Message

From: Senn, John [Senn.John@epa.gov]
Sent: 11/14/2018 4:31:07 PM
To: Dunn, Alexandra [dunn.alexandra@epa.gov]
CC: Deegan, Dave [Deegan.Dave@epa.gov]
Subject: NH SRF info

Hi Alex—here are the DW SRF priorities that I mentioned. These come straight from their intended use plan—DES does not have a CWSRF plan posted on their site, but hopefully they can provide one to the reporter. As I think I mentioned to both of you, Ken is interested to know whether any of these funds can/will be used to address PFAS. I told him that since the state makes the funding decisions and sets the criteria for projects, he would need to ask DES that question (and he said he would).

Dave, 2:45 should work for Alex to talk with Ken—can you see if that works for him?

And here's the link to our press release if you want to read again what we sent out:
https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-awards-more-27-million-new-hampshire-support-local-clean-water-projects

NH DWSRF GOALS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT AND SETASIDE ACTIVITIES

The ongoing short-term and long-term goals are listed below. For 2018, as was the case in 2017, there are some particular goals of high importance that continue to be so. In addition, there is a new goal related to coordination of the DWSRF with New Hampshire's new Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund (DWGTF). These goals include:

- Keep un-liquidated loan obligations (ULOs) low. ULOs are the capitalization grant funds that have been approved for New Hampshire, which may be under contract, but have not actually been spent. In 2016, New Hampshire met the federal deadline to reduce our ULO for loan funds (2 year unspent balance limit) and setasides (3 year limit). New Hampshire will continue implementing practices that were implemented including bypassing projects on the priority list for shovel-ready projects lower on the list and breaking large projects into phases so as not to commit existing capitalization grant dollars to later phases of a project.

- Maximize loan forgiveness for disadvantaged communities. The capitalization grant requirement to use a minimum of 20%, but no more than 30%, of the capitalization grant to subsidize projects will be met as indicated in Attachment G. The DWSRF program goal will be to provide loan forgiveness to as many eligible disadvantaged water systems as feasible.

- Assist loan recipients with federal requirements, including Davis-Bacon and American Iron and Steel provisions, by providing guidance, document templates and technical support for loan recipients. Increased utilization of Davis-Bacon tracking applications will also be encouraged and evaluated.

- Promote asset management with the ultimate goal of having all municipal systems applying for funding related to implementation of such plans. This is to be achieved through grants for asset management plans and priority points if the system has an asset management plan. In addition, a new database is being utilized to track water system's progress towards asset management and what has become an annual conference will continue the emphasis on asset management.

- Ensure compliance with the lead and copper rule (LCR) by giving additional priority points for projects that will replace lead system components (i.e. goosenecks, valves, full service lines) and continuing work on improved implementation of the rule.

- Coordinate the provision of funding from the DWSRF and NH's new Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund (DWGTF). To ensure the longevity of the DWSRF by coordinating funding timing and project selection.

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