Cost Per Restoration Acre (<\$5000 = 5; >\$75,000 = 0)					2	3	6	15			Score each criteria on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=BEST). Multiply score times weight (1-3) for each criteria. The sum of each WT x Score for all criteria divided by the maximum possible WT x Score for all criteria multiplied by 100 gives the Category Score (0 - 100).
	S1.2 Total Cost to Stormwater Utility (<\$25,000 = 5; >400,000 = 0)					1	3	3	15			
	S1.3 Funding Sources (Leveraging ability), Partnership with Public Works or High Probability of Grant Funding					1	2	2	10			
	S2 Potential for Quick Implementation/Coincides with Planned Construction/Opportunity Lost if Action Not Taken.					2	2	4	10			
	S3 Low O&M Costs or Significant Reduction in O&M Costs					2	2	4	10			
	S4.1 Comprehensive Approach Which Promotes Interjurisdictional Solutions/Cooperation					1	1	1	5			
	S4.2 Supports a Partnership Effort with Regional or Conservation Organizations					0	1	0	5			
	S5.1 Demonstration Project and/or Opportunity for Public Education or Involvement					1	1	1	5			
	S5.2 Community Visibility/Amenity/Aesthetics					2	1	2	5			
5. DISCRETIONARY RATING (Extra Credit - Adds to Project Score)					CATEGORY WEIGHT: 5%		NOTES & INSTRUCTIONS					
This category scores projects based on other factors not covered by previous categories that the evaluator believes warrant additional consideration and should be factored into the project score.					Score (0-5)	WT	WT x Score	Max Score	Category Score (0-100)	Cat Score x Cat Weight		
D1 Extra Points (up to 5) for Factors Not Accounted for in Above Criteria					0	n/a	n/a	5	0	0.0	Score on a scale of 0 to 5 (5=highest).	