

**North Carolina  
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund  
Intended Use Plan  
Fiscal Year 2016**

**Division of Water Infrastructure**

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## I. Introduction

The Division of Water Infrastructure (Division) is part of the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ). The Division administers financial assistance programs to assist eligible public water supply systems in constructing projects that both benefit public health and improve the human environment. Most of these public water supply systems are owned by local government units across North Carolina.

In 2013 the North Carolina General Assembly created the State Water Infrastructure Authority (Authority) to determine projects eligible for certain water infrastructure funding programs, including the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), consistent with federal law. The priorities reflected in this document have been approved by the Authority.

Specific to this document, the Division administers the DWSRF program as established by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), (P.L. 104-182), Section 1452. The DWSRF program offers low-interest loans to public water supply systems at interest rates lower than market rates for drinking water infrastructure. As a public water supply system repays the loan, the monies are again loaned out, hence the revolving nature of the program. All loan repayments must go back into the DWSRF. The Intended Use Plan (IUP) serves to explain how the capitalization grant will be used and the DWSRF will operate in accordance with Section 1452(b) of the SDWA.

The IUP is incorporated into the capitalization grant agreement and becomes the grant work plan. Combined, the operating agreement, grant agreement, IUP, SDWA, and state statutes, set the program requirements for the DWSRF. The IUP identifies anticipated projects scheduled for loan commitments from the DWSRF. It also explains how the DWSRF will utilize a priority rating system to identify those projects that will address the greatest need and/or provide the greatest positive public health impact on the water resources in North Carolina.

## II. Financial History

Congress appropriates an overall DWSRF funding level that is allocated to states based on an allocation method established in the SDWA. The allocation is updated every four years based on a needs survey for eligible projects applicable to DWSRF. The North Carolina allocation is currently 2.34% of the national appropriation. Capitalization grants, including the required State match, have provided \$534,970,376 for investment in the DWSRF since the inception of the program. However, since the DWSRF is a revolving program these government funds have enabled \$572,837,381 in loan commitments through June 30, 2015. This is due to loan repayments being loaned again, thereby providing public benefits repeatedly through time. As allowed by the SDWA, \$68,415,363 has been designated for set-aside uses. While providing substantial support, this infrastructure financing has only met a small percentage of the drinking water infrastructure need for public water supply systems in North Carolina. However, if capitalization grants continue (or are increased) the program will better be able to meet infrastructure financing needs for public water supply systems.

### III. Programmatic Goals

Pursuant to the SDWA, the State must identify the goals and objectives of the state loan fund (i.e., the DWSRF). The State has the following goals for its DWSRF program:

#### A. Overall DWSRF Program Goal

Provide funding for drinking water infrastructure while advancing the NCDEQ's mission and advance the public health goals of SDWA while targeting the most needy systems.

#### B. Short-Term Goals

Goal #1: Continue efforts to streamline the funding process to ensure the funds are used in an expeditious and timely manner in accordance with the SDWA and applicable State laws as required by Section 1452(g)(3)(A) of the SDWA.

Goal #2: Increase efforts to inform public water supply systems of the availability of funds, benefits of the DWSRF program, and funding process improvements.

Goal #3: Increase the pace of the program by using cash flow modeling to increase assistance to public water supply systems, improving the efficiency of fund operations, and reducing unliquidated obligations.

#### C. Long -Term Goals

Goal #1: Support the North Carolina goal of assuring safe and healthy drinking water for state residents and visitors with special emphasis on two subcategories of this goal:

- Provide loans to eligible public water supply systems to address acute health risks as a priority.
- Provide loans to eligible public water supply systems to allow consolidation of non-viable water systems with systems having adequate capacity.

Goal #2: Provide effective project management to improve the pace of the revolving fund so that more assistance can be provided over time.

Goal #3: Ensure the technical integrity of DWSRF projects through diligent and effective planning, design, and construction management.

Goal #4: Ensure the long-term viability of the DWSRF program through effective financial practices.

Goal #5: Ensure the priority system reflects the NCDEQ's and the Authority's goals.

Goal #6: Provide technical and financial assistance to public water supply systems in adapting to changing drinking water quality standards and maintaining the health objectives of the SDWA.

Goal #7: Assist water systems in complying with new SDWA rules as they are implemented.

Goal #8: Implement a capacity development strategy that may use innovative strategies and solutions to help public water supply systems improve compliance.

#### IV. Information on Activities to be Supported

North Carolina's program will continue to be one of low-interest loans, supplemented with principal forgiveness as allowed by federal law. The State intends to access 4% of the capitalization grant for the administrative costs associated with running the program. The Division administers the DWSRF. These activities include application review, engineering report and environmental document review, design review, loan processing, construction inspection, and repayment processing and accounting for funded projects.

In addition to funding water infrastructure projects, the SDWA also allows the use of capitalization grant funds for non-project purposes. The 1996 SDWA added significant new program responsibilities for states and provided for their funding through the set-asides from the DWSRF for non-project activities. Set-asides are uses of DWSRF money which are allowed by the SDWA to further the objectives of the Act, but are not construction related. These activities include the following:

- Program administration,
- Technical assistance to small systems,
- Administration of the Public Water Supply Supervision Program (State Program Management), and
- Local assistance and other state programs.

Non-project activities may be carried out directly by the Public Water Supply (PWS) Section of the Division of Water Resources in the Department of Environment Quality and through contracts with other agencies and organizations. Please see Appendix A for more information about set-aside activities

The following table provides a summary of the projected funds available as a result of the Federal capitalization grant:

## Sources and Uses For the Life of the Program

Historic Sources and Uses										(From CWNIMS)							
Revenues						Expenditures				Net For FY		Cumulative Net					
FY	Federal Cap	State Match	Repayments Principle	Repayments Interest	Interest Earned	Project Disbursements	Set Asides										
1997	\$ 46,114,100	\$9,222,820								\$ 55,336,920	\$ 55,336,920						
1998	\$ 12,859,400	\$2,571,880			\$ 69,818					\$ 15,501,098	\$ 70,838,018						
1999	\$ 13,477,900	\$2,695,580			\$ 586,959	\$ 2,941,124				\$ 13,819,315	\$ 84,657,333						
2000	\$ 14,007,400	\$2,801,480	\$ 40,000	\$ 13,905	\$ 608,276	\$ 19,057,539				\$ (1,586,478)	\$ 83,070,855						
2001	\$ 14,065,400	\$2,813,080	\$ 587,679	\$ 334,022	\$ 237,262	\$ 19,315,049				\$ (1,277,606)	\$ 81,793,249						
2002	\$ 14,139,900	\$2,827,980	\$ 1,857,907	\$ 941,153	\$ 217,248	\$ 10,819,181	\$ 9,189,322			\$ (24,315)	\$ 81,768,934						
2003	\$ 14,054,900	\$2,810,980	\$ 2,813,351	\$ 1,813,069	\$ 278,383	\$ 10,506,676	\$ 1,949,855			\$ 9,314,152	\$ 91,083,086						
2004	\$ 14,579,900	\$2,915,980	\$ 3,365,856	\$ 1,804,035	\$ 354,820	\$ 13,022,474	\$ 2,416,501			\$ 7,581,616	\$ 98,664,702						
2005	\$ 14,459,100	\$2,909,820	\$ 3,685,215	\$ 1,551,588	\$ 439,722	\$ 13,982,309	\$ 2,297,637			\$ 6,765,499	\$ 105,430,201						
2006	\$ 27,694,900	\$5,538,980	\$ 4,035,387	\$ 1,625,535	\$ 632,462	\$ 19,356,495	\$ 2,707,617			\$ 17,463,152	\$ 122,893,353						
2007	\$ 27,695,000	\$5,539,000	\$ 5,672,644	\$ 3,212,341	\$ 1,050,313	\$ 30,758,597	\$ 3,874,151			\$ 8,536,550	\$ 131,429,903						
2008*	\$ 93,039,000	\$5,482,800	\$ 5,750,737	\$ 2,452,052	\$ 1,466,071	\$ 14,997,821	\$ 4,012,022			\$ 89,180,817	\$ 220,610,720						
2009	\$ 27,414,000	\$5,482,800	\$ 7,243,289	\$ 2,571,458	\$ 1,177,245	\$ 34,346,892	\$ 9,073,880			\$ 468,020	\$ 221,078,740						
2010	\$ 35,593,000	\$7,118,600	\$ 7,582,863	\$ 3,136,216	\$ 534,577	\$ 19,382,625	\$ 4,894,214			\$ 29,688,417	\$ 250,767,157						
ARRA						\$ 64,060,000	\$ 1,565,000			\$ (65,625,000)	\$ 185,142,157						
2011	\$ 24,698,000	\$4,939,600	\$ 12,948,194	\$ 4,555,083	\$ 398,693	\$ 57,012,605	\$ 4,869,229			\$ (14,342,264)	\$ 170,799,893						
2012	\$ 17,467,080	\$3,493,416	\$ 13,892,422	\$ 5,731,451	\$ 412,375	\$ 19,258,657	\$ 5,185,910			\$ 16,552,177	\$ 187,352,070						
2013	\$ 22,084,000	\$4,416,800	\$ 18,689,369	\$ 5,317,608	\$ 329,895	\$ 27,876,590	\$ 5,312,482			\$ 17,648,600	\$ 205,000,670						
2014	\$ 20,695,000	\$4,139,000	\$ 22,863,929	\$ 4,684,687	\$ 367,832	\$ 37,855,395	\$ 5,043,749			\$ 9,851,304	\$ 214,851,974						
2015	\$ 20,546,063	\$4,111,800	\$ 19,111,676	\$ 4,354,330	\$ 438,944	\$ 68,636,624	\$ 6,023,794			\$ (26,097,605)	\$ 188,754,369						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 454,137,980</b>	<b>\$ 81,832,396</b>	<b>\$ 130,140,518</b>	<b>\$ 44,098,533</b>	<b>\$ 9,600,895</b>	<b>\$ 483,186,653</b>	<b>\$ 68,415,363</b>			<b>\$ 188,754,369</b>							
<b>Projected Sources and Uses for FY 2016</b>						(Based on Availability Model)											
	\$ 19,449,000	\$ 3,889,800	\$ 21,300,000	\$ 3,705,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 120,000,000	\$ 6,000,000			\$ (77,256,200)							
										<b>\$ 111,498,169</b>							
<b>Projected Uses for Active Projects beyond FY 2016</b>						(Does not take into account future funding rounds or revenues)											
						\$ 100,000,000											
										<b>\$ 11,498,169</b>							

\*Includes ARRA Appropriation

## V. Criteria and Methods for Distributing Funds

### A. Project List and Prioritization

The Intended Use Plan Project List may be supplemented or replaced based on applications received as a part of future funding cycles (see B., below). The State's priority rating criteria for categorizing and ranking projects for construction loans will be based on the Priority Rating System (see Appendix D).

The prioritization system considers five elements of a project: (1) project purpose, (2) project benefits, (3) system management, and (4) affordability.

For project purpose, the Division places higher priority on projects that repair, rehabilitate, or replace infrastructure that has already been installed for either water treatment plants or distribution systems rather than on projects that are new or expansions.

In terms of project benefits, priority is given to implementing public water supply regulations, addressing source water issues, interconnections between public water supply systems, projects that extend water lines to areas with contamination of private water sources, and projects that improve the resiliency of a public water supply system by creating operational redundancy or adding backup power.

In addition to addressing public health issues, the Division seeks to support those public water supply systems that seek to be proactive in their system management, including prioritization points for source water protection programs, water conservation, water loss reduction, asset management plans, and appropriate operating ratios.

The Division also takes into account the ability of the LGUs to afford projects. Those LGUs who have a high poverty rate, high utility bills, lower population growth, lower median household incomes, and higher unemployment receive higher priority.

### B. Application and Project Deadlines

The DWSRF program operates on a priority basis and accepts funding applications annually. Projects are allocated funding in priority (as noted above) considering reserve requirements, until available funds are exhausted. Funding availability is determined based on the 2016 capitalization grants and projected recycled funds. Results will be posted on the program's web site. Project funding is contingent on adherence to the schedule below in accordance with § 159G-41 (**times listed are measured from Letter of Intent to Fund except as noted otherwise**):

1. Funding application and supporting information must be received by the application deadline to be considered for any given funding cycle.
2. Approximately three months after the application deadline and after the Authority provides final project rank eligibilities, the DWSRF program will issue Letters of Intent to Fund based on the projects' ratings and the amount of funds being made available in the cycle.

3. Within four months of the issuance of the Letter of Intent to Fund, a complete Engineering Report / Environmental Information Document must be submitted to the DWSRF program.
4. Within nine months the Engineering Report / Environmental Information Document must be approved.
5. Within 15 months complete bid and design documents must be submitted with copies of all other required construction permits, encroachments, etc., or evidence that applications for remaining required permits have been submitted to the respective permitting agency.
6. Within 19 months the bid documents and all required permits must be approved/issued.
7. Within 23 months the following events/items must be completed/received:
  - a. The project must be advertised for bids
  - b. Bids must be received
  - c. Bid information must be submitted to the DWSRF staff
  - d. The DWSRF program's Authority to Award construction contracts must be obtained.
8. Within 24 months construction contracts must be executed.

**Notes:**

- 1) **The milestones in the timeline above are absolute for all projects in a particular cycle and will not be extended except based upon a demonstrated need for extension by the LGU. Projects may be able to meet these milestones ahead of schedule. However, in the event that any milestone noted above is not met, work by the DWSRF staff may be suspended and all documents returned to the applicant until the proposed project is resubmitted for consideration during a future cycle.**
- 2) **If an applicant desires DWSRF funding and the applicant's project requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Division staff will manage the environmental review process. However, a funding application for the project will not be accepted in any funding cycle until a draft EIS has been sent to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). In the event that a fundable project is in process and the environmental review completed within the timeline results in the conclusion that an EIS is required, then the milestone deadlines for the project will be suspended until a draft EIS has been sent to the SCH. After the draft EIS is sent to the SCH the project must adhere to the same time frames specified above.**

C. Detailed Loan and Project Funding Criteria

1. General:
  - a. To be eligible for DWSRF funding a project must appear on an Intended Use Plan Project List.
  - b. Funding can be provided for any eligible project as provided for in the SDWA and NCGS 159G including water treatment facilities, distribution systems, tanks, etc. that improve drinking water quality.
  - c. Funding will be provided in priority order based on project and the amount of funds made available in a particular cycle with consideration of reserves detailed below. Projects cannot be substantively changed once funding is allocated.

- d. Maximum DWSRF loan amount will be established at \$20 million per applicant for each funding round.
  - e. Maximum DWSRF loan availability per applicant is not more than \$100,000,000 in outstanding debt to the DWSRF program.
  - f. Notwithstanding the above limits in Items V.C.1.d. and V.C.1.e., if availability of funds exceeds project demand, these limits may be exceeded to ensure all available funds are utilized. Exceeding the maximum provided in Item V.C.1.d. will be considered prior to Item V.C.1.e.
  - g. A project may be funded with 0% interest if the project receives project purpose points and the applicant has fewer than 20,000 water connections, utility rates greater than the state median, and 3 of 5 LGU economic indicators worse than state benchmark.
2. Principal Forgiveness:
- a. Based on the current proposed appropriation, 20% of the federal capitalization grant will be used to provide additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness to disadvantaged communities.
  - b. The Division will provide additional subsidization to the following:
    - i. An applicant that has capacity for a project that eliminates a non-viable system to benefit a disadvantaged community with a financial need consistent with the criteria in V.C.2.b.ii and served by a public water system that lacks capacity as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act, Sections 1420 and 1452(a)(3). The disadvantaged community either meets the affordability criteria listed in V.C.2.ii or is representative of the criteria. Projects will receive principal forgiveness for the full amount of the loan up to a maximum of \$3 million.
    - ii. A project that received project purpose points when the applicant has less than 20,000 water connections, utility rates greater than the state median, and 3 of 5 LGU economic indicators worse than state benchmark. Principal forgiveness will be 50% of the loan amount up to a maximum of \$500,000 per applicant per round with a 0% interest rate applied to the remaining portion of the loan.
3. Small System Reserve:
- a. 40 CFR 35. §35.3525(a)(5) requires that a minimum of 15% of the loan assistance be awarded to small systems.
  - b. Funding may bypass a higher priority project to satisfy the Small System Reserve. Any such bypassing will be shown in the Intended Use Plan Project Priority List.
4. Capacity Development Reviews:
- All public water supply systems receiving funding from the DWSRF must be reviewed to ensure that they can demonstrate adequate technical, financial, and

managerial capacity [per NCAC 15A 18C .0307(c)] to operate the water system in compliance with the SDWA. A regulatory process was developed and has been approved by EPA as adequate to ensure technical, financial, and managerial capacity is demonstrated. This is measured by the issuance of an Authorization to Construct for the process occurring after capacity development criteria are reviewed and satisfied. A water system that lacks adequate capacity in one or more of these categories might remain eligible for funding if a strategy that would resolve the problem or issue can be developed and attached as a condition of the loan approval.

5. Miscellaneous Criteria/Provisions:

- a. Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates apply to all loans as required by grant agreement/conditions.
- b. American Iron and Steel provisions will apply to all loans as required by Federal mandates.
- c. The DWSRF loan interest rate is based on  $\frac{1}{2}$  of The Bond Buyer's 20-Bond Index except as specifically allowed herein. The maximum interest rate for each loan will be set at the time of application with a lower interest rate, if available, set at the time of the award offer.
- d. Approval of a DWSRF loan is contingent on approval by the Local Government Commission (LGC).
- e. DWSRF loan terms are set by the LGC.
- f. The maximum CWSRF loan term is determined by state statute and federal requirements.
- g. A 2% loan fee is required. The loan fee cannot be financed by the DWSRF fund.
- h. Loan repayments are due in May (principal and interest) and November (interest only) of each year.
- i. Interest begins accruing on date of completion in the Notice to Proceed.
- j. The first loan repayment is due no sooner than six months after the completion date as established in the Notice to Proceed.

VI. Programmatic Conditions

A. Assurances and Specific proposals

Pursuant to the SDWA, the State of North Carolina Certifies that:

1. The State will enter into binding commitments for 120% of the amount of each payment received under the capitalization grant within one year after receipt of each payment [40 CFR 35.3550(e)].
2. The State will expend all funds in the DWSRF in an expeditious and timely manner [40 CFR 3550(e)].
3. The State will conduct environmental reviews of public water supply system projects according to procedures set forth in its Operating Agreement between

the State and the US Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR 35.3580).

B. Federal Requirements

1. The State will ensure that all federal requirements are met as noted in the DWSRF Operating Agreement between the State and US Environmental Protection Agency and the Grant Agreement including Single Audit, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise compliance, federal environmental crosscutters, and Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting requirements.
2. The State will enter all required reporting information into respective federal databases including FFATA, DWSRF National Information Management System (NIMS), and the DWSRF Benefits Reporting (PBR) system.

B. Transfer between DWSRF and Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Transfer of funds between the DWSRF and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund are authorized by federal statutes. This IUP does not propose any such transfer of funds. However, the Division reserves the ability to make transfers in managing cash flow. If such transfer takes place, a subsequent transfer will be made by transferring that amount back from the receiving fund to the providing fund (i.e., no permanent transfers) as soon as possible.

C. Transfer of Funds from Set-Asides into Project Accounts

At any time, the Department can transfer any unspent set-aside funds to the project fund. Once transferred, these funds must remain as part of the project fund. However, the DWSRF Administrator can reserve the authority to draw additional set-asides from future grants in an amount equal to the set-aside funds transferred into the project fund.

During the fiscal year, the Department expects to transfer the set-asides into the project fund. The Department reserves the authority to take these reserved monies from a future capitalization grant to fund these set-aside activities.

At the end of the State fiscal year, the Division documents such transfers and reservations against future capitalization grants in the annual report.

VII. Public Review and Comment

On April 11, 2016 the IUP, State's Project List, and Integrated Priority Rating System were published on the program's web site and direct solicitation was made seeking comments on the documents. A public meeting was conducted on March 31, 2016. No members of the public attended. Written comments were received from the Public Water Supply Section suggesting editorial changes which have been incorporated in the final document.

VIII. Budget and Project Periods

- A. The budget and project periods being requested for the capitalization grants are shown in Appendix C and on EPA Form SF 424.
- B. The anticipated cash draw ratio will be 100% State and, after all state matching

- funds are withdrawn, 100% Federal for disbursements made from the capitalization grant.
- C. The source of State match funds are from appropriations and supplemented by loan fees as needed. State match funds will be deposited into the DWSRF before drawing any federal funds.
  - D. Loan fees (2% of loan) on loans from the grant and fees from loans from repayment funds will be deposited into separate account centers. Fees will be used to for program administration and other authorized uses of the Fund. In addition, fees considered non-program income may also be used for other purposes for which capitalization grants can be awarded under section 1452, State match, or combined financial administration of the DWSRF program and CWSRF program Funds.

## **Appendix A**

### **Set-Aside Activity Description**

#### **A. Program Administration**

Administration includes management of the program; financial management; development of yearly comprehensive project priority lists; engineering report and environmental document review; construction inspections for funded projects; conducting the DWSRF needs survey every four years; data management; reporting; and records keeping; etc. These funds will also be used to procure all equipment and training necessary for the adequate performance of staff on related duties.

#### **B. Technical Assistance to Small Systems**

The State will allocate up to 2% of the Capitalization Grant to provide technical assistance to small water systems. This money is used jointly by the PWS Section and the North Carolina Rural Water Association (NCRWA). The PWS Section will provide funding support for three positions in regional offices. The NCRWA contract will continue the support of one circuit rider. Assistance provided with these funds must be directed to public water supply systems serving a population of less than 10,000. A list of some of the general activities to be performed and assistance to be provided using this money is as follows:

- Investigate MCL violations and identify corrective actions.
- Investigate and evaluate systems malfunctions or operational problems and advise regarding corrective actions.
- Inspect systems for compliance with required design standards and advise regarding needed modifications.
- Interpret sample results and advise regarding health risk.
- Interpret and advise concerning regulatory or monitoring requirements.
- Assist with sample siting plans.
- Provide emergency response to water outages and other serious conditions.
- Train operators and provide hands-on assistance when needed.
- Investigate and advise concerning source water contamination and water source selection.
- Assist in setting up pilot studies.
- Assist with capacity development and source water protection activities.
- Provide water system security assistance.
- Provide water systems with public notice assistance.

#### **C. Administration of the Public Water Supply Supervision Program (State Program Management)**

Up to 10% of the Capitalization Grant will be used for this set-aside primarily to supplement the Public Water System Supervision Grant from EPA for salary and support for basic program implementation of the SDWA. The set-aside provides

funding for staff plus any additional permanent, time-limited, or temporary positions, as resources allow, or contracts, as well as additional staff to cover additional resources needs due to new tasks or reduced state budgets. This set-aside funds staff that serve specialty functions. This includes the following specific tasks for the Public Water Supply Section:

- Primary coordination for ensuring capacity development concepts and activities continue to be developed and implemented through the Section.
- Source Water Protection Program to facilitate development of and coordinate the developing, implementing and managing of a source water protection program, including coordination with delineation and assessment activities, wellhead protection program activities and other state agencies.

D. Local Assistance and Other State Programs

Up to 15% of the Capitalization Grant will be used for Local Assistance and Other State Programs. Activities include wellhead protection, capacity development, and loans for land acquisition.

a. Loans for Land Acquisition

The State will allocate a portion of the Capitalization Grant for a loan program for land acquisition and conservation easements. A state may fund several categories of activities, including loans to finance the purchase of property for land acquisition and/or conservation easements intended to facilitate source water protection. These loans would only be available to units of local government where the proposed project is a component of a Source Water Protection Plan that has been approved by the PWS Section. This loan program will provide incentive to implement source water protection planning at the local level. Principal and interest payments will be transferred into the general DWSRF and used for future standard project loans.

b. Wellhead Protection

The State will allocate a portion of the Capitalization Grant for the Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program from this set-aside. Valuable information, tools and interest for protecting public water supplies have been generated by the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), which was developed and implemented with funding from the FY 97 grant. This set-aside funds four positions within the PWS Section.

This set-aside also includes a contract for technical assistance for local wellhead protection efforts with NCRWA that supports one or more technicians to assist in the preparation of wellhead protection plans. Included also is funding for contractors, equipment and supplies to: (1) identify public water supply well and potential contaminant source locations within wellhead protection areas, (2) update the system inventory, (3) computerize records, and (4) conduct well inspections.

These funds will also provide for maintenance and necessary upgrade of the computer applications used to complete source water assessments. This includes software and hardware upgrades to allow for efficient operation of the applications and data conversions to allow expanded use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) data in analytical work. It also may include enhanced data management and internet access to system data through SDWIS State, or its subsequent replacement, such as SDWIS NextGen.

c. Capacity Development

Support for capacity development will be continued through allocation of a portion of the Capitalization Grant for these activities. Funding will be used for contracts, purchase of equipment and to fund positions.

## Appendix B

### Intended Use Plan Project List

<b>Applicant Name</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>DWSRF Funding Request</b>	<b>Principal Forgiveness</b>	<b>Base DWSRF</b>	<b>Priority Points</b>	<b>Estimated Binding Commitment</b>
Bertie County Water District IV	Roxobel Merger/Consolidation	Bertie	\$1,678,550	\$500,000	\$1,178,550	85.26	1/1/2017
Canton, Town of	Crossroad Hill Water Association Water System Consolidation Project	Haywood	\$2,464,200	\$2,464,200		75.05	1/1/2017
Woodland, Town of	Replacement Water Supply Well	Northampton	\$663,550	\$331,775	\$331,775	68.90	1/1/2017
Elm City, Town of	Elm City Water System Improvements	Wilson	\$775,000		**	55.65	1/1/2017
Fork Township Sanitary District	2014 DWI Water Improvements	Wayne	\$3,300,000	\$500,000	\$2,800,000	55.15	1/1/2017
Fallston, Town of	Cleveland County Water & Fallston Water System Consolidation	Cleveland	\$1,597,150		**	51.92	1/1/2017
Sharpsburg, Town of	Sharpsburg Water Distribution System Improvements	Wilson	\$2,000,000	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	50.22	1/1/2017
Thomasville, City of	Kennedy Road Area	Davidson	\$822,924		822,924	49.82	1/1/2017

<b>Applicant Name</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>DWSRF Funding Request</b>	<b>Principal Forgiveness</b>	<b>Base DWSRF</b>	<b>Priority Points</b>	<b>Estimated Binding Commitment</b>
	Waterline Improvements						
Oakboro, Town of	Oakboro Waterline Replacement Project	Stanly	\$1,222,900		1,222,900	48.35	1/1/2017
Elkin, Town of	Raw Water Line Emergency Replacement - 2015	Surry	\$1,737,230		1,737,230	47.20	1/1/2017
Calypso, Town of	2015 Water Treatment Plant Improvements	Duplin	\$1,685,000		**	45.15	1/1/2017
Greenville Utilities Commission	Cast Iron Water Main Rehabilitation Program - 2016	Pitt	\$1,500,000		1,500,000	42.00	1/1/2017
Winterville, Town of	Elevated Water Tank and Distribution System Improvements	Pitt	\$723,400		723,400	40.49	1/1/2017
Thomasville, City of	Pilot Drive Area Waterline Improvements	Davidson	\$4,591,185		4,591,185	39.82	1/1/2017
Louisburg, Town of	Louisburg Water Improvements	Franklin	\$255,000		255,000	38.25	1/1/2017
Henderson, City of	Young Avenue Asbestos Cement Water Line Replacement Project	Vance	\$1,548,000		1,548,000	37.31	1/1/2017
Bertie County Water District II	Water System Improvements /Water Loss Reduction Project	Bertie	\$1,339,350		1,339,350	37.26	1/1/2017
Sparta, Town of	Crestview Booster Pump Station and Water System Improvements	Alleghany	\$602,000		602,000	35.40	1/1/2017
Bessemer City, Town of	Water Line Replacements	Gaston	\$2,317,400		2,317,400	34.88	1/1/2017

<b>Applicant Name</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>DWSRF Funding Request</b>	<b>Principal Forgiveness</b>	<b>Base DWSRF</b>	<b>Priority Points</b>	<b>Estimated Binding Commitment</b>
Marshville, Town of	Water System Improvements - 2015	Union	\$1,104,240		1,104,240	29.71	1/1/2017
Bakersville, Town of	Town of Bakersville South Mitchell Avenue Well	Mitchell	\$637,000		637,000	28.26	1/1/2017
Tuckaseegee Water & Sewer Authority	Water System Consolidation of the Valhala Apartments, Campus Apartments, and Cowan Valley Estates Water Systems	Jackson	\$1,078,285		**	28.26	1/1/2017
Henderson, City of	Knoll Terrace Water System Merger Project	Vance	\$460,000		460,000	27.31	1/1/2017
Cove City, Town of	2015 Water System Improvements	Craven	\$2,108,000		**	25.91	1/1/2017
Randleman, City of	City of Randleman South Randleman Transmission Main	Randolph	\$1,249,130		1,249,130	24.12	1/1/2017
Oxford, City of	Water Storage Tank & Associated Water Mains	Granville	\$3,139,200		3,139,200	23.45	1/1/2017
Scientific Water & Sewerage Corp.	Lauradale Water System Required Consolidation	Onslow	\$4,394,242		4,394,242	16.71	1/1/2017
Newton, City of	City of Newton Advanced Metering Infrastructure Project	Catawba	\$2,913,843		2,913,843	11.24	1/1/2017
Junaluska Sanitary District	Water Meter Replacement	Haywood	\$1,041,750		1,041,750	10.92	1/1/2017
Pine Knoll Shores, Town of	2014 Advanced Meter Infrastructure Improvements	Carteret	\$507,000		507,000	9.87	1/1/2017

Applicant Name	Project Name	County	DWSRF Funding Request	Principal Forgiveness	Base DWSRF	Priority Points	Estimated Binding Commitment
Rutherford College, Town of	Town of Rutherford College 2015 Water System Improvements Project	Burke	\$474,430		474,430	7.32	1/1/2017
**Project will not proceed without principal forgiveness			<b>Totals:</b>		<b>\$49,929,959</b>	<b>\$4,295,975</b>	<b>\$38,390,549</b>
			<b>Total Funding Amount:</b>				

## Appendix C

### 2016 (Capitalization Grant) Proposed Payment Schedule

(Dependent on timing of state match and award of federal grant)

<u>Payment Quarter</u>	<u>2016 Payment Amount</u>
April 1, 2016 - June 30, 2016	\$0
July 1, 2016 - September 30, 2016	\$1,000,000
October 1, 2016 - December 31, 2016	\$8,449,000
January 1, 2017 - March 31, 2017	\$10,000,000
April 1, 2017 - June 30, 2017	0
July 1, 2017- September 30, 2017	\$0
October 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017	\$0
January 1, 2018 - March 31, 2018	\$0
April 1, 2018 - June 30, 2018	\$0
Total	\$19,449,000

## DRAFT DWSRF PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM

Line Item #	Category 1 - Project Purpose	Points
<b>1.A</b>	Project will eliminate, by merger or dissolution, a failing public water supply system	30
<b>1.B</b>	Project will resolve failed infrastructure issues	25
<b>1.C</b>	Project will rehabilitate or replace infrastructure	12
1.C.1	Treatment units, pumps and/or pump stations to be rehabilitated or replaced are greater than 20 years old, <b>OR</b> lines, storage tanks, drinking water wells or intake structures to be rehabilitated or replaced are greater than 40 years old	8
<b>1.D</b>	Project will expand infrastructure	2
1.D.1	Treatment units, pumps and/or pump stations to be rehabilitated or replaced are greater than 20 years old, <b>OR</b> lines, storage tanks, drinking water wells or intake structures to be rehabilitated or replaced are greater than 40 years old	8
<b>Subtotal for Category 1 – Project Purpose (max of 30)</b>		
Category 2 – Project Benefits		Points
<b>2.A</b>	Project provides a specific public health benefit to a public water supply system by replacement, repair, or merger; includes replacing dry wells, addressing contamination of a drinking water source by replacing or additional treatment; or resolves managerial, technical & financial issues	20
<b>2.B</b>	Project addresses promulgated but not yet effective regulations	10
<b>2.C</b>	Project directly addresses enforcement documents	
2.C.1	Project directly addresses an EPA Administrative Order for a local government applicant located in a Tier 1 county, or addresses an existing or pending SOC, or a DENR Administrative Order <b>OR</b>	5
2.C.2	Project directly resolves a Notice of Violation or Notice of Deficiency	3
<b>2.D</b>	Project includes system merger	10
<b>2.E</b>	Project addresses low pressure in a public water supply system	10
<b>2.F</b>	Project addresses acute contamination of a water supply source	15
<b>2.G</b>	Project addresses contamination of a water supply source other than acute	10
<b>2.H</b>	Project improves treated water quality by adding or upgrading a unit process	3
<b>2.I</b>	Water loss in system to be rehabilitated or replaced is 30% or greater	3

### Appendix D

<b>2.J</b>	Project provides a public water system interconnection	
2.J.1	Project creates a new interconnection between systems not previously interconnected <b>OR</b>	10
2.J.2	Project creates an additional or larger interconnection between two systems already interconnected which allows one system's public health water needs to be met during an emergency <b>OR</b>	10
2.J.3	Project creates any other type of interconnection between systems	5
<b>2.K</b>	Project provides redundancy/resiliency for critical treatment and/or transmission/distribution system functions including backup electrical power source	3
	<b>Subtotal for Category 2 – Project Benefits (max of 35)</b>	
	<b>Category 3 – System Management</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>3.A</b>	Applicant has a current Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that spans at least 10-years and proposed project is included in the plan <b>OR</b>	2
<b>3.B</b>	Applicant has implemented an Asset Management Plan as of the date of application	10
<b>3.C</b>	System Operating Ratio is greater than or equal to 1.00 based on a current audit, or is less than 1.00 and unit cost is greater than 2.5%	5
<b>3.D</b>	Applicant has an approved Source Water Protection Plan and/or a Wellhead Protection Plan	5
<b>3.E</b>	Applicant has implemented a water loss reduction program	5
<b>3.F</b>	Applicant has implemented a water conservation incentive rate structure	3
	<b>Subtotal for Category 3 – System Management (max of 15)</b>	
	<b>Category 4 – Affordability</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>4.A</b>	Current Monthly Utility Rate at 5,000 gallons Usage	
4.A.1	Greater than \$26 <b>OR</b>	2
4.A.2	Greater than \$33 <b>OR</b>	4
4.A.3	Greater than \$40 <b>OR</b>	6
4.A.4	Greater than \$47 <b>OR</b>	8
4.A.5	Greater than \$58	12
<b>4.B</b>	Local Government Unit (LGU) Indicators	
4.B.1	2 out of 5 LGU indicators worse than state benchmark <b>OR</b>	2
4.B.2	3 out of 5 LGU indicators worse than state benchmark <b>OR</b>	4
4.B.3	4 out of 5 LGU indicators worse than state benchmark <b>OR</b>	6
4.B.4	5 out of 5 LGU parameters worse than state benchmark	8
	<b>Subtotal for Category 4 – Affordability (max of 20)</b>	
	<b>Total of Points for All Categories:</b>	