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# DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

## INTENDED USE PLAN FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON AND THE HAWAI'I WILDFIRES, AMERICAN RELIEF ACT

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**Submitted to the**



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

**By the**



**Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

**November 2025**

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Amended

Original – November 2025

## 1. Introduction

On December 21, 2024, the American Relief Act, 2025, P.L. 118-158, (“the Act”) became law. The funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Title VII of the Act includes \$3 billion in disaster relief supplemental funding for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: \$1.23 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and \$1.77 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai’i wildfires. Only the States of Florida, Georgia, Hawai’i, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (hereinafter “the states”) are eligible to apply for these CWSRF and DWSRF supplemental funds. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to \$5 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight. See Attachment A for EPA’s Implementation Memorandum for the Supplemental Funding for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Hawai’i Wildfires (SA-HMW). A summary of Florida’s DWSRF allotment for the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant is as follows:

SAHM-W Capitalization Grants Summary				
Federal Fiscal Year Grant	Grant Amount	Required Equivalency	Required Minimum Subsidization (30%)	Maximum Subsidization (100%)
FFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W	\$844,671,000	\$844,671,000	\$253,401,300	\$844,671,000
Total	\$844,671,000	\$844,671,000	\$253,401,300	\$844,671,000

To receive SAHM-W 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 State Revolving Fund (SRF). An IUP, meeting all requirements of Section 1452 of the SDWA and regulations, is required for EPA’s approval of a grant award and release of awarded funds. The IUP must describe the use of a state’s capitalization grants, state match funds, and principal and interest from loan repayments. The plan must also describe the use of other interest earnings of the DWSRF, bond proceeds, funds designated for set-aside activities, any funds that are to be transferred between the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program and any other monies deposited into the DWSRF. Public engagement is strongly encouraged during the state’s solicitation stage to ensure an abundance of diverse applicants as the IUP is being developed.

This IUP is the central component of our DWSRF SAHM-W grant application and communicates our plans to stakeholders who include public water systems, the public, EPA, and other state departments. This IUP provides specific details on key aspects of the program including our state’s short- and long-term goals, the prioritization process we use to rank projects and the list of projects eligible to receive funding from available DWSRF funding.

## 2. Program Goals

Florida has set its short and long term goals of this IUP to align with EPA’s five (5) pillars:

1. Clean air, land, and water for every American.
2. Restore American Energy Dominance
3. Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership
4. Make the United States Artificial Intelligence Capital of the World
5. Protecting and Bringing Back American Auto Jobs

Florida has set its short and long term goals of this IUP to align with EPA's strategic goals and objectives [FFY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan](#), specifically Goal #5, to Ensure Clean and Safe Water for all communities and Objective 5.1 to Ensure Safe Drinking water and Reliable Water Infrastructure. The Office of Water has identified specific measures that address the strategic goals and objectives outlined by EPA in its strategic plan. Additionally, the EPA Administrator's pillars are part of the short and long term goals of this IUP. A basis for each goal in this program IUP has been identified. These references ensure that all of the specific commitments made the State are properly correlated to the strategic goals objectives, and pillars of the Agency.

#### 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/deliverables to address flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability and to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster.
- B. To provide DWSRF loans with additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than 30% of the DWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grant.
- C. Prioritize subsidization to state-defined disadvantaged communities, as well as public owned utilities that do not meet the state definition of disadvantaged but seek to benefit disadvantaged ratepayers.
- D. To ensure the projects/deliverables receiving funds from the DWSRF SAHM-W Capitalization Grant are in compliance with American Iron and Steel requirements.
- E. To ensure that Davis-Bacon Act wage rules apply to all assistance agreements made with funds appropriated under the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.
- F. To implement the State's DWSRF in compliance with the SDWA 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.
- H. To ensure that the projects/deliverables comply with the 100-year flood plain to meet the for federally funded projects/deliverables.

#### B. Long Term Goals

- A. To finance projects/deliverables that will contribute to improved water quality in the area impacted by Hurricane Ian.
- B. To increase the State's resiliency to climate change and extreme weather events.

### 3. Program Changes

To successfully implement the SAHM-W 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. 62-552.300(6) - The formulaic calculation of interest rate, except the minimum rate is 0%.
- E. 62-552.430(2) – The pledged revenues for projects that receive 100% principal forgiveness (subsidy) are not required. Pledged revenues for projects that receive 50% principal forgiveness is required. The collateral requirements for projects that receive 100% principal forgiveness (subsidy) is not required. The collateral requirements for projects (other than those sponsored by a local governmental agency) that receive 50% principal forgiveness is required.
- F. 62-552.500 – The principal forgiveness calculation, except the principal forgiveness cannot exceed 100%.

Allocations of principal forgiveness were adjusted to meet the requirement that a minimum of 30% of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant be distributed to communities entirely as forgivable loans and grants. The state has determined that financially disadvantaged communities, where the communities/systems median household income is less than the state’s median household income will qualify for 100% principal forgiveness. All other eligible communities will qualify for 50% principal forgiveness.

Additionally, costs for planning, design, and construction are listed together to best determine and expedite the use of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant funds. Funding will be available incrementally as the project meets the requirements of 62-552.700 Planning, Design, Construction and Procurement. Design funding will only be available after the planning document has been approved and construction funding will be available after the plans and specifications are approved.

#### 4. SRF Data System

The DWSRF will enter required data into the Office of Water State Revolving Funds (OWSFR) database to track drinking water projects and report no less than 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 DWSRF is currently in the process of updating the Operating Agreement.

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.

Additionally, the DWSRF Operating Agreement is in revision for updates and will be complied with once approved by the EPA and the FDEP.

## 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 **Section 25**.

## 8. Public Notice and Public Meetings

To ensure interested parties were made aware of the SAHM-W funding, multiple informational sessions held on May 8, May 22, June 5, June 12, June 19, June 26, 2025 as the DEP website was updated to include SAHM-W information and a notice was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 51, Number 88, on May 6, 2025 (**Attachment B**). Additionally, a solicitation of projects was sent out through GovDelivery.com on May 15, 2025 to make interested parties aware of the SAHM-W funding and informational sessions (**Attachment B**).

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 SAHM-W project list was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 51, Number 216, on November 5, 2025 (**Attachment B**). To ensure the public has an opportunity to review the Intended Use Plan for SAHM-W it was presented to the public prior to the public meeting. During the public meeting, DWSRF presented and discussed the draft SAHM-W IUP. Additional agency action on the recommendations will not be finalized until 30 days following the public meeting. Following the comment period comments that were received and responded to are included in **Attachment C**.

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, the long- and short-term goals of the program, the priority system used to rank individual projects, and the proposed list of projects to receive funding from FFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W funds.

## 9. Public Health Outputs

DWSRF will continue to assist public health outputs as described in this Intended Use Plan for use of FFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

## 10. Program Evaluation Report

DWSRF anticipates receiving and responding to Program Evaluation Report (PER) for FFY 2025-2026 funding in calendar year 2027, during and following the Annual Review.

## 11. Sources and Use of the Funds

DWSRF is anticipating funding projects/deliverables using the FFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

No state match was required for the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant. No set-asides are allotted from the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant. A minimum of 30% of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant is required to be

used for subsidy and the DWSRF anticipates a minimum of 50% of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant will be used to provide subsidy.

Source of Funds	
Source	Project Number
FFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W	\$844,671,000
State Match (0%)	\$0
Carryover Funds	\$0
Interest and Earnings	\$0
<b>Total Sources of Funds</b>	<b>\$844,671,000</b>

The Florida DWSRF SFY 2025-2026 SAHM-W project priority listing is included in **Attachment C**. A summary of the outcomes and outputs for the use of the funds to meet equivalency and subsidy requirements is summarized below:

SAHM-W Capitalization Equivalency and Subsidy Projects			
Project Sponsor	Project Number	SRF Loan Amount	Subsidy Amount
Perry	62029	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Cherry Lake Utilities Corp	40061	\$1,010,070	\$1,010,070
Cross City	15031	\$19,274,246	\$19,274,246
Gretna	20032	\$10,208,809	\$10,208,809
Florida Governmental Utility Authority (FGUA) - Peace River Heights	25040	\$965,000	\$965,000
Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District	62031	\$3,408,070	\$3,408,070
Bowling Green	2502B	\$8,640,000	\$8,640,000
Fort Meade	53116	\$1,373,625	\$1,373,625
Archer	01034	\$8,502,000	\$8,502,000
Suwannee Water & Sewer District	15021	\$5,138,000	\$5,138,000
Nature Coast Regional Water Authority	38072	\$29,746,000	\$29,746,000
Bushnell	60047	\$5,895,000	\$5,895,000
Lake Hamilton	5316A	\$29,474,100	\$29,474,100
LaBelle	2603A	\$5,947,500	\$5,947,500

SAHM-W Capitalization Equivalency and Subsidy Projects

Project Sponsor	Project Number	SRF Loan Amount	Subsidy Amount
Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative	38122	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Fair Winds Condominium Village Association, Inc.	58073	\$4,840,000	\$4,840,000
Wakulla	65033	\$390,525	\$195,263
Bristol	39025	\$5,015,000	\$5,015,000
El Jobean Water Association	08061	\$1,850,000	\$1,850,000
Apalachicola	19032	\$17,527,610	\$17,527,610
Daytona Beach	6409D	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
San Antonio	51090	\$330,000	\$165,000
Horseshoe Beach	15011	\$7,950,000	\$7,950,000
Holly Hill	6410C	\$2,856,873	\$2,856,873
Clewiston	26045	\$8,775,000	\$8,775,000
Tavares	3509A	\$21,450,000	\$21,450,000
Bay Laurel Center CDD	42120	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Mascotte	35127	\$10,440,000	\$5,220,000
Bradenton	4103B	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Dade City	51044	\$2,996,550	\$2,996,550
Newberry	01082	\$18,250,000	\$9,125,000
Tampa	29021	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000
Punta Gorda	08034	\$35,139,169	\$17,569,584
Groveland	35068	\$7,760,000	\$3,880,000
Island Water Association, Inc.	36031	\$34,670,000	\$17,335,000
Hamilton County	24040	\$8,040,000	\$8,040,000
Mulberry	53125	\$13,131,500	\$13,131,500
Eagle Lake	53094	\$32,622,475	\$32,622,475
Lake Region Mobile Home Owners, Inc	53170	\$450,000	\$450,000
St. Petersburg	52066	\$35,139,169	\$17,569,584
Apopka	4802C	\$35,139,169	\$17,569,584
Big Bend Water Authority	15055	\$20,673,600	\$20,673,600

SAHM-W Capitalization Equivalency and Subsidy Projects			
Project Sponsor	Project Number	SRF Loan Amount	Subsidy Amount
Starke	04024	\$23,276,120	\$23,276,120
Eastpoint	19100	\$1,956,620	\$1,956,620
Fruitland Park	35083	\$19,278,000	\$9,639,000
High Springs	01053	\$19,105,000	\$9,552,500
Fort Myers	3604K	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Sopchoppy	65021	\$35,139,169	\$35,139,169
Bartow	53025	\$5,378,790	\$5,378,790
Manatee County	41015	\$35,139,169	\$17,569,584
Clermont	3514D	\$15,660,000	\$7,830,000
Umatilla	35077	\$3,884,060	\$3,884,060
<b>Total Equivalency for Projects Listed (100%)</b>		<b>\$844,671,000</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Subsidy for Projects Listed (83%)</b>			<b>\$701,450,900</b>
<b>Minimum Subsidy Amount for FFY2025-2026 SAHM-W Capitalization Grant (30%)</b>			<b>\$253,401,300</b>
<b>Maximum Subsidy Amount for FFY2025-2026 SAHM-W Capitalization Grant (100%)</b>			<b>\$844,671,000</b>

At the time of this IUP, Florida has no Unliquidated Obligations (ULO) related to the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

## 12. Cash Draw

**Attachment D** provides the “Automated Clearing House” payment schedule for FFY 2025-2026 funding and identifies the timing of the cash outlays by the Federal government. The anticipated cash draw is for 12.5% of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant on a quarterly basis starting in Quarter 1 of FFY 2025-2026.

## 13. Loan Agreements and Binding Commitments

DWSRF will ensure funds are expended in a timely and expeditious manner, by executing loan agreements and binding commitments (as described in **Section 25**) in an amount equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant within 1 year after the receipt of such capitalization grant payment.

## 14. Assistance, Terms, and Fees

The assistance to be provided by the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 50% to 100% subsidization for planning, design, and/or construction. The initial funding is expected to be conducted as a planning loan agreement. As a project progresses to design, the loan agreement will be amended to

include design. Once the design is complete, the loan agreement will be amended to include construction using the remaining funds available. Financially disadvantaged communities will receive 100% subsidization, the remaining eligible communities will receive 50% subsidization.

For projects that receive 100% principal forgiveness, the loan agreement will have a 0% finance rate, 0% service fee, and no repayment term.

For projects that receive 50% principal forgiveness, the loan agreement will have a minimum 0% interest rate and a loan service fee, currently 2%, of the total loan amount less the portion of the loan for capitalized interest and is not included in the principal of the loan is assessed on each loan agreement. The term of planning and design loan agreements is 10 years and a construction loan agreement is 20 years, with an option for 30 years for unique circumstances.

The fundable project priority list for the funds and waiting list, and currently the comprehensive list, is included as **Attachment E**.

## 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 funding FFY 2025-2026 projects using the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant. A state match of is not required as part of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

For the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant, at least 30% must be provided as subsidization to eligible recipients. The state intends to provide at least 50% of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant as subsidy.

Additional subsidy in the form of 100% principal forgiveness will be prioritized to financially disadvantaged communities. Remaining communities would qualify for 50% principal forgiveness.

A summary of the subsidization to be provided and the requirements is located in **Section 11**.

For an activity to be eligible under the SAHM-W, it must be otherwise SRF eligible and serve one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or any eligible facilities under Section 1452 of the SDWA.
- Enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under Section 1452 of the SDWA.

Both federal and state law require 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:

- Address the most serious risks to human health

- Ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations
- Assist systems most in need on a per household basis (affordability)

DWSRF's priority system 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 **Attachment F** 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 and the project is determined to be ready to proceed, the sponsor's project is placed on a comprehensive list of projects. FDEP project engineers review the RFI and assign points to projects based on the information provided by the project sponsor. Final project eligibility will be determined once the facilities plan is received and reviewed. Projects that are determined not to meet the SAHM-W eligibility requirements will not be funded beyond the planning phase.

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 has the higher population will be prioritized first.

Unreserved funds are assigned to projects/deliverables in priority score order, within the funding of the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant until the funds are exhausted. Projects/deliverable for which funding is not available and projects/deliverables that are incompletely funded are placed on the waiting list for consideration for funding if SAHM-W funds become available.

If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project/deliverable 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 2025-2026 funds and waiting list, is included as **Attachment E**. A funding cap has been established to maximize the benefit to water systems based on the demand and funding available. The project will meet SRF requirements and therefore eligible for funding through the traditional DWSRF process if additional funding is needed. Re-allocation of unused funds will go first to the higher priority scoring projects.

## 18. Project Description

A brief project description for each selected project/deliverable is presented on the Project Priority List in **Attachment E** and expanded below.

### A. Perry - \$35,139,169

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by Perry are as follows:

#### Water Treatment & Water Source

1. Construction of new Well No. 8 and Abandonment of Well No. 4:

This project creates critical replacement, redundancy, resilience, and addresses water quality concerns for the water system. All existing wells and treatment facilities in the system are under the influence of surface water, and water quality (red water) issues have been observed since Hurricane Helene.

2. Construction of new WTP No. 3:

Replaces the failing WTP No. 1. A new, modern plant built to current codes will improve water quality, increase reliability, and be hardened to withstand future hurricane events, providing critical treatment resilience. The existing facility was damaged during the hurricane.

3. Replacement or Rehabilitation of Well No. 3:

This project hardens a 60-year-old well and adds dedicated treatment capabilities. Rehabilitation of Well No. 3 will assist in addressing the City's water quality issues, including the 'red water' observed since Hurricane Helene.

#### Water Distribution

1. Water Main Replacement Program

Replacing asbestos pipes and old metal pipes is critical to mitigate water loss and service disruption observed during Hurricane Helene. Replacing these pipes improves overall system reliability, water quality, and resilience to future disasters.

2. New Meters Replacement

Modern meters allow for the rapid identification of major water leaks that often result from pipe breaks during a hurricane. This capability is critical for conserving water, quickly locating damage, and ensuring system integrity.

#### Impacts

On September 26, 2024, Hurricane Helene made landfall near the Aucilla River, just west of Perry, Florida. The storm brought catastrophic wind damage, widespread power outages, intense rainfall, and significant debris impacts across Taylor County. The City of Perry's water treatment and distribution systems sustained direct and indirect damages that temporarily impaired operations and placed long-term strain on system including:

1. Complete loss of power to the City of Perry's water treatment plant and distribution pump stations.
2. Wind damage and surging stormwater impacted facility access and compromised chemical feed lines
3. Communications with elevated storage tank controls and level sensors were lost, requiring manual operation and visual inspection
4. Several water main breaks occurred requiring emergency isolation and repairs.
5. Since Hurricane Helene, the City of Perry has experienced persistent water quality issues, most notably red water conditions. These include discoloration, sediment release, and chemical odor complaints from residents.

## B. Cherry Lake Utilities Corporation - \$1,010,070

The proposed project addresses critical vulnerabilities in the utility's infrastructure that were exposed by Hurricane Helene. The project includes the installation of a new, permanent auxiliary generator with automatic transfer switches at the well sites, which includes both Well #1 and Well #2. Also the upgrade and elevation of electrical panels and control equipment above the 100-year flood level to ensure operational capacity during emergencies.

### Impacts

Generator and control panels meet end of useful life. Power outage map shows 100% power outage for Cherry Lake during hurricane Helene. Generators were rented from Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) during Hurricane Helene.

## C. Cross City - \$19,274,246

In order to improve resiliency and restore operations in Cross City, the following acritical equipment and system upgrades are needed:

1. Existing Reverse Osmosis Skid Membrane Replacements - Membranes were used at a higher capacity caused by power surge and green sand filter failure.
2. Existing Pre-Filter - Sand Filter Rehabilitation - The existing sand filters were damaged during a power surge causing sensor damage and excessive water flow through the sand filters damaging filtration media caused by flush out.
3. Water Treatment Plant Generator Replacement - Replacement of an older generator that has failed during hurricanes.
4. An Additional 0.5 MGD Reverse Osmosis Skid Installation - Improving redundancy of the treatment plant in order to alternate use or use all reverse osmosis skids, reducing the impact on the existing skids and improving water quality affected by storm surge.
5. Addition a New Pre-Filter - Sand Filter Installation - Extra sand filters are needed for improved redundancy of treatment process and to reduce negative impact on existing filters.
6. Additional Raw Water Well - Needed to offset deterioration of existing wells caused by changing ground water composition.
7. 500,000-gallon Raw Water Storage Tank Installation - Will add needed raw water storage to provide safe drinking water to the city during a state of emergency and/or times of power outages.
8. Updated Water Treatment Plant Master Control Panel - Will increase resiliency to the water plant by providing updated surge protection and control through new technology.

### Impacts

When Hurricane Helene made landfall on September 26, 2024, it caused significant impacts in town's municipal water supply and treatment facility, such as:

1. The municipal water treatment facility sustained direct damage from both wind and floodwater, and the facility lost commercial power.
2. The generator was damaged and failed during the hurricanes caused power outage.
3. The monitoring systems were knocked offline, and operators were forced to rely on manual readings along with manual operations.

#### D. Gretna - \$10,208,809

The City of Gretna's Wellfield Improvements project will enhance the reliability, capacity, and resilience of its municipal water supply system. This project includes the rehabilitation and upgrade of existing production wells, installation of new well pumps and motors with flood-resistant electrical components, and the construction of protective enclosures to safeguard critical wellfield infrastructure from flood damage. The project will also include the integration of backup power systems to ensure continuous operation during power outages and the implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) technology for remote monitoring and control. Additionally, a new 12" main from proposed wells to the city's elevated tank will be constructed to provide a secondary supply line into the city.

##### Impacts

As a result of Hurricane Helene in September 2024 the City experienced broad power outages, affecting more than 300 customers in the City. Due to these power outages, several components of the city's potable water system were inoperable, adversely affecting the system's ability to provide reliable flows and pressures to the citizens of Gretna.

#### E. FGUA Peace River Heights - \$965,000

This project proposes the construction of a potable water interconnect with the City of Wauchula to establish a secondary, redundant water supply source. This interconnect will ensure uninterrupted access to safe drinking water during emergency events, such as hurricanes or power outages, and will significantly improve the system's ability to maintain public health protection.

##### Impacts

The community's water system is limited to a single production well and one hydrostatic tank that experienced recurring service disruptions during the storm events that cause power outages and water line breaks, leading to rapid loss of system pressure. These events required multiple community-wide boil water notices.

#### F. Taylor Coastal and Sewer District - \$3,408,070

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by Taylor Coastal and Sewer District is for the construction of a new well, installation of a ground storage tank with high-service pumps, automated controls, and provision of emergency power to ensure uninterrupted service during outages. The project also includes the implementation of advanced metering infrastructure and SCADA integration to ensure a reliable supply of drinking water, adequate system storage, consistent water pressure throughout the service area, and improved operational oversight.

##### Impacts

During Hurricane Helene, Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District sustained a direct hit that severely impacted the infrastructure. The water plant was inoperable after the storm, and took a month for the water plant and pipelines to be repaired enough to return to normal service after operating under a boil water notice.

Due to the scale of the damage and limited in-house resources, Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District had to rely heavily on mutual aid and emergency support from neighboring utilities. Over the course of a week, multiple facilities brought in essential equipment and manpower to support recovery efforts. These included tractors, UTVs, portable generators, portable bypass pumps, diesel trucks, vac-Trucks and other critical recovery assets.

#### G. Bowling Green - \$8,640,000

The project proposes the construction of a hardened, fully enclosed reverse osmosis equipment building to replace the existing open air pole barn structure which directly exposes the equipment to storms and hurricane impacts. In addition, the project seeks to rehabilitate/harden the existing Water Treatment Plant buildings, replace hurricane-damaged above-grade piping with more resilient materials and installation of hurricane-rated supports, harden /rehabilitate treatment equipment, and rehabilitate electrical systems/controls and installation of a modern SCADA system.

##### Impacts

Power outages, resulting from the storm, shown by SCADA logs show power outages related to the water system.

#### H. Fort Meade - \$1,373,625

The City of Fort Meade projects includes emergency power supply and system upgrade at Well 2 and Water Tower Rehab.

##### Impacts

The well site experienced a complete loss of electrical power during the storm, and due to delays in utility restoration, the facility was offline for approximately 48 hours. This disruption stressed the overall water system capacity, requiring emergency conservation measures and system balancing from other production wells.

#### I. Archer - \$8,502,000

The proposed drinking water project includes improvements to the drinking water system including the installation of approximately 37,500 linear feet of 12-inch water main to create a looped distribution system for improved system pressure and reliability, hardening/waterproofing of critical electrical components, improved operational response with SCADA upgrades and implementation, and permanent backup generators at well sites two and three.

##### Impact

The water system experienced power failure during hurricane Helene and needed to rely on auxiliary power at the City's water treatment plant. Also, in the days immediately after the storm passed, the water system was affected by surface water contamination.

#### J. Suwanee Water & Sewer District - \$5,138,000

The Suwanee Water & Sewer District projects include:

1. Water Storage and Supply Resiliency Improvements- Construct a new ground storage tank (GST) to expand finished water storage capacity to improve ability to meet post-storm demand and sustain supply during emergency response and recovery operations and allow for faster recovery from storm events.
2. Power Reliability at Water Supply Wells – Installation of diesel-powered emergency backup generators at each of the District’s well sites.
3. Hydro Tank Improvements -Install new hydro tanks to reduce short-cycling of pumps during low-flow conditions and provide passive storage and pressure stabilization during recovery efforts.

#### Impacts

The Suwanee Water & Sewer District currently lacks permanent generators at its water supply wells. Following Hurricane Helene, the District exhausted its finished water supply due to extended recovery efforts and elevated demand. The existing hydro tanks are undersized and contribute to system inefficiencies during low-flow operation.

#### K. Nature Coast Regional Water Authority - \$29,746,000

This project for Nature Coast Regional Water Authority includes deepening production wells, upgrading treatment systems, adding emergency generator power at Hart Springs Water Treatment Plant, constructing a new interconnect transmission main and booster pump station between Gilchrist County and Fanning Springs, and extending water mains while building an elevated storage tank in Old Town to boost capacity, pressure, and system reliability.

#### Impacts

Information provided indicated 96 percent of Gilchrist County lost power because of the hurricane Helene.

#### L. Bushnell - \$5,895,000

The Bushnell project includes the full rehabilitation and upgrade the existing water production and treatment facilities, adding expanded chemical storage and pumping, safety improvements, generators replacements, with system looping, booster pumps, floodproofing of component structures, raising control structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system for remote monitoring and control upgrades and commercial meter replacement

#### Impacts

Damage and attempts from staff to restore power at the WTP following Hurricane Milton.

#### M. Lake Hamilton - \$29,474,100

The City proposes the following projects:

1. Kokomo Road Upper Floridan Aquifer Redundant Supply Well - construction of a redundant Upper Floridan Aquifer supply well and associated pumping, and piping facilities at the Town's Kokomo Road wellfield site.
2. Drinking Water Treatment Plant – Kokomo Road Redundant Lower Floridan Aquifer Supply Well - construction of a redundant Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) supply well at the Town's Kokomo Road wellfield site.
3. Drinking Water Treatment Plant – Kokomo Road Redundant Treatment Process Equipment - construction of redundant water treatment facility at a second location.

Impacts

Power outage at the water plant for 36 hours and building damage.

N. LaBelle - \$5,947,500

The City of LaBelle project will add critical pipe redundancy within the distribution system, bolstering/augmenting the interconnect between the City of LaBelle and Hendry County, looping to facilitate reliability, redundancy, and pressure, valve replacement and adding additional finished water storage. The projects will include floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system for remote monitoring, control upgrades and cyber security improvements.

Impacts

The Monthly Operating Report shows a decrease of finished water produced during Hurricane Milton due to loss of power.

O. Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative (W3C) - \$35,139,169

The W3C projects include construction of the W3C water plant and associated water mains for a regional system to serve the cities of Cedar Key and Bronson and the Town of Otter Creek and for water plant improvements for the Town of Otter Creek.

Impacts

Based on a boiled water notice, the water wells experienced saltwater intrusion because of Hurricane Helene's storm surge.

P. Fair Winds Condominium Association, Inc. - \$4,840,000

The Fair Winds Condominium Association, Inc. project will add redundancy and increase resiliency by replacing aged water main, looping the water main, and adding a new connection to the main along Albee Road. The two connections to Sarasota Utilities mains will provide resiliency and redundancy in the event of another storm.

Impacts

This entire neighborhood near the coast was flooded by many feet of storm surge. Part of the water system is above ground and was hit by debris from storm surge and was inaccessible until the flood receded.

Q. Wakulla County - \$390,525

The Wakulla County Newport Park and Campgrounds includes installation of a generator and replacement of an existing water tank. The County intends to replace the pump and the water tank with generally the same size infrastructure.

Impacts

Wakulla County provided a power outage report from Duke Energy that notes that Newport Park, addressed at 8046 Coastal Highway, experienced a power outage due to Hurricane Helene from September 26<sup>th</sup> to September 28<sup>th</sup>.

R. Bristol - \$5,015,000

The City of Bristol project includes the replacement of approximately 7,800 linear feet of deteriorated galvanized iron watermains along Spring St, Solomon St, N. Pea Ridge Rd and Main St and bores under State Road 20 to connect businesses off a 3" deteriorating ductile iron pipe to an 8" ductile iron pipe. Also, a water meter replacement project to modernize with advanced metering technology capable of automated data collection and real-time usage monitoring.

Impacts

During Hurricane Helene, the City of Bristol experienced significant strain on its aging water distribution infrastructure, including multiple watermain breaks and service disruptions.

S. El Jobean - \$1,850,000

The El Jobean project includes the construction of a new, hurricane-resistant utility operations building to replace the one lost in the storm.

Impacts

The hurricane caused significant storm surge flooding and widespread power outages that persisted for several days, severely disrupting operations. The storm surge also led to the complete destruction of the primary operations building, which was inundated with floodwaters, resulting in the loss of critical operational documents and equipment.

T. Apalachicola - \$17,527,610

The Apalachicola projects include construction of a hydrogen sulfide and total organic carbon treatment system, new well and rehab of three wells, and WTP upgrades.

Impacts

Hurricane Helene destroyed the plant's aeration equipment used to remove hydrogen sulfide from the source water. Photos of damaged aerator were provided.

U. Daytona Beach - \$35,139,169

The Daytona Beach proposed project consists of:

1. Brennan WTP Storm Hardening and Resiliency Project - Installation of back-up generators, physical hardening or waterproofing of electrical equipment, installation of larger capacity

chemical storage tanks, installation of larger capacity water storage facilities, including contact basins, and relocation/elevation of critical equipment.

2. Water Distribution System Hardening Project - Distribution system analysis and booster station and valving installation.

#### Impacts

During Hurricane Milton, nearly 15-inches of rain fell within the facility, flooding buildings. Additionally, the storm surge pushed the river up the outfall pipe, increasing the water level within the ultraviolet light (UV) disinfection structure and submerging portions of the UV system leading to damaged components. Another impact stemmed from the combination of high winds and wind-driven rain which caused a leak within one of the main electrical buildings, jeopardizing worker safety and operation of process equipment.

During the storm, the WTP had to operate on emergency power for over 24 hours. During that time, wind-driven rain led to the failure of one of the two backup generators, leaving the facility without power to critical equipment. A mobile generator had to be brought onsite for nearly 2 months until the generator was able to be placed back into service. Additionally, power outages at several raw water wells decreased the supply of raw water, highlighting the need to additional treatment and storage within the WTP to better respond to storm events.

#### V. San Antonio - \$330,000

The major components of the San Antonio proposed project are:

1. Installing a permanent emergency stand-by generator and automatic transfer switch for the School WTP to provide un-interrupted power for the WTP.
2. Installing a new SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring of water system pressures, condition of well motors, chlorination system, chlorine residual, and elevated water tank level.
3. Replacing the chlorine tanks with tanks equipped with a tie-down system to secure the tanks during high wind conditions.

#### Impacts

During Hurricane Milton, the city experienced a 7-day long power outage affecting both WTPs. The Main WTP provided uninterrupted service as it is equipped with a permanent stand-by generator. But School WTP ceased all operation due to the lack of an emergency power supply. During the hurricane, the system also had water main breaks leading to expensive repairs and public boil water notices.

#### W. Horseshoe Beach - \$7,950,000

The Horseshoe Beach project includes a new 4,000 LF of 10-inch WM, 11,500 LF of distribution line extension, 50,000-gallon GST, and WTP repair & rebuild to include new water well, backup generator, electrical upgrade, high service pumps, and SCADA.

### Impacts

Power outage report/letter and logs showing generator use were provided. FEMA reports/photos provided showing various damage to WTP infrastructure. Boiled water notice issued 9/27/24 due to loss of water pressure.

#### X. Holly Hill - \$2,856,873

The City project consists of constructing a new fully restrained replacement water main composed of fused HDPE pipe that will not be subject to joint separation if the road bank shifts or subsides. The entirety of the water main is in the 100-year floodplain and is inaccessible for repairs during extreme flooding events.

### Impacts

During Hurricane Milton, the roadway bank area where the transmission main is buried shifted and caused pipe joints to break open. The ruptured main created washouts, soil subsidence, and uncontrollable water loss. The break also created low pressure conditions, and a boiled water notice resulted from the uncontrolled break.

#### Y. Clewiston - \$8,775,500

The Clewiston project includes additional water storage infrastructure, adding 1.5 million gallons (MG) of new storage capacity.

### Impacts

During these storm events the system struggled to maintain adequate pressure and consistent service due to insufficient water storage capacity.

#### Z. Tavares - \$21,450,000

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by Tavares include:

1. Waterproofing and elevation of electrical panels and control systems to prevent damage from flooding and ensure continued operability during high-water events.
2. Installation of remote gate and monitoring systems (SCADA) to allow for real-time operational control and monitoring of the water system before, during, and after disasters.
3. Redundancy improvements to the water distribution system, including looping of key waterlines and installation of pressure-boosting stations to maintain system reliability.
4. Enhanced booster pump capacity to ensure consistent water delivery during periods of high demand or when primary pumps are offline.
5. Additional storage capacity or strategic use of existing storage to improve operational flexibility and supply reliability.
6. Installation of lower Floridan aquifer well.

### Impacts

During historical storm events, the city experienced operational disruptions related to power outages, water quality concerns, and loss of pressure due to main breaks. These wells are susceptible to both water quantity and quality degradation when taken offline during emergencies.

#### AA. Bay Laurel Center CDD - \$35,139,169

Bay Laurel Center CDD project includes

1. constructing WTP # 4, Phase 1,
2. Installing a high service pump station, equipped with a 1,400 gallons per minute (GPM) jockey pump and four high service pumps (3,600 GPM capacity) with expansion space for a fifth pump, enabling reliable distribution under peak demands or emergency conditions.
3. Constructing a 2-million-gallon ground storage tank to ensure continued supply during power loss or supply disruptions.
4. Constructing Two Lower Floridan Aquifer wells (2,600 GPM each), offering redundancy and deep aquifer supply reliability.
5. Constructing a 3.35 MG nanofiltration treatment train, ensuring high-quality drinking water and resilience against source water contamination.
6. Installing a new 1,200 KW generator.

#### Impacts

During Hurricane Milton, Marion County experienced significant disruption to critical infrastructure due to high winds and widespread power outages. According to WCJB News reporting, several lift stations, water plants, and a wastewater treatment plant lost power during the storm and were operating on emergency generators.

Extensive power outages were experienced in Marion County, causing various drinking water infrastructure issues and interruptions. A line break in the water system prompted the County to issue a precautionary boil water notice for customers within certain residential communities.

#### BB. Mascotte - \$10,400,000

The City of Mascotte project includes replacing its existing water treatment plant with upgraded systems and components and adding redundant finished water storage capacity. Additionally includes, transmission capacity and looping to provide redundant drinking water distribution pathways.

#### Impacts

The City provided pictures of flooding in the aftermath of Hurricane Milton. A letter from the Duke Energy Government and Community Relations Manager recognizing the lengthy outage at 169 Knight Street, Mascotte, FL.

#### CC. Bradenton - \$35,139,169

The Bradenton project components include but are not limited to:

1. Alternative Source Water Evaluation

2. Expanded County Interconnection
3. Additional Distribution Line
4. Seawall Resiliency Improvements
5. Enhanced Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) Capacity
6. Infrastructure and Operational Upgrades

#### Impacts

During these storm events, the City's single-source surface water supply faced significant operational strain, with peak demands far exceeding normal capacity, while simultaneously combating saltwater intrusion issues. Additionally, aging infrastructure, notably the narrow dam built in the 1930s, faces significant challenges from sea-level rise, posing substantial risks to continuous water supply.

#### DD. Dade City - \$2,996,550

The Dade City project will replace the well-building and the electrical equipment which have all exceeded their useful life.

#### Impacts

The City's three active wells and the associated electrical, SCADA, and disinfection equipment are located in the 10th St Well House. The existing building was constructed in 1926 and is in poor condition as Hurricane Milton caused damage to the roof of the Well facility and delaminated seams and frayed membrane sections. Additionally, the roof hatches and skylights—used for well pump access and maintenance—were broken, with at least one completely dislodged and removed by the storm. The extensive roof failure or water intrusion affected the electrical control panels, potentially resulting in catastrophic failure and prolonged service disruption while replacement components are fabricated and installed.

#### EE. Newberry - \$18,250,000

The proposed Newberry project includes installing redundant pipes, redundant elevated storage installation, and looping to facilitate redundancy and pressure. The projects will include floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, back-up power supply, SCADA system for remote monitoring, control upgrades and cyber security improvements

#### Impacts

The City of Newberry SCADA power reporting where showed 3 wells were without power from 9/26/24 through 9/27/24..

#### FF. Tampa - \$20,000,000

As the Hillsborough River Dam was affected and would be SRF ineligible, the City of Tampa project includes making the southeastern point of connection into a permanent interconnect and add an additional point of connection with the Tampa Bay Water in either northwestern or central areas of the service area for a backup source of potable water.

#### Impacts

Hillsborough River Dam North Embankment Impairments after 2024 Hurricanes - Following the hurricane season in 2024, which affected the West Coast region, notably Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton, a routine inspection after the storm revealed that internal soil erosion had occurred and was possibly still occurring at the North Embankment. The soil erosion manifested itself through subsidence of the surface along the dam's North Training Wall, several depressions near the Training Wall, and a noticeable weakness of the embankment surface in the vicinity of the depressions.

#### GG. Punta Gorda - \$35,139,169

The Punta Gorda project includes the expansion of reverse osmosis (RO) WTP from 4 to 8 MGD and the addition of three new water production wells and conversion of an existing ASR well to a water production well. The new water wells will provide an alternate means of water supply in the event the reservoir is comprised during a storm.

##### Impacts

Documentation provided indicated storm surge exceeded the dam crest of the reservoir allowing brackish water to flow into the reservoir during hurricanes Helene and Milton.

#### HH. Groveland - \$7,760,000

The Groveland project is to evaluate, design and construct critical pipe improvements to provide redundancy in the distribution system, bolstering/augmenting the interconnections between the City of Groveland, City of Mascotte, and possibly the City of Clermont to the east and Howey in the Hills to the north, looping to increase redundancy and reliability within the system, water plant flow meters and transducers to monitor pressures, booster station improvements, strategic altitude valve installation and replacement. All projects will include floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system for remote monitoring, control upgrades and cyber security improvements.

##### Impacts

Documentation provided indicated loss of flow at the Sunshine WTP during Hurricane Milton.

#### II. Island Water Association, Inc. - \$34,670,000

The Island Water Association, Inc. project consists of two parts:

1. Electrical System Resiliency Improvements Project
  - a. Addition of a second generator to provide enhanced power redundancy during extended outages and support anticipated future load growth.
  - b. Construction of a new elevated, Category 5-rated electrical building to house the new arc flash-rated switchgear and approximately half of the motor loads.
  - c. Replacement of existing switchgear, which has been in service for over 40 years, with arc flash-rated, Class I reliable equipment capable of automatic transfer between utility and generator power.
  - d. Installation of redundant utility transformers elevated above the 500-year floodplain to replace the existing single transformer.

## 2. Water Distribution System Resiliency and Redundancy Improvements

- a. Redundant Transmission Main to Captiva - Install approximately 5,150 linear feet of 12-inch water main from the intersection of Wulfert Road and Henderson Drive to Sanibel's Lands End, including a subaqueous directional drill crossing to Pine Avenue. This creates a looped transmission route, providing a second backbone connection to Captiva in the event of a failure along the existing single transmission main on Sanibel Captiva Road.
- b. Subaqueous Redundant Crossing Under Blind Pass - Construct a directionally drilled subaqueous crossing beneath Blind Pass to establish a secondary, environmentally protected connection to Captiva Island. This crossing will serve as a redundant connection to the existing aerial main attached to the Blind Pass Bridge, which remains vulnerable to damage from storm surge, windborne debris, boats, and sand accumulation.
- c. Transmission Capacity Upgrade on Captiva Island - Install approximately 3.25 miles of 16-inch water main parallel to the existing 8-inch and 12-inch mains. This new main will provide needed system redundancy and serve as a dedicated fill line to Captiva's sole water storage facility, a one-million-gallon ground storage reservoir located near the north end of the island.

### Impacts

The sole electrical transmission system is highly vulnerable and has suffered repeated temporary outages during seasonal storms, as well as extended outages following major hurricanes. In the aftermath of storms, recently including hurricanes Helene, and Milton, the barrier islands were without utility power for days to weeks, and experienced intermittent power failures and surges after electric service was restored.

The storms (hurricanes Helene and Milton) caused widespread damage across north Sanibel and Captiva, covering roads and utilities with sand, rip-rap rock, and construction debris. Much of IWA's infrastructure became inaccessible for days. The aerial main on Blind Pass Bridge, the only connection supplying water to Captiva, was struck by abrasive sand, storm surge debris, and a sailboat, which damaged its protective surface and accelerated corrosion. At the same time, the surges caused widespread failures of backflow prevention devices and internal plumbing systems in homes and businesses. This placed extreme stress on the water system as it tried to meet leak demands while preserving enough storage for firefighting. Response efforts were further delayed because many shut-off valves were buried under several feet of sand.

### JJ. [Hamilton County](#) - \$ 8,040,000

The proposed Hamilton County project is to replace the existing, degraded water treatment plant with a new 150,000 GPD RO treatment facility to include a fortified control building, a new permanent backup generator, elevated electrical and control systems, and site improvements to mitigate flood risk.

### Impacts

During Hurricane Helene, a complete power loss at the WTP and with the on-site backup generator being inoperable, the plant operations ceased entirely, leading to a rapid loss of system pressure.

#### KK. Mulberry - \$13,131,500

The Mulberry project includes a WTP and SCADA/communication system, a north WTP ground storage tank and chemical storage/feed systems, north WTP entrance road hardening; WTP redundant high service pump; WTP hardening/expansion of the north WTP operations building.

##### Impacts

Documentation provided demonstrated significant internet and power outage in Polk County.

#### LL. Eagle Lake - \$32,622,475

The City of Eagle Lake projects include:

1. At Water Production Facility No. 1 the construction of higher capacity pumps, two 500,000-gallon ground storage tanks, electrical/SCADA improvements, a new backup generator with additional fuel storage, and additional redundancy through the installation of a third high service pump, and two booster pumps for system interconnection to the City of Winter Haven.
2. At the Green Acres WPF is the installation of two 1-million gallon tanks, two new well pumps, a new sodium hypochlorite disinfection system to replace the existing chlorine gas system, a new operations building, electrical/SCADA improvements, and a larger capacity water main for the improved facility. This project also seeks to add redundancy through the installation of three high service pumps.
3. Improvements to the Green Acres WPF to enable the facility to act as a receiving station for the Polk Regional Water Cooperative's water, to provide additional redundancy. The following improvements seeking funding include one new 1-million gallon ground storage tank, a chemical storage and feed systems, a transfer pump, an additional high service pump, and electrical/SCADA improvements.

##### Impacts

Power outage verification letters submitted.

#### MM. Lake Region Mobile Home Owners, Inc. - \$450,000

The water system consists of two (2) independent WTPs that serve the community. Both water plants have one (1) well, a hydropneumatics tank, and chlorination system. The Backup WTP is equipped with a permanent stand-by emergency generator; however, the Main WTP does not have any back-up power. The proposed project consists of the following major components:

1. Installing a permanent emergency stand-by generator and automatic transfer switch for Main WTP to provide un-interrupted emergency power for the facility.
2. Replacing the existing breaker panel and pump control panel.
3. Replacing the chlorine tank at the Main WTP with a tank that can be tied down to a slab and is capable of withstanding hurricane force winds.
4. Replacing a well pump motor at the Main WTP to improve long term reliability of the well.

5. Replacing the aging electrical system at the Backup WTP to improve system reliability.

#### Impacts

During Hurricane Milton, the community experienced a 3-day long power outage that affected both WTPs. The Backup WTP provided uninterrupted service as it is equipped with a permanent stand-by generator; however, the generator had to be refueled several times a day as the gas tank capacity is small and does not support long term operation of the well motor. Personnel had to attend to the facility 24 hours a day during the power outage, including overnight hours, to refuel and monitor the generator powering the well. Additional stress was placed on this well pump as it was the only well capable of providing water to the system. The Main WTP could not run due to the lack of power. This water plant and well were completely shut down during the extended 3-day power outage.

#### NN. St. Petersburg - \$35,139,169

The Oberly High Service Pump Station upgrades include converting centrifugal pumps to vertical turbines to eliminate cavitation risks and allow full utilization of storage tank capacity, which is currently limited to 50% when levels fall below 10 feet above ground surface elevation (GSE).

The project also replaces two aging 5 million gallon (MG) steel ground storage tanks by removing tank #1 and upsizing tank #2 to a 7 MG concrete tank, while recoating the exteriors of concrete tanks #3 and #4 after removing failed coatings to improve water quality through better turnover and reduced water age. Additionally, the existing emergency generator will be replaced and elevated to mitigate flood risk.

#### Impacts

Hurricane impacts include significant line breaks, spike in water flow and loss of pressure, shutdown of system due to low pressure, boiled water notice for 4-days. Widespread power outages

#### OO. Apopka - \$35,139,169

The city proposes the following projects:

1. Grossenbacher Plant Expansion - This project will modernize the plant with a new building and new ozone treatment technology, designed to provide a more resilient and reliable treatment process.
2. Golden Gem Water Treatment Plant - A new water treatment facility in this region is becoming increasingly critical to ensure adequate system pressure and service reliability. The optimal location for the WTP on the Golden Gem Road and has begun master planning for this facility.
3. Generator at Plymouth Regional - Installation of a permanent backup generator at Plymouth Regional would free up its portable generators to one of many other locations that did experience power outages during Hurricane Milton and Helene.
4. Generator at Grossenbacher - The Grossenbacher Water Treatment Facility operates four production wells. One well does not currently have a backup generator.
5. Intercity connection with Mount Dora - This project proposes a new interconnection for potable water service. The two cities have existing pipe networks that lie approximately two miles from each other. Once established, this intertie will significantly increase operational resiliency for

both cities, allowing each to support the other during service disruptions during emergency events.

6. Intercity connection with Orange County - The City of Apopka and Orange County's potable water systems are located within just 300 ft of each other, making this interconnection both feasible and cost effective. This connection would significantly enhance system resiliency for both jurisdictions.

### Impacts

Plymouth Regional suffered roof damage, and generators at both Sheer Oaks and Plymouth Regional required replacement.

### PP. [Big Bend Water Authority \(BBWA\) - \\$20,673,600](#)

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by BBWA are as follows:

1. Construction of ground storage tank (75,000 gal) in Jena, high service pumps and emergency generator.
2. Replacement of Water line in Jena.
3. Replacement of the existing 100,000-gal elevated storage tank with a 150,000-gal storage tank in Steinhatchee.
4. Installation of new water distribution in Quail Run on the Steinhatchee water system.
5. Installation of new water mains to replace transite in Steinhatchee.
6. Construction of new wellfield and water treatment plant in north part of Steinhatchee.
7. Construction of a pole barn with integrated emergency management office with a pre-wired for communications and a separate emergency generator at Steinhatchee WTP.
8. Isolation valves and meters in Steinhatchee Landing for determining the location of the leaks and repairs.

### Impacts

Hurricane Helene made landfall about 10 nautical miles southwest of Perry, Florida. Hurricane Helene caused significant impacts in BBWA, including:

1. Wind Damage: Extreme winds caused widespread destruction to infrastructure in BBWA area.
2. Hurricane Helene damaged the water mains, services and meters on the west side of the distribution system.
3. Power Outages: Hurricane Helene caused power outage in BBWA area from September 24, 2025 to October 5, 2025.

### QQ. [Starke - \\$23,276,120](#)

The proposed Starke project will rehabilitate the existing water production and treatment facilities, additional elevated storage with system looping, booster pumps, floodproofing of component structures

and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system for remote monitoring and control upgrades, secondary set of high service pumps, new chemical building with chemical storage tanks and pump skids.

#### Impacts

The City of Starke identified a series of vulnerabilities to their drinking water system following Hurricane Helene and Milton. During the storm, the City experienced power outages and emergency response limitations due to wind and tree damage and isolated flooding.

#### RR. Eastpoint - \$1,956,620

The Eastpoint project includes construction of a new above-ground storage tank, booster pumps, chlorine injection system, and emergency backup power, and replacement of pump and VFD at well #3.

#### Impacts

Text from Duke Energy provided on 9/27/24 indicating power outage, and text from staff indicating generator use at well #3 but no date.

#### SS. Fruitland Park - \$19,278,000

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by Fruitland Park are as follows:

1. WTP No. 1 Expansion (increase permitted capacity from 1.440 MGD to 1.969 MGD)
  - a. 12" Lower Floridan production well
  - b. 1,000 GPM well pump
  - c. 0.5 MG ground storage tank
  - d. 750 gpm High Service Pump
2. WTP No. 6 Modification/Expansion
  - a. 0.6 MG ground storage tank
  - b. (3) 750 GPM High Service Pumps
  - c. (1) 500 GPM high service jockey pump
  - d. Pumps and Control Building
  - e. SCADA control system and necessary appurtenance
  - f. Emergency standby generator and automatic transfer switch
  - g. Decommission existing production well due to poor water quality
3. WTP No. 7 Construction (new facility)
  - a. 12" Upper Floridan production well
  - b. 1,000 gpm well pump

- c. 0.6 million gallon ground storage tank
- d. (3) 750 gpm high service pumps
- e. (1) 500 gpm high service jockey pump
- f. Chlorination feed system components and controls
- g. SCADA control system and necessary appurtenance
- h. Emergency standby generator and automatic transfer switch.

Impacts

The hurricane caused widespread power outages and flooding, which temporarily disrupted operations at two of the City's water treatment facilities. The resulting strain on the system revealed critical weaknesses, such as the potential for contamination and the inability to maintain consistent water pressure during emergency conditions.

TT. High Springs - \$19,105,000

The High Springs project will evaluate alternatives including production facility improvements, system looping, O&M Maintenance Facility, transmission main, distribution main, and storage improvements to connect the new production facilities to the existing infrastructure. The project will install necessary physical barriers around pump stations such as levees or dikes to increase reliability, redundancy, and resiliency within the drinking water system. New SCADA system improvements will include updated technology and increase supervision and control and moved to more resilient locations. Additionally, the project will include the installation of back-up generators to service pump stations at the water production facility, waterproofing electrical components and circuitry and floodproofing/sealing structures to prevent floodwater penetration.

Impacts

The City provided Daily Sample Results reports to document water quality. Additionally, the City provided a written statement: that the WTP experienced a power failure necessitating the use of auxiliary power to maintain operations, surface water contamination led to elevated levels of turbidity and challenges in maintaining adequate chlorine concentrations so a precautionary boil water notice was issued.

UU. Fort Myers - \$35,139,169

The proposed Fort Myers project will install (6) new source water wells with back-up power generators.

Impacts

New well installation is also part of the Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fionia and Ian (SAHFI) funding received by Fort Myers. The proposed well under SAHM-W funding appears to be additional wells. Based on the extensive street flooding photos and storm surge information provided, it will be assumed the wellfields were flooded.

#### VV. Sopchoppy - \$35,139,169

The City of Sopchoppy proposes a comprehensive water line extension and replacement project of replacement pipe sized 12" for approximately 99,100 linear feet of existing 6" potable water line on five road segments. Additionally, the proposed project includes the rehabilitation of two existing wells (preparing/inspecting, removing and replacing pump and well equipment, installing a liner, installing a new generator, constructing an equipment building and abandoning an out of service well) and the addition of a new well with high service pumps, pumping station, permanent generator, chemical addition, aeration equipment, equipment building, piping, grading, utility connections, SCADA improvements, 200,000 gallon storage tank and other related ancillary items.

##### Impacts

During Hurricane Helene, Sopchoppy experienced widespread power outages, including a disruption to its water system. The outage documentation includes reports and communications from two utility providers.

#### WW. Bartow - \$5,378,790

The City of Bartow is proposing a set of three interrelated projects:

1. Replacement of the primary water treatment plant generator to ensure continued water treatment capacity during power loss.
2. Installation of emergency power at the standby well to restore full fire flow capabilities during outages; and,
3. Construction of a Lakeland-Bartow interconnect to establish a resilient, regional backup supply and enhance system redundancy.

##### Impacts

The City's primary water treatment plant sustained direct damage when the metal roof over the filter tanks was torn off, compromising plant function and safety. At the same time, operations crews were dispatched to repair multiple water main breaks with limited system support and aging backup power equipment.

#### XX. Manatee County - DW41015- \$35,139,169

The proposed drinking water improvement projects by Manatee County are as follows:

1. Construction of two ground water production wells.
2. Installation of 20-inch raw water transmission main parallel to the current water transmission main.
3. Upgrading two degasifiers and internal hydraulic.
4. Installation of ground water treatment system electrical and ground water treatment system instrumentation/SCADA.

##### Impacts

During Hurricanes Helene and Milton, there were multiple line breaks and other distribution system impacts, which caused system leakage. Power outages were reported for Manatee County area during both Hurricanes Helene and Milton.

#### YY. Clermont - \$15,660,000

The Clermont project will include Finished Water Storage and Pumping Capacity, Water Distribution System Improvements, Potable Water System Electrical Upgrades to include New 300 kilowatt (kW) generator for Well #4 and East elevated storage tank and 22 kW Generac Standby Generator and automatic transfer switch to replace outdated and problematic unit at the Bloxam elevated tank.

##### Impacts

Summary of generator hour use provided for well #4 and Greater Hills WTP.

#### ZZ. Umatilla - \$3,884,060

The Umatilla project includes adding a 1,000 GPM production well, a 0.5 MG ground storage tank, three 500 GPM VFD-driven high service pumps with a dedicated building, upgraded SCADA and chlorination systems, an enhanced emergency generator, and removal of the existing hydropneumatic tank and flow control valve. The plant will be re-rated to 2.60 MGD.

##### Impacts

Power outage summary reports provided for Lake County from three separate electric utilities and two cities showing power outages ranging from 45% to 61% of area including a 72-hour power loss at WTP #2 during Hurricane Milton.

### 19. Green Project Reserve

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

### 20. Equivalency Projects

As no state match is required for the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant, the appropriation for each of the projects/deliverables listed on the Project Priority List are equivalency projects and subject to crosscutter review and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA).

- Single Audit Act (OMB A-133)
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) compliance (Six Good Faith Efforts)
- Federal environmental crosscutters
- FFATA reporting
- Public Awareness Enhancement (Signage)
- Telecommunications Prohibitions
- Davis-Bacon Wage Rates
- American Iron and Steel (AIS)
- Fiscal Sustainability
- Cost and Effectiveness

- A/E Procurement Requirements

Davis-Bacon and American Iron and Steel had been added in previous appropriations and amendments have made these requirements permanent.

## 21. Bypass Procedure

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 SAHM-W funds available.

## 22. 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 to ensure the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

## 23. Disadvantaged Communities

Priority will be given from the DWSRF SAHM-W Capitalization Grant funds to subsidize the financially disadvantaged communities with 100% subsidy. Additionally, non-financial disadvantaged communities will receive a 50% subsidy.

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.

DWSRF will prioritize the financially disadvantaged small communities to utilize the SAHM-W 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.

## 24. Set-Asides

DWSRF does not intend to take set-asides from the SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

### A. Administration and Technical Assistance - Category DD

DWSRF does not intend to take set-asides for administration of the DWSRF.

### B. Small Systems Technical Assistance – Category DE

DWSRF does not intend to take set-asides for small systems technical assistance.

### C. State Program Management – Category DF

DWSRF does not intend to take set-asides for state program management.

### D. Local Assistance and Other State Programs – Category DG

DWSRF does not intend to take set-asides for local assistance and other state programs.

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Attachment A – EPA Implementation Memorandum



**OFFICE OF WATER**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 13, 2025

**MEMORANDUM**

**SUBJECT:** Award and Implementation of the 2025 State Revolving Fund Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i Wildfires (SA-HMW)

**FROM:** Jennifer L. McLain, Director  
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Andrew D. Sawyers, Director  
Office of Wastewater Management

**TO:** Water Division Directors  
Regions III, IV, and IX

**I. BACKGROUND**

On December 21, 2024, the American Relief Act, 2025, P.L. 118-158, ("the Act") became law. The funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Title VII of the Act includes \$3 billion in disaster relief supplemental funding for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: \$1.23 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and \$1.77 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i wildfires. Only the States of Florida, Georgia, Hawai'i, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (hereinafter "the states") are eligible to apply for these CWSRF and DWSRF supplemental funds. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to \$5 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight.

The Act also appropriated an additional \$85 million in supplemental funding for the CWSRF program to improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton. Only the States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia are eligible to apply for these CWSRF supplemental funds. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to \$3 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight.

For ease of reference, EPA will refer to this supplemental appropriation as the SA-HMW (Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Hawai'i Wildfires).

This memorandum describes how EPA will award and administer SA-HMW capitalization grants to the eligible states. Nothing in this document is meant to conflict with or supersede the 2025 American Relief Act, Office of Management and Budget Guidance, or any capitalization grant terms and conditions.

Funds will remain available for obligation to the states for the fiscal year in which they are appropriated and the following fiscal year, per the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the states must apply for and receive SA-HMW capitalization grant award(s) from EPA by the end of fiscal year 2026 (September 30, 2026). Once EPA obligates the capitalization grants to the states, the funds will be available to the states to provide assistance to eligible projects. The states must make commitments (i.e., they must sign assistance agreements, such as loans, with eligible recipients) within one year after the receipt of each capitalization grant payment from EPA.<sup>2</sup>

For projects to be eligible for the \$3 billion SA-HMW funds to the SRFs, they must be SRF-eligible and have the purpose of reducing flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or enhancing resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster. EPA has tools available to assist communities and states in achieving these goals. EPA's free [Water Technical Assistance \(WaterTA\)](#) initiatives and resources can support communities in identifying water infrastructure challenges, developing plans, and applying for federal funding. EPA also has practical tools, training, and technical assistance to increase resilience to weather variability available through the [Creating Resilient Water Utilities \(CRWU\)](#) initiative.

States will administer these funds through the existing SRF programs. SRF requirements and procedures apply to these supplemental funds. General SRF program information is located at [www.epa.gov/cwsrf](http://www.epa.gov/cwsrf) and [www.epa.gov/dwsrf](http://www.epa.gov/dwsrf). Local drinking water and wastewater systems (and other eligible assistance recipients) apply for SA-HMW SRF funding directly through their state [CWSRF](#) and [DWSRF](#) programs. Local leaders should direct questions about applications and state program eligibilities to their state SRF managers.

## **II. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SA-HMW CAPITALIZATION GRANT FUNDS**

EPA recommends that the states submit capitalization grant applications as soon as possible through [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov). The states must submit an Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Project Priority List (PPL) for the SA-HMW funding. The IUPs and PPLs must meet existing SRF requirements. Because the SA-HMW's appropriation is for particular purposes, and to be consistent with existing grants regulations and reporting requirements, the states must submit separate grant application(s) for the SA-HMW appropriations and other SRF capitalization grant applications in grants.gov. Each state must receive its

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<sup>1</sup> 33 U.S.C. § 1384(c)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12(a)(1)(C).

<sup>2</sup> 33 U.S.C. § 1382(b)(3); 40 CFR § 35.3550(e)(1).

SA-HMW grant award by the end of fiscal year 2026 (September 30, 2026) or the funds will be reallocated to other eligible states under this appropriation.<sup>3</sup>

To accelerate SA-HMW grant awards, EPA will allow the states to apply for conditional and partial awards based on draft IUPs. With conditional awards, if the state and Region have completed negotiations for part of the work plan, the Region may conditionally approve the work plan and obligate the full amount of the award placing appropriate drawdown/payment restrictions for the portion of the work plan not yet approved. This does not prohibit work from beginning on approved activities. All activities must meet state and federal SRF requirements for this appropriation. The states may also apply to EPA for partial awards if the state does not currently have a project list with costs totaling at least the amount of funds available under SA-HMW. EPA will only make a partial award to the state for an amount equal to the total cost of the project list. In the case of a partial award, the state could later amend its grant award to include the remaining funding so long as it is awarded by September 30, 2026. An amended IUP including projects in an amount equal to the remaining funds available to the state under SA-HMW must be submitted by the state to EPA before the grant is amended to award the remaining funds. This includes a revised grant application package through grants.gov.

To receive SA-HMW funding, eligible states must submit the following documents to EPA:

#### **A. INTENDED USE PLAN**

The CWA section 606(c) and the SDWA section 1452(b) require states to prepare a plan identifying the intended uses of the funds in the SRF and describing how those uses support SRF goals. States have the flexibility to combine Intended Use Plans (IUPs) and Project Priority Lists (PPLs) for base funding and SA-HMW funding or submit separate IUPs and PPLs for both base and SA-HMW funding. If combined, states must construct the IUPs and PPLs to ensure that EPA and the public can clearly identify base- and SA-HMW-eligible projects, including identifying additional subsidization and funding amounts. The IUPs and PPLs must meet existing SRF requirements. Because of the SA-HMW's appropriations for particular purposes, and to be consistent with existing grant regulations and reporting requirements, states must submit separate grant applications for the SA-HMW appropriations in grants.gov. Projects can be co-funded with other SRF capitalization grants (e.g., base funds, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) general supplemental funds), and an existing IUP for the CWSRF or the DWSRF may be amended to reflect this new funding source. A supplemental IUP meeting all SRF requirements in Title VI of the CWA and accompanying regulations, or in SDWA section 1452 and accompanying regulations, as appropriate, will be required for approval of a grant award and release of funds. An IUP must contain the following:

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<sup>3</sup> 33 U.S.C. § 1384(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12(a)(1)(E).

**1. List of Projects:** Under CWA section 606(c)(1), the IUP must contain a list of publicly owned treatment works projects on the state's PPL, developed pursuant to section 216 of the CWA, that are eligible for SRF construction assistance. The IUP must also contain a list of the activities eligible under section 603(c) of the CWA, including the nonpoint source and national estuary protection activities that the state expects to fund from its SRF. The list must contain eligible projects for which the total cost of assistance requested is at least equal to the amount of the grant being applied for before a grant can be awarded.

SDWA section 1452(b)(3)(B) requires state IUPs to include a list of projects that are eligible for assistance under SDWA section 1452 and that are to be assisted pursuant to the plan (i.e., a PPL). This list must include: the name of the public water system,<sup>4</sup> a description of the project, the priority assigned to the project, the expected terms of financial assistance, and the size of the community served. The IUP must contain a fundable list of projects for which the total cost of assistance requested is at least equal to the amount of the grant being applied for. The IUP must also contain a comprehensive list of projects that may receive DWSRF assistance in the future. A state may combine the fundable and comprehensive lists into one list provided that projects which are expected to receive assistance from available funds designated for use in the current IUP are identified.

Projects funded by SA-HMW are subject to the eligibility requirements described in section III below.

**2. Additional Elements:** Both the CWSRF and DWSRF IUPs must contain proposed assistance terms including interest rates, the short-term and long-term goals of the SRF, and a description of how the state will choose projects consistent with the purposes of the SA-HMW. The IUP must contain a description of the intended uses of the additional subsidization allowance described in section III.D. below. For the DWSRF, the IUP must describe set-aside funds to be taken, if any, and how those are consistent with the purposes of the SA-HMW.

**3. Transfers:** States choosing to transfer funds between either of the CWSRF and DWSRF capitalization grants received under the SA-HMW must state their intention in their IUP. Any transfers are subject to the statutory limits of the SRFs.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, for SA-HMW capitalization grants, any transfer will be subject to the SA-HMW requirements as outlined in this memorandum. The use of the CWSRF appropriation for decentralized wastewater treatment systems is restricted to that particular purpose, and there is not a DWSRF appropriation available for this purpose. Therefore, funds cannot be transferred from or to the

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<sup>4</sup> Under the DWSRF, only privately owned and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit noncommunity water systems are eligible for funding. See 40 CFR 35.3520(a).

<sup>5</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12 note.

CWSRF decentralized appropriation. States may not transfer SA-HMW appropriations to or from base appropriations.

**4. Public Review and Comment:** The IUP must contain a statement of how the state met the requirement of CWA section 606(c) or SDWA section 1452(b)(1) for public review and comment on the preparation of the IUP.

**5. Draft IUPs for Purpose of Conditional Awards:** Some states may complete a supplemental IUP but require additional time to complete public review or approval by boards or state governments. The Agency may award conditional grants to facilitate expeditious use of funds upon final public review and/or approval. To receive a conditional award, a draft IUP must be ready for public review and/or consideration by agency/state government bodies and include the information described above in sections II.A.1 and 2. The Region may conditionally approve the work plan and obligate the full amount of the award placing appropriate drawdown/payment restrictions for the portion of the work plan not yet approved.

**6. IUPs for Purpose of Partial Awards:** States with a project list less than the amount of funds they are eligible to receive under the SA-HMW may apply for a partial award. The IUP for a partial award must include the information described above in sections II.A.1, 2, and if applicable, II.A.3.<sup>6</sup> EPA will only make a partial award for an amount equal to the total cost of the project list. An amended IUP including projects in an amount equal to the remaining funds available to the states under SA-HMW must be submitted by the state to EPA before the grant is amended to award the remaining funds. This may require submitting a revised grant application package to the regional grants office. Certain statutory requirements (e.g., additional subsidization and green project reserve) are calculated based on a percentage of the capitalization grant *awarded*. To comply with statutory requirements, states may not apply exclusively for the set-asides or the additional subsidization portion of the capitalization grant.

## **B. OTHER APPLICATION COMPONENTS**

1. SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance, with original signature, including:
  - a. SF-424A, Budget by categories and indirect cost rate
  - b. SF-424B, Assurances for non-construction programs
2. Certification regarding lobbying and SF-LLL (applicable if EPA funds are over \$100,000)
3. EPA Form 4700-4 pre-award compliance review report
4. Detailed itemized budget
5. Copy of negotiated indirect cost rate agreement

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<sup>6</sup> The amount of the total DWSRF capitalization grant, including any portion awarded for set-aside activities, determines the amount of funds that can be reserved and transferred. Funds may be transferred between the CWSRF and DWSRF on a net basis, as long as the statutory 33% ceiling is not breached. See 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12 note. For more details on inter-SRF transfers, see the [SRF Transfer Policy](#).

6. Key contacts form
7. Attorney General's opinion, as required by 40 CFR § 35.3110(d)(2), and 40 CFR § 35.3545(d)
8. If applicable, workplans for set asides

### III. SUMMARY OF SA-HMW PROVISIONS

All statutory requirements for the SRFs (e.g., Davis-Bacon, American Iron and Steel), as well as guidance or regulations issued by EPA for the implementation of the CWSRF and DWSRF programs apply unless they are inconsistent with the SA-HMW, the capitalization grant conditions, or the requirements contained in this document. Below are the SA-HMW-specific implementation elements:

**A. Funding Amount:** Under SA-HMW, Congress appropriated \$3.085 billion to the SRFs: a \$3 billion portion to the CWSRF and DWSRF to eligible states in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9, and an \$85 million portion exclusively to the CWSRF to eligible states in EPA Regions 3 and 4.

*For the \$3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

As authorized by the Act, EPA will retain \$5 million of this appropriation for management and oversight. The remaining \$2.995 billion is available for additional capitalization grants to the eligible states pursuant to Title VI of the CWA and SDWA section 1452: \$1,227,950,000 to CWSRF and \$1,767,050,000 to the DWSRF.

*For the \$85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

As authorized by the Act, EPA will retain \$3 million of this appropriation for management and oversight. The remaining \$82 billion is available for additional capitalization grants to the eligible states pursuant to Title VI of the CWA.

**B. Eligible Recipients:** The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the \$3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

*Provided, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be provided to States or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 in amounts determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Hawai'i wildfires...*

*For the \$85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

*Provided, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be provided to States or territories in EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton in amounts*

determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding, to assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems, and to fund such connections

Consistent with other SRF appropriations for emergency and disaster relief, for the SA-HMW, Congress specifically exempted EPA from using the SRF allotment formulas in the CWA and SDWA. Furthermore, the SA-HMW funds are restricted to impacted states in specific EPA Regions that were impacted by the named disasters. For the eligible states, EPA determined that the funds will be allotted in proportion to the state-by-state needs estimates submitted to Congress.

The appropriated total dollar amount is lower than the estimated damage to water systems in these states, so EPA calculated the allotment in a pro rata manner. Charts containing state-by-state allotment amounts are in Attachments 1 and 2.

For the \$3 billion in SRF funds, an eligible entity is any otherwise CWSRF- or DWSRF-eligible entity, as applicable, within an eligible state that was damaged, demonstrates impact, or had a loss or disruption of a mission-essential function, including loss of function where there was potential impact to public health, caused by the listed natural disasters.

For the \$85 million in CWSRF decentralized funds, an eligible entity is any otherwise CWSRF-eligible entity within a state within EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton.

**C. Eligible Use of Funds:** The SA-HMW contains the following provision:

*For the \$3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

*Provided further,* That the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or any eligible facilities<sup>7</sup> under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes...

This provision defines the scope of eligible activities authorized under the SA-HMW by restricting the eligible uses of both the CWSRF and DWSRF program funds. For an activity to be

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<sup>7</sup> Per 40 CFR 35.3520(a)(1), eligible drinking water facilities are privately and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems.

eligible under the SA-HMW, it must be otherwise SRF eligible *and* serve one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the SDWA
- Enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the SDWA

*For the \$85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4 the SA-HMW contains the following provision regarding the use of funds:*

*...[T]o improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding, to assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems, and to fund such connections...*

This provision defines the scope of eligible activities authorized under the SA-HMW by restricting the eligible uses of the CWSRF funds provided under this appropriation. For an activity to be eligible under the SA-HMW CWSRF decentralized funding, it must be otherwise CWSRF eligible and serve on or more of the following purposes specified in the appropriation:

- Improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding
- Assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems
- Fund connections from homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater treatment systems

See a detailed example list of eligible activities in Attachment 3. If a state wishes to fund an activity *not* listed in Attachment 3, the state must explain in its IUP how the proposed project addresses the abovementioned purposes in the appropriation.

**D. Additional Subsidization:** The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the \$3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

*Provided further, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act, each State shall use not less than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants, or any combination of these...*

Therefore, each state must use at least 30 percent of its capitalization grant awarded from this appropriation to provide additional subsidization, as described above. States may use more.

**Eligible Forms of Additional Subsidy:** As described in the appropriation, the following are eligible forms of additional subsidy for these funds:

- a. *Principal Forgiveness:* The principal forgiveness amount must be included in the loan agreement for the amount forgiven to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the amount of principal forgiven.
- b. *Negative Interest Loans:* A negative interest loan is a loan for which the rate of interest is such that the total payments over the life of the loan are less than the principal of the loan. The negative interest rate must be included in the loan agreement at the time of execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the principal of the loan and the total payments expected over the life of the loan.
- c. *Grants:* The grant must be provided at the time of assistance agreement execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the total grant amount included in the agreement. Note that grant recipients under this provision are considered “subgrantees” for the purposes of EPA’s grant regulations as detailed below in section IV.D.

*For the \$85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

*Provided further,* That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act, each State shall use 100 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, grants, negative interest loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buying, refinancing, or restructuring debt or any combination thereof..

Each state must use 100 percent of its capitalization grant awarded from this appropriation to provide additional subsidization, as described above.

**Eligible Forms of Additional Subsidy:** As described in the appropriation, the following are eligible forms of additional subsidy for these funds:

- a. *Principal Forgiveness:* The principal forgiveness amount must be included in the loan agreement for the amount forgiven to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the amount of principal forgiven.
- b. *Negative Interest Loans:* A negative interest loan is a loan for which the rate of interest is such that the total payments over the life of the loan are less than the principal of the loan. The negative interest rate must be included in the loan agreement at the time of execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the principal of the loan and the total payments expected over the life of the loan.

- c. *Grants*: The grant must be provided at the time of assistance agreement execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the total grant amount included in the agreement. Note that grant recipients under this provision are considered “subgrantees” for the purposes of EPA’s grant regulations as detailed below in section IV.D.
- d. *Pre-Award Costs*: States may offer other loan forgiveness or buy, refinance, or restructure debt. Any debt or loan that is forgiven, purchased, refinanced, or restructured must have been for SA-HMW eligible expenses. The amount counted against the requirement is the total amount of debt or loan forgiven or purchased, including eligible transaction fees. For restructuring or refinancing loans or debt, the total amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the amount previously owed and the new amount owed, including any transaction fees.

**E. State Match**: The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the \$3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

*Provided further*, That the funds provided under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of section 1452(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), or 202 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act...

This language means that the requirements in sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), and 202 of the CWA as well as section 1452(e) of the SDWA for states to provide match do not apply for the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

*For the \$85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

*Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), or 202 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act...

This language means the requirements in sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), and 202 of the CWA for states to provide match do not apply for the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

**F. DWSRF Administration and Other Set-Aside Funds**: At their discretion, states may take set-asides from the SA-HMW capitalization grant, consistent with the set-aside types authorized under Section 1452 of SDWA. The set-asides must be used to support the purposes of SA-HMW: to support the reduction of flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disasters at treatment works or water systems.

Example eligible set-aside activities include, but are not limited to:

- a. Using the DWSRF Administration and Technical Assistance set-aside under section 1452(g)(2)(A) of SDWA (the greatest of 4 percent, \$400,000, or 1/5th percent of the current valuation of the fund) to fund salaries of employees working on SA-HMW, based upon the amount of time spent on SA-HMW implementation, and to provide resiliency-related technical assistance to water systems impacted by the named hurricanes or wildfires.
- b. Using the DWSRF's 2 percent Small System Technical Assistance set-aside under section 1452(g)(2)(C) of SDWA to provide resiliency-related technical assistance to small water systems impacted by the named hurricanes or wildfires.

**G. CWSRF Administration and Technical Assistance Funds:** An eligible use of CWSRF funds includes reasonable costs for CWSRF administration, consistent with CWA section 603(d)(7). The maximum annual amount of CWSRF funds (not including any fees collected that are placed in the fund) that may be used to cover the reasonable costs of administering the fund (i.e., all IJA, SA-HMW, and base appropriations) is the greatest of the following: an amount equal to 4% of all grant awards to the fund received by a state CWSRF (less any amounts that have been used in previous years to cover administrative expenses) for the fiscal year; \$400,000; or 1/5 percent of the current valuation of the fund. The SA-HMW did not alter these options or the calculation of available administrative funds and verification procedures already in place.

In addition, states may use up to an amount equal to 2% of the SA-HMW CWSRF capitalization grant for the purpose of hiring staff, nonprofit organizations, or regional, interstate, or municipal entities to assist rural, small, and tribal publicly owned treatment works. The form of that assistance is flexible and could include, but is not limited to, community outreach, technical evaluation of wastewater solutions, preparation of applications, preliminary engineering reports, and financial documents necessary for receiving SRF assistance.

#### **IV. OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS**

**A. Equivalency:** SA-HMW funds are federal funds and therefore equivalency requirements apply to projects funded by SA-HMW capitalization grant(s).<sup>8</sup> Projects funded through the base or other SRF programs cannot be used to meet the equivalency requirements of the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

**B. Reporting:** Transparency and consistency are of the utmost importance to ensure that the funds are being used effectively and efficiently. States must use EPA's SRF Data System to report key SA-HMW project characteristics and milestone information no less than quarterly. EPA recommends that project data be entered into the reporting systems as soon as agreements are

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<sup>8</sup> The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SA-HMW funding. See section IV.E. Build America, Buy America for more information.

signed with assistance recipients. Additional reporting may be required through the terms and conditions of the grant award.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2010 (FFATA) requires SRF programs to report on recipients that received federal dollars in the FFATA Subaward Reporting System ([SAM.gov/fsrs](https://sam.gov/fsrs)). For more information, see [Clarification of Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Reporting Requirements in the State Revolving Fund Programs](#), November 2023.

- C. **Cash Draws:** Disbursements for projects funded by SA-HMW must *not* be drawn from other open SRF capitalization grants unless the projects are jointly funded by the SA-HMW and other SRF funding sources. Funds must be expended in a timely and expeditious manner.
- D. **Laws, Regulations, and Requirements for Assistance Agreements in the Form of Grants:** The SA-HMW allows state CWSRF and DWSRF programs to provide grants to eligible assistance recipients. States should be aware that SRF assistance recipients that receive a grant are legally considered “subrecipients” for the purposes of Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB’s) grant regulations at 2 CFR Part 200 et. seq. In other words, assistance recipients receiving additional subsidization in the form of a grant are subject to additional cross-cutting federal requirements than those receiving other forms of additional subsidization. EPA’s subaward policy describes the requirements and procedures for Grants Management Offices and Program Offices in making determinations regarding subrecipient eligibility, overseeing pass-through entity monitoring and management of subawards, and authorizing fixed amount subawards under 2 CFR 200.331, 200.332, and 200.333, respectively.

Note that the use of a grant as an additional subsidization instrument does not change the established CWSRF and DWSRF cash draw rules. The assistance recipient must first incur a cost associated with an executed assistance agreement for the state CWSRF and DWSRF to have the authority to draw capitalization grant funds from the Department of the Treasury and disburse those funds to the assistance recipient.

State SRF managers can find more information in the memorandum, [Understanding State Revolving Fund Additional Subsidy as a Grant](#), July 2022.

- E. **Build America, Buy America:** The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SA-HMW funding pursuant to the exception under section 70912(4)(B), which states that BABA does not apply to “expenditures for assistance authorized under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 408, or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170a, 5170b, 5170c, 5172, 5174, or 5192) relating to a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501, respectively, of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5170, 5191) or pre and post disaster or emergency response expenditures.” Per OMB’s BABA regulations at 2 CFR 184.8(b), “pre and post disaster or emergency response expenditures” consist of expenditures for financial assistance that are: (1) authorized by statutes other than the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq., and (2) made in anticipation of or response to an

event or events that qualify as an “emergency” or “major disaster” within the meaning of the Stafford Act, id. § 5122(1),(2).<sup>9</sup>

## V. EPA Oversight

EPA plans to amend its annual review guidance<sup>10</sup> and checklists, as needed, to incorporate oversight of this supplemental funding. Regions will perform SA-HMW project file reviews (in addition to those for the base and other supplemental programs) and SA-HMW transactions will be incorporated into the statistical sample of draws. During the on-site reviews, Regions should discuss ongoing implementation of SA-HMW funding with the states and document observations, findings, and/or corrective actions in the Program Evaluation Report (PER). This ensures that the SRF programs are successfully meeting critical programmatic and fiduciary oversight responsibilities.

## VI. Conclusion

Please provide this memorandum to the states prior to grant award to ensure that the applicant is aware of the applicable statutory requirements before the grant is awarded. Additionally, continue discussions with the states on their plans to implement the SA-HMW.

You may contact us with questions or have your staff contact Matthew Link in the CWSRF program at [Link.Matthew@epa.gov](mailto:Link.Matthew@epa.gov) or Bizzy Berg in the DWSRF program at [Berg.Bizzy@epa.gov](mailto:Berg.Bizzy@epa.gov).

### ATTACHMENTS

1. SA-HMW SRF Allotments
2. SA-HMW CWSRF Decentralized Allotments
3. Projects Eligible Under the SA-HMW

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<sup>9</sup> On August 10, 2023, the President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act for the State of Hawaii due to the emergency conditions resulting from wildfires. The President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act due to emergency conditions resulting from Tropical Storm/Hurricane Helene for the State of North Carolina on September 25, 2024, the State of Florida on September 28, 2024, the State of South Carolina on September 29, 2024, the State of Georgia on September 30, 2024, the Commonwealth of Virginia on October 1, 2024, and the State of Tennessee on October 2, 2024. The President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act due to emergency conditions resulting from Hurricane Milton for the State of Florida on October 11, 2024, and for the Seminole Tribe of Florida on November 5, 2024.

<sup>10</sup> Notice: The SRF annual review guidance documents are EPA internal guidelines to help the regions effectuate statutory and regulatory requirements for the annual review and are not binding requirements on recipients of financial assistance.

**ATTACHMENT 1**

*SA-HMW SRF Allotments*

<b>Distribution of Clean Water &amp; Drinking Water SRF Allotments Based on Appropriation of \$3,000,000,000</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>CWSRF</b>	<b>DWSRF</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Florida</b>	\$806,392,000	\$844,671,000	\$1,651,063,000
<b>Georgia</b>	\$124,892,000	\$359,487,000	\$484,379,000
<b>Hawai'i</b>	\$22,409,000	\$68,282,000	\$90,691,000
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$253,681,000	\$409,422,000	\$663,103,000
<b>South Carolina</b>	\$3,102,000	\$17,771,000	\$20,873,000
<b>Tennessee</b>	\$8,167,000	\$44,262,000	\$52,429,000
<b>Virginia</b>	\$9,307,000	\$23,155,000	\$32,462,000
<b>Total Funds Available to States</b>	<b>\$2,995,000,000</b>		
<b><u>National Set-Asides</u></b>			
National Administrative Set Aside	\$5,000,000		
<b>Total SRF Appropriation</b>	<b>\$3,000,000,000</b>		

**ATTACHMENT 2**

*SA-HMW CWSRF Decentralized Allotments*

<b>Distribution of Clean Water SRF Decentralized Allotments</b>	
<b>Based on Appropriation of \$85,000,000</b>	
<b>State</b>	<b>CWSRF Decentralized</b>
<b>Florida</b>	\$35,950,000
<b>Georgia</b>	\$8,956,000
<b>North Carolina</b>	\$22,510,000
<b>South Carolina</b>	\$9,404,000
<b>Tennessee</b>	\$3,524,000
<b>Virginia</b>	\$1,656,000
<b>Total Funds Available to States</b>	<b>\$82,000,000</b>
<b><u>National Set-Asides</u></b>	
National Administrative Set Aside	\$3,000,000
<b>Total SRF Appropriation</b>	<b>\$85,000,000</b>

## ATTACHMENT 3

### *Projects Eligible under the SA-HMW*

#### Clean Water SRF

*If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum.*

- I. **Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**
  - a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
  - b. Replacement of damaged equipment with equipment that can reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (§1383(c)(8)) or reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (§1383(c)(6)).
  - c. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Installation of submersible pumps
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
  - d. Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas
  - e. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)
  - f. Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works
  - g. Separation of combined sewers that will result in a reduced risk of flooding of the collections system and/or treatment works
  - h. Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment
  - i. Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services
  - j. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
  - k. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
    - Green infrastructure that reduces flood risk by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention

infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection

- Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
- Floodwater pumping systems
- Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**II. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works, including but not limited to:**

- a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)
- b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
- c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works
  - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
  - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
  - Floodwater pumping systems
  - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

- a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
- b. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
- c. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement, including:
  - Installation of submersible pumps
  - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
  - Waterproofing circuitry
  - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
  - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
- d. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
- e. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes

- Flood walls around treatment tanks
  - Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks
- f. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
- Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
  - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
  - Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment
- g. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment
- h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
- IV. Projects that preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**
- a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
- b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
- Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
  - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
  - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances
- V. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**
- a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
- b. Alternatives analysis
- c. Asset Management Plans
- d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans
- VI. Projects that assess, prepare for, protect, or mitigate damage to treatment works or collection system from wildfires, including but not limited to:**
- a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent wildfire hazard maps
- b. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans considering wildfire potentials
- c. Maintain emergency generators at key facilities to help mitigate widespread power outages
- d. Practice mechanical thinning, weed control, selective harvesting, controlled burns and creation of fire breaks on utility managed property
- e. Create a zone of defensible space for utility equipment and facilities (e.g., structures, supports to wires and transformers); keep intakes clear of debris
- f. Install manual or automatic irrigation systems to provide wetting of components and groundcover for vulnerable areas (e.g., chemical storage, control equipment buildings)

- g. Installation of fire-resistant building materials
- h. Purchase of fire suppression equipment and fire safety kits as key components of emergency response equipment

### **Clean Water SRF Decentralized Funds**

***If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum***

#### ***I. Projects that protect decentralized wastewater treatment systems from rising waters***

- a. Anchor all buoyant components (e.g., fiberglass tanks, air-filled textile filters, pump basins, etc.) to prevent floating during flood events.
- b. Properly grade and slope areas around septic system components to reduce flood scouring.
- c. Brace septic system components properly to withstand saturated soil conditions.
- d. Plant resilient native plants with shallow root systems to hold soils and prevent erosion near drainfields.
- e. Elevate all electrical components above base flood elevation.
- f. Add artificial buffers or swales, curtain drains, and fill caps to protect infrastructure and divert excess water away from decentralized systems.
- g. Install backflow valves to prevent return flow and protect property from sewage backups.

#### ***II. Projects that protect decentralized wastewater treatment systems from power risks associated with flooding***

- a. Install backup power systems/connections to ensure that systems remain operational during power outages.
- b. Install power shutoffs for emergency situations.

#### ***III. Projects that reduce the risk of decentralized wastewater treatment system failure associated with flooding***

- a. Install measures that reduce the amount of wastewater entering the decentralized treatment system.

#### ***IV. Projects that increase decentralized wastewater system capacity to handle flood risks***

- a. Install additional drain lines, larger septic tanks, and holding tanks.
- b. Elevate drainfields to create more vertical separation distance (e.g., a mound system) or install alternative dispersion for drainfields (e.g., shallow pressurized drainfields or drip dispersal) allowing decentralized systems to return to normal operation more quickly after a flood event.

#### ***V. Consolidation of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to reduce flood risk***

- a. Install cluster systems to consolidate treatment and dispersal off-lot in a site that is more resilient (e.g., less flood risk, better soil conditions or terrain).
- b. Design and install shared cluster systems to pool financial resources so that resilient features and management practices can be incorporated.
- c. Integrate advanced treatment options into cluster systems to generate treated wastewater for reuse (e.g., membrane technologies)

**VI. Planning projects that assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems due to vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**

- a. Feasibility studies to connect homes served by decentralized treatment systems to centralized treatment systems
- b. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
- c. Alternatives analysis
- d. Asset Management Plans
- e. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans

**VII. Projects that make connections from homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater treatment systems**

- a. Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment
- b. Decommissioning of decentralized wastewater systems so that they no longer pose risks to human health and the environment

## Drinking Water SRF

*If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum.*

- I. **Projects that prevent interruption of water distribution system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**
  - a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
  - b. Purchase of mobile laboratory equipment for use during emergencies
  - c. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
  - d. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows, storm shutters)
  - e. Relocation of pump stations or other distribution system facilities to less flood prone areas
  - f. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other distribution system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)
  - g. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
  - h. Construction of interconnections with neighboring water systems which could provide an emergency water supply
  - i. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
  - j. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the distribution system
    - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
    - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
    - Floodwater pumping systems
    - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure
- II. **Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment plant or well house, including but not limited to:**

- a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)
- b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
- c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the treatment plant
  - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
  - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
  - Floodwater pumping systems
  - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**III. Projects that maintain the operation of a drinking water treatment plant, intake or well in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

- a. Installation of back-up energy supply or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) and/or hardening of existing connections to the power grid
- b. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
- c. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
  - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
  - Waterproofing circuitry
  - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
  - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows, storm shutters)
- d. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
- e. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes
  - Flood walls around treatment tanks
  - Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks (e.g., tanks, vaults)
- f. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
  - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
  - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
  - Installation of larger capacity water storage facilities (e.g., raw water reservoirs, backwash tanks, contact basins)
- g. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
- h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

- IV. Projects that preserve and protect water system equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**
- a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structure
  - b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
    - Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
    - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
    - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances
- V. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**
- a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
  - b. Alternatives analysis
  - c. Asset Management Plans
  - d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans
- VI. Projects that assess, prepare for, protect, or mitigate damage to drinking water plant or well house or water distribution system from wildfires, including but not limited to:**
- a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent wildfire hazard maps
  - b. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans considering wildfire potentials
  - c. Installation of shut-off valves so that damaged sections of pipeline can be isolated
  - d. Take actions to protect the "backbone" of water distribution network including key conduits, transmission mains, critical facilities, reservoirs and tanks
  - e. Maintain emergency generators at key facilities to help mitigate widespread power outages
  - f. In the wake of wildfires, install sensors upstream of the reservoir to monitor the amount of debris and sediment coming down the river, allowing utility to shut down its treatment plant before flash floods could cause damage; monitor raw water quality to adjust treatment, as necessary; resize culverts to handle increased flow
  - g. Practice mechanical thinning, weed control, selective harvesting, controlled burns and creation of fire breaks on utility managed property
  - h. Create a zone of defensible space for utility equipment and facilities (e.g., wellheads, structures, supports to wires and transformers); keep intakes clear of debris
  - i. Install manual or automatic irrigation systems to provide wetting of components and groundcover for vulnerable areas (e.g., chlorine storage, control equipment buildings)
  - j. Installation of fire-resistant building materials
  - k. Purchase of fire suppression equipment and fire safety kits as key components of emergency response equipment

DRAFT

Attachment B - Notice of Public Meetings

## Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATES AND TIMES: May 8, 2025; May 22, 2025; June 5, 2025; June 12, 2025; June 19, 2025; June 26, 2025, all meetings 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Throughout May and June 2025, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs will hold a combined Virtual Office Hours to offer administrative, programmatic, and technical assistance related to Supplemental Appropriation of Hurricane Helene and Milton (SAHM) funding for potential Sponsors. The Virtual Office Hours will be held via Microsoft Teams. Program information and link to Teams meeting can be found online at

<https://floridadep.gov/wra/srf/content/supplemental-appropriation-hurricanes-helene-and-milton-and-hawaii-wildfires-sa-hmw>

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Crystal Fukushima, (850) 245-2863, [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov) State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

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 10 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status. Persons who require special accommodations under the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) or persons who require translation services (free of charge) are asked to contact DEP's Limited English Proficiency Coordinator at (850)245-2118 or [LEP@FloridaDEP.gov](mailto:LEP@FloridaDEP.gov) at least forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting. 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: For more information, you may contact: Crystal Fukushima, (850)245-2863, [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov) State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

**Meyers, Eric V**

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**Subject:** FW: Courtesy Copy: Funding Opportunity: State Revolving Fund Assistance for Utilities Impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton

**This is a courtesy copy of an email bulletin sent by Traci Klepper.**

**This bulletin was sent to the following groups of people:**

Subscribers of Division of Water Restoration Assistance (4242 recipients)



**UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**CONTACT:** [SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov](mailto:SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov)

**Funding Opportunity: State Revolving Fund Assistance for Utilities Impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton**

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is now accepting project proposals from drinking water and wastewater utilities affected by hurricanes Helene and/or Milton. Through the [Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton](#) (SA-HMW), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has provided \$1.6 billion in federal funding to Florida's [Drinking Water State Revolving Fund](#) (SRF) and [Clean Water SRF](#) to support eligible recovery and resilience projects.

To be eligible, the applicant must be an [SRF-eligible](#) entity and the proposed project must address damage, disruption or the loss of a mission-essential function, such as a threat to public health, caused by one or both of the hurricanes. Projects may involve planning, design or construction and must meet [SRF-eligibility requirements](#). Additionally, projects should aim to reduce vulnerability to flood or fire damage or enhance resilience to flooding and hurricanes. A list of eligible project types can be found in Attachment 3 of EPA's [SA-HMW guidance](#).

To assist applicants, DEP's Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF programs will offer combined virtual office hours this summer to provide administrative, programmatic and technical assistance related to SA-HMW funding. Virtual office hours will be held via [Microsoft Teams](#) on the following Thursdays from 2-3 p.m. EDT: May 22, June 5, June 12, June 19 and June 26, 2025.

Applications are due by 11:59 p.m. EDT on **June 30, 2025**. To apply, complete a [Drinking Water SRF Request for Inclusion](#) and/or [Clean Water SRF Request for Inclusion](#) and email the completed form and required backup documentation to [SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov](mailto:SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov). While electronic submittal is preferred, hard copies will also be accepted. To submit a hard copy, contact [Catherine Murray](#) at 850-245-2966.

Please note, any information submitted to DEP will become a public record, subject to disclosure in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, and Article 1, § 24 of the Florida Constitution. Submittal of a project proposal does not create an agreement nor does it guarantee funding.

Learn more about DEP's [Division of Water Restoration Assistance](#).

### About the Florida Department of Environmental Protection

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is the state's principal environmental agency, created to protect, conserve and manage Florida's environment and natural resources. The department enforces federal and state environmental laws, protects Florida's air and water quality, cleans up pollution, regulates solid waste management, promotes pollution prevention and acquires environmentally sensitive lands for preservation. The agency also maintains a statewide system of parks, trails and aquatic preserves. Visit the department's website at [FloridaDEP.gov](http://FloridaDEP.gov).

<https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/FLDEP/bulletins/3dcedf0>



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## Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: November 12, 2025 - 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@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 4:00 p.m., to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2026 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF), including the Infrastructure Investment and Recovery Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants; Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricanes Helene and Milton, and Hawaii Wildfires (SAHMW) funding for CWSRF and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs; Intended Use Plans (IUPs) for the programs as applicable; and priority lists of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-503 and Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively. To request an invitation to the virtual meeting, please send an email to: [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov).

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Crystal Fukushima, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850)245-2863, [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@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 10 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status. Persons who require special accommodations under the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) or persons who require translation services (free of charge) are asked to contact DEP's Limited English Proficiency Coordinator at (850)245-2118 or [LEP@FloridaDEP.gov](mailto:LEP@FloridaDEP.gov) at least forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting. 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: Crystal Fukushima, (850)245-2863, [Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov](mailto:Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov) State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

DRAFT

Attachment C - Public Comments



## Written Comments and Responses Received Related to the Intended Use Plan

Comment #	Party	Comment	State Response

DRAFT

DRAFT

ATTACHMENT D  
AUTOMATED CLEARINGHOUSE SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT D

ATTACHMENT D: AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND CASH DRAWS FFY 2025-2026 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON AND THE HAWAI'I WILDFIRES (SAHM-W) GRANT AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND CASH DRAWS				
	FFY 2025-2026 QTR 1/ SFY2025-2026 QTR 2	FFY 2025-2026 QTR 2/ SFY2025- 2026 QTR 3	FFY 2025-2026 QTR 3 / SFY2025-2026 QTR 4	FFY 2024-2025 QTR 4/ SFY2026- 2027 QTR 1
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE- SAHM-W CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS- SAHM-W CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00

ATTACHMENT D: AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND CASH DRAWS FFY 2026-2027 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON AND THE HAWAI'I WILDFIRES (SAHM-W) GRANT AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2026-2027 QTR 1/ SFY2026-2027 QTR 2	FFY 2026-2027 QTR 2/ SFY2026- 2027 QTR 3	FFY 2026-2027 QTR 3 / SFY2026-2027 QTR 4	FFY 2026-2027 QTR 4/ SFY2027- 2028 QTR 1	TOTAL*
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE- SAHM-W CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$844,671,000.00
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS- SAHM-W CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$105,583,875.00	\$844,671,000.00

\*No state match is required for SAHM-W Capitalization Grant.

DRAFT

ATTACHMENT E  
PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELEN AND MILTON AND HAWAI'I WILDFIRES CAPITALIZATION GRANT PRIORITY LIST**

Draft For:  
11/12/2025

**FUNDABLE PORTION TIER 1, 2, & 3**

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAID	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION
2	853	Perry	62029	30.12219	-83.58489	Yes	6,965	\$ 44,815	2620208	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construct new hardened WTP No. 3; abandon obsolete WTP No. 1; construct new Well No. 8 to create redundancy; rehab Well No. 3; replace city-wide asbestos-cement and aging metal water mains; install new city-wide meters for improved leak detection.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 2,620,000	\$ 10,480,000	\$ 115,280,000	\$ 128,380,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
2	579	Cherry Lake Utilities Corp	40061	30.59647	-83.42360	Yes	2,791	\$ 41,055	2400185	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of permanent auxiliary generators. Upgrade and elevation of electrical panels and control equipment above the 100-year flood level.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 39,150	\$ 93,960	\$ 876,960	\$ 1,010,070	\$ 1,010,070	\$ 1,010,070	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
2	531	Cross City	15031	29.63747	-83.12553	Yes	2,280	\$ 43,958	2150243	Planning, Design, and Construction	RO Skid membrane replacement, pre-filter sand filter rehab, backup generator, new raw water well, new raw water storage tank.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 468,200	\$ 1,326,568	\$ 17,479,478	\$ 19,274,246	\$ 19,274,246	\$ 19,274,246	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	489	Gretna	20032	30.68485	-84.71339	Yes	1,575	\$ 38,412	1200688	Planning, Design, and Construction	Wellfield improvements to enhance the reliability and capacity of our drinking water supply, and the construction of a Ground Storage Tank (GST) at I-10, backup generators, electrical and mechanical hardening.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 100,000	\$ 762,377	\$ 9,346,432	\$ 10,208,809	\$ 10,208,809	\$ 10,208,809	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	485	FGUA - Peace River Heights	25040	27.52624	-81.79954	Yes	250	\$ 45,573	6251954	Planning, Design and Construction	Interconnect with City of Wauchula to provide a secondary water supply source in the event of outages, ensuring continuous service and public health protection.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 5,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 965,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	480	Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District	62031	29.85177	-83.59291	Yes	1,533	\$ 44,985	2624165	Planning and Construction	Water system improvements: construct new well, install ground storage tank, high-service pumps with automated controls, and provision of emergency power; implement AMI, including auto-read meters and neighborhood flow meters, and SCADA integration.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 252,000	\$ -	\$ 3,156,070	\$ 3,408,070	\$ 3,408,070	\$ 3,408,070	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	476	Bowling Green	25028	27.63972	-81.82667	Yes	2,283	\$ 45,101	6252022	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of a hardened, fully enclosed reverse osmosis equipment building to replace the existing open air pole barn structure which directly exposes the equipment to storms and hurricane impacts. Rehabilitation and hardening of Existing WTP buildings. Replacement of hurricane-damaged above-grade piping with more resilient materials and installation of hurricane-rated supports. Hardening and rehabilitation of treatment equipment to improve efficiency and provide redundancy. Rehabilitation of electrical systems and controls to improve efficiency and provide redundancy, and installation of a modern SCADA system.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 100,000	\$ 840,000	\$ 7,700,000	\$ 8,640,000	\$ 8,640,000	\$ 8,640,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	475	Fort Meade	53116	27.75896	-81.80542	Yes	5,172	\$ 35,131	6530320	Planning, Design, and Construction	Well 2 - Emergency Power Supply and System Upgrade; and Water Tower Rehab	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 32,967	\$ 109,890	\$ 1,230,768	\$ 1,373,625	\$ 1,373,625	\$ 1,373,625	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	472	Archer	01034	29.54556	-82.52306	Yes	1,425	\$ 50,893	2010199	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of approximately 37,500 linear feet of 12-inch water main to create a looped distribution system looping for improved system pressure and reliability, hardening/waterproofing of critical electrical components, improved operational response with SCADA upgrades and implementation, and permanent backup generators at well sites two and three.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 160,000	\$ 768,000	\$ 7,574,000	\$ 8,502,000	\$ 8,502,000	\$ 8,502,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	469	Suwannee Water & Sewer District	15021	29.35545	-83.11107	Yes	750	\$ 55,479	2151140	Planning, Design and Construction	Backup generators at well sites, a new ground storage tank and hydro tanks to provide passive storage and pressure stabilization.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 127,000	\$ 336,000	\$ 4,675,000	\$ 5,138,000	\$ 5,138,000	\$ 5,138,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION
3	468	Nature Coast Regional Water Authority	38072	29.67487	-82.95112	Yes	1,307	\$ 54,167	2210475	Planning, Design, and Construction	Capacity and resiliency improvements at existing Hart Springs WTP including deeper production wells, treatment system upgrades and emergency backup generator power; new interconnect transmission main and booster pump station between Gilchrist County and Fanning Springs; water main extensions and construction of an elevated storage tank in Dixie County.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 565,000	\$ 1,565,000	\$ 27,616,000	\$ 29,746,000	\$ 29,746,000	\$ 29,746,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	462	Bushnell	60047	28.66750	-82.11056	Yes	2,800	\$ 52,723	6600210	Planning, Design, and Construction	Upgrade both water production facilities and onsite storage tanks and distribution system. Improvements to equipment will include hardening/waterproofing, and wind resistant roofing material. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations. Upgrade both water production facilities and upgrade the equipment with larger, premium efficient equipment. Upgrade the storage tanks onsite at production facilities distribution system that will include equipment with hardening including but not limited to waterproofing and wind resistant roofing materials. Upgrade both water production facilities and upgrade chemical storage onsite at each facility with new hardened buildings, chemical tanks, pumping and safer storage and handling techniques.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 20,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 5,895,000	\$ 5,895,000	\$ 5,895,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	457	Lake Hamilton	5316A	28.05679	-81.58652	Yes	1,767	\$ 60,000	6530977	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of a redundant Upper Floridan Aquifer Supply Well and Pump, installation of a redundant Lower Floridan Aquifer Supply Well, and redundant water treatment at existing well site.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 700,000	\$ 1,896,900	\$ 26,877,200	\$ 29,474,100	\$ 29,474,100	\$ 29,474,100	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	454	LaBelle	2603A	26.76056	-81.43917	Yes	5,042	\$ 49,385	5260050	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of redundant distribution system components in critical sections to improve pressure, volume, and emergency response, improve interconnections with Hendry County, and install SCADA.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 112,500	\$ 540,000	\$ 5,295,000	\$ 5,947,500	\$ 5,947,500	\$ 5,947,500	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	451	Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative	38122	29.49267	-82.59022	Yes	2,366	\$ 63,573	2381178 (Bronson); 2380178 (Cedar Key WSD); 2380854 (Otter Creek)	Design, and Construction	Design and construct Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative (W3C) water plant and associated water main; water plant improvements for the Town of Otter Creek; resiliency and hardening improvements at Cedar Key Water and Sewer District's Water Treatment Plant, inland wellfield site, and across the water distribution system.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ -	\$ 4,078,450	\$ 59,294,580	\$ 63,373,030	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	451	Fair Winds Condominium Village Association, Inc.	58073	27.12657	-82.46001	Yes	270	\$ 69,850	6580551	Planning, Design, and Construction	Add redundant connection, loop system, upgrade main	11/12/2025		3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 40,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,840,000	\$ 4,840,000	\$ 4,840,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	450	Wakulla	65033	30.19917	-84.17528	Yes	65	\$ 74,183	1650495	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replace aging pump and 1,000 gallon water tank with same size infrastructure at the Newport Park and Campground.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 30,000	\$ 31,350	\$ 329,175	\$ 390,525	\$ 390,525	\$ 195,263	\$ 195,263	SAHM	SAHM
3	449	Bristol	39025	30.43278	-84.97790	Yes	918	\$ 48,643	1390087	Planning, Design and Construction	Replacement of approximately 7,800 linear feet of deteriorated galvanized iron water mains along Spring St, Solomon St, N. Pea Ridge Rd and Main St and bores under State Road 20 to connect businesses off a 3" deteriorating ductile iron pipe to an 8" ductile iron pipe.	11/12/2025	New	12/11/2025	3/11/2026	\$ 150,000	\$ 412,000	\$ 4,453,000	\$ 5,015,000	\$ 5,015,000	\$ 5,015,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	447	El Jobean Water Association	08061	26.96563	-82.20947	Yes	646	\$ 54,464	6080081	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of an elevated operations facility	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 20,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 1,690,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION	
3	444	Apalachicola	19032	29.72378	-84.99834	Yes	4,500	\$ 61,083	1190150	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of Hydrogen Sulfide and Total Organic Carbon treatment system, new well, and WTP upgrades.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 150,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 16,677,610	\$ 17,527,610	\$ 17,527,610	\$ 17,527,610	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	443	Daytona Beach	6409D	29.17791	-81.11647	No	100,000	\$ 50,442	3640275	Planning, Design, and Construction	Brennan WTP Storm Hardening and Resiliency Project. This project will replace the entire electrical system, including the stand-by generators, with newer and more efficient equipment that will be designed to provide built-in redundancy to harden the electrical system from storm related impacts. The project will also include floodproofing of the electrical facilities to ensure wind-driven rain or flood from rainfall are unable to enter the electrical facilities.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 40,175,000	\$ 42,575,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	440	San Antonio	51090	28.35250	-82.28056	Yes	2,043	\$ 89,079	6510325	Planning, Design, and Construction	Backup generator and automatic transfer switch, SCADA at two WTPs, and chlorine tanks with tie-down system.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 9,900	\$ 13,200	\$ 306,900	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	437	Horseshoe Beach	15011	29.43708	-83.29404	No	17,614	\$ 45,357	2150512	Planning, Design, and Construction	Upgrades to the Town's only WTP to ensure it can operate at full capacity with N-1 reliability, including the construction of a third well with an elevated wellhead to protect it from flooding. This provides essential redundancy for the Town's primary water source. Construction of a new 50,000-gallon water storage tank, built on a storm-surge-resistant foundation. This will provide critical storage capacity needed during storm recovery periods and allow for required maintenance on the existing tank without interrupting service. Installation of a water main to the new, elevated fire station located outside the V-zone. This provides a hardened, reliable water supply that is vital for staging emergency personnel and resources, directly enhancing the Town's capacity for disaster.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 120,000	\$ 630,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 7,950,000	\$ 7,950,000	\$ 7,950,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	435	Holly Hill	6410C	29.24505	-81.04011	No	13,002	\$ 46,360	3640557	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replacement of jointed asbestos cement water mains with high density polyethylene pipe.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 293,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,363,873	\$ 2,856,873	\$ 2,856,873	\$ 2,856,873	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	434	Clewiston	26045	26.75000	-80.93333	Yes	7,238	\$ 57,110	5260053	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construct additional water storage infrastructure, adding 1.5 million gallons (MG) of new storage capacity. This expanded storage will ensure adequate water supply and system pressurization during extended emergency conditions, peak demands, or system interruptions.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 112,500	\$ 112,500	\$ 8,550,000	\$ 8,775,000	\$ 8,775,000	\$ 8,775,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	420	Tavares	3509A	28.79189	-81.75612	No	22,007	\$ 57,644	3351333	Planning, Design, and Construction	WTP No. 4 and 6; Improvements to DW system: waterproof and elevate electrical panels and control systems; install remote gate and monitoring systems (SCADA); redundancy improvements to the water distribution system, including looping of key waterlines and installation of pressure-boosting stations; enhance booster pump capacity; additional storage capacity or strategic use of existing storage; installation lower Floridan aquifer well.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 330,000	\$ 1,980,000	\$ 19,140,000	\$ 21,450,000	\$ 21,450,000	\$ 21,450,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	419	Bay Laurel Center CDD	42120	29.10705	-82.25960	No	32,665	\$ 57,765	6424619	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of Phase 1 of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) No. 4	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 85,500,000	\$ 91,500,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	417	Mascotte	35127	28.57683	-81.89230	Yes	6,609	\$ 80,114	3350812	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replace existing WTP with upgraded systems and components and adding redundant finished water storage capacity.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 125,000	\$ 995,000	\$ 9,320,000	\$ 10,440,000	\$ 10,440,000	\$ 5,220,000	\$ 5,220,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	415	Bradenton	4103B	27.48333	-82.58333	No	57,076	\$ 60,964	6280296	Planning, Design, and Construction	Alternative Source Water Evaluation, interconnections, distribution, aquifer storage and recovery, and SCADA	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 640,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 39,780,000	\$ 43,620,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	
3	412	Dade City	51044	28.36351	-82.19154	No	16,625	\$ 63,041	6510424	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replacement of the WTP building damages during Hurricane Milton	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 46,450	\$ 278,750	\$ 2,671,350	\$ 2,996,550	\$ 2,996,550	\$ 2,996,550	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM	

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION
3	410	Newberry	01082	29.63500	-82.61639	Yes	7,977	\$ 100,513	2010207	Planning, Design and Construction	Installation of redundant distribution mains and looping, elevate storage tank construction, and improve water pressure	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 280,000	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 16,290,000	\$ 18,250,000	\$ 18,250,000	\$ 9,125,000	\$ 9,125,000	SAHM	SAHM
3	400	Tampa	29021	28.02500	-82.42900	No	739,910	\$ 72,514	6290327	Planning, Design and Construction	1-Hillsborough River Reservoir Dam Remediation; 2-Potable Water Interconnects Project	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 550,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 18,600,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	SAHM	SAHM
3	400	Punta Gorda	08034	26.97500	-81.88750	No	35,855	\$ 79,291	6080051	Planning, Design, and Construction	Expansion of RO WTP from 4 to 8 MGD.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 52,000,000	\$ 56,000,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 17,569,584	\$ 17,569,584	SAHM	SAHM
3	400	Groveland	35068	28.64410	-81.80373	No	20,621	\$ 92,258	3350476	Planning, Design and Construction	This project would install redundant distribution system components in critical sections of the City to improve pressure, volume, and emergency response. Improve and augments the interconnections between the City of Groveland and City of Mascotte to provide improved pressure and volume for emergency interconnections between the communities. It will also evaluate possible connections with Clermont to the east and Howey in the Hills to the north	8/13/2025	New	12/11/2025	3/11/2026	\$ 200,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 6,960,000	\$ 7,760,000	\$ 7,760,000	\$ 3,880,000	\$ 3,880,000	SAHM	SAHM
3	400	Island Water Association, Inc.	36031	26.44269	-82.11136	No	13,082	\$ 122,730	5360146	Planning, Design, and Construction	Redundant transmission main to Captiva, subaqueous water main crossing to Captiva Island, and a 16-inch water main parallel to existing water mains. Reverse Osmosis electric components upgrade	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 300,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 30,370,000	\$ 34,670,000	\$ 34,670,000	\$ 17,335,000	\$ 17,335,000	SAHM	SAHM
3	400	Hamilton County	24040	30.49854	-83.08703	Yes	7,331	\$ 47,696	2244150	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replace the existing 250,000 gpd water treatment plant (PWS ID: 2244150) with a 150,000 GPD RO/NF (Reverse Osmosis / Nanofiltration) treatment system and storm hardened system facility	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 120,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 7,200,000	\$ 8,040,000	\$ 8,040,000	\$ 8,040,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	397	Mulberry	53125	27.91269	-81.97833	Yes	3,952	\$ 24,613	6531237	Planning, Design, and Construction	1-Dinking WTP (DWTP) and Well SCADA comms system; 2-north DWTP ground storage tank and chemical storage/feed systems; 3-north DWTP entrance road hardening; 4-DWTP redundant high service pump; 5-DWTP hardening/expansion of the north WTP ops	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 11,731,500	\$ 13,131,500	\$ 13,131,500	\$ 13,131,500	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	378	Eagle Lake	53094	27.97888	-81.75894	Yes	3,382	\$ 70,208	6534234	Planning, Design and Construction	Rehabilitation of WTP 1 and Green Acres Water Production Facility, and improvements as a receiving station for Polk Regional	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,505,575	\$ 30,066,900	\$ 32,622,475	\$ 32,622,475	\$ 32,622,475	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	376	Lake Region Mobile Home Owners, Inc.	53170	28.06528	81.64444	Yes	585	\$ 50,991	6530995	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation of stand-by generator at main WTP, replacement and securing of chlorine tank, well pump replacement and electrical system upgrades.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 13,500	\$ 27,000	\$ 409,500	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	367	St. Petersburg	52066	27.82749 27.83300	-82.72969 -82.67250	No	267,102	\$ 73,118	6521715	Planning, Design, and Construction	1-Oberly High Service Pump Station (HSPS) pumping, storage, & generator upgrades; 2-Washington Terrace HSPS pumping & storage conversion and replacement; 3-continue expansion of smart meter program.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 11,200,000	\$ 101,376,000	\$ 115,376,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 17,569,584	\$ 17,569,584	SAHM	SAHM
3	358	Apopka	4802C	28.69257	-81.51072	No	147,782	\$ 95,703	3480200	Planning, Design, and Construction	New water treatment on the Golden Gem Rd, backup generators, and interconnections with Mount Dora and Orange County	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 500,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 35,200,000	\$ 39,700,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 17,569,584	\$ 17,569,584	SAHM	SAHM
3	357	Big Bend Water Authority	15055	29.67325	-83.37214	Yes	5,250	\$ 48,208	2621102	Planning, Design, and Construction	High service pumps and emergency generator for 75,000 storage tank, water line replacement, construction of an 150,000 elevated storage tank, new water distribution, new well field and WTP in Steinhatchee, isolation valves and meters to locate water loss leaks.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,119,650	\$ 19,353,950	\$ 20,673,600	\$ 20,673,600	\$ 20,673,600	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION
3	356	Starke	04024	29.93861	-82.12083	Yes	5,796	\$ 46,291	2040211	Planning, Design, and Construction	Rehab existing water production and treatment facilities, additional elevated storage with system looping, booster pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system, secondary set of high service pumps, new chemical building with chemical storage tanks and pump skids.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 363,580	\$ 1,817,900	\$ 21,094,640	\$ 23,276,120	\$ 23,276,120	\$ 23,276,120	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	354	Eastpoint	19100	29.74515	-84.88958	Yes	2,498	\$ 61,327	1190236	Planning, Design, and Construction	New AST, booster pumps, chlorine booster station, backup generators, replacement of pump and VFD at well #3	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 100,000	\$ 120,960	\$ 1,735,660	\$ 1,956,620	\$ 1,956,620	\$ 1,956,620	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	350	Fruitland Park	35083	28.85681	-81.90806	Yes	8,325	\$ 78,359	3350427	Planning, Design and Construction	The installation of emergency standby generators and automatic transfer switches at	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 347,004	\$ 1,388,016	\$ 17,542,980	\$ 19,278,000	\$ 19,278,000	\$ 9,639,000	\$ 9,639,000		
3	319	High Springs	01053	29.82550	-82.58975	Yes	6,215	\$ 80,793	2010201	Planning, Design, and Construction	Installation or back-up generators to service pump stations (water production facility) during extreme weather events, waterproofing electrical components and circuitry, and floodproofing/sealing structures to prevent floodwater penetration and SCADA	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 435,000	\$ 1,740,000	\$ 16,930,000	\$ 19,105,000	\$ 19,105,000	\$ 9,552,500	\$ 9,552,500	SAHM	SAHM
3	314	Fort Myers	3604K	26.50052	-81.75459	No	97,372	\$ 61,894	5360102	Planning, Design, and Construction	Relocation of 6 water wells outside of flood prone areas.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 500,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 46,700,000	\$ 48,000,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	312	Sopchoppy	65021	30.08375	-84.38779	Yes	12,658	\$ 62,813	1650612	Planning, Design, and Construction	Rehabilitate two existing wells, add a new well and pumping station to the Old High School Site and upgrade or extend 99,100 linear feet of 12" potable water line.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 120,000	\$ 3,833,000	\$ 39,825,500	\$ 43,778,500	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 35,139,169	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	307	Bartow	53025	27.92569	-81.91946	No	21,501	\$ 66,944	6530315	Planning, Design, and Construction	Replacement of the primary water treatment plant generator to ensure continued water treatment capacity during power loss; Installation of emergency power at the standby well to restore full fire flow capabilities during outages, and Construction of a Lakeland-Bartow interconnect to establish a resilient, regional backup supply and enhance system redundancy.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 207,150	\$ 414,300	\$ 4,757,340	\$ 5,378,790	\$ 5,378,790	\$ 5,378,790	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM
3	300	Manatee County	41015	27.48800	-82.36151	No	441,095	\$ 79,524	6411132	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of two groundwater (GW) production wells and place a 20-inch raw water transmission main, parallel to the current water transmission main.	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 2,625,000	\$ 6,300,000	\$ 60,375,000	\$ 69,300,000	\$ 35,139,169	\$ 17,569,584	\$ 17,569,584	SAHM	SAHM
3	300	Clermont	3514D	28.54944	-81.74806	No	48,621	\$ 79,789	3350215	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construct a 2.0 MG Ground Storage Tank at Greater Hills WTP. Replace High Service Jockey Pumps at Sunburst Lane WTP and Greater Hills WTP with Full-Size High Service Pumps. Johns Lake Road Water Main: 4,000-lf of 12-in water main from existing 16-in main at C.W. Harrell Road & Sunburst Lane to existing 8-in main at Johns Lake Road and Friendship Road. East Tank Hwy 50 Improvements: 6,500-lf of 12-in water main from existing 16-in main at East Elevated Storage Tank to existing 16-in main near Greater Hills WTP on State Road 50. New 300 kW generator for Well #4 and East elevated storage tank. Generator is 25 years old and reaching end of expected life. Dual containment fuel tank has rusted through risking the potential for water in fuel supply or fuel leak outside of containment. Generator enclosure has been patched up previously and has rusted through in multiple locations exposing unit to adverse weather. This generator provides backup power to a supply well for the Greater Hills Water Treatment Plant and East elevated tank. The communications gear housed in and on	11/12/2025	New	3/12/2026	6/10/2026	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,440,000	\$ 13,920,000	\$ 15,660,000	\$ 15,660,000	\$ 7,830,000	\$ 7,830,000	SAHM	SAHM

TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	SMALL COMMUNITY	POPULATION	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	LOAN TYPE	LOAN APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMOUNT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMOUNT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMOUNT	TOTAL REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	IUP EQUIVALENCY APPROPRIATION	IUP SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION				
3	300	Umatilla	35077	28.93419	-81.64390	Yes	10,762	\$ 67,206	3351402	Planning, Design, and Construction	Expansion of WTP #2: new production well, pump and controls; new 500,000 gallon ground storage tank; high service pumps and building; SCADA	11/12/2025	New	12/11/2025	3/11/2026	\$ 200,000	\$ 207,421	\$ 3,476,639	\$ 3,884,060	\$ 3,884,060	\$ 3,884,060	\$ -	SAHM	SAHM				
<b>Totals:</b>																<b>\$ 22,879,901</b>	<b>\$ 85,138,767</b>	<b>\$ 1,091,724,004</b>	<b>\$ 1,199,742,672</b>	<b>\$ 844,671,000</b>	<b>\$ 701,450,900</b>	<b>\$ 143,220,100</b>						

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**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELEN AND MILTON AND HAWAII WILDFIRES  
CAPITALIZATION GRANT PRIORITY LIST  
WAITING PORTION**

Draft For:  
11/12/2025

PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WAITING LIST AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED
853	Perry	62029	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construct new hardened WTP No. 3; abandon obsolete WTP No. 1; construct new Well No. 8 to create redundancy; rehab Well No. 3; replace city-wide asbestos-cement and aging metal water mains; install new city-wide meters for improved leak detection.	\$ 93,240,831	\$ 93,240,831	\$ -
451	Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative	38122	Design, and Construction	Design and construct Waccasassa Water and Wastewater Cooperative (W3C) water plant and associated water main; water plant improvements for the Town of Otter Creek; resiliency and hardening improvements at Cedar Key Water and Sewer District's Water Treatment Plant, inland wellfield site, and across the water distribution system.	\$ 28,233,861	\$ 28,233,861	\$ -
443	Daytona Beach	6409D	Planning, Design, and Construction	Brennan WTP Storm Hardening and Resiliency Project. This project will replace the entire electrical system, including the stand-by generators, with newer and more efficient equipment that will be designed to provide built-in redundancy to harden the electrical system from storm related impacts. The project will also include floodproofing of the electrical facilities to ensure wind-driven rain or flood from rainfall are unable to enter the electrical facilities.	\$ 7,435,831	\$ 7,435,831	\$ -
419	Bay Laurel Center CDD	42120	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of Phase 1 of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) No. 4	\$ 56,360,831	\$ 56,360,831	\$ -
415	Bradenton	4103B	Planning, Design, and Construction	Alternative Source Water Evaluation, interconnections, distribution, aquifer storage and recovery, and SCADA	\$ 8,480,831	\$ 8,480,831	\$ -
400	Punta Gorda	08034	Planning, Design, and Construction	Expansion of RO WTP from 4 to 8 MGD.	\$ 20,860,831	\$ 10,430,416	\$ 10,430,416
367	St. Petersburg	52066	Planning, Design, and Construction	1-Oberly High Service Pump Station (HSPS) pumping, storage, & generator upgrades; 2-Washington Terrace HSPS pumping & storage conversion and replacement; 3-continue expansion of smart meter program.	\$ 80,236,831	\$ 40,118,416	\$ 40,118,416
358	Apopka	4802C	Planning, Design, and Construction	New water treatment on the Golden Gem Rd, backup generators, and interconnections with Mount Dora and Orange County	\$ 4,560,831	\$ 2,280,416	\$ 2,280,416
314	Fort Myers	3604K	Planning, Design, and Construction	Relocation of 6 water wells outside of flood prone areas.	\$ 12,860,831	\$ 12,860,831	\$ -
312	Sopchoppy	65021	Planning, Design, and Construction	Rehabilitate two existing wells, add a new well and pumping station to the Old High School Site and upgrade or extend 99,100 linear feet of 12" potable water line.	\$ 8,639,331	\$ 8,639,331	\$ -
300	Manatee County	41015	Planning, Design, and Construction	Construction of two groundwater (GW) production wells and place a 20-inch raw water transmission main, parallel to the current water transmission main	\$ 34,160,831	\$ 17,080,416	\$ 17,080,416
<b>Totals:</b>					<b>\$ 355,071,672</b>	<b>\$ 285,162,010</b>	<b>\$ 69,909,662</b>

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ATTACHMENT F – 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:

$$\text{BPS} = [\text{CPS}_1 \times \text{CCC}_1 + \dots + \text{CPS}_n \times \text{CCC}_n] / \text{Total Construction Cost}$$

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

Table 1

Project Component	CPS
<b>Acute Public Health Risk</b> 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
<b>Potential Acute Public Health Risk</b> 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
<b>Chronic Public Health Risk</b> 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
<b>Potential Chronic Public Health Risk</b> 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
<b>Compliance-1</b> 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.