



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Addendum to Funding Guidelines

SFY 2012-2013 Water Quality Financial Assistance Guidelines

Centennial Clean Water Program

Clean Water Act Section 319 Program

*Washington State Water Pollution Control
Revolving Fund Program*

September 1, 2011
Publication no. 11-10-063

Publication and Contact Information

This report is available on the Department of Ecology's website at www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1110063.html

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Addendum to Funding Guidelines

SFY 2012-2013 Water Quality Financial Assistance Guidelines

*by
the Water Quality Program's
Financial Management Section*

Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

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Addendum Overview

This Addendum includes changes and additions to the *Funding Guidelines, SFY 2012-2013 Water Quality Financial Assistance Guidelines* (publication #10-10-049). The following information is provided as a supplement to the above mentioned publication.

Many of the changes in this document reflect the rulemaking process undertaken by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) in 2011 to incorporate provisions in the 2011 federal appropriation for the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (Revolving Fund).

Significant changes to the Funding Guidelines include:

- Creating the ability to provide forgivable principal loans in the Revolving Fund Program.
- Establishing a funding category in the Revolving Fund program for green project reserves.
- Establishing a funding category in the Revolving Fund program for pre-construction projects.
- Revising the allocation of funds in the Revolving Fund program between project categories to include green project reserves and pre-construction categories.
- Setting a minimum score on the financial assistance application in order to receive funding.
- Removing the provision for hardship funding for stormwater projects.
- Establishing guidelines for preparing an Application Level Pre-design Report for stormwater infrastructure projects.
- Requiring investment grade audits for all wastewater treatment plant construction projects.

How Much Funding is Available?

Prior funding levels

During the application period for each fiscal year, the exact amount of funding available for each program is unknown. Funding levels will not be known until federal appropriations are made and the State Legislature passes its capital budget for the coming year. For example, the applications for the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013 are due on November 3, 2011, but the State Legislature does not pass its budget until the spring of 2012.

Table 1 below shows the level of funding for the previous four years.

Revolving Fund

The funding level for the Revolving Fund program for each fiscal year is based on federal appropriations for a capitalization grant, state legislative appropriations, and repayments of past loans, interest on investments, and de-obligated funds. The SFY 2012 Revolving Fund funding level was approximately \$88.47 million, with \$25.68 million from the federal capitalization grant and \$5.14 million from the state match for the capitalization grant.

There are several proposals in Congress to significantly reduce or end federal capitalization of the Revolving Fund. If any of these proposals are passed by Congress, SFY 2013 funding levels for the Revolving Fund could be significantly reduced.

Centennial

The funding levels for Centennial funds for each fiscal year are based on splitting the 2011-13 biennial budget appropriation in half and making these competitive funds available for each annual funding cycle. Funding levels in the second half of the biennium are subject to legislative modifications to the budget that may occur during the 2012 Legislative session in which the SFY 2013 funding decisions are made.

Spokane County/City receives an annually extended payment grant of \$5,000,000 from the Centennial program. The extended payment grant is a long-term funding commitment for their septic tank elimination program which runs through the year 2015.

The 2011-13 biennial Capital Budget provided the Centennial program with \$34.1 million for the biennium. The Centennial allocation includes \$8.14 million in provisos for four projects to be funded in SFY 2012.

The total competitive funding available through Centennial for each year of the biennium is \$7.98 million after funds are allotted for the Spokane County and City of Spokane extended payment grant and Legislative provisos.

Section 319

The Section 319 program is funded with federal appropriation through the Environmental Protection Agency. Funding for the Section 319 program has remained relatively unchanged for the past four years. The Section 319 program is facing the same proposals in Congress to significantly reduce or end federal funding as is the Revolving Fund program. If any of these proposals are passed by Congress, SFY 2013 funding levels for the Section 319 program could be significantly reduced.

Table 1 – Prior Funding Levels and Projected SFY 2013

FUNDING CATEGORY	2009-2011 Biennial State Budget		2011-2013 Biennial State Budget	
	SFY 2010	SFY 2011	SFY 2012	SFY 2013
Total Funds Available	\$ 140.2 M	\$ 108.5 M	\$ 111.57 M	\$ 107.96 M
Total Centennial Funds (state funds)	\$ 15 M	\$ 15 M	\$ 21.12 M	\$ 12.98 M
Less Spokane County/City Extended Payment Grant	\$(5.0) M	\$(5.0) M	\$(5.0) M	\$(5.0) M
Less Legislative Provisos			\$8.14 M	
Competitive Centennial Grants	\$ 10 M	\$ 10 M	\$ 7.98 M	\$ 7.98 M
Hardship Facilities	\$ 6.7 M	\$ 6 M	\$5.32 M	\$5.32 M
Nonpoint Activities	\$ 3.3 M	\$ 2 M	\$2.66 M	\$2.66 M
Stormwater		\$ 1 M		
On-site Septic System		\$ 1 M		
Total Revolving Funds (federal/state funds)	\$ 58 M	\$ 87.4 M	\$ 88.47 M	\$ 74.00 M
80% to Facility Loans	\$ 46.4 M	\$ 64.3 M	\$ 70.03 M ¹	
75% to Facility Loans				\$65.90 M
5% to Preconstruction Loans				\$4.39 M
20% to Nonpoint Activity Loans	\$ 11.6 M	\$ 16 M	\$ 11.03 M ²	\$17.57 M
Green Project Reserves		\$ 7 M	\$ 5.14 M	\$ 5.14 M
Hardship Forgivable Principal		\$ 14.1 M	\$ 2.28 M	\$ 2.28 M
Section 319 Nonpoint Activity Funds (federal funds)	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 1.98 M	\$ 1.98 M
Stormwater Retrofit Low Impact Development Funds (state funds)		\$ 4.3 M		
American Recovery & Reinvestment Act Funds (federal funds)	\$ 65.4 M			

¹ Figure is greater than 80% due to lack of demand for nonpoint source activity projects.

² Figure is less than 20% due to lack of demand for nonpoint source activity projects.

Funding categories within the Revolving Fund

Pre-construction Category

A new funding category for pre-construction projects is added to the Revolving Fund Program. Applicants with a population of 25,000 or less and a Median Household Income (MHI) below the state MHI are eligible for funding under the pre-construction category. Applicants with a

population of 25,000 or less and a MHI below 80 percent of the state MHI may receive up to 50 percent of their eligible costs in forgivable principal loans subject to funding limits for pre-construction projects and forgivable principal.

Eligible pre-construction projects included facility planning, facility design, rate studies, sewer use ordinance, and value engineering.

Ecology uses MHI estimates provided by the American Community Survey (ACS) to determine eligibility for the pre-construction category. MHI data for cities, towns, and census designated places are released by ACS on an annual basis on December 1st of each year.

Ecology will use the most current population estimates from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) to determine eligibility for the pre-construction category. If a population estimate is not available from OFM, Ecology may use the most current estimates available from ACS.

Applicants with a population greater than 25,000, or below 25,000 with an MHI at or above the state MHI, can still apply for pre-construction projects in the facilities category.

Revolving fund allocation

The funds available in the Revolving Fund program are allocated to four categories; Green Project Reserves (GPR), Pre-construction, Facilities, and Nonpoint Source Activities. GPR funding is equal to 25 percent of the capitalization grant received from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for that funding cycle. After subtracting the GPR amount from the available Revolving Fund moneys, the remaining moneys are allocated to the remaining categories as follows:

- Pre-construction 5%
- Facilities 75%
- Nonpoint Source Activities 20%

In addition to the four categories mentioned above, an amount equal to at least nine percent of the capitalization grant must be provided as forgivable principal loans. Subsidy in the form of forgivable principal loans may be offered for eligible applicants for facility hardship projects, pre-construction projects, and GPR projects or GPR project elements.

Funding ceilings and match requirements

The combined ceiling amount for wastewater treatment facility hardship funding from Centennial grants and Revolving Fund forgivable principal loans is \$5 million.

The ceiling amount for total Revolving Fund forgivable principal and Centennial grant funding for an application that qualifies for both wastewater facility hardship funding and green project reserves funding is the combined ceiling amount of both hardship and green project reserves categories.

Stormwater Hardship

Hardship funding for stormwater projects is no longer provided. References to hardship funding for stormwater projects have been removed from Table 2, Funding Ceiling and Match Requirements.

Pre-construction projects

The ceiling amount for pre-construction projects is 20 percent of the available funding in the pre-construction category. Pre-construction projects may be eligible for up to 50 percent of the eligible project costs in forgivable principal loans.

Green Project Reserves projects

Green Project Reserves projects may be eligible for up to 25 percent of the eligible project costs in forgivable principal loans.

Table 2 – Funding Ceilings and Match Requirements

Program Project Type	Funding Type	Funding Ceiling	Match
Revolving Fund			
Pre-construction	Loan	20% of Available Funding in Category	0%
	Forgivable Principal ¹	50% of Eligible Project Costs ⁵	0%
Wastewater Facility	Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category	0%
Wastewater Facility - Hardship	Forgivable Principal ¹ or Subsidized Loan	\$5 Million in Forgivable Principal; 50% of Available Funding in Category for Subsidized Loan ²	0%
Nonpoint Source Activities	Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category	0%
On-site Sewage System	Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category	0%
On-site Sewage System - Hardship	Subsidized Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category	0%
Stormwater	Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category	0%
Green Project Reserves	Loan	50% of Available Funding in Category ²	0%
	Forgivable Principal ¹	25% of Eligible Project Costs ²	0%
Centennial			
Wastewater Facility	Loan	\$5 Million	0%
Wastewater Facility - Hardship	Grant	\$5 Million	0%
Nonpoint Source Activities	Loan	\$500,000	0%
	Grant	\$250,000 with any combination of In-kind or cash match \$500,000 with cash match	25%
Stormwater Activities (jurisdictions not covered by a permit)	Loan	\$500,000	0%
	Grant	\$250,000 with any combination of In-kind or cash match \$500,000 with cash match	25%
On-site Sewage System ³	Grant	\$500,000 with cash match	50%
Section 319			
Nonpoint Source Activities	Grant	\$250,000 with any combination of In-kind or cash match \$500,000 with cash match	25%

¹ Must take Revolving Fund loan with Forgivable Principal loan.

² Total combined funding for Revolving Fund Loan and Forgivable Principal Loan is 50% of funding available in category.

³ Must have matching funds in loan or other funding and commit to implement a repair/replacement loan program.

⁴ Limited to education and outreach, monitoring, establishing a stormwater utility, or identification and mapping of pollution sources.

⁵ Total combined funding for Revolving Fund Loan and Forgivable Principal Loan is 20% of funding available in category.

Hardship consideration

Ecology may offer a combination of hardship grants, forgivable principal loans, or subsidized loans for facility construction, and on-site septic repair and replacement local loan fund.

Wastewater treatment facility projects

Order of distributing hardship funding

If Ecology determines that financial hardship exists, it may structure an offer that includes a combination of Centennial grant, Revolving Fund forgivable principal loan, and subsidized loan terms. Ecology will offer Centennial grant funds to the highest ranking eligible hardship applicants first. Once Centennial grant funds have been exhausted, Ecology will offer available Revolving Fund forgivable principal loans to remaining eligible hardship applicants until forgivable principal funds are exhausted.

Applicants offered forgivable principal loans must also accept a Revolving Fund loan (standard or subsidized loan). Applicants offered a Centennial grant do not have to accept a Revolving Fund loan if offered.

Existing Residential Need

Hardship subsidy is based on the amount of existing residential need served by a project at the time of application. Previously, hardship funding was based on 110 percent of existing residential need at the time of application.

Stormwater projects

This section has been removed from the Funding Guidelines to reflect changes in Chapter 173-98 WAC, Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and Chapter 173-95A WAC, Uses and Limitations of the Centennial Clean Water Program. Hardship funding for stormwater projects is no longer provided at this time.

Stormwater projects that qualify for Green Project Reserves funding may receive up to 25 percent of eligible project costs as forgivable principal loans.

Median household income

Data source

The decennial census no longer provides median household income (MHI) data, which is used in determining eligibility for hardship assistance. In past funding cycles, Ecology updated the decennial census MHI figures on an annual basis for communities in Washington by using the consumer price index for urban areas (CPI-U).

The U.S. Census Bureau now provides MHI data through the American Community Survey (ACS). Community profiles, including MHI estimates, are scheduled to be released on an annual basis. Ecology will no longer need to update the MHI estimates using the CPI-U because of the annual release of ACS data.

MHI estimates for cities, towns, and census designated places (CDP) are included in the five-year data series produced by ACS. Appendix L, Median Household Income Table, contains 2009 ACS MHI estimates from the 2005-2009 five-year data series. The 2009 MHI estimates are provided for reference only. 2006-2010 ACS five-year MHI estimates are scheduled for release in December 2011 and will be used in calculating financial hardship eligibility for the SFY 2013 financial hardship applications.

MHI surveys

If an applicant disputes the MHI estimate used by Ecology, the applicant may conduct a scientific survey to determine the MHI for the project area. If an applicant chooses to conduct a MHI survey, they must adhere to the Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC) *Income Survey Guide*. Ecology will use the survey results for hardship determination for the applicant until new MHI estimates are produced by ACS. A copy of the IACC Income Survey Guide can be found at:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding/cycles/2013/index.html>

Partial funding of projects

If a hardship eligible project is only offered partial funding due to availability of funding, the project may be placed at the top of the priority funding list for the next funding cycle. The applicant must be able to demonstrate that the project can be completed within the allowable funding timeframe in order to be placed on the priority funding list for the next funding cycle.

What Type of Projects are Funded?

Nonpoint source activity projects

Project duration

For the State fiscal Year 2013 funding cycle, nonpoint source activities projects funded with Section 319 and Centennial moneys must be completed by March 31, 2016.

Best management practices projects

The definition for best management practices has been changed to better match the definition in Chapter 173-98 WAC, *Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund*, and Chapter 173-95A WAC, *Uses and Limitations of Centennial Clean Water Funds*.

“Best management practices (BMPs) are defined as physical, structural, and/or managerial practices approved by the department that, when used singularly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharges structural or non-structural method(s), recommended through a planning process, that have a demonstrated success for addressing or preventing water quality degradation.”

Riparian/wetland restoration planning and implementation

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has a number of good nonpoint source activity related reference documents, including a Stream Habitat Restoration Guidelines. Copies of the documents can be found at: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/planning/ahg/>

Stormwater projects

Hardship Eligibility

The sentence below has been removed from the Funding Guidelines to reflect changes in Chapter 173-98 WAC, *Uses and Limitations of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund*, and Chapter 173-95A WAC, *Uses and Limitations of Centennial Clean Water Funds*. Hardship funding for stormwater projects is no longer provided at this time.

“Ecology may provide loans or grants to eligible applicants for stormwater related projects. Non-permitted activities are grant and loan eligible. NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit required activities are loan eligible only. Eligible local governments may apply for financial hardship consideration for a stormwater-related project. Refer to page 11 for stormwater hardship criteria.”

How do I Apply?

The funding cycle

The funding cycle covered by this Addendum is for the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013. The SFY 2013 application cycle begins on September 1, 2011. Applications are available on September 1, 2011, and must be delivered to Ecology's head quarters office in Lacey November 4, 2011. Ecology receives applications in the fall of 2011 prior to the State Legislature taking action in the spring of 2012 on the SFY 2012 Supplemental State budget.

Before the application period opens, Ecology posts information explaining the application process and sends out a public notice about the application period and corresponding application workshops. Ecology will hold application workshops in September at four locations around the state. Ecology will hold the SFY 2013 application workshops in Everett, Ellensburg, Lacey, and Spokane. The following figure illustrates the estimated timeline for the funding cycle steps for SFY 2013.

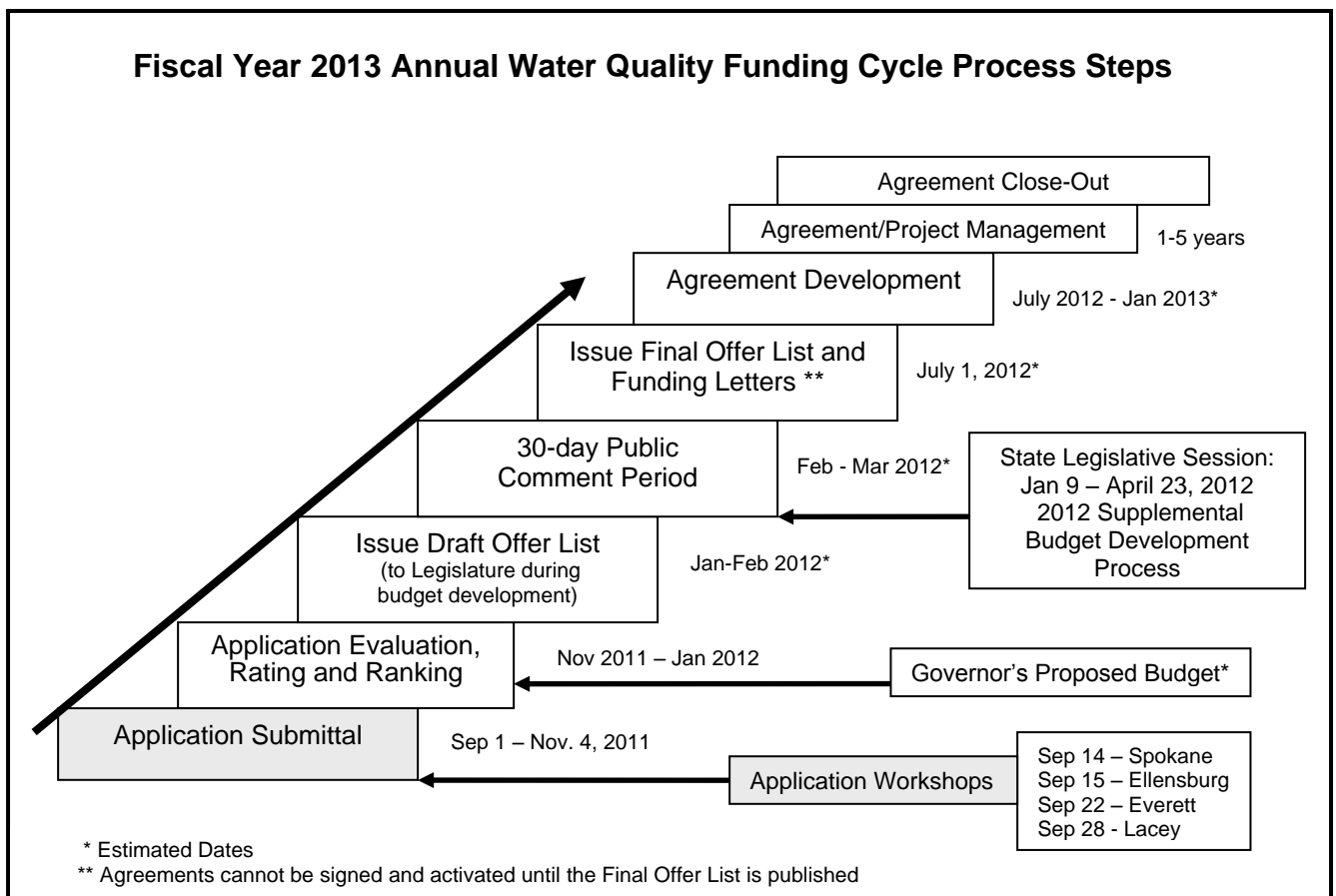


Figure 1 – The Funding Cycle

How to apply

Evaluation process

A requirement for a minimum score on the application has been added to the evaluation process to help insure that available funding goes to project proposals that demonstrate a water quality benefit.

An applicant must receive a score of 125 points or higher on Part 2, Question 3 Water Quality and Public Health improvements, of the Financial Assistance Application in order to be eligible for funding. An applicant must also receive a combined score of 600 points or higher on the Financial Assistance Application in order to be eligible for funding.

Application requirements

Applicants with facilities projects will need to complete certain prerequisites and be in compliance with state environmental and Growth Management laws in order to be able to apply for funding assistance.

Planning requirements

Applicants that propose facilities projects must proceed according to a systematic method known as the Step Process. Funding for one Step does not guarantee funding for subsequent Steps. The Step Process consists of three steps.

- Step One (planning) involves preparing a site-specific facilities plan that identifies the cost-effective alternatives for addressing a water pollution control problem.
- Step Two (design) involves preparing plans and specifications for use in construction.
- Step Three (construction) is the actual building of the facilities based on the approved design.

Ecology must approve the facility plan before the applicant can apply for Step Two funding. Ecology must also approve the plans and specifications before the applicant can apply for Step Three funding. The applicant must provide a copy of Ecology's signed approval letter with their application.

Design and construction (Steps Two and Three) can be combined into one application in certain cases and are called Step Four projects. To qualify for Step Four, the project must be \$5 million or less and the applicant must be able to demonstrate that they can complete the design and have it approved within one year of the funding agreement.

Application level pre-design reports for stormwater projects

The following guidelines will help you prepare an Application Level Pre-design Report for stormwater infrastructure. These reports are necessary to obtain Ecology funding for stormwater construction projects. Stormwater infrastructure Application Level Pre-design Reports give

Ecology an opportunity to review and comment on the technical merits and cost effectiveness of projects, ensuring that Ecology's funds are used only for high quality projects.

Application Level Pre-design Reports for stormwater infrastructure are not permit requirements, but are prerequisites for applying for construction funding from Ecology. Lack of a detailed Application Level pre-design report will automatically exclude an applicant from review and scoring by Ecology.

Required Elements

The Application Level pre-design report must be sufficiently complete so that Ecology can fully understand the project. A fully thought out project will score higher than one with limited information. For stormwater projects, the following elements must be addressed in the Application Level Pre-design Reports:

- The designer and their qualifications including professional licenses, experience, and relationship with applicant. Include contact information for the designer.
- A project description that includes a location map and a topographical map of the drainage area overlain with project elements (buildings, swales, erosion control structures, etc.).
- The characteristics of the stormwater, including pollutant load and the land use in the area where the flow originates.
- The design water quality and flow control flow rates for the project and a discussion of why the proposed flows are appropriate.
- If the project is a retrofit, provide a discussion of how the proposed level of water quality treatment and flow control compare with the new and redevelopment standards.
- A discussion of the alternative projects evaluated and the reasons they are unacceptable.
- The basic design data for the proposed project.
- An estimate of the cost of the proposed project compared to the alternatives considered.
- For infiltration sites, a discussion of the site suitability for the proposed project
 - Discussion of soil suitability to the site and depth to ground water if known.
 - Discussion of site characteristics that would likely yield a suitable site. Include the plan for further investigation that will be carried out in the design phase.

SERP requirements for facilities projects

Any facility design or construction project applying for Revolving Fund financing must complete the State Environmental Review Process (SERP) prior to submitting the application for funding. This includes wastewater, stormwater, reclaimed water, combined sewer, and large on-site systems.

Any facility planning project using Revolving Fund financing must include SERP review as part of the scope of work in the loan agreement.

The review completed in accordance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is Washington State's environmental review process. A basic overview of SEPA is available at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html>. SEPA applies to decisions made by

every state and local agency, including state agencies, counties, cities, ports, and special districts. The SEPA lead agency is responsible for identifying and evaluating the potential adverse environmental impacts of a proposal. This evaluation is documented and sent to other agencies and the public for review and comment. Every facility construction project is subject to SEPA review regardless of how the project is financed.

SEPA provides an excellent framework for considering the environmental consequences of a project and provides a familiar, well understood method for citizens in Washington State to provide their input. However; SEPA alone does not meet all the federal requirements that projects using Revolving Fund financing are required to meet. Several elements must be added.

1. SEPA documentation.
2. Cost effectiveness analysis.
3. Public participation including a public meeting, the name of the publication where the public comment and public meeting information was published, date of the publication, dates comments, all comments (oral and written), and how the comments were addressed.
4. Review and concurrence by Ecology.

If another federal agency (e.g. Rural Development or the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]) has completed a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of the project, that review can be used to satisfy SERP requirements. Applicants who have completed the NEPA process should also adopt the federal environmental review documents according to Part 6 of SEPA rules.

In addition to SERP review (which is required prior to application), applicants receiving Revolving Fund funding for a wastewater construction project must comply with all applicable federal cross cutters. Ecology recommends that applicants coordinate cross cutter review with the overall SERP review for the project.

Any wastewater facility construction project offered Revolving Fund financing must comply with all federal cross cutters before Ecology can sign a financial assistance agreement for the project. This includes wastewater treatment, wastewater collection, reclaimed water, infiltration and inflow correction, and combined sewer projects.

Many cross cutters affect how a project is implemented, bid, or managed. These requirements are detailed in the loan agreement and are implemented in the construction contract by including the Ecology specification inserts into the bid package.

Loan applicants/recipients will prepare a cross cutter report that documents their actions in regard to each federal cross cutter. When complete, the applicant/recipient will submit the report to the regional project manager for review. All cross cutters need to be approved by the federal and state resource agencies before the loan agreement for construction projects may be signed.

The **Clean Air Act** establishes air quality standards. This cross cutter applies to projects located in nonattainment areas (areas out of compliance with the standards) or maintenance areas (areas

that have come back into compliance). Compliance may require estimating the air pollution emissions associated with your project.

The **Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)** protects the nation's coastal areas. This cross cutter applies to any project located in a county adjacent to the Puget Sound, the Pacific Ocean, or the Lower Columbia River Estuary. Compliance requires receiving CZMA concurrence from Ecology.

The **Endangered Species Act** identifies and protects species at risk of extinction. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located near any endangered species or their critical habitat. Because so many of Washington's rivers are habitat for endangered salmonoid species, this cross cutter applies many water quality projects. Compliance may require receiving formal concurrence after consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The **Farmland Protection Policy Act** protects the nation's productive farmland. This cross cutter may apply if your project converts farmland to another purpose. Compliance may require consultation with the US Soil Conservation Service.

Floodplain Management Executive Orders are a series of presidential executive orders that protect floodplain function and protect federally funded projects from flood damage. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located in the 100-year floodplain. Compliance may require consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Environmental Justice seeks to protect minority, low-income and tribal communities that may experience disproportionate environmental or human health impacts caused by project activity. The National Historic Preservation Act protects archeological and cultural resources and historic structures. This cross cutter may apply if your project modifies a building older than 50 years old, or if your project involves any amount of excavation.

The **Safe Drinking Water Act** protects sole source drinking water aquifers. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located on a sole source aquifer. Compliance may require consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency.

The **Sustainable Fisheries Act** protects habitat for commercially valuable fish species. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located near essential fish habitat. Compliance may require consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Wetland Protection Executive Orders protect the nation's wetlands. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located near any wetlands. Compliance may require consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

The **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act** protects the free flowing character of designated rivers. This cross cutter may apply if your project is located in the river basin of a wild and scenic river. Compliance may require consultation with the US Forest Service.

Historic and cultural resources

Appendix N provides guidance for nonpoint source activities grant Recipients with projects funded by Ecology’s Centennial Program and Section 319 Program to meet Executive Order 05-05 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requirements for BMPs implementation.

Loan repayment requirements

A rate study and an adopted fee ordinance are required for all applicants that receive Revolving Fund loans offers for facility construction. The rate study must include the proposed facility and must have been conducted no earlier from the date of application. The fee ordinance must be based on the rate study and be adequate to fund all annual financial obligations for the entity, including operation and maintenance costs, repair and replacement costs, and annual debt service including required reserve accounts.

Interim refinance

All applicants for interim refinance must comply with Davis-Bacon Act requirements for the entire project from the initial date of construction. Davis-Bacon Act requirements for the entire project also include those portions of the project that are not being funded by Ecology.

Financial capacity assessment

All Revolving Fund loan recipients will be required to provide financial information to Ecology prior to signing a loan agreement. The information will be used as part of a financial capability assessment to evaluate if the recipient has the financial resources to assume the proposed loan.

What Happens if I am Offered a Loan or Grant?

Investment-grade audit

Funding recipients with wastewater treatment facilities projects may be required to conduct an investment-grade audit (IGA). A condition in the state’s 2011-13 biennial Capital Budget requires Ecology to add a contract condition for IGAs for Centennial grants and Revolving Fund loans.

House Bill 1497 of the 62nd legislature, Sec. 3024.and Sec. 3025 For the Department of Ecology reads:

“For projects involving repair, replacement, or improvement of a wastewater treatment plant or other public works facility for which an investment grade audit is obtainable, the department of ecology must require as a contract condition that the project sponsor undertake an investment grade audit. The project sponsor may finance the costs of the audit as part of its centennial clean water program grant/ water pollution control revolving fund program loan”.

A publication from the Washington State Department of General Administration, *Energy Savings Performance Contracting*, may serve as a general reference guide for recipients required to conduct IGAs. The publication is located at:

<http://www.ga.wa.gov/EAS/epc/ESPCGuidelines.pdf>

Appendices

Appendix A. Acronyms, Abbreviations, and Contractions

Acronym, Abbreviation, or Contraction	Full Name
ACS	American Community Survey
CDP	Census Designated Place
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas
IACC	Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council
IGA	Investment-grade Audit

Appendix D. Best Management Practices (BMP) Eligibility Matrix

The introductory text to this appendix has been revised. The matrix has not been modified.

Introduction

Best management practices (BMP) that address or correct water quality degradation through facility or activity focused projects may be funded using Ecology's Water Quality Program financial assistance. The implementation of BMPs refers to the use of established approaches or practices to address these water quality problems.

BMPs are defined as physical, structural, and/or managerial practices approved by the department that, when used singularly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollutant discharges.

Projects such as agricultural BMPs on property owned by Washington State and federal governments are largely ineligible, regardless of the eligibility of the applicant. However, in recognition of the complexity of watersheds and the benefits of cooperative efforts, Ecology can provide financial assistance to an eligible public body to participate with other state and federal agencies in comprehensive watershed planning and large scale monitoring programs that extend substantially beyond federal and state lands.

The three major funding programs that Ecology's Water Quality Program administers (Centennial, Section 319, and Revolving Fund) originate from federal or state funds, which are used to address water quality problems on publicly owned lands or lands with public access.

Eligible BMPs require:

- Recommendation through a multi-agency watershed management planning process.
- Signed landowner agreements where implementation occurs on private property.
- Ecology approval and agricultural BMPs must be applied in the appropriate combination.
- Compliance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions (loans only).
- Public benefits through improved water quality.
- Emphasis on the most critical areas and structural and non-structural practices that, if properly managed, will provide the greatest protection or improvement in water quality.

Ecology limits its financial assistance to public bodies. However, the public body that receives a grant or a loan can provide financial assistance to a private landowner.

BMPs implemented on private property are limited to:

- Riparian zone restoration and livestock exclusion fence construction.

- No-till seeding methods where sedimentation and erosion affect water quality in streams and rivers.
- Livestock feeding practices where activity from livestock is contributing to fecal coli form and sedimentation problems in the riparian area or stream.
- Off-stream watering where livestock exclusion fencing is installed.

Agricultural BMPs must comply with applicable Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) construction standards. If NRCS construction standards are not available, the BMP must be designed by a licensed engineer and approved by Ecology.

Appendix G. Financial Hardship Analysis Form

An electronic copy of the SFY 2013 Water Quality Financial Hardship Analysis Form is available at:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/funding/cycles/2013/index.html>

Appendix H. 2009 Median Household Income Table

This table contains estimated Median Household Incomes (MHI) for Cities, Towns, Census Designated Places (CDP), and Tribal Reservations in Washington State. The 2009 MHI estimates are from the five-year data series produced by the American Community Survey (ACS) for the time period 2005-2009.

The 2009 MHI estimates are provided for reference only. 2010 ACS five-year MHI estimates are scheduled for release in December 2011 and will be used for calculating financial hardship eligibility for the SFY 2013 applications.

* Indicates that data is not available from American Community Survey for 2009. Estimate shown is derived from 2000 Census and 2009 Washington State Office of Financial Management data.

Data Source: American Community Survey 2009 five-year 2005-2009 estimates.

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Aberdeen city	\$ 38,068	\$ 761.36	\$ 63.45
Aberdeen Gardens CDP	\$ 46,346	\$ 926.92	\$ 77.24
Acme CDP	\$ 34,931	\$ 698.62	\$ 58.22
Ahtanum CDP	\$ 52,731	\$ 1,054.62	\$ 87.89
Airway Heights city	\$ 40,649	\$ 812.98	\$ 67.75
Albion town	\$ 49,417	\$ 988.34	\$ 82.36
Alderwood Manor CDP	\$ 74,936	\$ 1,498.72	\$ 124.89
Alger CDP	\$ 125,104	\$ 2,502.08	\$ 208.51
Algona city	\$ 58,125	\$ 1,162.50	\$ 96.88
Allyn-Grapeview CDP	\$ 65,669	\$ 1,313.38	\$ 109.45
Almira town	\$ 42,000	\$ 840.00	\$ 70.00
Amboy CDP	\$ 80,682	\$ 1,613.64	\$ 134.47
Ames Lake CDP	\$ 109,722	\$ 2,194.44	\$ 182.87
Anacortes city	\$ 57,288	\$ 1,145.76	\$ 95.48
Arlington city	\$ 54,632	\$ 1,092.64	\$ 91.05
Arlington Heights CDP	\$ 65,682	\$ 1,313.64	\$ 109.47
Artondale CDP	\$ 86,261	\$ 1,725.22	\$ 143.77
Ashford CDP	\$ 35,204	\$ 704.08	\$ 58.67
Asotin city	\$ 51,250	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 85.42
Auburn city	\$ 54,616	\$ 1,092.32	\$ 91.03
Ault Field CDP	\$ 28,681	\$ 573.62	\$ 47.80
Bainbridge Island city	\$ 91,280	\$ 1,825.60	\$ 152.13
Bangor Trident Base CDP	\$ 39,218	\$ 784.36	\$ 65.36
Banks Lake South CDP	\$ 36,250	\$ 725.00	\$ 60.42
Barberton CDP	\$ 75,721	\$ 1,514.42	\$ 126.20
Baring CDP	\$ 37,031	\$ 740.62	\$ 61.72
Basin City CDP	\$ 29,578	\$ 591.56	\$ 49.30

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Battle Ground city	\$ 61,161	\$ 1,223.22	\$ 101.94
Bay Center CDP	\$ 37,656	\$ 753.12	\$ 62.76
Bay View CDP	\$ 51,563	\$ 1,031.26	\$ 85.94
Beaux Arts Village town	\$ 106,250	\$ 2,125.00	\$ 177.08
Bell Hill CDP	\$ 79,531	\$ 1,590.62	\$ 132.55
Bellevue city	\$ 80,350	\$ 1,607.00	\$ 133.92
Bellingham city	\$ 37,031	\$ 740.62	\$ 61.72
Benton City city	\$ 44,947	\$ 898.94	\$ 74.91
Bickleton CDP	\$ 40,000	\$ 800.00	\$ 66.67
Big Lake CDP	\$ 78,917	\$ 1,578.34	\$ 131.53
Bingen city	\$ 38,015	\$ 760.30	\$ 63.36
Birch Bay CDP	\$ 49,301	\$ 986.02	\$ 82.17
Black Diamond city	\$ 84,257	\$ 1,685.14	\$ 140.43
Blaine city	\$ 52,917	\$ 1,058.34	\$ 88.20
Blyn CDP	\$ 16,921	\$ 338.42	\$ 28.20
Bonney Lake city	\$ 76,205	\$ 1,524.10	\$ 127.01
Bothell city	\$ 66,510	\$ 1,330.20	\$ 110.85
Brady CDP	\$ 48,750	\$ 975.00	\$ 81.25
Bremerton city	\$ 38,060	\$ 761.20	\$ 63.43
Brewster city	\$ 26,985	\$ 539.70	\$ 44.98
Bridgeport city	\$ 30,655	\$ 613.10	\$ 51.09
Brier city	\$ 91,842	\$ 1,836.84	\$ 153.07
Brinnon CDP	\$ 28,047	\$ 560.94	\$ 46.75
Brush Prairie CDP	\$ 60,781	\$ 1,215.62	\$ 101.30
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP	\$ 57,124	\$ 1,142.48	\$ 95.21
Buckley city	\$ 57,885	\$ 1,157.70	\$ 96.48
Bucoda town	\$ 54,531	\$ 1,090.62	\$ 90.89
Burbank CDP	\$ 57,571	\$ 1,151.42	\$ 95.95
Burien city	\$ 51,846	\$ 1,036.92	\$ 86.41
Burlington city	\$ 47,831	\$ 956.62	\$ 79.72
Camano CDP	\$ 62,594	\$ 1,251.88	\$ 104.32
Camas city	\$ 75,063	\$ 1,501.26	\$ 125.11
Carbonado town	\$ 79,531	\$ 1,590.62	\$ 132.55
Carlsborg CDP	\$ 29,057	\$ 581.14	\$ 48.43
Carnation city	\$ 74,643	\$ 1,492.86	\$ 124.41
Carson CDP	\$ 47,731	\$ 954.62	\$ 79.55
Cascade Valley CDP	\$ 46,458	\$ 929.16	\$ 77.43
Cascade-Fairwood CDP	\$ 70,032	\$ 1,400.64	\$ 116.72
Cashmere city	\$ 40,861	\$ 817.22	\$ 68.10
Castle Rock city	\$ 45,326	\$ 906.52	\$ 75.54
Cathan CDP	\$ 56,389	\$ 1,127.78	\$ 93.98
Cathcart CDP	\$ 107,554	\$ 2,151.08	\$ 179.26
Cathlamet town	\$ 35,109	\$ 702.18	\$ 58.52
Centerville CDP	\$ 54,167	\$ 1,083.34	\$ 90.28
Central Park CDP	\$ 49,870	\$ 997.40	\$ 83.12
Centralia city	\$ 35,064	\$ 701.28	\$ 58.44

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Chehalis city	\$ 44,045	\$ 880.90	\$ 73.41
Chehalis Reservation	\$ 36,591	\$ 731.82	\$ 60.99
Chehalis Village CDP	\$ 43,750	\$ 875.00	\$ 72.92
Chelan city	\$ 50,190	\$ 1,003.80	\$ 83.65
Cheney city	\$ 26,645	\$ 532.90	\$ 44.41
Cherry Grove CDP	\$ 60,526	\$ 1,210.52	\$ 100.88
Chewelah city	\$ 25,739	\$ 514.78	\$ 42.90
Chinook CDP	\$ 36,250	\$ 725.00	\$ 60.42
Clarkston city	\$ 27,230	\$ 544.60	\$ 45.38
Clarkston Heights-Vineland CDP	\$ 55,673	\$ 1,113.46	\$ 92.79
Cle Elum city	\$ 36,250	\$ 725.00	\$ 60.42
Clear Lake CDP	\$ 57,530	\$ 1,150.60	\$ 95.88
Clinton CDP	\$ 90,263	\$ 1,805.26	\$ 150.44
Clyde Hill city	\$ 192,000	\$ 3,840.00	\$ 320.00
Cohasset Beach CDP	\$ 23,813	\$ 476.26	\$ 39.69
Colfax city	\$ 39,926	\$ 798.52	\$ 66.54
College Place city	\$ 40,207	\$ 804.14	\$ 67.01
Colton town	\$ 78,438	\$ 1,568.76	\$ 130.73
Colville city	\$ 32,075	\$ 641.50	\$ 53.46
Colville Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	\$ 36,904	\$ 738.08	\$ 61.51
Conconully town	\$ 46,447	\$ 928.94	\$ 77.41
Concrete town	\$ 28,167	\$ 563.34	\$ 46.95
Connell city	\$ 49,476	\$ 989.52	\$ 82.46
Conway CDP	\$ 24,063	\$ 481.26	\$ 40.11
Copalis Beach CDP	\$ 49,219	\$ 984.38	\$ 82.03
Cosmopolis city	\$ 42,446	\$ 848.92	\$ 70.74
Cottage Lake CDP	\$ 130,447	\$ 2,608.94	\$ 217.41
Coulee City town	\$ 37,750	\$ 755.00	\$ 62.92
Coulee Dam town	\$ 52,969	\$ 1,059.38	\$ 88.28
Country Homes CDP	\$ 40,815	\$ 816.30	\$ 68.03
Coupeville town	\$ 36,667	\$ 733.34	\$ 61.11
Covington city	\$ 81,838	\$ 1,636.76	\$ 136.40
Creston town	\$ 31,500	\$ 630.00	\$ 52.50
Cusick town	\$ 21,058	\$ 421.16	\$ 35.10
Custer CDP	\$ 33,448	\$ 668.96	\$ 55.75
Dallesport CDP	\$ 40,950	\$ 819.00	\$ 68.25
Darrington town	\$ 39,000	\$ 780.00	\$ 65.00
Davenport city	\$ 39,779	\$ 795.58	\$ 66.30
Dayton city	\$ 39,476	\$ 789.52	\$ 65.79
Deer Park city	\$ 37,155	\$ 743.10	\$ 61.93
Deming CDP	\$ 31,653	\$ 633.06	\$ 52.76
Des Moines city	\$ 59,319	\$ 1,186.38	\$ 98.87
Desert Aire CDP	\$ 42,946	\$ 858.92	\$ 71.58
Dixie CDP	\$ 43,250	\$ 865.00	\$ 72.08
Dollar Corner CDP	\$ 74,167	\$ 1,483.34	\$ 123.61
DuPont city	\$ 80,435	\$ 1,608.70	\$ 134.06

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Duvall city	\$ 114,460	\$ 2,289.20	\$ 190.77
East Cathlamet CDP	\$ 38,469	\$ 769.38	\$ 64.12
East Hill-Meridian CDP	\$ 69,230	\$ 1,384.60	\$ 115.38
East Port Orchard CDP	\$ 51,692	\$ 1,033.84	\$ 86.15
East Renton Highlands CDP	\$ 81,828	\$ 1,636.56	\$ 136.38
East Wenatchee city	\$ 45,211	\$ 904.22	\$ 75.35
Eastgate CDP	\$ 79,493	\$ 1,589.86	\$ 132.49
Easton CDP	\$ 62,361	\$ 1,247.22	\$ 103.94
Eatonville town	\$ 53,828	\$ 1,076.56	\$ 89.71
Echo Lake CDP	\$ 101,705	\$ 2,034.10	\$ 169.51
Edgewood city	\$ 80,754	\$ 1,615.08	\$ 134.59
Edison CDP	\$ 99,653	\$ 1,993.06	\$ 166.09
Edmonds city	\$ 67,018	\$ 1,340.36	\$ 111.70
Elbe CDP *	\$ 17,269	\$ 345.38	\$ 28.78
Electric City	\$ 37,750	\$ 755.00	\$ 62.92
Elk Plain CDP	\$ 65,808	\$ 1,316.16	\$ 109.68
Ellensburg city	\$ 24,388	\$ 487.76	\$ 40.65
Elma city	\$ 37,190	\$ 743.80	\$ 61.98
Elmer City town	\$ 49,145	\$ 982.90	\$ 81.91
Endicott town	\$ 31,250	\$ 625.00	\$ 52.08
Entiat city	\$ 47,904	\$ 958.08	\$ 79.84
Enumclaw city	\$ 52,594	\$ 1,051.88	\$ 87.66
Ephrata city	\$ 36,223	\$ 724.46	\$ 60.37
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake CDP	\$ 57,981	\$ 1,159.62	\$ 96.64
Eschbach CDP	\$ 26,579	\$ 531.58	\$ 44.30
Esperance CDP	\$ 64,103	\$ 1,282.06	\$ 106.84
Everett city	\$ 47,091	\$ 941.82	\$ 78.49
Everson city	\$ 45,709	\$ 914.18	\$ 76.18
Fairchild AFB CDP	\$ 45,625	\$ 912.50	\$ 76.04
Fairfield town	\$ 36,875	\$ 737.50	\$ 61.46
Fairwood CDP	\$ 72,648	\$ 1,452.96	\$ 121.08
Fall City CDP	\$ 81,184	\$ 1,623.68	\$ 135.31
Farmington town	\$ 53,750	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 89.58
Federal Way city	\$ 56,980	\$ 1,139.60	\$ 94.97
Felida CDP	\$ 95,436	\$ 1,908.72	\$ 159.06
Ferndale city	\$ 56,281	\$ 1,125.62	\$ 93.80
Fife city	\$ 50,039	\$ 1,000.78	\$ 83.40
Finley CDP	\$ 57,419	\$ 1,148.38	\$ 95.70
Fircrest city	\$ 64,702	\$ 1,294.04	\$ 107.84
Five Corners CDP	\$ 59,879	\$ 1,197.58	\$ 99.80
Fords Prairie CDP	\$ 37,056	\$ 741.12	\$ 61.76
Forks city	\$ 38,289	\$ 765.78	\$ 63.82
Fort Lewis CDP	\$ 38,062	\$ 761.24	\$ 63.44
Fox Island CDP	\$ 93,382	\$ 1,867.64	\$ 155.64
Frederickson CDP	\$ 66,921	\$ 1,338.42	\$ 111.54
Freeland CDP	\$ 53,684	\$ 1,073.68	\$ 89.47

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Friday Harbor town	\$ 33,819	\$ 676.38	\$ 56.37
Garfield town	\$ 42,750	\$ 855.00	\$ 71.25
Garrett CDP	\$ 58,319	\$ 1,166.38	\$ 97.20
Geneva CDP	\$ 79,531	\$ 1,590.62	\$ 132.55
George city	\$ 38,700	\$ 774.00	\$ 64.50
Gig Harbor city	\$ 58,041	\$ 1,160.82	\$ 96.74
Glacier CDP *	\$ 12,997	\$ 259.94	\$ 21.66
Gleed CDP	\$ 55,566	\$ 1,111.32	\$ 92.61
Gold Bar city	\$ 55,652	\$ 1,113.04	\$ 92.75
Goldendale city	\$ 26,866	\$ 537.32	\$ 44.78
Graham CDP	\$ 69,984	\$ 1,399.68	\$ 116.64
Grand Coulee city	\$ 27,188	\$ 543.76	\$ 45.31
Grand Mound CDP	\$ 43,259	\$ 865.18	\$ 72.10
Grandview city	\$ 37,005	\$ 740.10	\$ 61.68
Granger city	\$ 31,799	\$ 635.98	\$ 53.00
Granite Falls city	\$ 57,059	\$ 1,141.18	\$ 95.10
Grayland CDP	\$ 41,369	\$ 827.38	\$ 68.95
Greenwater CDP	\$ 14,875	\$ 297.50	\$ 24.79
Hamilton town	\$ 41,786	\$ 835.72	\$ 69.64
Harrah town	\$ 42,292	\$ 845.84	\$ 70.49
Harrington city	\$ 40,500	\$ 810.00	\$ 67.50
Hartline town	\$ 33,750	\$ 675.00	\$ 56.25
Hatton town	\$ 14,250	\$ 285.00	\$ 23.75
Hazel Dell North CDP	\$ 54,966	\$ 1,099.32	\$ 91.61
Hazel Dell South CDP	\$ 42,743	\$ 854.86	\$ 71.24
Highland CDP	\$ 50,192	\$ 1,003.84	\$ 83.65
Hobart CDP	\$ 93,945	\$ 1,878.90	\$ 156.58
Hockinson CDP	\$ 79,940	\$ 1,598.80	\$ 133.23
Hoh Indian Reservation	\$ 32,188	\$ 643.76	\$ 53.65
Hoquiam city	\$ 31,815	\$ 636.30	\$ 53.03
Humptulips CDP	\$ 29,583	\$ 591.66	\$ 49.31
Hunts Point town	\$ 197,500	\$ 3,950.00	\$ 329.17
Ilwaco city	\$ 43,500	\$ 870.00	\$ 72.50
Inchelium CDP	\$ 28,750	\$ 575.00	\$ 47.92
Index town	\$ 14,576	\$ 291.52	\$ 24.29
Indianola CDP	\$ 69,306	\$ 1,386.12	\$ 115.51
Inglewood-Finn Hill CDP	\$ 90,658	\$ 1,813.16	\$ 151.10
lone town	\$ 50,050	\$ 1,001.00	\$ 83.42
Issaquah city	\$ 81,966	\$ 1,639.32	\$ 136.61
Jamestown S'Klallam Res. & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 51,250	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 85.42
John Sam Lake CDP	\$ 70,750	\$ 1,415.00	\$ 117.92
Jordan Road-Canyon Creek CDP	\$ 64,712	\$ 1,294.24	\$ 107.85
Junction City CDP *	\$ 39,342	\$ 786.84	\$ 65.57
Kahlotus city	\$ 27,083	\$ 541.66	\$ 45.14
Kalama city	\$ 45,909	\$ 918.18	\$ 76.52
Kalispel Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 50,313	\$ 1,006.26	\$ 83.86

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Kelso city	\$ 38,255	\$ 765.10	\$ 63.76
Kendall CDP	\$ 41,736	\$ 834.72	\$ 69.56
Kenmore city	\$ 79,371	\$ 1,587.42	\$ 132.29
Kennewick city	\$ 48,234	\$ 964.68	\$ 80.39
Kent city	\$ 53,570	\$ 1,071.40	\$ 89.28
Kettle Falls city	\$ 32,333	\$ 646.66	\$ 53.89
Kingsgate CDP	\$ 70,409	\$ 1,408.18	\$ 117.35
Kingston CDP	\$ 44,680	\$ 893.60	\$ 74.47
Kirkland city	\$ 78,328	\$ 1,566.56	\$ 130.55
Kittitas city	\$ 42,724	\$ 854.48	\$ 71.21
Klickitat CDP	\$ 44,559	\$ 891.18	\$ 74.27
Krupp town	\$ 19,583	\$ 391.66	\$ 32.64
La Center city	\$ 70,500	\$ 1,410.00	\$ 117.50
La Conner town	\$ 40,938	\$ 818.76	\$ 68.23
Lacey city	\$ 53,692	\$ 1,073.84	\$ 89.49
LaCrosse town	\$ 30,536	\$ 610.72	\$ 50.89
Lake Bosworth CDP	\$ 53,421	\$ 1,068.42	\$ 89.04
Lake Cavanaugh CDP	\$ 105,179	\$ 2,103.58	\$ 175.30
Lake Forest Park city	\$ 93,032	\$ 1,860.64	\$ 155.05
Lake Goodwin CDP	\$ 69,301	\$ 1,386.02	\$ 115.50
Lake Ketchum CDP	\$ 78,750	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 131.25
Lake Marcel-Stillwater CDP	\$ 100,966	\$ 2,019.32	\$ 168.28
Lake McMurray CDP	\$ 80,292	\$ 1,605.84	\$ 133.82
Lake Morton-Berrydale CDP	\$ 93,137	\$ 1,862.74	\$ 155.23
Lake Roesiger CDP	\$ 90,909	\$ 1,818.18	\$ 151.52
Lake Shore CDP	\$ 75,825	\$ 1,516.50	\$ 126.38
Lake Stevens city	\$ 71,893	\$ 1,437.86	\$ 119.82
Lakeland North CDP	\$ 75,111	\$ 1,502.22	\$ 125.19
Lakeland South CDP	\$ 70,585	\$ 1,411.70	\$ 117.64
Lakeview CDP	\$ 31,726	\$ 634.52	\$ 52.88
Lakewood city	\$ 42,446	\$ 848.92	\$ 70.74
Lamont town	\$ 47,656	\$ 953.12	\$ 79.43
Langley city	\$ 43,333	\$ 866.66	\$ 72.22
Latah town	\$ 37,500	\$ 750.00	\$ 62.50
Leavenworth city	\$ 47,167	\$ 943.34	\$ 78.61
Lebam CDP	\$ 34,167	\$ 683.34	\$ 56.95
Lewisville CDP	\$ 93,250	\$ 1,865.00	\$ 155.42
Liberty Lake city	\$ 76,138	\$ 1,522.76	\$ 126.90
Lind town	\$ 38,578	\$ 771.56	\$ 64.30
Lochsloy CDP	\$ 77,344	\$ 1,546.88	\$ 128.91
Long Beach city	\$ 31,121	\$ 622.42	\$ 51.87
Longview city	\$ 38,963	\$ 779.26	\$ 64.94
Longview Heights CDP	\$ 57,396	\$ 1,147.92	\$ 95.66
Lower Elwha Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 15,625	\$ 312.50	\$ 26.04
Lummi Reservation	\$ 49,167	\$ 983.34	\$ 81.95
Lyle CDP	\$ 28,214	\$ 564.28	\$ 47.02

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Lyman town	\$ 31,739	\$ 634.78	\$ 52.90
Lynden city	\$ 49,162	\$ 983.24	\$ 81.94
Lynnwood city	\$ 46,280	\$ 925.60	\$ 77.13
Mabton city	\$ 34,615	\$ 692.30	\$ 57.69
Machias CDP	\$ 56,667	\$ 1,133.34	\$ 94.45
Makah Indian Reservation	\$ 28,992	\$ 579.84	\$ 48.32
Malden town	\$ 19,038	\$ 380.76	\$ 31.73
Malone-Porter CDP	\$ 47,941	\$ 958.82	\$ 79.90
Maltby CDP	\$ 99,524	\$ 1,990.48	\$ 165.87
Manchester CDP	\$ 60,456	\$ 1,209.12	\$ 100.76
Mansfield town	\$ 19,808	\$ 396.16	\$ 33.01
Maple Falls CDP	\$ 58,935	\$ 1,178.70	\$ 98.23
Maple Heights-Lake Desire CDP	\$ 108,390	\$ 2,167.80	\$ 180.65
Maple Valley city	\$ 86,657	\$ 1,733.14	\$ 144.43
Marblemount CDP	\$ 41,384	\$ 827.68	\$ 68.97
Marcus town	\$ 36,667	\$ 733.34	\$ 61.11
Marietta-Alderwood CDP	\$ 42,914	\$ 858.28	\$ 71.52
Markham CDP	\$ 24,453	\$ 489.06	\$ 40.76
Marrowstone CDP	\$ 51,250	\$ 1,025.00	\$ 85.42
Martha Lake CDP	\$ 79,925	\$ 1,598.50	\$ 133.21
Maryhill CDP	\$ 90,192	\$ 1,803.84	\$ 150.32
Marysville city	\$ 54,637	\$ 1,092.74	\$ 91.06
Mattawa town	\$ 34,563	\$ 691.26	\$ 57.61
May Creek CDP	\$ 51,420	\$ 1,028.40	\$ 85.70
McChord AFB CDP	\$ 41,913	\$ 838.26	\$ 69.86
McCleary city	\$ 45,163	\$ 903.26	\$ 75.27
Meadow Glade CDP	\$ 94,135	\$ 1,882.70	\$ 156.89
Medical Lake city	\$ 54,803	\$ 1,096.06	\$ 91.34
Medina city	\$ 169,196	\$ 3,383.92	\$ 281.99
Mercer Island city	\$ 118,017	\$ 2,360.34	\$ 196.70
Mesa city	\$ 27,083	\$ 541.66	\$ 45.14
Metaline Falls town	\$ 21,250	\$ 425.00	\$ 35.42
Metaline town	\$ 31,111	\$ 622.22	\$ 51.85
Midland CDP	\$ 47,677	\$ 953.54	\$ 79.46
Mill Creek city	\$ 84,779	\$ 1,695.58	\$ 141.30
Mill Plain CDP	\$ 82,566	\$ 1,651.32	\$ 137.61
Millwood town	\$ 49,097	\$ 981.94	\$ 81.83
Milton city	\$ 56,645	\$ 1,132.90	\$ 94.41
Minnehaha CDP	\$ 51,081	\$ 1,021.62	\$ 85.14
Mirrormont CDP	\$ 103,466	\$ 2,069.32	\$ 172.44
Moclips CDP	\$ 35,602	\$ 712.04	\$ 59.34
Monroe city	\$ 64,652	\$ 1,293.04	\$ 107.75
Montesano city	\$ 44,329	\$ 886.58	\$ 73.88
Morton city	\$ 35,469	\$ 709.38	\$ 59.12
Moses Lake city	\$ 43,211	\$ 864.22	\$ 72.02
Moses Lake North CDP	\$ 30,667	\$ 613.34	\$ 51.11

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Mossyrock city	\$ 21,250	\$ 425.00	\$ 35.42
Mount Vernon city	\$ 45,878	\$ 917.56	\$ 76.46
Mount Vista CDP	\$ 73,364	\$ 1,467.28	\$ 122.27
Mountlake Terrace city	\$ 52,371	\$ 1,047.42	\$ 87.29
Moxee city	\$ 51,888	\$ 1,037.76	\$ 86.48
Muckleshoot Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 48,063	\$ 961.26	\$ 80.11
Mukilteo city	\$ 90,724	\$ 1,814.48	\$ 151.21
Naches town	\$ 37,917	\$ 758.34	\$ 63.20
Napavine city	\$ 49,605	\$ 992.10	\$ 82.68
Naselle CDP	\$ 47,955	\$ 959.10	\$ 79.93
Navy Yard City CDP	\$ 46,250	\$ 925.00	\$ 77.08
Neah Bay CDP	\$ 31,250	\$ 625.00	\$ 52.08
Neilton CDP	\$ 44,271	\$ 885.42	\$ 73.79
Nespelem Community CDP	\$ 52,083	\$ 1,041.66	\$ 86.81
Nespelem town	\$ 55,500	\$ 1,110.00	\$ 92.50
Newcastle city	\$ 96,989	\$ 1,939.78	\$ 161.65
Newport city	\$ 23,008	\$ 460.16	\$ 38.35
Nisqually Indian Community CDP	\$ 45,724	\$ 914.48	\$ 76.21
Nisqually Reservation	\$ 45,724	\$ 914.48	\$ 76.21
Nooksack city	\$ 52,569	\$ 1,051.38	\$ 87.62
Nooksack Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 60,536	\$ 1,210.72	\$ 100.89
Normandy Park city	\$ 80,511	\$ 1,610.22	\$ 134.19
North Bend city	\$ 81,410	\$ 1,628.20	\$ 135.68
North Bonneville city	\$ 38,621	\$ 772.42	\$ 64.37
North Creek CDP	\$ 84,306	\$ 1,686.12	\$ 140.51
North Marysville CDP	\$ 70,314	\$ 1,406.28	\$ 117.19
North Omak CDP *	\$ 38,229	\$ 764.58	\$ 63.72
North Stanwood CDP	\$ 32,083	\$ 641.66	\$ 53.47
North Sultan CDP	\$ 63,080	\$ 1,261.60	\$ 105.13
North Yelm CDP	\$ 46,156	\$ 923.12	\$ 76.93
Northport town	\$ 33,558	\$ 671.16	\$ 55.93
Northwest Snohomish CDP	\$ 66,190	\$ 1,323.80	\$ 110.32
Oak Harbor city	\$ 46,355	\$ 927.10	\$ 77.26
Oakesdale town	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 83.33
Oakville city	\$ 41,500	\$ 830.00	\$ 69.17
Ocean City CDP	\$ 25,536	\$ 510.72	\$ 42.56
Ocean Park CDP	\$ 33,125	\$ 662.50	\$ 55.21
Ocean Shores city	\$ 42,214	\$ 844.28	\$ 70.36
Odessa town	\$ 31,471	\$ 629.42	\$ 52.45
Okanogan city	\$ 38,413	\$ 768.26	\$ 64.02
Olympia city	\$ 51,435	\$ 1,028.70	\$ 85.73
Omak city	\$ 30,223	\$ 604.46	\$ 50.37
Orchards CDP	\$ 63,487	\$ 1,269.74	\$ 105.81
Oroville city	\$ 24,158	\$ 483.16	\$ 40.26
Orting city	\$ 66,860	\$ 1,337.20	\$ 111.43
Oso CDP	\$ 40,926	\$ 818.52	\$ 68.21

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Othello city	\$ 34,496	\$ 689.92	\$ 57.49
Otis Orchards-East Farms CDP	\$ 60,099	\$ 1,201.98	\$ 100.17
Oyehut-Hogans Corner CDP	\$ 35,179	\$ 703.58	\$ 58.63
Pacific city	\$ 49,009	\$ 980.18	\$ 81.68
Paine Field-Lake Stickney CDP	\$ 48,448	\$ 968.96	\$ 80.75
Palouse city	\$ 42,277	\$ 845.54	\$ 70.46
Parkland CDP	\$ 45,350	\$ 907.00	\$ 75.58
Parkwood CDP	\$ 51,565	\$ 1,031.30	\$ 85.94
Pasco city	\$ 43,413	\$ 868.26	\$ 72.36
Pateros city	\$ 31,750	\$ 635.00	\$ 52.92
Pe Ell town	\$ 34,583	\$ 691.66	\$ 57.64
Peaceful Valley CDP	\$ 38,371	\$ 767.42	\$ 63.95
Picnic Point-North Lynnwood CDP	\$ 64,099	\$ 1,281.98	\$ 106.83
Pomeroy city	\$ 32,417	\$ 648.34	\$ 54.03
Port Angeles city	\$ 41,460	\$ 829.20	\$ 69.10
Port Angeles East CDP	\$ 45,909	\$ 918.18	\$ 76.52
Port Gamble Reservation	\$ 39,375	\$ 787.50	\$ 65.63
Port Hadlock-Irondale CDP	\$ 35,913	\$ 718.26	\$ 59.86
Port Ludlow CDP	\$ 62,609	\$ 1,252.18	\$ 104.35
Port Madison Reservation	\$ 64,518	\$ 1,290.36	\$ 107.53
Port Orchard city	\$ 44,006	\$ 880.12	\$ 73.34
Port Townsend city	\$ 40,224	\$ 804.48	\$ 67.04
Poulsbo city	\$ 53,625	\$ 1,072.50	\$ 89.38
Prairie Ridge CDP	\$ 66,509	\$ 1,330.18	\$ 110.85
Prescott city	\$ 38,438	\$ 768.76	\$ 64.06
Priest Point CDP	\$ 65,625	\$ 1,312.50	\$ 109.38
Prosser city	\$ 38,320	\$ 766.40	\$ 63.87
Pullman city	\$ 21,856	\$ 437.12	\$ 36.43
Puyallup city	\$ 56,572	\$ 1,131.44	\$ 94.29
Puyallup Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 62,921	\$ 1,258.42	\$ 104.87
Quilcene CDP	\$ 36,250	\$ 725.00	\$ 60.42
Quileute Reservation	\$ 32,500	\$ 650.00	\$ 54.17
Quinault Reservation	\$ 47,991	\$ 959.82	\$ 79.99
Quincy city	\$ 40,844	\$ 816.88	\$ 68.07
Rainier city	\$ 53,939	\$ 1,078.78	\$ 89.90
Ravensdale CDP	\$ 95,385	\$ 1,907.70	\$ 158.98
Raymond city	\$ 28,727	\$ 574.54	\$ 47.88
Reardan town	\$ 36,292	\$ 725.84	\$ 60.49
Redmond city	\$ 87,194	\$ 1,743.88	\$ 145.32
Renton city	\$ 57,435	\$ 1,148.70	\$ 95.73
Republic city	\$ 33,935	\$ 678.70	\$ 56.56
Richland city	\$ 62,196	\$ 1,243.92	\$ 103.66
Ridgefield city	\$ 69,392	\$ 1,387.84	\$ 115.65
Ritzville city	\$ 40,652	\$ 813.04	\$ 67.75
River Road CDP	\$ 54,474	\$ 1,089.48	\$ 90.79
Riverbend CDP	\$ 102,969	\$ 2,059.38	\$ 171.62

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Riverside town	\$ 39,625	\$ 792.50	\$ 66.04
Riverton-Boulevard Park CDP	\$ 42,311	\$ 846.22	\$ 70.52
Rochester CDP	\$ 60,203	\$ 1,204.06	\$ 100.34
Rock Island city	\$ 36,454	\$ 729.08	\$ 60.76
Rockford town	\$ 51,607	\$ 1,032.14	\$ 86.01
Rockport CDP	\$ 36,959	\$ 739.18	\$ 61.60
Ronald CDP	\$ 33,152	\$ 663.04	\$ 55.25
Roosevelt CDP	\$ 49,375	\$ 987.50	\$ 82.29
Rosalia town	\$ 31,250	\$ 625.00	\$ 52.08
Roslyn city	\$ 56,417	\$ 1,128.34	\$ 94.03
Roy city	\$ 50,972	\$ 1,019.44	\$ 84.95
Royal City	\$ 25,858	\$ 517.16	\$ 43.10
Ruston town	\$ 67,500	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 112.50
Salmon Creek CDP	\$ 68,667	\$ 1,373.34	\$ 114.45
Samish TDSA	\$ 55,614	\$ 1,112.28	\$ 92.69
Sammamish city	\$ 129,583	\$ 2,591.66	\$ 215.97
Satsop CDP	\$ 53,077	\$ 1,061.54	\$ 88.46
Satus CDP	\$ 53,750	\$ 1,075.00	\$ 89.58
Sauk-Suiattle Reservation	\$ 69,500	\$ 1,390.00	\$ 115.83
SeaTac city	\$ 45,595	\$ 911.90	\$ 75.99
Seattle city	\$ 58,990	\$ 1,179.80	\$ 98.32
Seattle Hill-Silver Firs CDP	\$ 94,565	\$ 1,891.30	\$ 157.61
Sedro-Woolley city	\$ 49,313	\$ 986.26	\$ 82.19
Selah city	\$ 47,733	\$ 954.66	\$ 79.56
Sequim city	\$ 31,826	\$ 636.52	\$ 53.04
Shaker Church CDP	\$ 53,125	\$ 1,062.50	\$ 88.54
Shelton city	\$ 30,963	\$ 619.26	\$ 51.61
Shoalwater Bay Indian Res. & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 43,333	\$ 866.66	\$ 72.22
Shoreline city	\$ 65,389	\$ 1,307.78	\$ 108.98
Silvana CDP *	\$ 40,624	\$ 812.48	\$ 67.71
Silverdale CDP	\$ 58,002	\$ 1,160.04	\$ 96.67
Skokomish CDP	\$ 27,841	\$ 556.82	\$ 46.40
Skokomish Reservation	\$ 32,639	\$ 652.78	\$ 54.40
Skykomish town	\$ 24,583	\$ 491.66	\$ 40.97
Snohomish city	\$ 54,243	\$ 1,084.86	\$ 90.41
Snoqualmie city	\$ 120,438	\$ 2,408.76	\$ 200.73
Snoqualmie Pass CDP	\$ 42,344	\$ 846.88	\$ 70.57
Snoqualmie Reservation	Data	Not	Available
Soap Lake city	\$ 26,167	\$ 523.34	\$ 43.61
South Bend city	\$ 38,125	\$ 762.50	\$ 63.54
South Cle Elum town	\$ 48,462	\$ 969.24	\$ 80.77
South Hill CDP	\$ 76,492	\$ 1,529.84	\$ 127.49
South Prairie town	\$ 59,844	\$ 1,196.88	\$ 99.74
South Wenatchee CDP	\$ 37,404	\$ 748.08	\$ 62.34
Spanaway CDP	\$ 59,770	\$ 1,195.40	\$ 99.62
Spangle city	\$ 28,750	\$ 575.00	\$ 47.92

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Spokane city	\$ 39,306	\$ 786.12	\$ 65.51
Spokane Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 34,492	\$ 689.84	\$ 57.49
Spokane Valley city	\$ 44,248	\$ 884.96	\$ 73.75
Sprague city	\$ 45,587	\$ 911.74	\$ 75.98
Springdale town	\$ 27,679	\$ 553.58	\$ 46.13
Squaxin Island Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 23,859	\$ 477.18	\$ 39.77
St. John town	\$ 32,313	\$ 646.26	\$ 53.86
Stanwood city	\$ 56,281	\$ 1,125.62	\$ 93.80
Starbuck town	\$ 23,333	\$ 466.66	\$ 38.89
Startup CDP	\$ 49,954	\$ 999.08	\$ 83.26
Steilacoom town	\$ 62,163	\$ 1,243.26	\$ 103.61
Stevenson city	\$ 35,000	\$ 700.00	\$ 58.33
Stillaguamish Reservation & Off-Res. Trust Land	\$ 121,071	\$ 2,421.42	\$ 201.79
Stimson Crossing CDP	\$ 79,375	\$ 1,587.50	\$ 132.29
Sudden Valley CDP	\$ 59,356	\$ 1,187.12	\$ 98.93
Sultan city	\$ 67,315	\$ 1,346.30	\$ 112.19
Sumas city	\$ 36,326	\$ 726.52	\$ 60.54
Summit CDP	\$ 68,491	\$ 1,369.82	\$ 114.15
Summitview CDP	\$ 72,443	\$ 1,448.86	\$ 120.74
Sumner city	\$ 52,160	\$ 1,043.20	\$ 86.93
Sunnyside city	\$ 34,327	\$ 686.54	\$ 57.21
Sunnyslope CDP	\$ 83,493	\$ 1,669.86	\$ 139.16
Suquamish CDP	\$ 59,679	\$ 1,193.58	\$ 99.47
Swinomish Reservation	\$ 58,720	\$ 1,174.40	\$ 97.87
Tacoma city	\$ 46,645	\$ 932.90	\$ 77.74
Taholah CDP	\$ 49,821	\$ 996.42	\$ 83.04
Tanglewilde-Thompson Place CDP	\$ 53,542	\$ 1,070.84	\$ 89.24
Tanner CDP	\$ 108,472	\$ 2,169.44	\$ 180.79
Tekoa city	\$ 29,659	\$ 593.18	\$ 49.43
Tenino city	\$ 40,972	\$ 819.44	\$ 68.29
Terrace Heights CDP	\$ 53,563	\$ 1,071.26	\$ 89.27
Thorp CDP	\$ 65,750	\$ 1,315.00	\$ 109.58
Three Lakes CDP	\$ 84,325	\$ 1,686.50	\$ 140.54
Tieton town	\$ 29,750	\$ 595.00	\$ 49.58
Tokeland CDP	\$ 51,500	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 85.83
Toledo city	\$ 37,917	\$ 758.34	\$ 63.20
Tonasket city	\$ 18,384	\$ 367.68	\$ 30.64
Toppenish city	\$ 29,855	\$ 597.10	\$ 49.76
Touchet CDP	\$ 46,667	\$ 933.34	\$ 77.78
Town and Country CDP	\$ 48,486	\$ 969.72	\$ 80.81
Tracyton CDP	\$ 61,118	\$ 1,222.36	\$ 101.86
Trout Lake CDP	\$ 43,661	\$ 873.22	\$ 72.77
Tukwila city	\$ 44,162	\$ 883.24	\$ 73.60
Tulalip Bay CDP	\$ 54,615	\$ 1,092.30	\$ 91.03
Tulalip Reservation	\$ 60,959	\$ 1,219.18	\$ 101.60
Tumwater city	\$ 55,765	\$ 1,115.30	\$ 92.94

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Twisp town	\$ 22,165	\$ 443.30	\$ 36.94
Union Gap city	\$ 35,086	\$ 701.72	\$ 58.48
Union Hill-Novelt Hill CDP	\$ 119,660	\$ 2,393.20	\$ 199.43
Uniontown town	\$ 41,389	\$ 827.78	\$ 68.98
University Place city	\$ 52,936	\$ 1,058.72	\$ 88.23
Upper Skagit Reservation	\$ 22,500	\$ 450.00	\$ 37.50
Vader city	\$ 41,964	\$ 839.28	\$ 69.94
Vancouver city	\$ 47,950	\$ 959.00	\$ 79.92
Vantage CDP *	\$ 33,089	\$ 661.78	\$ 55.15
Vashon CDP	\$ 79,446	\$ 1,588.92	\$ 132.41
Venersborg CDP	\$ 87,422	\$ 1,748.44	\$ 145.70
Verlot CDP	\$ 63,438	\$ 1,268.76	\$ 105.73
Waitsburg city	\$ 45,357	\$ 907.14	\$ 75.60
Walla Walla city	\$ 38,208	\$ 764.16	\$ 63.68
Walla Walla East CDP	\$ 63,036	\$ 1,260.72	\$ 105.06
Waller CDP	\$ 55,836	\$ 1,116.72	\$ 93.06
Wallula CDP	\$ 45,179	\$ 903.58	\$ 75.30
Walnut Grove CDP	\$ 54,828	\$ 1,096.56	\$ 91.38
Wapato city	\$ 25,325	\$ 506.50	\$ 42.21
Warden city	\$ 30,083	\$ 601.66	\$ 50.14
Warm Beach CDP	\$ 83,523	\$ 1,670.46	\$ 139.21
Washougal city	\$ 60,876	\$ 1,217.52	\$ 101.46
Washtucna town	\$ 32,750	\$ 655.00	\$ 54.58
Waterville town	\$ 40,461	\$ 809.22	\$ 67.44
Waverly town	\$ 67,917	\$ 1,358.34	\$ 113.20
Weallup Lake CDP	\$ 48,750	\$ 975.00	\$ 81.25
Wenatchee city	\$ 42,591	\$ 851.82	\$ 70.99
West Clarkston-Highland CDP	\$ 40,112	\$ 802.24	\$ 66.85
West Lake Stevens CDP	\$ 67,166	\$ 1,343.32	\$ 111.94
West Longview CDP	\$ 44,467	\$ 889.34	\$ 74.11
West Pasco CDP	\$ 69,043	\$ 1,380.86	\$ 115.07
West Richland city	\$ 74,477	\$ 1,489.54	\$ 124.13
West Side Highway CDP	\$ 54,128	\$ 1,082.56	\$ 90.21
West Wenatchee CDP	\$ 52,602	\$ 1,052.04	\$ 87.67
Westport city	\$ 31,020	\$ 620.40	\$ 51.70
White Center CDP	\$ 44,208	\$ 884.16	\$ 73.68
White Salmon city	\$ 31,168	\$ 623.36	\$ 51.95
White Swan CDP	\$ 34,722	\$ 694.44	\$ 57.87
Wilbur town	\$ 38,352	\$ 767.04	\$ 63.92
Wilkeson town	\$ 60,481	\$ 1,209.62	\$ 100.80
Wilson Creek town	\$ 40,417	\$ 808.34	\$ 67.36
Winlock city	\$ 36,000	\$ 720.00	\$ 60.00
Winthrop town	\$ 28,594	\$ 571.88	\$ 47.66
Wishram CDP	\$ 35,294	\$ 705.88	\$ 58.82
Woodinville city	\$ 86,207	\$ 1,724.14	\$ 143.68
Woodland city	\$ 48,531	\$ 970.62	\$ 80.89

City, Town, CDP Tribal Reservation	2009 MHI	2% of MHI	2% of MHI / 12
Woods Creek CDP	\$ 80,109	\$ 1,602.18	\$ 133.52
Woodway city	\$ 130,938	\$ 2,618.76	\$ 218.23
Yacolt town	\$ 55,893	\$ 1,117.86	\$ 93.16
Yakama Nation Reservation & Off-Res Trust Land	\$ 35,474	\$ 709.48	\$ 59.12
Yakima city	\$ 37,351	\$ 747.02	\$ 62.25
Yarrow Point town	\$ 169,167	\$ 3,383.34	\$ 281.95
Yelm city	\$ 57,598	\$ 1,151.96	\$ 96.00
Zillah city	\$ 51,417	\$ 1,028.34	\$ 85.70

Appendix N. Cultural and Historic Resources Review Guidance

This guidance provides information for nonpoint source activities grant Recipients with projects funded by Ecology Water Quality Program Centennial Clean Water Program and Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program to meet Executive Order 05-05 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requirements for best management practices (BMPs) implementation. All activities projects that will disturb soil must complete the cultural resources review process prior to BMP implementation. Permit-required eligible activities that disturb soil, which are not discussed in this guidance should follow the appropriate steps for cultural resources review that are required by the permitting process. Ecology will act as the liaison between the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and tribal governments during the cultural resources review process. The Recipient will be responsible for submitting all required documentation only to the Ecology Project Manager.

Please note that the cultural resources review process is for government-to-government communication. Requirements of this process will not be met until Ecology has provided information to the Tribes about project activity.

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

Fencing and Planting Projects

1. After the funding cycle has closed, Ecology will write letters to Tribes for funded projects that have proposed installing exclusion fencing and riparian planting after the Final Offer List has been published. Ecology's letters will provide a brief project description, location, implementation standards, and asking if the Tribes would like additional information when fencing and planting activities actually occur.
2. If a Tribe replies expressing no further interest in receiving information on these types of projects, then the Recipient will not have to submit an EZ-1 form for fencing or planting activities and requirements for cultural resources review will have been met for these activities.
3. If the Tribe requests further information, the Recipient will follow the process outlined below to fulfill the cultural resources review requirements for each fencing and planting project implemented.
4. The Recipient must still have an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) in place prior to starting on-the-ground work.
5. The Recipient must follow National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) standards for exclusionary fencing and riparian planting. If the Recipient does not plan to follow these standards, an EZ-1 form must be submitted for that project.

6. The Recipient must follow the requirements listed below for all other implantation activities funded by the project.
7. Ecology will send all Tribal correspondence to DAHP.

All Other Implementation Projects

1. The Recipient must complete DAHP's EZ-1 form or submit a site specific survey. A site specific survey is only required for areas where there is a high sensitivity and potential to discover cultural resources. The EZ-1 form and Survey Coversheet can be downloaded from DAHP's website: <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/governors-executive-order-05-05>
2. The Recipient must write an IDP. An IDP does not need to be site-specific, however it can be a general procedure for all projects implemented by the organization. IDP must be distributed and reviewed by all participating parties prior to any on-the-ground work so they are fully informed of the appropriate procedures.
3. The Recipient will send one hard copy and one electronic .pdf version of the EZ-1 Form, any tribal communication, and identify the potentially interested Tribes to Ecology's Project Manager. The Project Manager will forward the electronic copies of the paperwork to Ecology's SERP Coordinator and Financial Manager.
4. Ecology will send out letters with the EZ-1 Form or survey to Tribes and DAHP. The Tribes have a 30 day comment period to initiate a more in-depth discussion about the project, submit any comments, or make a determination of impact on the project. After the 30 day comment period, if there has not been a determination of impact by a Tribe, DAHP, or Ecology, the project may proceed as planned.

Refer to the following for specific requirements for implementation of the BMPs listed below:

- a) EZ-1 Form and IDP submitted to Ecology. Ecology will make a determination and correspond with Tribe(s) and DAHP. Project implementation can begin after determination of no impact/no effect from Tribe and DAHP. This applies to the following BMPs:
Exclusion Fencing (when tribal interest is expressed)
Riparian Planting (when tribal interest is expressed)
Livestock Stream Crossings
- b) EZ-1 Form submitted to Ecology and IDP in place during on-the ground work. Ecology will make a determination and communicate with DAHP and Tribes. An archeologist should be on-site when trenching for pipe/drilling/digging occurs to ensure appropriate identification of artifacts if discovered during installation. Ecology will make a determination and correspond with Tribe(s) and DAHP. Project implementation can begin after correspondence with Tribe and DAHP has occurred. This applies to the following BMPs:
Off-Stream Watering
Spring Development (archeologist only needed if trenching required for installation)
Well Digging/Drilling
Other Soil Disturbing Activities

Figure N-1 provides a Quick Reference of Cultural Resources Review Requirements for Best Management Practices Implementation.

Figure N-1 Quick Reference of Cultural Resources Review Requirements for Best Management Practices Implementation

