

2013
INTENDED USE PLAN
DRINKING WATER STATE
REVOLVING FUND

Prepared by the
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority

February 8, 2013



**INTENDED USE PLAN – 2013
 GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
 DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

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**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN
2013**

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) describing how it intends to use 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 DWSRF allotment of \$21,208,000, that represents Georgia's potential FY 2013 allotment based on the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175) – October 1, 2012 through March 27, 2013.

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 serves as the central state agency for assisting local governments in financing the construction, extension, rehabilitation and replacement and securitization of public works facilities. The Governor of Georgia appoints eight members to the GEFA board of directors and three ex-officio members designated by GEFA's enabling legislation. Under an interagency agreement, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) provides certain construction management and professional services to the DWSRF Program. These services include, but are not limited to: project reviews and approvals; planning; project development; information tracking; updating files; information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey; project ranking; issuing Notices of No Significant Impacts (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions; construction management; MBE/WBE requirements; project inspections; assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS), completion of the Public Benefit Reporting database and administration of EPD's set-aside activities.

COMPREHENSIVE LIST

The procedure for developing the Comprehensive List involves creating an on-line pre-application process that requests that all potential projects requesting funding provide project related information. GEFA initiated the project solicitation on November 2, 2012. GEFA allowed prospective applicants until December 31, 2012, to submit pre-applications. GEFA e-mailed the solicitation notice to its stakeholder list and coordinated with relevant trade and local government associations to further disseminate the project solicitation. GEFA also designated a section of its website to announce the solicitation for new projects. GEFA made available project solicitation packets that contained detailed information about financing terms, available funding and the scoring system for project prioritization. GEFA accepted DWSRF pre-applications through an online pre-application form available on the GEFA website. GEFA used the pre-application information to score and rank all submitted projects. All ties were broken by giving higher priority to those projects with the earlier Notice to Proceed dates provided in the pre-application submission. Communities submitted 69 drinking water projects with a total need of \$117,651,426. A Comprehensive List of all these projects appears in Attachment 1. The Comprehensive List includes the name of the community, the community's population, the total project cost, and a description of the project. The Comprehensive List is organized in alphabetical order.

Communities also submitted 18 DWSRF Green Project Reserve projects. All of these 18 projects are eligible water meter replacement projects. GEFA moved these projects to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Green Project list because water meter projects are also eligible under the CWSRF-Green Program and the most recent appropriation language requires a certain level of funding for green projects only in the CWSRF Program. The Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175) states that DWSRF-Green project funding is at the discretion of the state.

FUNDABLE LIST

The DWSRF Fundable List (Attachment 2) was created from the highest scoring projects listed on the Comprehensive List. The highest scoring projects are listed on the Fundable List up to the point of providing \$2,000,000 in principal forgiveness to eligible projects. The projects on the Fundable List include systems that have identified a potential public health issue and have submitted a pre-application for funding. Additional projects from the Comprehensive List can be funded because the DWSRF Program contains a greater supply of funds than those projects listed on the Fundable List. The GEFA board of directors also 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 expeditiously prepare for funding and the 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). Those projects on the Fundable List that are slated to receive principal forgiveness will not lose the commitment of principal forgiveness to other faster-moving projects unless the project is inordinately delayed and does not meet certain deadlines outlined in the commitment letter. Additionally, if a qualified project becomes viable within the funding year, Georgia may amend its Fundable List or Comprehensive List to include such a project. To accommodate those communities that decide to participate in the DWSRF Program after the capitalization grant has been awarded, Georgia will put those projects through the public review process by periodically announcing the inclusion of any new projects on the Fundable or Comprehensive Lists. This same process of public review and comment will be followed for any substantive change in the priority of the DWSRF Program. The community, the project score, the total project costs and funding break-down, the principal forgiveness eligibility, the estimated construction milestones of the project, and a description of the project are provided in Attachment 2.

DWSRF ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

An estimated disbursement schedule for those projects on the DWSRF Fundable Lists is located in Attachment 3. GEFA created this disbursement schedule based on the eight quarters identified in the 2013 DWSRF payment schedule located in Attachment 4 which indicates the timeframe for requesting the DWSRF capitalization grant allotment from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) System. Some of the projects listed on the disbursement schedule in Attachment 3 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 only type of assistance provided by the DWSRF Program will be loan financing, along with the required principal forgiveness as outlined in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) and the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175). Assistance will be provided to municipalities and

water/sewer authorities created by the Georgia state 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 section 513 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) with respect to Davis-Bacon requirements.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FINANCING

Standard DWSRF Financing Terms

GEFA currently provides DWSRF loans to local governments and authorities for up to 20 years at an interest rate of 100 basis points (1 percent) below the True Interest Cost (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its most recent twenty year, competitively-bid, general obligation bond issue or 3.00 percent, whichever is lower. Additionally, GEFA charges a one-time 1 percent closing fee. The GEFA board of directors may adjust the rate or term in the event that GEFA is unable to obtain both a dedicated source of revenue and a full faith and credit pledge from the Borrower. Any project not on the Fundable List or a project on the Fundable List which is ineligible for principal forgiveness will be offered these loan terms.

The 1 percent closing fee is a one-time loan closing fee, charged on each commitment when the contract is executed and paid within the first 12 months following contract execution. GEFA calculates the fee based on the total DWSRF financing provided for the project. GEFA deposits these funds into a separate non-project account. Program Income, generated from direct capitalization grant funds, and non-program income, generated from repayment funds, will both be collected and accounted for separately. Program income and non-program income can be seen as a source and use of funds in the Estimated Sources and Uses of Funds in Attachment 5.

DWSRF Water Conservation Financing Terms

The interest rate for DWSRF-eligible water conservation projects will be 100 basis points (1 percent) below the rate GEFA charges for DWSRF loans (to the nearest hundredth of one percent). The GEFA board of directors may set a higher rate and/or a different term in the event that GEFA is unable to obtain both a dedicated source of revenue and a full faith and credit taxation pledge from the borrower. The following types of DWSRF projects are eligible for a 1 percent interest rate reduction:

- Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances;
- Implementing 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 with Automatic Meter Reading systems (AMR);
- Water recycling and reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources; and
- Distribution pipe replacement or rehabilitation to reduce water loss and prevent water main breaks.

Additional Subsidization

The language within the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) states, "That not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these)." The Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175) specifically requires that not less than \$1,960,200 and not more than \$2,940,300 be provided to Drinking Water projects in the form of additional subsidization. To accomplish this additional subsidization requirement, GEFA will provide projects with 20 percent principal forgiveness or \$500,000 per project, whichever is less.

FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 112-74) goes on to state, "additional subsidies can be provided to any eligible recipient of SRF assistance, although priority for additional subsidies should be given to communities that could not otherwise afford eligible projects or which are defined by the State as disadvantaged." GEFA will only provide principal forgiveness to those communities located in "eligible" counties according to the *OneGeorgia Authority's Eligibility Map*. The *OneGeorgia Authority* uses income criteria including population, poverty rate and per capita income to identify eligible communities. The use of these affordability criteria will ensure that principal forgiveness will be provided to communities that might not otherwise be able to afford such projects. Within the DWSRF Fundable Lists there is a column which indicates whether or not the project is eligible for principal forgiveness. GEFA plans to provide \$2,000,000 in principal forgiveness to DWSRF projects. This approach will allow GEFA to meet the \$1,960,200 minimum additional subsidization target.

If additional funds become available to the DWSRF Program subsequent to the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175), GEFA will apply to EPA for those funds and apply any additional principal forgiveness requirements to the remaining projects on the list in the same manner until all principal forgiveness has been exhausted.

4 PERCENT ADMINISTRATION SET-ASIDE

Georgia intends to use 4 percent of the capitalization grant for administrative purposes. Based on the potential FY 2013 allotment outlined in the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175), of \$21,208,000, \$848,320 will be reserved for administrative support to manage and operate the DWSRF Program. A detailed account of the personnel costs associated with the 4 percent account can be found in Attachment 6.

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 municipalities that have been designated as a "Qualified Local Government" and are in compliance with the Service Delivery Act of 1999 (House Bill 489), and appear on the Funding List may receive a DWSRF loan commitment. Also, only those 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 adopted through the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010, codified in O.C.G.A. §8-2-3, will be eligible for financing through GEFA. Eligible project activities 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 funding commitment will be made until environmental approval has been granted and financial requirements have been met.

DWSRF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The DWSRF Program has three short term goals:

- a. The DWSRF Program will support the implementation of water conservation initiatives to help protect the state's water supply resources. The GEFA board of directors passed a 1 percent interest rate reduction on all water conservation projects funded through the DWSRF Program. GEFA hopes to market this additional interest rate incentive across the state in an effort to further this initiative.
- b. In order to reduce the unliquidated obligations (ULO) within the DWSRF Program, GEFA will identify strategies to increase the use of DWSRF set-aside funds as well as increase the disbursement rate within the project accounts. The DWSRF Program will continue working with EPA to transfer DWSRF funds from the 2011 DWSRF grant to the 2011 CWSRF grant in order to reduce DWSRF ULO's and better handle the high demand in the CWSRF Program.
- c. As a result of the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010, the Georgia state legislature required all water systems serving over 3,300 in population to perform a water loss audit. In 2013, GEFA will continue with phase II of this work and begin to provide water loss abatement technical assistance to those small water systems that performed the water loss audit and submitted the audit to EPD by the March 1, 2013, deadline. This water loss abatement technical assistance will be funded from the 2 percent Small System Technical Assistance set-aside.

20 PERCENT STATE MATCH REQUIREMENT

Under the provisions of the SDWA of 1996, Section 1452(e), each state is required to deposit an amount into the DWSRF equal to at least 20 percent of the total amount of the capitalization grant. Based on the potential FY 2013 allotment outlined in the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 112-175) of \$21,208,000, \$4,241,600 in state match funds is required. The Georgia state legislature has provided \$4,800,000 in general obligation bonds to GEFA to cover this requirement. GEFA will disburse these state bond funds along with federal direct capitalization grant funds in a manner that will ensure proper state match is provided. 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 by the community 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. At the end of each fiscal year, GEFA will transfer additional state funds into the DWSRF Program in order to "true up" any state match deficiencies.

ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

In addition to the assurances that accompany the capitalization grant application (Standard Form 424) for the 2013 funds, the DWSRF Program further agrees to adhere to all the certifications covered within our Operating Agreement approved by EPA in November 2011. The specific certifications are:

1. Capitalization Grant Acceptance
2. Payment Schedule
3. State Matching Funds
4. Commitment of 120% in One Year
5. All Funds – Timely Expenditure
6. Enforceable Requirements of the 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/NEPA-like Process
14. Maintain the Fund
15. Perpetuity
16. Types of Assistance
17. Priority List
18. Annual Audit
19. Annual Federal Oversight Review and Technical Assistance
20. Dispute Resolution
21. Transfer of Funds between SRF Programs

The Georgia SDWA of 1977, as amended, and the Rules for Safe Drinking Water, latest revision (10/16/98), require that before constructing a public water system, all public water systems must obtain EPD's approval 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 the EPD Director. 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 also supports several programs of operator training and technical assistance helping 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, training opportunities, and 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 2013 Capitalization Grant Agreement. A public notice was placed in the *Fulton County Daily Report* on Friday January 11, 2013, announcing a public meeting on the DWSRF IUP on Thursday, January 31, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. in GEFA's boardroom. A summary of this public meeting can be found within Attachment 9.

**ATTACHMENT 1
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS**

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND 2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST			
Community	Population	Total Project Cost	Project Description
Auburn	6,904	\$ 7,527,400	Mulberry River intake pump station, 32,100 ft 12-inch raw water line, reservoir, reservoir pump station, 1.5 mgd water plant, and 7,700 ft 12-inch drinking water line.
Baldwin	2,425	\$ 1,100,000	The City proposes to upgrade undersized waterlines throughout the system. The waterlines are over 40 years old and are unable to provide adequate pressure and flow to existing customers. There are constant breaks in the aging waterlines, which leads to increased O&M to repair the lines and large water losses.
Baldwin	2,425	\$ 1,225,000	Proposed water treatment plant upgrades and enhancements to ensure water quality, reliability and operator safety
Baldwin	2,425	\$ 1,500,000	Proposed 500,000-gallon Water storage tank to ensure reliability and improved storage, pressure, and flow.
Ball Ground	730	\$ 1,500,000	The City proposes to construct an elevated storage tank and improvements to the distribution system to address pressure and water supply issues
Blairsville	659	\$ 1,693,000	The City of Blairsville proposes to increase its water conservation through a two part project. The City proposes to upgrade undersized waterlines along Pat Haralson Memorial Drive and Deep South Farm Rd for improved flow and pressure and reduced water leaks. The waterlines are undersized and aging and are unable to provide adequate pressure and flow to existing customers. There are constant breaks in the aging waterlines, which leads to increased O&M to repair the lines and large water losses. The City also plans replace its existing water meters for 1310 customers with wireless automatic smart meter reading system, which will reduce water loss, and O&M.
Braselton	1,206	\$ 1,500,000	The Town of Braselton proposes to extend its reuse water distribution system by installing approximately 25,000 linear feet of 8" to 2" reuse distribution main in the northwest section of Town
Calhoun	10,667	\$ 5,185,200	Project consists of several components to improve service and reliability of the water system which serves Calhoun, Gordon County, Floyd County, Pickens County and Chattsworth. Major components are: 1. Improvements to Mauldin Road WTP including replacing flashmix, concrete refurbishment of four flocculation/sedimentation basins and installation of sludge collectors and tray settlers; 2. New high service pump station at Mauldin Road WTP; 3. 13,200 LF of 12" DIP transmission main along US 41, Millers Ferry and Shaw Roads; 4. 6,500 LF of 12" DIP transmission main along Curtis Parkway; and 5. 10,500 LF of 12" transmission main along SR 136 Connector.
Calhoun	10,667	\$ 1,440,000	Project consists of replacing approximately ten miles of old, badly deteriorated 2" galvanized waterlines. Recovery of water losses associated with the project will provide significant benefits including water conservation, energy savings and elimination of significant lost revenue.
CLAYTON	2,019	\$ 750,000	Under the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010 the City of Clayton is required to implement a "Water Loss Program". Clayton's water distribution system, EPD permin 2410000, has experienced in excess of 50 % non-revenue water loss. To find and correct this excessive water loss Clayton mus purchase water leak detection equipment and services, additional district (zone) meters, pipes and piece parts to identify and correct our leaking infrastructure.
Clayton Rabun County WSA	15,050	\$ 3,960,000	CRCWSA proposes to extend its water system in order to provide a transmission bypass around the City of Clayton. Currently CRCWSA utilizes Claytons waterline in order to serve the Authority customers north of the City. Clayton has a large waterloss ratio and the proposed project would reduce water loss by bypassing the City of Clayton.
Clayton Rabun County WSA	15,050	\$ 200,000	CRCWSA proposes to extend its water system (approx 4,000 L.F. of 8" waterline) to residents in the East Wolf Creek area of Rabun County that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST**

Community	Population	Total Project Cost	Project Description
Clayton Rabun County WSA	15,050	\$ 2,300,000	CRCWSA proposes to extend its water system to residents along US441 in south Rabun County that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
College Park	20,382	\$ 900,000	Develop three (3) additional production wells on city owned sites for the purpose of augmenting the drinking water supply for the City
Covington	11,547	\$ 4,500,000	The proposed project will include the replacement and upgrade of approximately 67,000 LF of aging, under sized transite water mains throughout the City of Covington. The project will improve the flow and reliability of the water system. The project will also reduce lost water due to leaks and line breaks while lowering overall maintenance costs.
Cusseta- Chattahoochee County	14,882	\$ 750,000	County wide replacement of existing water meters with AMR water meters and replace leaking service lines.
Dillard	198	\$ 1,471,000	The City of Dillard proposes to extend its water system with approx 21,500 L.F. of 6-10" waterline and construct a 200,000 water tank to residents in an area of the City that currently lacks a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells. The proposed water tank will be the first storage tank in the City. Currently, the City relies on other water suppliers to supply flow, pressure, and storage.
East Point	39,595	\$ 7,500,000	This project consists of 3 distinct components which are 1) a water main construction project to replace obsolete 2 & 4-inch diameter water mains that are the cause of numerous water main breaks; 2) design & construction of a new 1.25 elevated water tank & associated piping; and 3) procurement & construction of 2 new emergency diesel-engine driven generators to serve as a back-up power supply at the City's Water Treatment Plant.
Emerson	1,092	\$ 4,400,000	The project is to develop Emerson's completed Test Well No. 1 into a permanent 1.0 MGD municipal well, including treatment facility, clearwell, high-service pumping station, transmission main and 1.0 MG water storage reservoir, all with security measures implemented. The new water supply will function as a back-up to Emerson's current Moss Spring facility and also will provide a reserve for anticipated growth in the service area.
Garden City	11,289	\$ 854,500	Various water system improvements that include the following projects: Ronnie Avenue Water Line Replacement, Pipken Avenue Water Line Replacement and Center Point / Big Hill Road Water Line
Girard	227	\$ 482,000	Rehabilitate existing well house. Construct a new well and well house. Repair and repaint existing 100,000 gallon elevated water tank. Install SCADA system. Replace an existing 2-inch water line with a 6-inch water line and fire hydrant.
Griffin	23,451	\$ 500,000	2,700lf water main extension of 24" ductile iron water main to supply Coweta County finished drinking water according to the terms of their Wholesale Water Contract
Griffin	23,451	\$ 5,300,000	Expand the production capacity of the Still Branch Regional Reservoir. The Operating Permit isn General Water Treatment Plant Permit (GAG640000). The plant is permitted for 12mgd. The current plant design is 8mgd. The plant expansion is needed for additional demand on the regional system. Furthermore do to climatic changes and continuous drought it is necessary to add additional production capacity where Griffin's largest water supply is located. In 2011 Griffin in compliance with GAEPD placed a total outside water ban on the system do the the low water levels at its Heads Creek Reservoir. Had Heads Creek proceeded to decline in volume, the regional system would have had to initiate a Drought Level IV.
Griffin	23,451	\$ 2,500,000	This project will replace and upgrade the existing river pump station that feeds raw water to the Harry Simmons Water Treatment Plant and Heads Creek Reservoir. The existing station was constructed in 1929. The current Surface Water Withdrawal Permit #126-1190-01 which has an maximum 24 hour limit of 13.2mgd and not to exceed a monthly average of 12.0mgd.
Grovetown	6,089	\$ 1,757,000	Project includes removing and replacing 3,020 water meters and all appurtenances.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST**

Community	Population	Total Project Cost	Project Description
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	22,997	\$ 1,593,000	HCWSA proposes to extend its water system (approx 47,500 L.F.) to residents in southeast Hart County (Nancy Hart School Area) that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	22,997	\$ 1,465,000	HCWSA proposes to extend its water system (approx 34,500 L.F.) to residents in northern Hart County that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	22,997	\$ 2,500,000	HCWSA proposes to extend its water system (approx 78,000 L.F.) to residents in southwest Hart County (Bethany Church Area) that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	22,997	\$ 1,714,000	HCWSA proposes to extend its water system (approx 57,700 L.F.) to residents in southwest Hart County (Friendship Road Area) that currently lack a public water system. These residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells.
Helen	430	\$ 605,000	1) additional well for increased water supply; 2) a water transmission main - increase water supply flow and add redundancy 3) a chlorination bldg at the White County connection
Hiawasse	808	\$ 700,000	The City of Hiawasse proposes to add a 1.0 MGD filter unit at its water treatment facility in order to provide redundancy at the plant during peak periods.
Hogansville	2,774	\$ 1,500,000	The City proposes to construct water system improvements including relocation of a 200,000 gallon elevated storage tank, replacement of existing water lines and construction of modifications to the booster pump station.
Jasper	2,167	\$ 1,000,000	The City proposes to construct upgrades to the raw water pump station to increase the reliability of the raw water source, including use of the abandoned marble mines for raw water storage.
Jefferson	3,825	\$ 2,613,300	The City proposes to improve its wastewater treatment facility to reuse quality, and discharge its reuse water above its raw water reservoir. The proposed project will improve the treated effluent quality and increase water supply to the raw water reservoir and water treatment facility.
Leesburg	2,633	\$ 725,000	Project will include the construction of a new 300,000 elevated tank to provide necessary storage and fire protection for a community that is need of both fire protection and excess storage. With the installation of the new tank the existing deteriorating 100,000 gallon tank which has lead paint on it will be abandoned. The new tank site has already been acquired.
Lincoln County	8,348	\$ 350,000	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system (approx 10,000 L.F.) to 62 residents in the Montego Point area that currently lacks a public water system. The existing private water system that serves these residents is un-metered.
Lincoln County	8,348	\$ 1,643,000	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system (approx 32,000 L.F.) to 141 residents in the Holiday Estates area that currently lacks a public water system.
Lincoln County	8,348	\$ 1,966,000	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system (approx 58,000 L.F.) to 173 residents in the Salem Church and Hidden Harbors area that currently lacks a public water system.
Lincoln County	8,348	\$ 1,643,000	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system (approx 32,000 L.F.) to 141 residents in the Holiday Estates area that currently lacks a public water system.
Lincoln County	8,348	\$ 350,000	Lincoln County proposes to extend its water system (approx 10,000 L.F.) to 62 residents in the Montego Point area that currently lacks a public water system. The existing private water system that serves these residents is un-metered.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST**

Community	Population	Total Project Cost	Project Description
Lumpkin County Water & Sewerage Authority	21,016	\$ 1,000,000	The Authority currently relies on the City of Dahlonega for water storage in the Georgia 400 water system. This project includes construction of a 500,000 gallon ground storage tank to improve water pressure at peak demand times and improve the reliability of the system further from the Dahlonega connection point
Lumpkin County Water & Sewerage Authority	21,016	\$ 300,000	Develop existing test well for connection to distribution system in Red Oak Flats area. Project scope includes chemical feed and high service pump equipment, well house and piping from well site to existing 12-inch line.
Macon Water Authority	14,074	\$ 2,810,226	Continuing leak detection/leak repair project that includes identifying and improving water system deficiency as it relates to water loss. Project funding would be used to continue water auditing/leak detection and leak repair. In addition in order to support the improvement in water loss and tracking, MWA will begin to evaluate the replacement of our internal billing system in 2013. Our current billing system is 30+ years old and we believe has outlived its useful life and ability to support this complex business
Macon Water Authority	14,074	\$ 1,500,000	Assessing and upgrading motors, heavy equipment, internal machinery and lighting at our single water production facility. This project is geared towards finding efficiency and replacement gains to our water plant that would aid in decreasing costs to the MWA, increasing efficiency of production and improving environmental impacts including power savings.
Madison County IDBA	25,730	\$ 1,500,000	The proposed project will provide the internal infrastructure needed for countywide water service to unincorporated areas. Also, the project will provide additional water supply for the region through well development/rehabilitation. The project will assist with job creation and allow abandonment of private wells. It is believed that many of these wells are contaminated and also have diminished yields due to increased development and over usage.
Maysville	1,247	\$ 800,000	The City of Maysville proposes to extend its water system along Bob Mann Road and install a water tank. The area currently lacks a public water system, and the residents are affected by dry or contaminated wells. The project will improve pressure and flow in the existing system and create redundancy in the system by providing additional storage capacity.
Milner	522	\$ 360,000	The City proposes to construct water system improvements, including replacement of distribution lines to reduce leaks and lost and unaccounted for water.
Port Wentworth	3,276	\$ 2,000,000	Project consists of new 750,000 gallon elevated water tank, foundations and miscellaneous modifications to existing water system in North Port Wentworth.
Ray City	746	\$ 800,000	The City proposes to construct water system improvements that include rehabilitation of one existing well, installation of radio telemetry system, installation of a generator, replacement of non-functional hydrants and construction of an elevated storage tank
Richland	1,794	\$ 150,000	The City of Richland has been actively upgrading their water system over the past several years due to their failing infrastructure and requirements of EPD consent orders. The City's project will be to install an Automated Meter system consisting of 575 meter retrofits, 125 new radios read meter replacements, radio read equipment and software. Installation of this system will remove addition asbestos fibers from the water system, and allow the city to accurately meter water use as required by EPD. The automated system will also allow for leak detection by being able to log usage data points.
Rockmart	3,870	\$ 200,000	The City proposes to construct upgrades to the raw water line serving the existing water treatment plant to provide additional water for treatment.
Roswell	79,334	\$ 3,000,000	Replace various sizes of mains: 2" galvanized steel through 6" cast iron with larger mains 8" and 12" ductile iron to provide improved fire flows and pressure to the area for future economic redevelopment needs. This will also provide looping in the system to improve water quality to this area. a new 12" line will be run to provide a connection point from the new water plant to the distribution system.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 COMPREHENSIVE LIST**

Community	Population	Total Project Cost	Project Description
Sardis	1,171	\$ 368,000	Project includes removing and replacing 490 water meters, replacing 20 registers, installing 4,553 linear feet 8" PVC and 500 linear feet 8" ductile iron raw water line, and all appurtenances. The raw water line will allow water from the backup Well No. 4 to be pumped to an existing degasifier to treat for hydrogen sulfide and will allow city to utilize Well No. 4 daily.
Senoia	1,738	\$ 1,200,000	The City proposes to construct a 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank to increase storage capacity and meet peak demands. The City has already purchased the tank site.
Sinclair Water Authority	63,512	\$ 920,000	Project includes concrete rehabilitation and waterproofing improvements for the existing filter basins and installation of additional piping and mechanical equipment to increase plant reliability and redundancy.
Statham	2,040	\$ 500,000	The City of Statham proposes to reduce disinfectant by-products (DBP) in its water system through water distribution and treatment enhancement, including reducing dead-ends in the water system by creating loops.
Swainsboro	6,943	\$ 400,000	The City proposes to replace existing asbestos cement water lines and small cast iron water lines.
Swainsboro	6,943	\$ 650,000	The City proposes to construct a 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank
Sylvester	5,990	\$ 3,000,000	City wide water system improvements including replacement of older, leaking mains, replacement of inaccurate meters, addition of meters on unmetered services, installation of backflow preventers, and replacement of valves and hydrants.
Tallapoosa	2,789	\$ 450,000	repair and repaint two existing ground storage tanks
Tallapoosa	2,789	\$ 1,750,000	The City proposes to construct distribution system improvements including replacing small lines and looping existing dead end lines.
Trion	1,993	\$ 4,100,000	The Town proposed to replace their 80-100 year old water distribution system and install meters to each residential service. No meters are installed currently and the lost and unaccounted for water is estimated to exceed 50%.
Union Point	1,669	\$ 530,800	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. (8,060 LF)
Upson County	27,597	\$ 1,250,000	Replace 23,500 linear feet of undersized and antiquated water main
Waleska	616	\$ 1,000,000	Water system improvements consisting of replacement of cement asbestos lines and installation of new lines to improve circulation, water quality and available water pressure in the system.
Walthourville	4,030	\$ 2,800,000	The City proposes to construct water system improvements including a 250,000 elevated storage tank, modifications to the existing wells and looping dead-end lines to improve water pressure and quality.
Warm Springs	485	\$ 650,000	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.
West Point	3,382	\$ 1,500,000	The City proposes to construct modifications to the raw water intake and high rate the existing water treatment plant to support local economic growth.
Woodbine	1,218	\$ 1,000,000	The City proposes to construct a new elevated storage tank and a new well to augment the capacity of their existing wells.
		<u>\$ 117,651,426</u>	

**ATTACHMENT 2
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 FUNDABLE LIST (Drinking Water Projects)**

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND 2013 FUNDABLE LIST (Drinking Water Projects)									
Community	Score	Total Project Cost	SRF Loan Funding	SRF Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Swainsboro	75	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 210,000	Yes	5/1/2013	7/31/2013	2/3/2014	The City proposes to replace existing asbestos cement water lines and small cast iron water lines and construct a 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank
Hiawassee	71	\$ 700,000	\$ 560,000	\$ 140,000	Yes	8/1/2013	9/1/2013	4/1/2014	The City of Hiawassee proposes to add a 1.0 MGD filter unit at its water treatment facility in order to provide redundancy at the plant during peak periods.
Helen	71	\$ 605,000	\$ 484,000	\$ 121,000	Yes	12/1/2013	1/1/2014	10/1/2014	1) Additional well for increased water supply; 2) A water transmission main - increase water supply flow and add redundancy, and 3) A chlorination building at the White County connection
Madison County IDBA	70	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 300,000	Yes	8/1/2013	9/2/2013	8/31/2014	The proposed project will provide the internal infrastructure needed for countywide water service to unincorporated areas. Also, the project will provide additional water supply for the region through well development/rehabilitation. The project will assist with job creation and allow abandonment of private wells. It is believed that many of these wells are contaminated and also have diminished yields due to increased development and over usage.
Walthourville	69	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ -	No	7/8/2013	8/1/2013	12/31/2014	The City proposes to construct water system improvements including a 250,000 elevated storage tank, modifications to the existing wells and looping dead-end lines to improve water pressure and quality.
Calhoun	69	\$ 5,185,200	\$ 5,185,200	\$ -	No	7/30/2013	8/15/2013	2/1/2014	Project consists of several components to improve service and reliability of the water system which serves Calhoun, Gordon County, Floyd County, Pickens County and Chattsworth. Major components are: 1. Improvements to Mauldin Road WTP including replacing flashmix, concrete refurbishment of four flocculation/sedimentation basins and installation of sludge collectors and tray settlers; 2. New high service pump station at Mauldin Road WTP; 3. 13,200 LF of 12" DIP transmission main along US 41, Millers Ferry and Shaw Roads; 4. 6,500 LF of 12" DIP transmission main along Curtis Parkway; and 5. 10,500 LF of 12" transmission main along SR 136 Connector.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 FUNDABLE LIST (Drinking Water Projects)**

Community	Score	Total Project Cost	SRF Loan Funding	SRF Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Emerson	68	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 4,400,000	\$ -	No	6/1/2013	7/1/2013	12/1/2014	The project is to develop Emerson's completed Test Well No. 1 into a permanent 1.0 MGD municipal well, including treatment facility, clearwell, high-service pumping station, transmission main and 1.0 MG water storage reservoir, all with security measures implemented. The new water supply will function as a back-up to Emerson's current Moss Spring facility and also will provide a reserve for anticipated growth in the service area.
Blairsville	67	\$ 1,693,000	\$ 1,354,400	\$ 338,600	Yes	5/1/2013	6/1/2013	10/1/2013	The City of Blairsville proposes to increase its water conservation through a two part project. The City proposes to upgrade undersized waterlines along Pat Haralson Memorial Drive and Deep South Farm Rd for improved flow and pressure and reduced water leaks. The waterlines are undersized and aging and are unable to provide adequate pressure and flow to existing customers. There are constant breaks in the aging waterlines, which leads to increased O&M to repair the lines and large water losses. The City also plans replace its existing water meters for 1310 customers with wireless automatic smart meter reading system, which will reduce water loss, and O&M.
Trion	66	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 500,000	Yes	9/3/2013	12/2/2013	12/2/2014	The Town proposed to replace their 80-100 year old water distribution system and install meters to each residential service. No meters are installed currently and the lost and unaccounted for water is estimated to exceed 50%.
Auburn	65	\$ 7,527,400	\$ 7,527,400	\$ -	No	9/15/2013	10/15/2013	10/15/2014	Mulberry River intake pump station, 32,100 ft 12-inch raw water line, reservoir, reservoir pump station, 1.5 mgd water plant, and 7,700 ft 12-inch drinking water line.
East Point	60	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ -	No	6/10/2013	6/24/2013	9/8/2014	This project consists of 3 distinct components which are 1) a water main construction project to replace obsolete 2 & 4-inch diameter water mains that are the cause of numerous water main breaks; 2) design & construction of a new 1.25 elevated water tank & associated piping; and 3) procurement & construction of 2 new emergency diesel-engine driven generators to serve as a back-up power supply at the City's Water Treatment Plant.
Roswell	60	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	No	5/1/2013	9/1/2013	3/31/2014	Replace various sizes of mains: 2" galvanized steel through 6" cast iron with larger mains 8" and 12" ductile iron to provide improved fire flows and pressure to the area for future economic redevelopment needs. This will also provide looping in the system to improve water quality to this area. a new 12" line will be run to provide a connection point from the new water plant to the distribution system.
Jasper	60	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 200,000	Yes	8/1/2013	9/1/2013	12/2/2014	The City proposes to construct upgrades to the raw water pump station to increase the reliability of the raw water source, including use of the abandoned marble mines for raw water storage.

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2013 FUNDABLE LIST (Drinking Water Projects)**

Community	Score	Total Project Cost	SRF Loan Funding	SRF Principal Forgiveness	Eligible for Principal Forgiveness	Est. Bidding Commitment Date	Est. Construction Start Date	Est. Project Completion Date	Project Description
Griffin	60	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 5,300,000	\$ -	No	9/1/2013	12/1/2013	9/1/2014	Expand the production capacity of the Still Branch Regional Reservoir. The Operating Permit is General Water Treatment Plant Permit (GAG640000). The plant is permitted for 12mgd. The current plant design is 8mgd. The plant expansion is needed for additional demand on the regional system. Furthermore do to climatic changes and continuous drought it is necessary to add additional production capacity where Griffin's largest water supply is located. In 2011 Griffin in compliance with GAEPD placed a total outside water ban on the system do the the low water levels at its Heads Creek Reservoir. Had Heads Creek proceeded to decline in volume, the regional system would have had to initiate a Drought Level IV.
Tallapoosa	59	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,009,600	\$ 190,400	Yes	7/17/2013	9/3/2013	7/1/2014	The City proposes to construct distribution system improvements including replacing small lines and looping existing dead end lines as well as repair and repaint two existing ground storage tanks
		<u>\$ 48,560,600</u>	<u>\$ 46,560,600</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>					

**ATTACHMENT 3
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE**

PROJECT	LOAN AMOUNT	BINDING	CONSTR.	TARGET	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	1ST	2ND	3TH	4TH	TOTAL DISBURS.
		COMM. DATE	START DATE	COMPL. DATE	QTR 4/13-6/13	QTR 7/13-9/13	QTR 10/13-12/13	QTR 1/14-3/14	QTR 4/14-6/14	QTR 7/14-9/14	QTR 10/14-12/14	QTR 1/15-3/15	
Swainsboro	1,050,000	5/1/2013	7/31/2013	2/3/2014		350,000	350,000	350,000					1,050,000
Hiawassee	700,000	8/1/2013	9/1/2013	4/1/2014		175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000				700,000
Helen	605,000	12/1/2013	1/1/2014	10/1/2014				151,250	151,250	151,250	151,250		605,000
Madison County IDBA	1,500,000	8/1/2013	9/2/2013	8/31/2014		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000			1,500,000
Walthourville	2,800,000	7/8/2013	8/1/2013	12/31/2014		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,800,000
Calhoun	5,185,200	7/30/2013	8/15/2013	2/1/2014		1,296,300	1,296,300	1,296,300	1,296,300				5,185,200
Emerson	4,400,000	6/1/2013	7/1/2013	12/1/2014		625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	625,000	650,000	625,000	4,400,000
Blairsville	1,693,000	5/1/2013	6/1/2013	10/1/2013		565,000	565,000	563,000					1,693,000
Trion	4,100,000	9/3/2013	12/2/2013	12/2/2014			820,000	820,000	820,000	820,000	820,000		4,100,000
Auburn	7,527,400	9/15/2013	10/15/2013	10/15/2014			1,505,480	1,505,480	1,505,480	1,505,480	1,505,480		7,527,400
East Point	7,500,000	6/10/2013	6/24/2013	9/8/2014		1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000		7,500,000
Roswell	3,000,000	5/1/2013	9/1/2013	3/31/2014		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000					3,000,000
Jasper	1,000,000	8/1/2013	9/1/2013	12/2/2014		142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000	148,000	142,000	1,000,000
Griffin	5,300,000	9/1/2013	12/1/2013	9/1/2014			1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,060,000		5,300,000
Tallapoosa	2,200,000	7/17/2013	9/3/2013	7/1/2014		440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000	440,000			2,200,000
TOTAL	\$ 48,560,600				0	6,543,300	9,928,780	10,078,030	8,165,030	6,693,730	5,984,730	1,167,000	48,560,600

**ATTACHMENT 4 - 2013 ASAP DWSRF Payment Schedule
 DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
 2013 ASAP PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Payment No.	Federal Fiscal Year		Amount (\$)
	Quarter	Date	
1	3 rd Quarter,	4/2013 - 6/2013	-\$0-
2	4 th Quarter,	7/2013 - 9/2013	-\$0-
3	1 st Quarter,	10/2013 - 12/2013	-\$0-
4	2 nd Quarter,	1/2014 - 3/2014	\$5,302,000
5	3 th Quarter,	4/2014 - 6/2014	\$5,302,000
6	4 th Quarter,	7/2014 - 9/2014	\$5,302,000
7	1 st Quarter,	10/2014 - 12/2014	\$5,302,000
8	2 nd Quarter,	1/2015 - 3/2015	-\$0-
Total			\$21,208,000

**ATTACHMENT 5
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES**

Sources & Uses	1ST QTR 4/13-6/13	2ND QTR 7/13-9/13	3TH QTR 10/13-12/13	4TH QTR 1/14-3/14	1ST QTR 4/14-6/14	2ND QTR 7/14-9/14	3TH QTR 10/14-12/14	4TH QTR 1/15-3/15	Total
Sources									
2011 Direct Capitalization Grant Funds	5,302,000								\$ 5,302,000.00
2012 Direct Capitalization Grant Funds				2,450,250	2,450,250	2,450,250	2,450,250		\$ 9,801,000.00
State Match Funds	620,000	560,000	560,000	480,000	440,000	440,000	420,000	700,000	\$ 4,220,000.00
Repayments									
DWSRF Repayments	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	\$ 25,150,000.00
Fees Collected									
Closing Fee	58,000	73,000	58,000	73,000	58,000	46,000	18,000	3,000	\$ 387,000.00
Investment Earnings (Short & Long Term)									
DWSRF Federal Fund	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	\$ 108,000.00
DWSRF State-Match Fund	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	4,950	\$ 39,600.00
Closing Fee (program)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	\$ 8,000.00
Closing Fee (non-program)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	\$ 240.00
Total Sources	\$ 8,999,480.00	\$ 3,652,480.00	\$ 3,787,480.00	\$ 6,222,730.00	\$ 6,167,730.00	\$ 6,155,730.00	\$ 6,107,730.00	\$ 3,922,480.00	\$ 45,015,840.00
Uses									
DWSRF Disbursements - 2010 Cap Grant	600,000								\$ 600,000.00
DWSRF Disbursements - 2011 Cap Grant	5,500,000	4,400,000	300,000						\$ 10,200,000.00
2011 Transfer to CWSRF		7,343,820							\$ 7,343,820.00
DWSRF Disbursements - 2012 Cap Grant			2,800,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	3,000,000		\$ 13,600,000.00
DWSRF Disbursements - 2013 Cap Grant								3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000.00
DWSRF Disbursements - State Match	575,000	545,000	500,000	440,000	440,000	425,000	400,000	375,000	\$ 3,700,000.00
DWSRF set-aside (2%)	326,000	298,000	298,000	148,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	73,000	\$ 1,362,000.00
DWSRF Administration (4%)	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	\$ 2,120,000.00
DWSRF set-aside (10% & 15%)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 8,000,000.00
Total Uses	\$ 8,266,000.00	\$ 13,851,820.00	\$ 5,163,000.00	\$ 4,453,000.00	\$ 4,378,000.00	\$ 4,363,000.00	\$ 4,738,000.00	\$ 4,713,000.00	\$ 49,925,820.00

ATTACHMENT 6 – 2013 DWSRF 2 Percent & 4 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 of its set-asides, the state may transfer the monies to the DWSRF project account.

4 Percent Administration (2013 - \$848,320)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
DWSRF Administration	EPD 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. As the grant recipient, GEFA activities include all programmatic, financial and legal aspects of making loans with DWSRF funds.	EPD Contract: \$520,000 GEFA staff \$300,000	Any remaining funds will be banked to administer the DWSRF Program in future years.
	Total	\$820,000	

2 Percent Small System Technical Assistance and Leak Detection (2013 - \$424,160)

Set-Aside Activity	Activity	Cost	Comments
Small System Water Loss Abatement Technical Assistance Program	Competitive solicitation to select a contractor to manage a Water Loss Abatement Technical Assistance Program.	Small System Water Loss Abatement Technical Assistance Program \$500,000	GEFA will implement this program in coordination with EPD and in support of Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010.
Small System Technical Assistance	Georgia Rural Water Association: technical assistance field visits to governmentally-owned and non-governmentally-owned public water systems as well as perform visits during the contract period to provide Synthetic Organic Compound sampling assistance.	FY 2014 Contract: \$200,000	A contract will be signed for FY 2014.
	Total	\$700,000	

ATTACHMENT 7 – 2013 DWSRF 10 Percent & 15 Percent Set-Aside Work Plan

**GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Assistance to State Programs (10 Percent)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Work Plan for FY 2013 CAP Grant**

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 threshold amounts. 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 Percent** 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 EPD's Crypto Strategy. States are not required to use the entire 10 percent 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 FY 2013 10 percent 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 **\$2,120,800 (10.0 percent)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the activities outlined in the work plan (Table 1).

Below is the 10 percent set-aside dollar for dollar matching calculation for the FFY 2013 10 percent set-aside funding.

10 Percent 2013 DWSRF Set-aside State Match Determination	
10 percent Set-aside amount for 2013	\$2,120,800
50 percent of 10 percent 2013 Set-aside =	\$1,060,400
1993 PWSS Grant Amount=	\$1,199,800
1993 Actual State Match PWSS= (perpetual amount)	\$1,065,946
Credit match amount for the 10 percent Set-aside from the 1993 State PWSS Match =	\$1,060,400
Cash match amount for the 10 percent Set-aside from the Drinking Water Contract Fee System =	\$1,060,400
Total Available Matching Funds=	\$2,120,800

TABLE 1

10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2013- \$2,120,800)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Capacity Development	<p>Total Amount= \$534,920 (2.52 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)</p>	<p>In order to continue the ability of PWSs to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to avoid the withholding of a percentage of GA's DWSRF allotments, EPD will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to implement strategies and/or enhance existing strategies to ensure that all PWSs, especially all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs), 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 because of new EPA regulations LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR and GWR. 2. Solicit and consider public comment in the development of any new GA's 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. As part of the EPD's approved capacity development strategy, plan review and the "Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems" help systems improve their technical, managerial and financial capacity. PWS will be required to make physical facility and treatment process improvements to comply with existing and new regulations (LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR and the Groundwater Rule [GWR]). 7. CCR assistance and communication technical assistance and training to improve capacity development implementation. 8. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents that GA is implementing its legal authority and/or other means to prevent the creation of new CWSs and NTNCWSs which lack the technical, managerial, and/or financial capacity to comply with the national primary drinking water regulations. 2. Annually submit a written report to EPA that documents that GA is implementing a strategy that identifies PWSs most in need of improved capacity and assists these PWSs in obtaining and maintaining technical, managerial and financial capacity. 3. Implement and update Georgia's capacity development strategy. 4. Tri-annually, complete 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. Continue to work on comprehensive data and information management system including instream flow and source water quality data for protecting public water supply sources in Georgia. 6. Continue to collect flow and data from surface waters for evaluating impact to and protecting public water supplies. 7. PWSS portion of EPD laboratory continues full operation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet all deadlines and milestones in accordance with EPA implementation and compliance schedules based on federal regulations including LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR, and GWR. 2. EPA approves GA's capacity development reports and does not withhold any DWSRF funds. 3. Through the implementation of GA's capacity development strategies, the level of compliance with the State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Rules and Regulations improves. 4. The level of CCR compliance, especially initial compliance levels increase. 5. Higher compliance rate in the submittal of CCRs. 6. Public water system owners and operators are better prepared and knowledgeable in complying with and implementing federal and state requirements. 7. Document 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. Continued operation of the PWSS portion of the EPD environmental laboratory. 	<p>EPD's Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) is the lead branch for ensuring the development and implementation of adequate capacity development strategies. Ensuring adequate stakeholder and public input is solicited during the development of these strategies and is a key responsibility of the WPB.</p> <p>WPB is responsible for the development and administration of the contract with GAWP.</p> <p>EPD District Offices and EPD Laboratory will provide input in the development and implementation of these strategies.</p>	<p>All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.</p> <p>Work covered by this funding has and will continue to increase due to all the new drinking water regulations LT2ESWTR, Stage 2 DBPR and the GWR.</p>

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 10 percent (DWSRF 2013)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	DW=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,2,3,5	WPB DW	3	66,307	0.5	99,460
Environmental Engineer	Goal 1,2,3,4	WPB DW	5	91,384	0.5	228,460
Personnel Services Category Totals:						327,920
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
Office supplies						1,000
Vehicle	operation and Maintenance					6,000
Equipment Totals:						7,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	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 the increased base cost for the new facility.					100,000
Supplies Total:						100,000
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
GAWP	CCR Training, TA and other Communications (1 year)					100,000
Contractual Total:						100,000
Total Cost						534,920
Percent Total of CAP	2.52					

TABLE 1

10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2013- \$2,120,800)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
<p>Implement and Update EPD's Strategic Plan for Addressing the Threat of a Waterborne Disease Outbreak, Including Cryptosporidiosis in Georgia's Public Water Systems (PWS).</p> <p>EPD refers to this as the Crypto Strategy.</p>	<p>Total Amount= \$763,075 (3.59 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)</p>	<p>Continue to update and implement EPD's Crypto Strategy, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue implementation of the Stage 1, Disinfection By-products Rule (Stage 1, DBPR) and the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR). Estimate 220 Surface Water PWS and 1,500 Groundwater PWS. 2. Analyze samples for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> in conjunction with EPD's SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan) implementation plan to determine <i>Cryptosporidium</i> concentration in the source water. This activity is not part of routine monitoring covered by EPA's standard monitoring framework for PWS and involves an estimated 500 samples per year. Duration depends on implementation date of LT2ESWTR. 3. Continue to assist affected public water systems with compliance with the Stage 1, DBPR and the IESWTR. 4. EPD Protozoan Laboratory continues proficiency and EPA approval for analysis of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and <i>Giardia</i> by methods 1622 and 1623. 5. Continue the implementation of the LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR for surface water systems. 6. Continue operation of the primacy PWSS (Public Water System Supervision grant) portion of the EPD laboratory. This increased cost is distributed between all users of the laboratory throughout the Division. 7. Perform Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) for groundwater sources suspected to be under the direct influence of surface water. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Continue monitoring of selected PWSs for <i>Cryptosporidium</i> under SWAP and implement <i>Cryptosporidium</i> determinations under LT2ESWTR and provide technical assistance to PWS. 2. Continue to implement and 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 during early implementation. This activity is not part of routine monitoring covered by EPA's standard monitoring framework for PWS. 4. Monitor and provide technical assistance to PWS during the new implementation of the LT2ESWTR and Stage 2 DBPR. 5. Continued full operation of the PWSS primacy portion of the EPD laboratory. 6. If MPA indicates surface water influence of a groundwater source of public water supply, take steps to address the issue or have the system install surface water treatment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through quarterly monitoring of THMs and HAAs, many affected public water systems are able to avoid the requirement 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 continued proficiency with methods 1622 and 1623 and maintains EPA approval. 5. Continued 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. 	<p>EPD's Watershed Protection Branch, Drinking Water Program is the lead entity in coordinating the implementation of the Crypto 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.</p> <p>EPD's environmental laboratory provides services for the IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR and Stage 1&2 DBPR, including the operation of EPD's Protozoan Laboratory.</p> <p>EPD District offices assist in implementation of microbial and disinfection by-products rules.</p>	<p>All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.</p>

Object Class Categories:	EPD Crypto Strategy 10 percent (DWSRF 2013)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	DW= , PCB=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
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	2	91,261	0.5	91,261
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,3,5	WPB DW	1	83,090	0.5	41,545
Laboratory Scientist	Goal 1,2,3,4	PCB Lab	2	60,956	0.5	60,956
Personnel Services Category Totals:						193,762
Equipment:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Misc.				5,000		
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance			10,000		
Equipment Totals:						15,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Laboratory	Supplies for cryptosporidium test for non-routine monitoring and Laboratory supplies for Stage 1, Stage 2, IDSE, TOC and etc..(Goals 1,3 and 5) (PCB)	Goal 1,2,3,4 and 7	PCB	204,313		
Primacy Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab due to the increased base cost for the new facility.			350,000		
Supplies Total:						554,313
Contractual:	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						763,075
Percent Total of CAP	3.59					

TABLE 1 10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2013- \$2,120,800)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Information Management	<p>Total Amount= \$508,605 (2.39 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to 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. Continue tracking of 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. Continue the 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. This is an on-going process. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Improve 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. 8. Maintain monitoring schedules and perform compliance determinations using SDWIS/State. 9. Several laboratories start reporting data using lab-to-state module. 	<p>EPD's Watershed Protection Branch will be responsible for the development and administration of this activity with assistance from the DNR Program Support Division.</p>	<p>All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.</p> <p>Work covered by this funding has expanded to accommodate new tracking and reporting requirements based on new federal and state drinking water regulations.</p> <p>EPD to upgrade to 3.1.</p>

Object Class Categories:	Information Management 10 percent (DWSRF 2013)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	DW=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:						
	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
GIS Specialist	Goal 3,4	WPB	4	73,522	0.5	147,044
Data Management Specialist		DW	1	72,015	0.5	36,007
Envr. Pro. Man. 1	Goal 1	WPB	1	85,108	0.5	42,554
Personnel Services Category Totals:						225,605
Equipment:						
	Description		Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit		Total Cost
Licenses	Annual GIS software licenses					20,000
Plotter	Repair/maintenance					8,000
Equipment Totals:						28,000
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		5,000
Supplies Total:						5,000
Contractual:						
	Description		Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit		Total Cost
SDWIS/State	upgrade to modules attached to SDWIS/State that are impacted by the upgrade to web release of SDWIS/State					250,000
Contractual Total:						250,000
Total Cost						508,605
Percent Total of CAP	2.39					

TABLE 1 10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2013- \$2,120,800)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Source Water Assessment	<p>Total Amount= \$195,689 (0.92 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oversee the implementation of GA's EPA-approved Source Water Assessment Program/Plan (SWAP). 2. Increasing 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. Continue to develop/update GIS coverages required by GA'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. Continue to implement and meet the USEPA performance measures and goals in SWAP 8. Involve other EPD branches in implementing wellhead protection and SWAP. 9. Continue to 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>EPD, Watershed Protection Branch (WPB) - lead EPD 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, 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.</p>	<p>All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.</p>

Object Class Categories:	Source Water Assessment 10 percent (DWSRF 2013)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	DW= , WPB=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Environmental Specialist	Goal 1,2,5,6	WPB DW	2	65,853	0.5	65,853
MG2: Envr. Health/Protection	Goal 2	WPB	2	100,000	0.5	100,000
Personnel Services Category Totals:						165,853
Equipment:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
Field supplies & equipment	Field equipment, supplies for testing water samples					17,000
Vehicle	Maintenance and repair					7,000
Equipment Totals:						24,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
Office supplies						5,836
Supplies Total:						5,836
Contractual:	Description			Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						195,689
Percent Total of CAP	0.92					

TABLE 1 10 Percent Set-Aside - Assistance to State Programs (FFY2013- \$2,120,800)						
Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Water Conservation and Water Efficiency to Maintain Capacity	Total Amount= \$118,510 (0.56 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)	In order to improve the ability of PWSs 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 PWSs, especially all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs), 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). 5. Develop and distribute information guides and materials.	Through the effort of water conservation and efficiency: 1. PWSs 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. PWSs 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. 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's 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 be funded from previous grant award.

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 10 percent Water Conservation (DWSRF 2013)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	WRB=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:						
	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Program Manager	Goal (all)	WPB	1	114,510	1	114,510
Personnel Services Category Totals:						114,510
Equipment:						
	Description		Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit		Total Cost
Misc.	Misc. office equipment / repair					2,000
Equipment Totals:						2,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:						
	Description		Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit		Total Cost
Misc.	office supplies					2,000
Supplies Total:						2,000
Contractual:						
	Description		Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit		Total Cost
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						118,510
Percent Total of CAP	0.56					

**GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
Local Assistance and Other State Programs (15 Percent)
Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Work Plan for FY 2013 CAP Grant**

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 authorizes 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 percent set-aside** to support the establishment and implementation of wellhead protection programs. States may use up to 15 percent of the capitalization grant amount for these activities, provided not more than 10 percent of the capitalization grant amount is used for any one activity. States are not allowed to bank the funds in the 15 percent set-aside category as they can with the funds in the 2 percent, 4 percent and 10 percent set-aside categories. However, EPA is allowing the states flexibility to describe in their set-aside work plans how the 1452(k) funds will be obligated and spent.

Table 2 provides a summary of the activities to be funded under the FY 2013 15 percent 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 is currently working on implementing the recently 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 **\$3,181,200 (15.0 Percent)** of the capitalization grant in order to accomplish the following activities in the work plan (Table 2).

Table 2 15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY 13- \$3,181,200)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Capacity Development Strategy Implementation	<p>Total Amount= \$1,965,678 (9.26 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>EPD District offices will perform sanitary surveys, field visits and provide technical assistance and plans and specifications reviews for groundwater systems</p> <p>WPB will perform sanitary surveys, field visits; CPE's and provide technical assistance for surface water systems.</p>	<p>All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.</p> <p>Existing GWWI contract to be renewed for 12-month period.</p> <p>Existing GRWA contract will be renewed for a 12 month period.</p>

Object Class Categories:	Capacity Development 15 percent (DWSRF 13)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620671900					
EPD Project Number:	DW= , PCB=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:						
	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
MG2: Envr. Health/Protection	Goal 2	WPB	2.0	132,250	0.5	132,250
Modelers	Goal 2	WPB	2.0	93,400	0.5	93,400
Environmental Specialist	Goal 2,3,4	WPB DW	2.0	74,455	0.93	138,486
Environmental Engineer	Goal 2,3,4	Dist. Office	7.0	92,087	0.5	322,304
Environmental Specialist	Goal 2,3	Dist. Office	6.0	65,906	1	395,436
Technical Assistant	Goal	Dist. Office	6.0	50,967	1	305,802
Personnel Services Category Totals:						1,387,678
Equipment:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
Vehicle	Operation and Maintenance					8,000
Equipment Totals:						8,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:						
	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 the increased base cost for the new facility.(\$18,041 of previous cap grant to cover \$100K needed for lab rent expenses)	Goal 2,3,4 and 5	WPB DW			100,000
Supplies Total:						100,000
Contractual:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit			Total Cost
GAWP - GWWI	Operator training contract extension	Goal 1,2	WPB DW			270,000
GRWA	PWS technical assistance and training contract extension	Goal 1,2	WPB DW			200,000
Contractual Total:						470,000
Total Cost						1,965,678
Percent Total of CAP	9.26					

Table 2 15 Percent Set-Aside - Local Assistance and Other State Programs (FFY 13- \$3,181,200)

Set-Aside Activity	Funding (\$, %)	Goals and Objectives	Outputs/Deliverables	Evaluating Success	Agency Responsibilities	Schedule
Wellhead Protection Implementation	Total Amount= \$1,215,522 (5.73 percent of FFY13 CAP Grant)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	All activities are ongoing and will continue through the life of the grant.

Object Class Categories:	Wellhead Protection Implementation (DWSRF 13)					
EPD Organizational Number:	4620761900					
EPD Project Number:	DW= , PCB= , RS=					
GEFA Account						
Form Date or Revision Date:	31-Dec-12					
Personnel Services:						
	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Number in Position Class	Average Annual Position Cost	Work Years	Total Cost
Geologist	Goal 1,2,4,5	WPB	2	76,758	1	153,516
MG2: Environ. Health/Protection	Goal 2	WPB	4	115,969	1	463,876
Data Management Specialist	Goal 4	WPB	1	61,142	1	61,142
Environmental Engineer	Goal 4	District	2	100,763	1	201,526
Envr. Technician	Goal 3	District	1	64,455	1	64,455
Geologist	Goal 3	District	1	101,007	1	101,007
Personnel Services Category Totals:						1,045,522
Equipment:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Primacy Laboratory to maintain primacy	Equipment/Rents/Utilities to maintain DW primacy portion of lab (\$23,938 of previous cap grant to cover \$150K needed for lab rent expenses.)	Goal 3 and 9	WPB RS, PCB	150,000		
Equipment Totals:						150,000
Supplies: List by groups, as appropriate:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Misc.	Filters, supplies for testing GW under direct influence of SW.			10,000		
Misc.	Field equipment			10,000		
Supplies Total:						20,000
Contractual:						
	Description	Work Plan Designator	Program/Unit	Total Cost		
Contractual Total:						0
Total Cost						1,215,522
Percent Total of CAP	5.73					

ATTACHMENT 8 - Ranking Criteria for DWSRF Projects
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
2013 DWSRF Project Solicitation
Project Ranking Criteria

(Maximum Point Total - 100 Points)*

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

DRINKING WATER SRF

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SCORING SYSTEM

1. Readiness To Proceed (maximum of 30 points)
2. Organizational and Technical Capacity (maximum of 15 points)
3. Compliance Benefit (maximum of 20 points)
4. Public Health Benefit / Performance (maximum of 25 points)
5. Other Applicant or Project Attributes (maximum of 10 points)

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SCORING SYSTEM – DETAILED BREAKDOWN

1. Readiness To Proceed (maximum of 30 points)
CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

a. Plans and specs approved by EPD	6 pts
b. Plans and specs that meet the minimum P&S requirements submitted to EPD	6 pts
c. State Environmental Review Process complete – NONSI or CE approved.	6 pts
a. State Environmental Review Process progress – NONSI or CE issued	6 pts
d. State Environmental Review Process planning documents submitted to EPD	6 pts

2. Organizational and Technical Capacity (maximum of 15 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

a. Applicant maintains a central asset inventory (with descriptive information about assets such as age, size, construction materials, location, installation date, condition, remaining useful life) and a complete water system map	5 pts
b. Applicant maintains long-term water and/or sewer Capital Improvement Plan (covering at least the next 5 years)	5 pts
c. Applicant funds a dedicated capital improvement reserve from current revenues (i.e., creates an asset annuity)	5 pts

3. Compliance Benefit (maximum of 20 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

a. Project will bring public water system into immediate compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act	10 pts
b. Project involves water plant improvements / upgrades to improve water quality in conformance with the primary and/or secondary drinking water quality standards	10 pts
c. Project is needed to meet Minimum Standards for Public Water Systems	5 pts
d. Project is needed to maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act	5 pts
e. Project is needed to fully address deficiencies documented in Sanitary Survey Deficiency	5 pts
f. Project is needed to fully address deficiencies documented in an enforcement action (e.g. Notice of Violation, Consent Order, Administrative Order, etc) (Order # _____)	10 pts

Note – total points available in category above exceed 20, but maximum possible score is 20

4. Public Health Benefit / Performance (maximum of 25 points)
ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

a. Project primarily involves the replacement or upgrading of infrastructure to protect public health.	20 pts
b. Project primarily involves system and/or facility upgrades to create redundancy and enhance system reliability	15 pts
c. Project primarily involves security upgrades to guard against unplanned physical intrusion, coordinating for effective emergency response and making securing and infrastructure improvements.	10 pts
d. Project will correct violation and/or deficiencies posing “acute” health risk to public.	5 pts
e. Project will correct violation and/or deficiencies posing “chronic” health risk to public.	5 pts

Note – total points available in category above exceed 25, but maximum possible score is 25

5. Other Applicant or Project Attributes (maximum of 10 points)

ANY BELOW THAT APPLY

- a. Project benefits more than one system or community (e.g. interconnection of two or more public water system) 4 pts
- b. Project will increase water production in the system and/or develop new sources of water supply 4 pts
- b. Project entails the use of new, promising technology or represents an innovative approach to delivering high-quality drinking water and protecting human health. 2 pts

*In an effort to reduce the effort on the part of the applicant, various questions scored within the DWSRF ranking criteria are not asked within the pre-application but instead are determined by GEFA in-house.

ATTACHMENT 9 - Public Meeting Summary

On Thursday January 31, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) held a public meeting on the 2013 Intended Use Plan for the Clean Water & Drinking Water State Revolving Funds. The meeting took place in the GEFA boardroom located on the 9th Floor of the Harris Tower at 233 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. GEFA posted the 2013 Drinking Water Fundable Lists on its website prior to the public meeting and notified all stakeholders that the IUP was available for public review. The following individuals were in attendance for the meeting: Jason Bodwell, SRF Program Manager III, Michael Roberts, CWSRF Program Manager I, Jenerrah Byron, DWSRF Program Coordinator II and Sue Levin from GA EPD.

**ATTACHMENT 10 - DWSRF Program Policies
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND
PROGRAM POLICIES**

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Georgia Environmental Finance Authority's (GEFA) water and solid waste loan programs is to provide affordable financing to local governments throughout Georgia to develop necessary environmental infrastructure that protects public health, preserves our 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 loan program;
- the Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund loan program;
- the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (Clean Water SRF) loan program; and
- the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Drinking Water SRF) loan program.

3. SUB-PROGRAMS

GEFA operates several sub-programs within specific funds. These sub-programs include:

a. Georgia Fund

- ***Environmental Emergency Loan Program*** – GEFA operates an Environmental Emergency Loan Program to assist communities in financing improvements that are necessary to eliminate actual or potential public health hazards or violations of environmental regulations. To be eligible, the project must directly address system needs caused by an event that occurred within the past six months. The project must have a sense of urgency and cannot be caused by a lack of maintenance of the water or sewer system. Relevant terms are addressed in these policies.
- ***Interim Loan Financing Program*** – GEFA operates an Interim Loan Financing Program to assist local governments that have a known source of permanent financing for a water and sewer project but require financing for the construction period of the project. Relevant terms are addressed in these policies.

b. Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund

- ***Governor's Water Supply Program*** – GEFA operates the Governor's Water Supply Program that assists local governments with developing new sources of water supply adequate to meet future water demands.

c. Clean Water SRF

- ***Land Conservation Loan Program*** – GEFA makes land conservation loans through the Clean Water SRF that achieve the objectives of the Georgia Land Conservation Program and the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

4. ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

a. **Type of Entity:** GEFA may only make funding commitments to local governments and instrumentalities of the state, including any municipal corporation, county or any local water or sewer or sanitary district, and any state or local authority, board, or political subdivision created by the General Assembly or pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the state, or nongovernmental entity with an approved land conservation project.

b. **Minimum Recipient Qualifications:**

- i. *Qualified Local Government* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to municipalities and counties certified as Qualified Local Governments by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).
- ii. *Service Delivery Strategy* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to municipalities, counties and authorities that are included in a DCA-verified Service Delivery Strategy. Additionally, the project for which the applicant seeks financing must be consistent with the verified strategy.
- iii. *State Audit Requirements* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to municipalities, counties and authorities that are in compliance with all state audit requirements.
- iv. *Metro Plan Compliance* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to municipalities, counties and authorities located within the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (MNGWPD) if the director of the 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.
- v. *Updated Building Codes* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to municipalities and counties that have adopted and enforce the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 8-2-3 relating to installation of high-efficiency plumbing fixtures.
- vi. *Current loan agreements* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to a current GEFA borrower if the borrower is in compliance with the existing credit documents (e.g. loan agreement and promissory note).
- vii. *Nongovernmental Entities* – GEFA may only make funding commitments to nongovernmental entities that are nonprofit organization with a primary purpose of permanently protecting or conserving land and natural resources, as evidenced by their organizational documents, consistent with O.C.G.A. § 12-6A-2(9.1).

5. ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

GEFA's loan programs can provide financing for a broad range of water, sewer, stormwater, non-point source pollution prevention and solid waste projects. Specific project eligibility varies by program. The types of projects eligible for financing from each program are listed under the respective program below. There are specific project eligibility requirements that apply to all GEFA financing. The minimum project requirements are listed below.

a. **The Georgia Fund** may finance these types of projects:

- **Water** – projects for the purposes of supplying, distributing, and treating water and diverting, channeling, or controlling water flow consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(A).
- **Sewer** – projects for purposes of collecting, treating, or disposing of sewage consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(B).

- **Solid Waste** – projects for the purposes of collecting, treating, recycling, composting, or disposing of solid waste consistent with O.C.G.A. § 50-23-4(5)(C).
- b. The Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund** may finance these types of projects:
- Expanding existing water supply, amenity or flood control reservoirs for water supply;
 - Converting flood control or amenity reservoirs to water supply reservoirs;
 - Increasing safe yield of existing water supply reservoirs through the addition of pump storage capability;
 - Removing sediment from existing water supply reservoirs to increase safe yield;
 - Establishing new water supply reservoirs;
 - Interconnecting water systems for supply and/or supply redundancy;
 - Drilling new wells, including for direct potable use or streamflow augmentation that protects or enhances water supply;
 - Reopening inactive wells;
 - Desalination;
 - Developing aquifer storage and recovery capability;
 - Indirect potable reuse systems; and
 - Project planning, design and permitting.
- c. The Clean Water SRF** may finance projects consistent with the eligibility requirements contained in the Clean Water Act. Such projects include:
- Projects for purposes of collecting, treating, or disposing of sewage under section 212 of the CWA.
 - Projects for the implementation of a nonpoint source pollution control management program under section 319 of the CWA, including projects for the purpose of permanently protecting conservation land as defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-6A-2(5).
 - Projects for the development and implementation of an estuary conservation and management plan within areas consistent with section 320 of the CWA.
- d. The Drinking Water SRF** may finance projects consistent with the eligibility requirements contained in Safe Drinking Water Act (CFR 35.3520). Such projects should address present or prevent future violations of health-based drinking water standards or be needed to maintain compliance with existing national primacy drinking water regulations for contaminants with acute chronic health effects. Such projects include:
- Installation or upgrade of facilities to improve the quality of drinking water;
 - Installation or replacement of transmission and distribution pipes to improve pressure or prevent leaks or breaks;
 - Rehabilitation of wells or development of new water sources to replace contaminated sources;
 - Installation or upgrade of storage facilities;
 - Consolidation of water systems; and
 - Creation of a new water system.
- e. Minimum Project Eligibility Requirements Under all GEFA Loan Programs**
- i. EPD must deem the project environmentally acceptable.
 - ii. Any proposed reservoir project must conform to the standards and procedures outlined in O.C.G.A. § 12-5-472(b).

- iii. As required by the Georgia Comprehensive State-wide Water Management Plan, all financing for multi-jurisdictional reservoir projects will be contingent upon all parties signing binding water use agreements.

f. 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 Clean Water SRF or the Drinking Water SRF must comply with all applicable federal statutes, rules and regulations. These requirements include, but are not limited to:

- i. Each project must be included in an Intended Use Plan submitted by GEFA to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- ii. Each project must successfully complete the State Environmental Review Process, administered by EPD and receive a Notice of No Significant Impact or Categorical Exclusion.
- iii. Each recipient must certify it meets the requirement of the Title VI, Civil Rights Act by completing EPA Form 4700-4.
- iv. Each project must comply with applicable federal procurement and labor rules, including the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise rules and Davis-Bacon requirements.

6. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

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

- Feasibility analysis
- Project design
- Construction, grading, site preparation, dredging, etc.
- Land 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 funds should not be applied to such costs in greater proportion than GEFA funds are applied to construction costs. GEFA and EPD will monitor project budgets and a test of reasonableness will be applied to these project cost items. This is done to ensure that GEFA funds are utilized in construction to the maximum extent feasible.

Planning-Only Activities – Loans for planning-only activities, where feasibility studies, engineering, design, administration, facilities planning or mitigation, etc. will be undertaken for a speculative project are allowable under the Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund only.

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.

a. Loan Amount

- i. *Georgia Fund*
 1. The maximum loan amount is \$10,000,000 per borrower per year.
 2. The maximum loan amount for environmental emergency loans through the Georgia Fund is \$300,000 per project.
 3. The maximum loan amount for interim loan financing is \$3,000,000 per project.
- ii. *Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund*
 1. The maximum loan amount will be determined based on availability of funds.
 2. The maximum loan amount for planning-only loans through the Water Supply Fund is \$3,000,000 per borrower per year.
- iii. *Clean Water SRF* – The maximum loan amount is \$25,000,000 per borrower per year.
- iv. *Drinking Water SRF* – The maximum loan amount is \$25,000,000 per borrower per year.

b. Amortization Period

- i. *Georgia Fund*
 1. The maximum amortization period is 20 years.
 2. The maximum amortization period for environmental emergency loans through the Georgia Fund is 10 years.
- ii. *Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund*
 1. The maximum amortization period is 40 years.
 2. The maximum amortization period for planning-only loans through the Water Supply Fund is 10 years.
- iii. *Clean Water SRF* – The maximum amortization period is 20 years.
- iv. *Drinking Water SRF* – The maximum amortization period is 20 years.

8. INTEREST RATES

GEFA will index the interest rates it charges to the true interest cost rate (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its most recent 20-year, competitively-bid, general obligation bond issue. This is GEFA's benchmark rate. GEFA will charge this rate for all full-term loans, though any of the standing interest rate adjustments described below may apply. A full-term loan means a loan with a term of 20 years or the maximum allowable amortization period, whichever is shorter.

Federal Loans – For loans made through the Clean Water SRF or the Drinking Water SRF, GEFA will charge an interest rate that is 100 basis points (1 percent) below GEFA’s benchmark rate or 3.00 percent, whichever is lower.

Land Conservation Loans – For loans made through the Clean Water SRF under the Georgia Land Conservation Program, GEFA will charge an interest rate that is 150 basis points (1.5 percent) below GEFA’s benchmark rate or 3.00 percent, whichever is lower.

Shorter-term Loans – GEFA may charge lower interest rates for loans with terms less than 20 years. These interest rates will be indexed to the true interest cost rate (to the nearest hundredth of one percent) received by the state on its most recent 20-year, competitively bid, general obligation bond issue for similar length maturities. On shorter-term loans, GEFA shall prorate any applicable interest rate concessions and GEFA shall maintain a minimum allowable interest rate. GEFA shall maintain and publish a list of available interest rates for shorter-term loans.

Interest Rate Concessions – GEFA provides the following interest rate concessions for eligible borrowers or eligible projects under the specified funding programs.

Concessions Available in the Georgia Fund and Georgia Reservoir and Water Supply Fund

WaterFirst – Communities that receive the WaterFirst designation from DCA may receive an interest rate 100 basis points (1 percent) below GEFA’s benchmark rate for a full-term loan.

Communities of Opportunity – Communities designated as a Community of Opportunity by DCA may receive an interest rate 50 basis points (1/2 of one percent) below GEFA’s benchmark rate for a full-term loan.

Environmental Emergency - Environmental Emergency Loans may receive an interest rate 200 basis points (2 percent) below GEFA’s benchmark rate for a full-term loan.

Concessions Available in the Georgia Fund, the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF

Water Conservation Loans – Communities seeking financing for an eligible water conservation project (identified in the applicable GEFA literature on financing water conservation) 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 provided for in these policies.

Interest Rate Concessions Limitations – The interest rate concessions described above may not be used in combination on the same portion of a loan. GEFA reserves the right to limit such rate concessions as it deems appropriate under the circumstances at the time such concession is granted. The interest rate concession may be reverted or changed back to the nominal interest rate under certain circumstances, such as a community no longer qualifies for the applicable designation listed above or an event of default by the community has occurred as defined in the loan agreement. Under such circumstances, the interest rate concession will terminate and the community will become liable for the stated, nominal interest rate existing at the time the loan was approved by the GEFA board. Said nominal rate will go into effect from that point forward and not be implemented on a retroactive basis. Interest rate discounts are approved by the GEFA board at the time of loan or loan increase

approval and are not retroactively applied after board approval.

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 will assess certain fees to loan recipients.

Loan Closing Fee – GEFA will charge a loan closing fee of one percent of the principal loan amount (as designated in the loan agreement) for each loan. For loans under the Interim Loan Financing Program, GEFA will charge a loan closing fee of one-half percent of the principal loan amount (as designated in the loan agreement) for each loan. This loan closing fee is payable on the dates specified by GEFA with no less than 30 days prior written notice.

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

- GEFA will assess a non-sufficient funds fee (NSF) in the event the borrower fails to have sufficient funds in its designated ACH account at the time the payment is due.
- GEFA will assess a late fee for any payment not received by the fifteenth of the month in which the payment is due. This will be in addition to any NSF fees assessed in the same month.
- GEFA will assess a monthly loan continuation fee in the event the borrower fails to draw funds within six months of loan agreement execution.

For specific details related to these fees, refer to the GEFA Loan Servicing Fee Schedule that appears in Appendix A.

10. LOAN SECURITY

For purposes of securing its loans, GEFA shall require a revenue and full-faith-and-credit pledge of each borrower and any other special loan condition it may deem necessary (e.g. debt service reserve, etc.). For borrowers, such as authorities, that lack taxation authority or lack adequate taxation authority to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge commensurate with the value of the loan, GEFA will require those borrowers to sign an agreement with a local government that is willing and able to provide a full-faith-and-credit pledge to back the loan. In those cases where the borrower is unable to secure such an agreement, GEFA may provide for adequate security by other means.

If GEFA determines that the aggregate outstanding principal balance of loans to a borrower poses a security risk for GEFA, GEFA may require additional security related to the approval of new loans.

11. PROCUREMENT

Procurement of construction contracts, construction services, materials, and equipment in GEFA financed projects must be public, open, and competitive, as defined by both state law and the procurement requirements of GEFA funding contracts. Funded construction must meet the requirements of both state law and GEFA funding contracts.

12. CONSTRUCTION PERIOD INTEREST

Unless otherwise specified in the promissory note, GEFA will accrue interest on any funds disbursed during the construction period of the project, at the interest rate approved by the GEFA board, and bill the borrower for this interest monthly until the loan goes into repayment.

13. RELEASE OF GEFA FUNDS

Borrowers may request payouts of funds/draws on a monthly basis with only one draw request permitted per calendar month. Requests must be submitted on GEFA drawdown forms. All requests must be accompanied by appropriate support documentation (e.g. invoices).

EPD will monitor construction and endorse GEFA payments in accordance with observed progress. Payments will be conditional on compliance with loan or grant agreement requirements and applicable project approvals issued by EPD. To allow monitoring, the loan or grant recipient must notify EPD prior to commencing construction. Drawdown requests will not be paid until a notice to proceed has been issued. GEFA may, at its option and on request by the borrower, pay out funds for eligible land acquisition (including easements) before the notice to proceed has been issued.

GEFA will pay out its funds in accordance with the project budget in the loan or grant agreement on a reimbursement basis. If the budget reflects additional funding sources and proportional payment of specific budgeted costs, GEFA will pay toward those expenses according to the budget reflected in the approved budget, unless otherwise agreed upon by GEFA, EPD and the borrower.

14. LOAN EXECUTION DEADLINE

If the loan agreement and/or promissory note are not executed within six months (180 days) from the date of the board approval, GEFA reserves the right to terminate its commitment.

15. LOAN RESTRUCTURING

For the purpose of this policy, loan restructuring is the act of changing the 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 least the following indicators of financial hardship:

- The borrower's debt service coverage ratio over the last several years
- 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
- Any emergency or exigent circumstances beyond the control of the borrower that impose a long-term and severe financial hardship.

In reviewing a restructuring request, GEFA will seek to determine that there is a documented history of prudent fiscal and operational management and expense control.

In the event that GEFA grants a concession or alters the term(s) of the loan agreement and/or promissory note, GEFA reserves the right to make such concession for a limited period of time and to revert to the original term(s) of both documents at its sole discretion.

Under no circumstances will the existing principal of a loan be forgiven.

16. LOAN REFINANCING

For the purpose of this policy, loan refinancing is the act of using loan funds to pay off an existing debt obligation, thereby satisfying all the terms of the existing debt agreement and cancelling the existing obligation. Existing local debt obligations could be GEFA debt or non-GEFA debt, loans or bonds. GEFA will consider a community's request to refinance its existing debt on a case-by-case basis if one of the following conditions is met:

- The community has a U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loan that has been called.
- The community is requesting a loan from GEFA to finance an eligible, time-sensitive and critical project, but needs to consolidate some existing GEFA debt into the new loan in order to afford the new project.
- The community is requesting to refinance loans to alleviate financial hardship and can demonstrate that refinancing is superior approach to loan restructuring. In evaluating a financial hardship refinancing request, GEFA will evaluate the same financial hardship indicators outlined in policy provision 15 (Loan Restructuring).

17. CREDIT ANALYSIS

GEFA will assess the credit worthiness of each borrower. GEFA considers the revenue generated by the enterprise fund that services the water supply facility and/or system to be the primary source of repayment. GEFA will also consider revenues from other sources, such as “take-or-pay” contracts, rental obligations and/or third party guarantees to make loan payments. GEFA reserves the right to assess the credit worthiness of the counterparty of any of these arrangements (i.e. contract counterparty, lessee, or guarantor). Additionally, GEFA will consider transfers (subsidies) from other funds of the applicant, though it is the demonstrated revenues of the system that constitute the main source of repayment of the GEFA loan. GEFA will base its financial capacity analyses on the strength of the fixed coverage ratio of the fund responsible for repayment. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum requirement for satisfaction of the financial capacity threshold is a pro forma coverage ratio of at least 105 percent in the first full year of loan repayment and until full repayment of the loan. Additional consideration is given to the applicant’s historical financial performance, operating efficiency, capital structure, and loan credit history.

If revenues are projected to be insufficient to adequately cover the operating expenses plus debt service into the future, GEFA may condition the award of the loan upon meeting certain conditions such as rate increases, creation of a debt service reserve account, transfers into or curtailment of transfers out of the fund. In the event a local government does not meet typical debt service coverage of 105 percent, the loan may still be approved by the board under certain conditions.

In some instances, there may not be an enterprise fund for GEFA to analyze; in those cases, at its discretion, GEFA will consider all relevant financial capabilities of the applicant in determining their ability to repay the note and may need to alter standard loan terms or require special conditions for receiving the loan.

The revenue coverage analysis will cover both historical financial performance and future financial performance that estimates changes in revenues and expenses. Historical financial performance is derived from audit reports of the applicant. Projected cash flows are based on information in the applicant’s loan application, engineering reports, historical trends, population growth projections, discussions with community representative, and new ordinances.

If an audit report(s) is qualified, contains adverse opinions, or significant findings by the applicant’s auditor, GEFA may request further documentation. GEFA will evaluate such audits and related documentation in determining an applicant’s eligibility for a loan. GEFA may deny an applicant with an audit report containing significant audit findings. An applicant will not be considered for a loan if they are not in compliance with the requirement of the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts (DAA) to complete an audit within six months of the applicant’s fiscal year end.

GEFA Loan Servicing Fee Schedule

1. **Non-sufficient funds fee (“NSF”)**: GEFA will assess a NSF fee equal to \$50 each time it initiates an ACH debit for payment due that is denied due to insufficient funds in the borrower’s designated ACH account. The payment due may be for any type of payment due under the credit documents including closing 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 will

assess the NSF fee a maximum of two times per month for each loan for which payment is due. The fee assessment procedure is as follows:

- a. GEFA will debit the borrower's designated ACH account to satisfy the monthly payment on the first of each month. If funds are not sufficient, GEFA will assess the borrower the NSF fee and notify the borrower that it had non-sufficient funds in its designated ACH account to satisfy the payment due. GEFA will give the borrower until the next business day to ensure the account has sufficient funds to satisfy the payment due (including fees).
 - b. GEFA will debit the borrower's designated ACH account again, one business day after abovementioned notice to satisfy the monthly payment due and the NSF fee (payment plus NSF fee). If funds are not sufficient, GEFA will assess the borrower the NSF fee a second time and notify the borrower that it had non-sufficient funds in its designated ACH account to satisfy the payment due (second notice). GEFA will give the borrower until the next business day to ensure the account has sufficient funds to satisfy the payment due (including fees).
 - c. GEFA will debit the borrower's designated ACH account again, one business day after abovementioned second notice to satisfy the monthly payment due and the NSF fee (payment plus two NSF fees). If funds are not sufficient, GEFA will notify the borrower that it had non-sufficient funds in its designated ACH account to satisfy the payment due. GEFA will require the borrower to notify GEFA when it will have sufficient funds in its designated ACH account to satisfy payment due.
 - d. If the borrower does not notify GEFA that it has sufficient funds in its designated ACH account in time for GEFA to successfully debit the borrower's designated ACH account by the fifteenth of the month in which the payment is due, GEFA will also assess a late fee (see next provision).
2. **Late Fee:** GEFA will assess a late fee equal to the greater of \$250 or five per cent (5%) of the outstanding payment due for any payment not received by the fifteenth of the month in which the payment is due. This fee will be in addition to any NSF fees assessed in the same month.
 3. **Loan Continuation Fee:** GEFA will assess a loan continuation fee equal to the lesser of \$3,000 or one tenth of one percent (.10%) of the maximum amount of the loan, in the event the Borrower fails to request and receive a loan advance within the time period specified in the underlying loan agreement (see section 4 of loan agreement). This loan continuation fee will be communicated to the borrower and debited (via ACH) from the borrower's designated ACH bank account every month thereafter until the borrower makes an initial draw of funds from the loan for the project or notifies GEFA in writing that it wishes to revert the loan commitment. All fees paid to date on any reverted loan commitment will not be refunded, but the borrower may re-apply for another loan for this or any other project.