
DRINKING WATER STATE
REVOLVING FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN FOR THE
FFY22 AND FFY23
DWSRF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS
FUNDING
BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW, 2021

Submitted to the



**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV**

By the



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

June 2023

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1. Introduction

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) on November 15, 2021. The BIL provides \$5 billion through the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to reduce people's exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other emerging contaminants (ECs) through their drinking water. The BIL provides emerging contaminants funding through the SRFs that must be distributed to communities entirely as forgivable loans or grants. States are not required to provide matching funds.

To receive BIL funding, states must submit an Intended Use Plan (IUP) to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the states to prepare a plan identifying the intended uses of the funds in the SRF and describing how those uses support the goals of the SRF. An IUP, meeting all requirements of Section 1452 of the SDWA and regulations, will be required for EPA's approval of a grant award and release of awarded funds. Public engagement is strongly encouraged during the state's solicitation stage to ensure an abundance of diverse applicants as the IUP is being developed.

The State of Florida will receive an EPA Capitalization Grant for FFY 2022 DWSRF BIL EC in the full allotment of \$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000 for FFY 2023 that will be used to provide financial assistance for the DWSRF program. No state match is required for the projected grant. The capitalization grant funds for the DWSRF BIL EC funds will be distributed as outlined by this plan.

FDEP has set its short and long term goals of this IUP to align with EPA's strategic goals and objectives [FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan](#). The Office of Water has identified specific measures that address the strategic goals and objectives outlined by EPA in its strategic plan. A basis for each goal in this program IUP has been identified. These references ensure that all of the specific commitments made by the State are properly correlated to the strategic goals and objectives of the Agency.

2. Program Goals

A. Short Term Goals

- A. To provide DWSRF assistance to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant for projects to address Emerging Contaminants as identified on EPA's Contaminant Candidate List (CCL).
- B. To provide DWSRF loans with additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than 100% (FFY 2022-2023 \$29,741,000 and FFY 2023-2024 \$27,572,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant.
- C. At least 25% (FFY 2022-2023 \$7,435,250 and FFY 2023-2024 \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.
- D. To ensure the projects receiving any Federal funds are in compliance with the Build America Buy America (BABA) Act passed by Congress in 2021, concurrently with the BIL.
- E. To ensure that Davis Bacon Act wage rules apply to all assistance agreements made with funds appropriated under the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

- F. To implement the State's DWSRF in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and to ensure conformance with Federal crosscutting requirements.
- G. To protect the public health and the environment and promote the completion of cost-effective water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

B. Long Term Goals

- A. To maintain the DWSRF program and the long-term fiscal integrity of the fund.
- B. To provide a self-perpetuating source of financial assistance for the construction of public water treatment and distribution facilities needed to meet the public health goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- C. To fund projects which will have a positive impact on public health and ensure compliance with the SDWA.
- D. To ensure the applicable DWSRF projects are in compliance with the Federal Davis-Bacon Act and American Iron and Steel requirements
- E. Make funds available from the FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 capitalization grant for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.
- F. Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities by funding projects that prioritize Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure and Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds by addressing sources of water pollution and projects that ensure water quality standards and protective of the health and environment.

3. Program Changes

To successfully implement the BIL EC Capitalization Grant, DWSRF, in accordance with Chapter 62-552.300(8), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), made exceptions to the following rules made:

- A. 62-552.300(1)(b) – readiness-to-proceed criteria for the documentation to be timely submitted to compete for funding at a project priority list meeting.
- B. 62-552.300(1)(d) – readiness-to-proceed deadline for the submittal and response to Department comments of documentation to appear on the project priority list.
- C. 62-552.300(2) – Allocations of principal forgiveness percentage based on loan agreement.
- D. 62-552.500 – Funds reserved for specific purposes.

The exemption to these rules was done as only one project submitted project information and a cost estimate for planning, design, and construction. Should additional projects submit information, a ranking of projects, and segment of projects will be completed.

As the original priority ranking system targets items that address maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and acute public health from regulated contaminants. By prioritizing EC's on the EPA Contaminant Candidate Lists to meet the congressional intention of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant., this

makes any regulated contaminant ineligible for this funding. Additionally, ranking of potential projects was based on the detected concentration of an EC listed on EPA Contaminant Candidate Lists.

Additionally, costs for planning, design, and construction were requested so as to best determine the use of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant funds.

Additionally, DWSRF will implement the Build America Buy America Act (BABA) as stated in 41 USC 8301 for projects funded through DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant. BABA will be implemented for this fiscal year and be required for projects funded through the DWSRF. BABA is considered a federal cross-cutting requirement that applies to SRF assistance equivalent to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (i.e., “equivalency” projects). EPA’s SRF regulations at 40 CFR 35.3145 and 35.3575 require states and recipients of SRF funds equivalent to the amount of the capitalization grant to comply with federal cross-cutting requirements. Section 70914 of the IIJA, which states when a Buy America preference applies, explains that “none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States.” Therefore, BABA only applies to projects funded in an amount equivalent to the federal capitalization grant.

4. SRF Data System

The DWSRF will enter required data into the new EPA data system that has replaced the Projects Benefits Reporting (PBR) system and the Drinking Water National Information System (DWNIMS) to track drinking water projects and report quarterly to the EPA.

5. Coordination with State Drinking Water Enforcement Agency

The DWSRF will coordinate with funding priorities with the Division of Water Resource Management, the state drinking water enforcement agency.

6. Operating Agreement

The DWSRF shall comply with all of the requirements of the DWSRF Operating Agreement made with EPA dated April 1998, including the assurances contained therein. The Operating Agreement is incorporated by reference.

The State agrees to comply with all Title VI requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Equal Employment Opportunity requirements (Executive Order 11246 as amended) which prohibits activities that are intentionally discriminatory and/or have a discriminatory effect based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or sex.

7. Capacity Development and Operator Certification

The DWSRF will continue to demonstrate compliance with the capacity development authority, capacity development strategy, and operator certification program provisions as described in the Intended Use Plan for Use in State Fiscal Year 2022 Capitalization Grant and funded from set-asides from the Capitalization Grant Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN): 98452222 and BIL General Supplemental Capitalization Grant FAIN: 02D37922 and associated modifications.

8. Public Notice and Public Meetings

To ensure interested parties were made aware of the public meeting, notice of the public meeting for the DWSRF project priority list adoption and DWSRF EC project list was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 49, Number 20, on January 31, 2023 (**Appendix A**). To ensure the public has an opportunity to review a draft version of the Intended Use Plan for EC was presented to the public at least two weeks prior to February 22, 2023, public meeting. During the public meeting, DWSRF presented and discussed the draft IUP for ECs, no public comments were received.

The meeting provides a forum for discussing the overall purpose, format, and content of the IUP including the types of assistance being provided through the DWSRF project account and set-aside account, the long- and short-term goals of the program, the priority system used to rank individual projects, and the proposed list of EC projects to receive funding from FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 funds.

9. Public Health Outputs

DWSRF will continue to assist public health outputs as described in the Intended Use Plan for Use in SFY 2023-2024 Capitalization Grant and funded from set-asides from the Capitalization Grant Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN): 98452222 and BIL General Supplemental Capitalization Grant FAIN: 02D37922 and associated modifications. No set-asides are requested for public health outputs from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

10. Program Evaluation Report

DWSRF anticipates receiving and responding to Program Evaluation Report (PER) and audit findings for FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 funding in calendar years 2024 and 2025, respectively, during and following the Annual Review/PER.

11. Sources and Use of the Funds

DWSRF is anticipating to fund Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022 and FFY 2023 projects using the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No set-asides are allotted from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. One hundred percent of the funding from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (\$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000) will be used as subsidy. At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. The State definition of a small community is a municipality or

unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.

No funds from the BIL EC Capitalization grant will be recaptured through investment earnings, loan repayments, or service fees.

The estimated sources and uses of the funds in the DWSRF Program are as follows:

SOURCE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
FEDERAL FUNDS	
EPA FFY2022 DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant	\$29,741,000
EPA FFY2022 DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant	\$27,572,000
STATE FUNDS	
SFY 2022-2023 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature	\$0
SFY 2023-2024 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature	\$0
SFY 2022-2023 Loan Repayment	\$0
SFY 2023-2024 Loan Repayment	\$0
Interest on Idle SRF Funds	\$0
PRIOR YEARS' BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	
Deobligated Loan Funds	\$0
Recaptured Funds from Unused Previously Encumbered Money	\$0
Total Available Funds	\$57,313,000

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
PROJECTS	
Emerging Contaminant Subsidization (100% of BIL EC Capitalization Grant)	\$57,313,000
Total Available Funds	\$57,313,000

It is not anticipated the source of funds will exceed the use of funds. Should projects not move forward expeditiously DWSRF will utilize the bypass procedure to elevate projects from the waiting list to the fundable list, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

At the time of this IUP, Florida does not have Unliquidated Obligations (ULO) related to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

12. Cash Draw

Attachment 1 provides the “Automated Clearing House” payment schedule for SFY 2022-2023 and SFY 2023-2024 funding and identifies the timing of the cash outlays by the Federal government. The anticipated cash draw is for 25% of the BIL EC grant on a quarterly basis. As there is no state match, there will be no match drawdown.

13. Loan Agreements and Binding Commitments

DWSRF will assure that all funds are expended in an expeditious and timely manner, by executing binding agreements in an amount equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of each BIL EC Capitalization Grant payment within 1 year after the receipt of such capitalization grant payment.

No additional binding commitments are anticipated with the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

14. Assistance, Terms, and Fees

The assistance to be provided by the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 100% subsidization for planning, design, and construction. The initial funding will be conducted as a planning loan agreement. As a project progresses to design, the loan agreement will be amended, if funds are available, to include design. Once design is complete, a loan agreement will be written for the construction. Each phase is dependent on available funding and will be conducted in priority ranking until funds are exhausted.

The term of the loan agreement is closed at the completion of the planning/design phase and then the construction phase.

At this time, only one project has submitted costs for planning, design, and construction. As such, the project is funded up to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant with the remaining funds on the project priority list. The fundable project priority list for the funds and waiting list, and currently the comprehensive list, is included as **Attachment 2**.

As the BIL EC Grant is to be provided as 100% subsidization, no use of market rate determination and calculation of a loan interest rate is conducted. Additionally, no use of fees assessed on assistance recipients is conducted by DWSRF.

15. Transfer of Funds

DWSRF does not anticipate a need to transfer funds to Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF); however, DWSRF does reserve the right to in the future as needed.

16. Cross-Collateralization

DWSRF funds will not be used for debt security. There is no cross-collateralization of programs.

17. Selection of Projects

DWSRF is anticipating to fund FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 projects using the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. One-hundred percent of the funding from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (\$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000) will be used as subsidy. At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation, it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water. Given the clear Congressional intent that these funds focus on projects addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (hereinafter PFAS), EPA expects states to actively solicit and prioritize PFAS-focused projects. States, however, have the flexibility to fund projects for any contaminant in any of EPA's [Contaminant Candidate Lists](#).

Both federal and state law require that a project priority ranking system be developed to determine the priority order of projects to be funded through the DWSRF program. As called for by section 1452(b) of the SDWA, the priority ranking system is designed so that the greatest priority is given to projects that:

1. Address the detection of an EC listed in the EPA Contaminant Candidate Lists (CCLs)
2. Address the most serious risks to human health
3. Ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations
4. Assist systems most in need on a per household basis (affordability)

Item 1 was added to the priority list to meet the congressional intention of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. As the original priority system (items 2 through 4 above) target items that address maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and acute public health from regulated contaminants, add Item 1 makes any regulated contaminant ineligible for this funding. By using Item 1, the State has set forth exceptions to prioritize projects that address emerging contaminants based on EPA's CCLs with a primary focus on projects that address PFAS.

DWSRF's original priority system (items 2 through 4 above) was developed under the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The TAC reviewed the major compliance issues affecting drinking water systems in our state to determine the most critical needs. The results indicated that an important compliance issue for water systems in the state was related to violations of drinking water quality health standards for microbiological contaminants, some of which could have an adverse impact on human health. It was also noticed that the sources for many systems were determined to be under the direct

influence of surface water, and as such, were out of compliance with the surface water treatment rules. In addition, private wells with chemical and microbiological contamination were found to be a serious health risk and this issue was also addressed in the priority system.

The priority system FDEP developed in partnership with the TAC places a focus on projects to address these important public health and compliance problems. FDEP developed six baseline categories and three bonus categories for use in the ranking of projects. The complete priority system can be found in Appendix B and is summarized below:

A. Baseline Categories

Acute Public Health Risks. The highest number of baseline points is given to projects that address an acute public health risk problem. The problem may be microbiological contamination that directly affects public health, nitrate/nitrite, lead or copper contamination, or non-compliance with the surface water treatment rule.

Potential Acute Public Health Risks. The second highest number of points is given to systems that exceed 50 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate, nitrite, or total nitrogen. This priority is also given to projects that address disinfection violations, total coliform violations, and to those systems that do not meet the requirements of the Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Chronic Public Health Risks. The next highest priority is given to projects that address a primary contaminant violation and to systems that exceed the standards for Radionuclides.

Potential Chronic Public Health Risks. Systems with primary contaminant levels that are within 50% of the MCL or trihalomethane levels within 80% of the MCL are given the next highest priority.

Compliance Issues (Compliance-1 and 2). Violations of the secondary contaminant standards and compliance issues such as not having the minimum number of wells required or not meeting the treatment, storage, power, or distribution requirements receive the next highest number of points. In addition, projects that address well setback and well construction requirements or cross-connection/backflow control requirements receive this score.

Other. All projects not meeting one of the above categories receive the minimum baseline score.

B. Bonus Categories

Affordability. Up to 75 bonus points are available to systems in financially disadvantaged areas. The actual number of points received is inversely proportional to the median household income.

Population served. Up to 50 bonus points are available to small systems based on the population served. The number of points received is inversely proportional to the population served.

Projects are identified by systems through a Request for Inclusion (RFI) submittal process. Once an RFI form is received, the sponsor's project is placed on a comprehensive list of projects.

Projects are identified by systems through a Request for Inclusion (RFI) submittal process. Once an RFI form is received, the sponsor's project is placed on a comprehensive list of projects. FDEP project engineers review the form and assign points to projects based on the information provided by the project sponsor.

FDEP project engineers review the form and assign points to projects based on the information provided by the project sponsor. All project sponsors submitting an RFI are contacted and the program requirements are discussed. Sponsors that complete all readiness requirements are then eligible to compete for funding.

When two or more projects score equally under the project priority system a tie breaking procedure will be used. The project that completed the requirements for funding first will receive priority.

Unreserved funds are assigned to projects in priority score order, within the funding of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant, until the funds are exhausted. Projects for which funding is not available and projects that are incompletely funded are placed on the waiting list for consideration in future years.

A project must be ready-to-proceed prior to being placed on the fundable portion of the list. . If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner it is subject to bypassing at a subsequent project priority list hearing, up to the amount of funds available.

The fundable project priority list for the SFY 2022-2023 and SFY 2023-2024 funds and waiting list, currently also the comprehensive list, is included as **Attachment 2**.

18. Project Description

The City of Sanford (City) will be funding a project for planning, design, and construction for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane is one of the ECs identified on EPA's CCL 4.

The City owns and operates Public Water Supply (PWS) system No. 3590205, as regulated by FDEP in Seminole County. PWS No. 3590205 consists of two (2) Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) both located in Sanford, Florida. The proposed project will be implemented at WTP No. 1. Low levels of 1,4-dioxane were detected in the vicinity of the main WTP well field. The City will look at ultra violet advanced oxidation process, ozone advanced oxidation process, and raw water transmission and return from the Lake Mary ultra violet advanced oxidation process as alternatives to treat for 1,4-dioxane.

19. Green Project Reserve

The State agrees that the funds provided by the BIL EC Capitalization Grant may, at the discretion of the State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

20. Equivalency Projects

As no state match is required, all projects listed on the project priority list are equivalency projects and subject to crosscutter review, Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), and BABA, requirements.

Additionally, DWSRF will implement the Build America Buy America Act (BABA) as stated in 41 USC 8301 for projects funded through BIL EC Capitalization Grant. BABA will be implemented for this fiscal year and be required for projects funded through the DWSRF. EPA's SRF regulations at 40 CFR 35.3145 and 35.3575 require states and recipients of SRF funds equivalent to the amount of the capitalization grant to comply with federal cross-cutting requirements. Section 70914 of the IIJA, which states when a Buy America preference applies, explains that "none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States." Therefore, BABA only applies to projects funded in an amount equivalent to the federal capitalization grant.

All appropriate DWSRF agreements and all appropriate procurement contracts for any construction project carried out in whole or in part with such assistance made available by a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12), will include a term and condition requiring compliance with the requirements of section 1450(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C.300j-9(e)). The State will also require that loan recipients, procurement contractors and sub-grantees include such a term and condition in subcontracts and other lower tiered transactions.

21. Bypass Procedure

A project must be ready-to-proceed prior to being placed on the fundable portion of the list. If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner it is subject to bypassing at a subsequent project priority list hearing, up to the amount of funds available.

22. Emergency Funding

Emergency Projects are considered a public health hazard and receive higher priority rankings and rank higher on the project priority list.

23. Amending the Project Priority List

DWSRF will continuously amend the project priority list through the course of the year. DWSRF anticipates amending the project priority list on no less than a quarterly basis. Amending the project priority list will be conducted through public noticing and public meetings. As more RFIs are submitted, readjustment of funding may be conducted. Should projects not move forward expeditiously DWSRF will

utilize the bypass procedure to elevate projects from the waiting list to the fundable list, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

24. Disadvantaged Communities

At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities.

The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.

DWSRF will prioritize the small disadvantaged communities to utilize the BIL EC Capitalization Grant by utilizing the additional bonus points in the priority ranking system. The bonus points are calculated as follows:

Median Household Income (MHI) Score:

$$\text{MHI Score} = 100 \times \left(1.00 - \frac{\text{MHI of the Service Area}}{\text{Statewide MHI}} \right)$$

Population Score:

$$\text{Population Score} = 50 - \left(\frac{\text{Population of the Service Area}}{200} \right)$$

Affordability Score:

$$\text{Affordability Score} = \text{MHI Score} + \text{Population Score}$$

The MHI Score shall not be greater than 75 points or less than zero points and be rounded to the nearest whole number. The Population Score shall not be less than zero and rounded to the nearest whole number.

ATTACHMENT 1
AUTOMATED CLEARINGHOUSE SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT 1

ATTACHMENT 1: ACH PAYMENT SHCEUDLE AND CASH DRAWS					
FFY 2022 BIL EC GRANT, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2024 QTR 1 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 2 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	TOTAL*
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$29,741,000
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$29,741,000

*No state match is required for BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

ATTACHMENT 1: ACH PAYMENT SHCEUDLE AND CASH DRAWS					
FFY 2023 BIL EC GRANT, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2024 QTR 1 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 2 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	TOTAL*
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$27,572,000
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$27,572,000

*No state match is required for BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

ATTACHMENT 2
PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023 AND 2023-2024
FUNDABLE PORTION TIER 2 & 3

ADOPTED
FOR: 2/22/2023

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023 AND 2023-2024
WAITING PORTION

ADOPTED
FOR: 2/22/2023

ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PROJECT PRIORITY LIST AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST														ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS WAITING LIST					
TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/P ROJECT NUMBER	POPULATION	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	FEDERAL APPROPRIATION	REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	WAITING LIST	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WAITING LIST	
2	510	Sanford ¹ DW-59016	70,576	3590205	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning, Design, and Construction for the abatement of 1,4-Dioxane in water supply.	2/22/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 78,331,000	\$ 29,682,000	\$ 29,682,000	\$ -	\$ 48,649,000	510	Sanford DW-59016	DW/ Construction	Planning, Design, and Construction for the abatement of 1,4-Dioxane in water supply.	\$48,649,000	
TOTAL AWARDED SEGMENTS:										\$ 29,682,000	\$ 29,682,000	\$ -	\$ -	UNCOMMITTED WAITING PORTION TOTAL:					\$48,649,000
TOTAL UNAWARDED SEGMENTS:										\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,649,000						
TOTALS:										\$ 29,682,000	\$ 29,682,000	\$ -	\$ 48,649,000						

1. City of Sanford qualifies as a financially disadvantaged community.

Appendix A – Notice of February 22, 2023 Public Meeting

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The State Revolving Fund Program announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: February 22, 2023, 2:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov for an invitation

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: A public virtual meeting will commence at 2:00 p.m. until not later than 3:00 p.m., to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2023 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund priority list of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively. To request an invitation to the virtual meeting, please send an email to: Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Shanin Speas-Frost, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850) 245-2991, Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Shanin Speas-Frost. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: : Shanin Speas-Frost, (850) 245-2991, Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Appendix B – Complete Priority System

62-552.300 General Program Information.

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(e) Priority System. Timely submitted projects shall be given priority according to the extent each project is intended to remove, mitigate, or prevent adverse effects on public health and drinking water quality. The final priority score for each project shall be determined as described in subparagraphs 1. through 3., below.

1. Base Priority Score. Each project shall receive a base priority score (BPS) dependent on the weighted average of its components. The BPS shall be determined using the following formula where CPS means the component priority score and CCC means component construction cost or:

$$BPS = [CPS_1 \times CCC_1 + \dots + CPS_n \times CCC_n] / \text{Total Construction Cost}$$

a. Project components shall be assigned a component priority score (CPS) according to the categories in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Project Component	CPS
Acute Public Health Risk 1a. E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(5), F.A.C.) 1b. Nitrate, Nitrite, or Total Nitrogen MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(1), F.A.C., Table 1) 1c. Lead or Copper Action Level Exceedance (Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C.) 1d. Surface Water Filtration and Disinfection Noncompliance (subsection 62-550.817(2), F.A.C.)	800 points
Potential Acute Public Health Risk 2a. Nitrate, Nitrite, or Total Nitrogen Exceed 50% of MCL (subsection 62-550.310(1), F.A.C., Table 1) 2b. Microbiological MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(5), F.A.C.) 2c. Surface Water Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection Noncompliance (subsection 62-550.817(3), F.A.C.) 2d. State Health Officer Certification of Acute Health Risk for Unregulated Microbiological Contaminants 2e. Violation of Disinfection Requirements (subsection 62-555.320(12), F.A.C.)	700 points
Chronic Public Health Risk 3a. Inorganic or Organic Contaminant MCL Exceedance (subsections 62-550.310(1), (4), F.A.C., Tables 1, 4, 5) 3b. Disinfection Byproducts MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(3), F.A.C., Table 3) 3c. Radionuclide MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(6), F.A.C.)	600 points
Potential Chronic Public Health Risk 4a. Inorganic or Organic Contaminant Exceed 50% of MCL (subsections 62-550.310(1), (4), F.A.C., Tables 1, 4, 5) 4b. Disinfection Byproducts Exceed 80% of MCL (subsection 62-550.310(3), F.A.C., Table 3) 4c. State Health Officer Certification of Chronic Health Risk for Unregulated Chemical Contaminants	500 points
Compliance-1 5a. Infrastructure upgrades to facilities that are undersized, exceed useful life, or have continual equipment failures 5b. Insufficient water supply source, treatment capacity, or storage 5c. Water distribution system pressure less than 20 psi 5d. Eliminate dead ends and provide adequate looping in a distribution system 5e. Replace distribution mains to correct continual leaks, pipe breaks, and water outages 5f. New public water system or extension of existing system to replace contaminated or low yield residential wells 5g. Lack of significant safety measures (e.g. chemical containment) 5h. Secondary Contaminant MCL Exceedance (Rule 62-550.320, F.A.C.)	400 points

5i. Drinking water supply project as defined in paragraph 403.8532(9)(a), F.S.	
Compliance-2 6a. Treatment, Storage, Power, and Distribution Requirements (Rule 62-555.320, F.A.C.) 6b. Minimum Required Number of Wells (subsection 62-555.315(2), F.A.C.) 6c. Well Set-back and Construction Requirements (Rules 62-555.312 and 62-555.315, F.A.C.) 6d. Cross-Connection Control Requirements (Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C.) 6e. Physical Security Project Documented in a Vulnerability Analysis 6f. Consolidation or regionalization of public water systems 6g. Water/Energy Conservation Project	300 points
7. Other projects, including land or public water system acquisition	100 points

b. Project component scores that are based on contaminant levels shall be justified by sample analytical data. The date samples were collected must be no older than 24-months from the date of submittal of a Request for Inclusion. The sample results shall show an ongoing and current problem with a drinking water quality standard. The project sponsor shall provide documentation demonstrating contaminant levels (e.g. disinfection byproducts) cannot be reduced by adjusting system operations, if applicable. Samples shall be analyzed by a state certified laboratory as defined in Rule 62-550.550, F.A.C.

c. A project component score of 400 points that is based on compliance-1 categories of Table 1 shall be supported by documentation demonstrating the need for the project; otherwise, a component score of 300 points will be assigned.

d. A project sponsor with a qualifying water conservation project is eligible to receive an additional 100 points added to their priority score if the sponsor provides a water conservation plan in accordance with EPA's Water Conservation Plan Guidelines, document number EPA-832-D-98-001, August 6, 1998, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The sponsor must demonstrate that the proposed project meets the objective of the water conservation plan. This document is available from the Department's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 or <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08363>.

e. If 50% or more of residential wells of a given project meet the contamination levels indicated in Table 1 and connect to a new or existing public water system, then the project would be awarded component priority points according to the appropriate public health risk. Surface water flooding of wells of residents with septic drainfields and wells under the direct influence of surface water are considered an unregulated microbiological potential acute public health risk, and require substantiated documentation of occurrence in lieu of sampling data.

2. Affordability Score. The extent of affordability existing in a small community to be served by the project shall be reflected in the priority score. Points shall be awarded based upon two affordability criteria: namely, median household income (MHI) and service area population. These points are to be added to the base priority score. Affordability Score = (MHI Score + Population Score).

a. MHI Score. MHI score shall be derived based on the extent a community's MHI falls below the statewide average. MHI data shall represent all areas to be served by the project sponsor's public water system.

(I) MHI score shall not exceed a maximum of 75 points, shall not be less than zero points, and shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

(II) MHI score is calculated as follows:

MHI Score = 100 x (1.00 - MHI fraction), MHI fraction is equal to the MHI of the service area divided by the statewide MHI.

b. Population Score. Projects for small systems are generally less affordable than those for larger systems due to a limited rate base from which to recover costs. Special consideration is given to such projects based on service area population. Population data shall represent all areas to be served by the project sponsor's public water system.

(I) Population score shall not be less than zero points and shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

(II) The population score is calculated as follows:

Population score = 50 - (P/200). P is the population of the service area.

3. Tie-breaking procedure. The sponsor with the larger population will have the higher priority.