OHIO PUBLIC WORKS FOR YOU

State of Ohio

Public Works Commission

Application for Financial Assistance

IMPORTANT: Please consult "Instructions for Financial Assistance for Capital Infrastructure Projects" for guidance in completion of this form.

Applicant

Applicant: Village of Woodville Subdivision Code: 143-86492

District Number: 5 County: Sandusky Date: 09/07/2016

Contact: Keith Kruse, Village Administrator Phone: (419) 849-3031
(The individual who will be available during business hours and who can best answer or coordinate the response to questions)

Email: keith.kruse@woodville.net FAX: (419) 849-3045

Project

Project Name: Water Treatment Plant Improvements Zip Code: 43469

Subdivision Type (Select one)

- ☐ 1. County
- ☐ 2. City
- ☐ 3. Township
- ☒ 4. Village
- ☐ 5. Water (6119 Water District)

Project Type (Select single largest component by $)

- ☐ 1. Road
- ☐ 2. Bridge/Culvert
- ☒ 3. Water Supply
- ☐ 4. Wastewater
- ☐ 5. Solid Waste
- ☐ 6. Stormwater

Funding Request Summary (Automatically populates from page 2)

Total Project Cost:	782,700 .00
1. Grant:	325,000 .00
2. Loan:	0 .00
3. Loan Assistance/ Credit Enhancement:	0 .00
Funding Requested:	325,000 .00

District Recommendation (To be completed by the District Committee)

Funding Type Requested (Select one)

- ☐ State Capital Improvement Program
- ☐ Local Transportation Improvement Program
- ☐ Revolving Loan Program
- ☐ Small Government Program

District SG Priority: _____

SCIP Loan - Rate: ____ % Term: ____ Yrs Amount: _____ .00

RLP Loan - Rate: ____ % Term: ____ Yrs Amount: _____ .00

Grant: Amount: _____ .00

LTIP: Amount: _____ .00

Loan Assistance / Credit Enhancement: Amount: _____ .00

For OPWC Use Only

STATUS

Project Number: _____

_____

Release Date: _____

OPWC Approval: _____

Grant Amount: _____ .00

Loan Amount: _____ .00

Total Funding: _____ .00

Local Participation: _____ %

OPWC Participation: _____ %

Loan Type: ☐ SCIP ☐ RLP

Date Construction End: _____

Date Maturity: _____

Rate: _____ %

Term: _____ Yrs

1.0 Project Financial Information (All Costs Rounded to Nearest Dollar)

1.1 Project Estimated Costs

Engineering Services

Preliminary Design:	1,500 .00		
Final Design:	46,800 .00		
Construction Administration:	.00		
Total Engineering Services:	a.)	48,300 .00	7 %
Right of Way:	b.)	.00	
Construction:	c.)	664,000 .00	
Materials Purchased Directly:	d.)	.00	
Permits, Advertising, Legal:	e.)	4,000 .00	
Construction Contingencies:	f.)	66,400 .00	10 %
Total Estimated Costs:	g.)	782,700 .00	

1.2 Project Financial Resources

Local Resources

Local In-Kind or Force Account:	a.)	.00	
Local Revenues:	b.)	457,700 .00	
Other Public Revenues:	c.)	.00	
ODOT / FHWA PID:	d.)	.00	
USDA Rural Development:	e.)	.00	
OEPA / OWDA:	f.)	.00	
CDBG: ☐ County Entitlement or Community Dev. "Formula" ☐ Department of Development	g.)	.00	
Other:	h.)	.00	
Subtotal Local Resources:	i.)	457,700 .00	58 %

OPWC Funds (Check all requested and enter Amount)

Grant: 100 % of OPWC Funds	j.)	325,000 .00	
Loan: 0 % of OPWC Funds	k.)	.00	
Loan Assistance / Credit Enhancement:	l.)	0 .00	
Subtotal OPWC Funds:	m.)	325,000 .00	42 %
Total Financial Resources:	n.)	782,700 .00	100 %

1.3 Availability of Local Funds

Attach a statement signed by the Chief Financial Officer listed in section 5.2 certifying all local resources required for the project will be available on or before the earliest date listed in the Project Schedule section. The OPWC Agreement will not be released until the local resources are certified. Failure to meet local share may result in termination of the project. Applicant needs to provide written confirmation for funds coming from other funding sources.

2.0 Repair / Replacement or New / Expansion

2.1 Total Portion of Project Repair / Replacement:	782,700 .00	100 %	A Farmland Preservation letter is required for any impact to farmland
2.2 Total Portion of Project New / Expansion:	0 .00	0 %	
2.3 Total Project:	782,700 .00	100 %	

3.0 Project Schedule

3.1 Engineering / Design / Right of Way	Begin Date: 12/01/2016	End Date: 05/15/2017
3.2 Bid Advertisement and Award	Begin Date: 07/15/2017	End Date: 09/15/2017
3.3 Construction	Begin Date: 10/30/2017	End Date: 09/01/2018

Construction cannot begin prior to release of executed Project Agreement and issuance of Notice to Proceed.

Failure to meet project schedule may result in termination of agreement for approved projects. Modification of dates must be requested in writing by project official of record and approved by the Commission once the Project Agreement has been executed.

4.0 Project Information

If the project is multi-jurisdictional, information must be consolidated in this section.

4.1 Useful Life / Cost Estimate / Age of Infrastructure

Project Useful Life: 30 Years Age: 1981 (Year built or year of last major improvement)

Attach Registered Professional Engineer's statement, with seal or stamp and signature confirming the project's useful life indicated above and detailed cost estimate.

4.2 User Information

Road or Bridge: Current ADT _____ Year _____ Projected ADT _____ Year _____

Water / Wastewater: Based on monthly usage of 4,500 gallons per household; attach current ordinances.

Residential Water Rate Current $ 47.65 Proposed $ _____

Number of households served: 918

Residential Wastewater Rate Current $ 49.33 Proposed $ _____

Number of households served: 918

Stormwater: Number of households served: 0

4.3 Project Description

A: SPECIFIC LOCATION (Supply a written location description that includes the project termini; a map does not replace this requirement.) 500 character limit.

The proposed improvements are located at the Water Treatment Plant located on Perry Street north of Main Street (SR 20) in the Village of Woodville, Ohio.

B: PROJECT COMPONENTS (Describe the specific work to be completed; the engineer's estimate does not replace this requirement) 1,000 character limit.

The Village is moving to automate the WTP operation so that they can operate longer hours with this automation. These improvements will allow the WTP operation to function when staff cannot be present at the site and allow the plant to run longer and allow the Village to consider abandonment of some of the wells that do not meet current standards. These improvements include automating all chemical feed systems, flow meters, clarifier improvements and a SCADA system. There are also some building improvements that would be done as a part of this project.

C: PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS (Describe the physical dimensions of the existing facility and the proposed facility. Include length, width, quantity and sizes, mgd capacity, etc in detail.) 500 character limit.

1 LS Filter Rehabilitation
1 LS Carbon Dioxide Feed System
1 LS Lime Feed Equipment
1 LS Soda Ash Feed Equipment
1 LS Alum Feed System
1 LS Phosphate Feed System
1 LS Flow Meter
1 LS SCADA System
1 LS Clarifier Rehabilitation
1 LS Miscellaneous Costs, Painting, Restoration

5.0 Project Officials

Changes in Project Officials must be submitted in writing from an officer of record.

5.1 Chief Executive Officer

(Person authorized in legislation to sign project agreements)

Name: Keith Kruse

Title: Village Administrator

Address: 530 Lime Street

City: Woodville State: OH Zip: 43469

Phone: (419) 849-3031

FAX: (419) 849-3045

E-Mail: keith.kruse@woodville.net

5.2 Chief Financial Officer

(Can not also serve as CEO)

Name: Barbara Runion

Title: Fiscal Officer

Address: 530 Lime Street

City: Woodville State: OH Zip: 43469

Phone: (419) 849-2731

FAX: (419) 849-3558

E-Mail: clerk@woodville.net

5.3 Project Manager

Name: Keith Kruse

Title: Village Administrator

Address: 530 Lime Street

City: Woodville State: OH Zip: 43469

Phone: (419) 849-3031

FAX: (419) 849-3045

E-Mail: keith.kruse@woodville.net

6.0 Attachments / Completeness review

Confirm in the boxes below that each item listed is attached (Check each box)

☑ A certified copy of the legislation by the governing body of the applicant authorizing a designated official to sign and submit this application and execute contracts. This individual should sign under 7.0, Applicant Certification, below.

☑ A certification signed by the applicant's chief financial officer stating the amount of all local share funds required for the project will be available on or before the dates listed in the Project Schedule section. If the application involves a request for loan (RLP or SCIP), a certification signed by the CFO which identifies a specific revenue source for repaying the loan also must be attached. Both certifications can be accomplished in the same letter.

☑ A registered professional engineer's detailed cost estimate and useful life statement, as required in 164-1-13, 164-1-14, and 164-1-16 of the Ohio Administrative Code. Estimates shall contain an engineer's seal or stamp and signature.

☐ A cooperative agreement (if the project involves more than one subdivision or district) which identifies the fiscal and administrative responsibilities of each participant.

☐ Farmland Preservation Review - The Governor's Executive Order 98-IIV, "Ohio Farmland Protection Policy" requires the Commission to establish guidelines on how it will take protection of productive agricultural and grazing land into account in its funding decision making process. Please include a Farm Land Preservation statement for projects that have an impact on farmland.

☐ Capital Improvements Report. CIR Required by O.R.C. Chapter 164.06 on standard form.

☑ Supporting Documentation: Materials such as additional project description, photographs, economic impact (temporary and/or full time jobs likely to be created as a result of the project), accident reports, impact on school zones, and other information to assist your district committee in ranking your project. Be sure to include supplements which may be required by your local District Public Works Integrating Committee.

7.0 Applicant Certification

The undersigned certifies: (1) he/she is legally authorized to request and accept financial assistance from the Ohio Public Works Commission as identified in the attached legislation; (2) to the best of his/her knowledge and belief, all representations that are part of this application are true and correct; (3) all official documents and commitments of the applicant that are part of this application have been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant; and, (4) should the requested financial assistance be provided, that in the execution of this project, the applicant will comply with all assurances required by Ohio Law, including those involving Buy Ohio and prevailing wages.

Applicant certifies that physical construction on the project as defined in the application has NOT begun, and will not begin until a Project Agreement for this project has been executed with the Ohio Public Works Commission. Action to the contrary will result in termination of the agreement and withdrawal of Ohio Public Works Commission funding from the project.

Keith Kruse, Village Administrator

Certifying Representative (Printed form, Type or Print Name and Title)

Keith Kruse

Original Signature / Date Signed

VILLAGE OF WOODVILLE

530 LIME STREET | P.O. BOX 156 | WOODVILLE, OH | 43469
PHONE: 419-849-2731 | FAX: 419-849-3558

"CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S CERTIFICATION OF LOCAL FUNDS"

September 8, 2016

I, as Fiscal Officer of the Village of Woodville, hereby certify that the Village of Woodville will have the amount of $457,700 through funding sources such as OWDA or WSRLA and that this amount will be used to pay the local for the Water Treatment Plant Improvements when it is required.

Barbara J. Runion

Barbara J. Runion, Fiscal Officer

RESOLUTION #11-2016

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT AN APPLICATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION STATE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND/OR LOCAL TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM(S) AND TO EXECUTE CONTRACTS AS REQUIRED

WHEREAS, the State Capital Improvement Program and the Local Transportation Improvement Program both provide financial assistance to political subdivisions for capital improvements to public infrastructure, and

WHEREAS, the Village of Woodville is planning to make capital improvements within the Village, and

WHEREAS, the infrastructure improvement herein above described is considered to be a priority need for the community and is a qualified project under the OPWC programs,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, that:

Section 1: Keith Kruse, Village Administrator of the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio is hereby authorized and directed for and in the name of the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio and on its behalf to apply for, execute, and enter into any agreements as may be necessary and appropriate for obtaining this financial assistance with the Ohio Department of Public Works and/or Local Transportation Improvement Program for capital improvements.

Section 2: All formal actions of the Council of the Village of Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio concerning and relating to the adoption of this resolution were taken in an open meeting of this Council, and that all deliberations of this Council that resulted in such formal actions, were in meetings open to the public in compliance with all legal requirements including Section 121.22 of the Ohio Revised Code.

R A Harman

Richard A. Harman, Mayor

Attest:

Barbra J Runion

Barbra J. Runion, Fiscal Officer

Suspension of Rules: 8/22/2016
Yeas: 5
Nays: 0
Abstain: 1
Passage: 8/22/2016
Yeas: 6
Nays: 0

PROBABLE PROJECT COST ESTIMATE
WOODVILLE WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS
VILLAGE OF WOODVILLE
September 6,2016

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE	AMOUNT
Water Treatment Plant Improvements				
Filter Rehabilitation - clean, paint, compressor, sweeps, and media	1	LSUM	$75,000	$75,000
Carbon Dioxide Feed System - new tank, feed system, piping	1	LSUM	$224,000	$224,000
Lime Feed Equipment - tank, mixer, and controls, new hoses	1	LSUM	$71,000	$71,000
Soda Ash Feed Equipment - Tank, mixer, controls	1	LSUM	$46,000	$46,000
Alum Feed System - Tanks, metering pumps, etc	1	LSUM	$30,000	$30,000
Phosphate Feed System - Tanks, containment, piping, metering pumps	1	LSUM	$27,000	$27,000
Flow Meter - New mag meter	1	LSUM	$15,000	$15,000
SCADA System - Automation and Integration, conduit and wiring	1	LSUM	$103,000	$103,000
Clarifier Rehabilitation	1	LSUM	$48,000	$48,000
Miscellaneous costs, painting, restoration, etc	1	LSUM	$25,000	$25,000
CONSTRUCTION TOTAL				$664,000
Contingency (10%)				$66,400
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST				$730,400
Preliminary Design				$1,500
Engineering Design				$40,900
Bidding				$5,900
Permits, Legal, Advertising				$4,000
TOTAL PROBABLE PROJECT COST				$782,700
Note: This estimate does not include interest during construction, finance fees, bond counsel, assessment fees, bond insurance, or other miscellaneous expenses which can add up to 5% to 10% of the total cost once actual financing sources are finalized.				

The estimated useful life of the Water Treatment Plant Improvements is 30 years.

Thomas E. Borck, P.E.
Vice-President

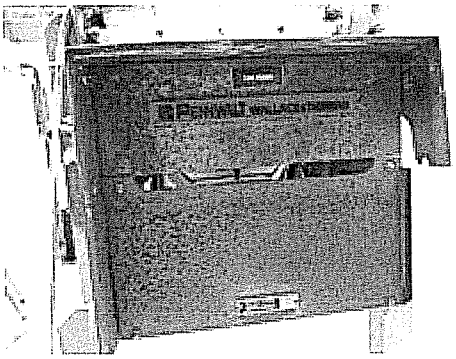
STATE OF OHIO
THOMAS J. BORCK
E-58083
REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
9/7/2016

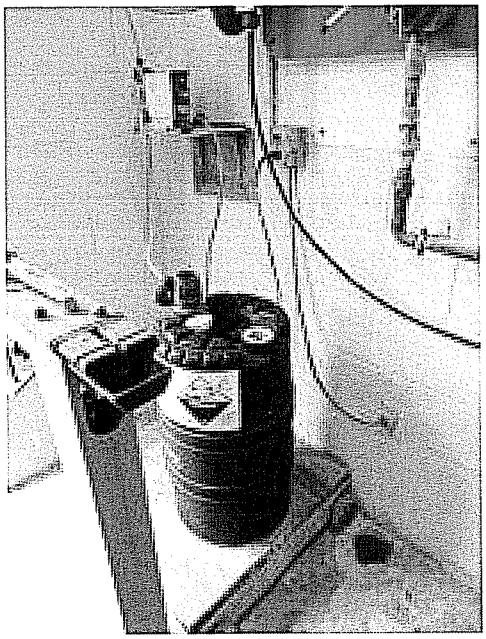
VILLAGE OF WOODVILLE
WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS
PROJECT NARRATIVE

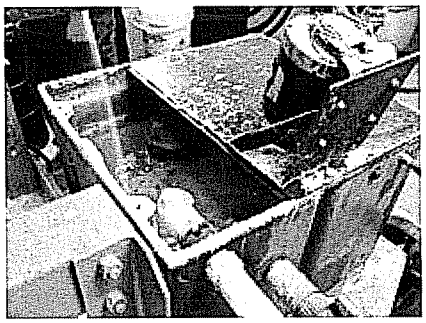
The Village of Woodville owns, operates and maintains a 1.0 MGD groundwater water treatment plant (WTP). The current system demand is an average of approximately 200,000 gallons per day with a peak day demand of 431,600 gallons per day. The WTP process includes lime/soda softening that includes rapid mix, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, pH adjustment, filtration, disinfection and fluoridation. Chemical feeds include Alum, Lime, Soda Ash, CO_2, Phosphates, Chlorine and Fluoride. The WTP currently runs 9 to 10-hours per day and has an operator on site six to eight hours per day.

The Village is moving to automate the WTP operation so that they can operate longer hours with this automation. These improvements will allow the WTP operation to function when staff cannot be present at the site and allow the plant to run longer and allow the Village to consider abandonment of some of the wells that do not meet current standards. These improvements include automating all chemical feed systems, flow meters, clarifier improvements and a SCADA system. There are also some building improvements that would be done as a part of this project.

The Village had a study completed to evaluate the ability of the Village to operate the WTP as a 24-hour per day operation with upgraded controls. The second option is to replace wells that are scheduled to be removed from service. Existing wells 5, 6, 7 and 8 are to be removed from service causing the capacity of the source water with the largest well out of service to be 460 gpm less 120 gpm or 340 gpm which is approximately 489,600 gpd. This would reduce the current rating of the source water to 489,600 gpd, but it would still be adequate for the Village's current peak day demand. Currently, the plant's average daily flow is 200,000 gpd with a peak day flow of 431,600 gpd. By operating the WTP 24-hours per day, the Village will be able to meet the current daily demands with the remaining wells in service.







921.02 RATES AND CHARGES.

(a) In order to pay the expenses of operating and maintaining the utility, to pay other costs of conducting and managing the utility, to make adequate provision for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on and other fund requirements of the permanent bonds, (the Series 1985 bonds), the Series 1986 notes and any other bonds and notes which may be issued to retire such bonds and notes and to comply with any covenants made in respect of the issuance thereof, the rates and charges for the product and services of the municipal waterworks system of the Village for all users are hereby established as follows:
(Res. 18-86. Passed 9-30-86.)

(1) The water rates and charges effective with bills rendered on or after February 1, 2016 until otherwise provided shall be as follows:

Usage (Gallons)	Residential	Non-Residential
First 2,000	$18.15 (Minimum)	$21.30 (Minimum)
Next 8,000	11.80/1,000 gal.	16.89/1,000 gal.
Next 90,000	10.41/1,000 gal.	9.56/1,000 gal.
Over 100,000	10.41/1,000 gal.	4.60/1,000 gal.

(2) In no event shall the minimum monthly charge for a user be less than the rate listed above for the first 2,000 gallons of water or any lesser amount used. The utility's distribution system tap-in and service line charge (inside corporation limits) shall be six hundred dollars ($600.00) for a three-quarter -inch pipe, plus time and materials or seven hundred dollars ($700.00) for a one-inch and over pipe, plus meter cost, time, and materials. The utility's distribution system tap-in and service line charge (outside corporation limits) shall be nine hundred dollars ($900.00) for a three-quarter-inch pipe, plus time and materials or one thousand fifty dollars ($1,050.00) for a one- inch and over pipe, plus meter cost, time, and materials.

(Ord. 8-2015. Passed 8-10-15.)

(b) The rates and charges set forth in subsection (a) hereof are hereby established and the Village Administrator is hereby authorized to make and collect such rates and charges in accordance with the procedures set forth herein.
(Ord. 29-2010. Passed 11-22-10.)

(c) The funds received from the collection of the aforesaid rates and charges shall be deposited as received with the Fiscal Officer of the Village who shall keep the same in a separate fund designated as the "Waterworks Revenue Fund", subject to the provisions of any ordinance or indenture of mortgage authorizing the issuance of, and securing, mortgage revenue bonds of the utility. Subject to the provisions of any such ordinance or indenture of mortgage, moneys so deposited shall be used for the payment of the cost and expense of operation, maintenance, repair and management of the utility and for payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on and other charges on bonds and notes issued for improvement of, and extensions to, the utility, and any surplus in such Fund over and above the requirements hereinbefore mentioned may be used for enlargements of and replacements to, the utility and parts thereof or for any other lawful utility purpose.

(d) All meters shall be read monthly, and all users shall be billed not later than the fifteenth day of each month for their usage of water during the preceding calendar month. If access to a user's meter is unobtainable for a timely reading during a certain month, that user's usage during that month shall be estimated by the Village Works Administrator, based on the actual usage during the same calendar month in previous years or on the actual usage during previous months. Upon the request of any party to the transfer of title of property to which service is provided or his agent, made at least fourteen days prior to the transfer, the meter at that property shall be read and a final bill for all outstanding charges shall be rendered within ten days following such request. Upon the request of any user, the Village Works Administrator shall test the user's meter within ten days after such request.

(e) All bills shall be due and payable by the last day of the month during which the bill is rendered. If the bill is paid by the last day of the month during which it is rendered, payment of the "net bill", consisting of the billed charges, shall constitute payment in full. If the bill is not paid by the last day of the month during which it is rendered, payment of the "gross bill", consisting of the billed charges plus ten percent (10%) thereof, shall constitute payment in full. The ten percent (10%) penalty shall be added to the billed charges for a certain month only once and shall not be computed on the amount of any previous ten percent (10%) penalty. Prior to any certification of the amount of a gross bill to the County Auditor in accordance with subsection (g) hereof, any partial payment in the amount of ten dollars ($10.00) or more shall be accepted as a partial payment.

(f) Any user may request a meeting with the Village Works Administrator to dispute the amount of a bill within seven days after the bill is rendered. Such meeting shall be held within seven days after such request. If the dispute is not resolved, the user may request a hearing by the Board, provided that:

(1) The request is made within seven days after the meeting with the Village Works Administrator; and

(2) The disputed bill is paid in full prior to such request.

The hearing shall be held at the Board's next regularly scheduled meeting but in no event later than thirty days following the request therefor. If the Board determines that the amount of the disputed bill is to be reduced, the amount of such reduction shall be credited, first, against any outstanding bill of that user and, second, against the next bill rendered to that user.

(g) Any user who fails to pay a bill by the date the next bill is to be rendered, and who has so failed in the past on at least three separate occasions, shall be sent a shut-off notice with such succeeding bill. Any other user who fails to pay a bill by the date the second succeeding bill is to be rendered shall be sent a shut-off notice with such succeeding bill. If such user fails to pay all outstanding bills in full or make arrangements with the Village Works Administrator for the payment of all outstanding bills by the due date, and a call is made by the Village Works Administrator within three days to collect such bill, an additional ten dollars ($10.00) trip charge will be made. If payment is not made or arrangements made at this time, service will be terminated and shall be resumed only upon payment in full of all outstanding bills and a twenty dollar ($20.00) reconnection charge.

(h) This Board, in its discretion, may certify to the County Auditor any charges which have been due and unpaid for at least sixty days, together with any penalties thereon; provided that:

(1) The unpaid charges have arisen pursuant to a service contract made directly with the owner of the property served by the connection, and

(2) Written notice of such impending certification has been sent to the owner of the property at least thirty days prior to the certification; provided, if the Board determines that a transfer of the property served is about to occur, any overdue charges may be certified forthwith to the County Auditor. Upon such certification, the County Auditor shall place the certified amount on the real property tax list and duplicate against the property served by the connection. The amount certified shall be a lien on such property from the date placed on the list and duplicate and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes, except that payment in such amount shall be accepted by the County Treasurer when separately tendered as payment for the full amount of unpaid charges and penalties thereon. The lien shall be released immediately upon payment of the certified amount.

(i) The Board, in its discretion, may collect charges not paid when due by actions at law in the name of the Village.

(j) Unless certified to the County Auditor in accordance with subsection (h) hereof, bills shall be payable at the office of the Fiscal Officer of the Village or at the offices of Huntington National Bank and First Federal Bank located within the Village.

(Res. 18-86. Passed 9-30-86.)

925.10 SEWER RATES AND CHARGES.

(a) The Village's sewerage rates shall be as follows:

	Effective with Bills Rendered On or After July 1, 2011	Effective with Bills Rendered On or After July 1, 2012	Effective with Bills Rendered On or After July 1, 2013
1. First 2,000 gallons of water consumption per month	$22.30*	$24.98*	$27.98*
2. Next 8,000 gallons of water consumption per month	$6.81 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$7.63 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$8.54 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof
3. Next 10,000 gallons of water consumption per month	$5.11 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$5.72 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$6.41 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof
4. Next 180,000 gallons of water consumption per month	$2.55 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$2.86 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$3.20 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof
5. Next 200,000 gallons of water consumption per month	$2.22 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$2.48 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof	$2.78 per 1,000 gallons or part thereof

* Minimum rate per month shall be equal to the applicable charge for the first 2,000 gallons of water consumption per month, except in the case of multi-family dwellings, including duplex houses and apartment, having one meter for measuring total water consumption where the minimum rate per month shall be equal to the applicable charge for the first 2,000 gallons of water consumption per month multiplied by the number of dwelling units therein, and the usage included in the minimum rate shall be equal to 2,000 gallons multiplied by the number of dwelling units and the allowable usage in each rate block shall be multiplied by the number of dwelling units.

The sewerage rates set forth above are based on the amount of water consumption registered on the customer's water meter. Any residential customer whose water consumption is not metered will be billed for sewer service on the basis of 5,000 gallons per month consumption. The consumption for any non-residential customer whose water service is not metered will be determined by the Board of Public Affairs based on the Ohio EPA guidelines for estimating sewage flow. Upon request, a water meter will be installed at the customer's expense.

(b) In addition to the rates set forth in subsection (a) hereof, effective with the bills rendered on or after September 1, 2008, there shall be an additional charge of $10.00 per customer per month, except in the case of multi-family dwellings, including duplex houses and apartments, having one meter for measuring total water consumption where the additional charge per month shall be equal to $10.00 multiplied by the number of dwelling units therein. Revenue derived from said additional charge shall be deposited in the Sewer Replacement and Improvement Fund to be used for costs associated with future improvements to the Village's Sewer System required by the Ohio EPA. (Ord. 15-2011. Passed 6-27-11.)

Revised: June 14, 2016

DISTRICT 5
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
QUESTIONNAIRE
ROUND 31

Name of Applicant: Village of Woodville
Project Title: Water Treatment Plant Improvements

The following questions are to be answered for each application submitted for State Issue II SCIP, LTIP and Loan Projects. Please provide specific information using the best documentation available to you. Justification of your responses to these questions will be required if your project is selected for funding, so please provide correct and accurate responses.

1. What percentage of the project in repair A= 100 %, replacement B= __%, expansion C= __%, and new D= __%? (Use dollar amounts of project to figure percentages and make sure the total equals one hundred (100) percent) A+B= ___% C+D= ___%

   Repair/Replacement =Repair or Replacement of public facilities owned by the government (any subdivision of the state).

   New/Expansion = Replacement of privately owned wells, septic systems, private water or wastewater systems, etc.

2. Give the physical condition rating from the Capital Improvements Report (CIR) Inventory : Poor

   Closed or Not Operating: The condition is unusable, dangerous and unsafe. The primary components have failed. The infrastructure is not functioning at all.

   Critical: The condition is causing or contributing to a serious non-compliance situation and is threatening the intended design level of service. The infrastructure is functioning at seriously diminished capacity. Imminent failure is anticipated within 18 months. Repair and/or replacement is required to eliminate the critical condition and meet current design standards. **(For Road Projects structural repair items would represent a minimum of 25% of the total Project Cost).**

   Poor: The condition is substandard and requires repair/replacement in order to return to the intended level of service and comply with current design standards. Infrastructure contains a major deficiency and is functioning at a diminished capacity.

   Fair: The condition is average, not good or poor. The infrastructure is still functioning as originally intended. Minor deficiencies exist requiring repair to continue to function as originally intended and/or to meet current design standards.

   Good: The condition is safe and suitable to purpose. Infrastructure is functioning as originally intended, but requires minor repairs and/or upgrades to meet current design standards.

Excellent:	The condition is new, or requires no repair. Or, no supporting documentation has been submitted.

The CIR must be included with the application in order to receive points along with supporting documentation (e.g. photos or a narrative) justifying the rating.

3. If the proposed project is not approved what category would best represent the impact on the general health and/or public safety?

ROADS

Extremely Critical:	Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4R) of a Major Access Road.*
Critical:	Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (3R) of a Major Access Road.*
Major:	Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4R) of a Minor Access Road.*
Moderate:	Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (3R) of a Minor Access Road.*
Minimal:	Preventative Maintenance of a Major Access Road.
No Impact:	Preventative Maintenance of a Minor Access Road.

Projects that have a variety of work will be scored in the LOWEST category of work contained in the Construction Estimate.

Road/Street Classifications:

Major Access Road:	*Roads or streets that have a dual function of providing access to adjacent properties and providing through or connecting service between other roads.*
Minor Access Road:	*Roads or streets that primarily provide access to adjacent properties without through continuity, such as cul-de-sacs or loop roads or streets.*
Preventative Maintenance:	*Non Structural Pavement work such as chip sealing, cape sealing, microsurfacing, crack sealing, etc.*

*(3R) Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation - Improvements to existing roadways, which have as their main purpose, the restoration of the physical features (pavement, curb, guardrail, etc.) without altering the original design elements.

*(4R) Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction - Much like 3R, except that 4R allows for the complete reconstruction of the roadway and alteration of certain design elements (i.e., lane widths, shoulder width, SSD, etc.).

BRIDGES SUFFICIENCY RATING

Extremely Critical:	0-25, or a General Appraisal rating of 3 or less.
Critical:	27-50, or a General Appraisal rating of 4.
Major:	51-65 or a General Appraisal rating of 5 or 6.
Moderate:	66-80 or a General Appraisal rating of 7.
Minimal:	81-100 or a General Appraisal rating of more than 7.
No Impact:	Bridge on a new roadway.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Extremely Critical:	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.
Critical:	Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.
Major:	Replace deficient appurtenances. Update existing processes due to EPA recommendations.
Moderate:	Increase capacity to meet current needs or update processes to improve effluent quality.
Minimal:	New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Extremely Critical:	EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.
Critical:	Improvements to meet Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Regulations and/or NPDES Orders.
Major:	Replace deficient appurtenances. Update existing processes due to EPA recommendations.
Moderate:	Increase capacity to meet current needs or update processes to improve water quality.
Minimal:	New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

COMBINED SEWER SEPARATIONS (May be construction of either new storm or sanitary sewer as long as the result is two separate sewer systems.)

Extremely Critical:	EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.
Critical:	Separate, due to chronic backup or flooding in basements.
Major:	Separate, due to documented water quality impairment, or due to EPA recommendations.
Moderate:	Separate, due to specific development proposal within or upstream of the combined system area.
Minimal:	Separate, to conform to current design standards.
No Impact:	No positive health effect.

STORM SEWERS

Extremely Critical:	EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.
Critical:	Chronic flooding (structure damage).
Major:	Inadequate capacity (land damage).
Moderate:	Inadequate capacity with no associated damage.
Minimal:	New/Expansion to meet current needs.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or project needs.

CULVERTS

Extremely Critical:	Structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Deterioration has already caused a safety Critical:hazard to the public.
Critical:	Inadequate capacity with land damage and the existing or high probability of property damage.
Major:	Inadequate capacity (land damage).
Moderate:	Inadequate capacity with no associated damage.
Minimal:	New/Expansion to meet current needs.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

SANITARY SEWERS

Extremely Critical:	EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order. Health Department Construction Ban.
Critical:	Replace, due to chronic pipe failure, chronic backup or flooding in basements. Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.
Major:	Replace, due to inadequate capacity or infiltration, or due to EPA recommendations.
Moderate:	Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs or to reduce inflow and infiltration.
Minimal:	New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

SANITARY LIFT STATIONS AND FORCE MAINS

Extremely Critical:	Structurally deficient. Deterioration has already caused a safety/health hazard to the public, or, EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.
Critical:	Inadequate capacity with actual or a high probability of property damage. Improvements ordered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the form of NPDES Orders.
Major:	EPA recommendations, or, reduces a probable health and/or safety problem.
Moderate:	Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs.
Minimal:	New/Expansion to meet a specific development proposal.
No Impact:	New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER PUMP STATIONS

Extremely Critical:	Structurally deficient. Deterioration has already caused a safety hazard to the public, or, EPA orders in the form of a consent decree, findings and orders or court order.
Critical:	Inadequate capacity with the inability to maintain pressure required for fire flows.
Major:	Replace due to inadequate capacity or EPA recommendations.
Moderate:	Rehabilitate to increase capacity to meet current needs.
Minimal:	New/Expansion to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

WATER LINES/WATER TOWERS

Extremely Critical: Solve low water pressure or excessive incidents of main breaks in project area.

Critical: Replace, due to deficiency such as excessive corrosion, etc.

Major: Replace undersized water lines as upgrading process.

Moderate: Increase capacity to meet current needs.

Minimal: New/Expansion project to meet a specific development proposal.

No Impact: New/Expansion to meet future or projected needs.

OTHER

Extremely Critical: There is a present health and/or safety threat.

Critical: The project will provide immediate health and/or safety benefit.

Major: The project will reduce a probable health and/or safety problem.

Moderate: The project will delay a health and/or safety problem.

Minimal: A possible future health and/or safety problem mitigation.

No Impact: No health and/or safety effect.

NOTE: *Combined projects that can be rated in more than one subset may be rated in the other category at the discretion of the District 5 Executive Committee. In general, the majority of the cost or scope of the project shall determine the category under which the project will be scored.*

(Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 Points for this question.)

Extremely Critical ___, Critical ___, Major _X_, Moderate ___, Minimal ___, No Impact ___. Explain your answer._____

_____

(Additional narrative, charts and/or pictures should be attached to questionnaire)

4. Identify the amount of local funds that will be used on the project as a percentage of the total project cost.

A.) Amount of Local Funds = $ 457,700

B.) Total Project Cost = $ 782,700

RATIO OF LOCAL FUNDS DIVIDED by TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (A/B)= 58 %

Note: Local funds should be considered funds derived from the applicant budget or loans funds to be paid back through local budget, assessments, rates or tax revenues collected by the applicant.

5. Identify the amount of other funding sources to be used on the project, excluding State Issue II or LTIP Funds, as a percentage of the total project cost.

Grants ___% Gifts ___%, Contributions ___%

Other ___% (explain)_____ , Total ___%

Note: Grant funds and other revenues not contributed or collected through taxes by the applicant should be considered other funds. The Scope of Work for each Funding Source must be the same.

6. Total Amount of SCIP and Loan Funding Requested- An Applicant can request a grant per the categories below for points as indicated on the Priority Rating Sheet. If the Applicant is including a loan request equal to, but not exceeding 50% of the OPWC funding amounts listed below, there will be no point penalty. If loan funds requested are more than 50%, points as listed in the Priority Rating Sheet will apply.

_____	$500,001 or More
_____	$400,001-$500,000
_____	$325,001-$400,000
X	$275,001-$325,000
_____	$175,001-$275,000
_____	$175,000 or Less

There are times when the District spends all of the grant money and has loan money remaining. When this happens, the district makes a loan offer in the amount of the requested grant to the communities that were not funded. The offers are made in the order of scoring. We need to know if you are not successful in obtaining grant dollars for your project if you would be interested in loan money:

YES X NO_____

(This will only be considered if you are not funded with grant money and there is remaining loan money.) **Please note: if you answer "no" you will not be contacted, only if you answer "yes" will an offer be made in the event that there is loan money remaining.**

7. If the proposed project is funded, will its completion directly result in the creation of permanent full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs (FTE jobs shall be defined as 35 hours/week) ? Yes ___ No X. If yes, how many jobs within eighteen months? __ Will the completed project retain jobs that would otherwise

be permanently lost? Yes ___ No _X___. If yes, how many jobs ____ **will be created/retrained** within 18 months **following the completion of the improvements**?

(Supporting documentation in the form of letter from affected industrial or commercial enterprises that specify full time equivlent jobs that will be retained or created directly by the installation or improvement of Public infrastructure. Additional items such as; 1) newspaper articles or other media news accounts, 2) public meeting minutes, and/or 3) a letter from the County Economic Development Director or State of Ohio Economic Development Professional that alludes to the requirement for the infrastructure improvement to support the business. Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 points for this question.)

8. What is the total number of existing users that will directly benefit from the proposed project if completed? __918 HH___ (Use households served, traffic counts, etc. and explain the basis by which you arrived at your number.)

9. Is subdivision's population less than 5,000 Yes _X__ No ___

If yes, continue. You may want to design your project per Small Government Project Evaluation Criteria, released for the current OPWC Round to assist in evaluating your project for potential Small Government Funding. The Small Government Criteria is available on the OPWC website at http://www.pwc.state.oh.us/Meth.SG.PDF If No, skip to Question 11.

10. **OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION SMALL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM GUIDELINES**

All projects that are sponsored by a subdivision with a population of 5,000 or less, and not earning enough points for District Funding from SCIP or LTIP Funds, are then rated using the Small Government Program Rating Criteria for the corresponding funding round. In order to be rated the entity must submit the Small Government Suppliment and their required budgets with their application. **Only infrastructure that is village- or township- owned is eligible for assistance.** The following policies have been adopted by the Small Government Commission:

- District Integrating Committees may submit up to seven (7) applications for consideration by the Commission. All 7 must be ranked, however, only the top five (5) will be scored. The remaining two (2) will be held as contingency projects should an application be withdrawn.

- Grants are limited to $500,000. Any assistance above that amount must be in the form of a loan.

- Grants for new or expanded infrastructure cannot exceed 50% ofthe project estimate.

- The Commission may deny funding for water and sewer systems that are deemed to be more cost-effective if regionalized.

•If a water or sewer project is determined to be affordable, the project will be offered a loan rather than a grant. Pay special attention to the **Water & Wastewater Affordability Supplemental and the Small Government Water & Wastewater Affordability Calculation Worksheet. Both are available on the Small Government Program Tab at http://www.pwc.state.oh.us/SmallGovernment.html**

•Should there be more projects that meet the "annual score" than there is funding, the tie breaker is those projects which scored highest under Health & Safety, with the second tie breaker being Condition. If multiple projects have equivalent Health & Safety and Condition scores they are arranged according to the amount of assistance from low to high. Once the funded projects are announced, "contingency protects" may be funded from project under-runs by continuing down the approved project list.

• Supplemental assistance is not provided to projects previously funded by the Commission.

•Applicants have 30 days from receipt of application by OPWC without exception to provide additional documentation to make the application more competitive under the Small Government criteria. Applications will be scored after the 30-day period has expired. The applicants for each District's two (2) contingency projects will have the same 30-day period to submit supplemental information but these applications will not be scored unless necessary to do so. **It is each applicant's responsibility for determining the need for supplemental material. The applicant will not be asked for or notified of missing information unless the Commission has changed the project type and it affects the documentation required. Important information may include, but is not limited to: age of infrastructure, traffic counts or utility users, median income information, user rates ordinances, and the Auditor's Certificate of Estimated Revenues or documentation from the Auditor of State that subdivision is in a state of fiscal emergency.**

If you desire to have your Round 31 project considered for Small Government Funding please download the Small Government Evaluation Criteria applicable to Round 31 by accessing the OPWC Website at http://www.pwc.state.oh.us/Meth.SG.PDF. Please complete the Small Government Evaluation Criteria and attach all required supporting documentation and attach it to the District 5 Questionnaire for Round 31.

11. MANDATORY INFORMATION, DISTRICT 5, DISCRETIONARY RANKING POINTS

List all specific user fees: Amount or
ROAD & BRIDGE PROJECTS: (OHIO REVISED CODE) Percentage

Permissive license fee
4504.02 or 4504.06 _____
4504.15 or 4504.17 _____
4504.16 or 4504.171 _____
4504.172 _____
4504.18 _____

Special property taxes
5555.48 _____
5555.49 _____

Municipal Income Tax _____

County Sales Tax _____

Others _____

_____

_____

(DO NOT INCLUDE SCHOOL TAXES)

SPECIFIC PROJECT AREA INFORMATION.

Median household income $50,000

Monthly utility rate: Water 47.65

Sewer 49.33

Other _____

List any special user fees or assessment (be specific)

_____

_____

_____

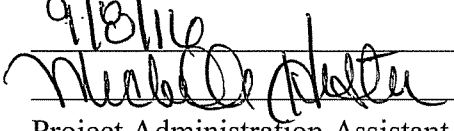
POLITICAL SUBDIVISION= Village of Woodville

COUNTY= Sandusky

DISCRETIONARY POINTS (BY DISTRICT COMMITTEE ONLY)= _____

(25-20-15)

Date: 9/8/16

Signature: 

Title: Project Administration Assistant

Address: 1168 North Main Street, Bowling Green, Ohio 43402

Phone: 419-352-7537

FAX: 419-353-0187

Email: histerm@poggemeyer.com

OHIO PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION
SMALL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PY 31 METHODOLOGY

May 2016

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Complete and appropriate support documentation must be provided for a criterion in order to be awarded points. See Applicants Manual for guidance, forms and checklist.

1. Ability and Effort of the Applicant to Finance the Project (Maximum 10 points)

A. Road, Bridges/Culverts, Storm Water, Solid Waste Projects Only – "Auditor's Certificate of Estimated Resources" showing fund detail, as provided in ORC sections 5705.35 and 5705.36 is used to determine potential financial resources available for the project. Score is based on the project's total cost as a percentage of financial resources.

_____ 0 Total project cost represents 0 to 20% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type

_____ 2 Total project cost represents 21 to 40% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type

_____ 4 Total project cost represents 41 to 60% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type

_____ 6 Total project cost represents 61 to 80% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type

_____ 8 Total project cost represents 81 to 100% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type

_____ 10 Total project cost exceeds 100% of subdivision's total combined funds legally eligible for infrastructure type, or subdivision is in fiscal emergency

B. Water and Wastewater Projects Only – Determined by SG Administrator according to the Water & Wastewater Ability & Effort Calculation described in Applicants Manual. Information is obtained from both water and wastewater rate ordinances and the Small Government Water & Wastewater Ability & Effort Supplemental.

_____ 0 +2 or more standard deviations above Average Variance

_____ 2 +1 to +2 standard deviations above Average Variance

_____ 4 0 to +1 standard deviations above Average Variance

__X__ 6 0 to -1 standard deviations below Average Variance

_____ 8 -1 to -2 standard deviations below Average Variance

_____ 10 -2 or more standard deviations below Average Variance, or subdivision is in fiscal emergency

2. Importance of Project to Health and Safety of Citizens - Score is assigned according to the application project description and any pertinent supplemental documentation. (Maximum 10 points)

A. Road, Bridge, Culvert

_____ 0 New infrastructure to meet future or projected needs

_____ 2 New infrastructure to meet current needs; Roadway surface paving less than 2 inches; Bridges with General Appraisal of 6 or above or with a Sufficiency Rating of 81-100

_____ 4 Roadway resurfacing paving equal to or greater than 2 inches with/without milling; Replace or install signal where warranted; Bridges with a General Appraisal of 5 or Sufficiency Rating of 66-80; Culvert replacement with no associated damage

_____ 6 Road widening to add paved shoulders and/or roadway paving with full-depth base repair equal to or greater than 5% of roadway area; Intersection improvement to add lanes or realignment; Bridges with a General Appraisal of 4 or Sufficiency Rating of 51-65; Culverts with inadequate flow capacity

_____ 8 Complete roadway full-depth reconstruction or reclamation with/without drainage or widening to add lanes; Intersection improvements to address excessive accident rate and/or inadequate level of service with a Crash Reduction Factor (0.0<CRF<0.2); Bridges with a General Appraisal of 3 or Sufficiency Rating of 26-50, or posted load reduction; Culverts with inadequate flow capacity and property damage (i.e. flooding)

_____ 10 Complete roadway reconstruction or reclamation with/without drainage with widening to add lanes; Intersection improvement to address excessive accident rate and/or inadequate level of service with Crash Reduction Factor (CRF>=0.2); Bridges with General Appraisal of 2 or less, or Sufficiency Rating of less than 26; Culverts that are structurally deficient

B. Water, Wastewater, Storm Water, Solid Waste

_____ 0 Infrastructure to meet future or projected needs

_____ 2 Expanded infrastructure to meet specific development proposal

_____ 4 Infrastructure to meet current needs; Update processes to improve effluent or water quality; To remain in compliance with permit due to increased standards; Increase storm sewer capacity in which there is no associated land damage; Increase sanitary sewer capacity; Replace water meters as part of an upgrade

__X__ 6 OEPA recommendations; District health board recommendations; Increase storm sewer capacity that has associated land damage; Replace undersized waterlines as part of upgrade; Install new meters or replace meters that have exceeded useful life

_____ 8 Replacement of storm or sanitary sewers due to chronic flooding, back-up, or property damage; Inflow and/or Infiltration; Inadequate capacity to maintain pressure required for fire flows; Replacement of waterlines or towers due to excessive corrosion

_____ 10 OEPA Findings & Orders, OEPA orders contained in permit, Consent Decree or Court Order; Structural separations (CSOs)

3. Age and Condition of System to be repaired or replaced. This is a two-part criterion. (Maximum 10 points)

Part I – Age: This uses provided documentation for existing infrastructure. Documentation pertains to source documentation or from a compliant letter written by an eligible local official who can vouch for the time period during his/her term in office. If no documentation the default score is 1 point. (Maximum 5 points)

Life	50	20	50	50	50	30	50
Project Type / Points	Bridge/ Culvert	Road	Sanitary Sewer	Solid Waste	Storm Water	Wastewater	Water
0	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion	New/ Expansion
1	2001-2015	2010-2015	2001-2015	2001-2015	2001-2015	2007-2015	2001-2015
2	1989-2000	2005-2009	1989-2000	1989-2000	1989-2000	2000-2006	1989-2000
3	1977-1988	1995-2004	1977-1988	1977-1988	1977-1988	1992-1999	1977-1988
4	1965-1976	1995-1999	1965-1976	1965-1976	1965-1976	1985-1991	1965-1976
5	Before 1965 or closed	Before 1995 or closed	Before 1965	Before 1965	Before 1965	Before 1985 or out of service	Before 1965 or out of service

Part II - Condition (Maximum 5 points)

_____ 1 New/Expansion: New or expansion project components represent at least 50% of improvements

_X_ 3 Poor: Infrastructure requires repair to continue functioning as originally intended and/or upgrade to meet current design standards.

_____ 5 Failed: Not functioning

4. Leveraging Ratio – Local and all non-OPWC funding sources as a percentage of total funding. (Maximum 10 points)

		Repair/Replacement	New/Expansion
_____	0	10 or less	50 or less
_____	1	11-15	51-55
_____	2	16-20	56-60
_____	3	21-25	61-65
_____	4	26-30	66-70
_____	5	31-35	71-75
_____	6	36-40	76-80
_____	7	41-45	81-85
_____	8	46-50	86-90
_____	9	51-55	91-95
_X_	10	56 or more	96 or more

5. Population Benefit – Number of those to benefit directly from the improvement as a percentage of applicant's total population. (Maximum 5 points)

_____	0	10% or less
_____	1	25% - 11%
_____	2	35% - 26%
_____	3	45% - 36%
_____	4	55% - 46%
X	5	56% or more

6. District Priority Ranking as provided by District (Maximum 10 points)

_____	6	5th ranked district project
_____	7	4th ranked district project
_____	8	3rd ranked district project
_____	9	2nd ranked district project
_____	10	1st ranked district project

7. Amount of OPWC grant and loan funds requested (Maximum 10 points)

_____	0	$500,000 or more
_____	2	$400,000 - $499,999
X	4	$300,000 - $399,999
_____	6	$200,000 - $299,999
_____	8	$100,000 - $199,999
_____	10	$99,999 or less

8. Loan request – Amount of loan funds as a percentage of OPWC assistance. (Maximum 10 points)

_____	1	15 - 29% of OPWC assistance
_____	5	30 - 49% of OPWC assistance
_____	10	50 - 100% of OPWC assistance

9. Useful Life of Project – Taken from engineer's useful life statement. (Maximum 5 points)

_____	1	7 - 9 years
_____	2	10 - 14 years
_____	3	15 - 19 years
_____	4	20 - 24 years
X	5	25 years or more

10. Median Household Income – Applicant's MHI as a percentage of the statewide MHI. Information derived from the most recent 5-year American Community Survey as published by the Ohio Development Services Agency. (Maximum 10 points)

_____	2	110% or more
X	4	100% - 109%
_____	6	90% - 99%
_____	8	80% – 89%
_____	10	79% or less

11. Readiness to proceed. This is a two-part criterion. (Maximum 5 points)

Part I - Status of Plans – This uses the Small Government Commission's Engineer's Plan Status Certification. (Maximum 5 points)

X	0	Plans not yet begun
	3	Surveying through Preliminary Design Completed (Items A-C)
	5	Surveying through final construction plans, and secured permits and right-of-way as appropriate (Items A-H)

Part II - Status of Funding Sources – This uses source documentation including compliant CFO certifications and loan letters. (Maximum 5 points)

	0	All funds not yet committed
	3	Applications submitted to funding entities
X	5	All funding committed

Small Government Commission
Engineer's Plan Status Certification
Required for Criterion No. 11, Part I

Applicant: Village of Woodville

District No.: 5

Project Name: Water Treatment Plant Improvements

Item		Necessary for project?		Status	Completion Date
Met Completion dates for Items A – C (2 points)					
A	Surveying	Y ☐	N/A X		
B	R/W Acquisition Identified	Y ☐	N/A X		
C	Preliminary Design	Y X	N/A ☐	20% Completed	1/15/2017
Met Completion dates for Items A – H (5 points)					
D	Final Construction Plans	Y X	N/A ☐	0% Completed starting in January 2017	5/15/2017
E	Permit to Install Issued	Y X	N/A ☐	Will be submitted when plans complete	7/1/2017
F	NPDES Issued	Y ☐	N/A X		
G	Other Permits Issued	Y X	N/A ☐	Building permit application will be submitted with OEPA permit	7/15/2017
H	Executed Right of Way Option or Agreement	Y ☐	N/A X		

I hereby certify that the information above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas E. Borck, P.E.
Engineer's Printed Name

Thomas J Borck
Engineer's Signature

9/8/2016
Date

STATE OF OHIO
THOMAS J. BORCK
E-58083
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Engineer's Stamp/Seal

Small Government Commission
Water & Wastewater Ability & Effort Supplemental
(This form must be completed and submitted for all Water and Wastewater applications)

Applicant: **Village of Woodville**

System Users – The Small Government Commission will use households from the most recent decennial Census of Population and Housing unless a system-generated user report for inside users is provided or Equivalent Dwelling Units (provide calculation if using EDUs).

918

Usage – The Small Government Commission will assume 4,500 gallons per month unless a system-generated usage report is provided proving higher consumption.

4500

Rates – Provide both water and wastewater rates, and any surcharges. Attach all relevant ordinances/resolutions showing the effective dates and rate tables. If service is supplied by a different entity the applicant must provide the same information as if it were supplying the service. Calculation of rates must be clear as supported by ordinance or resolution. Calculation must be for rates in effect and in active billing by December 2016; approved rates for a future date will not be accepted (see exception for new systems in Applicants Manual).

WATER

Billing Period:	Monthly	X	Quarterly		Other	
Unit of Measurement:	Gallons	X	Cubic Feet		Flat Rate	

Base Charge	$ 18.15	0 to 2000 gallons
Second Increment	$ 29.50	$11.80 per 1000 gallons next 8000 gallons
Additional Increments	$	$ per unit from Y to Z
Additional Increments	$	
Surcharges	$	
TOTAL	$ 47.65	

WASTEWATER

Billing Period:	Monthly	X	Quarterly		Other	
Unit of Measurement:	Gallons	X	Cubic Feet		Flat Rate	

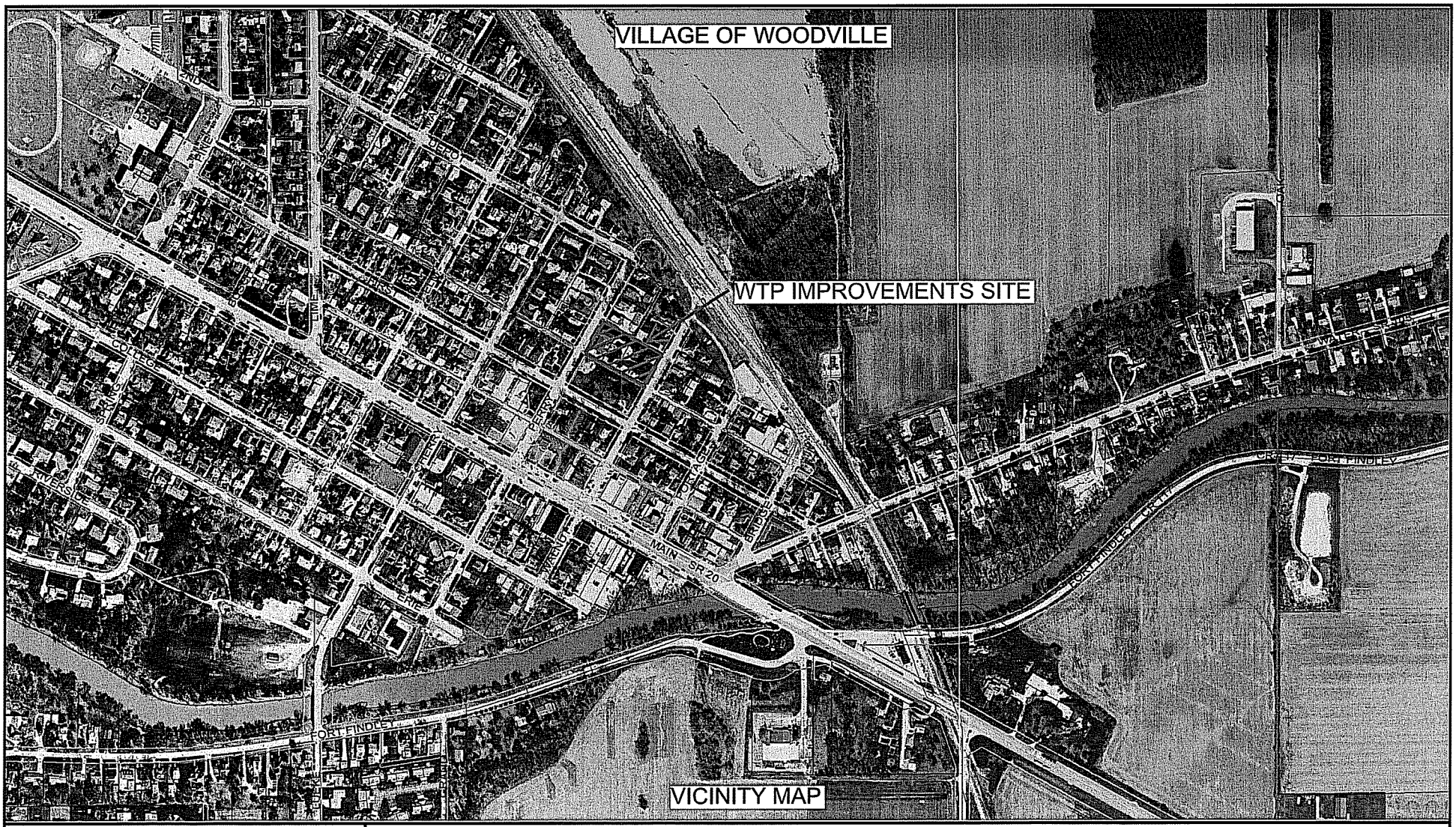
Base Charge	$ 27.98	0 to 2000 gallons
Second Increment	$ 21.35	$8.54 per 1000 gallons next 8000 gallons
Additional Increments	$	$ per unit from Y to Z
Additional Increments	$	
Surcharges	$	
TOTAL	$ 49.33	

SMALL GOVERNMENT COMMMISION USE ONLY

Water

Wastewater

Determination

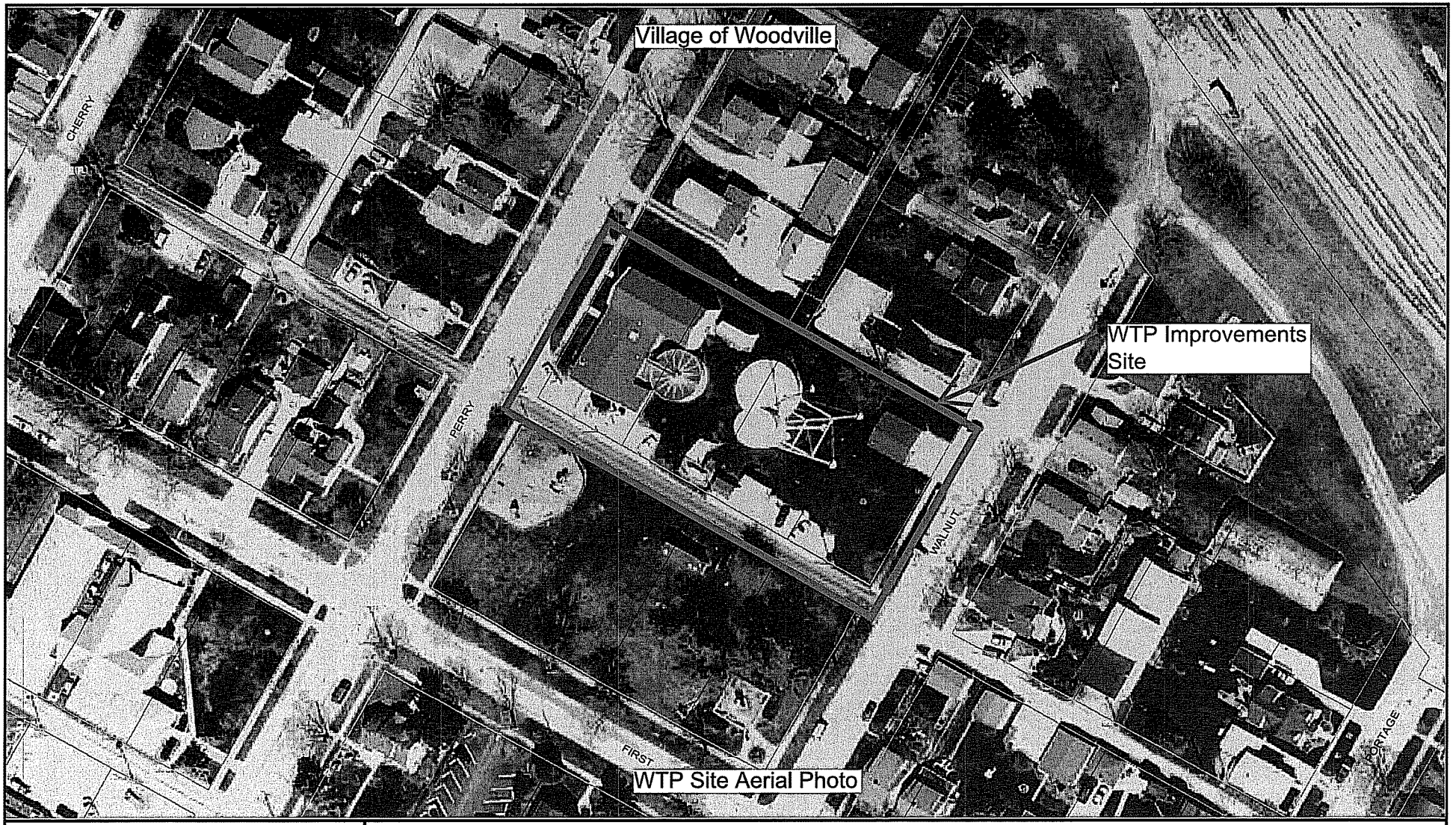


TAX MAPS ARE NOT TO BE USED TO ESTABLISH LAND BOUNDARIES AND OR SIZE. USE FOR SUCH IS SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER.

Sandusky County Auditor's G.I.S. Office
100 N. Park Ave. Fremont, OH. 43420
419.334.6230

1 inch equals 373 feet

N



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Sandusky County Auditor's G.I.S. Office
100 N. Park Ave. Fremont, OH. 43420
419.334.6230

1 inch equals 20834 feet

N

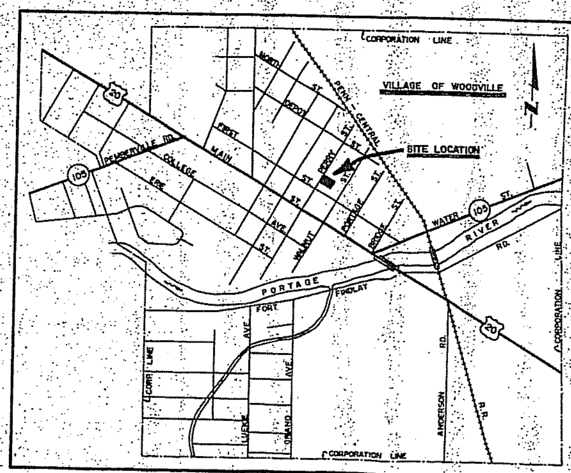
WATER TREATMENT PLANT

VILLAGE OF WOODVILLE, OHIO

INDEX OF SHEETS

LEGEND

CENTER LINE
EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
FENCE LINE
EXISTING STORM SEWER
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
EXISTING WATER LINE
EXISTING GAS LINE
EXISTING MANHOLE
EXISTING CATCH BASIN
EXISTING INLET
MAILBOX
PROPOSED WATER VALVE
FIRE HYDRANT
WATER OR GAS VALVE
WATER OR GAS METER
POWER POLE w/ GUY WIRE
TELEPHONE POLE
LIGHT POLE
SIGN
RAILROAD CROSSING SIGN
BRACE POLE
TREES OR STUMPS
EVERGREENS
SHRUBS OR BUSHES



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 660'

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APPROVALS:

BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Edward Melnek
CHAIRMAN ____ DATE: 7-29-81

Larry W. Shae
MEMBER ____ DATE: 7-29-81

Victor Pentecho
MEMBER ____ DATE: 7-27-81

Ted Bowlan
SUPERINTENDENT OF UTILITIES ____ DATE: 7/29/81

Lester H. Poggemeyer
LESTER H. POGGEMEYER P.E. E-31739 ____ DATE: 7/27/81

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE $1,200,000

PREVIOUS WTP FGB & PPS PLANS IN T584

STATE OF OHIO — LESTER H. POGGEMEYER — E-31739 — REGISTERED — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

LESTER H. POGGEMEYER, P.E., INC.
ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, PH. 419-352-7537
121 EAST WOOSTER STREET, BOWLING GREEN, OHIO 43402

6-84 RECORD DRAWING (UNDERGROUND PIPING ...)

John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

Re: Woodville Village
Inspection
Letter of Compliance
Drinking Water Program
Sandusky County
PWS ID: OH7200912

August 4, 2015

Mr. Keith Kruse
Village of Woodville
530 Lime Street
P. O. Box 156
Woodville, Ohio 43469-0156

Subject: Sanitary Survey - Community Water System

Dear Mr. Kruse:

On July 21, 2015, I conducted a sanitary survey of the Woodville Village public water system. You and Chris McCarron were interviewed and the public water system was inspected in his presence.

The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the ability of the facility to provide adequate, safe and potable water that meets the requirements of the Ohio Administrative Code. The eight major elements that are generally reviewed during a sanitary survey include: source, treatment, distribution system, finished water, storage, pumps /pump facilities and controls, monitoring/reporting/data verification, water system management/operation, and operator compliance with State requirements. General supervision of the operation and maintenance of public water systems is a function of this Agency as set forth in Chapter 6109 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Identified below are regulatory requirements for which action must be taken to return to compliance, and recommendations to address deficiencies that have the potential to cause future violations or contamination. Each of the following sections is the result of findings documented in the Sanitary Survey Evaluation Report, a copy of which is being sent to your operator.

VIOLATIONS

Per Ohio Administrative Code rule 3745-81-60(D), a public water system must respond, in writing, within 30 days, indicating how and on what schedule the system will address the following requirements.

1. Orthophosphate monitoring is required at least monthly which must be reported in the MOR. The sample should be collected at the same time as the total phosphate sample. A blended phosphate is used for corrosion control. [rule 3745-83-01(F)(7)(a)]

2. Wellfield waterlines to the treatment plant must have a means to flush-to-waste such as a fire hydrant if the wells are cleaned, disinfected and flushed, and pump tested. [RSFWW 2007 sections 3.2.7.3[(a)(6) & (b)] & Guidelines for Design of Small Public Ground Water Systems 2010 section 3.5(C)(12]

3. In accordance with the plan approval (930258,May 6, 2013), the village must be proceeding with the replacement of Wells 5, 6, 7 and 8. A progress report is required that includes the actions completed and a schedule to attain compliance. [rule 3745-91-08(G)(1)]

4. Within two years after March 14, 2011, a drinking water source protection plan must have been submitted. Upon acceptance, the plan must be updated at least every ten years thereafter. The source water protection plan has not been endorsed. The plan must address education and outreach, drinking water shortage and emergency response, potential contaminant source control strategies and the need for an early warning ground water monitoring program. A progress report is required that includes the actions completed and a schedule to attain compliance. [rules 3745-91-10 and 3745-91-08(G)(1)]

5. The clearwell access hatches must be secure to prevent unauthorized access. The hatches must be modified so that the hatches are secure and watertight. Locks on access hatches, and other necessary precautions must be provided to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage. Consideration should be given to the installation of high strength, cut resistant locks or lock covers to prevent direct cutting of a lock. [RSFWW 2007 sections 2.19, 7.0.4 & 7.0.8.2(b)]

6. The filter surface wash are out-of-service. The surface wash are essential components for proper filter operation. The surface wash must be repaired or replaced. [rule 3745-91-08(G)(1) & RSFWW 2007 section 4.2.1.8]

7. The filter backwash flow meter must be repaired or replaced. A rate-of-flow indicator, preferably with a totalizer, on the main washwater line is required that it can be easily read by the operator during the washing process. [rule 3745-91-08(G)(1) & RSFWW 2007 section 4.2.1.11(f)]

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following deficiencies are not regulatory violations, but are actions that are recommended by this Agency for optimum operation and to reduce the potential for future violations or contamination.

1. The DPD chlorine residual colorimeter calibration verification must be completed at least every 90 days. The verification must be done for each colorimeter that is used for compliance monitoring.

2. Ohio Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN) is a formalized network of utilities helping utilities in the areas of emergency preparedness, mutual aid assistance during emergencies, and sharing of resources statewide. Public water systems are recommended to become a member of Ohio WARN. For more information refer to the Ohio WARN website [http://ohwarn.org].

3. A corrosion control study is recommended using coupons to evaluate the stability and corrosivity of the water in the distribution system. A coupon study is in progress. For our records, submit the report when completed of the findings and recommendations.

4. Enacting a local zoning ordinance should be considered as part of a wellfield protection plan. The village may establish and enforce requirements that provide for the protection of ground water resources that serve as a source of drinking water for its public water system and that are located within scientifically derived wellhead protection areas. Zoning may be established encompassing both the village corporation limits and within the townships. Example ordinances are available that have been enacted by other municipalities. [RC 3750.11(G)]

5. Filter media acid-solubility tests and sieve evaluations are recommended in accordance with standard AWWA B100-09, Granular Filter Material. The filter media should be evaluated to verify that it is within acceptable specifications of the detail plans of the plan approval.

6. The water main must be at least 6 inch diameter with fire hydrants for fire protection. Hydrants are installed where the water main is 4 inch diameter. Fire hydrants should have flow tests and be color coded in accordance with NFPA 291. Additional guidance is available from AWWA manual M17 Installation, Field Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Hydrants. [RSFWW 2007 section 8.2.2]

7. Many of the older fire hydrants that are in the distribution system are not consistent with the standard AWWA C502-14, Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants. In addition, auxiliary valves are not installed on all hydrant leads. A fire hydrant replacement program should be evaluated and included in the asset management plan. [RSFWW 2007 section 8.1.1(a) & 8.4.3]

8. Distribution system waterline replacements should be evaluated. An estimated 80% of the distribution system is older than 30 years. The distribution system has water mains with diameters that range between 4 and 12 inch. Waterline replacements are necessary because of deterioration of distribution system waterlines. Water loss may become a significant deficiency because of waterline leakage. Excessive waterline leakage and waterline failures are significant deficiencies of a distribution system that result in an interruption of water service that causes unsanitary conditions. Waterline depressurizations resulting from waterline repairs or replacements are a threat to health because of microbial and chemical contamination of the distribution system. [RSFWW 2007 section 8.2.2]

9. Periodic monitoring is recommended of the groundwater static level and pumping level in all wells. [RSFWW 2007 section 3.2.7.4(c)(3) & 3.2.7.7]

10. A water loss audit is recommended. Unmetered service connections, inaccurate meter readings, excessive waterline leakage and waterline failures will be a significant deficiency of the distribution system. USEPA guidances including Control and Mitigation of Drinking Water Losses in Distribution Systems, EPA816R10019, November 2010, is available from their website. [http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/technical_help.cfm] Additional guidance is in the AWWA manual M36 Water Audits and Loss Control Programs.

11. With prior plan approval, installation of waterline and an emergency connection to the water district is recommended that will be an alternative water source that will be immediately available for fire water or any other water demand because of an emergency. In addition, Well 5 and Well 7 have been out-of-service because of maintenance. [RSFWW 2007 section 3.0]

12. The Type A leak repair kit that is approved by the Chlorine Institute should be available onsite. The emergency responders should be trained to use the equipment if needed because of a chlorine gas release. [RSFWW 2007 section 5.3.3]

13. With prior plan approval, disinfection using hypochlorite (liquid bleach) instead of gas chlorine is recommended. A village park and residents are adjacent to the treatment plant.

14. Periodic and routine operation of the standby generator must be tested under normal electric demand load of the treatment plant operation. The generator is essential for operation during an extended power outage in accordance with the contingency plan. [rule 3745-85-01 & RSFWW 2007 sections 2.6 & 6.6.6]

15. An air-vacuum relief valve should be installed at the filter influent waterline. Air surging is heard in the waterline. The temporary air relief should be replaced. The air-relief valve must be in accordance with standard AWWA C512-07 Air-Release, Air/Vacuum, and Combination Air Valves for Waterworks Service.

16. The Well 5 is out-of-service because of maintenance and because of total coliform-positive results. Any alteration of the well such as installation of an inner casing will require plan approval.

17. The Well 5 must have protective barriers installed to prevent inadvertent damage. The wellsite is east of the Woodmore School and at the northwest corner of an alley intersection between Pine St and Lime ST. [rule 3745-9-04(A)(7)]

18. Outdated, or out-of-service, and ineffective operational control systems should be replaced.

19. A comprehensive filter assessment is recommended.

20. The lime, soda ash, and carbon dioxide feed systems should be replaced because of its deteriorated condition.

21. The recarbonation tank should be inspected. Coating and repairs may be necessary.

22. The high service pump 2 and piping will require maintenance or replacement.

23. The wellfield influent flow meter must be repaired or replaced. The meter is not registering an accurate flow.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, or any other matter involving your water system, you may contact me at (419) 373-3048, or by email [Ralph.Baker@epa.ohio.gov].

Sincerely,

Ralph J. Baker
Engineer
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

/llr

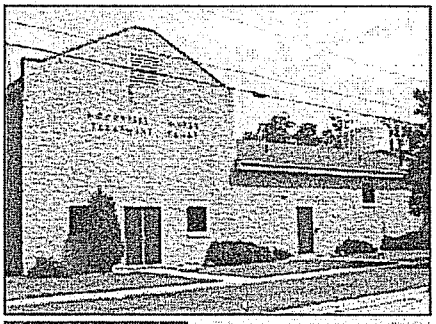
pc: Andrew Barienbrock, DDAGW, CO
DDAGW NWDO
Martha Bowen, Sandusky County Health District
Richard Harman, Village of Woodville
Ty Tracy, Village of Woodville
Chris McCarron, Village of Woodville

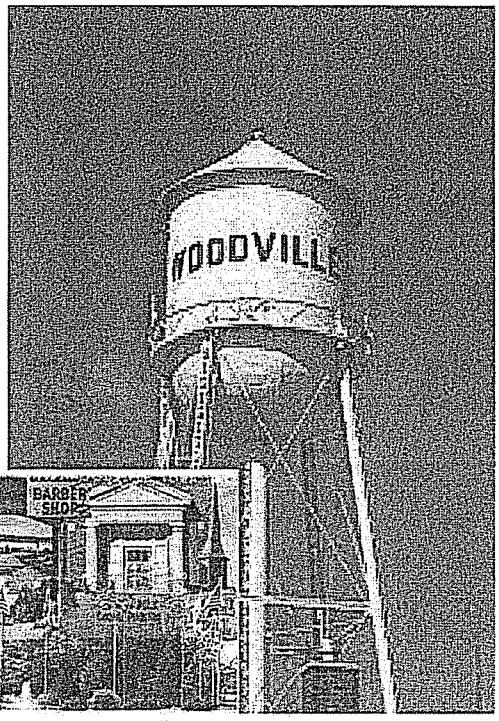
ec: Ralph Baker, DDAGW, NWDO
Paul G Brock PE, DDAGW, NWDO

Village of Woodville

Water Treatment Plant Improvements

May 28, 2015





POGGEMEYER DESIGN GROUP

Poggemeyer Design Group
1168 North Main Street
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
(419) 352-7537
www.poggemeyer.com

Table of Contents

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to recommend water treatment plant improvements that will allow the Village to provide adequate, safe and potable water to customers that meet the requirements of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). The OEPA performed a site evaluation survey on November 14, 2012 and noted deficiencies within the system in a letter to the Village dated December 5, 2012. Since the receipt of the letter, the Village has made corrections within the system to address the deficiencies noted in the letter.

PDG has met with the Village's staff and performed a walkthrough of the water treatment plant to review and discussed each component of the treatment process and the operation and controls of each component. This included a review of the following items:

- Well Sites and Well Operation
- Clarification process
- Filtration Process
- Softening Process
- Chemical Addition
- Clearwells
- High Service Pumping

We also discussed staffing requirements for the operations of the facility as well as overall operation of the water treatment system.

Discussions also included the need to evaluate the need for future wells or the potential upgrade of the WTP to include automated operations. New wells may be needed to provide adequate water supply to customers within the current eight to 10 hour water treatment period. Automated operations would allow the Village to operate the WTP 24-hours per day, without staff on-site during night hours, which could be more cost effective than developing new wells to produce the same amount of finished water.

Existing Facility

The Village of Woodville owns, operates and maintains a 1.0 MGD groundwater water treatment plant (WTP). The WTP was built in 1984 and upgraded in 2011. The current system demand is an average of approximately 200,000 gallons per day with a peak day demand of 431,600 gallons per day. The water source is nine wells located at four well fields as follows:

Well Field	Well #	Capacity	Aquifer Type
WTP	#1 #2	70 gpm 100 gpm	Limestone
School	#6 #7 #8	60 gpm 85 gpm 60 gpm	Limestone
Alley	#5	26 gpm	Limestone
Utility Shop	#9 #10 #11	120 gpm 100 gpm 70 gpm	Limestone

Of these wells, Well #7 needs improvements to continue use. Wells 5, 7 and 8 have ongoing issues that limit full operations. Wells 5, 6, 7 and 8 will need to be removed from service in the near future due to the isolation radius infringement of the new school.

The WTP process includes lime/soda softening that includes rapid mix, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, pH adjustment, filtration, disinfection and fluoridation. Chemical feeds include Alum, Lime, Soda Ash, CO_2, Phosphates, Chlorine and Fluoride. The WTP currently runs 9 to 10-hours per day and has an operator on site six to eight hours per day.

The Village has 100,000 gallons of elevated water storage and 200,000 gallons of underground water storage. It provides potable water and fire protection to approximately 823 customers.

OEPA Cited Significant Deficiencies

The significant deficiencies cited by the OEPA were all due to the existing well conditions for Wells 5, 6, 7 and 8. Each of these wells had items that required immediate attention and correction. The Village made several of the repairs with its staff, but some items were contracted for repairs. Since this work was completed, Well 7 required additional repairs as it appeared to be the source or impact to the bacteria testing results. A camera had been inserted into Well 7 revealing the necessity to repair the Well, this was completed by lining the well casing.

OEPA Cited Requirements

The OEPA letter of December 5, 2012 included six (6) requirements as follows:

1. OAC Rule 3745-9-10(A) Abandoned well sealing
2. OAC Rule 3745-95-03(A) Backflow Prevention and Cross-connection Control
3. OAC Rule 3745-9-04 (A)(6) Well Siting
4. OAC Rule 3745-95-09 (A)(1) Requirements for Yard Hydrants
5. On-Site Fluoride Analyzer - non functioning during OEPA site visit
6. OAC Rule 3745-91(G)(1) Uneven loading rates for the filters from 12/22/1981 Plan Approval

Many of the above requirements are outside of the scope of this study.

For Item #6 above, PDG is currently working with the Village to verify and determine the loading issues with this filter. The construction project at the WTP (in final stages of completion) was designed to provide better control of the filter runs and to verity flow through each filter cell. The data from the filter flow meters indicates that Filter 1 is not filtering as much water as Filters 2 and 3. This will be addressed by adjusting the inlet weir to Filter 1. The surging observed at Filter 2 was related to air in the line and is expected to be resolved with a top in the line to release accumulated air. The OEPA believed the middle filter was being loaded at a higher rate than the other two filters. The approved filter loading rate is 2 gpm/ft^2.

OEPA Cited Recommendations

The OEPA letter of December 5, 2012 included 24 recommendations. Each recommendation is listed below followed by a status update and/or comment:

1. *Place bollards around Well #1.*
   Status: In-process

2. *Repair the radio relay system for the new well field that was struck by lightening in 2011.*
Status: completed

3. *Consider installing discharge piping to provide means of pumping the raw water to waste to be able to flush the raw water from the different well fields located throughout the village. (RSWW, Section 5.1.10(d) and 5.1.11(b).)*
Comment: Not a practical solution for this system; the wells are small and pump through a common raw waterline.

4. Install SCADA equipment for better control of the plant processes.
Comment: This item is addressed as part of this study; part of the analysis herein is the cost effectiveness of upgrading the WTP controls and installing automation to allow better control of the treatment system.

5. *Provide secondary containment for all of the day tanks (RSWW, Section 5.1.10(d) and 5.1.11(b).)*
Comment: Secondary containment is scheduled to be upgraded as part of the new WTP improvements.

6. *Bulk storage and day tanks shall be kept covered (RSWW, Section 5.1.10(d) and 5.11.11(b).) Uncovered chemicals degrade faster and lower the effectiveness of the chemicals which in turn requires larger amounts of chemical to be fed overtime and increases the chemical costs.*
Comment: Where it is feasible, it is recommended to cover chemical tanks.

7. *Provide a tighter lid on the Hydrofluosilicic acid container (RSWW, 2012 Edition, Section 5.4.7.)*
Comment: Hydrofluosilicic acid fumes are extremely destructive and will etch glass, plastics and metals. This chemical should be stored in a sealed tank with a vent to the outside.

8. *The Hydrofluosilicic acid should be stored in its own separate room for storage and feeding (RSWW, Section 5.4.7(b)(12).)*
Comment: Where possible, this would limit the impact of the fumes.

9. *Unsealed storage units of Hydrofluosilicic acid should be vented to the atmosphere at a pont outside of the building. The vents to atmosphere shall be provided with corrosion resistant 24-mesh screen (RWSWW, Section 5.4.7 (a)(3).)*
Comment: See comments in item 7 and 8 above.

10. *Provide the necessary protective equipment for each operator. Most chemicals require rubber gloves, a dust respirator of a type certified by NIOSH for toxic dusts, an apron or other protective clothing and goggles or face mask (RSWW, Section 5.3.4(z) and 5.4.7 9(d).) Check the MSDA sheets for the required protective equipment for each chemical.*
Comment: Personal protection equipment is needed for a safe work environment and all employees should be trained in the proper use of the equipment.

11. *Respirator protective equipment meeting the requirements of the National Institute for Occupations Safety and Health (NIOSH) needs to be compatible with or exactly the same as units used by the fire department responsible for the plant (RSWW, Section 5.3.2.)*
Comment: Personal protection equipment is needed for a safe work environment and all employees should be trained in the proper use of the equipment.

12. *Consider changing from gaseous chlorine to liquid chlorine. The gaseous chlorine room does not meet current "Recommended Standards for Water Works, 2012 Edition." The Current construction of the chlorine room is poor and can be hazardous to the area residents and the operators if there is a leak. Plan approval would be required by the director of the Ohio EPA. The Village can apply for an Ohio EPA revolving loan to help fund this project. A pre-application is due to Ohio EPA by March 15, 2013 (*now July 1, 2015*).*

    Comment: The change to liquid chlorine is a consideration for the next WTP improvement, especially when upgrading equipment to an automated treatment process.

13. *Plan approval dated December 22, 1981 gives the option of feeding Polyphosphate at the filter influent and effluent header. There is not an option of feeding Polyphosphate with Alum. Consider changing the feed point of the Polyphosphate from the upflow clarifier to the filter influent for more reliability of the Polyphosphate as a filter aid.*

    Comment: An additional tap can be installed on the filter influent line to dispense polyphosphate. This can be completed by the Village staff. Controls can be upgraded to start and stop automatically. The WTP does feed phosphates prior to the filters.

14. (Item 14 is missing from the letter.)

15. *Paint the arms of the upflow clarifier. The primer was showing through at the time of the survey.*

    Comment: Regular painting of steel components is recommended to maintain reliability of the clarifier. This should be scheduled on as part of a regular PM program.

16. *For operator safety, place a covered roof on the upflow clarifier.*
    Comment: This project has been completed; the roof was raised from the previous roof model to allow operators entry into the clarifier to observe the operation of the clarifier. The cover also shields the clarifier from sunlight keeping impacts of algae growth to a minimum.

17. *Paint the re carbonation basin. It is showing signs of rust*
    Comment: Regular painting of steel components is recommended to maintain reliability of the clarifier. This should be scheduled on as part of a regular PM program.

18. *Replace the screen on the elevated tower. It was clogged with wax at the time of this survey. The screen is to be 24-mesh non corrodible screen and should be connected with a hose clamp instead of duct tape (RSWW 7.0.9(d).)*
    Comment: Village staff completed this item.

19. *Consider removing the wax inside the elevated tower and replacing it with approved epoxy paint. Overtime the wax lifts up and can harbor bacteria which could cause bacteria problems within the distribution system. Once the wax is removed, it cannot be replaced.*
    Comment: During the next interior/exterior coating, this should be considered.

20. *It is unknown when the elevated tower interior was last painted. Follow the AWWA Manual 42 Standards regarding the painting of the interior and exterior of the tower.*

Comment: We recommend a regular tank inspection by a tank consultant. Typically, a 5-year inspection interval is recommended.

21. *Continue to work to upgrade all 4-inch waterlines located within the distribution system. The minimum waterline size that provides adequate fire protection should be 6-inches in diameter (RSWW, Section 8.2.2.)*
Comment: This should be looked at as part of an Asset Management Program. Level of service should be primary reason for replacement.

22. *Continue to evaluate and replace aging waterlines throughout the distribution system.*

Comment: This is part of the Village's ongoing Asset Management Program.

23. *Exercise valves in the distribution system on a routine basis. This helps to prevent buildups in the valves and increases the reliability when needed.*
Comment: This is part of the Village's ongoing Asset Management Program.

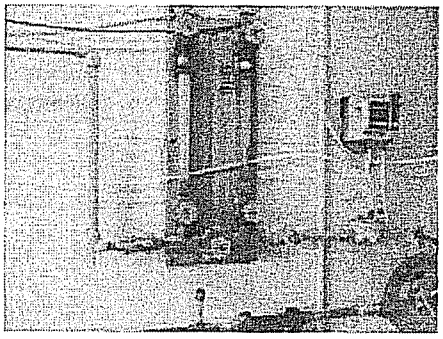
24. *Run the generators under load at least monthly.*
Comment: This is part of the Village's ongoing Asset Management Program.

25. *Reduce the unaccounted water loss to less than 15%. Some ways to accomplish this are to have a leak detection service check the waterlines on a more routine basis, make sure all water usage is being account for in the distribution system, replace aging waterlines, loop water lines, etc.*

PDG Site Visit Observations

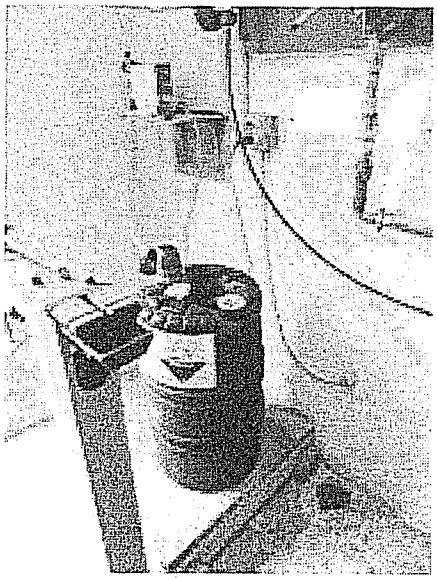
PDG performed a site walkthrough at the WTP on October 31, 2014. The following items were noted:

- Chemical Feed System
  - Chlorine Feed System: Convert feed system from gas as to liquid (include WWTP). The existing feed system cannot be automated to function remotely. This revision would move the chlorine feed system to the filter room.



Chlorine Feed

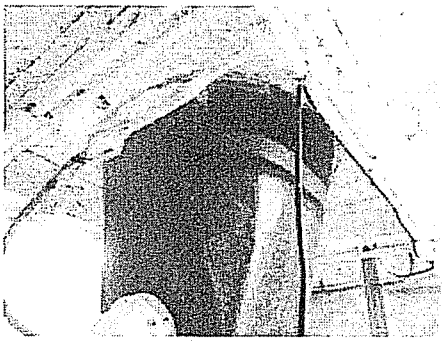
- Fluoride Feed System: The existing Fluoride Feed System is in process of improvement by the Village staff using an ODOH Grant to assist in funding the equipment. The pump may need to be updated to integrate with SCADA controls.



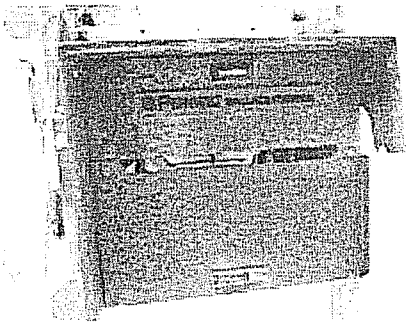
Fluoride Feed System

- Lime, Soda Ash and Slurry Tanks: This system has reached its useful life. This equipment should be replaced due to its age and condition. The new equipment should be setup to function with a remote SCADA system.
  - Slakers, Electrical, Structural Steel: The Lime Shakers and structural steel are in need of cleaning and painting. This equipment will likely continue operation with proper maintenance.
  - The Silo was recently painted. The equipment in the silo is old and in need of replacement; the flights need to be replaced in the silo and the lime delivery hoses are also due for replacement. We recommend two (2) sets of hoses to facilitate cleaning and maintenance of the delivery hoses.

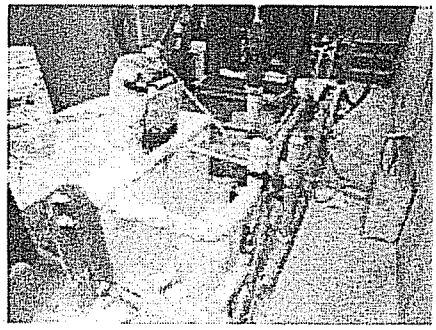
Lime Feeder



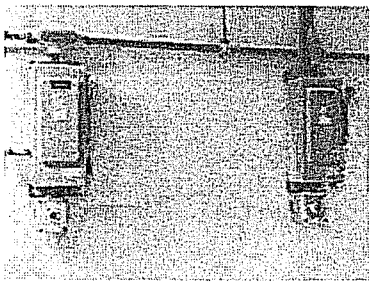
Lime Hopper



Lime Feeder



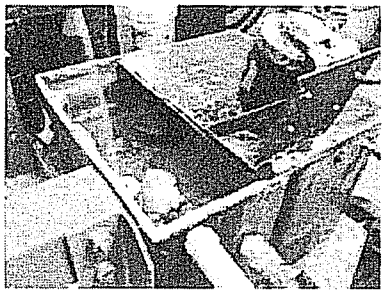
Lime Solution Tank



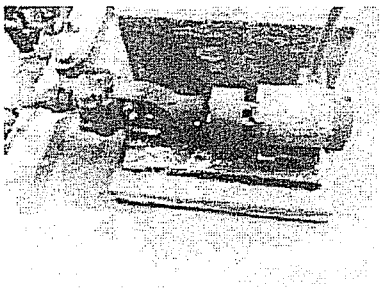
Lime Feeder Disconnect

Lime Feed System

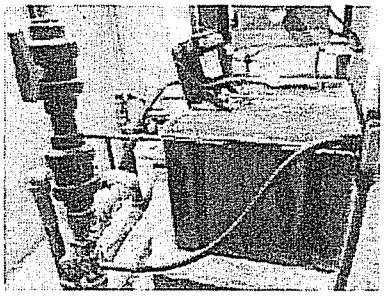
Lime Feed Hopper



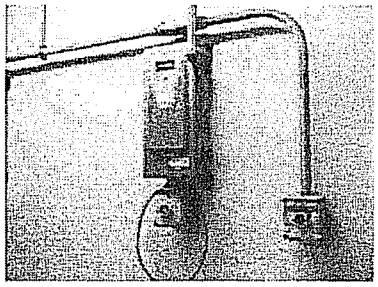
Soda Ash Feeder



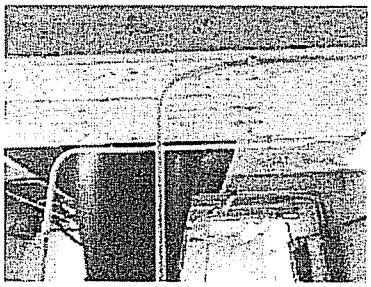
Soda Ash Pump



Soda Ash Solution Tank



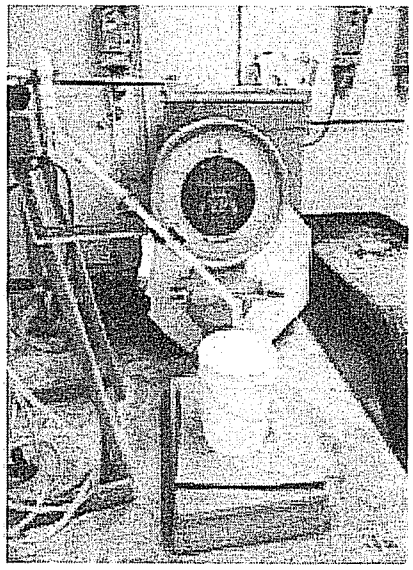
Soda Ash Disconnects



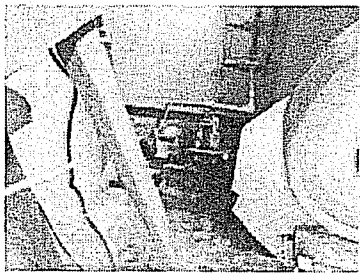
Soda Ash Hopper/Support Steel

- Alum Chemical Feed System: The Alum 400 gallon bulk tank, day tank and chemical feed pump are also old and currently operate manually. The bulk tank is undersized for economical chemical delivery. Transfer of chemical from the bulk tanks to the tank is often done with a pump. The current transfer pump is not working. We recommend using peristaltic pumps for chemical feed delivery. They are effective at delivering precise dosing of chemical and interface will with SCADA systems.

Alum Feed System

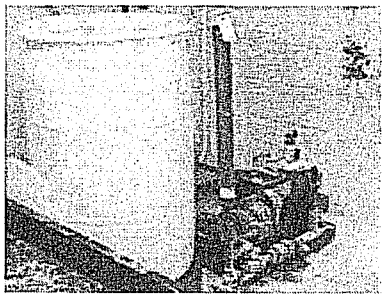


Alum Feed System



Alum Feed Pump

- Phosphate Chemical System: The Phosphate chemical system is also aging and has reached the point where it is no longer reliable. New tanks and peristaltic pumps are recommended. The feed location should also be evaluated to consider the recommendations from OEPA. Two (2) feed points could be established with the option of feeding to either location. We would recommend a new containment scale with a peristaltic feed pump.

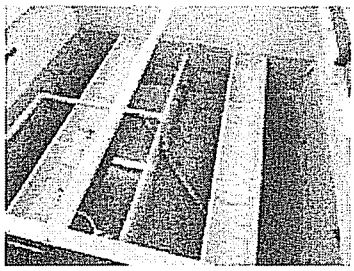


Phosphate Feed System

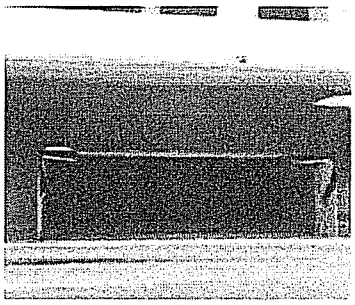
- Overall WTP appearance: The WTP is at the age where improvements are recommended to keep the building functioning as intended. The wall throughout the plant should be painted to maintain a clean looking facility.
  - The Lime Silo was painted approximately two (2) years ago.
  - The floor of the WTP was recently painted.

- Heaters
  - Hot water boiler system.
    The current heating system is old, inefficient and in need of upgrade. The cost of these improvements could likely be offset by improved operational efficiency. This could be achieved through a combination of unit heaters and a central heating plant.

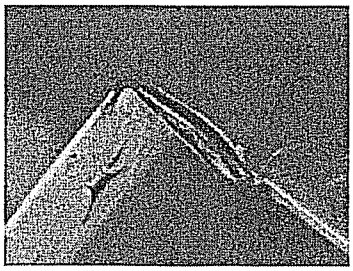
- Filters
  - The filters are part of the original plant construction. The following recommendations for the filters should extend their function:
    - Probe media to determine if media replacement or supplement is needed.
    - Clean and paint tanks - should be coordinated with any media replacement.
    - Air Compressor - the exiting compressor should be replaced with a new rotary screw compressor. Move the new compressor to under the filter stairs to make room for the new relocated chlorine feed system.
    - Currently surface sweeps do not work and need to be replumbed and replaced.



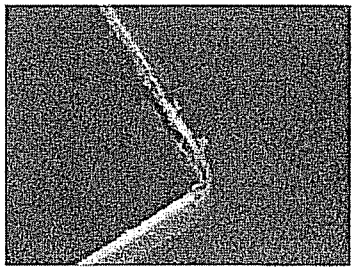
Filter



Filter Inlet Weir

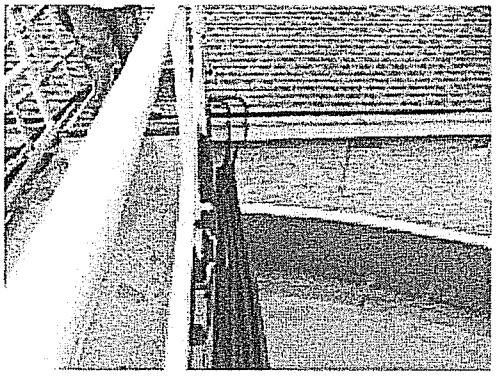


Filter Weir



Filter Weir

- Clarifier
  - The existing clarifier had a new dome roof installed last year to keep the clarifier operating. Some ongoing maintenance is required.
    - Clean the piles of lime from between the collection ports.
    - The tank should be removed from service, cleaned and painted.
    - Clean and paint the sample ports in the filter room and replace the blow off valves
    - The mixer drive and motor should be reconditioned/rebuilt to function as new.



Clarifier Chemical Feed Through

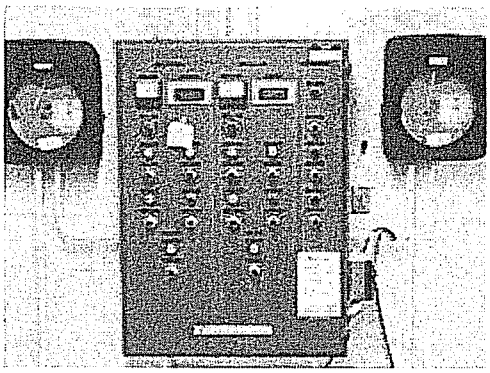
- Raw Waterline Flow Meter
  - The WTP needs a new mag meter installed on the raw waterline into the plant. Currently, there is no means of determining the flow into the plant. This flow meter should be connected to the future SCADA system.

- Six (6) Ton CO_2 Tank
  - This tank is old, beyond repair and needs to be replaced.
  - Paint the recarb tank.
  - As an alternative to a gas CO_2 delivery system, a carbonic acid system should be considered.

- Backwash Tank
  - The backwash tank is in need of cleaning and painting.
  - We recommend a SOP for backwash pump and finished water backwash be developed.

- High Service Pumps
  - One pump is relatively new and the other pump should be scheduled for rebuilding or replacement.
  - Install a residual Chlorine Analyzer and connect to the SCADA system for automation.

- SCADA System
  - The WTP has some components of a SCADA system that can be connected together and added onto providing an automated system of control to allow completely automatic operation of the WTP during most times.



WTP Controls

New telemetry units would be required to connect some of the existing wells to the plant to allow signals from the WTP to start well groupings that are predefined to meet the needs of the Village under most conditions. Additional wells could be brought online manually when needed or shut off when not needed. When the clearwell level reaches preset levels to trigger the need for treated water, the SCADA system will initiate the well pumps. This will then trigger the different treatment components and chemical feed systems to begin operation to provide treated water. The lime and soda ash feed systems will be upgraded to receive control operations from the SCADA system to commence operation, and the alum feed pump will also begin pumping when called for by the SCADA system. These components will begin first to provide water to the clarifier. Polyphosphate feed system will initiate pumping to the filters when the filter inlet valve is opened. The chlorine feed system will also initiate pumping when the filtration system is started up and the filter effluent valves are opened. The CO2 system will also be initiated by the SCADA system when the filter is placed into operation.

The SCADA system will collect data to provide input for alarms and warnings to the WTP staff to reduce the potential for human error on starting up all the chemical feed components. Each chemical tank will have scales or level devices to provide the amount of chemical in the day tanks and the SCADA system can then be programmed to provide a rate-of-use monitor to assure adequate chemicals are being dispensed. A new chlorine residual analyzer will monitor chlorine residual and alarm when the value is outside preset ranges. This device can also be used to adjust the chlorine feed rate to maintain a set residual. A new raw water flow meter will be installed providing flow data to the SCADA system.

The initial SCADA system is anticipated to only turn chemical feed system on and off, but with the flow meters it could be upgraded in the future to flow pace the chemicals if desired.

The high service pumps will start and stop based on the level of the elevated tank. The plant finished water flow meter should also be connected to the SCADA system to report the water delivered to the distribution system.

All of these levels will be operator adjustable via the SCADA system interface.

To shut down the plant when the clearwell reaches the full level, it is recommended to close valves in the process to maintain water levels and flow rates for the chemical feed dosages. When the clearwell calls for the wells to shut off, an automatic valve should close on the filter influent line, the filter effluent valves should also close and all chemical feed equipment will shut off.

The SCADA system will not only automate the operation of the treatment processes to allow for unattended operation but will also assist the staff in data collection for reporting and monitoring trends in the treatment process.

Recommendations

After meeting with WTP operational staff and reviewing the current operation and conditions of the WTP, we would make the following recommendations:

Phase 1

We recommend the improvements previously addressed in this study be completed to provide the Village with a WTP that can operate automatically (see items listed in the Opinion of Probable Costs below.) This operation will allow the WTP operation to function when staff cannot be present at the site. These improvements include chemical feed systems, flow meters, and a SCADA system. While portions of the work in Phase 2 would be best performed as part of Phase 1 work, we have moved work that associated with maintenance type items or replacing of items that have reached the end of its useful life but are still functioning to Phase 2. The Opinion of Probable Cost for Phase 1 work is $528,000 to $590,040 (see range explanation below). These costs include project and other costs which are expected to be approximately 20% of construction cost along with a 10% contingency.

Phase 2

We recommend the items previously addressed in this study that do not directly impact automated operations be performed to provide reliable, ongoing WTP operations (see items listed in the Opinion of Probable Costs below.) These improvements are needed to prevent unintended outages to the treatment process. If it is necessary to break the project into phases for funding purposes, this second Phase of work can be performed after Phase 1 above. Total costs for all of the improvement recommended will likely go up by 10% to 15% if the improvements are completed in separate phases. The opinion of probable costs for Phase 2 is $574,860. These costs include project and other costs which are expected to be approximately 20% of construction cost along with a 10% contingency.

Opinion of Probable Costs

Phase	Chemical Feed System	Quantity	Unit	Probable Cost
1	**Chlorine Liquid Feed System** including bulk tank, scales, day tank, transfer pump, chemical feed pumps and piping, and containment	1	L.S.	$40,000
2	**Chlorine Feed System Room** - 8" Block Wall Masonry Room	1	L.S.	$15,000
1	**Lime Feed Equipment** - slurry tank, mixer and controls	1	L.S.	$46,000
1	Lime Silo Flights and Feed Hoses	1	L.S.	$25,000
2	Clean and paint structural steel and hopper for Lime Hopper	1	L.S.	$7,500
1	**Soda Ash Equipment** - Slurry tank, mixer, controls	1	L.S.	$46,000
1	**Alum Chemical Feed System** - Bulk tank, containment, transfer pumps, day tank and chemical feed pump	1	L.S.	$30,000
1	**Phosphate Chemical Feed System** - Tanks, containment, chemical feed pumps, piping to new feed point	1	L.S.	$27,000
2	Clean and paint walls throughout WTP - especially chemical feed area	1	L.S.	$12,500
2	Heating System Improvements - New heating system to replace existing boiler and unit heaters	1	L.S.	$90,000
1	**Filters** - rehabilitation to include new surface sweeps, clean and paint filter cells, new rotary screw compressor, tests to determine media quality, range in cost reflects options for additional media or media replacement	1	L.S.	$53,000 to $75,000
2	**Clarifier Rehabilitation** including cleaning, surface preparation, painting, clean and paint sample ports, replace blowoff valves, and rebuild mixer and drive	1	L.S.	$48,000
2	**CO_2 Feed System and Tank** - new CO_2 feed equipment, clean and paint tank	1	L.S.	$224,000
2	Backwash tank cleaning and painting	1	L.S.	$8,500
2	**High Service Pumps** - rebuild/replace 1 pumps, new chlorine analyzer, and connection to SCADA	1	L.S.	$30,000

Phase	Potential Improvement	Quantity	Unit	Probable Cost
1	**Flow Meter** - New MAG meters to monitor flow	1	L.S.	$15,000
1	**SCADA System** - integrate treatment components to new and existing HMI for automated WTP operation	1	L.S.	$60,000
1	Conduit & Wire - Power & Controls	1	L.S.	$43,000
1	**Existing Well Improvement/Abandonment** - Older existing wells need improvements to function automatically with a new SCADA system or some wells will need to be abandoned in 5-years	1	L.S.	$15,000 to $40,000

The recommended improvements are necessary or will soon be necessary to continue to reliably provide Village water to customers. With the improvements to the WTP controls, or SCADA system, it is possible to operate the groundwater plant unmanned during periods of the day. It should be noted that while these treatment improvements and system automation would continue to meet current water demands, it will require a reduction in the water system capacity which could limit future development if new wells are not included in future improvements.

The following is an Opinion of Probable Costs for the construction of additional new wells to provide adequate water supply versus completing the recommended automated operations improvements listed above:

Addition Well Field Potential Cost	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Probable Cost
Cost for three (3) new wells with electrical, well casing, pumps, valves, meters, etc.	3	Each	$150,000	$450,000
Raw waterline to connect new wells to existing raw waterline (assumed 2500 l.f.)	1	L.S.	$100,000	$100,000
Land Costs (site adjacent to the existing new well field, if available) $20,000/ac x 20 ac	1	L.S.	$400,000	$400,000
Total Opinion of Probable Cost				$950,000

There are four (4) existing wells (wells 5, 6, 7 & 8) that are scheduled to be capped and abandoned due to problems with the isolation radius for each of these wells. Some of these wells (located at the school), have also exhibited problems with coliform positive tests over the past few years.

Part of this study was to evaluate the ability of the Village to operate the WTP as a 24-hour per day operation with upgraded controls rather than replace the wells that are scheduled to be removed from service. If existing wells 5, 6, 7 and 8 are removed from service, the capacity of the source water with the largest well out of service would be 460 gpm less 120 gpm or 340 gpm which is approximately 489,600 gpd. This would reduce the current rating of the source water to 489,600 gpd, but it would still be adequate for the Village's peak day demand. Currently, the plant's average daily flow is 200,000

gpd with a peak day flow of 431,600 gpd. By operating the WTP 24-hours per day, the Village will be able to meet the current daily demands with the remaining wells in service. With the reduction in well capacity, there will also be a reduction in the water system's approved capacity. The WTP is currently rated at 1.0 MGD. By reducing the number of wells, there will be a corresponding decrease in the rated capacity to 0.489 MGD. The Village should continue looking for additional property to add new wells to meet future needs as the water system grows. There will also be a need in the future to replace the smaller existing wells as they age and may begin to fail. It is in the best interest of the Village to pursue potential new wells to maintain the strength and integrity of the supply system.

One of the larger users in the Village is the elementary school which is a new building. It is expected that even though the new school is larger, it should not increase demands as new schools are more water efficient than the older buildings.

Demographics

The Village of Woodville is located in Sandusky County, Ohio at N41°27'4" W83°21'57"W (41.451093, -83.365967). The 2010 U.S. Census reports the population of the Village at 2,135 with 894 housing units while the 2000 Census reports the population of the Village at 1,999 with 815 housing units. This equates to approximately a 6.8% growth in population and a 9.7% growth in housing units for the 10-year Census period. The State of Ohio provides population projections for Cities, Villages, and Townships throughout Ohio. These projections included a -0.05% decrease in population in 2013 for the Village of Woodville. The State of Ohio also provides populations projections for Counties in five (5) year increments up to 2040; the projections for Sandusky County include an approximately -14% decrease in population by 2040.

The 2010 U.S. Census reports the Median Household Income of the Village at $49,292 while the 2000 Census reports Median Household Income of the Village at $47,039. As of December 2014, the 24-month average unemployment rate for Sandusky County was 6.33% while the U.S. 24-month unemployment rate was 6.77%, making Sandusky County -0.44% higher than the U.S. 24-month average. The Per Capita Income for Sandusky County was higher than 80% of the U.S. Per Capita Income for all periods over the past 15-years.

The 2013 Ohio EPA Sewer & Water Rate Survey (based on 7,756 gallons per month or 1,037 cubic feet per month usage) shows the Village's annual sewer rate at $925 and the annual water rate at $853. The average annual rates for the State of Ohio for the same time period are $606 for sewer and $563 for water, making the Village's sewer rate 52.6% higher than the State average and the Village's water rate 51.5% higher than the State average. Of the 422 participants in the 2013 Survey, only 53 have higher sewer rates than the Village and 205 participants have higher water rates than the Village.

Demographic Information	Village of Woodville	Sandusky County	State of Ohio
1990 Population:	1,953	61,963	10,847,115
1990 # Households:	727	22,464	4,089,312
1990 % LMI (low-to-moderate income) Households	31.7%	37.8%	40.1%
1990 MHI (median household income)	$36,250	$29,060	$28,706
2000 Population:	1,977	61,792	11,353,140
2000 # Households:	815	25,253	4,445,773
2000 % LMI households	31.7%	37.8%	40.8%
2000 MHI	$56,467	$40,584	$40,956
2010 Population	2,101	60,098	11,536,504
2010 # Households	891	26,305	4,603,435
2014 % LMI Households	25.94%	36.69%	N/A
2010 MHI	$49,292	$46,140	$47,358

Note: Income information as reported by the 1990, 2000, and 2010 Census. Unless indicated, it does not reflect any income survey information.

FINANCING ELIGIBILITY SUMMARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS
(WATER AND WASTEWATER PROJECTS)

(NOTE: this information is not to be considered inclusive of all potential financing, but merely is a starting point for workshop or planning discussions)

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC): Due to geographic location, Community is not eligible for funding consideration under the ARC program.

US Department of Agriculture/Rural Development (USDA/RD) (Formerly FmHA): Community qualifies for USDA/RD loan assistance at market lending rate for water and wastewater projects, which through 3/31/15 is 3.75% fixed rate for a term of up to 40 years, depending on the project needs and the useful life of the infrastructure constructed.

The Community would also be eligible for the USDA/RD Community Facilities loan program for construction of municipal buildings, libraries, hospitals, etc. The loan rate for this program (good until 3-31-15) is 3.75%. Applications may be submitted at any time during the year. Questions should be directed to the State office in Columbus or the local office in Findlay, Ohio, which covers communities in Sandusky County. That office is located at 7868 County Road 140, Findlay, Ohio 45840. Contact person: Chris Spellmire, Phone 419-422-0242 ext. 110. Office Hours are 8:00AM – 4:30PM Monday through Friday.

CDBG-Allocation Program (Formerly known as Formula Funding): Woodville in Sandusky County is less than 51% LMI according to the 2014 Census. Therefore, community-wide, Woodville does not qualify for CDBG funding except for limited clientele activities (see discussion in next paragraph). If an income survey has been undertaken and areas of the Community are LMI, then those areas could certainly be considered for CDBG funding applications. The Community must apply for funding through the County Commissioners.

The Community could consider CDBG-Formula funds for ADA compliance, which is a CDBG-eligible activity since the community is less than 51% LMI. The Community could also consider any other limited clientele activity, such as any activity that would benefit Senior Citizens. These activities do not require an income survey and are automatically 100% LMI since they benefit limited clientele by CDBG definition.

CDBG-Water and Sewer Competitive Funding: Based on the 2014 results, Woodville is **not** eligible for CDBG-W&S funding community-wide. Again, if an income survey has been conducted for a smaller segment of the Community, revealing an LMI of 51% or higher, an application could be made for a project that would benefit that LMI service area. However, an income survey is only good for five years OR until the next Census data is available, so planning should be underway immediately to capitalize on any income survey results.

Funds must be matched 100%; therefore, community could not apply for more than 50% of the project cost, up to a $600,000 grant ceiling (maximum public infrastructure is $500,000 and maximum award for on-site improvements [i.e.,taps] is $100,000). Projects must have a Permit to Install (PTI) in hand in order to be funded. Projects with EPA or other health/safety mandates, and other ranking criteria will be considered more favorably. Applications were accepted beginning mid-June 2014 and will be accepted continuously until all funds are awarded

OWDA: Current market rate is 3.06% 5-20 year term and 3.28 21-30 year term (rate applicable through 2/28/15). Loans are available for water/sewer projects only on a 5 to 30-year basis. Planning loans for five years are available at the same rate. Community cannot pay off planning or construction loans early, without penalty. However, OWDA recently has ruled that all projects must pay a percentage of the planning loan back annually, starting one year from the date of loan inception vs. the historic payment pattern with a balloon payment due at the end of the 5-year planning loan period.

There are discounted rates for communities who qualify based on distressed economic criteria, findings and orders, and previous OWDA loan recipients.

Regular construction/planning applications are received monthly throughout the calendar year. Applications are submitted to OWDA and are reviewed monthly. Contact Ken Hiegel at OWDA for more information and details.

Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC or Issue 2): The next round of applications will be due to the Sandusky County Engineer in September 2015, with funding available after July 1, 2016. Only infrastructure projects (i.e., water, sewer, roads, bridges, culverts, etc.) can be funded through this program.

Loans, grants, and credit enhancement (interest rebates) are available for communities in Ohio. Interest rates on loans vary throughout the 9 OPWC Districts in Ohio. Sandusky County is located in OPWC District 5 and loans can be for up to 30 years or the useful life of the project infrastructure.

Applications for new/expansion projects do not rate as well as repair/replacement or upgrading of infrastructure. Any infrastructure projects that would benefit the community by job creation/retention would rank higher on the District's ranking sheet. OPWC funds can also be used to fund infrastructure to industrial park sites.

Ohio EPA: Loan funds are available for water and wastewater projects, as well as combined sewer overflow (CSO) projects. Village would qualify for sanitary sewer at 0% Hardship Rate and water projects at the hardship rate of 0% lending rate for communities. Maximum term is 20 years.

Wastewater projects are typically nominated in September of each year for funding requests to be submitted in the following calendar year. Therefore, in August of 2015, the Village should submit a nomination form for any 2016 wastewater funds that may be needed.

Water projects are nominated annually in March for the next program cycle funding. Contact Mike Atherine, Dick Heyman, or Michelle Hister at (419) 352-7537 for additional information and assistance.

Ohio Capital Asset Financing Program: This is a relatively new financing tool, which has been used by Ohio communities and counties for infrastructure project financing. The program is essentially a "bond pool" type of financing, with bonds offered approximately twice a year, depending on how many communities or entities express interest. Maximum term is 25 years and the interest rate varies, depending on the other projects in the bond pool. Virtually any type of capital improvement project can be financed, including infrastructure. For additional information, visit the OCAF web site at http://www.ohiocaf.org for additional information regarding this financing cooperative.

Economic Development, Rapid Response Funds (formerly called ODSA 412), Roadwork Development Account, Economic Development Administration (EDA), Tax Increment Financing (TIF), and other

programs are available to fund direct loans for fixed assets or in some cases, grants are available for infrastructure improvements necessary to support economic development that will result in job creation or retention. Financing is tied to the number of jobs being created or retained by private sector industries/businesses. In addition, eligibility for some of the above programs can change as often as quarterly. Therefore, to discuss potential projects and eligibility in greater detail, contact Bob Jablonski at (614) 457-6093. For EDA assistance and eligibility questions, contact Paula Henrion at (419) 352-7537.

Conventional financing: Local lending institutions may be able to offer attractive municipal rate loans for all or part of many projects. The community may also be able to consider general obligation bonds, industrial revenue bonds, and/or other types of E.D. financing.

ODNR – NatureWorks: NatureWorks projects are funded through the Ohio Parks and Natural Resources Bond Issue which was approved by Ohio voters in November 1993. The NatureWorks grant program provides up to 75% reimbursement assistance for local government subdivisions (townships, villages, cities, counties, park districts, joint recreation districts, and conservancy districts) to for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of recreational areas. Since NatureWorks' inception, we have funded over 1,300 applications totaling over $63 million. Next Application due date May 1, 2015.

ODNR – The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act: The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act was passed by Congress in September 1964, and became effective January 1965. The Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program provides up to 50% reimbursement assistance for state and local government subdivisions (townships, villages, cities, counties, park districts, joint recreation districts, and conservancy districts) to for the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of recreational areas. Funding is issued to the state and it is at the state's discretion how much of that funding will be made available for local government. Since the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program became effective, the State of Ohio has received over $140 million. Over half of this funding has been used for local parks projects. Next Application due date May 1, 2015.

ODNR - The Clean Ohio Trails Fund: Local governments, park and joint recreation districts, conservancy districts, soil and water conservation districts, and non-profit organizations. The Clean Ohio **Trails Fund** works to improve outdoor recreational opportunities for Ohioans by funding trails for outdoor pursuits of all kinds. Up to 75 percent matching State of Ohio funds are reimbursed under Clean Ohio Trails Fund. All projects must be completed within 15 months from the date that they are signed into contract. Eligible projects include: Land acquisition for a trail, trail development, trailhead facilities, engineering and design. Applications due February 1, 2015.

ODNR – Recreation Trails Program: Cities and villages, counties, townships, special districts, state and federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Up to 80 percent matching federal funds is reimbursed. Eligible projects include development of urban trail linkages, trail head and trailside facilities; maintenance of existing trails; restoration of trail areas damaged by usage; improving access for people with disabilities; acquisition of easements and property; development and construction of new trails; purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment; environment and safety education programs related to trails. Applications due February 1, 2015.

EDA - U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration: Sandusky County is currently not an eligible area for EDA funding under the underemployment or per capita income eligibility criteria. There are additional eligibility criteria that could be investigated if the project met the funding priorities of this agency. The EDA only provides project financing for construction projects

that meet its funding priorities which, in part, include the project must result in permanent job creation and private sector investment as well as have a committed eligible beneficiary. This is a competitive grant process. Applications are accepted based on funding cycles and must be received for agency review at least 30 days prior to the funding cycle closing. The application process includes meeting all NEPA requirements and providing a detailed preliminary engineering report. Grant announcement awards can take up to a year or more depending on available funding. EDA requires a minimum of a 50% match with grant awards typically of $1 million to $3 million in funding.

District 5

Capital Improvement Project

Priority Rating Sheet, Round 31

Revised 06/14/16

PROJECT NUMBER

COUNTY: Sandusky

PROJECT: Water Treatment Plant Improvements

EST. COST: $782,700.00

Village of Woodville
Water Treatment Plant Improvements

No.	A-WEIGHT FACTOR	CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED	B-PRIORITY FACTORS						A X B	Priority Factors						No.
										0	2	4	6	8	10	
1	1	(Repair or Replace) vs. (New or Expansion)	0	2	4	6	8	X 10	10	0% + Repair or Replacement	20% + Repair or Replacement	40% + Repair or Replacement	60%+ Repair or Replacement	80%+ Repair or Replacement	100%+ Repair or Replacement X	1
2	1.5	Existing Physical Condition: Must submit substantiating documentation and C IR (100% New or Expansion = 0 Points)	0	2	4	6 X	8	10	9	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor X	Critical	Closed or Not Operating	2
3	2	Public Health and/or Public Safety Concerns Submittals without supporting documentation will receive 0 points for this question.	0	2	4	6 X	8	10	12	No Impact	Minimal	Moderate	Major X	Critical	Extremely Critical	3
4	2	Percentage of Local Share (Local funds are funds derived from the applicant budget or a loan to be paid back through the applicant budget, assessments, rates or tax revenues)	0	2	4	6	8	X 10	20	0%+	10%+	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+ X	4
5	1	OTHER FUNDING SOURCES (Excluding Issue II Funds) (Grants and other revenues not contributed or collected through taxes by the applicant; including Gifts, Contributions, etc. – must submit copy of award or status letter.)	0 X	2	4	6	8	10	0	0%+ X	10%+	20%+	30%+	40%+	50%+	5

No.	A-WEIGHT FACTOR	CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED	B-PRIORITY FACTORS						A X B	Priority Factors						No.
										-9	-8	0	8	9	10	
										Grant or Loan Only						
6	2	OPWC Grant and Loan Funding Requested; Please refer to Item 6 on Questionnaire for Clarification.	-9	-8	0	8 X	9	10	16	$500,001 or more	$400,001 to $500,000	$325,001 to $400,000	$275,001 X $325,000	$175,001 to $275,000	$175,000 or less	6
										Grant/Loan Combination						
	2		-9	-8	0	8	9	10		$750,000 or more	$600,001 to $750,000	$487,501 to $600,000	$412,501 to $487,500	$262,501 to $412,500	$262,500 or less	6

When scoring a project that is only grant or only loan. Please use the chart labeled "Grant or Loan Only". When scoring a grant/loan combination, score the project for the grant in the first chart, then use the second chart labeled "Grant/Loan Combination" to score the total (grant and loan combined). Use the lower of the two as the score.

No.	A-WEIGHT FACTOR	CRITERIA TO BE CONSIDERED	B-PRIORITY FACTORS						A X B	Priority Factors						No.
										0	2	4	6	8	10	
7	1	Will the Proposed Project Create Permanent Jobs or retain Jobs that would otherwise be permanently lost (Written Documentation Required)	0 X	2	4	6	8	10	0	0+ jobs X	7+ jobs	15 + jobs	25 + jobs	50 + jobs	100 + jobs	8
8	1	Benefits to Existing Users such as households, (Equivalent dwelling units), traffic Counts, etc.	0	2	4	6	8 X	10	8	0+	100+	350+	500+	750+	1000+	9
9		SUBTOTAL RANKING POINTS (MAX. = 115)							75	Other Info: Does this project have a significant impact on productive farmland? YES NO *Attach impact statement if yes.* Is the Applicant ready to proceed to bids after State Approval within 6 months? YES NO						
10		COUNTY PRIORITY POINTS (25-20-15)							25							
11		DISCRETIONARY POINTS (BY DISTRICT ONLY) (MAX =12)														
12		GRAND TOTAL RANKING POINTS														