State of Alabama
Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Loan Program

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DWSRF Intended Use Plan

Fiscal Year 2018

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I. Introduction

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 authorized a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) for the purpose of assisting public water systems to finance the cost of potable water infrastructure. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized to award capitalization grants to the States, which in turn administer the DWSRF program. This Intended Use Plan (IUP) describes how the State intends to use available DWSRF program funds for the year to meet the objectives of the SDWA and further the goal of protecting public health.

The State of Alabama is applying for $ 23,944,000 in EPA grant funding that will be used to provide low interest financial assistance from the DWSRF program. The 20% state match requirement for the projected grant is $4,788,800 will be fulfilled by overmatch of State Match Bonds issued in previous years' and a contribution from ADEM State Enforcement Action (see Projected Sources).

Alabama's DWSRF is designed to be a perpetual source of low cost financial assistance for the construction of public water supply facilities needed to meet compliance standards and public health requirements. Once ultimate capitalization has been achieved, the program may utilize the direct loan repayments, undedicated interest from the bond debt service reserve funds and construction funds and assets of the Master State Revolving Account as the source funds to fund direct loans.

II. Program Goals

A. Short-term goals

1. To provide financial assistance for the construction of public water supply facilities on the DWSRF Priority List.

2. To provide DWSRF financial assistance to include additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than the required minimum of $4,788,800 for the construction of water treatment and distribution facilities.

3. To provide DWSRF loans for a goal of 10% of the Capitalization Grant to projects which address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. These four categories of projects are the components of the Green Project Reserve.

4. To provide technical assistance to small water systems (population less than 10,000) in the State of Alabama. Technical assistance will be funded using the 2% set-aside fund.

5. To implement the State's DWSRF in compliance with the goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act and to ensure conformance with Federal crosscutting issues.

6. To protect the public health and the environment and promote the completion of cost-effective water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

7. To provide funding for the State of Alabama Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program using the 10% State Program Management set-aside.

8. To provide assistance to water systems considering public water system consolidation through the 15% Local Assistance and Other State Programs Activities set-aside.

9. To provide assistance to communities for educational events promoting objectives consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act through the 15% Local Assistacne and Other State Programs Activities set-aside.

B. Long term goals

1. To maintain the DWSRF program and the long-term fiscal integrity of the fund.

2. To provide a self-perpetuating source of financial assistance for the construction of public water treatment and distribution facilities needed to meet the public health goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

3. To fund projects which will have a positive impact on public health and ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

4. To assist systems in ensuring affordable water supply.

The Department shall comply with all of the requirements of the Operating Agreement made with EPA dated August 8, 1998, including the assurances contained therein. The Operating Agreement is incorporated by reference.

The Department is in compliance with the operator certification and capacity development regulations along with the associated reporting requirements.

III. Sources and Uses of Funds:

The Department is expected to fund FY 2018 projects using a combination of interest earnings on the Fund, repayments from direct loans and the 2018 EPA Capitalization Grant. Match for the EPA Grant will be fulfilled by overmatch of State Match Bonds issued in previous years' and a contribution from ADEM State Enforcement Action. The estimated sources and uses of funds in the FY 2018 DWSRF program are as follows:

Projected Sources:

2018 EPA DWSRF Cap Grant:	$23,944,000
Direct Loan Repayments, Interest Earnings and Unobligated Funds:	$30,016,137
State Match:	$4,788,800
Total:	$58,748,937

Projected Uses:

Project Assistance:	$55,896,800
2% Small System Technical Assistance:	$114,377
10% State Program Management:	$1,650,000
15% Local Assistance:	$130,000
Funds Reserved for Administrative Cost (4%):	$957,760
	$58,748,937

A. Leveraging

The Department does not intend to issue DWSRF revenue bonds for new projects during FY 2018.

B. Eligible projects to be funded

Eligible projects include the planning, design, and construction of improvements to:

- Rehabilitate or develop water sources to replace contaminated sources;
- Install or upgrade treatment facilities if the project would improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary or secondary standards;
- Install or upgrade water storage tanks to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system;
- Install or replace distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe.
- Consolidate water supplies when customers have an inadequate quantity of water, the water supply is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons; and
- Other projects meeting the priority objectives of the program.

C. Financial terms of loans

The Fund may offer loans for up to 100 percent of allowable project costs for the construction of water treatment and distribution facilities and may offer a range of options regarding the term, interest rate and level of loan funding. Such loans must be made at or below market interest rates as determined by the Department. Loan interest rates will usually be set approximately 1% - 1.5% less than the AAA rated tax exempt municipal bonds.

The total term financing shall not exceed 20 years. Repayments shall commence after completion of construction or within 3 years for which such financial assistance was made. Financial assistance repayments shall be made in accordance with the repayment schedule indicated in the recipients financial agreement. Principal and accrued interest with respect to a particular financial agreement may be prepaid in accordance with the provisions of the financial agreement. Interest shall accrue from the estimated date of the execution of the DWSRF financial agreement.

Project fund disbursements to recipients at intervals as work progresses and expenses are incurred and approved.

The specific terms and conditions of the funds shall be incorporated in the financial agreement to be executed by the recipient and the Department.

IV. Project Selection and Method for Distribution of Funds

A. Priority List

In order to be considered for DWSRF assistance, projects must be on or added to the Priority List and have a proposed project schedule that coincides with the availability of DWSRF funds. The DWSRF priority list was developed by identifying the priority point rating for each proposed project. The funding of such projects is also subject to the availability of funds. The City of Tuscaloosa ($17,500,000) and

the City of Mobile ($7,500,000) loans will be used as equivalency projects for the 2018 Capitalization Grant.

The State reserves the right to fund projects not on the priority list, on an emergency basis, if funds are available. Emergency projects would include those where some type of failure was unanticipated and requires immediate attention to protect public health. Additionally, supplemental loans may be made to previous recipients as needed to complete segmented projects or to cover cost overruns.

B. Additional Subsidization:

The 2018 EPA Capitalization Grant includes a requirement for a minimum $4,788,800 be provided as assistance with additional subsidy. The Department will meet this requirement by offering selected borrowers additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness. The Department expects to allocate principal forgiveness exclusively to projects in communities determined to be disadvantaged with the highest ratio of annual average water bill to median household income. Up to 50% of project loan costs not to exceed $500,000 will be provided as principal forgiveness to the highest rated communities until the requirement is met. Any subsequent revision to this project list will likewise demonstrate principal forgiveness will be provided to meet the required percentage of the Capitalization Grant.

The Department has authority to provide additional subsidization to meet the requirements by the Code of Alabama Section 22-23B-3.

C. Green Project Reserve:

Projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency or other environmentally innovative activities are the components of the Green Project Reserve (GPR) as provided by guidance from EPA. Although EPA is not requiring a minimum GPR component, ADEM will identify these projects and expects no less than 10% of Grant funds be provided for these projects.

The accompanying priority list and project descriptions identify projects which include components of the GPR and indicate which type of GPR project it is, whether it is a categorical GPR project, and how much of the project's cost is applicable to GPR. The Department does not intend to provide principal forgiveness solely to GPR projects on the project list.

Final project component costs applicable to green infrastructure may be revised based on final project submittal, final bid amounts or change in green infrastructure determination.

D. Prevailing Wages

Davis-Bacon wage requirements apply for fiscal year 2018 and each fiscal year thereafter and the requirements of section 1450(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-9(e)) shall apply to any construction project carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available by the DWSRF as authorized by section 1452 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12). The Department will include in all loan agreements and procurement contracts terms and conditions requiring compliance with this requirement.

E. Distribution of Funds to Set-Aside Accounts

EPA provisions allow funds to be set aside from the State Revolving Fund Capitalization Grant for activities such as administration of the SRF Program, operator training and technical assistance,

special drinking water projects, and source water assessment. These activities are discussed in "Set-Aside Activities" below.

F. Selection of Systems to Receive Assistance

To the maximum extent possible, the DWSRF gives priority for the use of funds to projects that address the most serious risk to human health and are necessary to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The criteria for ranking projects give priority to projects that:

1. Provide the highest nature of benefit;
2. Benefit the most people per dollar expended;
3. Assist systems most in need on a per household affordability basis as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act.
4. Use consolidation with other systems to correct existing deficiencies and improve management.

These considerations are addressed by the Priority Ranking Criteria found in ADEM Administrative Code R. 335-7-13-.10.

Following completion of the ranking process, the priority list will be reviewed to determine if at least 15% of amount projected to be funded is for public water systems which regularly serve fewer than 10,000 people, as required by the SDWA. If this is not the case, the priority list will be adjusted by exchanging the lowest ranking projects above the funding line that serve 10,000 or more with the highest ranking projects below the funding line that serve fewer than 10,000, until the 15% requirement is satisfied.

When two or more projects score equally under the Project Priority System a tie breaking procedure will be utilized. The project with the smallest number of existing customers served will receive the higher ranking.

A project on the fundable portion of the list may be bypassed and the next eligible project funded if it is determined that the project will not be ready to proceed during the funding year. The Department will give the applicant whose project is to be bypassed written notice. Projects that have been bypassed may be funded at a later date when the project is ready to proceed. Should a system on the funded list decline the loan, the next ranked project shall be offered access to all or a portion of these funds.

G. Project Bypass/Reallotment:

The Department may bypass any project on the DWSRF Priority List that is not, in the Department's opinion, making satisfactory progress in satisfying requirements for DWSRF assistance. Bypassed projects will be removed from the priority list. In determining whether or not a project is making satisfactory progress in satisfying the requirements for DWSRF assistance, the Department shall use the criteria contained in subparagraphs 1- 6 of this paragraph. Funds released through project bypass will be considered as uncommitted and available for redistribution in accordance with this section.

1. Any project on the DWSRF Priority List may be bypassed if the applicant fails to submit a complete DWSRF application.

2. The Department may use individual project schedules developed by the Department to determine whether or not the project is making satisfactory progress during the fiscal year.

3. In order to comply with EPA certification restrictions related to equivalency requirements, it may be necessary to bypass projects which have not complied with Title II requirements and other federal authorities.

4. Any project on the DWSRF Priority List may be bypassed if the applicant fails to demonstrate the ability to repay the loan.

5. To maintain the fiscal integrity of a leveraged loan program or provide funds for new construction, the Department may choose to bypass projects which involve refinancing of existing debt.

6. Projects may be removed from the priority list at the request of the applicant or if the Department finds that the project is ineligible for DWSRF assistance.

V. Set-Aside Activities

A. Administrative Set-Aside

SRF Guidelines allow states to set aside 4% of the grant for SRF administrative costs. Administrative funds of $957,760 will be used to pay costs for personnel, travel and training, equipment, supplies, audit fees, and indirect costs associated with implementing the SRF Program.

B. 2% Small Systems Technical Assistance

The Department will reserve $100,000 out of the 2% Small Systems Technical Assistance fund. The Department will use this fund to provide technical training for small water systems in the State of Alabama. .

C. 10% State Program Management

The Department will reserve $1,650,000 to provide funding for the State of Alabama Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program.

D. 15% Local Assistance and Other State Programs

The Department will reserve $120,000 to provide assistance to water systems considering public water system consolidation and to provide assistance to communities for educational events promoting objectives consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

VI. Program Income

The Alabama Drinking Water Finance Authority, with ADEM as its agent, assesses a 0.75% fee annually based on outstanding principal. These fees are collected twice a year, when the recipient initiates repayment of the loan. In accordance with EPA regulations, fees collected from loans sourced from outstanding grants will be used for administration of the SRF fund only. All other fees will be used for activities eligible of the DWSRF grant only. The Department expects to receive fees during FY 2018 as follows:

Total Program Income	Program Income Collected During Grant Period	Program Income Collected After Grant Period
$1,208,946.26	$275,203.96	$933,742.30

A. Administrative Set-Aside

SRF Guidelines allow states to set aside 4% of the grant for SRF administrative costs. Administrative funds of $957,760 will be used to pay costs for personnel, travel and training, equipment, supplies, audit fees, and indirect costs associated with implementing the SRF Program.

VII: Estimated DWSRF Capitalization Grant Schedules

A. Estimated Grant Draw Schedule:

Fiscal Year	Quarter		Draw
2018	1st	10/1/18 - 12/31/18	$5,986,000
2018	2nd	1/1/19 - 3/31/19	$5,986,000
2018	3rd	4/1/19 - 6/30/19	$5,986,000
2018	4th	7/1/19 - 9/30/19	$5,986,000
		Total	$23,944,000

B. Estimated Grant Disbursal Schedule:

Fiscal Year	Quarter		Payment
2018	1st	10/1/18 - 12/31/18	$5,986,000
2018	2nd	1/1/19 - 3/31/19	$5,986,000
2018	3rd	4/1/19 - 6/30/19	$5,986,000
2018	4th	7/1/19 - 9/30/19	$5,986,000
		Total	$23,944,000

Payments are defined as increases to the amount of funds available from the federal SRF capitalization grant. This draft payment schedule is based on the State's projection of binding commitments and disbursements from the SRF to the members of the SRF project list. As most of the capitalization grant is expected to be used for direct loans, the disbursement schedule is essentially the same as the grant payment schedule.

The disbursement of funds will be in proportion to the amount of state and federal funds provided by the grant and state match. This will be ensured by disbursing all State Match funds prior to drawing capitalization grant funds for project disbursements.

C. Capitalization Grant Budget Periods:

2018 EPA DWSRF Capitalization Grant

October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2022

VIII. Project Fundable List

County Served	Project Name	Population Served	Priority Point Rank	Assistance Amount	Subsidization Amount (Principal Forgiveness)	* GPR Component Costs	* GPR Type	* GPR Categorical Project	Estimated Contruction Start Date	Estimated Project Completion
Winston	Haleyville Water Works and Sewer Board	4,173	170	$1,300,000	$500,000	$793,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	2/15/2019	5/15/2019
Lowndes	White Hall, Town of	1,200	170	$824,000	$410,000	$154,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	11/1/2018	1/1/2020
Perry	Marion, The City of	4,300	155	$562,000	$280,000	$489,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	1/1/2019	8/1/2019
Baldwin	Silverhill, Town of	2,400	135	$545,000	$270,000				7/1/2019	11/1/2019
Marion	Winfield, Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of	10,500	130	$778,000		$778,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	4/10/2019	3/1/2019
Lauderdale	Rogersville Water Works and Sewer Board	1,631	120	$742,000	$187,000	$742,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	3/1/2019	7/1/2019
Chilton	Thorsby, Town of	1,980	115	$849,000		$365,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	12/15/2018	6/15/2019
DeKalb	Fort Payne, Water Works Board of the City of	14,012	110	$835,000	$409,000	$46,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	4/1/2019	5/1/2019
Choctaw	Gilbertown, Utilities Board of the Town of Gilbertown	2,723	100	$1,866,000	$500,000	$15,000	Energy Efficiency	Y	7/15/2018	12/31/2019
Jefferson	Mulga, Town of Water Department	6,300	100	$678,000	$335,000	$678,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	4/10/2019	12/1/2019
Wilcox	Pine Hill, Town of	2,400	95	$463,000	$230,000	$463,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	5/1/2019	8/1/2019
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa, City of	120,000	90	$17,500,000					3/1/2019	12/1/2020
Cherokee	Centre, Waterworks and Sewer Board of the Town of	3,489	85	$1,500,000	$500,000				10/1/2018	12/1/2019
Bullock	Midway , Town of	500	85	$295,000	$147,000				3/1/2019	7/1/2019
Calhoun	Piedmont, Waterworks, Gas, & Sewer Board	4,878	75	$570,000					11/1/2018	2/1/2020
Mobile	Mobile, City of (MAWSS)	259,800	65	$7,500,000		$5,000,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	1/1/2018	11/1/2019
Calhoun	Anniston Water Works & Sewer Board	23,106	60	$6,100,000		$30,000	Energy Efficiency	Y	2/1/2019	5/1/2020
Barbour	Cowikee Water Authority	1,541	60	$265,000	$130,000	$265,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	12/1/2019	8/1/2019
Marengo	Thomaston, Town of	111	60	$360,000					12/1/2018	4/1/2019
Macon	Notasulga, Town of	965	50	$1,275,000	$500,000				2/1/2019	12/19/2018
Morgan	West Morgan - East Lawrence Water Authority	32,073	50	$2,000,000		$2,000,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	6/1/2019	12/1/2020
Barbour	Mount Andrew Water Authority	720	40	$281,000	$140,000	$164,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	1/1/2019	7/1/2019
Tallapoosa	Jackson's Gap Water Authority	6,510	25	$265,000	$130,000	$20,000	Energy Efficiency	Y	2/1/2019	6/1/2019
Escambia	Freemanville Water System	1,120	20	$465,000	$230,000	$465,000	Water/Energy Efficiency	Y	4/1/2019	9/1/2019
Dale	Dale County Water Authority	6,250	N/A	$3,290,000					1/1/2019	1/1/2020
				$51,108,000	**$4,898,000**	**$12,467,000**				

*N/A - Did not submit a preapplication therefore was not evaluated for priority

* Green Project Reserve (GPR) - green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency, or environmentally innovative activities. Actual costs may differ based on Green Infrastructure (see Chapter 4)

IX. Project Descriptions

Mount Andrew Water Authority Meter and Water Main Replacement: The Mount Andrew Water Authority has proposed to replace their existing water meters with radio read meters as well as replace an existing water main in the system. This project will assist in reducing water loss in the system and provide a solution to a failing water main.

Cowikee Water Authority Meter Project: The Cowikee Water Authority has proposed to replace approximately 500 traditional water meters with new automatic read (AMR) meters. Installation of the new meters will alleviate water loss in the system and allow the system to run in a more efficient manner.

Silverhill Water System Upgrades: The Town of Silverhill has proposed to make several improvements to their water system. Improvements include replacement of approximately 2,000 linear feet (LF) of two inch water line with an eight inch PVC water main along CR-55; installation of approximately 5,200 LF of eight inch PVC along Camellia Road; and the installation of approximately 5,100 LF of eight inch PVC along East Boulevard. The proposed improvements will replace an inadequately sized water main along CR-55; create needed hydraulic loops within the system; and provide corrected water volumes and pressures to ensure continued provision of safe drinking water to all service area customers.

Anniston Southeast Area Tank & Transmission Main: The Anniston Water Works & Sewer Board proposes a project to provide increased drinking water transmission efficiency and reliability within its water system. The proposed project will consist of the construction of a 2 million gallon (MG) elevated water storage tank as well as the installation of more than 13,000 LF of water transmission main. Completion of these improvements will significantly improve the reliability of the southeastern portion of the system by eliminating low pressure areas and providing sufficient storage capacity.

Centre WTP Upgrade with GAC Filtration: The Waterworks and Sewer Board of the Town of Centre proposes a project to provide increased treatment efficiency for its service area. The proposed project will consist of the addition of a granulated activated carbon (GAC) filtration system and related appurtenances to the existing water treatment process at the Centre Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Completion of this project provides a proactive, lasting response in treating source water (Coosa River) contaminants; thus, maintaining regulatory compliance and producing safe drinking water for its customers.

Fort Payne Waterline Replacement: The Water Works Board of the City of Fort Payne proposes a project to provide improved distribution efficiency within its water service area. The proposed project will consist of replacement of aged piping and installation of AMR water meters in various locations, particularly in the downtown area of Fort Payne. Completion of this project will eliminate large water losses and associated operational and maintenance costs; thus, providing increased service reliability for the affected customers.

Piedmont Water System Improvements (Supplemental): The Waterworks, Gas, & Sewer Board of the City of Piedmont proposes various upgrades and improvements to the Piedmont Water Treatment Plant. The proposed project includes the installation of a raw water pump station, raw water pumps with variable frequency drive (VFD) controls, finished water pumps, and system-wide remote monitoring equipment. The chemical feed system will be upgraded to include a new chlorination system. In addition, a new well will be constructed to provide an additional

water source for the system. The proposed improvements will ensure more effective water treatment and continued provision of safe and reliable drinking water to the service area customers.

Midway Tank Rehabilitation: The Town of Midway has proposed to fully rehabilitate an existing 300,000 gallon capacity water storage tank. This project will include new coating systems on both the interior and exterior of the tank; and the repair or replacement of any damaged vents, ladders, overflows, level indicators, and caulking.

Winfield Meter Replacement: The Water and Sewer Board of the City of Winfield has proposed to replace approximately 2,500 traditional water meters with AMR meters. Installation of the new meters will alleviate water loss in the system and allow the system to run in a more efficient manner.

Notasulga Water System Improvement: The Town of Notasulga has proposed several water system improvements in order to provide a more reliable and efficient product for their customers. The improvements include: extension of two water mains to create a hydraulic loop; replacement of an undersized water main; and the addition of a new water supply well. These improvements will allow many customers to remain in-service during repair outages in the system. Lastly, the new supply well will allow the Town of Notasulga to become the sole provider of drinking water for its customers.

Mobile Board of Water & Sewer Commissioners (MAWSS) Various Water Infrastructure Improvements: The Mobile Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners proposes various improvements to its existing water infrastructure system. Proposed improvements include installation of a remote control operation system at Big Creek Lake Spillway with automated wire rope hoists at each tainter gate, construction of a supporting Instrumentation and Controls (I&C) building, security lighting, surveillance cameras, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) upgrades. Proposed improvements also include installation of approximately 20,000 Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) water meters and two new AMI system towers. Proposed improvements will eliminate hazards associated with manual operation of Big Creek Lake Spillway gates, reduce energy and labor costs associated with monitoring water usage, and insure continued provision of high quality drinking water to all service area customers.

Gilbertown System-wide Water Production, Storage, & Distribution Improvements: The Gilbertown Utilities Board proposes improvements to its existing water production, storage, and distribution system. Improvements will include development of a new 150-300 GPM well, construction of a new 100,000 gallon elevated water storage tank, and the installation of approximately 37,000 LF of new six inch water distribution main and related appurtenances. The proposed improvements will insure the continued provision of quality drinking water to all Gilbertown service area customers.

Tuscaloosa Water System Upgrades: The City of Tuscaloosa has proposed to make repairs and/or upgrades to the Clements Road booster pumping station, Mercedes tank, water lines in the Campus area, Ed Love water treatment plant, water distribution instrumentation, Ed Love Raw Water pumping station, Martin Spur tank, VA tank, Ridgeland tank, and the Lake Tuscaloosa aerator valve and intake cribbing. Alternate projects proposed include installation of backup generators at the Broadview, VA, Clements Road, McFarland, and Taylorville booster pumping

stations; a second upgrade at the Ed Love raw water pumping station; and improvements and painting of the Bowers tank. Completion of these projects will allow the City to provide improved service to their existing customers.

Haleyville Meter Replacement and Tank Rehabilitation: The Haleyville Water Works and Sewer Board has proposed a water meter replacement project that will replace the direct read meters in the system with new radio read meters. Additionally, the project will include rehabilitation of the interior and exterior of the Delmar elevated water storage tank. This tank has a capacity of 750,000 gallons.

Jackson's Gap Capital Improvements: The Jackson's Gap Water Authority (JGWA) has proposed several capital improvements needed in order for the water system to run in the most efficient manner possible. The capital improvements include: a constant pressure booster station to enhance pressure to the highest points in the system, the addition of a single phase generator with an automatic transfer switch to the Rock Springs Booster Station, and a variable frequency drive on the electrical service for the West Lafayette Booster Station. These additions will result in a quality and efficient water supply to the JGWA customers.

Marion Meter Replacement and Source Rehabilitation: The Marion Water System has proposed to replace the existing traditional water meters with AMR capable meters. In addition, the Marion Water System will make efforts to rehabilitate existing water supply wells to improve their efficiency.

Pine Hill Water Meter Replacement: The Town of Pine Hill has proposed to replace their existing water meters with radio read meters. This project will assist in reducing the unaccounted water loss and help the Town of Pine Hill improve leak detection.

Thorsby Water System Improvements: The Town of Thorsby has proposed to make several improvements to their water system. These improvements include; radio read meter installation, rehabilitation of two supply wells, construction of a new electrical room at the treatment building, replacement of motor starters with variable frequency drives, upgraded doors and fans at the treatment building, rehabilitation of high service pumps, and the installation of new chlorine feed equipment and scales. These improvements will allow the Town of Thorsby water system to run more efficient by reducing energy cost, maintaining overall water production, and prolonging the life of the electrical equipment.

Mulga Water System Meter Project: The Mulga Water and Gas Board has proposed to replace 2,010 traditional meters with new drive-by AMR meters. The installation of the new meters will alleviate water loss in the system while providing efficiency to the current billing process.

White Hall Water System Improvements: The White Hall Water System has proposed several improvements in order to increase the overall efficiency of the system. The improvements include; water meter replacement, a system water audit and mapping, construction of a dedicated water department building, installation of SCADA on a supply well and storage tank, replacement of dilapidated water lines, and an emergency generator upgrade. These improvements will alleviate water loss issues, provide an adequate space for the water department to operate, and provide adequate backup power in the case of an emergency.

Thomaston Water Main Improvements: The Town of Thomaston proposes extension of potable water service to approximately thirty households within the Town of Thomaston. Proposed project work will consist of the installation of approximately 7,400 L.F. of 8-inch PVC water main; 22,100 L.F. of 6-inch PVC water main; 3,500 L.F. of 3-inch PVC water main; and of a constant pressure booster pump station with all necessary appurtenances. The purpose of the project is to alleviate public health concerns associated with current individual residential wells.

West Morgan-East Lawrence Water and Sewer Authority Meter Replacement: The West Morgan – East Lawrence Water and Sewer Authority is proposing to replace approximately 10,600 traditional water meters with AMR type water meters. Installation of the new meters will allow the system to run in a more efficient manner.

Dale County Water Authority System Improvements: The proposed project includes constructing an elevated storage tank, a water supply well, and installing water distribution mains. Completion of this project will significantly improve the reliability of the southern portion of the system by eliminating low pressure areas and providing sufficient storage capacity.

Freemanville Water Meter Replacement: The Freemanville Water system has proposed to replace existing traditional water meters with radio-read meters. Completion of this project will alleviate water loss and allow the system to run in a more efficient manner.

Rogersville Water Meter Replacement: The Rogersville Water Works and Sewer Board proposes to replace approximately 1,631 existing meters with meters with Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) capability and to install district meters. Completion of this project will enable the system to reduce unaccounted water loss.