Agenda

Environmental Protection Commission

Tuesday, March 15, 2022

Teleconference: 631-618-4607 PIN: 484 733 354#

Video Conference: https://meet.google.com/rzo-uidn-tvg

State Hygienic Laboratory, University of Iowa
2220 S. Ankeny Blvd., Ankeny, Iowa 50023
Iowa Lab Facility Conference Rooms 207 and 208

Tuesday, March 15, 2022
10:00 AM – EPC Business Meeting, Tour of SHL immediately following business meeting

If you are unable to attend the business meeting, comments may be submitted to Alicia Plathe at Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov or 502 East 9th St, Des Moines IA 50319 up to 24 hours prior to the business meeting for the public record. RSVP for the SHL tour by emailing Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov

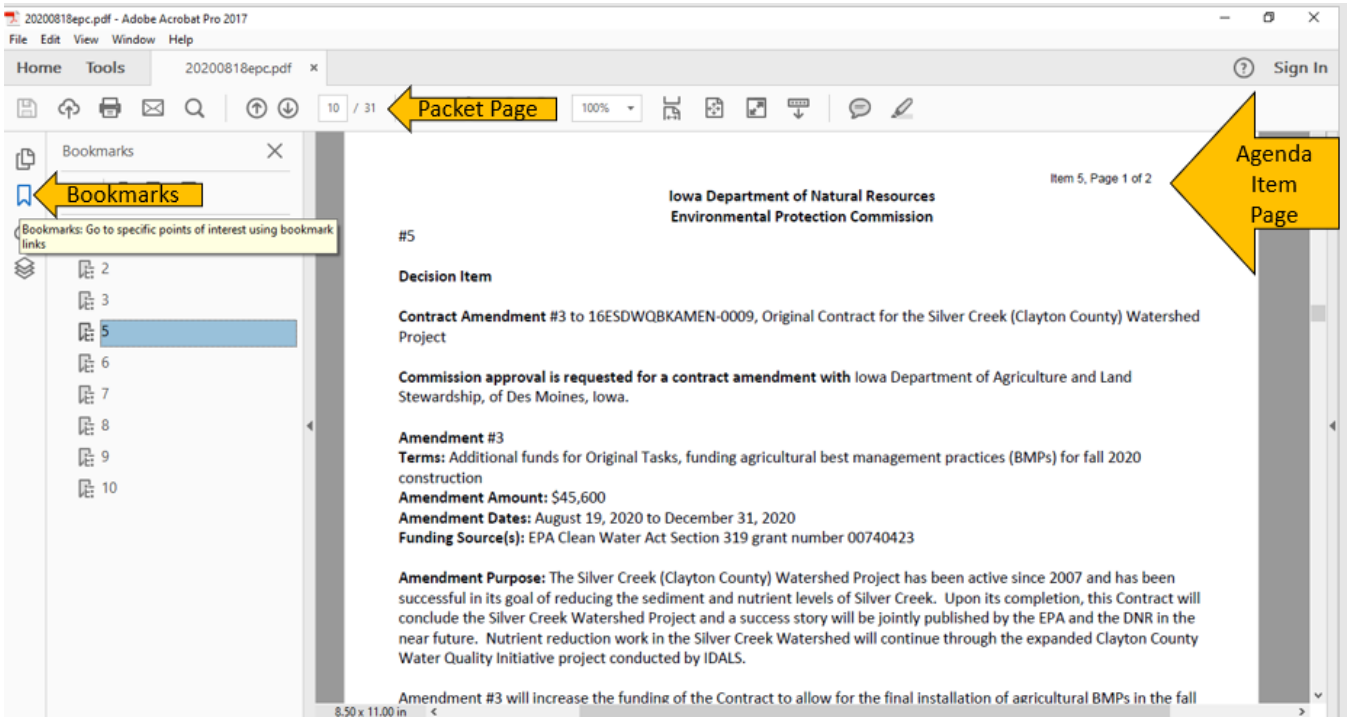
1	Approval of Agenda	
2	Approval of the Minutes (Packet Page 3)	
3	Monthly Reports (Packet Page 45)	Ed Tormey (Information)
4	Director's Remarks	Kayla Lyon (Information)
5	Solid Waste Environmental Management System Program-Designation of Applicant (Packet Page 46)	Laurie Rasmus (Decision)
6	Air Quality-Fiscal Year 2023 Draft Budget Review (Packet Page 48)	Wendy Walker (Information)
7	Final Rules-Chapters 20, 21, and 22-Air Quality Rules, Electronic Submittal Provisions (Packet Page 54)	Christine Paulson (Decision)
8	Contract with Stearns, Conrad and Schmidt Consulting Engineers Inc.-Waste Characterization Study (Packet Page 68)	Tom Anderson (Decision)
9	Contract with the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Iowa-Water Quality Improvement Monitoring (Packet Page 71)	Steve Konrady (Decision)
10	Contract with Polk County, Iowa-Outreach Coordinator (Packet Page 72)	Kyle Ament (Decision)
11	Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund-FY 2022 Intended Use Plan Fourth Quarter Update (Packet Page 74)	Theresa Enright (Decision)
12	General Discussion • Personal Financial Disclosure Report Reminder • Preventing Sexual Harassment Training Reminder	
13	Items for Next Month's Meeting • Tuesday, April 19, 2022-EPC Business Meeting • Tuesday, May 17, 2022-EPC Business Meeting	

For details on the EPC meeting schedule, visit http://www.iowadnr.gov/About-DNR/Boards-Commissions

[1]Comments during the public participation period regarding proposed rules or notices of intended action are not included in the official comments for that rule package unless they are submitted as required in the Notice of Intended Action.

Utilize bookmarks to transition between agenda items or progress forwards and backwards in the packet page by page with the Packet Page number on the agenda.

The upper right-hand corner will indicate the Agenda Item Number and the page of the agenda item.



MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION MEETING

February 15, 2022

Video Teleconference
and
Wallace State Office Building

Approved by the Commission TBD

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Table of Contents

Meeting Minutes

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Environmental Protection Commission (Commission or EPC) was called to order by Chairperson Harold Hommes at 10:04am on February 15, 2022 via a combination of in-person and video/teleconference attendees. A verbal attendance list was conducted for Commissioners, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) staff, and members of the public. Alicia Plathe, Board Administrator, provided a tutorial of the Google Meet features.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

Brad Bleam
Rebecca Dostal
Stephanie Dykshorn
Amy Echard
Patricia Foley
Harold Hommes
Lisa Gochenour-video conference

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT

Mark Stutsman
Ralph Lents

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Motion was made by Amy Echard to approve the agenda as presented. Seconded by Patricia Foley. The Chairperson asked for the Commissioners to approve the agenda by saying aye. There were no nay votes.
Motion passes.

AGENDA APPROVED AS PRESENTED

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion was made by Rebecca Dostal to approve the January 19, 2022, EPC minutes as presented. Seconded by Brad Bleam.

Brad Bleam-aye, Patricia Foley-aye, Mark Stutsman-absent, Stephanie Dykshorn-aye, Amy Echard-aye, Harold Hommes-aye, Rebecca Dostal-aye, Lisa Gochenour-aye, and Ralph Lents-absent.
Motion passes.

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

MONTHY REPORTS

- Ed Tormey, Division Administrator, referenced the spill reports provided to the Commissioners prior to the meeting. He also briefed the Commissioners on the 2022 Avian Influenza outbreak in the United States, stating that there have not been any reports in Iowa to date and that the DNR is monitoring the situation along with IDALS and other organizations.

INFORMATION

DIRECTOR'S REMARKS

- Director Kayla Lyon informed the Commissioners that it is funnel week for the 2022 Iowa Legislative Session.
- Director Lyon shared that she gave a budget presentation to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Committee in both the House and Sentate. In the budget presentations, she highlighted some of the DNR's work with water quality, the Environmental Service Divison's dashboard, and the P2 Intern program.

Director Lyon also mentioned that she presented to the Infrastructure Committee, and that the Commissioners are welcome to a copy of any of her presentations.

INFORMATION

CONTRACT AMENDMENT #6 TO EXISTING CONTRACT WITH ENFOTECH & CONSULTING, INC

Wendy Walker presented a request to amend an existing contract with enfoTech & Consulting, Inc that includes upgrades to the Air Quality Easy Air online permit application. Wendy highlighted that funding for the proposed amendment would come from one-time federal grant dollars and clarified that the amendment was brought before the Commission because the amendment is adding more than $25,000 to the original contract.

Public Comments – None

Written Comments – None

Motion was made by Amy Echard to approve the Contract Amendment as presented. Seconded by Rebecca Dostal.

Brad Bleam-aye, Patricia Foley-aye, Mark Stutsman-absent, Stephanie Dykshorn-aye, Amy Echard-aye, Harold Hommes-aye, Rebecca Dostal-aye, Lisa Gochenour-aye, and Ralph Lents-absent.
Motion passes.

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

RESPONSE TO THE IOWA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY CENTER'S 567 IAC 65 PETITION FOR RULEMAKING

Michael Schmidt presented a Petition for Rulemaking that was received in August 2021 by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. The petition, written and supported by the Environmental Law and Policy Center and Iowa Environmental Council, requested revision of rules relating to the siting of animal feeding operations. Kelli Book presented the Iowa Department of Natural Resource's proposal to deny the petition in full. Public comments were accepted after both presentations.

Commisioner Dostal asked if Iowa law included requirements for other structures that are built on/over karst and Kelli Book responded that there are for landfills. Kelli Book also notified the Commissioners that a draft of the broader AFO rule package that DNR is currently working on will be released to interested parties late Spring. Chairperson Hommes stated his support for DNR's 5-year comprehensive rule review. Commissioner Dykshorn remarked that she looks forward to seeing the upcoming rule package from DNR and urged all parties to work together to balance interests during that process.

Public Comments – See Attachment A

Written Comments – See Attachment B

Motion was made by Stephanie Dykshorn to approve the Iowa Department of Natural Resource's proposal to deny the petion for rulemaking in full. Seconded by Amy Echard.

Brad Bleam-aye, Patricia Foley-aye, Mark Stutsman-absent, Stephanie Dykshorn-aye, Amy Echard-aye, Harold Hommes-aye, Rebecca Dostal-aye, Lisa Gochenour-aye, and Ralph Lents-absent.
Motion passes.

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

GENERAL DISCUSSION

- Ethan Vorhes gave a presentation to the Commission on his concerns regarding water drainage on neighboring private property.

- Commissioners discussed the EPC 2020-2022 biennial report that is due in July 2022. Commissioner Dykshorn volunteered to lead the project, along with assistance from Commissioner Echard and Commissioner Foley. Chairperson Hommes requested that the report include total dollars approved for State Revolving Fund projects as well as the EPC's approval to modify flood plain rules related to bridge construction.
- Alicia Plathe reminded Commissioners that the March meeting will be held offsite at the State Hygenic Lab in Ankeny and that it will include a tour.

ADJOURN

The Chairperson adjourned the Environmental Protection Commission meeting at 11:56 am on February 15, 2022.

ADJOURNED

Ben N- Iowa Pork Producers Association supports the denial of the petition for rulemaking. Current karst rules are solid and scientifically-based. IPPA supports the analysis of the Director's discretion rule and rejects strengthening of that rule.

Kevin S- Iowa Poultry Association supports the denial of the petition for rulemaking. Current extensive karst rules are in place and IPA will continue to provide input on any karst rule changes. IPA supports current groundwater rules as well as the ARRC and Attorney General's analysis of the Director's discretion rule and strongly opposes strengthening the Director's discretion rule.

Monte M-DNR does not ever use the Director's discretion rule. Land currently farmed is located on karst in NE Iowa. Nearby property has a confinement site that was built on a grass waterway. Concerned with the attitude that we don't need to make changes around karst rules to protect Iowa's Driftless area. Grateful for the discussion.

Matt D- Iowa Cattlemen's Association supports DNR's denial of the petition for rulemaking. Feels current karst rules balance karst protection with needs of cattle producers. Supports current groundwater monitoring rules and opposes the strengthening of the Director's discretion rule.

Chris G-Iowa Farm Bureau Federation supports the DNR's denial of the petition for rulemaking. Iowa has more karst rules than other states around both unformed and formed structures and looks forward to a more wholistic rule review approach by the department. Supports the improvement of older facilities and believes the petition would de-incentivize farmers to better their facilities. Does not support the strengthening of the Director's discretion rule.

Ingrid G-Iowa Environmental Council. Agrees that there is a difference between "may" versus "shall" but DNR still has discretion to adopt rules. She also remarked that DNR isn't using its discretion to require monitoring under the current language. Disagrees with the statement that DNR shouldn't have to review all of the AFO construction documents-isn't that DNR's role? DNR is not currently balancing environmental and agriculture interests. Changes requested in the petition are reasonable and would not negatively impact agriculture community.

Judy V-Bad water quality cause cancer, birth defects, etc.-all of these things matter.

Jane S-If current rules are sufficient, there shouldn't be a confinement constructed on a grass waterway.

Ethan V-Personal experience with a facility built near a sinkhole. Rules should be strengthened and not relaxed.

Hugh E.-ICCI. Supports IEC and Environmental Law & Policy Center's petition. Rules should be strengthened and not weakened. If things are working, why are we getting more impaired waterways and increased waste? EPC should live up to its name.

Monte M (2)-Rules aren't adequate. Supports protecting our resources. The provision of "may" in current rules is never used by DNR. Facility construction referenced in previous comment was approved by the DNR, and department discretion wasn't used.

Unnamed-As a mother of three, we need to be protecting our children's and grandchildren's futures. No one wants to drink water with feces.

Jane S (2)-Will rules in the petition be looked at in the DNR comprehensive rule review?

Kelli B-Yes-DNR will be considering karst rules, looking at more consistent and compact rules. DNR will work with interested parties to make improvements.

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Shawn Blaesing <sblaesing@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 2:13 PM
Reply-To: Shawn Blaesing <sblaesing@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

Karst terrain is one of the most pollution-sensitive features in Iowa, because porous bedrock leads to many surface water and groundwater connections. Manure containing bacteria, nitrate, and phosphorus is more likely to pollute water in karst topography than in other places. As a result, there are serious risks to building CAFOs on karst terrain.

To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Shawn Blaesing
816 Kellogg Ave
Ames, IA 50010

TO: Iowa Department of Natural Resources – Environmental Protection Commission

FROM: William Simpkins, Professor Emeritus, Iowa State University (retired)

RE: Support for the IEC/ELPC Petition for Rules Revision for Animal Feeding Operations

I recently retired after 32 years at ISU, where I taught courses in all facets of hydrology. I have performed research in stream and groundwater quality – including studies in nitrate, pesticide, and virus transport and contamination – in a variety of glacial and bedrock environments in Iowa, including the aquifer in Ames. I am writing today because the current rules for siting animal feeding operations in Iowa appear to be inadequate to protect groundwater, streams, and drinking water in areas with shallow bedrock aquifers, particularly in karst.

In the late 1990s, I studied the impact of CAFOs on water resources in Iowa and co-authored a 2002 paper, entitled: *Potential Impact of Earthen Waste Storage Structures on Water Resources in Iowa.* My co-authors and I had hoped that our findings would find their way into the siting rules and specifically address the risk of siting future operations in sensitive geological environments. But, since that paper was published 20 years ago, high-risk areas with shallow bedrock – where aquifers supply drinking water and baseflow to streams – contain many more animal feeding operations. In these areas, thin soils provide little to no protection for surface contaminants to reach the bedrock aquifer. Sinkholes in karst provide a direct pathway for surface runoff to enter drinking water. Karst aquifers contain fractures and large conduits promoting fast groundwater flow and contain little to no capacity to retard contaminants before discharging into a stream or a public water supply. Recent research in Iowa, as well as in the neighboring states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, has shown that nutrients, viruses, and bacteria – traceable to local manure application areas – can be transported to these shallow aquifers and end up in private wells.

The recent controversy in the geologically sensitive karst of northeast Iowa has highlighted a need to revise and improve the rules that govern siting of animal feeding operations. Iowa is working with 20-year-old rules and it's time to up our game. Therefore, I ask that EPC and IDNR support the IEC/ELPC petition to revise rules related to the siting of animal feeding operations. It would be a positive move towards improving water quality and protecting drinking water in Iowa.

The comments above represent my views as a private citizen and not of Iowa State University.

TO: IDNR EPC - In support of DNR Reviewing CAFO Regulations

FROM: Bob Libra - Former State Geologist of Iowa

My comments come from 35 years of work on groundwater and water quality in the state, with a long focus on the areas where groundwater can be readily contaminated from what occurs on the land surface. Regulations to protect groundwater, streams, and drinking water supplies must consider the geologic settings of activities permitted by the DNR. One size doesn't fit all. Our current rules, from 20 years ago, are not adequately doing so. It's time they do.

The parts of the state with shallow bedrock aquifers, which supply drinking water and feed groundwater to high-quality streams, are particularly at risk. These areas have a minimal cover of glacial and other soils. Infiltrating water and the contaminants it carries, including nutrients, bacteria and viruses pass through the thin soil cover, and once into the bedrock spread rapidly in the groundwater. In addition, the common presence of sinkholes allows direct input of runoff and soil water. There is little or no filtration, adsorption, or diminishing of the contaminant load. Decades of research and monitoring have clearly shown this in Iowa, neighboring states, and across the country and the world.

Given the tremendous increase in confined livestock operations across the state our 20-year old rules would certainly benefit from a total review, beyond assessing improvements to protect our most vulnerable groundwater areas. Efforts to improve water quality in Iowa have achieved little to date. We have an opportunity to assess the role our livestock rules play in this.

For these and numerous related reasons, I urge the Commission and the Department to move forward with the rulemaking petition submitted by the Iowa Environmental Council.

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Brian Feuerhelm <lbfeuerhe@hotmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 1:13 PM
Reply-To: Brian Feuerhelm <lbfeuerhe@hotmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Brian Feuerhelm
2150 Snowflake Rd
Lansing, IA 52151

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Christine Curry <christineanncurry@gmail.com> Sat, Feb 12, 2022 at 10:07 PM
Reply-To: Christine Curry <christineanncurry@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Christine Curry
2801 EP True Parkway #303
West Des Moines, IA 50265

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Colleen Armstrong <armstrong.m.colleen@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 2:02 PM
Reply-To: Colleen Armstrong <armstrong.m.colleen@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Colleen Armstrong
595 88th Street #229
West Des Moines, IA 50266

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Diana Sickles <dsickles4@gmail.com> Sat, Feb 12, 2022 at 9:25 AM
Reply-To: Diana Sickles <dsickles4@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

I urge you to approve the petition of the Iowa Environmental Council requesting the Commission protect our waterways and drinking water, and especially the sensitive Karst terrain. I disagree with the request of the Iowa DNR that this approval wait for the IA DNR to look at this issue from a broader view. There is no need to do this. Immediate approval is in the best interest of the people of Iowa and it does not stop the DNR to continue their pursuit to look at this issue more broadly which I hope they will do sooner rather than later.

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Diana Sickles
1015 35TH ST
DES MOINES, IA 50311

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Antonino Erba <1poprocker@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 2:41 PM
Reply-To: Antonino Erba <1poprocker@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Antonino Erba
180 W 15th St
Dubuque, IA 52001

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Erik Sessions <eriksessions@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 1:20 PM
Reply-To: Erik Sessions <eriksessions@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

I have a small organic farm in NE Iowa - karst country. I rely on my clean ground water well to produce great food for my family and my customers. We see water flow through sink holes and 'invisible' fissures in the limestone bedrock and out in to streams all the time. It's very easy to imagine well contamination scenario's. In fact, it happens every day to hundreds of wells around here. There is no justification for CAFO's on karst. Why should one farmer with a CAFO be allowed to ruin the livelihood of many neighbors as well as the health of hundreds of people through groundwater and air pollution?

Karst terrain is one of the most pollution-sensitive features in Iowa, because porous bedrock leads to many surface water and groundwater connections. Manure containing bacteria, nitrate, and phosphorus is more likely to pollute water in karst topography than in other places. As a result, there are serious risks to building CAFOs on karst terrain.

To protect Iowa’s drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you,
Erik Sessions

Sincerely,
Erik Sessions
3031 Middle Hesper Rd
Decorah, IA 52101

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Erin Garity <egarity@gmail.com> Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 9:26 AM
Reply-To: Erin Garity <egarity@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Erin Garity
3512 aspen Dr
West Des Moines, IA 50266

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Gail Turner <thepetpal@gmail.com> Sat, Feb 12, 2022 at 11:26 AM
Reply-To: Gail Turner <thepetpal@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

Please prioritize the protection of Iowa waterways and drinking water wells by adopting rules to monitor feedlot pollution in waterways.

We have too many CAFOs in our state already and you can play a vital role in protecting our water for all the people of Iowa instead of allowing ever more hog confinements to foul our state.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Gail Turner
1010 Cardinal Dr
Polk City, IA 50226

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Jacob Lish <jacob.lish@drake.edu> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 2:32 PM
Reply-To: Jacob Lish <jacob.lish@drake.edu>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

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Thank you,
Jacob

Sincerely,
Jacob Lish
2803 University Ave
Des Moines, IA 50311

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Jeffrey Benz <solarbtu@gmail.com> Thu, Feb 10, 2022 at 5:07 PM
Reply-To: Jeffrey Benz <solarbtu@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

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Sincerely,
Jeffrey Benz
3010 E Jefferson Ave
Des Moines, IA 50317

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

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To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

Karst terrain is one of the most pollution-sensitive features in Iowa, because porous bedrock leads to many surface water and groundwater connections. Manure containing bacteria, nitrate, and phosphorus is more likely to pollute water in karst topography than in other places. As a result, there are serious risks to building CAFOs on karst terrain.

To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Benz
3010 E Jefferson Ave
Des Moines, IA 50317

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Laura Krouse <laura@abbehills.com> Sun, Feb 13, 2022 at 1:21 PM
Reply-To: Laura Krouse <laura@abbehills.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Laura Krouse
825 Abbe Hills Road
Mt Vernon, IA 52314

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Marianne French <mfrench@central.k12.ia.us> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 1:04 PM
Reply-To: Marianne French <mfrench@central.k12.ia.us>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Marianne French
659 1st St NW
Elkader, IA 52043

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Mary Allen <mallen@americangramaphone.com> Sat, Feb 12, 2022 at 1:35 PM
Reply-To: Mary Allen <mallen@americangramaphone.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Mary Allen
4317 N 14th St
Carter Lake, IA 51510

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Miriam Kashia <miriam.kashia@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 2:11 PM
Reply-To: Miriam Kashia <miriam.kashia@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Miriam Kashia
60 Cherry Ct Apt 5
North Liberty, IA 52317

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Phil Klein <phil-klein@uiowa.edu> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 1:55 PM
Reply-To: Phil Klein <phil-klein@uiowa.edu>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Phil Klein
454 Sierra Trl
Coralville, IA 52241

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Ryan Hupfeld <ryanhupfeld89@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 1:16 PM
Reply-To: Ryan Hupfeld <ryanhupfeld89@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Ryan Hupfeld
704 Broadway St.
Bellevue, IA 52031

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Sachiko Murphy <stmurphyia@earthlink.net> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 3:41 PM
Reply-To: Sachiko Murphy <stmurphyia@earthlink.net>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Sachiko Murphy
3800 Crestmoor Pl.
Des Moines, IA 50310

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Tad (Fritz) White <fwhite@spahnandrose.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 7:52 AM
Reply-To: "Tad (Fritz) White" <fwhite@spahnandrose.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Tad (Fritz) White
250 Harrison St
Dubuque, IA 52003

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Thomas Reardon <tom@reardonstudios.com> Wed, Feb 9, 2022 at 10:16 AM
Reply-To: Thomas Reardon <tom@reardonstudios.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Thomas Reardon
170 Bennett Ave
Council Bluffs, IA 51503

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Victorine Hocker <victorinehocker@gmail.com> Fri, Feb 11, 2022 at 4:03 PM
Reply-To: Victorine Hocker <victorinehocker@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Victorine Hocker
2059 L Avenue
Marengo, IA 52301

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

AJ McBride <ajmleo@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 4:26 PM
Reply-To: AJ McBride <ajmleo@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
AJ McBride
1650 Vandello Cir
North Liberty, IA 52317

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Carolyn Uhlenhake Walker <carolynruw@gmail.com> Tue, Feb 15, 2022 at 12:26 AM
Reply-To: Carolyn Uhlenhake Walker <carolynruw@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Carolyn Uhlenhake Walker
4111 Ingersoll Ave Apt 1110
Des Moines, IA 50312

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Hillary Schofield <hbschofield@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 4:22 PM
Reply-To: Hillary Schofield <hbschofield@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Hillary Schofield
720 S 7th Ave
Iowa City, IA 52240

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Lauren McCarthy <lfmccarthy@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 9:39 PM
Reply-To: Lauren McCarthy <lfmccarthy@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate. This is unacceptable. Iowans need you to step up and take action now.

Karst terrain is one of the most pollution-sensitive features in Iowa, because porous bedrock leads to many surface water and groundwater connections. Manure containing bacteria, nitrate, and phosphorus is more likely to pollute water in karst topography than in other places. As a result, there are serious risks to building CAFOs on karst terrain.

To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction. Iowa must not cede everything to agricultural demands. Our waters and health require greater action on the part of bodies like the EPC. Please support the petition for rule making to address this problem.

Thank you,
Lauren McCarthy

Sincerely,
Lauren McCarthy
7660 Harbach Blvd
Clive, IA 50325

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Linda Ponsetto <lindarpc@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 5:38 PM
Reply-To: Linda Ponsetto <lindarpc@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Linda Ponsetto
1427 Tanglefoot Ln
Bettendorf, IA 52722

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Monte Marti <msmarti@earthlink.net> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 10:19 PM
Reply-To: Monte Marti <msmarti@earthlink.net>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Our family's 5th generation farm in Allamakee County now borders two large CAFO's, one a large swine operation and the other a large dairy. The waterway between us flows into Village Creek which is an Outstanding Iowa Water. This is of great concern to me, for I now witness the millions of gallons of manure being applied each year to fields with an 8% slope which drains into the creek between our farms.
Why this is permitted is hard for me to understand. I've also read where The Driftless Area which includes Allamakee County has the largest concentration of freshwater streams of anywhere in the world, and as a result, it's waters provide some of the best flyfishing experiences in the U.S.

Wisconsin and Minnesota also have many counties in the Driftless Area, but apparently each puts a greater value on these resources than Iowa and takes a longer view of protecting since few CAFO's, relative to Iowa, are located on karst.

I am hopeful that the Commission will consider adopting rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction. Altogether, this will help Iowa's waters to remain outstanding.

Thank you,
Monte Marti

Sincerely,
Monte Marti
1117 Highway 30 W
Mt. Vernon, IA 52314

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

EPC Meeting Agenda Item 6

1 message

Steve Veysey <sveysey@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 9:49 PM
To: Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov
Cc: "Book, Kelli" <Kelli.Book@dnr.iowa.gov>, Michael Schmidt <schmidt@iaenvironment.org>

Hello Ms. Plathe,

I understand that my comments are a bit late and may not be included in the commissioners packets, but please accept them for the public record. Thank you.

Regarding the DNR request that the IEC petition for rulemaking be denied and a study group formed, I would like to comment upon two parts of one concern that will be before such a group. That is the specific protection of Outstanding Iowa Waters in areas of karst / karst terrain, and the more general protection of all Class B (CW) and Class B (WW) waters in areas of karst / karst terrain. I'm speaking of rules contained in Chapter 64 pertaining to wastewater construction and Chapter 65 pertaining to animal feeding operations. There may be other rules in other chapters that also need to be made consistent.

Chapter 64 contains restrictions on unformed wastewater treatment structures in "areas of karst", but the entire chapter never uses the term "karst terrain". Conversely, Chapter 65 Division I and Division II present some restrictions regarding unformed manure storage (Div I) and unformed settled effluent storage (Div II) with respect to "karst terrain", but never use the term "areas of karst". Unnecessary confusion.

To further the confusion, what about earthen manure basins in karst terrain, defined and characterized in Div I, that are used by Div II open feedlot operations? It's not specified. However the Div II definition of an "open feedlot operation structure" does specifically state that manure storage structures defined in Div I (earthen manure basins) cannot be considered as "open feedlot operation structures". More confusion.

Let's be clear. An earthen pit in karst terrain is an environmental accident waiting to happen, regardless of whether it is permitted as a Chapter 64 "industrial wastewater treatment lagoon", a Chapter 65 Div I "earthen manure storage basin", or Div II "settled effluent storage basin". The risk is the same. The current maze of hair-splitting definitions creates legal confusion unnecessarily. This must be fixed. Regarding enforcement, where code requires a construction permit, that's the hook. Where code requires either an MMP or NMP approval, that's the hook. Simple.

I support the current restriction requiring a 25-foot separation from the bottom of the pit to the porous, often fractured, limestone or dolomite rock referred to as karst. This should apply to ALL earthen pits, regardless of purpose, and regardless of whether there is a poly-liner, or a couple of feet of what someone onsite calls "clay" placed at the bottom. *Note: People clearly understand that even though you religiously strap your infant into an approved car seat, that DOES NOT give you the right to speed! The risk is too great.* So forget about creating loopholes for "mitigation" like plastic liners or a couple of feet of pseudo-clay. The risk is too great.

In areas of karst and in karst terrain, unless there is 25-foot proven separation from the bottom of the pit, an unformed pit should not be allowed. Period. In addition, *no earthen pit should be allowed in the watershed of an Outstanding Iowa Water.* That is an official "Tier 2.5" designation under the federal Clean Water Act deserving of special protection. We only have 32 HUC 12 stream watersheds in the entire state that this special protection would apply to. If we cannot protect the very best streams we have, then we really cannot claim to protect any stream.

Regarding Chapter 64 "formed wastewater treatment lagoons" and Chapter 65 "formed manure storage structures", I support in part the IEC request that several feet of properly compacted clay below the structure be required, as well as 10-foot separation to karst. Let's not kid ourselves. There are two types of concrete structures: those that have cracks and those that will have cracks. There are two types of steel structures: those that have rust holes and those that will have rust holes. Require proper construction standards, and proper inspection. There should be no exceptions based upon whether a PE or NRCS official has designed the structure. Hire more qualified inspectors!

Thank you for considering these preliminary comments.

Steve Veysey
919 Murray Drive
Ames, IA 50010

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Taylor Morris <taymo37@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 4:29 PM
Reply-To: Taylor Morris <taymo37@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Taylor Morris
1714 Northwest Dr
Des Moines, IA 50310

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Tim Wagner <tdwagner9604@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 8:13 PM
Reply-To: Tim Wagner <tdwagner9604@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

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Thank you

Sincerely,
Tim Wagner
505 Franklin St
Decorah, IA 52101

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Virginia Meyer <meyervk@gmail.com> Tue, Feb 15, 2022 at 9:13 AM
Reply-To: Virginia Meyer <meyervk@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

Dear EPC Commissioners,

Iowa must attract workers and young families. How will we ever do that without the #1 human need, clean water. Not all agricultural practices are the same, and not all land environments are the same. We need more local control to address clean water protections.

The Environmental Protection Commission is supposed to develop programs to prevent and control water pollution by setting requirements for feedlots. Right now, Iowa rules do not protect groundwater and drinking water sources from feedlot pollution, especially in karst terrain. As a result, thousands of private wells are polluted with unsafe levels of bacteria and nitrate.

Karst terrain is one of the most pollution-sensitive features in Iowa, because porous bedrock leads to many surface water and groundwater connections. Manure containing bacteria, nitrate, and phosphorus is more likely to pollute water in karst topography than in other places. As a result, there are serious risks to building CAFOs on karst terrain.

To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Virginia Meyer
5281 Wapsi Ave SE
Lone Tree, IA 52755

Plathe, Alicia <alicia.plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Comments on the IEC/ELPC CAFO Drinking Water Petition

1 message

Zach Votroubek <zvotroubek@gmail.com> Mon, Feb 14, 2022 at 7:05 PM
Reply-To: Zach Votroubek <zvotroubek@gmail.com>
To: Alicia Plathe <Alicia.Plathe@dnr.iowa.gov>

Administrator Plathe,

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To protect Iowa's drinking water, Outstanding Iowa Waters, and other waters of the state, I ask you to adopt rules requiring water pollution monitoring systems at feedlots, consideration of environmental factors before approving feedlots, and greater separation from karst terrain for new construction.

Thank you

Sincerely,
Zach Votroubek
4802 McGowan Dr SE
Cedar Rapids, IA 52403

Monthly Waiver Report
February 2022

Item #	DNR Reviewer	Facility/City	Program	Subject	Decision	Date	Agency
1	Julie Duke	Zinpro Corporation	AQ	Request to construct EU13, rework Station conveyor prior to permit issuance.	Approved	1.31.22	22aqv025
2	Lucas Tenborg	Grain Processing	AQ	GPC is requesting to bypass the Thiopaq Biogas Desulfurization system to conduct preventative maintenance and install a new motor control center electrical box.	Approved	2.1.22	22aqv026
3	Bert Noll	Merrimac Farms #62621	AFO	Due to a fire approximately 1000 sows perished at Merrimac Farms. The owner requests approval to mass bury the carcasses. The proposed location is in a low risk	Approved	2.2.22	22cpv027
4	Rachel Quill	Edgewood Locker, Inc.	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.2.22	22aqv028
5	Nate Tatar	Simmons Pet Food, Inc.	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.2.22	22aqv029
6	Danjin Zulic	Lakeside Auto Recyclers	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.3.22	22aqv030
7	Ashley Dvorak	M.H Eby. Inc	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.4.22	22aqv031
8	A.J Montefusco	City of Kalona	CP (Wastewater)	IWFDS 12.6 (Details of Construction) for the installation of gravity sewers by directional drilling.	Approved	2.2.22	22cpv032
9	Priyanka Painuly	City of Sioux Center	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.7.22	22aqv033
10	Fei Guo	Oskaloosa City of STP	CP (Wastewater)	The City of Oskaloosa is requesting variance from the Iowa Wastewater Facility Design Standards Chapter 12 - Iowa Standards for Sewer Systems - 12.6 for the	Approved	2.2.22	22cpv034
11	Matt Phoenix	Boone Water Works	Water Supply Construction (WC)	A variance from requirements to construct conflicting storm sewers of water main material where crossing separations cannot be obtained by instead constructing	Approved	2.8.22	22wcv035
12	John Curtin	Gregory Manufacturing	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement for plasma cutting table.	Approved	2.11.22	22aqv036
13	Danjin Zulic	Zinpro Corporation Shell	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.15.22	22aqv037
14	Nate Tatar	POET Biorefining - Gowrie	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.16.22	22aqv038
15	Julie Duke	Northern Natural Gas	AQ	Request to coperate temporary flare during in-line insepction that would otherwise be vented to atmosphere. In association with partnership in EPA Methane	Approved	2.4.22	22aqv039
16	Danjin Zulic	UIHC at Forevergreen	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.17.22	22aqv040
17	Matt Phoenix	Huxley Waterworks Dept	Water Supply Construction (WC)	Waiver from requirements to construct conflicting storm sewers of water main material where the water main crosses beneath the sewer or there is less than 10' of	Approved	2.21.22	22wcv041
18	Danjin Zulic	Henniges Automotive Iowa	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.21.22	22aqv042
19	Rachel Quill	John Deere Davenport	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.21.22	22aqv043
20	Karen Kuhn	Powell Funeral Home	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.21.22	22aqv044
21	Mark Fields	Valero Renable Fuels -	AQ	Request to increase beer feed rate production above 2/3/2021 stack tested levels for 90 days on fermentation without reestablishing scrubber parameters.	Approved	2.8.22	22aqv045
22	Danjin Zulic	Tipton Municipal Utilities	Air Quality Construction Permits	Waiver of Initial Stack Test Requirement.	Approved	2.24.22	22aqv046
23	Matt Phoenix	Muscatine Power & Water	Water Supply Construction (WC)	A variance from requirements to construct conflicting storm sewers of water main material, or provide 18" of separation, where crossing separations cannot be	Approved	2.28.22	22wcv047
24	Lucas Tenborg	Bakery Feeds	AQ	Bakery Feeds is requesting to operate Emission Point 1 (EP-1) Rotary Dryer (permit number 06-A-717-S3) uncontrolled during planned maintenance starting on	Denied	2.28.22	22aqv048
25	Lucas Tenborg	University of Iowa	AQ	DNR received a variance request from The University of Iowa to extend the original completion date from March 1, 2022 to September 1, 2022.	Approved	2.28.22	22aqv049
26	David Schelling	Northern Natural Gas	NPDES	The facility requests to continue injecting produced water into confined Lower Cambrian-Ordovician Aquifer Mt. Simon Sandstone Wells near Redfield.	Approved	2.28.22	22npv050
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Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM **#5** **DECISION**

TOPIC **Solid Waste Environmental Management System Program – Designation of Applicant**

The Commission, as authorized by Code of Iowa Section 455J.7, is requested to approve the designation of Harrison County Landfill Commission planning area as a participant in the Solid Waste Environmental Management System (EMS) Program.

Background

The EMS program was established in 2008 with the creation of Iowa Code Chapter 455J, *Environmental Management Systems*. The voluntary program serves as an alternative to solid waste comprehensive planning. Interested solid waste planning areas or service areas apply, proposing their plans to implement program goals in each of the six EMS component areas:

- Organics waste management
- Hazardous household materials collection
- Water quality improvement
- Greenhouse gas reduction
- Recycling services
- Environmental education

Iowa Code Section 455J.7(1)(a) states: "By October 1 each year, the department may recommend the designation of any additional planning or service areas as systems, provided those areas meet the requirements of section 455J.3." DNR typically accepts applications through each February 1st in order to efficiently manage the process for newly designated participants.

Each newly designated participant enters into a Tier 1 period of twelve to eighteen months in which they receive specialized training. Upon completion of the training, their submittal of a complete Annual Report and the successful completion of both an internal and external audit of their EMS, the participant gains Tier 2 status.

The statute appropriates ongoing support and financial assistance for participants in developing their EMS. Presently, fifteen solid waste planning areas/service areas participate in the voluntary Solid Waste EMS Program.

During the FY2022 application period, one application was received. The application from Harrison County Landfill Commission was submitted in cooperation with Audubon County Solid Waste Commission, which is within the Harrison County Landfill Commission planning area.

Recommendation

A DNR application review team evaluated the application according to program guidelines. Both the review team and Bureau Chief Amie Davidson recommend designating Harrison County Landfill Commission planning area as an Iowa Solid Waste EMS participant.

Laurie Ramus, Program Planner 3
Land Quality Bureau
Environmental Services

March 15, 2022

Land Quality Bureau
Environmental Management System (EMS) Program
Applicant Designation Recommendation

Applicant: Harrison County Landfill Commission

EPC Request Date: March 15, 2022

Department Signatory: **Amie Davidson, Bureau Chief**

Signature/Date: Amie Davidson Digitally signed by Amie Davidson Date: 2022.02.18 15:32:15 -06'00'

Applicant Information: Harrison County Landfill Commission planning area has applied to be a participant in the voluntary EMS Program established in Iowa Code 455J. The planning area includes all cities except Exira and Brayton in Audubon County. The unincorporated are in Audubon County. All cites and the unincorporated area in Harrison County, and the City of Neola in Pottawattamie County.

DNR staff gave a presentation to Harrison County Landfill Commission staff members at the Harrison County Landfill on August 18, 2021. Since then, DNR staff and the landfill manager have had multiple conversations about the EMS program – including the potential benefits and the required buy-in and investment of time. During their December 8, 2021 regular monthly meeting, the Harrison County Landfill Commission directed staff to apply for EMS designation.

DNR staff gave a presentation to Audubon County Solid Waste Commission staff on December 22, 2021 and then to the commissioners during their regular meeting on January 11, 2022. During the meeting the commissioners decided to join Harrison County Landfill Commission in applying for EMS designation as a planning area.

On January 25, 2022, DNR received an application from Harrison County Landfill Commission. The application conveyed a high level of commitment to EMS with an emphasis on making an impact throughout the planning area by collaborating with community partners. The applicant proposed achievable activities for environmental improvement in each of the six EMS component areas. As an example, for potential objectives in organics management, the applicant proposed to approach school districts to create a food waste reduction plan and establish on-site composting within the agriculture curriculum. Other potential partnerships were described for both food waste reduction and composting efforts directed towards residents and businesses.

Three DNR staff independently evaluated the application and then met as a committee on February 16, 2022, deciding to recommend that the Environmental Protection Commission designate Harrison County Landfill Commission as an EMS participant.

Summary of Application Reviews

EMS Program Lead:	*Laurie Rasmus*	Approve	Yes
Application Score: 18 of 20			

FABA Supervisor:	*Jennifer Wright*	Approve	Yes
Application Score: 17 of 20			

SW & Contaminated Sites Engineering Environmental Senior:	*Mike Smith*	Approve	Yes
Application Score: 17 of 20			

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM 6 **INFORMATION**

TOPIC **Air Quality – Fiscal Year 2023 Draft Budget Review**

This item is presented to the Commission for information and details the Fiscal Year 2023 draft budgets for fee revenues in addition to state and federal funds, that support Air Quality Bureau services and activities (as required by Iowa Code sections 455B.133B and 455B.133C).

Annually, at the March Commission meeting, the Department presents the Air Quality Bureau's (Bureau's) draft budget and calculated estimate of the total fee revenues for the upcoming fiscal year. Fee revenue is computed to produce total revenues sufficient to pay for the reasonable direct and indirect costs of implementing and administering each respective air quality program area, and is summarized in the attachment. The calculated estimates of total revenues for each fee account do not exceed the limits established in statute for these program areas.

Prior year's trends, and input from stakeholders, are used to estimate activity levels that may affect fees and workloads (expenditures). Actual fees submitted for notifications, applications, or emissions vary annually and cannot be projected precisely. The revenue generated will vary depending on the number of applications and notifications, the complexity of projects submitted, and the total emissions reported for the prior year.

Information on funding sources including fees, state, and federal funds and corresponding budgets are presented in this item:

1. Title V[1] emission fees;
2. Application fees for Title V operating permits;
3. Application fees for Major source[2] construction permits;
4. Application fees for Minor source[3] construction permits;
5. Asbestos notification fees; and
6. State and Federal funds and grants.

Currently Iowa has approximately 280 Title V Major facilities. Examples of Title V facilities ("Major source") include: electric utilities, food and grain processors, manufacturing operations, natural gas pipelines, and ethanol plants. A "Minor source" is any stationary source of air pollution not included in the Major source definition. Iowa has over 4,000 Minor sources, many of which qualify from permitting exemptions but which may be subject to state or federal standards. Examples of Minor sources include: country grain elevators, asphalt paving plants, concrete batch plants, and small manufacturing operations.

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[1] "Title V" refers to Title 5 of the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Title V requires operating permits for certain facilities. Emission fees are collected from Title V facilities to support program costs.

[2] "Major source" means a stationary source of air pollution that is subject to the Title V operating permit program. Emission thresholds for the Title V program are: potential to emit 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any air pollutant; or the potential to emit 10 tpy or more of any individual hazardous air pollutant; or the potential to emit 25 tpy or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants (567 IAC 22.100). These thresholds do not include carbon monoxide or greenhouse gases.

[3] "Minor source" means a stationary source of air pollution that emits less than Major source thresholds.

Stakeholder Input. The Bureau convened a stakeholder fee advisory group meeting on January 5, 2022, to discuss budgets and fees for the different air program areas. Review and discussions of budgets and fees associated with Major and Minor source construction permit applications, Title V operating permit applications, Title V emissions, and asbestos notifications were combined into one joint fee advisory group.

The draft state fiscal year (FY) 2023 budget was presented to the advisory groups and included the Bureau's calculated estimate for fees computed to produce revenues sufficient to pay for reasonable direct and indirect costs of implementing and administering each of the programs. The Department is proposing to maintain all fees at current levels.

FY 2023 Draft Budget

Personnel expenses include an estimated increase of 3% and a Department indirect rate of 12.08%. The Department's indirect rate is calculated per state and federal requirements. Where possible, other expenses reflect prior year or anticipated expenses.

Professional service contracts for the State Hygienic Laboratory (SHL) and the University of Northern - Iowa Air Emissions Assistance Program (UNI-IAEAP); and portions of the state aid to Linn and Polk Counties are anticipated to be presented to the Commission for approval at the June meeting.

The methodology used to calculate estimates of total revenues that will be received in FY 2023 for each fee account follows. Revenue remaining in any account at the end of the fiscal year is carried forward in that account for future year expenses.

There are slight staffing adjustments (0.25 FTE) between the Title V emissions fee account and the Title V Operating Permit Application Program to account for processing of invoices. A slightly larger staffing adjustment (0.50 FTE) is proposed between the Major source Construction Permit Application Program and the Minor source Construction Permit Application Program, as more Minor source construction permit applications are anticipated to be received based on the number of Minor source construction permit applications received in the past several months.

1. Title V emissions fee proposal for core activities: No fee change.

Over half of the Air Quality Program is funded by the Title V Emissions Fee. These activities include ambient monitoring, emission inventory, compliance and inspection, state implementation plans, rules and other planning activities.

Budget: The Bureau has drafted a budget of $7,025,000 for the direct and indirect expenses for implementing core Title V program activities (excluding application review and permit issuance). Major source related core activities include, but are not limited to: emissions inventories; rule, budget, and state implementation plan development; small business assistance; data, management, and secretarial support; and compliance assistance, field inspections, and enforcement.

Fee: The Title V emissions fee rate for FY 2023 of $70 per ton of air pollution emitted is calculated using anticipated calendar year 2020 emissions to produce an estimated revenue of $5,600,000. This is less than the statutory cap of $8,250,000 per year. The Bureau currently

estimates that emissions from Title V facilities will be reported as approximately 80,000 tons, a similar amount as the prior year of 80,200. The fee will remain sufficient to cover costs due to the Bureau's estimate that there will be $1,520,000 in funds carried forward from the prior year.

Title V Emissions Fee	FY 2022 Budget	Draft FY 2023 Budget	Difference 2023-2022
FTE	**30.25**	**30.00**	**-0.25**
Total Expenses	**$7,006,000**	**$7,025,000**	**$19,000**
Revenue Summary			
Balance forward	$2,886,000	$1,520,000	
Fund interest	$25,000	$15,000	
Title V fees (rounded)	$5,615,000	$5,600,000	
annual tons (est)	*80,200*	*80,000*	
$/ton	*$70*	*$70*	
Total Revenue	**$8,526,000**	**$7,135,000**	**-$1,391,000**
Revenues - Expenses	**$1,520,000**	**$110,000**	

2. Title V operating permit application and permit issuance fee: No fee change.

Title V Operating Permit Application Program is responsible for issuing operating permits to facilities subject to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act. Operating permits are designed to ensure equipment continues to perform as designed, to protect ambient air quality. Operating permits for subject facilities in Linn and Polk counties are reviewed by these local programs and issued by DNR.

Budget: The Bureau has drafted a budget of $715,000 for the direct and indirect expenses for Title V permit application review and permit issuance.

Fee: The hourly fee is calculated to produce an estimated revenue of $600,000. This calculated estimate will not produce total revenue in excess of the statutory cap of $1,250,000 per year. The revenue estimates are based on the allocated staff hours available to work on these activities during the fiscal year and the Bureau's estimate that there will be approximately $188,000 in funds carried forward from the prior year.

Title V Operating Permit Application Program	FY 2022 Budget	Draft FY 2023 Budget	Difference 2023-2022
FTE	**5.50**	**5.75**	**0.25**
Total Expenses	**$672,000**	**$715,000**	**$43,000**
Revenue Summary			
Carry forward	$114,000	$188,000	
Local Program Fee - Pass Through	$146,000	$146,000	
Fees	$600,000	$600,000	
Total Revenue	**$860,000**	**$934,000**	**$74,000**
	-	-	-
Revenue - Expenses	**$188,000**	**$219,000**	

3. Major source construction permit application and dispersion modeling fees: No fee change.

Major source Construction Permit Application Program is responsible for the review and approval of all pre-construction air permit applications at Major sources. For Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit applications at a Major source located in Linn County, Linn County reviews the permit application and DNR issues the final permit. Examples of Major sources include: electric utilities, food and grain processors, manufacturing operations, natural gas pipelines, and ethanol plants.

Budget: The Bureau has budgeted $1,298,000 for Major source construction permit application processing expenses from this account, consistent with projected workload estimates for the Bureau and Linn County.

Fee: The hourly fees are calculated to produce an estimated revenue of $1,200,000. The calculated estimate will not produce total revenue in excess of the statutory cap of $1,500,000 per year. The fee will remain sufficient to cover costs due to the Bureau's estimate that there will be $91,000 in funds carried forward from the prior year.

Major source Construction Permit Application Program	**FY 2022 Budget**	**Draft FY 2023 Budget**	**Difference 2023-2022**
FTE	**9.50**	**9.00**	**-0.50**
Total Expenses	**$1,330,000**	**$1,298,000**	**-$32,000**
Revenue Summary			
Carry forward	$196,000	$91,000	
Local Program pass through	$22,000	$22,000	
Fees & Interest	$1,203,000	$1,200,000	
Total Revenue	**$1,421,000**	**$1,298,000**	**-$108,000**
Revenues – Expenses	**$91,000**	**$15,000**	

4. Minor source construction permit program: No fee change.

Minor source Construction Permit Application Program is responsible for the review and approval of all pre-construction air permit applications at non-Major sources. Examples of Minor sources include: country grain elevators, asphalt paving plants, concrete batch plants, and small manufacturing operations.

Budget: The Bureau has budgeted $731,000 for Minor source construction permit application processing expenses.

Revenue: The Minor source construction permit application fee revenues are calculated to produce an estimated revenue of $175,000. The Bureau estimates that it will receive approximately 445 Minor source construction permit applications in FY 2023. This calculated estimate will not produce total revenue from fees in excess of the statutory cap of $250,000 per year. In addition to the fee, the bureau budgets to match the fee contribution with state and

federal funds (EPA Performance Partnership Grant (PPG)) of $265,000, combined with an additional $288,000 in PPG funds.

Minor source Construction Permit Application Program	FY 2022 Budget	Draft FY 2023 Budget	Difference 2023-2022
FTE	**3.75**	**4.25**	**0.50**
Total Expenses	**$659,000**	**$731,000**	**$72,000**
Revenue Summary			
Balance Forward & Interest	$7,000	$3,000	
General Funds/Federal 105 Funds (PPG)	$484,000	$553,000	
Fees	$171,000	$175,000	
Total Revenue	**$662,000**	**$731,000**	**$69,000**
Revenue – Expenses	**$3,000**	**$0**	

5. Asbestos notification fee: No fee change.

Asbestos NESHAP Program is responsible for conducting inspections of building renovations, demolitions, and training fires subject to federal emissions standards for prevention of asbestos releases.

Budget: The Bureau has budgeted $287,000 for asbestos program expenses to accommodate outreach, education, and support activities.

Revenue: The estimated revenue is based on the number of notifications received in a typical year. The calculated estimate shall not produce total revenue in excess of $450,000 during the state fiscal year. Approximately $173,000 in fee revenue will be carried forward from the prior year.

Asbestos NESHAP Program	FY 2022 Budget	Draft FY 2023 Budget	Difference 2023-2022
FTE	**2.50**	**2.50**	**0.00**
Total Expenses	**$282,000**	**$287,000**	**$5,000**
Revenue Summary			
Carry forward	$219,000	$173,000	
State/Federal Funds	$35,000	$0	
Asbestos notification fees & interest	$201,000	$200,000	
Revenue (rounded)	**$455,000**	**$373,000**	**-$82,000**
Revenue – Expenses	**$173,000**	**$86,000**	

6. State & Federal Funds and Grants (Not Including those allocated to either the Minor source Construction Permitting Program or the Asbestos Program.)

State and federal funds and grants also fund ambient monitoring, emission inventory, compliance and inspection, state implementation plans, rules and other planning activities.

State & Federal Funds and Grants (with some exceptions)	FY 2022 Budget	Draft FY 2023 Budget	Difference 2023-2022
FTE	**11.00**	**11.00**	**0.00**
Total Expenses	**$2,658,000**	**$2,540,000**	**-$118,000**
Revenue Summary			
General Funds	$495,000	$483,000	
Federal 105 Funds	$894,000	$877,000	
One-time Federal 105 Funds (Additional PPG & MP Grants)	$312,000	$282,000	
State Environment First Funds	$425,000	$425,000	
State Environment First Funds carryforward	$59,000	$0	
Federal 103 Funds	$473,000	$473,000	
Total	**$2,658,000**	**$2,540,000**	**-$28,000**
Revenue-Expenses	**$0**	**$0**	

Next Steps

The draft budget will be available for informal public comment until the May Commission meeting. The Department may bring forward requests for fee changes at the May Commission meeting. A fee not adjusted by the Commission would remain in effect as previously established.

The final budget submitted for entry in the state accounting system will be updated based on public input and any refinements to the costs for personnel provided by the Department of Management, the Department's indirect rate, contracts and agreements, accrued interest, the amount of savings from unspent funds, any federal program implementation requirements, and the reported chargeable emissions.

Wendy Walker, Environmental Specialist Senior
Program Development & Support Section, Air Quality Bureau
Environment Services Division

Memo date: February 28, 2022

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM 7 **DECISION**

TOPIC **Adopted and Filed: Chapters 20, 21, and 22 - Air Quality Rules, Electronic Submittal Provisions**

The Commission is requested to approve this Adopted and Filed rule making (final rules) to amend 567 Chapter 20, "Scope of Title—Definitions—Forms—Rules of Practice," Chapter 21, "Compliance," and "Chapter 22, "Controlling Pollution" of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC).

Summary of Rule Changes

The rule changes will require electronic submission of all air emissions reporting, air permit applications, and other air quality documents, with a proposed implementation date of January 1, 2023.

Electronic submittals will increase government efficiencies and reduce programmatic costs at the Department of Natural Resources (Department). Electronic submittal makes permit application submittal and emissions reporting easier and more efficient, and allows businesses to submit their information from any location at any time. This expedites the Department's ability to issue permits and increases data accuracy, thereby cutting costs for both businesses and the Department.

In more detail, under the final rules, minor sources[1] of air emissions will be required to file emissions data using the State and Local Emission Inventory System (SLEIS). It is a well-utilized resource already, with approximately 70% of minor sources choosing to submit their 2020 emissions data through the system. (Complete emissions reporting data for 2021 is not yet available.) Major sources[2] have been required to use SLEIS since 2019.

Additionally, under the final rules, both major and minor sources of air emissions will be required to use the Iowa Environmental Applications System for Air (Iowa EASY Air) for all air construction and Title V operating permit applications. Iowa EASY Air is a popular resource, and has been since its release in 2019. Over the past year, approximately 88% of Title V new and renewal permits and approximately 80% of construction permit applications were voluntarily submitted through the system.

Informal Public Input and Advisory Group

Prior to bringing the rule proposal to the Commission in December 2021, the Department engaged stakeholders in draft rule development through an informal input period from July 22 – Sept. 17, 2021, which included an Advisory Group Meeting on August 19. The Meeting participants included 50 registered members (representing 20 major sources, 10 minor sources, and 20 consulting/other). The Department addressed stakeholder questions and incorporated suggestions received during the informal input period in the proposed rulemaking. The Department received no informal input opposing the proposed rule changes.

Public Comments and Public Hearing

The Notice of Intended Action for this rule making was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on January 12, 2022, as ARC 6144C. A public hearing was held on February 14, 2022, via video/conference call. No one attended the public hearing.

The Department received one written comment prior to the February 14, 2022, deadline for public comments. The commenter had no objections to the proposed rule changes, but requested that the Commission also make additional

[1] Minor sources are limited by permit or rule to emit air pollutants at lesser amounts than major sources (see footnote 2).

[2] Major sources are permitted in pre-construction permits to emit 100 tons or more of National Ambient Air Quality Standard pollutants, or 10 tons or more of an individual Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP), or 25 tons or more of all HAP combined.

rule changes to allow stack test reports and notifications to be submitted electronically. The Department is recommending that the additional suggested rule changes not be made at this time because, in the case of stack test reports, reviewing these reports electronically would add significant time and effort to the Department's review process. Please see the attached Public Participation Responsiveness Summary for more information.

In addition, the Department is recommending one administrative change from the Notice of Intended Action to correct an outdated address (see Item 4 of the attached Adopted and Filed rule making).

Christine Paulson, Environmental Specialist Senior
Program Development and Support Section, Air Quality Bureau
Environment Services Division

Memo date: February 28, 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION [567]

Adopted and Filed

Rule making related to air quality

The Environmental Protection Commission (Commission) hereby amends Chapter 20, "Scope of Title—Definitions," Chapter 21, "Compliance," and Chapter 22, "Controlling Pollution," Iowa Administrative Code.

Legal Authority for Rule Making

This rule making is adopted under the authority provided in Iowa Code section 455B.133 and 455B.134.

State or Federal Law Implemented

This rule making implements, in whole or in part, Iowa Code sections 455B.133 and 455B.134.

Purpose and Summary

Collectively, Chapters 20 through 22 regulate air pollution. This rule making will require the electronic submittal of all air emissions reporting, air permit applications, and other air quality documents. In brief, electronic submittals will increase government efficiencies and reduce programmatic costs of the Department of Natural Resources (Department). Electronic submittals allow permit applications and emissions inventories to be filed from any location at any time. Electronic submittals also enable Department staff to timely review and process the submittals regardless of the staff's work location. In tandem, this change removes the delays and costs inherent in mailing and scanning paper documents.

In more detail, under the rule making, minor sources of air emissions will be required to file emissions data into the State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS). SLEIS is a well-utilized resource already, with approximately 70 percent of minor sources choosing to submit their 2020 emissions data through the system. (Complete emissions reporting data for 2021 is not yet available.) Major sources have been required to use SLEIS since 2019.

Emissions inventory data collection and analysis are critical to understanding and improving Iowa's air quality. Having all emissions data in one electronic system makes it easier for the Department to track data, report to the national emissions inventory, and respond to external and internal requests for emissions data. For several years, all paper emissions inventories have been manually entered into SLEIS by Department staff. Staff data entry of paper inventories can be time consuming and costly. A fully electronic submission system will eliminate the need for manual entry, freeing up support staff to work on other tasks.

Similarly, under the rule making, both major and minor sources of air emissions will be required to use the Iowa Environmental Application System for Air (Iowa EASY Air) for all air construction and Title V operating permit applications. Iowa EASY Air is also a popular resource and has been since its release in 2019. Over the past year, approximately 88 percent of Title V new and renewal permits and approximately 80 percent of construction permit applications have been voluntarily submitted through the system.

Iowa EASY Air makes air construction and Title V operating permit application preparation and other submissions easier and more efficient for the regulated community.

The Department issues over 2,000 air quality permits every year. Over time, Iowa EASY Air has increased the Department's permit review and issuance rate and data accuracy, thereby cutting costs for both applicants and the Department. Additionally, data available in Iowa EASY Air supplies the Department's downstream electronic systems, helping to lessen the data entry burden by industry and the Department.

The Department will continue to offer training, outreach, and help desk assistance to all system users.

Public Comment and Changes to Rule Making

Notice of Intended Action for this rule making was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on January 12, 2022, as **ARC 6144C**. A public hearing was held on February 14, 2022, at 1 p.m. via video/conference call. No one attended the public hearing.

The Department received one written comment prior to the February 14, 2022, deadline for public comments. The commenter had no objections to the proposed rule changes, but requested that the Commission also revise Chapters 20 and 25 in order to allow stack test reports and notifications to be submitted electronically. The Commission is not making the additional suggested rule changes at this time because, in the case of stack test reports, reviewing these reports electronically would add significant time and effort to the Department's review process. The Department's public participation responsiveness summary is available from the Department upon request.

In addition, the Commission is making one administrative change from the amendments published under the Notice of Intended Action to correct an outdated address in subrule 22.105(1) (Item 4).

Adoption of Rule Making

This rule making was adopted by the Commission on March 15, 2022.

Fiscal Impact

This rule making has no fiscal impact to the State of Iowa. A copy of the fiscal impact statement is available from the Department upon request.

Jobs Impact

After analysis and review of this rule making, no impact on jobs has been found. A copy of the jobs impact statement is available from the Department upon request.

Waivers

Any person who believes that the application of the discretionary provisions of this rule making would result in hardship or injustice to that person may petition the Department for a waiver of the discretionary provisions, if any, pursuant to 561—Chapter 10.

Review by Administrative Rules Review Committee

The Administrative Rules Review Committee, a bipartisan legislative committee which oversees rule making by executive branch agencies, may, on its own motion or on written request by any individual or group, review this rule making at its regular monthly meeting or at a special meeting. The Committee's meetings are open to the public, and interested persons may be heard as provided in Iowa Code section 17A.8(6).

Effective Date

This rule making will become effective on May 11, 2022.

The following rule-making actions are adopted:

ITEM 1. Amend rule **567—20.2(455B)**, definition of "Electronic format," as follows:

"Electronic format," "electronic submittal," and *"electronic submittal format,"* for purposes of the rules in 567—Chapters 20 through 35, mean a software, Internet-based, or other electronic means specified by the department for submitting air quality information or fees to the department related to, but not limited to, applications, certifications, determination requests, emissions inventories, forms, notifications, payments, permit applications and registrations. References to these information submittal methods in 567—Chapters 20 through 35 may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal as stated in the applicable administrative rules.

ITEM 2. Amend subrule 21.1(3) as follows:

21.1(3) *Emissions inventory.* The person responsible for equipment as defined herein shall provide information on fuel use, materials processed, air contaminants emitted (including greenhouse gases as "greenhouse gas" is defined in rule 567—20.2(455B)), estimated rate of emissions, periods of emissions or other air pollution information to the director upon the director's written request for use in compiling and maintaining an emissions inventory for evaluation of the air pollution situation in the state and its various parts. ~~The~~ Until December 31, 2022, the information requested shall be submitted on forms or by electronic format specified by the department. On or after January 1, 2023, the information requested shall be submitted in

the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided. All information in regard to both actual and allowable emissions shall be public records, and any publication of such data shall be limited to actual and allowable air contaminant emissions.

ITEM 3. Amend subrule 22.1(3), introductory paragraph, as follows:

22.1(3) *Construction permits.* The owner or operator of a new or modified stationary source shall apply for a construction permit. ~~One~~ Until December 31, 2022, one copy of a construction permit application for a new or modified stationary source shall be presented or mailed to the air quality bureau of the department of natural resources. Application submission methods may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Postal Service, private parcel delivery services, and hand delivery. Applications are not required to be submitted by certified mail. Alternatively, the owner or operator may apply for a construction permit for a new or modified stationary source through the electronic submittal format specified by the department. References to "application(s)," "certification(s)," "determination request(s)," "emissions inventory(ies)," "fees," "form(s)," "notification(s)," "payment(s)," "permit application(s)," and "registration(s)" in rules 567—22.1(455B) through 567—22.10(455B) may, as specified by the department, include electronic submittal. ~~An owner or operator applying for a permit as required pursuant to rule 567—31.3(455B) (nonattainment new source review) or rule 567—33.3(455B) (prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)) shall present or mail to the department one hard copy of a construction permit application to the address specified above and, upon request from the department, shall also submit one electronic~~

~~copy and one additional hard copy of the application. Application submission methods may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Postal Service, private parcel delivery services, and hand delivery. Applications are not required to be submitted by certified mail. The owner or operator of any new or modified industrial anaerobic lagoon shall apply for a construction permit as specified in this subrule and as provided in 567—Chapter 22. The owner or operator of a new or modified anaerobic lagoon for an animal feeding operation shall apply for a construction permit as provided in 567—Chapter 65.~~

Until December 31, 2022, an owner or operator applying for a permit as required pursuant to rule 567—31.3(455B) (nonattainment new source review) or rule 567—33.3(455B) (prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)) shall present or mail to the department one hard copy of a construction permit application to the address specified above and, upon request from the department, shall also submit one electronic copy and one additional hard copy of the application. Alternatively, the owner or operator may apply for a permit as required pursuant to rule 567—31.3(455B) or rule 567—33.3(455B) through the electronic submittal format specified by the department.

The owner or operator of any new or modified industrial anaerobic lagoon shall apply for a construction permit as specified in this subrule and as provided in 567—Chapter 22. The owner or operator of a new or modified anaerobic lagoon for an animal feeding operation shall apply for a construction permit as provided in 567—Chapter 65.

On or after January 1, 2023, construction permit applications, including the information referenced above and in rules 567—22.1(455B) through 567—22.10(455B), shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic

submittal is provided.

ITEM 4. Amend rule 567—22.105(455B) as follows:

567—22.105(455B) Title V permit applications.

22.105(1) *Duty to apply.* For each source required to obtain a Title V operating permit, the owner or operator or designated representative, where applicable, shall, until December 31, 2022, present or mail a complete and timely permit application in accordance with this rule to the following locations: Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Air Quality Bureau, 502 East 9th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 (one copy); and U.S. EPA Region VII, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219 (one copy); and, if applicable, the local permitting authority, which is either Linn County Public Health Department, ~~Air Quality Division, 501 13th Street NW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405~~ Air Quality Branch, 1020 6th Street SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401 (one copy); or Polk County Public Works, Air Quality Division, 5885 NE 14th Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50313 (one copy). Application submission methods may include, but are not limited to, U.S. Postal Service, private parcel delivery services, or hand delivery. Applications are not required to be submitted by certified mail. Alternatively, an owner or operator may submit a complete and timely application through the electronic submittal format specified by the department. An owner or operator of a source required to obtain a Title V permit pursuant to subrule 22.101(1) shall submit all required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

On or after January 1, 2023, Title V operating permit applications, including the information referenced above and in rules 567—22.100(455B) through

567—22.116(455B), shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided. An owner or operator of a source required to obtain a Title V permit pursuant to subrule 22.101(1) shall submit all required fees as required in 567—Chapter 30.

a. and *b.* No change.

22.105(2) *Standard application form and required information.* To apply for a Title V permit, applicants shall , until December 31, 2022, complete the standard permit application form available only from the department and supply all information required by the filing instructions found on that form. ~~The information submitted must be sufficient to evaluate the source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements and to evaluate the fee amount required by rule 567—30.4(455B). If a source is not a major source and is applying for a Title V operating permit solely because of a requirement imposed by paragraphs 22.101(1)*"c"* and *"d,"* then the information provided in the operating permit application may cover only the emissions units that trigger Title V applicability. The applicant shall submit the information called for by the application form for each emissions unit to be permitted, except for activities which are insignificant according to the provisions of rule 567—22.103(455B). The applicant shall provide a list of all insignificant activities and specify the basis for the determination of insignificance for each activity. Nationally standardized forms shall be used for the acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act. The standard application form and any attachments shall require that the following information be provided:~~ Alternatively, an owner or operator may submit a complete and timely application through the electronic

submittal format specified by the department.

On or after January 1, 2023, the standard application form shall be submitted in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided.

The information submitted must be sufficient to evaluate the source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements and to evaluate the fee amount required by rule 567—30.4(455B). If a source is not a major source and is applying for a Title V operating permit solely because of a requirement imposed by paragraphs 22.101(1)*"c"* and *"d,"* then the information provided in the operating permit application may cover only the emissions units that trigger Title V applicability. The applicant shall submit the information called for by the application form for each emissions unit to be permitted, except for activities which are insignificant according to the provisions of rule 567—22.103(455B). The applicant shall provide a list of all insignificant activities and specify the basis for the determination of insignificance for each activity.

Unless otherwise specified in subrule 22.128(4), nationally standardized forms shall be used for the acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act. The standard application form and any attachments shall require that the following information be provided:

a. to *j.* No change.

22.105(3) to **22.105(5)** No change.

ITEM 5. Amend subrule 22.128(4) as follows:

22.128(4) *Submission of copies.* One copy of all permit applications shall, until December 31, 2022, be presented or mailed to the air quality bureau of the department of

natural resources. ~~Alternatively~~ On or after January 1, 2023, the designated representative ~~may, as specified by the department, submit the application through electronic submittal~~ shall submit the application in the electronic format specified by the department, if electronic submittal is provided.

_____

Date

_____

Kayla Lyon, Director

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY
FOR
567 IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
Chapters 20, 21, and 22

Rule Making Summary
The rule changes will require electronic submittal of all air emissions reporting, air permit applications, and other air quality documents with a proposed implementation date of January 1, 2023.

Electronic submittals will increase government efficiencies and reduce programmatic costs at the Department of Natural Resources (Department). Electronic submittal makes permit application submittal and emissions reporting easier and more efficient, and allows businesses to submit their information from any location at any time. This expedites the Department's ability to issue permits and increases data accuracy, thereby cutting costs for both businesses and the Department.

Notice of Intended Action was published in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin on January 12, 2022, as ARC 6144CC. A public hearing was held on February 14, 2022, at 1 p.m. via video/conference call. No one attended the public hearing.

The Department received one written comment prior to the February 14, 2022, deadline for public comments

Public Comment
Submitted by e-mail from Mae Thomas, Bayer U.S. – Crop Science, Muscatine, Iowa:

"Bayer Crop Science LP (Bayer) has no objections or concerns with the proposed rule changes requiring electronic submissions of air quality documents, including air emissions reporting and air permit applications. However, we would like to make one comment. Bayer would like to suggest that DNR also revise 567 IAC Chapter 20 and/or 25 in order to allow stack test reports and notifications to be made using email, FTP, or other electronic submittal system. Currently stack test reports are required to be hardcopy reports. Having these reports in electronic form will enhance the ease of submittal, handling, and storing, as well as review of these reports. It will also save the Department the time and resources needed to scan these reports into an electronic form; and save facilities the time and resources to produce hardcopies. It is possible that this change could effectively be made by adding a definition in Chapter 20 for the term "in writing" and defining the term as a notification or report that can be submitted to the Department via FTP, email, other electronic form, or a hardcopy delivered to the Department.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule and for your consideration of our comment."

Department Response
The Department reviews all stack test reports by recreating calculations to ensure stack test results submitted are complete and accurate. Stack test reports are large documents that require gathering information from several data sections throughout the stack test report, time and time again. Reviewing stack test reports electronically would add significant time and effort to the DNR review process.

Recommended Action
In response to this comment, the Department recommends no changes to the final rules from what was proposed in the Notice of Intended Action.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Commission

Item # 8

Decision Item

Commission approval is requested for a contract with Stearns, Conrad and Schmidt Consulting Engineers, Inc. (dba SCS Engineers), of Pasadena, California. Local offices in Clive IA and Omaha NE.

Contract Terms:

Amount: Not to exceed $315,700
Dates: March 21, 2022 – October 14, 2022
Funding Source(s): Solid Waste Tonnage Fees

Contract Purpose: The contract purpose is to manually sort municipal solid waste and visually sort construction and demolition waste received for disposal at ten (10) Iowa sanitary landfills into 88 distinct waste categories. The contractor will be responsible for preparing a final report and present findings of the 2022 Statewide Waste Characterization Study at the state solid waste and recycling conference this fall.

Findings of the statewide waste characterizations study are important to the Department and to Iowa solid waste stakeholders:

- This study is the sole measure currently available, as Iowa does not track recycling, to determine the type and amount of resources disposed of as waste;
- Data from the study provides insight into the effectiveness of existing landfill diversion programs;
- Waste characterization study data allows the DNR and solid waste agencies to plan and implement landfill diversion projects and programs to maximize diversion of valuable resources for reuse, recycling and composting based on what is seen in the landfilled waste stream; and
- Supports work of sustainable materials management stakeholders to prioritize materials for further investigation.

This year's waste characterization study will be of particular interest as this will be the first study since China and other overseas importers have stopped accepting recyclables and to determine solid waste impacts the pandemic has had on Iowa's waste stream.

Selection Process Summary: Selection of SCS Engineers for this professional services contract was conducted on a formal, competitive basis. Four (4) proposal were received for consideration.

Contract History: The DNR and solid waste stakeholders are currently benefitting from an active contract with SCS Engineers:

2021 Sustainable Materials Management – Vision for Iowa - Phase II

- Timeframe: October 26, 2020 to October 25, 2022
- Amount $ 328,250
- Amendment(s): No amendments

Tom Anderson, Executive Officer II, Land Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division
March 15, 2022

Attachment A
SECTION 2
Scope of Work

1.1 2022 Statewide Iowa Municipal Solid Waste Characterization Study Requirements

1.1.1 The Contractor shall conduct municipal solid waste (MSW) sorts at ten (10) landfill locations in the State of Iowa. Sort locations shall be at in-state permitted solid waste facilities as recommended by the successful Respondent and approved by the DNR.

1.1.2 The Contractor shall work with solid waste facilities to arrange for suitable sort locations, in-coming load selection for sampling, and other procedural needs to conduct waste sorts.

1.1.3 The Contractor shall oversee the sorting process including visual sorts of in-coming C&D loads, record and analyze sort data and prepare a statewide waste characterization report.

1.1.4 The Contractor shall use DNR provided material categories from Attachment A.

1.1.5 The Contractor shall design the study to estimate the composition of MSW from residential and industrial/commercial/institutional generators and C&D materials disposed of or transferred by Iowa permitted solid waste management facilities.

1.1.6 The Contractor shall design the study to provide a comparison to previous waste sorts as well as provide recommendations for developing solid waste approaches/programs supportive of achieving State and local landfill diversion goals and sustainable materials management.

1.2 Pre-Sort Workshop

The Contractor shall present waste sort approach, schedule, and expectations to principals, sort host facility representative(s) and DNR representation attending in person or virtually. This deliverable shall be completed no later than April 15, 2022.

1.3 Previous Waste Sort Methodology Review

The Contractor shall review methodology of previous Iowa waste sorts to help ensure comparability with the 2022 Waste Characterization Study, to the greatest extent possible. This deliverable shall be completed no later than April 1, 2022.

1.4 Develop 2022 Study Methodology

The Contractor shall develop an industry accepted methodology to obtain data critical to the Study including but not limited to: customized sampling plan, including a visual C&D load sampling plan resulting in data most useful to the DNR and Iowans. DNR must provide approval for 2022 study methodology. This deliverable shall be completed no later than April 29, 2022.

1.5 Conduct Waste Sorts

The Contractor shall provide field supervisors and sort crew. Field supervisors shall oversee all aspects of load selection, visual and manual material sorting including counts of deposit and non-deposit PET, glass and metal beverage containers, and data recording at each sort location. This deliverable shall be completed no later than August 5, 2022.

1.6 Waste Sort Data Analysis

The Contractor shall analyze sort data to determine the estimated weight and mean percent associated with each material sorted. This deliverable shall be completed no later than September 2, 2022.

1.7 Study Comprehensive Report

The Contractor shall complete and provide a comprehensive report including, at a minimum, an executive summary, introduction and background for the study, discussions of the methodology used, a summary of the sampling and sorting plan, data collection and analytical techniques used, a summary of the number of samples characterized, waste composition profiles for the state as a whole and for each sort host facility, a summary of findings, conclusions, supporting documentation including composition, a comparison with previous waste sort

studies and identification and recommendations of potential landfill diversion opportunities. DNR will provide feedback and any requested changes for final report within 21 days. Successful Respondent shall incorporate DNR feedback and any requested changes within 14 days and resubmit final report. This deliverable shall be completed no later than September 23, 2022.

1.8 Presentation of Study Results

The Contractor shall develop a PowerPoint and present study results and study-based recommendations at an in-statewide conference or through a virtual meeting at the DNR's discretion. An electronic copy of the presentation shall be provided to the DNR for review and approval no later than two weeks prior to the presentation. This deliverable shall be completed no later than October 14, 2022.

Attachment B
SECTION 3
Pricing

3.1 Fixed Fee Services

Deliverable	Cost	Total Cost
2.2 Pre-Sort Workshop	*Virtual Cost $950.00 In-person Cost $1,500.00	 $1,500.00 In-person Cost
2.3 Previous Waste Sort Methodology Review	$975.00	$975.00
2.4 Develop 2022 Study Methodology	$7,750.00	$7,750.00
2.5 Conduct Waste Sorts	Cost per Site $28,725.00	Cost for Ten (10) Sites $287,250.00
2.6 Waste Sort Data Analysis	$4,975.00	$4,975.00
2.7 Study Comprehensive Report	$11,750.00	$11,750.00
2.8 Presentation of Study Results	*Virtual Conference Cost $1,000.00 In-State in-person Conference Cost $1,500.00	 $1,500.00 In-State in-person Conference Cost
	Grand Total Cost	$315,700.00

*DNR reserves the right to determine virtual or in-person with associated cost.
*DNR reserves the right to determine virtual or in-person meetings.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM | **#9**
Water Quality Improvement Monitoring Contract
22-ESD-WQB-JPALM-0001

DECISION

Contract with THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA on behalf of THE STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY

Recommendation:
Commission approval is requested for a service contract with the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of Iowa.

Contract Terms:

Amount: Not to exceed $159,321.60
Dates: April 1, 2022, to May 30, 2024
Funding Source(s): This Contract will be funded through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water Act Section 319 Funds; CFDA number 66.460; and Clean Water Act Section 106 funds, CFDA number 66.419.
Statutory Authority: DNR is allowed to contract with the University of Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.103(3), and Intergovernmental contracting is authorized by 11 IAC 118.4.

Contract Background: The federal Clean Water Act was amended in 1987 to include Section 319, which established the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Management Program. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the Section 319 program, provides states with grants to carry out NPS pollution control programs, to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads or TMDLs and to fund water quality improvement projects. In Iowa, DNR is the designated lead agency for the Section 319 program. DNR has received Section 319 funding annually since 1990.

Contract Purpose: The parties propose to enter into this Contract to retain the Contractor to provide: analytical services for the Clean Water Act Section 319 and TMDL monitoring program. Monitoring and data analysis through this Contract will allow DNR to track water quality improvements from Section 319 funded water quality projects and to collect data needed for the assessment of water bodies on the Iowa impaired waters list in support of TMDL development.

Contractor Selection Process:

DNR is allowed to contract with the University of Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.103(3).

Contract History:

DNR has worked with the State Hygienic Laboratory for many years to collect data to help with these efforts.

21-ESD-WQB-JPALM-0002, May 1, 2021-June 30, 2022 totaling $23,139.00

20-ESD-WQB-JPALM-0002, April 1, 2020-March 31, 2021 totaling $17,307.00

19-ESD-WQB-JPALM-0001, April 1, 2019 – June 1, 2021 totaling $144,293.40
Extended through March 31, 2022 on April 26, 2021

18-ESD-WQB-JPALM-0001, April 1, 2018 – June 1, 2019 totaling $88,101

Steve Konrady, Natural Resource Biologist, Water Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM 11 **DECISION**

Contract with Polk County – Outreach Coordinator

Recommendation:
Commission approval is requested for a contract with Polk County, Iowa

Contract Terms:
Amount: Not to exceed $100,000
Dates: April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2025
DNR shall have the option to extend this Contract for up to six years from the beginning date of the original contract by executing a signed amendment prior to the expiration of this Contract.
Funding Source(s): U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319.
Statutory Authority: Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319, Iowa Code § 455B.103.

Contract Background: The Des Moines metropolitan area has a long history involving stormwater runoff. Both flooding and water quality issues have persisted for decades, impacting residents living within its urban areas. In response to these ongoing issues, local jurisdictions have formed partnerships through watershed management authorities (WMA) to proactively address local concerns. Since 2012 these WMAs have completed watershed management plans for Fourmile, Walnut, Beaver, and Mud/Camp/Spring Creeks and formed a partnership with Polk SWCD to lead implementation efforts. In 2019, Polk County took over WMA coordination activities, working in conjunction with Polk SWCD on an educational campaign that was conducted across the local WMAs and in all Des Moines metropolitan communities.

The watershed management plans of the local WMAs have identified the need to educate residents and businesses to promote behavioral changes that result in watershed improvements. Just as changes must be made by cities, developers, and farmers, urban residents and business owners can play an important role in facilitating watershed change. This change can be as simple as an increase in understanding, such as realizing what watershed you live in and your impacts. Or change can be in the form of taking actions such as completing a rain garden in your yard or reducing pollutant runoff from your property.

Many cities across the country have adopted cost share programs to assist residents in managing their stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Cities within Polk County have also followed this model, but establishing cost share alone may not be enough. Effective education and outreach tools are also needed as well as the staff or training for existing staff to implement them. The Polk County Rain Campaign was successful at implementing these outreach tools and this led to an increase in the amount of cost share used and practices implemented in participating cities.

Contract Purpose: The propose of this Contract is to provide Section 319 funding to Polk County to support the hiring of a new full-time Outreach Coordinator.

Goals, Outputs, and Outcome

Goal 1- Public Interactions

Outputs- The Outreach Coordinator will lead at least six targeted educational events to engage public.

Watershed Festivals and Field Days
Festivals have been used across the state a strong educational tool to make an introduction to watersheds and water quality, in a family friendly setting. As an initial tool, these events will be used to build a social media presence, develop contact lists, and identify community leaders. In addition to large festivals, Polk County will hold a variety of smaller

educational field days. These field days will be used to promote targeted implementation efforts, such as the demonstration of stormwater management practices and identifying local areas of concern.

Volunteer Events
Similar to watershed festivals, volunteer events are a great way to get people outside and interacting with their local watershed. As a part of this program, the Outreach Coordinator will lead at least three volunteer events yearly, such as stream cleanups and public native plantings/maintenance.

School Programs
The Outreach Coordinator will develop an educational program to be delivered to K-12 students in the Des Moines metro. Students can provide a great opportunity to promote future change both through their education and the secondary education of their household.

Goal 2- Development of Marketing and Educational Tools- The Rain Campaign set the groundwork for educational tools that can reach a wide urban audience and engage people to act to help their local watersheds. The Outreach Coordinator will continue these efforts to develop tools and target them to local communities and watersheds.

Outputs- The Outreach Coordinator will perform the following:

Marketing Strategies
The Rain Campaign team has spent two years developing strategies for educating urban residents. These strategies include targeting community groups, utilizing social media sources, messaging tips, and developing watershed champions. The Outreach Coordinator will implement these strategies.

Watershed Branding
The Outreach Coordinator will develop watershed branding techniques for the Beaver Creek, Fourmile Creek, Walnut Creek, and Mud Creek watersheds to help people better understand and care about their local watershed.

Marketing Tools
The Outreach Coordinator will develop and implement marketing materials for stormwater education. These tools may include items such as web stories, social media posts, video clips, mailers, or other items. The main goal of this output will be to create the most effective ways to deliver stormwater information to urban residents within the metro communities.

Total Project Cost:	**$300,000**
Total Provided Match (Polk County $100,000 and WMAs $100,000):	**$200,000**
Total DNR - Section 319 Funding:	**$100,000**

Selection Process Summary: This is an intergovernmental services Contract between DNR and Polk County, Iowa, as authorized under 11 IAC 118.4 and Iowa Code section 455B.103.

Contract History: None

Kyle Ament, Watershed Basin Coordinator, Water Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division
March 15, 2022

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission

ITEM 12 **DECISION**

TOPIC **Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund – FY 2022 Intended Use Plan Fourth Quarter Update**

Commission approval is requested for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Intended Use Plans (IUP) fourth quarter update for FY 2022 (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022).

The State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs are authorized through federal legislation and administered by the State of Iowa under the oversight of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Iowa SRF is operated through a coordinated partnership between the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA). DNR administers the environmental and permitting aspects of the programs as well as regulatory compliance, with IFA providing financial assistance including loan approval and disbursements. Other important partners include the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, county sanitarians, participating lenders, and others.

The DWSRF Program provides loans to public water supply systems for treatment, storage, distribution and transmission projects. The CWSRF Program finances publicly owned wastewater and sewer facilities, storm water management projects and nonpoint source control practices for water quality.

Federal regulations require the State to prepare a plan identifying the intended uses of the funds in the SRF and describing how those uses support the goals of the SRF. These IUPs are published annually and also include project priority lists, financial management strategies, discussion of set-aside programs and efforts, and planned uses for administrative accounts. These IUPs are updated quarterly and include an analysis of current and projected finances, the project priority lists, and any necessary programmatic updates.

Each draft IUP and update is released for public comment and review, and then presented for approval to the Commission. A public meeting was held via conference call on February 10, 2022 to receive comments. There were no attendees. The written comment period closed on February 17, 2022. No comments were received but the land acquisition project described in Appendix E requested to be dropped from the IUP.

A summary of the new projects added to the project priority lists are as follows:

(5) CWSRF Planning & Design Loan applications	(totaling $1,935,110)
(12) CWSRF IUP applications for construction projects	(totaling $52,373,422)
(2) DWSRF Planning & Design Loan applications	(totaling $241,600)
(13) DWSRF IUP applications for construction projects	(totaling $49,890,420)

The Sources and Uses tables for both CWSRF and DWSRF show that funds are available or obtainable to provide the anticipated disbursements for these projects.

Theresa Enright, DNR SRF Coordinator
February 28, 2022

Project Name	NPDES No.	Project Number	CWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Needs Category	Priority Points	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
Aurelia	1806001	N/A	PD-CW-22-62	P&D for Intallation of Sanitary Sewer Main and Manhole Replacement	2022	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 48,000	$ 48,000		
Algona	5502001	N/A	PD-CW-22-61	P&D for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2022	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 1,120,000	$ 1,120,000		
La Porte City	0743001	N/A	PD-CW-22-60	P&D for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2022	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 165,160	$ 165,160		
Sun Valley Sanitary District	8000701	N/A	PD-CW-22-59	P&D for Bunker Lift Station Replacement and West Lift Station Improvements	2022	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 191,950	$ 191,950		
Earlham	6115001	N/A	PD-CW-22-58	P&D for Wastewater System Upgrades	2022	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 410,000	$ 410,000		
Milo	9155001	W2021-0111A	CS1921054 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2022	4	II	272	P	$ 4,192,000	$ 4,192,000		
Earlham	6115001	W2020-0448A	CS1921055 01	Earlham Lagoon Upgrades	2022	4	II	264	P	$ 6,241,000	$ 6,241,000		
New Hartford	1271001	W2022-0029A	CS1921058 01	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2022	4	II	245	P	$ 319,000	$ 319,000		
Primghar	7155001	W2021-0194A	CS1921051 01	WWTF Improvements	2022	4	II	224	P	$ 6,173,000	$ 6,173,000		
Winfield	4493001	W2017-0391A	CS1921053 01	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2022	4	II	222	P	$ 1,915,530	$ 1,915,530		
Muscatine	7048001	S2022-0036A	CS1921056 01	West Hill Area Sewer Separation Project - Phase 6A and 6B	2022	4	V	200	P	$ 8,056,000	$ 8,056,000		
Elgin	3338001	W2022-0105A	CS1921059 01	WWTP Liner Replacement	2022	4	II	180	P	$ 604,000	$ 604,000		
Sibley	7245001	W2021-0398A	CS1921060 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2022	4	II	174	P	$ 3,640,110	$ 3,640,110		
Whittemore	5595001	W2021-0455A	CS1921050 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection System I/I Reduction - Phase 1A	2022	4	IIIA	154	P	$ 507,000	$ 507,000		
Dubuque	3126001	W2022-0200A	CS1921061 01	42 Inch Force Main Stabilization	2022	4	IIIB	139	P	$ 2,076,782	$ 2,076,782		
Crystal Lake	4115001	W2021-0426A	CS1921052 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection System I/I Reduction - Phase 1A	2022	4	IIIA	139	P	$ 450,000	$ 450,000		
Johnston	7740002	W2022-0196A	CS1921062 01	NW Area Sanitary Sewer Extension	2022	4	IVA	135	P	$ 18,199,000	$ 18,199,000		
Webster City	4063001	N/A	PD-CW-22-55	P&D for New WWTF	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000	12/24/2021	$ 2,000,000
Ricketts	2441001	N/A	PD-CW-22-54	P&D for Filter Treatment System	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 207,000	$ 207,000		
Modale	4347001	N/A	PD-CW-22-53	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 291,755	$ 291,755		
Milo	9155001	N/A	PD-CW-22-52	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 502,000	$ 502,000		
Forest City	9525001	N/A	PD-CW-22-51	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 1,120,000	$ 1,120,000	12/24/2021	$ 1,120,000
Essex	7349001	N/A	PD-CW-22-50	I & I Investigation	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 180,000	$ 180,000	1/14/2022	$ 180,000
Dow City	2427001	N/A	PD-CW-22-49	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 203,000	$ 203,000		
Doon	6015001	N/A	PD-CW-22-48	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 190,000	$ 190,000	1/7/2022	$ 190,000
Defiance	8315001	N/A	PD-CW-22-47	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 185,000	$ 185,000		
Danbury	9729001	N/A	PD-CW-22-46	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 257,000	$ 257,000	12/24/2021	$ 257,000
Crystal Lake	4115001	N/A	PD-CW-22-45	I & I Investigation	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 135,000	$ 135,000	12/24/2021	$ 135,000
Cherokee	1811002	N/A	PD-CW-22-44	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 720,000	$ 720,000	12/24/2021	$ 720,000
Dubuque	3126001	N/A	PD-CW-22-39	42" Force Main	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 400,000	$ 400,000	1/7/2022	$ 400,000
Dubuque	3126001	N/A	PD-CW-22-38	Granger Creek Interceptor	2022	3	P&D	P&D	L	$ 465,000	$ 465,000	1/7/2022	$ 465,000

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Clarence	61630001	N/A	PD-CW-22-37	I & I Investigation	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 519,500	$ 519,500		
Libertyville	5148001	N/A	PD-CW-22-36	I & I Investigation	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 90,000	$ 90,000		
Farmington	8930001	N/A	PD-CW-22-35	I & I Investigation	2022	3	P&D	P&D	P	$ 100,000	$ 100,000		
Lake City	1345003	W2019-0385A	CS1921042 01	Phase 2 & 3 Lake City WWTF Improvements - Lift Station & Treatment Facility	2022	3	II	254	P	$ 8,234,000	$ 8,234,000		
Allison	1203001	S2020-0003A	CS1921039 01	WWTF Improvements	2022	3	II	249	P	$ 2,144,000	$ 2,144,000		
Danbury	9729001	W2020-0188A	CS1921040 01	WWTP Improvements	2022	3	II	245	P	$ 2,606,000	$ 2,606,000		
Marshalltown	6469001	W2020-0410A	CS1921044 01	Headworks and Digester Improvements Project 2020 Sanitary Sewer Rehab - CIPP	2022	3	I, III-A	240	P	$ 13,247,000	$ 13,247,000		
Riceville	6670001	W2020-0317A	CS1921046 01	WWTF Improvements	2022	3	II	219	P	$ 2,066,280	$ 2,066,280		
Winterset	6171001	S2020-0429A	CS1921038 01	WWTF Improvements	2022	3	II	219	P	$ 18,898,000	$ 18,898,000		
Dubuque	3126001	W2022-0094A	CS1921049 01	Granger Creek Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2022	3	IV-B	180	P	$ 3,065,552	$ 3,065,552		
Monona	02264001	W2022-0061A	CS1921045 01	Central Service Area Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation	2022	3	III-A	145	P	$ 704,000	$ 704,000		
Stockport	0061603	S2021-0167A	CS1921047 01	Sewer System Rehab	2022	3	III-A	139	P	$ 332,000	$ 332,000		
Houghton	5633001	W2021-0176A	CS1921041 01	Wastewater System Improvements	2022	3	III-A	139	P	$ 653,000	$ 653,000		
Sun Valley Sanitary District	8000701	W2021-0343A	CS1921048 01	Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Improvements	2022	3	III-A	129	P	$ 1,704,000	$ 1,704,000		
Alta	1108001	N/A	PD-CW-22-19	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 109,000	$ 109,000	10/1/2021	$ 109,000
Clinton	2326001	N/A	PD-CW-22-20	P&D for New UV Disinfection System	2022	2	P&D	P&D	P	$ 4,500,000	$ 4,500,000		
Cumming	9123001	N/A	PD-CW-22-21	P&D for Wasteater Collection System Improvements	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 325,000	$ 325,000	10/29/2021	$ 325,000
Dubuque	3126001	N/A	PD-CW-22-22	P&D for Waste Receiving & Storage Improvements	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 290,000	$ 290,000	9/24/2021	$ 290,000
Fostoria	2122001	N/A	PD-CW-22-23	P&D for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 271,000	$ 271,000	9/24/2021	$ 271,000
Lake City	1345003	N/A	PD-CW-22-24	P&D for Flow Monitoring, Lift Station and WWTF Improvements	2022	2	P&D	P&D	P	$ 579,500	$ 579,500		
McGregor	2258001	N/A	PD-CW-22-25	P&D for Sanitary Sewer Upgrades (Main Street)	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 297,500	$ 297,500	9/24/2021	$ 297,500
Shenandoah	3659001	N/A	PD-CW-22-26	P&D for New WWTF Construction	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 1,595,000	$ 1,595,000	10/1/2021	$ 1,595,000
Treynor	7866002	N/A	PD-CW-22-27	P&D for WWTF Upgrades	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 410,000	$ 410,000	9/24/2021	$ 410,000
Winterset	6171001	N/A	PD-CW-22-28	P&D for WWTF Upgrades	2022	2	P&D	P&D	L	$ 1,700,000	$ 1,700,000	10/15/2021	$ 1,700,000
Humboldt	4641001	W2021-0004A	CS1921024 01	Raw Pumping and Nutrient Removal Improvements	2022	2	II	255	P	$ 1,724,000	$ 1,724,000		
Morning Sun	5857001	W2019-0130A	CS1921036 01	WWTP Improvements	2022	2	II	250	P	$ 1,972,500	$ 1,972,500		
Saint Ansgar	6673001	W2020-0420A	CS1921035 01	WWTF UV Disinfection	2022	2	II	239	P	$ 376,000	$ 376,000		
Ackley	4201001	W2020-0217A	CS1910863 02	Treatment Plant Upgrades Phase II (SAGR and UV)	2022	2	II	227	P	$ 3,759,968	$ 3,759,968		
Wheatland	2394001	W2020-0269A	CS1921022 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	2022	2	II	224	P	$ 608,000	$ 608,000		
Victor	4875001	W2018-0463A	CS1921029 01	WWTP Upgrades	2022	2	II	224	P	$ 600,000	$ 1,261,000		
Clinton	2326001	W2021-0115A	CS1921021 01	RWRF ADM Plant Expansion	2022	2	II	210	P	$ 97,526,000	$ 97,526,000		
WRA	7727001	W2020-0400A	CS1921032 01	WRF Phosphorus Recovery Facility	2022	2	II	205	P	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000		
WRA	7727001	W2021-0437A	CS1921031 01	Birdland Pump Station Improvements	2022	2	IV-B	175	P	$ 14,379,000	$ 14,379,000		

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WRA	7727001	W2021-0366A	CS1921033 01	Southern Tier Interceptor Phase 10, Segments 23-27.	2022	2	IV-A	165	P	$ 17,658,000	$ 17,658,000		
Dyersville	313001	W2021-0389A	CS1921037 01	East Road Utilities Extenstion	2022	2	IV-B	160	P	$ 1,589,000	$ 1,589,000		
Waterloo	0790001	W2021-0438A	CS1921030 01	US Highway 63 South Interceptor Sanitary Sewer Upgrade - Phase 1	2022	2	III-B	160	R	$ 5,301,000	$ 7,190,039		
Dubuque	3126001	W2021-0394A	CS1921034 01	Old Mill Rd. Lift Station and Force Main	2022	2	IV-B	154	P	$ 25,467,000	$ 25,467,000		
Nashua	1967001	W2021-0293A	CS1921027 01	Greeley Street Water & Sanitary Improvements	2022	2	III-B	139	P	$ 164,000	$ 164,000		
Lytton	9133001	W2021-0424A	CS1921025 01	Sanitary Sewer Force Main Replacement	2022	2	III-B	134	P	$ 479,000	$ 479,000		
Moravia	467001	W2021-0155A	CS1921026 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection System Improvements	2022	2	III-A	129	P	$ 298,000	$ 298,000		
Alta	1103002	W2021-0258A	CS1921023 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection System Improvements	2022	2	III-A	129	P	$ 1,301,000	$ 1,301,000		
Rockwell City	1376001	S2018-0350A	CS1921028 01	Lift Stations Improvements	2022	2	IV-B	119	R	$ 773,850	$ 773,850		
Hospers	8439001	N/A	PD-CW-22-17	P&D for Replacement of Sewer Mains	2022	1	P&D	P&D	L	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	8/6/2021	$ 50,000
WRA	7727001	N/A	PD-CW-22-11	P&D for Improvements to Southern Tier, Phase 10, Segments 10-23	2022	1	P&D	P&D	P	$ 403,000	$ 403,000		
Humeston	9348001	N/A	PD-CW-22-10	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	1	P&D	P&D	L	$ 130,000	$ 130,000	7/9/21	$ 130,000
Grandview	5842001	N/A	PD-CW-22-02	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2022	1	P&D	P&D	L	$ 294,000	$ 294,000	7/9/21	$ 294,000
Mingo	5052001	N/A	PD-CW-22-05	P&D for Wastewater Treatment Plan Improvements	2022	1	P&D	P&D	L	$ 232,000	$ 232,000	7/2/21	$ 232,000
Dubuque	NA	N/A	GNS 21-02	Bee Branch Creek Restoration-Ph 4 Detention Basin improvements-new pump station system with gates, pumps and electrical	2022	1	VI	GNS	P	$ 2,600,000	$ 2,600,000		
Johnston	NA	N/A	GNS 21-01	Harbor Oaks Channel Stabilization and The Harbour Subdivision Channel Stabilization	2022	1	VII-K	GNS	P	$ 525,000	$ 525,000		
Montpelier	7038901	W2021-0086A	CS1921015 01	New Outfall	2022	1	II	260	P	$ 400,000	$ 400,000		
Monticello	5343001	W2018-0419A	CS1921009 01	New Activated Sludge Plan with Nurtient Removal	2022	1	II	260	R	$ 14,497,000	$ 14,497,000		
Frederika	922001	W2020-0141A	CS1921013 01	I&I Repares & Adding Capacity to CDL	2022	1	I, III-A	254	P	$ 2,153,000	$ 2,153,000		
Jefferson	3742001	W2020-0326A	CS1921005 01	WWTP Improvements	2022	1	II	252	P	$ 10,254,000	$ 10,254,000		
Grandview	5842001	W2020-0414A	CS1921020 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2022	1	II	245	P	$ 3,286,000	$ 3,286,000		
Leland	9549001	W2020-0011A	CS1921016 01	2-Cell Aerated Lagoon, SAGR & UV	2022	1	II	237	P	$ 1,349,000	$ 1,349,000		
Fort Madison	5625001	W2021-0203A	CS1921017 01	10th Street Combined Sewer Separation	2022	1	V	224	P	$ 4,463,000	$ 4,463,000		
Knoxville	6342001	W2021-0156A	CS1921011 01	UV Disinfection	2022	1	II	224	P	$ 5,865,000	$ 5,865,000		
Terrace Hill	3500900	S2020-0079A	CS1921019 01	New Pumping Station to Connect to City of Hampton	2022	1	IV-B	194	P	$ 2,008,600	$ 2,008,600		
Fort Dodge	9433003	W2021-0284A	CS1921018 01	New Lab Builiding and Odor Control	2022	1	II	180	P	$ 5,025,000	$ 5,025,000		
Humeston	9348001	W2020-0141A	CS1921014 01	Sludge Removal, New Lagoon Aeration System, and UV to Meet New Permit Limits	2022	1	II	175	P	$ 1,303,000	$ 1,303,000		

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Hubbard	4254001	W2017-0079C	CS1921010 01	Sewer Rehab to Correct I&I Issues	2022	1	III-A	139	L	$ 381,000	$ 344,000	10/29/21	$ 344,000
Coralville	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-61	P&D for Clear Creek Stream Restoration	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 694,400	$ 694,400		
Crescent	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-48	P&D for Wastewater System Upgrades	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 450,000	$ 450,000		
Montpelier	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-68	P&D for Updates to Existing Wastewater Treatment Facility	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 100,000	$ 100,000		
Morning Sun	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-69	P&D for Lagoon Treatment & Modifications	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 310,000	$ 310,000		
Saint Ansgar	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-71	P&D for UV Disinfection Construction	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 32,000	$ 32,000		
Saint Ansgar	N/A	N/A	PD-CW-21-72	P&D for Sanitary Sewer Trunline Construction	2021	4	P&D	P&D	P	$ 64,400	$ 64,400		
Marengo	4843001	W2017-0244A	CS1921008 01	Wastewater Facility Improvements-UV and discharge to larger stream	2021	4	II	249	P	$ 5,863,000	$ 5,863,000		
Savage	9400900	S2016-0156A	CS1921004 01	Wastewater Treatment Improvements-SAGR and UV	2021	4	II	245	P	$ 1,063,285	$ 1,063,285		
Ridgeway	9680001	W2019-0244A	CS1920991 01	SAGR & UV	2021	4	II	245	P	$ 1,087,000	$ 1,087,000		
Festina	9600302	W2018-0288A	CS1921002 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements-SAGR and UV	2021	4	II	235	P	$ 406,000	$ 406,000		
Armstrong	3203001	S2015-0225A	CS1921007 01	Wastewater Treatment Improvements-Nitrification reactor and UV	2021	4	II	232	P	$ 2,905,000	$ 3,789,000		
Lake City	1345003	W2019-0385A	CS1920986 01	Phase 1 Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements - Flow Monitoring	2021	4	I	144	P	$ 163,000	$ 163,000		
St. Ansgar	6673001	W2020-0421A	CS1921003 01	Sanitary Sewer Trunkline	2021	4	IV-A	135	P	$ 471,000	$ 471,000		
Stockport	61603	S2021-0167A	CS1921006 01	Lift Station/Forcemain Replacement	2021	4	III-A	134	L	$ 788,000	$ 389,000	10/1/21	$ 389,000
Lovilia	6858001	W2020-0292A	CS1921001 01	W 20th Street Lift Station upgrade	2021	4	IV-B	114	P	$ 299,490	$ 299,490		
Maquoketa	4950001	W2020-0203A	CS1920988 01	BNR Addition to Existing Plant	2021	3	II	275	P	$ 11,930,355	$ 11,930,355		
Jesup	1044002	W2020-0018A	CS1920997 01	SBR with UV	2021	3	I, II	264	P	$ 8,955,000	$ 8,955,000		
Traer	8681001	W2018-0376A	CS1920999 01	Sewer Rehab, UV and Relocation of Outfall	2021	3	II, III-B	259	P	$ 1,805,000	$ 1,805,000		
Dougherty	1722001	S2017-0251A	CS1920993 01	Low Pressure Collection System with 3-Cell Lagoon	2021	3	I, IV-A	232	P	$ 865,000	$ 865,000		
Chariton	5903001	S2018-0461A	CS1920990 01	UV Disinfection and Various Upgrades	2021	3	II	224	R	$ 3,578,000	$ 4,216,000		
Hartley	7128001	W2020-0430A	CS1920994 01	Lift Station and Forcemain Replacement	2021	3	III-B	147	P	$ 1,161,780	$ 520,000		
Peterson	2154002	W2019-0338A	CS1920998 01	I&I Work	2021	3	III-A	139	L	$ 1,294,000	$ 1,294,000	9/24/21	$ 434,000
Peterson	2154002	W2019-0338A	CS1920998 01	I&I Work	2021	3	III-A	139	L		$ 161,000	11/5/21	$ 161,000
Correctionville	9721001	W2021-0041A	CS1920995 01	Force Main Replacement Due to Age	2021	3	IV-B	124	P	$ 369,207	$ 301,000		
Oxford	5260001	N/A	PD-CW-21-22	P&D for WWTF Improvements	2021	2	P&D	P&D	P	$ 300,000	$ 300,000		
Centerville	407003	W2019-0235A	CS1920978 01	WW Tx Improvements	2021	2	I, II	277	P	$ 8,582,100	$ 9,889,000		
West Branch	1694001	W2018-0227A	CS1920982 01	WW Tx Improvements 2021	2021	2	II	230	P	$ 7,187,000	$ 7,187,000		
Lidderdale	1453001	W2019-0267A	CS1920983 01	WW System Improvements	2021	2	II	227	P	$ 1,548,000	$ 1,548,000		
Mount Ayr	805501	W2020-0412A	CS192084 01	WW System Improvements	2021	2	I, III-B	195	P	$ 380,000	$ 380,000		
Anamosa	5307001	W2020-0202A	CS1920985 01	WWTP Flow Equalization Basin	2021	2	VI	155	P	$ 2,802,000	$ 2,802,000		
Dyersville	313001	W2020-0384A	CS1920980 01	Westlinden Lift Station	2021	2	IV-B	150	P	$ 2,764,000	$ 2,764,000		

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Slater	8580001	W2019-0383A	CS1920981 01	Water & Sewer Utility Extension Improvements - Weeks Property	2021	2	IV-A	109	L	$ 1,100,000	$ 1,100,000	12/10/21	$ 1,097,000
Lovilia	6858001	N/A	PD-CW-21-04	P&D for construction of WW TX facility	2021	1	P&D	P&D	P	$ 154,000	$ 154,000		
Elk Run Heights (with Raymond)	721001	W2017-0093A	CS1920963 01	WWTF Improvements	2021	1	I & II	294	L	$ 4,728,525	$ 4,820,000	6/11/21	$ 1,500,000
Elk Run Heights (with Raymond)	721001	W2017-0093A	CS1920963 01	WWTF Improvements	2021	1	I & II	294	L			9/17/21	$ 3,320,000
Lake Park	3045001	W2018-0379A	CS1920971 01	Wastewater SyStem Improvements, 2019 WWTP	2021	1	I & II	267	L	$ 6,030,000	$ 6,600,000	7/30/21	$ 6,600,000
Miles	4953001	S2019-0420A	CS1920966 01	WWTF Improvements	2021	1	I & IV-B	232	P	$ 2,080,000	$ 2,080,000		
Grimes	7763001	W2017-0143A	CS1920975 01	Construct Trunk Sewer, Lift Station & Force Main to Connect to DM WRA	2021	1	IV-B	227	P	$ 22,839,000	$ 22,839,000		
Walford	069001	W2019-0421A	CS1920970 01	WWTP Improvements	2021	1	II	224	L	$ 1,081,000	$ 941,000	7/30/21	$ 941,000
Ottumwa	58611	2019-0263A	CS1920972 01	Blake's Branch Sewer Separation Phase 8, Divisio 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D	2021	1	V	205	P	$ 40,000,000	$ 40,000,000		
McGregor	2258001	W2020-0140A	CS1920974 01	Main Street Utility Upgrades	2021	1	III-A	162	P	$ 4,654,000	$ 4,934,000		
Wayland	4490001	S2017-0271A	CS1920968 01	Sewer Rehab & Lagoon Upgrade	2021	1	III-A	154	L	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	9/4/20	$ 683,000
Vinton	688001	W2018-0031A	CS1920969 01	WWTP Upgrades	2021	1	II	145	P	$ 7,393,000	$ 7,393,000		
Casey	3914001	W2020-0227A	CS1920976 01	Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation	2021	1	III-A	134	L	$ 302,000	$ 360,000	11/19/21	$ 360,000
Dickinson County	N/A	N/A	GNS 20-03	Francis Sites Wetland Project	2020	4	VI	N/A	R	$ 500,000	$ 500,000		
Perry	2561001	2019-0057A	CS1920954 01	2018 Perry Wastewater Treatment Facility Plan and Improvements	2020	4	I, II, IIIA, IIIB	284	L	$ 16,157,000	$ 28,900,000	7/2/21	$ 28,900,000
WRA	7727001	S2020-0142A	CS1920955 01	WRA Ingersoll Run Outlet Sewer in Des Moines	2020	4	V	197	P	$ 26,934,000	$ 26,934,000		
Oxford Junction	5361001	2020-0126A	CS1920958 01	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	2020	4	III-A	155	L	$ 1,099,000	$ 1,460,000	3/5/2021	$ 788,000
Toledo	8676001	2020-0162A	CS1920957 01	Sanitary Sewer Improvements	2020	4	III-A	154	P	$ 633,000	$ 633,000		
Storm Lake	1178001	S2019-0384A	CS1920960 01	Memorial Lift Station Project	2020	4	III-B	129	L	$ 1,331,625	$ 1,608,000	7/2/2021	$ 1,608,000
Cushing	9725001	2020-0159A	CS1920959 01	Wastewater System Improvements	2020	4	III-B	129	L	$ 567,000	$ 309,000	7/9/2021	$ 309,000
Rickardsville	3175001	2020-0158A	CS1920956 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection System Improvements 2020	2020	4	IV-A	114	P	$ 1,032,000	$ 1,032,000		
Williamsburg	4884001	W2019-0417A	1920946 01	WWTP & Sewer Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IIIA, IIIB	324	L	$ 12,273,000	$ 13,131,000	2/26/21	$ 2,033,000
Williamsburg	4884001	W2019-0417A	1920946 01	WWTP & Sewer Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IIIA, IIIB	324	L			5/28/21	$ 6,848,000
Williamsburg	4884001	W2019-0417A	1920946 01	WWTP & Sewer Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IIIA, IIIB	324	L			6/4/21	$ 4,250,000
Center Point	5713001	W2018-0172A	1920947 01	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IVB	315	L	$ 9,650,000	$ 9,955,000	10/22/21	$ 9,955,000
Janesville	0732001	D2018-0460A	1920948 01	WWTF Improvements	2020	3	I	245	L	$ 927,000	$ 1,000,000	7/2/21	$ 1,000,000
Nevada	8562001	W3029-0233A	1920945 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IVB	234	L	$ 48,727,000	$ 48,727,000	1/29/21	$ 1,360,000
Nevada	8562001	W3029-0233A	1920945 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2020	3	I, II, IVB	234	L			4/30/21	$ 10,000,000
Pomeroy	1363001	W2020-0084A	1920951 01	Sanitary Sewer System Improvements	2020	3	IIIA	134	P	$ 1,980,000	$ 1,980,000		
Melcher-Dallas	6352001	2018-0333a	1920940 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2020	2	I, II	282	L	$ 2,477,000	$ 3,194,000	10/1/21	$ 1,597,000
Runnels	7774001	S2017-0330A	1920943 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion	2020	2	I, II	282	P	$ 1,889,000	$ 1,889,000		

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Dysart	862700	W2018-0132A	1920936 01	Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	2020	2	I, II	264	P	$ 4,158,690	$ 4,158,690		
Des Moines	7727001	S2019-0198A	1920944 01	Western Ingersoll Run Sewer Separation	2020	2	V	205	L	$ 19,139,699	$ 19,139,699	6/25/21	$ 15,000,000
WRA	7727001	2019-0363A	1920934 01	WRA Sewer Lining	2020	2	III-B	170	L	$ 43,441,125	$ 43,441,125	12/20/19	$ 12,000,000
Waterloo (Titus Lift Station and Force Main)	0790001	2019-0352A	1920935 01	New Titus lift station and force main	2020	2	IV-A	140	P	$ 5,170,000	$ 5,170,000		
Tipton	1689001	2019-0415A	1920939 01	Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 1 - NW Area	2020	2	III-A	127	P	$ 419,000	$ 419,000		
Solon	5282001	2019-0293A	1920942 01	North Trunk Sewer	2020	2	IV-B	119	R	$ 1,247,000	$ 1,247,000		
Johnston	N/A	N/A	GNS 20-01	Saylorville Sediment and Erosion Reduction	2020	1	VII-K	GNS	P	$ 400,000	$ 1,576,000		
Indianola	9133001	S2015-0386	1920927 01 (R1)	WWTP Replacement	2020	1	I, II	295	L	$ 54,977,000	$ 48,678,000	4/17/20	$ 17,059,000
Indianola	9133001	S2015-0386	1920927 01 (R2)	WWTP Replacement	2020	1	I, II	295	L			3/5/21	$ 15,274,000
Indianola	9133001	S2015-0386	1920927 01 (R2)	WWTP Replacement	2020	1	I, II	295	L			9/24/21	$ 16,345,000
Glidden	1438001	2016-0396	1920929 01 (g1)	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2020	1	II	224	L	$ 3,980,000	$ 3,980,000	3/5/2021	$ 2,900,000
Mt Pleasant	4453001	S2015-0081	1920919 01	abandon lagoon and pump to main plant. Eliminates a discharge. Add nutrient removal to existing plant and UV disinfection.	2019	4	I, II & IV-B	324	R	$ 4,020,000	$ 4,020,000		
Columbus Junction	5815001	S2016-0171	1920913 01	UV disinfection and change outfall location to meet limits in compliance schedule	2019	4	II	270	P	$ 302,000	$ 302,000		
Wastwater Reclamation Authority	7727001	S2019-0006	1920914 01	Primary and Final Clarifier rotating mechanism replacements	2019	4	I	180	L	$ 30,486,675	$ 30,486,675	12/18/20	$ 11,200,000
Spencer	2171004	W2020-0067A	1920920 01	rehab clarifer, add another final clarifier	2019	4	I	149	L	$ 2,960,000	$ 2,975,000	8/13/21	$ 2,975,000
Sumner	0970001	S2019-0180	1920916 01	Sewer relocation and new pumping sstation	2019	4	III-B & IV-B	149	P	$ 296,000	$ 296,000		
Bayard	3907001	S2017-0231	1920909 01	Construction of new 3 Cell controlled discharge lagoon system	2019	3	II	229	P	$ 2,673,000	$ 2,673,000		
Ottumwa	9083001	N/A	PD-CW-19-29	Construction of new separate sanitary sewer throughout Blake's Branch Basin	2019	2	P&D	P&D	P	$ 3,900,000	$ 3,900,000		
Lake Mills	9545001	S2017-0385	1920894 01	WWTF Improvements (SAGR)	2019	2	I, II	277	P	$ 1,799,000	$ 1,799,000		
Waterloo	0790001	S2017-0196	1920893 01	New Interceptor Sewer	2019	2	IV-B	175	P	$ 5,771,000	$ 5,771,000		
Hartford	9128001	S2017-0245	1920877 01	Removal of biosolids from existing lagoons, construction of covered aerated lagoon system with polishing reactor, conversion of existing lagoon into equalization basin, instation of UV disinfection, and addition of emergency generator	2019	1	I , II	285	P	$ 2,381,000	$ 3,300,000		
Osceola	2038002	S2016-0112	1920878 01	Construction of new activated sludge treatment plant, addition of UV disinfection, cogeneration of power from methane digester	2019	1	I, II	277	L	$ 25,554,000	$ 53,000,000	8/20/21	$ 28,000,000
Waterloo (Sanitary Gatewell Repairs	0790001	S2018-0100	1920884 01	new gate wells and sanitary sewer	2019	1	III-B	185	R	$ 3,581,000	$ 3,581,000		

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Zwingle	4998001	N/A	PD-CW-18-42	Address permit limits on bacteria and ammonia	2018	4	II	P&D	P	$ 125,000	$ 125,000		
New Albin	0370001	S2013-0348	1920871 01	Construct new wastewater treatment plant to meet effluent limits, replace aging facilities, and provide redundant operation	2018	4	I, II	264	P	$ 1,860,000	$ 2,645,000		
Waukon	398001	S2017-0205A	1920875 01	Construct new wastewater treatment plant to address effluent violations and add UV disinfection and nutrient reduction	2018	4	I, II	264	L	$ 8,507,000	$ 11,750,000	4/19/21	$ 10,000,000
Waukon	398001	S2017-0205A	1920875 01	Construct new wastewater treatment plant to address effluent violations and add UV disinfection and nutrient reduction	2018	4	I, II	264	L			5/21/21	$ 1,000,000
Waukon	398001	S2017-0205A	1920875 01	Construct new wastewater treatment plant to address effluent violations and add UV disinfection and nutrient reduction	2018	4	I, II	264	L			8/20/21	$ 750,000
Ely	5728001	S2018-0133	1920865 01	Extend sanitary sewers to areas currently on individual septic systems and increase sewer capacity in other areas	2018	4	IVA, IVB	184	L	$ 1,779,000	$ 2,703,000	1/7/22	$ 2,703,000
Keokuk	5604001	S2018-0212	1920872 01	Next phase of combined sewer separation under Long Term Control Plan - construct outlet to Mississippi River	2018	4	V	167	P	$ 14,171,000	$ 14,171,000		
Des Moines	77277001 (WRA)	S2016-0194	1920795 S1 (supplemental)	Near West Side: Construction of some new storm sewer systems, some new sanitary sewer and one pump station. Construction of a regional detention basin to mitigate increase of flooding	2017	4	IIIA, IIIB, IVA, V, VI	305	L	$ 7,247,000	$ 7,247,000	6/25/2021	$ 3,624,000
Des Moines	77277001 (WRA)	S2016-0194	1920795 S1 (supplemental)	Near West Side: Construction of some new storm sewer systems, some new sanitary sewer and one pump station. Construction of a regional detention basin to mitigate increase of flooding	2017	4	IIIA, IIIB, IVA, V, VI	305	L			6/25/2021	$ 3,623,000
Slater	8580001	S2016-0070	1920820 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2017	4	I,II	267	L	$ 6,650,000	$ 7,200,000	12/10/21	$ 7,200,000
Corydon	9334004	S2014-0043	1920815 01	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	2017	3	II	237	P	$ 3,304,000	$ 3,304,000		
Hubbard	425001	S2017-0079	1920817 01	Sanitary Sewer Construction and Rehabilitation	2017	3	IIIA	152	L	$ 2,176,000	$ 777,000	12/29/17	$ 777,000
Sioux City	9778001	S2016-0389	1920813 01	Improve various treatment plant equipment to renew initial capacity, improve performance, improve reliability and generate biogas.	2017	2	I,II	217	L	$ 23,096,340	$ 31,983,398	11/13/20	$ 6,928,000

Project Name	NPDES No.	Project Number	CWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Needs Category	Priority Points	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
Sioux City	9778001	S2016-0389	1920813 01	Improve various treatment plant equipment to renew initial capacity, improve performance, improve reliability and generate biogas.	2017	2	I,II	217	L			11/13/20	$ 10,000,000
Waterloo (CIPP Phase III)	0790001	S2016-0285	1920811 01 (supplemental)	Excavating and repairing pipe using traditional methods. Rehabilitate sanitary sewers and rehabilitate manholes that have deteriorated.	2017	2	III-A	185	P	$ 2,133,700	$ 2,133,700		
Algona	5502001	S2016-0239	PD-CW-17-04	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the sanitary sewer collection system	2017	1	IIIB	P&D	P	$ 130,000	$ 130,000		
Oelwein	3353001	N/A	PD-CW-16-40	Installation of new sanitary sewer	2016	4	IVA	P&D	P	$ 33,500	$ 33,500		
Ames	8503001	S2013-0327	1920741 02	Address Infiltration and inflow into the City's sanitary sewer system utilizing a variety of rehabilitation techniques.	2016	4	IIIA	145	R	$ 19,421,625	$ 19,421,625		
Mapleton	6727001	S2015-0440	PD-CW-16-30	Wastewater Treatment Improvements to comply with ammonia nitrogen limits, maintainn TSS limits, and meet new NPDES standards	2016	3	I	P&D	P	$ 225,000	$ 225,000		
Fort Atkinson	9641001	S2015-0087	1920770 01	Construct a larger Lagoon that will only discharge once a year. Also includes an ultra violet disinfection system.	2016	3	I, II	290	P	$ 1,249,000	$ 3,373,983		
Keokuk	5640001	S2015-0088	1920732 01	Sewer Rehabilitation - Phase 1	2015	4	IIIA	237	R	$ 1,484,700	$ 1,484,700		
La Porte City	0743001	S2009-0187	1920620 01	Wastewater treatment plant improvements	2012	3	I,II	220	R	$ 917,822	$ 3,640,110		
										$ 981,722,580	$ 1,043,145,710		$ 263,005,500

Project Status
Dropped -- D
Ready for Loan-- R
Loan Signed -- L
Planning Stage -- P
Green Projects
Add Subs
DAC - Disadvantaged Community Status

Project Needs Categories	
I	Secondary Treatment
II	Treatment more stringent than secondary
IIIA	Infiltration/Inflow rehabilitation
IIIB	Major sewer system rehabilitation
IVA	New collectors and appurtenances
IVB	New interceptors and appurtenances
V	Correction of combined sewers
VI	Stormwater management programs
VII	Non-point source control projects;
P&D	Planning & Design
Non-point Source Project Subcategories	
VIIA	*Agricultural cropland sources*
VIIB	*Animal sources*
VIIC	*Silviculture*
VIID	*Urban sources*
VIIE	*Groundwater protection (unknown sources)*
VIIF	*Marinas*

Project Name	NPDES No.	Project Number	CWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Needs Category	Priority Points	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
			VIIG	*Resource extraction*									
			VIIH	*Brownfields*									
			VIII I	*Storage tanks*									
			VIIJ	*Landfills*									
			VIIK	*Hydromodification*									
			XII	*Decentralized septic systems*									

Project Name	DWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Project Categories	Priority Points	Population	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
Aurelia	PD-DW-22-58	P&D for Water Main Installation and Servie Line Replacement	2022	4	G	P&D	N/A	P	$ 67,000.00	$ 67,000.00		
Ankeny	PD-DW-22-57	P&D for Construction of Water Main Transmission	2022	4	G	P&D	N/A	P	$ 174,600.00	$ 174,600.00		
Birmingham	FS-89-22-DWSRF-039	New Elevated Storage Tank	2022	4	A, B, C, E	140	425	P	$ 603,000.00	$ 603,000.00		
Hedrick	FS-54-22-DWSRF-026	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	4	A, B, C, D, E, F	110	764	P	$ 682,000.00	$ 682,000.00		
Westfield	FS-75-22-DWSRF-035	Construction of New Well and Water Treatment Plant	2022	4	A, B, C, E	100	130	P	$ 2,185,000.00	$ 2,185,000.00		
Dedham	FS-14-22-DWSRF-032	Water System Improvements	2022	4	A, B, C, D, E, F	60	224	P	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00		
Orange City	FS-84-22-DWSRF-037	Construction of New Elevated Tank, New Ground Storage, New Well and Well Pipe	2022	4	B, D, E	50	6267	P	$ 15,821,000.00	$ 15,821,000.00		
Protivin	FS-45-22-DWSRF-029	Water System Improvements	2022	4	B, D, E	50	269	P	$ 304,000.00	$ 304,000.00		
Casey	FS-39-22-DWSRF-034	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	4	A, B, C, D, E, F	40	387	P	$ 305,420.00	$ 305,420.00		
Wahpeton	FS-30-22-DWSRF-031	Water System Improvements	2022	4	A, B, C, D, E, F	40	344	P	$ 7,850,000.00	$ 7,850,000.00		
Rockford	FS-34-22-DWSRF-027	Water System Improvements	2022	4	B, C, E	40	860	P	$ 510,000.00	$ 510,000.00		
West Central IA RWA	FS-14-22-DWSRF-036	Construction of New Water Treatment Plant, Booster Station and Ground Storage	2022	4	A, B, C, D, E, F	30	18838	P	$ 12,600,000.00	$ 12,600,000.00		
Pocahontas	FS-76-22-DWSRF-038	Water System Improvements	2022	4	B, E	25	6267	P	$ 2,825,000.00	$ 2,825,000.00		
Burt	FS-55-22-DWSRF-033	Water System Improvements	2022	4	B, E	25	423	P	$ 396,000.00	$ 396,000.00		
Ankeny	FS-77-22-DWSRF-030	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	4	B	20	67900	P	$ 4,809,000.00	$ 4,809,000.00		
Lenox	PD-DW-22-56	P&D for Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	3	G	P&D	1407	L	$ 121,070.00	$ 121,070.00	12/24/21	$ 121,070.00
Dubuque	PD-DW-22-43	Evaluating Pressure in Distribution System	2022	3	G	P&D	58983	L	$ 1,570,000.00	$ 1,570,000.00	1/7/22	$ 1,570,000.00
Springville	PD-DW-22-42	Evaluating Pressure in Distribution System	2022	3	G	P&D	1154	L	$ 135,000.00	$ 135,000.00	12/24/21	$ 135,000.00
Central City	PD-DW-22-41	Evaluating Pressure in Distribution System	2022	3	G	P&D	1264	L	$ 135,000.00	$ 135,000.00	12/24/21	$ 135,000.00
Volga	PD-DW-22-40	Evaluating Pressure in Distribution System	2022	3	G	P&D	208	L	$ 127,500.00	$ 127,500.00	12/17/21	$ 127,500.00
Manson	FS-13-22-DWSRF-023	Connection from Manson to Fort Dodge Municipal Water Systemt	2022	3	B, E	45	1690	P	$ 7,068,000.00	$ 7,068,000.00		
Dubuque	FS-31-22-DWSRF-025	2022 Water System Improvements	2022	3	B	35	1830	P	$ 15,565,000.00	$ 15,565,000.00		
Monroe	FS-50-22-DWSRF-022	York Street Water Main Improvements	2022	3	B, E	30	1830	P	$ 750,735.00	$ 750,735.00		
Grundy Center	FS-38-22-DWSRF-024	2022 Water Main Replacement	2022	3	B, E	30	2706	P	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00		
Casey	PD-DW-22-29	P&D for Water System Study	2022	2	G	P&D	426	L	$ 57,000.00	$ 57,000.00	9/24/21	$ 57,000.00
Hedrick	PD-DW-22-30	P&D for Storage Tank Replacement	2022	2	G	P&D	764	L	$ 138,500.00	$ 138,500.00	10/1/21	$ 138,500.00
Mondamin	PD-DW-22-31	P&D for New WTP, 2 New Wells and Meters	2022	2	G	P&D	402	L	$ 108,826.98	$ 108,826.98	10/8/21	$ 39,527.00
Pleasantville	PD-DW-22-32	P&D for New Water Main Installation	2022	2	G	P&D	1694	L	$ 140,000.00	$ 140,000.00	11/5/21	$ 140,000.00
Wahpeton	PD-DW-22-33	P&D for Groundwater & Membrane Treatment Research	2022	2	G	P&D	341	L	$ 1,750,000.00	$ 1,750,000.00	10/1/21	$ 1,750,000.00
Charles City	PD-DW-22-34	P&D for WTP Clearwell Capacity Updgrade	2022	2	G	P&D	7652	L	$ 362,000.00	$ 362,000.00	10/8/21	$ 362,000.00
Hospers	PD-DW-22-18	P&D for Replacement of Sewer Mains and Storm Sewer	2022	2	G	P&D	686	L	$ 32,000.00	$ 32,000.00	8/6/21	$ 32,000.00
Plover	FS-76-22-DWSRF-017	New Well for Arsenic Mitigation in Raw Water	2022	2	A,B,E	95	77	P	$ 108,000.00	$ 108,000.00		

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Washta	FS-18-22-DWSRF-021	New Production Well No. 5	2022	2	B, C, E	55	248	P	$ 532,000.00	$ 532,000.00		
Titonka	FS-55-22-DWSRF-019	Water System Improvements	2022	2	B, C, E	55	486	P	$ 539,000.00	$ 539,000.00		
State Center	FS-64-22-DWSRF-018	Water Treatment Facility Improvements	2022	2	A,E	55	1468	P	$ 1,933,000.00	$ 1,933,000.00		
Guttenberg	FS-22-22-DWSRF-013	Water Supply, Distribution and Storage Facilities Improvements	2022	2	B,C,E	40	1057	P	$ 765,000.00	$ 765,000.00		
Charles City	FS-34-22-DWSRF-010	Water System Storage Tank	2022	2	B, C, E	35	3350	P	$ 3,965,000.00	$ 3,965,000.00		
Pleasantville	FS-63-22-DWSRF-020	Water System Improvements - 2021 Water Main Replacement	2022	2	B, E	30	1694	P	$ 1,674,000.00	$ 1,674,000.00		
Nashua	FS-19-22-DWSRF-016	Greeley Street Water & Sanitary Improvements	2022	2	B, E	30	1663	P	$ 259,000.00	$ 259,000.00		
Mitchellville	FS-77-22-DWSRF-015	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	2	B,E	30	2254	P	$ 2,230,000.00	$ 2,230,000.00		
Lake Creek	FS-11-22-DWSRF-014	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	2	B,E	30	150	P	$ 604,000.00	$ 604,000.00		
Dyersville	FS-31-22-DWSRF-012	East Road Utilities Extension 2021	2022	2	B, E	30	2125	P	$ 4,880,000.00	$ 4,880,000.00		
Denison	FS-24-22-DWSRF-011	Water Distribution System Improvements	2022	2	B,E	30	2826	P	$ 4,908,239.00	$ 4,908,239.00		
Westfield	PD-DW-22-15	P&D for New Treatment Plan and Well Construction	2022	1	G	P&D	130	L	$ 244,000.00	$ -	7/9/21	$ 244,000.00
Titonka	PD-DW-22-16	P&D for Existing Treatment System Improvements	2022	1	G	P&D	486	P	$ 200,000.00	$ 200,000.00		
Ankeny	PD-DW-22-12	P&D for New ASR Well No. 1	2022	1	G	P&D	62000	L	$ 355,000.00	$ 355,000.00	8/6/21	$ 355,000.00
Lanesboro	FS-14-22-DWSRF-008	Water System Improvements	2022	1	A, C, E	70	121	P	$ 3,557,000.00	$ 3,557,000.00		
Knoxville	FS-63-22-DWSRF-001	Water Main Replacement	2022	1	A, E	50	7313	P	$ 634,000.00	$ 634,000.00		
Lost Nation	FS-23-22-DWSRF-003	Construction of New Well and Well House	2022	1	B, E	45	223	P	$ 439,000.00	$ 439,000.00		
Ida Grove	FS-47-22-DWSRF-002	Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	2022	1	B, E	45	1049	P	$ 2,371,000.00	$ 2,371,000.00		
Renwick	FS-46-22-DWSRF-004	Water Main Replacement	2022	1	B, C, E	40	242	P	$ 552,000.00	$ 552,000.00		
Volga	FS-22-22-DWSRF-005	Pump Station Installation and Water Main Replacement	2022	1	B, C, E	40	208	P	$ 622,000.00	$ 622,000.00		
Fontanelle	FS-01-22-DWSRF-006	Water System Improvements	2022	1	B, C, E	35	223	P	$ 1,499,000.00	$ 1,499,000.00		
Essex	PD-DW-21-53	P&D for Drinking Water System Upgrades	2021	4	G	P&D	798	P	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00		
Neola	PD-DW-21-56	P&D for Water Distribution System Replacement	2021	4	G	P&D	842	P	$ 371,094.00	$ 371,094.00		
Fort Atkinson	FS-96-21-DWSRF-023	Water Supply Improvements	2021	4	B, C, E	55	323	P	$ 250,000.00	$ 324,000.00		
Guthrie Center	FS-99-21-DWSRF-022	Water Main Replacement	2021	4	B, C, E	40	1569	P	$ 1,454,000.00	$ 1,454,000.00		
Inwood	FS-60-21-DWSRF-024	Water Distribution System Improvements	2021	4	B, E	30	814	P	$ 752,878.10	$ 752,878.10		
Glidden	PD-DW-21-38	P&D for New Well & Watermain	2021	3	G	P&D	1146	P	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00		
Elkhart	FS-77-21-DWSRF-018	Water Treatment Facility Expansion	2021	3	B, E	45	683	L	$ 1,658,250.00	$ 1,829,100.00	12/3/21	$ 376,000.00
Anamosa	FS-53-21-DWSRF-019	Jordan Well	2021	3	B, E	45	5500	L	$ 3,232,000.00	$ 3,189,000.00	1/14/22	$ 3,189,000.00
Ventura	FS-17-21-DWSRF-016	Water Treatment Plant Construction	2021	3	A, B, E	45	717	L	$ 2,613,000.00	$ 3,750,000.00	9/10/21	$ 1,875,000.00
Thornton	FS-17-21-DWSRF-015	Water Main Replacement	2021	3	B, C, E	40	422	L	$ 827,500.00	$ 807,000.00	11/5/21	$ 807,000.00
Tama	FS-82-21-DWSRF-014	Water System Improvements	2021	3	B, E	25	2877	P	$ 1,373,000.00	$ 1,373,000.00		
Thor	FS-46-21-DWSRF-012	2021 Municipal Water Filtration Improvements	2021	3	B, E	25	186	P	$ 408,000.00	$ 408,000.00		
Lisbon	FS-57-21-DWSRF-011	Water Main Improvements	2021	2	B,C, E	55	2152	P	$ 5,972,000.00	$ 5,972,000.00		
Dyersville	FS-31-21-DWSRF-007	6th Avenue Water Main Replacement	2021	2	B,C, E	40	4058	P	$ 415,000.00	$ 415,000.00		
Creston	FS-88-21-DWSRF-006	Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	2021	2	B,C, E	35	7834	P	$ 1,536,000.00	$ 2,702,000.00		
Ames	FS-85-21-DWSRF-010	Water Treatment Plant Demolition	2021	2	B	15	58965	P	$ 4,380,000.00	$ 4,380,000.00		
Britt	FS-41-21-DWSRF-003	Water System Improvements	2021	1	A,E	60	2069	L	$ 6,321,450.00	$ 6,321,450.00	10/1/21	$ 1,290,000.00

Project Name	DWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Project Categories	Priority Points	Population	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
Atkins	FS-06-21-DWSRF-001	Water Distribution Improvements	2021	1	B, C, E	40	1670	P	$ 4,398,000.00	$ 4,398,000.00		
Ames	FS-85-21-DWSRF-009	North River Valley Well field & Pipeline	2021	1	B	35	58965	P	$ 4,380,000.00	$ 6,108,000.00		
Waukee	FS-25-21-DWSRF-004	ASR Well	2021	1	B	35	17945	R	$ 3,567,750.00	$ 3,567,750.00		
Sioux City	FS-97-21-DWSRF-002	38th Street Booster Pumping Station	2021	1	B	20	82684	R	$ 2,626,000.00	$ 2,626,000.00		
Melvin	FS-72-20-DWSRF-033	Storage Tank Rehabilitation	2020	4	B,C,E	55	201	P	$ 422,100.00	$ 422,100.00		
Early	FS-81-20-DWSRF-025	Water System Improvements	2020	4	B,C,E	55	557	L	$ 2,450,000.00	$ 3,921,000.00	9/3/21	$ 3,921,000.00
Dayton	FS-94-20-DWSRF-031	Municipal Water Well Reconstruction and Water Main Repair	2020	4	B,C,E	55	837	P	$ 685,000.00	$ 685,000.00		
Westgate	FS-33-20-DWSRF-024	Connection to IRUA	2020	4	B,E	45	211	P	$ 2,703,000.00	$ 2,703,000.00		
Eastern Iowa Regional Utility Service System (EIRUSS) (formerly Bellevue)	FS-49-20-DWSRF-028	Droessler Subdivision Water Main Extension 2020	2020	4	A, E	45	421	P	$ 1,700,000.00	$ 1,700,000.00		
Cedar Rapids	FS-57-20-DWSRF-022	NW WTP Softener Capacity Improvement	2020	4	B	35	126326	L	$ 18,400,000.00	$ 21,619,000.00	1/14/22	$ 21,619,000.00
Prairie City	FS-50-20-DWSRF-034	Water System Improvements	2020	4	B,E	30	1727	L	$ 804,000.00	$ 1,250,000.00	8/6/21	$ 1,250,000.00
Carlisle	FS-91-20-DWSRF-032	Avon Lake Water Main Improvements	2020	4	B,E	30	4282	P	$ 3,400,000.00	$ 3,400,000.00		
Dunkerton	FS-07-20-DWSRF-035	Water System Improvements	2020	4	B,E	25	852	L	$ 1,142,000.00	$ 1,536,000.00	7/23/21	$ 1,536,000.00
Plainfield	PD-DW-20-33	Water Main Installation	2020	3	G	P&D	436	P	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00		
MacBride Point Third Master Maintenance Association	FS-52-20-DWSRF-019	Water Supply Improvements	2020	3	A, E	60	100	P	$ 178,000.00	$ 178,000.00		
Eagle Grove	FS-99-20-DWSRF-018	Water Distribution System Improvements	2020	3	B, C, E	40	3583	R	$ 503,000.00	$ 503,000.00		
Jamaica	FS-39-20-DWSRF-017	Water System Improvements	2020	3	B, C, E	35	224	P	$ 1,213,000.00	$ 2,769,420.81		
Dunlap	FS-43-20-DWSRF-016	Water Distribution System Improvements	2020	3	B, E	30	1042	P	$ 444,000.00	$ 444,000.00		
Garwin	FS-86-20-DWSRF-008	2018 Water Distribution System Improvements	2020	2	B,C,E	55	527	L	$ 800,000.00	$ 800,000.00	7/23/21	$ 600,000.00
Iowa-American Water - Davenport	FS-82-20-DWSRF-007	East River Station WTP UV	2020	2	A	45	143000	R	$ 7,689,300.00	$ 8,829,000.00		
Park View Water & Sanitary District	FS-82-20-DWSRF-006	WTP #2 Improvements	2020	2	B, E	45	2389	L	$ 2,509,000.00	$ 2,509,000.00	7/10/20	$ 1,670,000.00
Rock Valley	FS-84-20-DWSRF-010	Rock Valley Water System Phases I and II	2020	2	B, E	45	3730	P	$ 2,009,000.00	$ 2,009,000.00		
Somers	FS-13-19-DWSRF-028	Municipal Water Filtration Improvements	2019	4	B, C, E	35	113	P	$ 179,000.00	$ 179,000.00		
Sioux City	FS-97-19-DWSRF-019	Airport Water Main Replacement	2019	3	A,B	35	82759	L	$ 3,098,000.00	$ 3,996,000.00	8/6/21	$ 3,996,000.00
Albion	PD-DW-19-13	Construction of new water main connecting to Marshalltown Water Works	2019	2	G	P&D	505	P	$ 55,000.00	$ 55,000.00		
Bellevue	PD-DW-19-15	Construction of 2700 sf Radium Treatment Facility	2019	2	G	P&D	2191	P	$ 285,000.00	$ 285,000.00		
Osceola Rural Water System-North	FS-72-19-DWSRF-012	A new 1,800 gpm RO expansion including wells, water storage and pipeline	2019	2	B, E	40	4495	R	$ 17,709,000.00	$ 8,341,000.00		
Iowa Lakes Regional Water	FS-21-18-DWSRF-019	Addition of solar panels at six booster stations and water towers to reduce operational cost and improve resiliency	2018	4	B	15	14,600	P	$ 260,000.00	$ 260,000.00		
Vail	PD-DW-18-30	Plan for new water source and water treatment options	2018	3	G	P&D	436	P	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00		
Cleghorn	FS-18-18-DWSRF-006	Replace aging water tower, install water mains to tower, add emergency generator at water treatment plant	2018	2	B,E	45	247	L	$ 1,024,000.00	$ 757,000.00	3/8/19	$ 557,000.00
Rathbun Regional Water (RRWA)	FS-04-17-DWSRF-010	Replacement of of aging water meters with a new advanced/smart metering system.	2017	2	C,D	15	28215	R	$ 2,902,945.00	$ 2,902,945.00		
Farmington	FS-89-16-DWSRF-006 (2)	Water meter replacement	2016	2	B,C,E	40	664	R	$ 312,000.00	$ 117,000.00		

Project Name	DWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Quarter	Project Categories	Priority Points	Population	Project Status	Original IUP Funding Request (estimate)	Current Funding Request	Date Loan Signed	Loan Amount
Ruthven	FS-74-15-DWSRF-006	New well to replace Well #1, aeralator rehab, control panel replacement, water main replacement to improve pressure and add new valves and hydrants	2015	2	B,C,E	55	779	P	$ 1,316,550.00	$ 1,435,000.00		
									$ 233,561,708.08	$ 236,942,628.89		$ 47,892,597.00

Project Status
Dropped -- D
Ready for Loan -- R
Loan Signed -- L
Planning Stage -- P

Water and Energy Efficiency
Emergency Generators
Disadvantaged Communities
Public Health Projects

Project Type
A = Water Quality and Human Health Risk-Related Criteria
B = Infrastructure and Engineering-Related Improvement
C = Affordability Criteria
D = Special Category Improvements
E = Project Serves Population less than 10,000
F = Supplemental Loan for Previously Approved Project
G = Planning and Design Loan

Abbreviations
N/A = Not Applicable
Not used = No loan forgiveness assistance utilized for project
TBD = To Be Determined

INVESTING IN IOWA'S WATER

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS

Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Approved by the Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) on June 15, 2021. Second quarter approved by the EPC on September 21, 2021. Third quarter approved by the EPC on December 21, 2021. Fourth quarter approved by the EPC on March 15, 2022.

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Overview

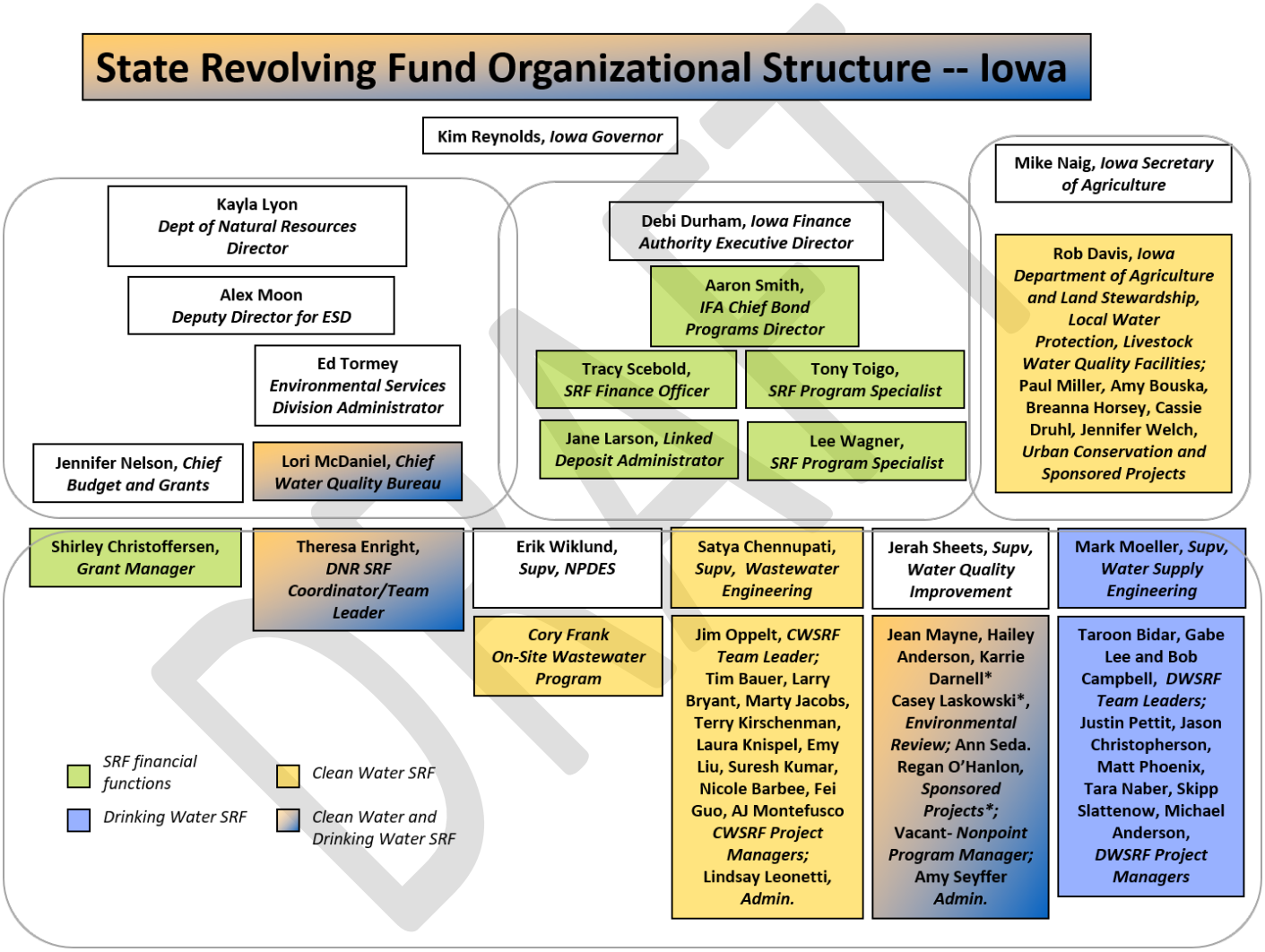
The Intended Use Plans (IUPs) following this introduction provide a roadmap to the policies and procedures of the SRF programs, along with the lists of projects and activities to be funded. The IUPs outline the proposed management of the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF during State Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022). The IUPs are developed and updated quarterly, in June, September, December, and March or more often as needed. With the SFY 2022 Intended Use Plan and future program plans, Iowa's SRF will continue to help Iowans protect public health and the environment through investing in Iowa's water.

Since 1988, the Iowa State Revolving Fund (SRF) has remained a reliable funding source for Iowan's in their pursuit to improve water quality and protect public health. In fact, Iowa's SRF has been recognized for offering some of the most innovative and far-reaching financing programs in the United States. Here are some of the highlights:

- ✓ In the last 30 years, Iowa's SRF has provided close to ***$4 billion*** in loans for water and wastewater infrastructure, agricultural best management practices, and other water quality projects.
- ✓ Cities, counties, rural water systems, sanitary districts, farmers, livestock producers, homeowners, watershed organizations and others across the state utilize existing SRF programs. Many borrowers come back to the SRF multiple times to finance their ongoing capital improvement projects.
- ✓ Iowa's SRF listens to stakeholders to create programs and financing tools that meet their needs. For example, program innovations such as sponsored projects and loans to farmers and livestock producers are providing effective financing tools for voluntary practices to address nonpoint source pollution control.
- ✓ SRF loans can be used as stand-alone financing or in combination with a wide variety of grants, including other federal water and wastewater assistance programs, state and federal agricultural cost-share, and local sources, along with private investment.
- ✓ Iowa's SRF is based on federal legislation that created the programs as revolving loan funds to provide a dependable, ongoing source of financing. Several sources of money are used to make loans, including federal Capitalization (CAP) Grants, bonds, and loan repayments with interest. No state general funds are provided.
- ✓ Iowa's SRF programs are highly rated in financial markets, giving the programs strong leveraging capacity to keep up with demand for loans.
- ✓ The SRF programs accept applications throughout the year to allow borrowers to apply when their project is ready to proceed. All eligible projects can be funded.

- ✓ Transparency and accountability are commitments the Iowa SRF staff has made to stakeholders. All program plans are issued for public review and comment, with approval quarterly by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission. Annual reports, IUP's and application requirements are posted on both DNRs and SRF's websites. Email listservs are used to inform stakeholders of program updates.

The unique partnership between the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, the Iowa Finance Authority, and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship is the foundation for the success of the SRF programs. These agencies work together to deliver streamlined programs and good customer service.



Iowa's SRF also relies on partnerships with Soil and Water Conservation Districts, county environmental health agencies, watershed and land trust organizations, and lending institutions across the state to implement program and financial goals.

The anticipated use of the SRF programs is steady and even increasing. Several factors will create need for investment in the years to come: higher regulatory standards, aging infrastructure, increased emphasis on

environmental protection, and growth and expansion. In May of 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed regarding coordination between EPA and FEMA. The MOU established a framework for the EPA funded State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs to assist and collaborate with FEMA disaster assistance grant programs.

The SRF is not a very flexible tool for emergency response, but the Iowa SRF team is working with communities on a case-by-case basis to provide assistance addressing public health threats related to drinking water and wastewater. Some of the ways the SRF can help include:

- Restructure existing SRF loans. Communities with current financial difficulties may request an extension on the loan term or to delay principal payments. Under certain circumstances, it may be possible to reduce or eliminate interest and fee payments for a period of time.

- Use SRF loans as match for FEMA grants. FEMA funds will generally pay for 75% for the replacement costs for public water and wastewater systems. The SRF can be used for the required 25% match.

- Use SRF funds as short-term loans to be repaid with FEMA grants. There may be times when a public facility has been approved for a FEMA grant but there is a delay in receiving the funds. In those situations, a SRF loan could be used to finance the repairs and then be repaid with FEMA money. When all other requirements are met, loans may be made and then shown on the next quarterly IUP update.

- SRF loans can be used to pay for emergency repairs. The SRF team will work with communities to expedite the normal SRF procedures to the extent possible. While the required environmental review process cannot be waived, the SRF team will use categorical exclusions wherever possible to shorten the review period. When all other requirements are met, emergency loans may be made and then shown on the next quarterly IUP update.

The attached Intended Use Plans (IUPs) outline goals and strategies to be used in managing the Iowa SRF programs during fiscal year 2022. The IUPs will continue to be amended quarterly, with projects added and funding amounts adjusted as needed. While the plans of action outlined in these SFY 2022 IUPs may be amended in subsequent quarters, they are intended to lay out the general direction and goals of the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs.

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Clean Water State Revolving Fund

CONTENTS

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Clean Water State Revolving Fund

I. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2022 PLAN OF ACTION

The plan is based on anticipated use of new and revolved funds available in the CWSRF for funding water quality protection needs, including both publicly owned wastewater infrastructure and nonpoint source water protection projects.

The CWSRF loan program consists of three main program areas:

- The purchase of debt obligations for wastewater and some storm water projects is provided through the CWSRF to publicly owned facilities
- Direct loans, loan participation and linked deposit financing approaches address nonpoint source programs
- Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (Sponsored Projects) addresses nonpoint source problems via interest rate reductions on wastewater loans

The SFY 2022 Plan of Action covers the following areas:

- CWSRF goals and objectives
- Current and projected financial capacity of the CWSRF
- Financial management strategies
- Plan for the SFY 2022 Project Priority List
- Plan for Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs
- Plan for use of administrative accounts

CWSRF Goals and Objectives

The primary long-term goal of the Iowa CWSRF is to protect the environment and public health and welfare through a perpetual financial assistance program. While there have been changes to the CWSRF in recent years due to federal legislation, no major program updates are anticipated in SFY 2022.

The SFY 2022 short-term goals and objectives are as follows:

- Goal: Commit loan funds to as many recipients as possible in accordance with the state priority rating system, the IUP, staff resources, and available funding, in order to assist in the construction of projects with the highest water quality impacts. *Objective: During SFY 2022, quarterly updates to the IUP will be prepared to add projects and update program financial information. Sponsored project applications will be taken and added to the IUP twice per year. Projects approved under the Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs will be funded on a continuous basis from the funds reserved for those programs.*

- Goal: Require applicants to engage a registered Municipal Advisor (MA). *Objective: During SFY 2022, all applicants submitting an Intended Use Plan application must demonstrate that they have hired an MA to assist with cash flows, rate setting, debt service coverage, and other financial aspects of their wastewater utility. The SRF program will reimburse up to $4,000 of the MA fee to the borrowers.*

- Goal: Implement the "Use of American Iron and Steel (AIS)" requirements enacted by Congress on January 17, 2014. *Objective: During SFY 2022, SRF staff will help applicants determine eligibility for the exemptions and waivers provided for in the Act and EPA guidance. SRF staff will provide information to those applicants required to comply on necessary documentation and inspection procedures. SRF will engage DNR Field Office staff to conduct site visits and provide technical assistance.*

- Goal: Fund green projects to meet the requirements of the Green Project Reserve (10% of Cap Grant). *Objective: During SFY 2022, the Iowa SRF plans to fund green projects as required in the FFY 2018-2021 Capitalization Grants. Iowa has already complied with the GPR requirements of previous Capitalization Grants.*

- Goal: Develop/finalize plans for allocating loan forgiveness required in FFY 2018-21 Capitalization Grants (20% of Cap Grant). *Objective: During SFY 2022, SRF staff plans to approve plans and specifications and execute loans or loan amendments with loan forgiveness for the amounts required in the FFY 2017- 2021 Capitalization Grants. Iowa has complied with the additional subsidization requirements for all previous Capitalization Grants.*

- Goal: Comply with grant reporting conditions. *Objective: During SFY 2022, the Iowa SRF plans to enter data into the CWSRF National Information Management System (NIMS), the CWSRF Benefits Reporting (CBR) system, and transition to the new reporting database when it becomes available.*

- Goal: Comply with EPA guidance on reporting under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA). *Objective: In the Annual Report, SRF staff will list loans that met the several requirements of FFATA for open CAPITALIZATION Grants. Grants may not be closed out until equivalency amounts can be reported. Loans reported for FFATA will meet equivalency requirements for the following:*

    - *Section 602(b) (14) of the Clean Water Act: "A contract to be carried out using funds directly made available by a Capitalization Grant…for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural related services shall be negotiated in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under Chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code…."*
    - *Federal socioeconomic cross-cutters*
    - *Federal environmental cross-cutters*
    - *EPA signage guidance*
    - *Single audit requirements*

- Goal: Comply with EPA guidance on cost and effectiveness requirements under Section 602(b)(13) of the Clean Water Act, which states: "Beginning in (federal) fiscal year 2016, the State will require as a condition of providing assistance…that the recipient of such assistance certify…that the recipient – A) has studied and evaluated the cost and effectiveness of the processes, materials, techniques, and technologies for carrying out the proposed project…; and B) 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 – i) the cost of constructing the project or activity; ii) the cost of operating the project or activity over the life of the project or activity; and iii) the cost of replacing the project or activity." *Objective: During SFY 2021 CWSRF will require applicants*

whose project requests were placed on the IUP after October 1, 2015 to submit a self-certification form indicating compliance with this requirement.

- Goal: Promote and identify sustainable practices in projects proposed for funding. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will provide information on the EPA's Sustainability Policy to applicants and include sustainability features in project descriptions.*

- Goal: Continue to implement the Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program authorized in Iowa Code 384.84. *Objective: During SFY 2022, SRF staff will receive applications twice per year for Sponsored Project funding. Application deadlines will be in September and March. In conjunction with watershed coordinators, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship urban conservationists, and others, SRF staff will evaluate the applications and prepare a list of proposed projects for the IUP.*

- Goal: Comply with the EPA Signage Guidance. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff and recipients will notify the public in the most effective ways possible about assistance agreements and benefits of the CWSRF program in order to enhance public awareness of EPA assistance agreements nationwide. The Iowa SRF program sends out press releases listing all SRF loans that have closed and borrower contact information.*

Additional long-term goals include:

- Goal: Work with other state and federal agencies to coordinate water quality funding. *Objective: During SFY 2022, SRF staff will meet regularly with staff from the Community Development Block Grant program, and USDA Rural Development. SRF staff will also coordinate funding with state and federal grant and loan programs designed to address both point source and nonpoint source water quality initiatives.*

- Goal: Apply program requirements that are simple and understandable and do not add unnecessary burdens to applicants or recipients. *Objectives: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will continue to assist applicants with completing the federal cross-cutting requirements for environmental and historical review. Staff will not be responsible for Davis-Bacon compliance but will advise borrowers as needed. Borrowers will be responsible for compliance and may hire outside consultants to assist.*

- Goal: Continue the option of extended financing terms for CWSRF infrastructure projects. *Objective: During SFY 2022 this option will be offered to current and new projects on the project priority list. Applicants seeking extended financing must complete a worksheet outlining the anticipated life of the project components, which can be averaged to determine the extended term.*

- Goal: Maintain mechanisms for funding the on-going administration of the program if federal funding is reduced or eliminated. *Objective: During SFY 2022 initiation and servicing fees will be collected on CWSRF loans for deposit to administrative accounts. SRF staff will develop short and long-term plans for administrative budgets.*

- Goal: Manage the CWSRF to maximize its use and impact through sound financial management. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff and financial advisors will continue to conduct financial analysis and develop innovative approaches to financial management.*

- Goal: Implement programs that effectively address water quality needs and target appropriate audiences. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will continue to educate users and potential users about the program offerings through presentations, displays, program materials, and the IowaSRF.com website.*

- Goal: Update the CWSRF Operating Agreement. *Objective: In the future, SRF staff will work with EPA Region 7 to update the Clean Water SRF Operating Agreement between DNR and EPA. To minimize frequent updating, the EPA is proposing a streamlined document that can facilitate information as references from the state and EPA SRF websites, the state's IUP, and other program supporting documents.*

Current and Projected Financial Capacity of the CWSRF

Appendix A, the Estimated Sources and Uses table, shows that funds are available to fund current requests. The leveraging capacity of the CWSRF is robust due to the maturity of the fund and the current loan portfolio. SRF staff has analyzed the future financial capacity of the CWSRF in light of the discussion over water quality standards and other future wastewater needs. Assuming continued Capitalization Grants, 10% loan forgiveness and the same interest rates, it is projected that the CWSRF could loan an average of $290 million per year over the next 10 years, or a total of $2.9 billion. If we assume no additional Capitalization Grants but keep the same interest rates, the CWSRF could loan an average of $231 million per year over the next 10 years. Those amounts would increase if we were to increase the interest rate.

Financial Management Strategies

The CWSRF Project Priority List (Attachment 1) show total loan requests for wastewater projects. Because many of these projects are in the planning phase, they are not expected to sign a binding loan commitment during this fiscal year. The projected timing and demand for loan draws is reflected in the sources and uses table (Appendix A). Other uses for CWSRF program funds in SFY 2022 include $22.8 million reserved for the Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs.

The cash draw procedure used is the direct loan method. The Iowa CWSRF program uses its equity fund to originate loans. When a sufficient number of loans have been made, the SRF program issues bonds and uses the bond proceeds to replenish the equity fund. Iowa's bonds are cross-collateralized across both the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF accounts. When funds are needed, state match bonds are issued at the same time that leveraged bond issues are done for greater cost effectiveness. State match is fully disbursed prior to drawing EPA Capitalization Grant funds. The EPA Capitalization Grant funds will be drawn at a 100% proportionality ratio.

The Iowa SRF program was invited to apply for a loan through the State infrastructure financing authority WIFIA (SWIFIA). SWIFIA is a new loan program exclusively for State infrastructure financing authority borrowers. SWIFIA may be used for up to 49 percent of an eligible project's costs that are ready to proceed, meaning construction will commence within 18 months after the Letter of Interest is submitted to EPA. A preliminary list of mostly CWSRF projects eligible for SWIFIA funding has been identified, totaling more than $400 million. ~~The program is in the final stages of the SWIFIA application process and anticipates closing on approximately $200 million in the fall of 2021.~~

Iowa was awarded the FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant in May 2020~~. An application has been submitted for~~and the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant in July 2021~~, which we anticipate receiving in summer 2021.~~ The Iowa SRF program issued bonds in February 2019 which included the state match for FFY 2019 and FFY 2020 Capitalization Grants. The

program issued bonds in February 2020 which included the estimated state match for future Capitalization Grants. ~~The program issued bonds in May 2021~~. ~~No~~ so additional state match funds ~~are necessary at this time and~~ were not included in the May 2021 bond issue.

SFY 2022 Project Priority List

The management of the CWSRF program includes a priority list of projects for loan assistance, which has been developed according to DNR rules 567 IAC 92 (455B).

With the available CWSRF funds, this IUP provides a projection of loan funding assistance for applications in priority order determined by point source rating criteria defined in 567 IAC 91 (455B). This priority list will be amended on a quarterly basis during SFY 2022. Attachment 1 constitutes the project priority list.

Due to the project workload and for planning purposes, the CWSRF staff may evaluate projects that have been on the IUP list for more than three years. A notification will be sent to the applicants that their project may be dropped if there is no progress in the six months following the notice. If a project is dropped, the applicant may reapply when the project is ready to move ahead.

For program planning purposes, the fundable projects are further identified as "R – ready for loan" (indicating that the construction permit and environmental review have been completed), and "P – in planning."

The following categories of projects will be included for funding during SFY 2022 and are included on Attachment 1:

Unfunded Prior Years' Section 212 Projects: These are loan requests remaining on the project priority list from previous years' IUPs. It is Iowa's intention to make CWSRF loans to these projects during SFY 2022 if they are ready for a binding loan commitment.

Segments of Previously Funded Section 212 Projects. State rules provide that subsequent segments of a project, which has previously received funding priority or assistance, be placed on the project priority list ahead of new projects. Segmented projects will be added to the SFY 2022 project priority list as received.

New Section 212 Projects. New applications for assistance during SFY 2022 will be added to the project priority list. Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis during SFY 2022 with quarterly updates completed as needed. Intended Use Plan applications can be found on the SRF website at www.iowasrf.com and on the DNR Wastewater Construction Permit website at https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Wastewater-Construction/Construction-Permits and submitted to srf-iup@dnr.iowa.gov.

Supplemental Financing. Supplemental financing for projects listed in previously approved IUPs are added to the IUP as they are requested unless the additional funds will be used for improvements that would significantly change the scope of the project. Additional environmental review may be required. Supplemental loans will not be provided for changes that are ineligible for funding.

Planning and Design Loans. Planning and design loans are provided at 0% interest for up to three years to cover the costs of preparing facility plans and project specifications. The loans will be rolled into CWSRF construction loans or repaid by another source of permanent financing. Planning & Design Loan applications can be found on the SRF website at http://www.iowasrf.com/program/planning__design_loans/.

General Nonpoint Source Loans including Source Water Protection. New applications for assistance during SFY 2022 will be added to the project priority list. Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis during SFY 2022 with quarterly updates completed as needed. Intended Use Plan applications can be found on the SRF website under the "Other Water Quality Programs" tab at www.iowasrf.com.

Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program

The project category called water resource restoration or "sponsored projects" provides wastewater utilities with the opportunity to fund locally directed, watershed-based, nonpoint source projects that address water quality issues.

Iowa Code chapter 384.84 authorizes these projects to be financed with sewer revenues. On a typical CWSRF loan, the utility borrows principal and repays principal plus interest. On a CWSRF loan with a sponsored project, the utility borrows for both the wastewater improvement project and the sponsored project. The overall interest rate on the total amount of principal borrowed is reduced so that the utility's ratepayers do not pay any more than they would have for just the wastewater improvements. Instead, two water quality projects are accomplished for the cost of one.

- For loans up to 20 years, the interest rate on the combined infrastructure/sponsored project loan will be reduced to not lower than 0.75%. The maximum amount allowed for eligible sponsored project costs is $100,000 per $1 million borrowed.

- The amount of funds reserved in SFY 2022 for Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program interest rate reductions is $10 million. In order to fund all eligible applications, the DNR reserves the right to cap individual application funding awards at a percentage of the total amount allocated for Sponsored Projects.

Applications will be taken during SFY 2022 on September 1, 2021 and March 1, 2022. Communities or wastewater utilities interested in applying for an SRF Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project should note the upcoming deadlines:

~~**September 1, 2021:** Deadline to submit a sponsored project application. The Sponsored Project application for the September 2021 application deadline is now available.~~

December 17, 2021: Deadline to hold pre-application conference call with DNR for the March 1, 2022 application. The call is mandatory with the purpose of discussing potential projects, getting technical advisors involved early and going over the application requirements.

Applicants that are approved for funding will be contacted after the EPC meeting to schedule a project initiation meeting and to begin the sponsored project review and approval process. All information about the review and approval process is included in the Sponsored Project Manual which is online on the SRF website at: http://www.iowasrf.com/about_srf/sponsored-project-manual/. Applicants should review the manual information to become familiar with the process.

Sponsors of approved projects will be required to follow project review and implementation guidelines established in the Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Projects Milestone Checklist.

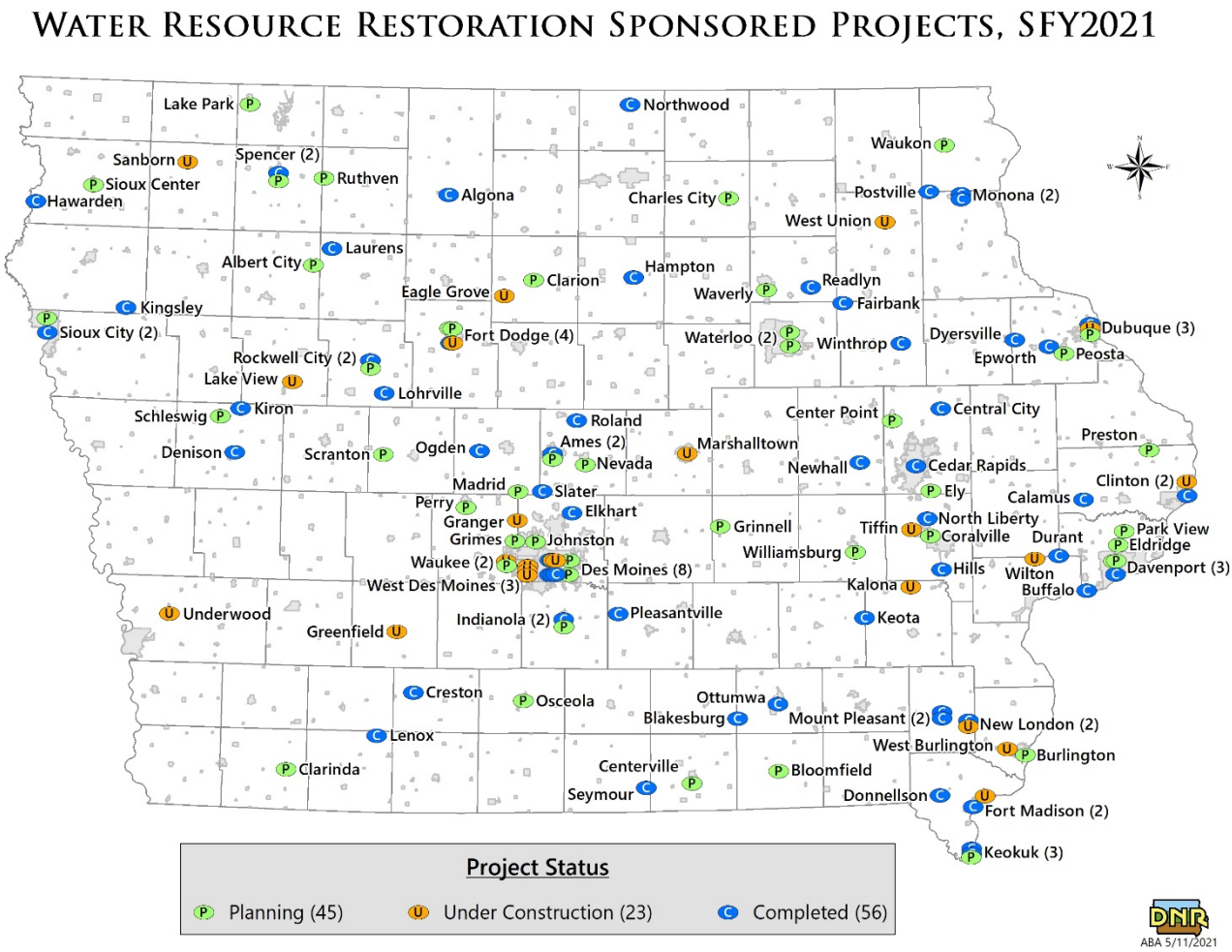
Water quality practices funded through sponsored projects must be maintained for the useful design life of the practice. Sponsored Project recipients will be required to develop and execute a maintenance plan for all

practices, and agree to a Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project Performance Agreement to ensure that the water quality practices being funded are constructed and maintained in a manner that will achieve, and continue to provide, the water quality improvement according to the approved design.

The waterbody, watershed, and water quality concern identified in the Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project application cannot be changed after an application has been awarded funding.

Explanations of eligible applicants and projects, as well as specific application requirements, are outlined in the SFY 2022 Sponsored Project Application (see Attachment 2). This information is also available online at: http://www.iowasrf.com/about_srf/sponsored_projects_home_page.cfm

The applications proposed for funding in SFY 2022 are listed in Appendix D. The map below shows the project locations for approved sponsored projects through the end of SFY 2021.



Plan for Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs

Iowa authorizing legislation and state administrative rules allow the use of CWSRF program funds for nonpoint source pollution control projects. Four Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs have been established which target areas of need allowed under federal guidance and identified in the state Nonpoint Source Water Quality Management Plan:

- The On-Site Wastewater Systems Assistance Program (OSWAP), provides loans to homeowners to replace inadequate septic systems. New systems are certified by county sanitarians.

- The Local Water Protection (LWP) Program, addresses soil, sediment, and nutrient control practices on agricultural land. DNR contracts with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, which operates the program through local Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

- The Livestock Water Quality Facilities (LWQ) Program, assists livestock producers with manure management plans, structures, and equipment. Facilities with fewer than 1,000 animal unit capacity are eligible. DNR contracts with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, which operates the program through local Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

- The General Nonpoint Source (GNS) Program, supports a wide variety of other water quality protection efforts. Projects include habitat and wetland restoration, landfill closure, lake restoration, and watershed planning. Funding for Storm Water Best Management Practices loans is also included in this program. Projects that involve purchase of land require separate approval by the EPC. These projects are listed in Appendix E.

Loans for these four Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs are made through participating lenders through either a linked deposit arrangement or loan participation. For linked deposits, SRF funds are deposited with a participating lender and are used to reduce the interest rate on the loan. For loan participations, SRF funds are used to purchase an existing loan from a lender.

The table below outlines the current and proposed allocations planned for the four programs. These allocations may be amended based on need and the financial capacity of the CWSRF.

Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs	**Proposed SFY 2022 Amount**
Onsite Wastewater Assistance Program (OSWAP)	$1.8 million
Local Water Protection Program (LWPP)	$5.0 million
Livestock Water Quality Facilities Program (LWQ)	$6.0 million
General Nonpoint Source Program (GNS)*	$10.0 million
TOTAL	**$22.8 million**

**GNS projects that receive a direct loan are not included in this allocation and are listed individually on the CWSRF project priority list (Attachment 1).*

Plan for Use of Administrative Accounts

There are three distinct funding sources for CWSRF administrative expenses:

- The CWSRF administrative Capitalization Grant set-aside. Iowa intends to take or reserve 4% of the federal Capitalization Grant funds for program administration.
- Loan initiation fees. A 0.5% loan origination fee will be charged on new CWSRF loans. The maximum amount charged is $100,000. Under EPA rules, because Iowa's origination fees are financed through the loans, the proceeds are considered program income. Program income can only be used for the purposes of administering the CWSRF program or for making new loans.

- Loan servicing fees. A servicing fee of 0.25% on the outstanding principal is charged on CWSRF loans.

Under EPA rules, only servicing fees received from loans made above and beyond the amount of the Capitalization Grant and after the Capitalization Grant under which the loan was made has been closed are considered Non-Program Income. Non-Program Income can be used to administer the program or for other water quality purposes. The uses of Non-Program Income are discussed below.

Program Income. It is estimated that Program Income collected in SFY 2022 will be approximately $1 million dollars and will be used for administering the SRF Program. Program Income is replenished throughout the fiscal year by funds received from loan initiation fees as described above.

Non-Program Income. There is approximately $14.29 million available in funds considered Non-Program Income. A portion of these funds will be used in SRF 2022 for administering the SRF Program.

Planned Expenses. CWSRF expenses for administering the SRF Program are estimated to be approximately $3 million this fiscal year. This includes the work of wastewater engineering section project managers, specialists in environmental review, nonpoint source program administrators, financial officers, loan coordinators, and program managers. It also covers expenses for financial and legal advisors. These program expenses will first be paid out of Program Income and then Non-Program Income once Program Income has been fully expended.

DNR intends to use a portion of Non-Program Income funds during SFY 2022 to support staffing to the Field Services Bureau for wastewater compliance activities including inspections, investigations and technical assistance and to support staffing in the Water Quality Bureau for construction permitting, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitting, American Iron and Steel Site Inspections, and other programmatic staffing needs.

II. INFORMATION ON THE CWSRF ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Allocation of Funds

Allocation of funds to eligible projects was based on a four-step process:

1. The amount of financial assistance needed for each application was estimated.
2. The sources and allowable uses of all CWSRF funds were identified.
3. The CWSRF funds were allocated among the projects, consistent with the amount available and the financial assistance needed.
4. A designated amount was reserved for each Nonpoint Source Assistance Program based on past funding and expected future needs.

Information pertinent to each CWSRF project is contained in Attachment 1, pursuant to Section 606(c) (3) of the Clean Water Act.

Sources and Uses of Available CWSRF Funds

~~In May 2020, the Iowa SRF Program was awarded the FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant in the amount of $21,508,000.~~ In ~~March~~ July 2021, the SRF Program ~~applied for~~was awarded the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant ~~and an award~~ in the amount of $21,505,000 ~~is expected in summer 2021~~. Appendix A to the Intended Use Plan illustrates potential sources and uses of funds in the CWSRF for SFY 2022. As shown, all pending loan requests and program administration needs can be funded. Projects will draw on their funding at different intervals based on their construction cycles. These differences are used to estimate cash needs throughout the year. Appendix A will be updated quarterly as needed to provide an ongoing view of the financial plan for meeting loan requests.

Iowa's SRF program issues bonds as needed. These bond issues typically include the state match for the next federal Capitalization Grants (see Appendix F). On February 27, 2020, IFA issued $201,825,000 of SRF bonds. Of that amount, $10,000,000 for Clean Water state match and $8,000,000 for Drinking Water state match was deposited in the respective state match accounts. After the bonds are issued, the state match is spent first so the Capitalization Grant can be drawn down at 100% when it is received. All state match funds have been disbursed to loan recipients. On May 5, 2021, IFA issued $218,290,000 of SRF bonds; no state match funds were necessary with this issue.

Section 212 Projects Program Policies

Project Scope. The scope of the project must be outlined on the Intended Use Plan application and in the facility plan. Changes to the scope are allowed prior to loan closing. Significant changes in scope may cause delays if additional work is required by the project manager or environmental review specialist. Once a loan is signed, only minor changes to the scope are allowed and only if the changes do not require additional technical or environmental review.

Loan Interest Rates. Interest rates for CWSRF planning and design loans are 0% for up to three years.

The interest rates for construction loans made from the CWSRF are as follows:

Loan Term	Applicant Type	Interest Rate	Servicing Fee	Total
Standard (up to 20 years)	All	1.75%	0.25%	2.00%
Extended (21 to 30 years based on useful life)	Disadvantaged*	1.75%	0.25%	2.00%
Extended (21 to 30 years based on useful life)	Non-Disadvantaged	2.75%	0.25%	3.00%

*Communities must be determined to be disadvantaged based on criteria in Iowa Code section 455B.199B, Disadvantaged Communities Variance, as amended by Senate File 407 on April 28, 2011. These criteria include income and unemployment data. SRF staff will also consider population trends, providing 1 point for communities with projected increases or decreases in population. Population trends are also reviewed as part of the construction permitting process as required in Iowa Administrative Code 567 Chapter 64.2(9).

Loan Fees. A 0.5% origination fee is charged on the full loan amount for new CWSRF construction loans, with a maximum amount of $100,000. No origination fees are charged on planning and design loans. A .25% servicing fee is charged on construction loans. Payment of the loan servicing fee is semi-annual with interest payments for all new SRF loans. Loan servicing fees are charged on the outstanding principal balance.

Financing Term. Loan terms can be up to 30 years. Any project may request an extended term. The length of the term is based on a calculation of the average useful life of the entire project, determined by the applicant's consulting engineer and approved by DNR.

Maximum Financing. There is no maximum financing amount.

Project Readiness. Applicants cannot be offered assistance until they meet program requirements. More information can be found in the Wastewater Engineering Construction Permitting Process Manual at https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Wastewater-Construction/Construction-Permits.

Funding Limitations. Pending loans identified in this IUP do not exceed funds obtainable for the CWSRF program.

Plan for Efficient and Timely Use of CWSRF Funds

The State of Iowa's Clean Water State SRF uses federal Capitalization Grant funds as expeditiously as possible. Iowa has been able to use its federal Capitalization Grant funds in a timely way due to a robust and sustained demand for loans. A number of program features have spurred the growth in loan demand. These include:

- Improvements and streamlining in the wastewater construction permitting process, which reduced timelines for project review and approval
- Allowing applicants to pursue phased approach for projects to enable individual phased projects proceed timely to construction instead of waiting on approval on a large project
- Planning and design loans at 0% interest for three years to provide upfront capital to get projects started and ready for construction and loan closing
- Year-round application process with quarterly updates to the Intended Use Plan, which keeps projects in the loan pipeline on a continual basis
- Expansion of nonpoint source and green infrastructure programs to include loans for farmers, livestock producers, watershed organizations, and others
- Extended term financing, based on project useful life, which allows more utilities to benefit from the CWSRF
- Environmental review services to complete assessments of impacts to natural and cultural resources, reducing costs and barriers to participating in the loan program
- Focus on marketing, customer and consultant education, and coordination with other funders

When Capitalization Grants are awarded, those funds are drawn down first based on guidance from the U.S. EPA. Loan disbursements are made weekly. Iowa's CWSRF disbursements averaged $16.7 million per month in 2020. In 2021, the program disbursed an average of $19.905 million per month.

With a return of $4.36 for every dollar of federal investment (compared to the national average of $2.90), Iowa's CWSRF is an efficient and effective delivery mechanism for water infrastructure funding.

The practices described above are currently working well for Iowa and will be continued through SFY 2022.

Water Quality Management Planning

A reserve for water quality management planning as required by Title VI of the Clean Water Act will be set aside from Iowa's Title VI allotments and granted to the state for this purpose separately from the CWSRF. This reserve does not appear in this IUP as it has been already deducted from Iowa's allotment and considered in projecting Iowa's available Capitalization Grant.

SEE Salary Funds Deducted from Capitalization Grant

The Iowa DNR did not request U.S. EPA to deduct funds from FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant for the SEE Program. It was determined that adequate funding remained from previous grants to cover planned expenses

for this fiscal year. These positions are filled by EPA Region 7 and assigned to the DNR's Wastewater Engineering section to provide technical and administrative assistance to the CWSRF projects and program. The SEE enrollees help provide staffing at Iowa DNR to maintain the CWSRF program and keep up with the increasing CWSRF project technical and administrative work load. Authorized under the Environmental Programs Assistance Act of 1984 (PL 98- 313), the SEE program is intended "to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Administrator in providing technical assistance to Federal, State, and local environmental agencies for projects of pollution prevention, abatement, and control."

III. ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

Iowa will provide the necessary assurances and certifications according to the Operating Agreement between the State of Iowa and the U.S. EPA.

IV. CRITERIA AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Section 212 Infrastructure Projects

The following approach was used to develop Iowa's proposed distribution of CWSRF funds for Section 212 infrastructure projects: (1) analysis of the priority of communities applying and financial assistance needed; (2) identification of the sources and spending limits of available funds; (3) allocation of funds among projects; (4) development of a payment schedule which will provide for making timely binding commitments to the projects selected for CWSRF assistance; and (5) development of a disbursement schedule to pay the project costs as incurred.

Allocation of Funds Among Projects. All projects listed in the CWSRF Project Priority List (attached) are eligible for assistance and may be funded from the CWSRF subject to available funds.

All projects scheduled for funding with Iowa's CWSRF will be reviewed for consistency with appropriate plans developed under sections' 205(j), 208, 303(e), 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. Evidence of this review and finding of consistency will be documented in each CWSRF project file.

Priority of Communities and Financial Assistance Needed. Iowa law provides only for loan assistance. Additional subsidization required by federal Capitalization Grant conditions will be through forgivable loans. The state's CWSRF rules identify the priority rating system used to establish priorities for loan assistance.

Capitalization Grant Requirements. The FFY 2018 - 2021 Capitalization Grants include requirements for minimum and maximum percentages of the funds to be allocated for additional subsidization and/or green projects. Iowa will comply with these requirements. The specific projects that have received add subs or been counted for the GPR are listed in Appendix C. Iowa will satisfy the amounts required in the FFY 2018-2021 Capitalization Grants. Time limits may be established on loan forgiveness awards.

FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant was awarded on July ~~29~~22, 2021. Iowa will comply with additional subsidization

and/or green project allocation requirements and will identify recipients of those funds during this fiscal year.

	Add Subs Reqd.	Add Subs Actual	%	GPR Reqd.	GPR Actual	%
2018	$ 2,172,300	$ ~~1,955,678~~2,172,300	~~9~~100%	$ 2,172,300	$ ~~885,600~~2,285,000	~~0~~105%
2019	$ 2,150,500	$ 2,150,500	100%	$ 2,150,500	$2,667,000	~~0~~124%
2020	$ 2,150,800	$ 2,150,800	100%	$ 2,150,800	$2,443,000	~~0~~114%
2021	$ 2,150,500	$ ~~1,321,800~~2,423,952	~~61~~113%	$ 2,150,500	$2,150,500	100%

Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs

Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs include funds reserved for the Onsite Wastewater Assistance Program (OSWAP), Livestock Water Quality Facilities (LWQ), Local Water Protection (LWP) and General Nonpoint Source (GNS). These funds implement the intent of Iowa statute to use CWSRF funds to improve residential wastewater systems, to assist owners of existing animal feeding operations to meet state and federal requirements, for local water protection projects that will provide water quality improvement or protection and for general nonpoint source projects that will provide water quality improvements or water quality protection. These systems are addressed as a need by Iowa's State Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Individual loan applicants for all Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs operated as linked deposit and loan participation are not identified in this IUP. Only GNS projects with a direct loan will be listed on the project priority list.

V. METHOD OF AMENDMENT OF THE INTENDED USE PLAN

This IUP will be followed by the State in administering CWSRF funds in SFY 2022. Federal and state law requires, and Iowa welcomes, opportunity for public participation in the development of the IUP. Any revisions of the goals, policies and method of distribution of funds, must be addressed by a revision of the IUP, including opportunity for public participation. Updates to the IUP to add projects to the priority list, to make program changes, or to adjust dollar amounts reserved for Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs, will be made quarterly as needed. Minor adjustments in funding schedules and loan amounts are allowed by the procedures of this IUP and state rules for administration of the CWSRF without public notification.

VI. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held May 13, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until May 20, 2021. Stakeholder comments were received by IFA and DNR and changes were incorporated into this document.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held August 12, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment

period was open until August 19, 2021.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held November 11, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until November 18, 2021.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held February 10, 2022, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until February 17, 2022. There were no comments received but the land acquisition project described in Appendix E requested to be dropped from the IUP.

VII. PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Attachment 1, the CWSRF Project Priority List, is included in a separate, sortable Excel file.

VIII. SPONSORED PROJECT APPLICATION PACKET

Attachment 2, contains the CWSRF Sponsored Project Application Instructions and Application Form which includes program guidelines, specific application requirements and forms, and provides explanations of eligible applicants and projects.

APPENDIX A

Iowa CWSRF State Fiscal Year 2022 Q4
Estimated Funding Sources and Funding Uses
As of 12/31/2021

Funding Sources		
Funds Available in Equity Fund, Bond Proceeds and Program Accounts	$161,223,234	*
FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant	$0	*
State Match Bond Proceeds for FFY 2021/22 Capitalization Grants	$0	
SWIFIA - FY22 Draws from Loan	$54,826,554	**
Equity Fund and Program Interest Earnings	$80,120	
Loan Repayments	$122,334,730	
Total Funding Sources	$338,464,638	
Funding Uses		
Undisbursed Amounts Committed to Existing Loans (45% disbursement rate)	$109,215,000	
Section 212 Project Requests (FNSI/CX issued; 25% disbursement rate)	$50,309,000	
Section 212 Project Requests (FNSI/CX not issued; 10% disbursement rate)	$54,116,000	
Planning & Design Requests (35% disbursement rate)	$6,090,000	
Non-Point Source Program Assistance	$21,343,000	
Principal Payments on Outstanding Bonds	$44,820,000	
Interest Payments on Outstanding Bonds	$52,571,638	
Program Administration From FFY21 Capitalization Grant	$0	
Total Funding Uses	$338,464,638	

* Funds Available for disbursements as of 12/31/2021
** Estimated Only

Loan disbursement rates are estimated based on previous experience with project pace. For projects that currently have not had a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or Categorical Exclusion (CX) issued, it is expected that up to 10% of the total project amounts may be disbursed once environmental review is completed, construction permit issued, and binding loan commitment signed. For those projects with FNSI/CX clearance, the disbursement rate is estimated at 25% of the loan request amount.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest $1,000

APPENDIX B-1
PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE SECTION 212 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Project rankings were determined by the following procedures:

Cost eligibility of projects was determined as per 567 IAC 92.7(6) (455B). Applications were evaluated using the priority point system in 567 IAC 91.8(455B).

The final project priority list for a fiscal year's project pool is compiled in the following manner: subsequent segments of projects funded by CWSRF loan programs of previous years will be ranked at the top; projects ranked in the current year application group will then be added.

Projects on the project priority list will be given contingency status should the total amount of needs exceed the year's CWSRF staff resources capability and loan funding or if the projects have not met the fundable criteria described in 567 IAC 92.6(2)(455B). Projects will be funded from the top down in the ranking order of the project priority list. Projects are ranked similarly in the contingency project list. The top project in the contingency list can be moved to the funding list when funds are available or it has met the fundable criteria. Funds can be made available due to a number of reasons including project bypasses, loan application withdrawal of other projects, reduction in loan amount requests, an increase in available funds, or progress in meeting program requirements.

APPENDIX B-2
CRITERIA TO DETERMINE PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

In April 2010 Iowa adopted revised rules for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). 567 IAC 91 provides the criteria for scoring and ranking CWSRF projects. The new system uses an integrated approach which allows comparison of Section 212 POTW (publicly owned wastewater treatment works) projects as well as nonpoint source pollution control projects. The goal of the new system is gain the highest water quality benefits for the funding available.

Currently Iowa is able to fund all projects that are eligible, but the priority system will be available to use in the case that demand for CWSRF loans exceeds supply of funds.

Section 212 POTW Projects
The rating criteria consider the use classification of the receiving waters, water quality of the receiving waters, groundwater protection, project type, project purpose, and a tiebreaker; defined in 567 IAC 91.8 (455B). Priority ranking for the projects shall be based on the total points awarded for all the categories; the greater the total number of points, the higher the ranking. The ranking will be done at the time the IUP is prepared and will not be updated during the year. The tie breaker category will be used when necessary.

Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs
The rating criteria consider the use classification of the receiving waters, water quality of the receiving waters, groundwater protection, project type, project purpose, and a tiebreaker; defined in 567 IAC 91.8 (455B). Priority ranking for the projects is based on the total points awarded for all the categories; the greater the total number of points, the higher the ranking. The priority system for Nonpoint Source Assistance Programs projects will not be implemented until 90 percent of the funds reserved for that program have been allocated and no additional funds are available. If that occurs, ranking will be done at the time that a new project application is received.

APPENDIX C

BORROWERS RECEIVING ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION OR COUNTED FOR GREEN PROJECT RESERVE (GPR)

For FFY 2018-2021 Capitalization Grants a minimum of 10% of the grants funds are required to be used on Green Projects and 10% of the grant funds are to be allocated as additional subsidization. Iowa applies additional subsidization in the form of loan forgiveness.

For FFY 2018-FFY2021 Capitalization Grants, loan forgiveness of up to 30% may be offered to eligible Disadvantaged Community (DC) status projects. Beginning in FFY 2020, eligible projects from unsewered communities with an approved Disadvantaged Unsewered Community (DUC) status may receive up to 50% loan forgiveness. Funding for individual projects is capped at $1 million per project.

The Iowa DNR disadvantaged community rules implement Iowa Code 455B.199B, which establishes criteria for the Iowa DNR to use when determining if ratepayers or a community will experience substantial and widespread economic and social impact and qualify as disadvantaged. For more information on how to qualify as a disadvantaged community, visit https://www.iowadnr.gov/environmental-protection/water-quality/rural-community-sewers.

Time limits may be established for loan commitments in order to apply loan forgiveness awards from these grants. Construction must begin within 24 months of the loan forgiveness offer or the loan forgiveness offer may be withdrawn or reassigned.

Project	SRF Project #	Loan Amount *	Amount Ad Sub **	Grant Year Reported
Calmar	CS1920823-01	$ 2,977,000.00	$ 872,474.26	2017
Perry	*CS1920954-01*	*$ 28,900,000.00*	*$ 20,626.00*	*2017 Rellocation*
Lake View	CS1920828-01	$ 6,700,000.00	$ 155,800.00	2017
Lave View	CS1920828-01	$ 6,700,000.00	$ 844,200.00	2018
St Donatus	CS1920773-01	$ 300,000.00	$ 90,000.00	2018
St Donatus	CS1920773-R1	$ 452,927.75	$ 135,878.33	2018
Perry	*CS1920954-01*	*$ 28,900,000.00*	*$ 877,222.00*	*2018 Reallocation*
Coralville	GNS 10-04	$ 750,000.00	$ 225,000.00	2018
Woodward	CS1920814-01	$ 5,424,041.03	$ 1,000,000.00	2019
Everly	CS1920906-01	$ 3,289,000.00	$ 986,700.00	2019
Charles City	CS1920876-01	$ 17,575,000.00	$ 163,800.00	2019
Charles City	CS1920876-01	$ 17,575,000.00	$ 836,200.00	2020
Dougherty	CS1920993-01	$ 865,000.00	$ 432,500.00	2020
Osceola	CS1920878-01	$ 25,554,000.00	$ 882,100.00	2020
Osceola	CS1920878-01	$ 25,554,000.00	$ 117,900.00	2021
New Albin	CS1920871-01	$ 1,860,000.00	$ 558,000.00	2021
Frederika	CS1921013-01	$ 2,153,000.00	$ 645,900.00	2021
Perry	CS1920954-01	$ 28,900,000.00	$ 102,152.00	2021
McGregor	CS1920974-01	$ 4,934,000.00	$ 1,000,000.00	2021

*Until loan is signed, this amount may reflect the IUP award amount

**Capped at $1 million through grant year 2021

Project	SRF Project #	Loan Amount *	Amount GPR	Grant Year Reported
Coralville	GNS 10-04	$ 750,000	$ 225,000	2018
Dyersville	WRR15-006	$ 450,000	$ 260,000	2018
Des Moines	WRR18-030	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	2018
Fort Dodge	WRR15-017	$ 800,000	$ 800,000	2018
Hampton	WRR14-004	$ 633,300	$ 421,000	2019
Des Moines	WRR16-013	$ 1,150,000.00	$ 1,150,000	2019
Waukee	WRR16-010	$ 920,000	$ 920,000	2019
Des Moines	WRR18-013	$ 750,000	$ 750,000	2020
Clinton	WRR18-021	$ 743,000	$ 743,000	2020
Ogden	WRR17-009	$ 481,000	$ 481,000	2020
Lake View	WRR17-010	$ 469,000	$ 469,000	2020
Coralville	WRR16-004	$ 2,700,000	$ 2,150,500	2021

*Until loan is signed, this amount may reflect the IUP award amount

APPENDIX D
SFY 2022 Sponsored Project Funding Recommendations

Sponsored Project loan amendments must be executed prior to the second principal payment on the sponsoring CWSRF loan or the Sponsored Project award will be withdrawn.

Applicant	Proposed Watershed and Project Description	Proposed Partners	Date Approved
City of Des Moines	Implement green infrastructure and stormwater best management practices in various locations throughout the City of Des Moines to treat and infiltrate urban stormwater runoff to the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation	6/15/2021
City of Grimes	Install best management practices to treat urban and agricultural stormwater runoff, establish buffer zones for streams and wetlands, reduce erosion, restore stream and/or wetland function, and restore soil quality that implement recommendations of the Beaver Creek and Walnut Creek Watershed Management Plans.	Polk SWCD, Beaver Creek WMA, Walnut Creek WMA, Dallas SWCD	6/15/2021
City of Hartford	Implementation of stormwater best management practices including permeable pavers, bioswales, soil quality restoration, and native vegetation plantings in order to treat and reduce nutrients and soil erosion from urban stormwater to the Butcher Creek and South River watersheds.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation	6/15/2021
City of Jesup	Implement stormwater best management practices including a combination of wetland, bioswales, bioretention cells, and a city-wide BMP costshare program to help reduce nutrient and sediment loads to the Spring Creek and Cedar River watersheds.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation, Buchanan SWCD, Middle Cedar WMA, Black Hawk SWCD	6/15/2021
City of Nevada	Implement projects to reduce loading and improve water quality in West Indian Creek and East Indian Creek in and around Nevada. Potential projects to improve water quality fall into five main categories: treatment of stormwater runoff, establishment of buffer zones, reduction of erosion, restoration of stream function, and restoration of soil quality.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation, Prairie Rivers of Iowa, Story County Conservation	6/15/2021
City of Pleasantville	Improve the water quality features located within Shadle park including: retrofitting the existing pond to the current Iowa Stormwater Management Manual standards in order provide water quality treatment; construction of a forebay to the pond; converting a drainage channel to a bioswale, and implementing native vegetation buffers in order to reduce nutrient and sediment transport to Red Rock Reservoir.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation, DNR- Fisheries	6/15/2021

City of Rickardsville	Implement stormwater best management practices to treat urban and agricultural runoff as well as installing grade control structures to reduce soil erosion to the North Fork Little Maquoketa River.	IDALS- DCSWQ Urban Conservation, Dubuque SWCD	6/15/2021
City of West Branch	Improve water quality in the West Branch Wapsinonoc Creek Water shed through the implementation of a variety of potential best management practices including: stream restoration, floodplain restoration, stormwater wetland, stormwater basin retrofit, and other urban BMP's.	IDALS-DCSWQ Urban Conservation, Lower Cedar Watershed, Cedar County	12/14/2021
City of Des Moines	Implement green infrastructure and stormwater best management practices in various locations throughout the City of Des Moines to treat and infiltrate urban stormwater runoff to the Des Moines and Raccoon Rivers	IDALS-DCSWQ Urban Conservation	12/14/2021
City of Marshalltown	Implement green infrastructure and stormwater best management practices including: stormwater wetlands, permeable pavers, stormwater basins, sediment basins, stream channel restoration, bioretention cells, and bioswales to treat and infiltrate urban stormwater runoff in highly impervious areas of Marshalltown to reduce sediment, nutrient, and bacteria transport to the Iowa River.	IDALS-DCSWQ Urban Conservation, Marshall County Conservation, IDNR, NRCS	12/14/2021
City of Waterloo (Titus)	Implement best management practices including: storm water detention basin, stream restoration, and SQR cost share program to treat and reduce pollutants from urban storm water runoff within the Sunnyside drainage basin to Black Hawk Creek.	IDALS-DCSWQ Urban Conservation, IDNR-NE Basin Coordinator	12/14/2021
City of Waterloo (HWY 63)	Implement best management practices including: storm water detention basin, stream restoration, and SQR cost share program to treat and reduce pollutants from urban storm water runoff within the Sunnyside drainage basin to Black Hawk Creek.	IDALS-DCSWQ Urban Conservation	12/14/2021

APPENDIX E
General Nonpoint Source Assistance Projects for Approval of Land Purchase

Iowa Code 455B.291 and 455B.295 set forth the conditions by which land acquisition is eligible under this Nonpoint Source Assistance Program.

Per Iowa Administrative Code 567 Chapter 93.7(5) Ineligible costs. Costs for the purchase of land are not eligible costs unless specifically approved by the commission.

Applicant	Project Number	Project Description	Water Quality Benefit	Amount	IUP Year and Quarter
Wright County	GNS-21-03	Purchase of 200.3-acre Tice Tract through three properties along the North Raccoon River in Greene County.	The Tice tract is 200.3-acre addition to the 58-acre, Elm Lake Wildlife Management Area, Lake Cornelia and Lake Cornelia State Park. The tract lays within the watersheds of Lake Cornelia (72 acres farm ground) and Elm Lake (118 acres farm ground) and is located adjacent to the larger Lower Morse Lake Wildlife Management Area boundaries and the Lower Morse Lake Bird Conservation Area. Lake Cornelia drains into the impaired/targeted Boon River watershed and Elm Lake drains into the impaired Iowa River watershed. The Tice acquisition intends to showcase soil conservation practices on working lands such as strip till, no till and/or cover crop; and water quality improvement practices including restored farmed wetlands and new wetlands. This purchase includes Ag Drainage Well closure easements.	$1,300,000	FY 2022 Q4

APPENDIX F
State Match

FY19	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
CW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$9,208,600	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Repay Non-Program Income		($408,600)	
Total CW State Match Available		**$8,800,000**	
FY19 CW Cap Grant	**$21,505,000**	**$4,301,000**	**$4,499,000**
DW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$7,667,200	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Repay Non-Program Income		($467,200)	
Total DW State Match Available		**$7,200,000**	
FY19 DW Cap Grant	**$17,592,000**	**$3,518,400**	**$3,681,600**

FY20	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
Remaining CW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$4,499,000	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Total CW State Match Available		**$4,499,000**	
FY20 CW Cap Grant	**$21,508,000**	**$4,301,600**	**$197,400**
Remaining DW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$3,681,600	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Total DW State Match Available		**$3,681,600**	
FY20 DW Cap Grant	**$17,443,000**	**$3,488,600**	**$193,000**

FY21	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
CW State Match from			
Feb 2020 Bond Issue		$10,000,000	
excess state match		$197,400	
Total CW State Match Available		**$10,197,400**	
FY21 CW Cap Grant*	**$21,505,000**	**$4,301,000**	**$5,896,400**
DW State Match from			
Feb 2020 Bond Issue		$8,000,000	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$193,000	
Total DW State Match Available		**$8,193,000**	
FY21 DW Cap Grant*	**$17,427,000**	**$3,485,400**	**$4,707,600**

*Represents allocation amount

ATTACHMENT 1, the CWSRF Project Priority List, is included in a separate, sortable Excel file.

Clean Water SRF

WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION

Sponsored Projects

APPLICATION PACKET – *For the March 2022 round*

Contents

APPLICATION DEADLINE: Tuesday, *March 1, 2022*; 11:59 p.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Contact **Theresa Enright**, SRF Coordinator, 515-725-0498, Theresa.Enright@dnr.iowa.gov.

Clean Water SRF

WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION

Sponsored Project Application Process and Guidelines

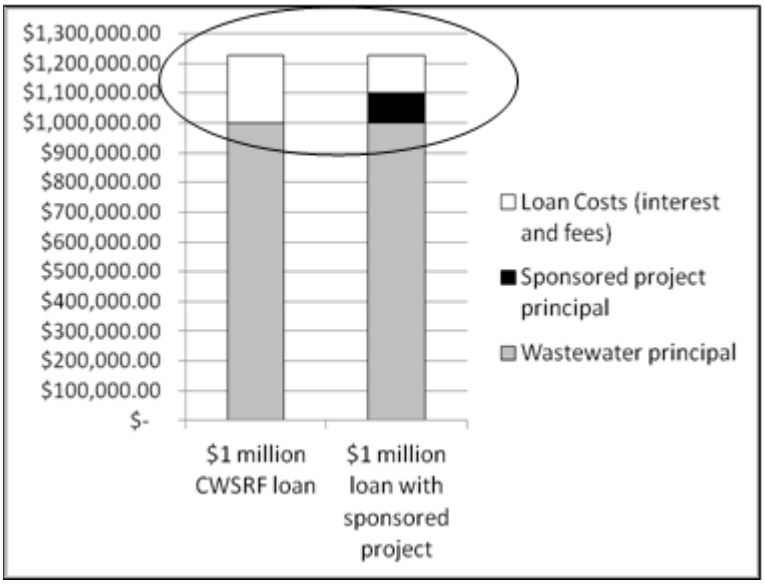
Background

During the 2009 Iowa General Assembly session, legislation was passed to allow a new method for funding water quality protection. SF 339 amended the Iowa Code to add a new category of projects that can be financed with sewer revenues. This new category, called "water resource restoration sponsored projects," includes locally directed, watershed-based projects to address water quality problems.

Previously, in Iowa Code 384.80, utility revenues could only be used for construction and improvements for the wastewater system itself. With this legislation, wastewater utilities can also finance and pay for projects, within or outside the corporate limits, that cover best management practices for nonpoint source pollution control.

This program has been implemented through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), a loan program for construction of water quality facilities and practices.

On a typical CWSRF loan, the utility borrows principal and repays principal plus interest and fees. As shown, on a CWSRF loan with a sponsored project, the utility borrows for both the wastewater improvement project and the sponsored project. However, through an overall interest rate reduction, the utility's ratepayers do not pay any more than they would have for just the wastewater improvements. Instead, two water quality projects are completed for the cost of one.



Next deadline: *March 1, 2022*

Please read the information carefully, use the application process checklist, and provide complete application materials.

Eligible Applicants

Eligible applicants include the following only:

1. Applicants submitting sponsored project applications at the same time as their wastewater infrastructure Intended Use Plan application. The wastewater IUP application must be complete and eligible to be placed on the fundable list. Deadline for both applications: ***March 1, 2022***.

2. Applicants with wastewater projects already included on the fundable list of the CWSRF Intended Use Plan which are still in the "Planning" phase. Deadline for sponsored project application: ***March 1, 2022***.

The following will disqualify an applicant for pursuing a sponsored project:

- The sponsored project application is submitted with an incomplete wastewater IUP application. The wastewater IUP application packet includes a checklist for determining a project's readiness to be placed on the Intended Use Plan. Sponsored project applications submitted with incomplete wastewater IUP applications will not be considered.

- The applicant's wastewater project has reached the "Ready for Loan" milestones as of *March 1, 2022*. This classification indicates that construction permits have been issued, environmental review is complete, and in some cases, that the project has gone out to bid. Applicants may not delay their wastewater project construction or financing in order to apply for a sponsored project.

- The wastewater loan has already been executed.

Requirement and Deadline for Pre-Application Consultation

Wastewater utilities interested in applying for a sponsored project must participate in a pre-application consultation with SRF staff. The purpose of the consultation is to discuss sponsored project program and application requirements, project planning, and potential issues before the utility commits to preparing an application.

Along with this consultation, a site visit conducted with the conservation organization with which the utility plans to work is required.

Potential applicants must **hold** a pre-application conference call with the DNR by **December 17, 2021**. Schedule a conference by e-mailing Theresa Enright at theresa.enright@dnr.iowa.gov. Contact DNR well ahead of the pre-application deadline in order to provide enough time to schedule and hold the conference call and in order to have ample time to prepare an application.

The pre-application consultation will be conducted by conference call and will cover the following agenda:

1. Applicant eligibility based on status of CWSRF infrastructure loan
2. Water resource proposed for protection or restoration
3. Watershed assessment requirements
4. Project partners, including required participation of a conservation organization
5. Eligibility of potential practices
6. Approximate project schedule and budget
7. New requirement for communication plan
8. Maintenance requirements for life of practice

Requirement for Watershed Approach

The project must improve water quality in the watershed in which the publicly owned wastewater utility is located. A watershed is the area of land that drains into a lake or specific location on a stream. Water traveling over the surface or through groundwater may pick up contaminants like sediment, chemicals and waste and deposit them in a body of water.

The watershed within an incorporated city may all eventually drain into the same river or lake. However, each storm drain outfall or discharge point into the waterbody also has its own smaller, sub-watershed. Water quality enhancement practices are designed and engineered at this sub-watershed scale. Cities also often have drainage passing through them from upstream watershed areas. While these upstream watersheds also can influence water quality conditions within a city the watershed area is typically outside the municipal jurisdiction. Upstream watersheds provide unique opportunities for cities to gain partners and additional resources in tackling water quality concerns.

The specific water quality concern to be addressed, waterbody, and watershed must be clearly defined. The wastewater utility's governing board will select the watershed or sub-watershed selected for this water resource restoration project application. The board will also select the water quality aspect the project focuses on, such as reducing sediment in stormwater or limiting nutrient enrichment. Projects can be located within a sub-watershed entirely inside municipal boundaries or in an upstream watershed.

Once selected, the watershed or sub-watershed requires assessment and planning to develop a quantifiable water quality enhancement plan. All assessments and planning methods use established methods that quantify land cover, contaminant inputs, and delivery mechanisms. The applicant may use existing assessment data identifying and quantifying the water quality problems to be addressed in the project, including data from the impacted waterbody as well as the upstream watershed or sub-watershed.

This plan for enhancing water quality in a sub-watershed can be as complex or as simple as needed to make a quantifiable water quality improvement in the targeted waterbody. Watershed planning, regardless of the scale of the watershed and the complexity or simplicity of the approach, involves the following nine elements, and creates a road map for identifying and implementing the most effective and appropriate water quality practices to address the identified water quality concern within the defined watershed.

These elements are explained in detail in the "Watershed Project Planning Protocol Technical Guide" located at:
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_007659.pdf.

1. Identify the water quality concern
2. Determine reasonable objectives
3. Inventory watershed
4. Analyze watershed data
5. Formulate alternatives
6. Evaluate alternatives
7. Make decisions and complete the plan
8. Implement the plan
9. Evaluate the plan

While the sponsored project included in an application may not have a complete watershed management plan accompanying it, the project should be aligned with reaching goals that would be consistent in an overall watershed management plan.

In some areas of Iowa, watershed management plans have already been developed and could be used as the basis for sponsored projects. A map of the areas and the plans are posted at: http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environment/WaterQuality/WatershedImprovement/WatershedPlanning/ManagementPlans.aspx.

In other areas, watershed organizations are still developing plans or seeking funding. For more information on watershed planning areas, contact Steve Hopkins at Stephen.hopkins@dnr.iowa.gov.

Note: Stream restoration projects are required to use the Iowa River Restoration Toolbox decision tool and guidance in performing the stream assessment and the design of restoration practices.

Requirement for Watershed Organization Involvement in Project Planning

Wastewater utilities are required to include Soil and Water Conservation Districts and/or local watershed organizations, Watershed Management Authorities, and County Conservation Boards in project development and planning and design. These organizations provide technical assistance and expertise for water quality projects.

The applicant must identify the organization or organizations that will be involved with the planning and project development and design.

Before approving an application, DNR will contact the organization or organizations for confirmation of involvement, how the proposed project fits in with other organizational or watershed efforts, and the organization's support for the project concept and approach.

A map and directory of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, which are located in each county, can be found at https://idals.iowa.gov/FARMS/index.php/districtMap.

If the project involves urban stormwater issues and practices, the applicant must involve one of the urban conservationists from the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship:

- Paul Miller, Wallace Building, Des Moines; 515-281-5833; Paul.Miller@iowaagriculture.gov
- Cassie Druhl, Wallace Building, Des Moines; 515-725-0150; Cassie.Druhl@iowaagriculture.gov
- Jennifer Welch, Ankeny; 515-964-1883 ext. 3; Jennifer.Welch@ia.nacdnet.net
- Amy Bouska, Iowa City; 319-337-2322 ext. 3; Amy.Bouska@ia.nacdnet.net

Eligible Projects

Eligible projects include the following categories of projects that are eligible for the Clean Water SRF under the Section 319 (nonpoint source) Clean Water Act authority:

- Category VI-C. Green infrastructure. This category includes costs to address the storm water management program activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of low impact development and green infrastructure, such as bioretention, constructed wetlands, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, cisterns, rain barrels, vegetated swales, and restoration of riparian buffers and flood plains. Projects in this category can be both publicly owned and privately owned.
- Category VII–A. Nonpoint source (NPS) control: agriculture (cropland). This category includes costs to address NPS pollution control needs associated with agricultural activities related to croplands, such as plowing, pesticide spraying, irrigation, fertilizing, planting, and harvesting.
- Category VII–B. NPS control: agriculture (animals). This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with agricultural activities related to animal production, such as confined animal facilities, open feedlots, and grazing.
- Category VII–C. NPS control: silviculture. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with forestry activities such as removal of streamside vegetation, road construction and use, timber harvesting, and mechanical preparation for the planting of trees.
- Category VII–E. NPS control: groundwater protection (unknown source). This category includes costs that address groundwater protection NPS pollution control needs such as wellhead and recharge protection activities.
- Category VII–F. NPS control: marinas. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with boating and marinas, such as poorly flushed waterways, boat maintenance activities, discharge of sewage from boats, and the physical alteration of shoreline, wetlands, and aquatic habitat during the construction and operation of marinas.
- Category VII–G. NPS control: resource extraction. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with mining and quarrying activities.

- Category VII–H. NPS control: brownfields. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with abandoned industrial sites which might have residual contamination (brownfields).
- Category VII–I. NPS control: storage tanks. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with tanks designed to hold gasoline, other petroleum products, or chemicals. The tanks may be located above or below ground level.
- Category VII–J. NPS control: landfills. This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs associated with sanitary landfills.
- Category VII–K. NPS control: hydromodification. This category includes costs to address the degradation of water resources as a result of altering the hydrological characteristics of noncoastal waters, including channelization and channel modification, dam, and streambank and shoreline erosion. Work involving wetland or riparian area protection or restoration is included in this category.

Land or easements cannot be acquired through condemnation.

Ineligible projects or practices include: passive recreation activities and trails including bike trails, playgrounds, sports fields, picnic tables, and picnic grounds; diverse habitat creation contrary to the botanical history of the area; planting of nonnative plant species; dredging; and supplemental environmental projects required as a part of a consent decree.

Sponsored Project Application

Wastewater utilities interested in conducting a sponsored project will use the standard CWSRF Intended Use Plan application for the infrastructure project. The separate CWSRF sponsored project application must also be completed and submitted, along with the following attachments:

- Authorizing resolution passed by the wastewater utility's governing board for the sponsored project application;
- Identification of any third-party entity involved and the potential need for a 28E agreement between the utility and the qualified entity;
- Identification of water quality organization and any other parties involved in the project, including a description of their expected involvement and contribution to funding, planning, design, selection, and/or implementation;
- Letters of support from project partners including a description of their involvement or contribution to the project;
- Letter from the wastewater utility's bond counsel indicating concurrence with the sponsored project concept;
- Project conceptual plans, including:
  - Clearly identified waterbody and water quality concern that are the focus of the application as well as the clearly identified watershed within which the project will be located;
  - Assessment of the impacted waterbody and the entire contributing watershed identified as the focus of the application. Include water quality data, maps, and other documentation that evaluates land use, topography, soils, hydrology, etc. adequately to identify the water quality concern being addressed, sources of the water quality concern, and priority areas contributing to the identified water quality;

- Discussion of specific project goals and objectives for addressing the identified water quality concern and the impacted waterbody;
- Evaluation of priority areas identified by the watershed assessment and the possible water quality practices that could be implemented, considering the unique demographic, topographic, hydrologic, and institutional characteristics of the planning area. Include discussion of how the potential project areas were selected and prioritized based on the contributions to the water quality concern identified in the assessment and other factors that were considered in the prioritization process;
- Description of potential practices to be implemented with the expected water quality outcomes. Include drainage area and water quality volume, pollutant inputs and load reductions, estimates, or calculations, as applicable, for the areas where practices are proposed in the project;
- Discussion of project locations, land ownership, and any plans for acquiring properties or easements. Proposed projects not on City owned land will need to provide a letter of support from the land owner;
- Proposed project schedule for the associated CWSRF project and proposed sponsored project with major milestones, along with a discussion of how the sponsored project construction schedule coordinates with the infrastructure project schedule;
- Proposed evaluation procedures and measures that will be utilized to determine the water quality improvement and overall success of the project;
- Explanation of the proposed budget, including identification of all other potential or secured funding sources and amounts, discussion of how the project could be adjusted according to final amount available through sponsored project mechanism and other funding sources;
- Discussion of plans to maintain the practices and how maintenance will be funded for the life of the practice.

- Preliminary communication plan indicating how information about the proposed project will be communicated to and from key audiences, such as community residents, neighbors, city council or other decision-makers, and other stakeholder groups.

Funding Limitations

For loans up to 20 years, the interest rate on the combined infrastructure/sponsored project loan may be reduced to a rate to fund the nonpoint source project equivalent of up to 1% of forgone interest. This equals approximately $100,000 per $1 million CWSRF loan.

On a typical $1 million, 20-year CWSRF loan at the current interest rate and fees, the utility would repay $1,227,000, which equals the principal plus approximately $227,000 in loan costs. With the addition of $100,000 in principal borrowed for the sponsored project and a reduction in the overall interest rate, the amount repaid is still $1,227,000. The final interest rate will not be less than 0.75%.

Thirty- year terms will be allowed but the amount of interest allowed for sponsored projects will remain approximately $100,000 per million.
The amount available for the sponsored project will be a maximum of the lowest of the following amounts:

- The amount requested by the applicant on the sponsored project application.
- 10% of the requested wastewater loan amount on the most current Intended Use Plan.
- 10% of the final amount drawn on the wastewater loan.

Example 1: Wastewater IUP amount = $1,000,000. Sponsored project amount requested = $100,000. Final amount drawn = $900,000.
Maximum sponsored project funding available = $90,000.

Example 2: Wastewater IUP amount = $1,000,000. Sponsored project amount requested = $100,000. Executed loan and final amount drawn = $1,200,000.
Maximum sponsored project funding available = $100,000.

The amount available for the sponsored project may also be affected by the construction schedules of both projects and the need for additional bond counsel fees.

The amount allocated for Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Projects in SFY 2021 is $10 million. This amount is based on the amount of lost program income the CWSRF can afford to lose as a result of interest rate reductions for Sponsored Projects. In order to fund all eligible applications, the DNR reserves the right to cap individual application funding awards at a percentage of the total amount allocated for Sponsored Projects.

Application Evaluation and Scoring

The DNR will review all applications received. Only complete applications will be considered for funding. A complete application includes a completed application form and attachments containing the required information described in the Sponsored Project Application Section. Those that score the highest (see the CWSRF priority ranking below) will be listed on the next quarterly IUP update for approval by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission. Lower-scoring projects may be listed as contingency projects or the DNR may choose not to use the total amount set aside for the funding period.

Points Scoring

The existing project priority ranking system in Iowa Administrative Code 567 – 91.8 will be used to score the sponsored project applications if complete application requests exceed the amount of funding available. The priority score of the wastewater infrastructure project will not be considered in the evaluation of the sponsored project.

The rating criteria consider the use classification of the receiving waters, water quality of the receiving waters, groundwater protection, project type, project purpose, and a tiebreaker. Priority ranking for the projects shall be based on the total points awarded for all the categories; the greater the total number of points, the higher the ranking. The tiebreaker category will be used when necessary.

Sponsored Project Manual

Applicants that are approved for funding will be contacted after the EPC meeting to schedule a project initiation meeting and to begin the sponsored project review and approval process. All information about the review and approval process is included in the Sponsored Project Manual which is online on the SRF website at: http://www.iowasrf.com/about_srf/sponsored-project-manual/. Applicants should review the manual information to become familiar with the process.

Special Notes

Sponsors of approved projects will be required to follow project review and implementation guidelines established in the Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Projects Milestone Checklist.

Water quality practices funded through sponsored projects must be maintained for the useful design life of the practice. Sponsored Project recipients will be required to develop and execute a maintenance plan for all practices, and agree to a Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project Performance Agreement to ensure that the water quality practices being funded are constructed and maintained in a manner that will achieve, and continue to provide, the water quality improvement according to the approved design.

The waterbody, watershed, and water quality concern identified in the Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project application cannot be changed after an application has been awarded funding.

For More Information

Contact Theresa Enright, SRF Coordinator, 515-725-0498, Theresa.Enright@dnr.iowa.gov.

Clean Water SRF
WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION
Sponsored Projects

APPLICATION COMPLETENESS CHECKLIST

- ☐ Pre-application consultation held _____ (date – must be by **December 17, 2021**)
- ☐ Application and required attachments (in pdf format) submitted electronically via e-mail, sent by **11:59 p.m. on March 1, 2022**.
  - ☐ (If submitting application by mail, a hard copy with original signatures and media containing electronic files must be postmarked by **March 1, 2022)**
- ☐ Application signed by authorized official
- ☐ CWSRF wastewater project is eligible
- ☐ Acquisition of Property Form signed by authorized official
- ☐ Authorizing resolution passed by the wastewater utility's governing board for the sponsored project application
- ☐ Identification of any third-party entity involved and the potential need for a 28E agreement between the utility and the qualified entity
- ☐ Identification of water quality organization and any other parties and their expected contribution to the project
- ☐ Letters of support from project partners
- ☐ Letter from the wastewater utility's bond counsel indicating concurrence with the sponsored project concept
- ☐ Project Conceptual Plan including:
  - ☐ Identification of the waterbody, watershed, and water quality concern
  - ☐ Assessment of the impacted waterbody and its watershed
  - ☐ Discussion of project goals and objectives
  - ☐ Evaluation of priority areas identified in the watershed assessment and possible water quality practices that could be implemented
  - ☐ Description of potential practices to be implemented with the expected water quality outcomes
  - ☐ Discussion of project locations, land ownership, and any plans for acquiring properties or easements
  - ☐ Proposed project schedule with major milestones, and discussion of the associated infrastructure project schedule
  - ☐ Proposed evaluation procedures and measures
  - ☐ Explanation of the proposed budget
  - ☐ Discussion of maintenance for the life of the proposed practice(s)
- ☐ Preliminary communication plan

Clean Water SRF

WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION

Sponsored Project Application

Application Instructions:

- Review and follow the application requirements in the Sponsored Project Application Process and Guidelines.
- Please print or type the information on the form.
- Complete each section of the application form.
- Sign the application.
- Attach supporting documentation.
- Scan and submit the entire application, with attachments, in PDF form to srf-iup@dnr.iowa.gov.

Application must be e-mailed by 11:59 p.m. on March 1, 2022

OR, if attachments are too large to transmit, e-mail the application form only by the deadline above **and** mail the complete application form with original signatures, all attachments, and media storage device containing electronic files to the following address:

State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace State Office Building, 502 E. 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

Applications submitted by mail must be postmarked by March 1, 2022

Section 1: Applicant Information

(This information relates to the wastewater utility that will be the Clean Water SRF borrower.)

Applicant Name:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State, Zip + 4	
Authorized Representative:	
Signature:	
Title:	
Telephone Number:	
E-mail:	

Section 2: SRF Project Status

Choose One	☐ The project is on the CWSRF Intended Use Plan and is in the "Planning" phase, SRF Number CS1920
	☐ We are submitting this sponsored project application in conjunction with our CWSRF Intended Use Plan application for DNR Project Number S -

Section 3: Information on the Identified Watershed and Water Quality Issues
(Summarize the information here and expand or add documentation, maps, monitoring data, and other data in the project conceptual plan attached to this application as shown in Section 7.)

Name of Waterbody:	
HUC Number and Name (where both wastewater utility and waterbody are located)**:**	
Uses for the Waterbody (e.g. recreation, drinking water, other):	
Water Quality Concerns (e.g. sediment, bacteria, nutrients):	
Sources of Water Quality Data (e.g. DNR water monitoring, IOWATER, US Geological Survey, utilities, other):	
Nonpoint Source Contributions to Water Quality Concerns (e.g. urban stormwater, soil erosion, livestock operations, other):	
Primary Water Quality Goal of the Sponsored Project:	

Section 4: Brief Summary of Proposed Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project

Describe the scope of the proposed project (i.e., specific solution to the water quality problem). Summarize the process of analyzing and selecting the most appropriate nonpoint source practices relating to the unique issues and characteristics of the identified waterbody and planning area. Provide additional detail in the attachments to this application.

Section 5: Water Quality Organization(s) Involved in Project Planning

Organization	Contact Person	Email Address

Section 6: Qualified Entity Information

Is the applicant proposing to enter into an agreement with a qualified third party entity to implement the sponsored project?

☐ No		
☐ Yes	Organization:	

Section 7: Sponsored Project Cost

Cost Category	Total Estimated Project Costs	Costs to be Covered from Other Funds	Costs to be Allocated from Up to 1% of SRF Loan Interest
Land and Easements			
Relocation Expenses			
Professional Planning Fees			
Professional Design Fees			
Professional Construction Fees			
Construction			
Equipment			
Miscellaneous			
Bond Counsel Fees			
Contingencies			
	TOTAL		

Section 8: Attachments

Attachments must be submitted with the application. Applications will not be considered complete unless all required attachments are submitted.

- Authorizing resolution passed by the wastewater utility's governing board for the sponsored project application;
- Identification of any third-party entity involved and the potential need for a 28E agreement between the utility and the qualified entity;
- Identification of water quality organization and any other parties involved in the project, including a description of their expected involvement and contribution to funding, planning, design, selection, and/or implementation;
- Letters of support from project partners including a description of their involvement or contribution to the project;
- Letter from the wastewater utility's bond counsel indicating concurrence with the sponsored project concept;
- Project conceptual plans, including:
  - Clearly identified waterbody and water quality concern that are the focus of the application as well as the clearly identified watershed within which the project will be located;
  - Assessment of the impacted waterbody and the entire contributing watershed identified as the focus of the application. Include water quality data, maps, and other documentation that evaluates land use, topography, soils, hydrology, etc. adequately to identify the water quality concern being addressed, sources of the water quality concern, and priority areas contributing to the identified water quality;
  - Discussion of specific project goals and objectives for addressing the identified water quality concern and the impacted waterbody;
  - Evaluation of priority areas identified by the watershed assessment and the possible water quality practices that could be implemented, considering the unique demographic, topographic, hydrologic, and institutional characteristics of the planning area. Include discussion of how the potential project areas were selected and prioritized based on the contributions to the water quality concern identified in the assessment and other factors that were considered in the prioritization process;
  - Description of potential practices to be implemented with the expected water quality outcomes. Include drainage area and water quality volume, pollutant inputs and load reductions estimates or calculations, as applicable, for the areas where practices are proposed in the project;
  - Discussion of project locations, land ownership, and any plans for acquiring properties or easements. Proposed projects not on City owned land will need to provide a letter of support from the land owner;
  - Proposed project schedule for the associated CWSRF project and proposed sponsored project with major milestones, along with a discussion of how the sponsored project construction schedule coordinates with the infrastructure project schedule;
  - Proposed evaluation procedures and measures that will be utilized to determine the water quality improvement and overall success of the project;
  - Explanation of the proposed budget, including identification of all other potential or secured funding sources and amounts, discussion of how the project could be adjusted according to final amount available through sponsored project mechanism and other funding sources;
  - Discussion of plans to maintain the practices and how maintenance will be funded for the life of the practice.
- Preliminary communication plan indicating how information about the proposed project will be communicated to and from key audiences, such as community residents, neighbors, city council or other decision-makers, and other stakeholder groups.

Section 9: Acquisition of Property – Required Form

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ASSURANCE WITH RESPECT TO REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION
OF TITLE III OF THE UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY
ACQUISITION POLICIES ACT OF 1970 AS AMENDED

The _____ (Applicant) hereby assures that it has authority under applicable State and local law to comply with Section 213 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, 84 Stat. 1894 (42 U.S.C. 4601) as amended by the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987, Title IV of Public Law 100-17, 101 Stat. 246-256 (42 U.S.C. 4601 note) and 49 CFR 1.48(cc); and certifies, assures and agrees that, notwithstanding any other provision set forth in the application.

1. For projects resulting in the displacement of any person:
a. It will adequately inform the public of the relocation payments and services which will be available as set forth in Subparts A, C, D and E of 49 CFR 24.
b. It will provide fair and reasonable relocation payments to displaced persons as required by Subparts D and E of 49 CFR 24.
c. It will provide a relocation assistance program for displaced persons offering services described in Subpart C of 49 CFR 24.
d. Comparable replacement dwellings will be available pursuant to Subpart F of 49 CFR 24, or provided if necessary, a reasonable period in advance of the time any person is displaced.
e. In acquiring real property, it will provide at least 90 days written notice to each lawful occupant of real property acquired, stating the date such occupant is required to move from a dwelling or to move his business or farm operation.

2. For projects resulting in the acquisition of real property:
a. It will fully comply with the requirements of Subpart B of 49 CFR 24.
b. It will adequately inform the public of the acquisition policies, requirements and payments which apply to the project.
c. It will make every effort to acquire real property expeditiously through negotiation.
d. Before the initiation of negotiations it will have the real property appraised and give the owner or his representative an opportunity to accompany the appraiser during inspection of the property, except as provided in 49 CFR 24.102(c)(2).
e. Before the initiation of negotiations it will establish an amount which it believes to be just compensation for the real property, and make a prompt offer to acquire the property for that amount; and at the same time it will provide the owner a written statement of the basis for such amount in accordance with 49 CFR 24.102.
f. Before requiring any owner to surrender possession of real property it will pay the agreed purchase price; or deposit with the court, for the benefit of the owner, an amount not less than the approved appraisal of the fair market value of the property; or pay the amount of the award of compensation in a condemnation proceeding for the property.
g. If interest in real property is to be acquired by exercise of the power of eminent domain, it will institute formal condemnation proceedings and not intentionally make it necessary for an owner to institute legal proceedings to prove the fact of the taking of this real property; and
h. It will offer to acquire the entire property, if acquisition of only part of a property would leave its owner with an uneconomic remnant.

References to 49 CFR are citations to Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 24, published in the Federal Register Vol. 54, No. 40, March 2, 1989.

This document is hereby made part of and incorporated in any contract or agreement, or any supplements and amendments thereto, relating to the above-identified application and shall be deemed to supersede any provision therein to the extent that such provisions conflict with the assurances or agreements provided therein.

_____
(Legal Name of Applicant)

By _____ _____
(Signature of Authorized Representative) (Date)

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
FOR SPONSORED PROJECTS

SRF Sponsored Project Milestone Checklist

This checklist outlines the review and approval milestones for sponsored project.

Project Information

Sponsored Project Name: _____

Applicant Name: _____

Applicant Sponsored Project Contact: _____

Applicant's Consultant: _____

SRF Project Manager: _____

SRF Technical Advisor: _____

SRF Sponsored Project Number: WRR Max Sponsored Project Amount: $ _____

Associated CWSRF Number: CS192 CWSRF IUP Amount $ _____

1. Project initiation meeting held (date): _____
   a) Project initiation meeting minutes sent by SRF project manager (date): _____
2. Design concept review by SRF technical advisor & project manager
   a) Site visit conducted (date): _____
   b) Design concept submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
   c) Design concept approval/ response (within 30 days) by SRF project manager (date): _____
   d) Design review checklist/s provided by technical advisor (date): _____
3. Schedule of work including design review milestones submitted (date): _____
   a) Development of project communications plan
4. 30% plans review by technical advisor
   a) 30% plans submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
   b) 30% plans review comments issued (within 30 days) by technical advisor (date): _____
5. 60% plans review by technical advisor
   a) 60% plans submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
   b) 60% plans comments and design review checklist approval issued (within 30 days) by technical advisor (date): _____
   c) Maintenance plan guidance provided by technical advisor (date): _____
6. 60% plans resubmittal review (if required by SRF project manager)
   a) Revised 60% plans submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
   b) Revised 60% plans review comments issued (within 30 days) by technical advisor (date): _____
7. ☐ Required permit applications submitted to appropriate regulatory agencies (if applicable): (date): _____
8. ☐ Bond counsel contact made, and schedule for bid-letting and public hearing/loan resolution set.
9. ☐ Estimate of current sponsored project funding available requested from IFA: $ _____
   (date of estimate): _____

10. Pre-bid plans and specifications review by SRF technical advisor & project manager
    a) Maintenance plan prepared (date): _____
    b) Pre-bid plans and specifications submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
    c) Pre-bid plans and specifications review comments issued (within 30 days) by SRF Project Manager (date): _____
11. Final plans and specifications review
    a) Final plans and specifications submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
    b) Review comments or approval of final plans and specifications and eligibility letter issued (within 30 days) by SRF project manager (date): _____
12. ☐ Bidding procedure and materials approved by bond counsel
13. ☐ Bid-letting and lowest responsible, responsive bidder identified
14. Bid document review
    a) Bid document checklist and documents submitted to SRF project manager (date): _____
    b) Award concurrence letter issued or additional information requested (within 5 business days) by SRF project manager (date): _____
15. Loan Amendment application prepared (date): _____
16. Notice to proceed issued and sent to SRF project manager (date): _____
17. Pre-construction meeting (date): _____
18. ☐ Interim inspections scheduled with technical advisor (date/s): _____
19. Change Orders (if applicable)
    a) Change order submitted to SRF technical advisor & project manager (date): _____
    b) Change order reviewed and eligibility determination issued (within 5 business days) by SRF project manager (date): _____
20. Final inspection (date): _____
    a) Satisfactory completion letter issued by SRF project manager (date): _____
21. ☐ Loan closeout

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
FOR SPONSORED PROJECTS

Explanation of SRF Project Milestone Checklist Steps

1. **PROJECT INITIATION MEETING**- The project initiation meeting will be scheduled by the SRF project manager following EPC approval of SRF Sponsored Project funding recommendations. This meeting will include appropriate applicant staff, SRF project manager, SRF technical advisor, Iowa Finance Authority, other project partners involved in the project funding, planning, design, construction, or maintenance. The project initiation meeting will cover the project design concept, SRF design and review requirements, roles and responsibilities, project schedule, stakeholder involvement, SRF sponsored project funding considerations among other things.

2. **DESIGN CONCEPT**- Before design of the sponsored project can begin in earnest, a design concept must be prepared and submitted to the SRF project manager and technical advisor and approved by the SRF project manager. The design concept needs to include assessment information (including information such as land use map, watershed/ drainage areas, erosion rate maps, etc.) and project map showing the potential project types and locations. A site visit will need to be conducted with the SRF technical advisor and project manager and other project partners to evaluate the appropriateness of potential practices, project locations, and site considerations that may impact the design. Depending on the level of assessment and planning that was performed in the development of the application, the design concept may be able to be approved based on the application materials following the project initiation meeting. Review of the design concept may take up to 30 days. Once reviewed, the SRF technical advisor will provide comments on the design concept, and the SRF project manager will either issue approval to proceed with design or require the design to be revised and resubmitted. Following the design concept approval by the SRF project manager the SRF technical advisor will provide the applicable design review checklists and guidance on information that needs to be included with the 30% plans submittal.

3. **SCHEDULE OF WORK & COMMUNICATION PLAN**- It is generally standard practice for consultants to provide a schedule of work when contracted to design a project. When the consultant prepares their schedule of work for the sponsored project/s it should include the SRF design review and approval milestones (30%, 60%, Pre-bid, and Final Plans and Specs) and allow 30 days for each of the design review submittals. The schedule of work should be submitted to the SRF project manager and technical advisor so that they know the expected design schedule and can provide comments (if necessary) regarding considerations that could impact the proposed schedule

   Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop a comprehensive communication plan to inform stakeholders about the proposed projects and seek input from them. Stakeholders may include City Council, Departments, Staff, 28 E project partners, affected landowners/ businesses, adjacent residents/ homeowner associations, and the general public. The communication plan may involve City Council updates, City staff/ department meetings, project partner meetings, public meetings, individual outreach, etc.

4. **30% PLANS**- The 30% plans submittal should include preliminary plan view sheets of the project layout along with any additional assessment information that has been performed following the design concept approval, design calculations and information (i.e. drainage area, water quality volume, sizing of practice/s, soils, identification of potential required permits), and any other information as specified by the SRF technical advisor. Within 30 days of submittal, the SRF technical advisor will request additional information regarding the 30% plan or provide comments on the 30% plans along with guidance on the information that needs to be included with the 60% plans submittal. If necessary, the SRF project manager may provide additional comments regarding SRF eligibility or review requirements.

5. **60% PLANS**- The 60% plans submittal should incorporate/ address comments from the SRF technical advisor on the 30% plans and include plan view, cross sections, profiles, design review checklists, and planting plan (species and layout) and any other information as specified by the SRF technical advisor. The SRF technical advisor will provide

comments on the 60% plans within 30 days of submittal along with guidance on the information that needs to be included with the pre-bid plans and specifications submittal as well as guidance for developing the maintenance plans for the practice/s being constructed. IF necessary, the SRF project manager may provide additional comments regarding SRF eligibility or review requirements.

6. **RESUBMITTAL OF 60% PLANS**- Based on the comments on the 60% plans and recommendation of the SRF technical advisor, the SRF project manager may require that the 60% plans be revised and resubmitted. The SRF technical advisor and SRF project manager will review the revised 60% plans and provide comments within 30 days of the resubmittal.

7. **PERMIT APPLICATIONS**- If the project requires any State or Federal permits or clearances (e.g. flood plains, US Army Corps, US Fish and Wildlife Threatened and Endangered Species, etc.) a Joint Application or appropriate consultation should be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agency with the 60% plans.

8. **BOND COUNSEL CONTACT**- The applicant will need to coordinate with their bond counsel to ensure that the necessary steps (setting the schedule for bid-letting and public hearing/ loan resolution) to amend the associated CWSRF loan to include the sponsored project are completed in a timely manner.

9. **ESTIMATE OF SPONSORED FUNDING AVAILABLE**- If there is question about the amount of Sponsored Project funds that will be available related to the final amount that will be drawn on the associated wastewater loan or the schedule of the loan amendment for the sponsored project as it relates to a principal payment, an estimate of available sponsored project funds should be requested from IFA.

10. **PRE-BID PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**- The pre-bid (90-100%) plans and specifications submittal should incorporate/ address comments from the SRF technical advisor on the 60% plans and include plan view, cross sections, profiles, typical drawings, and planting plan (species and layout), seeding/ restoration plan, and maintenance plan. It is highly recommended that the plans and specifications clearly depict and describe the expected manner in which the project elements are to be constructed as opposed to referencing standard specifications (i.e. SUDAS, ISWMM, NRCS, etc.). This may involve including standard specification typical drawings in the plans instead of referencing standard specifications, specifically describing the construction methods to be used for key practices or elements (if you want it built in a certain manner spell it out), specifying seeding and planting dates, how erosion control matting is to be laid out and staked, etc. The SRF technical advisor and SRF project manager will provide comments on the pre-bid plans and specs and maintenance plan within 30 days of submittal. The SRF project manager will provide the SRF front-end documents (if not already provided).

11. **FINAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS**- The final plans and specifications submittal should incorporate/ address comments from the SRF technical advisor on the pre-bid plans specs and include SRF front-end documents, approved IDALS design review checklists, bid item spreadsheet, any required permits/ clearances received, bid-letting schedule, and signed maintenance plan. Within 30 days the SRF project manager will provide review comments or approve final plans and specs for bid letting and issue an eligibility letter along with a spreadsheet identifying SRF sponsored project eligible bid items. The SRF project manager will also provide the bid document checklist.

12 & 13. **BID-LETTING**- Bidding procedures and materials need to be approved by the applicant's bond counsel prior to bid-letting. Bid-letting must comply with State bidding laws. Following the bid-letting the lowest responsible, responsive bidder is identified.

14. **BID DOCUMENT REVIEW**- Following the identification of the bidder recommended for award, the bid documents checklist and required documents are submitted to the SRF project manager for review. Within 5 business days the SRF project manager will review and respond either requesting any additional information or issuing a bid concurrence letter and SRF sponsored project eligibility spreadsheet identifying the eligible bid items and costs, and IFA sends the loan amendment application.

15. **LOAN AMENDMENT APPLICATION**- The final amount of sponsored project principal is verified with IFA, the loan amendment application is completed and submitted to IFA, Bond Counsel prepares proceedings and City Council takes actions to execute the loan amendment, and the loan amendment is executed.

16 & 17. **NOTICE TO PROCEED** & **PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING**- Once issued, a copy of the notice to proceed needs to be sent to the SRF project manager, and the SRF technical advisor needs to be included in scheduling the pre-construction meeting. The SRF project manager needs to be invited to the pre-construction meeting once scheduled. At the pre-construction meeting the construction schedule, specific construction methods, and other pertinent construction details will be discussed and the SRF technical advisor identify important construction items that require inspection.

18. **INTERIM INSPECTIONS**- The SRF technical advisor will coordinate with the consultant and contractor to setup construction inspections. The SRF project manager should be invited to these meetings but their attendance is not necessarily required. The SRF technical advisor with the consultant and contractor will inspect the construction elements, and, if deficiencies are identified, the technical advisor will provide comments to the SRF project manager, City, consultant, and contractor. The identified deficiencies need to be addressed by the consultant and contractor as soon as possible.

19. **CHANGE ORDERS**- All change orders need to be submitted to the SRF project manager and SRF technical advisor for review and approval. It is recommended that change orders be reviewed and approved by the SRF project manager prior to execution, but we understand that this is not always possible. In general, change orders to increase or decrease eligible bid item quantities will be eligible. Any changes to the design or function of the practices as approved in the final plans need to be reviewed and approved, as these changes may not be SRF eligible or may impact the eligibility of the entire project. The SRF project manager will provide an approval/ eligibility determination within 5 business day or receipt.

20. **FINAL INSPECTION AND LOAN CLOSEOUT-** As construction of the project reaches substantial completion a final inspection needs to be scheduled with the SRF project manager and technical advisor. If deficiencies are identified during the final inspection the technical advisor will provide comments to the SRF project manager, City, consultant, and contractor, and corrective actions will need to be completed and re-inspected. Following final acceptance of the project the SRF project manager will issue letter/ email stating that construction has been satisfactorily completed.

21. **LOAN CLOSEOUT**- In order to closeout the loan the Works in Operation/ Engineer's Certificate/ Owner's Acceptance form, contractor's final pay request, MBE/ WBE form, all approved change orders need to be submitted to IFA, and the final inspection needs to have been completed and letter/ email of completion issued by the SRF project manager. Once all of these steps have been completed IFA will make the final loan disbursement.

WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION SPONSORED PROJECT
PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT (hereinafter the "Agreement"), entered into between the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, an agency of the State of Iowa, (hereinafter the "Department"), and

Name: _____
Address: _____
Address: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Phone: _____
E-Mail Address: _____
Contact Person: _____

(hereinafter the "Borrower").

WHEREAS, the Department and the Iowa Finance Authority are jointly designated to administer the Water Pollution Control Works, also known as the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) pursuant to Iowa Code sections 455B.291 to 455B.299, 16.131 to 16.133A and the federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.199 the Department has jurisdiction to administer the water resource restoration sponsored projects program; and

WHEREAS, the water resource restoration sponsored projects program is implemented pursuant to 567 Iowa Administrative Code chapter 92; and

WHEREAS, the Borrower proposes to construct _____

_____

Water Resource Restoration Sponsored Project (hereinafter called the "Project"); and

WHEREAS, the Project includes _____

_____

located _____ ; and

WHEREAS, the Borrower shall ensure that the Project is constructed in accordance with the applicable practice(s) design checklist and the plans and specifications as approved by the Department on (DATE of Eligibility Letter), and the construction contract documents entered into by the Borrower, and all attached as Attachment A to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Borrower agrees to maintain the Project in accordance with the maintenance plan as reviewed by the Department and accepted/signed by the Borrower on (DATE signed), and attached as Attachment B to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the Department shall notify the Iowa Finance Authority that the Borrower is eligible for additional funding of an amount not to exceed $_____ for the Project through an amendment to the Borrower's associated Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan agreement (Loan#) in the original/estimated amount of $, for a total estimated loan amount of $; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement shall be applicable to all loans associated with the Project and will be incorporated by reference into all loan agreements of loans associated with the Project; and

WHEREAS, any changes to the contract documents and/or maintenance plans referenced above must be submitted to the Department for review and/or approval,

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises exchanged above and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Department and the Borrower hereto mutually agree as follows:

I. Default

The Borrower is in default of the Agreement upon the occurrence of one or more of the below conditions which include the following:

1. Construction of the Project is not completed within the timeframe identified in Attachment A or Department approved change orders that amend the timeframe identified in Attachment A;
2. The Project is not constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications of Attachment A, or does not meet applicable practice design standard(s) which were the basis for the approved plans and specifications;
3. The Project is not maintained in accordance with Attachment B;
4. The Project practice(s), which have not met their identified useful life (as identified in Attachment B), no longer function as originally intended due to lack of maintenance, removal, modification of, or damage to the Project that was not repaired; or
5. The Project is utilized for a purpose that would make it no longer eligible for SRF Sponsored Project funding under State or Federal regulations.

II. Actions

In the event that the Borrower is in default of the Agreement as defined above, the Department shall by written notice inform the Borrower that they are in default with the Agreement; and the Department may take one or more of the following actions:

1. Grant the Borrower an extension of time to correct deficiencies and/or to complete the Project through the issuance of a change order as an amendment to Attachment A or other applicable action;
2. Instruct the Borrower to complete work necessary to correct deficiencies of practices not constructed to the approved plans and specifications in Attachment A and/or any change orders approved by the Department that amend Attachment A, or that do not meet the applicable practice design standard(s) which were the basis for the approved plans and specifications;
3. Instruct Iowa Finance Authority to withhold further disbursements related to the Project until actions necessary to remedy deficiencies have been completed and approved by the Department;
4. Instruct the Borrower to perform the required maintenance identified in Attachment B;
5. Instruct the Borrower to repair any damage to the Project that impairs or prevents the Project practices from functioning properly; or
6. In the event the actions in items 1-5 would be ineffective given the circumstances of the default, or in the event the Department took any action detailed in items 1-5 or took any other action under item 7 and the Borrower failed to remedy the default, instruct the Iowa Finance Authority to increase the interest rate of any associated Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan agreement(s) such that the entire amount disbursed to the Borrower for the Project or an amount prorated according to the proportion of remaining years of useful life to the total years of useful life of the Project practice(s) in default is repaid to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund; or
7. Take any other action deemed necessary by the Department that will allow the Borrower to remedy the default and/or allow the Department or the Iowa Finance Authority to recoup previously dispersed funding for the Project, so long as the action does not increase the SRF funding provided for the Project and is allowed under law or rule. The Department may only take this action if the actions in items 1-5 would be ineffective

given the circumstances of the default, or in the event the Department took any action detailed in items 1-5 and the Borrower failed to remedy the default.

III. Other

By signing this Agreement, the Borrower expressly agrees to any amendment of any loan agreement of a loan associated with the Project that the Iowa Finance Authority deems necessary to fulfill an instruction by the Department in items 3, 6, and/or 7 of the Actions section of this Agreement. However, this clause shall not be construed as in any way limiting the right of the Borrower to contest that it is in default of this Agreement.

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as limiting the rights, powers, options, or remedies of the Iowa Finance Authority to collect a debt or take any other action related to a loan agreement for any loan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be signed on their behalf by their duly authorized officers all as of the Dated Date.

BORROWER NAME

BY: _____ DATE: _____

Name, Title

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BY: _____ DATE: _____

Kayla Lyon, Director

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

CONTENTS

FY 2022 INTENDED USE PLANS
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

I. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2022 PLAN OF ACTION

The plan is based on anticipated use of new and revolved funds available in the DWSRF for construction of treatment plants or improvements to existing facilities, water storage facilities, wells, and source water protection efforts.

The SFY 2022 Plan of Action covers the following areas:

- DWSRF goals and objectives
- Current and projected financial capacity of the DWSRF
- Financial management strategies
- Plan for the SFY 2022 project priority list
- Plan for use of DWSRF set-aside funds
- Plan for use of administrative accounts

DWSRF Goals and Objectives

The primary long-term goal of the Iowa DWSRF is to support the protection of public health through a perpetual program of financial assistance for the purposes of ensuring the provision of an adequate quantity of safe drinking water to consumers of public water supplies, protecting source water for drinking water systems, and ensuring the long-term viability of existing and proposed water systems.

The SFY 2022 short-term goals and objectives are as follows:

- Goal: Commit loan funds to as many recipients as possible in accordance with the state priority rating system, the IUP, staff resources, and available funding. *Objective: During SFY 2022, quarterly updates to the IUP will be prepared to add projects and update program financial information.*

- Goal: Ensure that borrowers are able to provide safe drinking water at a reasonable cost for the foreseeable future. *Objectives: During SFY 2022, viability assessments will be completed by each applicant and reviewed by SRF staff prior to the signing of a loan agreement. Systems determined nonviable or systems with EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) scores above 11 will be provided with an enforceable compliance schedule listing all actions that must be completed to return the system to viable status. Extended term financing will be offered to disadvantaged communities. SRF staff will coordinate efforts with other funders such as the Community Development Block Grant program. Staff*

will continue to educate and inform public water supplies, engineering consultants, and financial advisors on the financing savings available by using the DWSRF.

- Goal: Require applicants to engage a registered Municipal Advisor (MA). *Objective: During SFY 2022, all applicants submitting an Intended Use Plan application must demonstrate that they have hired an MA to assist with cash flows, rate setting, debt service coverage, and other financial aspects of their water utility. The reports provided by the MAs will be used in the viability assessment review. The SRF Program will reimburse up to $4000 of the MA fee to the borrowers.*

- Goal: Implement the "Use of American Iron and Steel (AIS)" requirements enacted by Congress on January 17, 2014. *Objective: During SFY 2022, SRF staff will help applicants determine eligibility for the exemptions and waivers provided for in the Act and EPA guidance. SRF staff will provide information to those applicants required to comply on necessary documentation and inspection procedures. SRF will engage DNR Field Office staff to conduct site visits and provide technical assistance.*

- Goal: Apply additional subsidization available in FFY 2019-FY2021 Capitalization Grants to disadvantaged community projects and public health projects. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff plans to approve plans and specifications and execute loans or loan amendments with loan forgiveness for the amounts required in the FFY 2019, FFY2020, and FFY 2021 Capitalization Grants.*

- Goal: Promote and identify sustainable practices in projects proposed for funding. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will provide information on the EPA's Sustainability Policy to applicants and include sustainability features in project descriptions.*

- Goal: Comply with grant reporting conditions. *Objective: During SFY 2022, the Iowa SRF plans to enter data into the DWSRF Projects & Benefits Reporting (PBR) system, and transition to the new reporting database when it becomes available.*

- Goal: Comply with EPA guidance on reporting under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA). *Objective: In the Annual Report, SRF staff will list loans that met the several requirements of FFATA for open Capitalization Grants. Grants may not be closed out until equivalency amounts can be reported.*

- Goal: Comply with the EPA Signage Guidance. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff and recipients will notify the public in the most effective ways possible about assistance agreements and benefits of the DWSRF program in order to enhance public awareness of EPA assistance agreements nationwide. The Iowa SRF program sends out press releases listing all SRF loans that have closed and borrower contact information.*

Additional long-term goals include:

- Goal: Prioritize the provision of funds, to the extent practicable, to projects that address the most serious risk to human health and are necessary to ensure compliance with the national primary drinking water standards. *Objectives: Priority will be assigned to projects that address human health risks or compliance issues by the provision of points assigned during the DWSRF scoring process as outlined in 567 IAC Chapter 44.*

- Goal: Apply program requirements that are simple and understandable and do not add unnecessary

burdens to applicants or recipients. *Objectives: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will continue to assist applicants with completing the federal cross-cutting requirements for environmental and historical review. Staff will not be responsible for Davis-Bacon compliance but will advise borrowers as needed. Borrowers will be responsible for compliance and may hire outside consultants to assist.*

- Goal: Continue the option of extended financing terms for DWSRF infrastructure projects. *Objective: During SFY 2022 this option will be offered to all projects on the project priority list. Applicants seeking extended financing must complete a worksheet outlining the anticipated useful life of the project components. The average weighted useful life is used to determine the extended term of the loan.*

- Goal: Maintain mechanisms for funding the on-going administration of the program if federal funding is reduced or eliminated. *Objective: During SFY 2022 initiation and servicing fees will be collected on DWSRF loans for deposit to administrative accounts. SRF staff will develop short and long-term plans for administrative budgets.*

- Goal: Manage the DWSRF to maximize its use and impact through sound financial management. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff and financial advisors will continue to conduct financial analysis and develop innovative approaches to financial management*.

- Goal: Implement programs that effectively address water system needs and target appropriate audiences. *Objective: During SFY 2022 SRF staff will continue to educate users and potential users about the program offerings through presentations, displays, program materials, and the IowaSRF.com website.*

- Goal: Update the CWSRF Operating Agreement. *Objective: In the future, SRF staff will work with EPA Region 7 to update the Clean Water SRF Operating Agreement between DNR and EPA. To minimize frequent updating, the EPA is proposing a streamlined document that can facilitate information as references from the state and EPA SRF websites, the state's IUP, and other program supporting documents.*

Current and Projected Financial Capacity of the DWSRF

Appendix A, the Estimated Sources and Uses table, shows that available funds are sufficient to fund current requests. SRF staff has analyzed the future financial capacity of the DWSRF. Assuming continued Capitalization Grants, taking the full 31% set-asides and 26% loan forgiveness, and the same interest rates, it is projected that the DWSRF could loan an average of $156 million per year over the next 10 years, or a total of $1.56 billion. If we assume no additional Capitalization Grants but keep the same interest rates and the other assumptions, the DWSRF could loan an average of $132 million per year over the next 10 years. Those amounts would increase if we were to increase our interest rate.

Financial Management Strategies

The DWSRF Project Priority List (Attachment 1) show total loan requests for water supply projects. Because many of these projects are in the planning phase, they are not expected to sign a binding loan commitment during this fiscal year. The projected timing and demand for loan draws is reflected in the sources and uses table (Appendix A).

The cash draw procedure used is the direct loan method. The Iowa DWSRF program uses its equity fund to originate loans. When a sufficient number of loans have been made, the SRF program issues bonds and uses the bond proceeds to replenish the equity fund. Iowa's bonds are cross-collateralized across both the Clean Water and

Drinking Water SRF accounts. State match bonds are typically issued at the same time that leveraged bond issues are done for greater cost effectiveness. State match is fully disbursed prior to drawing EPA Capitalization Grant funds. The EPA Capitalization Grant funds will be drawn at a 100% proportionality ratio.

Iowa issued bonds in 2019, which included the state match for FFY 2019 and FFY 2020 Capitalization Grants. Bonds were issued in February 2020 which included state match for future Capitalization Grants so no~~. The Program issued bonds on May 5, 2021; no~~ additional state match funds ~~are necessary at this time and are not~~ included in the May 2021 bond issue.

SFY 2022 Project Priority List

The management of the DWSRF program, including development of a project priority list for financing assistance, was developed according to Part 567 of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC), Chapter 44. This IUP indicates the intent to provide funds to projects ranked in priority order according to scoring criteria contained in Chapter 44 of the IAC.

The Iowa SRF Program is able to fund all eligible projects. Projects are added to the project priority list to be funded based on the State's implementation rules for the DWSRF program (567 IAC 44).

Projects will be funded as they become ready to proceed to construction. Adjustment to the list of fundable projects will be made, if necessary, to assure that at least 15% of the project funds are available to systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons as specified in Section 1452(a) (2) of the Act. Financing may be provided for up to 100% of project costs if the costs are eligible for funding based on engineering, environmental, and financial review and project readiness to proceed as described above.

Due to the project workload and for planning purposes, the DWSRF staff may evaluate projects that have been on the IUP list for more than three years. A notification will be sent to the applicants that their project may be dropped if there is no progress in the six months following the notice. If a project is dropped, the applicant may reapply when the project is ready to move ahead.

For program planning purposes, the fundable projects are further identified as "R – ready for loan" (indicating that the construction permit and environmental review have been completed), and "P – in planning."

The following categories of projects will be included for funding during SFY 2022:

Unfunded Prior Years' Projects. All projects from prior years that have not entered into a binding commitment are included in this IUP.

Segments of Previously Funded Projects. State rules provide that subsequent segments of a project which has previously received funding priority or assistance be placed on the project priority list with the original project score.

New Projects. New applications for assistance during SFY 2022 will be added to the project priority list. Applications will be accepted on a continuous basis and quarterly updates completed as needed. Intended Use Plan applications can be found on the SRF website at www.iowasrf.com and on the DNR Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund website at https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Water-Supply-Engineering/State-Revolving-Loan-Fund and submitted to srf-iup@dnr.iowa.gov.

Supplemental Financing. Supplemental financing for projects listed in previously approved IUPs are added to the IUP as they are requested unless the additional funds will be used for improvements that would significantly

change the scope of the project. Additional environmental review may be required. Supplemental loans will not be provided for changes that are ineligible for funding.

Planning and Design Loans. Planning and design loans are provided at 0% interest for up to three years to cover the costs of preparing facility plans and project specifications. The loans will be rolled into CWSRF construction loans or repaid by another source of permanent financing. Requests for planning and design loans are listed on the project priority list but have not been assigned priority points. Planning & Design Loan applications can be found on the SRF website at http://www.iowasrf.com/program/planning__design_loans/.

Source Water Protection Loans. All outstanding requests for source water protection loans have been satisfied and applications are no longer being taken. Source water loans are not eligible projects under the regular DWSRF loan program but projects that improve water quality, including water that is used as source for drinking water, are eligible for loans under the Clean Water SRF Nonpoint Source Program.

Capitalization Grant Requirements. The FFY 2016 - 2020 Capitalization Grants include congressional requirements for minimum and maximum percentages of the funds to be allocated for additional subsidization. Iowa will comply with these requirements. In the FFY 2019 and FFY 2020 Capitalization Grants, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires an additional 6% of Capitalization Grant dollars to be allocated for additional subsidization to Disadvantaged Communities (DAC).

The specific projects that have received add subs are listed in Appendix C, as well as new criteria for loan forgiveness eligibility. Additional projects identified for loan forgiveness to meet the FFY 2018-FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant requirements will be listed on the DWSRF Project Priority List (Attachment 1). Time limits may be established for loan commitments in order to apply loan forgiveness awards.

~~*Once the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant is awarded, Iowa will comply with additional subsidization and DAC requirements and will identify recipients of those funds during this fiscal year.~~

	Add Subs Reqd.	Add Subs Actual	%	DAC Reqd.	DAC Actual	%
2018	$ 3,519,400	$ ~~3,494,465~~3,519,400	~~99~~100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	$ 3,486,400	$ ~~1,881,250~~2,833,248	~~54~~81%	$ 1,045,920	$ ~~1,000,000~~ 1,045,920	~~96~~100%
2020	$ 2,442,020	$0	0%	$ 1,046,580	$ 1,046,580	~~115~~100%
2021*	$ 2,439,780	$0	0%	$ 1,045,620	$ 1,268,000	121%

II. INFORMATION ON THE DWSRF ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Allocation of Funds

Allocation of funds to eligible projects is based on a three-step process:

1. The amount of financial assistance needed for each application is estimated
2. The sources and spending limits for all DWSRF funds are identified
3. The DWSRF funds are allocated among the projects, consistent with the financial assistance needed

Information pertinent to each DWSRF project is contained in the attached Project Priority List (Attachment 1).

Sources and Uses of Available DWSRF Funds

Iowa applied for FFY2019 Capitalization Grant Reallocation Funds and received $160,000 in June 2021. Iowa ~~has been allocated~~received $17,427,000 for the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant in November 2021. ~~The Iowa SRF Program intends to apply for this grant and anticipates receiving the award during this fiscal year.~~ Appendix A to the Intended Use Plan illustrates potential sources and uses of funds in the DWSRF for SFY 2022. As shown, all pending loan requests and program administration needs can be funded. Projects will draw on their funding at different intervals based on their construction cycles. These differences are used to estimate cash needs throughout the year. Appendix A will be updated quarterly as needed to provide an ongoing view of the financial plan for meeting loan requests.

Iowa's SRF program issues bonds as needed. These bond issues typically include the state match for the next federal Capitalization Grants (see Appendix D). After the bonds are issued, the state match is spent first so the Capitalization Grant can be drawn down at 100% when it is received. All of the state match funds through FFY20 Capitalization Grants have been disbursed to loan recipients. On February 27, 2020, IFA issued $201,825,000 of SRF bonds. Of that amount, $10,000,000 was for Clean Water state match and $8,000,000 was for Drinking Water state match. The match money was deposited in the respective state match accounts for future Capitalization Grants. On May 5, 2021, IFA issued $218,290,000 of SRF bonds; no additional state match funds are necessary at this time and are not included in the 2021 bond issue.

The Iowa SRF program was invited to apply for a loan through the State infrastructure financing authority WIFIA (SWIFIA). SWIFIA is a new loan program exclusively for State infrastructure financing authority borrowers. SWIFIA may be used for up to 49 percent of an eligible project's costs that are ready to proceed, meaning construction will commence within 18 months after the Letter of Interest is submitted to EPA. A preliminary list of mostly CWSRF projects eligible for SWIFIA funding has been identified, totaling more than $400 million. ~~The program is in the final stages of the SWIFIA application process and anticipates closing on approximately $200 million in the fall of 2021.~~

DWSRF Loan Policies

Project Scope. The scope of the project must be outlined on the Intended Use Plan application and in the preliminary engineering report. Changes to the scope are allowed prior to loan closing. Significant changes in scope may cause delays if additional work is required by the project manager or environmental review specialist. Once a loan is signed, only minor changes to the scope will be allowed and only if they do not require additional technical or environmental review.

Loan Interest Rates. Interest rates for DWSRF planning and design loans are 0% for up to three years.

The interest rates for DWSRF construction loans are shown in the table below:

Loan Term	Applicant Type	Interest Rate	Servicing Fee	Total	Additional Information
Standard (up to 20 years)	All	1.75%	0.25%	2.00%	

Extended (21 to 30 years based on useful life)	Disadvantaged	1.75%	0.25%	2.00%	Please see below, "Extended Financing and Disadvantaged Status," for an explanation.
Extended (21 to 30 years based on useful life)	All	2.75%	0.25%	3.00%	Please see below, "Extended Financing and Disadvantaged Status," for an explanation.

Loan Fees. A 0.5% origination fee is charged on the full loan amount for new DWSRF construction loans and source water protection loans, with a maximum amount of $100,000. No origination fees will be charged on planning and design loans. A .25% servicing fee will be charged on construction loans. Payment of the loan servicing fee is semi-annual with interest payments. Loan servicing fees are charged on the outstanding principal balance.

Maximum Financing. There is no maximum financing amount.

Project Readiness. Applicants cannot be offered assistance until they meet program requirements. More information can be found in the Water Supply Construction Permitting Process Manual at https://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Water-Quality/Water-Supply-Engineering/State-Revolving-Loan-Fund.

Funding Limitations. Pending loans identified in this IUP do not exceed funds obtainable for the DWSRF Program.

Extended Financing and Disadvantaged Status. The Iowa SRF can provide extended terms of up to 30 years for any loan as long as the loan term does not exceed the expected design life of the project. For borrowers designated as disadvantaged, the interest rate on extended term loans will be 1.75%. For non-disadvantaged borrowers, the interest rate will be 2.75%.

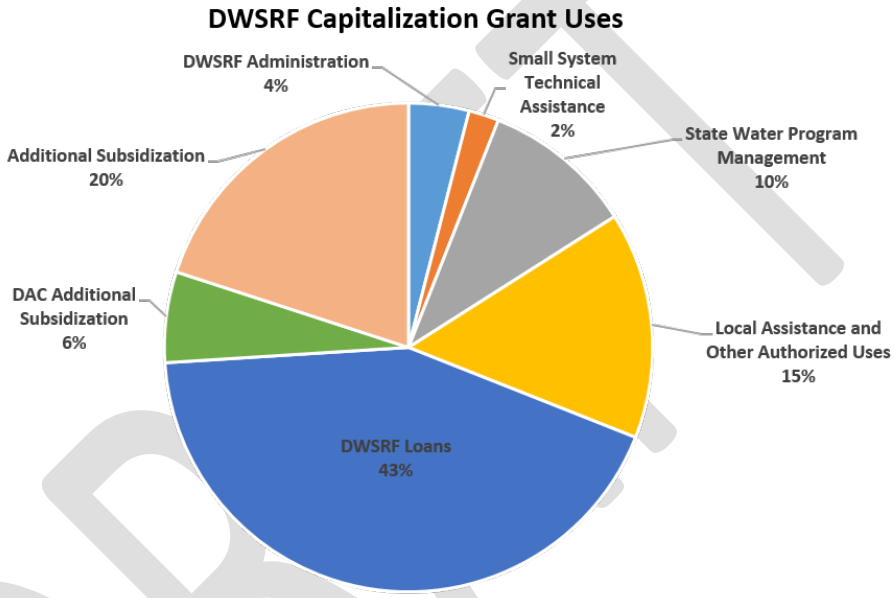
The department will use the table of estimated useful lives from EPA's publication 816-R-03-016 to determine the length of the loan for eligible expenses. The consulting engineer for the project will be required to separate and itemize costs so that a weighted maturity may be calculated for loan repayment. The list of itemized costs and expected useful lives will be required prior to signing of the loan agreement.

The Safe Drinking Water Act defines a disadvantaged community as the service area of a public water system that meets affordability criteria established after public review and comment. Community public water systems serving populations that contain a majority (51 percent) of Low to Moderate Income (LMI) persons will be considered disadvantaged for the purpose of receiving the 1.75% interest rate on an extended term loan. This criterion does not apply to any other DWSRF assistance such as additional subsidization. Low to moderate income is defined as 80 percent of the median household income in the county or state (whichever is higher) using the most recent federal census or income survey data. Privately owned community public water systems will be considered eligible for disadvantaged community status if an income survey indicates that the service area meets the LMI criteria. Rural water systems will be considered eligible for disadvantaged community status if an income survey indicates that the area benefiting from the improvements meets the LMI criteria. Income surveys must be done according to the protocol specified by the Community Development Block Grant program.

Intended Use of Set-Asides

States are allowed to take or reserve set-aside amounts from each federal Capitalization Grant for a number of activities that enhance the technical, financial, and managerial capacity of public water systems and protect sources of drinking water. The use of the set-asides as well as the loan program is intended to carry out Iowa's goal of ensuring that the drinking water received by 92% of the population served by community water systems meets all applicable health- based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

The amounts are subject to approval by EPA of program workplans. The DNR is following the SFY 2021 workplan. Iowa plans to take or reserve set-side funds from the allowed amounts shown in the chart.



DNR has two options for addressing the amounts available each year in set-asides. Set-aside funds may be reserved for future use (except for the Local Assistance and Other Authorized Uses set-aside), in which case they would be deducted from a future Capitalization Grant when they are ready to be taken. Funds that are taken from an available Capitalization Grant must be applied to planned work efforts approved by EPA.

In recent years, DNR has been using the set-asides and drawing upon reserved funds as needed to meet the needs for programs and efforts required by EPA that are critical for ensuring public health. Once the reserved amounts are expended, the amounts available for each set-aside will be limited to the percentage allowed out of each Capitalization Grant.

DWSRF Program Administration Set-Aside. Iowa intends to use this set-aside including loan administrative fees to pay the costs of administering the State Revolving Fund loan program. Among the uses for the set-aside are:

- Portfolio management, debt issuance, and financial, management, and legal consulting fees
- Loan underwriting
- Project review and prioritization
- Project management
- Environmental review services

- Technical assistance to borrowers
- Database development and implementation
- Program marketing and coordination
- Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey

Unused commitments are reserved for use in future years as necessary.

Small System Technical Assistance Set-Aside. Iowa intends to use this set-aside to provide technical assistance to public water supplies (PWSs) serving populations of less than 10,000.

Funds from this set-aside will be used this year to provide support for the operator certification program. This will include the administration and proctoring of examinations in all six regions of the state, provide training for new Grade A water system operators, and provide continuing education for existing Grade A water system operators. Grade A is the certification grade for the smallest public water supply systems, with only disinfection treatment.

Unused commitments are reserved for use in future years for DNR staff and other purposes as necessary.

State Program Support Set-Aside. The primary uses of this set-aside are to assist with the administration of the Public Water Supply Supervision program, to review engineering documents for non-DWSRF construction projects, to provide wasteload allocations at public water systems with loans, and to evaluate disinfection contact time determinations, approve corrosion control strategies, and make influenced groundwater determinations.

Other uses include:

- Updating the SDWIS database including support systems and provide compliance determinations and information technology database support
- Adopting rules and revisions to the Iowa Administrative Code

Unused commitments are reserved for use in future years for DNR staff and other purposes as needed.

Other Authorized Activities Set-Aside. The two primary uses of this set-aside are capacity development and source water protection (SWP). Unused commitments are reserved for use in future years for DNR staff and other purposes as needed.
Funds are budgeted for efforts related to developing technical, managerial, and financial capacity for Iowa's public water supplies, including:

- Completion of sanitary surveys with the eight elements and providing direct capacity development technical assistance
- Training of inspectors in comprehensive performance evaluation protocols
- Provision of technical assistance related to capacity development through the area wide optimization program (AWOP)
- Contracts with five counties to complete sanitary surveys and conduct annual visits at transient non-community public water supply systems
- System-specific capacity development assistance by contractor, including promotion of asset management planning

The SWP activities include the following:

- Coordination and administration of the Source Water Protection program
- Development of SWP plans and review and assist with implementation of Best Management Practices
- Development of data for Phase 1 SWP assessments for all new systems and new wells at existing public water supply systems
- Technical assistance for well siting
- Maintenance of the *Source Water Mapper and Tracker* online database

Plan for Use of Administrative Accounts

There are three distinct funding sources for DWSRF administrative expenses:

- The DWSRF administrative Capitalization Grant set-aside. Four percent of the cumulative amount of federal Capitalization Grants received may be used for program administration as discussed in the set-aside section above.

- Loan initiation fees. A 0.5% loan origination fee is charged on new DWSRF loans which is include in the loan principal. The fees are deposited outside of the fund. The maximum amount charged is $100,000. Under EPA rules, because Iowa's origination fees are financed through the loans, the proceeds are considered Program Income. Iowa uses the initiation fee receipts for administration of the DWSRF Program.

- Loan servicing fees. An annual servicing fee of 0.25% is charged on the outstanding principal of DWSRF loans. The fees are deposited outside of the fund. Iowa uses servicing fees collected during the time the Capitalization Grant is open for administration of the DWSRF Program. Servicing fee receipts collected after the Capitalization Grant is closed are used for other purposes under SDWA 1452.

Program Income. As of March 2021, there was approximately $6.5 million in the fee account from fees included as principal and deposited outside the fund (the initiation fee). A portion of these funds will be used in SFY 2022 for program administration, and the remainder will be reserved for future administrative expenses.

Non-program Income. As of March 2021, there was $10.99 million available from fees not included as principal and deposited outside the fund (servicing fee). A portion of these funds may be used in SFY 2022 to fund some of the activities completed under the State Program Management set-aside. A portion of these funds may be used in SFY 2022 toward Drinking Water Laboratory Certification and Capacity inititatives.

SEE Salary Funds Deducted from Capitalization Grant

In the next grant application, the Iowa DNR may request U.S. EPA to deduct funds from FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant for the SEE Program. SEE Program positions could be filled by EPA Region 7 and assigned to the DNR's Water Supply engineering section to provide administrative assistance to the DWSRF projects and program. The SEE enrollees could help provide staffing at Iowa DNR to maintain the DWSRF program and keep up with the increasing DWSRF project administrative work load. Authorized under the Environmental Programs Assistance Act of 1984 (PL 98- 313), the SEE program is intended "to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Administrator in providing technical assistance to Federal, State, and local environmental agencies for projects of pollution prevention, abatement, and control."

Surface Water Curriculum Development Funds Deducted from the Capitalization Grant

The Iowa DNR is working on a project to develop advanced training for operators who currently operate surface water treatment plants. The Environmental Protection Agency is offering contracting services to help facilitate advanced surface water training with Process Applications Inc. The training will consist of six modules conducted over a three year period. Each session will last one or two days and will include a mix of presentations and small group workshops.

Module topics include:

1) Regulations and implementation
2) Surface water optimization
3) Coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation
4) Filtration and residuals handling
5) Disinfection
6) Advanced topics such as jar test calibration, manganese control, cyanotoxin control, enhanced TOC removal, and source water considerations.

Plan for Efficient and Timely Use of DWSRF Funds

In recent years, the processes of the DWSRF have been streamlined, and the marketing and education enhanced. These improvements have resulted in more efficient and timely use of the DWSRF and full utilization of available funds. In particular, Iowa applies for and draws federal Capitalization Grants as expeditiously as possible. When Capitalization Grants are awarded, those funds are drawn down first based on guidance from the U.S. EPA. Loan disbursements are made weekly. Iowa's DWSRF disbursements averaged $4.6 million per month in 2020. In SFY2021, the program disbursed an average of $6.192 million per month.

Rather than doing one annual funding solicitation, with a discrete set of projects identified for funding that year, the Iowa SRF does quarterly updates to its Intended Use Plan. This creates a continuous pipeline of projects at different stages of readiness. Communities determine when they need their funding; the program does not set deadlines on loan execution as long as projects are making progress toward a loan.

With a return of $3.00 for every dollar of federal investment (compared to the national average of $2.07), Iowa's DWSRF is an efficient and effective delivery mechanism for water infrastructure funding.

DWSRF set-asides are typically fully utilized within a two-year planning and budgeting period. Iowa will draw grant funds based on designated uses on a first in, first out basis in order to close out Capitalization Grants. Due to increased water program budget needs and reduced funding from other sources, Iowa is spending reserved set-aside capacity at a faster rate than in the early years of the DWSRF program.

III. ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

Iowa will provide the necessary assurances and certifications according to the Operating Agreement between the State of Iowa and the U.S. EPA.

IV. CRITERIA AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The following approach was used to develop Iowa's proposed distribution of DWSRF funds: (1) analysis of the priority of communities applying and financial assistance needed; (2) identification of the sources and spending limits of available funds; (3) allocation of funds among projects; (4) development of a payment schedule which will provide for making timely binding commitments to the projects selected for DWSRF assistance; and (5) development of a disbursement schedule to pay the project costs as incurred.

Priority of Communities and Financial Assistance Needed

Iowa law provides only for loan assistance. Additional subsidization required by the FFY 2018-FFY 2021 Capitalization Grants will be through forgivable loans. The state's DWSRF rules identify the priority rating system used to establish priorities for financial assistance.

Projects can receive financial assistance for all eligible planning and project costs provided the project is on the Project Priority List of an approved IUP.

Allocation of Funds among Projects

All projects listed in the Project Priority List are eligible for assistance and may be funded from the DWSRF subject to available funds.

All projects scheduled for funding with Iowa's DWSRF will be reviewed for consistency with the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Should a project fail to meet this review criterion, it may remain on the list until the criteria is met or it may be removed from the list. Projects may be added to the Project Priority List in priority order as applications are received.

V. METHOD OF AMENDMENT OF THE INTENDED USE PLAN

The State will follow this IUP in administering DWSRF funds in SFY 2022. Federal and state law requires, and Iowa welcomes, opportunity for public participation in the development of the IUP. Any revisions of the goals, policies and method of distribution of funds must be addressed by a revision of the IUP, including public participation. Minor adjustments in funding schedules and loan amounts are allowed by the procedures of this IUP and state rules for administration of the DWSRF without public notification. Adjustments to the Project Priority List to utilize actual funds available to the DWSRF for SFY 2022 will be considered minor and only affected applicants will be notified. Public notice of amendments will be made if municipalities are added to or removed from the Project Priority List.

VI. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held May 13, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until May 20, 2021. Stakeholder comments were received by IFA and DNR and changes were incorporated into this document.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held August 12, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning

agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until August 19, 2021.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held November 11, 2021, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until November 18, 2021.

A public meeting to allow input to Iowa's SFY 2022 IUP and Project Priority List was held February 10, 2022, 10:00 a.m. via conference call. This meeting was announced in a notice provided to stakeholder organizations representing city officials, consulting engineers, county governments, councils of government, area planning agencies, and other groups which might have an interest. There were no attendees. The public comment period was open until February 17, 2022. There were no comments received.

VII. PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Attachment 1, the DWSRF Project Priority List, is included in a separate, sortable Excel file.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A
Iowa DWSRF State Fiscal Year 2022, Q4
Estimated Funding Sources and Funding Uses
As of 12/31/2021

Funding Sources for Loans			
	Funds Available in Equity Fund, Bond Proceeds and Program Accounts	$127,344,000	*
	FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant	$8,140,000	**
	State Match Bond Proceeds for FFY 2021/22 Capitalization Grants	$0	
	SWIFIA - FY22 Draws from Loan	$0	
	Equity Fund and Program Interest Earnings	$55,000	
	Loan Repayments	$47,294,000	
Total Funding Sources for Loans		$182,833,000	
Funding Uses for Loans			
	Undisbursed Amounts Committed to Existing Loans (65% disbursement rate)	$48,204,000	
	Project Requests (FONSI/CE issued; 60% disbursement rate)	$48,739,000	
	Project Requests (FONSI/CE not issued; 50% disbursement rate)	$52,614,000	
	Planning & Design Requests (35% disbursement rate)	$498,000	
	Principal Payments on Outstanding Bonds	$17,940,000	
	Interest Payments on Outstanding Bonds	$14,838,000	
Total Funding Uses for Loans		$182,833,000	

* Funds Available for disbursements as of 12/31/21

** Estimate Only

Loan disbursement rates are estimated based on previous experience with project pace. For projects that currently have not had a Finding of No Significant Impact or Categorical Exclusion issued, it is expected that up to 50% of the total project amounts may be disbursed once environmental review is completed, construction permit issued, and binding loan commitment signed. For those projects with FNSI/CX clearance, the disbursement rate is estimated at 60% of the loan request amount.

All amounts rounded to the nearest $1,000

Funding Sources for Set Asides (Includes FFY20 & previous Cap Grants)		
	Administration	$737,000
	Small Systems Technical Assistance	$221,000
	State Program	$1,948,000
	Other Authorized Activities	$1,029,000
Total Funding Sources for Loans		$3,935,000
Funding Uses for Set Asides		
Set Asides:	Administration	$737,000
	Small Systems Technical Assistance	$221,000
	State Program	$1,948,000
	Other Authorized Activities	$1,029,000
Total Uses for Set Asides		$3,935,000

APPENDIX B
PROCEDURES TO DETERMINE PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Project rankings were determined by the following procedures:

- Eligibility of applications were determined by needs criteria identified in IAC 567—44.7(8). In general, most water source, treatment and distribution system improvements are considered eligible.

- Project applications received during the SFY 2022 application period were considered for funding in SFY 2022; if not funded by the end of SFY 2022, these projects will be moved to the SFY 2023 project priority list.

- The priority ranking is a total score developed using the scoring criteria listed in IAC 567—44.7(8). Points may be gained in each of five categories: Water Quality and Human Health Risk-Related Criteria (60 point maximum), Infrastructure and Engineering-Related Improvement Criteria (35 point maximum), Affordability Criteria (10 point maximum), Special Category Improvements (15 point maximum), and Iowa DNR Adjustment Factor for Population (10 points). The combined score provides a numerical measure to rank each project within its pool. A project with a larger number receives higher priority.

- The final project priority list for a fiscal year's project pool is compiled in the following manner: Subsequent segments of projects funded by DWSRF loan programs of previous years will retain their original score and be added to the list of the current year's applications.

- Loan-eligible projects submitted will be placed on the IUP each calendar quarter. If the project is anticipated to proceed during SFY 2022, the project will be added to the project priority list and the list will be made available for public comment at the end of each calendar quarter in which one or more projects are added to the list.

- Projects on the project priority list will be moved to contingency status if the total amount of needs exceeds the year's DWSRF staff resources capability and loan funding. Projects will be funded from the top down in the ranking order of the project priority list with consideration given to readiness to proceed. Projects are ranked similarly in the contingency project list. Projects on contingency status can be moved to the funding list when funds are available or when the project is ready to proceed. Funds can be made available due to a number of reasons including project bypasses, loan application withdrawal of other projects, reduction in loan amount requests, or an increase in available funds.

APPENDIX C
BORROWERS RECEIVING ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION OR COUNTED FOR GREEN PROJECT RESERVE

Loan forgiveness in the DWSRF program has been provided for four categories of projects through FY 2018 Capitalization Grant:

- Public Health (PH)
- Green Projects (G)
- Disadvantaged Communities (D)
- Emergency Power Generation (EP)

Beginning in FFY 2019 Capitalization Grant and continuing with the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant ~~(once awarded)~~, loan forgiveness will be offered only to the Public Health (PH) category. If selected, eligible projects addressing non-compliance with drinking water regulations will receive up to 50% loan forgiveness of eligible costs. An additional 25% may be offered to those projects that choose the option of hooking onto another viable public water supply system to address their non-compliance issue:

- Public Health (PH)
- Public Health + Connection (PH/C)

The FFY 2019-FFY 2021 Capitalization Grants also require that an additional 6% of the state's allocation be used to provide loan forgiveness to Disadvantaged Communities (DAC). Disadvantaged communities are areas where 51 percent of the residents are low-and moderate-income persons. These communities are identified by survey data published by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).
All projects receiving loan forgiveness from FFY 2019-2021 Capitalization Grants will be capped at $1 million dollars. Construction must begin within 24 months of the loan forgiveness offer or the loan forgiveness offer may be withdrawn or reassigned.

Type	Project	Loan Amount**	Amount Green Project Reserve	Amount Additional Subsidization*	DAC Additional Subsidization *	Grant Year Reported
PH	Bellevue	$2,200,000		$1,380,596		2018
PH	Gallery Acres	$1,334,000		$1,000,500		2018
EP	Lyon-Sioux RWS Rock Rapids	$113,000		$81,699		2018
G	Cushing	$61,100	$18,330	$18,330		2018
EP	Cushing	$36,555		$27,416		2018
PH/C	Manson	$7,068,000		$10,859		2018 Reallocated
G	Rathbun RWA	$2,902,945	$2,902,945	$1,000,000		2018
PH/C	Dedham	$402,000		$309,094		2019
PH	Albion	$693,000		$347,500		2019
PH/C	MacBride Point	$178,000		$133,500		2019
PH/C	Bagley	$804,000		$603,000		2019
PH/C	Manson	$7,068,000		$989,141		2019
PH/C	Woodland Ridge	$638,000		$451,013		2019
DAC	Early	$3,921,000			$1,000,000	2019
DAC	Armstrong	$1,100,000			$45,920	2019
DAC	Armstrong	$1,100,000			$504,080	2020

DAC	Thor	$408,000			$204,000	2020
DAC	Lanesboro	$3,557,000			$338,500	2020
DAC	Lanesboro	$3,557,000			$661,500	2021
DAC	Jamaica	$1,213,000			$606,500	2021

* Cap of $1 million (through grant year 2021)

**Until a loan is signed, this amount may reflect the IUP award amount

APPENDIX D
STATE MATCH

FY19	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
CW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$9,208,600	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Repay Non-Program Income		($408,600)	
Total CW State Match Available		**$8,800,000**	
FY19 CW Cap Grant	**$21,505,000**	**$4,301,000**	**$4,499,000**
DW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$7,667,200	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Repay Non-Program Income		($467,200)	
Total DW State Match Available		**$7,200,000**	
FY19 DW Cap Grant	**$17,592,000**	**$3,518,400**	**$3,681,600**

FY20	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
Remaining CW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$4,499,000	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Total CW State Match Available		**$4,499,000**	
FY20 CW Cap Grant	**$21,508,000**	**$4,301,600**	**$197,400**
Remaining DW State Match from			
Feb 2019 Bond Issue		$3,681,600	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$0	
Total DW State Match Available		**$3,681,600**	
FY20 DW Cap Grant	**$17,443,000**	**$3,488,600**	**$193,000**

FY21	Cap Grant Amount	State Match Needed	Excess State Match
CW State Match from			
Feb 2020 Bond Issue		$10,000,000	
excess state match		$197,400	
Total CW State Match Available		**$10,197,400**	
FY21 CW Cap Grant*	**$21,505,000**	**$4,301,000**	**$5,896,400**
DW State Match from			
Feb 2020 Bond Issue		$8,000,000	
Excess State Match Carried Forward		$193,000	
Total DW State Match Available		**$8,193,000**	
FY21 DW Cap Grant*	**$17,427,000**	**$3,485,400**	**$4,707,600**

*Represents allocation amount

ATTACHMENT 1, the DWSRF Project Priority List, is included in a separate, sortable Excel file.