



OFFICE OF CONGRESSWOMAN LOIS FRANKEL (FL-21)

Community Project Funding (CPF): FY23 Interior

Return completed form and required documentation to: bradley.solyan@mail.house.gov

Due Date: April 15, 2022

Note: Only non-profit entities and state and local government entities are eligible to request projects. Projects cannot be designated for private individuals or for-profit entities. The Subcommittee will only accept legally eligible requests under the following accounts: Save America's Treasures (SAT) through the National Park Service; Land Acquisition Through the Land and Water Conservation Fund; State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG); US Forest Service State and Private Forestry.

Entity Requesting Funds (legal name, no abbreviations): **City of Delray Beach, Florida**

If this entity is a non-profit, please include documentation that the entity is a registered 501(c)(3) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. **N/A**

Primary Point of Contact (name, email, phone number, organization address):

Jeff Oris, Assistant City Manager; orisj@mydelraybeach.com; 561-243-7000; 100 NW 1st Avenue; Delray Beach, FL 33444

Project Priority (if non-federal sponsor is submitting more than 1 project): **1**

Name of Project: **City of Delray Beach Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Project**

Project description (not more than 1,000 characters):

The City's water and wastewater infrastructure is some of the oldest in Florida. Improvements are needed to reduce water age and control nitrification which causes a rapid loss of disinfection residuals. Portions of the water system currently receive and pump out using the same distribution system line causing a large portion of water to be pumped out only to be drawn back in. The project will create a separate inlet and outlet allowing the tank to be filled with fresh water. The improvements will give the city the ability to re-disinfect with chloramines, monitor disinfection residuals going in and out of the storage tank, allow a variable fill rate, and provide updated monitoring of the system. The wastewater infrastructure was last rehabilitated in the early 1990's and is nearing the end of its useful service life. This project entails the rehabilitation of existing lift stations with new variable frequency driven pumps and electrical improvements. These improvements will enable the City's wastewater infrastructure to operate more efficiently under current flows.

Amount requested: **\$3.5 million**

Total project cost: **\$4.4 Million**

FY 2023 President's Budget Request (if applicable): **NA**

FY 2022 enacted level (if applicable): **NA**

Can the project obligate all of the appropriated funds within 12 months after enactment (yes/no)? **Yes**

Estimated start and completion dates for the project:

Start: March 2023

Completion: March 2024

Include a budget describing in detail how the requested federal funding will be used by the grantee.

Engineering: \$360,000

Construction: \$3,140,000

Replacing pipe infrastructure, Rehabilitation of lift station building, installation of variable frequency drives, pumps and associated equipment, and rehabilitation of wet well.

Include an explanation of why the project is a good use of taxpayer funds.

The Environmental Protection Agency require minimum disinfectant levels in the drinking water. These requirements are enforced through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Department of Health. This project will enhance the City's ability to provide this community with potable water that meet and exceeds all federal, state, and local standards. In addition, funding will allow for the proactive maintenance and rehabilitation of the main lift station in the wastewater collection system in Delray Beach to provide reliable wastewater collection service.

Include evidence of community support (examples: letters of support from local governments; press articles highlighting the need for funds; support from newspaper editorial boards; evidence the project is listed on State intended use plans, community development plans, or other publicly available planning documents; resolutions passed by city councils or boards):

- **Included on the City's list of federal priorities**
- **Rep. Frankel visited the City's 69-year-old water treatment plant and saw first-hand the infrastructure improvements that were needed. Portions of this project will support the new water treatment plant that is planned for construction in 2024.**
- **City's Capital Improvement Program for 2022-2026:**
<https://www.delraybeachfl.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/10163/637708355628970000>

Has this request been submitted to another Member, if yes, which Member(s) and who is the staff point-of-contact?

No

Please answer additional questions below for the appropriate account

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

The vast majority of requests made to the Interior Subcommittee are for STAG infrastructure grants. These grants fund local wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects. This includes construction of and modifications to municipal sewage treatment plants and drinking water treatment plants. Similar to past practice, the Committee will be limiting STAG infrastructure grants only to projects that are publicly-owned or owned by a non-profit entity and that are otherwise eligible for the funding from that state's Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRF) loan programs. Members should use the range of House and Senate project amounts funded in FY22 as a general guide when making requests. In FY22, the majority of EPA STAG infrastructure projects funded in the House bill ranged from \$60,000 - \$3,500,000, though there were a handful of exceptions. Note that the Committee may consider higher project amounts for FY23, and any caps

will be determined by the Chair after reviewing the full universe of requests.

There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant. For example, a \$1 million project could receive a maximum of \$800,000 from the Federal government, with the remaining \$200,000 the responsibility of the grantee. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share. Ability to fund the 20% cost share is required before EPA can award a STAG grant. Please note that only the non-federal portion of assistance provided by a SRF can be applied towards a project’s matching requirement. STAG projects have very specific eligibility requirements, and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements.

Privately-owned projects are NOT eligible for infrastructure grants, even if they are otherwise eligible for assistance under a SRF program. The Committee will look favorably upon requests for projects that are listed on a state’s most recent Intended Use Plan.

There is a minimum 20% cost share requirement for any portion of a project funded through a STAG infrastructure grant. For example, a \$1 million project could receive a maximum of \$800,000 from the Federal government, with the remaining \$200,000 the responsibility of the grantee. In almost all cases, other federal funds cannot be used to meet this 20% cost share.

Ability to fund the 20% cost share is required before EPA can award a STAG grant. Please note that assistance provided by a SRF counts towards the project’s matching requirement.

Please provide answers to the following additional questions:

- Is this a Clean Water SRF project or a Drinking Water SRF project?
Yes
- Does the project have (or expects to have within 12 months) its 20 percent matching fund requirement?
Yes, the funds for the match are currently available.
- Is the project on your state’s most recently finalized Clean Water/Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan?
No
- Has the project received federal funds previously? If so, please describe.
No

STAG projects have very specific eligibility requirements, and the Committee will not consider projects that do not meet those requirements. The following lists some of the project types that are ineligible for STAG grant funding:

Projects that are NOT eligible for STAG Grants

Clean Water / Wastewater		Drinking Water	
1.	Land, except for projects described in the subsequent table under eligibility #11	1.	Dams or rehabilitation of dams
2.	Operations and maintenance costs	2.	Operations and maintenance costs

3.	Non-municipal point source control	3.	Water rights, except if the water rights are owned by a system that is being purchased through consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy or if the water rights purchase is covered by EPA's DWSRF Class Deviation for Water Rights 2019
4.	Acid rain drainage correction	4.	Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located
5.	Ambient water quality monitoring	5.	laboratory fees for monitoring
6.	Flood Control Projects, unless the project is otherwise managing, reducing, treating, or recapturing stormwater	6.	Projects needed mainly for fire protection
7.	Privately owned sewer pipes	7.	Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial, and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance
		8.	Projects for systems in significant noncompliance, unless funding will ensure compliance
		9.	Projects primarily intended to serve future growth

The following list provides some examples of the types of projects that are eligible for STAG grant funding, and which are most frequently funded:

Projects That Generally ARE Eligible for STAG Grants			
Clean Water / Waste Water		Drinking Water	
1.	Wastewater treatment plants, including sludge handling facilities - upgraded (increase in treatment level) or expanded (increase in treatment capacity) facilities, including biological facilities, mechanical, a lagoon system, a land treatment system, or individual on-site systems.	1.	Facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or address serious risks to public health including non-regulated contaminants (i.e. PFAS).
2.	Collector Sewers - Small sewers that convey wastewater from residences, commercial establishments, and industrial sites to larger interceptor sewers.	2.	Rehabilitate or develop water sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights) to replace contaminated sources
3.	Interceptor Sewers - Large sewers that convey wastewater from collector sewers directly to a wastewater treatment facility.	3.	Install or upgrade treatment facilities
4.	Sewer Pipes - Rehabilitation is eligible only if pipes are publicly owned.	4.	Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the water system
5.	Outfall Sewer - A sewer that conveys treated wastewater from a wastewater treatment facility to the receiving waters (i.e., a river, stream, lake, ocean, etc.).	5.	Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, or improve water pressure to safe levels
6.	Storm Water Management – Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water (i.e. storm sewers, green infrastructure, etc.).	6.	Projects to consolidate water supplies – for example, when individual homes or other public water supplies have a water supply that is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons – are eligible for DWSRF assistance.

7.	Combined sewer overflow (CSO) control and sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) control - Combined sewers are sewers that convey both wastewater and storm water and may overflow during periods of heavy rain. The costs to correct CSO and SSO overflow problems are eligible.	7.	Land is eligible only if it is integral to a project that is needed to meet or maintain compliance and further public health protection.
8.	Infiltration/Inflow Correction - Construction activities that prevent surface water or groundwater from entering the sewer system	8.	Project planning, design and other related costs
9.	Water Security -- These projects include installation or upgrade of physical security infrastructure such as lighting, fencing, monitoring and access control. Also, cybersecurity measures, installation of safer treatment technologies, and more secure storage of on-site treatment.		
10.	Septic Tanks -- Remediation, rehabilitation, removal and replacement of failing tanks are eligible, as well as installation of new tanks where none had previously existed.		
11.	Land - The leasing and fee-simple purchase of land, including surface and subsurface easements, needed to locate eligible municipal or tribal projects, and land integral to the treatment process (e.g., land for effluent application or recharge basins), and a place to store equipment and material during POTW construction. Municipal purchase of land and/or conservation easements for source water protection are also eligible.		

12.	<p>Water Reuse - Projects involving the municipal reuse or recycling of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. This includes but is not limited to the purchase and installation of treatment equipment sufficient to meet reuse standards, distribution systems to support effluent reuse, recharge transmission lines, injection wells, and equipment to reuse effluent (e.g., gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems).</p>		
13.	<p>Capital Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects – e.g., river or streambank restoration, agricultural best management practices (i.e., buffer strips, manure containment structures), wetlands restoration, etc.</p>		