FINAL DRAFT 6/25/10

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT

GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING LOCAL AGENCY COST-SHARING FORMULAS FOR SELECT[1] FLOOD PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Adopted to Comply with AB 5, Sec. 26, Cal. Water Code § 9625

Introduction

The Department of Water Resources ("DWR"), Division of Flood Management, has historically used cost-sharing formulas for many of the programs in which it provides financial assistance to local agencies for flood control work. In 2007 the legislature enacted AB 5 (Wolk), Ch. 366, Sec. 26 (codified at Cal. Water Code § 9625) which requires DWR to continue this practice by developing cost-sharing formulas for flood programs using funds made available by the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1E), Cal. Pub. Res. Code § 5096.800 *et seq.*, and the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84), Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 75001 *et seq.*

The following is the relevant text of Water Code § 9625:

> (a) By January 1, 2010, the department shall develop cost-sharing formulas, as needed, for funds made available by the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Chapter 1.699 (commencing with Section 5096.800) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code) and the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code) for repairs or improvements of facilities included in the plan to determine the local share of the cost of design and construction.
>
> (b) For qualifying projects pursuant to subdivision (a), the state's share of the nonfederal share shall be set at a minimum level of 50%.
>
> (c) In developing cost-sharing formulas, the department shall consider the ability of local governments to pay their share of the capital costs of the project.
>
> (d) Prior to finalizing cost-sharing formulas, the department shall conduct public meetings to consider public comments. The department shall post a draft cost-sharing formula on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before the public meetings. To the extent feasible, the department shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access and participation in the meetings.

This section establishes four basic requirements for adoption of the cost sharing formulas. First, the formulas only apply to Proposition 1E and Proposition 84 funds spent "for repairs or improvements of facilities included in the plan." The "plan" referred to here is the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. Second, as Section (b) states, the minimum State share of the

[1] This document currently only applies to Early Implementation Program and Levee Repairs Program.

nonfederal portion of the project must be 50%. Third, the formulas shall "consider" the ability of local governments to pay their share of the capital costs of the project. Finally, DWR is to seek public comment and conduct public meetings.

To comply with this legislative mandate, DWR has developed these *Guidelines for Establishing Local Agency Cost-Sharing Formulas*.

I. AFFECTED PROGRAMS

The following is the proposed cost-sharing approach for all DWR Division of Flood Management programs, other than those being cost shared by the United States Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE") or the Natural Resources Conservation Service ("NRCS").[2] Specific programs within the Division of Flood Management should follow this model as closely as possible, but may deviate where the specific policy needs of the particular program call for a different or augmented approach. All deviations from this structure, including the addition of specific program enhancements, will require approval of the Director of DWR through a decision memorandum. This requirement applies to program guidelines or rules that deviate from this structure as well as to any deviations from program guidelines or rules that may be applied to a specific project. Program guidelines or rules should provide for Director approval of project-specific deviations.

In a multi-objective project, the costs incurred for habitat, recreation, and Open-Space features shall be considered part of the Total Project Costs and, like other project costs, cost-shared according to the cost-sharing formula for the overall project.

At this time DWR anticipates that these guidelines for cost-sharing will apply to the following programs, which are mainly delivered in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley: Early Implementation Program and Levee Repairs Program.

These guidelines will be applied to these programs at the time that DWR develops or amends overall guidelines for these programs and shall only be applied prospectively from the date that final new or amended overall guidelines are issued. DWR may, at its sole discretion, amend final program guidelines for these programs solely to incorporate these new guidelines for cost-sharing. If DWR amends final program guidelines to incorporate these new guidelines for cost-sharing, DWR shall follow the procedures set forth in the program guidelines for making amendments to the program guidelines.

II. DEFINITIONS

Assessed Area means the area within the boundaries of the assessment district which will provide a Local Agency cost-share.

Benefited Area means the area that receives improved flood protection from the proposed project and it should be the same area for which benefits are estimated for the economic analysis.

California Median Annual Household Income means the median annual household income for California reported in the most recent census or updated census data.

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[2] Projects cost-shared with the USACE and NRCS will follow the AB 1147 cost-sharing regulations. *See* Cal. Water Code § 12585.7 and implementing regulations at 23 C.C.R. §§ 570-576.

Disadvantaged Area means a Benefited Area with a Median Household Income that is less than the Disadvantaged Household Income.[3]

Disadvantaged Household Income means 80% of the California Median Annual Household Income.

Local Agency means a public agency in the State of California, duly organized, existing and acting pursuant to the laws thereof, including, but not limited to, any county, city, city and county, district, joint powers agency. A Local Agency must have authority to implement flood management projects.

Median Annual Household Income means the median annual household income for the Benefited Area reported in the most recent census or updated census data provided by a vendor to be selected by DWR.

Open-Space means any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an Open-Space use. The Open-Space is either designated in an Open-Space or general plan or will be designated upon the next revision of the Open-Space element of a general plan. Open-Space is designated as any of the following:

- Open-Space for the preservation of natural resources;
- Open-Space used for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, forest lands, rangeland, and agricultural lands;
- Open-Space for outdoor recreation; and
- Open-Space for public health and safety, including, but not limited to, flood plains, watersheds, and areas required for the protection of water quality or groundwater recharge.

State Facility means either a State Transportation Facility or a State Water Supply Facility.

State Transportation Facility means a State-numbered freeway, expressway or highway route as identified in Division 1, Chapter 2, Article 2 of the California Streets and Highways Code, including facilities for the transportation of passengers and property to and over any toll bridge, tube or other highway crossing and the approaches to each end thereof, acquired or constructed, or in course of construction by the State. Where a freeway, expressway or highway is labeled with more than one numerical designation, it shall be considered a single State transportation facility.

State Water Supply Facility means a State water supply facility listed in Exhibit I.

Total Project Cost means the portion of the project cost that is to be shared between DWR and the Local Agency. The costs contributed by other State or federal agencies are not included in the Total Project Cost.

III. BASE STATE COST-SHARE

The base State cost-share of the overall project shall be 50%. Programs may vary from this base share, but shall not offer less than a 50% State share of the Total Project Cost.[4] No applicant

[3] Median should be used exclusively except where there is insufficient median income information for estimating or determining the median in a particular area.

may use other State funds for its local share unless the State agency providing those funds is specifically authorized by the Legislature to allow the Local Agency to use the funds for its local share. The State agency shall verify and give the applicant its written permission to use the funds provided by the State agency for the local share.

IV. HABITAT, OPEN-SPACE, RECREATION, AND STATE FACILITIES OBJECTIVE ENHANCEMENTS (UP TO 20% INCREASE IN THE STATE COST-SHARE)

These enhancements to the base State cost-share may increase the State share of costs from the base State cost-share up to an additional 20%. Applicants may be entitled to enhancements under more than one of the enhancements for contributions toward the habitat, Open-Space, recreation, and State Facilities objectives, but the total percentage increase to the State cost share for all enhancements in these four categories can be no more than an additional 20% of the Total Project Cost. Costs that establish eligibility for cost-share enhancements can only be counted toward one objective, so, for instance, costs of preserving open space cannot also be counted as costs of providing habitat.

A. **Habitat Objective (up to 20% increase in the State cost-share).** For purposes of this provision, habitat improvement means protecting, creating, enhancing or providing opportunities for enhancing endangered species, riparian, aquatic, terrestrial or other important habitats. These habitat improvements shall achieve any of the following objectives beyond what is required to mitigate the project's effects on the environment under the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Endangered Species Act, or the California Endangered Species Act:

- Promote recovery of at-risk native fish, vegetation or wildlife species;
- Improve ecological functions of aquatic and/or terrestrial habitats to support sustainable populations of diverse fish, vegetation and wildlife species;
- Improve conditions for upstream migration, spawning, egg incubation, emergence, rearing and emigration of priority fish species through adjustment of river flows and temperature;
- Cause increases in early life stage survival for priority fish species;
- Improve fish passage through modification or removal of barriers;
- Influence geomorphic processes within the floodplain in a manner that improves habitat or reduces the potential for fish stranding;

[4] In addition, the State may cap certain types of project costs at 50%. For instance, environmental compliance (CEQA, NEPA, etc.) work directly related to a project will continue to be capped at a 50% State cost-share, consistent with current DWR guidelines. This 50% cost limitation for specific costs applies irrespective of the actual cost-sharing formula for the underlying project. The State Legislature has also set the State cost share at 50% on project features that are for ecosystem restoration or recreation and are part of a federal flood project (Cal. Water Code Section 12847).

- Enhance natural processes to support, with minimal human intervention, natural habitats that support native species;

- Remove and/or prevent the establishment of non-native species; or

- Provide other important habitat restoration opportunities.

The Local Agency will be entitled to a 5% increase in the State cost-share if at least 5% of the Total Project Cost funds habitat improvement, a 10% increase in the State cost-share if at least 10% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds habitat improvement, a 15% increase in the State cost-share if at least 15% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds habitat improvement, and a 20% increase when 20% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds habitat improvement.

B. **Open-Space Objective (up to 20% increase in the State cost-share).** The Local Agency will be entitled to an increased cost share for the acquisition and preservation of Open-Space land beyond what is required for the project or mitigation. Such lands may be acquired in fee or in the form of a flowage or other Open-Space easement that secures the rights necessary for flood management operations and maintenance. Either way, the costs of securing property rights shall be included in the total made towards Open-Space preservation. The Local Agency will be entitled to a 5% increase in the State cost-share of the Project if at least 5% of the Total Project Cost funds the acquisition and preservation of Open-Space, a 10% increase in the State cost-share if at least 10% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds Open-Space, a 15% increase in the State cost-share if at least 15% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds Open-Space, and a 20% increase in the State cost-share if at least 20% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds Open-Space.

C. **Recreation Objective (up to 20% increase in the State cost-share).** The Local Agency will be entitled to an increased cost share for the provision of recreational improvements such as picnic areas, foot and bike paths and provides public access to all or nearly all of the project works, except those areas where public access would constitute a threat to public safety or habitat or would constitute a trespass on private property. These recreational improvements shall achieve any of the following objectives beyond what is required to mitigate the project's effects on the environment:

- Develop and maintain trails for pedestrians, bicycles and/or equestrians;

- Modify the operation of flood protection facilities to increase the diversity and duration of recreational opportunities;

- Enhance the condition and quality of existing recreational facilities;

- Provide facilities for rafting, canoeing, boating, fishing, viewing wildlife, swimming or other water dependent activities;

- Provide interpretive facilities and services that enhance visitor appreciation of natural, historical and cultural resources;

- Relocate major trails to avoid flooding so that they may remain open all year;

- Enhance public beach areas;
- Provide linkage between recreational areas; or
- Provide other important public recreational opportunities.

The Local Agency will be entitled to an increased cost share for a 5% increase in the State cost-share of the Total Project Cost if at least 5% of the Total Project Cost funds recreation improvements, a 10% increase in the State cost-share if at least 10% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds recreation improvements, a 15% increase in the State cost-share if at least 15% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds recreation improvements, and a 20% increase in the State cost-share if at least 20% of the estimated Total Project Cost funds recreation improvements.

D. **State Facilities Objective (up to 20% increase in the State cost-share).** The Local Agency will be entitled to an increase in the State cost-share of the Project for significant contributions to the objective of providing flood benefits to a State Facility, *i.e.* a State Transportation Facility or State Water Supply Facility. A significant contribution for the State Facilities objective requires that state transportation facilities or state water supply facilities receive at least a ten percent increase in flood protection. The increase in flood protection may be determined from either a DWR or Board-approved feasibility study report or other supplemental information as deemed appropriate by the Department or Board. The Local Agency will be entitled to a 5% increase for a project that makes a significant contribution to the objective by benefiting one State Facility; a 10% increase for a project that makes a significant contribution to the objective by benefiting two State Facilities; a 15% increase for a project that makes a significant contribution to the objective by benefiting three State Facilities; or a 20% increase for a project that makes a significant contribution to the objective by benefiting four or more State Facilities.

V. DISADVANTAGED AREA OBJECTIVE ENHANCEMENT (INCREASE IN THE STATE COST-SHARE UP TO MAXIMUM 90% FOR PROJECT)

Projects that increase the level of flood protection to areas that are economically disadvantaged are eligible for an increased level of State cost-sharing. If the Benefited Area is a Disadvantaged Area, the Local Agency may receive an increase in State cost-share of the Total Project Cost up to 90% maximum State cost-share. The "Disadvantaged Area Objective" enhancement is not subject to the 20 % cap of habitat, Open-Space, recreation, and State Facilities objective enhancements. Instead, it is a stand-alone enhancement.

The exact amount of the increase in the State cost-share will depend on the degree to which the Benefited Area is economically disadvantaged at the time the project agreement is executed. The enhancement is equal to the difference between the Benefited Area's Median Household Income and the Disadvantaged Household Income, measured as percentages of the California Median Annual Household Income (rounded to the nearest whole percentage).

Three examples illustrate this approach:

- Benefited Area "A" has a Median Household Income of 85% of the California Median Annual Household Income. This Median Household Income level exceeds the 80% threshold for the Disadvantaged Household Income, thus the area would not be eligible

for a disadvantaged area State cost-share enhancement.

- Benefited Area "B" has a Median Household Income of 70.4% of the California Median Annual Household Income. The difference between this Median Household Income and the Disadvantaged Household Income is 9.6% of the California Median Annual Household Income, thus the area would be eligible for a disadvantaged area State cost-share enhancement of 9.6%, which would be rounded to 10%; but the overall State cost share of the Total Project Costs shall not exceed 90%.
- Benefited Area "C" has a Median Household Income of 55% of the California Median Annual Household Income. The difference between this Median Household Income and the Disadvantaged Household Income is 25% of the California Median Annual Household Income, thus the area would be eligible for a disadvantaged area State cost-share enhancement of 25%; but the overall State cost share of the Total Project Costs shall not exceed 90%.

The Median Household Income can be difficult to estimate if the geographic boundaries of the Disadvantaged Area do not exactly match a single census geographic unit (for example, a city, county, census designated place, census tract or census block group) for which median income is routinely reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. If a single census geographic unit does not match the Benefited Area, then follow the directions included in Exhibit II for determining Median Household Income using block group median household incomes. This method will provide an approximate estimate of the Median Household Income based upon the most recent census data. During its application review, DWR will review and may revise this estimate to better match the Benefited Area's geographic boundaries and update it for current conditions using data provided by a vendor to be selected by DWR.

VI. ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND RECREATION COST SHARING

The State cost share for ecosystem restoration and recreation expenditures is set at 50% pursuant to Water Code Section 12847. However, for nonfederal projects that include both flood damage reduction and ecosystem restoration (and/or recreation), the State cost share for ecosystem restoration expenditures (and/or recreation expenditures) can be increased to equal the State cost share for the Project.[5]

VII. PROGRAM-SPECIFIC ENHANCEMENTS

Program-specific enhancements may include other factors from substantive benefits to procedural items. The nature of these enhancements and the amount they increase the State cost-share will vary from program to program. They could be based on legal requirements or policy priorities of the program. Specific programs may, at their discretion, develop these specific enhancements for their program. Specific programs may also, at the program's discretion, provide for case-by-case exceptions from the cost-sharing formulas for individual projects to be funded by the program.

All program guidelines that provide for specific enhancements must be approved by the Director. If the program guidelines provide for case-by case exceptions for individual projects, whenever

[5] Some bond funds are not available for project features that are solely for ecosystem restoration or recreation.

the program proposes to make a case-by-case exception, the approval of the Director will be required for the cost-sharing formula to be used for that project.

VIII. MINIMUM LOCAL COST-SHARE

A minimum of 10% Local Agency cost sharing toward the Total Project Cost is generally required. The State will not pay more than 90% of the Total Project Cost.

IX. DOCUMENTATION

A Local Agency proposing a project must provide sufficient supporting documents (to be determined by the program) in its application and indicate what cost-share it believes is merited for the project proposed. The documents should include a scope of work and a work plan that explains how the Local Agency intends to accomplish its objectives. After review of the application and other relevant information, DWR will make a determination about the applicant's eligibility for cost-share enhancements.

The eligibility of the Local Agency for a State cost-share enhancement for contributions towards meeting the State Facility and Disadvantaged Area objectives will be determined at the time an agreement is executed and will not be subject to change, except by amendment of the agreement.

The State cost-share for Habitat, Open-Space, and Recreation objectives may change from that originally set out in the agreement since the extent to which the Local Agency is entitled to an increased State cost-share for these enhancements depends on the financial contributions the Local Agency makes towards attainment of these objectives while performing the work provided for in the agreement. The final State cost-share will be established at the project completion/closeout, or any final audit, if any. The State cost-share towards these enhancements will be based on the final contribution to each enhancement made by the Local Agency.

EXHIBIT I

Water Supply Facilities of the State Water Project

Part 1. Aqueducts of the State Water Project, Including Joint Use Facilities:

1. Upper Feather River Division
    a. Grizzly Valley Pipeline
2. Oroville Division
    a. Thermalito Power Canal
3. North Bay Aqueduct
    a. Napa Pipeline
    b. Phase II Pipeline
4. South Bay Aqueduct
    a. Brushy Creek Pipeline
    b. Dyer Canal
    c. Altamont Pipeline
    d. Livermore Valley Canal
    e. Alameda Canal
    f. Del Valle Pipeline
    g. Del Valle Branch Pipeline
    h. La Costa Tunnel
    i. Sunol Pipeline
    j. Mission Tunnel
    k. Santa Clara Pipeline
5. Governor Edmund G. Brown California Aqueduct
6. San Luis Division
    a. E.G. Brown California Aqueduct
    b. San Luis Canal
7. South San Joaquin Division
    a. E.G. Brown California Aqueduct
8. Tehachapi Division
    a. Tehachapi Tunnel No. 1
    b. Tehachapi Siphon No. 1
    c. Tehachapi Tunnel No. 2
    d. Pastoria Siphon
    e. Tehachapi Tunnel No. 3
    f. Carley V. Porter Tunnel
9. Mojave Division
    a. Cottonwood Chutes
    b. Mojave Siphon
    c. Mojave Siphon Second Pipeline
    d. Mojave Siphon Powerplant Tunnel
    e. East Branch Aqueduct
10. Santa Ana Division
    a. San Bernardino Tunnel
    b. Santa Ana Pipeline
11. West Branch
    a. Oso Canal
    b. Quail Canal
    c. Lower Quail Canal
    d. Peace Valley Pipeline
    e. Gorman Creek Channel Improvements
    f. Angeles Tunnel
12. Coastal Branch
    a. Coastal Aqueduct
    b. Phase I Canal
    c. Phase II Pipeline:

A. Reach No. 1 - Devil's Den to Cholame Valley

B. Reach No. 2 - Cholame Valley to Shedd Canyon

C. Reach No. 3 - Shedd Canyon to Calf Canyon

D. Reach No. 4 - Calf Canyon to Cuesta Canyon

E. Cuesta Tunnel

F. Reach No. 5A1 - Cuesta Tunnel to Fiscalini Ranch

G. Reach No. 5A2 - Fiscalini Ranch to Talley Farms

H. Reach No. 5B - Talley Farms to Nipomo

I. Reach No. 6 - Nipomo to Vandenberg Air Force Base

Part 2. Hydroelectric or Pumping Plants of the State Water Project:

1. Oroville Division
    a. Edward Hyatt Powerplant
    b. Thermalito Powerplant
    c. Thermalito Diversion Dam Powerplant
    d. Sutter-Butte Outlet Powerplant
2. North Bay Aqueduct
    a. Barker Slough Pumping Plant
    b. Cordelia Pumping Plant
3. South Bay Aqueduct
    a. South Bay Pumping Plant
    b. Del Valle Pumping Plant
4. North San Joaquin Division
    a. Harvey O. Banks Delta Pumping Plant
5. San Luis Division
    a. William R. Gianelli Pumping - Generating Plant
    b. Dos Amigos Pumping Plant
6. South San Joaquin Division
    a. Buena Vista Pumping Plant
    b. John R. Teerink Wheeler Ridge Pumping Plant
    c. Ira J. Chrisman Wind Gap Pumping Plant
7. Tehachapi Division
    a. A.D. Edmonston Pumping Plant
8. Mojave Division
    a. Alamo Powerplant
    b. Pearblossom Pumping Plant
    c. Mojave Siphon Powerplant
9. Santa Ana Division
    a. Devil Canyon Powerplant
10. West Branch
    a. Oso Pumping Plant
    b. William E. Warne Powerplant
    c. Castaic Powerplant
11. Coastal Branch
    a. Las Perillas Pumping Plant
    b. Badger Hill Pumping Plant
    c. Devil's Den Pumping Plant
    d. Bluestone Pumping Plant
    e. Polonio Pass Pumping Plant

Part 3. Reservoirs or Dams of the State Water Project:

1. Upper Feather River Division
    a. Frenchman Dam
    b. Frenchman Lake
    c. Antelope Dam
    d. Antelope Lake
    e. Grizzly Valley Dam
    f. Lake Davis
2. Oroville Division
    a. Oroville Dam
    b. Lake Oroville
    c. Parish Camp Saddle Dam
    d. Bidwell Canyon Saddle Dam
    e. Feather River Fish Barrier Dam
    f. Thermalito Diversion Dam
    g. Thermalito Diversion Pool
    h. Thermalito Forebay Dam
    i. Thermalito Forebay
    j. Thermalito Afterbay Dam
    k. Thermalito Afterbay
3. North Bay Aqueduct
    a. Napa Turnout Reservoir
    b. Cordelia Forebay
4. South Bay Aqueduct
    a. Patterson Reservoir
    b. Del Valle Dam
    c. Lake Del Valle
5. North San Joaquin Division
    a. Clifton Court Forebay Dam
    b. Clifton Court Forebay
    c. Bethany Dams
    d. Bethany Reservoir
6. San Luis Division
    a. O'Neill Dam
    b. O'Neill Forebay
    c. B.F. Sisk San Luis Dam
    d. San Luis Reservoir
    e. Los Banos Detention Dam
    f. Los Banos Reservoir
    g. Little Panoche Detention Dam
    h. Little Panoche Reservoir
    i. Arroyo Pasajero Impoundment Basin
7. Tehachapi Division
    a. Tehachapi Afterbay
8. Mojave Division
    a. Cedar Springs Dam
    b. Silverwood Lake
9. Santa Ana Division
    a. Devil Canyon Powerplant Afterbay
    b. Devil Canyon Powerplant Second Afterbay
    c. Perris Dam
    d. Lake Perris
10. West Branch
    a. Quail Lake
    b. Pyramid Dam
    c. Pyramid Lake
    d. Elderberry Forebay
    e. Elderberry Forebay Dam
    f. Castaic Dam
    g. Castaic Lake

Part 4. Other Water Supply Facilities of the State Water Project:

1. Oroville Division a. Oroville Area Control Center 2. North Bay Aqueduct a. Cordelia Surge Tank b. Creston Surge Tank c. Travis Surge Tank 3. South Bay Aqueduct a. Santa Clara Terminal Facilities 4. North San Joaquin Division a. Delta Area Control Center 5. San Luis Division a. San Luis Area Control Center 6. South San Joaquin Division a. Kern River Intertie b. San Joaquin Area Control Center 7. Mojave Division a. First Los Angeles Aqueduct Connection a. Cedar Springs Dam Maintenance Station	8. Santa Ana Division a. San Bernardino Tunnel Intake Structure b. Perris Dam Maintenance Station 9. West Branch a. Angeles Tunnel Intake Works b. Southern California Area Control Center 10. East Branch a. First Los Angeles Aqueduct Connection 11. Coastal Branch a. Tank Site 1 - Polonio Pass b. Tank Site 2 - Creston

EXHIBIT II

How to Extract Household Income Data by Census Tracts and Census Block Groups and Estimate Median Household Income

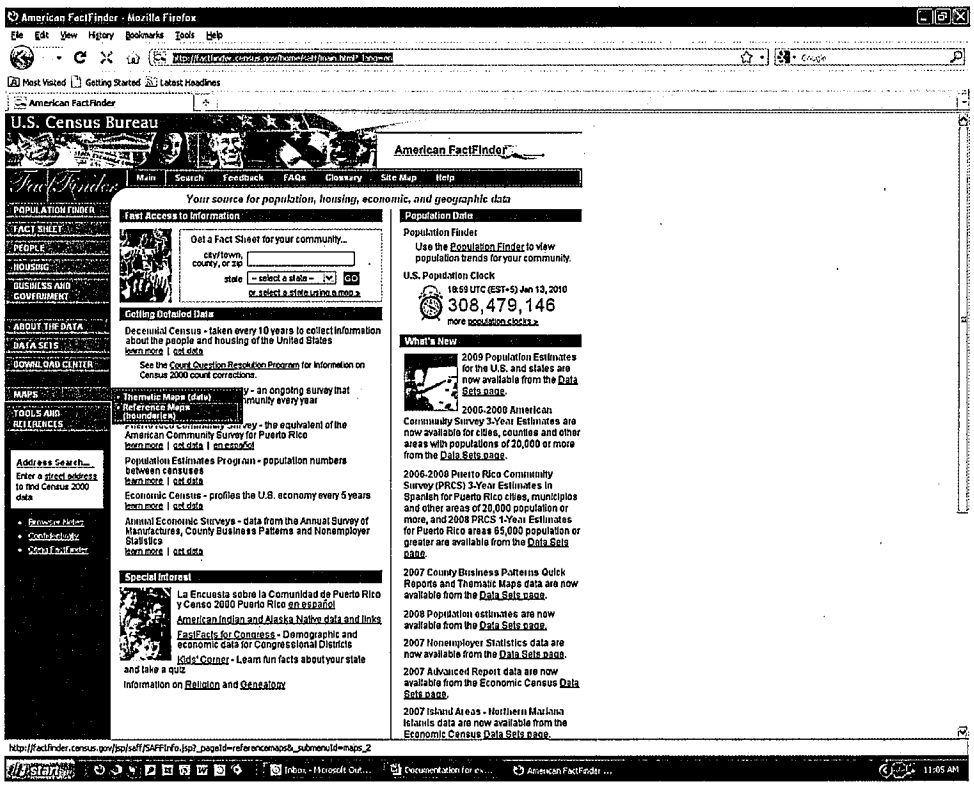
This method will provide an approximate estimate of median household income based upon 2000 census data. During its application review, DWR may revise this estimate to better match your area's geographic boundaries and update it for current conditions using data provided by a vendor to be selected by DWR.

1. Obtain map of Benefited Area (receives improved flood protection).

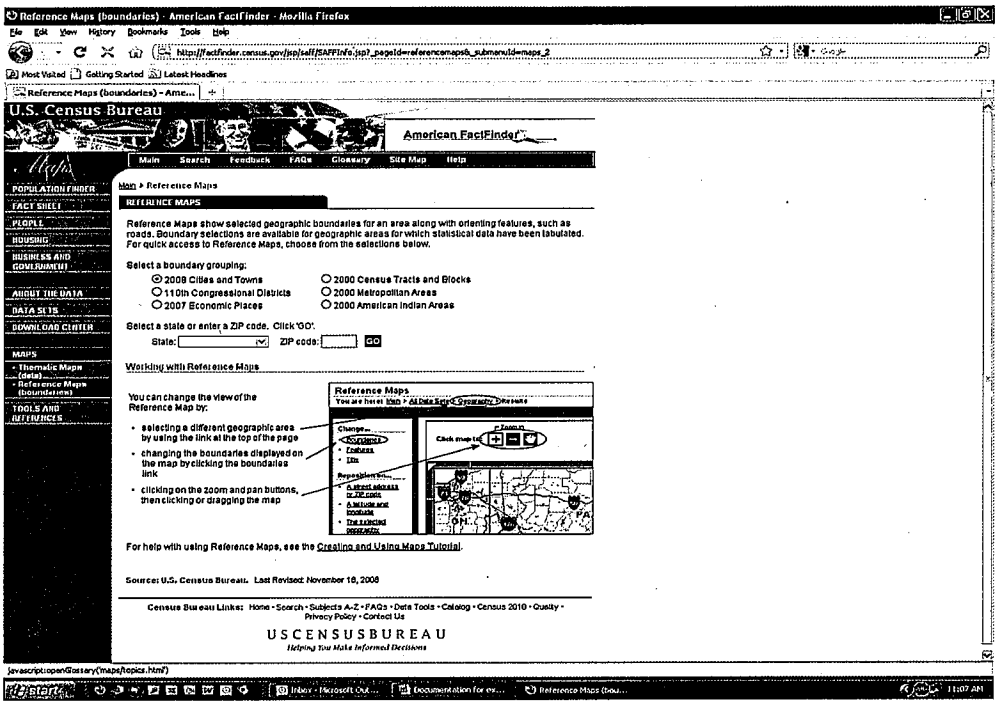
2. Census 2000 maps can be found at the American FactFinder website http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

3. To obtain U.S. Census Bureau 2000 maps by census tracts and block groups follow one of methods listed below:

   a) Highlight "MAPS" on the left side menu bar and click on "Reference Maps (boundaries)."

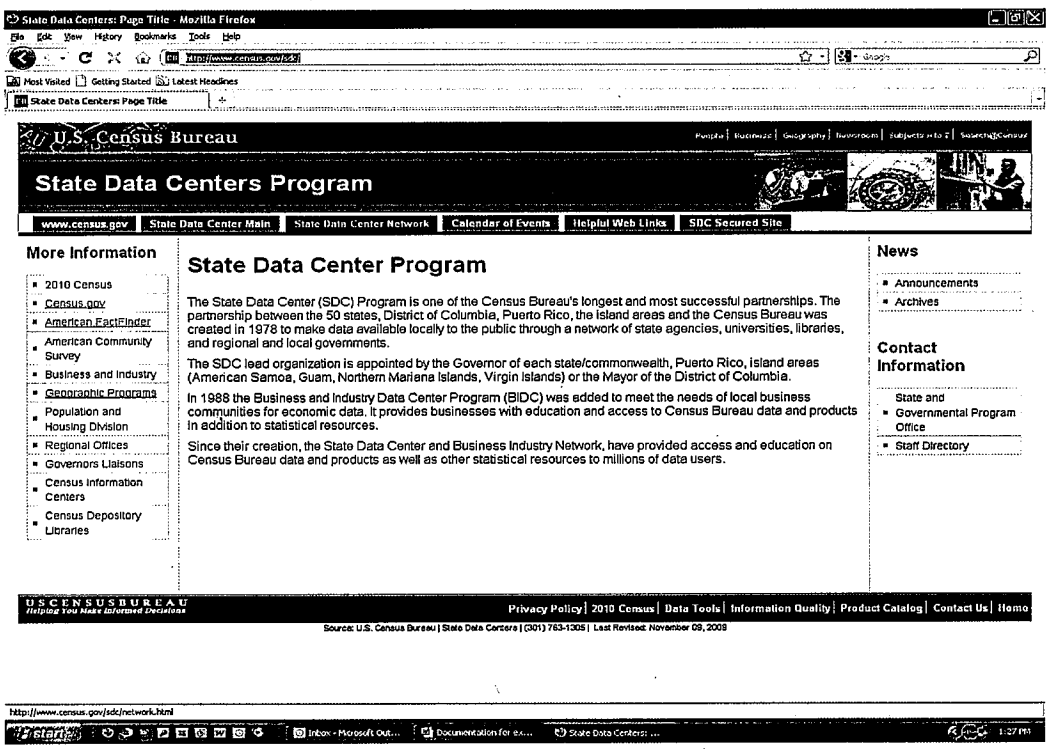


Then follow the tutorials at the bottom of the page



OR

b) Go to the U.S. Census Bureau 2000 State Census Data Center website at http://www.census.gov/sdc/; Click on the "State Data Center Network" tab along the top menu bar.



Click on the State of California in the map. It will take you to the list of California's State Census Data Centers. Call one of the centers and they will be able to help you in getting the appropriate census tracts and block map for the Benefited Area.

4. Determine census tracts and census block groups for the Benefited Area.

5. Go to American FactFinder website at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&_lang=en

6. Select the geographic type as "Block Groups."

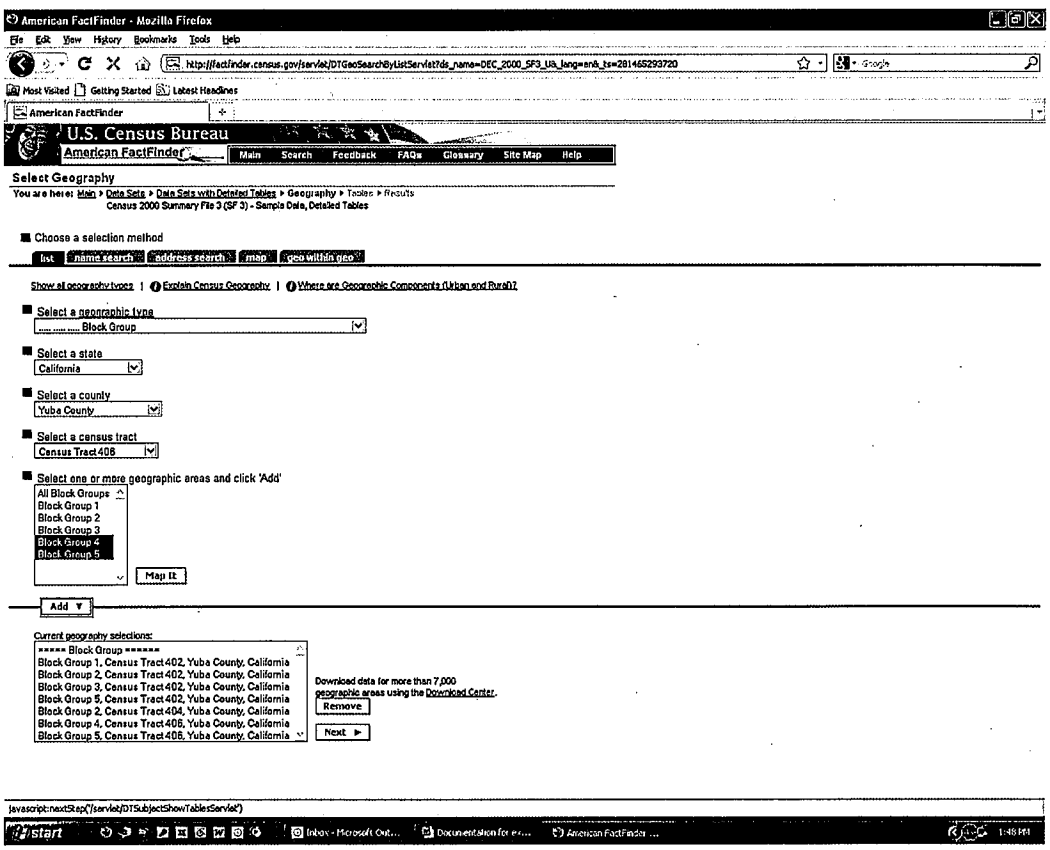
7. Select the state as California.

8. Select the appropriate County.

9. Select one of the census tracts from your Benefited Area.

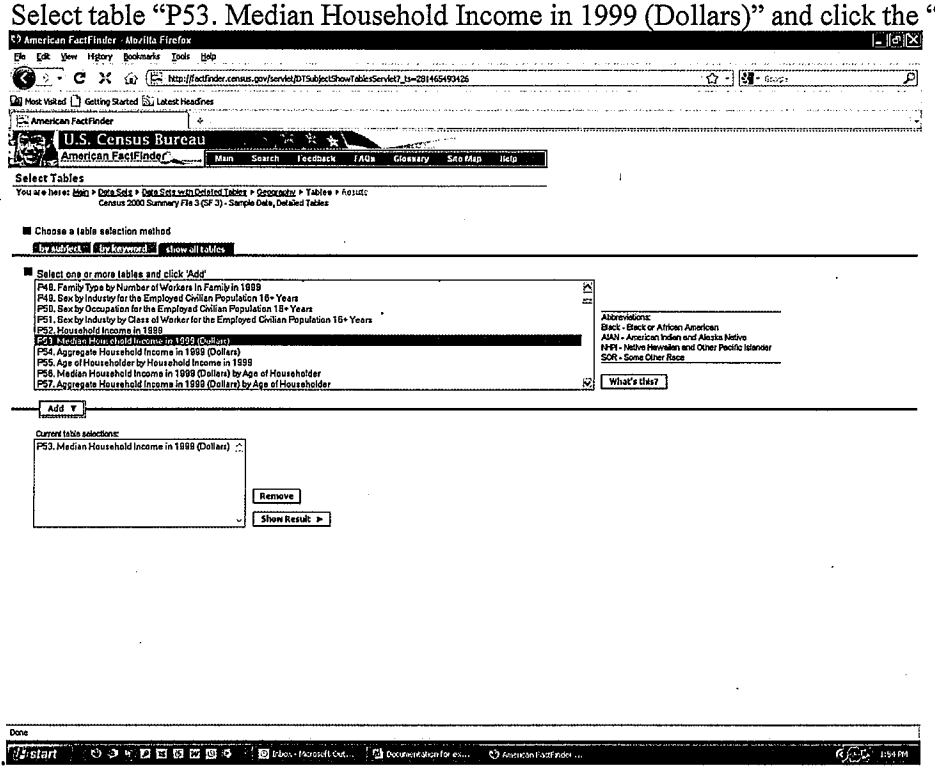
10. Select all the block groups within the selected census tract from your Benefited Area and click on the "Add" button.

11. Repeat steps 9 and 10 until all census tracts and block groups have been selected. See example below for Yuba County.



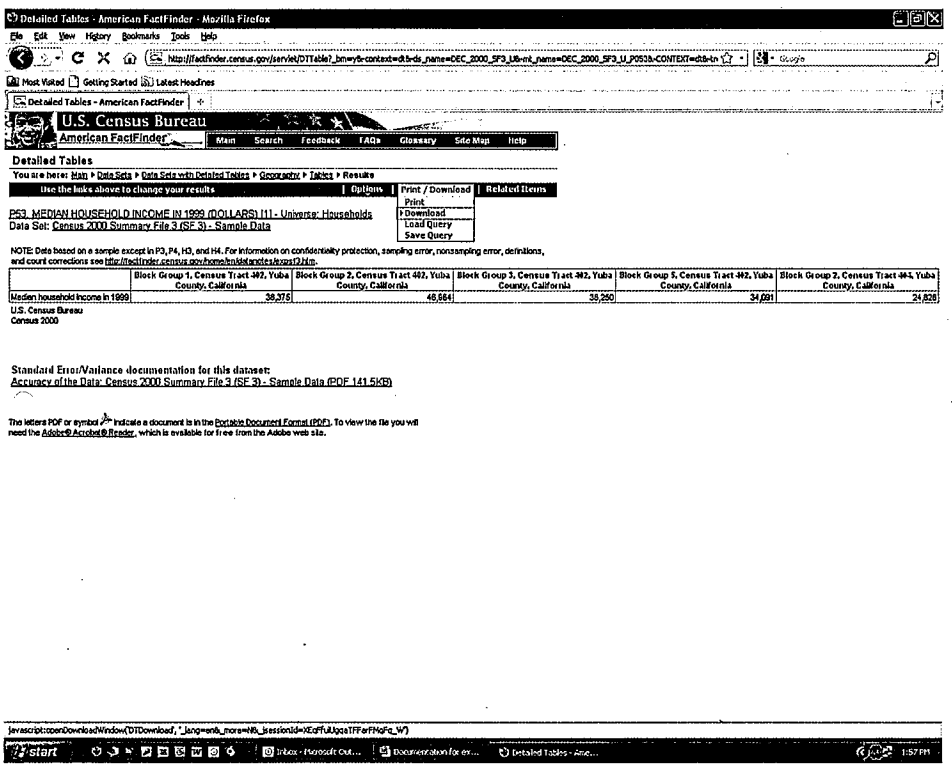
12. Click on the "Next" button.

13. Select table "P53. Median Household Income in 1999 (Dollars)" and click the "Add" button.

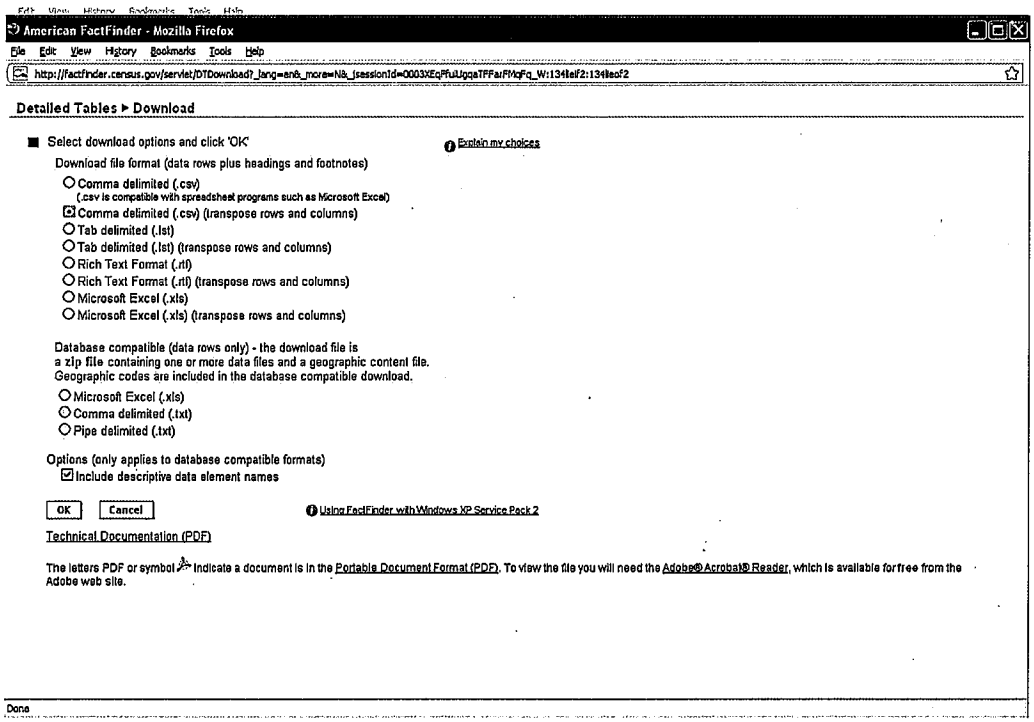


14. Click on the "Show Result" button.

15. Click "Print / Download" at the top menu bar and select "Download."



16. Select "Comma delimited (.CSV) (transpose rows and columns)"option and click "OK."

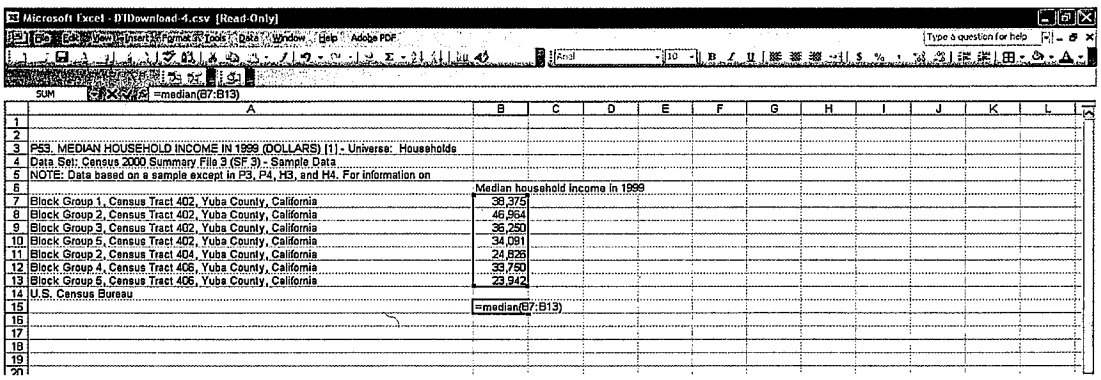


17. Accept the default to open with Excel and click "OK."

18. Your data automatically opens in Excel. Column B contains the values of median household income for the census tracts and block groups within the Benefited Area.

19. Calculate the median of the median household income by using the following Excel formula:

= MEDIAN (B7:B13).



Press "Enter" and the result is the estimated median household income for the Benefited Area.