

**2016
INTENDED USE PLAN
DRINKING WATER STATE
REVOLVING FUND**

**Prepared by the
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority**

March 11, 2016



**INTENDED USE PLAN – 2016
GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

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**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN
2016**

INTRODUCTION

Section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 requires each state to annually prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) describing how it intends to use the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) allotment to support the goal of protecting public health. This IUP outlines Georgia's proposed uses of the DWSRF allotment of \$18,123,000 that represents Georgia's potential FY 2016 allotment.

The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1986 as the successor agency to the Georgia Development Authority Environmental Facilities Program. GEFA serves as the central state agency for assisting local governments in financing the construction, extension, rehabilitation and replacement and securitization of public works facilities. The Governor of Georgia appoints eight members to the GEFA board of directors and three ex-officio members designated by GEFA's enabling legislation. Under an interagency agreement, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) provides certain services to the DWSRF Program. These services include, but are not limited to: project reviews and approvals; planning; project development; information tracking; updating files; information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey; issuing Notices of No Significant Impacts (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions (CE); assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS), and the Public Benefit Reporting (PBR) database and administration of EPD's set-aside activities.

DWSRF PROJECT SOLICITATION PROCESS

The procedure for developing the Project List involves creating an on-line pre-application process that requests that all potential projects requesting funding provide project related information. GEFA initiated the project solicitation on November 21, 2015. GEFA allowed prospective applicants until December 31, 2015, to submit pre-applications. GEFA e-mailed the solicitation notice to its stakeholder list and coordinated with relevant trade and local government associations to further disseminate the project solicitation. GEFA also designated a section of its website to announce the solicitation for new projects. GEFA made available project solicitation packets that contained detailed information about financing terms, available funding and the scoring system for project prioritization. GEFA accepted DWSRF pre-applications through an online pre-application form available on the GEFA website. GEFA used the pre-application information to score and rank all submitted projects. All ties were broken by giving higher priority to those projects with the earlier Notice to Proceed date provided in the pre-application submission. Communities submitted 80 drinking water projects with a total need of \$157,164,160. A Project List of all these projects appears in Attachment 1.

PROJECT LIST

The Drinking Water Project List (Attachment 1) was created from the drinking water projects submitted

during the pre-application period. The projects on this list were generated by public water systems identifying a potential water project and submitting a pre-application for funding. The GEFA board of directors reserves the right to fund lower priority projects over higher priority projects if, in the opinion of GEFA, a higher priority project has not taken the necessary steps to expeditiously prepare for funding and initiation of construction (e.g., GEFA has not received a complete and approvable financial application, the project is not ready to proceed or the community withdraws its project from consideration). Additionally, if a qualified project becomes viable within the funding year, Georgia may amend its Project Lists to include such a project. To accommodate those communities that decide to participate in the DWSRF Program after the capitalization grant has been awarded, Georgia will put those projects through the public review process by periodically announcing the inclusion of any new projects on the Project Lists. This same process of public review and comment will be followed for any substantive change in the priority of the DWSRF Program. The community, the project score, the population, the total project costs, whether or not the community is eligible for principal forgiveness, the estimated construction milestones of the project, and a description of the project are provided in Attachment 1.

DWSRF ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

An estimated disbursement schedule for those projects on the DWSRF Project Lists receiving principal forgiveness is located in Attachment 2. GEFA created this disbursement schedule based on the eight quarters identified in the 2016 DWSRF payment schedule located in Attachment 3 which indicates the timeframe for requesting the DWSRF capitalization grant allotment from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) System. Some of the projects listed on the disbursement schedule in Attachment 2 are one phase of a larger project and some of the projects may have a construction schedule longer than the eight quarters identified in the DWSRF payment schedule.

The only type of assistance provided by the DWSRF Program will be loan financing, along with any required principal forgiveness as outlined in the applicable appropriations language. Assistance will be provided to municipalities and water/sewer authorities created by the Georgia state legislature for the construction, expansion and improvements to publicly-owned drinking water facilities. All borrowers must designate a repayment source(s) for each loan agreement signed with GEFA. All construction projects will meet the requirements of section 513 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) with respect to Davis-Bacon requirements and American Iron and Steel requirements, when applicable.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FINANCING

Standard DWSRF Financing Terms

GEFA currently provides DWSRF loans to local governments and water/sewer authorities for up to 20 years at an interest rate of 100 basis points (1 percent) below the True Interest Cost (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its twenty year, competitively-bid, general obligation bond issuance. Additionally, GEFA charges a one-time 1 percent closing fee. The GEFA board of directors may adjust the rate or term in the event that GEFA is unable to obtain both a dedicated source of revenue and a full faith and credit pledge from the borrower.

The 1 percent closing fee is a one-time loan closing fee, charged on each commitment when the contract is executed and paid within the first 12 months following contract execution. GEFA calculates the fee based on the total DWSRF financing provided for the project. GEFA deposits these funds into a separate non-project account.

DWSRF Water Conservation Financing Terms

The interest rate for DWSRF-eligible water conservation projects will be 100 basis points (1 percent) below the rate GEFA charges for DWSRF loans (to the nearest hundredth of one percent). The GEFA board of directors may set a higher rate and/or a different term in the event that GEFA is unable to obtain both a dedicated source of revenue and a full faith and credit pledge from the borrower. The following types of DWSRF projects are eligible for a 1 percent water conservation interest rate reduction:

- Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances;
- Implementing incentive programs to conserve water such as rebates for water efficient fixtures;
- Installing water meters in previously unmetered areas;
- Replacing broken/malfunctioning water meters or upgrading existing water meters with automatic meter reading (AMR) systems;
- Water recycling and reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources; and,
- Distribution pipe replacement or rehabilitation to reduce water loss and prevent water main breaks.

DWSRF Energy Conservation Financing Terms

The interest rate for DWSRF-eligible energy production and energy conservation projects will be 100 basis points (1 percent) below the rate GEFA charges for DWSRF loans (to the nearest hundredth of one percent). The GEFA board of directors may set a higher rate and/or a different term in the event that GEFA is unable to obtain both a dedicated source of revenue and a full faith and credit pledge from the borrower. The following types of DWSRF projects are eligible for a 1 percent energy production and conservation interest rate reduction:

- Installing energy production projects at a publically-owned water treatment facility via wind, solar or geothermal power projects;
- Projects that involve capturing energy from pipe flow and providing power to the water facility;
- Projects that replace pumps and motors to reduce power consumption; and,
- Projects that eliminate pumps and pumping stations.

Principal Forgiveness

The DWSRF Program will offer principal forgiveness to the highest scored projects that qualify for principal forgiveness until the principal forgiveness is exhausted. Principal forgiveness will be provided at 40 percent of the total project not to exceed \$500,000 per project. Communities with

multiple projects on the Drinking Water Project list will only be allowed principal forgiveness for one project.

GEFA will provide principal forgiveness to communities based on the DWSRF Affordability Criteria which incorporates weighted factors for median household income (MHI), unemployment rate and population trends of the borrower (or the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction), and the type of project as detailed in Attachment 7.

4 PERCENT ADMINISTRATION SET-ASIDE

Georgia intends to use 4 percent of the capitalization grant for administrative purposes. Based on the potential FY 2016 allotment of \$18,123,000, \$724,920 will be reserved for administrative support to manage and operate the DWSRF Program. A detailed account of the personnel costs associated with the 4 percent account can be found in Attachment 5.

CRITERIA AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Attachment 8 explains Georgia's criteria and method used to score and distribute funds to DWSRF Projects. Only those municipalities that have been designated as a "Qualified Local Government" and are in compliance with the Service Delivery Act of 1999 (House Bill 489), and appear on the Project List may receive a DWSRF loan commitment. Also, only those communities within the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD) that are in compliance or making a good faith effort toward compliance with the MNGWPD plans are eligible for DWSRF funding. Lastly, only those communities that are in compliance with plumbing code standards adopted through the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010, codified in O.C.G.A. §8-2-3, will be eligible for financing through GEFA. Eligible project activities include planning, design, engineering and construction. Ineligible costs include maintenance and operation expenditures, projects needed primarily for fire protection, or projects to facilitate future growth. No funding commitment will be made until environmental approval has been granted and financial requirements have been met.

DWSRF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The DWSRF Program has three short term goals:

1. In order to reduce the unliquidated obligations within the DWSRF program, GEFA will identify strategies to increase the use of DWSRF set-aside funds. This includes identifying and funding ongoing set-aside activities and future activities maximizing the use of all set-asides spending. In FY 2016, GEFA will use approximately \$1,000,000 in set-aside funds from the 2014 grant for water loss abatement activities. The funds will be spent from the 10 percent water conservation activity. Using these funds will help spend down the FY 2014 grant funds. If set-aside monies remain unspent in these grant by September 30, 2016, GEFA will request that the remaining dollars be moved to the project account to be used for construction project reimbursements.

2. Complementary to goal number one, GEFA will spend down and close the 2013 grant by June 30, 2016. This will allow GEFA to meet EPA's DWSRF unliquidated obligations reduction strategy deadline of September 30, 2016.
3. GEFA will continue its effort to grow its solar funding program which provides low-interest funding for solar projects located at water utilities. This program has received strong interest throughout the state and more and more projects are being developed. GEFA sees tremendous benefit in solar installments located at water utilities aimed to reduce annual system operating costs.

20 PERCENT STATE MATCH REQUIREMENT

Under the provisions of the SDWA of 1996, Section 1452(e), each state is required to deposit an amount into the DWSRF equal to at least 20 percent of the total amount of the capitalization grant. Based on the potential FY 2016 allotment of \$18,123,000, \$3,624,600 in state match funds is required. The Georgia state legislature has provided sufficient general obligation bonds to GEFA to cover this requirement. GEFA will disburse these state bond funds along with federal direct capitalization grant funds in a manner that is proportionate to ensure the proper match on each loan disbursement. Each project which receives direct federal funds will receive a portion of the disbursement in federal grant funds (77.53 percent) and a portion of the disbursement in state match funds (22.47 percent). These state funds will be held outside the DWSRF until the disbursement is made. Once these state dollars are disbursed to a project, those funds and the interest paid on those funds will be returned to the program. Only project-related disbursements will be funded in this manner. None of the set-asides or administrative disbursements will be funded with state match funds.

ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

In addition to the assurances that accompany the capitalization grant application (Standard Form 424) for the 2016 funds, the DWSRF Program further agrees to adhere to all the certifications covered within Operating Agreement approved by EPA in November 2011. The specific certifications are:

1. Capitalization Grant Acceptance
2. Payment Schedule
3. State Matching Funds
4. Commitment of 120% in One Year
5. All Funds – Timely Expenditure
6. Enforceable Requirements of the Act
7. Cross Cutting Issues
8. State Law and Procedures
9. State Accounting and Auditing Procedures
10. Recipient Accounting and Auditing Procedures
11. Annual Report
12. Limitations on Eligibility

13. Environmental Review/NEPA-like Process
14. Maintain the Fund
15. Perpetuity
16. Types of Assistance
17. Priority List
18. Annual Audit
19. Annual Federal Oversight Review and Technical Assistance
20. Dispute Resolution
21. Transfer of Funds between SRF Programs

The Georgia SDWA of 1977, as amended, and the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, latest revision (10/16/98), require that before constructing a public water system, all public water systems must obtain EPD's approval of: 1) the source of water supply and 2) the means and methods of treating, purifying, storing, and distributing water to the public. Furthermore, before placing the public water system in operation, the owner must obtain a permit to operate from the EPD Director. Through the construction approval procedures and the issuance of operating permits, EPD ensures that public water systems are built and operated with adequate technical capacity to comply with existing and future state and federal drinking water regulations and standards. EPD also requires that public water systems have a certified operator. EPD also supports several programs of operator training and technical assistance helping to ensure that water systems and their operators maintain an adequate level of technical capacity.

As in previous years, DWSRF program managers will continue to coordinate with the EPA Region 4 office on items such as quarterly and annual reports, annual reviews, National Need Surveys, collection of NIMS data, training opportunities, and attendance at regional and national conferences, workshops, and various administrative program efforts.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

This IUP is subject to review and comment by the public prior to incorporation into the 2016 capitalization grant application. A public notice was placed in the *Fulton County Daily Report* on Thursday January 25, 2016, announcing a public meeting on the DWSRF IUP on Thursday, February 18, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. in GEFA's boardroom. In attendance at the public meeting were Jason Bodwell, GEFA, Michael Roberts, GEFA, Fuller Callaway, GEFA and Jenerrah Byron, GEFA. No one from the public attended the meeting. The meeting was closed at 10:30 a.m. GEFA posted the IUP on its website after the public meeting.

**ATTACHMENT 1
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2016 PROJECT LIST**

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND 2016 PROJECT LIST									
Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Comer	90	1,126	362,000	144,800	Yes	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	12/1/2016	This project is Phase II of an on-going water system improvement project for the City of Comer. Phase I is currently under construction and involves the installation of 200 meters along with AMR software. Phase I was funded through GEFA Georgia Funds. Phase II includes the replacement of the remaining 396-¾" residential water meters with new meters that can be read remotely, eliminating the need for readers to visit these meters monthly. Nearly all of the city's ¾" water meters are more than 10 years old, with inaccuracies estimated between 5% and 20%. In addition to the meter replacement, the City will also transfer 251 metered services from old 2" galvanized lines to newer 6" mains. The 2" galvanized lines were installed in the 1940's and have caused major maintenance problems for the City of Comer. Lastly, there will be new 2" PVC water lines installed to transfer the service in areas where there is not any existing 6" water lines. The new 2" PVC lines will replace the 2" galvanized mains and will be installed parallel to the existing lines within the existing City right-of-ways.
Kingsland	90	15,946	1,600,000	500,000	Yes	5/1/2016	10/1/2016	6/1/2017	This project involves various work that will improve the City of Kingsland's existing water system. A leaky section of water line along Harrietts Bluff Road will be replaced. The main water line along this road is also very long with no isolation valves. Valves will therefore be inserted to divide the water main and increase the City's shut-off capabilities. This will decrease water loss as it will limit pipe drainage when repairing a leak. Half of the City's old water meters will be replaced with AMR meters. A water location study for the City's downtown will be done to update its water system map, and valves will be repaired and/or inserted on certain existing mains to increase operational control and limit water loss when repairing leaks.
Leesburg	87	2,896	385,111	154,044	Yes	8/15/2016	9/1/2016	1/1/2017	The project entails the replacement of existing well pump motors with new high efficiency motors, water system telemetry improvements that will allow the City to operate and view the water system more efficiently, the replacement of aged leaking water mains and replacement of lead service connections off of that water main.
Marion County	87	8,742	822,400	328,960	Yes	6/15/2016	7/30/2016	10/1/2016	The project entails the replacing of 2,100 aged, inaccurate manual read water meters within the existing Marion County water distribution system. New installation will include AMR meters, software, reading equipment and some meter box replacement. The project will seek to reduce unaccounted for water and reduce local personnel review time in reading these meters. Project will also replace all leaking service lines encountered during construction. Project will also include the renovation of an existing 200,000 gallon clear well and an existing 250,000 gallon elevated tank.
Bronwood	87	225	154,625	61,850	Yes	4/15/2016	4/25/2016	6/30/2016	The project entails the replacing of 250 aged and leaking water meters and installation of backflow preventers within the City limits of Bronwood. New installation will include AMR meters, software, backflow preventers, replacement of leaking water service lines as encountered and meter box replacement. The project will seek to reduce unaccounted for water and reduce local personnel review time in reading these meters.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

2016 PROJECT LIST

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Ocilla	87	3,414	623,300	249,320	Yes	8/15/2016	8/31/2016	12/31/2016	The project entails the replacement of approximately 1200 aged water meters within the City of Ocilla water distribution system. New AMR water meters will be installed along with the necessary meter reading equipment and software upgrades. The project will also include the replacement of leaking water service lines where encountered during construction. The project will reduce unaccounted for water, increase system revenues, and reduce operation & maintenance costs.
Bowdon	85	2,040	1,250,000	500,000	Yes	8/17/2016	8/29/2016	2/28/2017	Project will include replacement of approximately 2,100 water meters with ARM meters, installation of a SCADA system for the water treatment plant and water tank and limited replacement/repair of leaking water mains. The SCADA system will prevent overflows at the tank site. All components of the proposed project will provide water efficiency benefits.
Webster County Consolidated Government	85	2,799	110,000	44,000	Yes	5/16/2016	5/16/2016	7/30/2016	The rehabilitation of an existing well that has not been used for approximately 10 years to serve as a redundant water supply for the Weston distribution system. The work will include replacement of discharge piping, valves, treatment equipment, electrical upgrades, well building upgrades, telemetry equipment, and fencing for security purposes.
Thomaston	85	9,170	2,250,000	500,000	Yes	11/1/2016	11/1/2016	7/1/2017	The City of Thomaston proposes the replacement of existing, leaking water mains within the West Silvertown Village. The water mains in this area are over 80 years old and are failing due to their age. The new water mains are needed to provide reliable service to the existing water customers. The project will include replacement of approximately 3 miles of water mains (ranging in size from 6" to 16") along with new hydrants, valves, service lines, meters, and other appurtenances.
Thomasville	80	18,413	1,250,000	500,000	Yes	12/5/2016	12/5/2016	8/5/2016	The City of Thomasville proposes the replacement of existing galvanized and a-c water mains within their existing service area. These water mains are failing due to their age, and new mains are needed to improve the reliability and water conservation of the system. The project will include the replacement of water mains, hydrants, valves, service lines, and other appurtenances.
Blue Ridge	80	1,290	212,000	84,800	Yes	3/1/2016	4/1/2016	4/1/2017	This project is Phase II of a larger project to replace all of the failing water meters with new meters that can be read remotely with a drive-by reading system. The City of Blue Ridge has recently replaced about 200 ¾" residential water meters. This phase will consist of the replacement of all of the remaining 117 1" or larger water meters as well as 175 additional ¾" residential water meters. All meter will be replaced within existing meter boxes. After the completion of this phase, there will be approximately 1,576 ¾" residential water meters remaining to be replaced. These meters will likely be replaced in two additional phases, resulting in a four-phase project overall.
Gray	80	3,276	810,135	324,054	Yes	3/1/2016	4/1/2016	1/1/2017	This project includes replacement of 1,825 water meters ranging in size from 3/4" to 4". Nearly all of the city's existing water meters are more than 10 years old, with inaccuracies estimated between 5% and 20%. This project will result in replacement of these aging meters with new meters that can be read remotely, eliminating the need for meter readers to visit these meters monthly. All meters will be replaced within the existing meter boxes, so no additional disturbance will be required. This project will replace all of the existing water meters within the City's water system.
Hiwassee	75	880	400,000	160,000	Yes	3/1/2017	3/1/2017	7/1/2017	The City of Hiwassee proposes to replace existing water meters throughout the system with wireless automatic smart meter reading system.

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2016 PROJECT LIST**

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Cornelia	70	4,160	1,200,000	480,000	Yes	1/29/2016	6/1/2016	12/30/2016	Replacement of aging, inaccurate water meters with new automated meter reading (AMR) meters. Also includes meter reading device and other related hardware and software necessary for functionality of AMI system. This will include replacement of meters from 3/4" up to 6" master meters. It will also include replacement of some deteriorated meter boxes and service lines where needed.
Hart Co WSA	70	25,213	275,000	110,000	Yes	10/1/2016	10/1/2016	4/1/2017	HCWSA proposes to replace existing water meters throughout the system with wireless automatic smart meter reading system.
Damascus	70	254	402,500	161,000	Yes	6/15/2016	7/1/2016	11/30/2016	Rehabilitation of an existing 100,000 gallon elevated tank. The existing tank has a significant leak at its base where the water main connects to the tank riser. In addition to the water loss caused by the leak, the soil around the tank footings stays continually saturated posing a threat to the structural stability of the tank. Additionally, the tank is leaking around the bottom of the tank bowl due to corrosion of the structure. This project will replace the leaking water main connection as well as make repairs to the bowl structure and re-coat the elevated tank to prevent further corrosion.
Hinesville	70	33,437	1,057,793	423,117	Yes	3/1/2016	3/11/2016	6/30/2016	The project will include a fixed base meter read system to include antenna, communication equipment and meter/transmitter change out. In addition, a SCADA system will be installed at all pump stations and tank and well systems. The SCADA will offer more control and remote oversight - adding efficiency to the water and wastewater networks. Efficiency will include electrical greenhouse gas reduction, reduced fuel consumption and man hours.
Waycross	70	14,649	3,500,000	500,000	Yes	7/15/2016	7/15/2016	4/15/2017	The project includes replacement of +/-7,200 aging, inaccurate water meters with new automated meter reading/automated metering infrastructure (AMR/AMI) meters. Also includes meter reading device and other related hardware and software necessary for functionality of AMR system. This will include replacement of meters from 3/4" up to 8" master meters. It will also include replacement of some deteriorated meter boxes and service lines where needed.
Unified Government of Cusseta-Chattahoochee County	65	11,267	1,250,000	500,000	Yes	1/2/2017	1/12/2017	12/29/2017	Replace the existing Firetower Road and Paddy Drive Well Filters and accessories, install a booster pump station with a reverse flow pressure reducing valve and vault at the intersection of Fire Tower Road and Martha Berry Highway, install pressure reducing valves and vaults at the intersection of Wells Street and Maratha Berry Highway, King Street and S.R. 26, and McNaughton Street and S.R. 155, install automatic flushing valves at King Street and S.R. 26, Board Street and Martha Berry Highway, and area with isolation valves and install approximately five (5) miles of eight inch (8") water main along Martha Berry Highway between Wells Street and Fire Tower Road.
Cornelia	65	4,160	350,000	-	Yes	1/29/2016	4/4/2016	6/30/2016	This project will replace the existing booster pump station at the Grandview water storage tank. This booster pump station helps maintain the EPD required minimum pressure of 20 psi to the residents who live on Chenocetah Mountain. The existing booster pump station is at the end of its life span and is estimated that it must be replaced within the next six (6) months (June, 2016). No change in existing land use will occur.

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Boston	65	1,315	150,000	60,000	Yes	8/15/2016	9/1/2016	12/1/2016	Replacement of water main, valves, & hydrants in several areas throughout the city where leaking mains and appurtenances are known to be a problem. Project will also include the addition of gate valves in several strategic locations to enhance system reliability.
Ila	60	337	1,260,000	500,000	Yes	5/16/2016	5/16/2016	2/15/2017	The City of Ila needs to make improvements to the water system to increase supply and keep facilities in good working order. The work includes distribution improvements of main replacement & adding a loop and supply improvements of Well No. 1 renovation & well development.
Riceboro	60	809	1,000,000	400,000	Yes	5/1/2016	6/1/2016	1/1/2017	The city is in the yellow zone and proposes to drill a well in McIntosh county and install water mains from the well back into the city.
Lumpkin Co WSA	58	29,966	600,000	-	No	5/16/2016	8/1/2016	7/31/2017	This project includes rehabilitation of existing wells and addition of system storage for the Stonehenge, Sherwood Forest, Cambridge and Rock Pointe water systems to bring systems into compliance with EPD minimum standards and to address an existing Notice of Violation. Project scope includes electrical, plumbing and structural improvements at seven (7) facilities. Project funds will also be used for replacement of residential water meters at multiple water systems; to be prioritized based on Authority's Water Conservation plan.
Leesburg	55	2,896	594,050	-	No	8/15/2016	9/1/2016	1/1/2017	Project involves the raising of an existing elevated tank that will allow the City of Leesburg's water system to meet EPD minimum standards for water pressure. The project will also allow for facility upgrades that will create redundancy and enhance system reliability in the elevated storage system.
Thomson	55	6,778	1,230,000	-	Yes	6/30/2016	7/14/2016	11/11/2016	The project includes the installation of mixers and aerators in three (3) elevated water storage tanks within the city's water distribution system and one (1) clearwell at the Augusta Road Water Treatment Plant. No land disturbing activities will occur since the proposed work will be completed inside the existing tanks and structures, and no change in existing land use will occur where the proposed work is located.
Hiwassee	53	880	2,000,000	-	Yes	3/1/2017	3/1/2017	8/1/2018	The City of Hiwassee proposes to add a 1.0 MGD filter unit and 0.5 MG clearwell at its water treatment facility in order to provide redundancy at the plant during peak periods.
Lowndes County	53	109,233	1,100,000	-	Yes	5/1/2016	10/1/2016	6/1/2017	Lowndes County has two main focuses of work to improve their existing water system. An aged residential subdivision in the County will receive new service lines and meters to replace the leaky existing lines to the water main. Second, the County will install new magnetic flow meters at all well locations and tie these meters to their SCADA system. These meters will replace existing flow meters that have become increasingly inefficient.
Griffin	50	23,643	25,000,000	-	Yes	7/1/2020	7/1/2020	7/1/2022	Modifications, Upgrade and modernization to the 1929 Harry Simmons Water Treatment Plant. A condition analysis assessment was conducted in 2015 for the overall review of structural, mechanical, electrical and process. The probable cost of the upgrading the plant and sequencing schedule has been determined.
Griffin	50	23,643	4,000,000	-	Yes	7/1/2022	8/1/2022	3/1/2023	Replacement of 1964 Heads Creek Reservoir Pump Station. The useful life of the pump station has exceeded its life.
McRae-Helena	48	8,623	1,500,000	-	Yes	9/1/2016	11/1/2016	11/1/2017	Construct water distribution system improvements to connect McRae and Helena systems, replace under-sized lines and improve existing wells to be in compliance with the proposed combined permit
Kingston	45	637	100,000	-	Yes	1/1/2016	3/1/2016	4/1/2016	Solar power for municipal water system. Water system upgrades to improve fire protection.

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2016 PROJECT LIST

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Rincon	45	8,836	1,500,000	-	No	7/1/2016	7/15/2016	6/30/2017	<p>The City of Rincon currently relies on two main municipal water wells; both of the wells are over 25 years old, with a total production capacity of 2,150 gpm, and a permitted capacity of 1,021,000 gpd annual average. The city also receives surface water from the City of Savannah via a transmission line from Effingham County, creating a blending of ground and surface water, but at an additional cost to Rincon. The city is located in the RED Zone, which limits the withdrawal of water from the Upper Floridian aquifer, even though the population in the city has increased by 61% in the last 10 years.</p> <p>Rincon intends to complete the planning, permitting and construction of a new water well by June 2017. The well will be designed to withdraw from the Lower Floridian aquifer as permitted by GA EPD GW Permit #051-0015, with a production capacity of approximately 1,000 gpm. It is one of the few Lower Floridian wells to be permitted in the state. This project will include the pumping system, pump house, emergency generator, chemical feed, SCADA and other security, and an elevated 250,000 gallon storage tank. Specifically, this project will increase water quality from the north to the central part of the city, increase pressure and fire protection from the north to the central part of the city, allow the city to take the two small backup wells and 60,000 gallon elevated storage tank out of service, and maintain connection to surface water to utilize as back up or for proposed industrial development on the west side of the city.</p> <p>The city will continue to utilize surface water from Savannah as a secondary water source for the city's main water transmission line, but the additional well and tank will be more efficient, and produce better quality and pressure while lowering operating costs for the system and the residents.</p>
Gay	45	89	400,000	-	Yes	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City of Gay proposes to replace meters and service lines, and rehabilitate an existing water tank
Warm Springs	45	425	1,300,000	-	Yes	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City proposes to replace its existing water meters with wireless automatic smart meter reading system, and replace dilapidated and undersized existing water lines as well as provide a loop in the distribution system to alleviate water quality issues and low water pressure problems.
Homer	45	1,141	1,316,000	-	Yes	10/31/2016	10/31/2016	12/31/2017	Proposed Water System Conservation Improvements will replace old, inaccurate water meters with a complete Automated Meter Reading System, including new meters, reading equipment software and all appurtenances. These improvements will also include priority replacement of old, leaking water lines, including asbestos cement lines, replacement of service connections as needed, and all appurtenant work.
Oconee County	43	32,808	2,750,000	-	No	7/11/2016	9/12/2016	7/10/2017	2016 Water Distribution Pressure Zone Implementation: Project includes design and construction of new 1 MG elevated storage tank with associated telemetry, installation of 6 pressure reducing valves at strategic locations
Oconee County	40	32,808	1,600,000	-	No	5/1/2017	7/10/2017	7/9/2018	Mars Hill Road Widening Utility Relocation - Phase II: Project includes planning, permitting, design and construction of 10,000 feet of new 16-inch water main to reduce water loss experienced by existing water main.
Senoia	40	3,307	3,000,000	-	No	1/8/2017	2/1/2017	2/1/2018	Replace leaking water lines, construct a 1 MG elevated tank, dredge the existing raw water reservoir and construct modifications to the water treatment plant to increase production capacity.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

2016 PROJECT LIST

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Coweta Co WSA	40	127,317	9,942,000	-	Yes	6/30/2016	6/30/2016	6/30/2021	The proposed Green Initiative meter system expansion will expand a fixed base reading network system-wide, replace old water meters, replace blue polybutylene service connections, provide all equipment, materials, and software for a complete fixed network. The proposed system and software will provide an enhanced customer portal to improve service and access to water use information.
Satilla Regional Water and Sewer Authority	40	421	1,017,500	-	Yes	4/4/2016	5/11/2016	5/31/2017	Water Meter Replacement
Hoschton	40	1,377	400,000	-	No	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City of Hoschton proposes to improve its water supply by rehabilitating one of its existing wells and developing an additional well, which will provide an additional 130 gpd.
Lincoln County	40	1,996	2,765,000	-	Yes	7/1/2016	8/1/2016	7/1/2017	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system to residents in an area that currently lacks a public water system. The existing private water system that serves some areas that are un-metered.
Woodbury	40	961	1,100,000	-	Yes	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	4/1/2017	The proposed project will renovate two elevated storage tanks, replace aged and undersized existing water lines, and extend the water system to create loops for redundancy and to increase pressure and improve water quality.
Griffin	38	23,643	10,000,000	-	Yes	7/1/2017	8/1/2017	12/31/2022	Dredging of 1964 Heads Creek Reservoir. Projects consists of 300,000 cubic yards of silt to restore the capacity. Original volume 978,000,000 million gallons and estimated capacity left is 621,000,000 million gallons.
Alcovy Shores WSA	35	13,900	93,208	-	Yes	7/6/2016	8/1/2016	12/1/2016	Replacement of approx. 272 water meters, installation of residential pressure reducing valves, Master Pressure reducing Valve Assembly on the main water source, and installation of an Altitude Valve at Elevated tank. These improvements will allow the authority to control water pressure to their customers, prevent unnecessary overflows of the storage tanks due to malfunction/ uncontrollable P.R.V. assemblies, reduce unaccounted water use by accurate measuring using and minimizing storage tank overflows. The Project will allow the Authority to remove a water booster pump from daily service which will reduce power consumption and operational manpower.
Statham	35	2,408	1,250,000	-	Yes	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City of Statham proposes to replace its existing water meters with wireless automatic smart meter reading system, and reduce disinfectant by-products (DBP) in its water system through water distribution improvements, including reducing dead-ends in the water system by creating loops.
Baldwin	35	3,279	2,500,000	-	Yes	10/1/2016	11/1/2016	6/1/2017	The City of Baldwin upgrading undersized waterlines in the southeast section of the water service delivery area.
Clarksville	35	1,733	4,547,000	-	Yes	9/30/2016	9/30/2016	9/30/2018	Proposed water system improvements will rehabilitate and upgrade the existing water treatment plant to extend its useful life, to improve efficiency and reliability and to maintain compliance with drinking water standards. Proposed distribution system improvements include a booster pump station, an elevated water storage tank and water lines to provide adequate pressures and system reliability.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2016 PROJECT LIST**

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Emerson	35	1,470	3,500,000	-	Yes	8/15/2016	8/15/2016	2/15/2017	City of Emerson wants to replace and upgrade aging and inadequate infrastructure to achieve sustainability for future generations. The original part of the water system was completed in 1948 with unlined cast iron pipe ranging from 6-inch down to 2-1/2" diameter. Later, many 2-inch galvanized steel pipes were added as the original service area was expanded. Some of the old mains have been replaced. However, a significant portion of the old piping remains in the system with many of the service connections still on the old lines. The aging pipes, and their related valves and appurtenances, are now a constant source of leaks and breaks throughout the water system. The many leaks and water main breaks are a constant waste of valuable water and have contributed to the City's relatively high percent of unaccounted-for-water volume year after year. The long range capital plan includes replacing old cast iron, galvanized iron and plastic pipe with more durable ductile iron pipe. Looping water mains will increase pressures and minimize pumping costs. A computer program will be purchased to model the water system to size the new water mains and locations for the looping mains. The most critical water main replacement work is needed in the following areas: 1. Fourth Street; 2. Puckett Road and the Downtown Corridor.
Milledgeville	35	17,715	530,000	-	Yes	7/11/2016	7/25/2016	11/21/2016	Replacement of failed high service pump at City's main WTP. Current condition does not provide redundant pumping capacity to meet peak day demand with one pump out of service.
Pickens Co WA	33	29,431	3,000,000	-	No	11/1/2016	12/1/2016	12/1/2017	Construct approximately 42,000 linear feet of water line, two (2) 500,000 gallon storage tanks and three (3) booster pump stations
Rabun Co WSA	30	29,431	4,400,000	-	Yes	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	10/1/2017	The Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority proposes to construct a ground storage tank and extend transmission mains along the US 441 corridor from south of Clayton to north of Mountain City. This main would provide much needed redundancy.
Griffin	30	23,643	1,500,000	-	Yes	7/1/2016	8/1/2016	12/31/2016	Replace, repair or rehabilitate 1.5 miles of water mains.
Hoschton	30	1,377	500,000	-	No	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City of Hoschton proposes to improve its water system by replacing water mains and providing loops in the system.
Hart Co WSA	30	25,213	2,500,000	-	Yes	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	4/1/2017	HCWSA proposes to extend its water system to residents that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Abbeville	30	2,908	1,300,000	-	Yes	5/1/2016	10/1/2016	6/1/2017	Construction of a back-up well for redundancy and replacement of existing water mains which are deteriorating due to their age and creating water leaks.
Baldwin	28	3,279	1,225,000	-	Yes	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	3/1/2018	Proposed water treatment plant upgrades and enhancements to ensure water quality, reliability and operator safety.
Dillard	28	339	1,600,000	-	No	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	1/1/2018	The City of Dillard proposes to extend its water system to residents in an area of the City that currently lacks a public water system, and construct a 200,000 water tank. Currently, the City does not have any water storage and relies on other water suppliers to supply flow, pressure, and storage.
Statham	28	2,408	1,200,000	-	No	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	4/1/2017	The City of Statham proposes to enhance its water treatment facility, including sediment removal, renovate/replace the raw water intake structure, and construct an intermediate sediment pond.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2016 PROJECT LIST**

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Alcovy Shores WSA	25	13,900	95,648	-	Yes	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	1/1/2017	Installation of fire hydrants and isolations valves for the Alcovy shores water system. Fire hydrants will be installed to provide the necessary fire protection for the area and isolation valves will be installed to allow the water system to be isolated during line breaks, fire fighting requirements, or standard maintenance.
Adairsville	25	4,648	1,600,000	-	No	6/15/2016	7/29/2016	3/15/2017	Water treatment improvements: New, efficient variable speed raw water pumps; emergency generator for raw water pumps; adding 3rd Trident water treatment unit in order to provide maintenance on other two continuously operated units and for redundancy; upgraded fluoride and chlorine feed systems.
Braselton	25	7,511	1,500,000	-	No	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	5/1/2017	The Town of Braselton proposes to extend its reuse water distribution system by installing approximately 25,000 linear feet of 8" to 2" reuse distribution main in the northwest section of Town.
Rabun Co WSA	25	29,431	3,120,000	-	Yes	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	10/1/2017	RCWSA proposes to extend its water system to residents in an area of Rabun County that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Pelham	25	3,898	400,000	-	Yes	5/31/2016	6/28/2016	9/27/2016	This project will replace all of the City Pelham's 1623 existing water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) meter system. The existing meter will be removed and replaced with the proposed AMR meter within existing meter box. Disturbance will be minimized to work within the meter box and service down-time to the customer as the meter is being replaced. Additional repairs within the meter box will be addressed as they are encountered. All work will take place in existing rights-of-way for streets or utility easements serving the existing customers.
Union Point	25	1,617	600,000	-	Yes	8/1/2016	9/1/2016	9/1/2017	The proposed project will replace dilapidated and undersized existing water lines as well as provide a loop in the distribution system to alleviate water quality issues and low water pressure problems.
Norman Park	25	972	250,000	-	Yes	6/1/2016	6/1/2016	9/1/2016	Exterior and interior renovations to the water tank.
Surrency	25	201	140,000	-	Yes	6/1/2016	6/22/2016	10/7/2016	Replace 190 old and inaccurate water meters with radio read meters and upgraded billing system. The project will include installation of backflow prevention devices to prevent cross-connection contamination.
Alcovy Shores WSA	25	13,900	90,890	-	Yes	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	11/1/2016	Rehabilitation of 150,000 gallon Water Storage Tank. Repaint interior wet, dry and repaint of the exterior.
Brinson	25	215	200,000	-	Yes	5/15/2016	6/1/2016	9/30/2016	Install equipment and controls to maintain levels below 10.0 mg/l.
Pearson	25	2,117	1,250,000	-	Yes	3/15/2016	6/15/2016	10/15/2016	Replace and increase size of cast iron water mains to reduce low pressures and improve water quality, fire protection in areas of the city. Replace water meters to reduce water lost.
Griffin	20	23,643	13,000,000	-	Yes	7/1/2019	8/1/2019	7/1/2021	1929 and 1964 Raw Water main repair, replace and or rehabilitation of 13 miles of raw water mains providing raw water to Harry Simmons Water Treatment Plant and Heads Creek Reservoir. Condition assessment completed 2015.
Union Point	20	1,617	3,667,000	-	Yes	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	4/1/2018	Proposed water treatment plant upgrades and enhancements to ensure water quality, reliability and operator safety.
Sandersville	20	5,912	200,000	-	Yes	7/4/2016	8/1/2016	2/1/2017	The installation of waterlines throughout the Northlake and Eastlake subdivisions on the north side of the city. This would bring water service and fire protection to currently un-served homes.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

2016 PROJECT LIST

Community	Score	Pop.	Total Project Cost	40% Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Sandersville	20	5,912	980,000	-	Yes	10/3/2016	10/17/2016	5/1/2017	Installation of 6 inch and 2 inch water lines along McDaniel Drive, Anderson Road and Anderson Lane. Installing 17 fire hydrants throughout the project area to provide fire protection. Inspection of existing wells to determine if they are contaminated or acceptable for irrigation purposes. If contaminated the wells will be capped or filled in accordance with EPD requirements to prevent reconnection for household use.
College Park	18	13,942	2,200,000	-	Yes	4/4/2016	5/2/2016	1/31/2017	Development of three additional groundwater sources, including filtration and distribution system improvements.
Louisville	18	2,493	1,200,000	-	Yes	4/25/2016	5/10/2016	12/30/2015	Modifications to the Grange road water system to connect to the overall City existing water system.
Lumpkin Co WSA	13	29,966	900,000	-	No	11/1/2016	12/1/2016	3/31/2017	Extend public water system along Lumpkin County Parkway and Mill Creek Road to eliminate long, dead-end water lines and improve water quality.
Blairsville	10	652	1,611,000	-	Yes	12/1/2016	1/1/2017	8/1/2017	The City of Blairsville proposes to rehabilitate its existing water treatment facility, including replacement of aging components, replacement of filter media, and installing grit removal and mechanical screen.
Homer	0	1,141	625,000	-	Yes	10/31/2016	10/31/2016	12/31/2017	Proposed Water System Improvements will develop a new groundwater supply, including treatment facilities and all appurtenances needed for a complete well system. These improvements will also include rehabilitation of an existing steel ground storage tank.

\$ 157,164,160 \$ 6,685,946

**ATTACHMENT 2
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**

PROJECT	LOAN AMOUNT	BINDING	CONSTR.	TARGET	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	TOTAL DISBURS.
		COMM. DATE	START DATE	COMPL. DATE	QTR 4/16-6/16	QTR 7/16-9/16	QTR 10/16-12/16	QTR 1/17-3/17	QTR 4/17-6/17	QTR 7/17-9/17	QTR 10/17-12/17	QTR 1/18-3/18	
Comer	362,000	6/1/2016	7/1/2016	12/1/2016		100,000	140,000	122,000					\$ 362,000
Kingsland	1,600,000	5/1/2016	10/1/2016	6/1/2017			400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		\$ 1,600,000
Leesburg	385,111	8/15/2016	9/1/2016	1/1/2017			129,000	129,000	127,111				\$ 385,111
Marion County	822,400	6/15/2016	7/30/2016	10/1/2016			274,134	274,133	274,133				\$ 822,400
Bronwood	154,625	4/15/2016	4/25/2016	6/30/2016			50,000	50,000	4,625				\$ 104,625
Ocilla	623,300	8/15/2016	8/31/2016	12/31/2016			311,650	311,650					\$ 623,300
Bowdon	1,250,000	8/17/2016	8/29/2016	2/28/2017			250,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	\$ 1,100,000
Webster County Consolidated Government	110,000	5/16/2016	5/16/2016	7/30/2016		30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000				\$ 110,000
Thomaston	2,250,000	11/1/2016	11/1/2016	7/1/2017				250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	\$ 1,250,000
Thomasville	1,250,000	12/5/2016	12/5/2016	8/5/2016					200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	\$ 650,000
Blue Ridge	212,000	3/1/2016	4/1/2016	4/1/2017		70,000	60,000	50,000	32,000				\$ 212,000
Gray	810,135	3/1/2016	4/1/2016	1/1/2017		200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	110,135			\$ 810,135
Hiawassee	400,000	3/1/2017	3/1/2017	7/1/2017					75,000	60,000	60,000	600,000	\$ 795,000
Cornelia	1,200,000	1/29/2016	6/1/2016	12/30/2016			200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	\$ 1,100,000
Hart Co WSA	275,000	10/1/2016	10/1/2016	4/1/2017				75,000	75,000	50,000	50,000		\$ 250,000
Damascus	402,500	6/15/2016	7/1/2016	11/30/2016			25,000	80,000	125,000	125,000	47,500		\$ 402,500
Hinesville	1,057,793	3/1/2016	3/11/2016	6/30/2016			250,000	250,000	250,000	252,000	55,793		\$ 1,057,793
Waycross	3,500,000	7/15/2016	7/15/2016	4/15/2017			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	\$ 1,800,000
Unified Government of Cusseta- Chattahoochee County	1,250,000	1/2/2017	1/12/2017	12/29/2017					200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	\$ 650,000
Cornelia	350,000	1/29/2016	4/4/2016	6/30/2016			100,000	100,000	75,000	75,000			\$ 350,000
Boston	150,000	8/15/2016	9/1/2016	12/1/2016				50,000	50,000	50,000			\$ 150,000
Ila	1,260,000	5/16/2016	5/16/2016	2/15/2017			150,000	200,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	\$ 1,000,000
Riceboro	1,000,000	5/1/2016	6/1/2016	1/1/2017		200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000			\$ 1,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 20,674,864					\$ 600,000	\$ 3,069,784	\$ 3,321,783	\$ 3,307,869	\$ 2,572,135	\$ 1,813,293	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 16,584,864

**ATTACHMENT 3 - 2016 ASAP DWSRF Payment Schedule
 DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
 2016 ASAP PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Payment No.	Federal Fiscal Year		Amount (\$)
	Quarter	Date	
1	3 rd Quarter	4/2016 - 6/2016	-\$0-
2	4 th Quarter	7/2016 - 9/2016	-\$0-
3	1 st Quarter	10/2016 - 12/2016	\$4,530,750
4	2 nd Quarter	1/2017 - 3/2017	\$4,530,750
5	3 th Quarter	4/2017 - 6/2017	\$4,530,750
6	4 th Quarter	7/2017 - 9/2017	\$4,530,750
7	1 st Quarter	10/2017 - 12/2017	-\$0-
8	2 nd Quarter	1/2018 - 3/2018	-\$0-
Total			\$18,123,000

**ATTACHMENT 4
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES**

Sources & Uses	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	Total
	QTR	QTR	QTR	QTR	QTR	QTR	QTR	QTR	
	4/16-6/16	7/16-9/16	10/16-12/16	1/17-3/17	4/17-6/17	7/17-9/17	10/17-12/17	1/18-3/18	
Sources									
2014 Direct Capitalization Grant Funds	5,059,158								\$ 5,059,158.00
2015 Direct Capitalization Grant Funds		7,384,416	7,384,416	3,032,027					\$ 17,800,859.00
2016 Direct Capitalization Grant Funds			4,530,750	4,530,750	4,530,750	4,530,750			\$ 18,123,000.00
State Match Funds	1,136,793	1,659,278	2,677,338	1,699,356	1,018,060	1,018,060			\$ 9,208,884.00
Repayments									
DWSRF Repayments	2,500,000	2,525,000	2,550,250	2,575,753	2,601,510	2,627,525	2,653,800	2,680,338	\$ 20,714,176.00
Fees Collected									
Closing Fee	81,000	81,810	82,628	83,454	84,289	85,132	85,983	86,843	\$ 671,139.00
Investment Earnings (Short & Long Term)									
DWSRF Federal Fund	51,000	51,765	52,541	53,330	54,130	54,941	55,766	56,602	\$ 430,075.00
DWSRF State-Match Fund	15,000	15,225	15,453	15,685	15,920	16,159	16,402	16,648	\$ 126,493.00
Closing Fee (program)	1,950	1,979	2,009	2,039	2,070	2,101	2,132	2,164	\$ 16,444.00
Closing Fee (non-program)	415	421	428	434	440	447	454	461	\$ 3,500.00
Total Sources	\$ 8,845,316.00	\$ 11,719,895.00	\$ 17,295,813.00	\$ 11,992,828.00	\$ 8,307,169.00	\$ 8,335,115.00	\$ 2,814,537.00	\$ 2,843,056.00	\$ 72,153,729.00
Uses									
DWSRF Disbursements - 2015 Cap Grant		5,264,416	5,309,416	957,027					\$ 11,530,859.00
DWSRF Disbursements - 2016 Cap Grant				4,530,750	2,455,750	2,455,750	2,455,750		\$ 11,898,000.00
DWSRF Disbursements - State Match	1,136,793	1,659,278	2,677,338	1,699,356	1,018,060	1,018,060	0		\$ 9,208,884.00
DWSRF set-aside (2%)	120,000	120,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	\$ 690,000.00
DWSRF Administration (4%)	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	\$ 4,000,000.00
DWSRF set-aside (10% & 15%)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	\$ 12,000,000.00
Total Uses	\$ 3,256,793.00	\$ 9,043,694.00	\$ 10,061,754.00	\$ 9,262,133.00	\$ 5,548,810.00	\$ 5,548,810.00	\$ 4,530,750.00	\$ 2,075,000.00	\$ 49,327,743.00

ATTACHMENT 5 – 2016 DWSRF 2 Percent & 4 Percent Set-Aside Work Plan

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 include a section authorizing states to provide funding for certain non-project activities called set-asides. States are required to describe, in their Intended Use Plans (IUP), the amount of funds that they will use for these activities. If a state does not expend all of its set-asides, the state may transfer the monies to the DWSRF project account.

4 Percent Administration (2016 - \$724,920)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
DWSRF Administration	Activities include project reviews and approvals; planning; project development; information tracking; information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey; project ranking; issuing Notices of No Significant Impact (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions (CE); construction management; MBE/WBE requirements; project inspections; assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS); and administration of EPD's set-aside activities all programmatic, financial and legal aspects of making loans with DWSRF funds.	EPD Contract: \$300,000 GEFA staff \$424,920	Any remaining funds will be banked to administer the DWSRF Program in future years.
	Total	\$724,920	

2 Percent Small System Technical Assistance and Leak Detection (2016 - \$362,460)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
Water Loss Assistance	Technical Assistance	\$67,110	GEFA will continue implementing programs in support of Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010.
Small System Technical Assistance	Georgia Rural Water Association: technical assistance field visits to governmentally-owned and non-governmentally-owned public water systems as well as perform visits during the contract period to provide Synthetic Organic Compound sampling assistance.	FY 2016 Contract: \$295,350	A contract will be signed for FY 2016.
	Total	\$362,460	

ATTACHMENT 6 – 2016 DWSRF 10 Percent & 15 Percent Set-Aside Work Plan
GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Assistance to State Programs (10%)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Workplan for FY2016 Cap Grant
February 2016

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 authorize states to provide funding for certain non-project activities, called Set-Asides, provided that the amount of that funding does not exceed certain ceilings. States are required to describe in their Intended Use Plans (IUP) the amount of funds that they will use for these activities. A separate account must be set up to accept these funds.

States are allowed to use up to **10%** of its capitalization grant to provide funding for certain activities that provide "**Assistance to State Programs.**" These activities include: administration of the Public Water System Supervision Program (PWSS); administration and provision of technical assistance through source water assessment programs; implementation of capacity development strategy; cross-connection control device tester certification program and water conservation and efficiency and continued state wide water planning; and implementation of the Environmental Protection Division's (EPD) Crypto Strategy. States are not required to use the entire 10% for these activities in any one year and are allowed to bank the excess balance and use it for the same activities in later years.

Table 1 provides a summary of the activities to be funded under the FFY 2016 10% set-aside category. The State primacy agency, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD), is the agency responsible for the development and implementation of these set-aside activities as specified in the existing "Interagency Agreement for Establishment of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Agreement for Provision of Operating Funds, Financial Services and Project Management Services" between the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) and EPD.

As allowed under Section 1452(g)(2) of the SDWA, Georgia will set-aside **\$1,812,300 (10.0%)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the activities outlined in the work plan (Table 1).

10% 2016 DWSRF Set-aside State Match Determination

10% Set-aside for 2016	\$1,812,300
50% of 10% 2016 Set-aside	\$906,150
1993 PWSS Grant	\$1,199,900
1993 Actual State Match PWSS (perpetual amount)	\$1,065,946
Credit match for the 10% Set-aside from the 1993 State PWSS	\$906,150
Cash match for the 10% Set-aside from the Drinking Water Contract Fee System	\$906,150
Total Available Matching Funds	\$1,812,300

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State	Programs (FFY2016-\$1,812,300)			
Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Capacity Development	\$787,825 4.35% of FFY16 CAP Grant	In order to continue the ability of Public Water Systems (PWS) to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to avoid the withholding of a percentage of Georgia's DWSRF allotments, EPD will: 1. Continue to implement strategies and/or enhance existing strategies to ensure that all PWS's, especially all community water systems (CWS) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWS), reliably provide safe drinking water in accordance with all current and future applicable State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Regulations. (Increased compliance determinations and technical assistance will be required due to new EPA regulations: LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR.); 2. Solicit and consider public comment in the development of any new capacity development strategies; 3. Implement new and enhance the implementation of existing capacity development activities; 4. Continue to assess flow conditions, additional or alternate metrics, and/or impacts of flow alteration at selected locations to support accurate surface water availability; 5. Refine resource models and monitoring to estimate the capacities of Georgia's surface and groundwater for water supply; 6. Assist systems improve their technical, managerial and financial capacity as part of EPD's approved capacity development strategy, plan review, and adherence to the "Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems" documentation. PWS will be required to make physical facility and treatment process improvements to comply with existing and new regulations (LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR); 7. Improve capacity development implementation by providing CCR assistance, communication and technical assistance as well as training; and 8. Continue to operate the primacy PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory. (Increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division.)	1. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents Georgia's implementation of national primary drinking water regulations. 2. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents Georgia is implementing a strategy that identifies PWS's most in need of improved capacity, and assists these PWS's in obtaining and maintaining technical, managerial and financial capacity. 3. Implement and update Georgia's capacity development strategy. 4. Tri-annually submit a report to the Governor on the Efficacy of Georgia's Capacity Development Strategy addressing the technical, financial and managerial capacity of Georgia's PWS. 5. Continuously populate and enhance the comprehensive data and information management system, including instream flow and source water quality data for protecting public water supply sources in Georgia. 6. Continuously collect flow and data from surface waters for evaluating impact to and protecting public water supplies. 7. Maintain operations of the PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory.	1. Meet all deadlines and milestones in accordance with EPA implementation and compliance schedules based on federal regulations, including LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR.. 2. Receive EPA approval of Georgia's capacity development reports without withholding any DWSRF funds. 3. Improved level of compliance with the State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Rules and Regulations through the implementation of Georgia's capacity development strategies. 4. Increased level of CCR compliance, especially initial compliance levels. 5. Increased compliance rate in the submittal of CCR's. 6. Increased knowledge and improved preparation in Public water system owners and operators in complying with and implementing federal and state requirements. 7. Documented implementation of best management practices to protect water supply sources in Georgia. 8. Utilize recommendations in water supply plans to provide a sustainable, reliable and safe supply of water for all users in Georgia. 9. Maintained operations of the PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead branch for ensuring the development and implementation of adequate capacity development strategies. Stakeholder/public input is solicited during the development of these strategies and is a key responsibility of the WPB. WPB is responsible for the development and administration of the contract with GAWP. EPD District Offices and the EPD Laboratory will provide input in the development and implementation of these strategies.	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant. Work covered by this funding has and will continue to increase due to the new drinking water regulations LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and the RTCR.

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 10% (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:						
	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Engineer	Goal 1,2,3,5	WPB DW	4	109,715	0.90	394,973
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,2,3,4	WPB DW	4	79,681	0.90	286,852
Personnel Services Category Totals:						681,825
Equipment:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
Office Supplies	Miscellaneous Office Supplies	Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	1,000		
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance	Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	5,000		
Equipment Totals:						6,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to increased base cost for the new facility	Goal 1.6.8	WPB DW, PCB	25,000		
Supplies Total:						25,000
Contractual:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
GAWP	CCR Training, TA and other Communications (1 year)	Goal 1,2,7	WPB DW	75,000		
Contractual Total:						75,000
Total Cost						787,825
Percent Total of Set-aside						
	4.35%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2016-\$1,812,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Crypto Strategy	\$540,776	Continue to update and implement EPD's Crypto Strategy, including:	1. Monitor selected PWS's for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> under SWAP,	1. Through quarterly monitoring of THMs and HAAs, many	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch, Drinking Water Program	All activities are ongoing and will
(Implementation and update of	2.98%	1. Continuing the implementation of the Stage 1, Disinfection By-products Rule (Stage 1, DBPR) and	implement <i>Cryptosporidium</i> determinations under LT2ESWTR, and	affected public water systems are able to avoid the requirement	is the lead entity coordinating the implementation of the Crypto	continue through the life of the grant.
EPD's strategic plan for addressing the threat of a waterborne disease outbreak, including cryptosporidiosis, in Georgia's Public Water Systems (PWS).	of FFY16 CAP Grant	the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). (Estimate 220 Surface Water PWS and 1,500 Groundwater PWS.); 2. Analyzing samples for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> in conjunction with EPD's SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan) implementation plan to determine <i>Cryptosporidium</i> concentration in the source water. (This activity is not part of routine monitoring covered by EPA's standard monitoring framework for PWS and involves an estimated 500 samples per year. Duration depends on implementation date of LT2ESRTR.); 3. Assisting affected public water systems with compliance with the Stage 1, DBPR and the IESWTR; 4. EPD Protozoan Laboratory continues proficiency and EPA approval for analysis of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> by methods 1622 and 1623. 5. Implementing the LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR for surface water systems; 6. Operating the primacy PWSS (Public Water System Supervision grant) portion of the EPD laboratory. (Increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division.); and 7. Performing Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) for groundwater sources suspected to be under the direct influence of surface water.	provide technical assistance to PWS. 2. Provide technical assistance to surface water systems serving more than 10,000 populations concerning Stage 1, DBPR and IESWTR. 3. Monitor and provide technical assistance to small surface water systems quarterly for THMs and HAAs (trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) and monthly for TOC (total organic carbon) in accordance with the Stage 1, DBPR during early implementation. (This activity is not part of routine monitoring covered by EPA's standard monitoring framework for PWS.) 4. Monitor and provide technical assistance to PWS during the new implementation of the LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR. 5. Maintain operation of the PWSS primacy portion of the EPD laboratory. 6. If MPA indicates surface water influence of a groundwater source of public water supply, take steps to address the issue or have the system install surface water treatment.	to develop a disinfection profile and benchmark. 2. Large surface water system compliance rates with the requirements of the IESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR are high. 3. The public's awareness about what PWSs are doing to address DBPs and microbial pathogens is increased. 4. EPD Laboratory proficiency with methods 1622 and 1623 and maintained EPA approval. 5. Maintained operation of PWSS primacy portion of EPD laboratory. 6. All groundwater sources determined to be under the direct influence of surface water installs treatment required under the surface water treatment regulations.	Strategy, implementing and enforcing the IESWTR and Stage 1 & 2 DBPR. It is also the lead on developing draft implementation strategies for other microbial and disinfection by-products rules. EPD's environmental laboratory provides services for the IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR and Stage 1&2 DBPR, including the operation of EPD's Protozoan Laboratory. EPD District offices assist in implementation of microbial and disinfection by-products rules.	

Object Class Categories:	EPD Crypto Strategy 10% (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Engineer	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	2	100,395	0.90	180711
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	1	90,049	0.95	85547
Laboratory Scientist	Goal 1,2,3,4	PCB Lab	2	63,209	1.00	126418
Personnel Services Category Totals:						392,676
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
Misc Equip	Misc Lab and Field Equipmen	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	5,000		
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	5,000		
Equipment Totals:						10,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
Laboratory	Supplies for cryptosporidium test for non-routine monitoring and Laboratory supplies for Stage 1, Stage 2, IDSE, TOC and etc., (Goals 1,3 and 5) (PCB)	Goal 1,2,3,4,7	EPD Laboratory	117,596		
Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to increased base cost for the new facility	Goal 1,2,3,4,7	WPB DW EPD Laboratory	20,504		
Supplies Total:						138,100
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost		
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						540,776
Percent Total of Set-aside	2.98%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2016-\$1,812,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Information Management	\$328,638	1. Improve tracking and reporting of PWS data associated with the current and new regulations (LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2	1. Improve tracking and reporting of PWS data, especially laboratory data, field visits data and monthly operating	1. Improved data accuracy through data verification and EPA data audits.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch will be responsible for the development and	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the
	1.81%					
	of FFY16 CAP Grant	DBPR, Radionuclides and GWR), especially laboratory data through improvements to existing data entry activities including electronic reporting from laboratories and PWS monthly operating reports. 2. Track Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) as required by Federal Regulations. 3. Maintain an automated sample schedule for PWS's Safe Drinking Water Act monitoring requirements as recommended by EPA Region 4. 4. Upgrade to the web-based version of SDWIS/State for use by the District offices and develop and train District associates in the use of the drinking water information management system, including Lab-to-State reporting. 5. Issue contracts as needed for improving the drinking water information management system, linking other Division information systems to new web-based SDWIS/State and continue improving the Drinking Water Programs data flow and data quality. 6. Work to implement 100% implementation of SDWIS/State 3.1, including monitoring schedules and compliance determinations.	reports data based on EPA Data Audits and new tracking and reporting requirements for documenting field visit significant deficiencies. 2. Automate compliance determinations as modules are activated in SDWIS/State and modules completed that are developed under the programming contracts. 3. Tracking of PWS compliance with the CCR. 4. Improve field visit data in SDWIS/State as the information management system is made available in the District offices. 5. At the completion of each program module developed under programming contracts, implement the module. 6. The modules will include MOR data extraction, MOR compliance determinations, laboratory certification database, radionuclide database link to SDWIS/State, sanitary survey automation using PDA's, electronic reporting by outside laboratories and data exchange system, linking to EPD data system, etc. 7. With assistance from an EPA contractor, continue the upgrade and migration of data into the SDWIS/State web release 3.1, implement the data system and Drinking Water Watch and Lab-to-state reporting modules.	2. Improved compliance by PWSs through more timely actions by EPD to ensure compliance. 3. Improved field visit data by having all the field inspectors enter the data directly into SDWIS/State after implementing the web based SDWIS/State software. Associates in the District/Regional offices trained in the use of SDWIS/State and are entering data. 4. Improved compliance determinations based on new MOR reporting compliance module. 5. Improved data quality based on electronic reporting of outside laboratory data. 6. Improved field visit data reporting based on SDWIS/State and the electronic sanitary survey project module. 7. New version of SDWIS/State operational and accessible by the EPD District offices.	administration of this activity with assistance from the DNR Program Support Division.	life of the grant. Work covered by this funding has expanded to accommodate new tracking and reporting requirements based on new federal and state drinking water regulations. EPD to upgrade to 3.1.

Object Class Categories:	Information Management 10% (DWSF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Operations Analyst	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB DW	1	79,970	1	79,970
MG: Information Management	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB-DW	2	80,934	1	161,868
Personnel Services Category Totals:						241,838
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
Licenses	Annual GIS software licenses	Goal (all)	WPB DW	25,000	WPB DW	25,000
Plotter	Repair/maintenance	Goal (all)	WPB DW	8,000	WPB DW	6,800
Equipment Totals:						31,800
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
Software, plotter supplies	Software upgrades, paper, ink, print heads, etc.			Goal (all)	WPB DW	5,000
Supplies Total:						5,000
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
SDWIS/State	Continue to upgrade to modules attached to SDWIS/State that are impacted by the upgrade to web release of SDWIS/State			Goal (all)	WPB DW	50,000
Contractual Total:						50,000
Total Cost						328,638
Percent Total of Set-aside	1.81%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2016-\$1,812,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding(\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Source Water	\$85,531	1. Oversee the implementation of Georgia's EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Program/Plan	1. Continue implementation of EPA-approved SWAP.	1. Continued implementation of GA's EPA approved SWAP	EPD, Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead EPD	All activities are ongoing and will
Assessment	0.47%	(SWAP).	2. Delineate the surface water intake	implementation plan.	Branch in the development and	continue through the
	of FFY16 CAP Grant	2. Increase public water system and local government awareness of the need for the protection of drinking water sources. Local government is vital to the implementation of any source water protection plan. 3. Develop/update GIS coverages required by Georgia's SWAP. 4. Provide GIS support to other important activities of the Public Water System Supervision Program (PWSS). 5. Implement the new SWAP requirement under the new surface water treatment regulations. 6. Perform SWAPs on new sources of water supply and update as needed when permits to operate a public water system come up for renewal. 7. Implement and meet the USEPA performance measures and goals in SWAP. 8. Involve other EPD branches in implementing wellhead protection and SWAP. 9. Collaborate with other EPD branches to take positive steps to manage potential sources of contaminants and prevent pollutants from reaching sources of drinking water supply.	drainage areas of new sources of water supply when they are approved and placed in operation. 3. Use results of SWAP in addition to the waiver program to support chemical monitoring reform but not fund routine monitoring covered under EPA's standard monitoring framework. 4. As needed, provide technical assistance to public water systems operators and local government officials about the importance of implementing protection of source water. 5. Update GIS maps of drinking water intake locations for use in notifying downstream water systems of major wastewater spills. 6. Report SWAP performance measures to EPA. 7. Make sure other EPD programs and branches consider wellhead protection plans and SWAPs when issuing environmental permits. 8. Help insure that fewer sources of drinking water become contaminated as a result of land use activities.	2. Continuation of chemical monitoring reform based on SWAP using the waiver program. 3. Developing and implementing source water protection creates an increase in PWS and local government awareness of source water protection issues and need for protecting sources of water supply. 4. Public water systems, especially large surface water systems initiate and/or enhance watershed (i.e. source water) protection. 5. Regular use of GIS coverages by EPD as part of source water assessment and protection activities. 6. Implement a mapping tool to efficiently notify downstream drinking water intakes of wastewater spills. 7. Complete SWAP delineations for all proposed sources for CWS and NTNCWS and as permits to operate a public water system come up for renewal. 8. Meet EPA performance measures in SWAP	implementation of Georgia's SWAP.Coordinate source water activities with other branches of EPD as well as other stakeholders. Implement waiver program and ground water under the direct influence of surface water determinations. Implement WHP Program, GIS coverages, coordinate on all ground water / source water activities, and identify sources of ground water contamination impacting PWSs. Use the HUC 12 units to delineate the watershed above each surface water intake.	of the grant.

Object Class Categories:	Source Water Assessment 10% (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Env Compliance Specialist	Goals 1,2,5-9	WPB-DW	1	65,531	1	65,531
Personnel Services Category Totals:						65,531
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Misc Equip	Misc Lab and Field Equipmen	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	10,000		
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	5,000		
Equipment Totals:						15,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Misc Office and Field	Office and Field Supplies			5,000		
Supplies Total:						5,000
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						85,531
Percent Total of Set-aside	0.47%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2016-\$1,812,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding(\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Water Conservation	\$69,531	In order to improve the ability of PWS's to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act,	Through the effort of water conservation and efficiency:	The ultimate measure of the success of this effort is the	The Georgia Environmental Protection Division is the	All activities are ongoing and will
and Water	0.38%	and to avoid water supply capacity problems, EPD	1. PWS's become more aware of the	extent to which Georgia	agency responsible for the work	continue through the
Efficiency to Maintain Capacity	of FFY16 CAP Grant	will: 1. Implement new strategies and/or enhance existing strategies to assist all PWS's, especially all community water systems (CWS) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWS), in implementing water conservation and efficiency measures to help them reliably provide safe drinking water and prolong the capacity of their sources of water supply; 2. Implement new and enhance the implementation of existing capacity development activities; 3. Assist PWSs in the Development of water efficiency plans; 4. Provide technical assistance (e.g., water audits, leak detection, and rate structure systems to conserve water and other training and outreach programs, Implementation of drought monitoring, development and implementation of incentive programs or public education programs, development and implementation of ordinances or regulations to conserve water); and 5. Develop and distribute information guides and materials.	benefitsof water conservation and efficiency in the long-term management of their water supply, infrastructure and financial capacity; 2. PWS's implement water conservation and efficiency programs; 3. Water conservation and efficiency are linked with the implementation of the Statewide Water Plan resulting in a sustainable, reliable, and safe supply of water for all users of public water systems in Georgia; 4. Georgia develops and/or updates water conservation and efficiency implementation plan(s), guidance documents, and technical assistance training programs; and 5. Public water systems attend training and/or receive technical assistance in implementing water conservation and efficiency.	implements water conservation and efficiency in helping to extend the sustainability and reliability of Georgia's public water systems. In concert with the implementation of the Statewide Water Plan, water conservation and efficiency become part of the daily operation and maintenance of public water systems in Georgia enhancing technical, managerial and financial capacity.	to be completed.	life of the grant.

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 10% Water Conservation (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
MG: Env Health/Prot	Goals 1-7	WPB DW	1	65,531	1	65,531
Personnel Services Category Totals:						65,531
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Office Equipment/Repair	Misc. Office Equipment/Repair	Goals 1-7	WPB-DW	2,000		
Equipment Totals:				2,000		
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Office Supplies	Misc. Office Supplies	Goal 1-7	WPB-DW	2,000		
Supplies Total:				2,000		
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Contractual Total:				0		
Total Cost						69,531
Percent Total of Set-aside	0.38%					

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Local Assistance and Other State Programs (15%)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Workplan for FY 2016 CAP Grant
February 2016

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 authorize states to provide funding for certain non-project activities, called Set-Asides, provided that the amount of that funding does not exceed certain ceilings. States are required to describe in their Intended Use Plans the amount of funds that they will use for these activities. A separate account must be set up to accept these funds.

States may provide assistance, including technical and financial assistance, to public water systems as part of a capacity development strategy under Section 1420 (c) of the Act. States may also use the **15% set-aside** to support the establishment and implementation of wellhead protection programs. States may use up to 15% of the capitalization grant amount for these activities, provided not more than 10% of the capitalization grant amount is used for any one activity. EPA allows states the flexibility to describe in their set-aside workplans how the 1452(k) funds will be obligated and spent.

Table 2 provides a summary of the activities to be funded under the FFY 2016 15% set-aside category. The State primacy agency, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD), is the agency responsible for the development and implementation of these set-aside activities as specified in the existing "Interagency Agreement for Establishment of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Agreement for Provision of Operating Funds, Financial Services and Project Management Services" between the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) and EPD.

EPD continues to work on implementing the approved Regional Water Plans. We propose to fund portions of this work under two activities under this set-aside in the areas of local assistance to small public water systems. The Capacity Development and Wellhead Protection activity goals and objectives are written similar to ensure that the overall plan has continuity, is cohesive and implementable. The Capacity Development portion of the set-aside will cover work related to small public water system technical capacity, including source water and infrastructure adequacy, and to assure the availability of high quality and reliable drinking water to the citizens of Georgia (water source and water capacity). The Wellhead Protection activity will address work involving groundwater supply assessments, yield, safety and other issues that impact wellhead protection plans for existing and potential sources of supply

As allowed under Section 1452(k) of the SDWA, Georgia will set-aside **\$2,718,450 (15.0%)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the following activities in the work plan Table 2).

	Table 2	15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY16-\$2,718,450)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding(\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Capacity Development	\$1,727,992	1. Continue to improve the operation of public water systems by enhancing the opportunities for	1. Contract with the Georgia Water And Wastewater Institute (GWWI) to provide an ongoing technical	1. Number of students attending training courses.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is responsible	All activities are ongoing and will
Strategy	9.53%	the training of water operators and water	training program for water system operators and	2. Review the results of student	for the development and	continue through the
Implementation	of FFY16 Cap Grant	<p>laboratory analysts in Georgia and help operators to acquire and maintain technical, managerial and financial capacity.</p> <p>2. Through Goal 1, improve the technical, managerial and financial capacity of the public water system the operator works for and those they may provide assistance to.</p> <p>3. As part of the EPD's approved capacity development plan, use sanitary surveys, inspections and other field visits to identify improvements that need to be made technical, managerial and financial capacity of the water system based on IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, radiological, new lead and copper rule and Groundwater Rule.</p> <p>4. As part of the approved capacity development plan, plan review and EPD's "Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems" help systems improve their technical, managerial and financial capacity Stage 1 DBPR, Stage 2 DBPR, Radiological and GWR.</p> <p>5 Continued operation of the primacy Pubic Water System Supervision grant portion of the EPD laboratory. This cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout EPD.</p> <p>6. Continue to improve water use data and incorporate the data in revised models to support safe and reliable drinking water supplies.</p>	<p>laboratory analysts using an EPD approved curriculum.</p> <p>2. Annually provide operator and laboratory analyst's technical training to approximately 1,500 students and/or 100 courses.</p> <p>3. Complete sanitary surveys on schedule and perform other field visits as necessary and notify systems of deficiencies.</p> <p>4. Complete plan reviews with timely responses.</p> <p>5. As needed, assist surface water systems in conducting CPE's (Comprehensive Performance Evaluations).</p> <p>6. Conduct approximately 550 sanitary surveys annually and increase the frequency of the inspections based on new EPA regulations.</p> <p>7. Extend contract with the Georgia Rural Water Association to continue the groundwater PWS training and technical assistance.</p> <p>8. Continue to update the surface water system MOR project to link with the SDWIS/State data system for compliance and train the operators in the use of the modified system.</p> <p>9. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system evaluation and technical assistance.</p> <p>10. Continue comprehensive data and information management systems including instream flow and source water quality data for protecting public water supply sources in Georgia.</p> <p>11. Continue to operate, maintain, and collect flow and quality data from surface waters for evaluating impact to and protecting public water supply sources in Georgia.</p>	<p>and third party course evaluations.</p> <p>3. Improved operator skills and abilities identified through data collected through the operator training program and sanitary surveys.</p> <p>4. Number of public water systems attending workshops.</p> <p>5. Review the results of workshop attendee evaluations.</p> <p>6. Number of public water systems showing improved compliance with IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, radionuclides and other existing regulations.</p>	<p>administration of contracts. WPB and EPD District offices are responsible for evaluating the success of the contracts. EPD District offices will perform sanitary surveys, field visits and provide technical assistance and plans and specifications reviews for groundwater systems WPB will perform sanitary surveys, field visits; CPE's and provide technical assistance for surface water systems.</p>	<p>life of the grant. Existing GWWI contract to be renewed for 12-month period. Existing GRWA contract will be renewed for a 12 month period.</p>

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 15% (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Env Engineer	Goal 2,3,5	Dist. Office	5	97,675	0.900	439,537
Env Comp Specialist	Goal 2,3,4	Dist. Office	7	70,437	0.900	443,752
MG: Env Health/Prot	Goal 2	WPB	2	94,039	1.000	188,079
Comp & Lisc Tech	Goal 2,3,4	Dist. Office	3	58,781	1.000	176,344
Modeler	Goal 2	WPB	1	110,072	1.000	110,072
CartGeoSpec	Goal 2,3	WPB	1	79,694	0.900	71,724
Personnel Services Category Totals:						1,429,508
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance	Goal 2,3,5	WPB			5,154
Equipment Totals:						5,154
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
Laboratory to Maintain Primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of laboratory		WPB			23,330
Supplies Total:						23,330
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
GAWP - GWWI	Operator Training		WPB			270,000
Contractual Total:						270,000
Total Cost						1,727,992
Percent Total of Set-aside	9.53%					

	Table 2	15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY16-\$2,718,450)				
Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Wellhead Protection Implementation	\$990,458	1. As part of SWAP, continue the development of wellhead protection plans (WHPPs) for all GA municipal public water systems (PWSs).	1. Complete WHPPs for new municipal PWSs and update existing WHPPs when permits are up for renewal.	1. PWS sources are better protected through wellhead protection activities, including site remediation and/or replacement of contaminated wells.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead	All Activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.
	5.47%	2. Continue the implementation of a program to delineate the source water assessment areas and make the susceptibility determinations for privately owned public water systems. Approximately 300 per year. 3. Assist PWSs by identifying and investigating areas of ground water contamination affecting or potentially affecting PWSs. 4. As part of construction inspections for new sources and facilities, conduct field visits, verify submitted GPS data, wellhead integrity and potential pollution sources within the inner management zone of wellhead protection areas. 5. Assist PWS in new survey and/or assessment requirements that may be related to new regulations. 6. Validate water facility location data. 7. Involve other EPD branches in implementing wellhead protection and SWAPs. 8. Work with other EPD branches to take positive steps to manage potential sources of contaminants and prevent pollutants from reaching sources of drinking water supply. 9. Continued operation of the primacy PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory. This increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division.	2. Validate submitted GPS data during construction inspections and other field visits. 3. Development of wellhead protection plans (susceptibility determinations) including GIS coverages for privately-owned public water system sources, including source locations and locations of potential sources of contamination. 4. Geologic and hydro-geologic investigations of areas of existing or potential ground water contamination. 5. Update wellhead protection plans when PWS's permit to operate a public water system comes due for renewal. 6. All new municipal GW sources require approval of an initial wellhead protection evaluation prior to starting construction. 7. Other EPD programs and branches consider wellhead protection plans and SWAPs when issuing environmental permits. 8. Fewer sources of drinking water become contaminated as a result of land use activities. 9. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system source water evaluations and groundwater contamination investigations impacting small public water systems. 10. Groundwater sources that are suspected of being under the direct influence of surface water are evaluated as needed.	2. Public drinking water aquifers are better protected through the investigation of existing or potential ground water contamination. 3. Continuation of EPA-approved chemical monitoring reform through the waiver program for ground water systems. 4. No new GW source of water supply will be constructed within a contaminated area. 5. Accurate well location data for SDWIS inventory required by EPA. 6. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system evaluation and technical assistance. 7. Any groundwater source of water supply found under the direct influence of surface water corrects the problem or installs treatment.	and implementation of GA's SWAP. Coordinate source water activities with other Branches of EPD and other stakeholders. Implement waiver program and ground water under the direct influence of surface water determinations. Implement WHP Program, update GIS coverages, coordinate on all ground water source water activities, and identify sources of ground water contamination impacting PWSs. EPD District offices will take more responsibility in validating GPS facilities location during construction inspections and other field visits and evaluate well head integrity and potential pollution sources within the inner management zone.	

Object Class Categories:	Wellhead Protection Implementation (DWSRF 2016)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Geologist		WPB	3	90,162	1.00	270,486
Env Engineer		Dist. Office	1	100,039	1.00	100,039
Comp & Lisc Tech		Dist. Office	1	62,157	1.00	62,157
MG:Env Health/Prot		WPB	3	158,820	0.90	428,813
Personnel Services Category Totals:						861,496
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Primacy Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to increased base cost for the new facility		WPB	30,037		
Misc.	Field Equipment		WPB	3,925		
Equipment Totals:						33,962
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Misc.	Filters, Supplies for Testing GW under direct influence of SW		WPB	5,000		
Supplies Total:						5,000
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
GRWA	PWS Technical Assistance		WPB	90,000		
Contractual Total:						90,000
Total Cost						990,458
Percent Total of Set-aside	5.47%					

ATTACHMENT 7 – 2016 DWSRF Affordability Criteria



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Affordability Criteria Effective September 30, 2015

The following Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) affordability criteria will be used to determine whether a project is eligible for principal forgiveness within Georgia's DWSRF, administered by the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA). Principal forgiveness awards for eligible projects will be determined based upon the scoring of pre-applications received through the 2016 DWSRF solicitation.

The criteria is based on weighted factors for median household income (MHI), unemployment rate and population trends of the borrower (or the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction), and the type of project.

A borrower must receive a minimum of **10** points to qualify for principal forgiveness. Points available for each factor are as follows:

1. Income

If the borrower's MHI (or the MHI of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) is **below** \$39,343 (80 percent of the state's MHI of \$49,179), as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau¹, **eight** points will be awarded.

If the borrower's MHI (or the MHI of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) is **above** \$39,343 (80 percent of the state's MHI of \$49,179), as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, **one** point will be awarded.

2. Unemployment

If the borrower's unemployment rate (or the unemployment rate of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) is **above** 7.2 percent (state of Georgia's unemployment rate), as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, **seven** points will be awarded.

If the borrower's unemployment rate (or the unemployment rate of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) is **below** 7.2 percent (state of Georgia's unemployment rate), as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, **one** point will be awarded.

¹ American Fact Finders Five -Year Estimates (2009-2013), <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

3. Population Trend

If the borrower's population (or the population of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) **decreased** when comparing the 2000 Census to the 2010 Census as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, **two** points will be awarded.

If the borrower's population (or the population of the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) **increased** when comparing the 2000 Census to the 2010 Census as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau, **one** point will be awarded.

4. Project Type

If the borrower will complete a project that **will** implement a process, material, technique or technology to address either of the following, **seven** points will be awarded. Projects eligible for these points must be constructed solely to address one of the items below and cannot be combined with an ineligible activity:

- a. Water-efficiency goals
- b. Energy-efficiency goals

If the borrower **will not** complete a project that will implement a process, material, technique or technology to address either of the items above, **zero** points will be awarded.

Water-efficiency goals can be found on GEFA's website at <http://gefa.georgia.gov/water-conservation-financing>.

Energy-efficiency goals can be found on GEFA's website at <http://gefa.georgia.gov/energy-conservation-financing>.

Principal forgiveness funds will be allocated to those projects that receive the highest score based upon the pre-application scoring criteria used in the DWSRF 2016 project solicitation process. Principal forgiveness will be allocated to the highest scoring projects until all principal forgiveness is exhausted. There is no guarantee that principal forgiveness will be available to a project regardless of score if the project does receive **10** points based on this affordability criteria.

ATTACHMENT 8 - Ranking Criteria for DWSRF Projects
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
2016 DWSRF Project Solicitation
Project Ranking Criteria

(Maximum Point Total - 100 Points)*

Projects will be rated in five categories to determine their eligibility and selection for funding under the DWSRF Program.

DRINKING WATER SRF

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SCORING SYSTEM

1. Project Readiness To Proceed (maximum of 40 points)
2. Organizational and Technical Capacity (maximum of 15 points)
3. Project Benefits (pick one only)
 - a. Public Health Compliance Benefit (maximum of 40 points)
 - b. Energy Conservation/Production and Efficiency Benefit (maximum of 40 points)
 - c. Water Efficiency Benefit (maximum of 40 points)
4. Other Applicant or Project Attributes (maximum of 5 points)

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SCORING SYSTEM

1. **Project Readiness To Proceed** (maximum of 40 points)
CHECK ALL THAT APPLY
 - a. State Environmental Review Process complete – NONSI or CE issued 30 pts
 - b. State Environmental Review Process in progress – NONSI or CE approved 10 pts

2. **Organizational and Technical Capacity** (maximum of 15 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY
 - a. Applicant maintains a central asset inventory (with descriptive information about assets such as age, size, construction materials, location, installation date, condition, and remaining useful life) and a complete water system map. 5 pts
 - b. Applicant maintains long-term water and / or sewer Capital Improvement Plan (covering at least the next 5 years). 5 pts
 - c. Applicant has either implemented an increasing block rate fee structure or created a water conservation education campaign. 5 pts

3. **Project Benefits** – Project should fit into one of these three categories (**Public Health Compliance Benefit, Energy Conservation/Production and Efficiency Benefit or Water Efficiency Benefit**)

Public Health Compliance Benefit (maximum of 40 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

 - a. Project is needed to fully address deficiencies documented in an enforcement action (e.g. Notice of Violation, Consent Order, Administrative Order, etc.) (Order # _____) 15 pts
 - b. Project will improve drought resiliency of a drinking water system 10 pts
 - c. Project will bring public water system into immediate compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act 10 pts
 - d. Project will develop or implement source water protection plan 5 pts
 - e. Project will correct violation and/or deficiencies posing “chronic” health risk to public 5 pts
 - f. Project is needed to maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act 5 pts
 - g. Project primarily involves system and/or facility upgrades to create redundancy and enhance system reliability 5 pts

Energy Conservation/Production and Efficiency Benefit (maximum of 40 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

- a. Project will create renewable energy from wind, solar, geothermal or micro-hydroelectric and provide power to the utility. Power must feed into the grid in which the utility draws from and/or directly connects to the utility. 20 pts
- b. Project designed to reduce energy consumption by the utility via the replacement of pumps and/or motors, blowers, SCADA equipment, lighting upgrades or other energy savings products or processes. 20 pts
- c. Energy management planning projects, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies and other projects designed to determine high use energy areas. 10 pts

Water Efficiency Benefit (maximum of 40 points)

ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

- a. Project to replace leaking water lines in an attempt to identify and reduce system-wide real water loss. Project may include the purchase of leak detection equipment. 20 pts
- b. Project to replace old water meters and install a more efficient method (such as an automatic meter reading (AMR) system or an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system) to read, record and track water usage and reduce system-wide apparent water losses. 20 pts
- c. Project to create a water fixture or irrigation system retrofit or rebate program. 10 pts

4. Other Applicant or Project Attributes (maximum of 5 points)

ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

- a. Project will increase system operating revenues or decrease system operating expenses by more than 10 percent leading to the greater financial integrity of the utility. 5 pts
- b. Project benefits more than one system or community (e.g. interconnection of two or more public water systems). 3 pts
- c. Project entails the use of new, promising technology or represents an innovative approach to delivering high-quality drinking water and protecting human health. 2 pts

* GEFA reserves the right to verify any information submitted within the pre-application.

ATTACHMENT 9 – Public Meeting Summary

On Thursday February 18, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) held a public meeting on the 2016 Intended Use Plan for the Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. The meeting took place in the GEFA boardroom located on the 9th Floor of the Harris Tower at 233 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. GEFA posted the 2016 Drinking Water Lists on its website prior to the public meeting and notified all stakeholders that the IUP was available for public review.

ATTACHMENT 10 – Loan Program Policies
LOAN PROGRAM POLICIES
(WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS)
JANUARY 2015

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority's (GEFA) water, land and solid waste loan programs is to provide affordable financing to local governments throughout Georgia to develop environmental infrastructure that protects public health, preserves our natural resources and promotes economic development. GEFA sustains this mission through effective, efficient and prudent management of these public resources.

2. APPLICABILITY

Loan program policies govern the use of funds managed within:

- the Georgia Fund loan program;
- the Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund loan program;
- the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program; and
- the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program.

3. SUB-PROGRAMS

GEFA operates several sub-programs within specific funds. These sub-programs include:

a. Georgia Fund

- ***Environmental Emergency Loan Program*** – Assists communities in financing improvements that are necessary to eliminate actual or potential public health hazards. To be eligible, the project must directly address system needs caused by an event that occurred within the past six months. The project must have a sense of urgency and cannot be caused by a lack of maintenance of the water or sewer system. Relevant terms are addressed in these policies.
- ***Interim Loan Financing Program*** – Assists local governments that have a known source of permanent financing for a water and/or sewer project, but require financing for the construction period of the project. Relevant terms are addressed in these policies.

b. Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund

- ***Governor's Water Supply Program*** – Assists local governments with developing new sources of water supply adequate to meet future water demands.

c. Clean Water SRF

- ***Land Conservation Loan Program*** – GEFA makes land conservation loans through the Clean Water SRF that achieve the objectives of the Georgia Land Conservation Program (GLCP) and the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

4. ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

- a. **Type of Entity:** GEFA can only make funding commitments to local governments and instrumentalities of the state, including any municipal corporation, county or local water or sewer or sanitary district, and any state or local authority, board, or political subdivision created by the General Assembly or pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the state, or nongovernmental entity with an approved land conservation project.
- b. **Minimum Recipient Qualifications**
- i. *Qualified Local Government* – Municipalities and counties must be certified as Qualified Local Governments by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).
 - ii. *Service Delivery Strategy* – Municipalities, counties and authorities must be included in a DCA-verified Service Delivery Strategy. Additionally, the project for which an applicant seeks financing must be consistent with the verified strategy.
 - iii. *State Audit Requirements* – Municipalities, counties, authorities and nongovernmental entities must be in compliance with all state audit requirements.
 - iv. *Metro Plan Compliance* – Municipalities, counties and authorities located within the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD) can receive GEFA financing if the director of the Environmental Protection Division (EPD) has certified that the applicant/recipient is in compliance or is making a good faith effort to comply with all MNGWPD plans and/or enforcement measures.
 - v. *Updated Building Codes* – Municipalities and counties must have adopted and enforce the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 8-2-3 relating to installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures.
 - vi. *Current Loan Agreements* – A current GEFA borrower can receive additional GEFA financing only if the borrower is in compliance with the existing credit documents (e.g., loan agreement and promissory note).
 - vii. *Nongovernmental Entities* – Nongovernmental entities must be a nonprofit organization with a primary purpose of permanently protecting or conserving land and natural resources, as evidenced by their organizational documents, consistent with O.C.G.A. § 12-6A-2(9.1).

5. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

GEFA's loan programs can provide financing for a broad range of water, sewer, stormwater, non-point source pollution prevention, land conservation, and solid waste projects. Specific project eligibility varies by program. The types of projects eligible for financing from each program are listed under the respective program below. There are specific project eligibility requirements that apply to all GEFA financing. The minimum project requirements are listed below.

- a. **The Georgia Fund** may finance these types of projects:
- **Water** – projects for supplying, distributing, and treating water and diverting, channeling, or controlling water flow consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(A).
 - **Sewer** – projects for collecting, treating, or disposing of sewage consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(B).
 - **Solid Waste** – projects for collecting, treating, recycling, composting, or disposing of solid waste consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(C).
- b. **The Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund** may finance these types of projects:
- Expanding existing water supply, amenity or flood control reservoirs for water supply;
 - Converting flood control or amenity reservoirs to water supply reservoirs;

- Increasing safe yield of existing water supply reservoirs through the addition of pump storage capability;
- Removing sediment from existing water supply reservoirs to increase safe yield;
- Establishing new water supply reservoirs;
- Interconnecting water systems for supply and/or supply redundancy;
- Drilling new wells, including for direct potable use or stream flow augmentation that protects or enhances water supply;
- Reopening inactive wells;
- Desalination;
- Developing aquifer storage and recovery capability;
- Indirect potable reuse systems; and
- Project planning, design and permitting.

c. The Clean Water SRF may finance projects consistent with the eligibility requirements contained in the CWA. Such projects include:

- Projects for collecting, treating, or disposing of sewage under section 212 of the CWA.
- Projects for the implementation of a nonpoint source pollution control management program under section 319 of the CWA, including projects that permanently protect conservation land as defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-6A-2(5).

d. The Drinking Water SRF may finance projects consistent with the eligibility requirements contained in Safe Drinking Water Act (CFR 35.3520). Such projects should address present or prevent future violations of health-based drinking water standards or be needed to maintain compliance with existing national primacy drinking water regulations for contaminants with acute chronic health effects. Such projects include:

- Installation or upgrade of facilities to improve the quality of drinking water;
- Installation or replacement of transmission and distribution pipes to improve pressure or prevent leaks or breaks;
- Rehabilitation of wells or development of new water sources to replace contaminated sources;
- Installation or upgrade of storage facilities;
- Consolidation of water systems; and
- Creation of a new water system.

e. Minimum Project Eligibility Requirements Under all GEFA Loan Programs

- EPD must deem the project environmentally acceptable.
- Any proposed reservoir project must conform to the standards and procedures outlined in O.C.G.A. § 12-5-472(b).
- As required by the Georgia Comprehensive State-wide Water Management Plan, all financing for multi-jurisdictional reservoir projects will be contingent upon all parties signing binding water use agreements.

f. Minimum Project Eligibility Requirements Under the Federal State Revolving Fund Programs

In addition to meeting the other applicable eligibility requirements outlined in these policies, projects receiving funding through the Clean Water SRF or the Drinking Water SRF must comply with all applicable federal statutes, rules and regulations. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Each project must be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Each project must successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process, administered by EPD and receive a Notice of No Significant Impact or Categorical Exclusion.

- iii. Each recipient must certify it's compliant with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act by completing EPA Form 4700-4.
- iv. Each project must comply with applicable federal procurement and labor rules, including Disadvantaged Business Enterprise utilization, Equal Employment Opportunity, the Davis Bacon Act, and requirements that may arise in future federal law or future federal assistance agreements.

6. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

Recipients of GEFA financing may use GEFA funds to pay for the following activities related to an eligible project:

- Feasibility analysis
- Project design
- Construction, grading, site preparation, dredging, etc.
- Land acquisition needed for project implementation
- Stream or wetland mitigation
- Administrative and/or legal services
- System purchase

Engineering, Legal and Administrative Costs – GEFA funds may be utilized for engineering, design, administrative costs, facilities planning, and land acquisition provided that these costs are necessary for the completion of the project defined by the scope of work and identified in the budget of the approved loan agreement. Such eligible costs incurred prior to the execution of a loan agreement are eligible for reimbursement with a GEFA loan. GEFA funds should not be applied to such costs in greater proportion than GEFA funds are applied to construction costs. GEFA and EPD will monitor project budgets and a test of reasonableness will be applied to these project cost items. This is done to ensure that GEFA funds are utilized in construction to the maximum extent feasible.

Planning-Only Activities – Loans for planning-only activities, such as feasibility studies, engineering, design, administration, facilities planning or mitigation, etc., are allowable under the Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund only. Approval and disbursement of planning-only loan funds does not represent endorsement of the proposed project by the state, does not represent pre-approval for any required permit, and does not ensure future funding commitments by the state.

Purchase of Existing Systems – An application that proposes to purchase an existing water and/or wastewater system must be accompanied by a certification of the value of the system by a registered professional engineer. GEFA will require other information as needed to document the content and costs of the purchase.

GEFA's loan agreement provides additional information about activities for which a borrower may or may not use GEFA funds.

7. PROGRAM MAXIMUMS

Loans available from GEFA are subject to the following maximums.

a. Loan Amount

- i. *Georgia Fund*

1. The maximum loan amount is \$10,000,000 per borrower per year.
 2. The maximum loan amount for environmental emergency loans is \$500,000 per project.
 3. The maximum loan amount for interim loan financing is \$3,000,000 per project.
- ii. *Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund*
 1. The maximum loan amount will be determined based on availability of funds.
 2. The maximum loan amount for planning-only loans is \$3,000,000 per borrower per year.
 - iii. *Clean Water SRF* – The maximum loan amount is \$25,000,000 per borrower per year.
 - iv. *Drinking Water SRF* – The maximum loan amount is \$25,000,000 per borrower per year.

b. Amortization Period

- i. *Georgia Fund*
 1. The maximum amortization period is 20 years.
 2. The maximum amortization period for environmental emergency loans is 10 years.
- ii. *Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund*
 1. The maximum amortization period is 40 years.
 2. The maximum amortization period for planning-only loans is 10 years.
- iii. *Clean Water SRF* – The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 30 years or the useful life of the project.
- iv. *Drinking Water SRF* – The maximum amortization period is 20 years.

8. INTEREST RATES

GEFA indexes the interest rates it charges to the true interest cost (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its 20-year, competitively-bid, general obligation bond issue. This is GEFA's benchmark rate, though any of the standing interest rate adjustments described below may apply.

Federal Loans – For loans made through the Clean Water SRF or the Drinking Water SRF, GEFA will charge an interest rate that is 100 basis points (1 percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate or 3.00 percent, whichever is lower.

Interest Rate Concessions – GEFA provides the following interest rate concessions for eligible borrowers or eligible projects under the specified funding programs.

Georgia Fund and Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund

Environmental Emergency – Environmental Emergency Loans may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate.

Georgia Fund, the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF

WaterFirst – Communities that receive the WaterFirst designation from DCA may receive an interest

rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate.

PlanFIRST Community – Communities designated as a PlanFIRST Community by DCA may receive an interest rate 50 basis points (1/2 of one percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate for a full-term loan.

Water Conservation Loans – Communities seeking financing for an eligible water conservation project (identified in the applicable GEFA literature on financing water conservation) may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below the prevailing interest rate for the program through which it is to be funded, as provided for in these policies.

Energy Conservation Loans – Communities seeking financing for an eligible energy conservation project (identified in the applicable GEFA literature on financing energy conservation) may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below the prevailing interest rate for the program through which it is to be funded, as provided for in these policies.

Land Conservation Loans – Communities seeking financing for an eligible land conservation project (identified in the applicable GEFA literature on financing land conservation) may receive an interest rate 200 basis points (2 percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate, as provided for in these policies.

Interest Rate Concessions Limitations – The interest rate concessions described above may not be used in combination on the same portion of a loan. GEFA reserves the right to limit such rate concessions as it deems appropriate under the circumstances at the time such concession is granted. The interest rate concession may be reverted or changed back to the nominal interest rate under certain circumstances, such as a community no longer qualifying for the applicable designation or an event of default by the community has occurred as defined in the loan agreement. Under such circumstances, the interest rate concession will terminate and the community will become liable for the stated, nominal interest rate existing at the time the loan was approved by the GEFA board of directors. Said nominal rate will go into effect from that point forward and will not be implemented on a retroactive basis. Interest rate discounts are approved by the GEFA board of directors at the time of a loan or loan increase approval and are not retroactively applied after approval.

Special Loan Terms – The GEFA board may approve loans with different interest rates or specialized terms (e.g., principal forgiveness) that are consistent with specific program objectives and/or relevant federal requirements.

9. FEES

GEFA will assess certain fees to loan recipients.

Loan Closing Fee – GEFA will charge a loan closing fee of 1 percent of the principal loan amount (as designated in the loan agreement) for each loan. For loans under the Environmental Emergency Loan Program and Interim Loan Financing Program, GEFA will charge a loan closing fee of 0.5 percent of the principal loan amount (as designated in the loan agreement) for each loan. This loan closing fee is payable on the dates specified by GEFA with no less than 30 days prior written notice.

Loan Servicing Fees – Under specific circumstances, GEFA will charge the following loan servicing fees:

- GEFA will assess a non-sufficient funds fee (NSF) in the event the borrower fails to have sufficient funds in its designated ACH account at the time the payment is due. The payment due may be for any type of payment due under the credit documents including closing fees, construction interest, monthly principal and interest payments or any other fee. GEFA will charge the NSF fee to the borrower for each loan for which payment is due and not available.
- GEFA will assess a late fee for any payment not received by the 15th of the month in which the payment is due. This will be in addition to any NSF fees assessed in the same month.
- GEFA will assess a monthly loan continuation fee in the event the borrower fails to draw funds within six months of loan agreement execution.

For specific details related to these fees, refer to the Loan Servicing Fee Schedule that is available on GEFA's website.

10. LOAN SECURITY

For purposes of securing its loans, GEFA shall require a revenue and full-faith-and-credit pledge of each borrower and any other special loan condition it may deem necessary (e.g., debt service reserve, etc.). For borrowers, such as authorities, that lack taxation authority or lack adequate taxation authority to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge commensurate with the value of the loan, GEFA will require those borrowers to sign an agreement with a local government that is willing and able to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge to back the loan. In those cases where the borrower is unable to secure such an agreement, GEFA may require additional security by other means.

11. PROCUREMENT

Procurement of construction contracts, construction services, materials, and equipment in GEFA-financed projects must be public, open, and competitive, as defined by both state law and the procurement requirements of GEFA funding contracts. Funded construction must meet the requirements of both state law and GEFA funding contracts.

12. CONSTRUCTION PERIOD INTEREST

Unless otherwise specified in the promissory note, GEFA will accrue interest on any funds disbursed during the construction period of the project at the interest rate approved by the GEFA board. GEFA will bill the borrower for this interest monthly until the loan goes into repayment.

13. RELEASE OF GEFA FUNDS

Borrowers may request payouts of funds/draws on a monthly basis with only one draw request permitted per calendar month. Requests must be submitted on GEFA drawdown forms. All requests must be accompanied by appropriate support documentation (e.g., invoices).

EPD will monitor construction and endorse GEFA payments in accordance with observed progress. Payments will be conditional on compliance with loan or grant agreement requirements and applicable project approvals issued by EPD. To allow monitoring, the loan or grant recipient must notify EPD prior to commencing construction. Drawdown requests will not be paid until a notice to proceed has been issued. GEFA may, at its option and on request by the borrower, pay out funds for eligible land acquisition (including easements) before the notice to proceed has been issued.

GEFA will pay out its funds in accordance with the project budget in the loan or grant agreement on a reimbursement basis. If the budget reflects additional funding sources and proportional payment of specific budgeted costs, GEFA will pay toward those expenses according to the budget reflected in the approved budget, unless otherwise agreed upon by GEFA, EPD and the borrower.

14. LOAN EXECUTION DEADLINE

If the loan agreement and/or promissory note are not executed within six months (180 days) from the date of the board approval, GEFA reserves the right to terminate its commitment.

15. LOAN RESTRUCTURING

For the purpose of this policy, loan restructuring is the act of changing the terms and/or conditions of an existing loan. The range of restructuring options may include adjusting the interest rate of a loan, changing the amortization period of a loan, or changing the repayment schedule to adjust allocation between interest and principal. GEFA will consider a borrower's request to restructure its existing GEFA loan(s) on a case-by-case basis if the borrower is experiencing financial hardship. In evaluating a restructuring request, GEFA will consider at least the following indicators of financial hardship:

- The borrower's debt service coverage ratio history;
- The type and extent of efforts undertaken by the borrower to improve its financial condition, including enhancing revenues and/or reducing costs; and
- Any emergency or exigent circumstances beyond the control of the borrower that impose a long-term and severe financial hardship.

In reviewing a restructuring request, GEFA will seek to determine that there is a documented history of prudent fiscal and operational management and expense control.

In the event that GEFA grants a concession or alters the term(s) of the loan agreement and/or promissory note, GEFA reserves the right to make such concession for a limited period of time and to revert to the original term(s) of both documents at its sole discretion.

Under no circumstances will the existing principal of a loan be forgiven.

16. LOAN REFINANCING

For the purpose of this policy, loan refinancing is the act of using loan funds to pay off an existing debt obligation, thereby satisfying all the terms of the existing debt agreement and cancelling the existing obligation. Existing local debt obligations could be GEFA debt or non-GEFA debt, loans or bonds. GEFA will consider a community's request to refinance its existing debt on a case-by-case basis if one of the following conditions is met:

- The community has a U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loan that has been called.
- The community is requesting a loan from GEFA to finance an eligible, time-sensitive and critical project, but needs to consolidate existing GEFA debt into the new loan in order to afford the new

- project.
- The community is requesting to refinance loans to alleviate financial hardship and can demonstrate that refinancing is the superior approach to loan restructuring. In evaluating a financial hardship refinancing request, GEFA will evaluate the same financial hardship indicators outlined in policy provision 15 (Loan Restructuring).

17. CREDIT ANALYSIS

GEFA will assess the credit worthiness of each borrower. GEFA considers the revenue generated by the enterprise fund that services the water supply facility and/or system to be the primary source of repayment. GEFA will also consider revenues from other sources, such as “take-or-pay” contracts, rental obligations and/or third party guarantees to make loan payments. GEFA reserves the right to assess the credit worthiness of the counterparty of any of these arrangements (i.e., contract counterparty, lessee, or guarantor). Additionally, GEFA will consider transfers (subsidies) from other funds of the applicant, though it is the demonstrated revenues of the system that constitute the main source of repayment of the GEFA loan. GEFA will base its financial capacity analyses on the strength of the fixed coverage ratio of the fund responsible for repayment. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum requirement for satisfaction of the financial capacity threshold is a pro forma coverage ratio of at least 105 percent in the first full year of loan repayment and until full repayment of the loan. Additional consideration is given to the applicant’s historical financial performance, operating efficiency, capital structure, and loan credit history.

If revenues are projected to be insufficient to adequately cover the operating expenses plus debt service into the future, GEFA may condition the award of the loan upon meeting certain conditions such as rate increases, creation of a debt service reserve account, and transfers into or curtailment of transfers out of the fund. In the event a local government does not meet pro forma debt service coverage of 105 percent, the loan may still be approved by the board under certain conditions.

In some instances, there may not be an enterprise fund for GEFA to analyze; in those cases, at its discretion, GEFA will consider all relevant financial capabilities of the applicant in determining its ability to repay the note and may need to alter standard loan terms or require special conditions for receiving the loan.

The revenue coverage analysis will cover both historical financial performance and future financial performance that estimates changes in revenues and expenses. Historical financial performance is derived from audit reports of the applicant. Projected cash flows are based on information in the applicant’s loan application, engineering reports, historical trends, population growth projections, discussions with community representative, and new ordinances.

If an audit report(s) is qualified, contains adverse opinions, or significant findings by the applicant's auditor, GEFA may request further documentation. GEFA will evaluate such audits and related documentation in determining an applicant’s eligibility for a loan. GEFA may deny an applicant with an audit report containing significant audit findings.