



INTENDED USE PLAN

Government of Puerto Rico
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
Federal Fiscal Year 2025

Government of Puerto Rico
Department of Natural Environmental Resources
July 2025 (Final)



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1 INTRODUCTION

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) was established to help finance projects that improves, maintains or protects water quality. CWSRF provided more funds annually to fund water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management.

On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, also known as the “Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021”. The Department of Natural Environmental Resources (DNER), successor of the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) pursuant to Act No. 171-2018, acting on behalf of the Government of Puerto Rico (Government) hereby submits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a final Intended Use Plan (IUP) for federal fiscal year (FFY) 2025, which runs from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025. This IUP meets the requirements of Section II(A) of the Attachment 1: Implementation of CWSRF and DWSRF Funding in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (P.L. 117-58).

These requirements of the Act are as follows:

- a. A list of those projects for construction of publicly owned treatment works on the Government's priority list developed pursuant to Section 216 of the Act. The IUP must also contain a list of the activities eligible under section 603(c) of the CWA, including nonpoint source and national estuary protection activities that the state expects to fund from its SRF.
- b. A priority system for ranking individual projects for funding that provides sufficient detail for the public and EPA to readily understand the criteria used for ranking. The priority for the use of funds should address water quality, the most serious risks to public health, ensure compliance, and assist systems most in need based on the state's affordability criteria and disadvantaged community definition.
- c. The maximum annual amount of CWSRF money that may be used to cover the reasonable costs of administering the fund.
- d. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting certain requirements of the Operating Agreement and Capitalization Grant Agreement; and
- e. The criteria and methods established for the distribution of WPCRF funds.

To meet the Federal requirements pertaining to reporting on the environmental benefits, DNER has committed to complete the EPA one page form at time of loan execution, therefore is exempt from providing such information at this time.

This IUP serves as the planning document for explaining the use of monies we expect to be available to the CWSRF through, including: the undrawn balance of Federal capitalization grants and State matching funds; projected repayments; interest earnings from the CWSRF program equity; and the FFY-2025 Federal capitalization grant and State matching funds. As currently developed, this IUP identifies the specific projects and activities associated with the federal allocations for FFY-2025 of the BIL Act, as well as the repayment funds.

As of March 31, 2025, \$222,702,949 are deposited on the Clean Water SRF Trust Account, which was created on December 2018. None of these funds are considered in this IUP since they are described and compromised with projects in the FFY-2025 SRF-Base funds IUP. The WPCRF project list includes mostly projects from the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (PRASA).

The FFY-2025 federal allocations under the BIL, as well as the corresponding Government match are as follow:

Table 1. Federal allocations under Title VI and Government match.

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Government Match	Total	Federal State Proportionality	
							Federal Share	State Share
2025	*	\$32,455,000	\$325,000	\$32,130,000	\$6,426,000	\$38,556,000	83.3333333%	16.666667%

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2025 or prior to this date.

2 GOALS

As required under the Act, the Government is to identify the goals and objectives of its Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

2.1 Short -Term Goals

The Government has the following goals and objectives for the WPCRF Program over the short term:

Goal #1: *Establish and manage an effective and comprehensive Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Program. The Government outlined six (6) objectives in order to achieve this goal, as shown below:*

Objective 1.A: To develop and implement administrative rules and guidelines for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.B: To develop and implement an annual IUP and prepare and submit along with the IUP an annual application for the capitalization grant.

Objective 1.C: To develop and implement standard operation procedures and policies for managing the WPCRF program.

Objective 1.D: To ensure the use of accounting, auditing and fiscal procedures that conforms to generally accepted government accounting standards.

Objective 1.E: To develop and submit an annual report to EPA covering the accomplishments of the IUP.

Objective 1.F: To maintain updated the historical data on the Clean Water Benefits Reporting System.

Goal #2: *Maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through the WPCRF to improve and protect water quality and public health. Associated to this goal are several objectives, which have been achieved, although others are in process.*

Objective 2.A: To ensure and provide low cost financial assistance to all qualified applicants seeking WPCRF loans for wastewater treatment facilities.

Objective 2.B: To coordinate WPCRF activities among DNER, Puerto Rico Infrastructure Finance Agency (PRIFA) and any qualified loan applicant.

Objective 2.C: To maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program through DNER administration.

Goal #3: *Provide qualified applicants with low-cost financial assistance for necessary wastewater treatment facilities.*

Objective 3.A: To encourage and work with any other qualified applicant to assess financial capabilities and determine the best financial alternatives.

Objective 3.B: To request new qualified applicants submittal of eligible projects that are ready to begin construction in order to diminish the existing ULO's situation.

2.2 Long-Term Goals

In addition to these short-term goals, the Government has the following long-term goals for the WPCRF program:

***Goal #1:** Ensure compliance by all publicly owned treatment works with Government water quality goals and standards and the enforceable deadlines, goals and requirements of the Act.*

***Goal #2:** Ensure technical integrity of WPCRF projects by ensuring adequate and effective planning, design and construction management.*

***Goal #3:** Maintain an adequate data management system in tracking and monitoring all WPCRF projects and program information.*

***Goal #4:** Integrate effectively procedures and guides that facilitate the implementation of sustainable infrastructure to the projects financed by the program.*

3 INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED

Information pertinent to each WPCRF project is contained in Appendix B, which will be submitted by the applicant pursuant to Section 606(c) (3) of the Act. As identified in the Capitalization Grant applications, DNER intends to use less than 4% of the capitalization grant for administrative support. Based on WPCRF funds available in FFY-2025, DNER will use up to \$556,000 from the Title VI federal allocation for administrative support for developing, managing and operating the WPCRF program. Appendix C identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for administrative expenses.

3.1 Green Project Reserve

The provision in the Procedures for Implementing Certain Provisions of EPA's Fiscal Year 2025 Appropriations Affecting the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs states that: "Provided, That for FFY-2025, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for

Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.” These four categories of projects are the components of the GPR and define “green” projects.

3.2 Davis Bacon compliance

The Davis-Bacon provision states that: “For fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter, the requirements of section 513 of the Federal water pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) shall apply to the construction of treatment works carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available by a State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund as authorized by title vi of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.), or with assistance made available under section 205 (m) of that Act (33 U.S.C. 1285 (m)), or both.”

Moreover, among the provisions of the 2014 amendments to Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) any project that is considered a “treatment work” as defined in FWPCA section 212, currently incorporated in FWPCA Section 502 (26), must comply with the FWPCA 513, regardless of which eligibility it is funded under (*see section 603(c)*).

3.3 Energy initiatives

DNER is seeking to assist all projects receiving CWSRF financing to increase project energy efficiency. The long-term goal of this effort will be to identify energy saving opportunities earlier in the planning process for new projects. By doing so, these opportunities can then be more easily incorporated into the scope of work for CWSRF financed projects. All engineering reports submitted should contain a description of increased energy efficiency features considered in the design documents. The engineering report should also include, where practicable, a present value energy savings analysis of all design alternatives considered, with energy use and cost assumptions clearly identified.

3.4 Disadvantaged Communities and Tribes

The BIL contains the following provision: “A key priority of BIL is to ensure that disadvantaged communities benefit equitably from this historic investment in water infrastructure. Disadvantaged communities can include those with environmental justice concerns that often include low-income people and communities of color. Disadvantaged communities exist in every

state, tribe, and territory and encompass urban, suburban, and rural areas across America. Disadvantaged communities experience, or are at risk of experiencing, disproportionately high exposure to pollution – whether in air, land, or water.” The Government defines disadvantaged communities to the areas which most suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. These burdens include but are not limited to: low income, projected flood risk, energy cost, lack of indoor plumbing, lead paint, housing cost, proximity to hazardous waste facilities, proximity to Superfund or National Priorities List (NPL) sites, proximity to Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities, diesel particulate matter exposure, traffic proximity and volume, underground storage tanks and releases, wastewater discharge, low median income, poverty, unemployment, and high school education.

3.5 Bypass Financing

The Government expects that the projects described in the BIL FFY-2025 project list in Table 5 will proceed in the order as they are listed.

4 FUNDS AND FINANCING

4.1 Proposed Funding

Applicants whose projects are listed in the CWSRF subsidized funding are eligible for a subsidy as detailed in section 4.3. Of the \$2,603,000,000 Allotment of the BIL appropriation for the CWSRF for the FFY-2025, Puerto Rico CWSRF would receive \$32,130,000. This is reflected in this IUP.

4.2 SRF Funds and Repayments¹

The Federal Fiscal Year 2025 allocation under the BIL, as well as the corresponding Government match is as follow:

¹ None of the repayment funds are considered in this IUP since they are described and compromised with projects in the FFY-2025 SRF-Base funds.

Table 2. Federal Allocation, Government match and Green Project Reserve

Federal Fiscal Year	Award Date	Federal Allocation	604 (b) Set Aside	Federal Allotment Less 604(b)	Government Match	Total	Green Reserve Project Amount
2025	*	\$32,455,000	\$325,000	\$32,130,000	\$6,426,000	\$38,556,000	\$3,213,000

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2025 or prior to this date.

Appendix A identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for using the FFY-2025 BIL funds. The disbursement schedules identify the anticipated amount of and the time over which Federal and Government funds will be expended from the WPCRF. Appendix B list additional information concerning the WPCRF projects identified above.

For the payment using the EPA Automated Clearing House, PRIFA will deposit, on or before the date of payment, an amount equal to 20% of each payment. DNER will cause PRIFA to enter binding commitments in an amount equal to 120% of each payment within one year of receipt of such payment. The binding commitment will be evidenced by a loan agreement executed by PRIFA, DNER and the qualified applicants.

The following sets out the Federal Automated Clearing House payment and Government match deposit schedule:

Table 3. Federal automated clearing house payment and Government match deposit schedule.

Fiscal Year	Date	Federal Payment	Government Match	Total
2025	One year after award date	\$32,130,000	\$6,426,000	\$38,556,000

The following summarizes the availability of project funding:

Table 4. Summary of funds available because of the federal BIL Capitalization grant. FFY-2025²

I. Sources of Funds			
1	Prior Year Carry Over Funds	+	—
2	Current Year Grant (FFY-2025*)	+	\$32,130,000
3	Government Matching Share	+	\$6,426,000
4	Repayments to the SRF and Interest Earned from Loans	+	—
5	Other Income to the Fund	+	—
6	Total WPCRF Funds Available	=	\$38,556,000

² Emerging Contaminants funds are not included in this table.

II. Uses of Funds			
1	Total WPCRF Funds Available		\$38,556,000
2	4% Administrative Cost	-	\$556,000
3	Available for Projects	=	\$38,000,000

* To be awarded by EPA on September 30, 2025 or prior to this date.

As identified in the Capitalization Grant applications, DNER intends to use less than 4% of the federal funds for administrative support. Based on WPCRF funds available in FFY-2025, DNER will use up to \$556,000 from the Title VI federal allocation for administrative support for developing, managing and operating the WPCRF program. Appendix C identifies the proposed disbursement schedules for administrative expenses. The accumulated administrative funds will be used according to “First in-First Out” (FIFO) procedures. In case the administrative funds corresponding to the BIL FFY-2025 are not used during the current federal fiscal year, such funds will be banked to be used in future years.

4.3 Additional Subsidization

The Appropriation Act states that “Provided further, that for the funds made available under this paragraph in this Act, forty-nine percent of the funds made available to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of assistance agreements with 100 percent forgiveness of principal or grants (or any combination of these), notwithstanding section 603(i)(3)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383):”.

The Calculation of the Additional Subsidization for the CWSRF program is as follow:

- a. The amount of \$2,603,000,000 provided by the FFY-2025 BIL Consolidated Appropriations is available for capitalization grants to the 51 state and/or territories.
- b. Exactly 49% of the capitalization grant must be provided as additional subsidization consistent with the FFY-2025 BIL Appropriation. It is DNER intention to offer the maximum amount of \$15,743,700 allowable.

4.4 WRRDA Affordability Criteria

The Water Resource Reform and Development Act of 2014 required that states develop affordability criteria by September 30, 2015. These criteria are required, by statute, to evaluate applicants based on the following metrics: (1) Income, (2) Unemployment, (3) Population trend, and (4) Any other metric that the state or CWSRF program feels is relevant. The following criteria

have been developed for Puerto Rico’s CWSRF program. The scoring system will be used to rank applicants based on the service area of the individual project, and will be used when allocating additional subsidy. All data used in developing these criteria came from the U.S. Census or the U.S. Department of Labor statistics.

POPULATION	
Total Population served by project efforts	
• Service Area Population less than 200,000	50
• Service Area population less than 500,000	30
• Service Area population is 500,000 or greater	0
UNEMPLOYMENT	
Comparison of service area unemployment³ to Government average	
• Service Area Unemployment >12.5%	20
• Service Area Unemployment >10%	10
• Service Area Unemployment rate <	0
INCOME	
User Fees in Service Area as Percentage of Median Household Income (household sewer rate/area MHI)	
• Rates are more than 2% of the service area MHI	20
• Rates are between 1% and 2% of the service area MHI	10
• Rates are less than 1% of the service area MHI	0
POPULATION TREND	
Population trend of municipality or service area between 2000 and 2010	
• Service area has experienced population loss	10
• Service area has experienced population growth	0

4.5 Bypass Financing

DNER has included subsidy lines in this IUP to identify which projects will likely receive CWSRF subsidized funding. Historically, not all applicants with projects above the subsidy line proceed with their projects. DNER will “bypass” these funds to other projects within the same category and some applicants with projects below the subsidy lines may become eligible for CWSRF subsidized funding. DNER will bypass funds to communities with projects listed below the subsidy line. It is not possible to determine which communities will be reachable for subsidized

³ If unemployment data is unavailable for the precise service area, use a county or municipality as an approximation of local rates as compared to the island-wide average.

financing through the bypass process at this time. As such, communities with projects below the subsidy line may wish to consider taking advantage of the SRF Guarantees.

The Government expects that the projects described in the FFY-2025 BIL project list in Table 5 will proceed in the order as they are listed. The total amount of the Table 5 exceeds the summary of funds available of the BIL capitalization grant of FFY-2025. This, if any of those projects do not proceed.

4.6 Waivers

DNER needs to comply with a minimum of 10% designated to eligible Green Project Reserve (GPR) projects. However, if at any time, is determined that it cannot meet the 10% GPR requirement, DNER may request a waiver from EPA. EPA will review these requests on a case-by-case basis. EPA will use sample actions as a guide when deciding whether to approve or disapprove a State's request for a waiver from GPR. If EPA approves a State's request for relief from the GPR requirement, then the portion of the GPR for which there are no qualified applications can be used for other conventional, eligible projects. If EPA does not approve a State's request, then the State must continue trying to solicit projects.

However, the DNER agrees to make a timely and concerted solicitation for projects that address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities. The DNER agrees to include in its IUP such qualified projects or components of projects that total not less than 10% of its capitalization grant. If the 10% is not reached, the DNER agrees to conduct additional solicitation, to amend its project list in order to include any such qualified projects thus identified and be able to provide not less than 10% of the FFY-2025 funds available. If there are not sufficient qualified projects or components on the amended project list after such additional solicitation, the DNER may if necessary submit a waiver request to EPA in accordance with the FFY-2025 Procedures.

5 LISTING OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND PROJECTS

DNER shall include a list of eligible projects for receiving funds from the BIL FFY-2025 appropriations under the WPCRF Program. The following is a list of WPCRF projects that are being considered for funding.

Table 5. CWSRF BIL Project Funding

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT ELIGIBLE COST	FUNDING AMOUNT	GPR	PRIORITY LIST RANKING
Federal Fiscal Year 2025 BIL Funds					
La Playita SSS – San Juan (C-72-096-53) NPDES No. (PR0021555)	Design & Construction	\$7,256,576	\$6,293,176*		16
Barinas & Diego Hernández SSS – Yauco (C-72-053-06) NPDES No. (PR0021661)	Design & Construction	\$9,568,500	\$8,769,000*		25
Puerto Nuevo RWWTP Degritters (C-72-096-46) NPDES No. PR21555	Design & Construction	\$53,511,352	\$5,000,000		37
Peñuelas WWTP Rehabilitation – Peñuelas (C-72-093-22) NPDES No. (PR0020761)	Design & Construction	\$20,918,684	\$2,256,300		46
San Carlos & Monte Elena Community – Dorado (C-72-051-02) NPDES No. PR0020460	Design & Construction	\$27,019,686	\$5,000,000	–	62
Bayamón WWTP Improvements – Cataño (C-72-103-23) NPDES No. PR0023728	Design & Construction	\$29,244,947	\$5,000,000		73
Estancias del Atlántico SSS – Luquillo (C-72-128-11) NPDES No. (PR0026484)	Design	\$681,524	\$681,524*		89
Emergency Generators Islandwide (Phase IV) (C-72-250-21)	Design & Construction	\$35,000,000	\$5,000,000	Energy Efficiency \$5,000,000	104
Total			\$38,000,000		
* To be provided as additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness and 0% interest.					

The WPCRF project list may include NPS projects and activities once the Government’s NPS Assessment and Management Program is approved and the Priority System is revised to include such projects and activities. The binding commitments for the projects included in Table 5 are expected to be executed by September 30, 2026.

6 CWSRF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PROVISIONS

Emerging contaminants refer to substances and microorganisms, including manufactured or naturally occurring physical, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials, which are known or anticipated in the environment, that may pose newly identified or re-emerging risks to human health, aquatic life, or the environment. These substances, microorganisms, or materials can include many different types of natural or manufactured chemicals and substances – such as those in some compounds of personal care products, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, pesticides, and microplastics. For a project or activity to be eligible under this appropriation, it must be otherwise eligible under section 603(c) of the CWA and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants. States may utilize an amount up to 2% of this appropriation to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and tribal publicly-owned treatment works.

Table 6. CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Project Funding

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT ELIGIBLE COST	FUNDING AMOUNT	GPR	PRIORITY LIST RANKING
Federal Fiscal Year 2025 Emerging Contaminants Funds, FFY's 2023 & 2024 Reprogrammed Funds & FFY 2022 2nd Round Reallotment					
Emerging Contaminants in the San Juan Bay Estuary (C-72-127-11)	Design & Construction	\$7,083,104	\$7,083,104	Water Quality \$7,083,104	60
Total			\$7,083,104		
* This amount corresponds to the \$2,773,000 for FFY-2025 and \$4,303,104 of reprogrammed funds corresponding to FFY-2023 & FFY-2024 unused funds. To be provided 100% as additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness and 0% interest.					

7 CRITERIA AND METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

On April 21, 2010, new requirements were established regarding the provisions related to GPR and Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-01 – Managing unliquidated obligations and Ensuring Progress under EPA Assistance Agreements. In order to comply with the new requirements set forth in these provisions, DNER developed a new Priority Ranking System for CWSRF that allows eligible projects to receive funding of the GPR, additions subsidies and gives priority to those projects that are ahead in the planning and design stages. This Priority Ranking System and Project Priority List provide an order of ranking wastewater facilities projects considering ten (10) criteria with its corresponding sub-divisions:

- Project Needs
- Planning
- Critical health problems
- Regionalization/Decentralization
- Compliance and Enforcement (Facilities Under Court Order)
- Water Quality
- Financial Need
- Estuary Management
- Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure
- Tie breaking

In addition, the following factors were taken into consideration to fund projects:

- request to be by-passed for funding considerations;
- non-compliance of projects with the enforceable requirements of the Act;
- delays of high priority projects because of non-completion of preceding step and funding of lower priority projects if ready for funding.

Similarly, lower priority projects considered to be an essential part of an eligible project may be selected and by pass projects with a higher priority. DNER will submit shortly the final Priority List in conjunction with the signed Resolution from the Board.

Due to time constraints in the availability and duration of funds, the projects included in this IUP are the ones ahead in the design. DNER will keep continuous communication and coordination with EPA regarding any changes to the use of BIL FFY-2025 funds, if necessary.

8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

For this IUP, a public participation process will be undertaken in accordance with 40 CFR 35.3150. A public hearing will be scheduled to review DNER's Project Priority List and receive comments on the same. After the new hearing takes place, summaries of the public participation process will be prepared and made public available. DNER expects to review all the comments regarding the public hearing by December 2025. After that, the Board will sign a resolution with the final comments and will be provided to EPA for its approval along with the new Priority System.

9 ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

DNER provides the necessary assurances and certifications as part of the Operating Agreement. This Agreement is the official operating agreement between DNER acting on behalf of the Government and EPA.

10 REPORTING

10.1 Annual Report

Section 606(d) requires that beginning the first year after receiving payments under the WPCRF, DNER shall provide an Annual Report to EPA. The Annual Report shall be submitted to EPA within ninety (90) days after the end of the fiscal year covered by the IUP. This report shall identify loan recipients, loan amounts and terms under Title VI of the Act and its implementing regulations and other such information as EPA may require.

10.2 Clean Water Benefits Reporting System

In order to comply with the reporting requirements, information will be entered into the Clean Water Benefits Reporting system (CBR) no less often than quarterly and will include the use of funds for the GPR and additional subsidization as well as project benefits. This information will also be included in the Annual Report to EPA.

11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix A

To be submitted shortly

11.2 Appendix B

To be submitted shortly

11.3 Appendix C

PROPOSED DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (BIL FFY-2025)				
Disbursement by Quarters (FY-2025)		Federal (83.3333333%)	State (16.6666667%)	Amount
Fiscal Year	Quarter			
2025	4	\$115,833	\$23,167	\$139,000
2026	1	\$115,833	\$23,167	\$139,000
2026	2	\$115,833	\$23,167	\$139,000
2026	3	\$115,833	\$23,167	\$139,000
SUBTOTAL		\$463,332	\$92,668	\$556,000

11.4 Appendix D

La Playita SSS – San Juan (C-72-096-53)
The project involves the construction of a vacuum sewer system to serve the Playita sector. The project is expected to discharge approximately 250 gpm. The project includes the installation of 5,860 linear meters of suction pipe, 400 collection wells, valves, 1,110 linear meters of penstock, the construction of a vacuum station, and the demolition and repaving of the road.

Emerging Contaminants in the San Juan Bay Estuary (C-72-127-11)
This project is rooted in collaboration and is designed to complement a broader portfolio of capital improvement efforts currently underway by the San Juan Bay Estuary Program (SJBE), the Municipality of San Juan, PRASA, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This project directly advances several priority actions identified in our Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The SJBE proposes to address emerging contaminants in the Condado Lagoon and other water bodies within the San Juan Bay Estuary system through the development of capital improvement projects. The issue of emerging contaminants in the SJBE is due to aged infrastructure and exacerbated by heavy rainfall and flooding events, as well as lack of maintenance to sanitary infrastructure. The project will directly support other capital improvement projects in the region being implemented by partner agencies to properly manage the stormwater, control flooding and correct illicit discharges. An initial list of current projects has been identified. Next steps are to validate this list in coordination with partner to ensure that all relevant current projects have been accurately identified. The SJBE proposes to use this funding to facilitate the elimination of Contaminants of Emerging Concern from the Condado Lagoon watershed. This will be achieved through enhanced monitoring, evaluation of treatment technologies, and the planning and design of capital projects aimed at long-term pollution reduction. The SJBE aim to accomplish the following objectives: 1) Review the existing knowledge level and design an assessment based on findings and expert's recommendations and propose methods and/or alternatives in coordination with PRASA on how to improve existing wastewater treatment process by the application of novel treatment process by the application of novel treatment technology. 2) Coordinate with a taskforce of those responsible for infrastructure (such as San Juan Municipality, PRASA) and evaluate current efforts in the watershed and identify opportunities for complementary evaluations and/or projects. Better leverage other federal and local funding for evaluating treatment options. 3) Identify all sources of illegal raw sewage discharges into the stormwater system within the Condado Lagoon watershed, using targeted field investigations and available data. 4) Design and perform a monitoring protocol of CECs on selected sites to measure the effectiveness of CEC reduction strategies in the Condado Lagoon watershed through capital construction projects. 5) Develop a comprehensive engineering report with key findings from monitoring/testing, and technical recommendations. This report will include a capital project proposal with identified project sites, conceptual design, implementation strategy and detailed budget estimates.
Barinas & Diego Hernández SSS – Yauco (C-72-053-06)
For the Diego Hernández Community, the project includes the installation of approximately 2,000 linear meters of 8-inch diameter sanitary pipe. This pipes will run primarily along the community's streets and Highway PR-128. The project's sanitary discharge will be carried to a manhole cover located in front of the Estancia Dorada Community on Highway PR-128. The project also contemplates the construction of approximately 63 concrete manhole covers at various depths. For the Barina and Doña Chila communities, the project includes the construction of a gravity system of approximately 4,036 linear meters of sanitary piping with an 8-inch diameter. This pipeline will run primarily through the community's streets. The project's sewage discharges will be carried to existing manholes located within the community and on Highway PR-335, as authorized by PRASA. The project also contemplates the construction of approximately 129 concrete manholes of various depths.
Puerto Nuevo RWWTP Degritters – San Juan (C-72-096-46)
The Puerto Nuevo RWWTP has operated since 2009 without any grit removal process. The absence of a functioning grit removal facility results in excessive levels of grit within the clarifiers. To improve the operation and reliability of the plant, PRASA plans to complete the new grit removal facility. This new grit removal facility will be capable of handling a future monthly average flow of 100 million gallons per day (MGD) and a daily maximum flow of 200 MGD. The new facility will consist of a cast-in-place tank with six grit chambers and related mechanical, electrical and process equipment, and utilities. This project will benefit approximately 515,300 residents in the Municipalities of San Juan, Guaynabo and Trujillo Alto.
Peñuelas WWTP Rehabilitation – Peñuelas (C-72-093-22)
PRASA requested an emergency project to replace the wastewater treatment module for the Peñuelas WWTP within the existing site and in compliance with the actual permit limits. The project consists of the installation of a temporary treatment unit until the existing 0.75 MGD WWTP module is demolished, and a new 0.50 MGD WWTP module is installed in the project site. Improvements to the sludge system will be included.
San Carlos & Monte Elena Community – Dorado (C-72-051-02)
PRASA proposes the construction of a new gravity sanitary sewer system for the San Carlos community, new sanitary sewer pipe along PR-969, and replacement of the lateral sanitary sewer pipe at Quintas de Dorado. Project objective is to provide an adequate service to the San Carlos community, which currently dispose wastewater via individual septic tanks and correct capacity issues with the existing lateral pipe in the Blvd. Nogal Avenue section, at Quintas de Dorado. Also, the new sanitary sewer pipe will have the capacity to connect other communities along PR-969, in the future. In addition, the Monte Elena sanitary pump station will be eliminated, and its flow conveyed to the new sanitary sewer pipe along the Almendrillo Street. The proposed project will provide a safe and reliable sanitary sewer system for the proper handling and disposal of wastewater. This project will benefit approximately 1,000 families in the municipality of Dorado.
Bayamón WWTP Improvements – Cataño (C-72-103-23)
PRASA proposes to complete the phase 1A improvements project which consists of works in the influent manhole and sample shack, influent wet pit and screen building, influent pump station, degritters system, primary clarifiers, administration building and access roads. This project will benefit approximately 260,000 families in the municipality of Bayamón.

Estancias del Atlántico SSS – Luquillo (C-72-128-11)
The Estancias del Atlántico development does not have sanitary sewage facilities and is served by septic tanks, with some discharges directly into wetlands. During prolonged rainfall, water is retained and the septic tanks overflow, creating a sanitary situation in the surrounding area. The project proposes the design of a sewage system to serve the Estancias del Atlántico development, discharging into the existing pumping station on Road PR-3.
Emergency Generators Islandwide (Phase IV) (C-72-250-19)
PRASA has the necessity of the acquisition and installation of Emergency Generators Islandwide. The objective of this project is to replace power emergency generators that are out of service, defective or have reached their useful life. The project includes the installation of emergency power generators, automatic transfer switches, conduits, wiring and double wall diesel tanks. The construction activities include the selective demolition of existing infrastructure, building of concrete platforms, security cages and restoring existing to be modified infrastructure. The project will provide and improve the level of service in the face of faults and challenges to normal utility energy supply. This project will benefit approximately 469,721 families islandwide.