



State of Delaware Water Pollution Control Fund

FFY 2025 Intended Use Plan

**Prepared by: The Department of Natural Resources
& Environmental Control, Environmental Finance
Issued: March 26, 2025**

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	2
II. CWSRF PROGRAM GOALS	2
III. FUND SOURCES, USES, AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENT	4
IV. PROJECT SELECTION FUNDING PROCESS	6
V. INTEREST RATES AND LOAN TERMS	8
VI. AFFORDABILITY CRITERIA.....	9
VII. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION.....	10
VIII. LOANS FOR PRIVATE BUSINESSES, PRIVATE LANDOWNERS, PRIVATELY-OWNED PROJECTS.....	10
IX. PROJECT ELIGIBILITIES.....	10
X. CWSRF FINANCIAL STATUS	12
XI. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT	12
XII. ASSURANCES.....	12
XIII. CWSRF AND DWSRF FEDERAL FUND TRANSFERABILITY	15
XIV. CWSRF MUNICIPAL AND GREEN PROJECTS - FUNDING LIST	15
XV. NON – FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT	15
XVI. APPENDIX	16

Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

FFY 2025 Intended Use Plan

I. Introduction

This Intended Use Plan (IUP) is required by Section 606(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of the State of Delaware's FFY 2025 Federal Capitalization Grant Applications. An IUP is prepared annually, with an option to submit a revised IUP mid-year, ensuring that all potential loan applicants have an opportunity to submit project needs for funding consideration. This IUP will be submitted to EPA in April 2025.

The IUP identifies the intended use of the funds requested, and how the additional financial assistance will support the goals of the Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, also known as the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The mission of the CWSRF is to provide a continuing source of financing for environmental infrastructure capital needs to maintain and improve water quality. Financial assistance is provided by the CWSRF to public and private entities for planning, design, and construction of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal facilities, stormwater infrastructure improvements, non-point source, and estuary water pollution control projects.

Although previously approved and awarded by EPA, this IUP also describes the transfer of Federal funds between the Department of Health and Social Service's (DHSS) Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the CWSRF. It identifies how the additional financial assistance was used to support the goals of the CWSRF, and the amount of the transfer.

All eligible applicants submitting Project Notices-of-Intent (NOIs) are listed on the 2025 Project Priority List (2025 PPL) in priority order. However, no funds are committed or reserved for individual projects until financial assistance applications are solicited, received, and approved, indicating the project's readiness to proceed. Projects that are ready to proceed are then funded in priority order.

II. CWSRF Program Goals

The State of Delaware is committed to using Federal capitalization grants to provide financial assistance for eligible projects that will proceed quickly to construction, and further the water quality mission of the CWSRF. The following are the short- term and long-term goals.

Short-Term Goals

To enter into binding commitments for projects that will proceed to construction or award of construction contracts within eight (8) quarters of the FFY 2025 Grant awards.

To achieve a CWSRF program "PACE" that exceeds 95 percent utilization of available funds for project binding loan commitments.

To first expend the full State match requirement of the Capitalization Grants, and then spend the Federal portion of the Capitalization Grants.

To expand the loan portfolio of the CWSRF to include other innovative uses such as loans for land conservation, stormwater, water conservation, energy efficiency, as well as green and sustainable water infrastructure projects consistent with CWSRF program rules, requirements, and regulations.

To enhance the collaboration between DNREC and DHSS relative to the operation of the CWSRF and DWSRF programs. These enhancements will focus on adding increased program value to applicants and borrowers, such as:

- Combined CWSRF and DWSRF Semi-Annual Workshops
- Offering Planning and Design Loans for Projects that are not Ready to Proceed
- Combined CWSRF and DWSRF Loan Closings (where applicable)
- Eliminate need for Interim Construction Project Financing from other funding sources (bank financing for project construction is not needed; CWSRF and DWSRF funds can be used for project planning, design, and construction); loan reimbursement requests based on incurred eligible project costs are normally processed within 30 days
- Processing Loan Reimbursement Requests within 30 days or less

To provide technical assistance to rural and small publicly owned treatment works. The CWSRF will provide technical assistance in a variety of ways, including soliciting a contractor to provide assistance to small, rural systems, with the goal of helping systems put themselves in a position to move forward with an application for funding from the CWSRF. Additionally, CWSRF internal staff will provide technical assistance as needed to small and rural systems.

To enhance marketing and outreach to communities in need by partnering with Counties, municipalities, DHSS, Delaware State Housing Authority, Southeast RCAP, and other potential non-profits to educate potential borrowers about the CWSRF program and other State funding programs.

To comply with all Federal capitalization grant and project reporting requirements.

To analyze financial leveraging as a tool that may be needed to help meet the growing demand for loans provided by the CWSRF.

To revise the current joint operating agreement with EPA, DNREC, and DHSS.

Long-Term Goals

To ensure the long-term viability of the CWSRF program, while providing necessary project subsidization when needed.

To optimize the CWSRF program to address changing loan demand for Non-Point Source concerns and other difficult to finance water quality improvement issues.

To identify and fund projects associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).

To periodically evaluate additional funding opportunities to meet emerging water quality and public health needs.

Performance Evaluation Review (PER) Action Items

The EPA conducted its site visit between April 8-11, 2024, which reviewed the period from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023 (SFY 2023).

The EPA financial indicators show that DNREC continues to maintain the CWSRF program in perpetuity. Specifically, the operating net and federal return on investment indicators demonstrated growth in SFY 2023.

The PER for SFY 2023 included the following action items:

- The joint operating agreement is outdated and needs to be revised. DNREC and DHSS agree to include the agreement revision as a short-term goal in their next IUPs (**see short term goals**).
- DNREC must fill its staff vacancies to ensure continued effective management of the CWSRF program and implementation of BIL goals. EPA requests DNREC continue to provide a bi-monthly update on its progress towards addressing staffing needs. (**DNREC is updating the EPA as required during its bi-monthly communication on staffing**).

III. Fund Sources, Uses, and Program Requirement

DNREC will be applying for the FFY 2025 Federal Base Capitalization Grant of \$4,008,000* for which a twenty percent (20%) State match \$801,600* is required, the General Supplemental Grant of \$11,164,000* for which a twenty percent (20%) State match \$2,232,800* is required, and the Emerging Contaminants Grant of \$1,052,000* for which a zero percent (0%) State match \$0 is required. The required (20%) State matches will be provided from State appropriations and deposited into the fund upon receipt of the FFY 2025 Federal Capitalization Grants.

Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) amendment changes to the CWSRF program allow 1/5 of 1% of the CWSRF's Net Fund Position to be used for Federal program administration; a total of \$720,319 was used for SFY 2025 and \$720,319 is projected for SFY 2026 use, which will not exceed the statutory limit.

Additionally, two percent (2%) of the combined FFY 2025 Federal Capitalization Grants will be used for technical assistance, at \$324,480*. The 2% is intended to assist rural and small publicly owned treatment works. The uses of fund include, but is not limited to, community outreach, technical evaluation of wastewater solutions, preparation of applications, preliminary engineering reports, and financial documents necessary for receiving SRF assistance. This provision applies to the base program, the general supplemental, and emerging contaminants funds.

The ten percent (10%) minimum additional subsidy of \$400,800*, and (10%) mandated congressional authority subsidy of \$400,800* for the Base FFY 2025 Grant will be used for principal loan forgiveness for eligible borrowers. Additionally, (10%) \$400,800* will be used for projects funded under a Green Project Reserve (GPR) - green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency, and innovative uses. Up to thirty percent (30%) \$1,202,400* of the FFY Base 2025 Grant may be used for additional subsidization under WRRDA based on project affordability.

The mandated forty-nine (49%) of the FFY 2025 Supplemental Federal Capitalization Grant in the amount of \$5,470,360* will be used for additional subsidy for eligible borrowers. Additionally, (10%) \$1,116,400* will directed toward GPR funding.

The mandated one hundred percent (100%) of the FFY 2025 Emerging Contaminants Federal Capitalization Grant in the amount of \$1,052,000* will be used for additional subsidy for eligible borrowers, of which \$105,200* will be directed to GPR.

The CWSRF reserves the right to transfer up to the full amount of emerging contaminants grant to the DWSRF.

**FFY 2025 Federal Capitalization Grant amounts are subject to the final allotments which have not yet been released. Award amounts and prescriptive State Match are assumed at the FFY 2024 amounts. Additionally, any percentage based additional subsidy and green project reserve are assumed at the FFY 2024 amounts.*

Table-1 Sources and Uses

CWSRF SFY 2026 Sources:

Projected Fund Balance at 6/30/2025	\$91,925,610
Base Cap Grant*	\$4,008,000
Base Cap Grant State Match*	\$801,600
Supplemental Cap Grant*	\$11,164,000
Supplemental Cap Grant State Match*	\$2,232,800
Emerging Contaminants Cap Grant*	\$1,052,000
Emerging Contaminants Cap Grant State Match*	\$0
Projected Repayments to the Fund*	\$21,152,007
Projected Investment Interest Income*	\$3,000,000
Total Sources for SFY 2026	\$135,336,017

CWSRF SFY 2026 Uses:

1/5 th of 1% Administration of the Fund (Based on SFY 2025)	\$720,319
2% Technical Assistance (SFY 2025 All Cap Grants)	\$324,480
Disbursements to Existing Loan Commitments	\$68,965,249
Future Commitments to Loans on PPL	\$65,325,969
Total Uses	\$135,336,017
Net Sources and Uses	\$0

Transfer between SRF programs

In FFY 2012, the DWSRF transferred \$27,050,176 in Federal and \$5,410,035 in State funds to the CWSRF program. The transferred funds were used to provide a CWSRF loan for the City of Wilmington's Renewable Energy Biosolids Facility (REBF). Should repayment become necessary, the transfer will be repaid by meeting DWSRF loan disbursement needs. It is the understanding between both DNREC and DHSS that up to \$32,460,211 will be made available for DWSRF loan disbursements after the following funding sources have been exhausted: first Federal Capitalization Grants; and second DWSRF loan repayments. After these funding sources have been exhausted, DNREC will provide loan disbursements for existing and/or new DWSRF loans on a cash flow basis as needed up to the amount of the previously transferred DWSRF funds stated above. To date, no funds have been transferred back to the DWSRF program.

IV. Project Selection Funding Process

On January 13, 2025, a workshop was held to provide a detailed overview of the CWSRF and DWSRF programs; and to inform municipalities, private businesses, consulting engineering firms, non-profits, and other interested parties of the need to submit NOIs for the 2025 PPL process by February 14, 2025. Thirteen (13) new NOIs were received totaling \$60,825,969.

The selection process for funding projects in part with FFY 2025 Grant funds is based on their respective 2025 PPL ranking, and readiness to proceed. The following projects with a total cost of \$263,837,964 may receive CWSRF funding: thirty-one (31) Wastewater/Stormwater Projects are projected to utilize \$238,104,464 from the CWSRF; and five (2) Green Project Reserve (GPR) projects are projected to utilize \$6,500,000. Prior year projects remain on the funding list until the associated loans are closed or withdrawn by applicants.

The remaining portion of this page was intentionally left blank.



Table 2 – Wastewater, Stormwater, and Green Project Reserve (GPR) Projects Selected for CWSRF Funding

Applicant /Project Name	Total Project Cost	CWSRF Loan Requested	Base or Corpus Funding	Supplemental Funding	EC Funding
<u>Lewes Board of Public Works</u>					
Hoorncill Avenue Sewer Extension	\$2,101,808	\$2,101,808	\$2,101,808		
4th Street Sewer Replacement and Improvements	\$5,233,435	\$5,233,435	\$5,233,435		
<u>Kent County Levy Court</u>					
US 13 South Force Main Replacement Project	\$10,314,015	\$6,894,015	\$6,894,015		
Pipeline Condition Assessment (Pipe>12 in Diameter)	\$4,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000		
Pipeline Condition Assessment (Pipe<12 in Diameter)	\$4,100,000	\$3,100,000	\$3,100,000		
Hedgerow Hollow MHP Septic Elimination	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		
US 13 Force Main Replacement Puncheon Run to Rising Sun Rd - Phase 2	\$16,020,000	\$9,020,000	\$9,020,000		
Rt 13 30" Main Relocation - PS 3 to Puncheon Run	\$12,650,000	\$12,650,000	\$1,486,000	\$11,164,000	
Main Transmission Force Main Replacement - Murderkill River Crossing	\$2,700,000	\$675,000	\$675,000		
<u>City of Wilmington</u>					
Dewatering Process Rehab					\$1,043,000
CSO 30 Discharge Reduction	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000		
CSO 4a Discharge Reduction	\$10,100,000	\$10,100,000	\$10,100,000		
Substation #3 Replacement	\$9,966,000	\$9,966,000	\$9,966,000		
Digester 4 Rehabilitation	\$7,260,000	\$7,260,000	\$7,260,000		
Primary Clarifier #1 Rehabilitation	\$3,050,000	\$3,050,000	\$3,050,000		
Secondary Treatment Rehabilitation 2024	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		
<u>Sussex County Council</u>					
Warwick Park Gravity Collection System	\$9,963,400	\$9,963,400	\$9,963,400		
Bethany Forest	\$4,870,300	\$4,870,300	\$4,870,300		
Love Creek MHC Septic Elimination	\$7,243,669	\$7,243,669	\$7,243,669		
<u>New Castle County</u>					
Southern Sanitary Sewer Area	\$26,767,000	\$26,767,000	\$26,767,000		
Richardson Park Pump Station - Phase 2	\$17,679,097	\$17,130,097	\$17,130,097		
<u>City of Newark</u>					
Sanitary Sewer Study and Repairs	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000		
Silverbrook Pump Station Upgrades	\$1,400,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000		
<u>City of Seaford</u>					
Seaford WWTF - Upgrade and Expansion	\$47,227,440	\$44,657,440	\$44,657,440		
Martin Farms Sewer Relocation	\$1,634,500	\$1,535,000	\$1,535,000		
Martin Farms Sewer Relocation - Phase 2	\$2,070,000	\$2,070,000	\$2,070,000		
<u>Town of Georgetown</u>					
PS 18 Rehabilitation	\$1,985,000	\$1,985,000	\$1,985,000		
<u>Sandhill Acres LLC</u>					
Sandhill Acres MHC Community Septic System	\$5,415,000	\$5,415,000	\$5,415,000		
<u>Sandhill MHP LLC</u>					
Sandhill Acres MHC Community Septic System	\$2,480,000	\$2,480,000	\$2,480,000		
<u>Walkers Mill LLC</u>					
Walkers Mill/ Walkers Meadow Septic Elimination	\$8,167,300	\$8,167,300	\$8,167,300		
<u>Country Estates, Inc.</u>					
Holly Oak MHP Sanitary Sewer	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		
<u>Diamond State Sustainability Corp</u>					
Grants Way Septic Elimination	\$4,920,000	\$4,920,000	\$4,920,000		
Total Wastewater	\$256,817,964	\$238,104,464	\$226,940,464	\$11,164,000	\$1,043,000
Green Project Reserve					
Applicant /Project Name	Total Project Cost	CWSRF Loan Requested	Base or Corpus Funding	Supplemental Funding	EC Funding
<u>DNREC, Environmental Finance</u>					
Green Project Reserve	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000	\$4,500,000		
<u>City of Wilmington</u>					
Adams Street Green Infrastructure	\$2,520,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		
Total GPR	\$7,020,000	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000	\$0	\$0
Total	\$263,837,964	\$244,604,464	\$233,440,464	\$11,164,000	\$1,043,000

Note: These IUP Project Estimates are based on original Notices of Intent (NOIs) or Application Submitted and are subject to change with final applications and binding commitments. Additionally, should project(s) noted for Emerging Contaminants be determined ineligible, the CWSRF reserves the right to solicit additional Emerging Contaminant projects for the balance of the grant.

V. Interest Rates and Loan Terms

The size and complexity of the CWSRF and DWSRF underscore the need to routinely analyze and track financial conditions and periodically evaluate various Fund management options. Such an analysis was recently completed by our financial management analysts in consultation with the State's financial advisory consultant, PFM, LLC.

For the purpose of this policy, loan documents shall set forth provisions for the borrower to pay to the Department on the principal amount drawn down and outstanding from the date(s) drawn, interest and an administrative fee (collectively, interest and the administrative fee are referred to as "Fee" in the loan documents).

The payments of principal and interest are deposited into the CWSRF and DWSRF respectively. The administrative fee is deposited separately into the CWSRF or DWSRF Non-Federal Administrative Account (NFAA), respectively, to support each of the SRF's program expenses, wastewater and drinking water quality related expenses, and innovative wastewater and drinking water quality programs. Funds within the respective NFAAs are accounted for separately from the CWSRF and DWSRF Capital Reserve Loan Funds. Each NFAA complies with EPA's Guidance on Fees Charged on CWSRF and DWSRF loans.

The current joint interest rate policy went into effect on September 1, 2024. Project affordability criteria and interest rates apply to new public, private/public use, investor-owned, and private/private use CWSRF and DWSRF loan applications until the policy is revised.

- Interest plus fee rates shall be set at 2.0 percent per annum.
- During the disbursement/construction period of the loan interest plus fee rates shall be 0.0 percent per annum.
- Administrative Fees shall be set at 50 percent the overall interest rate.
- Interest plus fee rates for all Lead Service Line Replacement loans shall be set at 0.0 percent per annum.
- A lower interest rate may be made available based on projected residential user rates as a percentage of Median Household Income (MHI) above 1.5 percent for a single wastewater or drinking water provided utility, and 3.0 percent for a combined wastewater and drinking water provided utility, only after other alternatives such as extended repayment terms, principal forgiveness or supplemental grants are exhausted.
- Should any municipal applicant demonstrate that the municipal bond rate available to its organization is lower than the collective interest rate and administrative fee set by this policy, then DNREC may match the lower bond rate by adjusting the interest rate.
- Should US Tax Reform (or other regulatory changes) have an impact on the pricing of tax-exempt bonds and their relative value to taxable bonds, this policy will be reviewed and adjusted.
- This policy will be in effect until the receipt of the last BIL Grants or until the programs decide it necessary to change.

Administrative Accountability and Annual Review Requirements:

- No less frequently than annually, Environmental Finance will perform a financial review of the CWSRF and DWSRF loan portfolios and make any changes to assure efficient use of funds and their perpetuity. This review shall consider factors such as the water quality and public health priorities, demand for financial assistance, availability and financial benefit of other assistance programs, state funding priorities, demographics and affordability and current market conditions.
- Environmental Finance will use financial modeling to understand how different loan terms and project types may impact the long-term growth of the CWSRF and DWSRF.

(1) Benchmarks Used for this Policy:

The benchmarks for this policy were recommended by the State's financial advisory council PFM, LLC. The below is historical data of the Bond Buyer Index 11 (BBI 11-GO1) and Bond Buyer Index 20 (BBI 20-GO2) over the past three years as published weekly in the Bond Buyer <https://www.bondbuyer.com/tag/bond-buyer-indexes>. Additionally, average 30-year conventional mortgage rates, 20-year average commercial mortgage rates on farmland, and USDA loan rates were studied over the past three years. Environmental Finance will continue to monitor the below industry benchmarks to ensure compliance with offering a "rate between 0.0 percent and market rate." CWSRF regulations Section 35.3120 and DWSRF Section 35.3525 require that SRF loan interest rates be between zero percent and the market rate, as determined by the states. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) does not define market rate.

- CWSRF loan terms are set not to exceed the lesser of 30 years and the projected useful life of asset being financed. Amortization must commence not later than one year after projects are completed, and loans must be fully amortized upon expiration of the term of the loan.

VI. Affordability Criteria

The CWSRF affordability criteria will be used to determine whether a project is eligible for principal forgiveness. Principal forgiveness awards will be determined based upon applications received through the annual CWSRF solicitation process and will be provided on a first come first serve basis, to the extent available. Section 603(i)(2) of the CWA requires the following factors: MHI, unemployment rate, population trends of the borrower (or the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction) and other relevant data. Affordability criteria measures are the following:

Income Data – 1.5 percent or less of MHI will be considered affordable for a single wastewater or drinking water residential user rates; 3.0 percent or less of MHI will be considered affordable for combined wastewater and drinking water residential user rates. Delaware's affordability criteria accounts for existing system costs relative to Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and Capital, as well as proposed project O&M and Capital costs as a function of MHI (1.5 percent water or wastewater, 3.0 percent if both services are provided) for the project area. MHI is based on the most recent census data for the municipality or county. **CWSRF loan applicants whose MHI is not representative of the census data may provide documentation in order to obtain principal forgiveness or additional subsidization. Documentation will be in the form of a representative income survey of the majority of the residents of the project area.**

Unemployment Data – Nonpayment of residential wastewater and drinking water utility bills are normally directly associated with insufficient income and unemployment. Communities with greater than or equal to 3.4% unemployed population greater than or equal to 16 years in civilian labor force will be eligible for additional subsidy. Additional subsidy **may** be provided to the extent available.

Population Trends – Wastewater utilities can be negatively impacted by decreasing population in relation to fixed assets and expenses that were designed/sized to service a larger customer base. Entities with a population decrease of 5% or greater over the past 3 years will be eligible for additional subsidy. Additional subsidy **may** be provided to the extent available.

If eligible for additional subsidy, the amount of consideration may be given on a percentage basis in concert with any wastewater rate increase (to the extent available). If an eligible additional subsidy recipient has received a Community Project Funding / Congressionally Directed Spending Item (Congressional Earmark) the total project cost net of the Congressional Earmark will be evaluated when applying subsidy amounts.

For projects that may seem unaffordable but are actually not cost effective, the CWSRF will review projects for the cost per EDU. Projects in which the cost per EDU is greater than \$25,000 may be subject to additional analysis. This may include income surveys, value engineering, detailed budget review, and/or a capital contribution from the borrower.

VII. Authority to Provide Additional Subsidization

DNREC has the authority to implement the CWSRF under 29 Del. C. Ch. 80, §8003. This authority includes any other allowable purposes including additional subsidization through principal loan forgiveness under the CWA, as amended.

As of March 1, 2025, DNREC has achieved grant compliance for the required 10% (minimum) loan forgiveness through FFY 2022 for the Base and Supplemental Grants and is currently working on fulfilling the FFY 2023 minimum requirements. Delaware has allocated \$36 million in principal loan forgiveness to date and plans to allocate up to \$7 million in SFY 2026 (based on estimated grant award totals).

VIII. Loans for Private Businesses, Private Landowners, Privately-Owned Projects

Private businesses, private landowners, and privately-owned centralized wastewater treatment projects are eligible under the Clean Water Act Section 320 Estuary Program as long as the project is within a national estuary and consistent with the Comprehensive Conservation Management Plans (CCMPs); consistency to be determined by Environmental Finance staff.

IX. Project Eligibilities

Ten percent (10%) of the annual Federal capitalization grants **must** be allocated towards projects that qualify as Green Project Reserve. The following is an overview of CWSRF project eligibility categories that meet EPA definition of Water Efficiency; Energy Efficiency; Green Infrastructure; and Environmentally Innovative.

Entities eligible for CWSRF assistance include municipalities, State agencies, and non- profits for the construction of publicly owned treatment works defined in Section 212 of the CWA; public or private entities that implement projects under Delaware's Nonpoint Source Management Plans defined in Section 319 of the CWA; and public or private entities that implement projects under Delaware's Estuary Comprehensive Conservation Management Plans as defined in Section 320 of the CWA. Eligible assistance activities include:

- Planning and design activities that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project;
- Building activities that implement capital projects; and

- Water Efficiency, Energy Efficiency, Green Infrastructure, and Environmentally Innovative stand-alone projects are eligible; they do not need to be part of a larger capital improvement project.

Water Efficiency

Water efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Examples of water efficiency projects include:

- Installation of water meters;
- Retrofit or replacement of water using fixtures, fittings, equipment, or appliances;
- Efficient landscape or agricultural irrigation equipment;
- Systems to recycle gray water;
- Reclamation, recycling, and reuse of existing rainwater, condensate, degraded water, stormwater, and/or wastewater streams;
- Collection system leak detection equipment; and
- Development and initial distribution of public education materials

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency includes capital projects that reduce the energy consumption of eligible water quality projects, or produce clean energy used by a treatment works defined in Selection 212 of the CWA. Clean energy includes wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, and biogas combined heat and power systems. Examples of energy efficiency projects include:

- Energy efficient retrofits and upgrades to pumps and treatment processes;
- Leak detection equipment for treatment works;
- Producing clean power for 212 treatment works on site (wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas powered combined heat and power); and
- Pro-rata share of capital costs for offsite publicly owned clean energy facilities that provide power to a treatment works

Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather to maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and capturing and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains, and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, porous pavements, and cisterns. In addition to managing rainfall, these green infrastructure technologies can simultaneously provide other benefits such as helping filter air pollutants, reducing energy demands, mitigating urban heat

islands, and sequestering carbon while also providing communities with aesthetic, recreational and natural resource benefits.

Examples of green infrastructure projects include:

- Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree box sizes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health;
- Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment, or retrofits;
- Implementation of water harvesting and reuse programs or projects, where consistent with State and local laws and policies;
- Implementation of wet weather management systems for parking areas which include: the incremental cost of porous pavement, bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices that mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales;
- Establishment and restoration of riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural features; Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers; and
- Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches.

X. CWSRF Financial Status

Delaware agrees to submit to EPA a Federal Financial Status Report – Standard Form 425 within 90 days after the end of each State fiscal year during the term of the Capitalization Grant Agreement.

XI. Public Review and Comment

The PPL and IUP was made available to the Water Infrastructure Advisory Council (WIAC) and the public on March 26, 2025. A public hearing on the PPL and IUP was noticed to the Public Meeting Calendar on March 5, 2025. Newspaper notices were posted in the Delaware News Journal and Delaware State News on March 16, 2025, informing the public of a Public Hearing to be held on March 26, 2024, to receive public comment on the 2025 PPL and IUP. The WIAC will meet on March 26, 2025, to review, approve, and recommend the PPL and IUP; subject to no adverse public comments received by April 25, 2025.

XII. Assurances

Required Reporting

Delaware will enter all projects funded into the EPA reporting database for the Office of Water State Revolving Funds (OWSRF) on an ongoing basis.

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)

Delaware will enter the applicable FFATA reporting into the database (FSRS) for each loan designated as equivalency.

Environmental and Financial Reviews

Delaware will meet environmental review requirements by complying with Section IV, paragraph G, of the Operating Agreement between the State of Delaware and the EPA, and Section V of the Regulations Governing the Administration of the CWSRF.

Binding Commitments

Delaware will enter into binding commitments equal to at least one hundred twenty percent (120%) of each quarterly payment within one (1) year of receipt of that payment.

Davis Bacon Wage Rate Act Requirement

The CWSRF will require all treatment works projects to apply Davis Bacon wages.

Signage

Projects designated as an equivalency project, will comply with the EPA Office of Public Affairs (OPA) Signage Guidance as summarized below:

- A physical sign displaying the EPA logo will be placed at construction sites. The sign must be placed in an easily visible location that can be directly linked to the work taking place and must be maintained in good condition throughout the construction period.

American Iron and Steel (AIS)

All treatment works projects are subject to Title VI of the CWA by requiring that all iron and steel products used for a project for construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of a public water system or treatment work are produced in the United States.

Build America Buy America (BABA) Act

Equivalency projects are subject to BABA requirements.

Single Audit

Equivalency projects are subject to the Federal Single Audit Act (SAA) 2 CFR 200 Subpart F, as a sub recipient of Federal Funds.

Prohibition on Certain Telecommunication and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment

Equivalency projects are subject to the Prohibition on Certain Telecommunication and Video Surveillance Services or Equipment located in 2 CFR 200.216, as such regulation pertains to the project.

All Assistance Agreements

All assistance agreements for the CWSRF are subject to the following:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d,
- Age Discrimination Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq,
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Oct. 18, 1972, P.L. 92-500, § 13, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq., as amended,
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794,

- Americans With Disabilities Act, 28 C.F.R. § 35.101 et seq, General Prohibitions Against Discrimination, 28 C.F.R. § 35.130, and all other regulations promulgated under Title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act,
- Nondiscrimination; Sexual Harassment.

Expeditious and Timely Expenditures

To help ensure that funds are expended in a timely and expeditious manner, and to enhance loan settlement, assistance has been made available through the below incentive grants and programs to facilitate CWSRF loan demand.

- Wastewater Match Planning Grants – \$50k per project is available for feasibility studies to identify and evaluate wastewater needs, requiring a cash match.
- Surface Water Matching Planning Grants – \$50k per project is available for feasibility studies to identify and evaluate surface water management needs, requiring a cash match.
- Project Planning Advances – \$75k per project is available for the development of required PERs and EIDs necessary to apply for a CWSRF loan; up to \$75k is forgiven on the condition that the application closed on a CWSRF loan. If a CWSRF does not close due to specific reasons, the entire \$75k is forgiven.
- Planning and Design Loans – Provide 0% Loans for Projects that are not Ready to Proceed. Loans to allow funding for design and planning not covered under planning advances grant. Loan will be combined with the loan request for capital portion of the project.
- Wastewater Asset Management Grants – Up to a \$100k grant is available to assist with the development of an asset management plan.
- Septic Rehabilitation Grants (5-year Pilot) – Up to \$1,000,000 from Non-Federal Administrative Account and up to \$500,000 per year from the Clean Water Trust available to individual homeowners for the rehabilitation or replacement of failing septic systems.
- WIAC Subcommittees –Subcommittees were formed to discuss and facilitate a path forward for helping loans close on time and to help ensure that closed projects are completed on time.

First Use for Enforceable Requirements Certification

Delaware certifies that all its municipal facilities are in substantial compliance with their current NPDES permits.

Program Pace Requirement

The indicator for program pace, “Loans as a Percentage of Funds Available,” is calculated by dividing the total amount of executed loans by the total amount of funds available for projects. This indicator shows whether a State is using its available funds in an expeditious and timely manner. It compares the amount of closed loans to the total amount of funds available. One of the CWSRF’s short-term goals is to maintain a cumulative program pace that exceeds 95 percent for signed binding loan commitments.

Equivalency Designation Requirement

CWSRF Base Grant - \$4,008,000 will use the Kent County US 13 Force Main Replacement Phase 2 (\$9,020,000 Million in total will report \$4,008,000)

CWSRF Supplemental - \$11,164,000 will use the Kent County Rt 13 30” Main Relocation (\$12,650,000 Million in total will report \$11,164,000)

CWSRF Emerging Contaminants - \$1,052,000 will use the City of Wilmington Dewatering Process Rehab project (\$3.4 Million in total will report \$1,052,000)

XIII. CWSRF and DWSRF Federal Fund Transferability

Delaware reserves the right to transfer Capitalization Grant and loan repayment monies between the State’s CWSRF and the DWSRF programs as necessary to ensure the full utilization of the Federal assistance.

XIV. CWSRF Municipal and Green Projects - Funding List

Attachment A provides a list of wastewater and green projects that will be funded with CWSRF funds. The list includes the 2025 PPL Rank Order, PPL Year, PPL Score, Applicant Name, Project Name, Population Served, Waterbody/NPDES Permit, Total Project Cost, CWSRF Financing, and Type of Assistance.

XV. Non-Federal Administration Account

Delaware has established a Non-Federal Administration Account (NFAA) funded by fifty percent of the overall interest collected as the administrative fee charged on CWSRF municipal loans. The fee is collected from the interest portion of municipal loan repayments over the term of each loan. The NFAA is accounted for and managed separately from the corpus of the CWSRF. Funds in the NFAA are not considered CWSRF program income due to the fact that Federal capitalization grants that originally funded the loans are financially closed-out prior to receiving fees from completed projects.

Historically, the NFAA has been used to supplement the program administration allowance associated with each Federal capitalization grant, and to fund the salaries for other water quality positions in the Division of Water. Additionally, the NFAA is used for a number of innovative water quality programs that in part help to facilitate new CWSRF loan demand. The planned uses are consistent with EPA’s Guidance on Fees Charged by States to Recipients of CWSRF Program Assistance, 40 CFR Part 35. A conservative estimate of the NFAA revenue and planned uses are provided in Attachment B.

Total annual revenue for the CWSRF NFAA in SFY2024 was \$3,402,264, which includes \$705,594 of CWSRF Federal Admin revenue. Total CWSRF NFAA Expenses were \$4,309,579,

which include \$1,676,860 for EF activities; Water/Watershed technical program expenses \$555,634; wastewater/surface-water grant expenses of \$577,085; and \$1,500,000 of Septic Rehabilitation Grant expenses. The ending available fund balance for SFY2024 was \$6,499,420. Below is a list of the 2024 uses.

- CWSRF Program Administrative Expenses
- Contractual Groundwater Position
- Contractual Stormwater Position
- 8 Division of Water Positions
- Septic Rehabilitation Grant Program
- Community Water Quality Improvement Grants
- Wastewater Matching Planning Grants
- Stormwater Matching Planning Grants
- Wastewater Asset Management Grants
- Wastewater Planning Advances
- Wastewater Needs Assessment
- Stormwater Needs Assessment

The NFAA is reviewed semi-annually to ensure its sustainability before additional uses are considered. The CWSRF's Annual Report includes a description of the NFAA, fees charged, actual use, and the remaining balance in the account. All grant programs will be reviewed periodically for effectiveness in generating CWSRF loans.

XVI. APPENDIX

- Attachment A 2025 CWSRF Wastewater & GPR Projects – Funding List
- Attachment B Non-Fed Admin Current & Planned Uses
- Attachment C Cumulative Binding Commitments & Disbursements
- Attachment D FFY 2025 ACH Payment Schedule
- Attachment E 2015 PPL SOP

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2021	6	80	City of Seaford	Seaford WWTF - Upgrade & Expansion of Selected Improvements	8,000	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke River NPDES DE0020265	\$47,227,440	N/A	N/A	\$44,657,440	212
Description of Project and Problem: The City of Seaford owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility with a rated hydraulic capacity of 2.0 MGD. GMB prepared and submitted to DNREC a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) on July 26, 2017, for Seaford WWTF Upgrade & Expansion to a capacity of 3.0 MGD. The PER was deemed acceptable to DNREC by email dated May 2, 2019. The design of selected common elements will follow those recommendations provided in the PER document. The scope of improvements planned for the current project includes the following Upgrade and Expansion Improvements: Headworks Structure and Primary Screening Improvements, Influent Pumping Station Rehabilitation and Improvements, New Grit Removal / Handling Structure including Flow Splitter Box and provisions for future Secondary Screening Equipment, Rehabilitation of both Primary Clarifiers, New Septage and Leachate Handling Facility located at Existing Compost Site, Electrical Power, Mechanical (HVAC) and Controls/SCADA improvements necessary to serve Proposed Improvement areas, Site and Stormwater Management design related to Proposed Improvements, Sea Level Rise Mitigation Considerations related to Proposed Improvements. The proposed project is the first step to upgrading and expanding the Seaford WWTF. The upgrade and expansion improvements are being phased to allow the project to be more affordable and to address attrition that some unit processes are exhibiting. At a later point in time the remainder of the WWTF (biological system, etc.) will be upgraded and expanded. At that point the facility will have a rated capacity of 3.0 MGD and treat to ENR effluent quality standards.											
2021	13	60	New Castle County Department of Public Works	NCC Southern Sanitary Sewer Area - Expanded Treatment and Outfall	90,000	Chesapeake Bay - C & D Canal West N/A	\$26,767,000	N/A	N/A	\$26,767,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The purpose of the project is to upgrade the existing New Castle County Water Farm Treatment Plant, serving the County's Southern Sewer Service Area (SSSA), including a new discharge to the Delaware River and increasing the facilities current wastewater treatment capacity. The SSSA includes the majority of the land areas within the County south of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and north of the Middletown-Odessa-Townsend urban area. The current wastewater flow in the SSSA is approximately 1.15 million gallons per day (MGD) and is expected to reach 1.8 MGD within the next four years, exceeding the current disposal capacity. The project proposes to increase the treatment and disposal capacity to 5.0 MGD, which is the anticipated long-term demand of the SSSA at year 2050. Additionally, the project will eliminate the existing Port Penn Treatment plant, rerouting the Port Penn flow to the existing Water Farm Plant through a new pump station and force main serving Port Penn, effectively eliminating both the Port Penn and Water Farm discharges to the Appoquinimink River. This project will result in a net reduction of NPDES permitted outfalls and eliminate discharge into a TMDL impaired water course.											
2021	18	30	New Castle County Department of Public Works	Richardson Park Pump Station - Phase 2	30,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Delaware River N/A	\$17,679,097	N/A	N/A	\$17,130,097	212
Description of Project and Problem: The purpose of the project is to complete the construction of the new Richardson Park Pump Station, including the construction of all vertical assets, mechanical, electrical, and site improvements. The existing Richardson Park Pumping Station was built in 1952 and has undergone multiple modifications since the original construction. Considered as one of the five major pump stations contributing to New Castle County's Christina River Force Main, the existing Richardson Park station is currently the oldest major pump station facility in New Castle County. The station conveys an average of 4 million gallons per day (MGD) with maximum station capacity of 19.5 MGD. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2019, primarily involving the construction of the new subsurface pumping well; of which, the new location has been located out of the 100-year FEMA flood plain, providing future safeguard and resiliency in wastewater service to the region. The existing station has exceeded the intended service life and is need of replacement. The project will secure NCC Public Works ability to provide reliable, safe, and consistent wastewater service to the Richardson Park Sewer Basin, which consists of an estimated population of 30,000 residents and customers.											
2021	20	20	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	US 13 Force Main Replacement Project - Puncheon Run to Rising	130,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - St. Jones River NPDES DE 0020338	\$10,314,015	N/A	N/A	\$6,894,015	212
Description of Project and Problem: The Kent County Levy Court (KCLC) owns a county-wide sanitary sewer collection, conveyance and treatment system operated by the Kent County Department of Public Works (KCDPW). The system includes gravity and force main facilities that transmit sewage from throughout the county to the Kent County Wastewater Treatment Plant in Frederica, located toward the southern end of the county (just outside the Town of Frederica). The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is developing construction plans for Contract T201500202 – US 13, Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector and for Contract T201709503 – East Camden Bypass. The projects are directly adjacent to each other and include roadway widening and safety upgrades to US 13 and SR 10. KCDPW maintains a 30" force main sanitary sewer (FM SS) within the limits of the DelDOT projects, from the Puncheon Run to the intersection of SR 10 and Rising Sun Road. The existing 30" FM SS is a prestressed concrete cylinder pipe (PCCP) that was installed in 1970-1971. The average daily flow through the pipe in 2019 was 6.7 million gallons per day (mgd), ranging up to 8.7mgd, equating to approximately 50 percent of all of the wastewater treated at the Kent County Wastewater Treatment Facility. A 16" ductile iron pipe (DIP) running from Pump Station #14 at Isaacs Branch is connected to the 30" FM SS. A valve on this pipe currently diverts flow from the pump station to a 16" bypass system. The bypass system runs in the median of US 13 to the southern limits of the DelDOT project, south of Lochmeath Way. The 16" bypass system includes a short section of 10" PVC pipe, running from a valve near the Isaacs Branch pump station to the median of US 13, just south of Isaacs Branch. The infrastructure constructed during the early 1970's has recently experienced serious maintenance issues, including pipe crown deterioration and several ruptures, due to sewer gasses present and the age/material of the pipe. Given the age and maintenance concerns with the existing 30" PCCP, a study was prepared through KCDPW and DelDOT to assess the risks to this facility due to construction of the above noted DelDOT projects. The study considered: Structural integrity of the PCCP due to stresses induced by vibrations from construction equipment, inadvertent hits by construction equipment and added live load stresses due to roadway widening over the existing sewer line. Spot relocations due to unavoidable conflicts with the proposed DelDOT drainage system. Based on the study's conclusions, KCDPW proposes replacing the existing 30" PCCP within the limits of the DelDOT projects with a new 30" ductile iron pipe (DIP). The new 30" FM SS will be located along the west side of US 13 from the Puncheon Run to the US 13 / East Camden Bypass intersection. It will then cross US 13 and proceed along the new alignment of the East Camden Bypass, then crossing SR 10 to Rising Sun Road. As a part of this work the 16" DIP from the Isaacs Branch pump station will be extended to connect with the proposed 30" DIP and the 10" PVC portion of the existing bypass system will be upgraded to a 16" DIP to provide for system continuity and flow capability. DelDOT concurs with this approach and is preparing an agreement with KCLC to include the necessary sewer work in their road construction contracts along with monetary reimbursement for work that would previously have been required to remedy conflicts with proposed DelDOT drainage facilities. The agreement is currently being reviewed by DelDOT. This project is critical to maintaining the County's sewer infrastructure. The result will be a transmission line that will mitigate any potential transportation, environmental, public health, and safety impacts within the project limits.											
2023	13	40	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	Pipeline Condition Assessment (Pipe>12 in Diameter)	150,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Murderkill River NPDES DE 0020338	\$4,300,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,300,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The pipeline condition investigation project will include gravity sewer systems and wastewater force mains where sewer pipelines are 12 inches in diameter and larger. The JMT report identified ten (10) distinct inspection areas for field investigations which will be completed using a combination of electromagnetic, CCTV technologies or other technologies, if available. The estimated budget for the investigation phase of the condition assessment work is \$4,300,000. The project is anticipated to take approximately 24 months, excluding the time required to advertise a Request for Proposals and award a contract to the consulting engineer. Major tasks include (1) selection of field investigation technology alternatives for each location; (2) preparation of documents and acquisition of permits; (3) collection of field data and data analysis; and (4) development of cost estimates and pipeline rehabilitation priorities. The deliverables will include interim reports, drawings, permits, and a final report.											
2023	14	40	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	Pipeline Condition Assessment (Pipe<12 in Diameter)	150,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Murderkill River NPDES DE 0020338	\$4,100,000	N/A	N/A	\$3,100,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: This pipeline condition study & investigation project will include gravity collection systems and transmission force mains of pipes less than 12 inches in diameter (considered to be small diameter pipe). The majority of Kent County's small diameter pipes are associated with gravity collection systems. Major tasks for the study and investigation include: (1) Collection of data, data analysis, and data gap determination; (2) completion of data gaps where possible; (3) prioritization & strategy for field investigation with cost estimates; (4) completion of field investigation; and (5) summarization of findings on condition assessment for the small diameter pipe including recommendations for pipe rehabilitation priorities. The deliverables will include interim reports, drawings, permits, and a final report. The project is anticipated to take approximately 24 months, excluding the time required to advertise a Request for Proposals and award a contract to the consulting engineer. The estimated budget for the combined investigation phase of the condition assessment work is \$4,100,000. Funds of \$1,000,000 may be contributed toward the project subject to Levy Court approval.											

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2024	2	75	Lewes Board of Public Works	Hoornkill Avenue Sewer Extension	93	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River WPCC 3075H/74	\$2,101,808	N/A	N/A	\$2,101,808	212
Description of Project and Problem: The project will install approximately 1,900 feet of 8-inch PVC sewer main, five (5) manholes with frames and covers, upgrade and climate-harden one (1) existing sewage pump station, replace approximately 400 feet of 4-inch PVC force main, approximately 725 feet of 6-inch PVC house sewer services with cleanouts, sewer main, service trench, and necessary private property restoration, for 31 single family homes, to serve the existing Hoornkill Avenue community with BPW public sewer service. Currently, 11 homes are situated outside the City of Lewes corporate limits and do not have public sewer or water systems. Those 11 homes have various levels of onsite septic systems including at least one that is failing and will require replacement. The existing, on-site septic systems will be abandoned after each resident connects their sewage plumbing from the home to the sewer cleanout left in front of their homes via this project. The Hoornkill Avenue community is concerned about wastewater leaching into freshwater aquifers. Installation of the Board's public sewer system will eliminate the existing on-site septic systems and provide a safer, healthier, more-sustainable sewage collection and treatment alternative. In addition, the project will replace existing 8-inch terracotta clay sewage collection pipe and services installed circa 1966 to serve the 20 single family homes currently located with City of Lewes corporate limits – clay pipe is prone to cracking, joint failure, and root intrusion and will be replaced with PVC sewer main and home services. The existing sewage pump station dates to 1966 as well and will be either upgraded and climate-hardened or replaced as part of this project. The existing station is inside the FEMA floodplain without any freeboard – this situation will be addressed and improved as part of this project.											
2024	3	71	Sussex County Council	Warwick Park Gravity Collection System	641	Inland Bays - Indian River Bay N/A	\$9,963,400	N/A	N/A	\$9,963,400	212
Description of Project and Problem: This is the second phase of the Warwick Project and consists of a gravity collection and conveyance system to serve the Warwick Park subdivision a community in the Oak Orchard Area that has been annexed into the boundary of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District. The proposed collection system will connect to the previously approved regional pumpstation proposed to serve Warwick Park, Warwick Cove, and Gull Point. The pumpstation will connect to the County's existing gravity line manhole in River Road just past the Warwick Park common area. The project will provide lateral connections to all parcels within the Warwick Park subdivision. The County is proposing to complete the phase 1 construction prior to completion of the Warwick Park community infrastructure (Phase 2). The community requested polling letters be distributed to the residents, along with the Gull Point and Warwick Condominium Associations requesting information, therefore the County elected to conduct a public hearing to present the information, potential costs and timelines to all three communities. There was enough interest to request the County to proceed with presenting the results to County Council and the annexation was approved. This will remove approximately 161 existing on-site septic systems along with the (2) large on-site systems serving Gull Point & Warwick Cove. This community is directly adjacent to Indian River Bay.											
2024	4	70	City of Wilmington	CSO 30 Discharge Reduction	70,898	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Christina River NPDES DE0020320	\$15,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$15,000,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: CSO30 is the largest sewershed in the Wilmington combined sewer area and is ranked as the highest priority area for reduction in excess flows. Previously performed hydraulic modeling also indicates that select areas in the lower portion of the CSO30 sewershed are at risk of experiencing surface flooding from the combined sewer during large rainfall events. Related to water quality impacts, CSO30 has the highest CSO volume and the highest dry weather flow ratio making it the largest contributor of sewer overflow volume and nutrient loading to the Christina River than any other sewershed in Wilmington. The CSO30 Discharge Reduction Project continues that commitment through the combined use and optimization of multiple methods. One method uses sewer separation to reduce direct inflow of excess water to the combined sewer system in locations where redirecting stormwater to a municipal separated storm sewer system (MS4) is practical and economical. Another method uses inline or offline storage to attenuate excess flow and hold it until after the storm event, when the combined wastewater can then be safely conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant. The CSO30 Discharge Reduction Project will reduce the quantity and frequency of combined sewer overflow discharges to the Christina River which will improve the water quality in the river. The project will also mitigate surface flooding, improving the health and safety of the community, preventing property damage, and reducing disruption to businesses and commercial activities in the City. Any new storage in the CSO30 sewershed will be operated and controlled using the readily available RTC optimization system. The major components of this project are: • Installation of new stormwater pipes and manholes. • Installation of new drainage inlets. • Installation of box manholes. • Replacement of drainage inlets. • Enhancement of drainage vaults. • Rehabilitation or renewal of existing combined sewer pipes and manholes. • Construction of inline or offline storage facilities. • Utility Conflict Resolution - The projected construction areas are characterized by the presence of numerous utilities including the existing CSO and overflow, proposed storm sewer, communication ducts, large electric duct bank encased in concrete, as well as various water and gas mains.											
2024	5	70	City of Wilmington	CSO 4a Discharge Reduction	70,898	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Christina River NPDES DE0020320	\$10,100,000	N/A	N/A	\$10,100,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: CSO4a is the third largest sewershed in the Wilmington combined sewer area and is ranked as the second highest priority area for reduction in excess flows. Previously performed hydraulic modeling also indicates that select areas within the CSO4a sewershed are at risk of experiencing surface flooding from the combined sewer during large rainfall events. Related to water quality impacts, the volume of discharges through CSO4a is a significant contributor to the nutrient loading to Brandywine Creek. The CSO4a Discharge Reduction Project continues that commitment through the combined use and optimization of multiple methods. One method uses sewer separation to reduce runoff flows to the combined sewer system in locations where redirecting stormwater to a municipal separated storm sewer system (MS4) is practical and economical. Another method uses inline or offline storage to attenuate excess flow and hold it until after the storm event, when the combined wastewater can then be safely conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant. The CSO4a Discharge Reduction Project will reduce the quantity and frequency of combined sewer overflow discharges to the Brandywine Creek which will improve the water quality in the river. The project will also mitigate surface flooding, improving the health and safety of the community, preventing property damage, and reducing disruption to businesses and commercial activities in the City. Any new storage in the CSO4a sewershed will be operated and controlled using the readily available RTC optimization system. Project Scope The major components of this project are: • Installation of new stormwater pipes and manholes. • Installation of new drainage inlets. • Installation of box manholes. • Replacement of drainage inlets. • Enhancement of drainage vaults. • Rehabilitation or renewal of existing combined sewer pipes and manholes. • Construction of inline or offline storage facilities. • Utility Conflict Resolution - The projected construction areas are characterized by the presence of numerous utilities including the existing CSO and overflow, proposed storm sewer, communication ducts, large electric duct bank encased in concrete, as well as various water and gas mains.											
2024	6	68	Sussex County Council	Bethany Forest	326	Inland Bays - Indian River Bay N/A	\$4,870,300	N/A	N/A	\$4,870,300	212
Description of Project and Problem: This project consists of a gravity collection and conveyance system to serve the Bethany Forest subdivision a community in the Millville Area that has been annexed into the boundary of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District (SCUSSD). The proposed collection system will connect to the County's existing gravity line near the intersection of Whites Neck Road and Sanderling Road. The project will provide lateral connections to all parcels within the Bethany Forest subdivision. The community requested petitions several years ago and there was insufficient interest. The HOA at a more recent meeting received inquiries into central sewer and as a result distributed polling letters to the community. The HOA presented the polling letters to the Engineering Department showing (60) in favor, (12) opposed and (21) failed to respond. The department then requested to hold a public hearing for the community explaining the potential project, costs and timeline. During the public hearing the department asked those in attendance if we should proceed with the annexation and the majority in attendance were in favor. With that the department made the request to County Council and the annexation was approved. This will remove approximately 89 existing on-site septic systems and eliminate the need for any future on-site systems in the community. This community is directly adjacent to the Joshua and Edger Prongs of the Indian River Bay.											

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2024	8	60	City of Wilmington	Substation #3 Replacement	70,898	Piedmont - Shellpot Creek NPDES DE0020320	\$9,966,000	N/A	N/A	\$9,966,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Substation #3 was installed in 1976 and is beyond its useful life. It is elevated adjacent to the Tertiary Pumping building. Overhead power lines and poles to disinfection system are also degraded and require replacement or re-routing. Recent test reports include many component failures, water damage and pitted and corroded components. Replacement parts are unavailable due to equipment obsolescence. The substation is not equipped with the modern monitoring capabilities or safety features. The substation must be replaced to avoid major emergency shutdowns of the site and processes. The current equipment poses an arc flash risk that could result in fire and extended power outage which would result in a failure to pump from Secondary Clarifiers to polishing ponds and disinfection system resulting in possible flooding, bypass of disinfection and non-compliance. Project Scope This project includes the following main components: - Demolition and disposal of existing Power distribution equipment. - New duct bank, 12.5 kV conductors, and fiber optic cable from the main switchgear on the west side of Hay Rd to the existing substation footprint on the east side of Hay Rd. - Complete installation of new 12kV NEMA 3R Substation sized to serve new tertiary lift pumps and river feeders. - TCB Power Center #5 and #6 replacement.											
2024	9	60	City of Wilmington	Digester #4 Rehabilitation	70,898	Piedmont - Shellpot Creek NPDES DE0020320	\$7,260,000	N/A	N/A	\$7,260,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The 5 operating digesters (Digesters 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6) that were built in 1989 have tilting steel covers and already past their useful operational life. The Digesters are in poor condition. The multiple phases of the project address the out of service sequencing required for continuous operation of the treatment plant. Digester Rehabilitation project is planned in 8 phases: • Phase 1 – Digester #2 Rehabilitation with fixed steel cover (in progress). • Phase 2 – Digester #5 Rehabilitation with gas holding membrane cover (in progress). • Phase 3 – Waste Gas Flare Relocation and Replacement (in design). • Phase 4 – Digester #4 Rehabilitation with fixed steel cover. • Phase 5 – Digester #1 Rehabilitation with fixed steel cover. • Phase 6 – Digester #6 Rehabilitation with gas holding membrane cover. • Phase 7 – Gas Holder Installation. • Phase 8 – Digester Mixing. The first three phases of the digester rehabilitation project are in progress. The next phase of the project is the rehabilitation of Digester #4. A new cover will replace the old floating cover to prevent an imminent failure of the digester and improve the gas capacity of the digester. Concrete and steel structure repairs will improve the structural integrity of the digester to reduce safety hazards for the operations team and fix leaks. The instrumentation and piping will be evaluated and upgraded to adapt with the new digester cover, and the existing MCC and feeder will be relocated to conform with the latest codes to improve plant safety and reduce risks of electrical hazards. The existing covers continued exposure to hydrogen sulfide has impacted the cover system's integrity. The project involves increasing the digester gas storage capacity at the right time and installing a hydraulic mixing system that maintains uniform digester conditions if desired in the future for Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG). Project Scope Each phase of the project would include the following main components: - Drainage and condition assessment to fully define scope of rehabilitation. - New digester cover. - Foam suppression equipment. - MCC and Electrical equipment upgrades. - Piping improvements. - Rehabilitation of concrete and civil structures as necessary. The project cost includes labor and material for mechanical, electrical, structural, and piping work associated with removing the existing floating steel covers and installing new fixed steel or membrane cover for Digester #4.											
2024	10	60	City of Wilmington	Primary Clarifier #1 Rehabilitation	70,898	Piedmont - Brandywine Creek NPDES DE0020320	\$3,050,000	N/A	N/A	\$3,050,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Primary clarification is an essential treatment process that removes suspended solids, floatable debris, and scum, and reduces solids loading to downstream treatment. Existing primary clarifier #1 was constructed in 1952. The concrete structure is original and has not undergone rehabilitation or repairs in 70 years. Clarifier mechanism and drive have been partially replaced several decades ago and are also past their useful life. Based on condition assessments from 2017, 2021, and 2023, the existing coated steel mechanism is experiencing rapid corrosion. Coating on the steel has completely failed, and the steel members have significant metal loss, presenting an operational and safety hazard. Catwalk support beams, center drive support angle, and influent well all have significant corrosion damage. The concrete structure is in poor condition and the grout pad at the bottom of the tank has failed. Project Scope Work for the primary clarifier #1 rehabilitation includes concrete repairs, replacement of grout bottom, replacement of clarifier mechanism, center drive, weirs, baffles, and walkway: - Detailed design, procurement of long lead items, and preparation of bid documents. - Demolition of existing mechanism and appurtenances. - Structural repairs, modifications, and finishes as needed. - Installation of new mechanism, center drive, weirs, baffles, and walkway.											
2024	11	60	City of Wilmington	Secondary Treatment Rehabilitation 2024	70,898	Piedmont - Brandywine Creek NPDES DE0020320	\$6,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$6,000,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The existing aeration and final basin (secondary clarifier) structures were built in 1971 and expanded in 1993. Aeration grids have not been replaced in almost 20 years. The steel and concrete structures have severely deteriorated and corroded, resulting in safety hazards, operational inefficiencies, and reduced reliability. The tanks and mechanical equipment are beyond their useful life. Additionally, many mechanical components and electrical controls are obsolete and need to be upgraded to accommodate more operational flexibility. Structural repairs and mechanical upgrades are needed. This project is for the next phase of the ongoing construction project. Project Scope The major components of this project are: - Final Basins Rehabilitation: includes longitudinal and cross collectors, collector motors, structural repairs to concrete and steel. - Aeration Tank Overhauls: includes new fine-bubble diffuser grids, instrumentation, new controls, structural repairs, replacement of walkways with grating.											
2024	12	45	Lewes Board of Public Works	4th Street Sewer Replacement and Improvements	84	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River WPCC 3075H/74	\$5,233,435	N/A	N/A	\$5,233,435	212
Description of Project and Problem: The project will install approximately 700 feet of 8-inch PVC sewer main and 1,300 feet of 15-inch PVC sewer main, replacing approximately 2,000 feet of terracotta clay pipe currently serving the 4th Street corridor from Savannah Road to Burton Avenue. Portions of this existing pipe date back to the early 1900's with most installed before 1970. Certain sections of the existing clay sewer main may be addressed utilizing the environmentally innovative technique of cured-in place lining that eliminates excavation and backfill issues and typically results in project cost savings. In addition, the project will install eleven (11) new sewer manholes with frames and covers, 700-feet of 6-inch PVC house service pipe (replacing existing aging and failing terracotta clay service pipe) including wye branches and sewer cleanouts, and necessary private property restoration, for 29 parcels in the 4th Street corridor to be addressed as part of this project. Finally, sewer mains will be extended outside the 4th Street right-of-way to numerous side streets such the mains on those streets can be replaced as necessary in the future without excavating back into 4th Street.											

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2024	14	35	City of Seaford	Martin Farms Sewer Relocation	169	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke River NPDES DE0020265	\$1,634,500	N/A	N/A	\$1,535,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The project will install approximately 3,180 feet of 8-inch gravity sewer main (connected into the existing collection system on Nylon Boulevard and Sussex Avenue), 1,750 feet of 10-inch gravity sewer main, fifteen manholes and cover, and 67 new laterals to residences. The existing Martin Farms neighborhood water and sewer system is aging, contains lead water services and is misaligned with the mains located in the backyards of the residences of this area via an easement. The location of the utilities makes access for maintenance very difficult and burdensome to the City. This project would relocate the utilities into the paved roadway which will provide better access as well as update approximately 70-year-old pipe.											
2024	15	30	City of Newark	Silverbrook Pump Station Upgrades	30,061	Piedmont - Christina River N/A	\$1,400,000	N/A	N/A	\$1,350,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Upgrade security, functionality, and backup generation at largest pump station in the Newark sewer system. Approximately 50% of the sewage generated in Newark flows through this pump station. Failure of the pump station without adequate backup generation or bypass could be detrimental to the environment as well as the continuous service to our customers. Through continued funding and utilization of the SRF Program, Newark City Council has made it a priority to repair and replace the City's aging utility infrastructure. The project scope is outlined below: - Replacement of generator and fuel source to natural gas. - Safety Upgrades including permanent gas monitoring, confined space entry apparatus, and signage. - Access upgrades including door and activity alarms with video surveillance. - Operational upgrades to include wetwell rehabilitation, backup pumping, and bypass configurations.											
2025	1	73	Sussex County Council	Love Creek MHC Septic Elimination	746	Inland Bays - Rehoboth Bay LTS 5004-00-12	\$7,243,669	N/A	N/A	\$7,243,669	212
Description of Project and Problem: This project will consist of a low-pressure collection and conveyance system to serve the Love Creek MHC, Lazy Pine Retreat MHP, Dolly's MHP and a few outlying parcels directly fronting Love Creek. This is an area that was identified in the Pollution Control Strategy for 2008 early implementation. The proposed system will connect to the Artesian Wastewater Management, Inc. system through an existing agreement between Sussex County and Artesian eliminating the need to pay system connection charges. The Sussex County Engineering Department received a request from the property owner to evaluate the possibility of providing central sewer service to the Love Creek MHC. The department also contacted neighboring parcels to judge their interest. Several of those parcels requested inclusion in the boundary and the department recommended County Council annex the others based on environmental concerns. This will remove approximately 120 existing on-site septic systems (many serving two homes), some believed to be cesspools, with reports that some parcels are utilizing port-o-pots for their only means of bathrooms. Love Creek has had its shell fishing halted many times in recent years due to contamination. This is a septic elimination project in a critical environmental area that will continue Sussex County's efforts to serve existing communities/homes and eliminate existing septic systems											
2025	2	54	Walkers Mill, LLC	Walkers Mill Septic Elimination Project	863	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke River	\$8,167,300	N/A	N/A	\$8,167,300	212
Description of Project and Problem: This community has been replacing septic systems on an average of 15 septic's per year in order to maintain proper functioning systems. Due to the age of the community and the nature of the use by residents, the risks of Groundwater Contamination, Surface Water Pollution, Soil Degradation and Wetland Ecosystem damage are prevalent. In regards to Groundwater Contamination, poorly operated or damaged septic systems can allow untreated or partially treated wastewater to leak into the surrounding soils and eventually reach groundwater. Excess nitrogen and phosphorus from septic effluent can contaminate groundwater as well as bacteria, viruses and pathogens posing health risks and groundwater quality degradation. Converting septic systems to sewer systems offers significant benefits, particularly in areas with disadvantaged populations. Maintenance and upgrades are shared across many users, potentially reducing costs compared to maintaining separate septic systems, and less prone to failure when properly managed avoiding costly repairs or environmental remediation. Sewer systems enhance public health, protect high water tables, sensitive environmental areas, water resources and reduce environmental risks, making it a long-term sustainable solution. Eliminating these septic's will remove over (3) tons of Total Nitrogen per year from the Nanticoke River Watershed, a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay which is under a federally promulgated TMDL.											
2025	3	50	Sandhill Acres MHC, LLC	Sandhill Acres MHC Community Septic System	594	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River	\$5,415,000	N/A	N/A	\$5,415,000	319
Description of Project and Problem: Sandhill Acres Mobile Home Community (MHC) is a land-lease, mobile home community north of Georgetown, Sussex County, Delaware. Sanitary sewer services are provided by on-lot wastewater treatment and disposal systems consisting of shared septic tanks that discharge to drainfields, elevated sand mounds, or elevated peat mounds. The subdivision is built-out and no additional connections or expansion is planned. The request for funding in this Notice of Intent is for the design and construction of a Community Elevated Sand Mound System with a community sewer collection system. The community collection and treatment of wastewater will replace the individual systems with elevated sand mounds. The elimination of the existing elevated mounds and drainfields will provide the residents with use of the surrounding open space. The residents will no longer be subject to localized issues such as overflows and odors.											
2025	4	47	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	Hedgerow Hollow MHP Septic Elimination	118	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Smyrna River NPDES DE 0020338	\$2,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,000,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The "Hedgerow Hollow MHP Septic Elimination Project" is for the construction of the central sewer system to serve the Hedgerow Hollow MHP and the adjacent, infill properties, to connect about 55 units (MHP – 50 units and adjacent properties – 5 units), and abandon the onsite septic system tanks. The proposed sewer system will consist of gravity mains, a duplex grinder pump station, and a forcemain which will connect to the existing gravity sewer system located in the Burtonwood Village Subdivision. Hedgerow Hollow Mobile Home Park, located on Dupont Boulevard, south of the Town of Smyrna, is a mobile home community of 50 approved berthing spaces. It was initially constructed in the 1960's. The mobile home park is scheduled to be added to the Kent County Sewage Disposal District No. 1 in March of 2025 with Levy Court's adoption of a Resolution.											
2025	5	38	Diamond State Sustainability Corporation	Grants Way Septic Elimination	160	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River State Permit # 359109-103	\$4,920,000	N/A	N/A	\$4,920,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Grants Way is located on Broadkill Rd just east of the intersection with Rt. 1. The Grants Way community septic system is owned and operated by Diamond State Sustainability Corporation (DSSC). DSSC is a 501C3 non-profit wastewater utility regulated by the Public Service Commission. The Grants Way community consists of 80 subdivided lots. Of the existing lots, 79 are single family homes and 1 lot is the Tidewater water facility. Generally, two houses share one 1,500 gallon septic tank providing primary treatment. The remaining wastewater is disposed of at the community drain field. The drain field is adjacent to Prime Hook Wildlife Refuge. The development is located within the Prime Hook subwatershed of the Broadkill watershed. The system is approximately 30 years old. Several of the septic tanks are losing their structural integrity. Frequently, because 2 homeowners share a septic tank, high solids wastewater from 1 homeowner can cause the neighboring user to experience back-ups. The existing collection system is 4-inch gravity piping. This system is reaching its useful life. It is not expected that this system can be sustainably maintained and operated for the long term and is not deemed a reliable, long-term solution for the community. It is proposed to install a collection and transmission system meeting Sussex County Ordinance 38 standards. After the wastewater is collected, it would be pumped to the nearby Woodfield Preserve development that is serviced by Artesian. The wastewater from Woodfield Preserve is then pumped to one of Artesian's state-of-the-art wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Capacity at Artesian's facility would need to be acquired via the payment of impact fees. These upgrades would provide a sustainable, long term wastewater solution for the community. This plan would be consistent with DNREC and Sussex County sewer standards and policies because 1) the infrastructure would be constructed to Ordinance 38 standards, 2) it leverages existing treatment and disposal capacities, 3) regionalization is promoted, 4) duplicate infrastructure is not built, and 5) septs are eliminated from the Broadkill Watershed.											

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2025	6	35	City of Newark	Sanitary Sewer Study and Repairs	30,169	Piedmont - Christina River N/A	\$2,200,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,200,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: This project proposes to address the major deficiencies that were identified in the previous five years' worth of sewer inspections. The City has focused on inspecting the White Clay Creek Interceptor and the upstream portion of the Cool Run Interceptor, the two main trunk lines that receive sewage from Newark. Some of the deficiencies identified so far are mains exposed in the bank of the White Clay Creek, fractures, inflow and infiltration, roots, and pump station and force main issues. To address these issues, this project spans the entire City sewer system including both the White Clay and Cool Run Basins. This project includes CCTV inspection, various point repairs, and applying liners in areas requiring rehabilitation. Pump station upgrades and repairs are also included. Cleaning, inspection, and rehabilitation activities are prioritized based on the City's Sewer Cleaning Program and the Capacity Planning Report. This is a recurring project which has successfully utilized SRF funding since 2018 and Newark City Council has made it a priority to repair and replace the City's aging utility infrastructure.											
2025	7	35	City of Seaford	Martin Farms Sewer Relocation - Phase 2	80	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke River NPDES DE0020265	\$2,070,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,070,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The existing Martin Farms neighborhood water and sewer system is aging, contains lead water services and is misaligned with the mains located in the backyards of the residences of this area via an easement. The location of the utilities makes access for maintenance very difficult and burdensome to the City. This project would relocate the utilities into the paved roadway which will provide better access as well as update approximately 70-year-old pipe. The four-inch (4") and eight-inch (8") cast iron water main is known to have lead gooseneck bends for each service and would be replaced with new mains and services to each residence in the neighborhood. Sewer: The project will install approximately 2,095 feet of 8-inch gravity sewer main, 906 feet of 12-inch gravity sewer main (connected into the existing collection system on Sussex Avenue), fifteen manholes and covers, and 31 new laterals to residences. The new sewer main will consolidate two 8" clay sewer mains behind the homes in each block into one main in the roadway along with new services.											
2025	8	30	Town of Georgetown	Town of Georgetown - PS 18 Rehabilitation	7,873	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River	\$1,985,000	N/A	N/A	\$1,985,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Pump Station 18, more commonly known as the main pump station, is located within the Public Works facility with a current capacity for 1,750 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). The pump station was built after 1971 and then refurbished and expanded in 1983. In the early 2000's, new pumps and controls were installed, and the mechanical screen was removed and re-built. The pump station is a dry submersible pump station with a raking system to capture floatable material prior to entering the wet well. The pump station is in an enclosed facility and requires continual maintenance and causes corrosion within the existing building where ventilation has failed, and other critical items are showing failure. The pumps often overheat during high flows. The existing controls and back-up generation are housed within a separate building and neighbors often complain about the noise and ventilation from the generator. The proposed project will provide a new pump station that will be a submersible pump station with outside ventilation to reduce corrosion, updated pump controls and a new sound attenuated generator to be located outdoors meeting current Town Standards and Specifications with a motorized grinder on the influent line. The proposed project when complete will correct the ongoing maintenance and corrosion issues and neighbor complaints. Upon completion of the new pump station, the old pump station will be demolished, and the old control building will be modified with the new controls and generator removal.											
2025	9	28	Country Estates, Inc.	Holly Oak MHP Septic Elimination	220	Chesapeake Bay - Wicomico River	\$2,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,000,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The Holly Oak Mobile Home Park (Park) is located in the town of Delmar, Delaware off Bi-State Boulevard and contains approximately 122 lots with 330 persons. In 2000, 49 of these lots were taken off septic systems and connected to the Town of Delmar's sanitary sewer system. The remaining 73 lots are still on septic system of which are on the verge of failing. (A) DEFICIENCIES The remaining septic systems within the Park are over fifty (50) years old and in need of replacement. Past inspections have shown the existing septic tanks are undersized with deficiencies such as broken lids, deteriorating interior concrete walls, cracks, and lack of distribution boxes while the drain fields are failing and overlay saturated with wastewater. The Park has looked into replacing the drain fields however there is insufficient space for a replacement field and the State has stated that with the Park being in Town and in such close proximity to a sanitary sewer collection system, replacement drain fields will not be allowed and the connection to the Town should be done. (B) PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS (i) Concerns Strong concerns over the likelihood of the existing septic systems failing due to current conditions of the tanks and drain fields. (ii) Current wastewater system facilities A portion of the Park is connected to the Town of Delmar's sanitary sewer collection system, however the remaining portion of the Park is still on septic systems which have been deemed insufficient. (iii) Problem(s) being addressed/corrected/avoided Correcting the deteriorating septic systems and drain fields prior to catastrophic failure. (iv) Compliance and enforcement actions and include dates of violations The Park has not had any recent violations. (C) EXPECTED PROJECT BENEFITS With the addition of a gravity sanitary sewer collection to the final portion of the Park, the Park will then be fully on the Town of Delmar's collection system, which has an enhanced nutrient removal wastewater facility, and will have removed multiple failing septic systems thus reducing the overall nutrient discharge to the groundwater and other health concerns associated with failing septic systems.											
2025	10	21	Sandhill Acres MHC, LLC	Sandhill Acres MHP Septic Elimination	120	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River	\$2,480,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,480,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: Sand Hill Mobile Home Park is located on Sand Hill Rd just northeast of the Town of Georgetown. The park consists of 38 existing mobile homes. Currently, the park has several onsite septic systems consisting of elevated sand mounds located throughout the park. Leeward Chase, a new development located on Lewes-Georgetown Highway (Rt. 9), is scheduled to commence construction this year. This development will receive sewer service from Sussex County. The proposed project consists of the installation of a new gravity collection system, pump station, and force main to collect and convey the wastewater from Sand Hill Mobile Home Park to Leeward Chase. The system would be designed and constructed according to Sussex County standards. Sand Hill Mobile Home Park would request to be added to Sussex County's Unified Sewer District. Upon completion of the project, the residents would be sewer customers of Sussex County. Ongoing asset management of the system would then be provided by Sussex County. This would provide for the elimination of onsite wastewater systems meeting the goals of the Broadkill Watershed Pollution Control Strategy and provide a permanent wastewater solution to the community.											
2025	11	20	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	Main Transmission Forcemain Replacement - Murderkill River Crossing	106,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - St. Jones River NPDES DE 0020338	\$2,700,000	N/A	N/A	\$675,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The 36" diameter pipeline which crosses the Murderkill River was installed in the 1970's. It is used to transmit flows from areas north of Frederica to Kent County's wastewater treatment plant. The sewer flows include discharge from state facilities in southern New Castle County, Town of Smyrna, Town of Clayton, Town of Cheswold, City of Dover, and un-incorporated service areas served by the County. In 2002, significant repairs were made to the joints on the aerial crossing as well as repairs to the submerged pipe. Necessary due to the poor condition of the couplings. Deteriorated bolts were replaced; custom-made repair pieces were ordered; and a marine contractor installed coffer dams on each side of the river to isolate the pipeline. These repairs have extended the life of the main transmission line for future replacement. The pipe replacement is required for the protection of the public health and environment for the community and is necessary to provide continued service. Failure to address the replacement of this portion of 36" diameter pipeline presents a risk of future pipe failures with impacts on the public and the environment. This project is the replacement of a portion of the original 1970's 36"-diameter concrete and ductile iron force main that crosses the floodway of the Murderkill River. The existing floodway crossing consists of about 1,000 feet of concrete pipe supported on pile bents above the salt marsh on both sides of the river. The aerial concrete pipe connects to 300 feet of the ductile iron pipe across the river. To minimize environmental impacts, the project includes a directional pipe bore from adjacent farmlands, across the floodway to install about 2,000 feet of new 36" HDPE force main, and connections at both ends to the existing piping. The existing pipe will remain in service during construction. Once the new pipe is in service, the existing pipe may be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation is feasible or if abandonment/removal is required.											

Attachment A - FFY 2024 CWSRF Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

FFY 2025 CWSRF Wastewater and Stormwater Projects											
PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2025	12	20	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	Route 13 30" Dia. Forcemain Relocation – PS3 to Puncheon Run	106,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - St. Jones River NPDES DE 0020338	\$12,650,000	N/A	N/A	\$12,650,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: In 2010, an existing sewer pipeline experienced a localized failure due to crown corrosion at a location near L&D Cycles, 1070 S Dupont Highway, Dover and north of the intersection of US 13 and Roosevelt Avenue in Dover, DE. The worst deterioration from corrosion typically occurs in the highest points of the County's transmission system where gas collects. Repairs were completed. More pipe failures occurred in February 2019, February 2021, and May 2023, at Carrolls Plaza, 1114 S. Dupont Highway, Dover, DE, which is just south of US 13 and Roosevelt Avenue. These failures were in the bottom half of the pipe and may be related to installation damage or material defects. Localized repairs were completed for each pipe failure. Respectively, sanitary sewer overflows entered the St. Jones River and tributaries and/or the Puncheon Run Creek in the amounts of 53,000 gallons, 1.75 to 2.6 million gallons, and 3.1 million gallons. The repeated frequency and increasing impact have not gone unnoticed. Replacement of the pipe is required for the protection of public health and environment for the community and is necessary to provide continued service. Failure to address the replacement of the 30" diameter pipe in the area of Carrolls Plaza presents a risk of future pipe failures with impacts to the public and the environment. This project is the partial replacement of the original 1970's 30"-diameter concrete force main from Pump Station #3 (PS#3, Water Street, Dover, DE) to Pump Station #4 (PS#4, Locust Grove Rd., Dover, DE), starting at PS#3 to Puncheon Run Creek for about 9,000 feet. Pump Station #3 receives sewer from state facilities in southern New Castle County, the Town of Smyrna, the City of Dover, and un-incorporated service areas served by the County. The existing pipe will remain in service during construction. Thereafter, the existing pipe may be evaluated to determine if rehabilitation is feasible.											
2025	13	20	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	US 13 Force Main Replacement Project - Puncheon Run to Rising Sun Road Phase 2	106,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - St. Jones River NPDES DE 0020338	\$16,020,000	N/A	N/A	\$9,020,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The Kent County Levy Court (KCLC) owns a county-wide sanitary sewer collection, conveyance and treatment system operated by the Kent County Department of Public Works (KCDPW). The system includes gravity and force main facilities that transmit sewage from throughout the county to the Kent County Wastewater Treatment Plant in Frederica, located toward the southern end of the county (just outside the Town of Frederica). The Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) is developing construction plans for Contract T201500202 – US 13, Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run Connector and the Contract T201709503 – East Camden Bypass (ECB) is under way. The projects are directly adjacent to each other and include roadway widening and safety upgrades to US 13 and SR 10. Originally, funded as one project through the Delaware Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund, due to DelDOT's scheduling we are splitting the funding into two phases. The existing loan commitment will be used for design costs and Phase 1 construction. Phase 1 is the ECB portion of the force main replacement project and is expected to be completed in 2025. Phase 2 is the Lochmeath Way to Puncheon Run project and has been pushed back several times by DelDOT and is currently scheduled to start construction in summer of 2026. The utility relocation portion of the DelDOT project should be completed in the first 1.5 years of the project. KCDPW maintains a 30" force main sanitary sewer (FM SS) within the limits of the DelDOT projects, from the Puncheon Run to the intersection of SR 10 and Rising Sun Road. The existing 30" FM SS is a prestressed concrete cylinder pipe (PCCP) that was installed in 1970-1971. The average daily flow through the pipe in 2019 was 6.7 million gallons per day (mgd), ranging up to 8.7mgd, equating to approximately 50 percent of all the wastewater treated at the Kent County Wastewater Treatment Facility. Phase 2 will replace the portion of the 30" force main from Puncheon Run to Old North Road at the Delaware Department of Agriculture approximately 9,000 feet. A 16" ductile iron pipe (DIP) running from Pump Station #14 at Isaacs Branch is connected to the 30" FM SS. A valve on this pipe currently diverts flow from the pump station to a 16" bypass system. The bypass system runs in the median of US 13 to the southern limits of the DelDOT project, south of Lochmeath Way. The 16" bypass system includes a short section of 10" PVC pipe, running from a valve near the Isaacs Branch pump station to the median of US 13, just south of Isaacs Branch. The infrastructure constructed during the early 1970's has recently experienced serious maintenance issues, including pipe crown deterioration and several ruptures, due to sewer gasses present and the age/material of the pipe. Given the age and maintenance concerns with the existing 30" PCCP, a study was prepared through KCDPW and DelDOT to assess the risks to this facility due to construction of the above noted DelDOT projects. The study considered: Structural integrity of the PCCP due to stresses induced by vibrations from construction equipment, inadvertent hits by construction equipment and added live load stresses due to roadway widening over the existing sewer line; and spot relocations due to unavoidable conflicts with the proposed DelDOT drainage system. Based on the study's conclusions, KCDPW proposes replacing the existing 30" PCCP within the limits of the DelDOT projects with a new 30" ductile iron pipe (DIP). The new 30" FM SS will be located along the west side of US 13 from the Puncheon Run to the US 13 / Old North Road where it will connect to the new ECB portion. As a part of this work the 16" DIP from the Isaacs Branch pump station will be extended to connect with the proposed 30" DIP and the 10" PVC portion of the existing bypass system will be upgraded to a 16" DIP to provide for system continuity and flow capability. DelDOT concurs with this approach and is a preparing an agreement with KCLC to include the necessary sewer work in their road construction contracts along with monetary reimbursement for work that would previously have been required to remedy conflicts with proposed DelDOT drainage facilities. The agreement is currently being reviewed by DelDOT. This project is critical to maintaining the County's sewer infrastructure. The result will be a transmission line that will mitigate any potential transportation, environmental, public health, and safety impacts within the project limits.											
Sub-Total FFY 2025 Wastewater and Stormwater Projects							\$256,817,964	\$238,104,464			
FFY 2024 CWSRF GPR Projects (*The Percentage of the Project that is Energy Efficient will be determined after receipt of application)											
PPL Year	PPL Year Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2024	N/A	95	DNREC, Environmental Finance	Green Project Reserve	961,939	TBD N/A	\$4,500,000	TBD	Yes	\$4,500,000	319/GPR
Description of Project and Problem: Implemented projects will be specifically designed to improve water quality as part of specific Delaware priority watershed improvement plans. Proposals will be selected for funding consideration through a Special Project Solicitation Advertisement conducted by the Division of Watershed Stewardship, Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Program based on geographic scope; watershed impairment; watershed plan; water quality improvement; eligibility of applicant and project; and applicant capacity. Partnerships are encouraged where necessary to promote larger projects that are beyond the capacity of smaller organizations.											
2024	1	80	City of Wilmington	Adams Street Green Infrastructure	70,898	Piedmont - Christina River NPDES DE0020320	\$2,520,000	GI	Yes	\$2,000,000	212
Description of Project and Problem: The City of Wilmington (City) created a Final Long Term Control Plan (FLTCP) in 2010 (updated in 2015) with the goal of meeting regulatory requirements and reducing pollution in its waterways especially through reducing combined sewer overflows (CSOs). As part of that goal, the City is implementing a Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) Program composed of various projects including the Adams Street Green Infrastructure Project. The Adams Street Project was selected because it is centrally located in west of downtown and inside of the CSO 30 Sewershed draining to the Christina River. CSO 30 has been identified as significant contributor to nutrient load via combined sewer overflows in the City. The Project is located at the Adams Street basketball courts which are owned by the City Department of Parks and Recreation and adjacent DelDOT owned properties. The Adams Street Courts property consists of several basketball courts, trees, and walking paths. The property north is currently undeveloped green space adjoining a parking lot under the highway. The Project integrates bioretention gardens with landscaping of the green space to complement several mature trees and existing amenities (Figure 1). The GSI as designed will capture rainwater runoff from the Interstate overpass downspouts, adjacent streets and other paved areas, and overland flow. Landscape improvements have been designed to repair and protect eroded areas on the property. The proposed project will be planned and implemented in coordination with planned Delaware Department of Transportation improvements at this site. The figure below shows the layout of the proposed improvements. The bioretention areas have been designed to capture approximately 150,600 gallons of stormwater resulting in a reduction of 0.34 lbs/yr of total phosphorous (TP) and 2.76 lbs/yr reduction in total nitrogen (TN) from the Christina River helping the City to meet or exceed the goals of the FLTCP. The project will also improve an existing park in the City center for the local community and for commuters entering Wilmington through this City Gateway.											
Sub-Total FFY 2024 GPR Projects							\$7,020,000	\$6,500,000			
Total CWSRF FFY 2024 Project Funding							\$263,837,964	\$244,604,464			
Notes: Section 212 Publicly-Owned Treatment Works; Section 319 Non-Point Source; Section 320 Natural Estuary; LCL and Conservation Loan; WQI; Water Quality Improvement Loan; GPR Green Project											

Attachment B Non-Fed Admin Planned & Current Uses

Prior Year Ending Fund Balance/ This Years Starting Balance	\$8,980,013
--	--------------------

	FY22 Actual	FY23 Actual	FY24 Actual	FY25 Projected	FY26 Projected	FY27 Projected	FY28 Projected
1. Revenue (includes Fed and Non-Fed Admin)							
Total Annual Revenues	\$3,299,986	\$3,545,546	\$3,402,264	\$3,470,309	\$3,539,715	\$3,610,509	\$3,682,720
2. EF Administrative Expenses and Uses (includes Fed and Non-Fed Admin)							
Total Administrative Expenses	\$1,250,847	\$1,404,501	\$1,676,860	\$1,715,233	\$1,840,424	\$1,968,078	\$2,098,246
Total Administrative Obligations Remaining	\$46,710	\$27,314	\$36,257	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
3. CWSRF State Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4. Grant Program Expenses & Additional DNREC Position Salaries/Benefits							
Total Program Expenses	\$1,509,545	\$1,703,394	\$2,632,719	\$3,492,685	\$3,504,020	\$3,515,581	\$3,527,374
Total Grant Program Obligations Remaining	\$1,145,165	\$1,282,722	\$1,537,020	\$3,462,958	\$1,925,938	\$1,925,938	\$1,925,938
5. Total NFAA Expenses	\$2,760,392	\$3,107,895	\$4,309,579	\$5,207,918	\$5,344,443	\$5,483,659	\$5,625,620
Total NFAA End of FY Obligations	\$1,191,875	\$1,310,036	\$1,573,277	\$3,662,958	\$2,125,938	\$2,125,938	\$2,125,938
6. Annual Fund Growth (Decrease)	\$539,594	\$437,651	(\$907,315)	(\$1,737,609)	(\$1,804,728)	(\$1,873,150)	(\$1,942,900)
7. Balances							
Cash Balance	\$8,542,362	\$8,980,013	\$8,072,698	\$6,335,089	\$4,530,361	\$2,657,211	\$714,311
Available Balance	\$7,350,487	\$7,669,977	\$6,499,420	\$2,672,131	\$2,404,423	\$531,273	(\$1,411,627)
8. Grant Program Annual Budgets							
Subtotal	\$1,803,216	\$2,617,667	\$2,940,166	\$2,925,938	\$2,925,938	\$2,925,938	\$2,925,938
Obligated	\$1,191,875	\$1,310,036	\$1,573,277	\$3,662,958	\$2,125,938	\$2,125,938	\$2,125,938

Attachment C- Binding Commitment and Disbursements by Project

Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

Data Sources: Project Status Report, Cash Flow Report, and 2025 Draft PPL/IUP				Disbursements Ending 9/30/2026			
				10/1/2025	1/1/2026	4/1/2026	7/1/2026
				12/31/2025	3/31/2026	6/30/2026	9/30/2026
Project	Loan Amount	Binding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Completion Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Wastewater Projects							
City of Wilmington							
Substation 3 Replacement	\$9,966,000	Dec-24	Nov-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$996,600
Digester 4 Rehab	\$7,260,000	Dec-24	Nov-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,452,000
Primary Clarifier 1 Rehab	\$3,050,000	Dec-24	Dec-27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$610,000
Secondary Treatment Rehab	\$6,000,000	Pending	Dec-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,000
CSO 30 Discharge Reduction	\$15,000,000	Pending	Dec-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
CSO 4A Discharge Reduction	\$10,100,000	Pending	Dec-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,030,000
City of Lewes Board of Public Works							
Hoornkill Ave Sewer Extension	\$2,101,808	Sep-24	Jul-26	\$0	\$0	\$210,181	\$420,362
4th Street Sewer Replacement	\$5,233,435	Sep-24	Jun-28	\$0	\$0	\$1,046,687	\$1,046,687
Sussex County Council							
Bethany Forest Septic Elimination	\$4,870,300	Pending	Jul-26	\$0	\$0	\$974,060	\$974,060
Love Creek MHC Septic Elimination	\$7,243,669	Pending	Jun-27	\$0	\$0	\$724,367	\$1,448,734
Warwick Park Septic Elimination	\$9,963,400	Dec-24	Sep-27	\$0	\$0	\$1,992,680	\$1,992,680
Kent County Levy Court							
Pipeline Condition Investigation (< 12in)	\$3,100,000	Aug-24	Jul-26	\$0	\$0	\$310,000	\$310,000
Pipeline Condition Investigation (> 12in)	\$2,300,000	Aug-24	Jul-25	\$0	\$0	\$230,000	\$230,000
US13 Forcemain Replacement Puncheon Run	\$6,894,015	Jan-22	Mar-26	\$0	\$0	\$2,068,205	\$1,378,803
Hedgerow Hollow MHP Septic Elimination	\$2,000,000	Pending	Jun-27	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$400,000
Main Transmission Muderkill River Crossing	\$675,000	Pending	Jun-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$67,500
RT13 Forcemain Relocation - Puncheon Run	\$12,650,000	Pending	Aug-27	\$1,265,000	\$2,530,000	\$2,530,000	\$2,530,000
RT13 Forcemain Relocation - Puncheon Run Phase 2	\$9,020,000	Pending	Jun-28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$902,000
City of Seaford							
Waste Water Treatment Facility Upgrade & Expansion	\$44,657,440	Pending	Nov-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,931,488
Martin Farm Sewer Relocation Phase 1	\$1,535,000	Jan-25	Apr-26	\$153,500	\$767,500	\$614,000	\$0
Martin Farm Sewer Relocation Phase 2	\$2,070,000	Pending	Oct-27	\$207,000	\$414,000	\$414,000	\$414,000
New Castle County							
Richardson Park Pump Station Phase II	\$17,130,097	Pending	Dec-26	\$0	\$0	\$5,139,029	\$5,139,029
Southern Sanitary Sewer Area - Expanded Treatment	\$26,767,000	Pending	Jun-25	\$0	\$0	\$2,676,700	\$5,353,400
City of Newark							
Sanitary Sewer Study & Repairs	\$2,200,000	Pending	Dec-25	\$0	\$220,000	\$440,000	\$440,000
Silverbrook Pump Station	\$1,350,000	Pending	May-25	\$0	\$135,000	\$270,000	\$270,000
Town of Georgetown							
PS 18 Rehabilitation	\$1,985,000	Pending	Apr-27	\$0	\$198,500	\$397,000	\$397,000
Walkers Mill, LLC							
Walkers Mill/Walkers Meadow Septic Elimination	\$8,167,300	Pending	Jun-27	\$0	\$816,730	\$1,633,460	\$1,633,460
Diamond State Sustainability Corp							
Grants Way Community Septic System	\$4,920,000	Pending	Dec-26	\$492,000	\$984,000	\$984,000	\$984,000
Sandhill MHP, LLC							
Sandhill MHP Septic Elimination	\$2,480,000	Pending	Mar-27	\$0	\$0	\$248,000	\$496,000
Sandhill Acres MHC, LLC							
Sandhill Acres MHC Septic System	\$5,415,000	Pending	Nov-27			\$541,500	\$1,083,000
Country Estates, Inc.							
Holly Oak Mobile Home Park Sanitary Sewer	\$2,000,000	Pending	Oct-26	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
	\$238,104,464						
Green Project Reserve Projects							
Special Solicitation							
Green Project Reserve	\$4,500,000	One-time	One-time	\$0	\$0	\$4,500,000	\$0
City of Wilmington							
Adams Street Green Infrastructure	\$2,000,000	Sep-24	Dec-25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
Transfer of Funds back to DWSRF							
	As Needed	N/A		As Needed	As Needed	As Needed	As Needed
Administrative Expenses							
	\$720,319			\$720,319	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals	\$245,324,783			\$3,037,819	\$6,465,730	\$28,543,868	\$47,930,803
Grant Award - Federal Share	\$4,008,000			\$3,037,819	\$970,181	\$0	\$0
Grant Award - State Match	\$801,600			\$0	\$801,600	\$0	\$0
BIL Supplemental Grant Award - Federal Share	\$11,164,000			\$0	\$3,641,949	\$7,522,051	\$0
BIL Supplemental Grant Award - State Match	\$1,052,000			\$0	\$1,052,000	\$0	\$0
BIL Emerging Contaminants Grant Award - Federal Share	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CWSRF Corpus - Repayment Funds	\$228,299,183			\$0	\$0	\$21,021,817	\$47,930,803
Base Federal %	83.33%			100.00%			
Base State Match %	16.67%			0.00%			

Note 1: All values in blue are calculated.

Attachment D- FFY2025 ASAP Payment Schedule

(Federal Dollars)

Calendar Year / Federal QTR	Payment Date	ASAP Payment Schedule	ASAP Cumulative Amount
24/1	1st Quarter	\$15,172,000	\$15,172,000
24/2	2nd Quarter	\$0	\$15,172,000
25/3	3rd Quarter	\$0	\$15,172,000
25/4	4th Quarter	\$1,052,000	\$16,224,000

Attachment E- 2015 PPL SOP

DELAWARE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL STATE REVOLVING FUNDS DNREC - ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE		
<i>Subject: Standard Operating Procedures for establishing the Project Priority List for the Delaware's Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF)</i>		
<i>Effective Date: October 20, 2010</i>	<i>Revision Date: December 9/2015</i>	<i>Date Reviewed:</i>

Purpose:

In accordance with the current rules and regulations governing the WPCRF for municipal wastewater treatment works, each state must submit a priority system for the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) approval. The priority system should describe the methodology used by the state to rank projects that are considered eligible for federal assistance. The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is the designated state agency for developing and administering the priority system for the WPCRF. The Department must annually prepare and submit a priority list to the EPA of all projects for which federal assistance will be requested from the State's current allotment.

Policy References:

- Powers and Duties of the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental control. - Chapter 80, Title 29, Delaware Code, Sec. 8003
- Water Infrastructure Advisory Council - Chapter 80, Title 29, Delaware Code, Sec. 8003(11)(d)(2)
- CWSRF Regulations (40 CFR Part 35.31) <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol1/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol1-part35-subpartK.pdf>

Records Archive Location:

The Project Priority List is kept at the following locations.

- G: CWSRF PLL-IUP Annual Process/Annual PPLs and IUPs
- Environmental Finance Website <https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/environmental-finance/>

Standard Operating Procedures for establishing the Project Priority List:

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 The State of Delaware receives monies for the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF) under the Clean Water Act which defines the formula for allocating funds to the states. The amount received by the State depends on Congressional appropriations and executive authorization.
- 1.02 In accordance with the current rules and regulations governing the WPCRF for municipal wastewater treatment works, each state must submit a priority system for the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) approval. The priority system should describe the methodology used by the state to rank projects that are considered eligible for federal assistance. The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is the designated state agency for developing and administering the priority system for the WPCRF. The Department must annually prepare and submit a priority list to the EPA of all projects for which federal assistance will be requested from the State's current allotment.
- 1.03 A priority system for evaluating projects was established in 1960 to allocate funds. It was amended in 1967, 1971, 1974, 1978, 1983, 1996, 2000, 2005, and 2010 and is hereby further amended to be consistent with the current regulations under the state priority system, as amended, and with state laws.
- 1.04 Pursuant to Chapter 80, Title 29, Delaware Code, Sec. 8003, the Secretary of the Department is empowered to administer the WPCRF in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act.
- 1.05 Pursuant to Chapter 80, Title 29, Delaware Code, Sec. 8003(11)(d)(2), the Water Infrastructure Advisory Council will review the Project Priority List and amend, if necessary, and provide for review at a public hearing.

SECTION 2 - DEFINITIONS

- 2.01 AVAILABLE FUNDS: Shall mean the capitalization funds plus repayments on previous loans, plus accrued interest available, or expected to be available, to the State for allotment during a fiscal year, and are used for determining the fundable portion of the project priority list. The available funds are determined by subtracting from the total funds available (or expected to be available) to the State, all mandatory, optional, and any additional reserves deemed appropriate by the State.
- 2.02 COUNCIL: Shall mean the Water Infrastructure Advisory Council which is appointed by the Governor of Delaware and the General Assembly.
- 2.03 DEPARTMENT: Shall mean the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.
- 2.04 EDU: Equivalent Dwelling Unit shall mean a dwelling unit or equivalent unit discharging 240 gallons per day.
- 2.05 EPA: Shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- 2.06 FUNDABLE PRIORITY LIST: Shall mean that portion of the Project Priority List which might reasonably be funded from available funds.
- 2.07 MANDATORY DOCUMENTS: Shall mean those materials and information that must be included with a loan application as set forth in the Procedures of the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.
- 2.08 MHI: Shall mean Median Household Income as established by the U.S. Census Bureau and adjusted annually by the regional consumer price index.
- 2.09 PLANNING PRIORITY LIST: Shall mean that portion of the Project Priority List which might be funded

from future authorized allotments and other available funds. It includes those projects which could be moved up onto the Fundable Priority List as detailed in Section 5 of these procedures. Projects on the Planning Priority List shall be subjected to public participation together with and at the same time as those on the Fundable Priority List.

- 2.10 **PROJECT**: Shall mean a project for the planning, design, or construction of treatment works.
- 2.11 **PROJECT COST**: Shall mean the total cost of the construction of the project including consulting, legal, and engineering fees.
- 2.12 **PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**: Shall mean the ordered listing of projects for which the Department expects Federal and State financial assistance.
- 2.13 **QUALIFIED AGENCY**: Shall mean any legally incorporated town or city, county government, state agency, sanitary district, authority authorized by law, or private business organized to provide treatment works.
- 2.14 **TREATMENT WORKS**: Shall mean any devices and systems for the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes. These include interceptor sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; and any works, including acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment (including land for composting sludge, temporary storage of such compost and land used for the storage of treated wastewater in land application systems before land application) or any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems.
- 2.15 **WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**: Shall mean the standards duly adopted by the State of Delaware and submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency.
- 2.16 **WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN**: Shall mean any written description of voluntary or mandatory actions that will result in the reduction of pollutant loads to a surface water body. Plans shall be prepared by a qualified agency and include, but not be limited to, Watershed Implementation Plans, Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans, and Basin Plans.

SECTION 3 - PRIORITY SYSTEM

- 3.01 All projects, or in the case of non-point source activities programs, considered eligible for State and Federal funding assistance will be evaluated in accordance with the criteria listed below and described in Section 4 - Criteria for Evaluation and Rating. Priorities will strictly follow the scores received. The “best” score a project may receive is 120 points; such a project would have the highest possible priority. The numerical score is derived using the following classifications:

	Maximum Pts	Bonus Pts
I. Water Quality Protection	0-45 points	0-10 points
II. Targeted Water Bodies	0-20 points	
III. Clean Water Priorities	0-20 points	
IV. Strategies for State Policies and Spending	0-10 points	
V. Green Project Reserve	0-10 points	
VI. Sustainability	0-30 points	
VII. Land Conservation Sponsorship	0 points	10 points
VIII. Borrower Type	0-10 points	
Total Priority Score	145 points	30 points

SECTION 4 - CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION AND RATING

4.01 WATER QUALITY PROTECTION (0-45 points plus 10 bonus points)

For Nutrients, the effectiveness of a given project will be rated based upon the total pounds of nitrogen plus the total pounds of phosphorus that will be removed from discharges as a result of the project. Based on studies conducted by the Department, the total nitrogen plus total phosphorus removal for septic eliminations will be calculated at 0.13 pounds per day per EDU. Other projects, such as wastewater treatment facilities, combined sewer overflows, etc. will be calculated based on engineer's estimates. Points will be determined for effectiveness by multiplying the estimated total pounds of nitrogen plus phosphorus per day to be removed from the discharge by 0.30 (Maximum Points = 45). The qualified agency may submit additional information to support the estimated total pounds of nitrogen plus phosphorus to be removed from the discharge.

For toxic pollutants, the effectiveness of a given project will be rated based on its ability to eliminate or reduce the severity of Delaware fish consumption advisories; eliminate or reduce the severity of toxic impacts to benthic aquatic life; or otherwise attain numeric toxics criteria for the protection of human health and aquatic life in Delaware Water Quality Standards. Points will be determined for effectiveness by multiplying the percent reduction in impact by 0.5 (Maximum Points = 45). The qualified agency may submit additional information to support the estimated percent reduction in toxic impact associated with the project.

Non-point source projects will receive points based on the published efficiencies of the best management practices (BMP's). The points will be determined on the percent efficiency of the project multiplied by 45 points. (i.e. a BMP with a 20% efficiency will receive 9 points).

Treatment plant projects that provide a higher level of treatment than required in the applicable permit will receive an additional BONUS point for each 10% of the allowable pollutant load eliminated by the project.

4.02 TARGETED WATER BODIES (0-20 points)

Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, every April 1st of every even-numbered year, Delaware develops a list of waters that do not meet surface water quality standards and need Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). TMDLs establish the maximum point and non-point source loadings of certain pollutants that must not be exceeded if surface water quality goals are to be met. Priorities (High, Medium, Low) are also established in order to set milestones for the development of TMDLs. Additionally, the "303(d) List" identifies those water bodies targeted for TMDL activities (e.g., monitoring, modeling, developing options, etc.) during the coming 2 years. Scores are assigned as follows:

<u>TMDL Status</u>	<u>Score</u>
Project addresses an existing TMDL allocation, or	20
Project addresses a watershed management plan, or	10
None of the above	0

4.03 CLEAN WATER FACILITY PRIORITIES (0-20 points)

Criteria for ranking specific types of projects that contribute to achieving statewide environmental priorities are presented in this Section.

A. SEPTIC SYSTEM ELIMINATION PROJECTS

Septic system elimination projects will receive fifteen (15) points.

B. WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES and COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS (CSO's)

Projects that provide new, upgraded, or expanded wastewater treatment and disposal facilities or eliminate or reduce the impact of wastewater discharges, including CSO's, but excluding septic elimination projects, will receive twenty (20) points.

C. OTHER WASTEWATER FACILITY PROJECTS

Projects that provide upgraded or expanded wastewater collection systems, including inflow and infiltration (I&I) elimination, that provide new, upgraded or expanded wastewater transmission systems, including pump or lift stations, but excluding septic elimination projects, will receive ten (10) points. Projects that correct I&I problems will receive fifteen (15) points.

D. SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Projects that correct surface water management problems will receive fifteen (15) points. Projects that address surface water management problems under a MS4 permit will receive twenty (20) points.

E. WATERSHED APPROACH TO TOXICS ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION (WATAR)

Projects that implement elimination or reduction of toxic impacts in Delaware surface waters will receive fifteen (15) points. Projects that eliminate or reduce toxics and implement wetland restoration will receive twenty (20) points.

F. OTHER WATER QUALITY PROJECTS

Other eligible projects that address a non-point source problem, wetland restoration, or other watershed related problem will receive ten (10) points.

4.04 STRATEGIES FOR STATE POLICIES AND SPENDING (0-10 points)

The Governor's Cabinet Committee on State Planning Issues has approved "Delaware Strategies for State Policies and Spending".

A. In part it reads as follows: "It is the State's philosophy that:

1. State spending should promote quality and efficiency – not sprawl.
2. State policies should foster order and resource protection – not degradation."

B. Investment Level Descriptions:

1. Level 1 – The State will direct maximum assistance to upgrades, reconstruction, treatment improvements, and system expansions and will place priority on existing systems for improved efficiency, enhanced water quality management, and additional capacity for redevelopment, infill, and for new community development that supports efficient and orderly land use patterns.
2. Level 2 – The State will direct assistance to extending existing or creating new systems where logical, or where they would prevent future environmental or health risks.
3. Level 3 - State financial assistance to local government's wastewater facilities will be prioritized in Level 1 and 2 areas before being considered in Investment Level 3. Investments needed to correct public health and existing environmental problems will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

4. Level 4 - Additional state investments in water and wastewater systems will be limited to existing or imminent public health, safety or environmental risks only, with little provision for additional capacity to accommodate further development.
5. Out of Play - Lands that are not at all available for development or for redevelopment. These include publicly-owned lands, lands for which serious legal constraints on development are identified, and lands in some form of permanent open-space protection.

Investment Level Scores - Projects in investment areas will be rated as follows:

<u>Investment Level (212 projects only)</u>	<u>Points</u>
Level 1	10
Level 2	10
Level 3	5
Level 4	0
Out of Play	0

Non-Point Source projects are highly likely to be in non-investment areas and do not contribute to sprawl.

Non-Point Source Projects (319)	10
---------------------------------	----

4.05 GREEN PROJECT RESERVE (0-10 points)

Congress' intent in enacting the Green Project Reserve (GPR) is to direct State investment practices in the water sector to guide funding toward projects that utilize green or soft-path practices to complement and augment hard or gray infrastructure, adopt practices that reduce the environmental footprint of water and wastewater treatment, collection, and distribution, help utilities adapt to climate change, enhance water and energy conservation, adopt more sustainable solutions to wet weather flows, and promote innovative approaches to water management problems. Over time, GPR projects could enable utilities to take savings derived from reducing water losses and energy consumption, and use them for public health and environmental enhancement projects. Additionally, EPA expects that green projects will help the water sector improve the quality of water services without putting additional strain on the energy grid, and by reducing the volume of water lost every year.

Projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities will receive additional points in the ranking.

Eligibility will be determined by using the EPA document: 2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 20% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Eligibility – April 21, 2010

Projects that meet the requirements of one of the four categories below will receive ten (10) points.

A. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, permeable pavements and cisterns.

B. WATER EFFICIENCY

EPA's WaterSense program defines water efficiency as the use of improved technologies and

practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future.

C. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water quality projects, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/utilize renewable energy.

D. ENVIRONMENTALLY INNOVATIVE

Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way.

4.06 SUSTAINABILITY (0-30 points)

A. ASSET MANAGEMENT

The project will receive ten (10) points if the system has mapped its wastewater collection and treatment components and analyzed conditions, including risks of failure, expected dates of renewals and ultimate replacements, and sources and amounts of revenues needed to finance operations, maintenance and capital needs.

B. FULL COST PRICING

The project will receive ten (10) points if project/system has developed appropriate pricing/rate/affordability standards to build, operate, and maintain systems AND project/system has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure.

C. CLIMATE CHANGE / RESILIENCY

Projects that incorporate climate change considerations and/or that increase climate resiliency will receive ten (10) points. The State of Delaware has published scenarios for sea level rise and projections for precipitation and temperature that can be utilized for this purpose.

4.07 WATER QUALITY or LAND CONSERVATION SPONSORSHIP (10 bonus points)

The project will receive ten (10) points if the applicant is willing and eligible to sponsor a Forestland, Open Space, or Wetlands Conservation Easement or an Ecology or Watershed Restoration Project. Project must be defined to receive credit for this section.

4.08 TYPE OF APPLICANT (0-10 points)

Applicants will receive points based on type of borrower:

Municipality (i.e. City, Town, or County)	10 points
State Agency	10 points
Non-Profit	5 points
None of the Above	0 points

4.09 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Projects are ranked based upon the total scores. The total scores will determine the Project Priority List. In the case of a tie in the priority ranking, projects will be selected in the order of the population served. The project benefiting the larger population will be rated higher.

SECTION 5 - OPERATING PROCEDURES

- 5.01 Potential applicants for a WPCRF loan are to notify the Department of their intent to seek financial assistance for a project to be undertaken in the subsequent fiscal year (beginning July 1). Potential applicants may submit a Notice-of-Intent by as directed by the Department.
- 5.02 Potential loan applicants will be notified by the Department at least thirty (30) days in advance an impending deadline for receipt of Notifications-of-Intent.
- 5.03 The Notification-of-Intent shall contain the following information:
- a. Name of municipality or qualified agency and responsible party.
 - b. Estimated total construction costs of the project for which a loan will be sought. Also, the estimated cost of the planning studies and the design costs (preparation of plans and specifications). List the various costs separately.
 - c. Brief description of the proposed project including anticipated scope, water pollution control needs, and population affected. The description must be sufficient to evaluate the project based on the project priority list ranking criteria.
 - d. Estimated dates of initiation and completion of the preliminary plans and studies (if completed, so state).
 - e. Estimated dates of initiation and completion of construction drawings and specifications (if completed, so state).
 - f. Estimated dates of initiation and completion of construction.
 - g. Estimated date(s) of initiation of operations.
 - h. The NPDES or other permit number if one exists.
- 5.04 Successful applicants will be notified of their placement on the State's "Project Priority List" for the subsequent fiscal year.
- 5.05 Once notified of their placement on the fundable portion of the Priority List, qualified agencies will have sixty (60) days to submit a complete application and retain their rank on the Priority List.
- 5.06 All loan applications must be complete and accompanied by the required "mandatory documents" stipulated in the procedures of the Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and any additional checklists and/or background materials requested by the Department and of which the applicant shall be informed.
- 5.07 Applicants for projects on the "Planning Priority List" will be notified and their projects advanced to the Fundable Priority List in order of their priority score or readiness to proceed when, for any reason, a project must be removed from the current years Fundable Priority List, or when additional funds become available.
- 5.08 Applicants may be given at least fifteen (15) days by the Department to supply missing or corrected mandatory application documents and at least twenty (20) days to comply with requests for corrections, changes, or additions to the plans and specifications. Failure to respond within the period stipulated in the letter of transmittal may result in the project being dropped to the bottom of the review list for processing.
- 5.09 Applications will be processed and the plans/specifications reviewed by the Department in chronological

order of receipt of same from the applicant. In the case of concurrent submittal, priority score will determine the review position.

- 5.10 Projects on the “Planning Priority List” will not automatically be placed on a subsequent years Project Priority List. Applicants must resubmit the Notification-of-Intent in order to have the project reviewed and scored again for placement on the subsequent years Project Priority List.
- 5.11 The Council shall annually hold a public hearing on the proposed project priority lists in accordance with Sec. 8003(11)(d)(2) of 20 Delaware Code and comment upon, approve, or rearrange the priority lists.

DRAFT