

DELAWARE'S 2024 FUNDING WORKSHOP

VIRTUAL WEBINAR

JANUARY 17, 2024



CWSRF

**Clean Water State
Revolving Fund**



DWSRF

**Drinking Water State
Revolving Fund**

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Today's Presenters

- Greg Pope, Chief of Operations, DNREC Environmental Finance
- Marissa Jacobi, DWSRF Administrator, DHSS DWSRF
- James Sullivan, Planner, DNREC Watershed Stewardship

Workshop Format

- Webinar style
- Ask questions in the chat or Q&A
- Presentation will be available online

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Workshop Purpose

- Provide a detailed overview of the CWSRF and DWSRF programs, including supplemental funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)
- Ensure that potential loan applicants understand project eligibilities, funding processes, and the deadlines for applications
- Provide resources for applicants seeking financial assistance for wastewater, drinking water, stormwater and other water infrastructure improvement projects

DNREC and DHSS Collaboration

- The CWSRF and DWSRF programs are jointly administered by DNREC and DHSS
- Once per year (January) project Notices-of-Intent (NOIs) are solicited for wastewater projects and drinking water projects – **currently due February 16, 2024**
- Wastewater and drinking Water NOIs are ranked and scored to prepare CWSRF and DWSRF Project Priority Lists (PPLs)

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

AGENDA

Base SRF and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Funding

BIL Funding Overview

- Supplemental Funding
- Emerging Contaminants (EC)
- Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement
- Disadvantaged Communities
- Technical Assistance
- Build America Buy America (BABA)

Interest Rate Policy and Affordability Policy

Loan Terms

PPL Ranking Criteria – CWSRF and DWSRF

Environmental Review, Program Requirements, and Project Management

Loan Application Process, Funding Award, and Loan Closing

Planning Grants and Other Programs

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING

WORKSHOP

BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL)

FFY 24 FUNDING AMOUNTS

These are last year's figures and are subject to change.

	CWSRF	DWSRF
Base Program (20% match)	3,683,000	5,037,000
CW Min Ad Sub (10%)	368,300	-
CW Max Ad Sub (30%)	1,104,900	-
CW Congressional Ad Sub (10%)	368,300	-
DW Min Ad Sub (12%)	-	604,440
DW Max Ad Sub (35%)	-	1,762,950
DW Congressional Ad Sub (14%)	-	705,180
Base Program Totals	3,683,000	5,037,000

	CWSRF	DWSRF
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)		
Supplemental Funding (20% Match)	10,233,000	21,055,000
Ad Sub (49%)	5,014,170	10,316,950
Emerging Contaminants (0% Match)	1,043,000	7,640,000
Ad Sub (100%)	1,043,000	7,640,000
Lead Service Line Replacement (0% match)	-	28,650,000
Ad Sub (49%)	-	14,038,500
BIL Totals	11,276,000	57,345,000

	CWSRF	DWSRF
Program Totals	3,683,000	5,037,000
BIL Totals	11,276,000	57,345,000
Subtotals	14,959,000	62,382,000
Grand Total		77,341,000

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

CWSRF Definition of Emerging Contaminants:

The main categories of Emerging Contaminants include but are not limited to:

- **Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs)** such as polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs; used in flame retardants, furniture foam, plastics, etc.) and other persistent organic contaminants such as perfluorinated organic acids, PFAS free foam flame retardants;
- **Biological contaminants and microorganisms**, such as antimicrobial resistant bacteria, biological materials, and pathogens;
- **Some compounds of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs)**, including a wide suite of human prescribed drugs (e.g., antidepressants, blood pressure medications, hormones), over-the-counter medications (e.g., ibuprofen), bactericides, fragrances, UV filters (sunscreen agents), detergents, preservatives, and repellents;
 - Insect Repellents, Cosmetics and UV filters: DEET, Methylparabens, Benzophenone
 - Fragrances: HHCB and AHTN (7-acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene; CAS 21145-77-7; Tonalide)
 - Cosmetic and food preservatives: BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) and BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)
 - Veterinary medicines such as antimicrobials, antibiotics, anti-fungals, growth promoters, investigational new animal drugs, and hormones;
 - Substances that illicit endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), including synthetic estrogens (e.g., 17 α ethynylestradiol, which also is a PCPP) and androgens (e.g., trenbolone, a veterinary drug), naturally occurring estrogens (e.g., 17 β -estradiol, testosterone), as well as many others (e.g., organochlorine pesticides, alkylphenols)

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

CWSRF Definition of Emerging Contaminants (continued):

Nanomaterials:

such as carbon nanotubes or nano-scale particulate titanium dioxide, of which little is known about either their environmental fate or effects.;

Microplastics/Nanoplastics:

synthetic solid particle or polymeric matrix, with regular or irregular shape and with size smaller than 5 mm, of either primary or secondary manufacturing origin, or larger plastic materials that degrade into smaller pieces, including from tire wear (such as 6PPD), which are insoluble in water. Primary microplastics include particles produced intentionally of this very small dimension, like pre-production pellets used as intermediate in plastic production, microbeads for abrasive functions or microfibers that form from synthetic textiles

Projects that address contaminants with water quality criteria established by EPA under CWA section 304(a), except for PFAS are not eligible for CWSRF Emerging Contaminants funds.

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Detailed List of DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Project and Activity Examples

Below are non-exhaustive lists of DWSRF-eligible projects and activities under the BIL DWSRF Emerging Contaminants capitalization grants. For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation, it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible, and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Projects that address any contaminant listed

From the DWSRF Infrastructure Fund:

- Emerging contaminants costs associated with the construction of a new treatment facility or upgrade to an existing treatment facility that addresses emerging contaminants
- Development of a new source (i.e., new/replacement well or intake for a public water system) that addresses an emerging contaminant issue [Note: water rights purchases must still meet the criteria in the Class Deviation for Water Rights]
- Consolidation with another water system that does not have emerging contaminants present or has removal capability
- Costs for planning and design and associated pre-project costs
- Infrastructure related to pilot testing for treatment alternatives
- Creation of a new community water system to address unsafe drinking water provided by individual (i.e., privately-owned) wells or surface water sources

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Detailed List of DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Project and Activity Examples (continued)

From the DWSRF Set-asides:

- Direct technical assistance to public water systems (of any size) with emerging contaminants and treatment problems which could lead to a loan application
- PFAS and other emerging contaminants project pre-development activities (such as determining if and where there is a problem)
- Technical assistance for eligible systems to diagnose emerging contaminants problems at their water systems
- Project planning, preliminary engineering, and design
- Funding state PWSS staff who are working on PFAS and emerging contaminants oversight
- Incorporating training on PFAS and emerging contaminants into state operator certification materials
- Obtain test kits/laboratory equipment for systems to test for newly recognized contaminants of concern and training to use that equipment
- Pilot testing and studies on improving public water system operation
- Source water protection activities (e.g., developing source water protection plans, well abandonment, etc.)
- Conducting initial, special (non-routine/non-compliance) monitoring to establish a baseline understanding of a contaminant of concern or operation of newly-used technology

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Detailed List of DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Project and Activity Examples

Below are non-exhaustive lists of DWSRF-eligible projects and activities under the BIL DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) capitalization grants. For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation, it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible and be a LSLR project or associated activity directly connected to the identification, planning, design, and replacement of lead service lines. Any project funded under this appropriation involving the replacement of a lead service line must replace the entire lead service line, not just a portion, unless a portion has already been replaced.

From the DWSRF Set-asides:

- Planning and design for LSLR infrastructure projects
- Developing or updating lead service line inventories, including locating and mapping lead service lines
- Providing technical assistance to small water systems undertaking lead service line inventories or construction projects
- Funding state staff and contractors to work on LSLR education and outreach and inventory plans, etc.
- Non-routine lead sampling (if not for compliance purposes)

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Detailed List of DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Project and Activity Examples (continued)

From the DWSRF Infrastructure Fund:

- Complete removal of lead service lines (public and privately owned portion) or service lines made of galvanized iron or galvanized steel (that are currently or have previously been downstream of lead components) and replacement with a pipe that meets the requirements established under 40 CFR 143 and which complies with state and local plumbing codes and or building codes
- Removal of lead or galvanized goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors, and replacement with an acceptable material that meets the requirements established under 40 CFR 143 and which complies with state and local plumbing codes and or building codes
- Replacement of curb stops, curb stop boxes, and other service line appurtenances that are removed as part of full LSLR
- Site restoration, including landscaping, sidewalks, driveways, etc. if the removal was necessary to replace the lead service line
- Permit fees if the fees are normal, required, and specific to the LSLR. It is recommended that communities waive these fees
- Temporary pitcher filters or point-of-use (POU) devices certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead during or for a short time period after LSLR projects
- Development or updating of lead service line inventories, including locating and mapping lead service lines
- Methods of investigation to develop inventories could include visual observation, water quality sampling (non-compliance), excavation, vacuum or hydro-excavation, statistical analysis, or other emerging technologies
- Planning and design for infrastructure projects listed above
- Non-routine lead sampling (if not for compliance purposes) as part of a LSLR project

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Increase Investment in Disadvantaged Communities

A key priority of BIL is to ensure that disadvantaged communities benefit equitably from this historic investment in water infrastructure:

- The BIL mandates that 49% of funds provided through the DWSRF General Supplemental Funding and DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Funding must be provided as grants and forgivable loans to disadvantaged communities
- The BIL also requires that not less than 25% of funds provided through the DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Funding be provided as grants and forgivable loans to disadvantaged communities or public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 people
- The SDWA requires states to establish a definition of disadvantaged communities that can receive this additional subsidization

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Increase Investment in Disadvantaged Communities

For the CWSRF, the BIL mandates that 49% of funds provided through the CWSRF General Supplemental Funding must be provided as grants and forgivable loans to the following assistance recipients or project types:

- Municipalities that meet the state's affordability criteria
- Municipalities that do not meet the state's affordability criteria but seek additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class
- Entities that implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Other provisions

Technical assistance funding:

- EPA recommends states use the full DWSRF 2% small system technical assistance set-aside and the CWSRF 2% technical assistance funds to enhance or build programs that proactively identify, reach out to, and provide assistance to rural, small, and tribal publicly owned treatment works and drinking water systems, particularly in disadvantaged communities
- The programs should be designed to help disadvantaged communities identify needs, develop projects, apply for funding, design and implement projects, build capacity, and create training and career pathways

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Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

Build America Buy America (BABA)

BABA expands existing American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements to include construction materials and manufactured goods. SRF programs should:

- Oversee BABA implementation across state SRF-funded projects, as applicable, and provide detailed information on BABA compliance requirements, flexibilities, and processes to recipients
- Inform SRF grant and loan recipients of the domestic preference requirements. EPA will work with states to develop and provide information to SRF recipients
- Collaborate with EPA and industry to incentivize and grow domestic supply chains and U.S. manufacturing capacity for products essential to drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure
- Educate funding recipients about their eligibility for waivers and provide help applying for waivers. EPA will develop appropriate waivers and processes to facilitate a smooth transition to these expanded requirements

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CWSRF- DWSRF Interest Rate Policy

- Project affordability criteria and interest rates apply to new public, private/public use, investor-owned, and private/private use SRF loan applications
 - Interest rate plus fee shall be set at 2.0 percent per annum
 - Administrative Fees shall be set at 50% of the overall interest rate
 - 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, and 3.0 percent for wastewater and drinking water user rates combined only after other alternatives such as extended repayment terms, principal forgiveness or supplemental grants are exhausted
 - 0% interest rate for all LSLR loans

Key Notes

- This policy was written with guidance from the State's financial advisory firm, PFM, LLC
- The BBI 11-GO and BBI 20-GO are used as the benchmarks for this policy. EF 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

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Additional Subsidization -

The state may provide additional subsidization to a municipality or inter-municipal, inter-state, or state agency, including forgiveness of principal or grants (EPA subawards) to benefit a municipality that meets the affordability criteria of the state established

- For the Base CWSRF funds, there is a 10% minimum subsidy requirement and maximum of 30% of capitalization grant award
- For the Supplemental CWSRF funds, there is a requirement for 49% subsidy of the capitalization grant award
- The Emerging Contaminants CWSRF funds shall be provided to eligible recipients as assistance agreements with 100% principal forgiveness or as grants (or a combination of these)

Additional Subsidization -

For CWSRF projects may be provided to projects in the following order:

- To benefit a municipality that meets the state's affordability criteria as established under the CWA section 603(i)(2);
- To benefit a municipality that does not meet the state's affordability criteria but seeks additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class; or
- To any eligible recipient to implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction

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DWSRF Additional Subsidization

- Additional Subsidization – The state may provide additional subsidization to an eligible recipient that meets the Disadvantaged Community definition of the state
- The Base DWSRF funding assistance may provide an additional subsidization of at least 12% and up to 35% (of the capitalization grant award) for Disadvantaged Communities and 14% for initial financing/purchase/refinance loans, under the Congressional Authority
- The Supplemental DWSRF funds shall be used by the State to provide subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of assistance agreements with forgiveness of principal or grants (or any combination of these) using 49% of the DWSRF capitalization grant
- The Emerging Contaminants DWSRF funds shall be provided, in its entirety, to eligible recipients as assistance agreements with 100% principal forgiveness or as grants (or a combination of these)
- For the Lead Service Line Replacement funds, 49% of the funds made available to each State for DWSRF capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of assistance agreements with 100% forgiveness of principal or grants (or any combination of these)

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

Income Data – 1.5 percent 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 provide documentation in order to obtain principal forgiveness or additional subsidization. Documentation will be in the form of a representative income survey of the majority of the residents of the project area.

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

CWSRF Affordability Criteria

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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. Communities with greater than or equal to 12.1% vacant households would be eligible for additional subsidy. Based on the percent above the threshold, additional subsidy may be provided to the extent available.

Or; if the applicant is deemed “disadvantaged” by one of these methods, additional subsidy consideration may be given on a percentage basis in concert with any wastewater rate increase (to the extent available):

- Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool: <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en/>
- The community has greater than or equal to 30.9% population living under 200% of poverty level

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.

CWSRF Affordability Criteria

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DWSRF Subsidy Requirements

Subsidy Requirements DHSS will meet minimum subsidy requirements by providing principal forgiveness or grants to communities identified as disadvantaged.

- The next most 'in need' communities as identified by the financial review and affordability criteria mentioned herein and based on project priority
- Applicants who meet the 2022 Additional Subsidy Provisions, Part 1) Congressional Additional Subsidy Authority Provisions

A community considered for the DWSRF Disadvantaged Community Program may receive additional subsidies to the extent that that subsidy is available and within programmatic structure

Disadvantaged Community (DAC) - A disadvantaged community is one that:

- Meets the Affordability Criteria; or
- Is identified by EPA EJScreen tool at 90% (USA) percentile or higher for Environmental Justice Indexes or for "Low Income" under the Socioeconomic Indexes; or
- Is identified as disadvantaged by the White House Climate and Economic Screening Tool; or
- Is underserved; or
- *The project area is confined by and benefits specific census tracts that have a percentage of the population that is below the poverty level which is greater than the state-wide percentage of the population below the poverty level.

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DWSRF Subsidy Requirements

Affordability Criteria – 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. DWSRF loan applicants whose MHI is not representative of the census data may be required to provide documentation 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.

Underserved – As defined in SDWA section 1459A (emphasis added): “(2) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘underserved community’ includes a political subdivision of a State that either, as determined by the Administrator— ‘(A) does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; or ‘(B) is served by a public water system that violates, or exceeds, as applicable, a requirement of a national primary drinking water regulation issued under section 1412, including— ‘(i) a maximum contaminant level; ‘(ii) a treatment technique; and ‘(iii) an action level.”

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CWSRF Loan Terms

- CWSRF loans are made at or below market interest rates, at terms not to exceed the lesser of 30 years and the projected useful life (refer to Interest Rate Policy effective January 1, 2021)
- Standard municipal/private loan terms are:
 - \leq \$250,000 loan term - 5 years;
 - \leq \$500,000 loan term - 10 years;
 - $>$ \$500,000 loan term - 20 years; and
- 30-year term reserved to for affordability, restructuring debt, or implementing projects with a useful life of 30 years or more

DWSRF Loan Terms

- DWSRF loans are made at or below market interest rates, at terms not to exceed the lesser of 20 years and the projected useful life (refer to the Interest Rate Policy effective January 1, 2021)
- 30-year loans are limited to specific entities that are considered disadvantaged

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CWSRF – DWSRF Annual Project Priority List (PPL) Process

The criteria are defined by the Standard Operating Procedures for PPLs established by DNREC and DHSS

Projects are ranked by year of inception and then by number of priority points

Generally, the highest-ranking project should deliver the greatest environmental and public health benefit to the State

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CWSRF POINTS CRITERIA

I. Water Quality Protection (0-10 bonus)	0-45 points
II. Targeted Waterbodies	0-20 points
III. Clean Water Priorities	0-20 points
IV. State Strategies	0-10 points
V. Green Project Reserve	0-10 points
VI. Sustainability	0-30 points
VII. Land Conservation 0 points	(10 bonus)
VIII. Borrower Type	0-10 points
(Up to 20 bonus)	Total 145 pts

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Water Quality Protection – (0 - 45 points)

- Point Source project - Total pounds of nitrogen plus the total pounds of phosphorus that will be removed from the discharge as result of the project multiplied by a constant - Maximum 45 points

$$\text{Example: } \frac{(11,400 \text{ \#N} + 1,600 \text{ \#P})/\text{year}}{365\text{d/year}} \times 0.30 \text{ d/\#} = 10.7 \text{ pts}$$

Plus: Bonus pts for ENR: additional point for each 10% of allowable pollution load eliminated by project (up to 10 pts), or

- Toxics - For toxic pollutants, the effectiveness of a given project will be rated based on its ability to eliminate or reduce the severity of Delaware fish consumption advisories; eliminate or reduce the severity of toxic impacts to benthic aquatic life; or otherwise attain numeric toxics criteria for the protection of human health and aquatic life in Delaware Water Quality Standards. Points will be determined for effectiveness by multiplying the percent reduction in impact by 0.5 - Maximum 45 Points, or
- Non-point source project: receive points based on the published efficiencies of the BMP's. Percent efficiency of the project's BMP multiplied by 45 - Maximum 45 points

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Targeted Waterbodies – (0-20 points)

If the project:

- Addresses an existing TMDL 20 points
- Addresses a watershed management plan 10 points
- None of the above 0 points

Strategies for State Policies & Spending (0-10 points)

- 212 project
- Level 1 10 points
- Level 2 10 points
- Level 3 5 points
- Level 4 0 points
- Out of Play 0 points

NPS- 1(0 points)

- Non-point Source (319) Project 10 points

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Green Project Reserve (0-10 points)

Project meets definition in one of below categories

- Green Infrastructure 10 points
- Water Efficiency 10 points
- Energy Efficiency 10 points
- Environmentally Innovative 10 points

Sustainability (0-30 points)

Project/System incorporates:

- Asset Management Implementation 10 points
- Full Cost Pricing Standards 10 points
- Climate Change Adaption or Resiliency 10 points

Sponsorship (10 bonus points)

- Land Conservation or Water Quality Sponsorship 10 points

Borrower Type (0-10 points)

- Municipality or State Agency 10 points
- All Others 0 points

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DWSRF POINTS CRITERIA

***Pending Public Comment. Please visit the DWSRF website to provide comments by February 1, 2024.**

I. Growth	0 points
II. Affordability	max 175 points
III. Quality Deficiencies	max 300 points
IV. System Information	max 50 points
V. Regionalization	max 200 points
VI. Storage	max 260 points
VII. Distribution	max 700 points
VIII. Treatment	max 410 points
IX. Source	max 300 points
X. Sustainability	max 270 points
XI. Safety and Vulnerability	max 20 points

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Growth– (0 points)

- Is the project primarily for growth?
If yes, it is not an eligible project 0 points

***DWSRF federal requirements prohibit funding projects that are primarily for growth.
DWSRF follows EPA's 'Fix it First' approach to funding***

Affordability- (max 175 points)

- Divide the Average Annual Household Water Bill by the Median Household Income and Multiply by 100%

2.50% or Higher	75 points
2.00 – 2.49%	50 points
1.50 – 1.99%	25 points
Less than 1.50%	0 points

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Affordability- (max 175 points) (continued)

- The project is identified by the EPA EJScreen Tool at 90% (USA) Percentile or Higher for Environmental Justice Indexes or for “Low Income” under the Socioeconomic Indexes.
25 points
- The project is identified as disadvantaged by the White House Climate and Economic Screening Tool.
25 points
- The project is considered underserved, meaning it does not have household drinking water or wastewater services; or is served by a public water system that violates, or exceeds, as applicable, a requirement of a national primary drinking water regulation issued under section 1412, including— (i) a maximum contaminant level; (ii) a treatment technique; and (iii) an action level.
25 points
- The project area is confined by and benefits specific census tracts that have a percentage of the population that is below the poverty level which is greater than the state-wide percentage of the population below the poverty level.
25 points

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Quality Deficiencies- (max 300 points)

- Was the Applicant required to provide a Public Notification to its consumers during the past three years for exceeding a drinking water standard in accordance with State or Federal Regulations?

100 points

Applicants can refer to the water system operator, Consumer Confidence Report, internal records, or contact DWSRF for assistance

- Does the project description stated in the application address the compliance issue for which the Public Notification was required?

50 points

Example: if the Public Notification was issued for nitrates, but the project description installs storage, no points will be awarded because the project does not address the compliance issue.

- Does the Applicant meet or exceed EPA's Electronic Tracking Tool (ETT) compliance score of 11?

30 points

Applicants can contact DWSRF for assistance.

- According to sample results, does the water system exceed any Secondary Standards?

45 points

Applicants can refer to the water system operator, Consumer Confidence Report, internal records, or contact DWSRF for assistance.

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Quality Deficiencies- (max 300 points) (continued)

- Does the proposed project address issues related to any documented complaints about taste, color and/or odor?

35 points

Applicants can refer to the water system operator, internal records, or contact DWSRF for assistance.

- Have any monitoring or reporting violations been issued in the past three years?

40 points

Applicants can refer to the water system operator, internal records, or contact DWSRF for assistance.

System Information (max 50 points)

- Population 10,000+

10 points

- Between 5,001 – 9,999

10 points

- Between 3,301 – 5,000

10 points

- Between 500-3,300

20 points

- Less than 500

40 points

- Municipal or community

10 points

- Non-Profit Non-Transient Non-Community or Non-Profit Transient Non-Community

5 points

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Regionalization (max 200 points)

Is the Applicant providing water to a non-complying water system?	50 points
Is the Applicant providing water to an area of existing private wells with water quality deficiencies?	50 points
Will the project result in the consolidation of complying water systems?	70 points
Will the project result in an interconnection with another water system?	30 points

Storage (max 260 points)

Does the project address the repair of a degraded storage facility?	50 points
Does the project address acute quantity deficiencies such as:	
Water pressure below 25 psi	50 points
Lack of adequate supply	50 points
Does the project address chronic quantity deficiencies such as:	
Lack of adequate storage	40 points
Water shortages during peak demand	40 points
Does the project address the lack of critical redundancy in storage?	30 points

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Distribution (max 700 points)

Lead Service Line Replacement Component	100 points
Inadequate intake (surface water only) Failing transmission mains Failing distribution mains Lack of critical redundancy	80 points
Meter installation Meter replacement	60 points
Hydrant installation Hydrant replacement	40 points
Valve installation Valve replacement	30 points

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Treatment (max 410 points)

Will the project directly remedy the contaminant exceedance or non-compliance with treatment upgrades?

100 points

Example: if nitrates are the compliance issue, and nitrate treatment will be installed, points will be awarded.

Faulty pumping Station
Inaccurate controls/SCADA
Inadequate corrosion control
Ineffective backflow prevention

20 points

Degraded facility
Backwash Recovery System Installation
Inadequate disinfection
Inadequate nitrate removal
Inadequate filtration
Lack of critical redundancy
Unreliable emergency power

30 points

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Source (max 300 points)

- Indicate all source upgrades below:
 - Inadequate source 100 points
 - Replacement of contaminated source 100 points
- Source Well protection/Well Field Development 50 points
- Other 50 points

Safety & Vulnerability (max 20 points)

- Is the project intended to address safety projects such as lights and cameras or alarm systems?
20 points allowed

Sustainability (max 270 points)

- Is the Applicant's 5-year Capitalization Plan or similar document included in the application?
40 points allowed

Or similar document can mean the annual budget. DWSRF offers 1:1 assistance if needed for free with budgeting.

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Sustainability (max 270 points) (continued)

- Does this project have a joint CWSRF project that will occur simultaneously?
30 points
 - Does this project consider other relevant community sustainability priorities from other sectors, such as agriculture, transportation, housing and/or finance?
30 points
 - Does this project make use of technologies and practices to reduce energy and /or water consumption or use renewable energy?
30 points
 - Does this project reduce the vulnerability of the infrastructure from extreme events and increase resilience to future events?
30 points
- Is the project scope to prepare for future requirements?
On the previous year's Project Priority List?
Is this a phased project covering several years?
Is the Applicant active in other DWSRF grant programs?
Consumer Confidence Report?
Cross Connection Control Plans?
Cyber Security/Vulnerability Assessment and Plans?
10 points
- Does the Applicant's rate structure promote conservation?
Are rates reviewed and assessed on a regular basis?
20 points

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF - DWSRF Application Process

Projects on the fundable PPL will be solicited to apply for an SRF loan

SRF Loan applications undergo an engineering/technical review and loan underwriting process

Technical review consists of:

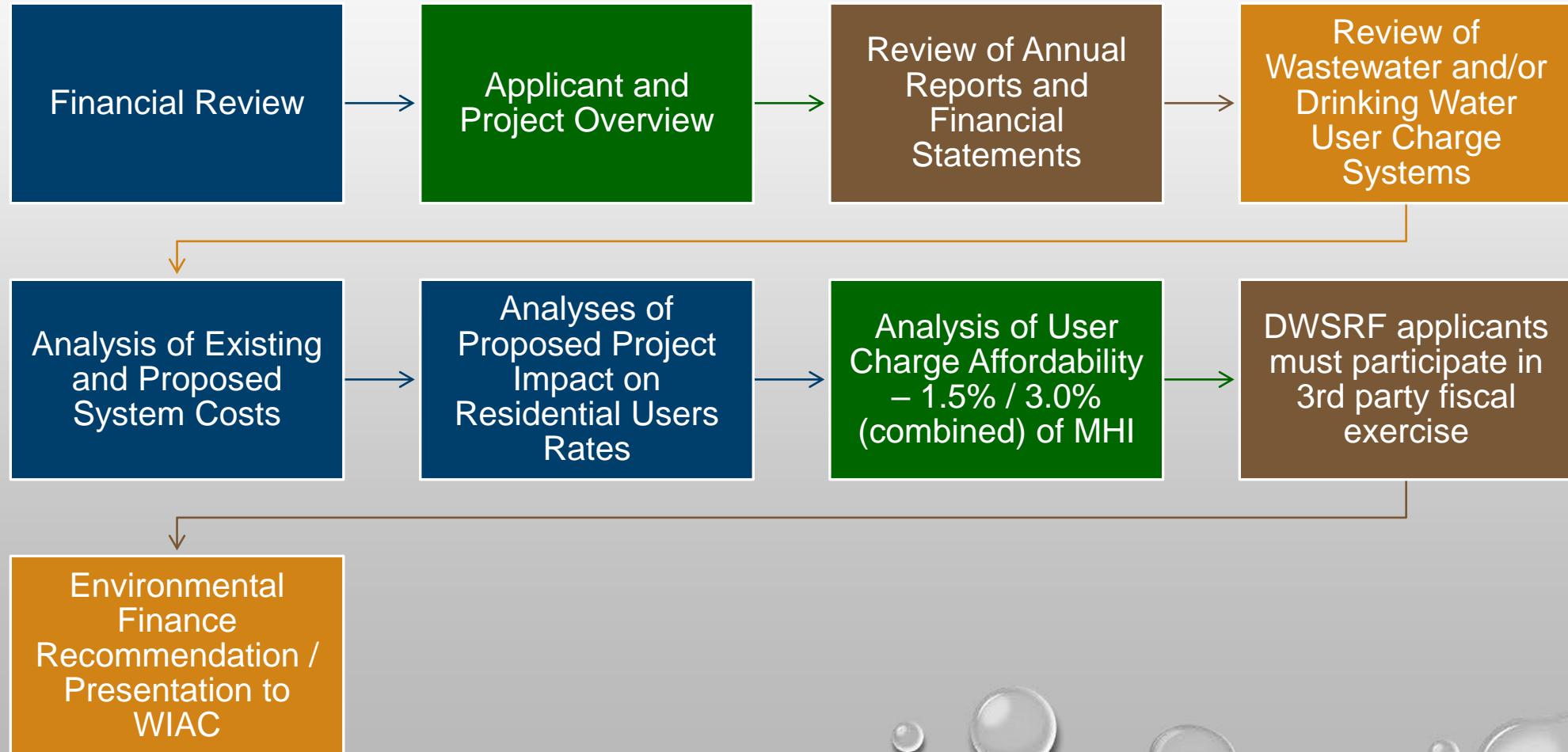
- Review of PER and/or Capacity Development Report
- Environmental Review (Environmental Information Document)

Loan underwriting process consists of:

- Financial review
- Funding package proposal

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF - DWSRF Loan Approval Process



DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Binding Loan Commitment, Loan Agreement, & Closing Process

Binding Loan Commitment Letter

- Commitment of fund resources for proposed project (borrower can solicit project construction bids)
- Project Description
- Loan Amount
- Loan Terms
- Estimated timing (120 days) to close the loan

Loan Closing

- Typically, after project construction bids are solicited and accepted
- Scheduled loan closing with legal counsel
- Borrower incurs loan closing expense for borrower and fund
- Financing Agreement – project description and budget, operation of system, special covenants, loan disbursement schedule
- General Obligation Bond or Revenue Bond—sets forth loan terms and final maturity date
- Final maturity date – cannot be extended once the loan is closed; therefore, if construction is delayed, the loan will be amortized over fewer years

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Loan Reimbursement and Repayment Process

Loan Reimbursement

Eligible project expenses must be incurred but not required to be paid in advance

Reimbursement draw requisition form must be used

Copies of supporting project expenses included with draw request

Loan Repayment Process (depending on loan agreement)

Interest only payments during project construction

Amortized loan (principal and interest) repayment are due 6 to 12 months after projects' completion

Final Disbursement and Initiation of Operations

Upon substantial completion and release of any retainage, recipients submit for final disbursement

Project engineer will ensure that the program requirements are met and that all specifications have been followed

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF Program Requirements

All Projects

- Super Cross Cutters - Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972; and Executive Order 11246 on Affirmative Action in federal contracting
- Delaware State Prevailing Wage Rates
- State Environmental Review Process - (“NEPA-like” Environmental Review)
- Project Sign
- Access to Project Site
- Suspension and Debarment and other responsibility matters

Requirements that only apply to “Treatment Works” projects

- Davis-Bacon Wage Rates
- American Iron and Steel (AIS) – CWSRF loan recipients, absent a waiver, are required to use iron and steel products that are produced in the United States for projects for the construction, alteration, maintenance, and repair of treatment works. GAAP Reporting
- Fiscal Sustainability Plans – Applies to all entities in which the loan recipient submits an application on or after October 1, 2014. Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSPs) are required for treatment works repair, replacement, or expansion. Entities which already have implemented Asset Management are not required to develop a FSP and can self-certify that they have implemented an asset management plan

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF Program Requirements

Requirements that only apply to Municipalities and State Agencies

- **Cost and Effectiveness** – This provision applies to municipalities or inter-municipal, interstate, or State agencies for which the loan recipient submits an “application” on or after October 1, 2015. The statute requires a cost and effectiveness analysis

Requirements that only apply to “Equivalency” Projects

- **Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE)** - EPA’s Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) rule applies to procurement actions for projects considered equivalency
- **A/E Procurement** - A/E Procurement applies to contracts for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural related services. All projects considered equivalency must comply with the elements of the procurement processes for A/E services as identified in 40 U.S.C. 1101 et seq., or an equivalent State requirement. If a borrower cannot comply with the federal requirement, a separate “non-equivalency” financing agreement will fund the architectural and engineering services
- **Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (GAAP)** – GAAP compliance will be required as a condition of making a loan or providing other assistance from the fund
- **Single Audit Requirement** – Applies to loan recipients receiving federal assistance greater \$750,000+ threshold in a federal fiscal year
- **Prohibition on certain telecommunication & video surveillance services or equipment**
- **Build America Buy America (BABA)**
- **“Investing in America” Sign**

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

DWSRF– PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

- EO 11246 Equal Employment Opportunity – non-discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin
- Requirement for Certification of Non-Segregated Facilities
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Delaware Prevailing Wage Regulations
- Davis-Bacon Wage Rates
- Build America Buy America (BABA) and American Iron and Steel (AIS)
- DBE (formerly MBE/WBE)
- Suspension and Debarment and other responsibility matters
- Standard Project Sign and a “Investing in America” Sign
- Access to Project Site
- Single Audit Requirement – Applies to loan recipients receiving federal assistance greater \$750,000+ threshold in a federal fiscal year
- Prohibition on certain telecommunication & video surveillance services or equipment

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF - DWSRF Bidding and Contracting Process

Project Bid Process

- All plans and specifications must be reviewed and approved by program staff prior to advertisement
- Mandatory Pre-Bid meeting must be held to explain program requirements to potential bidders at least 15 days prior to bid opening
- Project is bid for a minimum of 30 days
- Sealed bids are received and shall be opened publicly and be read aloud at the time and place designated

Contract Award Process

- Bids are tabulated and the contract is awarded to the responsive low bidder
- Bid Package submitted for approval must contain:
 - Bid tabulation
 - Certification of all Bonds
 - Certification that all easements have been obtained
 - Submission of required DBE documents (if applicable)
 - Other documents as required
- Schedule and conduct a pre-construction conference

Construction and Inspection

- Monthly progress meetings must be held
- Interim inspections will be conducted by the project engineer to ensure compliance with the program requirements and significant project delays, or issues must be disclosed to the project engineer

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

OTHER CWSRF – DWSRF GRANT AND FUNDING PROGRAMS

↓
*Asset Management Grants – CWSRF and DWSRF

↓
*Project Planning Advances – CWSRF

↓
Planning and Design Loans - CWSRF

↓
*Wastewater Matching Planning Grants - CWSRF

↓
*Surface Water Matching Planning Grants – CWSRF

↓
*Community Water Quality Improvement Grants - CWSRF

↓
*Drinking Water Matching Planning Grants – DWSRF

↓
Clean Water Initiative

** Insurance requirements apply.*

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Wastewater and Drinking Water Asset Management Grants



Asset management is the practice of managing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of ownership and operations, while delivering the service level customer's desire

Wastewater and Drinking Water Asset Management Grant applications are accepted anytime during the year on a first come first served basis and approved subject to availability of funds.

Must be a Publicly-Owned Wastewater or Drinking Water Utility

Municipal Government must sign a five-year agreement to develop and implement an Asset Management Plan based on the following core components:

- Asset Inventory
- Level of Service
- Critical Assets
- Revenue Structure
- Capital Improvement Plan

Municipality may contract with consulting firm following their own procurement procedures. However, scope must be approved by DNREC prior to solicitation

Required to annually submit annual Asset Management Plan for the 5-year grant agreement

No cash match required for up to \$100,000 municipal planning grant to develop and implement an Asset Management program

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF Project Planning Advances

- Project Planning Advances are designed to assist municipalities with the preparation of Preliminary Engineering Reports (PERs), and Environmental Information Documents (EIDs) that will directly lead to new CWSRF projects and loans
- Funding Allocation: \$200,000 for wastewater and surface water projects in SFY 24
- Up to \$75,000 to complete a project PER and EID within one year
- After a PER and/or EID have been completed, a municipality must submit a CWSRF Project Notice-of-Intent (NOI) for the proposed project and subsequently apply for and execute a CWSRF Loan
- 100% of a Project Planning Advance will be forgiven after a PER and/or EID have been completed
- If a public referendum for a proposed SRF project/loan fails to pass, a municipality is required to submit referendum outcome documentation. In the case of a failed public referendum 100% of the Project Planning Advance will be forgiven
- If a municipality fails to execute a CWSRF loan for the project (other than failed referendum), 100% of the advance must be returned
- Open solicitation – municipalities can submit Project Planning Advance Applications at any time; one per year limit

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

CWSRF Planning and Design Loans

- To assist potential borrowers with the costs of Project Planning and Design, and to help accelerate the CWSRF loan process:
- Potential borrowers with projects on the CWSRF Project Priority List (PPL) may be offered 0% Planning and Design Loans (PDLs)
- PDLs will be for up to one year to complete the necessary project planning and design to submit a CWSRF loan application
- Borrowers must obtain the necessary approvals from their governing authorities to issue General Obligation debt for PDLs; after the loan can be closed and funds disbursed
- Submitted loan applications will go through normal CWSRF reviews and approvals; after which another loan closing will occur rolling the PDL into a regular interest payable during construction CWSRF loan
- After the planning and design process, borrowers can decide not to move forward with the project and the PDL will be amortized at 0% over 5 years or less (based on loan amount)
- After one year, if the project planning and design process has not been completed and a CWSRF loan application has not been submitted, the PDL will become immediately due and payable

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Wastewater Matching Planning Grants

- Wastewater Matching Planning Grants are allocations in the CWSRF Non-Federal Administrative Account
- The program is designed to assist municipal and county wastewater utilities relative to determining infrastructure needs and conducting feasibility studies. Other eligible entities may apply for these grants
- Eligible studies include General and Regional Facility Planning Studies, Feasibility Studies, Inflow and Infiltration Studies, and studies necessary for permit applications (i.e. Hydro-Geo Studies) NOTE: Design is not an eligible use of Wastewater Matching Planning grants
- \$150,000 is allocated for the program in SFY 24
- \$50,000 per application
- 50% cash match required (use of CWSRF loan funds for match is not allowed)
- Studies need to be completed in 2 years or less from PO Issue Date
- Open solicitation – municipalities can submit WWMPG applications at any time (as long as funding is available)

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Drinking Water Matching Planning Grants

- Drinking Water Matching Planning Grants are patterned after the Wastewater Matching Planning Grant Program, funded from the DWSRF Non-Federal Administrative Account
- The program is designed to assist municipal and county drinking water utilities relative to determining infrastructure needs and conducting feasibility studies
- Funding can be used to assist with drinking water planning in general, and for specific project planning and designs necessary to submit a loan application for DWSRF funding consideration
 - \$483,706 is allocated for the program in SFY 24
 - 50% cash match required
 - Grant applications may be submitted at any time as allocated balances allow
- Application packet is on the DNREC website.

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Surface Water Matching Planning Grants

- The Surface Water Matching Planning Grant Program supports surface water improvement projects and activities that focus on the developed landscape to improve water quality in impaired watersheds in Delaware. These grants are intended for planning/preliminary engineering/feasibility analysis of stormwater retrofits, green technology practices, stream and wetland restoration projects, small watershed studies, development of master surface water and drainage plans, and other point and non-point source water pollution control projects
- State agencies, counties and municipalities are eligible to apply for a Surface Water Matching Planning Grant
 - \$250,000 is allocated for the program in SFY 24
 - There is a \$50,000 grant award cap and an annual award cap of \$100,000
 - Cash matching funds are required
 - Grant typically will be open July and January as allocated balances allow
- Studies need to be completed in 2 years or less from PO Issue Date
- Application packet will be on the DNREC website at least 30 days before proposals are due. **The next due date is February 21st**

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Community Water Quality Improvement Grants

- Community Water Quality Improvement Grants that will support water quality improvement projects in impaired Delaware watersheds will be available from the Water Infrastructure Advisory Council. Competitive grant proposals should focus on the developed landscape to improve water quality and address one or more of the following goals:
 - Provides benefits to water quality within an impaired watershed
 - Proposal demonstrates innovative or environmentally beneficial science
 - Implements non-regulatory projects listed in a watershed management plan
 - Restores water quality benefits
- Applicants may be any Delaware non-profit organization, community organization, and/or homeowner's association, or conservation district
- Ag operations, for profit firms, counties, municipalities, and state agencies are not eligible. However, cooperative arrangements with eligible applicants are acceptable

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

- 75% of grant award must be used for project implementation, 25% can be used for administration
- No cash match is required
- Projects required by enforcement, punitive requirements, regulation, required mitigation, agricultural practices are not eligible. Projects that exceed regulatory require (except Ag) are acceptable
- Programs and projects selected will demonstrate innovative and/or environmentally beneficial and sustainable methods, techniques, and/or practices for water quality improvements with cost effective and measurable results
- \$250,000 is allocated for the program in SFY 24
- \$25,000 minimum grant with a \$75,000 per grant cap
- Implementation of projects need to be completed in 2 years or less from PO Issue Date. Innovative Research projects receive an additional year for monitoring
- Grant typically will be open October and April as allocated balances allow
- Application packet will be on the DNREC website 30 days prior to proposals being due. **Current solicitation has a due date of TBD**

**Community
Water
Quality
Improvement
Grants**

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Clean Water Initiative (CWI) Strategy

Section 88. Clean Water Initiative. Section 1 Addendum of this Act makes an appropriation to Clean Water State Revolving Fund. At least \$1,600,000 of these funds shall be used for the development, administration and implementation of a clean water financing program to benefit low-income and traditionally underserved communities through lower interest rates and affordability grants.

Operational Definition of Low-Income Communities

Low-income and underserved communities historically have wastewater and drinking water needs, but have no managerial, technical, financial resources, or capacity to address these needs, mainly due to high incidences of poverty, low-income levels, geographical isolation, and the difficulty of attracting septic system operators.

An operational definition for low-income communities has been defined as communities that have at least 51% of the household incomes at or below area the current U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) low-income (80%) limit (LIL) and are connected to septic systems or community systems.

Immediate Strategy

The CWSRF program should identify projects on its current project priority list (PPL) and intended use plan (IUP) that meet the criteria of the CWI. The first project on the PPL meeting the criteria was Donovan Smith MHP. This was an ideal demonstration project. As PPL's are updated, the projects will be screened for CWI funding opportunities.

**Clean
Water Trust**

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Clean Water Trust – Clean Water Initiative for Underserved Communities

Name	County	City or Town	Public Water	Public Sewer	Status
Cedar Creek	Sussex	Near Lincoln	No	No	
Concord	Sussex	Near Seaford	No	No	
Cool Spring	Sussex	Near Harbeson	No	No	Planning
Countryside Hamlet	Sussex	Dagsboro	Community	No	Design
Coverdale Crossroads	Sussex	Bridgeville	No	No	
Diamond Acres	Sussex	Dagsboro	No	No	
Dog Patch	Sussex	Near Clarksville	No	No	
Flying Dutchman MHP	Kent	Near Felton	Community	Community	
Greentop	Sussex	Lincoln	No	No	
Lucas Development	Sussex	Milton	No	No	
Marathana MHP	Kent	Magnolia	No	No	
Mount Joy	Sussex	Millsboro	No	No	
Possum Point	Sussex	Millsboro	No	No	Planning
Slaughter Neck	Sussex	Lincoln	No	No	
Twin Maples MHP	Kent	Near Kenton	Community	Community	

Short-Term Strategy

The CWI Workgroup identified a “shorter” list of communities to be targeted. These communities were derived from the DSHA “Strong Communities” and MHP target areas. The short-term strategy is to successfully implement three to five pilot projects.

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Clean Water Trust – Clean Water Initiative for Underserved Communities

Long-Term Strategy

The long-term strategy will be further defined based on the lessons learned from early pilots and the collection and analysis of data relative to the CWI. The plan is to further develop the guidance and application process. Workshops will be held, and stakeholders along with potential partners will be invited. A public solicitation process will be conducted similar to other solicitations that have been conducted by DNREC. Projects will continue to be identified on the CWSRF PPL that meet the criteria of the CWI and use the funds appropriately.

Interested Counties, Municipalities, Private Utilities, or Non-Profits willing to be project sponsors should contact Environmental Finance for further information.

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

Deadlines for NOIs and Planning Grants

Notices of Intent (NOI) for State Revolving Fund wastewater, drinking water, stormwater, and related infrastructure projects are due by close of business at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, February 16.

Email CWSRF NOIs to dnrec_ef_applications@delaware.gov and DWSRF NOIs to DHSS_DPH_DWSRF@delaware.gov

Applications for Surface Water Matching Planning Grants are also due by close of business at 4:30 p.m. on February 21 to NPS.Grants@delaware.gov

Applications for Community Water Quality Improvement Grants are due by TBD

DELAWARE CWSRF AND DWSRF FUNDING WORKSHOP

New in 2024!

CW and DW staff will be conducting a pre-application workshop in the spring. This will be required to be attending by all borrowers who are solicited to submit applications. The workshop will be a detailed training on filling out the SRF applications and supplemental document and should be attended by those who actually prepare applications.

Also, in 2024 SRF staff will be conducting training on proper filling out of disbursement requests for SRF loans. Stay tuned!

CWSRF Program at 302-739-9941

Or

DWSRF Program at 302-744-4739

<https://dnrec.delaware.gov/environmental-finance/>

You can also email staff at:

Greg Pope, P.E. (Greg.Pope@delaware.gov) –

Chief of Operations, DNREC, Environmental Finance

Laura Robbins (Laura.Robbins@delaware.gov) –

Chief of Administration, DNREC, Environmental Finance

Marissa Jacobi (Marissa.Jacobi@delaware.gov) –

Public Health Treatment Program Administrator, DHSS

Resource Mailbox: DHSS_DPH_DWSRF@Delaware.gov

Jim Sullivan (James.Sullivan@delaware.gov) –

Planner, DNREC, Division of Watershed Stewardship

**DELAWARE
CWSRF AND
DWSRF
FUNDING
WORKSHOP**

DELAWARE'S 2023 FUNDING WORKSHOP

WRAP UP & NEXT STEPS



CWSRF

**Clean Water State
Revolving Fund**



DWSRF

**Drinking Water State
Revolving Fund**

**Next WIAC Meeting
Wednesday, March 20
Via Webex**