2022
Intended Use Plan
Supplemental Drinking Water
State Revolving Fund

Prepared by the
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority

November 30, 2022

2022 Intended Use Plan
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
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Table of Contents

Contents Page

Part I - Section 1452 Requirements

Part II - Attachments

Supplemental Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
Intended Use Plan
2022

Introduction

Section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 requires each state to annually prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifying the use of funds from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) allotment to support the goal of protecting public health. This IUP outlines Georgia's proposed uses of the FY2022 Supplemental DWSRF allotment of $42,400,000.

The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1986 as the successor agency to the Georgia Development Authority, Environmental Facilities Program. GEFA assists local governments in financing the construction, extension, rehabilitation and replacement, and securitization of public works facilities. The GEFA board of directors consists of three ex-officio members and eight members appointed by the governor. Under an interagency agreement, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) provides professional services to the DWSRF. The services include, but are not limited to:

- Project reviews and approvals;
- Planning and project development;
- Information tracking;
- Updating files;
- Information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey;
- Issuing and approving Notices of No Significant Impacts (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions (CE);
- Assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS);
- The Public Benefit Reporting (PBR) database; and
- Administration of EPD's set-aside activities.

DWSRF Project Solicitation Process

Developing the DWSRF comprehensive list involves an online pre-application process where all communities requesting funding provide project-related information.

- Project solicitation process began on September 1, 2022 and was open through October 31, 2022.
- GEFA emailed the solicitation notice to its stakeholder list and coordinated with relevant trade and local government associations to further disseminate the project solicitation.
- Solicitation for new projects was announced on GEFA's website.
- GEFA made available project solicitation packets containing detailed information about financing terms, available funding, and the scoring system for project prioritization.
- An online pre-application form was made available on the GEFA website.
- GEFA used the pre-application information to score and rank all submitted projects.
- Fifty-three drinking water projects were submitted with a total need $202,080,629. The subsidy amount awarded is $20,787,217 which is 49 percent of the capitalization grant amount The DWSRF comprehensive list includes all clean water projects in descending order based upon project score.

DWSRF Comprehensive List

The DWSRF comprehensive list (Attachment 1) includes drinking water projects submitted during the pre-application solicitation period. The comprehensive list is comprised of:

- Community
- Project score
- Population
- Total project cost
- Affordability Score
- Principal forgiveness eligibility
- Project description

The GEFA board of directors reserves the right to fund lower priority projects over higher priority projects if, in the opinion of GEFA, a higher priority project has not taken the necessary steps to prepare for funding and initiation of construction (e.g., GEFA has not received a complete and approvable financial application, the project is not ready to proceed, or the community withdraws its project from consideration). Additionally, if a qualified project becomes viable within the funding year, Georgia may amend its comprehensive list. To accommodate those communities that decide to participate in the DWSRF after the capitalization grant has been awarded, GEFA will hold quarterly meetings to include any new projects on the comprehensive list. This same process of public review and comment will be followed for any substantive change in the priority of the DWSRF.

DWSRF Fundable List and Estimated Disbursement Schedule

The DWSRF fundable project list with an estimated disbursement schedule is located in Attachment 2. The fundable list contains projects GEFA has identified as ready to move forward, which can be seen in the score column in Attachment 1.

Projects on the fundable list are projected to draw down the supplemental 2022 grant funds. GEFA created this disbursement schedule based on the eight quarters identified in the 2022 DWSRF payment schedule located in Attachment 3, which indicates the timeframe for requesting the DWSRF capitalization grant allotment from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) System. Some of the projects listed on the disbursement schedule are one phase of a larger project and some of the projects may have a construction schedule longer than the eight quarters identified in the DWSRF payment schedule.

The DWSRF assistance includes financing and any required principal forgiveness as outlined in the applicable appropriations language. Assistance will be provided to municipalities and water/sewer authorities created by the Georgia legislature for the construction, expansion, and improvements to publicly-owned drinking water facilities. All borrowers must designate a repayment source(s) for each loan agreement signed with GEFA. All construction projects will meet the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to Davis-Bacon requirements in section 513 and American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements in section 608.

Terms and Conditions of Financing

Standard DWSRF Financing Terms

GEFA's benchmark interest rate is the true interest cost (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its competitively-bid, general obligation bond issue. GEFA currently offers DWSRF loans to local governments and authorities at an interest rate of 50 basis points (0.50 percent) below the benchmark rate.

DWSRF loans are available with terms as short as five years and not exceeding 40 years for communities designated by states as "disadvantaged" under state criteria or the useful life of the project. Interest rates are reduced from the 40-year DWSRF rate for shorter term loans.

GEFA charges a one-time origination fee. GEFA calculates the fee based on the total DWSRF financing provided for the project. The origination fee is charged on each commitment when the contract is executed and paid within the second month following contract execution. GEFA deposits origination fees into a separate non-project account. The fees are used for programs that meet the water quality goals of the drinking water state revolving fund. Program income, generated from direct capitalization grant funds, and non-program income, generated from repayment funds, will be collected and accounted for separately.

DWSRF Conservation Financing Terms

DWSRF-eligible conservation projects receive an interest rate reduction.

The following types of water conservation projects are eligible:

- Installing or retrofitting water-efficient devices, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances;
- Incentive programs to conserve water, such as rebates for water efficient fixtures;
- Installing water meters in previously unmetered areas;
- Replacing broken/malfunctioning water meters or upgrading existing water meters;
- Recycling and reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources; and
- Replacing or rehabilitating distribution pipes to reduce water loss and to prevent water main breaks.

The following types of energy production and energy conservation projects are eligible:

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

Principal Forgiveness

The terms and conditions of the grant award allow subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness to borrowers of the DWSRF loan program. Exactly 49 percent of the supplemental capitalization grant must be provided as additional subsidization. Both the project score and the affordability score will be considered. All applicants are evaluated for affordability.

GEFA uses a tool for evaluating and scoring communities to determine principal forgiveness eligibility. For each criterion, a borrower will be categorized into one of four percentiles - 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, or 100 percent. A score of one through four is given for each criterion, based on the percentile. A maximum of 40 points is possible. If a community has multiple projects on the DWSRF comprehensive list, only one project can receive principal forgiveness. The affordability score for each applicant can be found in Attachment 1 and the ten criteria are listed in Attachment 7.

The following list shows the affordability score and potential principal forgiveness percentage for the Supplemental FY2022 grant year:

- Score of 37 through 40 will receive 90 percent, not to exceed $5,500,000
- Score of 34 through 36 will receive 75 percent, not to exceed $5,500,000
- Score of 31 through 33 will receive 60 percent, not to exceed $5,500,000
- Score of 29 through 30 will receive 50 percent, not to exceed $5,500,000

GEFA will re-evaluate the principal forgiveness allocation after the fourth board cycle following the 2022 supplemental capitalization grant award to identify communities who will not move forward with their project (upon written notification to GEFA). During this PF reallocation process, GEFA will move down the comprehensive list (based on the project score) using the PF methodology that is posted in the Supplemental 2022 IUP. The following methodology will be used:

- GEFA will go down the Supplemental DWSRF 2022 comprehensive list and award PF to those with an affordability score of 29 or higher: and/or
- GEFA will go down the Supplemental CWSRF 2022 comprehensive list and award PF to those with an affordability score of 30 or higher.

If there is PF remaining after GEFA has reached the bottom of the list, GEFA could amend the current language in the IUP and use a lower affordability score.

Four Percent Administration

Georgia intends to use 4 percent of the capitalization grant for administrative purposes. Based on the Supplemental FY2022 allotment of $42,400,00, $1,696,000 is reserved for administrative support to manage and operate the DWSRF. A detailed account of the personnel costs associated with the 4 percent account are found in Attachment 5.

Criteria and Method for Distribution of Funds

Attachment 8 explains Georgia's criteria and method used to score and distribute funds to DWSRF projects. Only those cities and counties that have been designated as a “Qualified Local Government” and

are in compliance with O.C.G.A. Section 36-70-20 and appear on the comprehensive list may receive a DWSRF loan commitment. Communities within the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD) that are in compliance or making a good faith effort toward compliance with the MNGWPD plans are eligible for DWSRF funding. Lastly, only those communities that are in compliance with plumbing code standards as codified in O.C.G.A. Section 12-5-4 will be eligible for financing through GEFA. Eligible project costs include planning, design, engineering, and construction. Ineligible costs include maintenance and operation expenditures, projects needed primarily for fire protection, or projects to facilitate future growth. No loan will be executed until environmental approval has been issued and financial requirements have been met. The GEFA board meets quarterly and will enter into binding commitments with borrowers after board approval.

SRF Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) Implementation

BIL was signed into law on November 15, 2021. The law authorizes $1.2 trillion for transportation and infrastructure spending with $550 billion of that figure going toward "new" investments and programs. Below are the new GEFA programs implemented by BIL:

- CWSRF Supplemental
- DWSRF Supplemental
- CWSRF Emerging Contaminants
- DWSRF Emerging Contaminants
- DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement

Build America, Buy America Act (BABA)

Alongside BIL, Congress passed BABA, which establishes strong and permanent domestic sourcing requirements across all federal financial assistance programs. BABA, which is a component of the Infrastructure and Jobs Act (IIJA), requires federal agencies to ensure that "none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure, including each deficient program, may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States."

DWSRF Goals and Objectives

Long - term Goals

1. Consolidate multiple database management systems that will integrate Drinking Water project data with program management data.

Short - term Goals

1. Expand the outreach activities to ensure that systems are aware of and understand DWSRF assistance options and the application process by presenting at statewide workshops and conferences to publicize the DWSRF program.
2. Prioritize disadvantaged communities that have notice of violations or consent orders.

Ten Percent State Match Requirement

Under the provisions of the SDWA of 1996, Section 1452, the state is required to deposit an amount equal to at least 10 percent of the total amount of the capitalization grant into the DWSRF. Based on the

Supplemental FY2022 allotment of $42,400,000, the state match required equals $4,240,000. GEFA is anticipating the Georgia Legislature will provide sufficient funds to cover this requirement. GEFA will disburse these state bond funds along with federal direct capitalization grant funds in a proportionate manner to ensure the proper match on each loan disbursement. Each project that receives direct federal funds will receive a portion of the disbursement in federal grant funds (89.51 percent) and a portion of the disbursement in state match funds (10.49 percent). These state funds will be held outside the DWSRF until the disbursement is made. Once these state dollars are disbursed to a project, those funds and the interest paid on those funds will be returned to the program. Only project-related disbursements will be funded in this manner. None of the set-asides or administrative disbursements will be funded with state match funds. The state match will be available at the time of grant award.

Assurances and Specific Proposals

In addition to the assurances that accompany the capitalization grant application (Standard Form 424) for the 2022 funds, GEFA further agrees to adhere to all the certifications covered within the Operating Agreement with EPA Region 4. The specific certifications are:

1. Capitalization grant agreement
2. Payment schedule
3. State matching funds
4. Commitment of 120 percent in one year
5. All funds - timely expenditures
6. Enforceable requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act
7. Cross cutting issues
8. State law and procedures
9. State accounting and auditing procedures
10. Recipient accounting and auditing procedures
11. Annual report
12. Limitations on eligibility
13. Environmental review process
14. Maintain the fund
15. Perpetuity
16. Types of assistance
17. Priority list
18. Limitations of double benefits
19. Consistency with planning requirements
20. Annual audit
21. Intended use plan
22. Annual federal oversight review and technical assistance
23. Dispute resolution
24. Reserve the right to transfer up to 33 percent of grant amount between programs
25. NIMS
26. PBR

The Georgia SDWA of 1977, as amended, and the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, as amended, require that before constructing a public water system EPD must approve of: 1) the source of water supply and 2) the means and methods of treating, purifying, storing, and distributing water to the public. Furthermore, before placing the public water system in operation, the owner must obtain a permit to operate from EPD.

Through the construction approval procedures and the issuance of operating permits, EPD ensures that public water systems are built and operated with adequate technical capacity to comply with existing and future state and federal drinking water regulations and standards. EPD also requires that public water systems have a certified operator. EPD supports several operator training and technical assistance programs to ensure that water systems and their operators maintain an adequate level of technical capacity.

As in previous years, DWSRF program managers will continue to coordinate with the EPA Region 4 office on items such as quarterly and annual reports, annual reviews, National Need Surveys, collection of NIMS data no less than quarterly, training opportunities, attendance at regional and national conferences, workshops, and various administrative program efforts.

Public Participation

This IUP is subject to review and comment by the public prior to incorporation into the 2022 supplemental capitalization grant application. A public notice was placed in the *Fulton Daily Report* on Friday, December 16, 2022, announcing a public meeting on the Supplemental DWSRF IUP on Tuesday, January 17, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. in the GEFA board room. A summary for the public meeting can be found within Attachment 9.

Reallotment

GEFA applied for the FY2021 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund reallotment amount of $241,000 on April 5, 2023. The state is required to deposit an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the total amount of the reallotment into the DWSRF, which is $48,200. GEFA plans to use all reallotment funds towards loans. The FY21 IUP showed a total need of $214,970,856 which shows there are enough projects to cover this additional funding.

ATTACHMENT 1
Supplemental Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
2022 Comprehensive List

Community	Project Score	Population	Total Project Cost	Affordability Score	Potential Principal Forgiveness	Est. Notice to Proceed	Est. Construction Start	Est. Construction Completion	Est. Interst Rate	Est. Terms	Project Description
City of Warrenton	60	1,744	$791,100	37	$711,990	10/2/2023	10/2/2023	10/2/2024	2.92%	20	• Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Reduction System – The City of Warrenton is under consent order for high TTHM concentrations over drinking water standards. To comply with the consent order, the City used loan funds to construct a TTHM reduction system at one of the water storage tanks known as the Camak Tank and added a carbon dioxide system at the water treatment plant. The project was considered successful (Nominee for GEFA Aquarius Award). The initial system does not treat water inside the City limits and a second treatment system is needed. The City received NOV 2023-12770 and 2023-12771 on October 20,2022 for the most recent violations. • Lead and Copper Rule EPD Compliance – Inventory and replace a portion of lead water service connection to meet new Lead and Copper Rule requirements to be enacted by EPA and EPD in 2021. • SCADA – Provide SCADA at pump stations and water treatment plant to improve responsiveness and monitoring by the City and connect the TTHM treatment systems to the overall SCADA system for monitoring.
City of Americus	60	16,230	$12,000,000	30	$5,500,000	1/1/2023	3/1/2023	2/1/2024	2.92%	20	The city of Americus is looking to pick up over 200 disenfranchised and low to moderate income customers who have been on a contaminated private system. This system is in EPD violation for over 10 years and the private owner lives in south Dakota and has no need to help these poor citizens in Americus. The city plans to connect every single customer with the help of EPD with approximately 17 miles of 12 and 8 inch water lines. They will be connected to the closest city 12 inch main. the city has plenty of capacity at its nearest tank and well sites.
City of Oak Park	60	647	$326,453.50	30	$163,227	4/10/2023	4/10/2023	8/30/2023	2.92%	20	The City of Oak Park has received a Gross Alpha Particle Violation from the Environmental Protection Division and is under a Consent Order. To address the February 2021 and June 2021 Notices of Violation and Consent Order EPD-WP-9130, the City of Oak Park is requesting funding from the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) for proposed water system improvements, including installing a Hydrous Manganese Oxide (HMO) Radium Removal System at the existing well. The City was awarded FY 2021 SLFRF funds to install a salt-based water softening system to eliminate radium from drinking water pulled at the existing well. Considering discoveries made during project design, a salt-based water softening system could underperform due to excess amounts of manganese also present in groundwater. Additional GEFA funds are being requested to supplement SLFRF funds and upgrade to an HMO Radium Removal System which will remove both manganese and radium from the system's source water.
City of Gibson	50	630	$275,000	30	$137,500	1/23/2023	1/23/2023	6/30/2023	2.92%	20	Modifications to existing well number one to address consent order EPD-WP-9108 for multiple violations and non-compliance for combined radium.
Talbot County Board of Commissioners	50	6,272	$4,500,000	30	$2,250,000	6/1/2023	6/1/2023	6/28/2024	2.92%	20	The preliminary project scope is as follows: 1. Well Development 2. Water Main Extensions 3. PRV/Hydrant/Meter/Valve Repair 4. Meters, AMR System, SCADA 5. Booster Pump Station Rehabilitation
City of Maysville	50	1,867	$950,000	24		6/1/2024	7/1/2024	7/1/2025	2.92%	20	Maysville has had multiple disinfection by-product violations over the past few years. In order to improve its water quality and stop violating its EPD permit Maysville proposes to drill groundwater drinking wells in order to improve reliability and reduce operating costs.
City of Hahira	50	3,384	$3,300,000	21		6/12/2023	8/14/2023	12/31/2024	2.92%	20	The City's drinking water system has been experiencing violations relating to excessive HAA5 levels for several years. The project would improve the HAA5 levels by abandoning two problematic source wells and replacing them with new supply wells with new treatment systems.
Sale City	20	439	$999,000	29	$499,500	9/1/2023	11/1/2023	9/1/2024	2.92%	20	Raising high water level of existing elevated tank, replacement of well pumps/motors with new high efficiency pumps/motors, and water system telemetry improvements.
City of McRae-Helena	10	8,538	$500,000	32	$300,000	4/3/2023	4/3/2023	4/3/2024	2.92%	20	The City of McRae-Helena is planning to install iron and manganese filters on 4 of its drinking water wells.
City of Swainsboro	10	7,425	$1,773,377.55	32	Project already allocated principal forgiveness on a prevous IUP. The city has an executed loan agreement with this principal forgiviness awarded.	2/1/2023	3/1/2023	3/1/2024	2.92%	20	According to a May 2019 Letter of Non-Compliance from a EPD Sanitary Survey, the City of Swainsboro had two elevated water tanks (a 75,000-gallon and 100,000-gallon) that had fallen into disrepair and were no longer capable of being inspected or maintained. The State Environmental Review Process was completed and Categorical Exclusion issued on 12-12-2019. In mid-2020, the City was awarded a $1,260,000 GEFA DWSRF loan to dismantle the existing 100,000-gallon elevated water tank and construct a new 500,000-gallon tank on the same site to replace the lost storage capacity. On October 27, 2022, bids were opened and exceeded available funds due to market increases as a result of Covid-19. The City is seeking $1,773,377 from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Supplemental Funding to accompany the GEFA DWSRF funding and offset the increase to the project costs resulting from the market changes that were not anticipated when this project was originally submitted and funded. This project is shovel ready and addresses non-compliance with Rule 391-3-5-.11(4), which is to maintain the storage tank or tanks to prevent contamination of the drinking water by infiltration or other means.
City of Ludowici, Georgia	10	1,590	$7,000,000	30	$3,500,000	1/31/2023	2/15/2023	4/30/2025	2.92%	20	The City of Ludowici, Georgia proposes to replace undersized and deteriorated water lines throughout the distribution system. Water mains to be replaced have histories of leaks, breaks and frequent repairs. Replacement will reduce real water losses and improve reliability. Adequately sized replacement lines will resolve pressure and flow problems at critical locations in the distribution system, as well as provide improved flow for fire protection. In addition the wells need major renovations including new well houses, aerators and emergency generators.
Hancock Country Board of Commissioners	10	8,348	$450,000	29	$225,000	6/1/2023	6/19/2023	12/31/2023	2.92%	20	Replacement of 500 Residential water meters and associated appurtenances. Conversion to drive by radio read smart meters to reduce water loses to acceptable levels. Reduce labor and fuel by conversion to AMR system. GEFA No. assigned DW2023005

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City of Valdosta	10	55,378	$11,692,505	25		6/3/2024	6/3/2024	8/30/2025	2.92%	20	The proposed project will reduce HAA5 violations by providing lower-age water to the South side of Valdosta, eliminating dead-end water lines by constructing new water lines. The new water lines will be connected to a new water source, Water Treatment Plant No. 2 (funded separately). The project is in response to two Notices of Violation within the last 12 months for Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) concentration violations. The City has struggled with elevated total organic carbon (TOCs) concentrations in the source water arising from the karst geology of the area. Since all water currently must travel from the City's only water plant located on the extreme north side of the city, water on the South side has a high water age, allowing TOC to develop into HA5 and other disinfection by products. Although the City has made major progress in combating disinfection byproducts through an ozone treatment system at the existing water plant, it continues to experience violations. The solution proposed to eliminate HAA5 violations is to reduce the system water age through connecting dead-end lines on the south side of the City, utilizing a new and closer water source (New WTP 2) and providing a connection from this proposed looped system into the downtown area. This project is in response to Notices Of Violation (NOVs) 2022-12540 and 2021-12539. These NOVs are uploaded as part of this pre-application.
Hart County Water and Sewer Authority	10	26,406	$4,985,000	25		9/1/2023	9/18/2023	8/1/2024	2.92%	20	The HCWSA proposes to extend the existing water distribution system to the unserved northeast section of the County. The proposed project will include water distribution mains and an elevated water storage tank. This concentrated area of the County is served by individual wells and in some cases, small inadequate private systems. The existing residents experience ongoing water quality and quantity shortcomings. Many of the residential lots in this area do not meet current Health Departments standards, as they are inadequately sized for private wells and septic systems. The proposed project will provide a safe and sanitary source of water for the community
City of Baldwin	10	3,629	$4,500,000	24		6/1/2023	7/1/2023	5/1/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Baldwin proposes to increase its water production and supply for the expanding population and customer base by installing a pretreatment unit consisting of two (2) Trident HSR package clarification units at the City's Water Treatment Facility. The City's proposed water supply and storage expansion project would address the critical need for additional water capacity to address the expanding population in Baldwin and the local businesses. The proposed project will eliminate an imminent threat of a water shortage in the Baldwin water supply area that includes the City of Demorest, and portions of Habersham County. The DDR for the project has been approved by EPD.
City of Baldwin	10	3,629	$1,250,000	24		9/1/2023	10/1/2023	3/1/2024	2.92%	20	The proposed project will improve the volume of water and pressure as well as needed fire protection in the City of Baldwin's South HWY 441 service delivery area. The residents in this area have experienced low pressure and velocity due to undersized water lines. The goal of the proposed project is to improve the City's water infrastructure and provide needed pressure, volume and fire protection for the citizens in the South HWY 441 service delivery area. The proposed project will provide increase diameter sizing of current water system infrastructure and provide needed looping of water mains for increased pressure and volume of water for supply and fire protection. Preliminary plans have already been completed.
City of Baldwin	10	3,629	$1,100,000	24		8/1/2023	9/1/2023	2/1/2024	2.92%	20	The proposed project will improve the volume of water available for needed fire protection as well as potable water usage in the City of Baldwin's water service delivery area of the HWY 365 S corridor. The proposed Project is located in the Southern section of Habersham County on Thompson Road in the City of Baldwin. The goal of the proposed project is to improve the City's water infrastructure and provide needed fire protection and potable water for the HWY 365 S corridor which is experiencing an unparalleled wave of development. These improvements will ensure potable water capacity and fire protection for the projected increase in potable water usage from the growing population as well as the additional population anticipated from the urban exodus being experienced by this and other suburban areas in the wake of the Pandemic. The proposed project will provide water line extensions, increase diameter sizing of current water system infrastructure and provide needed looping of water mains for water quality increased volume for fire protection.
Coosa Water Authority	10	22,033	$4,340,000	24		10/2/2023	10/2/2023	12/1/2026	2.92%	20	Replace undersized, leaking water lines, locate and develop one or more new water supply wells, and improve system storage. Work will include water line replacements, one or more new wells with treatment facilities, a water storage tank, and appurtenances. One or more new wells will provide additional water supply, improving resilience in the event of problems with existing wells, and reducing risks of over-pumping existing wells. A new storage tank will maintain system pressures and supply and improve resilience in event of interrupted supply. Water mains to be replaced have histories of leaks, breaks, and frequent repairs. Under-sized lines reduce system pressures and restrict flow. Replacement will reduce real water losses, improve reliability of service, and improve flows and pressures.
Town of Homer	10	1,264	$475,000	24		10/1/2023	11/1/2023	6/1/2024	2.92%	20	The Town of Homer proposes to improve its water system by making modifications to well #6 as well as the distribution system to overcome issues caused by radionuclides. Well #6 has exceeded the Gross Alpha limit for radionuclides causing the Town to deactivate the well and rely on an alternate water source. The Town proposes to modify its existing water system as well as well #6 in order to reduce the radionuclides below maximum limits so the well can be place back in operation improving water quality and decreasing operational cost for the Town.
Town of Homer	10	1,264	$650,000	24		9/1/2023	10/1/2023	4/1/2024	2.92%	20	The Town of Homer proposes to improve its water system by drilling groundwater drinking wells in order to improve reliability and reduce operating costs.
Towns County Water and Sewerage Authority	10	11,852	$2,900,000	24		10/1/2023	10/1/2023	1/1/2027	2.92%	20	The proposed project will include a new storage tank, booster pump stations, new water lines, replacement of leaking and under-sized lines, and other distribution system improvements to improve storage capacity, flows and pressures in the water system, reliability, redundancy, and water efficiency.
City of Helen	10	531	$925,000	22		10/1/2023	11/1/2023	8/1/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Helen proposes to improve its water system by drilling groundwater drinking wells in order to improve reliability and reduce operating costs.
Clayton County Water Authority (CCWA)	10	297,100	$40,000,000	22		5/1/2023	6/1/2023	5/31/2026	2.92%	20	The Clayton County Water Authority plans to replace approximately 89,000 AMR water meters with an AMI system. CCWA plans to install approximately 9,000 meters with remote shut off capability, replace approximately 5,000 meter boxes and approximately 75,000 meter box lids. This meter replacement project should require 3-years and has a slated payback of 9 years.

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2022 Comprehensive List

Community	Project Score	Population	Total Project Cost	Affordability Score	Potential Principal Forgiveness	Est. Notice to Proceed	Est. Construction Start	Est. Construction Completion	Est. Interst Rate	Est. Terms	Project Description
Carroll County Water Authority	10	118,121	$3,000,000	21		1/15/2024	1/15/2024	1/15/2026	2.92%	20	The Carroll County Water Authority (CCWA) operates and maintains a water distribution system that serves potable water to unincorporated areas of Carroll County. At over 500 square miles, Carroll County is one of the largest counties in the State of Georgia in terms of total land area. Despite typical raw water total organic carbon levels of 2 – 3 parts per million, CCWA has observed elevated disinfection byproduct levels in select areas of its distribution system with higher water age. CCWA believes the elevated levels are primarily caused by pH drift as water age increases. CCWA desires to reduce the disinfection byproduct levels to ensure continued compliance with regulatory limits. Adding buffering capacity to stabilize treated water pH will lessen the likelihood of pH drift and lower disinfection byproduct levels. A technical memorandum prepared by CCWA's engineering consultants investigated several alternatives for adding buffering capacity to treated water and concluded adding sodium bicarbonate at the Snake Creek Water Treatment Plant provides the greatest operational flexibility and can effectively raise finished water alkalinity without affecting finished water pH.
City of Statham	10	2,813	$5,508,093	21		5/31/2023	7/31/2023	7/31/2025	2.92%	20	Number 6, is located 1.5 miles southwest of Statham, Georgia, Barrow County. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the dam was originally designed and constructed as a Class A, or low-hazard dam. The State of Georgia's Safe Dams Program has classified the dam now as a Category I, or high-hazard structure. The Barber Creek Reservoir is located just south of Highway 316, and according to the City of Statham's Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) of 2002, the reservoir contains approximately 42 acres and has a watershed area of 5.5 square miles. The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) considers this to be a small drinking water supply watershed, and the reservoir is fed by Barber Creek. The City of Statham 's "Barber Creek Drinking Water Reservoir Rehabilitation Project" consists of dredging the City's 42 acre raw water reservoir to restore the City's main drinking water supply source, and to upgrade the City's water treatment facility so it will be capable of pre-treating the water intake. Since the reservoir's construction in 1959, the capacity of the reservoir has been reduced by 60 percent due to siltation rendering the body of water. In addition to the reservoir's shallow depth, the silt build-up has significantly caused taste and odor issues and the large number of customer complaints has forced the City of Statham to temporarily cease the operations of it's water treatment facility. The dredging and sediment removal of approximately 55,000 units will restore the City of Statham 's water supply asset and provide adequate drinking water for the 5,535 residents of Statham and the surrounding community. By means of dredging and sediment removal, bacteria would grow at a significantly lesser rate and create less of a burden on the City's water customers who currently deal with odor and taste issues. In order to make the Barber Creek Reservoir a once-again viable source of drinking water, the City of Statham will be required to dredge the reservoir and make upgrades to the water treatment facility to allow for pre-treatment of the raw water coming into the treatment facility. The City of Statham is currently purchasing water from two adjacent systems, however, this method is both temporary and extremely limited due to their own shortage of water supply. The City of Statham has a large investment in their water treatment facility, which is capable of treating up to one million gallons of water per day (1 M GPD), but the degraded raw water quality has made it nearly impossible to treat water at all.
City of Hoschton	10	2,666	$1,000,000	17		9/15/2023	10/12/2023	9/10/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Hoschton proposes to develop four new ground water wells to provide adequate drinking water to the existing population. The city currently has the ability to provide one-half days' supply and existing adjacent purchase systems have limited availability of purchase water
City of Hoschton	10	2,666	$3,500,000	17		6/15/2023	7/5/2023	7/10/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Hoschton Proposed to construct a 1 MG elevated water tank to solve low water pressure in the southern sector of the city. The Storage tank will also provide redundancy in the system and allow filling of the tank during off peak hours.
Town of Braselton	10	13,403	$3,500,000	16		6/1/2023	10/5/2023	11/1/2024	2.92%	20	The Town of Braselton proposes to construct a new 1-million-gallon elevated water storage tank in the upper service zone. The additional storage will provide redundancy and complete the desired two days' water supply in reserve. The additional storage will also allow filling during off-peak times of use.
Town of Braselton	10	13,403	$1,800,000	16		6/1/2023	7/5/2023	3/1/2024	2.92%	20	The Town of Braselton proposes to expand its permitted urban water reuse distribution system into two large residential and one Industrial area. The proposed project is estimated to replace 130 MG of potable water use being used for irrigation during the warm months of the year
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$2,250,000	14		7/1/2023	2/1/2024	12/31/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell is planning on replacing a 6" cast iron water main with a new 10" ductile iron water main to improve system fire flows and pressures in this area of the system. The city has performed fire flow tests in this area and found that the fire flows are below the requirements of Appendix B of the Georgia International Fire Code. This was predicted when running the City's hydraulic model. The model predicts that to meet current fire code standards in this area, a minimum of a 10" water line will need to be installed. The new 10" water line will replace approximately 5,317 feet of 6" cast iron water line along Woodstock Road from Fowler Avenue to Allenbrook Lane, as well as adding 8 new fire hydrants. The City's Transportation department has plans to install a new multi-use trail (sidewalk) along Woodstock Road and will begin design on the new trail in 2023, and possibly be under construction in 2024. By coupling the design and construction of the water main replacement project with the current design project from the City's Transportation Department, the City would significantly reduce overall costs and construction impacts. The new 10" line will improve fire flows in this area.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$1,750,000	14		7/1/2027	2/1/2028	12/31/2028	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell is planning on replacing 2,588 linear feet of 8" cast iron water line with 3,876 feet of 12" ductile iron pipe. The 8" cast iron water line was installed in the 1960's and is reaching the end of its lifespan. This will also provide a larger transmission line from the City of Roswell's Water Treatment Plant to the water distribution system, improving flows and pressures to the system and help fill the above-ground gravity water tanks quicker. Currently, the City has an 8" transmission line from the Water Treatment Plant connecting to a 12" main within the distribution system, restricting flows into the system. The City of Roswell would like to increase the 8" line to a 12" line, so that there is a 12" transmission line from the Water Treatment Plant to a 12" main within the distribution system.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$2,500,000	14		7/1/2026	2/1/2027	2/1/2028	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell is planning on replacing 8,094 linear feet of 6" asbestos concrete water pipe along Jade Cove Drive, Jade Cove Circle, La View Circle, and La View Way with a new 8" ductile iron water line. These lines have had 12 main breaks from 2006 through 2022, including 6 main breaks within the last 5 years. Replacing these lines will reduce the number of system breaks and thus water loss, as well as improving fire flows to this area. Additionally, replacing asbestos concrete lines with ductile iron prior to breaks reduces the health hazards associated with asbestos concrete pipe repairs for staff. The new lines will also include adding 9 new hydrants to improve fire protection to this community.

ATTACHMENT 1
Supplemental Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
2022 Comprehensive List

Community	Project Score	Population	Total Project Cost	Affordability Score	Potential Principal Forgiveness	Est. Notice to Proceed	Est. Construction Start	Est. Construction Completion	Est. Interst Rate	Est. Terms	Project Description
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$400,000	14		7/1/2025	2/1/2026	9/1/2026	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell is planning to install 1,246 linear feet of new 8" ductile iron pipe along Frank Lewis Drive, from Dobbs Court to Grimes Bridge Road. The new line will create a new connection from the plant to the distribution system improving redundancy in feeding the water distribution system. Currently, there is only one connection from the Water Treatment Plant to the distribution system. Additionally, the line would create a loop in the area, increasing fire flows along Grimes Bridge Road.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$200,000	14		7/1/2024	9/1/2024	12/1/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell plans to install 4 smart flushing devices within the water distribution system. The project would replace the current automatic flush stations that are based on a timer and not on a chlorine residual. They will be replaced with automatic flush stations that will flush based on water quality parameters such as chlorine residual, turbidity, and/ or pH instead of time elapsed. Automated flushing helps conserve water because it flushes lines, only when needed, based on real-time water quality measurements. This is based on minimum and maximum thresholds that have been set for each parameter measured. For instance, once the residual drops below the minimum threshold, the flush station would begin flushing the line until the residual increases above the minimum threshold that was set and then turn off. It ensures that the distribution system is maintaining water quality throughout the water distribution system. These SMART Flush Station will require power be supplied for the monitoring equipment and will tie to the City's SCADA system.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$75,000	14		12/1/2022	1/1/2023	10/16/2023	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell's Water Utility needs to create a Service Line Inventory, as required under the EPA's updated Lead and Copper Rule, to identify service line material for both the public side and private side. This inventory will identify service line material and will be public facing. As lead services are identified, the City will plan for replacement of the services. The City plans to work with a consultant in the creation of the Service Line inventory and the public-facing portal.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$100,000	14		7/1/2024	9/1/2024	12/1/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Roswell is proposing to install solar panels on the Operations and Chemical buildings of the Water Treatment Plant. The Operations building footprint is approximately 2,904 ft² and the Chemical building footprint is approximately 3,150 ft². The addition of solar panels would add a redundant power supply to maintain the operations building during power outages. The City could also switch from the power grid to the solar panels during peak demand periods, increasing the Plant's sustainability and reducing the demand on the power grid. Additionally, the City could also sell power back to the grid during high demand periods, reducing and potentially offsetting demand of the power grid during peak hours.
City of Roswell	10	92,833	$2,000,000	14		7/1/2025	7/1/2026	12/31/2027	2.92%	20	The Roswell Water Utility has three elevated storage tanks for potable water in the distribution system. These tanks help meet daily water demands, provide capacity for fire protection, and control pressures within the water distribution system. There are currently two 500,000 gallon tanks and one 75,000 gallon tank, providing the system with 1.075 million gallons of water storage. The Roswell Water Utility will be replacing the 75,000 gallon tank with a larger tank (500,000 gallon tank). The additional capacity provided by replacing the 75,000 gallon tank with a larger tank would bring the Roswell Water Utility closer to providing a day's worth of water storage which is an industry best practice. A new tank increases the Roswell Water Utility's ability to meet future demands, provide additional fire flow, and better manage pressures in the distribution system. The Water Utility has already identified a City-owned parcel where the new tank could be installed.
North GA Mountains Authority	10	N/A	$356,100	N/A		1/1/2024	11/1/2023	8/1/2024	2.92%	20	Demolish and replace Big Brook Well House. One of two wells serving the water system at Unicoi State Park. WSID GA3110008. New structure to include new valves, control systems, multiple injection systems, ventilation and chemical storage facilities
City of Union Point	0	1,597	$1,500,000	33	$900,000	6/1/2024	7/1/2024	7/1/2025	2.92%	20	The proposed project will replace dilapidated and undersized existing water lines as well as provide a loop in the distribution system to alleviate water quality issues and low water pressure problems and improve reliability and redundancy.
Cave Spring	0	1,174	$18,600,000	32	$5,500,000	10/20/2023	1/6/2024	6/20/2025	2.92%	20	Replace aging and deteriorated water lines in the City and several lines outside the City limits that are experiencing unacceptable leaks and water loss.
City of Blairsville	0	616	$700,000	29	$350,000	6/1/2024	7/1/2024	7/1/2025	2.92%	20	The City of Blairsville has had to shut down some of its groundwater wells due to lost production. Blairsville proposes to improve its water system by drilling additional groundwater drinking wells in order to improve reliability, increase capacity and reduce operating costs.
City of Cedartown	0	10,190	$1,500,000	29	$750,000	1/3/2023	1/3/2023	7/1/2023	2.92%	20	Replacement of water meters & legacy transmitters in the City of Cedartown water system and upgrade to Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)-based metering system. Current system has equipment & meters approaching 15 years of age. The total number of meters in the system is 4,044. The total number of transmitters throughout the system is at 3,751. Current supplier, Kendall Supply, has noted for several years now that the meters are failing, and our legacy transmitters are also outdated. Current transmitters are not able to perform AMI-based readings, which means that we must send an employee out on the field to perform meter reads. With an AMI-based system, staff will have constant communication with the meters rather than having to send an employee to read them out on the field every time a reading is necessary. ****The One-Step QBS process has been ongoing and will be completed at the November 14th City Commission meeting****
Lincoln County	0	7,915	$9,200,000	28		2/1/2024	3/1/2024	2/1/2025	2.92%	20	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system to residents in an area that currently lacks a public water system. The project will provide public potable water to residents with dry or contaminated, poor water quality wells.
City of Manchester	0	3,584	$990,000	27		3/1/2023	3/1/2023	2/1/2024	2.92%	20	The construction and installation of water line down nebula road approximately 5,000 LF of 8" PVC C900. Two Railroad bores are included to connect the southside of Manchester to the northside including 1,000 LF of 10 " PVC C900.
Jasper County Water and Sewer Authority	0	14,040	$3,000,000	24		4/3/2023	4/3/2023	4/3/2024	2.92%	20	Jasper County Water and Sewer Authority proposes to construct an elevated tank, two drinking water wells and replace water lines along Jackson Lake Road.
City of Walthourville, Georgia	0	3,680	$5,525,000	23		11/15/2023	1/15/2024	6/15/2025	2.92%	20	The City needs to extend and loop water lines to expand / upgrade their water system to meet the water needs for residential and commercial developments and to improve water quality. The project includes renovation and upgrade of two existing wells, constructing a new elevated water tank and renovating, repair and painting two existing water storage tanks. The City is currently constructing improvements to an existing well due to massive issues with odor, taste and color of stored water. An aerator is being added to improve water quality at this well.
City of Demorest, Georgia	0	2,022	$5,850,000	22		3/1/2024	5/1/2024	12/31/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Demorest proposes to replacing approximately 50,000 linear feet of cement asbestos pipe and small, undersized lines to a 6-inch minimum, connecting dead-end lines, where possible to improve system circulation, upgrade two wells and construct an elevated storage tank to meet minimum pressures in a portion of the system.

ATTACHMENT 1
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2022 Comprehensive List

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Carroll County Water Authority	0	118,121	$6,000,000	21		1/15/2024	1/15/2024	9/1/2026	2.92%	20	The Carroll County Water Authority (CCWA) operates and maintains a water distribution system that serves potable water to unincorporated areas of Carroll County. Despite CCWA and its contractors adding over 50 miles of waterlines of various sizes to its distribution in the past ten years, many residents in Carroll County remain without a safe and reliable potable water source. In addition, a water model of CCWA's distribution system indicates that adding water mains along select roadways could be hydraulically beneficial, resulting in a more robust water distribution system with lower pumping costs and fewer dead end pipelines. The proposed construction project will consist primarily of installing waterlines along roadways in unincorporated Carroll County to expand potable drinking water service and improve system hydraulics.
Town of Alto	0	1,310	$2,200,000	20		10/2/2023	10/2/2023	12/1/2026	2.92%	20	Replace deteriorated, leaking, and undersized water lines. Water mains to be replaced have histories of leaks, breaks, and frequent repairs. Under-sized lines reduce system pressures and restrict flow. Replacement will reduce real water losses, improve reliability of service, and improve flows and pressures.
Barrow County	0	85,588	$6,000,000	19		12/1/2024	1/10/2025	1/10/2026	2.92%	20	Barrow County proposes to construct an elevated water tank in order to increase water storage in the north SR 211 portion of its water service delivery area. The project will also include waterline upgrade and replacements to provide increased pressure and flow.
Barrow County	0	85,588	$6,000,000	19		12/1/2024	1/10/2025	1/10/2026	2.92%	20	Barrow County proposes to construct a redundancy transmission main in the northern part of the County's water service delivery area. This main would provide much needed redundancy.
Pike County Water & Sewerage Authority	0	18,634	$1,144,000	18		8/7/2023	9/4/2023	1/22/2024	2.92%	20	The Pike County Water & Sewer Authority operates and maintains the County's Water System(WSID#2310027. Currently the Pike County Water and Sewer Authority serves 400 citizens. The system is composed of 10-inch, 8 inch and 6-inch diameter water mains with fire hydrants, a 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank and two wells(Midway Well 100 gpm and Shackleford 50 gpm) A recent catastrophic failure at the Midway well site revealed that the Shackelford well cannot keep up with existing demand. The Authority had to use its emergency connection to the City of Zebulon to maintain adequate supply and pressure during the repair period. This failure along with continued growth of the past few years requires the Authority to look for additional water sources. This project includes the construction of a new deep well water supply, chemical feed building and treatment system for anticipated iron/ manganese contaminants. In December of 2018, the Pike Water & Sewer Authority submitted a request to the state for a well withdrawal permit. At the time of submission, the Authority(County) had 230 customers. As of the time of this application the Authority serves 400 customers and has plans to serve an additional 373 customers plus a future Subdivision near GA Hwy 362 and the future School Complex near Concord. In the past two years the System has added the Ashley Glenn Phase II subdivision, the Fox Tails Subdivision, and the Reserve at Reidsboro.
City of Temple	0	5,089	$250,000	14		4/3/2023	4/3/2023	4/3/2024	2.92%	20	The City of Temple is proposing to replace and abandon old, leaking undersized water lines that have lead service lines.
			$202,080,629		$20,787,217						

Attachment 2
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
Estimated Disbursement Schedule

PROJECT	LOAN AMOUNT	NOTICE TO PROCEED DATE	CONSTR. START DATE	TARGET COMPL. DATE	3rd Qtr 1/23-3/23	4th Qtr 4/23-6/23	1st Qtr 7/23-9/23	2nd Qtr 10/23-12/23	3rd Qtr 1/24-3/24	4th Qtr 4/24-6/24	1st Qtr 7/24-9/24	2nd Qtr 10/24-12/24	TOTAL DISBURS.
City of Americus	$12,000,000	1/1/2023	3/1/2023	2/1/2024	$750,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$2,220,000	$3,000,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	**$ 12,000,000**
Clayton County Water Authority	$40,000,000	5/1/2023	6/1/2023	6/1/2026		$1,000,000	$3,000,000	$2,000,000	$3,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$3,000,000	**$ 20,000,000**
TOTAL	**$ 52,000,000**				**$ 750,000**	**$ 4,000,000**	**$ 6,000,000**	**$ 4,220,000**	**$ 6,000,000**	**$ 4,010,000**	**$ 4,010,000**	**$ 3,010,000**	**$ 32,000,000**

Attachment 3 - ASAP DWSRF Payment Schedule
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Attachment 3 ASAP Payment Schedule Drinking Water State Revolving Fund			
	Federal Fiscal Year		
Payment No.	Quarter	Date	Amount ($)
1	3rd	7/2022 - 9/2022	$0
2	4th	10/2022 - 12/2022	$0
3	1st	1/2023 - 3/2023	$42,400,000
4	2nd	4/2023 - 6/2023	$0
5	3rd	7/2023 - 9/2023	$0
6	4th	10/2023 - 12/2023	$0
7	1st	1/2024 - 3/2024	$0
8	2nd	4/2024 – 6/2024	$0
TOTAL			**$42,400,000**

Attachment 4 - Estimated Sources and Uses
GEFA
Supplemental Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Attachment 4 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Sources and Uses Administered By Georgia Environmental Finance Authority State Fiscal Year July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023			
Sources & Uses	**Federal Contribution**	**State Contribution**	**Total**
Funding Sources			
Setaside Category D	1,696,000		1,696,000
Setaside Category E, F, G	4,510,514		4,510,514
FFY22 BIL Capitalization Grant	36,193,786	4,240,000	40,433,486
Total Funding Sources	**$42,400,000**	**$4,240,000**	**$46,640,000**
Funding Uses			
Project Disbursements	36,193,786	4,240,000	40,433,486
Setasides Spending	4,510,514		4,510,514
FFY 2022 Administration	1,696,000		1,696,000
Total Funding Uses	**$ 42,400,000**	**$ 4,240,000**	**$46,640,000**

Match is anticipated to be satisfied by state general obligation bonds.

Attachment 5 – Supplemental DWSRF 2 Percent, 4 Percent, 10 Percent, and 15 Percent Set-Aside Work Plan

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

4 Percent Administration (2022 - $1,696,000)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
DWSRF Administration	Activities include project reviews and approvals; planning; project development; information tracking; information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey; project ranking; issuing Notices of No Significant Impact (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions (CE); construction management; MBE/WBE requirements; project inspections; assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS); and administration of EPD's set-aside activities all programmatic, financial, and legal aspects of making loans with DWSRF funds.	EPD Contract: $800,000 GEFA administration/ contracts: $896,000	Unused funds may accrue and be used to administer the DWSRF program in future years.
	Total	**$1,696,000**	

2 Percent Small System Technical Assistance (2022 - $848,000)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
Small System Technical Assistance	Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA): technical assistance field visits to governmentally owned and non-governmentally owned public water systems, perform visits during the contract period to provide Synthetic Organic Compound sampling assistance. Assistance to provide statewide technical support to small systems.	GRWA Contract: $848,000	A contract will be signed for FY2022.
	Total	**$848,000**	

10 Assistance to State Programs (2022 - $1,819,229)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
Assistance to State Programs	See Attachment 6	EPD Contract: $1,819,229	Unused funds may accrue and be used to administer the DWSRF program in future years.
	Total	**$1,819,229**	

15 Percent Small System Technical Assistance (2022 - $1,843,285)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
Technical Assistance and Financial Assistance	See Attachment 6	EPD Contract: $1,843,285	Unused funds may accrue and be used to administer the DWSRF program in future years.
	Total	**$1,843,285**	

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Assistance to State Programs (10%)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Workplan for FY2022 Cap Grant
August 2022

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

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

Table 1 provides a summary of the activities to be funded under the FFY 2022 10% set-aside category. The State primacy agency, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD), is the agency responsible for the development and implementation of these set-aside activities as specified in the existing "Interagency Agreement for Establishment of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Agreement for Provision of Operating Funds, Financial Services and Project Management Services" between the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) and EPD.

As allowed under Section 1452(g)(2) of the SDWA, Georgia will set-aside **$1,651,300 (10.0%)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the activities outlined in the work plan (Table 1).

10% 2022 DWSRF Set-aside State Match Determination

10% Set-aside for 2022	$1,651,300
50% of 10% 2022 Set-aside	$1,296,550
1993 PWSS Grant	$1,199,900
1993 Actual State Match PWSS (perpetual amount)	$1,065,946
Credit match for the 10% Set-aside from the 1993 State PWSS	$1,065,946
Cash match for the 10% Set-aside from the Drinking Water Contract Fee System	$585,354
Total Available Matching Funds	$1,651,300

Object Class Categories:	**Capacity Development 10% (DWSRF 2022)**					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Engineer 3	Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	2	101,800	0.50	101,800
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	5	73,643	0.50	184,107
Env. Spec. Part-Time	Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	1	44,263	0.50	22,131
Env Engineer 1	Goal 1,2,3,4,6	WPB DW	3	78,864	0.50	118,296
Mgr1, Env Protection	Goal 1,2,3,4,6	WPB DW	1	111,652	0.50	55,826
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**482,161**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
Office	Miscellaneous Office			Goal 1,2,3,4,5	WPB DW	1,500
					Equipment Totals:	**1,500**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to increased base cost for the new facility			Goal 1,6,8	WPB DW, PCB	35,688
					Supplies Total:	**35,688**
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
GAWP	CCR Training, TA and other Communications (1 year)			Goal 1,2,7	WPB DW	75,000
					Contractual Total:	**75,000**
					Total Cost	**594,349**
Percent Total of Set-aside	4.32%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State	Programs (FFY2022-$1,615,300)			
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding ($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Capacity Development	**$594,349** **3.60%** **of FFY22 Base CAP Grant**	In order to continue the ability of Public Water Systems (PWS) to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to avoid the withholding of a percentage of Georgia's DWSRF allotments, EPD will: 1. Continue to implement strategies and/or enhance existing strategies to ensure that all PWS's, especially all community	1. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents Georgia's implementation of national primary drinking water regulations. 2. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents Georgia is	1. Meet all deadlines and milestones in accordance with EPA implementation and compliance schedules based on federal regulations, including LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR..	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead branch for ensuring the development and implementation of	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant. Work covered by this funding has and will
		water systems (CWS) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWS), reliably provide safe drinking water in accordance with all current and future applicable State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Regulations. (Increased compliance determinations and technical assistance will be required due to new EPA regulations: LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR.); 2. Solicit and consider public comment in the development of any new capacity development strategies; 3. Implement new and enhance the implementation of existing capacity development activities; 4. Continue to assess flow conditions, additional or alternate metrics, and/or impacts of flow alteration at selected locations to support accurate surface water availability; 5. Refine resource models and monitoring to estimate the capacities of Georgia's surface and groundwater for water supply; 6. Assist systems to improve technical, managerial and financial capacity as part of EPD's approved capacity development strategy, plan review, and adherence to the "Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems" documentation. PWS will be required to make physical facility and treatment process improvements to comply with existing and new regulations (LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and RTCR); 7. Improve capacity development implementation by providing CCR assistance, communication and technical assistance as well as training; and 8. Continue to operate the primacy PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory. (Increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division.)	implementing a strategy that identifies PWS's most in need of improved capacity, and assists these PWS's in obtaining and maintaining technical, managerial and financial capacity. 3. Implement and update Georgia's capacity development strategy. 4. Tri-annually submit a report to the Governor on the Efficacy of Georgia's Capacity Development Strategy addressing the technical, financial and managerial capacity of Georgia's PWS. 5. Continuously populate and enhance the comprehensive data and information management system, including instream flow and source water quality data for protecting public water supply sources in Georgia. 6. Continuously collect flow and data from surface waters for evaluating impact to and protecting public water supplies. 7. Maintain operations of the PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory.	2. Receive EPA approval of Georgia's capacity development reports without withholding any DWSRF funds. 3. Improved level of compliance with the State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Rules and Regulations through the implementation of Georgia's capacity development strategies. 4. Increased level of CCR compliance, especially initial compliance levels. 5. Increased compliance rate in the submittal of CCR's. 6. Increased knowledge and improved preparation in Public water system owners and operators in complying with and implementing federal and state requirements. 7. Documented implementation of best management practices to protect water supply sources in Georgia. 8. Utilize recommendations in water supply plans to provide a sustainable, reliable and safe supply of water for all users in Georgia. 9. Maintained operations of the PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory.	adequate capacity development strategies. Stakeholder/public input is solicited during the development of these strategies and is a key responsibility of the WPB. WPB is responsible for the development and administration of the contract with GAWP. EPD District Offices and the EPD Laboratory will provide input in the development and implementation of these strategies.	continue to increase due to the new drinking water regulations LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, GWR and the RTCR.

Object Class Categories:	**EPD PFAS and Crypto Strategy 10% (DWSRF 2022)**					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Engineer	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	1	97,177	0.50	48,588
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	1	68,107	0.50	34,054
Laboratory Scientist	Goal 1,2,3,4,6,7	PCB Lab	1	65,697	0.50	32,848
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**115,490**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
Equipment:	Equipment for PFAS and Cryptosporidium			Goal 1,3,5	EPD Lab	189,796
					Equipment Totals:	**189,796**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
Laboratory	Supplies for PFAS and Cryptosporidium testing			Goal 1,2,3,4,6,7	EPD Laboratory	63,032
Laboratory to Maintain Primacy	Supplies/Rent/Utilities to maintain Drinking Water Primacy					300,408
						363,440
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program & Unit	Total Cost
					Contractual Total:	
					Total Cost	**668,726**
Percent Total of Set-aside	3.03%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2022-$1,651,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding ($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Crypto AND PFAS Strategy	**$668,726**	Continue to implement EPD's Crypto Strategy for sources in Bin 2 and assess PFAS in drinking water	1. Monitor selected PWS's for *Cryptosporidium* under SWAP,	1. Through quarterly monitoring of THMs and HAAs, many	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch, Drinking Water Program	All activities are ongoing and will
Implementation and update of	**4.05%**	1. Analyzing samples for *Cryptosporidium* in conjunction with EPD's SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan) implementation plan to determine *Cryptosporidium* concentration in the source water for sources that were identified as Bin 2 or higher during the third round of Crypto sampling. 2. Assisting affected public water systems with compliance with the Stage 1, DBPR and the IESWTR; LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR for surface water systems. 3. EPD Protozoan Laboratory continues proficiency and EPA approval for analysis of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* by methods 1622 and 1623. 4. Performing Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) for groundwater sources suspected to be under the direct influence of surface water. 5. Sample and Analyze for PFAS for drinking water sources both surface water and ground water across Georgia.	provide technical assistance to PWS. 2. Provide technical assistance to surface water systems serving more than 10,000 populations concerning Stage 1, DBPR and IESWTR. 3.Monitor and provide technical assistance to small surface water systems quarterly for THMs and HAAs (trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids) and monthly for TOC (total organic carbon) in accordance with the Stage 1, DBPR. 4. Monitor and provide technical assistance to PWS with LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR. 5. Maintain operation of the PWSS primacy portion of the EPD laboratory. 6.Results of PFAS sampling will be plotted and available for public review	to develop a disinfection profile and benchmark. 2. Large surface water system compliance rates with the requirements of the IESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR are high. 3. The public's awareness about what PWSs are doing to address DBPs and microbial pathogens is increased. 4. EPD Laboratory proficiency with methods 1622 and 1623 and maintained EPA approval. 5. Maintained operation of PWSS primacy portion of EPD laboratory. 6. All groundwater sources determined to be under the direct influence of surface water installs treatment required under the surface water treatment regulations. 7. Dissemenation of the PFAS sampling result and inform public of PFAS, sources of PFAS and the results of sampling in Georgia.	is the lead entity coordinating the implementation of the Crypto and PFAS	continue through the life of the grant.
EPD's strategic plan for addressing the threat of a waterborne disease outbreak, including cryptosporidiosis, in Georgia's Public Water Systems (PWS) and assess PFAS Concentation in drinking water sources across Georgia	**of FFY22 Base CAP Grant**				1. Strategy, implementing and enforcing the IESWTR and Stage 1 &2 DBPR. It is also the lead on developing draft implementation strategies for other microbial and disinfection by-products rules. EPD's environmental laboratory provides services for the IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR and Stage 1&2 DBPR, including the operation of EPD's Protozoan Laboratory. EPD District offices assist in implementation of microbial and disinfection by-products rules. 2. EPD Lab will acquire needed equipment and train personnal for analyzing PFAS.	

Object Class Categories:	Information Management 10% (DWSRF 2022)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Env Specialist 4	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB DW	1	86,138	0.50	43,069
MG1: Env Health/Protection	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB-DW	1	124,472	0.50	62,236
PS: Business Analyst	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB DW	1	96,305	0.50	48,153
PS:Systems Admin	Goal 1,2,3,45,6	WPB DW	1	126,162	0.50	63,081
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**216,539**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Licenses	Annual GIS software licenses and software for Laboratory LIMs annual maintenance and upgrades			Goal (all)	WPB DW	30,000
Equipment	Repair/maintenance			Goal (all)	WPB DW	1,000
					Equipment Totals:	**31,000**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Software, plotter supplies	Software upgrades, paper, ink, print heads, etc.			Goal (all)	WPB DW	1,000
					Supplies Total:	**1,000**
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
SDWIS/State	Continue to upgrade to modules attached to SDWIS/State that are impacted by the upgrade to web release of SDWIS/State			Goal (all)	WPB DW	45,000
					Contractual Total:	**45,000**
					Total Cost	**293,539**
Percent Total of Set-aside	1.97%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to Programs (FFY2022-$1,651,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding ($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Information Management	**$293,539**	1. Improve tracking and reporting of PWS data associated with the current and new regulations (LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, Radionuclides and GWR), especially laboratory data through improvements to existing data entry activities including electronic reporting from laboratories and PWS monthly operating reports. 2. Track Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) as required by Federal Regulations. 3. Maintain an automated sample schedule for PWS's Safe Drinking Water Act monitoring requirements as recommended by EPA Region 4. 4. Upgrade to the web-based version of SDWIS/State for use by the District offices and develop and train District associates in the use of the drinking water information management system, including Lab-to-State reporting. 5. Issue contracts as needed for improving the drinking water information management system, linking other Division information systems to new web-based SDWIS/State and continue improving the Drinking Water Programs data flow and data quality. 6. Work to implement 100% implementation of SDWIS/State 3.1, including monitoring schedules and compliance determinations.	1. Improve tracking and reporting of PWS data, especially laboratory data, field visits data and monthly operating reports data based on EPA Data Audits and new tracking and reporting requirements for documenting field visit significant deficiencies. 2. Automate compliance determinations as modules are activated in SDWIS/State and modules completed that are developed under the programming contracts. 3. Tracking of PWS compliance with the CCR. 4. Improve field visit data in SDWIS/State as the information management system is made available in the District offices. 5. At the completion of each program module developed under programming contracts, implement the module. 6. The modules will include MOR data extraction, MOR compliance determinations, laboratory certification database, radionuclide database link to SDWIS/State, sanitary survey automation using PDA's, electronic reporting by outside laboratories and data exchange system, linking to EPD data system, etc. 7. With assistance from an EPA contractor, continue the upgrade and migration of data into the SDWIS/State web release 3.1, implement the data system and Drinking Water Watch and Lab-to-state reporting modules.	1. Improved data accuracy through data verification and EPA data audits. 2. Improved compliance by PWSs through more timely actions by EPD to ensure compliance. 3. Improved field visit data by having all the field inspectors enter the data directly into SDWIS/State after implementing the web based SDWIS/State software. Associates in the District/Regional offices trained in the use of SDWIS/State and are entering data. 4. Improved compliance determinations based on new MOR reporting compliance module. 5. Improved data quality based on electronic reporting of outside laboratory data. 6. Improved field visit data reporting based on SDWIS/State and the electronic sanitary survey project module. 7. New version of SDWIS/State operational and accessible by the EPD District offices.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch will be responsible for the development and administration of this activity with assistance from the DNR Program Support Division.	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant. Work covered by this funding has expanded to accommodate new tracking and reporting requirements based on new federal and state drinking water regulations. EPD to upgrade to 3.1.
	1.78%					
	of FFY22 Base CAP Grant					

Object Class Categories:	**Source Water Assessment 10% (DWSRF 2022)**					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Geologist 3	Goals 1,2,5-9	WPB-DW	1	97,758	0.50	48,879
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**48,879**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Misc. Equipment	Misc. Lab and Field Equipment			Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	5,000
					Equipment Totals:	**5,000**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Misc. Office and Field	Office and Field Supplies			Goals 1-9		2,500
					Supplies Total:	**2,500**
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
					Contractual Total:	
					Total Cost	**56,379**
Percent Total of Set-aside	0.41%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to Programs (FFY2022-$1,651,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Source Water Assessment	**$56,379 0.34% of FFY 22 Base CAP Grant**	1. Oversee the implementation of Georgia's EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Program/Plan (SWAP). 2. Increase public water system and local government awareness of the need for the protection of drinking water sources. Local government is vital to the implementation of any source water protection plan. 3. Develop/update GIS coverages required by Georgia's SWAP. 4. Provide GIS support to other important activities of the Public Water System Supervision Program (PWSS). 5. Implement the new SWAP requirement under the new surface water treatment regulations. 6. Perform SWAPs on new sources of water supply and update as needed when permits to operate a public water system come up for renewal. 7. Implement and meet the USEPA performance measures and goals in SWAP. 8. Involve other EPD branches in implementing wellhead protection and SWAP. 9. Collaborate with other EPD branches to take positive steps to manage potential sources of contaminants and prevent pollutants from reaching sources of drinking water supply.	1. Continue implementation of EPA-approved SWAP. 2. Delineate the surface water intake drainage areas of new sources of water supply when they are approved and placed in operation. 3. Use results of SWAP in addition to the waiver program to support chemical monitoring reform but not fund routine monitoring covered under EPA's standard monitoring framework. 4. As needed, provide technical assistance to public water systems operators and local government officials about the importance of implementing protection of source water. 5. Update GIS maps of drinking water intake locations for use in notifying downstream water systems of major wastewater spills. 6. Report SWAP performance measures to EPA. 7. Make sure other EPD programs and branches consider wellhead protection plans and SWAPs when issuing environmental permits. 8. Help insure that fewer sources of drinking water become contaminated as a result of land use activities.	1. Continued implementation of GA's EPA approved SWAP implementation plan. 2. Continuation of chemical monitoring reform based on SWAP using the waiver program. 3.Developing and implementing source water protection creates an increase in PWS and local government awareness of source water protection issues and need for protecting sources of water supply. 4. Public water systems, especially large surface water systems initiate and/or enhance watershed (i.e. source water) protection. 5. Regular use of GIS coverages by EPD as part of source water assessment and protection activities. 6. Implement a mapping tool to efficiently notify downstream drinking water intakes of wastewater spills. 7. Complete SWAP delineations for all proposed sources for CWS and NTNCWS and as permits to operate a public water system come up for renewal. 8. Meet EPA performance measures in SWAP	EPD, Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead EPD Branch in the development and implementation of Georgia's SWAP. Coordinate source water activities with other branches of EPD as well as other stakeholders. Implement waiver program and ground water under the direct influence of surface water determinations. Implement WHP Program, GIS coverages, coordinate on all ground water / source water activities, and identify sources of ground water contamination impacting PWSs. Use the HUC 12 units to delineate the watershed above each surface water intake.	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the of the grant.

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 10% Water Conservation (DWSRF 2022)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Specialist	Goals 1-5	WPB DW	1	68,616	0.50	34,308
				Personnel Services Category Totals:		**34,308**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Office Equipment/Repair	Misc. Office Equipment/Repair			Goals 1-5	WPB-DW	2,000
					Equipment Totals:	**2,000**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Office Supplies	Misc. Office Supplies			Goal 1-5	WPB-DW	2000
					Supplies Total:	**2,000**
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
					Contractual Total:	**0**
					Total Cost	**38,308**
Percent Total of Set-aside	0.28%					

	TABLE 1	10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to Programs (FFY2022-$1,651,300)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Water Conservation and Water Efficiency to Maintain Capacity	**$38,308 0.23% of FFY22 Base CAP Grant**	In order to improve the ability of PWS's to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to avoid water supply capacity problems, EPD will: 1. Implement new strategies and/or enhance existing strategies to assist all PWS's, especially all community water systems (CWS) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWS), in implementing water conservation and efficiency measures to help them reliably provide safe drinking water and prolong the capacity of their sources of water supply; 2. Implement new and enhance the implementation of existing capacity development activities; 3. Assist PWSs in the Development of water efficiency plans; 4. Provide technical assistance (e.g., water audits, leak detection, and rate structure systems to conserve water and other training and outreach programs, Implementation of drought monitoring, development and implementation of incentive programs or public education programs, development and implementation of ordinances or regulations to conserve water); and 5. Develop and distribute information guides and materials.	Through the effort of water conservation and efficiency: 1. PWS's become more aware of the benefits of water conservation and efficiency in the long-term management of their water supply, infrastructure and financial capacity; 2. PWS's implement water conservation and efficiency programs; 3. Water conservation and efficiency are linked with the implementation of the Statewide Water Plan resulting in a sustainable, reliable, and safe supply of water for all users of public water systems in Georgia; 4. Georgia develops and/or updates water conservation and efficiency implementation plan(s), guidance documents, and technical assistance training programs; and 5. Public water systems attend training and/or receive technical assistance in implementing water conservation and efficiency.	The ultimate measure of the success of this effort is the extent to which Georgia implements water conservation and efficiency in helping to extend the sustainability and reliability of Georgia's public water systems. In concert with the implementation of the Statewide Water Plan, water conservation and efficiency become part of the daily operation and maintenance of public water systems in Georgia enhancing technical, managerial and financial capacity.	The Georgia Environmental Protection Division is the agency responsible for the work to be completed.	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Local Assistance and Other State Programs (15%)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Workplan for FY 2022 CAP Grant
August 2022

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

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

Table 2 provides a summary of the activities to be funded under the FFY 2022 15% set-aside category. The State primacy agency, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD), is the agency responsible for the development and implementation of these set-aside activities as specified in the existing "Interagency Agreement for Establishment of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Agreement for Provision of Operating Funds, Financial Services and Project Management Services" between the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) and EPD.

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

As allowed under Section 1452(k) of the SDWA, Georgia will set-aside **$2,476,950 (15.0%)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the following activities in the work plan (Table 2).

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 15% (DWSRF 2022)
EPD Organizational Number:	
EPD Project Number:	
GEFA Account	
Form Date or Revision Date:	

Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Env Engineer	Goal 1,2,3,4,6,7	Dist. Office	5	91,724	0.50	229,311
Env Comp Specialist	Goal 1,2,3,4	Dist. Office	9	66,120	0.50	297,541
MG1: Env Health/Prot	Goal 1,2,3,4	WPB	1	93,514	0.50	46,757
Comp & Lisc Tech	Goal 1,2,3,4	Dist. Office	2	66,347	0.50	66,347
Modeler	Goal 2,6,7	WPB	2	115,290	0.50	115,290
Geologist	Goal 1,2,3,4	Dist. Office	1	93,087	0.50	46,544
Environmental Eng	Goal 1,2,3,4,6	WPB DW	2	100,534	0.50	100,534
Modeler	Goal 2,6,7	WPB	1	111,920	0.50	55,960
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**958,284**

Equipment:	Description	Work Plan	Program/	Total Cost
			Equipment Totals:	

Supplies: List by groups, as	Description	Work Plan	Program/	Total Cost
Laboratory to Maintain Primacy	Supplies/Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of laboratory	Goal 2,3,5	WPB	325,807
			Supplies Total:	**325,807**

Contractual:	Description	Work Plan	Program/	Total Cost
GAWP - GWWI	Operator Training	Goal 1,2,4	WPB	270,000
Contracts	One or more contracts for hydrologic studies	Goal 6,7	WPB	50,000
	and/or water resource assessment			
	modeling			
			Contractual Total:	**320,000**

	Total Cost **1,604,091**
Percent Total of Set-aside	9.88%

	Table 2	15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY22-$2,476,950)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Capacity Development Strategy Implementation	**$1,604,091 9.71% of FFY22 Base Cap Grant**	1. Continue to improve the operation of public water systems by enhancing the opportunities for the training of water operators and water laboratory analysts in Georgia and help operators to acquire and maintain technical, managerial and financial capacity. 2. Through Goal 1, improve the technical, managerial and financial capacity of the public water system the operator works for and those they may provide assistance to. 3. As part of the EPD's approved capacity development plan, use sanitary surveys, inspections and other field visits to identify improvements that need to be made technical, managerial and financial capacity of the water system based on IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, radiological, new lead & copper rule and Groundwater Rule. 4. As part of the approved capacity development plan, plan review and EPD's "Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems" help systems improve their technical, managerial and financial capacity Stage 1 DBPR, Stage 2 DBPR, Radiological and GWR. 5 Continued operation of the primacy Pubic Water System Supervision grant portion of the EPD laboratory. This cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout EPD. 6. Continue to improve water use data and incorporate the data in revised models to support safe and reliable drinking water supplies. 7. Continue to refine water quantity models and conduct hydrologic studies to estimate the capacities of Georgia's surface and groundwater for water supply.	1. Contract with the Georgia Water And Wastewater Institute (GWWI) to provide an ongoing technical training program for water system operators and laboratory analysts using an EPD approved curriculum. 2. Annually provide operator and laboratory analyst's technical training to approximately 1,500 students and/or 100 courses. 3. Complete sanitary surveys on schedule and perform other field visits as necessary and notify systems of deficiencies. 4. Complete plan reviews with timely responses. 5. As needed, assist surface water systems in conducting CPE's (Comprehensive Performance Evaluations). 6. Conduct approximately 550 sanitary surveys annually and increase the frequency of the inspections based on new EPA regulations. 7. Extend contract with the Georgia Rural Water Association to continue the groundwater PWS training and technical assistance. 8. Continue to update the surface water system MOR project to link with the SDWIS/State data system for compliance and train the operators in the use of the modified system. 9. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system evaluation and technical assistance. 10. Continue comprehensive data and information management systems including instream flow and source water quality data for protecting public water supply sources in Georgia. 11. Continue to operate, maintain, and collect flow and quality data from surface waters for evaluating impact to and protecting public water supply sources in Georgia.	1. Number of students attending training courses. 2. Review the results of student and third party course evaluations. 3. Improved operator skills and abilities identified through data collected through the operator training program and sanitary surveys. 4. Number of public water systems attending workshops. 5. Review the results of workshop attendee evaluations. 6. Number of public water systems showing improved compliance with IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, Stage 1 DBPR, LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, radionuclides and other existing regulations.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is responsible for the development and administration of contracts. WPB and EPD District offices are responsible for evaluating the success of the contracts.EPD District offices will perform sanitary surveys, field visits and provide technical assistance and plans and specifications reviews for groundwater systems WPB will perform sanitary surveys, field visits; CPE's and provide technical assistance for surface water systems.	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant. Existing GWWI contract to be renewed for 12-month period.Existing GRWA contract will be renewed for a 12 month period.

Object Class Categories:	Wellhead Protection Implementation (DWSRF 2022)					
EPD Organizational Number:						
EPD Project Number:						
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:						
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Geologist 3	Goal 1,2,3,5	WPB	4	97,087	0.50	194,173
Env Engineer	Goal 1,2,4,5	Dist. Office	1	104,808	0.50	52,404
Comp & Lisc Tech	Goal 3,4,5,6	Dist. Office	1	64,894	0.50	32,447
MG2:Env Health/Prot	Goal 2,5,8,10	WPB	1	180,549	0.50	90,274
MG1:Env Health/Prot	Goal 2,5,8,10	WPB	1	124,137	0.50	62,068
MG1:Env Health/Prot	Goal 2,5,8,10	WPB	1	107,265	0.50	53,633
					Personnel Services Category Totals:	**485,000**
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Primacy Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to increased base cost for the new facility			Goal 3,7,8,9	WPB	258,563
Miscellaneous Equipment	Field Equipment			Goal 3,7,8,9	WPB	4,296
					Equipment Totals:	**262,859**
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
Supplies	Filters, Supplies for Testing GW under direct influence of SW			Goal 3,7,8,9	WPB	5,000
					Supplies Total:	**5,000**
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/ Unit	Total Cost
GRWA	PWS Technical Assistance			Goals 1-9	WPB	120,000
					Contractual Total:	**120,000**
					Total Cost	**872,859**
Percent Total of Set-aside	5.12%					

Add 31635 to Lab Rent

	Table 2	15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY22-$3,888,600)				
Set-Aside Activity	**Funding ($, %)**	**Goals and Objectives**	**Outputs/Deliverables**	**Evaluating Success**	**Agency Responsibilities**	**Schedule**
Wellhead Protection Implementation	**$872,859 5.29% of FFY22 Base CAP Grant**	1. As part of SWAP, continue the development of wellhead protection plans (WHPPs) for all GA municipal public water systems (PWSs). 2. Continue the implementation of a program to delineate the source water assessment areas and make the susceptibility determinations for privately owned public water systems. Approximately 300 per year. 3. Assist PWSs by identifying and investigating areas of ground water contamination affecting or potentially affecting PWSs. 4. As part of construction inspections for new sources and facilities, conduct field visits, verify submitted GPS data, wellhead integrity and potential pollution sources within the inner management zone of wellhead protection areas. 5. Assist PWS in new survey and/or assessment requirements that may be related to new regulations. 6. Validate water facility location data. 7. Involve other EPD branches in implementing wellhead protection and SWAPs. 8. Work with other EPD branches to take positive steps to manage potential sources of contaminants and prevent pollutants from reaching sources of drinking water supply. 9. Continued operation of the primacy PWSS portion of the EPD laboratory. This increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division. 10. Continue to refine water quantity models and conduct hydrologic studies to estimate the capacities of Georgia's groundwater for water supply.	1. Complete WHPPs for new municipal PWSs and update existing WHPPs when permits are up for renewal. 2. Validate submitted GPS data during construction inspections and other field visits. 3.Development of wellhead protection plans (susceptibility determinations) including GIS coverages for privately-owned public water system sources, including source locations and locations of potential sources of contamination. 4. Geologic and hydro-geologic investigations of areas of existing or potential ground water contamination. 5. Update wellhead protection plans when PWS's permit to operate a public water system comes due for renewal. 6. All new municipal GW sources require approval of an initial wellhead protection evaluation prior to starting construction. 7. Other EPD programs and branches consider wellhead protection plans and SWAPs when issuing environmental permits. 8. Fewer sources of drinking water become contaminated as a result of land use activities. 9. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system source water evaluations and groundwater contamination investigations impacting small public water systems. 10. Groundwater sources that are suspected of being under the direct influence of surface water are evaluated as needed.	1. PWS sources are better protected through wellhead protection activities, including site remediation and/or replacement of contaminated wells. 2. Public drinking water aquifers are better protected through the investigation of existing or potential ground water contamination. 3. Continuation of EPA-approved chemical monitoring reform through the waiver program for ground water systems. 4. No new GW source of water supply will be constructed within a contaminated area. 5. Accurate well location data for SDWIS inventory required by EPA. 6. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory placed in full operation and available to assist in small public water system evaluation and technical assistance. 7. Any groundwater source of water supply found under the direct influence of surface water corrects the problem or installs treatment.	EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead Branch in the development and implementation of GA's SWAP. Coordinate source water activities with other Branches of EPD and other stakeholders. Implement waiver program and ground water under the direct influence of surface water determinations.Implement WHP Program, update GIS coverages, coordinate on all ground water source water activities, and identify sources of ground water contamination impacting PWSs. EPD District offices will take more responsibility in validating GPS facilities location during construction inspections and other field visits and evaluate well head integrity and potential pollution sources within the inner management zone.	All Activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.

Attachment 7 - 2022 DWSRF Affordability Criteria

GEFA's affordability criteria uses data on median household income (MHI), unemployment rate, percentage not in labor force, poverty rate, percentage on Social Security, percentage on Supplemental Security Income (SSI), percentage with cash public assistance, percentage with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), age dependency ratio, and population trend from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 American Community Survey. The applicant's data is categorized in percentiles. GEFA will use the affordability criteria to score communities for principal forgiveness. **Please note that the affordability percentiles may change based on updated census data.**

1. Median Household Income (MHI)

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (4 points)	50th Percentile (3 points)	75th Percentile (2 points)	100th Percentile (1 point)
MHI	$34,679	$45,093	$59,178	$59,179 or higher

2. Unemployment Percent

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Unemployment Percent	1.5%	2.9%	4.2%	4.3% and higher

3. Percentage Not in Labor Force

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Percentage Not in Labor Force	35.7%	43.5%	50.7%	50.8% and higher

4. Poverty Rate

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Poverty Rate	10.4%	18.8%	26.2%	26.3% and higher

5. Percentage on Social Security

State Percentiles	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	100th Percentile

	(1 point)	(2 points)	(3 points)	(4 points)
Percentage on Social Security	28.6%	35.9%	43.4%	43.5% and higher

6. Percentage on SSI

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Percentage on SSI	3.0%	6.1%	9.7%	9.8% and higher

7. Percentage with Cash Public Assistance

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Percentage with Cash Public Assistance	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5% and higher

8. Percentage with SNAP

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Percentage with SNAP	9.2%	16.3%	23.5%	23.6% and higher

9. Age Dependency Ratio

State Percentiles	25th Percentile (1 point)	50th Percentile (2 points)	75th Percentile (3 points)	100th Percentile (4 points)
Age Dependency Ratio	57.2	67.3	78.3	78.4 and higher

10. Population Trend

The following categories will be used to determine scoring for change in population from 2011 to 2020.

- Positive growth or no growth (1 point)
- Between -0.01% to -1% (2 points)
- Between -1.01% and -2% (3 points)
- Greater than -2% (4 points)

Attachment 8 - Ranking Criteria for DWSRF Projects
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
2022 DWSRF Call for Projects
Project Ranking Criteria

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

DRINKING WATER SRF

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Scoring System (maximum 70 points)

1. A/E Procurement (10 points)
2. Readiness to Proceed (10 points)
3. Compliance Benefits (50 points)

DWSRF Scoring System – Detailed Breakdown

1.	**A/E Procurement (only one option can be selected). Please note points will not be awarded if the borrower does not wish to use GEFA's funds for engineering.**	
	a. Contracted with an engineering consulting firm in accordance with the qualifications - based selection (QBS) policy discussed on page 5.	10 pts
	b. Contracted with an engineering firm for projects with construction costs less than $1,000,000 and engineering costs less than $100,000.	10 pts
2.	**Readiness to Proceed**	
	a. SERP approved (EPD published a final approval letter).	10 pts
3.	**Compliance Benefits**	
	a. Project is needed to **fully address** deficiencies documented in an enforcement action, e.g., Notice of Violation, Consent Order, Administrative Order (provide the order number and a brief narrative on how deficiencies are fully addressed).	50 pts

Attachment 9 - Public Meeting Summary IUP

Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
IUP Meeting Minutes
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Tuesday, January 17, 2023
10:00 a.m.

Call to Order
The meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 17, 2023, at 10:00 a.m. at the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) boardroom located in Atlanta, Georgia. conference call.

GEFA staff present at the meeting was:

Amanda Carroll

Public participants present at the meeting were:

Greg Mason

Amanda Carroll welcomed everyone. After discussing the purpose for the public meeting was to present and receive comments on the drafted 2022 Supplemental Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds IUPs, she opened the floor for comments.

Comments from Speakers

No other comments were made.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Attachment 10 - Loan Program Policies
January 2021

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY

1. PURPOSE

The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) provides affordable financing to local governments throughout Georgia to develop environmental infrastructure that protects public health, preserves natural resources, and promotes economic development. GEFA sustains this mission through effective, efficient, and prudent management of these public resources.

2. APPLICABILITY

Loan program policies govern the use of funds managed within the:

- Georgia Fund,
- Georgia Reservoir Fund,
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), and
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

3. SUB-PROGRAMS

Georgia Fund

- ***Emergency Loan Program*** – The GEFA executive director has the authority to approve emergency loans to assist communities with financing improvements that are necessary to eliminate actual or potential public health hazards. Emergency loans are ratified at the next scheduled board meeting. The applicant must determine and document the emergency nature of the project and apply O.C.G.A. Section 36-91-22(e), which outlines the local government actions needed to classify a project as an emergency. Relevant terms are addressed in these policies.

4. ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

Type of Entity

- GEFA can provide financing to the following entities:
    - Local governments and instrumentalities of the state;
    - Municipal corporations;
    - County or local water, sewer, or sanitary districts;

- State or local authorities, boards, or political subdivisions created by the General Assembly or pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the state; and
- Nongovernmental entities with an approved land conservation project.

Minimum Recipient Qualifications

- ***Qualified Local Government*** – Municipalities and counties must be certified as Qualified Local Governments by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).
- ***Service Delivery Strategy*** – Municipalities, counties, and authorities must be included in a DCA-verified Service Delivery Strategy. The project for which an applicant seeks financing must be consistent with the verified strategy.
- ***State Audit Requirements*** – Municipalities, counties, authorities, and nongovernmental entities must be in compliance with state audit requirements.
- ***Metro Plan Compliance*** – Municipalities, counties, and authorities located within the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD) can receive GEFA financing if the director of the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) has certified that the applicant/recipient is in compliance or is making a good faith effort to comply with all MNGWPD plans and/or enforcement measures.
- ***Updated Building Codes*** – Municipalities and counties must adopt and enforce O.C.G.A. Section 8-2-3 relating to the installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures.
- ***Current Loan Agreements*** – A current GEFA borrower can receive additional GEFA financing only if the borrower is in compliance with the existing credit documents, e.g., loan agreement and promissory note.
- ***Nongovernmental Entities*** – Nongovernmental entities must be a nonprofit organization with a primary purpose of permanently protecting or conserving land and natural resources, as evidenced by their organizational documents.

5. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

GEFA's loan programs provide financing for a broad range of water, wastewater, sewer, stormwater, nonpoint source pollution prevention, land conservation, and solid waste projects. Specific project eligibility varies by program. The types of projects eligible for financing in each program and the minimum project requirements are listed below.

- ***Georgia Fund*** – May finance projects consistent with O.C.G.A. Section 50-23-4 to:
    - Supply, distribute, and treat water
    - Collect, treat, or dispose of sewage or solid waste

- ***Georgia Reservoir Fund*** – May finance projects consistent with O.C.G.A. Section 50-23-28 to:
    - Expand the capacity of existing reservoirs or other sources for water supply
    - Establish new reservoirs or other sources for water supply

- ***CWSRF*** – May finance projects consistent with the federal Clean Water Act to:
    - Construct municipal wastewater facilities
    - Control nonpoint source pollution, including projects that permanently protect conservation land

- ***DWSRF*** – May finance projects consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act to:

    - Install or upgrade facilities to improve drinking water quality or pressure, protect water sources, and provide storage create or consolidate water systems

Minimum Project Eligibility Requirements Under the Federal State Revolving Fund Programs

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

- Each project must be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Each project must successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process, which is administered by EPD, and receive a Notice of No Significant Impact or Categorical Exclusion.
- Each recipient must certify compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act by completing EPA Form 4700-4.
- Each DWSRF project and CWSRF treatment works project must comply with applicable federal procurement and labor rules, including Disadvantaged Business Enterprise utilization, Equal Employment Opportunity, the Davis Bacon Act, and requirements that may arise in future federal law or future federal assistance agreements.
- Each DWSRF project and CWSRF treatment works project must incorporate iron and steel products produced in the U.S. ("American Iron and Steel Requirement").
- Each CWSRF treatment works project must certify that a Fiscal Sustainability Plan has been developed and is being implemented for the project or certify that a Fiscal Sustainability Plan will be developed and implemented for the project.

6. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

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

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

Engineering, Legal, and Administrative Costs – GEFA funds may be utilized for engineering, design, administrative costs, facilities planning, and land acquisition provided that these costs are necessary for the completion of the project defined by the scope of work and identified in the budget of the approved loan agreement. Such eligible costs incurred prior to the execution of a loan agreement are eligible for reimbursement with a GEFA loan. GEFA also offers engineering-only loans for these preliminary soft costs needed to facilitate the construction of an eligible project. GEFA will review and apply a standard to all project budgets.

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

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

7. PROGRAM MAXIMUMS

Loans available from GEFA are subject to the following maximums.

Georgia Fund

- The maximum loan amount is $3,000,000 per borrower per year.
- The maximum loan amount for emergency loans is $500,000 per project.
- The standard amortization period is 20 years or the useful life of the project.

Georgia Reservoir Fund

- The maximum loan amount will be determined based on availability of funds.
- The length of the amortization period shall be determined on a case-by-case basis consistent with O.C.G.A. Section 50-23-28.
- The maximum amortization period is 40 years.

CWSRF

- The maximum loan amount is $25,000,000 per borrower per year.
- The maximum loan amount for engineering loans is $2,000,000 per project.
- The maximum amortization period is 30 years not to exceed the useful life of the project.

DWSRF

- The maximum loan amount is $25,000,000 per borrower per year.
- The maximum loan amount for engineering loans is $2,000,000 per project.
- The maximum amortization period is 40 years for communities designated as "disadvantaged" based on GEFA's affordability criteria not to exceed the useful life of the project.

8. INTEREST RATES

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

Federal Loans – For CWSRF and DWSRF loans, GEFA will charge an interest rate that is 50 basis points (0.50 percent) below GEFA's benchmark rate.

Interest Rate Concessions – GEFA provides the following interest rate concessions for eligible borrowers or eligible projects under the specified funding programs. Interest rate concessions shall not be used in combination.

- ***WaterFirst*** – Communities that receive the WaterFirst designation may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below the prevailing interest rate for the program through which it is to be funded.
- ***PlanFirst*** – Communities designated as a PlanFirst Community may receive an interest rate 50 basis points (0.50 percent) below the prevailing interest rate for the program through which it is to be funded.
- ***Conservation*** – Communities seeking financing for eligible energy, land, or water conservation projects may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below the prevailing interest rate for the program through which it is to be funded as outlined in GEFA's Water Conservation Financing guidance.
- ***Special Loan Terms*** – The GEFA board may approve loans with different interest rates or specialized terms, e.g., principal forgiveness, consistent with specific program objectives and/or relevant federal requirements.

9. FEES

GEFA may assess certain fees to loan recipients.

Origination Fee – GEFA will charge an origination fee of 1 percent pursuant to the loan agreement.

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

- GEFA may assess a non-sufficient funds fee (NSF) if the borrower fails to have sufficient funds in its designated bank account at the time the payment is drafted. The payment due may be for any type of payment due under the credit documents including origination fees, construction interest, monthly principal and interest payments, or any other fee. GEFA will charge the NSF fee to the borrower for each loan for which payment is due and not available.
- GEFA may assess a late fee for any payment not received by the 15th of the month in which the payment is due. This will be in addition to any NSF fees assessed in the same month.
- GEFA may assess a monthly Loan Continuation Fee in the event the borrower fails to draw funds within six months (180 days) of loan agreement execution.

For details about the fees, refer to the Loan Servicing Fee Schedule available at gefa.georgia.gov/loan-documents.

10. LOAN SECURITY

GEFA requires a revenue and full-faith-and-credit pledge of each borrower and any other special loan condition GEFA may deem necessary, e.g., debt service reserve, etc.

For borrowers, such as authorities, that lack taxation powers or lack adequate taxation capacity to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge equal to the value of the loan, the following requirements will need to be fulfilled prior to execution of loan:

- A debt service coverage ratio of 1.25x or greater
- A debt service coverage ratio of less than 1.25x, but equal to or greater than 1.05x – a reserve in the amount of one year's debt service on the proposed debt must be deposited into a separate bank account that names GEFA as the beneficiary, prohibits the borrower from withdrawing funds without GEFA's written consent, and requires the bank to submit quarterly statements of activity and account balance information directly to GEFA.
- A debt service coverage ratio of less than 1.05x – Additional security through an agreement with the authority's local government that is willing and able to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge to back the loan.

- For nongovernmental entity borrowers, a deed to secure debt will be required.

11. RELEASE OF GEFA FUNDS DURING CONSTRUCTION

GEFA monitors construction and endorses GEFA payments in accordance with the loan agreement. To allow monitoring, the loan or grant recipient must notify GEFA prior to commencing construction.

12. LOAN EXECUTION DEADLINE

If the loan agreement is not fully executed within six months (180 days) from the date of board approval, GEFA reserves the right to terminate its commitment.

13. LOAN RESTRUCTURING

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

- The borrower's debt service coverage ratio history.
- The type and extent of efforts undertaken by the borrower to improve its financial condition, including enhancing revenues from rate increases or raising of ad valorem taxes and/or reducing costs.
- Emergency or exigent circumstances beyond the control of the borrower that impose a long-term and severe financial hardship.

Under no circumstances will loan principal be forgiven.

14. LOAN REFINANCING

Loan refinancing uses loan funds to pay off an existing debt obligation, thereby satisfying the terms of the existing debt agreement and cancelling the existing obligation. GEFA will consider requests to refinance existing GEFA debt on a case-by-case basis if one of the following conditions is met:

- The community is requesting a loan from GEFA to finance an eligible, time-sensitive, and critical project, but needs to consolidate existing GEFA debt into the new loan to afford the new project.
- The community has an engineering loan it would like to refinance with the proceeds of a construction loan from GEFA, thereby combining the engineering loan and the construction loan into one loan.

15. CREDIT ANALYSIS

GEFA requires a minimum debt service coverage of 1.05 times in the first year of repayment and each subsequent year of the outstanding GEFA debt.