

# State of Delaware Wastewater Facilities Advisory Council



2003 – Long-Term Wastewater Facilities Funding Plan  
FY 2004 – FY 2009

August 13, 2003

**State of Delaware  
Wastewater Facilities Advisory Council**

**Membership**

Joseph Corrado - Chair  
President, The Corrado Group

Josef A. Burger- Vice Chair  
Legislative/Community Liaison, DelDOT

Peggy Baunchalk  
Mayor, Town of Fenwick Island

Lee Beetschen, PE  
Principal, CABA Associates

Jeffrey M. Bross, PE  
President, Duffield Associates

Manubhai (Mike) Karia  
Director of Finance/Treasurer  
City of Dover (Retired)

Grace Pierce-Beck  
Conservation Director, Delaware  
Audobon Society

**Cover**

Upper left – construction of a manhole in the Ocean View area of Sussex County, Delaware,  
May 2002, financed with a WPCRF low interest loan.

Bottom right – construction of a pump station for the spray irrigation facilities, Georgetown, Delaware,  
January 2003, financed with a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management grant.

**2003 - LONG-TERM WASTEWATER FACILITIES FUNDING PLAN  
FY 2004 - FY 2009**

---

**INDEX**

Executive Summary .....1

Introduction.....2

Funding Wastewater Facility Projects ..... 2

    Federal Funding Sources .....3

    State Funding Sources .....4

    Local Funding Sources .....7

    Project Priority List.....8

Wastewater Facility Needs .....9

Conclusions.....11

Recommendations.....11

---

**APPENDIX**

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Loans 1994-2003..... I

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Non-point Source Activity Loans 1994-2003 ..... II

21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management Account Grants 1994-2003 ..... III

21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management Account Loans 2001-2003 ..... IV

# 2003 - LONG-TERM WASTEWATER FACILITIES FUNDING PLAN FY 2004 - FY 2009

---

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Highlights of the eighth annual long-term funding plan include the following:

### **BACKGROUND**

- \$128.2 million in federal capitalization grants and state match have been received by the Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund;
- \$53.1 million in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Funds have been allocated for wastewater facility planning and low interest loans and grants;
- 27 loans totaling \$110.7 million have been made for wastewater projects; and
- 14 grants totaling \$26.4 million have been made to help make wastewater projects affordable.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

- \$256.5 million in future projects need funding thru 2009;
- Available sources of grant funds are insuf-

ficient to offset the high costs of new sewer projects or to enhance existing wastewater treatment facilities to meet new water quality standards; and

- \$124 million needed for additional loans and grants to make the projects affordable to moderate and low income users.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- That \$1.0 million be provided to match a \$6.5 million Federal capitalization grant in FY-05;
- That \$15.0 million be provided in FY-04 for additional loans and grants to make projects affordable to moderate and low income users; and
- That legislation be enacted that will provide a stable source of funding to be used to provide low interest loans and grants to help make future wastewater projects affordable.

# 2003 - LONG-TERM WASTEWATER FACILITIES FUNDING PLAN FY 2004 - FY 2009

---

## INTRODUCTION

The Wastewater Facilities Advisory Council was established by Delaware Code, Title 29, Chapter 80, §8011(a). The 137th General Assembly approved the enabling legislation as House Bill No. 570 and Governor Thomas Carper signed the bill into law on July 7, 1994.

A specific duty of the Council is to evaluate, establish, recommend, and adopt a long-term plan for funding wastewater facility capital projects that shall cover a period of not less than 6 years. The plan shall be updated and prioritized on an annual basis and be incorporated in the Department's (Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control) annual capital budget request to the Governor. A copy of the adopted plan shall be submitted to the members of the General Assembly on or before November 15 of each year.

The long-term funding plan described herein (FY 2003 thru FY 2008) is the eighth (8<sup>th</sup>) annual plan to be adopted by the Council. The plan incorporates a process for prioritiz-

ing and ranking wastewater projects based on water quality and environmental criteria and allocates use of current and anticipated funding from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund to specific projects.

State investment in wastewater projects and other water pollution control facilities will continue to be through loans, that must be repaid to provide a continuing (revolving) source of funds, and grants. The determination of the use of loans and/or grants for wastewater projects will be contingent upon the affordability criteria (i.e., resultant annual user charges are targeted to not exceed 1.5 percent of median household income (MHI)).

If the estimated project cost for a wastewater facility will increase the annual user charge above 1.5 percent of the MHI for a community, grants or innovative loan terms (e.g., debt service deferral and/or lower interest rate and/or a longer repayment period) may be used to assist in lowering annual user charges.

## FUNDING WASTEWATER FACILITY PROJECTS

Funding the construction, upgrade, and repair of Delaware's wastewater facilities over the next six years will involve federal, State, local, and private sources. Coordinating available funding for wastewater projects has been successful in the past and is expected to continue in the future. The Council has authority to make project funding recommendations only for the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and the Wastewater Management

Account portion of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund. Therefore, this funding plan will reflect only those wastewater projects that have solicited funding from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund or those projects that the Council anticipates may apply for funding from the WPCRF or the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund. Note that all funding expenditures and commitments are as of June 30, 2003.



## FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Major sources of federal funding for wastewater infrastructure projects are the clean water state revolving fund, the rural utility services program, matching grants for wet weather flows, and line item appropriations for special projects. An explanation of the various programs follows:

### Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Under Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act, capitalization grants are awarded to states which, when combined with a required twenty percent state match, establish a state water pollution control revolving fund. From this fund, states can provide loans to local governments for the construction, upgrade, and repair of wastewater treatment facilities. Loan repayments then provide a continuing source of capital to finance future water pollution control projects.

The Delaware General Assembly created the Delaware Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF) in 1990 in order to facilitate self-sufficiency for wastewater facility financing at the State and local levels. Since that time, the Fund has been awarded twelve (12) federal capitalization grants, and the required twenty percent state match has been appropriated through the State Bond Bill and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund. Federal and State funds received for the Fund total \$120.8 million. The Fund presently has a capitalization grant application pending from the USEPA that, along with the State match, totals \$7.8 million. It is anticipated that the Fund will receive eight (8) additional federal capitalization grants (\$62.4 million net combined federal and state funds) through the year 2011, which will bring the Fund's total capitalization for wastewater projects to \$191.0 million.

A summary of the funding of the WPCRF

shows that a projected \$132.9 million is available for additional loans for the planning period of 2004-2009 as shown below:

	<u>Millions</u>
Federal capitalization grants plus state match (1989-2002)	\$ 120.8
Federal capitalization grants plus state match (2003)	\$ 7.8
Federal capitalization grants plus state match (2004-2011)	\$ 62.4
Loan repayments (1989-2003)	\$ 23.4
Loan repayments (2004-2009)	\$ 41.1
Investment interest earned (1989-2003)	\$ 3.1
Investment interest (2004-2009)	\$ 5.1
Total WPCRF Funds (1989-2009)	\$ 263.7
Loans made (1989-2003)	\$ 116.1
Loans pending (2003)	\$ 14.7
Total WPCRF Loans (1989-2003)	\$ 130.8
Total WPCRF Funds Available (2004-2009)	\$ 132.9

To date the Fund has closed or is in the process of closing municipal loans totaling \$123.5 million as shown in Appendix I.

Additionally, the Fund makes loans for approved expanded use activities (septic system rehabilitation, poultry and dairy manure management, leaking underground storage tank removal, and approved nonpoint source expanded uses). Loans to date for these activities total \$7.3 million as shown in Appendix II.

**State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG):**

STAGs are special appropriations in the USEPA budget that are designated for specific projects. In 2001, the Council called upon Delaware's Congressional delegation to request STAGs for Delaware wastewater projects. Since Federal Fiscal Year 2001, \$6.0 million in STAGs have been appropriated by Congress for Delaware projects as follows:

City of Lewes - \$1 million to construct pump stations, force mains, storage lagoons and spray irrigation facilities.

Sussex County - \$1.2 million for West Rehoboth expansion of the Dewey Beach Sanitary District.

Town of Millsboro - \$ 2 million to eliminate the Town's discharge into the Inland Bays by constructing a spray irrigation system.

City of Harrington - \$0.9 million to upgrade the wastewater treatment facility for nutrient removal.

Town of Bridgeville - \$0.9 million to eliminate the stream discharge of its wastewater treatment facility during spring, summer, and fall.

**Wet Weather Water Quality Grants (WWWQG):**

WWWQGs provide funds to municipalities for the planning, design, and construction of treatment works to intercept, transport, control, or treat municipal combined sewer overflows (CSO) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSO). Projects must be on the State's project priority list to qualify for a 55% matching grant. New Castle

County has a SSO project on the current project priority list. To date, Congress has not appropriated funds for this program.

**Department of Agriculture - Rural Utility Services (USDA-RUS):**

The USDA, through its Rural Utility Services program, made approximately \$7.9 million in loans and grants for wastewater facility construction in Delaware in FY-03. It has a budget for \$4.4 million in loans and \$2.2 million for grants in FY-04. These funds are usually targeted to economically distressed areas and have frequently been matched with funds from the WPCRF and 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund.

**STATE FUNDING SOURCES**

A total of \$53.1 million has been appropriated in the Delaware 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund for wastewater planning and infrastructure. Three accounts have been established to manage these funds:

**Infrastructure Planning Account:**

The Infrastructure Planning Account provides financial assistance for communities to develop needed wastewater plans. \$925,000 was set-aside for wastewater planning grants for municipal wastewater utilities subject to a 50/50 match. Municipalities with wastewater utilities are eligible to receive up to 50 percent of planning project costs up to \$20,000 for long-range wastewater facility plans, up to \$12,000 for general wastewater plans, and up to \$100,000 for regional wastewater facility plans. Grants are awarded on a continuing basis based upon the evaluation of the planning grant application and supporting documentation.

To date, six (6) long-range wastewater facility planning grants have been awarded

totaling \$76,806 and fifteen (15) general/regional wastewater facility planning grants have been awarded totaling \$590,613. The Infrastructure Planning Account has a balance of \$257,581 available for additional wastewater facility planning grants.

**Wastewater Management Account:**

A total of \$38.6 million has been allocated to the Wastewater Management Account. The Wastewater Management Account was established to enhance current and anticipated Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund capabilities. The emphasis is to fund projects with loans, while supplementing projects with grants where needed to make projects affordable according to established MHI affordability criteria. Assistance is also available to fund projects that are desirable and necessary, but that are otherwise limited or restricted for funding through existing or future federal programs. Sub-accounts have been established within the Wastewater Management Account as follows:

**Affordable Sewer Grants** - In the FY-99 Bond Bill, the General Assembly provided that \$2.5 million be set-aside for Ellendale and West Rehoboth to provide for affordable sewers. Of the \$2.5 million, \$1.5 million has been committed to Ellendale, therefore \$1 million is available for West Rehoboth. The \$1.0 million has been placed in an interest-bearing account the proceeds from which are being used to make grants to low income residents of West Rehoboth that need assistance in paying their sewer bills. In the FY-00 Bond Bill, an additional \$50,000 was set-aside to provide affordable sewers in West Rehoboth. To date, 1,648 grants have been awarded from the Assisted Sewer Allowance Program for a total of \$85,350.

**Supplemental Grants** - These funds are funding exists. This revolving account

intended as gap funding for projects that would otherwise be unaffordable. The use of these funds is dedicated to the following:

- N municipal systems for needed wastewater systems where the project would otherwise raise user rates above affordable levels;
- N municipalities to institute preferred wastewater management technologies/actions which meet the State=s environmental goals; and
- N other needed wastewater projects which could not have otherwise been funded.

Supplemental Grants totaling \$28.5 million, that have been awarded or are in the process of being awarded, are shown in Appendix III.

**Revolving Loan Fund** - These funds provide a source for low interest loans to enhance and supplement public and private wastewater financing. Monies repaid to the fund will be loaned out again to continue to enhance and supplement public and private wastewater financing. Projects that are on the current year Project Priority List but that can not be funded from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund will be considered for funding from this Fund. To date, loans totaling \$1.87 million have been awarded as shown in Appendix IV.

**Septic Rehabilitation Loan Extended Funding Options** - These funds provide a source of low interest loan and/or grants as gap funding when monies are needed by low income families to replace or rehabilitate septic systems and no other source of

was established in FY-01 with a total of

\$360,000 and due to its success, was supplemented with \$250,000 in FY-03. As of June 30, 2003, twenty-one (21) loans totaling \$188,899 and thirteen (13) grants totaling \$147,398 have been awarded. Loan funds repaid are available for additional loans and/or grants. Funds available in this account total \$302,430.

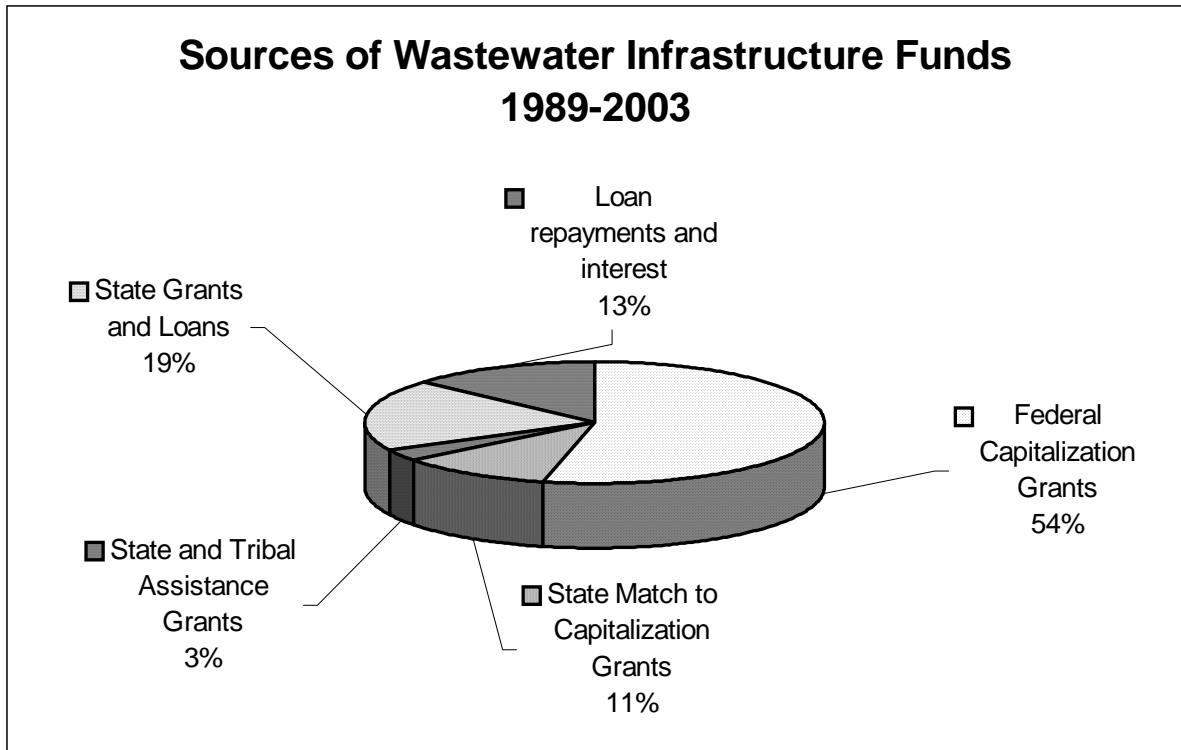
**Special Fund Account:**

A total of \$13.6 million has been allocated to the Special Fund Account to be used to match federal assistance from the Clean Water Act for state revolving

fund wastewater capitalization grants to secure \$68 million in federal funds.

A summary of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management Account is shown in the following table:

	Allocation	Available
Infrastructure Planning Account	\$ 925,000	\$ 257,581
Wastewater Management Account	\$36,607,000	\$ 8,021,716
Special Fund Account	\$13,600,000	\$ 2,365,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$53,132,000</b>	<b>\$10,644,810</b>



## **WASTEWATER SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING PROGRAM**

In October 2001, the Council held a workshop to identify a stable source of funds for supplemental funding for future wastewater facility projects and to identify a strategy for promoting Council recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly. Sources of funding that were discussed are as follows:

- Surcharge for each connection to a public water supply
- Surcharge for each connection to a wastewater collection system
- Surtax on each property tax bill
- Surtax on each building tax bill
- Surcharge based on potable water consumption
- Surcharge on each water well permit issued
- Surcharge on each septic system permit issued
- Drinking water connection impact fee
- Wastewater connection impact fee
- Real estate transfer tax
- Tax increment financing

After subsequent discussions and meetings, a property tax surcharge of \$0.05 per \$100 of assessment was agreed upon as the most equitable option. This would generate an estimated \$10.9 million annually for a wastewater supplemental funding program. (At this rate a property assessed at \$50,000 would pay \$25 per year into the wastewater supplemental funding program.) These options were discussed, briefly, with members of the Governor's immediate staff. Due to the difficult economic conditions that were prevalent in 2001-2002, they did not feel that it was a good time to move forward with such a proposal. Providing supplemental funding for future wastewater projects is essential to achieving the goals of Livable Delaware.

## **LOCAL FUNDING**

Traditional local funding sources include user rates, connection fees, impact and tapping fees, bank loans, and municipal bonds.

### **User Rates and Connection Fees:**

User rates and connection fees should be sufficient to pay for the labor, materials, utilities, equipment accessories, and other items which are necessary to manage and maintain a wastewater system and to provide the service for which the system was design. Additionally, they should include an amount to pay off capital debt and possibly set aside an amount for future capital projects. Most wastewater utilities in Delaware charge user rates that collect sufficient revenue to pay operating and maintenance costs. However, few wastewater utilities charge user rates sufficient to allow the utility to set funds aside for future capital costs.

### **Impact and Tapping Fees:**

Impact and tapping fees should be sufficient to recover the incremental cost of capital improvements made and paid for prior to a new user connecting to the system. While most wastewater utilities impose an impact or tapping fee, few utilities fully collect the fair share of the cost of the prior capital improvements. This is an area where those wastewater utilities facing significant growth should look to enhance revenues.

### **Capital Funding:**

Typically, municipalities obtain financing for wastewater projects by borrowing from banks or issuing revenue bonds. As of June 30, 2003, the market rate for a AA municipal bond was 4.55%.

## PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Wastewater projects are considered for funding from an annual Project Priority List (PPL) which ranks projects according to water quality and state priorities criteria. The first step in the preparation of a PPL is the notification of all potential participants that they need to file a Notice-of-Intent (to apply for a loan from the revolving fund). This is done annually in the winter. Projects submitted are then evaluated by a multi-discipline team as follows:

Water Quality Protection.....	45 pts
Targeted Waterbodies.....	15 pts
Wastewater Facility Priorities.....	30 pts
Strategies for State Policies and Spending.....	10 pts
Total Priority Score.....	100 pts

**“Water Quality Protection”** is the category that evaluates a proposed project based on the total pounds of nitrogen and phosphorus that will be removed from discharges as a result of the completion of the project.

**“Targeted Waterbodies”** is the category that takes into account the impact a project will have on Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). TMDLs establish the maximum point and non-point source loadings of certain pollutants that must not be exceeded if surface water quality goals are to be met. A project that is in a watershed for which TMDLs have been established will receive a higher score.

**“Wastewater Facility Priorities”** is the category that establishes the priority of various types of wastewater facility projects. Septic system elimination projects are given the highest score.

**“Strategies for State Policies and Spending”** is the category that integrates

wastewater projects with Shaping Dela-

ware=s Future. Projects in communities, urban centers and employment centers receive the highest score while projects in rural areas receive the lowest score.

Wastewater projects are considered for funding in priority order based on a project=s ranking on the Project Priority List.

Projects on the PPL are Abypassed≡ only if the applicant is unwilling or unable to proceed with the project when funds become available. When a project is bypassed, the applicant must resubmit the project for consideration for the next annual PPL for the project to receive financing from the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund or the Wastewater Management Account.

## WASTEWATER FACILITY NEEDS

This plan is a working document based on actual proposed wastewater projects and is updated annually to reflect projects being considered for funding. A summary of proposed wastewater facility projects that may need financial assistance during the next six years follows. Nine (9) projects contribute directly to achieving Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). These projects total \$55.3 million. Three (3) projects are combined sewer and sanitary sewer overflow projects that may receive up to 55% federal grants. The remaining projects are for septic system elimination or collection system upgrades. These projects also contribute to achieving TMDLs, but to a lesser degree than the point discharge elimination projects. It should be noted that not all of these projects may actually result in loans from the Fund which may lessen the demand on the Fund.

**Wastewater Facility Needs 2004 – 2009**

Municipality	Project	Project Cost
Town of Georgetown	Provide for the expansion of spray irrigation facilities.	\$ 2,590,250
Kent County	Provide sanitary sewers in and around the Town of Hartly	\$ 4,665,390
Sussex County	Purchase additional land to allow the expansion of the treatment facilities serving Oak Orchard and Long Neck..	\$ 3,500,000
Town of Laurel	Upgrade and expand WWTF to include BNR, new headworks, office & laboratory.	\$ 2,642,125
City of Lewes	Construct facilities to eliminate wastewater discharge to the Lewes & Rehoboth Canal.	\$ 4,747,200
City of Lewes	Upgrade and expand WWTF from 0.75 to 1.5 mgd and include.	\$ 8,420,800
City of Wilmington	Improvements to CSO 27 to reduce the volume and frequency of CSO to Silverbrook Run.	\$ 5,940,000
City of Harrington	Rehabilitate wastewater collection system to reduce inflow due to infiltration.	\$ 1,140,000
City of Lewes	Replace 2700 lf of 12" force main from PS 4 to WWTF.	\$ 598,000
Town of Smyrna	Provide sanitary sewers in the Spruance City enclave.	\$ 2,100,000
Sussex County	Construct new transmission facilities between Fenwick Island SSD and South Coastal Regional Wastewater Facility.	\$ 2,350,000
New Castle County	Sanitary sewer rehabilitation - elimination of sanitary sewer overflows throughout the County's sewer system.	\$112,650,000
City of Wilmington	Improvements to the 11 <sup>th</sup> Street Pump Station to direct additional wet weather flows to the City's WWTF.	\$ 11,000,000
Town of Smyrna	Rehabilitate the Greens Branch PS and Green Meadows and Carter Road LSs.	\$ 100,000
Town of Smyrna	Inspect and rehabilitate 350 manholes throughout the Town.	\$ 210,000
Town of Smyrna	Replace sanitary sewers in the historic district..	\$ 1,100,000
Town of Smyrna	Replace sanitary sewers in North Street in conjunction with the replacement of other infrastructure.	\$ 350,000
Sussex County	Millville and North Millville Phase I – provide wastewater collection and transmission system to eliminate 1,200 existing septic systems and prevent 2,300 additional systems	\$ 13,300,000
City of Rehoboth Beach	Construct ocean outfall to eliminate the City's effluent discharge to the Lewes & Rehoboth canal.	\$ 31,600,000

<b>Wastewater Facility Needs 2004 – 2009</b>		
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Project Cost</b>
Sussex County	Provide additional treatment capacity at the Wolfe Neck WWTF to meet current and future wastewater needs.	\$ 20,000,000
Sussex County	Acquisition of land for wastewater disposal to provide for anticipated growth due to Dagsboro providing public water.	\$ 2,200,000
Town of Georgetown	Upgrade force main, pump stations, head works, and land disposal facilities	\$ 4,640,740
Sussex County	Millville and North Millville Phase II – provide wastewater collection and transmission system to eliminate 189 existing septic systems and prevent 2,215 additional systems.	\$ 1,310,000
Sussex County	Millville and North Millville Phase III – provide wastewater collection and transmission system to eliminate 764 existing septic systems and prevent 839 additional systems.	\$ 18,400,000
Town of Selbyville	Upgrade sludge management and disposal.	\$ 927,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$256,481,505</b>

# 2003 - LONG-TERM WASTEWATER FACILITIES FUNDING PLAN FY 2004 - FY 2009

---

## CONCLUSIONS

- 1) Sufficient funds exist to provide low interest loans for wastewater projects in the near term. The high cost of wastewater infrastructure projects makes many of the projects unaffordable for middle and low income users. Existing sources of grant funds are insufficient to offset the high costs of new sewer projects or to enhance existing wastewater treatment facilities to meet new water quality standards.
- 2) Federal capitalization funding for the state revolving loan portion of the Clean Water Act has been extended by Congress. Funding was to have ended in 2001, however it is now expected to be available thru 2011. This means additional capitalization grants for the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund totaling \$62.4 million. Each federal grant is required to be matched with 20% state funds. The State will need to provide \$12.5 million in matching funds to secure the additional \$49.9 million in Federal capitalization funds.
- 3) To be affordable, that is for users of wastewater facilities to pay wastewater user rates at less than 12% of median household income, many of the projects discussed in this plan are going to need, in addition to creative financing such a defer-red payments, reduced interest rates, extended payment periods, etc., substantial grants. Grant requests can often be expected to exceed 50% of the total cost of the projects.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) It is recommended that the Governor and the General Assembly provide \$1.3 million per year, at least thru 2011, to match future capitalization grants from the federal government.
- 2) It is recommended that the Governor and the General Assembly provide \$15 million per year in additional funds to be used to provide low interest loans and grants to help make future wastewater projects affordable to low and moderate income users.
- 3) It is also recommended that the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Secretary apply for and make the best possible use Federal funds that may be available for wastewater infrastructure projects.
- 4) Finally, it is recommended that the General Assembly enact and that the Governor sign legislation that will provide a stable source of funding to be used to provide low interest loans and grants to help make future wastewater projects affordable. This could be in the form of a property tax surcharge or other form found equitable by the General Assembly.

## Appendix I

### Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Loans 1994-2003

Municipality	Project	Revolving Fund Loan	Status
City of Wilmington	WWTP upgrade	\$ 20,000,000	Complete
Sussex County	West Rehoboth Phase I & II sanitary sewers	\$ 17,000,000	Complete
Kent County	Trunk main upgrade	\$ 3,914,918	Complete
Sussex County	West Rehoboth Phase III sanitary sewers	\$ 12,000,000	Complete
City of Seaford	WWTP upgrade	\$ 8,216,930	Complete
Town of Laurel	WWTP upgrade and sewer extension	\$ 2,000,000	Design
City of Dover	Dover Downs Pump Station replacement	\$ 750,000	Complete
Camden-Wyoming Sewer & Water Authority	Force main extension for Southern District	\$ 354,652	Complete
Sussex County	Holts Landing, Ocean View, & Cedar Neck sanitary sewers	\$ 13,752,100	Construction
Kent County	Kenton sanitary sewers	\$ 375,000	Complete
Kent County	Northeast sanitary sewers	\$ 100,000	Construction
Sussex County	Ellendale sanitary sewers	\$ 1,726,000	Construction
Sussex County	Oak Orchard sanitary sewers	\$ 2,703,000	Construction
City of Milford	Sewer line extensions	\$ 1,700,000	Complete
Town of Milton	WWTP upgrade	\$ 474,700	Design
Town of Delmar	WWTP headworks & phosphorus removal	\$ 1,293,250	Design
Kent County	Bowers Beach SSD force main	\$ 392,400	Complete
Sussex County	South Coastal Regional Wastewater Facility up- grade from 6 to 9 mgd	\$ 13,000,000	Design
Sussex County	Miller Creek sanitary sewers	\$ 3,300,000	Design
Sussex County	Bay View and Sea Country sanitary sewers	\$ 2,636,000	Design
Town of Selbyville	Upgrade to collection system and WWTP	\$ 3,100,000	Design
Town of Bridgeville	Upgrade to WWTP and land application	\$ 2,700,000	Pending
City of Harrington	Upgrade to WWTP and land application	\$ 600,000	Pending
Town of Millsboro	Upgrade to WWTP	\$ 3,900,000	Pending
Sussex County	South Ocean View sanitary sewers	\$ 7,500,000	Pending
Total		\$ 123,488,950	

## Appendix II

### Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Non-point Source Activity Loans 1994-2003

Expanded Use Non-Point Source Activity	Number of Loans	Loan Amounts
Septic System Rehabilitation	274	\$ 2,453,542
Poultry Manure Management	503	\$ 4,021,190
Dairy Manure Management	28	\$ 504,588
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	3	\$ 355,000
Total	808	\$ 7,334,320

## Appendix III

### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management Account Grants 1994-2003

Municipality	Project	21 <sup>st</sup> Fund Grant Amount	Status
City of Seaford	Interest rate subsidy to assist in making a affordable	\$ 500,000	Approved
City of Harrington	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Town of Farmington	\$ 295,000	Complete
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the proposed Ellendale sanitary sewer district.	\$ 3,814,000	Construction
Kent County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Northeast Sanitary Sewer District (Leipsic)	\$ 1,885,952	Construction
Kent County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Town of Kenton	\$ 2,226,350	Complete
Town of Georgetown	Upgrade wastewater treatment plant to meet new water quality standards (TMDLs) for the Inland Bays	\$ 3,252,000	Construction
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to Ocean View and Cedar Neck	\$ 5,450,000	Construction
Town of Delmar	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Holly Oak mobile home park	\$ 186,119	Complete
City of Seaford	Elimination of combined sewers	\$ 600,000	Complete
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Oak Orchard SSD	\$ 4,470,000	Construction
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Pinetown community	\$ 218,379	Design
Kent County	Upgrade the Bowers Beach SSD force main	\$ 208,200	Complete
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Miller Creek SSD	\$ 2,450,000	Design
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Bay View/Sea Country SSD	\$ 1,500,000	Design
Town of Bridgeville	Upgrade to WWTP and land application	\$ 710,000	Pending
City of Harrington	Upgrade to WWTP and land application	\$ 710,000	Pending
Total		\$ 28,476,000	

## Appendix IV

### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Fund Wastewater Management Account Loans 2001-2003

Municipality	Project	21 <sup>st</sup> Fund Loan Amount	Status
Kent County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Northeast Sanitary Sewer District (Leipsic)	\$ 869,284	Construction
Sussex County	Provide affordable wastewater service to the Ellendale Sanitary Sewer District	\$ 1,000,000	Construction
		<hr/>	
		Total \$ 1,869,284	