
DRINKING WATER TREATMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN FOR
THE STATE OF HAWAII FISCAL YEAR (SFY) 2017 AND
THE FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2016 APPROPRIATION
AMENDMENT 1



Submitted to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX

By the
State of Hawaii
Department of Health
Environmental Management Division
Safe Drinking Water Branch

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AMENDMENT 1 TO THE IUP FOR SFY 2017

The Intended Use Plan (IUP) for SFY 2017 has been amended to indicate that overall Drinking Water Source Risk will be investigated. For more details, see page 13. The contents of a column in Appendix C has been clarified to indicate that it includes fees.

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A. INTRODUCTION

In 1996, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) was established by Congress with the passage of Federal amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, hereafter referred to as “the Act” (Public Law 104-182). Section 1452 of the Act authorized the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to award capitalization grants to States for the purpose of establishing a loan program to finance drinking water infrastructure projects necessary for public water systems to attain and maintain compliance with Act requirements and to further the health protection objectives of the Act.

On May 2, 1997, Hawaii’s Governor signed legislation to establish the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund (Act 218/97) in the State of Hawaii. The Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, more commonly known as DWSRF, complies with the provisions of the Act, Section 1452, for the State of Hawaii.

The State of Hawaii, Department of Health (DOH) developed this Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017. This IUP will be submitted to the EPA as part of the DOH’s application for the DWSRF FFY 2016 Capitalization Grant Appropriation.

The DOH, Environmental Management Division, Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB) administers Hawaii’s DWSRF Program. Administration is in accordance with Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 340E, and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-65.

B. DWSRF CAPITALIZATION GRANT FOR FFY 2016

DWSRF Program plans for SFY 2017 are based on the FFY 2016 capitalization grant amount of \$8,312,000.00 from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (P.L. 114-113) and the projected state match from the 2015 Hawaii State Legislature of \$1,662,400.00. Based on the latest Drinking Water Needs Survey, Hawaii’s share for FFY 2016 is one percent of the total national DWSRF appropriation. This IUP will provide information regarding the use of the federal, state and additional monies generated from other program sources during this SFY 2017 period. Details on key aspects of the Program, including the long- and short-term goals, the priority setting criteria, and a listing of projects, are included in this Intended Use Plan.

C. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

The projected sources and uses of all funds in the Hawaii DWSRF program are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Projected Sources and Uses of Funds

Sources	Through SFY 2016 IUP (\$)	SFY 2017 IUP (\$)	Cumulative through 6/30/2017 (\$)
Federal Capitalization Grants	185,546,558.00	8,312,000.00	193,858,558.00
State Match	33,210,312.00	1,662,400.00	34,872,712.00
Loan Repayments	61,250,138.00	34,745,488.00	95,995,626.00
Investment Interest	6,284,233.00	200,000.00	6,484,233.00
Loan Fees	7,473,360.00	2,456,595.00	9,929,955.00
Transfers from Loan Fee Account to Loan Fund	13,978,277.00	1,187,853.00	15,166,130.00
Total Sources	307,742,878.00	48,564,336.00	356,307,214.00
Uses			
Final Loan Agreements	262,558,389.00 ¹	68,811,006.00	331,369,395.00
Set-Asides	23,631,642.00	1,812,025.00	25,443,667.00
Loan Fees	3,956,552.00	1,387,129.00	5,343,681.00
EPA In-Kind Services	1,137,500.00	315,000.00	1,452,500.00
Total Uses	291,284,083.00	72,325,160.00	363,609,243.00
Fund Balance	16,458,795.00	(23,760,824.00)	(7,302,029.00)

NOTE:

¹ Includes ARRA final loan agreements.

Loan Fees

On May 17, 2000, the State adopted Chapter 11-65, Hawaii Administrative Rules, entitled “Environmental State Revolving Funds.” These rules establish fees for loans and other financial assistance from the DWSRF. On November 7, 2011 these rules were revised in which the annual maximum loan fee of 3.25 percent may be charged to DWSRF loans was established and the limit on the fees collected for the DWSRF administrative loan fee account was increased to \$2 million. At the end of each fiscal year, any funds within the DWSRF administrative loan fee account, less encumbrances, in excess of \$2 million will be transferred to the DWSRF repayment accounts to be used for DWSRF loans. There are two classes of loan fees:

(a) **Program Fees:** The State utilizes Program Fee monies only to cover DWSRF program administrative costs. Administrative activities include the costs of processing, issuing and servicing loans, supporting engineering services, financial and legal consulting fees, reimbursement for support services from the State, and other DWSRF activities.

(b) **Non-Program Fees:** The State may utilize Non-Program Fees to primarily support DWSRF Administrative activities, secondary to support the DWSRF loan fund, and then if available or applicable to support the Public Water System Supervision Program and other Safe Drinking Water Branch activities.

Table 2. Loan Fees

Projected Loan Fees Collected SFY 2017 (\$)	Projected Expenses SFY 2017 (\$)
Program Fees: 638,715.00	1,387,129.00
Non-Program Fees: 1,817,880.00	
Total Loan Fees: 2,456,595.00	

EPA In-Kind Services

In-Kind Services is a portion of the allotted capitalization grant that is withheld by EPA for various uses. Through SFY 2016, there has been total withholdings of \$19.5 million from ARRA and \$1,137,500.00 of in-kind expenses in SFY 2000, 2001, 2005, 2013, and 2015.

In SFY 2017, \$315,000.00 will be withheld for the continuing services of Northbridge Environmental Management Consultants.

D. REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The Act, which provides the FFY 2016 appropriation for the DWSRF, carries the following requirements:

Additional Subsidization

Twenty (20) percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for DWSRF capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of principal forgiveness, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

Funds in accordance with this Act have been earmarked for additional subsidization in the form of zero percent interest loans with principal forgiveness. The Hawaii DWSRF program will assess disbursement activity in SFY 2016 to determine which borrower most closely submitted regular monthly payment requests. The \$1,662,400.00 of additional subsidy for SFY 2017 will be awarded to that borrower’s next executed loan. This incentivizes the borrowers to ensure the timely disbursement of their loan funds.

Act 98, signed by the governor on June 8, 2009, authorizes the Department of Health to provide such financial assistance to publicly-owned water systems from the Capitalization Grant.

Green Project Reserve (GPR)

For FFY 2016, funds made available under this title to each State for DWSRF capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. The Hawaii DWSRF program intends to continue providing funds for the GPR.

The Hawaii DWSRF Program is committed to the implementation of sustainable and green infrastructure. Projects that incorporate green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities will receive bonus points under the DWSRF rating.

Reporting Requirements

The Hawaii DWSRF Program will report the utilization of funds under the SFY 2017 IUP. The major reporting vehicles will be the DWSRF Project Benefits Reporting (PBR) system and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System (DWNIMS). Reporting will include the use of funds for the GPR and Additional Subsidization and information on the environmental benefits of DWSRF-funded projects.

The Hawaii DWSRF program intends to satisfy the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) up to the FFY 2016 Capitalization Grant amount with **DW212-0015, Iao Surface Water Treatment Plants Upgrades** or **DW130-0003, Waimea WTP Microfiltration** projects.

Davis-Bacon Requirements

For FFY 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter, the requirements of section 1450(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-9(e)) shall apply to any construction project carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available by a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund as authorized by section 1452 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12).

American Iron and Steel (AIS)

None of the funds made available by the DWSRF shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

Signage

For the FFY 2015 SRF capitalization grant and each fiscal year thereafter, the DWSRF program must comply with SRF Signage Guidelines in order to enhance public awareness of EPA assistance agreements nationwide. This shall be achieved on an equivalency basis.

The Hawaii DWSRF program intends to satisfy signage requirements for the FFY 2016 Capitalization Grant amount with either the **DW331-0068 Energy Savings Performance Contracting-BWS Facilities** or **HBWS-PF17 Honolulu BWS Pro-Fi SFY 2017** project.

Cash Draw Ratio

The cash draw ratio (also known as proportionality) is the ratio of federal to state monies used to fund a loan. In accordance with EPA Office of Water Memorandum 13-04 (September 30, 2013), the DWSRF will deposit and disburse state match funds (or an equivalent amount of non-federal funds) prior to drawing any funds from the federal capitalization grant. After all state match funds (or an equivalent amount of non-federal funds) have been disbursed, the DWSRF may draw funds from the capitalization grant at a ratio of 100% of the disbursement amount.

II. DWSRF LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM GOALS

In establishing the national DWSRF Program, Congress gave the States the flexibility to design a program that can be tailored to meet the needs of the local public water systems. The long- and short-term goals for Hawaii's DWSRF Program are presented below. They provide a framework for the direction of Hawaii's DWSRF Program.

A. LONG-TERM GOALS

1. To assist as many water purveyors as possible to attain compliance with State and Federal Drinking Water Regulations through the low-interest loan program.
2. To maintain the DWSRF Program in perpetuity.
3. To research options of providing funds to assist in financing improvements to privately-owned and state-owned public water systems.
4. To promote sustainable infrastructure and energy efficiency through the use of the DWSRF's Green Project Reserve.

B. SHORT-TERM GOALS

1. Continue implementation of some of the recommendations from the Northbridge Environmental Management Consultants' October 2014 *Hawaii SRF Management Study for the CWSRF and DWSRF Programs* to streamline the Hawaii DWSRF program and increase the program's pace.
2. Comply with the January 30, 2015 Corrective Action Plan, approved by EPA Region 9 on March 17, 2015.
3. Continue modification of the Functional Procedures and the Operating Agreement to reflect and meet the DWSRF requirements and needs.
4. Continue to follow the implementation of the Capacity Evaluation program and adjust the implementation to meet with the DWSRF loan program needs.
5. Continue working with Northbridge on the development and implementation of the Financial Operations and Cash Flow Utilization in the SRF (FOCUS) financial planning model to better plan the use of funds in the DWSRF Program.
6. Continue working with Northbridge on the development and implementation of the Loans and Grants Tracking System (LGTS) to track the required items, which include accounting, management, set-asides, compliance and customer service concerns.

III. DWSRF FINANCING GUIDELINES

A. DWSRF PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

The DWSRF Program will fund drinking water projects that fall under these categories:

- Projects to correct acute health problems;
- Projects to correct chronic health problems; and
- Projects to meet other public health criteria, address health advisories, and address Maximum Contaminant Levels.

B. DWSRF FINANCING TERMS

Hawaii's DWSRF Program will provide low-interest loans for construction and refinancing of eligible drinking water projects within the State. Currently, loans will be provided only to county owned public water systems. In the next 1-3 years, the DWSRF Program will be communicating with other public water systems to educate them on the DWSRF process and requirements. A workshop in 2016 will be opened to all public water systems interested in learning about the process and requirements. The public water systems may then begin preparations for when the loans may be provided to them (estimated 3-5 years from now). Existing debt may be refinanced upon verification by the Hawaii DWSRF program that the debt being refinanced pertained solely to the completion of a project that met the same DWSRF requirements of a construction loan. Project priority will be determined by program guidelines as detailed in Section V, "Priority List of Projects and Project Selection Procedures" in this IUP.

In most cases, loans to eligible projects are made under terms and conditions effective at the time of financing. The following guidelines are currently in place at this time.

- Loans to eligible projects, using the DWSRF funds, can be for 100 percent financing of the allowable project costs.
- Except for disadvantaged communities, loan repayment periods will be limited to a maximum of 20 years, with repayment installments to be made semi-annually. Disadvantaged communities may extend financing for up to 30 years. See the Disadvantaged Communities section in this IUP for details.
- DWSRF loan rates will remain fixed over the life of the loan.
- The DWSRF total annual loan rates will follow a tiered structure based on loan amounts. The total loan rate is composed of the loan fee and interest rate, as shown in the following table. These rates are in place until June 30, 2017 and may be adjusted depending on the ability of the fund to remain in perpetuity.

Table 3. Loan Rates

Total Loan Rate (%)	Interest Rate (%)	Loan Fee (%)	Project Loan Amount (\$)
1.00	0.00	1.00	Over 8 million
1.50	0.50	1.00	4 million to 8 million
2.00	1.00	1.00	Less than 4 million

- Currently, administrative loan fees are calculated based on the outstanding principal balance of the loan multiplied by a semi-annual rate of one-half percent (0.50%).
- In addition, the principal amortization for most DWSRF loans begins within one year after construction completion or three years after the date of the final loan agreement, whichever is earlier.
- The Hawaii DWSRF program is utilizing FOCUS to evaluate the amount of interest and loan fees necessary for the Hawaii DWSRF to operate in perpetuity.

IV. SET-ASIDE ACTIVITIES

The Act allows each state to set-aside up to 31 percent of its federal capitalization grant to support various drinking water program activities including administration, state program management, technical assistance and other special activities. Separate and identifiable accounts have been developed to be used for these Set-Aside Activities. Banking set-asides in the loan fund allows the funds to be used for loans now and reserves Hawaii's authority to take these funds from future capitalization grants. Set-Aside activities are outlined in Table 4 and in the narrative below.

Hawaii will submit detailed workplans to EPA for approval before funds are expended on these activities. Hawaii will report on the progress of these set-aside activities to EPA in the annual performance status reports.

Table 4. Set-Asides Overview

SDWA Act Set-Aside Reference	Set-Aside Activity	Set-Aside FFY 2016 Capitalization Grant Funds (\$)	Set-Aside Funds FFY 1997-2015 (\$)	Banked Set-Aside FFY 2016 Capitalization Grant Funds (\$)	Banked Set-Aside FFY 1997-2015 Capitalization Grant Funds (\$)	Projected Expenses SFY 2017 (\$)
Section 1452 (g) (2) – (4%)	DWSRF Administration Fund	319,880.00	4,999,248.00	0.00	0.00	319,880.00
Section 1452 (g) (2) – (10%)	State Program Management	799,700.00	11,088,519.88	0.00	3,828,600.00	799,700.00
Section 1452 (g) (2) – (2%)	Small Systems Technical Assistance	20,000.00	1,383,465.16	139,940.00	1,257,860.00	20,000.00
Section 1452 (k) – (15%)	Local Assistance and Other State Programs	672,445.00	9,055,618.69	0.00	0.00	672,445.00
Total Set-Asides		1,812,025.00	26,526,851.73	139,940.00	5,086,460.00	1,812,025.00
Total Banked Set-Asides FFY 1997-2016 Capitalization Grant Funds				\$5,226,400.00		

A. DWSRF ADMINISTRATION FUND (4% SET-ASIDE)

Section 1452(g)(2) of the Act allows up to four percent of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant to be set-aside for administration of the DWSRF program. Administrative functions include the development, implementation and review of DWSRF program processes and documentation needs that may include, but are not limited to, financial, managerial, and legal consultation, DWSRF set-aside and funds accounting, application review, public assistance, audits, information system maintenance, record retention and filing, environmental review, development of the Intended Use Plan and Priority List of Projects, budget, workplan, plans and specifications review and approval,

construction inspections and staff training. The budget for this set-aside is more than the allocation and will be drawn in its entirety within one state fiscal year.

B. STATE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT (10% SET-ASIDE)

Section 1452(g)(2) of the Act allows up to ten percent of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant to be set-aside to support Public Water System Supervision program activities and other initiatives of the Act. These funds support activities, which are important for the State Program to maintain primary enforcement authority, and strengthen the State's Public Water System Supervision program. Activities covered under the State Program Management set-aside include, but are not limited to, Public Water System Supervision program activities, capacity development, operator certification, sanitary surveys, regulation development and contracts for conducting sanitary surveys, security training, cross-connection training, and quality assurance and quality control measures. The budget for this set-aside is more than the allocation and will be drawn in its entirety within one state fiscal year.

C. SMALL SYSTEMS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (2% SET-ASIDE)

Section 1452(g)(2) of the Act allows up to two percent of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant to be set-aside to support Small Systems Technical Assistance activities.

These funds will be used to provide future assistance to public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 89 percent of the public water systems in Hawaii. Activities under this set-aside include helping systems prepare their DWSRF loan applications, assistance with improving their technical, financial, and managerial capability, training, and planning, technical assistance via sanitary survey follow-ups, direct on-site assistance and a Circuit Rider program to address any necessary improvements to the water system.

The Safe Drinking Water Branch will take \$20,000.00 in SFY 2017 to support the registration of small systems operators and board members attendance at the annual Pacific Water Conference which is a joint conference of the American Water Works Association – Hawaii Section and Hawaii Water Environment Association. This set-aside will be drawn in its entirety within one state fiscal year.

D. LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER STATE PROGRAMS (15% SET-ASIDE)

Section 1452(k) of the Act allows up to 15 percent of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant to be set-aside to support Local Assistance and Other State Programs.

Activities under this set-aside include, but are not limited to, wellhead protection and related source water protection activities (such as, reducing water loss through the use of audits and identification of potential improvements utilizing DWSRF funding, creating local source water protection advisory committees, development of source water protection plans and strategies, and implementing protection activities including outreach and educational programs); technical, financial and managerial capacity development and related activities (which may include vulnerability assessments, contingency and emergency response plans, and security for protecting drinking water sources); technical assistance via sanitary survey follow-ups and direct on-site assistance to address any necessary improvements to the water system; and a Circuit Rider program to address any necessary improvements to the water system. None of the individual activities listed will exceed ten percent of any particular year's capitalization grant.

Technical support is provided through the Circuit Rider program to assist noncompliant systems not needing infrastructure investment to return to compliance. The current Circuit Rider program funding is being moved from this set-aside to non-program fees and ends in September 30, 2017. Procurement of a new Circuit Rider contract will begin in SFY 2017 to be executed with a notice to proceed date of October 1, 2017. This contract will be for a period of two years to ensure that Hawaii meets the EPA Unliquidated Obligations Strategy of only two open capitalization grants at any time.

The balance remaining for this set-aside is expected to be drawn by September 30, 2016. There will be no new funds until award of the SFY 2017 capitalization grant.

The budget for this set-aside includes funding of three positions which will draw almost half of the budget within one state fiscal year. The other half of the budget for SFY 2017 is for in-house project development for future source water protection activities. Projects or subawards are being developed to utilize the funds within two fiscal years. They include:

- Kipapa Acres Nitrate Sampling – The nitrate concentration at the Kipapa Acres Wells is currently 6.0 mg/L, greater than 50% of the Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) of 10 mg/L and increasing. At the current rate of increase the nitrate concentration will exceed the MCL in about 10 years. Source water and soil sampling will be conducted to determine source of nitrates. Based on the results of the sampling a remediation plan will be developed. Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed before sampling commences. Potential future Wellhead Protection Financial Assistance Project for remediation. Budget of \$0.00 in SFY 2017 for the investigation; \$45,000 in SFY 2018 for remediation.
- Recycled Water Use Guidance – Hawaii is increasing the use of recycled water and needs a better characterization of the fate and transport of contaminants of emerging concern to develop sampling requirements for the use of this resource. Soil sampling will be done to evaluate the contaminants with the greatest potential to contaminate Hawaii’s drinking water aquifers. Sampling and analysis will occur when Wastewater Branch receives an application for use over a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) zone. Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed before sampling commences. Budget of \$0.00 in SFY 2017; \$20,000.00 in SFY 2018.
- Water Loss Audit Training and Technical Assistance (Subaward) – Multi-year project to be managed by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Commission on Water Resource Management ([SB 2645, SD2, HD1, CD1 – Relating to Water Audits](#)). Potential identification of future DWSRF infrastructure projects. Budget of \$200,000.00 in SFY 2017; \$250,000.00 in SFY 2018; and \$150,000.00 in SFY 2019.
- SWAP Modeling Upgrade – The current approach used by the SWAP to model groundwater flow and evaluate the susceptibility to contamination has not been revised for over ten years. A study done by the University of Hawaii in 2012 showed that the current approach does not adequately predict a drinking water source’s susceptibility to contamination. Multi-year project utilizing University of Hawaii graduate student to review the existing models; review and update the Potential Contaminating Activity List; and upgrade the SWAP methodology starting in SFY 2018. Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed before modeling upgrades commence. School year begins in August, therefore funding needed before the start of SFY 2018. Building capacity of Safe Drinking Water Branch to protect source water. Budget of \$0.00 in SFY 2017; \$100,000.00 in SFY 2018; \$100,000.00 in SFY 2019; and \$100,000.00 in SFY 2020.
- CLERS Model Support – Multi-year project collaborating with University of Hawaii, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to revise the CLERS report to more adequately address the needs of the Dept. of Health and Dept. of Agriculture end users; license the CLERS

model to University of Hawaii; and develop a sustainable technical upgrade/support agreement with the University of Hawaii. Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed before modeling upgrades commence. School year begins in August, therefore funding will be needed before the start of SFY 2019. Building capacity of Safe Drinking Water Branch to protect source water. Budget of \$0.00 for SFY 2017; \$16,700.00 for two (2) months in SFY 2018; \$100,000.00 in SFY 2019; \$10,000.00 in SFY 2020; and \$10,000.00 in SFY 2021.

- Drinking Water Source Risk Investigation –Development in SFY 2017. SDWB will collaborate with stakeholders and other regulatory agencies to characterize the hydrogeological controls on source water contamination issues of immediate concern. A Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed for any requisite sampling prior to initiating any field efforts. Building capacity of Safe Drinking Water Branch to protect source water. Budget of \$0.00 in SFY 2017; \$100,000.00 in SFY 2018.
- Joint Government Water Conference (five days on four islands) to be held in odd years, but funded in even years (e.g., August 2017 is in SFY 2018). Past conference focused on the Hawaii Water Plan; Hawaii Water Quality Plan; Project Water Education for Teachers; online well data submittal to the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Commission on Water Resource Management. Budget of \$40,000.00 in SFY 2017 to plan and make deposits; Budget of \$10,000.00 in SFY 2018 to pay balance due.
- Academic - State Agency One-Day Workshop to be held in SFY 2017 to investigate methods of streamlining research cooperative agreements, share data and expertise, and resources between the University of Hawaii; Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Commission on Water Resource Management; Hawaii Department of Agriculture; and Hawaii Department of Health Environmental Health Administration Branches and Offices. Budget of \$10,000.00 in SFY 2017.

V. PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS AND PROJECT SELECTION PROCEDURES

A. PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS

Any project considered for funding must be listed on the Priority List of Projects. The *DWSRF Priority List of Projects for SFY 2017* is presented in Appendix A. In February 2016, the county water departments were invited to submit proposed projects for DWSRF funding. Throughout the year, borrowers may add new projects for inclusion in the *Priority List of Projects*. A new 30-day comment period would be initiated (e.g., “The DWSRF Priority List of Projects for SFY 2016 has been updated on March 28, 2016 [[.pdf](#)].”). The *Priority List of Projects* was developed by evaluating the proposed projects based on the Project Selection Procedures and DWSRF Rating Criteria. The priority ranking system is applicable for projects to be funded through the DWSRF program. Amendments to the Project Selection Procedures and DWSRF Rating Criteria will be considered as appropriate to reflect the changing character of the Program. The *DWSRF Project Rating Criteria* is found in Appendix B.

B. PROJECT SELECTION PROCEDURES

The State of Hawaii utilizes a ranking system to establish the order in which eligible projects will be financed. Projects are ranked based on the relative impact of the project in achieving the objectives of the Act. In general, priority is given to current construction projects that facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations applicable to the system or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the Act.

The *Priority List of Projects* is developed and updated each year and placed in the Intended Use Plan. The Intended Use Plan is then made available for public review and comment each year.

As required by the Act Amendments of 1996, the priority ranking system attempts to assign the highest priority to those projects, which:

1. Address the most serious risk to human health;
2. Are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act; and
3. Assist systems most in need, on a per household basis.

Projects are ranked against all other projects competing for funds using the DWSRF Project Rating Criteria. While points are primarily assigned on a basis of the health problems or the Act compliance issue being addressed by a project, a final criterion is reserved for determining the priority of eligible projects with the same point totals. The Act amendments of 1996 require that 15 percent of the monies available for funding projects each fiscal year must go to public water systems that serve 10,000 or fewer persons (small public water systems). Thus, the highest ranking small public water system project that will be ready-to-proceed in that fiscal year will be selected to satisfy the minimum 15 percent level. In the event that there are no projects that meet these criteria, DOH will make this portion of the fund available to all other public water systems. This will ensure that the funds are allocated as expeditiously as possible and are efficiently utilized.

Due to the limited amount of funds available and the anticipated demand for low-interest loans, the DWSRF emphasizes the financing of construction projects addressing public health protection and compliance.

C. TIE-BREAKING PROCEDURE

The following procedure is used for the purpose of breaking ties between projects at the time of evaluation.

1. If the overall score is tied between two or more projects, then the project with the highest Water Quality and Public Health score will be given the higher priority.
2. If there is still a tie after tie-breaker #1, then the project with the highest Affordability score will be given the higher priority.
3. If there is still a tie after tie-breaker #2, then the project with the highest Compliance/Enforcement score will be given the higher priority.
4. If there is still a tie after tie-breaker #3, then the project with the highest Sustainability/Resiliency score will be given the higher priority.

5. If there is still a tie after tie-breaker #4, then the cost burden per person, which is the project cost divided by the population affected by the project, will be calculated and the higher total will be given the higher priority.

D. PROJECT READINESS AND BYPASS PROCEDURE

The DOH will work with the water systems with the highest ranked projects on the *DWSRF Priority List of Projects* to ensure that those projects are given a chance to be funded first.

However, the final funding selection of drinking water projects from the *Priority List of Projects* will be based primarily on the project's *readiness-to-proceed*. Projects that are *ready to proceed* are prepared to begin construction and are immediately ready, or poised to be ready, to execute a final loan agreement with the DOH. If, for whatever reason, a public water system is not ready-to-proceed to construction in a timely fashion, the DOH may select a lower ranking project for funding based on its ability to proceed in a timely manner. This *bypass* procedure is necessary to ensure that the available funds will be disbursed in a timely manner.

The DOH reserves the right to fund lower priority projects over higher priority projects if in the opinion of DOH, a higher priority project has not taken the steps necessary to expeditiously prepare for funding and initiation of construction (e.g. DOH has not received the required documents to execute a loan agreement, the project is not ready-to-proceed with construction, or the public water system withdraws its project for consideration). If a project must be bypassed because it has been delayed, it will be given high priority for funding as soon as it is ready and funds become available. The DOH may also raise the priority of a project on the *Priority List of Projects* in the case of an emergency or natural disaster, such as a landslide, hurricane, flood, earthquake, etc.

In order to receive DWSRF funding, all projects must comply with the DWSRF and State Environmental Review Process prior to commencement of construction.

E. DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

The DWSRF is authorized to provide up to 30 percent of the Capitalization Grant for any fiscal year to assist disadvantaged communities. A disadvantaged community is currently defined as a public water system's community with an affordability score of 45 or greater (out of 100), based on the DWSRF Priority Scoring Model and as demonstrated in the Population and Housing Characteristics, State of Hawaii, By Census Tracts: 2009-2013.

The Hawaii DWSRF program may assist disadvantaged communities by allowing county-owned water systems in such communities to extend financing of DWSRF loans up to 30 years.

F. FUNDABLE LIST OF PROJECTS

For the SFY 2017, projects listed in Table 5 may be funded up to 100 percent of the eligible construction cost from the *DWSRF Priority List of Projects for SFY 2017* based on potential available funds and readiness-to-proceed. For more specific information on the projects listed in this table, see Appendix A.

The total amount in the Fundable List is more than the SFY 2017 Commitment Target of \$38.8M identified in Corrective Action Plan (CAP) #22. According to the FOCUS financial planning model using amounts as of 3/22/2016, the program capacity is \$38.8M. The program determined that it would establish the commitment target at the same \$38.8M based on the program capacity.

Table 5. Fundable List of Projects

Rank	Project No.	Owner	Project Name	Service Area Population	Estimated Start Date for Contractor Invoicing	Estimated Total Cost (\$)
28	HBWS-0004	Honolulu BWS	Honolulu BWS Pro-Fi SFY 2017 ¹	700,000	Sept-2016	5,000,000.00
25	DW331-0068	Honolulu BWS	Energy Savings Performance Contracting-BWS Facilities ^{1,2}	700,000	Sept-2016	32,881,833.00
15	DW212-0015	Maui DWS	Iao Surface Water Treatment Plants Upgrades ^{1,2}	8,956	Nov-2016	21,500,000.00
18	DW101-0003	Hawaii DWS	Piihonua-Kukuau Reservoir and Transmission Improvements ^{1,3}	4,297	Dec-2016	9,429,173.00
Total						68,811,006.00

NOTES:

¹Disadvantaged Community based on the DWSRF Priority Scoring Model and as demonstrated in the Population and Housing Characteristics, State of Hawaii, By Census Tracts: 2009-2013.

²Green Project Reserve: Energy Efficiency

³Green Project Reserve: Water Efficiency

VI. ASSURANCES AND PROPOSALS

A. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The DWSRF Program is in the process of revising the State Environmental Review Process (SERP) to ensure that it meets the requirements of the federal DWSRF program. The DWSRF Program will be providing EPA with the revised proposed SERP (to include Environmental Impact Statement [EIS] projects) for the review and approval of EPA's Regional Administrator (RA). Once the SERP is approved by EPA's RA, the DWSRF Program shall utilize the approved SERP to conduct environmental reviews for all eligible DWSRF funded projects.

B. FEDERAL CROSS-CUTTERS

The State will ensure that all federal cross-cutters are addressed within the loan agreement prior to the finalization of the agreement. All projects seeking DWSRF assistance must have been and/or be constructed following all federal cross-cutters and other DWSRF environmental requirements.

C. BINDING COMMITMENT

Hawaii's DWSRF Program will enter into binding commitments in an amount equal to the amount of each Capitalization Grant payment (Capitalization Grant less set-aside amounts) and accompanying State Match that is deposited into the Loan Fund. These commitments must be initiated within one year after receipt of each Capitalization Grant payment and will ensure compliance with the binding commitment requirement.

D. TIMELY EXPENDITURE

The State will expend all funds in the DWSRF loan fund in a timely and expeditious manner.

VII. U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Hawaii DWSRF Program supports the National EPA Strategic Plan Goal 2 (Protecting America's Waters), Objective 2.1 (Protect Human Health), and Strategic Measure (Water Safe to Drink) as listed below. Specifically, Hawaii has established and manages the revolving loan fund that provides low-cost loans and other types of assistance to water systems by financing the cost of infrastructure projects to achieve or maintain compliance with the Act requirements. Hawaii DWSRF activities support EPA Program Reporting Code 201B81E. Every summer, Hawaii and EPA negotiate Hawaii's Strategic Plan commitments for the State Fiscal Year starting July 1. Hawaii's commitments for SFY 2017 will be submitted by May 2016.

STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL 2: PROTECTING AMERICA'S WATERS¹

STRATEGIC PLAN OBJECTIVE 2.1: PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH – Achieve and maintain standards and guidelines protective of human health in drinking water supplies, fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and protect and sustainably manage drinking water resources.

STRATEGIC MEASURE: WATER SAFE TO DRINK – By 2018, 92 percent of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

All planned and prior year loans have assisted public water systems to meet the federal and state drinking water compliance requirements. Details of Hawaii's DWSRF activities supporting the National EPA Strategic Plan will be included in the DWSRF Annual Report due to EPA on October 1st of each year. A summary of loan activity for the fiscal year will be included in the report as well as details for each project. Project details will include a brief description and benefit of the project, project number, dollar amount and population served for projects financed, and the interest rate for each loan.

¹ FY2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-09/documents/epa_strategic_plan_fy14-18.pdf.

APPENDIX A - DWSRF PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS FOR SFY 2017

APPENDIX A
DWSRF PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS FOR SFY 2017

Rank	Project No.	PWS No.	PWS Owner/Name	Project Title	Project Description	Estimated Start Date for Contractor Invoicing	Estimated Total Cost	Population
1	DW129-0001	129	HDWS North Kohala	Halaula Well Development Phase 2	Replace source for Bond Tunnel to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule. Construction of potable water well, 0.5 MG reservoir, chlorine/control building, electrical and site improvements, and other supporting facilities	Nov-17	\$ 5,000,000.00	6,579
2	DW112-0002	112	DWS Oloa-Mountain View	Milo Street Water System Improvements	Replace existing waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks, and remove existing deteriorating steel tank and facilities	SFY 2018	\$ 1,500,000.00	5,017
3	DW109-0002	109	DWS Pahala	Pahala Village Waterline Replacement	Replace approximately 2,800 LF of 2" galvanized waterline which is prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2022	\$ 840,000.00	7,532
4	DW112-0003	112	DWS Oloa-Mountain View	Hay Subdivision Waterline Replacement	Replace existing waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2019	\$ 120,000.00	5,017
5	DW108-0001	108	DWS Waiohinu-Naalehu	Waiohinu Well, Phase 1	Replacement source for Mountain House Tunnel & Hao Springs, which are not reliable during drought	SFY 2020	\$ 1,000,000.00	7,532
6	DW130-0006	130	HDWS North Kohala	Beers Road Waterline Replacement	Replace existing waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2021	\$ 500,000.00	6,579
7	DW131-0001	131	DWS North Kona	Holua Road Waterline Replacement	Replace approximately 1,300 LF of 3" and 2-1/2" galvanized waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2020	\$ 500,000.00	5,914
8	DW106-0002	106	DWS Pepeekeo	Pepeekeo Waterline Replacement	Replace approximately 800 LF of cast iron waterline and 1,800 LF of asbestos-cement pipe which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2020	\$ 1,000,000.00	5,416
9	DW161-0004	161	HDWS Haina	Honokaa Camp 8 Waterline Replacement	Replace existing waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2019	\$ 500,000.00	4,507
10	DW161-0003	161	HDWS Haina	Honokaa Camp 10 Reservoir Replacement	Replace existing reservoir which is undersized and deteriorating	SFY 2020	\$ 1,500,000.00	4,507
11	DW160-0001	160	DWS Lalamilo	Puako Waterline Replacement	Replace approximately 11,000 LF of 8" and 12" waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2018	\$ 1,500,000.00	7,883
12	DW130-0007	130	HDWS South Kohala	Ranchers Subdivision Waterline Replacement	Replace existing waterline which is deteriorating and prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2020	\$ 100,000.00	9,982
13	DW212-0015	212	DWS Waialuku	Iao Surface Water Treatment Plants Upgrades	Upgrade the existing 1.2 MGD Iao Surface Water Treatment Plant. Upgrades includes a building to shelter the microfiltration units (the existing units are exposed with no building), install new microfiltration units and related filter backwash facilities for a 1.2 MGD capacity. The project will provide a reliable water treatment facility. High efficiency pumps will be installed.	Nov-16	\$ 21,500,000.00	8,956
14	DW130-0008	130	DWS South Kohala	Waikolu Reservoir No. 1 Earthquake Damage Repairs	Repair existing 50 MG raw water reservoir for the Waimea Water Treatment Plant that was damaged from the 2006 Kiholo Earthquake	Dec-16	\$ 5,000,000.00	7,883
15	DW215-0013	215	DWS Upper Kula	Omaopio Tank Booster Pump Replacement	Replace / relocate existing pump station to new tank location.	Mar-17	\$ 2,000,000.00	8,513
16	DW101-0003	101	DWS Hilo	Pihonua-Kukuau Reservoir and Transmission Improvements	Replace undersized and deteriorating 0.08 MG in ground reservoir and install 16" transmission waterline to supplement existing waterlines that is inadequate to supply portions of the Hilo water system during peak usage	Dec-16	\$ 9,429,173.00	4,297
17	DW213-0017	213	DWS Makawao	Pookela Well #2 - Exploratory	Drill and develop a second source well at the same location as Pookela Well #1	Mar-17	\$ 2,500,000.00	3,338
18	DW101-0002	101	DWS Hilo	Pualinako Street Waterline Replacement	Replace approximately 7,700 LF of 8" cast iron waterline which is prone to leaks and breaks	SFY 2019	\$ 2,000,000.00	4,297
19	DW331-0068	331	BWS Honolulu-Windward Pearl Harbor	Energy Savings Performance Contracting-BWS Facilities	Implement an ESPC project on BWS facilities with a goal of reducing energy demand by 20%	Sep-16	\$ 32,881,833.00	700,000
20	HBWS-PF17		BWS	Honolulu BWS Pro-Fi SFY 2017	Water System Improvements on the Island of Oahu	Sep-16	\$ 5,000,000.00	700,000
21	DW214-0014	214	DWS Lahaina	Mahinahina Well #1 Development	Develop existing exploratory well to be a public water source along with pipeline and water tank infrastructure	Mar-17	\$ 13,000,000.00	4,176

APPENDIX B - DWSRF PROJECT RATING CRITERIA

APPENDIX B

DWSRF PROJECT RATING CRITERIA

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT PRIORITIZATION MODEL

Calibration Methodology – 300 total points, four sections

SECTION	% OF BASE POINTS	POINTS INCLUDED
Drinking Water Quality & Public Health	40%	120 ⁱ
Affordability	33%	100
Compliance and Enforcement	17%	50
Sustainability/Resiliency	10%	30
TOTAL	100%	300 possible

PRIORITY SCORING MODEL

SECTION I: DRINKING WATER QUALITY & PUBLIC HEALTH	120 POSSIBLE
Project addresses a documented waterborne disease outbreak associated with the system within the last 24 months	25
Project corrects or prevents violations of MCLs (primary standards) ⁱⁱ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrate, nitrite, TCR • Microorganisms (Giardia lamblia, Cryptosporidium, Legionella) • Disinfection byproducts (TTHMs, HAA5) • Other regulated contaminants 	25 15 10 5
*points are additive in this section	
Project corrects or prevents inadequate treatment techniques that are unable to satisfy the requirements for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water • GWUDI • Groundwater 	15
Project corrects exceedances of secondary drinking water standards (including Lead & Copper Rule)	10
Project will correct or prevent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate distribution due to system deterioration (e.g., experiencing multiple line breakages) or loss of supply • Inadequate distribution due to chronic low pressure • Inadequate storage 	15 10 5

SECTION II: AFFORDABILITYⁱⁱⁱ	100 POSSIBLE
Poverty level in project area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >20% • 15%- 91.99% • 10% - 14.99% • 5% -9.99% • <5% 	40 30 20 10 0
User Fees (proposed annual average residential fees/area MHI) ^{iv} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates are >2.0% of service area's MHI • Rates are between 1.5% and 2% of the service area's MHI • Rates are between 1% and 1.49%of the service area's MHI • Rates are between 0.5% and 0.99% of the service area's MHI • Rates are <0.5% of the service area's MHI 	30 20 10 5 0
Unemployment in project area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >15% • Between 10% - 14.99% • Between 6% - 9.99% • Between 3% - 5.99% • <3% 	30 20 10 5 0

SECTION III: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT	50 POSSIBLE
Project addresses an enforcement action by DOH and the facility is currently in violation of SDWA limitations.	50
Project addresses a facility's voluntary efforts to resolve a possible violation and will mitigate the issuance of an enforcement action.	25
System is currently meeting all requirements.	15

SECTION IV: SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY	30 POSSIBLE
Project promotes sustainable utilities and/or communities through a utility management plan that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secures a replacement fund for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure as needed • Provides sufficient revenues to meet O&M and capital needs • Demonstrates that the facility has maintained licensed/certified operators, adequate staffing to properly operate and maintain the facility and will continue to do so • Incorporates a fix-it-first planning methodology *Points are additive in this section	5 pts each

Project addresses climate resiliency by incorporating one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of physical barriers • Equipment hardening/waterproofing • Prevention of salt water damage • Water efficiency, conservation and/or reuse • Drought mitigation measures^v • Energy Efficiency/Neutrality • Emergency Response and Recovery Planning 	5
Project incorporates wet weather management by implementing green infrastructure systems at utility structures and surrounding footprint	5

NOTES:

ⁱ Violations of more than one contaminant are additive, which may result in significant exceedances of the total base points. This structure captures needs for repeat violations and provides indicators for both chronic and acute health hazards. This section is the most heavily weighted of the five sections included in the scoring model.

ⁱⁱ This accommodates repeat violations and provides indicators for both chronic and acute health hazards.

ⁱⁱⁱ Affordability data sets are based on Census Tract data 2009-2013.

^{iv} Average water bill for HBWS customer using 13,000 gpm is \$47.74 (accounting for cost of inflation) per <http://www.boardofwatersupply.com/cssweb/display.cfm?sid=2198>.

^v Includes leak detection programs, conservation pricing, interconnections between utilities, drilling new wellheads, emergency water distribution, aquifer storage and recovery.

**APPENDIX C - FEDERAL CAPITALIZATION GRANT PAYMENTS AND
DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE FOR FFYS 2017 AND 2018**

APPENDIX C
FEDERAL CAPITALIZATION GRANT PAYMENTS AND DISBURSEMENT
SCHEDULE FOR FFYs 2017 AND 2018

FFY	Quarter	Application for EPA Loan Payments (\$)	Application for Set Asides Payments (\$)	Set Asides Disbursements, including Fees (\$)	DWSRF Loan Disbursements (\$)
2017	1	0.00	546,756.00	893,538.25	5,976,355.00
2017	2	6,184,975.00	526,756.00	873,538.25	7,143,130.00
2017	3	0.00	526,756.00	873,538.25	12,912,043.00
2017	4	0.00	526,757.00	873,538.25	8,143,941.00
Sub Total		6,184,975.00	2,127,025.00	3,514,153.00	34,175,469.00
Totals		8,312,000.00		37,689,622.00	

FFY	Quarter	Application for EPA Loan Payments (\$)	Application for Set Asides Payments (\$)	Set Asides Disbursements, including Fees (\$)	DWSRF Loan Disbursements (\$)
2018	1	0.00	633,011.00	979,793.25	11,599,860.00
2018	2	6,027,956.00	613,011.00	959,793.25	12,116,571.00
2018	3	0.00	613,011.00	959,793.25	8,353,877.00
2018	4	0.00	613,011.00	959,793.25	13,464,132.00
Sub Total		6,027,956.00	2,472,044.00	3,859,173.00	45,534,440.00
Totals		8,500,000.00		49,393,613.00	

APPENDIX D - NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & INPUT

APPENDIX D

NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & INPUT

I. Public Notice Activity

Pursuant to 40 CFR 35.3150, a notice of public participation and input was published on the Department of Health's website (<http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/drinking-water-state-revolving-fund/>) on April 29, 2016 to consider the proposed *Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan (IUP) for The State of Hawaii Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017 and The Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016 Appropriation*. The public comment period was established from April 29, 2016 to May 29, 2016.

Evidence of the publication of the public notice is on-file in the Safe Drinking Water Branch office at 919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 308, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

II. Summary

The solicitation of public participation and input for this Intended Use Plan produced responses from the Honolulu Board of Water Supply, US EPA, Region 9, and Hawaii Department of Water Supply that required minor revisions to the fiscal data and other portions of the Intended Use Plan. These changes were not significant enough to warrant a new public participation and input period.

JOANNA L. SETO, P.E., CHIEF
Safe Drinking Water Branch

State of Hawaii
Notice of Public Participation and Input on the Revised Proposed
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund (DWTRLF)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the State of Hawaii Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017 and
The Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016 Appropriation

Pursuant to Chapters 342 and 91, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 101(e) of Public Law 92-500 and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, 40 CFR 35.2015, notice is hereby given that a public comment period is being initiated to allow public participation and input on the Intended Use Plan for SFY 2017.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency provides grants to the State of Hawaii annually to construct drinking water facilities and support other drinking water program activities. During SFY 2017, approximately \$8,312,000.00 is expected to be allocated to the State of Hawaii. In order to utilize the federal and matching state revolving funds, proposed projects must be prioritized and listed in the *DWSRF Priority List of Projects for SFY 2017* (Appendix A of the Intended Use Plan).

Upon written request, a public hearing may be scheduled for any county. Requests for a public hearing must be received by the Safe Drinking Water Branch by **May 29, 2016**. If a public hearing is deemed appropriate, a second public notice will be published with the date, time and location of the public hearing.

Information regarding the Intended Use Plan may be obtained by calling or writing to the Safe Drinking Water Branch Oahu address noted below. The proposed Intended Use Plan for SFY 2017 will be on file and available for review from **April 29, 2016 to May 29, 2016** at the locations listed below. If, due to disability, you have special needs for commenting on the proposed Intended Use Plan, please contact the Safe Drinking Water Branch Oahu address noted below or call 586-4258 (voice) by **May 29, 2016**.

Oahu

Safe Drinking Water Branch
State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 308
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Telephone: (808) 586-4258
Contact: Joan Corrigan

Kauai

District Health Office
Department of Health
3040 Umi Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766
Telephone: (808) 241-3323
Contact: Gerald Takamura

Maui

District Health Office
Department of Health
54 High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793
Telephone: (808) 984-8234
Contact: Patricia Kitkowski

East Hawaii

Environmental Health Facility
Department of Health
1582 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Telephone: (808) 933-0401
Contact: Eric Honda

West Hawaii

Department of Health
Keakealani Building
79-1020 Haukapila Street, Room 110
Kealahou, Hawaii 96750
Telephone: (808) 322-1507
Contact: Steven Okoji