CLEAN WATER
STATE REVOLVING FUND

State Fiscal Year 2027
Final Intended Use Plan

Base Program
Supplemental Base Program
Emerging Contaminants

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Prepared by the

KENTUCKY INFRASTRUCTURE AUTHORITY
&
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1
What is the Clean Water State Revolving Fund 2
Eligibility 2
Significant Federal Components and Requirements 3
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding Highlights 3
Meeting IIJA Priorities 3
American Iron and Steel Utilization 3
Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Labor Law Compliance 4
Build America, Buy America Act 4
Equivalency 4
Technical Assistance 5
Additional Subsidization 5
Green Project Reserve 7
Fiscal Sustainability Planning 7
Cost and Effectiveness Evaluation 8
Single Audit Requirement 8
Federal Compliance 8

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Goals 9
Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative 9
Short-Term Goals 9
Long-Term Goals 10

Project Priority List 11

CWSRF Administration and Operation 13
Administrative Considerations 13
Funding Limits 13
Amendments to the Project Priority List 13
Emergency Projects 13
Refinancing 13

Financial Terms of Loans 14
Interest Rates 14
MHI Determination 14
Repayment Terms 15
Loan Servicing Fees 15
Large Project Financing 15
Planning and Design Loans 16
Loan Invitations 16
Bypass Process 16
Invitation Process 17
Invitation List 17

Structure of CWSRF Program in Kentucky 18
Borrower Loan Compliance and Financial Monitoring 18
Fund Transfers between the CWSRF and the DWSRF 19

Funds Available to be Committed and Disbursed 20
Table A – Base Program 20
Table B – Base Supplemental Program 21
Table C – Emerging Contaminants Program 22

Public Participation 24

Appendices:
Appendix A: Comprehensive Project Priority List
Appendix B: Priority System Guidance Document
Appendix C: Public Comments

INTRODUCTION

The 2027 Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF) is used to communicate Kentucky's CWSRF plan for state fiscal year 2027 to potential borrowers from the CWSRF, 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) and is a requirement for participation in the CWSRF.

The CWSRF plan for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2027 will include the Base Program as well as additional funding provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) as Supplemental Base funding and Emerging Contaminants funding. 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. 181 projects were considered for funding from the CWSRF. The total amount requested is approximately $971.6 million. The total project need from all funding sources is approximately $1.62 billion. The requests are primarily to fund construction but include planning and design. 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 SFY 2027, the Fund has $109.7 million available, with $71.4 million available in Base funding, $35.7 million available in Supplemental Base funding, and $2.5 million available in Emerging Contaminants funding.

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 2026 Capitalization Grant, which is the FFY of October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2026. This IUP identifies how the funds available to Kentucky's CWSRF will be used during the SFY of July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027.

The IUP identifies how the funds will be used to support the goals of the CWSRF. The 2027 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 Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (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 PPL - 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 USEPA 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 487 clean water infrastructure projects, totaling more than $2.14 billion (through March 31, 2026).

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

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding Highlights:

On November 15, 2021, the $1.2 trillion IIJA of 2021 (H.R. 3694) was signed into law. IIJA provides supplemental funding for the CWSRF which is in addition to the annual SRF capitalization grants. The additional funding is federally appropriated and will be available over five federal fiscal years (2022 – 2026). The additional funding will expand SRF program capacity for loans and loan forgiveness while adhering to existing SRF project eligibilities.

Meeting IIJA Priorities

The USEPA established several key priorities of IIJA that KIA has consistently worked to meet. One of the main goals of IIJA is to ensure that communities who may not have traditionally qualified for a loan may also benefit from the historic investment in water infrastructure. In the past four state fiscal years, KIA has committed over $433 million in CWSRF funding, $351 million of which went to these communities and areas in the state. During this period, KIA and DOW have continuously promoted the IIJA funding through outreach while also trying to simplify the application process. The priority point system and disadvantaged community definitions have also been updated since the implementation of IIJA to meet additional USEPA priorities. CWSRF emerging contaminants funding has been used to foster resilience to flood hazards and support climate adaptation.

American Iron and Steel Utilization

On June 10, 2014, WRRDA amended the CWA to include permanent requirements for the use of American Iron and Steel (AIS) products in Clean Water SRF 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

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 assistance 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.

Build America, Buy America Act

IIJA also expands domestic sourcing requirements with the inclusion of the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA). Starting on **May 14, 2022**, all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables), glass (including optic glass), lumber, and drywall used in infrastructure projects for federal financial assistance programs must be produced in the United States. Final implementation guidance was published on August 14, 2023 and is available at the website: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/REV_2-CFR-Guidance-Pre-publication-version-8.13.pdf. For additional BABA information, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/grants/epas-identification-federal-financial-assistance-infrastructure-programs-subject-build. A number of generally applicable waivers have been published by the USEPA and borrowers may apply for project specific waivers under certain circumstances.

Equivalency

Projects totaling an amount equivalent to the capitalization grants will be required to comply with all federal funding requirements applicable to that capitalization grant. KIA intends to select projects for equivalency that will impose the least amount of administrative or financial burden on a borrower. Many of the following factors are evaluated when making project selections for equivalency:

- Project type
- Project cost
- Project timeline
- Timing of loan execution
- Loan structure
- Federal co-funding
- Population of borrower
- Disadvantaged status of borrower
- Single audits

KIA will coordinate with borrowers during project planning to identify and assign projects for equivalency. Loans selected each year will be identified in the annual report.

Technical Assistance

In addition to funding infrastructure projects, the CWSRF also allows the use of capitalization grant funds for technical assistance (TA). Up to 2% of the CWSRF capitalization grant, IIJA Supplemental CWSRF capitalization grant, and IIJA Emerging Contaminants capitalization grant will be used for TA. TA may be carried out directly by KIA or DOW in the EEC and through contracts with other agencies and organizations. The intent is to partially use TA set asides to fund upgrades to the Water Resource Information System (WRIS) to assist rural and small publicly owned treatment works. The WRIS works directly with utilities to assist disadvantaged communities in preparing for potential CWSRF projects. KIA reserves the right to utilize unused portions of the TA set aside for use at a later date.

Additional Subsidization

To be eligible for additional subsidization, a community must be a disadvantaged community. Disadvantaged communities are those that meet at least one of the three criteria below:

1. A system wide MHI less than the state's MHI ($63,726) as calculated by the WRIS, or
2. A project area MHI less than the state's MHI ($63,726) as calculated by the WRIS or by using census tract information, or
3. An affordability index ratio of 1.0 or greater calculated as the annual 4,000 gallon water rate divided by the system area MHI rounded to the nearest tenth.

KIA will use the same disadvantaged community definition for the Base, Supplemental, and Emerging Contaminants programs for the SFY 2027 funding cycle.

The total amount of principal forgiveness available for Base and Supplemental borrowers will be distributed such that each qualifying borrower will receive the same percentage of principal forgiveness. This funding cycle, the percentage is approximately 22%. To arrive at the same percentage, the Base borrowers may also receive principal forgiveness from the Supplemental program.

1. Base Program

The authorization of the base 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 2026 capitalization grant requires that at least 10 percent be provided as additional subsidization. An additional subsidization consistent with the WRRDA amended provisions will be provided between 10 to 30 percent. Total additional subsidization for FFY 2026 that must be awarded ranges between 20%, or $1,818,200, and 40%, or $3,636,400.

This additional subsidization is provided through forgiveness of a portion of the principal loan amount. 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 2027 the total amount of base program additional subsidization that will be awarded is approximately 20%, or $1,818,200. The table below consists of the project being invited to submit a loan application that includes base program additional subsidization. The borrower receiving additional subsidization has a system area MHI below the State's MHI.

Applicant	WRIS #	Invited Loan Amount	System Service Area MHI	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Cumulative Principal Forgiveness
Danville, City of	SX21021019	$10,000,000	$52,920	$1,818,200	$1,818,200

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.

2. Supplemental Base Program

IIJA mandates that 49%, or $15,362,970, of funds provided through the CWSRF General Supplemental Funding must be provided as additional subsidization to disadvantaged communities. The table below consists of projects being invited to submit a loan application that includes supplemental base program additional subsidization. All borrowers have a system area MHI below the State's MHI. A portion of the principal forgiveness will be awarded to borrowers receiving a loan invitation from the Base program.

Applicant	WRIS #	Invited Loan Amount	System Service Area MHI	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Cumulative Principal Forgiveness
Hardin, City of	SX21157048	$2,000,000	$31,532	$442,114	$442,114
Lebanon, City of	SX21155016	$8,742,420	$46,092	$1,932,570	$2,374,684
Danville, City of	SX21021019		$52,920	$392,367	$2,767,051
Frankfort, City of	SX21073085		$61,488	$442,113	$3,209,164
Greenville Utilities Commission	SX21177035		$47,493	$1,768,453	$4,977,617
Ashland, City of	SX21019065		$52,909	$5,526,417	$10,504,034
Frankfort, City of	SX21073097		$61,488	$265,268	$10,769,302
Paducah McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency	SX21145051		$59,287	$3,378,851	$14,148,153
Livingston County Fiscal Court	SX21139014		$40,516	$442,113	$14,590,266
Hodgenville, City of	SX21123006		$58,409	$772,704	$15,362,970

3. Emerging Contaminants

IIJA mandates that 100%, or $2,544,580, of available funds provided through the CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Funding must be provided as additional subsidization to the following assistance recipients or project types:

1. Municipalities that meet the state's affordability criteria.

2. Municipalities that do not meet the state's affordability criteria but seek additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class.
3. Entities that implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates storm water runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction.

CWSRF Emerging Contaminants funding and additional subsidization will be awarded to the project below which addresses flooding and storm water runoff. The project is located in and will protect an area inside the city that has a median household income less than the State's MHI and qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

Applicant	WRIS #	Invited Loan Amount	Project Service Area MHI	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Cumulative Principal Forgiveness
Louisville and Jefferson County MSD	SX21111024	$2,544,580	$36,514	$2,544,580	$2,544,580

Green Project Reserve

Provided that there are sufficient eligible projects in the 2027 PPL, not less than 10 percent 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. These projects and green amounts are identified in Appendix A.

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 $1,000,000 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.

Federal Compliance

1. The Commonwealth of Kentucky entered into the operating agreement and will enter into the FFY26 grant agreement with the USEPA. All specific conditions of the agreements will be addressed in FFY26.
2. KIA will update USEPA's SRF Data System at least quarterly to report financial information about the program and projects, loan information, and project activities and benefits.
3. KIA agrees that all loan repayments will begin within 1 year of initiation of operations. Project closeout is monitored by KIA and DOW. The repayment dollars for loans in repayment will be considered as available loan funds for the funding cycle.
4. The available funds include the capitalization grant, the state match, the anticipated repayment funds from all loans currently in repayment and estimated interest earnings for the year.
5. Leverage bond debt service payments are paid from principal and interest loan repayments from borrowers directly financed with bond proceeds (leverage loans). Any additional interest debt service payments is repaid solely from interest earnings generated from non-leverage loans. Calculations showing that the fund is maintained in perpetuity were provided to USEPA prior to issuance of the leverage bonds.
6. KIA anticipates that 100% of the capitalization grant will be drawn in the first quarter of the FFY.

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 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: Increase the availability, quality, and reliability of information available to stakeholder parties via the web and other electronic means.

Goal #2: Provide additional SRF training to borrowers, project administrators, Area Development Districts (ADDs), and the engineering community.

Goal #3: Provide additional guidance for compliance with BABA Act where applicable.

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

Goal #5: Refine the marketing strategy in conjunction with EEC to target systems with compliance and energy efficiency needs.

Goal #6: Increase inspection pace and achieve at least two inspections per project; one at 50% completion and other at 100% completion.

Goal #7: 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: Establish a relationship with other funding agencies to coordinate project funding with multiple sources.

Goal #4: Identify priority watersheds and reach out to the municipalities for project development and funding assistance.

Goal #5: Identify systems with emerging contaminants and provide assistance and funding to those systems to develop feasible ways to eliminate those contaminants.

Goal #6: Administer the CWSRF to issue loans at fees commensurate with risk, such that the revolving nature of the CWSRF is assured in perpetuity.

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, KIA issues a Call for Projects where potential borrowers are invited to submit CWSRF project information via the WRIS. The 2027 Call for Projects occurred September 25, 2025 to December 16, 2025 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 PPL. 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 2027 PPL (Appendix A) shows that Kentucky has sufficient eligible projects to meet the binding commitment requirements of the FFY 2026 Base, Base Supplemental and Emerging Contaminants capitalization grants. A brief description of the following fields will be helpful in reviewing the list.

Rank: Rank of project on the comprehensive PPL.
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.
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 2028 IUP process will begin September 15, 2026 with the annual Call for Projects and will conclude on December 15, 2026 for projects to be considered in the SFY 2028 funding cycle. The following schedule is tentative:

2028 Call for Projects	September 15, 2026 – December 15, 2026
Creation of Project Priority List	January 1, 2027 - March 31, 2027
Public Notice Period for IUP	June 1, 2027 - June 30, 2027
Finalize 2028 IUP and send to USEPA	Prior to July 1, 2027

Email notifications will be sent in September 2026 to all sewer utilities, ADDs, mayors, county judge executives, economic development directors, the engineering community and other stakeholders announcing the Call for Projects.

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

This year, Kentucky's CWSRF funding limit will be $25 million per borrower from the base and base supplemental capitalization grant. Funding limits may also be imposed on borrowers that have outstanding loan balances or loan commitments that increase the concentration risk for the total KIA loan portfolio.

Amendments to the Project Priority List

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

When states do not have the program demand to meet their funding allotments, those funds can be turned back into the USEPA and redistributed to other states. At times in the past, Kentucky has applied for these additional funds to allocate towards projects on the PPL. If Kentucky does apply for these reallocated funds during SFY27, the IUP will not be amended.

Emergency Projects

The PPL may be amended during the year for declarations of emergencies designated by the Governor or the Secretary of the 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 USEPA 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 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 $63,726.

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.
    a. Projects that qualify for the disadvantaged community rate 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 interest rates listed below were approved by the KIA Board on June 11, 2026 for the SFY27 funding cycle.

Interest rate	MHI Threshold	Loan Type
2.75 (Standard)	> or = $63,726	Construction
1.75 (Non-standard)	$50,982 to $63,725	Construction
1.00 (Non-standard or DCR)	< or = $50,981	Construction
2.75	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 2020 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 (MWPA) or MHI Income Survey. Borrowers should not proceed with either alternative MHI methodology without first contacting KIA Staff. The MWPA 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 for the project service area which will need to be discussed with KIA.

Repayment Terms

Planning, design, and sanitary sewer evaluation study (SSES) loans will be amortized over five years. If the planning and design (P&D) loan is rolled into a KIA funded construction loan, the term for the P&D 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 0.25 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 salaries and other administrative expenses of the KIA 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 and increased project costs, 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 P&D 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. 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 P&D loan and will receive the applicable interest rate for which the applicant would otherwise qualify and the term established in the Conditional Commitment Letter. Projects with an existing P&D loan through the CWSRF or any other KIA loan fund no longer receive a priority funding position to apply for a construction loan in a subsequent year's IUP 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 PPL, KIA issues 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
- Applicant 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 cannot secure additional financing necessary to fully fund the project;
- Applicant has multiple projects under construction; or
- Applicant voluntarily postpones accepting invitation.

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 PPL 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 may invite 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 table in Appendix A indicates the projects that will receive a first round invitation to participate in the CWSRF for SFY 2027.

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 17:050[1]. The following contacts can assist with CWSRF inquiries:

Contact	Agency	
Sandy Williams Executive Director (502) 892-3088 Sandy.Williams@ky.gov	KIA	General Information
John Brady Financial Analyst (502) 892-3177 John.Brady@ky.gov	KIA	Intended Use Plan, Loan Application, Financial Terms, Interest Rates
Don Schierer WRIS Resource Management Analyst (502) 892-3486 Donald.Schierer@ky.gov	KIA	Project Profile Submittal
Hollie Delaney Water Infrastructure Branch Manager (502) 782-6595 Hollie.Delaney@ky.gov	DOW	Request for Proposals (RFPs), Asset Management, Package Treatment Plants
Jason Lambert Environmental Control Supervisor (502) 782-7011 Jason.Lambert2@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.

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

- 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 three 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 is listed below.

Regional Compliance Coordinators
Debbie Landrum (502) 892-3454 Debbie.Landrum@ky.gov
Julie Bickers (502) 892-3455 Julie.Bickers@ky.gov
Bobby Aldridge RobertV.Aldridge@ky.gov 502-892-3170

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.

KIA reserves the authority for BIL inter-SRF transfers and use the authority in later years from subsequent BIL appropriations.

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, 2025 the CWSRF had a total net position of $1,074,694,000 and 258 active loans. During SFY 2027, Kentucky will rely on funding as outlined in Table A through C to provide financial assistance, to support the operations of KIA and DOW, and to provide TA.

Table A
Kentucky CWSRF Sources and Uses of Funds for SFY 2027
Base Program
July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027

Funding Sources	Federal Contribution	State Contribution	CWSRF Fund	Total
FFY 2026 Base Capitalization Grant	9,091,000	1,818,200		10,909,200
Loan Repayments (P&I)			65,598,061	65,598,061
Investment Interest Earnings			12,025,000	12,025,000
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds	3,003,500			3,003,500
Total Funding Sources	12,094,500	1,818,200	77,623,061	91,535,761
Funding Uses				
Financial Assistance - Base	8,545,540	1,818,200	61,010,836	71,374,576
Leverage Bond Debt Service			16,612,225	16,612,225
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds	3,003,500			3,003,500
FFY 2026 Administration - Base (4%)	363,640			363,640
FFY 2026 Technical Assistance - Base (2%)	181,820			181,820
Total Funding Uses	12,094,500	1,818,200	77,623,061	91,535,761

During the 2027 IUP funding cycle, KIA will have an estimated $71,374,576 in the Base Program available to fund eligible 2027 CWSRF projects and provide increases to previously approved projects under a phased funding plan. Funding is provided from the FFY 2026 capitalization grant of $9,091,000, state match funds of $1,818,200, estimated loan repayments of $65,598,061, and interest earnings of $12,025,000 on existing cash balances. Funding is reduced by leverage bond debt service of $16,612,225, and capitalization grant administration and TA funds of $545,460 used by KIA and DOW to administer the CWSRF program and provide TA to disadvantaged borrowers. Leverage bond debt service is paid out of loan repayments. Any administration or TA funds that are not used or are transferred into the construction account will be reserved for use in the future. KIA and DOW will have $3,003,500 in banked administrative funds from prior capitalization grants for administration of the program.

The $1,818,200 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.

Table B
Kentucky CWSRF Sources and Uses of Funds for SFY 2027
Base Supplemental Program
July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027

Funding Sources	Federal Contribution	State Contribution	Total
FFY 2026 Supplemental Base Capitalization Grant	31,353,000	6,270,600	37,623,600
Total Funding Sources	31,353,000	6,270,600	37,623,600
Funding Uses			
Financial Assistance - Base Supplemental	29,471,820	6,270,600	35,742,420
FFY 2026 Administration - Supplemental Base (4%)	1,254,120		1,254,120
FFY 2026 Technical Assistance - Supplemental Base (2%)	627,060		627,060
Total Funding Uses	31,353,000	6,270,600	37,623,600

During the 2027 IUP funding cycle, KIA will have an estimated $35,742,420 in the Base Supplemental Program available to fund eligible 2027 CWSRF projects.

Funding is provided from the FFY 2026 capitalization grant of $31,353,000 and state match funds of $6,270,600. Funding is reduced by capitalization grant administration and TA funds of $1,881,180 used by KIA and DOW to administer the CWSRF program and provide TA to disadvantaged borrowers. Any administration or TA funds that are not used or are transferred into the construction account will be reserved for use in the future.

The $6,270,600 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.

Table C
Kentucky CWSRF Sources and Uses of Funds for SFY 2027
Emerging Contaminants Program
July 1, 2026 through June 30, 2027

Funding Sources	Federal Contribution	Total
FFY 2026 Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant	2,707,000	2,707,000
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds (Emerging Contaminants)	263,500	263,500
Total Funding Sources	2,970,500	2,970,500
Funding Uses		
Financial Assistance - Emerging Contaminants	2,544,580	2,544,580
Banked Prior Year Administration Funds - Emerging Contaminants	263,500	263,500
FFY 2026 Administration - Emerging Contaminants (4%)	108,280	108,280
FFY 2026 Technical Assistance - Emerging Contaminants (2%)	54,140	54,140
Total Funding Uses	2,970,500	2,970,500

During the 2027 IUP funding cycle, KIA will have an estimated $2,544,580 in the Emerging Contaminants Program available to fund eligible 2027 CWSRF projects.

Funding is provided from the FFY 2026 capitalization grant of $2,707,000. Funding is reduced by capitalization grant administration and TA funds of $162,420 used by KIA and DOW to administer the CWSRF program and provide TA to disadvantaged borrowers. Any administration or TA funds that are not used or are transferred into the construction account will be reserved for use in the future. KIA and DOW will have $263,500 in banked administrative funds from prior capitalization grants for administration of the program.

No state match is required for this capitalization grant.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The draft 2027 CWSRF IUP was available for public review and comment on the KIA website at www.kia.ky.gov from June 25, 2026 through July 25, 2026. A public meeting was held on Tuesday July 7, 2026 at 3:00 p.m. EST/2:00 p.m. CST as a virtual Zoom meeting. No verbal or written comments were received.

APPENDIX A

COMPREHENSIVE PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

2027 CWSRF Project Priority List

Rank	Score	WRIS Number	Applicant	Project Title	Total Project Cost	Requested Loan Amount	Invited Loan Amount - Base	Cumulative Invited Loan Amount - Base	Invited Loan Amount - Supplemental	Cumulative Loan Amount - Supplemental	Bypass Reason	Principal Forgiveness Amount	System Service Area MHI	System Service Area Population	Green Amount	Green Category
1	453	SX21043047	Olive Hill, City of	Olive Hill General Wastewater Improvements and Flood Control	$10,000,000	$10,000,000					1		$69,746	1,775	$3,350,000	
2	436	SX21127029	Louisa, City of	Louisa: Wastewater Treatment Plant	$16,120,600	$16,120,600					2		$40,737	3,789	$1,270,000	
3	421	SX21021019	Danville, City of	Danville - Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Phase 2	$18,849,000	$18,849,000	$10,000,000	$10,000,000				$2,210,567	$52,920	21,739	$305,000	1
4	403	SX21073085	Frankfort, City of	FSD - Mero Flood Pump Station Renewal & Mero Sanitary Pump Stati	$24,000,000	$14,660,000	$2,000,000	$12,000,000				$442,113	$61,488	36,149	$21,570,000	
5	386	SX21029051	Mount Washington, City of	Highway 44 Lift Station Consolidation Project	$1,749,000	$1,749,000					3		$97,126	19,466	$8,745,000	1
6	384	SX21047044	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Phase IX - Priority 4G - Northwest Bypass Low Pressure Force Main Extension	$800,000	$800,000					3		$49,464	41,963	$600,000	
7	381	SX21029036	Mount Washington, City of	Clearview Acres Sanitary Sewer Terra Cotta Line Replacement & Extension Project	$3,213,000	$3,213,000					3		$97,126	19,466	$2,808,000	1
8	376	SX21177035	Greenville Utilities Commission	Greenville - WWTP Improvements Project	$17,224,000	$17,224,000	$8,000,000	$20,000,000				$1,768,453	$47,493	5,326	$5,500,000	
9	369	SX21139006	Salem, City of	Salem - Lift Station Upgrade	$618,000	$618,000					3		$61,706	741	$170,000	
10	356	SX21107043	Dawson Springs City Water and Sewer	Dawson Springs Wastewater System Improvements Project	$1,820,000	$1,820,000					2		$32,975	2,363	$2,381,000	1
11	351	SX21157048	Hardin, City of	Hardin - Wastewater Rehabilitation Phase III-B	$2,000,000	$2,000,000			$2,000,000	$2,000,000		$442,114	$31,532	567	$1,535,000	
12	333	SX21019065	Ashland, City of	Water Resource Recovery Facility Expansion and Improvements	$105,122,000	$105,122,000	$25,000,000	$45,000,000				$5,526,417	$52,909	21,654	$1,500,000	1
13	329	SX21073097	Frankfort, City of	Bellepoint Sanitary Sewer Separation	$1,599,915	$1,599,915	$1,200,000	$46,200,000				$265,268	$61,488	36,149	$1,003,250	
14	324	SX21145051	Paducah McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency	Project #6 - EPA Outfall 002 - Fine Screening and Pumping	$14,285,000	$14,285,000	$15,285,000	$61,485,000				$3,378,851	$59,287	45,964	$10,635,000	1
15	324	SX21021017	Danville, City of	Danville Spears Creek Lift Station and Force Main Improvements	$10,610,000	$10,610,000					4		$52,920	21,739	$0	
16	321	SX21067071	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government	LFUCG - North Elkhorn Wet Weather Storage Tank	$52,938,000	$20,000,000			$25,000,000	$27,000,000			$69,502	311,463	$0	
17	321	SX21029052	Mount Washington, City of	State Streets & Stringer Lane Gravity Sewer Replacement Project	$3,242,900	$3,242,900					3		$97,126	19,466	$6,485,800	
18	311	SX21089141	Greenup County Environmental Commission	GCEC Headworks Improvements and Expansion	$9,465,000	$9,465,000	$9,500,000	$70,985,000					$68,867	187	$50,000	
19	311	SX21047032	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Oak Grove-Good Hope Cemetery Road-Derby Park-Patton Place SLE	$5,500,000	$5,500,000					3		$49,464	41,963	$4,250,000	
20	310	SX21095020	Benham, City of	Benham I&I Improvement Project	$5,750,000	$5,750,000					3		$43,817	711	$151,500	
21	309	SX21139014	Livingston County Fiscal Court	Smithland - Ledbetter Wastewater Regionalization Project	$8,393,166	$8,393,166	$2,000,000	$72,985,000				$442,113	$40,516	280	$2,625,000	
22	306	SX21155016	Lebanon, City of	2025 Wastewater System Improvements Project	$7,745,625	$7,745,625			$8,742,420	$35,742,420		$1,932,570	$46,092	6,736	$0	1
23	293	SX21123006	Hodgenville, City of	Hodgenville WWTP Modifications - Phase II	$4,495,500	$3,495,500	$3,495,500	$76,480,500				$772,704	$58,409	3,599	$770,927	
24	291	SX21137024	Lincoln County Sanitation District	Lincoln County Sanitation District Phase 3 Us 127 Corridor Sanit	$8,350,562	$8,027,257							$50,297	1,604	$150,000	1
25	291	SX21179041	Bardstown, City of	Town Creek Pump Station & FM Upgrade	$4,736,200	$4,736,200							$54,880	18,522	$100,000	
26	289	SX21073089	Frankfort, City of	Frankfort Sewer - Willow Pump Station Force Main Redirection	$14,173,000	$14,173,000							$61,488	36,149	$75,000	
27	289	SX21047029	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA- Rockbridge Interceptor	$9,750,000	$9,750,000							$49,464	41,963	$500,000	
28	289	SX21021005	Danville, City of	Danville Bluegrass Estates-Weisiger Project	$3,496,000	$3,496,000							$52,920	21,739	$0	
29	288	SX21221005	Cadiz, City of	Cadiz - Sewer System Rehabilitation Project	$16,316,000	$1,696,600							$45,528	3,002	$2,200,000	
30	286	SX21179042	Bardstown, City of	Nelson County Fairgrounds Sewer Extension	$2,993,400	$2,993,400							$54,880	18,522	$0	
31	283	SX21139010	Smithland, City of	Smithland Sewer Rehabilitation	$2,467,207	$1,717,207							$40,516	280	$1,092,350	
32	281	SX21219009	Guthrie, City of	Guthrie - WWTP Expansion	$31,000,000	$3,000,000							$36,207	1,328	$5,560,000	1
33	281	SX21229002	Springfield Water and Sewer Commission	Springfield Sewer Collection System Rehab Phase I and WWTP Improvements	$4,180,640	$4,180,640							$49,453	2,872	$100,000	
34	276	SX21047011	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Oak Grove CWP Renovation & Expansion	$16,000,000	$16,000,000							$49,464	41,963	$260,000	1
35	273	SX21087019	Sanitation District #1 of Green County	Wastewater System Rehabilitation Tabernacle Road	$1,042,338	$1,042,338							$47,969	664	$0	
36	271	SX21227095	Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	Water Recovery Facility Expansion	$216,000,000	$20,000,000							$49,321	60,128	$12,204,000	1
37	271	SX21093044	Elizabethtown, City of	Elizabethtown WWTP Upgrade and Expansion	$144,330,000	$20,000,000							$61,015	31,924	$43,490,000	1
38	269	SX21071020	Prestonsburg City's Utilities Commission	PCUC - Fox Bottom Sewer Project	$3,300,000	$3,300,000							$35,656	9,449	$0	
39	266	SX21033012	Princeton Water & Wastewater Commission	Princeton - Sewer System Emergency Standby Generators	$800,000	$800,000							$47,446	6,108	$0	
40	260	SX21095019	Lynch, City of	Lynch I&I Improvement Project	$6,673,600	$6,673,600							$30,824	756	$16,500	
41	258	SX21143019	Kuttawa, City of	Kuttawa - Lift Station Rehabilitation	$431,000	$431,000							$74,337	994	$0	
42	254	SX21087021	Greensburg, City of	2026 Wastewater System Improvements Project	$1,833,500	$1,833,500							$39,327	2,354	$0	
43	251	SX21033011	Princeton Water & Wastewater Commission	Princeton Sanitary Sewer Basins 1-9 SSES and Rehabilitation	$2,905,000	$2,905,000							$47,446	6,108	$610,000	
44	251	SX21179039	Bardstown, City of	Murrays Run Sewer Improvements	$9,610,000	$9,610,000							$54,880	18,522	$0	
45	245	SX21069021	Flemingsburg, City of	Sanitary Sewer Rehab and I&I Removal Phase 2	$810,000	$618,645							$37,800	3,459	$0	
46	244	SX21191017	Falmouth, City of	Inflow and Infiltration Project	$6,287,320	$6,287,320							$35,871	2,723	$4,808,202	
47	241	SX21145020	Paducah McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency	Sludge Press Building	$12,225,000	$12,225,000							$59,287	45,964	$50,000	
48	239	SX21043030	Grayson Utilities Commission	Grayson: Rolling Hills Subdivision Sewer Extension	$1,200,000	$1,200,000							$31,100	4,614	$0	
49	239	SX21227099	Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	Basin 6 Sewer Rehabilitation	$13,500,000	$13,500,000							$49,321	60,128	$0	

50	236	SX21043035	Grayson Utilities Commission	Grayson: Plantation Subdivision Sewer Extension Project	$1,900,000	$1,900,000							$31,100	4,614	$0	
51	236	SX21047023	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - CWP Conversion to Sewage Pumping Station	$35,000,000	$35,000,000							$49,464	41,963	$150,000	1
52	231	SX21207023	Russell Springs, City of	Gentry Mill & West KY 80 Sewer Rehabilitation	$1,048,000	$1,048,000							$45,322	4,630	$0	
53	231	SX21033007	Princeton Water & Wastewater Commission	Princeton Sewer Rehabilitation Phase II Basins 7 & 8	$1,450,000	$1,200,000							$47,446	6,108	$6,500	
54	230	SX21027022	Hardinsburg, City of	Wastewater Treatment Plant and Collection System Improvements	$3,230,000	$3,230,000							$55,782	2,228	$80,000	
55	226	SX21089095	South Shore, City of	South Shore: Upgrade McKell Lift Station	$682,000	$682,000							$38,248	2,190	$515,000	
56	226	SX21011016	Owingsville, City of	Owingsville Sewer Line Replacement and Inflow & Infiltration Reduction Project	$1,795,025	$1,795,025							$44,091	2,121	$1,357,025	
57	226	SX21073096	Frankfort, City of	E.C. McManis WWTP Expansion - Phase 1	$62,197,000	$20,000,000							$61,488	36,149	$10,550,000	1
58	225	SX21027013	Hardinsburg, City of	Hardinsburg Sewer System Rehabilitation Phase 2	$5,941,830	$5,941,830							$55,782	2,228	$250,000	
59	221	SX21227098	Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	Nashville Rd Pump Station Project	$3,877,500	$3,877,500							$49,321	60,128	$3,224,000	
60	219	SX21071021	Prestonsburg City's Utilities Commission	Penhook Sewer Extension Project	$1,745,392	$1,745,392							$35,656	9,449	$0	
61	219	SX21065009	Irvine, City of	City of Irvine Sanitary Sewer Improvements	$3,249,500	$3,249,500							$43,932	4,527	$195,000	
62	216	SX21205046	Morehead Utility Plant Board	Morehead Utility Plant Board US 60 Sewer Line Rehab - Phase 2	$4,060,000	$4,060,000							$52,366	16,051	$0	
63	215	SX21107035	Mortons Gap, City of	Mortons Gap - Sewer System Rehabilitation Project	$2,735,000	$1,485,000							$45,130	781	$1,606,000	1
64	211	SX21003022	Scottsville, City of	City of Scottsville - Pump Station Replacement Project	$4,727,000	$4,727,000							$38,322	5,096	$970,000	1
65	211	SX21047039	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Phase IX - Priority 4B - Old Edwards Mill Road Low Pressure Force Main Extension	$325,000	$325,000							$49,464	41,963	$225,000	
66	211	SX21047041	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Phase IX - Priority 4D - Westbrooke Circle Low Pressure Force Main Extension - Phase I	$550,000	$550,000							$49,464	41,963	$400,000	
67	211	SX21047042	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Phase IX - Priority 4E - Westbrooke Circle Low Pressure Force Main Extension - Phase II	$575,000	$575,000							$49,464	41,963	$425,000	
68	210	SX21143026	Eddyville, City of	Eddyville Wastewater Treatment Plant Failure Emergency - Phase II New WWTP Construction	$22,362,950	$22,362,950							$56,691	2,309	$350,000	
69	208	SX21213040	Franklin, City of	Macedonia Lift Station Upgrade	$5,100,000	$4,600,000							$59,499	11,761	$0	
70	206	SX21147025	McCreary County Water District	Revelo Sanitary Sewer Extension	$4,602,460	$4,602,460							$40,266	6,255	$0	
71	206	SX21089137	Worthington, City of	Worthington I&I Remediation	$840,000	$840,000							$65,595	1,500	$0	
72	206	SX21227097	Bowling Green Municipal Utilities	Jennings Creek Storage Tank	$10,555,700	$10,555,700							$72,205	22,401	$0	
73	205	SX21191018	Butler, City of	Butler, KY - Wastewater Collection and Treatment Improvements	$1,736,700	$1,736,700							$53,879	756	$1,328,000	
74	205	SX21107028	Mortons Gap, City of	Mortons Gap - Lift Station and Sewer Pump Improvements	$260,000	$515,000							$45,130	781	$0	1
75	205	SX21183024	Beaver Dam, City of	US 62 Sewer and MH Replacement	$253,000	$253,000									$0	
76	202	SX21139016	Ledbetter Sanitation District	Ledbetter - Sewer Rehabilitation & Lift Station Improvements	$1,482,000	$1,482,000							$71,941	1,804	$115,000	
77	201	SX21047043	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Priority 4F - Pembroke US-41 Service Connections	$250,000	$250,000							$49,464	41,963	$175,000	
78	201	SX21047040	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA - Phase IX - Priority 4C - Hopkinsville US-41 Service Connections	$550,000	$550,000							$49,464	41,963	$400,000	
79	199	SX21177036	Central City Municipal Water & Sewer System	Central City - Bremen Gravity Sewer System	$3,100,000	$3,100,000							$50,859	5,694	$2,230,000	
80	198	SX21149029	Livermore, City of	431 Lift Station Replacement	$750,000	$750,000							$40,649	1,318	$0	
81	198	SX21195037	Mountain Water District	Small Package Wastewater Treatment Plant Replacement and Rehabilitation Project Phase II	$466,500	$466,500							$47,022	6,216	$0	
82	196	SX21007021	Kevil, City of	CITY OF KEVIL, BALLARD COUNTY KY	$5,400,000	$5,400,000							$46,815	708	$0	
83	196	SX21047037	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	Commerce Park II SLE, SPS, & FM	$33,000,000	$33,000,000							$49,464	41,963	$150,000	1
84	196	SX21021020	Danville, City of	Mocks Creek Pump Station Rehabilitation	$1,809,300	$1,809,300							$52,920	21,739	$0	
85	195	SX21233035	Webster County Fiscal Court	Manhole Rehab	$850,000	$850,000							$47,659	824	$0	
86	194	SX21151039	Northern Madison County Sanitation District	NMCSD - Madison Village Collection System Rehab	$5,431,500	$5,431,500							$104,620	5,840	$1,275,000	
87	193	SX21161039	Maysville, City of	US 68/AA Highway Sewer Crossing Project	$918,000	$918,000							$38,934	8,564	$0	
88	193	SX21117022	Sanitation District #1 of Northern Kentucky	Licking River Tunnel Solution	$215,974,078	$20,000,000							$89,628	318,936	$10,000,000	
89	190	SX21195036	Mountain Water District	Small Package Wastewater Treatment Plant and Rehabilitation Project Phase I	$480,000	$480,000							$47,022	6,216	$0	
90	188	SX21089056	Flatwoods, City of	City of Flatwoods I & I Study and Rehab Project	$1,966,500	$1,966,500							$60,456	7,649	$400,000	
91	186	SX21115005	Paintsville Utilities Commission	Richmond Village Wastewater Collection System	$2,388,658	$2,388,658							$41,586	8,478	$0	
92	183	SX21159020	Martin County Sanitation District	County Wide Lift Stations Replacement	$8,344,813	$8,344,813							$46,785	1,208	$0	
93	181	SX21059078	Owensboro, City of	Windsor Drainage System	$7,272,779	$7,272,779							$63,295	79,747	$0	
94	180	SX21085017	Clarkson, City of	Clarkson - WWTP Expansion Project	$2,045,000	$2,045,000							$25,194	1,170	$0	
95	180	SX21043048	Olive Hill, City of	Olive Hill Wastewater Maintenance & Management Improvements	$550,000	$550,000							$69,746	1,775	$0	
96	176	SX21019097	Catlettsburg, City of	Catlettsburg: WWTP Improvements - Design and Bidding, Monitoring	$1,615,000	$1,615,000							$43,103	2,329	$0	
97	176	SX21219033	Elkton, City of	Elkton - Wastewater Collection System and Manhole Repair	$500,000	$500,000							$48,914	2,096	$56,185	
98	176	SX21177031	Central City, City of	Central City - Stringtown Road Sewer Extension Project	$213,000	$213,000							$50,859	5,694	$0	
99	176	SX21089129	Flatwoods, City of	City of Flatwoods Flow Improvements	$1,037,500	$1,037,500							$60,456	7,649	$585,000	

100	175	SX21105008	Clinton, City of	Clinton Wastewater System Improvements	$4,118,000	$4,118,000							$36,725	1,284	$0	
101	175	SX21089128	Raceland, City of	Poplar Highlands Sewer Expansion	$3,536,140	$3,536,140							$57,305	2,305	$0	
102	174	SX21089036	Greenup, City of	Greenup: Rehab Or Replacement of Collection System	$4,000,000	$4,000,000							$41,445	1,075	$0	
103	173	SX21089083	Flatwoods, City of	Flatwoods: Jones Street Sewer Project	$1,000,000	$1,000,000							$60,456	7,649	$0	
104	166	SX21045007	Liberty, City of	Liberty Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	$13,100,000	$13,100,000							$30,652	2,227	$0	1
105	166	SX21003018	Scottsville, City of	City of Scottsville - Pump Station Telemetry Project	$1,548,000	$1,548,000							$38,322	5,096	$600,000	1
106	166	SX21057005	Burkesville, City of	Sunset & Owsley Street Lift Station Improvements	$640,000	$640,000							$34,608	1,355	$700,000	
107	164	SX21139009	Grand Rivers, City of	Grand Rivers - Sewer Line Extension	$1,450,000	$1,450,000							$58,346	741	$0	
108	163	SX21043046	Olive Hill, City of	Olive Hill Sewer System Rehab	$2,500,000	$2,500,000							$69,746	1,775	$2,000,000	
109	161	SX21073095	Frankfort, City of	Signal Ridge Gravity Sewer Tunnel and Replacement	$5,925,000	$5,925,000							$61,488	36,149	$0	
110	156	SX21219011	Trenton, City of	Trenton - Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Project	$8,000,000	$8,000,000							$67,786	325	$1,397,500	1
111	156	SX21127034	Louisa, City of	Louisa System Consolidation	$3,500,000	$3,500,000							$40,737	3,789	$0	
112	156	SX21019089	Catlettsburg, City of	Pump Station Rehabilitation and Repair	$488,250	$488,250							$43,103	2,329	$481,750	
113	156	SX21089145	Greenup Joint Sewer Agency	Lloyd Area Sewer Conversion and GJSA Upgrades	$7,000,000	$7,000,000							$49,906	187	$0	
114	155	SX21089131	Raceland, City of	Raceland Ave Sewer Rehab	$477,231	$477,231									$0	
115	153	SX21225048	Sturgis, City of	Wastewater Systems Extensions	$4,458,500	$4,458,500							$37,830	1,882	$0	
116	153	SX21019093	Catlettsburg, City of	I&I Study and Repairs	$610,000	$610,000							$43,103	2,329	$0	
117	153	SX21183002	Ohio County Fiscal Court	North 231 Sewer Extension Project	$700,000	$700,000							$61,406	2,608	$0	
118	153	SX21089142	Greenup County Environmental Commission	GCEC Raceland Pump Station Upgrade	$5,321,000	$5,321,000									$0	
119	150	SX21233032	Webster County Fiscal Court	Webster County Sanitation Lift Stations Replacement Project	$600,000	$600,000							$47,659	824	$0	
120	146	SX21089134	Flatwoods, City of	Brenda Sue Drive Wastewater Collection Line Replacement	$1,000,000	$1,000,000							$60,456	7,649	$0	
121	146	SX21019090	Ashland, City of	Roberts Drive Collector Upgrade	$2,700,000	$2,700,000									$0	
122	146	SX21019091	Ashland, City of	Roberts Drive Force Main Upgrade	$6,000,000	$6,000,000							$52,909	21,654	$0	
123	145	SX21153008	Salyersville Water Works	Salyersville Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	$1,990,000	$1,990,000							$25,097	3,037	$0	
124	141	SX21057007	Burkesville, City of	Secondary Clarifier Repair	$156,100	$156,100							$34,608	1,355	$0	
125	141	SX21177033	Central City, City of	Central City Lift Station Rehabilitation Project	$2,550,000	$2,550,000							$50,859	5,694	$0	
126	141	SX21089135	Greenup County Environmental Commission	WWTP Oxidation Ditch Rehab	$20,800,000	$20,800,000									$0	
127	140	SX21225042	Sturgis, City of	Main Pump Station Force Main Replacement	$1,525,000	$1,525,000							$37,830	1,882	$0	
128	138	SX21143020	Kuttawa, City of	Kuttawa - US 62 & WWTP Influent Lift Station Improvements	$514,800	$514,800							$74,337	994	$0	
129	136	SX21047045	Hopkinsville Water Environment Authority	HWEA Northside SPS Force Main Replacement	$13,000,000	$13,000,000							$49,464	41,963	$0	
130	135	SX21199013	Science Hill, City of	Science Hill Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	$3,100,000	$3,100,000							$46,953	1,159	$0	
131	130	SX21183025	Beaver Dam, City of	US 231 Sewer Main Upsize	$381,000	$381,000							$53,875	3,989	$0	
132	130	SX21027016	Hardinsburg, City of	Hardinsburg Sewer Rehabilitation Phase III	$500,000	$500,000							$55,782	2,228	$0	
133	126	SX21147021	McCreary County Water District	McCreary Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	$7,368,200	$7,368,200							$40,266	6,255	$0	
134	126	SX21219024	Elkton, City of	Elkton - Sanitary Sewer System Improvements Phase II	$1,500,000	$1,500,000							$48,914	2,096	$0	
135	126	SX21021014	Danville, City of	Perryville Wastewater Treatment Plant Ugrades Phase II	$503,250	$503,250							$52,920	21,739	$503,250	
136	125	SX21115014	Johnson County Fiscal Court	Honey Branch WWTP Upgrade	$17,900,000	$17,900,000							$41,586	8,478	$0	1
137	125	SX21177027	Drakesboro, City of	Drakesboro - Simmons St. Sewer Rehab Project	$335,000	$335,000							$38,302	864	$0	
138	125	SX21125020	Wood Creek Water District	US 25 Force Main Replacement	$975,000	$975,000							$56,518	5,219	$0	
139	124	SX21139018	Grand Rivers, City of	Grand Rivers - Depot Road Force Main Replacement Project	$365,000	$365,000							$58,346	741	$0	
140	121	SX21167029	Harrodsburg, City of	HMCIDA Bluegrass Innovation Gateway Pump Station and Force Mai	$8,899,875	$8,899,875							$48,978	9,242	$55,000	1
141	121	SX21219012	Elkton, City of	Elkton - Hwy 181 North Sewer Main Extension	$2,408,250	$2,408,250							$48,914	2,096	$0	
142	121	SX21089143	Greenup Joint Sewer Agency	Greenup Joint Sewer Agency Emergency Improvements	$2,200,000	$2,200,000							$49,906	187	$0	
143	121	SX21107033	Nortonville, City of	Nortonville - New Sewer Pumps Project	$200,000	$200,000							$55,909	1,401	$0	
144	120	SX21149028	Calhoun, City of	WWTP 2 Rehabilitation	$500,000	$500,000							$59,800	1,119	$0	
145	120	SX21225043	Morganfield, City of	Peracetic Acid Contact Tank Replacement	$1,060,000	$1,060,000							$65,521	4,907	$0	
146	120	SX21093060	Hardin County Water District #2	Phase 1–East Hardin Pump Stations, Force Main, and Gravity Main	$13,056,000	$13,056,000							$115,932	3	$0	
147	120	SX21093061	Hardin County Water District #2	West Hardin Urban Pump Station and Force Main Project	$7,786,000	$7,786,000							$115,932	3	$0	
148	120	SX21195042	Pikeville, City of	Pikeville WWTP Corrosion Rehabilitation & Odor Control	$1,561,600	$1,561,600							$44,182	10,435	$0	
149	118	SX21139024	Grand Rivers, City of	Grand Rivers - Lift Station & Force Main Replacement	$1,410,000	$1,410,000							$58,346	741	$12,000	
150	116	SX21077009	Carrollton Utilities	Gallatin County Industrial Park & Airport Sanitary Sewer	$852,950	$852,950							$48,765	8,531	$0	
151	116	SX21089105	Greenup Joint Sewer Agency	GJSA Treatment Plant Consolidation and Decommission	$8,986,500	$8,986,500							$49,906	187	$0	
152	116	SX21033006	Fredonia, City of	Fredonia - Lift Station Replacement	$1,458,000	$1,458,000							$67,034	373	$80,000	

153	116	SX21217018	Campbellsville, City of	Campbellsville Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	$6,313,000	$6,313,000							$51,621	12,175	$0	
154	116	SX21067041	Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government	LFUCG - Town Branch WWTP Wet Weather Storage Tank - Phase 2	$15,235,444	$15,235,444							$69,502	311,463	$0	
155	115	SX21193045	Perry County Fiscal Court	Leatherwood Sewer Upgrades and Collection Project	$2,563,000	$2,563,000							$59,748	461	$0	
156	113	SX21139011	Grand Rivers, City of	Grand Rivers - Wastewater System Rehabilitation	$1,000,000	$1,000,000							$58,346	741	$0	
157	110	SX21093062	Hardin County Water District #2	Glendale Pump Stations and Force Main	$9,051,000	$9,051,000							$115,932	3	$0	
158	106	SX21019092	Ashland, City of	Roberts Drive Pump Station Bar Screen	$2,968,000	$2,968,000									$0	
159	105	SX21153005	Salyersville, City of	Allen Drive Lift Station	$260,000	$260,000							$25,097	3,037	$0	
160	105	SX21127031	Lawrence County Fiscal Court	Industrial Park Sewer Line extension	$5,585,877	$5,585,877							$40,737	3,789	$0	
161	101	SX21033015	Princeton, City of	Princeton - Manhole Upgrades	$1,061,250	$1,061,250							$47,446	6,108	$0	
162	101	SX21219007	Trenton, City of	Trenton - Sewer System Improvements	$535,000	$535,000							$67,786	325	$0	
163	100	SX21225022	Uniontown, City of	Uniontown Lagoon Dredging	$1,800,000	$1,800,000							$44,851	1,034	$0	
164	100	SX21239014	Versailles, City of	Versailles - WWTP Improvements - Belt Filter Press Replacement	$1,218,000	$1,218,000							$71,925	17,100	$0	
165	96	SX21219010	Guthrie, City of	Guthrie - WWTP Debt Reduction	$487,000	$487,000							$36,207	1,328	$0	
166	88	SX21143017	Lyon County Water District	Lyon County - Iron Hill Sewer Sanitary Sewer Expansion	$483,875	$483,875							$69,375	132	$0	
167	86	SX21177029	Central City, City of	Central City - US 431 South Industrial Site Sewer Extension Project	$950,000	$950,000							$50,859	5,694	$0	
168	85	SX21149037	Island, City of	Sewer System Rehabilitation Project	$2,248,050	$2,248,050							$56,369	494	$0	
169	81	SX21089147	Greenup Joint Sewer Agency	Greenup County Wastewater Regionalization Study	$600,000	$600,000							$49,906	187	$0	
170	76	SX21113034	Wilmore, City of	Lexington Avenue Sanitary Sewer Replacement Phase II	$496,000	$496,000							$77,692	5,112	$0	
171	75	SX21159021	Martin County Sanitation District	WWATERS - Martin County Sanitation District - Repayment of Capital and Non Capital Debt	$2,321,684	$2,321,684							$46,785	1,208	$0	
172	71	SX21089005	Worthington, City of	Worthington: Rehab Project to Replace Clay Pipe	$1,275,000	$1,275,000							$65,595	1,500	$0	
173	70	SX21015018	Walton, City of	WWTP No. 1 Expansion - Plant D	$7,768,000	$7,768,000							$78,820	5,687	$0	
174	55	SX21199037	Burnside, City of	Sewer Pump Station Standby Generators	$357,500	$357,500							$58,730	587	$0	
175	51	SX21225036	Morganfield, City of	Morganfield Clarifier Replacement	$1,131,500	$1,131,500							$65,521	4,907	$0	
176	51	SX21113033	Wilmore, City of	High Street and Banta Lane Lift Station Decommissionings	$456,000	$456,000							$77,692	5,112	$0	
177	36	SX21113032	Wilmore, City of	Sanitary Sewer System Assessment and Thacker Lane SSES	$153,000	$153,000							$77,692	5,112	$0	
178	30	SX21015011	Walton, City of	Aosta Valley Bypass	$1,147,000	$1,147,000							$78,820	5,687	$0	
180	6	SX21139007	Ledbetter Water District	Ledbetter - Sewer Debt Reduction Project	$2,000,000	$2,000,000							$71,941	1,804	$0	
181	0	SX21143018	Kuttawa, City of	Kuttawa - Phase V SSES and Rehabilitation Project	$1,264,400	$1,041,400							$74,337	994	$0	

Project Bypass Reasons

1 Incomplete or unavailable audits

2 Project fully funded or received SRF funding in previous year

3 Applicant declined funding for FY27

4 Project is not ready to proceed

APPENDIX B

PRIORITY SYSTEM GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

Priority System Guidance Document

For Eligible Infrastructure Projects
To Be Funded By The

KENTUCKY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2027 Funding Cycle



Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water

300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-564-3410
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Table of Contents

I. Introduction 1

II. Identifying and Ranking Water Quality Priorities 1

A. Project Needs 2
B. Regionalization 4
C. Compliance and Enforcement 4
D. Water Quality 4
E. Disadvantaged Community Financial Need 6
F. Planning 6
G. Cyber Security 7
H. Green Projects 8
I. Project Readiness 12

III. Summary of Points System Used to Establish Project Priority Ranking 14

IV. Developing and Updating the Project Priority List and Intended Use Plan 19

V. Eligible Project Applicants 19

VI. References 19

VII. Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds 20

VIII. 319h Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky 26

IX. CWSRF Asset Management Verification Form 27

I. Introduction

PURPOSE

The priority system is designed to prioritize eligible projects for funding through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The CWSRF is intended to 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 also allow funding of projects for: decentralized systems; storm water 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 Plan: A Strategy for 2019-2023* (Kentucky Division of Water, 2019) 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.

METHODOLOGY

This document outlines 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

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: 50

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- Eligible projects include replacement, upgrade, or modification of inadequate or failing systems or the installation of a new system including single or cluster 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: Emerging Contaminants- Eligible projects may include but are not limited to monitoring, testing, outreach, and mitigation programs associated with addressing emerging contaminants in solids, collection systems, indirect dischargers, and effluent.
Points Received: 65

Criterion #9: Optimization of Existing Treatment Plant- Rehabilitation, upgrades, improvements, or expansion of existing treatment plant.
Points Received: 50

Criterion #10: 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 #11: 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. Eligible projects include projects that manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater.
Points Received: 20

Criterion #12: 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 #13: 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 #14: 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, Long-term Control Plans for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO), and the development of a facility plan.
Points Received: 10

Criterion #15: 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 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: 35

Criterion # 2: Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that is more than 25 years old?
Points Received: 30

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?
Points Received: 30

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.
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 that has 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 EPA Accepted Watershed Plan?
Please refer to the list of approved watershed plans in Section VIII. DOW Priority Watersheds (arcgis.com)
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:
https://opengisdata.ky.gov/maps/1ff198d08b0a4900bc806c8ccd6b11b9/about
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://kygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c2324b998e78433aaf9e6a3d7ad9f86a
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 HUC12 level. Refer to the list of Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds in Section VII.
https://kygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=773b89336b914f909ad7036f7b1efd80
Points Received: 30

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://watermaps.ky.gov/forestry.html
Points Received: 10

Criterion #9: Will the project eliminate existing or potential sources of contamination within 5-miles upstream of a drinking water source location?
This question considers the importance of protecting drinking water supplies from potential contaminant sources.
https://kygis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=c2324b998e78433aaf9e6a3d7ad9f86a
Points Received: 10

Criterion #10: Will the project eliminate failing on-site septic systems or straight pipes?
This question considers the importance of protecting groundwater and surface water quality from potential contaminant sources.
Points Received: 20

E. Disadvantaged Community 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. Project-based census data may be used if provided by the applicant.

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.
Points Received: 70

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.
Points Received: 50

F. Planning

Criterion #1: Points can be applied in this category if the wastewater system has a documented asset management plan, which includes an asset inventory, strategic plan, and capital improvement plan. Points can be applied for each component of an asset management plan. Supporting documents must be uploaded into the WRIS or submitted independently to the Division of Water for verification to award the points.

The intent of providing priority points in this category is to encourage wastewater systems to develop and implement asset management planning. A complete inventory of assets is required to obtain points in this category. The complete Asset Inventory can be one submitted to the Division of Water or completed under the Asset Management Tab in the WRIS. However, wastewater systems should have an established inventory of known assets and be actively updating their asset inventory as unknown assets are discovered and new assets are added. The DOW must verify documentation of an asset management plan implemented by the public water system to receive points in this category. The asset management plan or a letter verifying implementation of an asset management plan are both acceptable and may be uploaded into the WRIS or sent to the DOW. A copy of the CWSRF Asset Management Verification Form is included as Attachment IX at the end of

this document. The verification form should be uploaded to the project profile under the asset management tab in WRIS to receive the Asset Management points

Asset Management Plan

- **Asset Inventory**: a list of above and below ground assets, which, includes as available the date constructed/installed, identifying information, location, remaining useful life, condition, estimated cost to replace, and priority rating, based on criticality.
  Points Received: 20

- **Strategic Plan**: at a minimum, must include a mission statement, level of service goals for the system that are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-bound), and preventive maintenance program.
  Points Received: 20

- **Capital Improvement Plan**: a list of capital projects for the next five (5) years or more which includes project title, anticipated year of construction, cost estimate, and sources of potential funding.
  Points Received: 20

Criterion #2: Monthly bill, based on 4,000 gallons, as a percentage of system-wide or project-based census data Median Household Income is:

Greater than or equal to 2%	**Points Received: 10**
Between 1 and 1.99%	**Points Received: 5**
Below 1%	**Points Received: 0**

Criterion #3: System financial audits: System has three completed financial audits as required by Kentucky Statute KRS 91A.040. For proposed projects not meeting this requirement, the proposed project may be bypassed for the CWSRF. System must submit verification that audits have been conducted by completing the information in WRIS.
Points Received: 1

Criterion #4: 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: 25

G. Cyber Security

Points are awarded for the installation of cyber security to protect against the unauthorized use of systems, networks, programs, and devices. Some examples include "upgrading outdated computers and software, creating secure network backups, enhancing the security of information technology and operational technology systems, installing or updating SCADA systems, providing on-site back up power generation, and installing threat detection and monitoring systems."
Points Received: 5

H. 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 "*" may 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 can accommodate 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: 10 each / maximum 50

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. For more information refer to the WaterSense Program site at https://www.epa.gov/watersense

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 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 Green Project Reserve (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).**
- *Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (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 Leadership in Energy and*

Environmental Design (LEED) certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities.

- *Decentralized wastewater treatment projects that include upgrades, repairs, or replacement of existing inadequate or failing systems and installation of new single or cluster 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: 10 each / maximum 50

Projects That Do Not Meet the Definition of Environmentally Innovative:

- Air scrubbers to prevent nonpoint source deposition.
- Facultative lagoons, even if integral to 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.

I. 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 crosscutter 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 on 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 crosscutter 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).	50
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.	Emerging Contaminants	65
9.	Optimization of Existing Treatment Plant	50
10.	New Interceptors and Appurtenances	10
11.	Storm Water Control	20
12.	Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control	20
13.	Recycled Water Distribution	10
14.	Planning	10
15.	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.	35
2.	Will this project eliminate a package treatment plant that is more than 25 years old?	30
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?	30
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.	Primary system has not received any Notices of Violation within the previous state fiscal year	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
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 *Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky*?	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 or 3 7 for each Zone 2 or 2 3 for each Zone 3 or 1
7.	Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources of water quality impairments within an identified DOW Priority Watershed?	30
8.	Will the project have a positive effect on Special Use Waters?	10
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?	20
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	70
2.	Borrowers with a MHI between 80 and 100 percent of the State's MHI as determined by the current ACS 5-Year Estimate	50
F. Planning		
1.	Asset Management Plan	
	Asset Inventory	20
	Strategic Plan	20
	Capital Improvement Plan	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 Financial Audits	1

4.	System has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure	25

G. Cyber Security		
1.	Cyber security to protect against the unauthorized use of systems, networks, programs, and devices.	5
H. Green Projects (See Green Project Reserve Guidance Document)		
1.	Green Infrastructure: Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintain and restore 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: • 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	10 pts. each/50 pts. Maximum

2.	Water Efficiency: 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: • 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/ no maximum
3.	Energy Efficiency: 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: • 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*	15 pts. Each/ no maximum

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 include: • 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 if it is being done for an SRF eligible facility • Planning activities by a POTW to prepare for adaption 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 by constructing a new system or replacing deficient system. • 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*	10 pts. each/50 pts. maximum
I. 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 crosscutter scoping process (including eClearinghouse, US Fish and Wildlife service, National Resource Conservation Service, State Historic Preservation Office, 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

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

DOW Priority Watersheds

Big Sandy/Little Sandy

Blackberry Creek-Tug Fork	050702010310
Sycamore Creek-Tug Fork	050702010312
Pond Creek	050702010313
Upper Big Creek	050702010501
Lower Big Creek	050702010502
Miller Creek-Tug Fork	050702010506
Jennie Creek-Tug Fork	050702010602
Coldwater Fork	050702010603
Drag Creek-Tug Fork	050702010607
Beaver Creek	0507020301
Abbott Creek-Levisa Fork	050702030206
Buffalo Creek-Johns Creek	050702030304
Daniels Creek-Johns Creek	050702030305
Headwaters Little Sandy River	050901040101
Laurel Creek	050901040102
Middle Fork Little Sandy River	050901040103
Newcombe Creek	050901040104
South Ruin Creek-Little Sandy River	050901040105
Caney Creek	050901040301
Bruin Creek-Little Sandy River	050901040303

Cumberland River

Looney Creek-Poor Fork Cumberland River	051301010102
Upper Clover Fork Cumberland River	051301010104
Lower Clover Fork Cumberland River	051301010105
Lower Poor Fork Cumberland River	051301010106
Upper Straight Creek	051301010301
Lower Straight Creek	051301010302
Upper Stinking Creek	051301010304
Lower Stinking Creek	051301010305
Headwaters Laurel River	051301010801
Little Laurel River	051301010802
Robinson Creek-Laurel River	051301010803
Lower Marsh Creek	051301010902
Roundstone Creek	0513010203
Little Rockcastle River	051301020402
Brushy Creek	051301030103

Lower Pitman Creek	051301030204
Big Clifty Creek-Fishing Creek	051301030304
Lower Crocus Creek	051301030607
Big Renox Creek-Cumberland River	051301030701
Little River	0513020505
Donaldson Creek	051302050701
Upper Eddy Creek	051302050704
Lower Eddy Creek	051302050706
McNabb Creek-Cumberland River	051302050707
Lower Livingston Creek	051302050803
Richland Creek-Cumberland River	051302050804
Headwaters Red River	051302060101
Sulphur Spring Creek-Red River	051302060102
Lower South Fork Red River	051302060202
Sinking Creek	051302060203
Little Whippoorwill Creek	051302060204
Pleasant Grove Creek-Red River	051302060205
Whippoorwill Creek	0513020603
City of Oak Grove-West Fork Red River	051302060604
Valley Branch-Spring Creek	051302060701
Buzzard Creek-Red River	051302060702

Green River

Upper Green River	0511000101
Robinson Creek	0511000102
Headwaters Casey Creek	051100010301
Woods Creek-Casey Creek	051100010302
Upper Dry Creek	051100010303
Lower Dry Creek-Casey Creek	051100010304
Bryant Creek-Green River	051100010305
Casey Creek-Green River	051100010306
White Oak Creek-Green River	051100010307
Butler Creek-Green River	051100010308
Little Barren River	0511000106
Ugly Creek-Green River	051100010808
Upper Walters Creek	051100010901
South Fork Branch-South Fork Nolin River	051100010902
Lower Walters Creek-South Fork Nolin River	051100010903
Castleman Creek-North Fork Nolin River	051100010904
McDougal Creek-North Fork Nolin River	051100010905
Nolin River	0511000110
Bacon Creek – Nolin River	0511000111
Echo River-Green River	051100011301
Buffalo Creek-Green River	051100011302
Little Trace Creek-Line Creek	051100020101

Trace Creek-Line Creek	051100020102
Mill Creek	051100020103
East Fork Barren River	051100020104
Long Fork	051100020105
Salt Lick Creek	051100020106
Indian Creek	051100020107
Puncheon Creek	051100020108
Sugar Creek-Barren River	051100020109
Upper Long Creek	051100020201
Lower Long Creek	051100020202
Pinchgut Creek-Barren River	051100020203
Glover Creek-Barren River	051100020204
Upper Peter Creek	051100020205
Lower Peter Creek	051100020206
Walnut Creek - Barren River	051100020207
Skaggs Creek – Beaver Creek	0511000203
Difficult Creek-Barren River	051100020403
Lower Bays Fork	051100020404
Lower Middle Fork Drakes Creek-Drakes Creek	051100020607
Rich Pond	051100020901
Jennings Creek	051100020902
Rays Branch-Barren River	051100020903
Headwaters Mud River	051100030204
Norman Branch-Rocky Creek	051100030207
Welch Creek	051100030301
Indian Camp Creek	051100030303
Caney Creek-Pond Creek	051100030403
Upper Caney Creek	051100040401
Morrison Run-Rough River	051100040502
Lower East Fork Deer Creek-Deer Creek	051100050105
Buck Creek	051100050201
Panther Creek	0511000503
City of Sacramento – Cypress Creek	051100060404

Kentucky River

Crafts Colly Creek-North Fork Kentucky River	051002010103
Cowan Creek-North Fork Kentucky River	051002010104
Walker Creek-North Fork Kentucky River	051002010706
Hell Creek-North Fork Kentucky River	051002010707
Bear Creek-Middle Fork Kentucky River	051002020407
Red Bird River	0510020302
Contrary Creek – Kentucky River	051002040105
Swift Camp Creek	051002040204
Clifty Creek-Red River	051002040205

Gladie Creek-Red River	051002040206
Indian Creek-Red River	051002040209
Upper Otter Creek	051002050105
Headwaters Silver Creek	051002050201
Lower Howard Creek-Kentucky River	051002050302
Upper Paint Lick Creek	051002050303
Upper Dix River	0510020504
Hanging Fork Creek	0510020505
Upper East Hickman Creek	051002050601
West Hickman Creek	051002050602
Glenns Creek	051002050709
North Elkhorn Creek	0510020508
South Elkhorn Creek	0510020509
Goose Creek-Benson Creek	051002051002
Lower North Benson Creek-Benson Creek	051002051005
Sixmile Creek	0510020511
Lower Ten Mile Creek	051002051402
Severn Creek	051002051505
Whites Run-Kentucky River	051002051510

Licking River

Elk Fork	0510010102
Triplett Creek	0510010106
Slate Creek	0510010107
Locust Creek-Licking River	051001010807
Poplar Creek-Fleming Creek	051001010905
North Fork Licking River	0510010110
Blanket Creek-Licking River	051001011203
South Fork Grassy Creek	051001011204
Cruises Creek	051001011301
Phillips Creek-Licking River	051001011302
Pond Creek-Licking River	051001011303
Upper Banklick Creek	051001011304
Lower Banklick Creek	051001011305
DeCoursey Creek-Licking River	051001011306
Strodes Creek	0510010201
Stoner Creek	0510010202
Hinkston Creek	0510010203
Silas Creek	051001020401
Grays Run-South Fork Licking River	051001020402
Indian Creek-South Fork Licking River	051001020403
Mill Creek	051001020404
Twin Creek	051001020405
Raven Creek	051001020406
Curry Creek-South Fork Licking River	051001020407
Crooked Creek	051001020501

Snake Lick Creek-South Fork Licking River	051001020502

Ohio River

Ninemile Creek-Ohio River	050902011208
Woolper Creek	050902030801
Taylor Creek-Ohio River	050902030802
Middle Creek-Ohio River	050902030804
Upper Gunpowder Creek	050902030806
Lower Gunpowder Creek	050902030807
Lick Creek-Ohio River	050902030808
Brush Creek-Harrods Creek	051401010502
Beargrass Creek	051401010902
Mill Creek Cutoff	051401010903
Fall Run-Ohio River	051401010904
Fourmile Creek-Ohio River	051401010906
Tioga Creek-Ohio River	051401040102
Eagle Creek-Ohio River	051402020401
Bayou Creek-Ohio River	051402060701
Shawnee Creek Slough	080101000102
Ford Creek-Mayfield Creek	080102010102
Key Creek-Mayfield Creek	080102010104
Gilbert Creek-Mayfield Creek	080102010105
Hurricane Creek-Mayfield Creek	080102010205
Truman Creek-Mayfield Creek	080102010303
Upper Bayou De Chien	080102010401
Cane Creek	080102010402
Middle Bayou De Chien	080102010404
Lower Bayou De Chien	080102010405
Opossum Creek-Obion Creek	080102010503
Russells Creek-Obion Creek	080102010505
Hurricane Creek-Obion Creek	080102010506
Cane Creek-Obion Creek	080102010507
Wolf Creek-Richland Creek	080102020204

Salt River

Salt River	0514010201
Timber Creek-Salt River	051401020201
Little Beech Creek-Salt River	051401020303
Clear Creek – Bullskin Creek	0514010203
Guist Creek	0514010205
Currys Fork	051401020803
Long Run	051401020805
Pennsylvania Run-Cedar Creek	051401021002

Cedar Creek	051401021101
Long Lick Creek	051401021102
Cedar Point Branch-Salt River	051401021304
Long Lick Creek	051401030204
Wilson Creek	051401030602
Crooked Creek	051401030604
Lower Pup Creek	051402010804
Canoe Creek	0514020204
Piney Creek-Lake Beshear	051402050104
Middle Fork Massac Creek	051402060302
Black Branch-Massac Creek	051402060304
Middle Humphrey Creek	051402060602

Tennessee River

Blood River	0604000508
Panther Creek-Kentucky Lake	060400050906
Turkey Creek-Kentucky Lake	060400050907
Jonathan Creek – Kentucky Lake	0604000510
Clarks River	0604000601
West Fork Clarks River	0604000602
West Fork Clarks River	0604000603
Clarks River	0604000604
Upper Cypress Creek	060400060501
Lower Cypress Creek	060400060503
White Oak Creek-Tennessee River	060400060505

VIII. 319h Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky

Watershed Name	River Basin	Plan Status
Bacon Creek	Green	Accepted
Banklick Creek	Licking	Accepted
Bee Creek	Tennessee	Under Development
Brushy Creek	Upper Cumberland	Accepted
Cane Run	Kentucky	Accepted
Chestnut Creek	Four Rivers	Accepted
Clarks Run	Kentucky	Accepted
Clarks Run	Licking	Under Development
Clayton Creek	Tennessee	Under Development
Corbin City Reservoir	Upper Cumberland	Accepted
Curry's Fork	Salt	Accepted
Damon Creek	Four Rivers	Accepted
Darby Creek	Salt	Accepted
Dry Creek	Licking	Accepted
Glenns Creek	Kentucky	Under Development
Gunpowder Creek	Licking	Accepted
Hancock Creek	Licking	Accepted
Hanging Fork Creek	Kentucky	Accepted
Hardy Creek	Salt	Under Development
Hinkston Creek	Licking	Accepted
Jennings Creek	Green	Under Development
Lake Linville	Cumberland	Under Development
Lower Howards Creek	Kentucky	Accepted
Lower Pitman Creek	Cumberland	Under Development/ Status not available
McDougal Creek & Castleman Creek	Green	Accepted
Middle Fork Beargrass Creek	Salt	Accepted
Mill Creek	Salt	Under Development
North Fork Kentucky River	Kentucky	Accepted
Pleasant Run	Green	Accepted
Red Bird River	Kentucky	Accepted
Red River	Kentucky	Accepted
Rock Creek	Upper Cumberland	Accepted
South Fork Little River	Four Rivers	Accepted
Stockton Creek	Licking	Accepted
Sulphur Creek	Salt	Accepted
Ten Mile Creek	Kentucky	Accepted
Triplett Creek	Licking	Accepted
Upper Buck Creek	Upper Cumberland	Under Development
Upper Paint Lick Creek	Kentucky	Under Development
West Hickman Creek	Kentucky	Accepted
Wolf Run	Kentucky	Updating
Woolper Creek	Licking	Accepted

IX. CWSRF Asset Management Verification Form

Verification of Asset Management Planning for Projects Requesting Clean Water State Revolving Funds

Part (A): System Identification

System Name: _____

Permit/PWSID #: KY _____

Agency Interest #: _____

Part (B): Verification Date

Date of the verification: _____

Part (C): Verification Statement

I, _____
[Name of certifying official]

hereby verify that the system named in Part A above has the following pieces of an Asset Management Program [select all that apply]:

☐ **Asset Inventory**: A list of above and belowground assets, which, includes as available the date constructed/installed, identifying information, location, remaining useful life, condition, estimated cost to replace, and priority rating, based on criticality.

☐ **Strategic Plan**: At a minimum, must include a mission statement, level of service goals for the system that are SMART (Specific, Measureable, Attainable, Realistic, and Time-bound), and preventive maintenance program.

☐ **Capital Improvement Plan**: A list of capital projects for the next five (5) years or more years which includes project title, anticipated year of construction, cost estimate, and sources of potential funding.

X _____

Signature of certifying official

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC COMMENTS