

FINAL
REVISED
July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015
INTENDED USE PLAN
For the
WEST VIRGINIA DRINKING WATER
STATE REVOLVING FUND

State of West Virginia

Department of Health and Human Resources
Bureau for Public Health
Office of Environmental Health Services
Environmental Engineering Division

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1. INTRODUCTION

The *Safe Drinking Water Act* (SDWA) amendments of 1996 authorized a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program to assist public water systems to finance the cost of the infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with SDWA requirements and protect public health. This **REVISED** Intended Use Plan (IUP) details the intended use for the State Fiscal Year 2015 (FFY 2014) Capitalization Grant funds in the amount of \$8,845,000. The total federal grant amount requested is \$8,845,000 and will require a twenty-percent state match of \$1,769,000. The State Program Match (1:1) is \$442,250. The Capitalization Grant will also contain a rollover amount of \$68,000 from the 2011 grant that was from unused funds for Cadmus support work. This amount will be added to the construction amount and no additional state match is required. The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (Infrastructure Council) committed the funds for the required 20 percent state match at its April 2014 meeting.

From the FFY 2014 Capitalization Grant, \$6,701,750 (along with the state match, projected earned interest and loan repayments) shall be used to construct projects. These funds are the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund (DWTRF). The 2% Technical Assistance is used to contract a Continuing Education Training program for water operator training and certification. The 4% Administration funding is used to manage the DWTRF program. The 10% Program Management funding is used for enhancing the Public Water Supply Supervision Program (PWSS). The 15% Local Assistance funding is used in implementing the required state Source Water Protection Program, assessing, and assisting in the technical, managerial and financial capacity of small systems. In-Kind services are also being requested for the 15% set-aside.

2. PROJECTS

A. Project Funding Requirements

Approval from the Infrastructure Council is required for any project to receive DWTRF assistance. The Infrastructure Council with recommendations from its Water Technical Review Committee and the Funding Committee must approve all projects. Both of the following requirements must be considered for funding of projects:

- 1) At least 15% of the funds in the DWTRF must go to systems serving less than 10,000 total persons. Federal code allows crediting prior year's excess above the 15% for the annual requirement. All of this year's funding will go to systems with less than 10,000 population.
- 2) West Virginia legislation authorizes the DWTRF requirement for disadvantaged communities. *"The division of health shall, in accordance with the provisions of the safe drinking water act, establish a program for loan subsidies to disadvantaged communities. Thirty percent of the federal capitalization grants made to this state shall be dedicated to*

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the funding of projects for disadvantaged communities” (Authority §16-13C-3). This requirement is not a federal requirement. At least thirty percent of the cumulative federal funds will be used for disadvantaged communities. The 30% requirement will be calculated on a cumulative basis of awarded grants. All planned funds will go to disadvantaged systems.

B. The Project Priority List (PPL) Process

This PPL list is a **REVISED B** list to allow additional projects to be considered for DWTRF funding at the halfway part of the state fiscal year. Projects from the prior A list with binding commitments have not been included in the B list. The PPL process uses an application that the water system must complete to be considered for DWTRF funding. This application process has improved the DWTRF program by listing only those systems that are truly interested in using low interest loan funds. This eliminates the need to bypass many projects that are not interested in using the DWTRF low interest loan money.

After each water system submits an application through the Infrastructure Council it:

- 1) Has its project scored using DWTRF criteria;
- 2) May be contacted concerning its interest in DWTRF funding; and
- 3) If the water system is interested in DWTRF, it submits a form to be included on the next priority list that is put out for public comment.

Water systems that are the closest to going to bid, (e.g., the project design is complete and a PSC application has been submitted, etc.) are given top priority when giving out binding commitment letters, thus, some projects which have not received other funding or have not been designed will be bypassed in accordance with our IUP.

In order to fund more projects with DWTRF funds, the PPL may be issued for public comment several times a year so that projects approved by the Infrastructure Council and have been scored and ranked, can be given binding letter of commitments sooner.

Also, prior to putting the PPL out for public comment, water systems that have been on the prior PPL, but have not received a funding commitment, will be contacted about the status of their project(s) and if they still potentially wish to be funded by the DWTRF.

Projects requesting DWTRF funding assistance are prioritized using the DWTRF Project Priority Ranking System (Attachment 1). Three categories (public health, regulatory compliance, and affordability) are used to determine project scoring. Projects that apply for DWTRF funding are ranked on a PPL and are listed in the Project Priority List/Comprehensive List (Attachment 2). The PPL includes the name of the public water system, description of the project, priority assigned, expected financial terms, size of community served, and whether or

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not the system is disadvantaged. The highest ranked projects on the PPL are contacted concerning their project status to determine if funding from the DWTRF is appropriate and the project is ready to proceed. The PPL ranking system allows for higher public health ranking for utilities that have multiple violations as reflected in the Electric Tracking Tool (ETT). It is the ultimate responsibility of the water system to inform DWTRF staff of changes to their readiness to proceed status.

Projects expecting to receive assistance from the DWTRF FFY 2014 Capitalization Grant Funds are on the Funding List Detailed Description (Attachment 3). Projects that rank lower on the PPL may still receive funding should one or more of the higher ranked projects be bypassed using the bypass procedure described below. Projects on the most recent PPL are also eligible to receive funding from previously awarded capitalization grants or repayments.

C. Bypass Procedure

Prior to implementing the bypass procedure, water system projects listed on the PPL will be reviewed to determine their project status as compared to the ready to proceed project awaiting a funding commitment for their project. Based on the review, DWTRF staff will determine whether to bypass the project and select another project for funding commitment consideration. The following provisions will be used to bypass a project on the PPL:

- 1) Even though the project is for a system with significant non-compliance of the Safe Drinking Water Act, it is determined the proposed project will not ensure compliance.
- 2) The project is for a system that would not have operators properly certified to operate and maintain the system by the time the project is to receive funding.
- 3) The project changes significantly in scope and requires re-evaluation of the proposal using the DWTRF ranking system.
- 4) The project is unable to proceed in a timely manner.
- 5) Other project funding is not committed. Should the bypassed project be within the fundable range, it may be funded at a later date.
- 6) The project costs significantly exceed the anticipated loan amounts. The project scope could be reduced to within the available DWTRF loan amount provided the ranking does not change.
- 7) The system declines the assistance.
- 8) The project is not determined as technically and financially feasible by the Infrastructure Council.
- 9) The project is unable to meet the schedule developed and agreed upon by the project sponsor and the DWTRF staff.

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- 10) A lower ranked project attains a higher rating due to revised information, such as an environmental or public health emergency.
- 11) The water system is not considered as having the managerial, financial, and technical capacity, even after project completion, based upon a Capacity Development Assessment by the Office of Environmental Health Services (OEHS) staff.
- 12) If one or more Green Infrastructure Projects are required to be funded from the Capitalization Grant further down the list in grants that require Green Infrastructure Projects to be funded. For this specific IUP, this is not a grant requirement. OEHS does not have any requirements for Green Infrastructure Projects.

When OEHS bypasses a project, the project will remain on the PPL for consideration at a future time. If the project no longer needs or wants DWTRF funding, it is removed from future PPLs. OEHS will provide technical assistance (as needed) with bypassed projects to assist them in being eligible for the future funding. OEHS will provide low interest design loans to increase the project pace, where needed.

In cases where a project is bypassed, the next project on the list (not being bypassed) will be funded within the funds available through the criteria outlined in this section. If a funded project comes in under cost, the remaining funds may be used to fund additional project work that can be associated with the project scope; to fund the next project on the PPL (if the cost does not exceed the available funds); or to fund other water system project needs as deemed appropriate by OEHS.

D. Emergency Projects

Projects to remediate an imminent significant hazard to a community's public health may be considered an "Emergency" project if approved by OEHS. An emergency project may not be required to be on the approved PPL if the evaluation by OEHS verifies the urgency of the project execution to avoid a major impact to the water system's customers. All emergency projects must be reviewed at the Infrastructure Council and approved by it.

E. Loan Terms and Fees

Eligible public water systems use the DWTRF assistance to fund the cost of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the SDWA and other drinking water regulations. OEHS proposes to use \$8,470,750 (\$6,701,750 of federal funds and \$1,769,000 state matching funds) to provide loans to public water systems for infrastructure improvements.

Interest Rate

- a) The threshold for disadvantaged consideration has been revised in this IUP. The affordability standard for annual water user rates is set at 1.25% of Median Household Income (MHI) for 4,000 gallon monthly usage as defined by the Infrastructure Council rules or 3,400 gallons if approved by Infrastructure Council after September 20, 2014. Projects previously

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reviewed by Infrastructure Council will be ‘grandfathered’ for up to three years from the date of the change at Infrastructure Council. The DWTRF program will use the same data and criteria for medium household income and typical residential usage rates as the Infrastructure Council to achieve consistency in affordability and financial evaluations by state funding agencies. The threshold of 1.25% may be lower than the rate the Infrastructure Council uses for its determination of disadvantaged rates. Water rates equal to or greater than this affordability standard will be considered disadvantaged. Water rates below this affordability standard will be considered non-disadvantaged.

Principal forgiveness funding assistance will typically be provided in combination with a DWTRF repayment loan funding at a 0.5% loan for disadvantaged public water systems. Principal forgiveness may be provided to water systems for a design loan or for construction if special circumstances occur for the project. Non-disadvantaged water systems will be eligible for 2.5 % loans. These rates will be effective for any water system project approved at the Infrastructure Council after July 15, 2011.

- b) If DWTRF funding replaces another agency’s grantor loan funds on a previously approved Infrastructure Council project, additional subsidization can be provided to maintain the approved level of affordability.

Loan Terms

Terms are given up to 20 years for non-disadvantaged loans and up to 30 years for disadvantaged community water systems loans.

Administrative Fees

The OEHS administrative fee for projects approved by the Infrastructure Council after July 15, 2011 is 0.5% of the loan amount to be repaid and the fee is paid evenly over the life of the loan. This administrative fee may be adjusted to make the project affordable. Administrative fees for principal forgiveness loans will be waived.

Design Loans

The DWTRF provides design loans to eligible public water systems for projects on the PPL. The purpose of design loans is to make the projects more attractive for outside additional funding and to decrease the time between project design and construction. The loans will be offered at the same terms as those determined for the full project infrastructure improvements as approved at IJDC or principal forgiveness, if eligible and necessary. Design loan payback will begin within 9 months following the design scheduled completion.

Graduated Loan Repayment

The DWTRF loan program can provide graduated loan repayment schedules to make projects more affordable to water systems. In this case, the water system will start repayments following construction completion, but the initial payments will be reduced until one or more existing debts are paid in full. Then, the water system will make accelerated DWTRF payments within the loan period. This will allow a level debt service payment for water systems to make infrastructure projects more affordable. The repayment of loans will still be completed in the same time period of the project’s eligibility.

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F. Project Selection and Loan Activities

The PPL was developed from the projects on prior PPLs but did not receive fund commitments and new applications. Project representatives of prior listed projects were contacted to determine if they still desired DWTRF funding. Those projects who indicated they still desired to be considered for funding were kept on the list and any other project recently submitting an application to OEHS or applying for DWTRF funding through the Infrastructure Council was added to the list.

The PPL will be finalized after the public comment period. The Funding List Detailed Description (Attachment 3) describes the projects most likely to be funded from this Capitalization Grant.

G. Additional Subsidization

The Capitalization Grant requires that not less than 20% but not more than 30% of assistance provided is in the form of additional subsidies. OEHS has the authority to offer principal forgiveness loans in an amount up to 100% of a loan made by the State's DWSRF program. The intent of this program is to provide principal forgiveness to those water systems that have significantly higher user rates versus those that may barely meet the disadvantaged criteria. The program has two projects from the prior A PPL list that closed loans and are included in the REVISED PPL and Funding List. The new Funding List Detailed Description includes four projects that are eligible to receive \$1,926,076 in subsidization for disadvantaged water systems. The 20% to 30% amount of the capitalization grant funds is \$1,782,600 to \$2,673,900 so OEHS has a plan to meet the requirement for additional subsidization.

H. Green Infrastructure (Green Project Reserve – GPR)

The Capitalization Grant does not require any of the funds provided for projects to be used for water efficiency, energy efficiency, green infrastructure, or other environmentally innovative activities. OEHS does not have any requirements for green project reserve.

I. Davis Bacon Wage Rates (DB)

The Capitalization Grant requires all loan recipients to pay applicable DB or state prevailing wages (whichever is higher) for all construction contracts. All loan recipients must also follow all federal Davis Bacon Wage Rate requirements.

3. FINANCIAL STATUS

The DWTRF will be managed by OEHS with assistance (through a contract agreement) from the West Virginia Water Development Authority (WDA). The WDA maintains the financial records and insures bond conditions and audit requirements are met. OEHS manages the DWSRF set-aside funds.

REVISED July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015 Intended Use Plan**A. Total Amount of Funds in the DWSRF (Construction & Set-Asides)**

The amounts available for the DWSRF Program are as shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Table 4 summarizes all incoming funds through June 2015 and shows the projected disbursed and obligated amounts through 2014.

**TABLE 1. FUNDS AWARDED PRIOR TO STATE FISCAL YEAR 2014
(Construction & Set-Asides)**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Total from 1998 through and including 2013)*	\$159,582,782
WV State Match – Infrastructure Council (Total from 1998 through and including 2013)	\$28,016,557
WVDHHR: 10% Set-Aside State Match (Total from 1998 through and including 2013)	\$10,500,000
SUB-TOTAL	\$198,099,339
Loan Repayments**	\$37,021,214
Admin. Fee (typ. 1%)/Fee Invest Interest	\$3,614,810
Interest on Loans**	\$1,085,634
Interest Earnings WV DWTRF**	\$3,568,557
TOTAL	\$243,389,554

* Table 1 does not include the in-kind services for the following grants:

FS-99390003 - \$10,000 for Northbridge Environmental Program Manager Support (4%)

FS-99390006 - \$134,176 for AWOP/PBT Contractor Support (10%)

2F-99390009 - \$250,000 for Admin Support of ARRA Projects (4%)

FS-99390010-1 - \$250,000 for Admin Support of Projects (4%)

FS-99390010-1 - \$200,000 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (10%)

FS-99390011 - \$150,000 for Administration Support of Projects (4%)

FS-99390011 - \$74,458 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (4%)

FS-99390011 - \$25,542 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (10%)

FS-99390011 - \$100,000 for AWOP/PBT Contractor Support (15%)

FS-99390012 - \$125,000 for Project Administration Contractor Support (4%)

FS-99390012 - \$20,000 for AWOP/PBT Support (15%)

** Includes loans and investment interest earnings (not including interest on administrative fee).

**TABLE 2. FUNDS AWARDED DURING STATE FISCAL YEAR 2014
(Construction & Set-Asides)**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (FS-99390013) (Grant)	\$8,421,000
WV State Match - Infrastructure Council (FS-993900013)	\$1,684,200
WVDHHR: 10% Set-Aside State Match (FS-993900013) (Approp)	\$700,000
TOTAL	\$10,805,200

Table 2 includes the following in-kind services:

FS-99390013 - \$175,000 for project administration supports (4%)

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**TABLE 3. FUNDS REQUESTED DURING STATE FISCAL YEAR 2015
(Construction & Set-Asides)**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (FS-99390014) (Grant)	\$8,913,000
WV State Match - Infrastructure Council (FS-993900014)	\$1,769,000
WVDHHR: 10% Set-Aside State Match (FS-993900014) (Approp)	\$442,500
TOTAL	\$11,124,500

14 Grant includes \$68,000 from unused Cadmus funds from the 2011 grant that will be used for construction projects.

Table 3 includes the following in-kind services:

FS-99390014 - \$400,000 for Source Water Assessment Contractor Support (15%)

FS-99390014 - \$200,000 for Capacity Development Contractor Support (15%)

**TABLE 4. SET-ASIDE FUNDS DISBURSED OR PROJECTED THROUGH STATE FISCAL YEAR
2013 & CONSTRUCTION LOANS AND COMMITMENTS THROUGH JUNE 2015
(Construction & Set-Asides)**

	Grant Funds Received Thru SFY 2014*	Additional Funds From FS-99390014*	Minus In-Kind Services	Total Incoming Funds	Funds Disbursed as of 06/30/2014	Funds Remaining
Set-Aside Funds						
Administration (4%)	\$5,558,096	\$353,800	\$1,013,137	\$4,898,759	\$4,524,824	\$373,935
Small Systems Technical Assistance (2%)	\$2,954,171	\$88,450		\$3,042,621	\$2,620,083	\$422,538
Program Management Federal (10%)	\$12,986,552	\$442,250	\$359,718	\$13,069,084	\$11,633,161	\$1,435,923
Program Management State Match (10%)	\$11,200,000	\$442,250		\$11,642,250	\$10,095,372	\$1,546,878
Total Program Management	\$24,186,552	\$884,500	\$359,718	\$24,711,334	\$21,728,533	\$2,982,801
Local Assistance (15%)	\$19,181,530	\$1,326,750	\$720,000	\$19,788,280	\$17,548,644	\$2,239,636
Total Set-Aside Funds	\$51,880,349	\$2,653,500	\$2,092,855	\$52,440,994	\$46,422,085	\$6,018,909
Construction Assistance Funds						
20% State Match	\$127,323,433	\$6,701,750		\$140,775,183		
Loan Repayments	\$29,700,757	\$1,769,000		\$33,256,157		
Interest On Loans	\$26,912,983	\$16,289,785		\$43,202,768		
Interest Earnings	\$1,063,525	\$49,984		\$1,113,509		
Total Funds For Loans	\$188,542,347	\$24,853,209		\$221,931,955		
Closed Loans					\$188,615,324	
Letters of Commitment					\$5,066,427	
Planned Future Letters of Commitment					\$28,250,204	
Total Committed/Planned Funds					\$221,931,955	
Funds Remaining To Be Committed						\$0
Fees on DWTRF Assistance (Including Interest Earnings)						
	\$3,127,078	\$487,732		\$3,614,810	\$0	\$3,614,810
Total Program Funds	\$243,549,774	\$27,994,441	\$2,092,855	\$277,987,760	\$268,354,040	\$9,633,720

*Table 4 "Funds Received" includes the in-kind services for the following capitalization grants:

FS-99390003 - \$10,000 for Northbridge Environmental Program Manager Support (4%)

FS-99390006 - \$134,176 for AWOP/PBT Contractor Support (10%)

2F-99390009 - \$250,000 for Admin Support of ARRA Projects (4%)

FS-99390010-1 - \$250,000 for Admin Support of Projects (4%)

FS-99390010-1 - \$200,000 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (10%)

FS-99390011 - \$150,000 for Administration Support of Projects (4%)

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FS-99390011 - \$74,458 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (4%)
 FS-99390011 - \$25,542 for Compliance/Enforcement Contractor Support (10%)
 FS-99390011 - \$100,000 for AWOP/PBT Contractor Support (15%)
 FS-99390012 - \$125,000 for Project Administration Contractor Support (4%)
 FS-99390012 - \$20,000 for AWOP/PBT Support (15%)
 FS-99390013 - \$175,000 for project administration supports (4%)
 FS-99390014 - \$400,000 for Source Water Assessment Contractor Support (15%)
 FS-99390014 - \$200,000 for Capacity Development Contractor Support (15%)

B. Uses of the New Funds (Construction & Set-Asides)

Below in Table 5 is a summary of the amounts to be used for each activity. Any funds not used for set-aside activities will be used for construction projects. Please note that the DWTRF interest earnings are utilized to supplement the construction funds, specifically for project overruns, as necessary. Planned disbursement of these funds will be included in the payment schedule included in the grant application.

**TABLE 5. USES OF NEW/REQUESTED FUNDS
(Construction & Set-Asides)**

Sources and Uses of Funds							
Uses of Funds	Federal Funds	Infrastructure Council Grant Match	State Program Match	Admin Fee/Admin Interest	Interest Earnings	Loan Repayments	Total
Administration	\$353,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$353,800
Technical Assistance	\$88,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,450
State Program Management	\$442,250	\$0	\$442,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$884,500
Local Assistance	\$1,326,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,326,750
Construction	\$6,701,750	\$1,769,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,470,750
Total	\$8,913,000	\$1,769,000	\$442,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,124,250

Notes: Administrative Fees, Interest Earnings, and Loan Repayments are included in the grant application.

C. Types of Projects to be Funded

OEHS is proposing to fund four projects as described in Attachment 3. These projects include distribution system upgrades and extensions to new customers. Projects solely for economic growth or projects solely for fire protection are not eligible for DWTRF assistance.

D. Project Benefits Reporting (PBR) and National Information Management System (NIMS)

OEHS will report appropriate information into the PBR and NIMS systems as required by EPA. This IUP will be administered as required by the Operating Agreement between OEHS and EPA.

4. GOALS OF THE DWSRF

A. Short Term Goals

- 1) OEHS will enter into an eTRAIN ONLINE contract to provide continued maintenance, updates, and support for the online WV Water Operator Training courses available at www.waterhelp.org/wv. Public drinking water systems benefit financially by having more free electronic training options and reduced travel costs associated with traditional classroom courses.
- 2) Provide operator continuing education hours and certification training using the Mobile Training Unit (MTU). The MTU should be used for 12 hours total (four 3 hour courses within 2 days) in each of the five (5) OEHS District Office areas (60 hours or 10 days total).
- 3) Correct “Summary of OEHS Action Items” based on comments by the US EPA for the SFY 2012 Site Review. There were no actions identified in the last EPA review.

B. Long Term Goals

- 1) Provide the necessary infrastructure replacement, upgrade, and service with the overall goal of upgrading water quality for existing public water customers and providing water to private customers whose water currently does not comply with the SDWA. The DWTRF has a utilization goal of meeting or exceeding the national average and the average of EPA’s Region 3 states by achieving 2015 fund utilization goal of 97%.

OEHS will continue to focus on the following actions:

- Continue use of an application process for water systems expressing a specific interest in obtaining DWTRF funds.
- Recommend DWTRF funding for Infrastructure Council applications when the water system could take a DWTRF loan and not exceed a reasonable percent of medium household income (MHI).
- Generate and advertise a project priority list more frequently than once per year (if needed) to enable water systems more access to the DWTRF fund.
- Market the DWTRF fund at funding agency meetings and utility system conferences.
- Commit DWTRF funds to the highest amount possible but not to exceed reasonable federal funding commitments, repayments, and interest.
- Provide design loans (or principal forgiveness if appropriate) to water systems to enable them to fund the design stage of the project to move the project forward at a faster pace.

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- 2) Develop the DWTRF to ensure the long term perpetuity of the fund where after the initial capitalization years, the loan repayments in the fund will be used to finance additional projects. Long term funding will be achieved as follows:
 - Conduct financial, managerial, and technical capacity assessments under the Capacity Development Program on potential loan recipients to assure fiscal responsibility.
 - Monitor repayment activity of loan recipients and take aggressive action for collection of delinquent payments from loan recipients.
 - Market the DWTRF through various conferences (WV Rural Water Association Conference, American Water Works Association, Infrastructure Council Meetings, etc.), pamphlets/brochures, and quarterly newsletters on DWSRF program activities.
 - Provide drinking water infrastructure design loans as needed to increase the project completion rate.
 - Evaluate the long term perpetuity of the fund by considering loan interest rates to help mitigate the impact of inflation on the fund. The EPA financial planning model can be used to project the fund viability into the far future. This IUP is consistent with financial planning to maintain the financial health of the fund.
- 3) Close the DWTRF loans to recipients within twelve months of a letter of binding commitment.
- 4) Continue implementation of the Capacity Development Strategy including assisting existing public water supplies in acquiring and maintaining the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with the federal SDWA. Provide assistance to ensure that all new community water supplies and new non-transient non-community supplies have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with current regulations and those regulations likely to be in effect, when the system initiates operations.
- 5) Continue development, enhancement, and improvement of the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) through improved methodology and consistency of the sanitary surveys. This includes completion of a full complement of staffing in the district offices and final development of an automated data collection system for private laboratories to forward results of total organic compounds.
- 6) Protect source water from future contamination through Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) and WHP programs:
 - Continue developing and implementing SWAP/WHP programs.
 - Determine if water sources are groundwater under the direct influence (GWUDI) of surface water.
 - Continue collaborating with West Virginia Department of Environmental

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Protection's (WVDEP) Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program.

- Update and expand Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities.
- 7) Continue to implement an operator training continuing education program focusing on training course/instructor criteria and operator training requirements.
 - 8) Continue to strive to minimize unliquidated obligations (ULOs) by expeditiously disbursing both set-aside and construction funds in a timely manner. The goal is to attain a half year or less balance for the 2%, 10% and 15% set-asides at the time a new grant is awarded.

5. SET-ASIDE ACTIVITIES

In addition to the DWTRF construction fund, there are four “set-aside” or non-project accounts to be administered by OEHS. These separate accounts include Administration of the Loan Program, Technical Assistance, State Program Management, and Local Assistance. In addition to funding for staff expenses, there are also programs being undertaken to improve the health and safety of state water systems. These activities are described in more detail in the associated grant application work plan.

The different set-aside accounts are specified in the SDWA to enable the state to finance the cost of administering and managing the DWTRF program and supporting local public water systems. These accounts are described in more detail below.

The goals, objectives, methods, outputs, and outcomes for these set-asides are located in the work plan and remain unchanged from the original submitted grant application other than the actual set-aside amounts which have been updated in this REVISED IUP.

A. Administration (\$353,800)

The SDWA authorizes the state to use 4% of the Capitalization Grant for administration of the DWTRF program. The full 4% is being requested for this activity (no reserve requested). The state plans to use 4% of the Capitalization Grant solely for administration costs of the program. Administrative tasks include but are not limited to:

- 1) Developing legislation regarding issues related to the DWSRF.
- 2) Preparing the Capitalization Grant agreement.
- 3) Developing memorandums of understanding between federal and state agencies.
- 4) Reviewing West Virginia Infrastructure Council applications.
- 5) Preparing the IUP.
- 6) Providing project review, priority ranking procedures, environmental reviews, and required DWTRF project information coordination (project scheduling, advertisements, loan closure).

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- 7) Providing project inspections, administration of the funds.
- 8) Tracking and accounting of the funds.
- 9) Auditing of the funds.
- 10) Processing payment requests, and managing loan repayments.
- 11) Assisting Compliance & Enforcement staff in providing monitoring.
- 12) Provide grants as available for planning and evaluation of proposed projects.

The DWTRF program will fully utilize the WDA, which already administers state-funded construction loans to public wastewater and water systems.

OEHS, WDA, Infrastructure Council, State Treasurer, and Auditor's Offices have been involved in coordinating efforts to expedite disbursing construction funds to the state's public water systems and meeting critical construction needs.

B. State Program Management (\$442,250– Federal; \$442,250 - State Match)

The SDWA authorizes the state to use up to 10% from the federal Capitalization Grant to support the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS), Data Information System Management, and PWS operator certification and programs. It will support the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (ICPRB), and water systems needing to improve their facilities and security. This year half of the available funds are being requested (\$442,250 reserve requested). These funds require a dollar-for-dollar match and this match is made through state appropriations.

C. Technical Assistance (\$88,450)

The SDWA authorizes the state to use up to 2% of each capitalization grant to provide technical assistance to small water systems. Half of the full 2% is being requested for this activity (\$88,450 reserve requested). Small water systems are defined as those that serve less than 10,000 persons. These set-aside funds will be used for technical, financial, and managerial continuing education training to water system operators to meet their certification and training requirements. A contractor, meeting the state requirements, will coordinate the technical assistance program.

D. Local Assistance and Other State Activities (\$1,326,750; includes \$400,000 In-Kind Source Water Assessment Support Request and a \$200,000 Capacity Development Support Request)

The SDWA authorizes the state to use up to fifteen percent (15%) of the federal capitalization grant for this set-aside, but no more than ten percent (10%) may be used for any one activity. The full amount of the available funds is being requested for this set-aside. These set-aside funds will be used for the Capacity Development Program, the Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program, Data Information System Management, improving Geographical Information System (GIS) capabilities, and an internet website for GIS support. Working in conjunction with the Compliance and Enforcement Program, the Capacity Development Program will provide

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support to non-compliant systems not needing infrastructure investment. Grants provided to sub-recipients for capacity improvement or compliance will have selection criteria including need, compliance, effect on public health, and affordability. This set-aside requests \$400,000 for in-kind services to support the Source Water Assessment activity and \$200,000 for support of the Capacity Development activities.

6. PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS

The public comment for this REVISED IUP was for the period of December 19, 2014 through January 23, 2015. OEHS posted the IUP on the web site and made it available at all district offices and the central office. The draft IUP was sent to key stakeholders for comment. A public notice was published in the West Virginia Register (State Register) on December 19, 2014 concerning the web posting and public comment period. A public meeting was held on January 14, 2015 in the OEHS central office to receive public comments. No one outside of staff attended the public meeting and OEHS did not receive any comments on the REVISED IUP.

ATTACHMENT 1

DWTRF Project Priority Ranking System

System: _____ County: _____ Date _____

Project#: _____ Project: _____

DWTRF Project Priority Ranking System

(1) _____ **PUBLIC HEALTH** (0 to 50 points - 50 points maximum)

Up to fifty points may be given to a project for public health. The public health categories are listed below. A particular project may apply to several categories. In such cases, the project will be given the highest rating.

(A) _____ **Projects to correct acute health hazards** - (50 points) Fifty points will be given to projects that propose to eliminate a problem that poses an acute, ongoing health hazard to the consumer. Violations should be included in the Enforcement Tracking Tool (ETT). Examples are listed below.

- Projects that address documented nitrate or nitrite violations.
- Projects that address documented exceedances of primary inorganic MCL's
- Projects that address a problem where a system has significant turbidity violations. The project must ensure compliance in order to receive DWTRF assistance.
- Projects that address a problem where a system has significant microbiological violations. The project must ensure compliance in order to receive DWTRF assistance.
- Projects that propose filtration for surface water source that currently do not have filtration.
- Projects that propose disinfection for a system that currently do not have disinfection.
- Projects that address documented water outages for extended periods (1 week) due to system or design deficiencies.

(B) _____ **Correct chronic health hazards** - (40 points) Forty points will be given to projects that propose to eliminate a chronic health hazard to the consumer. Examples are listed below.

- Projects that address occasional turbidity violations for a system that has a moderate ETT score.
- Projects that address occasional microbiological violations for a system that has a moderate ETT score.
- Projects that address exceedances of the Lead and Copper Rule.
- Projects that address documented exceedances of primary organic MCL's.
- Projects that address documented exceedances of radiological MCL's.
- Projects that address treatment technologies for the SWTR.
- Projects that address documented water outages due to system or design deficiencies.

(C). _____ **Correct periodic health hazards** - (30 points) Thirty points will be awarded to projects that propose to eliminate a documented health hazard which has occurred periodically. Examples are listed below.

- Projects that address low chlorine residuals.
- Projects that address periodic exceedances of a primary MCL.
- Projects that address periodic water outages to some customers for at least a day due to design or system deficiency.
- Projects to bring existing facilities to current design standards which affect water quality: treatment, chemical application, pumping facilities, finished storage and distribution systems.

(D) _____ **Correct potential health hazards** - (20 points) Twenty points will be given to projects that propose to eliminate potential health hazards. Examples are listed below.

- Projects for line extensions to areas with poor water quality or limited quantity.
- Projects to develop new source to augment existing sources where there is no other health hazard associated with the project. Dams and reservoirs are not eligible.
- Projects for installation / upgrade of waste disposal facilities.

(E) _____ **System Improvements** - (10 points) Ten points will be given to projects that propose general system improvements. Examples are listed below.

- Projects to replace / repair old, undersized, or malfunctioning equipment.
- Projects to replace leaking water line.
- Projects to improve aesthetic quality of the water such as iron, manganese, taste and odor.

(2) _____ **REGULATORY COMPLIANCE** (0 to 20 points, 20 points maximum)

(A)_____ Correction of chronic non-compliance - 20 points

Compliance with administrative orders, agreements, statutes, or regulatory deadlines.

(B)_____ Compliance with periodic and potential non-compliance - 10 points

Compliance with sanitary survey recommendations, NPDES permits, new regulations, or design standards.

(C)_____ Protection against non-compliance -5 points

Compliance with proposed regulations.

(D)_____ Line extensions with documented cases of fecal coliform - 3 points

(3) _____ **AFFORDABILITY** (0 to 30 points) (Based on post-project user rates)

Rates = 0% to 0.5% MHI (0 points)

Rates = 0.51% to 1.0% MHI (5 points)

Rates = 1.01% to 1.5% MHI (10 points)

Rates = 1.51% to 1.75% MHI (20 points)

Rates = 1.76% to 2.0% MHI (25 points)

Rates > 2.0% MHI (30 points)

Note: MHI = median household income by county or municipality as published by the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (IJDC) at time of approval for funding by IJDC.

Rates based on 4,000 gallons if approved by IJDC prior to September 20, 2014 or 3,400 gallons if approved by IJDC after September 20, 2014.

Public Health	
Compliance	
Affordability	
Total Points	

Tie Breaker:

In the event that two or more systems have the same score, the following will be used as the tie-breaker.

1. Whichever system has the highest public health rating will be ranked highest.
2. In the event there is still a tie, then the system with the smaller population served will be ranked higher.

Definitions

EPA -- Environmental Protection Agency

MCL -- Maximum Contaminant Level

MHI -- Median Household Income

ETT -- Enforcement Tracking Tool

SWTR -- Surface Water Treatment Rule

ATTACHMENT 2

Project Priority List/Comprehensive List

WEST VIRGINIA 14DWTRFB PROJECT PRIORITY LIST (PPL)/COMPREHENSIVE LIST

RANKING	SYSTEM	COUNTY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IJDC NUMBER	1% PERCENT MHI	3400*/4000 CURRENT	3400*/4000 PROPOSED	AFFORD-ABILITY	DISADVANTAGED	DWTRF TERMS	NEW POPULATION	POINTS	HEALTH	COMPLIANCE	AFFORD-ABILITY	DWTRF FUNDING REQUESTED	TOTAL COST	DWTRF AMOUNT COMMITTED	GRANT AMOUNT REMAINING	BYPASS RATIONALE	
										GRANT CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT AVAILABLE →											\$5,661,750	
1	Elkins Road PSD	Upshur	Phase 3 - Water System Extension and Improvements	This project will make improvements to the Elkins Road PSD's existing water distribution system and extend potable water to Beech Run, Hawkins Road, Upper Childers Run, Jackson Road/Wintery Road, Wolfe Ridge Road, Fortney/Snyder Road, Audra Road/Braddock Lane, Radabaugh Ridge/Handy Camp Road, Kedron Road and Osbornor Run Road.	2014W-1497	\$28.56	\$36.20	\$48.87	2.14	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	2,765	70	30	10	30	\$2,450,000	\$6,488,000	\$0	\$5,661,750	Project is not ready for construction; waiting for a SCBG	
2	Cameron, City of	Marshall	Water System Improvements	This project is to replace deteriorated water line within the City of Cameron and to extend water service to 52 new customers along County Route 25 to the Pennsylvania border. The project will consist of approximately 3.3 miles of water line (5,500 LF of 2" 10,300 LF of 6" and 1,700 LF of 8" water line), 16 fire hydrants, painting of the existing 500,000 gallon water storage tank, new radio read system and all necessary valves and appurtenances. The extension would provide the new customers, currently served by private water wells, with not only a safe and reliable source of potable water, but also provide them with fire protection.	2013W-1448	\$26.17	\$29.00	\$33.70	1.61	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	1,164	60	30	10	20	\$404,361	\$1,710,951	\$0	\$5,661,750	Project is not ready for construction; waiting for a SCBG	
3	Claywood Park PSD	Wood	Water System Improvements	Consists of misc. water system improvements to enhance hydraulic capacity in 2 separate parts of the system; provide emergency preparedness through addition of power generation and additional storage; replacement of old lines; repainting of 3 tanks and replacement of 2 tanks; small waterline extension to serve 11 new customers; new equipment at 2 booster stations	2014W-1535	\$34.60	\$37.52	\$46.77	1.69	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	15,358	60	30	10	20	\$2,522,000	\$5,044,000	\$0	\$5,661,750	Project is not ready for construction	
4	Greenbrier County PSD #2	Greenbrier	Sam Black Chruuch Waterline Extension	This project will upgrade the Greenbrier County PSD #2 WTP to 700 GPM and to serve 405 new customers in the Sam Black Church area. It will consist of approx. 17 miles of waterline, 58 fire hydrants, one 125, 000 gallon storage tank. It will also include an interconnection with the Town of Rupert	2014W-1533	\$28.59	\$51.64	\$64.74	2.83	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	2,167	55	20	5	30	\$6,000,000	\$10,086,000	\$0	\$5,661,750	Project is not ready for construction; waiting for a SCBG	
5	Clay Battelle PSD	Monongalia	Water System Improvements	This project will replace main pump station and construct new booster station in Pedlar Run. It will also include the installation of some telemetry, flow meters, pressure gauges, four backup generators for the larger tanks, painting of three tanks, installation of fencing around all eight tanks, construction of a new water storage tank, a new office/shop facility, complete mapping of the system, and the installation of approximately 0.9 miles water line to provide a reliable water source to serve ten new customers in the Mahogany Run and Sine Hollow areas. This project will bring the system in compliance with the WV Bureau of Public Health Standards and will correct issues that identified in past Sanitary Survey.	2013W-1399	\$31.64	\$29.05	\$36.33	1.44	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	3,945	50	30	10	10	\$4,714,483	\$4,714,483	\$2,500,000	\$3,161,750	Project design is complete; will soon be ready for construction	
6	Salt Rock PSD	Cabell	Miscellaneous Waterline Extension Projects	This project will extend water to 84 new customers in the Upper Tom's Creek, Big Cabell Creek, Lower Heath Creek, Raccoon Creek, and the Dale Woodrum/Jack Chapman areas. Project will consist of approx. 8 miles of waterline, 23 fire hydrants and all necessary valves and appurtenances	2014W-1492	\$30.30	\$48.93	\$48.93	2.02	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	9,062	50	20	0	30	\$1,988,000	\$2,271,000	\$0	\$3,161,750	Project is not ready for construction	
7	Cowen PSD	Webster	Erbacon Water Line Extension	This project will extend water service to approximately 186 customers by installing roughly 23 miles of waterline, one hydro-pneumatic booster station, two water storage tanks, 19 fire hydrants, and all necessary valves and appurtenances. Customers in the Erbacon area currently rely on private wells and private home treatment units for their drinking water. Sampling of the private wells has indicated high bacterial, high iron & manganese and high sulfur contamination. A study conducted by the WVDEP determined that 60% of the homes in the area were negatively affected by previous mining activity.	2012W-1390	\$26.62	\$28.14	\$35.26	1.99	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	3,206	48	20	3	25	\$2,453,000	\$7,972,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,661,750	Project design is nearly complete; will soon be ready for construction	
8	Richwood, City of	Nicholas	City of Richwood - Hinkle Mountain/Laurel Creek Water Expansion	This project will extend water service to approx. 152 residents of Hinkle Mountain and Little Laurel Creek. To do this, the Richwood WTP and distribution will need to be repaired and/or refurbished. Project will consist of replacement of settling tubes, flocculators and filter media at the WTP. All storage tanks will be inspected including telemetry. Tanks will be painted and fenced. Installation of approx. 10 miles of waterline, one booster station, and one 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank.	2014W-1529	\$22.52	\$27.68	\$36.02	2.00	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	3,070	45	20	0	25	\$3,364,500	\$6,464,500	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction; waiting for a SCBG	
9	Welch, City of	McDowell	Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	The scope of work for this project at the City of Welch Water Treatment Plant includes the demolition of the existing pressure filters; construction of new gravity sand filters; installation of VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) units for all pumps; install new high service pumps; relocation of the motor control center; install flow meters on the raw water lines; install flow meters on the transmission main leaving the plant; install transmission main within the plant access road; replace the existing roof; upgrade the heating and cooling systems; construct an electrical room; and replace the existing electrical system. The City of Welch Water Treatment Plant is 38 years old. This project is needed to increase plant efficiency, to reduce energy cost and consumption, to minimize the safety risks to personnel, and to increase capacity.	2013W-1446	\$24.74	\$29.50	\$32.16	1.78	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	2,803	45	10	10	25	\$3,916,000	\$3,916,000	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project design is progressing; project is not ready for construction	
10	Hartford, Town of	Mason	Water Distribution System Improvements Project	This project proposes to replace the entire Town of Hartford's water distribution system (constructed in 1964) and abandon their existing water treatment plant including their Sliding Hill Creek Storage Tank and California Street groundwater well and begin purchasing water from the Town of New Haven. The project will consist of the replacement of approximately 10 miles (51,400 LF) of 8-inch and smaller diameter waterline, 22 fire hydrants, 59 gate valves, one master meter and vault, 336 new touch read meters and settings	2014W-1539	\$34.06	\$25.18	\$47.12	1.73	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	612	40	10	10	20	\$2,133,000	\$3,133,000	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction	
11	*Cedar Grove, Town of	Kanawha	Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation and Water Distribution Improvements Project	The project will consist of the rehabilitation of the existing WTP and water storage tanks site, construct a new 300,000 gallon storage tank and replacement of old and deteriorated distribution system	2014W-1544	\$31.64	\$19.95	\$44.56	1.76	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	3,120	40	10	10	20	\$4,000,000	\$8,178,060	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction	
12	New Haven, Town of	Mason	Waterline Upgrade and Replacement Project	This project will include the replacement of the entire distribution system and storage tanks and installing an interconnection for the Town of Hartford. The project will consist of a new booster pump station, approximately eleven (11) miles of 2", 6" & 8" water line, demolition of two (2) 150,000 gallon water storage tanks (Downtown Tank (1936) and Haven Heights Tank (1962) which were both painted in 2004], a 500,000 gallon water storage tank, forty-six (46) fire hydrants, twenty-five (25) blow-off assemblies and all necessary service lines, flow meters, telemetry, valves and appurtenances.	2014W-1540	\$30.76	\$21.36	\$40.33	1.64	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	1615	30	10	10	10	\$5,794,000	\$6,294,000	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction	
13	*Mason, Town of	Mason	Water Distribution System Improvements Project	Replace old, undersized water lines throughout the Town's service boundaries, rehabilitate the water storage tank, and make improvements to pumping facilities.	2014W-1552	\$28.21	\$20.48	\$31.33	1.39	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	1,956	30	10	10	10	\$2,488,500	\$2,488,500	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction	
14	Chapmanville Municipal Water Works	Logan	Phase 2 - Distribution Line Improvements	The project will replace 3 miles of deteriorated leaking water mains, install fire hydrants and any necessary valves and appurtenances in an effort to improve the system's high unaccounted for water losses and increase the reliability of providing clean drinking water to customers.	2013W-1440	\$28.85	\$27.58	\$31.72	1.65	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	2,311	30	10	0	20	\$984,000	\$2,529,000	\$0	\$1,661,750	Project is not ready for construction; waiting for a SCBG	

WEST VIRGINIA 14DWTRFB PROJECT PRIORITY LIST (PPL)/COMPREHENSIVE LIST

RANKING	SYSTEM	COUNTY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IJDC NUMBER	1% PERCENT MHI	3400*/4000 CURRENT	3400*/4000 PROPOSED	AFFORD- ABILITY	DISADVAN- TAGED	DWTRF TERMS	NEW POPU- LATION	POINTS	HEALTH	COMPLIANCE	AFFORD- ABILITY	DWTRF FUNDING REQUESTED	TOTAL COST	DWTRF AMOUNT COMMITTED	GRANT AMOUNT REMAINING	BYPASS RATIONALE	
										GRANT CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT AVAILABLE →											\$5,661,750	
15	Wilderness PSD	Nicholas	White Water Road Interconnection	The project will construct a water distribution system that connects the Wilderness PSD to the Gauley River PSD’s waterline (now supplied by Summersville) by installing approximately 1.4 miles of waterline along Whitewater Road. Additionally the project will include approximately 0.5 miles of waterline that will be installed on the inlet side of the Mt. Lookout tank to correct low pressure issues, 2 new fire hydrants, a new water storage tank to serve the Mt. Lookout area, an above ground backwash holding tank to collect waste solids for disposal, an emergency generator for backup power, and all necessary valves and appurtenances. The interconnection will be able to provide sufficient quantities of water to the growing population of Wilderness PSD as well as provide additional reserve capacity for the PSD and serve approximately 7 new customers in the White Water Road area where the residents currently have poor water quality and quantity.	2012W-1375	\$33.24	\$34.78	\$39.30	1.77	Yes	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 yrs	4,858	30	10	0	20	\$2,052,405	\$2,052,405	\$1,241,750	\$420,000	Project design is progressing	
16	Bluewell PSD	Mercer	Contribution in Aid to construction for supplying Town of Pocahontas	Project will consist fo 3200LF of 10-inch line for constructing two loops within the Town of Tazewell, upgrade fo the Divides #1 and #2 pump stations, construction of a 1 MG storage tank. Completion of this project will enable Tazewell County PSA to transfer potable water to the Pocahontas System and the Pocahontas State Correctional Facility via the Greater Tazewell WTP since failure of the Town of Pocahontas WTP is imminent.	2014W-1546	\$33.47	\$38.26	\$39.66	1.48	Yes	Principal Forgiveness	7,003	30	10	10	10	\$420,000	\$3,578,280	\$420,000	\$0	Project design is progressing; will soon be ready for construction	

ATTACHMENT 3

Funding List Detailed Description With

- Green Project Reserve Amounts**
- Principal Forgiveness Amounts**

2014 Funding List Detailed Description

RANKING	SYSTEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DWTRF TERMS	POPULATION	ESTIMATED DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	GREEN PROJECT DESIGNATION	GREEN PROJECT RESERVE	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS	TOTAL DWTRF ASSISTANCE FROM GRANT	TOTAL PROJECT COST
2014DWTRF A001	*Fenwick Mountain PSD	This project will consist of the construction of a water storage tank, rehabing of existing water storage tank, rehabing one booster station, replacement of another booster station, adding valves, water meters and telemetry. The existing water storage tank does not meet the Bureau for Public Health's minimum storage requirement of two (2) days storage plus fire flow storage or provide sufficient storage during an emergency.	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 years; Princ Forgive	540	October-14		\$0	\$400,000	\$1,459,000	\$1,459,000
2014DWTRF A004	*Page-Kincaid PSD	This project will replace existing deteriorated water line, replace two blow off valves, replace two PRV stations, replace two fire hydrants, replace 182 water meters with radio read meters, add meters to four existing booster stations, add 12 leak detection meters and purchase leak detection equipment. As a result of a water leak study, these improvements are being proposed to reduce the unaccounted water losses from 50% to 30%.	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 years; Princ Forgive	1,684	March-15		\$0	\$750,000	\$1,350,000	\$1,350,000
5	Clay Battelle	This project will replace main pump station and construct new booster station in Pedlar Run. It will also include the installation of some telemetry, flow meters, pressure gauges, four backup generators for the larger tanks, painting of three tanks, installation of fencing around all eight tanks, construction of a new water storage tank, a new office/shop facility, complete mapping of the system, and the installation of approximately 0.9 miles water line to provide a reliable water source to serve ten new customers in the Mahogany Run and Sine Hollow areas. This project will bring the system in compliance with the WV Bureau of Public Health Standards and will correct issues that identified in past Sanitary Survey.	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 years	3,945	June-15		\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$4,714,483
7	Cowen PSD	This project will extend water service to approximately 186 customers by installing roughly 23 miles of waterline, one hydro-pneumatic booster station, two water storage tanks, 19 fire hydrants, and all necessary valves and appurtenances. Customers in the Erbacon area currently rely on private wells and private home treatment units for their drinking water. Sampling of the private wells has indicated high bacterial, high iron & manganese and high sulfur contamination. A study conducted by the WVDEP determined that 60% of the homes in the area were negatively affected by previous mining activity.	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 years	3,206	October-15		\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$7,972,000
15	Wilderness PSD	The project will construct a water distribution system that connects the Wilderness PSD to the Gauley River PSD's waterline (now supplied by Summersville) by installing approximately 1.4 miles of waterline along Whitewater Road. Additionally the project will include approximately 0.5 miles of waterline that will be installed on the inlet side of the Mt. Lookout tank to correct low pressure issues, 2 new fire hydrants, a new water storage tank to serve the Mt. Lookout area, an above ground backwash holding tank to collect waste solids for disposal, an emergency generator for backup power, and all necessary valves and appurtenances. The interconnection will be able to provide sufficient quantities of water to the growing population of Wilderness PSD as well as provide additional reserve capacity for the PSD and serve approximately 7 new customers in the White Water Road area where the residents currently have poor water quality and quantity.	0.5%, 0.5%, 30 years; Princ Forgive	4,858	June-15		\$0	\$356,076	\$1,241,750	\$1,597,826
16	Bluewell PSD	Project will consist fo 3200LF of 10-inch line for constructing two loops within the Town of Tazewell, upgrade fo the Divides #1 and #2 pump stations, construction of a 1 MG storage tank. Completion of this project will enable Tazewell County PSA to transfer potable water to the Pocahontas System and the Pocahontas State Correctional Facility via the Greater Tazewell WTP since failure of the Town of Pocahontas WTP is imminent.	Princ Forgive	7,003	October-15		\$0	\$420,000	\$420,000	\$3,578,280
Total							\$0	\$1,926,076	\$8,470,750	\$19,212,589

***2014 Capitalization Grant Amount: \$8,913,000**

*Capitalization Grant Amount above includes the addition of \$68,000 of unused funds from the 2011 grant. Two (2) loans totaling \$2,809,000 have been closed from the above amount.

\$0	\$1,782,600 to \$2,673,900	\$8,470,750
Green Project Reserve Required	20% to 30% Principal Forgiveness Required	Total Amount of Grant Construction Funds Available

ATTACHMENT 4

Legal Notice/Public Meeting Summary/Response to Comments

Bureau for Public Health
Office of Environmental Health Services
REVISED 2014 Intended Use Plan Review
Notice of Public Meeting and Public Comment Period

The Bureau for Public Health, Office of Environmental Health Services, held a public meeting on January 14, 2015 from 3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. to accept written or oral comments on the proposed **REVISED** July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 Draft Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the West Virginia Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, including the construction loan fund. The meeting will be held at the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health, Environmental Engineering Division, Room 345, 350 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV and was open to the public.

A copy of the proposed IUP was available for public review on or before December 19, 2014 at the following locations:

Charleston Central Office	(304) 356-4301
Wheeling District Office	(304) 238-1145
Philippi District Office	(304) 457-2296
Kearneysville District Office	(304) 725-9453
Beckley District Office	(304) 256-6666
St. Albans District Office	(304) 722-0611

A copy of the proposed IUP was available for public review on the Bureau for Public Health website at <http://www.wvdhhr.org/oehs/eed/i&cd/>

The public may submit written comments by mail, e-mail, facsimile (304-558-0691) or other delivery to:

Robert W. DeCrease
Bureau for Public Health
Office of Environmental Health Services
Environmental Engineering Division
350 Capitol Street, Room 313
Charleston, WV 25301-3713
Email: robert.w.decrease@wv.gov

All comments must be received by 12:00 noon, January 23, 2015.

Please include your name, return address, e-mail address, daytime telephone number and indicate any organization that you may represent. Prior to any final action on this IUP, the Bureau for Public Health will address only comments relevant to IUP issues.

There was no one in attendance at the public meeting except program staff. No comments were submitted to the staff.