EPA Region 3 SRF State Contacts

DELAWARE
Ms. Heather Warren
302-744-4739
heather.warren@state.de.us

PENNSYLVANIA
Mr. Brion Johnson
717-783-6798
bjohnson@pa.gov

MARYLAND
Ms. Terri Wilson
410-537-4155
terria.wilson@maryland.gov

VIRGINIA
Mr. Keith Kornegay
540-463-0420
keith.kornegay@vdh.virginia.gov

WEST VIRGINIA
Ms. Stephanie Hickerson
304-356-4292
Stephanie.D.Hickerson@wv.gov

EPA REGION III
Mr. Vince Gallo
215-814-5773
gallo.vince@epa.gov

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Protecting America's Public Health & Environment

(New Distribution Pipes)

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

THE DWSRF program functions as an infrastructure bank by providing low interest loans to eligible recipients for a wide range of infrastructure projects resulting in public health protection. States are responsible for the operation of their DWSRF programs. States customize loan terms to meet the needs of small and disadvantaged communities. Eligible costs include planning, design, construction, and equipment..

Why Fund through the DWSRF

⇒ Below market value interest levels
⇒ Up to 20 year terms (30 years for disadvantaged communities or design life of the project, which ever is less)
⇒ Repayments begin 12 months after project completion
⇒ Prevention and planning for capital projects is more cost effective compared to costs of emergency repairs and replacements

DWSRF
An Investment in Public Health

Who is Eligible

⇒ Privately or publicly owned community water systems that regularly serves at least 15 service connections or at least 25 year-round residents.
⇒ Non-profit non-community water systems such as a school.
⇒ New community water systems
⇒ Multiple community water systems can join together in a consortium to apply for a single loan for a mutually beneficial project or set of projects.

Types of Projects

- Plant and distribution system upgrades, expansions, and replacement of infrastructure
- Potable reuse e.g. aquifer storage and recovery
- Desalination plants
- Raw water storage
- Security (fencing and gates, lighting, cameras, closed circuit television)
- Projects that improve water pressure including energy efficient pumps
- Meters (flow. customer, master)
- Transmission and distribution mains
- Appurtenances (valves, hydrants, pipe restraints)
- Service line replacements
- Development of new sources or to increase drought resilience
- Alternative supply
- Interconnection of systems
- Surface water intakes
- Ground water wells
- Wellhead structures
- Riverbank filtration wells
- Plugging abandoned wells when new replacement wells are drilled
- Renewable energy projects (wind, solar, geothermal and micro-hydroelectric) that provide power to a utility
- Energy management planning (energy assessments, audits and optimization studies)
- Leak detection devices and equipment
- Database infrastructure or software systems to assist with treatment management
- And more……