
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

State Fiscal Year 2022 Intended Use Plan

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY



Prepared by the

KENTUCKY INFRASTRUCTURE AUTHORITY
&
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

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INTRODUCTION

The 2022 Intended Use Plan (IUP) is a document that is required for participation in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF). The IUP's purpose is to communicate Kentucky's CWSRF plan for state fiscal year 2022 to potential borrowers from the CWSRF, the public wastewater systems, the public, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and other interested parties. The IUP is prepared in accordance with Title VI of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Pub. L. 116-94, December 20, 2019).

Projects to be considered for funding through the CWSRF are submitted during the call for projects. Projects are reviewed for eligibility and ranked for funding priorities. 100 projects were considered for funding from the CWSRF. The total amount requested is approximately \$539 million. The total project need from all funding sources is nearly \$649 million. The requests are primarily to fund construction but include planning and design. The purpose of the IUP is to serve as the public documentation of the list of projects anticipated for funding as shown on the Comprehensive Project Priority List. This Project Priority List (PPL) is provided in Appendix A. For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022, the Fund has available just over \$75 million.

An annual IUP is required by Title VI of the CWA and is an integral part of the process to request the federal funds. Each year, the US Congress authorizes funding for the CWSRF through the USEPA. The USEPA prepares allocations for states to receive the funds by way of a Capitalization Grant. The current IUP is for the 2021 Capitalization Grant, which is the FFY of October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2022. This IUP identifies how the funds available to Kentucky's CWSRF will be used during the SFY of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

The IUP identifies how the funds will be used to support the goals of the CWSRF. The 2022 IUP includes:

1. A description of the short and long term goals of the CWSRF;
2. The criteria and methods established for selecting projects;
3. Administration and operation policies of the CWSRF established by the KIA for compliance with requirements of the US Congress authorization as administered by the USEPA;
4. The public participation process;
5. The sources and uses of available funds; and
6. The Project Priority List - a list of eligible projects whose sponsors expressed interest in low interest rate loans from the CWSRF.

What is the Clean Water State Revolving Fund?

The CWSRF is a national program by which the USEPA provides capitalization grants to states to further the goals of the CWA. The national CWSRF was created in 1988, to establish a water pollution control revolving fund that would provide financial assistance for construction of publicly owned treatment works under section 212 of the CWA, implementation of watershed management plans under section 319 of the CWA, and development and implementation of conservation and management plans under section 320 of the CWA.

The CWSRF was established to fund projects and activities whose primary goal is the protection of water quality. In 1996, the USEPA issued the funding framework, which encouraged all states that fund both point and nonpoint source projects to integrate their planning and priority ranking systems so that CWSRF funds can most effectively target the nation's highest water quality problems.

The general intent of Title VI of the CWA is to ensure that each state's CWSRF is designed and operated to provide financial assistance for water pollution control activities in perpetuity. This is done by providing annual capitalization grants, while allowing states to utilize principal and interest repaid on prior loans to fund new loans. The Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) amended Titles I, II, V, and VI of the CWA. The EPA implements the national CWSRF program in such a manner that preserves for states a high degree of flexibility to operate their programs in accordance with each state's unique needs and circumstances.

Kentucky's CWSRF financing program provides low interest loans for infrastructure projects that are considered a priority based on the water pollution control criteria outlined in the CWA. Projects identified to receive funding are selected from the ranked group of Project Profiles submitted during the annual Call for Projects. The Fund is administered by the KIA. By Memorandum of Agreement, the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet (EEC) through the Division of Water (DOW) perform environmental and technical reviews on projects that seek assistance from the CWSRF. Since its inception in 1988, Kentucky's CWSRF has committed funds to 582 clean water infrastructure projects, totaling more than \$2.08 billion (through April, 2021).

Eligibility

Only projects listed in the IUP are eligible for funding. Examples of eligible projects include:

- Planning, design, and construction of wastewater or storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities.
- The implementation of nonpoint source pollution control management programs.
- Purchase of another wastewater system eligible under 33 U.S.C. 1383(d).

An eligible borrower or borrowing entity means any agency of the state or its political subdivisions, any city, or any special district created under the laws of the state acting individually or jointly under interagency or inter-local cooperative agreements to enter into assistance agreements with the authority as defined in KRS 224A.011(6).

Some examples include:

- Municipal corporations
- Cities
- Agencies
- Commissions
- Authorities
- Districts

Significant Federal Components and Requirements

Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Labor Laws Compliance

Federal labor laws regarding prevailing wages, hours of work, and rates of pay are collectively known as the Davis-Bacon laws. All projects funded in whole or in part with assistances from CWSRF will be required to comply with Davis-Bacon laws and incorporate their provisions into any project work that has been or will be contracted. For more information on Davis Bacon laws, please visit: <http://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs66.pdf>.

Additional Subsidization

The authorization of the federal capitalization grant requires that beyond the subsidization provided through the low interest financing, additional subsidization is to be provided to utilities in disadvantaged communities. The amount of the capitalization grant received from the federal government that is available for additional subsidization varies each year based on the allowable range authorized by the federal grant, and the amount decided upon by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant requires that at least 10 percent, or \$2,022,300 be provided as additional subsidization. An additional subsidization consistent with the WRRDA amended provisions will be provided between 0 to 30 percent, or up to \$6,066,900.

This additional subsidization is provided through forgiveness of a portion of the principal loan amount upon completion of the project. The KIA Board sets the amount of additional subsidization to be provided, and determines the maximum amount to any single borrower as well as the criteria for determining the projects that will be offered additional subsidization. For SFY 2022 the total amount of additional subsidization is approximately 27 percent (\$5,518,050).

50 percent of the loan amount, up to a maximum of \$1 million, may be offered as principal forgiveness to projects that qualify for a non-standard interest rate. Kentucky based the determinations on the system's MHI and affordability index. The affordability index is calculated by the utility rate (4,000 gallons) for the year divided by the MHI. Whether or not a borrower has instituted regular rate increases is also a significant consideration. The table below consists of the four projects being invited to submit a loan application that includes principal forgiveness. Those meeting the MHI benchmark, for the first round of invitations, are each allocated 50 percent of the requested amount, up to \$1 million.

Loan Number	WRIS #	Applicant	Requested Loan Amount	Principal Forgiveness	MHI	Cost 4000 Inside	Last Rate Adjustment Date	Affordability Index Rate
A19-003	SX21047028	Hopkinsville, City of	\$19,750,000	\$1,000,000	\$41,362	\$28.68	07/01/2019	0.82
A22-002	SX21143018	Kuttawa, City of	\$1,041,400	\$520,700	\$49,375	\$30.00	03/13/2019	0.73
A22-003	SX21123007	Hodgenville, City of	\$3,430,000	\$1,000,000	\$32,895	\$26.19	01/01/2015	0.84
A22-004	SX21165018	Frenchburg, City of	\$943,700	\$471,850	\$35,065	\$26.00	02/01/1999	0.89
A22-005	SX21019065	Ashland, City of	\$25,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$40,442	\$29.95	01/01/2021	1.16
A22-007	SX21021006	Danville, City of	\$10,653,000	\$1,000,000	\$39,967	\$29.36	07/27/2019	1.47
A22-008	SX21157034	Hardin, City of	\$25,000,000	\$525,500	\$24,662	\$15.36	01/01/2018	1.16

Principal forgiveness will be reallocated in subsequent invitations as available. If a loan is eligible for principal forgiveness, it will be allocated only once. Principal forgiveness may not be provided on loan increase requests. This includes projects receiving financing over multiple funding cycles.

In an effort to further protect public health and provide assistance to small wastewater systems and package treatment plants, KIA worked with DOW to identify such systems and may provide critical funding that will allow these systems to become sustainable through consolidation and regionalization. This is considered a “set aside” subsidization under the CWSRF program. If the total amount set aside for this purpose is not utilized during the 2022 funding cycle, KIA may retain the funds in the CWSRF program or provide additional principal forgiveness to eligible projects. Funding will be allocated based on the following factors: age of the system, the history of non-compliance, the structural condition of the wastewater treatment plant, and the population served.

Green Project Reserve

Provided that there are sufficient eligible projects in the 2022 Project Priority List, not less than 10 percent (\$2,022,300) of the funds shall be used by the KIA for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. KIA will extend invitations to the following potential applicants.

Loan Number	Applicant	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount	Green Amount	Cumulative Green Amount	Green Category
A22-002	Ashland, City of	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	3
A22-003	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	\$10,496,080	\$10,496,080	\$10,000,000	\$11,500,000	3, 4
A22-004	Danville, City of	\$10,653,000	\$10,653,000	\$450,000	\$11,950,000	3
A22-005	Hardin, City of	\$1,051,000	\$1,051,000	\$750,000	\$12,700,000	3

American Iron and Steel (AIS) Utilization

On June 10, 2014, the WRRDA amended the CWA to include permanent requirements for the use of American iron and steel products in CWSRF projects. Materials utilized must be certified as AIS. Implementation guidance can be found at the link below:

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/state-revolving-fund-american-iron-and-steel-ais-requirement>

Fiscal Sustainability Plan

Section 603(d)(1)(E) of the CWA requires that a loan recipient develop and implement a fiscal sustainability plan that includes:

1. An inventory of critical assets that are a part of the treatment works;
2. An evaluation of the condition and performance of inventoried assets or asset groupings;
3. A certification that the recipient has evaluated and will be implementing water and energy conservation efforts as part of the plan; and
4. A plan for maintaining, repairing, and, as necessary, replacing the treatment works and a plan for funding such activities.

The recipient may also certify that they have developed and implemented a plan that meets the forgoing requirements.

Cost and Effectiveness Evaluation

In accordance with Section 602(b)(13) of the CWA, as amended: "... the recipient of such assistance must certify, in a manner determined by the Governor of the State, that the recipient has studied and evaluated the cost and effectiveness of the processes, materials, techniques, and technologies for carrying out the proposed project or activity for which assistance is sought under this title; and has selected, to the maximum extent practicable, a project or activity that maximizes the potential for efficient water use, reuse, recapture, and conservation, and energy conservation, taking into account the cost of constructing the project or activity, the cost of operating and maintaining the project or activity over the life of the project or activity, and the cost of replacing the project or activity."

Single Audit Requirement

If more than \$750,000 of federal funds are disbursed during any borrower's fiscal year, the borrower is required to have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with 2 CFR 200 *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. This is the Federal requirement, however, KIA requires all borrowers to complete an annual audit for the life of the loan.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND GOALS

The following are goals for implementation of the CWSRF. Some goals address improvements and enhancements to the process of administering the CWSRF by the KIA, while other goals address the overall priorities of meeting clean water goals for the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative

The combination of aging water and wastewater infrastructure, population fluctuations, and declining investments in the area of water pollution abatement is forcing states and local governments to explore innovative methods for funding future water and wastewater capital projects. The USEPA collaborated with external stakeholders and developed the Sustainable Infrastructure (SI) Initiative with a goal to reduce the funding gap between projected investment needs and current spending levels at the federal and local levels so the public can continue to enjoy safe drinking water and adequate sanitary service.

Kentucky is working to provide knowledge and tools to ensure that the investments made in our water infrastructure move us toward a more sustainable footing. The goal can be achieved through strong infrastructure planning and management practices. Some of the key areas for action are:

- Asset Management - A management framework that ensures the right investments are made at the right time.
- Water & Energy Efficiency - Ensuring that water sector systems adopt sustainable practices and technologies for improving their efficiency, reducing costs and addressing future needs.
- Infrastructure Financing & the Price of Water Services - Options to pay for water infrastructure needs.
- Alternative Technologies & Assessment - Using the best, newest, and most innovative solutions when investing in water infrastructure.

Short-Term Goals

Goal #1: Enhance loan closing procedures and refine repayment procedures.

Goal #2: Promote the principles of USEPA's SI Initiative to loan recipients through education and outreach so that SI practices are considered in planning, design, and construction activities.

Goal #3: Improve SRF training to borrowers, project administrators, Area Development Districts (ADDs), and the engineering community.

Goal #4: Identify distressed borrowers through compliance monitoring and provide targeted financial and managerial guidance.

Goal #5: Develop a focused marketing strategy in conjunction with EEC to target systems with compliance and energy efficiency needs.

Goal #6: Work toward the use of electronic forms and data as opposed to paper documents, where possible.

Goal #7: Increase inspection pace and achieve at least two inspections per project; one at 50% completion and other at 100% completion.

Goal #8: Improve the pace of the program by identifying tasks to commit more available funds in the current fiscal year.

Long-Term Goals

Goal #1: Work with the EEC to explore solutions to increase energy efficiency for clean water utilities and future non-compliance issues under the CWA.

Goal #2: Streamline loan processes, communication, and the sharing of data between KIA and DOW.

Goal #3 Implement the utility portal within the Water Resources Information System (WRIS) to improve communication and reporting between the utility, KIA, and regulatory agencies.

Goal #4 Analyze and implement recommendations from the Infrastructure Task Force.

Goal #5 Establish a relationship with other funding agencies to coordinate project funding with multiple sources.

Goal #6 Identify priority watersheds and reach out to the municipalities for project development and funding assistance.

PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Following the USEPA's recommendation, Kentucky developed the Priority System Guidance Document (Appendix B), designed to equally evaluate publicly owned treatment works, storm water, and nonpoint source projects according to water quality based criteria developed by the DOW.

Each year, the KIA issues a Call for Projects where potential borrowers are invited to submit CWSRF project information via the WRIS. The 2022 Call for Projects occurred September 15, 2020 to December 4, 2020 via a press release through the Governor's Office. Additionally, an email distribution was sent to all sewer utilities, ADDs, mayors, county judge executives, and the engineering community.

Properly submitted projects were considered for funding and eligible projects placed on the Project Priority List. Projects were evaluated and assigned a score based upon the ranking criteria in the Priority System Guidance Document (Appendix B). In the event of a tie, the following factors were utilized to priority rank each project:

1. The size of service of a small system as defined by population;
2. Projects with existing enforcement actions (i.e. Agreed Orders, Consent Decrees);
3. Water quality impacts of the project; and
4. Financial need as evidenced by the median household income of the applicant.

The 2022 Project Priority List (Appendix A) shows that Kentucky has sufficient eligible projects to meet the binding commitment requirements of the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant. A brief description of the following fields will be helpful in reviewing the list.

Rank: Rank of project on the comprehensive Project Priority List.

Score: Total number of points the project received using the ranking criteria in Appendix B.

Loan Number: Priority list tracking number for project. This is the assigned loan number for the project throughout the process and should be referred to on all correspondence regarding the project.

Applicant: Name of applicant identified on the Project Profile Form or the community in which the project is associated.

Loan Package Title: Short description of project components (may include multiple project profiles identified by their WRIS #).

Requested Loan Amount: Amount of desired SRF loan identified on the Project Profile Form.

Invited Loan Amount: The amount of CWSRF funds that KIA has allocated to the proposed project. If this field lists a dollar amount greater than zero, then the project is invited for funding.

Principal Forgiveness Amount: Estimated amount of principal forgiveness that a project is eligible to receive. Eligibility does not guarantee that a project will be offered principal forgiveness due to the amount of funds available. (Noted in a separate table under Additional Subsidization above).

GPR Amount: Amount of desired SRF loan identified that may qualify as green infrastructure.

Green Category: Identified numerically as to which category identified green infrastructure components are classified (1 – Green Infrastructure, 2 – Water Efficiency, 3 – Energy Efficiency, 4 – Environmentally Innovative).

WRIS #: The WRIS number is the identification number assigned to each project profile by an Area Water Management Council after a project has received endorsement. Information stored in the WRIS database includes geographic information system (GIS) data, information on water resources, and drinking and wastewater facilities. It is used by different entities and provides much of the information needed for all aspects of water resource planning.

The 2023 IUP process will begin September 22, 2021 with the annual Call for Projects and will conclude on December 15, 2021 for projects to be considered in the SFY 2023 funding cycle. The following schedule is tentative:

2023 Call for Projects	September 22, 2021 – December 15, 2021
Creation of Project Priority List	January 1, 2022 - March 31, 2022
Public Notice Period for IUP	May 2, 2022 - June 1, 2022
Finalize 2023 IUP and send to USEPA	Prior to June 30, 2022

Email notifications will be sent in September 2021 to all sewer utilities, ADDs, mayors, county judge executives, economic development directors, the engineering community and other stakeholders announcing the Call for Projects.

CWSRF ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

Although developing and maintaining a priority list is required by the CWA, states are not required to select the highest ranked projects in any given year for funding. However, due to limited funding availability, Kentucky will fund projects primarily based on priority ranking. Projects are vetted and many variables are considered prior to distribution of loan invitations.

Administrative Considerations

Funding Limits

Kentucky's CWSRF does not have a limit on the amount of funds that will be made available to any one borrower from a specific capitalization grant. However, limits may be imposed on borrowers that have outstanding loan balances or loan commitments that increase the concentration risk for the total KIA loan portfolio.

Addition of New Projects to the Project Priority List

The Project Priority List may be amended during the year to add eligible projects. Major revisions to the IUP require public notice.

Emergency Projects

The Project Priority List may be amended during the year for declarations of emergencies designated by the Governor or the Secretary of EEC. An emergency project might involve an unanticipated failure requiring immediate attention to protect public health. The emergency project must meet all eligibility and loan requirements, but the additional public review and comment requirement may be waived. The EPA must approve these deviations.

Refinancing

Governmental agencies may request to refinance non-KIA loans through the CWSRF. Refinancing projects will be considered by KIA only when all the following criteria are met:

1. There are sufficient funds available in the CWSRF to meet all other identified project needs for the program year;
2. The applicant can show significant savings as a result of the refinancing;
3. The applicant can identify an environmental problem within their jurisdiction that they are willing to immediately address with the savings achieved through the refinancing; and
4. Projects, as constructed, met all the applicable program requirements.

Financial Terms of Loans

Interest Rates

The KIA Board sets the interest rates provided through the CWSRF. The KIA Board must review and approve the interest rates at least annually. Rates are based on prevailing market conditions with the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index as a reference rate. Kentucky has one standard interest rate and two non-standard interest rates for the CWSRF program primarily dependent upon the community's Median Household Income (MHI). Information is provided in the next section for Kentucky's methodology for MHI determination.

1. The standard rate is applied when the MHI is equal to or above the Kentucky MHI of \$50,589.
2. The first non-standard rate is applied for the following reasons:
 - a. When the MHI is greater than 80% but less than the Kentucky MHI;
 - b. Projects that meet the definition for regionalization; or
 - c. Projects necessary for compliance with an Agreed Order or Consent Decree.
3. The second non-standard rate is applied when the MHI is equal to or below 80% of the Kentucky MHI. This rate is also known as the Disadvantaged Community Rate (DCR).
 - a. Projects that qualify for the DCR are eligible for principal forgiveness consideration for and may request a loan amortization up to 30 years or the life expectancy of the facilities being financed.

The following interest rates were approved by the KIA Board July 1, 2021 for this funding cycle:

Interest rate	MHI Threshold	Loan Type
2.00 (Standard)	> or = \$50,589	Construction
1.00 (Non-standard)	\$40,472 to \$50,588	Construction
0.25 (Non-standard or DCR)	< or = \$40,471	Construction
2.00	NA	Planning and Design

MHI Determination

Each project's MHI threshold is calculated automatically in the WRIS Portal. The calculation uses a Default Weighted Proximity Analysis (DWPA). This analysis uses the water distribution/sewer collection lines in the project profile mapping to perform a spatial analysis that estimates the serviceable population of the project area. This is done by applying 2010 census blocks and a weighted MHI value using the applicable 5-Year American Community Survey Estimates. The MHI values generated using the DWPA method are in the WRIS Project Profiles.

If the applicant or representative has concerns with the default method, two alternative options are available: Modified Weighted Proximity Analysis or MHI Income Survey. Borrowers should not proceed with either alternative MHI methodology without first contacting KIA Staff. The Modified

Weighted Proximity Analysis is a GIS based assessment that uses customer meters or address points to calculate an estimated MHI for the project or service area. The second option is to complete an MHI Income Survey using a multi-funding source questionnaire for the project service area.

Repayment Terms

Planning, design, and sanitary sewer evaluation study (SSES) loans will be amortized over five years. If the planning and design loan is rolled into a KIA funded construction loan, the term for the planning and design amount will convert to the term approved for the construction loan. Construction loans will have a standard 20-year repayment term. At the KIA Board's discretion, the repayment term for a construction loan for a service area that is eligible for the lowest non-standard rate may be extended to 30 years, but not beyond the expected design life of the project. Principal and interest payments on each loan will commence no later than the date specified in the Assistance Agreement.

Loan Servicing Fees

A loan servicing fee of 0.2 percent on the outstanding loan balance will be charged as a part of each semi-annual loan payment in accordance with 200 KAR 17:050, Section 12. The fee is assessed to recover administrative expenses of the Authority incurred over the life of the loan. These fees are accounted for outside of the program fund and will be used for necessary CWSRF program expenses.

Large Project Financing

Due to statewide demand, KIA may not have the capacity to offer the full amount of the construction loan for large projects during a single funding cycle. As such, large project funding may be restricted in the amount of funding provided each year. These amounts will be negotiated at the time of the loan approval and each year's availability will be detailed in the Assistance Agreement.

Planning and Design (P&D) Loans

KIA recognizes that larger or particularly complex projects may require a lengthy planning and design process and thus may not be ready for construction within the allotted twelve months after the Conditional Commitment Letter is issued or perhaps even with a six-month extension period. For ranked projects that require funding for planning and design, before funding is available to draw (under a construction loan), KIA encourages applicants to apply for a P&D loan rather than a full construction loan.

P&D loans provide an opportunity for utilities to determine their exact needs without the time constraints in the project funding process. P&D loans can cover initial engineering assessments of the facilities, regionalization studies, alternative analyses, water supply evaluations, and rate studies for affordability. Additionally, P&D loans can be utilized to move forward into project design. This is specifically helpful for projects that may involve significant renovations at existing facilities. P&D loans can also include easement acquisition and legal costs. Borrowers may draw funds throughout the planning process, however, only 50% of design costs may be drawn until plans and specifications have been approved by the DOW.

The standard interest rate will apply during the five-year term of the loan. However, if the applicant initiates construction within a prescribed timeframe (generally one year) after approval of plans and specifications for the project, the construction loan may be incorporated into the planning and design loan and will receive the applicable interest rate for which the applicant would otherwise qualify and the term established in the Conditional Commitment Letter. After this funding cycle, projects with an existing P&D loan through the CWSRF or any other KIA loan fund will not receive a priority funding position to apply for a construction loan in a subsequent year's Intended Use Plan and must go through the ranking process for the construction portion of their loan. Construction loans will be subject to interest rates and principal forgiveness amounts for the funding cycle in which the construction loan is reviewed by the KIA board.

Loan Invitations

Bypass Process

Once the projects are ranked in the Project Priority List, the KIA issues conditional invitations to apply for funding. A high-priority project that does not demonstrate readiness to proceed within the given timeframe will be bypassed. This bypass may occur at the request of the utility or as a decision from the KIA staff. A bypassed project may become ineligible for CWSRF funding in the current funding year. Bypassed project profiles will remain in the WRIS portal, but the utility must reapply through the annual Call for Projects process to be re-ranked for future funding cycles. Some examples that justify a bypass include, but are not limited to the following:

- Incomplete or unavailable audits (2018, 2019, and 2020);
- Borrower does not demonstrate readiness to proceed based upon project schedule;
- Non-compliance or delinquent payment on an existing KIA loan;
- Incomplete loan application;
- Applicant unresponsiveness;
- Applicant cannot establish a dedicated source of revenue for the repayment of the loan;
- Applicant has multiple projects under construction; or
- Applicant voluntarily postpones accepting invitation.

The following loan application was not concluded by June 30, 2021, as a result of constraints in submitting additional materials in the COVID19 period. The application is being carried forward into 2022, and will not be bypassed:

Loan Number	WRIS PNum	Applicant	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount
A21-027	SX21089036	Greenup, City of	2,000,000	2,000,000

Invitation Process

An invitation letter is emailed to potential borrowers with specific instructions.

Applicants that do not meet the deadline requirements may be bypassed and subsequent eligible project(s) will receive invitations. This process will continue until all estimated available funds have been allocated. If upon receipt of the loan application, the project scope differs significantly from information originally scored in the ranked project profile, KIA reserves the right to have the project reassessed by DOW. Changes in project scope can potentially impact funding priority.

Upon receipt of a complete loan application, KIA staff will review the information and prepare a credit analysis. KIA staff will present financial analysis and any conditional requirements for each loan to the KIA Board. Upon KIA Board approval, a Conditional Commitment Letter will assure that funding will remain committed to the project for a period established in the letter, provided all of the conditions are met. All CWSRF program requirements must be met by the term outlined in the Conditional Commitment Letter. An extension of up to six months for approved applicants that experience extenuating circumstances may be granted.

Actual project funding amounts may vary from amounts presented in the Project Priority List due to updated cost estimates and funding received from other sources. Increases to existing loans must be approved prior to the date of initiation of operation. The application invitation process is designed to commit available funds as soon as possible with limited invitation iterations. Given an uncertain invitation acceptance rate, KIA will invite significantly more project dollars than are available to fund. If more projects than anticipated accept an invitation to apply it is possible that presentation of an invited project or projects to the KIA Board will be delayed.

Invitation List

The projects indicated on Schedule A received an invitation to participate in the CWSRF (fundable list with status of invitation) for SFY 2022. The highlighted projects have received KIA funding for large project multi-year financing (yellow) or a planning and design loan (blue). Ranked projects which have been bypassed are included for reference.

Structure of the CWSRF Program in Kentucky

KIA administers the CWSRF under a Memorandum of Agreement with DOW, pursuant to Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 224A.111 and Kentucky Administrative Regulation (KAR) 200 KAR 17:050¹. The following contacts can assist with CWSRF inquiries:

¹ KRS Ch. 224A.111 and 200 KAR 17:050 may be found at <https://kia.ky.gov/Information/Pages/Legislation-and-Regulations.aspx>.

Contact	Agency	
Sandy Williams Executive Director (502) 892-3088 Sandy.Williams@ky.gov	KIA	Intended Use Plan, Loan Application, Financial Terms, Interest Rates, General Information
Don Schierer WRIS Resource Management Analyst (502) 892-3486 Donald.Schierer@ky.gov	KIA	Project Profile Submittal
Jory Becker Water Infrastructure Branch Manager (502) 782-6887 Jory.Becker@ky.gov	DOW	Request for Proposals (RFPs), Asset Management, Package Treatment Plants
Russell Neal Environmental Control Supervisor (502) 782-7026 Russell.Neal@ky.gov	DOW	Environmental Review, Regional Facility Plans

Borrower Loan Compliance and Financial Monitoring

The borrower’s ability to repay its loans has a direct effect on the financial condition of the CWSRF. Additionally, maintaining a positive operating cash flow and capital asset reserve funding program will protect both the utility and its customers financially against unforeseen capital replacements in the future. Upon acceptance of a loan, each borrower agrees to a number of post-closing conditions, some of which are noted below, to remain in compliance with the terms of the loan.

- The borrower must provide audited financial statements to KIA within six months of the entity’s fiscal year end date. KIA will review each borrower’s financial performance and, if necessary, will work with them to identify ways to remedy any non-compliance issues.
- Borrowers are required to fund a repair and replacement reserve account equal to 5 percent of the KIA loan amount over 20 years and maintain it for the life of the loan. This requirement may be waived if a documented replacement program is in place and being actively funded at a level that is acceptable to KIA.

KIA has two staff members that will be responsible to monitor borrower loan compliance as well as process specific loan documents such as the loan assistance agreements, draw requests, closeout documents, and required audit information. The compliance coordinators have been assigned borrowers geographically by ADDs. Their contact information are as follows:

Regional Compliance Coordinators
Debbie Landrum (502) 892-3454 Debbie.Landrum@ky.gov
Julie Bickers (502) 892-3455 Julie.Bickers@ky.gov

Fund Transfers between the CWSRF and the DWSRF

Transfers between the SRF programs are allowed up to a maximum of 33 percent of the total DWSRF capitalization grants received. KIA reserves the right to transfer the maximum allowable 33 percent of uncommitted repayment funds from the CWSRF to the DWSRF repayment fund as loan demand arises. This decision will be evaluated annually by KIA and DOW. These funds will be distributed using the same criteria and method as described in the governing IUP. Funds not transferred within one fiscal year of receipt of a capitalization grant award shall be reserved for transfer in future years.

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO BE COMMITTED AND DISBURSED

Kentucky's CWSRF is capitalized by appropriations from the U.S. Congress and the Kentucky General Assembly. The CWSRF provides, in perpetuity, financial assistance to Kentucky's eligible CWSRF projects. As of June 30, 2020 the CWSRF had a total net position of \$837,761,000 and 260 active loans. During SFY 2022, Kentucky will rely on funding as outlined in Table A to provide financial assistance and to support the operations of KIA and DOW.

Table A
Kentucky CWSRF Sources and Uses of Funds for SFY 2022
 July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022

Funding Sources	Federal Contribution	State Contribution	CWSRF Fund	Total
FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant	20,223,000	4,045,000		24,268,000
Loan Repayments (P&I)			63,120,000	63,120,000
2021 Carried-Forward Projects			10,958,000	10,958,000
Investment Interest Earnings			500,000	500,000
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds	416,000			416,000
Total Funding Sources	20,639,000	4,045,000	74,578,000	99,262,000
Funding Uses				
Financial Assistance	19,414,000	4,045,000	21,065,000	44,524,000
Increases Reserved for Phased Projects			19,750,000	19,750,000
2021 Carried-Forward Projects			10,958,000	10,958,000
Over Commitment of Prior Year Loan Funds			2,170,000	2,170,000
Leverage Bond Debt Service			20,635,000	20,635,000
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds	416,000			416,000
FFY 2021 Administration (4%)	809,000			809,000
Total Funding Uses	20,639,000	4,045,000	74,578,000	99,262,000

During the 2022 IUP funding cycle, KIA will have an estimated \$75,232,000 available to fund eligible 2022 CWSRF projects, 2021 CWSRF carried-forward projects, and provide increases to previously approved projects under a phased funding plan.

Funding is provided from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant of \$20,223,000, state match funds of \$4,045,000, estimated loan repayments of \$63,120,000, and interest earnings of \$500,000 on existing cash balances. We are including the remaining uncommitted funds from the 2021 IUP of \$10,958,000 because we are allowing invited borrowers from the 2021 funding cycle additional time to meet the application requirements due to restrictions they faced curing the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding is reduced by leverage bond debt service of \$20,635,000, 2021 over commitment of \$2,170,000, 2021 carried-forward projects of \$10,958,000, and capitalization grant administration funds of \$809,000 used by KIA and DOW to administer the CWSRF program. Any administration funds that are not used or are transferred into the construction account will be reserved for use in a future year. KIA and DOW will have \$416,000 in banked administrative funds from prior capitalization grants for administration of the program.

The \$4,045,000 state match is provided from bond proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds with debt service provided by the Commonwealth. If additional capitalization grant funding is made available, the required 20 percent state match will be provided to the full extent of the available capitalization grant.

KIA received budgetary authorization to issue agency leverage bonds during the 2018-2020 biennium in an amount not to exceed \$30 million which was reauthorized for the 2020-2022 biennium. Bond proceeds are deposited into the fund and used to make eligible CWSRF loans. For this authorization to become effective, KIA must obtain approval from the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority Board, the State Property and Buildings Commission, the Capital Projects and Bond Oversight Committee, the Office of the State Budget Director and the Office of Financial Management in the Finance and Administration Cabinet with respect to the timing and amount of the leverage bond issuance. KIA may elect to defer issuance of bonds or to not commit the entire authorization amount.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The draft 2022 CWSRF IUP including the Project Priority List was available for public review and comment on the KIA website at www.kia.ky.gov from September 22, 2021 through October 22, 2021. A public meeting was held Thursday, October 14, 2021 at 2:30 p.m., EST as a virtual Zoom meeting, which was accessible at the KIA website, at kia.ky.gov. No written or verbal comments were received during the public comment period or during the public meeting. Written comments were to be submitted to Sandy Williams, Executive Director, by mail to 100 Airport Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601 or by email to sandy.williams@ky.gov or KIA.executivedirectors@ky.gov.

APPENDIX A

COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

2022 CWSRF Comprehensive Project Priority List
(The heavy dark line indicates 1st round loan invitations, excluding bypassed projects.)

Rank	Score	Loan Number	WRIS #	Applicant	Project Title	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount	Invitation Status	Invitation Response Status	Cumulative Invited Loan Amount	Utility Population	Utility MHI	Green Amount	Green Category
0		A19-003	SX21047028	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA SRF Phase VIII - Expand Hammond-Wood WWTP & Interceptor	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	Invited	N/A	\$16,000,000	42,973	\$41,771	\$0	
0		A20-018	SX21157039	Calvert City, City of	WWTP INFLUENT LIFT STATION AND PLANT IMPROVEMENTS	\$2,908,500	\$0	Bypassed	N/A	\$16,000,000	2,424	\$52,421	\$0	
1		A22-001	SX21113029	Nicholasville, City of	Nicholasville SSES and Sewer Rehabilitation Phase I	\$817,000	\$0	Bypassed	N/A	\$16,000,000	29,116	\$48,605	\$0	3
2		A22-002	SX21143018	Kuttawa, City of	Kuttawa - Phase V SSES and Rehabilitation Project	\$1,041,400	\$1,041,400	Invited	N/A	\$17,041,400	908	\$49,375	\$0	3
3		A22-003	SX21123007	Hodgenville, City of	Hodgenville WWTP Upgrade & Wet Weather Storage	\$3,430,000	\$3,430,000	Invited	N/A	\$20,471,400	3,629	\$32,895	\$0	
4		A22-004	SX21165018	Frenchburg, City of	City of Frenchburg Wastewater Collection System Rehab	\$943,700	\$943,700	Invited	N/A	\$21,415,100	749	\$35,065	\$0	
5	350	A22-005	SX21019065	Ashland, City of	Ashland: Enlarge Sewer Treatment Plant to Eliminate Overflows	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	Invited	N/A	\$46,415,100	21,632	\$40,992	\$1,500,000	3
6	345	A22-006	SX21111019	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Admiral Way and Fishpool Interceptor Capacity Assurance	\$10,496,080	\$10,496,080	Invited	N/A	\$56,911,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	3, 4
7	335	A22-007	SX21021006	Danville, City of	Danville - Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	\$10,653,000	\$10,653,000	Invited	N/A	\$67,564,180	19,829	\$40,506	\$450,000	3
8	305	A22-008	SX21157034	Hardin, City of	Hardin - Wastewater Rehabilitation Phase III	\$1,051,000	\$1,051,000	Invited	N/A	\$68,615,180	641	\$24,662	\$750,000	3
9	285	A22-009	SX21049026	Winchester Municipal Utilities Commission	WMU - Flanagan and Madison Outfall Sewers	\$6,430,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	25,141	\$48,720	\$20,000	1
10	250	A22-010	SX21067063	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government	West Hickman WWTP Wet Weather Storage Tanks - Phase 2	\$12,997,125	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	286,776	\$57,328	\$0	
11	230	A22-011	SX21111022	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Lea Ann Way and Lake Forest Area Pump Station Eliminations	\$12,850,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	3, 4
12	230	A22-012	SX21111021	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Large Diameter Sewer Rehabilitation	\$53,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	4
13	225	A22-013	SX21111023	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Northern Ditch Pump Station Replacement and Odor Control	\$19,170,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$19,000,000	3, 4
14	220	A22-014	SX21111024	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Paddy's Run Flood Pumping Station - Capacity Improvements	\$66,855,141	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	4
15	215	A22-015	SX21059027	Regional Water Resource Agency	Ravine Sewer Upgrade	\$9,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	74,327	\$48,318	\$7,000,000	4
16	205	A22-016	SX21133023	Whitesburg, City of	Whitesburg I&I Phase I	\$1,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,430	\$36,146	\$12,000	3
17	205	A22-017	SX21115003	Paintsville Utilities Commission	Western Johnson County Sewer Extension Phase 1	\$1,668,167	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	8,241	\$35,370	\$22,000	
18	205	A22-018	SX21115011	Paintsville Utilities Commission	Western Johnson County Sewer Extension Phase 2	\$1,012,690	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	8,241	\$35,370	\$11,000	
19	200	A22-019	SX21219011	Trenton, City of	Trenton - Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Project	\$1,060,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	391	\$58,645	\$750,000	3
20	197	A22-020	SX21191012	East Pendleton Water District	East Pendleton Water District Pump Station Elimination Project	\$476,975	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	150	\$33,281	\$6,100	4
21	190	A22-021	SX21191011	Falmouth, City of	Falmouth Sanitary Sewer Rehab, Phase III	\$1,872,300	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,682	\$32,290	\$0	3
22	189	A22-022	SX21019062	Boyd County Sanitation District #2	SD2: System-Wide Inflow and Infiltration Abatement Project	\$2,173,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	4,146	\$41,849	\$84,500	3
23	183	A22-023	SX21073074	Frankfort, City of	Silverlake Pump Station Replacement	\$2,283,450	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	34,505	\$53,404	\$30,000	3
24	180	A22-024	SX21019085	Catlettsburg, City of	Catlettsburg Treatment Plant and Pump Station Improvements	\$280,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,463	\$34,788	\$130,000	3
25	180	A22-025	SX21217014	Campbellsville, City of	Campbellsville SSO Elimination Project	\$7,900,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	11,561	\$32,492	\$0	
26	175	A22-026	SX21133022	Whitesburg, City of	Whitesburg Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	\$2,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,430	\$36,146	\$600	3
27	170	A22-027	SX21191010	Falmouth, City of	Falmouth Sanitary Sewer Rehab, Phase II	\$1,473,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,682	\$32,290	\$0	3
28	170	A22-028	SX21083007	Graves County Water District	Graves County-KY 80 North, Fancy Farm	\$2,100,800	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	565	\$54,665	\$0	3
29	170	A22-029	SX21029035	Mount Washington, City of	Snapp Street Improvements	\$1,793,095	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,532	\$69,883	\$0	3
30	167	A22-030	SX21089036	Greenup, City of	Greenup: Rehab Or Replacement of Collection System	\$2,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,180	\$31,115	\$0	3
31	165	A22-031	SX21059060	Regional Water Resource Agency	Max Rhoads WWTP Aeration Upgrades	\$6,511,970	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	74,327	\$48,318	\$13,023,940	3, 4
32	163	A22-032	SX21173085	Montgomery County Sanitation District #2	MCSD#2 Sewer Collection System Rehab Project	\$2,500,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,844	\$43,531	\$3,800,000	3
33	161	A22-033	SX21139010	Smithland, City of	Smithland Sewer Rehabilitation	\$246,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	335	\$47,981	\$0	3
34	160	A22-034	SX21059059	Regional Water Resource Agency	David Hawes WWTP Aeration Upgrades	\$4,379,950	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	74,327	\$48,318	\$8,759,900	3, 4
35	155	A22-035	SX21169016	Edmonton, City of	City of Edmonton - New Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$12,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,625	\$35,330	\$0	3
36	155	A22-036	SX21001019	Adair County Water District	Burkesville Street Lift Station Replacement and Sanitary Sewer Expansion	\$1,663,920	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	4,652	\$35,402	\$10,000	3
37	155	A22-037	SX21225035	Morganfield, City of	Morganfield Job Corp Sanitary Sewer Replacement Construction Pro	\$30,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	5,750	\$40,196	\$0	3
38	155	A22-038	SX21089126	Wurtland, City of	Wurtland System Smoke Testing	\$500,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,165	\$43,858	\$300,000	3
39	150	A22-039	SX21211019	Shelbyville Municipal Water & Sewer Commission	New Shelbyville Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$18,875,675	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	20,146	\$63,128	\$0	
40	148	A22-040	SX21065004	Irvine Municipal Utilities Commission	IMU - Sweet Lick Branch Sanitary Sewer Replacement	\$132,750	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	4,656	\$29,765	\$0	3
41	144	A22-041	SX21107022	Madisonville, City of	Madisonville - Noel Avenue Interceptor Project	\$11,083,968	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	21,405	\$45,248	\$0	3
42	140	A22-042	SX21205044	Morehead, City of	MUPB - Bluestone Wastewater Line Replacement Project	\$1,442,500	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,212	\$35,016	\$0	
43	139	A22-043	SX21089056	Flatwoods, City of	City of Flatwoods I & I Study and Rehab Project	\$650,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	7,722	\$49,460	\$400,000	3

* Funding is being prioritized for projects requesting an increase to an existing SRF construction loan or multi-year loans.

** Funding is being prioritized for projects having an active SRF planning and design loan.

2022 CWSRF Comprehensive Project Priority List
(The heavy dark line indicates 1st round loan invitations, excluding bypassed projects.)

Rank	Score	Loan Number	WRIS #	Applicant	Project Title	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount	Invitation Status	Invitation Response Status	Cumulative Invited Loan Amount	Utility Population	Utility MHI	Green Amount	Green Category
44	138	A22-044	SX21073020	Frankfort, City of	City of Frankfort/Frankfort Sewer Department-Holmes Street Contract III B-2	\$2,766,890	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	34,505	\$53,404	\$0	
45	135	A22-045	SX21133008	Whitesburg, City of	Whitesburg - Mayking Area Sewer Extensions Phase I	\$3,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,430	\$36,146	\$0	
46	132	A22-046	SX21189006	Booneville, City of	Booneville Pump Station Rehab Phase 2	\$1,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	904	\$35,355	\$1,800	3
47	132	A22-047	SX21223012	Milton, City of	City of Milton Sewer Cleaning, Televising and Repair Project	\$1,010,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,055	\$44,816	\$0	3
48	125	A22-048	SX21029029	Shepherdsville, City of	Shepherdsville Blue Lick Road Drainage & Sanitary Sewer Improvement Project	\$10,535,229	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	13,915	\$53,453	\$75,500	1, 3
49	124	A22-049	SX21113026	Wilmore, City of	Wilmore Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation - Phase 2	\$647,533	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	5,243	\$50,819	\$0	3
50	123	A22-050	SX21129009	Beattyville, City of	Sewer Lift Station Rehabilitation	\$1,075,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	3,177	\$18,917	\$1,800	3
51	123	A22-051	SX21031010	Morgantown, City of	Morgantown - Sanitary Sewer Infiltration Project- Phase I	\$300,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,416	\$26,984	\$0	3
52	120	A22-052	SX21007007	La Center, City of	City of LaCenter-I&I Reduction	\$2,107,875	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,063	\$40,269	\$0	3
53	120	A22-053	SX21085012	Leitchfield Utility Commission	Leitchfield Bypass Development Lift Station and Collection	\$482,500	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	6,230	\$31,226	\$0	
54	120	A22-054	SX21193025	Hazard, City of	Hazard Sanitary Trunk Replacement Phase 2	\$2,131,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	7,707	\$44,322	\$0	
55	117	A22-055	SX21031009	Morgantown, City of	Morgantown - Sewer Main Infrastructure Replacement/Repair to Sewer Main	\$500,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,416	\$26,984	\$0	3
56	115	A22-056	SX21033011	Princeton Water & Wastewater Commission	Princeton Sanitary Sewer Basins 1-9 SSES and Rehabilitation	\$856,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	6,262	\$40,603	\$10,000	1, 3
57	115	A22-057	SX21111020	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Floyd's Fork Interceptor	\$45,594,800	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	4
58	115	A22-058	SX21145020	Paducah McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency	Sludge Press Building	\$5,014,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	43,554	\$42,784	\$0	
59	114	A22-059	SX21199004	Burnside, City of	City of Burnside - Sewer System Improvements	\$916,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	638	\$38,587	\$0	
60	110	A22-060	SX21027005	Cloverport, City of	Cloverport Wastewater Plant	\$115,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,083	\$23,929	\$0	
61	110	A22-061	SX21211020	Shelbyville Municipal Water & Sewer Commission	Shelbyville 36 Inch Gravity Sewer	\$6,708,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	20,146	\$63,128	\$0	
62	110	A22-062	SX21029036	Mount Washington, City of	Clearview Acres Sanitary Sewer Extension	\$1,853,900	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,532	\$69,883	\$0	
63	105	A22-063	SX21153008	Salyersville Water Works	Salyersville Wastewater treatment Plant Improvements	\$930,285	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	3,508	\$27,179	\$0	
64	105	A22-064	SX21213028	Franklin, City of	City of Franklin - Sewer Upgrades to Ky Downs	\$6,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	10,221	\$43,278	\$0	
65	100	A22-065	SX21119016	Hindman, City of	Hindman Lift Station Repair Project	\$646,326	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,381	\$34,076	\$0	3
66	100	A22-066	SX21059061	Regional Water Resource Agency	Parkway Drive Interceptor	\$3,500,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	74,327	\$48,318	\$3,500,000	
67	95	A22-067	SX21053006	Albany, City of	Albany Lift Station Renovation	\$665,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,591	\$21,303	\$0	3
68	95	A22-068	SX21079015	Lancaster, City of	City of Lancaster Sanitary Sewer Extension	\$1,644,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	3,992	\$33,009	\$0	
69	95	A22-069	SX21019079	Boyd County Sanitation District #4	Boyd County Sanitation District #4 - Hatchery Road Lift Station	\$1,500,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	10,943	\$60,450	\$88,000	3
70	93	A22-070	SX21171021	Gamaliel, City of	Gamaliel Lift Stations Rehab	\$150,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	488	\$30,625	\$150,000	2
71	92	A22-071	SX21185055	Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	Mockingbird Valley WWTP Elimination	\$3,120,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	735,186	\$58,531	\$10,000,000	4
72	90	A22-072	SX21141024	Auburn, City of	City of Auburn - Wastewater Project #2 - Replace Lift Stations	\$750,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,459	\$42,516	\$750,000	3
73	89	A22-073	SX21149023	Sacramento, City of	Sacramento Gravity Sewer Project, Phase II	\$940,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	760	\$43,068	\$0	
74	85	A22-074	SX21097014	Cynthiana, City of	Cynthiana - Country Club Area Pump Station Replacement	\$735,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	6,581	\$34,118	\$0	
75	83	A22-075	SX21093035	Elizabethtown, City of	Elizabethtown: Leitchfield Rd Sewer Line Upgrades	\$12,387,200	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	29,554	\$47,585	\$0	
76	80	A22-076	SX21053007	Albany, City of	Albany Phase 2 Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion & Improvements	\$4,032,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,591	\$21,303	\$0	
77	80	A22-077	SX21225036	Morganfield, City of	Morganfield Clarifier Replacement	\$1,131,500	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	5,750	\$40,196	\$0	
78	77	A22-078	SX21103017	Carrollton Utilities	Angel's Envy Sanitary Sewer Extension	\$1,991,600	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	8,589	\$41,558	\$0	3
79	75	A22-079	SX21101046	Henderson Water Utility	Biosolids Reduction - Screw Press	\$1,986,500	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	29,783	\$40,662	\$2,000,000	4
80	75	A22-080	SX21227057	Warren County Water District	WCWD - Hidden River Interceptor	\$372,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,078	\$62,542	\$0	
81	71	A22-081	SX21139014	Smithland, City of	Smithland Lagoon Rehabilitation Project	\$303,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	335	\$47,981	\$0	
82	70	A22-082	SX21033010	Princeton Water & Wastewater Commission	Princeton - WWTP Improvements-Grit Chamber and Sludge Holding Tank	\$1,430,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	6,262	\$40,603	\$0	
83	70	A22-083	SX21151057	Berea, City of	BMU - Madison County Airport - Sewer Line Extension Project	\$256,200	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	14,194	\$44,889	\$0	
84	68	A22-084	SX21061007	Edmonson County Water District	Edmonson County Water District - KY 259 Wastewater Collection System	\$3,315,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	104	\$34,789	\$0	
85	65	A22-085	SX21089123	Worthington, City of	Rehab Worthington Ave Liftstation	\$150,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	1,611	\$51,473	\$85,000	3
86	60	A22-086	SX21045005	Liberty, City of	Liberty – North US 127 Collector Sewer Project	\$575,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,064	\$27,944	\$0	
87	60	A22-087	SX21027022	Hardinsburg, City of	Hardinsburg WWTP Improvements II	\$2,335,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	2,239	\$46,090	\$0	
88	60	A22-088	SX21239014	Versailles, City of	Versailles - WWTP Improvements - Belt Filter Press Replacement	\$1,055,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,614	\$49,182	\$0	

* Funding is being prioritized for projects requesting an increase to an existing SRF construction loan or multi-year loans.

** Funding is being prioritized for projects having an active SRF planning and design loan.

2022 CWSRF Comprehensive Project Priority List
(The heavy dark line indicates 1st round loan invitations, excluding bypassed projects.)

Rank	Score	Loan Number	WRIS #	Applicant	Project Title	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount	Invitation Status	Invitation Response Status	Cumulative Invited Loan Amount	Utility Population	Utility MHI	Green Amount	Green Category
89	55	A22-089	SX21061009	Edmonson County Water District	Edmonson County Water District - Collection System Phase III	\$7,843,771	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	8,241	\$35,548	\$0	
90	55	A22-090	SX21145035	Paducah McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency	Triple Rail Mega Park Sanitary Sewer Extension	\$2,121,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	43,554	\$42,784	\$0	
91	48	A22-091	SX21009044	Caveland Environmental Authority	Caveland Environmental - Hiseville School Sewer Project	\$1,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	8,241	\$35,548	\$0	
92	45	A22-092	SX21153005	Salyersville, City of	Allen Drive Lift Station	\$260,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	3,508	\$27,179	\$0	
93	45	A22-093	SX21227048	Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	BGMU - Emergency Generator for Jennings Creek Lift Station	\$130,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	54,421	\$42,415	\$0	
94	45	A22-094	SX21059057	Regional Water Resource Agency	Spring Lane Sewer Extension	\$425,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	74,327	\$48,318	\$0	
95	35	A22-095	SX21127029	Louisa, City of	Louisa: Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$4,000,000	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	3,434	\$29,503	\$0	
96	10	A22-096	SX21239006	Versailles, City of	Southeast Sewer System Expansion	\$4,502,100	\$0		N/A	\$68,615,180	15,614	\$49,182	\$0	
97	0	A22-097	SX21095061	Lynch, City of	Lynch: Wastewater Rehabilitation	\$1,112,488	\$0	Yes	N/A	\$68,615,180	829	\$38,443	\$0	
98	0	A22-098	SX21217002	Campbellsville, City of	Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Mitigation Project/ Sewer Line Rehab	\$7,900,000	\$0	Yes	N/A	\$68,615,180	11,561	\$32,492	\$1,000,000	
Total Ranked Projects						\$539,531,853	\$68,615,180						\$123,722,140	

* Funding is being prioritized for projects requesting an increase to an existing SRF construction loan or multi-year loans.

** Funding is being prioritized for projects having an active SRF planning and design loan.

APPENDIX B

PRIORITY SYSTEM GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

KENTUCKY

Priority System Guidance Document

For Wastewater, Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Projects
Eligible To Be Funded By The

KENTUCKY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

2021 Funding Cycle



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
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I. Introduction

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 provided a strong role for the federal government in the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works. The amendments enacted in 1972, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), expanded the level of federal aid and increased the federal grant share in an effort by Congress to speed up the pace of construction of wastewater treatment facilities and eliminate the backlog of needed facilities. The 1977 Amendments to the Clean Water Act directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to delegate most of its construction grants management functions to the states. EPA continued to provide funds for grants to local governments to construct wastewater treatment facilities through federal fiscal year (FFY) 1990. The Water Quality Act of 1987, which amended the CWA, authorized EPA to make capitalization grants to each state for the purpose of establishing a water pollution control revolving fund for providing financial assistance for projects designed to protect and restore water quality, including publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), nonpoint source pollution control, and estuary management. EPA made capitalization grants beginning in FFY 1987. However, when federal funding ends, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is to be maintained in perpetuity by the state in place of federal participation.

The Kentucky General Assembly enacted House Bill 217 during the 1988 legislative session, which established the CWSRF as an enduring and viable fund. This fund is intended to allow the Commonwealth of Kentucky to qualify for the federal CWSRF capitalization grants. The CWA requires, in section 602, a state match to be deposited into the CWSRF of an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the total amount of all capitalization grants which will be made to the State.

The CWSRF may fund projects for construction of publicly owned treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act, including stormwater projects. Amendments to the program will also allow funding of projects for: decentralized systems; stormwater or subsurface drainage water; water conservation, efficiency, or reuse; watershed projects as defined in section 122; energy consumption; reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water; security; and assistance by nonprofit agencies. The CWSRF may also fund nonpoint source pollution control activities which implement the U.S. EPA-approved *Kentucky Nonpoint Source Management Program - 2.0* (Kentucky Division of Water, 2002) required under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, which lists specific activities for controlling nonpoint source pollution impacts and identifies responsible implementing agencies and potential/available funding sources.

The purpose of this document is to outline the Division of Water's (DOW) project selection and ranking criteria which shall be used to establish project priority ranking in the annual CWSRF Intended Use Plan (IUP). This document complies with EPA's *Integrated Planning and Priority Setting in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund* guidance (EPA-832-R-01-002 March 2001), which states, "An integrated planning and priority setting system is effective if it ensures that CWSRF-funded projects address high priority water quality problems. Four actions are key to its success: identifying water quality priorities, assessing the CWSRF role, undertaking outreach efforts, and selecting priority projects."

DOW is committed to reassessing the Integrated Project Priority Ranking Criteria and Points System upon the completion of the initial review and ranking process and development of the Project Priority List. Modifications may be made to the criteria and points system if it is determined this process does not meet EPA's guidance for utilizing the CWSRF to address the high priority water quality problems.

II. Identifying and Ranking Water Quality Priorities

According to the March 2001 EPA IPPS guidance:

“Water quality priorities provide a context for the activities of the CWSRF program. CWSRF resources should address these priorities in the most efficient manner possible. State water quality priorities also provide a valuable standard against which a state can measure the success of its water quality programs, i.e., has the state used its resources to address its highest water quality priorities?”

A state’s water quality program should be the CWSRF’s major resource in identifying the state’s water quality priorities. A water quality program has typically developed its understanding of the state’s priorities by considering water quality information from many sources. Familiarity with these sources of water quality information is also useful to the CWSRF during the development of project ranking systems.”

DOW operates several water quality programs that have proven useful to identify criteria for ranking projects in the context of CWSRF funding priority.

All surface waters in Kentucky are assessed based on a five-year, rotating watershed basin cycle. Assessment data and narrative explanations are compiled into the 305(b) Report to Congress. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires each state to list those waters within its boundaries for which technology based effluent limitations are not stringent enough to protect any water quality standard applicable to such waters. The 303(d) List of Waters identifies all waters assessed as "impaired" for one or more pollutants, and are therefore waters not "meeting the water quality standard." Listed waters are prioritized with respect to designated use classifications and the severity of pollution. The 305(b) report and 303(d) list are now published together in the *Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky* <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Monitor/Pages/IntegratedReportDownload.aspx>.

Kentucky is required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for those water bodies that are not meeting water quality standards. The TMDL process establishes the allowable loadings of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody based on the relationship between point and nonpoint pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. See the following website for approved TMDLs <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Protection/TMDL/Pages/Approved-TMDLs.aspx>

As required in 200 KAR 17:050, the cabinet must determine the priority for funding eligible projects to be included on the Project Priority List based on criteria established pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1296, which states that projects should be designed to achieve optimum water quality management consistent with public health and water quality goals, and the following:

A. Project Needs

A project is awarded points based on the importance of the need in addressing a water quality or public health problem. Each of the need categories are defined in this section.

Criterion #1: Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction- Correction measures used to achieve water quality objectives by preventing or controlling periodic discharges of a mixture of stormwater and untreated wastewater (combined sewer overflows) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded.

Points Received: 40

Criterion #2: Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction- Control of sanitary sewer overflows caused by undersized lines and/or excessive infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system. Sanitary sewer overflow refers to overflow, spill, release, or discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

Points Received: 30

Criterion #3: Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure, including correction of moderate infiltration and inflow (i.e., no associated SSO)- The problem of water penetration into a sewer system from the ground through such means as defective pipes or manholes or from sources such as drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries into the systems is referred to as infiltration and inflow (I/I). Reinforcement or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sewers and pipes used to collect and convey wastewater by gravity or pressure flow to a common point are projects designed to correct I/I (i.e., no associated SSO) go under this criterion.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #4: New Treatment Plant- Construction of a new facility including any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling or reclamation of municipal sewage, sewage sludge, and biosolids, or industrial waste.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #5: New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances- Install new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment plant.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #6: Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems- This includes onsite, mound, and/or cluster treatment systems that process household and/or commercial sewage that may include, but are not limited to, septic systems, disposal beds, and packaged wastewater treatment plants configured to treat and dispose of wastewater without offsite discharge. Often the wastewater is percolated into the soil through infiltration beds or trenches or is disposed by irrigation or other means.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #7: Upgrade to Advanced Treatment- Upgrade of a facility to a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produces a significant reduction in nonconventional pollutants.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #8: Optimization of Existing Treatment Plant- Rehabilitation, upgrades, improvements, or expansion of existing treatment plant.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #9: New Interceptors and Appurtenances- Install new major sewer lines receiving wastewater flows from collector sewers. The interceptor sewer carries wastewater directly to the treatment plant or another interceptor.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #10: Storm Water Control- Storm water is defined as runoff water resulting from precipitation. Includes activities to plan and implement municipal storm water management programs with environmental benefits pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #11: Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control- NPS projects may include, but are not limited to, stream restoration, Best Management Practices, and land purchases.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #12: Recycled Water Distribution- Projects may include, but are not limited to, the recycling of nonpotable water or reclaimed water for irrigation and other nonpotable uses.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #13: Planning- Developing plans to address water quality and water quality-related public health problems that are supported by sound science and appropriate technology. Examples included Watershed-Based Plan, Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plans and Long-term Control Plans for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO).

Points Received: 10

Criterion #14: Other- Any project that does not meet the list of project needs definitions and/or standards provided above. If the project is to conduct optimization studies for technology-based limits for nutrients the project will receive 50 points*. Project need must be provided.

Points Received: 10 or 50*

B. Regionalization

Criterion #1: Will this project provide regionalization and/or consolidation of wastewater treatment systems?

This question addresses regionalized wastewater treatment approaches which may significantly minimize wastewater impacts. Regionalization occurs when smaller systems integrate part or all of their wastewater management systems to reduce costs, improve service, and maintain regulatory compliance. Smaller systems, regardless of ownership status, lack economies of scale and often have a difficult time finding the capital and human resources required to comply with stringent water quality standards to remain viable. Regionalized wastewater treatment approaches may significantly minimize wastewater impacts, resulting in a reduced number of KPDES discharges. This includes projects that will combine one or more existing treatment plants, result in the abandonment of one or more wastewater treatment plants and connection to an existing wastewater treatment plant, acquisitions of smaller systems by larger systems, and mergers between utilities. Project must reduce the number of KPDES discharges.

Points Received: 20

Criterion # 2: Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that is more than 25 years old?

Points Received: 25

Criterion # 3: Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that has received notices of violations resulting in degradation of waters of Commonwealth within the last two state fiscal years - July 2016 - June 2018?

Points Received: 25

C. Compliance and Enforcement

Criterion #1: Is the project necessary to achieve full or partial compliance with a court order, or a judicial or administrative consent decree?

Points Received: 50

Criterion #2: Primary system has not received any CWA Notices of Violation within the previous state fiscal year-July through June, i.e. July 2017 – June 2018).

Points Received: 25

D. Water Quality

Criterion #1: Will the project implement an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for impaired waterbodies?

Is the project located on a stream having an approved TMDL? See the following website for approved TMDLs <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Protection/TMDL/Pages/Approved-TMDLs.aspx>

Points Received: 10

Criterion #2: Will the project address existing or projected nutrient TMDL?

Is the TMDL established for nutrients or is the stream nutrient impaired? Refer to the DOW website for impairment/TMDL information <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Protection/TMDL/Pages/Approved-TMDLs.aspx>

Points Received: 30

Criterion #3: Will the project implement any part of an approved Watershed Plan?

Please refer to list of approved watershed plans in Section VIII.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #4: Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources for waterbodies that appear in the *Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky*?

This question addresses the state's goal to improve water quality in impaired waterbodies. The Integrated Report and maps are available on DOW's website. <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Monitor/Pages/IntegratedReportDownload.aspx>.

The reports list the impaired waterbodies with the pollutants of concern and probable sources of the pollutants.

Points Received: 20 for each pollutant-water body combination addressed

Criterion #5: Will the project eliminate existing or potential sources of pollution in groundwater sensitivity areas?

This question considers the importance of groundwater as one of Kentucky's vital resources as a source of drinking water, a source for industrial and agricultural use, and the source of sustained base flow in most streams. Groundwater is classified according to its sensitivity to pollution on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). Groundwater data is available for download at <http://kygeonet.ky.gov/metadataexplorer/>.

Points Received: 15 if project is in a 4 or 5 sensitivity area

Points Received: 10 if project is in a 2.5 or 3 sensitivity area

Criterion #6: Will the project eliminate existing or potential sources of pollution in an identified SWAPP zone or WHPA?

Each public water system (PWS) must develop a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan (SWAPP) which delineates its drinking water source protection area, called SWAPP zones or Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA), and potential sources of contamination within those areas. Look up SWAPP and WHPA areas in the Watershed Viewer at <https://eppcgis.ky.gov/watershed/>

Points Received: 10 for each SWAPP Zone 1 or WHPA Zone 3

Points Received: 7 for each SWAPP Zone 2 or WHPA Zone 2

Points Received: 3 for each SWAPP Zone 3 or WHPA Zone 1

Criterion #7: Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources of water quality impairments within an identified DOW Priority Watershed?

The Division of Water has developed a list of state priority watersheds at the HUC11 level. Refer to the list of Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds in Section VII.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #8: Will the project protect Special Use Waters?

This question considers the importance of protecting special waters in Kentucky. Special Use Waters are rivers, streams and lakes listed in Kentucky Administrative Regulations (<https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/kar/TITLE401.HTM>) as Cold Water Aquatic Habitat (401 KAR 10:031 Section 4), Exceptional Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), Reference Reach Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), Outstanding State Resource Waters (401 KAR 10:031 Section 8), Outstanding National Resource Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), State Wild Rivers (Kentucky Wild Rivers Act of 1972), and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, PL 90-542). https://eec.ky.gov/Nature-Preserves/conserving_natural_areas/wild-rivers/Pages/default.aspx

Points Received: 10

Criterion #9: Will the project eliminate existing or potential sources of contamination within a 5-mile radius of a drinking water source location?

This question considers the importance of protecting drinking water supplies from potential contaminant sources.

Points Received: 10

Criterion #10: Will the project eliminate failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes?

This question considers the importance of protecting groundwater and surface water quality from potential contaminant sources.

Points Received: 15

E. Financial Need

This section of the project ranking criteria considers the importance or the ability of facilities/systems to acquire and manage sufficient financial resources to achieve and maintain regulatory compliance.

Points will be given if the project is in an area of Kentucky where the Median Household Income (MHI) is below 80 percent of the Commonwealth's MHI as determined by the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate (2013-2017).

Points Received: 20

Points will be given if the project is an area with a MHI between 80 and 100 percent of the Commonwealth's MHI as determined by the ACS 5 Year Estimate (2013-2017).

Points Received: 10

F. Asset Management

Criterion #1: System has or is developing an Asset Management Program or similar planning document.

Points will be given if the system has mapped its treatment and collection system and analyzed conditions, including risks of failure, expected dates of renewals and ultimate replacements, and sources and amounts of revenues needed to finance operation, maintenance, and capital needs (i.e. Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), Asset Inventory Report). To obtain points under this category, evidence of the program must be uploaded in WRIS.

Points Received: 20

Criterion #2: System's monthly wastewater bill, based on 4,000 gallons, as a percentage of Median Household Income is:

Greater than or equal to 2%
Between 1 and 1.99%
Below 1%

Points Received: 10
Points Received: 5
Points Received: 0

Criterion #3: System has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure (The funds allocated to the current sinking fund account should not be a requirement of an existing loan, but a good business practice).

To obtain points under this category supporting documents must be uploaded in WRIS (i.e. approved budget).

Points Received: 10

G. Green Projects

The following four categories will be considered incentives by the Kentucky Division of Water, and projects that incorporate components from any of the categories will receive bonus points. ***Projects with an "*" require business case.***

1. Green Infrastructure:

Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a

watershed. On the local scale green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, permeable pavements and cisterns.

Examples:

- *Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment or retrofits including: permeable pavement, bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. Vactor trucks and other capital equipment necessary to maintain green infrastructure projects.*
- *Wet weather management systems for parking areas including: permeable pavement, bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. Vactor trucks and other capital equipment necessary to maintain green infrastructure projects.*
- *Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree boxes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health.*
- *Stormwater harvesting and reuse projects, such as cisterns and the systems that allow for utilization of harvested stormwater, including pipes to distribute stormwater for reuse.*
- *Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from sanitary, combined sewers and separate storm sewers and manage runoff onsite.*
- *Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather discharges out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches such as green roofs, green walls, trees and urban reforestation, permeable pavements and bioretention cells, and turf removal and replacement with native vegetation or trees that improve permeability.*
- *Establishment or restoration of permanent riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features, including vegetated buffers or soft bioengineered stream banks. This includes stream day lighting that removes natural streams from artificial pipes and restores a natural stream morphology that is capable of accommodating a range of hydrologic conditions while also providing biological integrity. In highly urbanized watersheds this may not be the original hydrology.*
- *Projects that involve the management of wetlands to improve water quality and/or support green infrastructure efforts (e.g., flood attenuation).*
 - *Includes constructed wetlands.*
 - *May include natural or restored wetlands if the wetland and its multiple functions are not degraded and all permit requirements are met.*
- *The water quality portion of projects that employ development and redevelopment practices that preserve or restore site hydrologic processes through sustainable landscaping and site design.*
- *Fee for simple purchase of land or easements on land that has a direct benefit to water quality, such as riparian and wetland protection or restoration.*
- *Fencing to keep livestock out of streams and stream buffers. Fencing must allow buffer vegetation to grow undisturbed and be placed a sufficient distance from the riparian edge for the buffer to function as a filter for sediment, nutrients and other pollutants.**

Points Received: 5 each / maximum 10

Projects That Do Not Meet the Definition of Green Infrastructure:

- Stormwater controls that have impervious or semi-impervious liners and provide no compensatory evapotranspirative or harvesting function for stormwater retention.
- Stormwater ponds that serve an extended detention function and/or extended filtration. This includes dirt lined detention basins.

- In-line and end-of-pipe treatment systems that only filter or detain stormwater.
- Underground stormwater control and treatment devices such as swirl concentrators, hydrodynamic separators, baffle systems for grit, trash removal/floatables, oil and grease, inflatable booms and dams for in-line underground storage and diversion of flows.
- Stormwater conveyance systems that are not soil/vegetation based (swales) such as pipes and concrete channels.
- Hardening, channelizing or straightening streams and/or stream banks.
- Street sweepers, sewer cleaners, and vactor trucks unless they support green infrastructure projects.

2. Water Efficiency:

EPA's WaterSense program defines water efficiency as the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future.

Examples:

- *Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances*
 - *For example -- shower heads, toilets, urinals and other plumbing devices*
 - *Implementation of incentive programs to conserve water such as rebates.*
- *Installing any type of water meter in previously unmetered areas*
 - *If rate structures are based on metered use*
 - *Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter*
- *Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters, or upgrading existing meters, with:*
 - *Automatic meter reading systems (AMR), for example: Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), Smart meters*
 - *Meters with built in leak detection*
 - *Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter replacement*
- *Retrofitting/adding AMR capabilities or leak detection equipment to existing meters (not replacing the meter itself).*
- *Water audit and water conservation plans, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project.*
- *Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources,*
 - *Gray water, condensate and wastewater effluent reuse systems (where local codes allow the practice)*
 - *Extra treatment costs and distribution pipes associated with water reuse.*
- *Retrofit or replacement of existing landscape irrigation systems with more efficient landscape irrigation systems, including moisture and rain sensing equipment.*
- *Retrofit or replacement of existing agricultural irrigation systems with more efficient agricultural irrigation systems.*
- *Water meter replacement with traditional water meters.**
- *Projects that result from a water audit or water conservation plan.**
- *Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation to reduce loss of reclaimed water.**
- *New water efficient landscape irrigation system (where there currently is not one).**
- *New water efficient agricultural irrigation system (where there currently is not one).**

Points Received: 15 each/ no maximum

Projects That Do Not Meet the Definition of Water Efficiency:

- Agricultural flood irrigation.
- Lining of canals to reduce water loss.

- Replacing drinking water distribution lines.
- Leak detection equipment for drinking water distribution systems, unless used for reuse distribution pipes.

3. Energy Efficiency:

Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water quality projects, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/utilize renewable energy.

Examples:

- *Renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, geothermal, micro-hydroelectric, and biogas combined heat and power systems (CHP) that provide power to a POTW. Micro-hydroelectric projects involve capturing the energy from pipe flow.*
 - *POTW owned renewable energy projects can be located onsite or offsite.*
 - *Includes the portion of a publicly owned renewable energy project that serves POTW's energy needs.*
 - *Must feed into the grid that the utility draws from and/or there is a direct connection.*
- *Collection system Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) detection equipment*
- *POTW energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.*
- *POTW projects or unit process projects that achieve energy efficiency improvement. Retrofit projects should compare energy used by the existing system or unit process to the proposed project. The energy used by the existing system should be based on name plate data when the system was first installed, recognizing that the old system is currently operating at a lower overall efficiency than at the time of installation. New POTW projects or capacity expansion projects should be designed to maximize energy efficiency and should select high efficiency premium motors and equipment where cost effective. Estimation of the energy efficiency is necessary for the project to be counted toward GPR.**
- *Projects implementing recommendations from an energy audit.**
- *Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations.**
- *Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) correction projects that save energy from pumping and reduced treatment costs and are cost effective*.*
- *Projects that count toward GPR cannot build new structural capacity. These projects may, however, recover existing capacity by reducing flow from I/I.**
- *Replacing pre-Energy Policy Act of 1992 motors with National Electric Manufacturers Association (NEMA) premium energy efficiency motors.**
- *Upgrade of POTW lighting to energy efficient sources such as metal halide pulse start technologies, compact fluorescent, light emitting diode (LED).**
- *SCADA systems can be justified based upon substantial energy savings.**
- *Variable Frequency Drive can be justified based upon substantial energy savings.**

Points Received: 15 each/ no maximum

Projects That Do Not Meet the Definition of Energy Efficiency:

- *Renewable energy generation that is *privately* owned or the portion of a publicly owned renewable energy facility that does not provide power to a POTW, either through a connection to the grid that the utility draws from and/or a direct connection to the POTW.*
- *Simply replacing a pump, or other piece of equipment, because it is at the end of its useful life, with something of average efficiency.*
- *Facultative lagoons, even if integral to an innovative treatment process.*
- *Hydroelectric facilities, except micro-hydroelectric projects. Micro-hydroelectric projects involve capturing the energy from pipe flow.*

4. Environmentally Innovative:

Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way.

Examples:

- *Total/integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project.*
- *Utility Sustainability Plan consistent with EPA SRF's sustainability policy.*
- *Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory to a registry (such as Climate Leaders or Climate Registry)*
- *Planning activities by a POTW to prepare for adaptation to the long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather.*
- *Construction of US Building Council LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities.*
- *Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems.*
- *Constructed wetlands projects used for municipal wastewater treatment, polishing, and/or effluent disposal.**
- *Projects or components of projects that result from total/integrated water resource management planning consistent with the decision criteria for environmentally innovative projects and that are Clean Water SRF eligible.**
- *Projects that facilitate adaptation of POTWs to climate change identified by a carbon footprint assessment or climate adaptation study.**
- *POTW upgrades or retrofits that remove phosphorus for beneficial use, such as biofuel production with algae.**
- *Application of innovative treatment technologies or systems that improve environmental conditions and are consistent with the Decision Criteria for environmentally innovative projects such as:**
 - *Projects that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals in wastewater treatment;*
 - *Treatment technologies or approaches that significantly reduce the volume of residuals, minimize the generation of residuals, or lower the amount of chemicals in the residuals. Includes composting, class A and other sustainable biosolids management approaches.*
- *Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency.**
- *Projects that achieve the goals/objectives of utility asset management plans.**
- *Sub-surface land application of effluent and other means for ground water recharge, such as spray irrigation and overland flow.**
- *Spray irrigation and overland flow of effluent is not eligible for GPR where there is no other cost effective alternative.*

Points Received: 5 each / maximum 10

Projects That Do Not Meet the Definition of Environmentally Innovative:

- Air scrubbers to prevent nonpoint source deposition.
- Facultative lagoons, even if integral to an innovative treatment processes.
- Surface discharging decentralized wastewater systems where there are cost effective soil-based alternatives.
- Higher sea walls to protect POTW from sea level rise.
- Reflective roofs at POTW to combat heat island effect.

H. Project Readiness:

Criterion# 1: Borrower has submitted complete technical plans to the Division of Water; and

Criterion# 2: Borrower has conducted a full environmental review for all components of the project or has completed the cross-cutter scoping process (including eClearinghouse, US Fish and Wildlife service, National Resource Conservation Service, and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers); and

Criterion# 3: Borrower has received funding commitments from other funding sources; or the CWSRF is the sole source of funding.

To be considered “project ready”, the borrower must have completed a majority of the planning phase and be ready to bid the project.

Points Received: 30 if all three criteria have been met

Note: A full environmental review does not have to be finalized however the cross-cutter scoping process must be complete. Plans do not have to be approved by the Division of Water, but they must have been submitted for review. Potential borrowers may be asked to provide proof to substantiate claims.

III. Summary of Points System Used to Establish Project Priority Ranking

Priority Ranking Criteria		Possible Points
A. Project Needs Category		
1.	Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction	40
2.	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction	30
3.	Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure, including correction of moderate infiltration and inflow (i.e., no associated SSO).	20
4.	New Treatment Plant	10
5.	New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances	10
6.	Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems	20
7.	Upgrade to Advanced Treatment	20
8.	Rehabilitation/Upgrade/Expansion of Existing Treatment Plant	20
9.	New Interceptors and Appurtenances	10
10.	Storm Water Control	20
11.	Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control	20
12.	Recycled Water Distribution	10
13.	Planning	10
14.	Other (specify):	10/50
B. Regionalization		
1.	Will this project provide regionalization and/or consolidation of wastewater treatment systems? Proposed project reduces the number of NPDES discharges by regionalization.	20
2.	Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that is more than 25 years old?	25
3.	Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that has received notices of violations resulting in degradation of waters of Commonwealth within the last two state fiscal years - July 2016 - June 2018?	25
C. Compliance and Enforcement		
1.	Is the project necessary to achieve full or partial compliance with a court order, agreed order, or a judicial or administrative consent decree?	50
2.	System has not received any Notices of Violation within the previous state fiscal year – July 2017-June 2018	25
D. Water Quality		
1.	Will the project allow the system to address existing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)?	10
2.	Will the project allow the system to address existing or projected nutrient TMDL?	30

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3.	Will the project allow the system to address an approved Watershed Management Plan?	10
4.	Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources for waterbodies that appear on the <i>2014 Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky</i> ?	20 points for each pollutant-waterbody combination
5.	Does the project eliminate existing or potential sources of pollution in groundwater sensitivity areas?	15 points for high or highest sensitivity 10 points for moderate sensitivity
6.	Is the project located within an identified SWAPP zone or WHPA?	10 for each Zone 1 7 for each Zone 2 3 for each Zone 3
7.	Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources of water quality impairments within an identified DOW Priority Watershed?	30 points
8.	Will the project have a positive effect on Special Use Waters?	10 points
9.	Will the project have a positive impact on drinking water sources within a 5-mile radius of its location?	10
10.	Will the project eliminate failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes?	15
E. Financial Need		
1.	Borrowers with a median household income (MHI) below 80 percent of the State's MHI as determined by the current American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate	20
2.	Borrowers with a MHI between 80 and 100 percent of the State's MHI as determined by the current ACS 5-Year Estimate	10
F. Asset Management		
1.	System has an Asset Management Program or similar planning document	20
2.	System's monthly wastewater bill, based on 4,000 gallons, as a percentage of Median Household Income is:	
	Greater than or equal to 2.0%	10
	Between 1 and 1.99%	5
	Below 1%	0
3.	System has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure	10

G. Green Projects (See Green Project Reserve Guidance Document)		
1.	<p><u>Green Infrastructure:</u> Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains, and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale, green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of green streets • Wet Weather management systems for parking areas • Implementation of comprehensive urban forestry programs • Stormwater harvesting and reuse • Downspout disconnection • Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather discharges out of sewer systems • Establishment or restoration of riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands or other natural features • Management of wetlands • Purchase of land or easements on land that has a direct benefit to water quality 	5 pts. each/10 pts. Maximum
2.	<p><u>Water Efficiency:</u> The use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices such as plumbing fixtures and appliances (toilets, showerheads, urinals) • Installing any type of water meter in previously unmetered areas (can include backflow prevention if in conjunction with meter replacement) • Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters with AMR or smart meters, meters with leak detection, backflow prevention • Retrofitting/adding AMR capabilities or leak equipment to existing meters • Developing water audit and conservation plans, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project • Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources (Gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems, extra treatment or distribution costs associated with water reuse) • Retrofit or replacement of existing landscape irrigation/agricultural systems to more efficient landscape/agricultural irrigation systems (rain and moisture sensing equipment) • Water meter replacement with traditional water meters * • Projects that result from a water audit or water conservation plan* • Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation to reduce water loss* • New water efficient landscape/agricultural irrigation system, where there currently is not one* 	15 pts. each

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<p align="center">3.</p>	<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u> Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water projects, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/utilize renewable energy. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, geothermal, and micro-hydroelectric, and biogas combined heat and power systems that provide power to a POTW • POTW-owned renewable energy projects • Collection system infiltration/inflow (I/I) detection equipment • POTW energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas • Projects that achieve a reduction in energy consumption (pumps, motors)* • Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations* • I/I correction projects that save energy from pumping and reduced treatment costs* • Replacing old motors with premium energy efficiency motors* • Upgrade of POTW lighting to energy efficient sources* • SCADA systems where substantial energy savings can be demonstrated* • Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) controllers where substantial energy savings can be demonstrated* 	<p align="center">15 pts. each</p>
<p align="center">4.</p>	<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u> Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project • Utility sustainability plan consistent with EPA's sustainability policy • Greenhouse gas inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory to a registry as long as it is being done for an SRF eligible facility • Planning activities by a POTW to prepare for adaption to the long-term affects of climate change and/or extreme weather • Construction of US Building Council LEED certified buildings, or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities • Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems • Constructed wetlands projects used for municipal wastewater treatment, polishing, and/or effluent disposal* • Projects that result from total/integrated water resource management planning consistent with the decision criteria for environmentally innovative projects and that are CWSRF eligible* • Projects that facilitate adaptation of POTWs to climate change identified by a carbon footprint assessment or climate adaption study* • POTW upgrades or retrofits that remove phosphorus for beneficial use, such as biofuel production with algae* • Projects that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals in wastewater treatment* • Treatment technologies that significantly reduce the volume of residuals, generation of residuals, or lower the amount of chemicals in the residuals* • Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency* • Projects that achieve the goals/objectives of utility asset management plans* • Sub-surface land application of effluent and other means for groundwater recharge, such as spray irrigation and overland flow* 	<p align="center">5 pts. each/10 pts. maximum</p>

H. Project Readiness		
1.	Borrower has submitted complete technical plans and specifications to the Division of Water; and	30
2.	Borrower has conducted a full environmental review for all components of the project or has completed the cross-cutter scoping process (including eClearinghouse, US Fish and Wildlife service, National Resource Conservation Service, and US Army Corps of Engineers reviews); and	
3.	Borrower has received funding commitments from other funding sources, where applicable	

*Denotes that a business case may be required.

IV. Developing and Updating the Project Priority List and Intended Use Plan

In order for a project to be considered for funding from the CWSRF, it must appear on the Comprehensive Project Priority List for the state fiscal year in which the project will receive a binding commitment. To be included in this list, an eligible project applicant must complete or update a Project Profile (and related mapping) in the Water Resource Information System (WRIS) through the Area Development District (ADD). **Projects will not be accepted after the call for projects is closed.** Once the project is submitted for CWSRF funding, DOW staff will evaluate the project based on the ranking system discussed above and assign the project a numeric score. Eligible projects will then be added to the next Comprehensive Project Priority List. In the event of a tie, the following factors will be utilized to priority rank each project: (1) service of a small system as defined by population; (2) projects with existing enforcement actions (i.e. Agreed Orders, Consent Decrees); (3) water quality impacts; and (4) financial need as evident by the median household income of the applicant. If the project is only for accommodating future growth and will not address an existing water quality or public health need, and therefore does not receive any points from the above criteria, the project will be still included on the Comprehensive Project Priority List if it is eligible for CWSRF funding.

DOW and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) will prepare an annual Intended Use Plan (IUP) that will describe how the state intends to use the funds in the Kentucky CWSRF for each state fiscal year, and how those uses support the objectives of the CWA. DOW will publish and maintain the IUP and Project Priority List on its CWSRF website. Each IUP will include an updated Comprehensive Project Priority List and a Fundable List of projects that are anticipated to receive funding during that state fiscal year. Once the IUP has been drafted, notice will be given to the public that the draft IUP is available for review and comment for a period of at least 30 days. After the comment period has ended DOW and KIA will review any comments received and make changes to the IUP as appropriate. Both the draft and final IUPs will be available on DOW's CWSRF website.

<https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Funding/cwintendeduseplan/Pages/default.aspx>

V. Eligible Project Applicants/Projects

Any governmental agency shall be eligible to apply for financial assistance for planning, design and construction of eligible projects. Any project that triggers the requirement of 401 KAR 5:006 wastewater planning regulation to submit a facility plan will be eligible for planning and design loan only. A sewer extension project will be deemed ineligible if the receiving wastewater treatment plant is at or over 90% (for <10 mgd) or 95% (for >10 mgd) of its design capacity.

VI. References

Kentucky Division of Water website: <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Pages/default.aspx>

Kentucky Division of Water CWSRF website: <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water/Funding/CWSRF/Pages/default.aspx>

Kentucky Infrastructure Authority website: <http://kia.ky.gov/>

U.S. EPA CWSRF website: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>

VII. Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds

HUC	Watershed	River Basin
05110001150	Bacon Creek	Green and Tradewater
05100101290	Banklick Creek	Licking
05140101250	Beargrass Creek, St. Matthews	Salt
05110001090	Big Pitman Creek	Green and Tradewater
05140104250030	Boiling Springs	Salt
05090201130	Cabin Creek	Licking
05100205280200	Cane Run	Kentucky
06040006040	Clarks River	Four Rivers
05100205190	Clarks Run	Kentucky
05130101330	Clear Fork, Cumberland River	Upper Cumberland
05130101330	Clear Fork, Cumberland River	Upper Cumberland
05130101055	Clover Fork, Cumberland River	Upper Cumberland
05100205170	Dix River, Herrington Lake	Kentucky
05100205410	Eagle Creek mouth	Kentucky
05130101350	Elk Fork Creek	Upper Cumberland
05070202060290	Elkhorn Creek, near Pine Mountain	Big, Little Sandy and Tygarts
05100101200	Fleming Creek	Licking
05140102180	Floyds Fork	Salt
05140102190	Floyds Fork	Salt
05100205180	Hanging Fork Creek Jonican Branch, near Fish Trap Lake	Kentucky Big, Little Sandy and Tygarts
05130101450	Laurel River	Upper Cumberland
05070203170	Levisa Fork, near Louisa	Big, Little Sandy and Tygarts
05100101010	Licking River, headwaters	Licking
08010201010	Mayfield Creek	Four Rivers
05130101340	Mud Creek	Upper Cumberland
05100205020	Muddy Creek	Kentucky
00005100201	North Fork Kentucky River	Kentucky
05130206090010	Pleasant Grove Creek	Four Rivers
05070203040	Prater Creek, near Banner	Big, Little Sandy and Tygarts
05100204120	Red River Gorge	Kentucky
05140104250	Sinking Creek, at Hardinsburg	Salt
05130102090	Sinking Creek, of Rockcastle River	Upper Cumberland
05100205270	South Elkhorn Creek	Kentucky
05130205180	South Fork Little River	Four Rivers
05100102030	Strodes Creek	Licking
05100102050	Townsend Creek	Licking
05110002220	West Fork Drakes Creek	Green and Tradewater
05130206230	West Fork Red River	Four Rivers
05130206150	Whippoorwill Creek	Four Rivers

VIII. 319h Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky

Current 319(h) Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky				
Project Year	Watershed Name	Basin	Size of Watershed (sq. miles)	Completion Date
2002	Dix River/Herrington Reservoir Applies to Clark's Run and Hanging Fork Subwatersheds	Kentucky	28.5 / 96.5	Accepted November 2009
2002	Cane Creek	Four Rivers	26	Inactive*
2002	Upper East Fork Clarks River	Four Rivers	48	Accepted March 2010
2003	Floyds Fork	Salt	284	Inactive*
2004	Corbin City/Laurel River	Upper Cumberland	200.5	Accepted May 2007
2004	Darby Creek of Harrods Creek	Salt	10.4	Inactive*
2004	Dry Creek of Triplett Creek	Licking	11.5	Accepted May 2010
2004	Town Branch (Stockton Creek) of Fleming Creek	Licking	5.9	Accepted June 2010
2004	Hancock Creek of Strodes Creek	Licking	12.9	Accepted June 2010
2005	Bacon Creek	Green	90.5	Accepted March 2011
2005	Pleasant Grove Creek	Four Rivers	34	Inactive*
2005	Ten Mile Creek of Eagle Creek	Kentucky	10.5	Accepted Nov 2005
2005	Pleasant Run	Green	13	Accepted Dec 2005
2005	Benson Creek (Goose Creek)	Kentucky	107 (10.27)	Inactive*
2006	Curry's Fork	Salt	28.5	Accepted March 2012
2006	Three sub-watersheds of Big South Fork: Bear Creek, Roaring Paunch, Big Creek	Upper Cumberland	155.5	Provisional Acceptance Oct 2012
2006	Cane Run	Kentucky	24.7	Accepted Oct 2011
2006	Rock Creek	Upper Cumberland	13.2	Accepted April 2008
2007	Banklick Creek	Licking	58	Accepted May 2010
2007	Elkhorn Creek	Big Sandy	53	Inactive*
2008	Triplett Creek	Licking	180	Expected Completion Dec 2013
2008	Hinkston Creek	Licking	260	Accepted July 2011
2009	Red River	Kentucky	105	Expected Completion Dec 2013
2009	Gunpowder Creek	Licking	58	Expected Completion Dec 2013

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2009	Wolf Run	Kentucky	10	Accepted March 2013
2010	Woolper Creek	Licking	33	Expected Completion Oct 2014
2010	Brushy Creek	Upper Cumberland	44	Expected Completion Dec 2013
2011	Sinking Creek	Upper Cumberland	34	Expected Completion Dec 2015
2011	Kinniconick Creek	Licking	23	Expected Completion Dec 2015
* Inactive - Partial plan completed but not accepted by Kentucky Division of Water				

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC COMMENTS

2022 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan Public Comments

No written or verbal comments were received at the public meeting held on Thursday, October 14, 2021 at 2:30 p.m. EST via zoom. Two written comments were received during the public comment period and are summarized below.

Comment 1: Joshua Farrow, Executive Director, Gateway Area Development District

In reviewing the 2022 DRAFT IUP we noticed that the City of Mt. Sterling Wastewater Capacity Upgrade Project is not included. Since a previous CWSRF cycle was used to fund the P&D (A20-007), historically KIA has always rolled the P&D loans into the subsequent IUP for construction.

Similarly, the City of Frenchburg's CWSRF P&D loan (A21-043) does not have construction funds in 2022.

Response:

The construction loan (A21-005) for the City of Mt. Sterling Wastewater Capacity Upgrade Project was approved by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority Board on March 4, 2021 and doesn't need to be added to the 2022 priority list. The construction portion for the City of Frenchburg Wastewater Collection System Rehab project will be added. The planning and design loan (A21-043) was approved by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority Board on May 6, 2021.

Comment 2: James Nelson, KIA Staff

When reviewing the funding sources and uses on Table A in the CWSRF draft IUP the CWSRF fund sources don't match the fund uses.

Response:

An addition error was corrected in the final version.