



State of Delaware

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

FFY 2021 Intended Use Plan

Prepared by the

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Office of the Secretary

Environmental Finance

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Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

FFY 2021 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 SFYs FFY 2021 Federal Capitalization Grant Application. Two IUPs are prepared annually to ensure that all potential loan applicants have an opportunity to submit project needs for funding consideration. This IUP will be submitted to EPA in May 2021.

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 (WPCRF). The mission of the WPCRF 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 WPCRF 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. The terms "WPCRF" and Clean Water State Revolving Fund "CWSRF" are used interchangeably in this document and have the same meaning.

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 WPCRF. It identifies how the additional financial assistance was used to support the goals of the WPCRF, and the amount of the transfer.

All eligible applicants submitting Project Notices-of-Intent (NOIs) are listed on the 2021 Project Priority List (2021 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. WPCRF 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 WPCRF. The following are the WPCRF 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 2021 Grant award.

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 Grant, and then spend the Federal portion of the Capitalization Grant. This will prevent any proportionality or improper payments of Federal cash draws.

To expand the loan portfolio of the WPCRF 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
- On-line CWSRF and DWSRF document submittal capability
- 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 analyze financial leveraging as a tool that may be needed to help meet the growing demand for loans provided by the WPCRF.

To comply with all Federal capitalization grant and project reporting requirements. Including updating all WPCRF documents that reference 40 CRF Parts 30 & 31 with the Federal Single Audit Act, 2 CFR 200, for the following administrative program requirements:

- 2 CFR 200, Subpart F (Audit Requirements)
- A-87 with 2 CFR 300, Subpart E (Cost Principles)

Long-Term Goals

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

To optimize the WPCRF 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 Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) – Expanded Project Eligibilities.

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

III. Fund Sources, Uses, and Program Requirement

DNREC will be applying for the full amount of the FFY 2021 Federal Capitalization Grant of \$7,779,000 for which a twenty percent (20%) State match \$1,555,800 is required. The required (20%) State match will be provided from State appropriations. EPA previously awarded DNREC a FFY 2012 Federal Capitalization Grant that included DWSRF transferred funds totaling \$27,050,176 for which a twenty percent (20%) State match appropriation totaling \$5,410,035 was provided by DHSS.

Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) amendment changes to the CWSRF program allow 1/5 of 1% of the WPCRF's Net Fund Position to be used for Federal program administration; a total of \$620,661 was used in SFY 2021 and \$646,568 is projected for SFY 2022 use. The projected ten percent (10%) \$777,900 for the FFY 2021 Grant will be used for principal loan forgiveness for an eligible borrower; and (10%) \$777,900 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%) \$2,333,700 of the FFY 2021 Grant may be used for additional subsidization under WRRDA based on project affordability.

Table 1 – Fund Sources, Uses, and Program Requirement

<u>Sources:</u>	<u>FFY 2021</u>	<u>FFY 2012</u>
Federal Capitalization Grant	\$ 7,779,000	\$27,050,176
State Match – 20%	<u>\$ 1,555,800</u>	<u>\$ 5,410,035</u>
Total Sources	\$ 9,334,800	\$32,460,211
 <u>Uses:</u>		
WPCRF Administration (4%)		\$ 1,082,007
WPCRF Administration (1/5 of 1%)	\$ 620,661	
Program Loans	\$ 9,334,800	\$31,378,204
 <u>Requirement:</u>		
10% Principal Loan Forgiveness (min.)	\$ 777,900	
10% Green Project Reserve	\$ 777,900	
 <u>Optional:</u>		
30% Additional Subsidization (max.)	\$ 2,333,700	

Cross Collateralization between SRF programs

\$27,050,176 in Federal and \$5,410,035 in State funds transferred from the DWSRF program to the CWSRF program 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.

On May 9, 2013, the City of Wilmington’s CWSRF loan for its Renewable Energy Biosolids Facility (REBF) project was closed. The loan was used for the long-term financing of the REBF project; the City obtained another source of financing for project construction. FFY 2012 Transferred Grant Funds were to be used in part to fund the loan to the City.

IV. Project Selection Funding Process

On January 13, 2021 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 2021 PPL process by February 12, 2021. Eight (8) new NOIs were received totaling \$45,143,597.

The selection process for funding projects in part with FFY 2021 Grant funds is based on their respective 2021 PPL ranking, and readiness to proceed. The following projects with a total cost of \$132,687,535 may receive CWSRF funding: eighteen (18) Wastewater/Stormwater Projects are projected to utilize \$104,386,390 from the CWSRF; and five (5) Green Project Reserve (GPR) projects are projected to utilize \$7,369,500. Prior year projects remain on the funding list until the associated loans are closed or withdrawn by applicants.

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

Applicant / Project Name	Total Cost	CWSRF Funds
<u>Sussex County Council</u>		
• Branch, Autumn, and Tucks Road	\$ 7,788,761	\$ 7,788,761
• Blackwater Village	\$ 9,286,891	\$ 9,286,891
• Lochwood	\$ 8,439,458	\$ 8,439,458
• Briarwood Estates	\$ 2,365,802	\$ 2,365,802
• Oak Acres/Tanglewood	\$ 2,376,356	\$ 2,376,356
<u>Kent County Levy Court</u>		
• Plant Wide Power Backup	\$ 4,452,200	\$ 1,640,000
• Biosolid Capacity Expansion Project	\$24,668,300	\$13,000,000
• Paris Villa and London Village SE Project	\$ 4,853,330	\$ 4,853,330
<u>City of Wilmington</u>		
• Prices Run Sewer Interceptor Rehab	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 7,000,000
<u>Town of Smyrna</u>		
• East Commerce Street Utility Replacement	\$ 1,940,881	\$ 1,940,881

Applicant / Project Name	Total Cost	CWSRF Funds
<u>Lewes Board of Public Works</u>		
• Donovan Smith MHP	\$ 2,283,063	\$ 2,283,063
• Savannah Road Sewer Extension	\$ 2,025,000	\$ 2,025,000
<u>City of Seaford</u>		
• Route 13 North Sewer Extension	\$ 1,019,911	\$ 972,700
<u>Tidewater Environmental Services, Inc.</u>		
• Milton WWTP Replacement	\$ 12,777,802	\$ 12,466,148
<u>City of Newark</u>		
• Sanitary Sewer System Study and Rehab	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,600,000
<u>Diamond State Sustainability Corp.</u>		
• Grant's Way Septic Elimination	\$ 2,088,000	\$ 2,088,000
<u>Shady Oak DE, LLC</u>		
• Shady Oak Mobile Home Park	\$ 600,000	\$ 585,000
	Total Cost	CWSRF Funds
Sub-Total Wastewater and Stormwater Projects	<u>\$122,168,555</u>	<u>\$104,386,390</u>

Loans for five (5) GPR projects are anticipated to close during the year:

<u>City of Wilmington</u>		
• 15th and Walnut CSO Separation, Green Infrastructure & Bicycle Track	\$ 1,469,500	\$ 1,369,500
<u>DNREC, Watershed Stewardship</u>		
• Watershed Improvement Projects	\$ 1,503,000	\$ 1,503,000
<u>New Castle County / DelDOT</u>		
• Robscott Manor Watershed Project	\$ 2,046,480	\$ 997,000
<u>Lewes Board of Public Works</u>		
• Jones Farm Land Purchase	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
<u>City of Lewes</u>		
• Jones Farm Land Purchase	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Total Municipal Wastewater & GPR Funding	<u>\$132,687,535</u>	<u>\$111,755,890</u>

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.

V. Interest Rates and Loan Terms

The Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF) current interest rate policy went into effect on January 1, 2021. Project affordability criteria and interest rates apply to new public, private/public use, investor-owned, and private/private use WPCRF and DWSRF loan applications.

- Interest rates shall be set at 1.0 percent per annum.
- Administrative Fees shall be set no lower than 1.0 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.
- WPCRF Expanded Use Program loans (residential septic system replacements, and poultry and dairy best management practices) will have a fixed interest rate of either 1.5 percent or 3.0 percent. (Effective July 1, 2021)
- 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.

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.

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. The criteria are based on factors for MHI, unemployment rate, population trends of the borrower (or the project area if the project is located in a different jurisdiction). Affordability criteria measures are the following:

Income Data – 1.5 percent of MHI will be considered affordable for a single wastewater or drinking water residential user rates; 3.0 percent 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 be required to 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. Residential utility bill delinquency rates are used as a proxy measure for unemployment. 5.0 percent residential utility delinquency rate will be assumed for both wastewater and drinking water when evaluating CWSRF loan applications for assistance. CWSRF loan applicants will be required to provide additional documentation to support a residential delinquency rate above 5.0 percent.

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. The estimated number of Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs; 1 household = 1 EDU) served by a wastewater utility is used as a proxy measure for population trends. CWSRF loan applicants negatively impacted by decreasing number of EDUs served in relation to their proposed project(s) will be required to provide documentation to receive a systems revenue credit that cannot exceed the difference in the number of EDUs served over the past 5 years.

With the independent study by the National Academy of Public Administration (*Developing a New Framework for Community Affordability of Clean Water Services, October 2017*), solutions to further address affordability are under consideration and may result in improvements to these measures in the 2021 IUP.

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 will 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 WPCRF 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 31, 2021, DNREC has achieved grant compliance for the required 10% (minimum) loan forgiveness. Additionally, Delaware has utilized the maximum principal forgiveness of the CWSRF Federal Capitalization Grants awarded through 2016 and has plans to use the 2019 and 2020 maximums, and 2021 minimum for pending loans.

Delaware has committed \$997,000 in subsidies for Expanded Use, Green and Water Quality projects and aims to offer \$1.5 Million in subsidies between future 2021 solicitations and PPL(s). This funding would support a CWSRF demonstration program for the implementation of projects specifically designed to improve water quality as part of Delaware priority watershed improvement plans.

VIII. Expanded Use Programs (CWA 319)

Septic Rehabilitation Loan Program

Environmental Finance and the Groundwater Discharge Section jointly manage the Septic Rehabilitation Loan Program (SRLP) within DNREC. The SRLP provides financial assistance for low to moderate income homeowners to replace failing septic systems. Mobile home park owners are also eligible to receive assistance to replace failing decentralized community wastewater systems, limited to \$500,000 or less. Based on historical trends, the budget for funding the SRLP is \$1,000,000.

Agricultural Non-Point Source Loan Program

DNREC and State Conservation Districts have established a loan program to provide financial assistance to poultry and dairy producers to help manage Non-Point Source Pollution. Agricultural Non-Point Source Loan (AgNPSLP) funds are leveraged with Federal and State Cost Share assistance from Conservation Districts, to provide low interest loans to producers for manure storage/management and dead bird composters. AgNPSLP loans are made available for up to ninety percent (90%) of a producer's share of the cost for manure storage structures, dead bird composting structures, and structures to effectively utilize and manage manure from dairy cattle. Based on historical trends, the budget for funding the AgNPSLP is \$250,000.

Expanded Uses Non-Point Source Loan Program

The purpose of the Expanded Uses NPS Loan Program (EUNPSLP) is to provide financial assistance to private landowners, homeowners associations, corporations, municipalities, State government, non-profit organizations, and Estuary Programs to implement NPS initiatives identified in Delaware's NPS Management Plan. Loans for eligible practices

may range from \$1,000 up to \$250,000 and will be independently subject to approval (beyond the PPL process) based on the availability of funds.

Projects eligible under the EUNPSLP program are the following:

- Sediment and stormwater management practices that are not being installed as a required component for compliance with the State Sediment and Stormwater Program.
- Eligible best management practices (BMPs) include retrofits to stormwater management ponds, stormwater management facilities, inlet devices, pollutant removal devices, catch basin retrofits, and equipment such as street sweepers and catch basin vacuum vehicles.
- Nutrient management BMPs and equipment such as composting equipment, transport equipment, storage structures, and manure spreaders.
- Waterbody restoration BMPs such as streambank stabilization, wetland restoration/creation, and restoration of riparian vegetation.
- Implementation of Estuary Conservation and Management Plans excluding education and outreach (project must be consistent with EPA approved estuary plan).

Based on estimated demand for the program, the annual budget for the EUNPSLP is \$250,000.

IX. Loans for Private Businesses, Private Land Owners, Privately-Owned Projects

Private businesses, private land owners, 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.

X. Project Eligibilities

At least ten percent (10%) of an annual Federal capitalization grant should be allocated towards projects that qualify as Green Project Reserve. The State can designate up to 100% of the grant to Green Projects. The intended use of the reserve is to help facilitate the implementation of projects that conserve or reuse water; conserve or reduce energy use; improve water quality with green infrastructure, and/or promote environmentally innovative activities and sustainability. The following is an overview of CWSRF project eligibility categories that includes Water Efficiency; Energy Efficiency; Green Infrastructure; and Environmentally Innovative/Sustainability Projects. The Land Conservation Loan Sponsorship and Water Quality Improvement Loan Sponsorship Programs are designed to help facilitate project financing.

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:

1. Planning and design activities that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project;
2. Building activities that implement capital projects; and
3. Water Efficiency, Energy Efficiency, Green Infrastructure, and Environmentally Innovative/Sustainable 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:

1. Installation of water meters;
2. Retrofit or replacement of water using fixtures, fittings, equipment, or appliances;
3. Efficient landscape or agricultural irrigation equipment;
4. Systems to recycle gray water;
5. Reclamation, recycling, and reuse of existing rainwater, condensate, degraded water, stormwater, and/or wastewater streams;
6. Collection system leak detection equipment; and
7. 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:

1. Energy efficient retrofits and upgrades to pumps and treatment processes;
2. Leak detection equipment for treatment works;
3. Producing clean power for 212 treatment works on site (wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas powered combined heat and power); and
4. 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:

1. Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree box sizes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health;
2. Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment, or retrofits;
3. Implementation of water harvesting and reuse programs or projects, where consistent with State and local laws and policies;
4. 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;
5. Establishment and restoration of riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural features; Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers; and
6. Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches.

Environmentally Innovative / Sustainability Projects

Environmentally innovative may include projects that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to managing water resources in a more sustainable way, including projects that achieve pollution prevention or pollutant removal at the least life-cycle costs, subject to environmental review results. Projects may include approaches that incorporate green infrastructure into drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater utility infrastructure and management.

Examples of environmentally innovative projects include:

1. Green Infrastructure/Low Impact development stormwater projects;
2. Wetland restoration;
3. Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing on site systems;
4. Water reuse projects that reduce energy consumption, recharge aquifers, and reduce water withdrawals and treatment costs; The water quality portion of projects that employ development and redevelopment practices that preserve or restore site hydrologic processes through sustainable landscaping and site design;
5. Projects that use water balance approaches (water budgets) at the project, local or State level that preserve site, local or regional hydrology. Such an effort could show-case efforts to plan and manage in a concerted manner: surface and groundwater withdrawals, stream flow (aquatic species protection), wetland and floodplain storage, groundwater recharge and regional or local reuse and harvesting strategies using a quantified methodology;
6. The water quality portion of projects that demonstrate the energy savings and climate change implications of sustainable site design practices and the use of green stormwater

- infrastructure;
7. Projects that demonstrate the differential uses of water based on the level of treatment and potential uses as a means to reducing the costs of treating all water to potable water standards; and
 8. Projects that identify and quantify the benefits of using integrated water resources management approaches.

Land Conservation Loan Sponsorship Program (Program is currently on hold until such time that interest rates support sponsorships)

Delaware has developed an innovative approach to help maintain and improve water quality. Forestlands, Open Space, and Wetlands conservation easements and fee simple land parcels can be purchased using traditional CWSRF municipal wastewater loans under the Land Conservation Loan Sponsorship Program (LCLP). Communities in targeted watersheds such as the Chesapeake, Inland Bays, and Delaware Bay that have municipal wastewater projects selected for funding may be offered the opportunity to borrow additional funds for land conservation easements and land purchases. Subject to availability funds may be used to purchase perpetual conservation land easements or fee simple land acquisition that can help to maintain or improve water quality with environmental structural enhancements and/or use restrictions.

Select communities will be encouraged to enter into partnership agreements with the Delaware Department of Agriculture's Forestland Conservation Program (DDA), and DNREC (Divisions of Parks and Recreation, and/or Fish and Wildlife). After a partnership agreement has been established, communities will be able to borrow funds for land conservation projects in addition to their wastewater project loans. The CWSRF interest rate for wastewater loans will be reduced to ensure that communities will not pay any additional loan debt service for both loans combined; annually, or over the life of the loans.

Memorandums of Agreement have been signed between DNREC and DDA, and Environmental Finance and the Division of Parks and Recreation, and the Division of Fish and Wildlife for the implementation of the LCLP.

Borrowers can select to waive their eligibility to use the additional borrowing capacity under the LCLP and still receive a lower interest rate for their wastewater loan; however, the original wastewater loan cannot be prepaid. At DNREC discretion, the additional borrowing capacity may be offered to other potential borrowers at a zero percent (0%) interest rate, however, the loan term cannot exceed the loan term for the original wastewater loan. The original wastewater loan must be closed first before the LCLP loan can be closed.

Water Quality Improvement Loan Sponsorship Program (Program is currently on hold until such time that interest rates support sponsorships)

Similar to the LCLP, the Water Quality Improvement Loan Sponsorship Program (WQILP) is designed to fund water quality improvements with CWSRF wastewater loans. Proposed projects will improve water quality using Green Infrastructure and/or Environmentally Innovative approaches. Environmental Finance and the Division of Watershed Stewardship will implement the program.

- Wastewater and proposed WQILP projects must be on the CWSRF Project Priority List (PPL)
- Loan debt service payments for both wastewater and WQILP projects will be equal to the wastewater project by itself for the term of the loan
- WQILP project must have demonstrated water quality improvement benefits and be managed for the life of the improvement
- WQILP project applicants must enter into a Water Quality Improvement Agreement with the DNREC's Division of Watershed Stewardship. Some projects will require a Conservation Easement with DNREC's, Division of Parks and Recreation, or Division of Fish and Wildlife
- DNREC's Division of Parks and Recreation and Division of Fish and Wildlife are authorized to acquire open space and conservation easements under the Delaware Land Protection Act, pursuant to 7 Del C. Ch. 75, §7503

Water Quality Improvement Loan Program – How Does It Work?

Environmental Finance

Project Solicitation and Review:

- Notice-of-Intent solicitation from municipalities including WQILP project interest
- CWSRF Project Priority List (PPL) and Intended Use Plan (IUP) developed
- Municipal and WQILP project loan applications solicited from approved PPL

Financial Review and Interest Rate Determination:

- Environmental and Financial Reviews of loan applications conducted
- Evaluation of Interest Rate for proposed Wastewater and WQILP loans are conducted to ensure annual combined loan debt service will be equal to the municipal wastewater project separately
- Coordinates Internal Processing and Approvals, Loan Closings with Applicants, the Division of Watershed Stewardship, and Other Partners as Necessary

Division of Watershed Stewardship

WQILP Marketing and Project Loan Application Review

- Assist with Marketing of WQILP to Potential Applicants
- Review WQILP Project Loan Applications relative to Program Criteria, and Ranking of Water Improvement Potential
- Work with Loan Applicants to develop WQILP Project Contractual Agreements

WQILP Criteria

There must be demonstrated water quality benefits associated with proposed projects. Proposed projects must exhibit at least one or more of the following:

- Project must incorporate green infrastructure and/or be environmentally innovative;

Examples of eligible projects include:

- Implementation of green streets (combination of infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-way) for new development, redevelopment, or retrofits;
- 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;
- Equipment to maintain green streets, vector trucks and other equipment (Will be contingent upon contractual arrangement with Environmental Finance and the Division of Watershed Stewardship);
- Implementation of water harvesting and reuse programs or projects, including reuses that reduce energy consumption, recharge aquifers, and reduce water withdrawals and treatment costs;
- Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers;
- Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches;
- Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree box sizes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health;
- Establishment and restoration of riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands, living shorelines, and other natural features (will require a conservation easement on the project area);
- Purchase or easement of conservation areas (existing wetlands or forested areas, or agricultural lands, or previously developed areas to be restored to natural habitat, or improved with green infrastructure);
- Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing on site systems;
- The water quality portion of projects that employ development and redevelopment practices that preserve or restore site hydrologic processes through sustainable landscaping and site design;
- Projects that use water balance approaches (water budgets) at the project, local or State level that preserve site, local or regional hydrology;
- Projects that retrofit or replace irrigation systems with more efficient systems and/or those that include water reuse or harvesting; and
- The water quality portion of a LEED certified building.

Examples of ineligible projects include:

- Stormwater conveyance systems that are not soil/vegetation based;
- Stormwater pipes and concrete channels;
- Hardening, channelizing, or straightening streams and/or stream banks;
- In-line or end-of-pipe treatment systems that only filter or detain stormwater;
- Stormwater ponds with extended detention and /or filtration;
- Stormwater controls with impervious or semi-impervious liners with no evapotranspiration or harvesting functions;
- Underwater stormwater control (swirl concentrators, hydrodynamic separators,

baffle system for grit, trash/floatables removal, oil and grease, dams for in-line underground storage and flow diversion); and

- Street sweepers, sewer cleaners and vactor trucks (unless they support green infrastructure projects).

Borrowers can select to waive their eligibility to use the additional borrowing capacity under the WQILP and still receive a lower interest rate for their wastewater loan; however, the original wastewater loan cannot be prepaid. At DNREC discretion, the additional borrowing capacity may be offered to other potential borrowers at a zero percent (0%) interest rate; however, the loan term cannot exceed the loan term for the original wastewater loan. The original wastewater loan must be closed first before the WQILP loan can be closed.

XI. Minority Business Enterprises/Women’s Business Enterprises

The WPCRf will use the EPA approved Minority Business Enterprises and Women-owned Business Enterprises (referred to as Disadvantage Business Enterprise). These goals were approved as of September 15, 2015 and are in place until new goals are established by DNREC and approved by EPA.

Table 3 - M/W/DBE utilization objectives for the FFY 2021 Grant (unless revised objectives are subsequently promulgated)

	MBE	WBE
Construction	4.41%	4.04%
Good/Equipment Combined	2.29%	5.47%
Services	0.62%	0.92%
Supplies	2.03%	2.18%

Note: The EPA is currently not negotiating new goals for the Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Women-Owned Business Enterprise (WEB) utilization objectives for financial assistance programs. DNREC will continue to use the previously negotiated goals until such time as EPA updates them.

The M/W/DBE program requires borrowers to provide adequate opportunity for M/W/DBE participation in contracts. Borrowers/contractors must show a good faith effort, consistent with the six affirmative steps outlined in 2 CFR Part 200.321, even if the objectives cannot be met in obtaining M/W/DBE participation.

Environmental Finance provides borrowers with a statement for inclusion in procurement/bid documents, which outlines the M/W/DBE objective and the affirmative steps necessary to show a good faith effort. Failure to meet the M/W/DBE objective does not preclude the use of the WPCRf, as long as the good faith effort can be demonstrated. Environmental Finance may modify its program implementation policies to comply with the above fair share objective after discussion with EPA. While compliance with M/W/DBE is mandatory in the CWSRF program for equivalency projects, it is not for non-equivalency projects or sub-projects. In order to comply with the M/W/DBE requirements, the State will limit identification of equivalency projects to an amount equal to the Federal SRF capitalization grants – rather than apply the M/W/DBE requirements to all projects. The State will limit equivalency funds to a small number of

large SRF projects, funding only the construction phase(s) of those projects.

Equivalency Project:

The Kent County Biosolids Capacity Expansion Project (\$13 million) will be used as the equivalency project.

XII. WPCRF 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.

XIII. Public Review and Comment

The PPL and IUP will be made available to the Water Infrastructure Advisory Council (WIAC) and the public on April 14, 2021. A public hearing on the PPL and IUP was noticed to the Public Meeting Calendar on March 17, 2021. Newspaper notices were posted in the Delaware News Journal and Delaware State News on March 21 and March 28, 2021, informing the public of a Public Hearing to be held on April 14, 2021, to receive public comment on the 2021 PPL and IUP. The Water Infrastructure Advisory Council will meet on April 14, 2021, to review, approve, and recommend the Revised PPL and IUP; subject to no adverse public comments received by May 14, 2021. No adverse public comments are anticipated.

XIV. Assurances

Required Reporting

Delaware will enter all projects funded into the CWSRF Benefits Reporting System on an ongoing basis.

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 WPCRF.

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.

Expeditious and Timely Expenditures

To help ensure that more loans close on time and projects are completed as soon as possible, assistance has been made available to communities from the CWSRF Non-Federal Administrative Account. The following is an overview of the various incentive grants to facilitate CWSRF loan demand.

- Wastewater Matching 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 – \$100k per project is available for the development of required PERs and EIDs necessary to apply for a CWSRF loan; \$50k is forgiven and \$50k is applied to the CWSRF loan when closed. If a CWSRF does not close, the entire \$100k is forgiven.
 - Planning and Design Loans – Provide 0% Loans for Projects that are not Ready to Proceed. Loans are to allow funding for design and planning not covered under planning advances. Loan will be combined with loan for capital project.
 - Wastewater Asset Management Grants – Up to a \$100k grant is available to assist with the development of an asset management plan.
 - 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. Subcommittee recommendations will be made to the full WIAC for consideration and implementation.

First Use for Enforceable Requirements Certification

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

Loan Defaults

Delaware will make every effort to assure that loan recipients repay their loans. In the event of any defaults, DNREC will review the borrower's user charges and budget and make recommendations for assuring continued loan repayment. DNREC will continue its loan default program agreement with the Delaware Division of Revenue. Additionally, as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, a Forbearance Policy was established for the SLRP, AgNPSLP, and EUNPSLP borrowers as follows:

Three-month Deferment of Payment Policy

- EF will offer a three-month loan deferment of payments to borrowers that can substantiate a hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- EF will require the borrower provide proof of hardship. An example of proof would include documentation from employer or an unemployment statement.
- The deferment period for which borrowers can apply began April 1, 2020. The deferment option will sunset at the end of the calendar year, December 31, 2021, or when deemed necessary. Three months will be added to the end of each qualified borrower's amortization schedule, which will result in the extension of the maturity date by three months.
- Borrowers will sign a (three-month deferment agreement), agreeing to the change in the loan maturity date and outlining the said specific months of payments to be deferred.
- Policy may be amended to include an additional three months deferment if adverse economic conditions or Stay at Home Orders are extended (not to exceed a total of six-month deferment of payments of any individual loan).

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 WPCRF’s short-term goals is to maintain a cumulative program pace that exceeds 95 percent for signed binding loan commitments.

XV. CWSRF and DWSRF Federal Fund Transferability

Delaware reserves the right to transfer Capitalization Grant and loan repayment monies between the State’s WPCRF and Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund programs as necessary to ensure the full utilization of the Federal assistance.

XVI. 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 2021 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.

XVII. Non – Federal Administration Account

Delaware has established a Non-Federal Administration Account (NFAA) funded by one-half of the interest collected as the administrative fee charged on WPCRF 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 WPCRF. Funds in the NFAA are not considered WPCRF 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 salary for a contractual position within the Division of Water Holding Tank Enforcement program. The NFAA is now 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 CRF 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 SFY2020 was \$3,535,500, which includes \$620,661 of CWSRF Federal Admin revenue and \$76,225 for DWSRF NFAA cost share of Environmental Finance (EF) activities. Total CWSRF NFAA Expenses were \$2,589,114, which include \$1,071,021 for EF activities; Water/Watershed technical program expenses \$674,046; and wastewater/surface-water grant obligations of \$844,047. The ending available fund balance for SFY2020 was \$5,218,292. Below is a list of the 2021 uses.

- CWSRF Program Administrative Expenses

- Contractual Groundwater Position
- Contractual Stormwater Position
- 6 Division of Water Positions
- SEFO Program (Due-On-Transfer Septic Extended Funding Option 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 WPCRF's Annual Report includes a description of the NFAA, fees charged, actual use, and the remaining balance in the account.

XVIII. APPENDIX

2021 CWSRF Wastewater and GPR Projects–Funding List	Attachment A
Non–Federal Administration Account, Current and Planned Uses	Attachment B
Source and Use of Funds – 2021 WPCRF Intended Use Plan	Attachment C
Cumulative Binding Commitments and Disbursements	Attachment D
FFY 2021 ACH Payment Schedule	Attachment E

Attachment A - FFY 2021 CWSRF Revised Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

FFY 2021 CWSRF Wastewater and Stormwater Projects											
PPL Year	PPL Rank	PPL Score	Applicant	Project Name	Population Served	Waterbody / NPDES Permit	Total Project Cost	GPR Category	GPR Eligibility	CWRF Financing	CWA Project Type
2018	8	90.0	Tidewater Environmental Services, Inc.	Milton WWTP Replacement	3,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River NPDES 0021491	\$12,777,802	N/A	N/A	\$12,466,148	320
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Tidewater Environmental Services, Inc. (TESI) owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility within the Town of Milton which provides waste water treatment service to the Town of Milton and surrounding areas. TESI renewed the NPDES permit for this facility effective May 1, 2011 and expiring April 30, 2016. The NPDES permit is under administrative review.</p> <p>Water Pollution Control Needs/Environmental Benefits: The renewed NPDES permit has nutrient limits which reduce the amount of nutrient loading on the Broadkill River. The upgrades will control water pollution and benefit the Broadkill River environment.</p>											
2018	11	70.1	City of Lewes Board of Public Works	Donovan Smith Mobile Home Park Sewer Extension	400	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River WW NPDES Discharge Permit DE 0021512	\$2,283,063	N/A	N/A	\$2,283,063	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The project will install approximately 4,500 feet of 8-inch PVC sewer main (connected into the existing Board sewer collection system on Donovan Road near the Savannah Place development), 28 manholes with frames and covers, approximately 1,300 feet of 6-inch PVC house sewer services with cleanouts, sewer main and service trench restoration, for 130 mobile home units, to serve the existing Donovan Smith Mobile Home Park. Also, the Park's existing sewage holding tanks will be abandoned. Currently, the Donovan Smith Mobile Home Park is situated outside City limits and sanitary sewage is collected into several on-site holding tanks, which are pumped out several times per week for off-site disposal. Installation of the Board's public sewer system will eliminate the holding tanks and provide a safer, healthier, more sustainable sewage collection and treatment alternative. Public Health Problem: The Donovan Smith Mobile Home Park sewage system utilizes old and aging collection pipes, small pump stations and holding tanks to collect wastewater flow for eventual off-site disposal. The project will provide gravity sewer collection to a development whose current service is provided by a community system that is not performing well and whose current water service is via an on-site community well and distribution system that are located proximate to the existing sewage holding tanks. Expected Project Benefits: The project will serve a development that currently depends on an aging sewage collection system consisting of old collection pipes and pump stations, community-wide holding tanks and a pump-out for off-site disposal methodology. Additional benefits from the project include an enhanced technical and managerial capacity during times of emergency.</p>											
2018	14	65.8	City of Lewes Board of Public Works	Savannah Road Sewer Extension	90	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River WW NPDES Discharge Permit DE 0021512	\$2,025,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,025,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The project will install approximately 1,025 feet of 10-inch PVC sewer main (connected into the existing Board sewer collection system on Donovan Road near the Savannah Place development) with four (4) manholes with frames and covers, an approximate 80-foot jack & bore of 10-inch PVC sewer main with appropriately-sized casing under DeIDOT-maintained Savannah Road (Route 9), and approximately 1,600 feet of 8-inch PVC sewer main installed in a southerly direction on the east side of Savannah Road with five (5) manholes, and approximately 700 feet of 6-inch PVC house sewer services with cleanouts, including sewer main and service trench restoration, for 21 single family homes and one (1) commercial improved parcel. Also, existing septic systems will be abandoned upon sewer main/service installation and hook-up by residents/commercial users. Currently, the 21 single family, and one (1) commercial, parcels on Savannah Road are situated outside City limits and sanitary sewage is treated via individual on-site septic systems. Installation of the Board's public sewer system will eliminate the on-site septic systems, provide a safer, healthier, more-sustainable sewage collection and treatment alternative, and encourage annexation into the City of Lewes.</p>											
2018	23	45.0	Town of Smyrna	East Commerce Utility Replacement	3,050	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Smyrna River N/A	\$1,940,881	N/A	N/A	\$1,940,881	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The East Commerce Street Utility Replacement Project will encompass the replacement of the existing sewer main within East Commerce Street between East Street and Fairfield Drive. The project consists of approximately 1200 linear feet of existing 8" gravity sewer main, 700 linear feet of 10" gravity sewer, 100 linear feet of existing 12" gravity sewer main, 350 linear feet of 18" gravity sewer main, and 350 linear feet of 24" sewer main. The sewer mains will be replaced with new PVC piping, and the Town's hydraulic model will be utilized to determine pipe segments that should be upsized. The project will also include the replacement of all associated manholes, cleanouts, and laterals.</p>											
2019	7	58.0	Sussex County Council	Branch, Autumn & Tucks Road - Long Neck	340	Inland Bays - Indian River Bay WPCC-3042C-90 (Spray Irrigation)	\$7,788,761	N/A	N/A	\$7,788,761	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Install a lateral and gravity collection system for the 247 EDUs in the Long Neck Communities (*including Branch, Autumn & Tucks Road areas and the Sherwood Forest North community located in the Long Neck area of the Sussex County Unified Sewer District) that will connect to nearby existing infrastructure which conveys waste to the County-owned and operated Inland Bays Regional Wastewater Facility (IBRWF) for treatment and disposal. IBRWF is a spray irrigation facility and the solids will be dried and neutralized and made available to the farming community. The Branch & Autumn Roads will flow by a standard lateral and gravity system to a newly constructed pump station on the County's Seabrook Community project. Tucks Road will connect to existing gravity sewer in the Rte. 24 (John J. Williams Hwy) Right-of-way. The Sherwood Forest North area has several gravity connections available and the County believes a connection to one or a combination of those will allow a gravity connection system.</p>											
2019	8	55.3	City of Seaford	Route 13 North Sewer Extension	9,000	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke NPDES DE0020265	\$1,019,911	N/A	N/A	\$972,700	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: To extend a Twelve (12) inch gravity sewer main north on Route 13 (Sussex Highway) approximately Four Thousand, Five Hundred, and Fifty (4,550) linear feet to serve existing annexed property within the City of Seaford. This project has the potential to eliminate existing septic systems along the Route.</p>											
2019	11	40.0	Kent County Levy Court	Plant Wide Power Backup	130,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Murderkill River NPDES DE 0020338	\$3,890,000	N/A	N/A	\$1,640,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The WTF Capacity Expansion & Nutrient Removal Upgrade Project which is currently under construction has multiple components: a) Capacity Expansion and Nutrient Removal and b) Air Blower System Optimization. The Air Blower System Optimization component addresses the efficiency of the blowers used in the treatment process. During the evaluation of the air (blower) system, an opportunity was identified to eliminate individual power back-up systems and replace them with a plant-wide power back-up system. The plant-wide single backup system would replace individual power back-up systems. This change would significantly reduce operation and maintenance costs as well as air pollution. Thus, the plant-wide power back-up was added to the Air Blower System Optimization component in 2014.</p>											

Attachment A - FFY 2021 CWSRF Revised Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

Year	Project ID	Amount	Agency	Project Name	Population	Waterbody	NPDES ID	Cost	Match	Match	Funding	Priority
2020	4	60.0	Kent County Levy Court	Biosolids Capacity Expansion Project	130,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Murderkill River	NPDES DE 0020338	\$24,668,300	N/A	N/A	\$13,000,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The project will provide and install new dryers, associated equipment and accessories for the production of Class A biosolids. The equipment and accessories may be located in either the existing building or in a new building adjacent to the existing thermal drying processes. Changes in screening, dewatering, pumping, and conveying may be required for the new equipment. The design shall utilize energy efficient technologies and automation in control and monitoring. If changes are expected to the end product, such as elimination of lime addition, a market analysis survey will be completed to determine the farmers' acceptance of a new product. The Biosolids Capacity Expansion Project will evaluate alternatives for producing Class A biosolids and the replacement of existing dryers and other equipment. Services of a consulting engineering firm were acquired to evaluate the available technologies, review product acceptability, and implement the design/construction of the selected option. A Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for Engineering Services was advertised in the DE State News in summer 2018. After review of submittals, interviews were conducted in October 2018. In late November 2018, Kent County Levy Court authorized negotiations with the top ranked firm of Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP (RK&K). The engineering contract was finalized in April 2019 and planning was started for the project in May 2019. A preliminary cost estimate dated October 2019 is attached. The preliminary engineering report for the project is currently scheduled to be completed in April 2020 with start of design and construction to follow.</p>												
2020	5	60.0	City of Newark	Sanitary Sewer System Study and Rehabilitation	30,000	Piedmont - Christina River	NPDES DE0020320	\$2,600,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,600,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: This project proposes to address the major deficiencies that were identified in the previous three years worth of sewer inspections. We have identified approximately \$2.6 million dollars' worth of repairs necessary to the 10% of the system that we have so far inspected. Inspection so far have focused on the White Clay Creek Interceptor and the upstream end 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 a multitude of other issues. This would be a recurring project as we continue our plan to try to visually inspect 5-10% of the City's sewer mains per year.</p>												
2020	7	60.0	Kent County Levy Court	Paris Villa & London Village Septic Elimination Project	648	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Murderkill River	NPDES DE 0020338	\$4,853,330	N/A	N/A	\$4,853,330	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The proposed Kent County Sewage Disposal District No. 1, Paris Villa & London Village project is located in Kent County, Delaware, see attached map. The project will provide sanitary sewer utility services to 259 residential units and 2 commercial parcels in and around the Paris Villa & London Village communities near Magnolia, Delaware. The purpose of the proposed project is to eliminate all existing and potential on-site septic systems in the area in an effort to prevent raw or partially-treated wastewater from entering the ground water. Many of these septic systems are failing and require replacement. Improperly treated wastewater can cause significant negative impacts on public health and the environment. Providing proper wastewater collection and treatment is paramount for protecting the health and sanitation of the community and surrounding area. The proposed central wastewater collection system will eliminate failing onsite treatment and disposal systems. The Kent County Sewage Disposal District No. 1, Paris Villa & London Village Area project is proposed to construct a wastewater collection system including gravity sewer and low pressure grinder pumps. The system includes over 15,000 feet of 8", 10" and 12" gravity sewer main and manholes connecting to the existing County pumping station at Fox Hollow Drive. Collected sewage will be ultimately conveyed to the Kent County Regional Resource Recovery Facility located near Frederica, DE. Each property in the project area will be provided a service lateral for connection to eliminate existing on-site septic systems.</p>												
2020	9	43.0	Diamond State Sustainability Corporation	Grants Way Septic Elimination	150	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River	359109-02	\$2,088,000	N/A	N/A	\$2,088,000	212
<p>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, 77 are single family homes, 2 lots are vacant, 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 25 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 the Artesian's state-of-the-art wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Capacity at Artesian's facility would need to be purchased. 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) septic are eliminated from the Broadkill Watershed.</p>												
2020	10	38.0	Shady Oak DE, LLC	Shady Oak MHP	126	Chesapeake Bay - Gravelly Branch	N/A	\$600,000	N/A	N/A	\$585,000	319
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Most of the septic systems are 30-50 years old, they are failing. The MHP has replaced the septic on 5 of the 35 lots. At present, there are 21 lots that need to have the system upgrade and replaced. The environmental benefits is to have properly functioning septic systems. The MHP is pumping and hauling regularly adding to the urgency of the project. However, this is a very expensive process, and the MHP needs the funds required to replace them all. These requested funds would greatly benefit the community and the local environment as a whole.</p>												
2020	11	20.0	City of Wilmington	Prices Run Sewer Interceptor Rehabilitation	70,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Delaware River	NPDES DE0020320	\$7,000,000	N/A	N/A	\$7,000,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Price's Run interceptor is roughly 9,000 linear feet of large diameter sewer interceptor that is in the north-northeast section of the City of Wilmington's combined collection system. The majority of pipe in Price's Run was built more than 100 years ago, with limited information regarding the structure or building specifications. 5,500 linear feet of Prices Run was inspected in March 2017 using a floating closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera and sonar. This inspection revealed that the pipe has a large number of defects that could be critical to the overall condition of the interceptor. Arcadis conducted on-tether man-entry investigations to evaluate actual condition of fractures and eroded inverts and to evaluate necessary rehabilitation needs. In some segments of the interceptor, the eroded bottom requires immediate and significant rehabilitation where eroded through to pipe bedding and would require patching in areas where erosion is only partially through the pipe thickness. Price's Run has an assortment of pipe diameters and materials, with some defects affecting some sections of the run more than others. The defect that caused the most concern was pipe erosion at the invert of some pipes. Sonar indicated the defects recur at irregular yet numerous instances, suggesting an overall issue with the pipe invert. A second defect of concern are the longitudinal cracks and fractures at the crown of some pipes and at the spring line of other pipes. The springline defects are mostly occurring at cold joints. Defects at the crown of a pipe can be the result of loads over the pipe or simply of stress relief cracks from curing. The City of Wilmington is planning to undertake a pilot program to repair approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet of the Price's Run sewer main in 2020. This pilot program will allow a more detailed design approach for the larger scale project anticipated to include 4,000 LF of pipe repair. The City intends to seek SRF funding for the larger scale (4,000 LF) portion of the pipe repair. It is currently anticipated that the following pipe repair techniques will be utilized. 1. For the concrete pipe invert erosion: Fill erosion with cementitious or geopolymer material. 2. For reinforced concrete pipe with crown fractures and circumferential fractures, clean out fracture with water, then fill with urethane or cementitious grout, as appropriate. 3. If unreinforced concrete pipe sections with crown fractures and circumferential fractures are located then, conduct finite element analysis on remaining pipe strength, determine remaining life under current live and dead loads, then evaluate need for and type of rehabilitation needed to minimize risk of collapse and extend life expectancy.</p>												

Attachment A - FFY 2021 CWSRF Revised Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List											
2021	4	84.2	City of Lewes Board of Public Works	Cape Henlopen State Park Sewer Extension	613	Inland Bays - Lewes-Rehoboth Canal WW NPDES Discharge Permit DE 0021	\$3,875,000	N/A	N/A	\$3,875,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The purpose of the project is to eliminate the existing CHSP primary wastewater treatment facility (Imhoff Tank system) that currently discharges via rapid infiltration basins (RIBs) within the State Park, and pump all of its wastewater into the BPW sanitary sewer collection system within the Cape Shores development located on Cape Henlopen Drive – the flow will ultimately be treated at the BPW advanced wastewater treatment facility thereby eliminating significant concentrations of suspended solids, biological oxygen demand, and nutrients from entering the groundwater near the Lewes-Rehoboth Canal. This is a significant water quality improvement to the Inland Bays/Atlantic Ocean watershed and the excellent groundwater recharge area around the City of Lewes. The CHSP Main Pump Station, that currently pumps from the primary WWTF to the RIBs, will be replaced with a newly constructed pump station, and pump station structure, to increase flow capacity, replace damaged and outdated equipment, meet current design practices for wastewater facilities, and raise the facilities above the floodplain elevation including a 0.4-meter (1.31-feet) sea level rise consideration. A new 4-inch to 6-inch force main and short run of gravity sewers will be constructed to convey flows from the new CHSP Pump Station to the existing BPW Pump Station No. 83. BPW Pump Station No. 83 will also be upgraded to increase capacity to accommodate projected flows from the CHSP, replace damaged and outdated equipment, meet current design practices for wastewater facilities, and raise certain components above the floodplain elevation. Initial improvements will upgrade Pump Station No. 83 from the current capacity of 82,000 gallons per day (gpd) to 137,500 gpd. In addition, the electrical and flow meter systems at Pump Station No. 83 will be upgraded to accommodate the ultimate future flow of 176,000 gpd. Future improvements would be implemented when flows to Pump Station No. 83 reach 80% of 137,500 gpd (i.e., 110,000 gpd), and would upgrade the pump station to accommodate 176,000 gpd.</p>											
2022	5	80.0	City of Seaford	Seaford WWTF - Upgrade & Expansion of Selected Improvements	8,000	Chesapeake Bay - Nanticoke River NPDES DE0020265	\$7,370,000	N/A	N/A	\$7,300,000	212
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>											
2021	6	73.2	Sussex County Council	Blackwater Village	739	Inland Bays - Indian River Bay NPDES-005-0008	\$9,286,891	N/A	N/A	\$9,286,891	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Install a gravity collection and conveyance system including a new pump station and forcemain to serve the existing Blackwater Village Subdivision, a community in the Clarksville Area of Sussex County that was established as a new area of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District. The community requested information and petitions to be distributed to the community as to whether they wanted to receive central sewer service from Sussex County. More than the required 50 petitions were received so the engineering department established a proposed boundary. A public hearing was held presenting the proposed boundary and allowing ample time after the meeting for revisions to the boundary. No requests were received, and the boundary presented to County Council for adoption of the required Resolution. With the boundary established a referendum was scheduled and held on creating a new area to the unified district. The referendum passed with a count of 91 in favor and 61 opposed. The results of the referendum will be presented to County Council to adopt a Resolution creating the new area. This project will remove approximately 211 existing on-site septic systems and prevents another 65 from being constructed for the vacant lots. This community is adjacent to Blackwater Creek which discharges into the Indian River Bay. This is</p>											
2021	7	73.2	Sussex County Council	Lochwood	732	Inland Bays - Rehoboth Bay WPCC-3042C-90 (Spray Irrigation)	\$8,439,458	N/A	N/A	\$2,376,356	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Install a gravity collection and conveyance system including a new pump station and forcemain to serve the existing Lochwood Subdivision, a community in the Angola Neck Area that has been annexed within the boundary of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District. The community requested information about central sewer service be provided at their annual HOA meeting. There was enough interest to request the County to proceed therefore polling letters were developed and distributed to the entire community. The polling results supported a public hearing to be held, the results were presented to County Council and the annexation was approved. This will remove approximately 209 existing on-site septic systems. This community is a peninsula into Burton Pond which discharges into Herring Creek which feeds into Rehoboth Bay. This is a septic elimination project to continue Sussex County's efforts to serve existing communities/homes and eliminate existing septic systems.</p>											
2021	8	67.5	Sussex County Council	Briarwood Estates	228	Inland Bays - Rehoboth Bay WPCC-3042C-90 (Spray Irrigation)	\$2,365,802	N/A	N/A	\$2,365,802	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Install a gravity collection system and conveyance system to an existing gravity connection point to serve the existing Briarwood Estates community. This community is in the West Rehoboth area adjacent to Love Creek. The subdivision was recently annexed into the boundary of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District. The community requested information be presented at their annual meeting, this meeting provided enough interest for the County to proceed with polling letters. The letter was developed and distributed to the entire community. The results from the polling letter supported a public hearing to be held to explain the costs and impacts to the community. The results of the public hearing were presented to County Council and the annexation was approved. This will remove approximately 65 existing on-site septic systems, some immediately adjacent to Love Creek which discharges into the Rehoboth Bay. This is a septic elimination project to continue Sussex County's efforts to serve existing communities/homes and eliminate existing septic systems.</p>											
2021	9	67.1	Sussex County Council	Oak Acres/Tanglewood	193	Inland Bays - Little Assawoman NPDES-005-0008	\$2,376,356	N/A	N/A	\$2,376,356	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Install gravity collection & conveyance systems to serve (2) two existing subdivisions, Oak Acres and Tanglewood. Both communities are located in the Miller Creek Area of the Sussex County Unified Sanitary Sewer District. These are existing subdivisions both with a history of failing septic systems reported. Both communities can be served by installing gravity collection lines to existing collection lines. These are septic elimination projects to continue Sussex County's efforts to serve existing developments/homes and eliminate existing septic systems.</p>											
2021	10	30.0	New Castle County Department of Public Works	NCC Airport Road Sanitary System Original Interceptor Revitalization	108,000	Piedmont - Christina River N/A	\$7,750,000	N/A	N/A	\$7,750,000	212
<p>Description of Project and Problem: Investigation and rehabilitation and/or replacement of sanitary sewer assets.</p>											

Attachment A - FFY 2021 CWSRF Revised Wastewater, Stormwater, and GPR Projects - Funding List

Year	Project #	Percentage	Agency	Project Name	Amount	Waterbody	Category	Other	Funding	Project #			
2021	11	20.0	Kent County Levy Court Department of Public Works	US 13 Force Main Replacement Project - Puncheon Run to Rising Sun	130,000	Delaware Bay & Estuary - St. Jones River NPDES DE 0020338			\$7,170,000	N/A	N/A	\$3,750,000	212
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 													
Sub-Total FFY 2021 Wastewater and Stormwater Projects									\$122,168,555			\$98,323,288	
FFY 2021 CWSRF GPR Projects (*The Percentage of the Project that is Energy Efficient will be determined after receipt of application)													
2017	1	80.0	City of Wilmington	15th and Walnut CSO Separation, Green Infrastructure Installation, and Bicycle Pump Track	70,000	Piedmont - Christina River DE0020320	Green Infrastructure	N/A	\$1,469,500			\$1,369,500	319/GPR
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The purpose of the 15th and Walnut Green Stormwater Infrastructure project is improve water quality in the Wilmington watershed by separating stormwater runoff from Combined Sewer Flow (CSO) in two recently built housing projects and one block of Walnut Street within the City of Wilmington. The project will then route the runoff through green infrastructure BMP's to capture the first 2 inches of precipitation using a combination of rain gardens, tree trenches, and bioswales to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the stormwater prior to discharging into the nearby Brandywine Creek. In the current and previous condition, parcels stormwater flow was discharged by the City's combined sewer overflow collection system. The project will incorporate into the construction a park-like amenity in the form of a bicycle pump track that will reinforce the mission of the Non-profit organization, The Urban Bike Project. The overall project will allow for community outreach both in support of the an economically disadvantaged area. The objectives of the project are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove stormwater from the City's CSO system, reducing Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) discharges into the Brandywine creek; • Mitigate both the quantity and quality of stormwater discharged to the Brandywine River; • Create a greenspace that will benefit the local community and the surrounding communities, and; • Reinforce the mission and outreach of The Urban Bike Project by creating a recreational opportunity that will draw users, volunteers and resources specific to the needs of the non-profit organization. 													
2019	2	50.0	New Castle County / DelDOT	Robscott Manor Water Quality Improvement Project	961,939	Piedmont - Christina River WPCC 3063A/96	Green Infrastructure	N/A	\$2,046,480			\$997,000	319/GPR
<p>Description of Project and Problem: New Castle County (NCC) and DelDOT, with support of the City of Newark (Newark), will implement a stream restoration, meadow /forest restoration, and pedestrian access path to improve water quality as a result in the reduction of channel erosion. The stream restoration will employ the floodplain reconnection technique. This provides significant ecological benefits by encouraging groundwater recharge, improving water quality (by trapping nutrients and sediment), improving in-stream habitat for plants, fish, and invertebrates, and restoring the natural riverine processes. Additional benefits include a decrease in downstream flooding, increased native habitat, and recreation. The project is located within the Robscott Manor Park between Sanford Drive and Edjl Drive just east of SR-896 and south of SR- 4. There is approximately 1,650 ft of stream within NCC owned land, and an additional 117 ft within drainage easements under the jurisdiction of Newark. The stream accepts runoff from 12 DelDOT outfalls, totaling 282 acres of drainage. The existing channel is incised, actively eroding, and contributing sediment downstream. The restoration will lower the energy in the system by adding a floodplain, making the stream more stable. (Was part of the Watershed Improvements Projects solicitation).</p>													
2019	2	50.0	DNREC, Division of Watershed Stewardship	Watershed Improvement Projects	961,939	TBD N/A	TBD	N/A	\$1,503,000			\$1,503,000	319/GPR
<p>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.</p>													
2020	2	50.0	Lewes BPW	Lewes BPW Well Head Protection Land Purchase	3,500	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River N/A	Green Infrastructure	N/A	\$5,500,000			\$2,000,000	319/GPR
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The City of Lewes is partnering with the Lewes Board of Public Works and Sussex County to purchase the Jones Farm, a +/-34.5-acre parcel of land at the corner of Clay Road and Kings Highway just outside of Lewes city limits. This piece of land is a critical parcel to preserve as it is part of the region's open space network and because it lies within the wellhead protection ordinance for the City's municipal wells. It also sits at the headwaters of Ebenezer Branch, a tributary of Canary Creek. The parcel is located in the rapidly-growing Lewes area, one of the few remaining large tracts of unprotected, undeveloped land in the Cape Henlopen region. The property is adjacent to the wellfield for the water system operated by the Lewes Board of Public Works. The Board's wells are in the unconfined aquifer, which have a larger area of influence than wells that are in the confined aquifer, and protecting this land will ensure that the land is not developed with impervious cover that will reduce recharge capacity or developed with uses that adversely affect the quality of the wells. Also, given the location of the property at the headwaters of Ebenezer Branch and its associated wetlands, protection of this property will benefit the water quality of this tributary to Canary Creek, as well as provide flood protection by not adding impervious</p>													
2019	2	50.0	City of Lewes	Jones Farm Purchase	3,500	Delaware Bay & Estuary - Broadkill River N/A	Green Infrastructure	N/A	N/A			\$1,500,000	319/GPR
<p>Description of Project and Problem: The City of Lewes is partnering with the Lewes Board of Public Works and Sussex County to purchase the Jones Farm, a +/-34.5-acre parcel of land at the corner of Clay Road and Kings Highway just outside of Lewes city limits. This piece of land is a critical parcel to preserve as it is part of the region's open space network and because it lies within the wellhead protection ordinance for the City's municipal wells. It also sits at the headwaters of Ebenezer Branch, a tributary of Canary Creek. The parcel is located in the rapidly-growing Lewes area, one of the few remaining large tracts of unprotected, undeveloped land in the Cape Henlopen region. The property is adjacent to the wellfield for the water system operated by the Lewes Board of Public Works. The Board's wells are in the unconfined aquifer, which have a larger area of influence than wells that are in the confined aquifer, and protecting this land will ensure that the land is not developed with impervious cover that will reduce recharge capacity or developed with uses that adversely affect the quality of the wells. Also, given the location of the property at the headwaters of Ebenezer Branch and its associated wetlands, protection of this property will benefit the water quality of this tributary to Canary Creek, as well as provide flood protection by not adding impervious cover to a watershed that already experiences flooding problems.</p>													
Sub-Total FFY 2021 GPR Projects									\$10,518,980			\$7,369,500	
Total CWSRF FFY 2021 Project Funding									\$132,687,535			\$105,692,788	

Notes: Section 212 Publically-Owned Treatment Works; Section 319 Non-Point Source; Section 320 Natural Estuary; LCL and Conservation Loan; WQIL Water Quality Improvement Loan; GPR Green Project Reserve.

Attachment B

CWSRF Non Federal Administrative Account (NFAA), Current and Planned Uses		Updated 8-31-20					
	FY19 Actual	FY20 Actual	FY21 Projected	FY21 Actual to Date	FY22 Projected	FY23 Projected	FY24 Projected
1. Source of Funds (includes Fed and Non-Fed Admin)							
Total Annual Revenues	\$3,383,323	\$3,535,500	\$3,453,473	\$1,185,397	\$3,522,543	\$3,592,994	\$3,664,854
2. Administrative Expenses and Uses (includes Fed and Non-Fed Admin)							
Total Administrative Expenses and Uses	\$1,227,646	\$1,071,021	\$1,093,439	\$163,890	\$1,117,439	\$1,141,439	\$1,165,439
Total Administrative Obligations	\$109,387	\$197,903	\$200,000	\$374,601	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
3. CWSRF State Match							
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4. Additional Program Expenses and Uses							
Total Additional Program Expenses	\$1,465,397	\$1,518,093	\$2,107,000	\$479,561	\$2,141,000	\$2,155,000	\$2,130,000
Total End of FY Program Obligations	\$1,151,090	\$1,299,051	\$1,061,767	\$1,288,747	\$1,483,000	\$1,535,000	\$1,534,000
Total Combined Annual Expenses and Uses	\$2,693,043	\$2,589,114	\$3,200,439	\$643,451	\$3,258,439	\$3,296,439	\$3,295,439
5. Total CWSRF NFAA Expenses	\$2,693,043	\$2,589,114	\$3,200,439	\$643,451	\$3,258,439	\$3,296,439	\$3,295,439
Total CWSRF NFAA End of FY Obligations	\$1,260,477	\$1,496,954	\$1,261,767	\$1,663,348	\$1,683,000	\$1,735,000	\$1,734,000
6. Annual Fund Growth (Decrease)	\$690,280	\$946,386	\$253,034	\$541,946	\$264,104	\$296,555	\$369,415
7. Balances							
End of FY Available Fund Balance	\$4,508,383	\$5,218,292	\$4,308,233	\$5,593,844	\$4,151,000	\$4,396,000	\$4,766,000
End of FY Accounting Fund Balance	\$5,768,860	\$6,715,246	\$5,570,000	\$7,257,192	\$5,834,000	\$6,131,000	\$6,500,000
8. Grant Program Uses							
SEFO Program (strictly for low-income)	\$250,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Wastewater Matching Planning Grants (w/underserved priority)	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$214,513	\$266,148	\$150,000	\$266,148	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Wastewater Asset Management Grants	\$300,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$453,382	\$431,411	\$524,000	\$431,411	\$593,000	\$645,000	\$684,000
Wastewater Planning Advance Grants	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$9,300	\$136,970	\$100,000	\$136,970	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Surface Water Matching Planning Grants	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$127,500	\$285,297	\$125,000	\$283,196	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Community Water Quality Grants	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$199,928	\$161,457	\$125,000	\$153,254	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Additional Subsidization Program for Qualified Rate Payers	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
Obligated/Encumbered	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
Statewide Wastewater/Surface Water Studies	\$235,000	\$99,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Obligated/Encumbered	\$146,467	\$17,767	\$17,767	\$17,767	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Proposed Program Uses	\$1,735,000	\$1,599,700	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000
Obligated/Encumbered	\$1,151,090	\$1,299,051	\$1,061,767	\$1,288,747	\$1,483,000	\$1,535,000	\$1,534,000

Attachment C: Source and Uses of Funds for the State

WPCRF
Intended Use

2020 End of Year Fund Balance	June 30, 2020		\$91,409,325
2021 Sources of Funds			
Capitalization Grants - Non ARRA			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	\$7,780,000		
State Match (20%) - Non ARRA			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	1,556,000		
Cumulative Capitalization Grants and State Match			9,336,000
Repayments - Cap Grant Loans			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	12,238,495		
Projected to June 30, 2021	6,210,081		
Annual Repayments			18,448,576
Investment Earnings			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	1,139,702		
Projected to June 30, 2021	300,000		
Annual Investment Earnings			1,439,702
Projected Sources Subtotal	June 30, 2021		29,224,278
2021 Use of Funds			
New Loans Closed			
Section 212 loans closed			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	\$732,200		
Projected to June 30, 2021	29,252,705		
Section 319 loans closed			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	0		
Projected to June 30, 2021	4,869,400		
Section 320 loans closed			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	0		
Projected to June 30, 2021	12,466,148		
Land Conservation/Water Conservation Loans Closed			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	5,744,784		
Projected to June 30, 2021	0		
Green Projects Loans Closed			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	0		
Projected to June 30, 2021	0		
Administrative			
Actual as of March 30, 2021	620,661		
Projected to June 30, 2021	0		
Total Loan Obligations Closed		\$53,685,898	
Projected Disbursements of <u>Closed Loans</u>	June 30, 2021		(\$56,743,066)
2021 End of Year Projected Fund Balance	June 30, 2021		\$63,890,537
2022 Source of Funds			
Capitalization Grant (FFY21)	\$7,779,000		
State Match - (20%)	1,555,800		
Transfer of Federal Grant Funds from DWSRF	0		
Transfer of State Match from DWSRF	0		
Repayments	22,047,561		
Investment Interest	1,000,000		
Projected Sources Subtotal	June 30, 2022		\$32,382,361
2022 Use of Funds			
New Loans Closed - From IUP			
Section 212 Projects Closed	\$93,054,530		
Section 319 Projects Closed	1,500,000		
Section 320 Projects Closed	12,466,148		
Land Conservation Loans Closed	2,365,802		
Green Projects Closed	3,869,500		
Proposed Administration - Cap Grant	646,568		
Reserved for Transfer of Funds back to DWSRF (as needed)	<u>As Needed</u>		
Total Loan Obligations <u>Proposed</u>			(\$113,902,548)
Balance of Loan Obligations <u>Undisbursed</u>			\$51,665,281
2022 Projected Fund Balance	June 30, 2022		\$34,035,631

Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
Attachment D: Binding Commitment and Disbursements by Project

Data Sources: Project Status Report, Cash Flow Report, and 2021 Draft PPL/IUP				Disbursements Ending 9/30/2022			
				10/1/2021	1/1/2022	4/1/2022	7/1/2022
				12/31/2021	3/31/2022	6/30/2022	9/30/2022
Project	Loan Amount	Binding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Completion Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Wastewater Projects							
City of Wilmington							
Prices Run Sewer Interceptor Rehabilitation	\$7,000,000	Pending	Sep-25	\$0	\$700,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
City of Lewes Board of Public Works							
Savannah Road Sewer Extension	\$2,025,000	Pending	Mar-23	\$0	\$506,250	\$506,250	\$506,250
Donovan Smith MHP Sewer Extension	\$2,283,063	Pending	Nov-22	\$228,306	\$913,225	\$913,225	\$228,306
Cape Helopen State Park Sewer Extension	\$3,875,000	Pending	May-23	\$387,500	\$775,000	\$775,000	\$775,000
Sussex County Council							
Briarwood Estates	\$2,365,802	Pending	Jan-23	\$0	\$236,580	\$473,160	\$473,160
Oak Acres & Tanglewood	\$2,376,356	Pending	Mar-23	\$237,636	\$475,271	\$475,271	\$475,271
Branch, Autum & Tucks Road Long Neck	\$7,788,761	Aug-20	Mar-22	\$778,876	\$7,009,885	\$0	\$0
Lochwood	\$8,439,458	Pending	Apr-23	\$843,946	\$1,687,892	\$1,687,892	\$1,687,892
Blackwater Village	\$9,286,981	Pending	Mar-24	\$0	\$0	\$928,698	\$1,857,396
Kent County Levy Court							
Plant Wide Power Backup	\$1,640,000	Oct-20	Sep-22	\$164,000	\$328,000	\$328,000	\$820,000
Biosolids Capacity Expansion Project	\$13,000,000	Mar-21	Jul-23	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Paris Villa & London Village Septic Elimination Project	\$4,853,330	Pending	Oct-22	\$485,333	\$970,666	\$970,666	\$970,666
US Force Main Replacement - Puccheon Run	\$3,750,000	Pending	Oct-22	\$375,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$750,000
Town of Smyrna							
E Commerce Street Utility Replacement Project	\$1,940,881	Apr-19	Dec-22	\$194,088	\$776,352	\$388,176	\$388,176
City of Newark							
Sanitary Sewer System Study & Rehabilitation (Phases 1-3)	\$2,600,000	Jan-21	Feb-23	\$0	\$260,000	\$520,000	\$520,000
City of Seaford							
Route 13 North Sewer Extension	\$972,700	Pending	Jun-22	\$97,270	\$389,080	\$486,350	\$0
Waste Water Treatment Facility Upgrade & Expansion	\$7,300,000	Pending	Sep-23	\$0	\$0	\$730,000	\$2,920,000
New Castle County							
Airport Rd Sanitary Sewer Revitalization	\$7,750,000	Pending	Nov-23	\$0	\$0	\$775,000	\$3,100,000
Diamond State Sustainability Corp							
Grants Way Septic Elimination	\$2,088,000	Pending	Jun-22	\$208,800	\$835,200	\$1,044,000	\$0
Tidewater							
Milton WWTP Replacement	\$12,466,148	Oct-20	Jul-23	\$1,246,615	\$2,493,230	\$2,493,230	\$2,493,230
Green Project Reserve Projects							
City of Wilmington							
15th & Walnut CSO	\$1,369,500	Nov-20	Jul-22	\$136,950	\$821,700	\$273,900	\$136,950
DNREC, Division of Watershed Stewardship							
Watershed Improvement Projects	\$1,503,000	One-time	One-time	\$0	\$0	\$150,300	\$300,600
New Castle County / DelDot							
Robscott Manor Water Quality Improvement Project	\$997,000	Aug-20	May-22	\$99,700	\$199,400	\$697,900	\$0
City of Lewes Board of Public Works							
Jones Farm Land Purchase	\$2,000,000	Mar-21	Jun-21	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
City of Lewes							
Jones Farm Land Purchase	\$1,500,000	Pending	Jun-21	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shady Oak DE, LLC							
Shady Oak MHP	\$585,000	Pending	Dec-21	\$585,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transfer of Funds back to DWSRF							
	As Needed	N/A		As Needed	As Needed	As Needed	As Needed
NPS Expanded Use Programs							
Septic Rehabilitation Loan Program	\$500,000	Continuous	Continuous	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000
Agricultural NPS Loan Program	\$500,000	Continuous	Continuous	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Expanded Uses NPS Loan Prog.	\$500,000	Continuous	Continuous	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$125,000
Administrative Expenses	\$646,568			\$646,568	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals	\$113,902,548			\$11,840,588	\$23,052,731	\$20,042,018	\$23,077,898
Grant Award - Federal Share	\$7,779,000			\$7,779,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant Award - State Match	\$1,555,800			\$1,555,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
CWSRF Corpus - Repayment Funds	\$104,567,748			\$2,505,788	\$23,052,731	\$20,042,018	\$23,077,898
Federal %	83.33%			83.33%			
State Match %	16.67%			16.67%			

Note 1: All values in red are calculated.

**Attachment E: FFY2021 ASAP Payment Schedule
(Federal Dollars)**

Calendar Year / Federal QTR	Payment Date	ASAP Payment Schedule	ASAP Cumulative Amount
19/1	1st Quarter	\$0	\$0
20/2	2nd Quarter	\$7,779,000	\$7,779,000
20/3	3rd Quarter	\$0	\$7,779,000
20/4	4th Quarter	\$0	\$7,779,000