



*A typical water main failure experienced by Skyway Water and Sewer District in Seattle*



## **PUBLIC WORKS BOARD**

*Fiscal Year 2022*

*Infrastructure Loans and Grants*

September 2022

Report to Legislature

Kathryn A. Gardow PE, Public Works Board Chair

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Thanks so much to the Washington State Legislature for funding the Public Works Board through appropriations to the Public Works Assistance Account (PWAA) and the Statewide Broadband Account (SBA) during the 2021 legislative session. Funding infrastructure is essential to our Washingtonian quality of life, economic strength, environmental health, and to the well-being of our communities and all families. Funding projects with PWAA revolving loan fund dollars allows us to rebuild the PWAA and helps ensure a long-term and resilient funding source that benefits the people of the state of Washington.

On behalf of the Public Works Board (PWB), and in accordance with [RCW 43.155.070](#), I am pleased to submit the 2022 Legislative Report on PWB activities in 2021. During this time, the PWB awarded:

- \$120.5 million in construction funding for 36 projects across the state as authorized under [RCW 43.155.060](#).
- \$2.98 million in pre-construction funding to five jurisdictions to move projects towards construction as authorized under [RCW 43.155.068](#).
- \$3.3 million in emergency funding to four jurisdictions for emergency infrastructure repairs or replacement authorized under [RCW 43.155.065](#).
- \$44.7 million for fifteen federally funded broadband construction grants to further the development of broadband infrastructure in unserved areas of the state as authorized under [RCW 43.155.160](#).

Even after these investments, there are still pipelines of more than \$1 billion for traditional infrastructure and \$1 billion for broadband projects. Meeting these demands in future legislative sessions is critical to sustaining and growing Washington's economic and community health and well-being. The PWB is proud and pleased to be the backbone of a sustained economic recovery. For too long competing budgetary requirements have minimized infrastructure system funding, leaving Washington communities with aging and failing systems that are in desperate need of repair, replacement, and modernization.

In future legislative sessions, the PWB, together with our county, city, and special purpose district partners, is committed to supporting long-term infrastructure investment and our state's resiliency by advocating to retain existing loan repayments and returning currently diverted tax revenues to the PWAA. Holding the 2023 sunset date for these diversions translates to approximately \$359 million in tax revenue to the PWAA for the upcoming biennium. A stable PWB program provides the consistent, affordable, and user-friendly funds our clients have relied upon for the last 37 years. The PWAA is used by the smallest to the biggest jurisdictions across the state to fund much needed critical infrastructure projects.

To discuss and learn more about the information in this report, please contact Karin Berkholtz, Public Works Board Executive Director at [karin.berkholtz@commerce.wa.gov](mailto:karin.berkholtz@commerce.wa.gov) or 360-688-0313.

Signature

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kathryn A. Gardow". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kathryn A. Gardow, PE  
Public Works Board Chair

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# Public Works Board — FY22 Legislative Report

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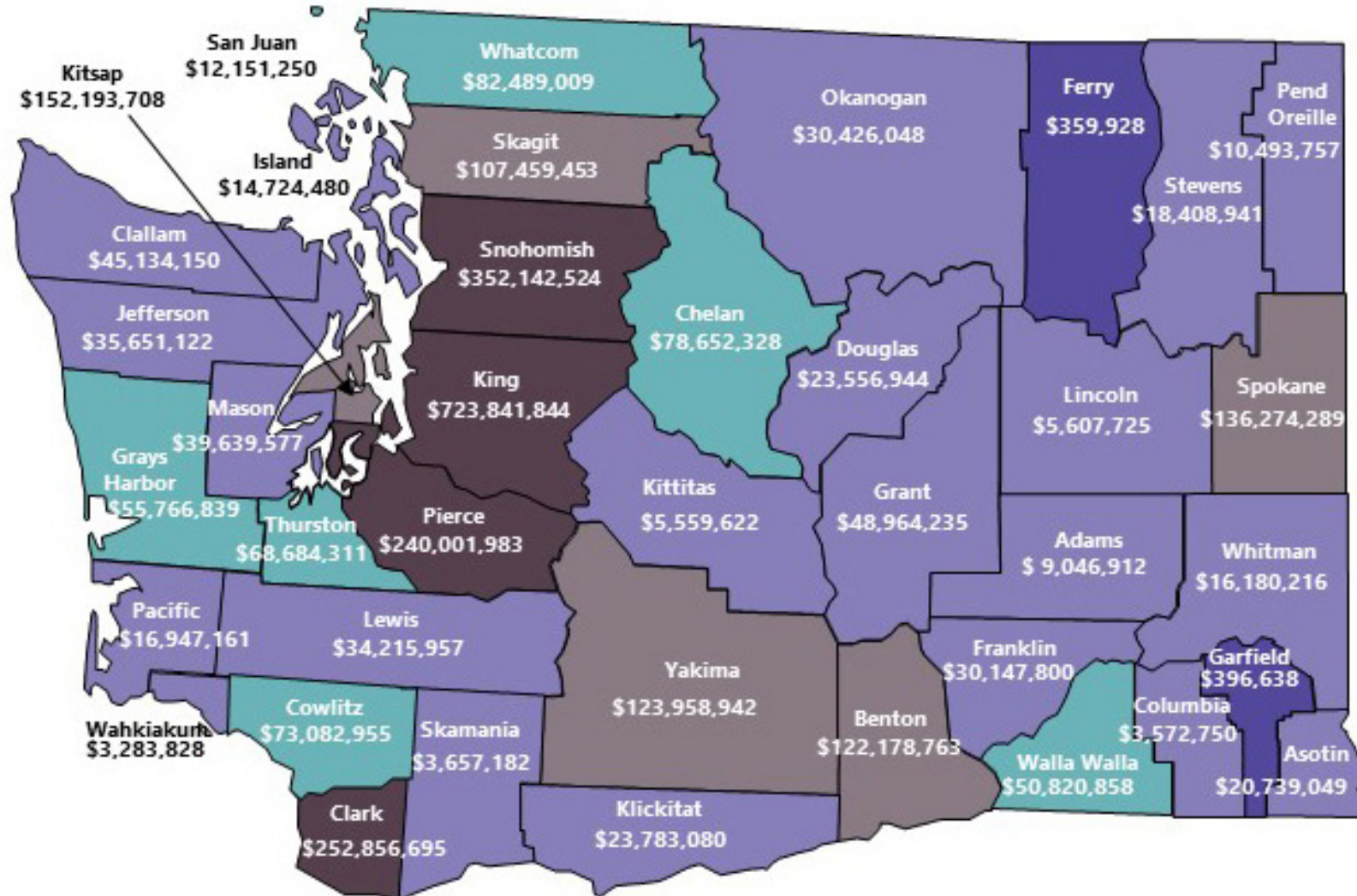
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# PWB Traditional Programs History

## PWAA Funding 1985-2022 for Over \$3 Billion

**Figure 1:** What is the total dollar amount awarded by the PWB across the state by county?

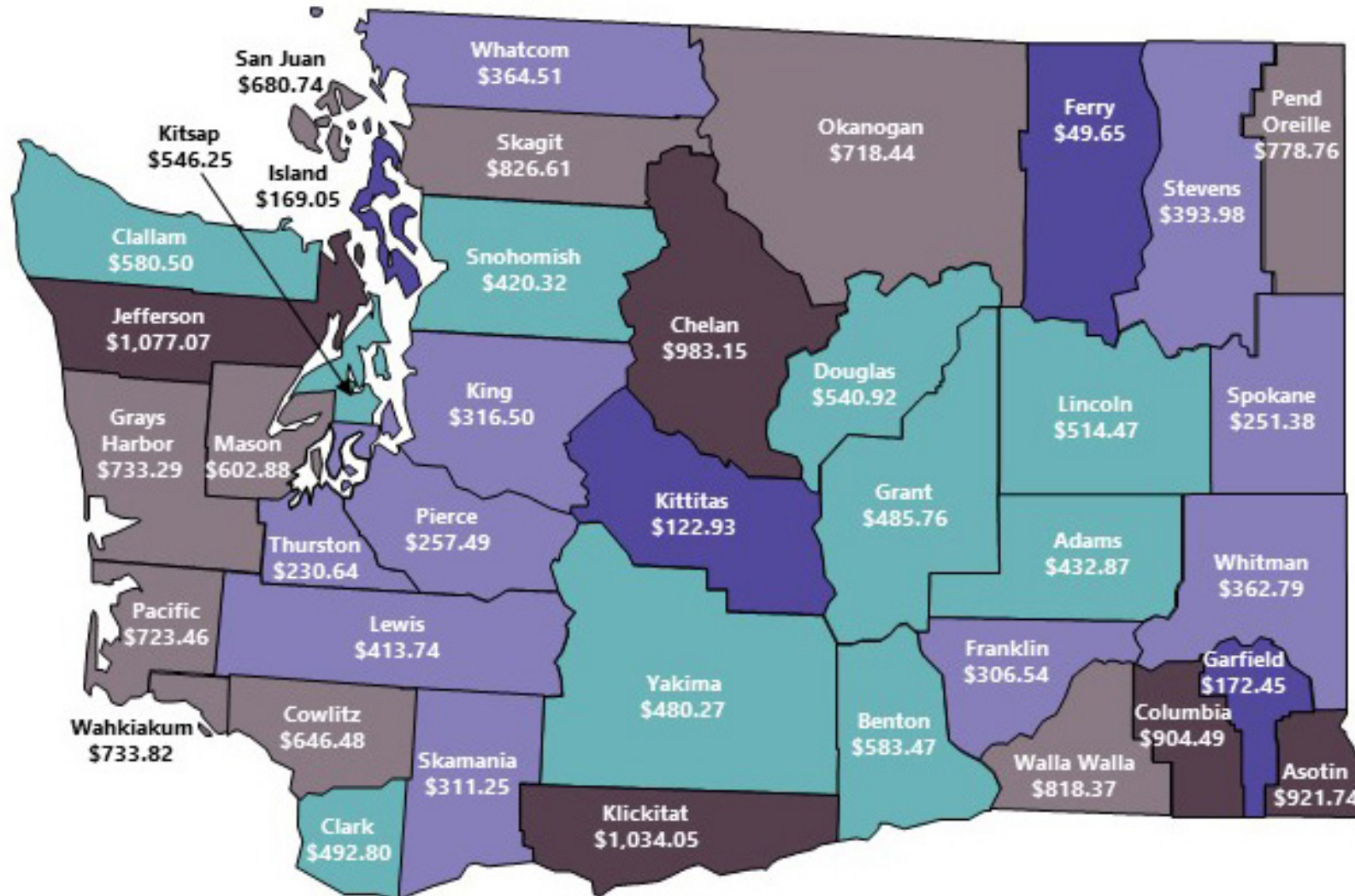


\*County totals vary year to year due to de-obligations, terminations, and award withdrawal due to non-compliance.

# PWB Traditional Programs History

## Per Capita Funding 1985-2022

**Figure 2:** What is the total dollar amount awarded by the PWB across the state per capita by county?



\*County totals vary year to year due to de-obligations, terminations, and award withdrawal due to non-compliance.

# Executive Summary

In the 2021 legislative session, the Legislature appropriated \$129 million from the Public Works Assistance Account for what we call our Public Works Board (PWB) Traditional Programs and \$46 million in federal funds for the PWB Broadband program.

Immediately following the end of session, the PWB approved a Traditional Programs loan cycle to be open from May to July 2021. In addition, the PWB authorized opening a Broadband Construction grant cycle, which was open from July to October 2021. Here is a summary of approved 2021 PWB loans and grants:

- \$120.5 million in loans for 36 traditional infrastructure construction projects.
  - Projects (in parentheses) were approved in the following counties:
    - Adams (1)                      ▪ Kitsap (6)
    - Benton (1)                    ▪ Lewis (2)
    - Chelan (1)                    ▪ Pierce (1)
    - Clallam (1)                   ▪ Skagit (1)
    - Clark (1)                     ▪ Snohomish (3)
    - Franklin (2)                  ▪ Spokane (1)
    - Grays Harbor (1)           ▪ Walla Walla (4)
    - Jefferson (2)                ▪ Whitman (1)
    - King (5)                      ▪ Yakima (2)
  - Projects (in parentheses) are sited in the following legislative districts:
    - 1 (2)                      ▪ 16 (4)                      ▪ 25 (1)
    - 7 (1)                      ▪ 18 (1)                      ▪ 26 (3)
    - 8 (1)                      ▪ 19 (1)                      ▪ 32 (1)
    - 9 (4)                      ▪ 20 (2)                      ▪ 37 (2)
    - 10 (1)                     ▪ 21 (1)                      ▪ 46 (1)
    - 12 (1)                     ▪ 23 (3)                      ▪ 47 (1)
    - 15 (2)                     ▪ 24 (3)
- \$2.98 million in pre-construction loans to five jurisdictions to get projects ready for a construction cycle.
  - Projects (in parentheses) were approved in the following counties:
    - Clark (1)                    ▪ Snohomish (1)
    - Grant (1)                    ▪ Walla Walla (1)
    - Kittitas (1)
  - Projects (in parentheses) are sited in the following legislative districts:
    - 13 (1)                    ▪ 16 (1)                    ▪ 44 (1)
    - 14 (1)                    ▪ 18 (1)

- \$3.3 million in emergency loans and grants to four jurisdictions for emergency infrastructure repairs or replacement.
  - Projects (in parentheses) were approved in the following counties:
    - Kitsap (1)                    ▪ Okanogan (1)
    - Cowlitz (1)                   ▪ Pierce (1)
  - Projects (in parentheses) are sited in the following legislative districts:
    - 2 (1)                      ▪ 19 (1)
    - 12 (1)                      ▪ 26 (1)
- \$44.7 million in federally funded grants for 15 broadband construction grants to develop infrastructure in unserved areas of the state.
  - Projects (in parentheses) were approved that primarily serve the following counties:
    - Adams (1)                    ▪ King (1)
    - Asotin (2)                    ▪ Kittitas (1)
    - Clallam (1)                   ▪ Lewis (2)
    - Columbia (1)                ▪ Lincoln (1)
    - Garfield (1)                ▪ Pacific (1)
    - Island (1)                    ▪ Skagit (1)
    - Jefferson (1)
  - Projects (in parentheses) are sited primarily within the following legislative districts:
    - 9 (4)                      ▪ 16 (1)                      ▪ 24 (2)
    - 10 (2)                      ▪ 19 (1)                      ▪ 39 (1)
    - 13 (2)                      ▪ 20 (2)

For the 2021 traditional construction loan cycle, 32 projects for a total of \$111 million in requests met the approved threshold for funding, but were not approved due to a lack of available state-appropriated funds.

Broadband grant requests also far exceeded the available funding, with 12 projects totaling \$41.7 million in requests meeting threshold but not being awarded due to a lack of available funds.

In the 2022 session, the Legislature appropriated an additional \$120 million from the Public Works Assistance Account. A Traditional Programs loan cycle opened June 3 and, to allow for sufficient time for local governments to apply for projects, will close September 9. If the 2022 cycle plays out like previous cycles, we anticipate more than double the requests than available appropriated funds.



# Executive Summary

**Figure 3:** What were the primary system issues identified in FY22 PWB construction applications? How did that correlate to passing **threshold** and funding **award**?

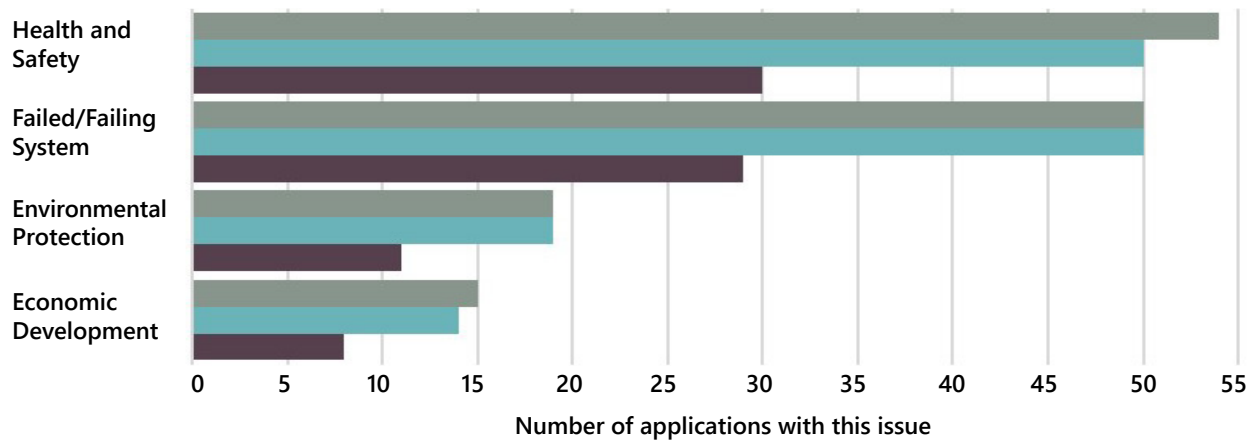


Figure 3 is a snapshot of the state's infrastructure system and shows project characteristics for applicants seeking Traditional Programs construction financing. It paints a stark and all too real picture of Washington's infrastructure. Statewide, these systems are aging and in need of maintenance, repair, and replacement.

While this is no surprise to infrastructure professionals, funding for these types of projects has been marginalized for nearly a decade. The PWB, and our funding partners, seek to reach a level of availability and consistency wherein all projects meeting the rating threshold will receive funds.

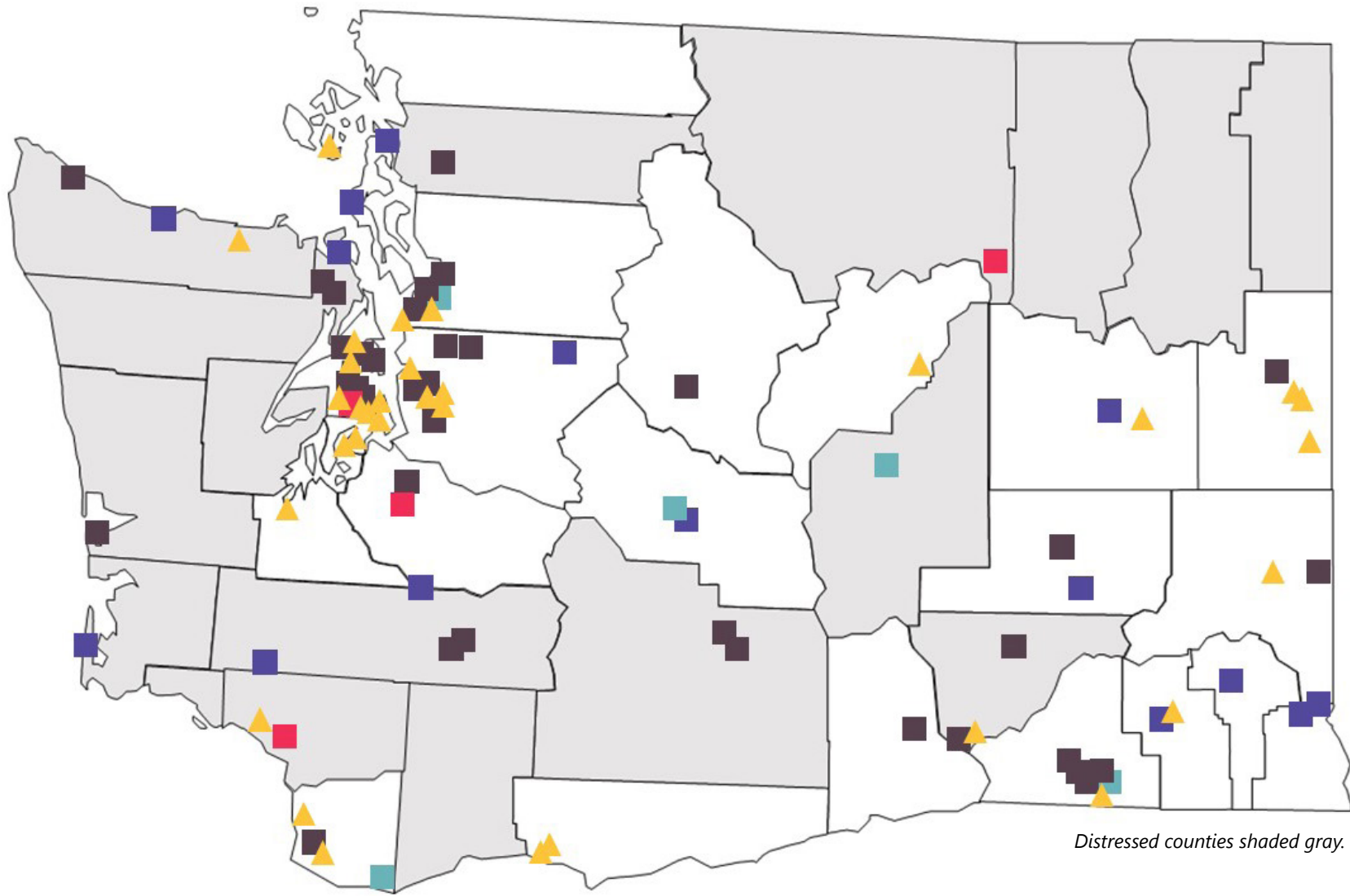
We look forward to a future when jurisdictions have the financing necessary to move forward with projects that are not a response to a crisis or regulatory issue. Statewide, this will require not only solid planning and proactive movement towards resilient systems from our local jurisdictions, but a commitment by state policy leaders and decision makers to prioritize infrastructure investment through consistent and reliable state funding and the sunset of diverted REET, solid waste taxes, and public utility taxes at the end of fiscal year 2023.

*"A PWB Emergency loan provides the opportunity to immediately fund the project at a favorable interest rate. The cost to finance this project is reduced by approximately \$268,000. This is significant to our small ratepayer base and allows the District to continue to be a valuable resource to Department of Health in taking on and assisting failing systems."*

*Sean Vance, Valley Water District  
Referring to the District's 2022 Emergency loan for the Buttes Primary Source Well*

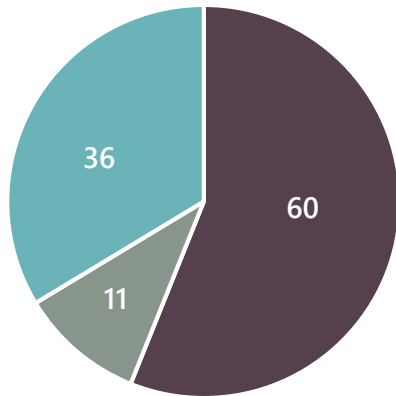
## FY22 PWB Geographic Dispersal Across All Programs

**Figure 4:** What was the geographic distribution of PWB awards in FY22 for **Pre-construction** (■), **Construction** (■), **Emergency** (■), and **Broadband** (■)? Where were projects unfunded due to a lack of available funds (▲)?

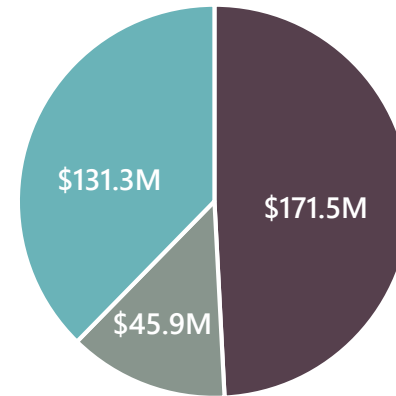


# PWB FY22 Applications By The Numbers Across All Programs

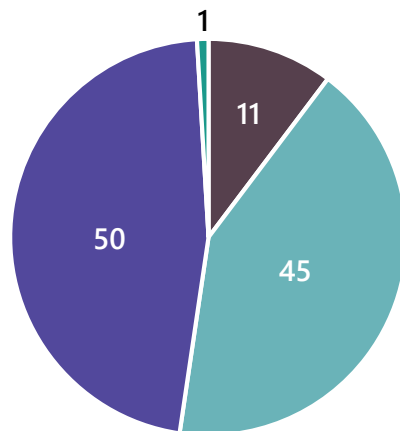
**Figure 5:** How many applications were **awarded**, **not awarded due to a lack of funds**, or did not qualify due to **not meeting scoring threshold or having a credible objection**?



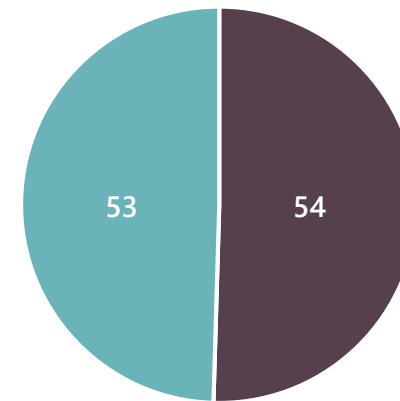
**Figure 6:** Of the funding requested, how much was **awarded**, **not awarded due to a lack of funds**, or did not qualify due to **not meeting scoring threshold or having a credible objection**?



**Figure 7:** How many applications did **counties**, **cities**, **special purpose districts**, and **tribes** submit?



**Figure 8:** What was the division of applications between **rural** and **urban** counties?



# Year in Review

## Staffing

Public Works Board (PWB) staff are housed within the Local Government Division's Boards Unit at the Department of Commerce. This unit also houses the dedicated staff for the Community Economic Revitalization Board and the Small Communities Initiative. This enables staff to optimize operations, as the functions that support independent policy boards are similar.

## Training and Technical Assistance

Since 2016, the PWB has sponsored regional training events across the state. These events bring technical assistance and training to local jurisdictions, and are part of the PWB's dedication to the success of the state's infrastructure system.

The PWB facilitated four online training programs this year:

- Mitigating, Managing, and Moving Past Emergency Situations.
- Managing for Success.
- Building Relationships: Planning and Completing Cross-Jurisdictional Projects.
- Rate Setting and Customer Assistance Programs.

These training sessions were attended by 148 participants. Of these participants, 48% requested and received continuing education credits for wastewater or drinking water operator certification.

PWB staff also engages routinely with local governments to provide direct technical assistance for their projects and contract management. Assisting in local capacity building and project development are cornerstones to PWB client interactions.

Additionally, PWB staff focus on outreach and engagement activities. Consistent with the adopted Communications Plan, staff regularly posts to social media and distributes a quarterly newsletter. PWB members and staff engage in on-site and regional activities such as site visits, technical assistance teams,

conferences, and stakeholder meetings. These interactions are opportunities to directly engage with communities and partner agencies and organizations and keep abreast of local concerns, opportunities, plans, successes, and challenges. Through these activities, PWB members and staff serve as resources for creative problem solving and best practices.

## Sync Update

As authorized under [RCW 43.155.150](#) in 2017, the PWB continues to act as the lead agency and convener of an interagency multi-jurisdictional system improvement team. This team, known as [Sync](#), coordinates with state and local agencies, clients, stakeholders, legislators, and infrastructure experts to develop a more efficient and effective process of financing infrastructure.

Sync partners include the PWB and the departments of Health, Commerce, Ecology, and Transportation, and the Transportation Improvement Board. Sync has also expanded to include the Statewide Broadband Office and the Public Works Board Broadband Program to incorporate broadband infrastructure.

A legislative report for Sync is due this fall.



*Jurisdiction: PUD 1 of Skagit County  
Location: Judy Water Treatment Plant  
Project: Judy WTP to Mt Vernon Transmission  
Award: \$8,000,000*

[Project factsheet for PUD 1 of Skagit County](#)



# Public Works Board Traditional Programs Overview

## Traditional Loan Programs

The Legislature has tasked the PWB with prioritizing 19 different factors when evaluating applications to their traditional programs, as detailed in [RCW 43.55.070 \(4\) \(a\)](#).

The maximum amount of funding that the PWB may provide for a jurisdiction is \$10 million per biennium combined between the Construction and Pre-construction programs.

*"Between 2018 and 2023, the city of Bremerton will be using low interest loans from the Public Works Board to correct several stormwater deficiencies, some of which have been on the books for literally decades. One project will address chronic flooding in a residential area, and several others will remove fish barriers. One completed project replaced an undersized and failing culvert that was installed by the Department of Highways in 1927. These are high priority projects that would not have been possible without the very low interest rate loans we received from the Public Works Board."*

*Tom Knuckey, Public Works & Utility Director referring to multiple stormwater construction loans from the PWB*

## Construction

Legislation enacted in 1985 ([RCW 43.155](#)), authorizes the PWB to make low interest loans to counties, cities, and special purpose districts. These loans are for projects that repair, replace, or create domestic water systems, wastewater systems, stormwater systems, roads, streets, solid waste and recycling facilities, and bridges.

Loan awards are based on a competitive process. There is a maximum \$10 million award limit per jurisdiction, per biennium. The loan term is 20 years, including five years for construction completion. The interest rate is set prior to each application cycle and is based on the average 11-Bond GO Index rates for

the preceding 30-60 day period. For FY22, the interest rate on a 20 year loan ranged between 0.47% and 0.94% depending on community financial health.

During this reporting period, the PWB opened one Construction loan application cycle, which completed in August of 2021. In this cycle, 68 applications were received, 67 scored above threshold, and 36 received funding. Though \$120.5 million was awarded, over \$111 million in qualified applications were not funded due to a lack of available funds.

## Pre-Construction

Since 1995, the PWB has been authorized to provide pre-construction loans. In collaboration with local government officials, the PWB developed program policies and determined that the following pre-construction types of activities would be eligible for funding:

- Design and engineering
- Bid-Document preparation
- Environmental studies
- Right-of-way acquisition

The PWB Pre-construction program offers competitive loans. The maximum award per project is \$1 million. The loan term is 5 years, including 2 years for project completion. The interest rate is determined prior to each application cycle (currently ranged between 0.23% and 0.47%).

- Clients meeting the severe hardship criteria may receive 20% loan forgiveness, after completing the project's scope of work.
- Clients qualifying and accepting loan forgiveness may have a 2-year loan repayment deferral.
- Clients may convert from a 5-year to a 20-year term prior to their first principal payment. The client must have secured 30% of the project's construction funding to qualify.

During this reporting period, the PWB opened one Pre-construction loan application cycle,

# Public Works Board Traditional Programs Overview

which completed in August of 2021. In this cycle, six applications were received, and five passed scoring threshold and received full funding totaling \$2,979,000.

## Emergency

Since 1988, the PWB has been authorized to loan emergency construction funding to repair, replace, or reconstruct a facility that will restore essential services.

Eligible projects are a public works project made necessary by a natural disaster, or an immediate and emergent threat to the public health and safety due to unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances.

Emergency loan terms for FY22 were:

- \$1,000,000 max per jurisdiction per project.
- Interest Rate Range: 0.47% to 0.94%.
- Loan Term: 20 years or the life of the improvement, whichever is less.

Emergency loan applications are an open cycle until all funds are exhausted. The PWB received and approved four Emergency applications in FY22, for a total of \$3,275,547 in funding.



Jurisdiction: Kitsap County

Location: Port Orchard

Project: Bangor Keyport Force Main Replacement

Award: \$10,000,000

[Project factsheet for Kitsap County](#)

## Threshold Requirements

The following threshold requirements are necessary to qualify for funding under the Pre-Construction, Construction, and Emergency loan programs. **Failure to meet all threshold requirements disqualifies an application.**

### Capital Facilities Plan Standards

[RCW 36.70A.070](#)

[Compliance with Executive Order 21-02 Governor's Executive Order 21-02 \(pdf\)](#)  
(state funding)

[National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 \(pdf\)](#)  
(federal funding)

### Greenhouse Gas Policy

[RCW 70.235.070](#)

### Growth Management Act Compliance\*

[RCW 43.155.070 \(2\)](#)

[RCW 36.70A.040](#)

### Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)

[RCW 43.155.070 \(1\) \(a\)](#)

[RCW 82.46.010 \(2\)](#)

### Special Purpose District Consistency with Local Comprehensive Land Use Plans

[RCW 43.155.070 \(3\)](#)

### Sanitary Sewer Projects - Side Service Sewer Connections

[RCW 35.67.360](#)

\*GMA compliance requirement can be waived by the PWB for public health and safety Emergency loans.

## Additional Considerations

### Puget Sound Partnership

[RCW 43.155.110](#)

# Traditional Programs Priority Area: Health and Safety



*Existing Flat Top Community Park Well*

Clean, contaminant free drinking water; wastewater transported without spillage and treated before discharge; maintained and efficient roadways and bridges; stormwater mitigation and treatment; and effective solid waste disposal are all expectations of residents in a modern world. When these expectations are not met, there is a clear and active threat to public health and safety.

In partnering with local jurisdictions, the health and wellbeing of the local community is a primary focus of the Public Works Board. Over 79% of the FY22 construction loan applications and all of the emergency loan applications identified a public health and safety need. One such project is the city of West Richland's Flat Top Community Park Well and Hazard Mitigation Project.

The City's current groundwater well, drilled in 1962, and chlorine gas disinfection system have reached the end of their useful lives and pose a threat to public health. The well is failing to produce steady water flow, and the chlorine gas disinfection system poses a gas hazard to the community. Even a minor chlorine gas leak at Flat Top Park could result in evacuation or

shelter in place orders for the entire city. This includes two elementary schools, two middle schools, and portions of the city of Richland. The continued cost of rehabilitation, repairs, and modifications to the existing infrastructure are prohibitive.

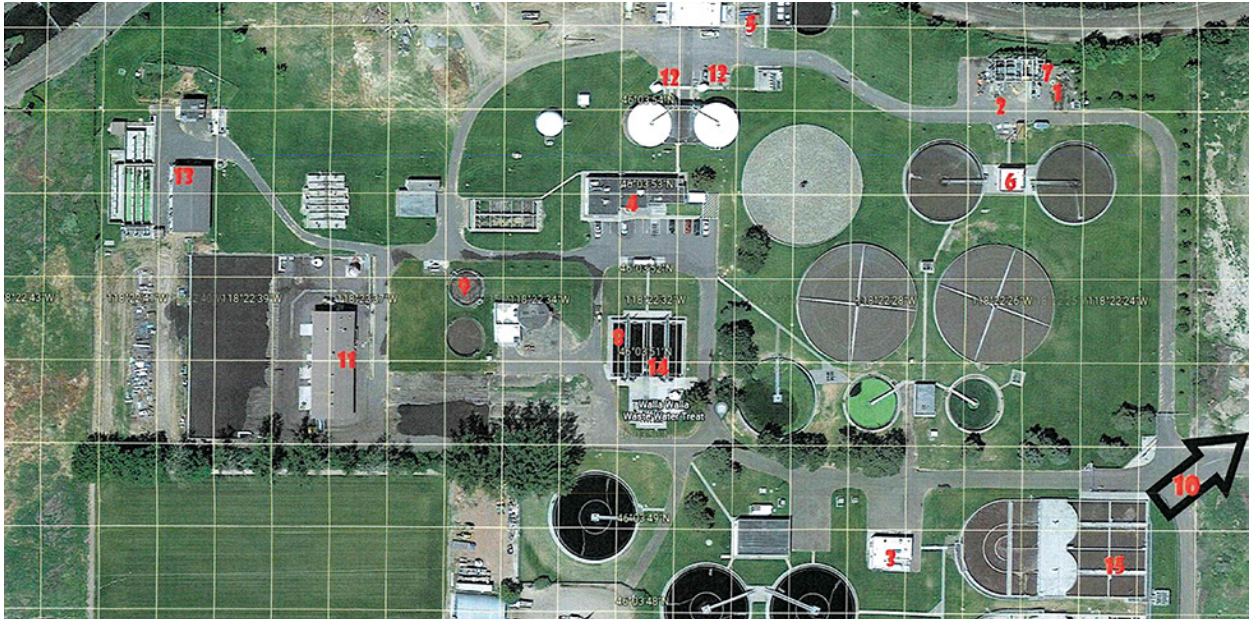
This project:

- Protects public health and safety.
- Eliminates the risk of chlorine gas leaks.
- Ensures adequate emergency fire flow.
- Provides operational stability.
- Adds capacity to meet current and future service demands for the community and local businesses.

[\*Project factsheet for the city of West Richland\*](#)



# Traditional Programs Priority Area: Environmental Protection



*Walla Walla wastewater/reclamation plant*

Majestic mountains, lush forests, rolling prairies, mighty waterways, and rich biodiversity are but a few of the natural aspects of Washington that attract and retain business and industry, tourists, and residents. Minimizing negative human impacts on natural resources is another focal point for the Public Works Board's Traditional Programs.

More than a quarter of the applications submitted for FY22 PWB construction funding and half of the emergency construction loan requests addressed environmental protection needs. One such project is the city of Walla Walla's wastewater/reclamation plant upgrade project.

One of the oldest active water reclamation plants in the Pacific Northwest at 94 years old, the Walla Walla wastewater/reclamation plant has provided effluent to irrigators during the growing season since 1927. However, plant equipment has reached end of its useful life and needs replacement to meet permit and court order requirements.

The plant discharges to Mill Creek five months of the year. The creek supports Bull Trout and Steelhead, both listed as threatened under the

Endangered Species Act. Improperly treated wastewater would negatively impact the fish runs in the area.

By completing the 15 component repairs in this project, the refurbished wastewater/reclamation plant will continue to contribute to the region's economic vitality and resiliency by:

- Protecting endangered fish species.
- Improving water quality to support fishing, recreation, and irrigation.
- Protecting public health and safety.
- Improving plant reliability and redundancy.
- Supporting the region's residents and businesses including the Port of Walla Walla, Washington State Penitentiary, a booming downtown, two irrigation districts, food crop growers, livestock growers, and wineries.

[Project factsheet for the city of Walla Walla](#)



# Traditional Programs Priority Area: Economic Development



*Salmon Creek Treatment Plant*

Infrastructure is the backbone of sustained economic recovery and growth. It is a primary factor in site selection for new business locating to the state, and is a requirement for the continued operations and expansion of existing business. Infrastructure is also a primary factor in housing development and affordability; education access and opportunity; and recreational and tourism opportunities. Inadequate investment in infrastructure negatively impacts the ability of local economies to diversify and grow.

Almost a quarter of the applications submitted for FY22 PWB construction funding identified economic development as a driver for the proposed project. Economic stabilization and affordability are inexorably tied to the 74% of applicants who sought funding to address failed or failing systems. One project that addressed a direct economic development component, as well as multiple failing systems, is the Discovery Clean Water Alliance's Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Secondary Treatment Process Improvements project.

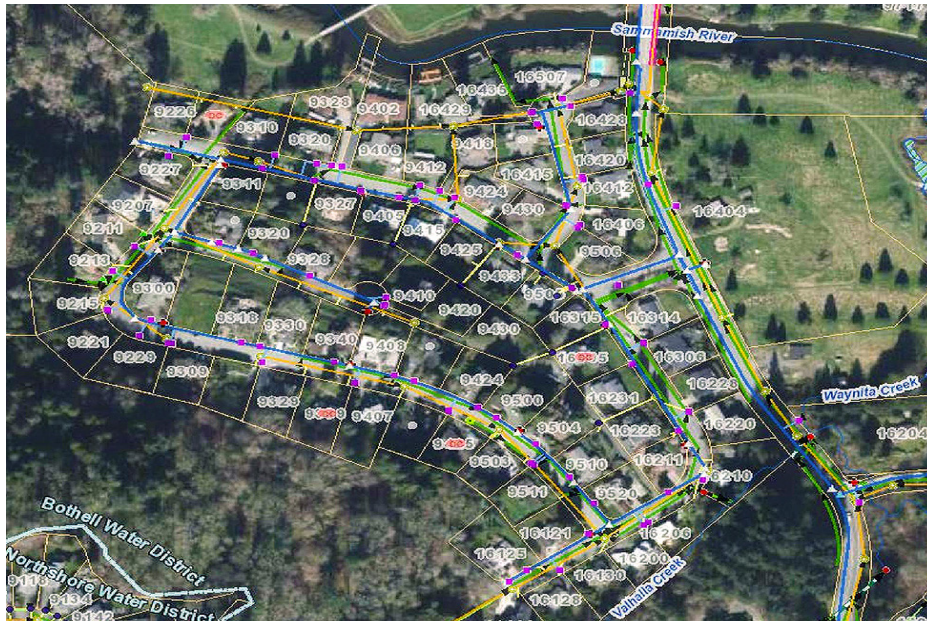
The Alliance is a regional wastewater transmission and treatment partnership comprised of a county, two cities, and one special purpose district. It leverages collective

interest and resources to provide economically feasible services to 123,000 people in central Clark County. This region is one of Washington's fastest growing areas. Improved treatment plant capacity and reliability supports the area's anticipated \$5-10 billion in economic growth. It also maintains affordable customer rates while protecting public health and the environment.

The project replaces equipment that has reached the end of its useful life, which threatens public health and the environment. These upgrades will meet local clean air agency requirements for sulfur dioxide emissions. Additionally, there is a need for improved site security due area growth and development.

[Project factsheet for Discovery Clean Water Alliance](#)

## Traditional Programs Priority Area: Multi-System, Multi-Benefit



*Bothell's Valhalla utility improvement project area map*

By design and by necessity, infrastructure systems are linked to one another. The principle of digging once is a best management practice and the cornerstone of the multi-system approach, wherein these linked systems are installed, upgraded, and replaced together. By doing so, jurisdictions are able to realize overall project cost savings, greater efficiency in the allocation of personnel, decreased service disruptions, and increased benefit for the public and the environment.

Ten of the applications submitted for FY22 PWB construction funding addressed multiple infrastructure systems. One such project is the city of Bothell's Valhalla Utility Improvement project.

Bothell's Valhalla neighborhood is currently underserved by deteriorating utility infrastructure installed during the 1960's. Asbestos-concrete water mains have experienced system failures and face increased repair costs. The storm and sewer mains can no longer accommodate current community demands and jeopardize environmental safety.

Without improvements to these systems, the City is at an increased risk of:

- Exceeding capacity to manage system overflows.
- High maintenance and repair costs.
- Constrained growth and development.

Repairing and replacing the existing sewer, water, and storm water infrastructure:

- Modernizes the utilities to comply with current standards and practices.
- Improves system functionality.
- Eliminates inflow and infiltration.
- Prevents root intrusion.
- Increases capacity.
- Reduces costs.
- Provides greater utility services.
- Allows for growth and development.

Project factsheet for the city of Bothell

# FY22 Traditional Programs Loan Summaries

**Figure 9:** What was the FY22 PWB Traditional Programs loan activity by program?

Loan Program	Applicants	Amount Requested	Awards	Amount Obligated	Amount Unfunded
Pre-construction	6	\$3,154,520	5	\$2,979,000	\$175,520
Construction	68	\$252,201,253	36	\$120,533,659	\$160,388,442
Emergency*	4	\$3,275,457	4	\$3,275,457	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>\$258,631,230</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$126,788,116</b>	<b>\$160,563,962</b>

\*The PWB received several Emergency loan inquiries regarding aging pipes or lack of maintenance. These do not qualify to meet the emergency definition. Eligible projects are a public works project made necessary by a natural disaster, or an immediate and emergent threat to the public health and safety due to unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances.

In fiscal year 2022, the PWB awarded five Pre-construction project loans for \$3 million, 36 Construction project loans for \$120.5 million, and four Emergency project loans for \$3.3 million, benefiting 45 communities (**Figure 9**). Each application reviewed and awarded met the PWB's threshold criteria outlined in [RCW 43.155.070](#).

Together, the \$126.8 million in PWB loans and grants leveraged more than \$99.7 million in state, federal, and local infrastructure investments. In FY22, \$45,181,304 was disbursed from the PWAA to previously awarded project loans.

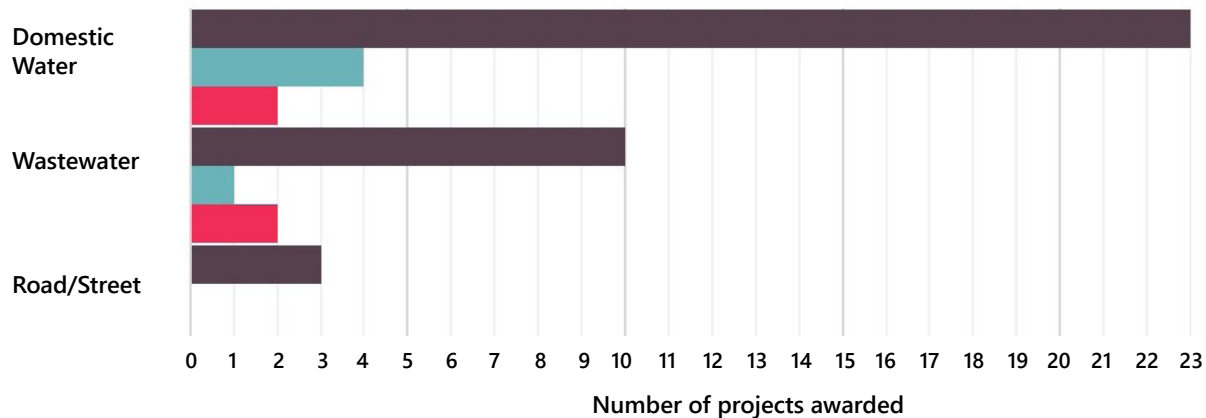
**Figure 10** presents FY22 loans by project and system type. The majority of projects focused on water-related infrastructure.

The level of loan repayments that deposited into the PWAA during FY22 was \$93,240,023.

In the next ten years, the anticipated level of loan repayments due for outstanding loans is \$491,943,221 (**Figure 11**, next page). Repayment years are based on when the loan repayment is due, rather than an estimate of how many will pay early, or pay more than required.

Repayment calculations are based on draws to date and are not an estimate of how much

**Figure 10:** What was the FY22 distribution of awards by system type for **Construction**, **Pre-construction**, and **Emergency**?





# FY22 Traditional Programs Loan Summaries

will be drawn in the next five years. Rather, calculations represent the amount of loan repayments the PWAA would receive within a standard repayment schedule.

**Figure 12** presents the interest rates for PWB Traditional Programs loans in FY22. The basis by which PWB staff computed interest rates relies on the average daily market rate for the period 30 to 60 days prior to the loan cycle. As there was only one loan cycle in FY22, interest rates did not vary.

Determination of an applicant's distressed status is dependent on the system type—rate-based or non-rate-based. Rate-based projects must consider the impact on ratepayers, and the affordability index (AI) is the metric used. For non-rate-based projects, debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) indicates a jurisdiction's ability to assume new debt.



*Jurisdiction: Stevens Pass Sewer District #1*  
*Location: Leavenworth*  
*Project: UV Disinfection System Replacement*  
*Award: \$2,023,000*  
[\*Project factsheet for Stevens Pass Sewer District #1\*](#)

**Figure 11:** What are the estimated loan repayments FY23 to FY32?

Fiscal Year	Estimated Loan Repayment
FY 23	\$85,088,028
FY 24	\$77,043,523
FY 25	\$67,221,337
FY 26	\$56,941,491
FY 27	\$49,519,480
FY 28	\$43,908,446
FY 29	\$34,131,733
FY 30	\$30,331,118
FY 31	\$29,955,767
FY 32	\$17,802,298
<b>Total Repayments</b>	<b>\$491,943,221</b>

**Figure 12:** What were PWB interest rates in FY22?

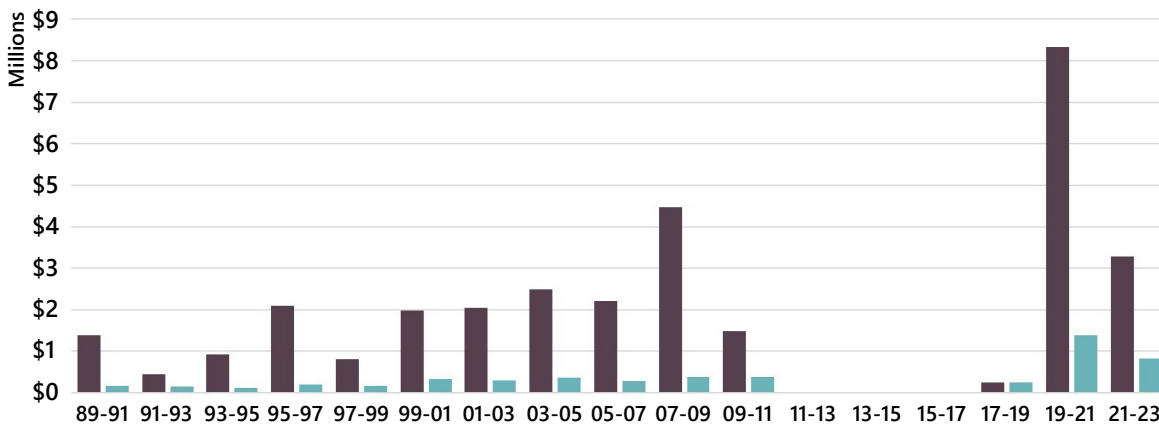
Loan term greater than 5 years	
Designation	Rate-Based (AI) Non-Rate-Based (DSCR)
Regular rate	0.94%
Distressed	0.75%
Severely distressed	0.47%

Loan term 5 years or less	
Designation	Rate-Based (AI) Non-Rate-Based (DSCR)
Regular rate	0.47%
Distressed	0.38%
Severely distressed	0.23%



# Traditional Programs Emergency Loans

**Figure 13:** What was **total funding requested**, for PWB Traditional Programs Emergency funds per biennium and what was the **average request**?



While thorough planning, effective maintenance, and proactive system upgrades create the best chance for long-term system success, in reality technology can fail unexpectedly, natural disasters happen, and the environment evolves. When failure occurs, critical services are interrupted, public health and safety is jeopardized, and environmental damage occurs. Additionally, the fiscal impacts for emergency repair are far reaching, draining jurisdiction reserve accounts and driving up usage fees causing negative budgetary impacts on business and residents.

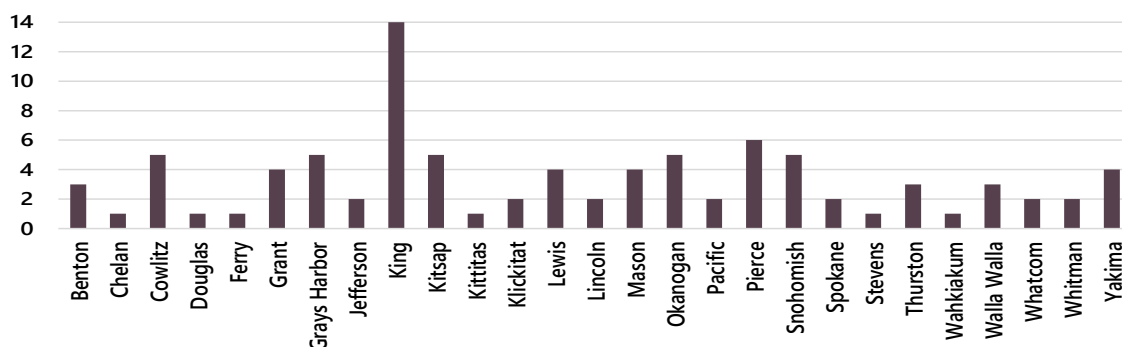
For jurisdictions experiencing emergency situations, access to flexible, affordable funding in a timely manner is critical. **Figure 13** demonstrates the usage of the PWB traditional programs emergency funding. It is important to note that for the 11-13 biennium through

the 15-17 biennium and FY18, the PWB had no funding available for any programs.

Please note that the funding average for the 19-21 biennium is above the normal limit of \$1 million. This is due to the town of Malden receiving an emergency grant under the PWB policy for catastrophic disasters after the Babb Road Wildfire devastated the town. This grant was \$3.7 million to repair their water system, which was severely damaged during the fire and facing complete system failure. A complete failure would have left the town without potable water for drinking and sanitation, hampered cleanup efforts, and left the town without the ability to fight future fires.

The following pages provide an overview of each of the projects funded in FY22 through this program.

**Figure 14:** How many PWB Traditional Programs Emergency **projects** have been in each county?



# FY22 Traditional Programs Emergency Loans



*Jurisdiction: City of Port Orchard*  
*Location: Pottery Lift Station*  
*Project: Emergency Lift Station Repair*  
*Award: \$500,000*  
[Project factsheet for the city of Port Orchard](#)

In May of 2021, City staff discovered severe corrosion of the piping, joints, and vault interior walls of the Pottery Lift Station during scheduled maintenance. This corrosion-based disintegration presents a clear risk of system failure. If the system fails, the resulting spill would negatively affect public health and damage the surrounding environment. The lift station is located between a public middle school and a large apartment complex.



*Jurisdiction: Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District*  
*Location: Kelso*  
*Project: Emergency Sewer Repair*  
*Award: \$1,000,000*  
[Project factsheet for Beacon Hill Water and Sewer District](#)

District crews discovered a small sinkhole at the intersection of 3rd and Catlin streets in Kelso. Inspection of the sewer piping in the area located a collapsed pipe roof and dangerously thin concrete pipe walls caused by corrosion. Failure of this interceptor would result in additional sinkholes and possibly complete pipe collapse. Losing this interceptor would cause backups within both the District's service area and the city of Kelso. These backups would result in overflows into the adjacent river and stormwater system.



*Jurisdiction: Valley Water District*  
*Location: Orting*  
*Project: Emergency Well Replacement*  
*Award: \$1,000,000*  
[Project factsheet for Valley Water District](#)

The Buttes Well is over 40 years old and was constructed using only 5 feet of screen with a slotted upper casing. This has resulted in gravel and other matter gathering in the filter system. This issue has been increasing to the point that the screen has to be cleaned every 2 weeks. In June of 2021, one of the two well pumps failed and the District had to impose water use restrictions. As this well is the sole source of water for customers and there is a high likelihood of failure due to the original construction of the well, rehabilitation and repair is necessary to prevent the District having to truck water in to customers.

## FY22 Traditional Programs Emergency Loans



*Jurisdiction: Town of Nespelem*

*Location: Town Water Tanks*

*Project: Emergency Bank Stabilization*

*Award: \$775,457*

*[Project factsheet for the town of Nespelem](#)*

The Chuweah Creek fire in July 2021 burned approximately 36,752 acres near the town of Nespelem. This resulted in destabilization of the hillside on which the Town's water tanks rest. Wildfires significantly change the hydrologic response of a watershed, and surface water runoff could impact the Town's sole water supply. Following the Chuweah fire and subsequent rainfall, concerning movement was observed in the south-facing hillside above the concrete tanks. Collapse of this hillside threatens the structural integrity of the Town's water tanks. Both DNR's Wildfire-Associated Landslide Emergency Response Team and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommend quick stabilization of the hillside that can drain water away from the tank infrastructure.

# Public Works Board Broadband Program Overview

## Broadband Loan & Grant Programs

In 2019, [RCW 43.155.160](#) authorized the PWB to establish a competitive grant and loan program to promote the expansion of access to broadband service in unserved areas of the state. Under this statute, awards are for the acquisition, installation, and construction of middle mile and last mile broadband infrastructure. Funds can also be used for strategic planning for the deployment of broadband service. Eligible applicants include:

- Local governments
- Tribes
- Nonprofit organizations
- Cooperative associations
- Special purpose districts
- Quasi-municipal corporations
- Limited liability corporations organized for the purpose of expanding broadband access
- Incorporated businesses or partnerships

The PWB may fund up to 50% of the total project cost in non-distressed and non-Indian Country areas. In distressed or Indian Country areas, the PWB may fund up to 90% of the total project cost.

All assets or infrastructure created utilizing PWB funding must be maintained for public use for a period of at least 15 years.

The PWB Broadband Program's goal is to connect the unserved, which is now defined as those receiving 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload or less. We do this through a competitive process that emphasizes project readiness and feasibility while also taking into account the role of the community in project planning.

## Construction

During this reporting period, the PWB Broadband Construction program received 29 applications seeking \$90 million. The Board approved conditional awards totaling \$44.7 million to fifteen projects.

The average cost of projects funded was \$3 million, and the average connection cost is \$5,240. Potential connections achieved through these awards total 8,526.

When it comes to broadband service in Washington, establishing equitable access requires dedicated planning that accounts for local geography and topography, weather conditions, and distance between connection sites—there is no singular answer, no simple solution. Installation and maintenance costs and affordability versus financial return on investment further complicate efforts to connect the state.

Meeting the state's broadband needs requires a multi-pronged approach. Although the Boards differ in form and function, the CERB and PWB broadband programs complement each other by holistically meeting the needs of the entire community. Together with the Broadband Office we are moving the state forward in meeting its and broadband goals.

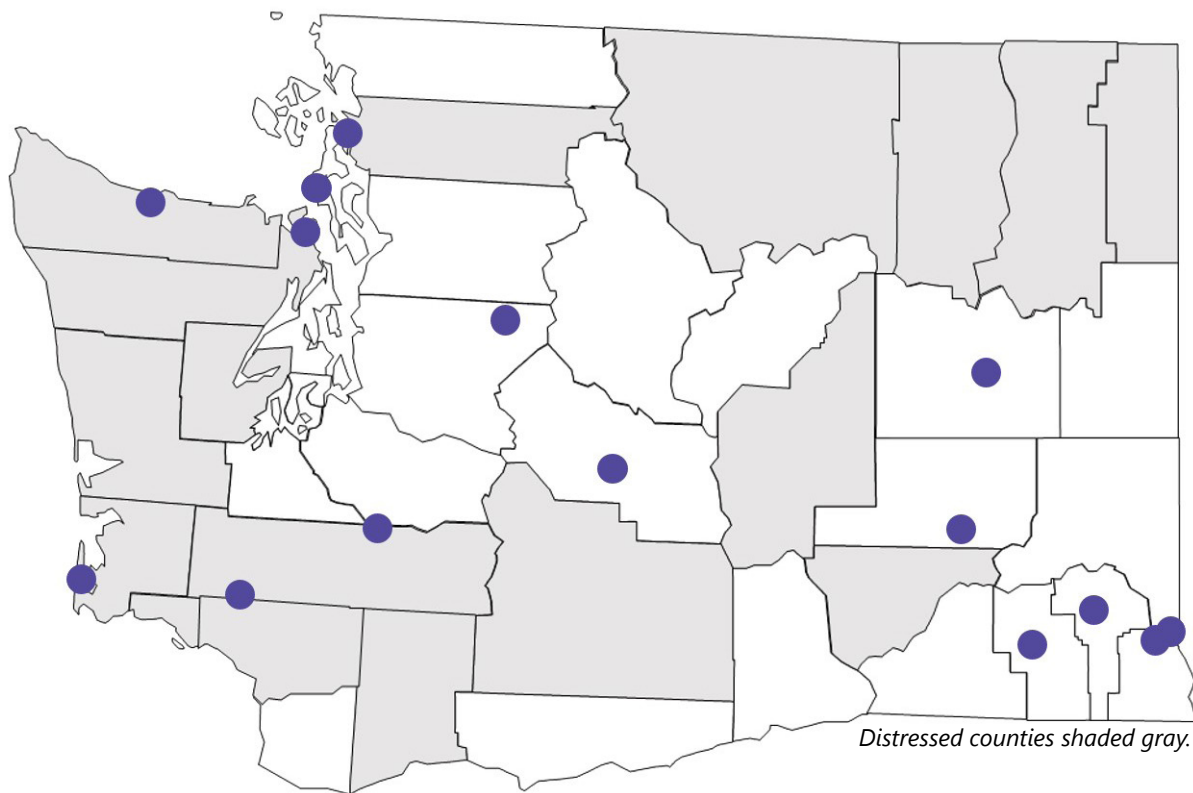
*"Grant PUD has seen firsthand the positive impact PWB's Broadband Program has had on our community. We were fortunate enough to receive funding from the program that supported our construction efforts to help bring high-speed reliable broadband services to more than 150 previously unserved homes and businesses in Grant County. The funding eliminated the digital divide for those in the construction area as they now have access to telehealth services, remote work opportunities, chances to participate in online education, and more. We appreciate the opportunity our utility had to partner with the PWB on this meaningful project."*

*Terry Mckenzie, Grant County PUD  
Referring to the PUD's 2021 Area 15: Gloyd to Stratford broadband project*



# FY22 Broadband Construction Grants

**Figure 15:** What was the FY22 geographic distribution of Broadband Construction Grant awards?



The PWB received 29 applications requesting \$90 million for Construction grants in the FY22 application cycle, which was open from July 14 through October 8, 2021. The objection period ran from October 12 through November 11, 2021. For this cycle:

- 15 applicants received conditional awards.
- 5 applicants passed scoring threshold, but were not funded due to a lack of available funds.
- 7 applicants that passed scoring threshold were not funded due to credible objections.
- 2 applications fell below scoring threshold and were ineligible for funding.

# **Appendix A: Public Works Board Members**

## **General Public Representatives**

Board Chair, Kathryn A. Gardow, PE, Seattle

Vice Chair, Gary Rowe, PE, Port Townsend

Darlene McHenry, Liberty Lake

Monica Santos-Pinacho, Vancouver

## **City Representatives**

The Honorable Dr. Jeralee Anderson, PE, City of Redmond Council Member

Mark R. Dorsey, PE, City of Port Orchard, Public Works Director

The Honorable Ed Stern, City of Poulsbo Council Member

## **County Representatives**

The Honorable Jerome Delvin, Benton County Commissioner

Kelly Snyder, MPA, Snohomish County Public Works Director

The Honorable Sharon Trask, Mason County Commissioner

## **Public Utility District Representative**

Matthew Stevie, Okanogan Public Utility District Environmental Coordinator

## **Sewer and Water District Representatives**

Justin Clary, PE, Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District General Manager

The Honorable Lora Petso, Olympic View Water and Sewer District Commissioner

## Appendix B: Public Works Board Staff



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Report prepared by Public Works Board Staff

This report is available on the [PWB website](#).

Alternate formats available upon request at 360-725-3161

Administrative services provided by:



Director of Commerce, Dr. Lisa Brown

## Appendix C: FY22 Traditional Programs Pre-Construction Loan Awards

### FY22 Pre-Construction Loan Awards

The PWB received six applications requesting \$3.15 million for Pre-construction loans in the FY22 application cycle, which ran from 5/10/21 to 7/9/21. Five applicants passed scoring threshold and the PWB awarded full funding to these Pre-construction applications. *Legislative District information indicates the location of the majority of the project and has been updated to reflect redistricting.*

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name and Description	Project Cost	Loan Request	Loan Award	Rate	App Score
City of Washougal	Clark	17	Sanitary Sewer	Biosolids Mgmt. Facility	\$1,900,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0.47%	88
City of Ephrata	Grant	13	Domestic Water	Water Systems Improvements	\$979,000	\$979,000	\$979,000	0.47%	82
City of College Place	Walla Walla	16	Domestic Water	Reservoir No. 4	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	0.47%	81
City of Roslyn	Kittitas	13	Domestic Water	Transmission Main Replacement	\$315,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	0.47%	73
Silver Lake WSD	Snohomish	38	Domestic Water	10th Dr. SE Water & Sewer Imp	\$7,500,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	0.47%	70
MacKaye Harbor Water District	San Juan	40	Domestic Water	20% Match-Community Projects	\$1,045,520	\$175,520			60
Total					\$12,089,520	\$3,154,520	\$2,979,000		



# Appendix D: FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Awards

## FY22 Construction Loan Awards

The PWB received 68 applications requesting \$252 million for Construction loans in the FY22 application cycle, which was open from 5/10/21 to 7/9/21. When rated through the competitive process, 68 scored above minimum threshold and were eligible for award. Seeing the obvious need, the PWB elected to utilize all available funding to award as many projects as possible. This resulted in 36 awards, for a total of \$120.5 million. *Legislative District information indicates the location of the majority of the project and has been updated to reflect redistricting.*

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Project Cost	Loan Request	Loan Award	Rate	App Score
Lewis County Water District #1	Lewis	20	Domestic Water	New Water Reservoir	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	0.94%	96.00
Kitsap County	Kitsap	26	Sanitary Sewer	Bangor Keyport Force Main Replacement	24,586,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.94%	94.00
PUD No. 1 of Clallam County	Clallam	24	Domestic Water	Clallam Bay / Sekiu Infrastructure Upgrade	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	0.94%	92.00
Stevens Pass Sewer Dist 1	Chelan	12	Sanitary Sewer	UV Disinfection System Replacement	2,023,000	2,023,000	2,023,000	0.75%	92.00
City of West Richland	Benton	16	Domestic Water	Flat Top Community Park Well & Hazard Elimination	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	0.94%	89.00
City of Bothell	King	1	Domestic Water	Valhalla Utility Improvement	6,918,851	4,675,305	4,675,305	0.94%	88.67
City of Pasco	Franklin	8	Domestic Water	Zone 3 Reservoir Storage Tank	11,700,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.94%	88.00
Skyway W&S District	King	37	Sanitary Sewer	Skyway Park North Phase 1 Sewer Replacement	8,317,000	8,317,000	8,317,000	0.94%	88.00
Discovery Clean Water Alliance	Clark	18	Sanitary Sewer	Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Secondary Process Improvement	18,700,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0.94%	87.33
Lewis County Water District #1	Lewis	20	Domestic Water	Water Main Replacement	717,647	717,647	717,647	0.94%	86.67
Olympic View W&S District	Snohomish	32	Domestic Water	Water Main Replacement	1,411,980	1,395,600	1,395,600	0.94%	86.00
Skyway W&S District	King	37	Domestic Water	Rainier Ave S & S 113th St Water Main Replacement	620,000	620,000	620,000	0.94%	86.00
Valley Water District	Pierce	25	Domestic Water	SR 162 Water Main Replacement	2,149,452	2,000,000	2,000,000	0.94%	85.67
PUD 1 of Skagit County	Skagit	39	Domestic Water	Judy Reservoir- Mt. Vernon Transmission Pipeline Ph 2	39,699,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	0.94%	85.33

## Appendix D: FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Awards

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Project Cost	Loan Request	Loan Award	Rate	App Score
City of Westport	Grays Harbor	19	Sanitary Sewer	Pump Station 4 & 5 Upgrades	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	0.75%	85.00
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Sanitary Sewer	Sewer Lift Stations	800,000	800,000	800,000	0.94%	84.67
City of College Place	Walla Walla	16	Sanitary Sewer	Well No. 7	1,575,000	1,575,000	1,575,000	0.94%	84.00
City of Selah	Yakima	14	Domestic Water	Water Service Meter Improvements	2,620,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.75%	83.67
Whitworth Water District #2	Spokane	6	Domestic Water	Zone 3 to 8 Transmission Main	6,562,000	1,562,000	1,562,000	0.94%	83.67
City of Mountlake Terrace	Snohomish	32	Domestic Water	Westside Watermain Improvements	7,594,698	7,594,698	7,594,698	0.94%	83.33
Soos Creek Water District	King	47	Domestic Water	Tank 6 Seismic Improvements	5,484,240	5,343,625	5,343,625	0.94%	83.33
Terrace Heights Sewer District	Yakima	13	Sanitary Sewer	Collection System Improvements	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	0.94%	83.00
Lake Forest Park Water District	King	1	Domestic Water	McKinnon Creek Pumphouse Phase II	1,528,613	533,297	533,297	0.94%	82.67
City of College Place	Walla Walla	16	Domestic Water	Water Main Replacement	617,000	617,000	617,000	0.94%	82.33
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Melcher Pump Station Rehabilitation	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	0.94%	82.33
City of Bainbridge Island	Kitsap	23	Domestic Water	Winslow Water Tank Replacement	11,619,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	0.94%	82.00
City of Palouse	Whitman	9	Domestic Water	Palouse Church, Culton, & H St Looping Main Rep.	1,030,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	0.94%	82.00
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	390 Zone Low Pressure Booster Station	650,000	650,000	650,000	0.94%	82.00
Jefferson County	Jefferson	24	Roads/ Street	Snow Creek Road Milepost 0.84 Culvert Replacement	1,776,500	500,000	500,000	0.47%, 5% forgiveness	81.33
Town of Lind	Adams	9	Roads/ Street	Lind Unpaved Street Surfacing	118,560	118,560	118,560	0.75%	81.33
City of Walla Walla	Walla Walla	16	Sanitary Sewer	Wastewater/ Reclamation Plant Upgrades	6,840,700	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.94%	81.00

## Appendix D: FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Awards

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Project Cost	Loan Request	Loan Award	Rate	App Score
City of Bainbridge Island	Kitsap	23	Sanitary Sewer	West Eagle Harbor Sewer Complex	8,568,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0.94%	80.33
City of College Place	Walla Walla	16	Sanitary Sewer	Lift Station No. 5	1,641,500	1,641,500	1,641,500	0.94%	79.67
Snohomish County	Snohomish	21	Roads/ Street	36th / 35th Ave Improvement Project	11,075,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0.94%	79.33
PUD No. 1 of Jefferson County	Jefferson	24	Domestic Water	Quilcene Water Tank	2,305,737	2,019,427	2,019,427	0.94%	79.00
City of Connell	Franklin	9	Domestic Water	South Side Water System Improvements - Phase 2	1,362,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	0.94%	78.33
Applications scoring high enough to be funded, but award would surpass the maximum allowable funding to a jurisdiction in the biennium									
Skyway W&S District	King	37	Sanitary Sewer	Small Diameter Water Main Replacement	2,858,000	2,858,000	-		87.00
Skyway W&S District	King	37	Domestic Water	South Sunnycrest Road Water Main Replacement	1,740,000	1,740,000	-		87.00
Skyway W&S District	King	37	Sanitary Sewer	Basin 7 North Sewer Replacement	13,640,000	10,000,000	-		79.33
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$230,469,478</b>	<b>\$137,131,659</b>	<b>\$120,533,659</b>		

## Appendix E: FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Qualified Applications, No Funding Available

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Reason	Project Cost	Loan Request	App Score
City of Pasco	Franklin	9	Domestic Water	Process Water Reuse Facility Winter Storage	Insufficient fund availability	17,180,000	10,000,000	78.33
City of Dayton	Columbia	9	Sanitary Sewer	Sewer Replacement Project	Insufficient fund availability	1,380,000	1,300,000	78.00
Black Diamond Water District	Clallam	24	Domestic Water	FS 3030 Waterline Bridge Crossing	Insufficient fund availability	62,538	62,538	77.67
King County	King	36	Sanitary Sewer	Interbay Forcemain and Odor Control	Insufficient fund availability	59,603,129	10,000,000	77.67
Skyway Water and Sewer District	King	37	Domestic Water	Forest Ave S & Garden Pl S Water Main Replacement	Insufficient fund availability	1,641,000	1,641,000	77.33
Whitworth Water District #2	Spokane	6	Domestic Water	Well 2C	Insufficient fund availability	2,021,000	2,021,000	77.00
City of Ridgefield	Clark	20	Roads/ Street	Royle Road Corridor Multimodal Improvements	Insufficient fund availability	10,420,000	10,000,000	76.67
City of White Salmon	Klickitat	14	Domestic Water	14-Inch Main Line Phase 2	Insufficient fund availability	11,427,000	8,351,600	76.67
Skyway Water and Sewer District	King	37	Sanitary Sewer	Skyway Park North Phase 2 Sewer Replacement	Insufficient fund availability	9,911,000	9,911,000	76.67
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Sedgwick Tank 2	Insufficient fund availability	3,000,000	3,000,000	76.33
North Perry Ave Water District	Kitsap	23	Domestic Water	Watermain Replacement Program	Insufficient fund availability	710,000	650,000	76.33
City of Gig Harbor	Pierce	26	Sanitary Sewer	Lift Station 5A	Insufficient fund availability	2,871,000	2,296,800	75.33
Skyway Water and Sewer District	King	37	Sanitary Sewer	Skyway Park South Sewer Replacement	Insufficient fund availability	15,910,000	10,000,000	75.33
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Main Replacements	Insufficient fund availability	2,000,000	2,000,000	75.00
City of White Salmon	Klickitat	14	Domestic Water	Strawberry Mountain Reservoir	Insufficient fund availability	4,118,400	1,648,400	74.67
City of Walla Walla	Walla Walla	16	Domestic Water	Water System Improvements	Insufficient fund availability	7,932,000	5,000,000	73.67



## Appendix E: FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Qualified Applications, No Funding Available

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Reason	Project Cost	Loan Request	App Score
City of Spokane	Spokane	3	Domestic Water	Thorpe Road Reservoir No. 2	Insufficient fund availability	10,000,000	10,000,000	73.33
Lincoln County Public Works	Lincoln	9	Solid Waste/ Recycling	Solid Waste and Recycling Facility Upgrades	Insufficient fund availability	515,000	515,000	73.00
Manchester Water District	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Well 10 Manganese Treatment System	Insufficient fund availability	872,000	700,000	72.67
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Hydraulic Improvements - Pressure Reducing Stations	Insufficient fund availability	812,300	750,000	72.33
Snohomish County	Snohomish	21	Roads/ Street	Alderwood Mall Pwky: SR 525 to 168 St SW	Insufficient fund availability	13,074,000	3,000,000	71.33
Clark County	Clark	18	Roads/ Street	NE 99th St (NE 94th Ave to Vicinity of NE 117th Ave)	Insufficient fund availability	23,964,000	9,000,000	71.00
Olympic View W&S District	King	32	Domestic Water	228th St Water Production Well/ Treatment	Insufficient fund availability	1,020,000	920,000	71.00
City of Olympia	King	22	Roads/ Street	Fones Road Improvement	Insufficient fund availability	17,832,388	5,000,000	70.67
City of Gig Harbor	Pierce	26	Domestic Water	Canterwood Blvd Emergency Water Intertie	Insufficient fund availability	711,000	532,000	68.00
MacKaye Harbor Water District	San Juan	40	Domestic Water	Agate Beach Lane Main Relocation	Insufficient fund availability	1,090,256	220,256	67.33
City of Bremerton	Kitsap	26	Storm Water	Oyster Bay Outfall Replacement at OB-1	Insufficient fund availability	1,800,000	1,800,000	67.00
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Domestic Water	Well 7 Treatment System	Insufficient fund availability	750,000	750,000	65.00
Qualified Applications, No Funding Available Total						\$220,628,011	\$111,069,594	

FY22 Traditional Programs Construction Loan Applications That Did Not Meet Scoring Threshold								
Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name	Reason	Project Cost	Loan Request	App Score
City of Kennewick	Benton	8	Domestic Water	Zone Three Transmission Main	Under scoring threshold	4,100,000	4,000,000	63.33

# Appendix F: FY22 Traditional Programs Emergency Construction Loan Awards

## FY22 Emergency Construction Loan Awards

The PWB received 4 applications requesting \$3.3 million for Emergency loans in FY22. All 4 of these applications were evaluated by the PWB and determined to meet statutory requirements to be eligible for emergency funding.

*Legislative District information indicates the location of the majority of the project and has been updated to reflect redistricting.*

Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Primary System	Project Name and Description	Project Cost	Loan Request	Loan Award	Rate
City of Port Orchard	Kitsap	26	Sanitary Sewer	Repairs associated with the Pottery Lift Station. Construction includes 100% piping replacement and wet well lining with air dispersion systems for both the Pottery Lift Station and the Sedgwick Lift Station, which has been found to be the major contributor to the high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide gas.	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	0.94%
Beacon Hill Water and Sewer Dist.	Cowlitz	19	Sanitary Sewer	Dig and replace of about 650 feet of 24-inch concrete sewer interceptor with 30-inch PVC sewer pipe, including manholes, downstream from the intersection of Catlin and 3rd. The upstream about 365 foot section includes lining with Cured In Place Pipe (CIPP). Project costs include traffic control and bypass pumping during the duration of the project.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0.94%
Valley Water District	Pierce	2	Domestic Water	Add a new 12-inch cased well, equipped with a 75 HP well pump, to provide redundant source of supply for the Buttes community. Included in SOW are necessary civil, mechanical, and electrical improvements to the site, including a new generator and Automatic Transfer Switch (ATS).	\$1,114,540	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	0.94%
Town of Nespelem	Okanogan	7	Domestic Water		\$775,457	\$775,457	\$775,457	0.94%
Total						\$3,275,457	3,275,457	

# Appendix G: FY22 Broadband Construction Grants

## FY22 Broadband Construction Grant Awards

The PWB received 29 applications requesting \$90 million for Broadband Construction grants in FY22. The PWB was able to award funding to 15 of these applications, providing \$44 million to provide vital broadband service in unserved communities across the state.

*Legislative District information indicates the location of the majority of the project and has been updated to reflect redistricting.*

	Jurisdiction	County	Leg Dist	Project Name	Grant Request	Grant Amount	App Score
Conditional Awards	Kittitas County	Kittitas	13	Thorp and Edgemont FTTx Project	\$3,338,946	\$ 3,338,946	88
	Port of Clarkston	Asotin	9	Census Tract 9604 FTTH	\$1,944,381	\$ 1,944,381	87.8
	Lewis County PUD	Lewis	2	Connecting the Mineral, Elbe, & Ashford	\$4,733,011	\$ 4,733,011	86
	Lincoln County	Lincoln	9	Connecting Lincoln County	\$4,162,072	\$ 4,162,072	85.6
	Port of Clarkston	Asotin	9	POC Grantham Elementary Service Area	\$1,775,282	\$ 1,775,282	85.6
	Town of Skykomish	King	12	Skykomish Broadband	\$ 598,023	\$ 598,023	85.2
	Jefferson County PUD	Jefferson	24	Discovery Bay East Fiber	\$1,096,046	\$ 1,096,046	84.6
	Port of Columbia	Columbia	16	Touchet Valley Broadband	\$1,165,000	\$ 1,165,000	84.6
	Clallam County	Clallam	24	Clallam County Broadband Project	\$4,525,174	\$ 4,525,174	83
	Pacific County PUD	Pacific	19	Pacific Co. Build Bay City to Nemah	\$5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	82.8
	Lewis County PUD	Cowlitz/Lewis	19	Connecting the Greater Vader Community	\$4,726,647	\$ 4,726,647	82
	Port of Garfield	Garfield	9	E Garfield Co. Rural FTTH Project	\$3,827,365	\$ 3,827,365	81.8
	Port of Skagit	Skagit	10	Fir Island FTTx	\$2,152,79	\$ 2,152,791	80.2
	Port of Coupeville	Island	10	Central Whidbey FTTx	\$4,842,93	\$ 4,842,933	78
	Town of Washtucna	Adams	9	Washtucna FTTH	\$ 788,946	\$ 788,946	77.6
Insufficient Funds	Kitsap PUD	Kitsap	23	Kitsap PUD - FTTH	\$1,939,356		77.2
	Port of Whitman County	Whitman	9	Port of Whitman	\$4,919,378		76.8
	Port of Kalama	Cowlitz	19	West Cowlitz Access	\$4,285,794		76.75
	Town of Fairfield	Spokane	9	Fairfield FTTH Project	\$2,356,168		75.8
	Douglas County PUD	Douglas	7	Highway 17	\$1,522,000		67.2
Credible Objections	Franklin County PUD	Franklin	15	Rural Broadband	\$3,557,700		87.2
	Pend Oreille PUD	Pend Oreille	7	Ione & Tiger Fiber	\$5,000,000		83.6
	Adams County	Adams	15	Adams County Broadband Project	\$4,724,964		83.4
	City of Ritzville	Adams	9	City of Ritzville FTTH Project	\$2,478,334		83.2
	Grays Harbor PUD	Grays Harbor	19	SE Grays Harbor Broadband Project	\$5,000,000		82.6
	Nisqually Indian Tribe	Thurston	35	Unserved Areas Thurston County	\$3,923,265		79
	Port of Bellingham	Whatcom	42	Port of Bellingham Project	\$2,000,000		75.4
Below Threshold	Port of Ridgefield	Clark	20	Hope Neighborhood BB Project	\$1,653,250		61
	City of Tukwila	King	11	Municipal CBRS Network	\$2,000,000		0
	Total				\$90,036,826	\$44,676,617	

