Wastewater Feasibility Study Between



TOWN OF CRANE, IN & NSA CRANE

Organized By

Southern Indiana Development Commission

Sponsored By



U.S. Department of Defense Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation

Adopted November 2022

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This Study was prepared under contract with the Southern Indiana Development Commission with financial support from the Department of Defense Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation. The content reflects the views of the key partners involved in the development of this Study and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation.

Executive Summary

In 1941 the Naval Ammunitions Depot was created for the production, testing, and storage of Military weaponry. The Installation covered a total of 62,463 acres predominantly in Martin County. During the ensuing years the name has changed to Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane and the missions performed on the installation have evolved to include over 10 different commands. What today is called the Town of Crane and its infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, watermains, fire plugs, wastewater collection) were designed and constructed by the US Navy as housing for military and civilian workers during it's World War II era. That period of rapid growth where poor quality and temporary construction practices were utilized for the Town of Crane's infrastructure has plagued the town since its inception.

Up until 1963 the Navy maintained the Town of Crane's wastewater treatment and collection system. The Navy transferred the wastewater utility to the Town of Crane for management of the collection lines. While the town has a bulk purchasing program with NSA Crane for treatment of the collected wastewater, the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant has experienced a growing number of discharge incidents due to issues with the Town of Crane's collection system. NSA Crane initially addressed this by installing a containment pool/basin in 2011 that will hold the overflow to reduce the amount of flow that the Installation receives. NSA Crane remained the only wastewater treatment option for the Town of Crane until the Greene County Regional Sewer District was established in 2012 and constructed a wastewater treatment plant in 2013, near the Town of Crane.

The Town's 89 households have worked to update its infrastructure. In 2011 they completed improvements to the wastewater collection system and in 2015 storm water improvements were made. The Town essentially has a new wastewater system except for the laterals to the homes which are the largest contributing factor to the growing number of NSA Crane discharge incidents and has resulted in environmental violations.

In February of 2017 the NSA Crane Joint Land Use study was completed for the region. The JLUS was the culmination of efforts of the region to look at compatible land uses and growth management within and adjacent to NSA Crane. In the Compatibility Assessment portion of the study, the shared use of the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant was identified as a water quality/quantity issue for the NSA Crane.

This study gathered information from the nine regional parties involved, their systems and how their systems affect the other regional partners. Data was collected from the parties involved and presented to the Steering Committee to discuss the information, add context and offer additional data points for research. The Steering Committee met to dissect the information, analyze the issues and offer potential solutions. An engineering firm familiar with the region's issues and the parties involved was utilized to offer suggestions and recommendations that benefit the individual parties as well as the region. The Steering Committee evaluated each solution for merit, impact and sustainability. This methodology was chosen because the best option may require political capital, aligning of organizational values, and consensus building over and beyond just looking at the environmental or engineering impacts of the options.

The overall goal of the Steering Committee Members involved in this study is to move the wastewater treatment from NSA Crane to the Greene County Regional Sewer District. The

OLDCC provided a grant to develop and adopt a multi-jurisdiction and agency plan to transition the Town of Crane wastewater conveyance system from the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Greene County Regional Sewer District (GCRSD) Wastewater Treatment Plant. This plan, once executed, will reduce the NSA Crane discharge events and environmental violations during significant rain events and increase the capacity available for future mission changes.

The Steering Committee members convened four times for a series of planning meetings during 2021 and 2022. Each meeting had a specific purpose to achieving consensus. The first meeting focused on establishing trust, identifying decision makers and identifying issues around the project. The 37 issues identified covered a variety of topics from infrastructure faults, Town of Crane management systems, Greene County Regional Sewer District management systems, cost current and future, current and future resourcing and impact to NSA Crane mission capabilities. Meeting two was used to review Management System Options and how the systems would be operated in the future. Meeting three was utilized to review funding options and create consensus on funding options. Meeting four was utilized to review the plan and implement the plan adoption strategy.

Bynum Fanyo & Associates Engineering estimates were provided to address the issues identified. For the plan to work and offer Greene County Regional Sewer District comfort in taking on the Town's waste 100% of the laterals will need to be replaced on the Town to eliminate the Inflow and Infiltration. That way the Greene County Regional Sewer District will only treat the waste and not the stormwater in the Town from rain gutters, laundry, or open laterals. Once the laterals are completed a new lift station will need to be constructed to change the direction of waste flow from towards NSA Crane's treatment plant to flow towards the Greene County Regional Sewer District treatment plant. The total project cost of completing both the lateral and Lift Station project is estimated at \$2,010,450.

Successive planning meetings were held to develop consensus on solutions to management systems issues surrounding the future operation and engineering cost estimates. The Steering Committee members reviewed nine different resourcing options. Resourcing for transitions of municipality wastewater systems typically break into four categories: Local, Organizational, State and Federal. An options matrix was developed to assist in evaluating options against each other.

The Steering committee worked to develop a set of decision parameters to prioritize the resourcing options to achieve the goal of moving the wastewater treatment from NSA Crane to the Greene County Regional Sewer District as the way forward. The steering committee presented the findings to the Town of Crane, NSA Crane, Greene County Regional Sewer District, Martin County Commissioners and Greene County Commissioners for approval. The final conclusions and recommendations are subject to funding and policy changes within the organizations but represent the most accurate and feasible path forward for all involved.

Reason For the Wastewater Feasibility Study

In February of 2017, the NSA Crane Joint Land Use (JLUS) study was completed for the region. The JLUS was the culmination of efforts of the region to look at compatible land uses and growth management within and adjacent to the active NSA Crane Military installation. In the JLUS Compatibility Assessment the shared Use of the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant was outlined as a Water Quality/Quantity issue for the NSA Crane. The below strategies were developed.

Issue / Strategy ID #	Geographic Area	Strategy WATER QUALITY / QUANTITY (WO	Timeframe	Daviess County	Greene County	Lawrence County	Martin County	Sullivan County	NSA Crane / LGTF	Indiana Legislature	Indiana DOT	Other
	Change I Harry of											
WQQ-1	Concern for ca	the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant pacity of NSA Crane wastewater treatment plant to continue serving th	ne Town of Cran	e.								
WQQ-1A	NSA Crane Coordination MCA	Conduct a Wastewater Feasibility Study Conduct a wastewater feasibility study to identify wastewater treatment options, cost scenarios, and potential funding assistance programs under treatment scenarios including an agreement with Greene County for treatment at their new treatment plant or from	On-Going									•
		a town-owned package plant. Other Primary Partners: Town of Crane; Greene County Regional Sewage District, Southern Indiana Development Commission, US Department of Agriculture, WestGate Authority										
WQQ-1B	NSA Crane Coordination MCA	Wastewater Treatment Agreement with Greene County Pending a favorable outcome in the Study in Strategy WQQ-1A, work with Greene County to design and develop a plan for the county to provide wastewater treatment services to the town. Primary Partners: Town of Crane, Greene County Regional Sewage District	Short-Term									•

(NSA Crane Joint Land Use Study -- Joint Land Use Study Report (wrmcalliance.com)

This Wastewater Feasibility study is a direct result of the strategies outlined in the NSA Joint Land Use Study.

The proposed project has a general theme of sustainability. The study seeks to create options and strategies that will allow for sustainability for all parties involved. With the ultimate goal of creating a plan where the outcomes are agreeable to each party, where the logical next steps are understood by all, and where each party gains a benefit from the actions of the other parties.

Primary Parties Involved:

1. Town of Crane -The Town of Crane is a small community of 219 residents which inherited its Wastewater Collection System from NSA Crane back in 1963. The low

population and elevated poverty rates in the community create hardships on the community to maintain the system through user fees or maintain residents' individual laterals on their property.

- a. Sustainability Element Need for affordable treatment options.
- 2. NSA Crane NSA Crane treats the wastewater produced by the Town of Crane. When the Town of Crane's collection system is not operating optimally the installation has overflows on its system which creates permit violations to Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) and lessens the installations capacity for operation or expansion on the installation. In addition, the installation has no control of what type of pollution or waste can enter its Treatment System through the Town of Crane's collection system.
 - a. Sustainability Element Need to reduce overflow events
 - b. Sustainability Element Need to maintain capacity to expand in the installation
 - c. Sustainability Element Need to assure toxic pollution cannot enter its system from outside the installation.
- 3. Greene County Regional Sewer District GCRSD was formed in 2012 in order to provide wastewater treatment for the Town of Scotland, the WestGate@Crane Technology Park and the Town of Crane. Due to deterioration on the Town of Crane's collection system the Town of Crane was never able to be integrated into the newly formed GCRSD. GCRSD is willing to treat the waste collected by the Town of Crane, but improvements must be made to ensure the issues currently facing NSA Crane do not get transferred to the GCRSD.
 - a. Sustainability Element Additional customers add to GCRSD's ability to maintain its current operations without loans or grants.

The following aerial map provides context of the locations of the primary partners. For security purposes the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant was not photographed and only the West entrance to NSA Crane is shown.



Participants in Wastewater Feasibility Study

The Regional Partners Involved include:

<u>NSA Crane (Naval Support Activity Crane)</u> – NSA Crane owns and operates the Wastewater treatment plant that services the Town of Crane.

- Mark Dobbs Community Planning Liaison Office NSA Crane
- Jeff Nagen Public Affairs Office NSA Crane
- Trent Osmon Installation Environmental Division Director
- Nathan Schulte Public Works Utilities Division Manager

<u>Greene County Regional Sewer District (GCRSD)</u> – GCRSD is the geographically closest and most likely option for wastewater treatment option in the region.

- Lou Massette President GCRSD
- Marvin Abshire Attorney

<u>*Town of Crane*</u> – Manages the collection and stormwater utilities in the Town of Crane jurisdictional boundaries. Purchases wastewater treatment services from NSA Crane.

- Ronald Barker President Town of Crane
- Linda Willowby Clerk Treasurer
- Richard Lorenze Attorney

<u>WestGate@Crane Authority</u> – Manages a State-Certified Technology Park adjacent to the Town of Crane. They work to develop the park's infrastructure and build resiliency in the region. The Technology Park has over 40 contractors who do work with NSA Crane.

• John Mensch – Board President

<u>Martin County</u> – County where the NSA Crane and the Town of Crane are located. County has responsibility to the health and safety of residents.

• Martin County Commissioners

<u>Martin County Alliance</u> – Works to develop economic incentives for Martin County and create opportunities for commercial and housing development.

- First participant Angie Risacher Executive Director 2021 April 2022
- Final participant Jessica Potts Executive Director August 2022

<u>Greene County</u> – Supports the Westgate @ Crane Technology Park and GCRSD to allow for creation of development opportunities. GCRSD is a component of County Government.

Greene County Commissioners



• Brianne Jerrells - Executive Director

<u>Southern Indiana Development Commission</u> – Regional Planning Commission that helps facilitate regional strategies for Daviess, Greene, Lawrence, Knox and Martin Counties. SIDC is facilitating the meetings and has relationship with each of the Regional Partners.

- Greg Jones Executive Director
- Jessica Potts Economic Resiliency Coordinator 2021 August 2022
- Michelle Carrico Program Manager

Bynum Fanyo & Associates - Lead Engineering firm for the following;

- Rick Coppock Senior Project Engineer
 - o Greene County Regional Sewer District treatment plant and collection lines.
 - Collection Lines for the Town of Scotland the community directly north of the Town of Crane.
 - Town of Crane collection line improvement project
 - Town of Crane stormwater line improvement project

Steering Committee

Greene County Regional Sewer District - Lou Massette - President GCRSD

Naval Support Activity Crane - Mark Dobbs - Community Planning Liaison Office

Radius Indiana - Matt Craig - Director Crane Community Support

Southern Indiana Development Commission – Greg Jones – Executive Director

Town of Crane – Ronald Barker – President Town of Crane



Important Acronyms

ER – Environmental Review – Process for assembling an environmental review record for use in seeking State funding, typically from the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs.

EHU – Equivalent Housing Unit – EHU's are used to assess a rate for a residence or business. One structure could have multiple EHU's.

GCRSD - Greene County Regional Sewer District

GPD – Gallons Per Day

I and I – Inflow and Infiltration which references water intrusion on a system.

JLUS - Joint Land Use Study

LS – Lift Station

MGD – Million Gallons Per Day

NSA Crane – Naval Support Activity Crane – Naval Installation and Host Command; NSA Crane has the responsibility of managing and maintaining the infrastructure, environment, and facilities on NSA Crane.

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act but references a particular environmental review process needed when Federal dollars are being spent on a project.

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – A type of permit that allows discharge into a "water of the United States." The permit will contain limits on what can be discharged, monitoring and reporting requirements, and other provisions to ensure that the discharge does not harm water quality or human health.

OCRA - Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs

OLDCC – Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation

SIDC – Southern Indiana Development Commission – Regional Planning Organization covering Daviess, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, and Martin counties.

SRF - State of Indiana Revolving Loan Fund

ToC – Town of Crane

WWT - Wastewater Treatment

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

USDA-RD - United States Department of Agriculture Office of Rural Development

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Methodology

Develop and adopt a multi-jurisdiction and agency plan to transition the Town of Crane wastewater conveyance system from the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant to the Greene County Greene County Regional Sewer District Wastewater Treatment Plant. This will reduce the NSA Crane environmental violations during significant rain events.

Compatibility between military installations and local communities is essential to preserving military mission capability, the health of local economies and industries, and the quality of life for residents. The ongoing challenge to protect military activities from encroachment is currently one of the military's greatest concerns. The preservation and sustainment of installations and operational flexibility is vital to Indiana and to the nation's overall military readiness.

The Steering Committee will gather information on the parties involved, their systems and how their systems affect the sustainability of the region. Data will be collected from the parties involved and presented to the Steering Committee to discuss the information, add context and offer additional data points for research. The Steering Committee was brought together through informal meetings to dissect the information, analyze the issues and offer potential solutions. As part of the Steering Committee an engineering firm, familiar with the region's issues and the parties involved, will be utilized to offer suggestions and recommendations that benefit the individual parties as well as the region. Solutions will be offered, and the Steering Committee will evaluate each solution for merit, impact and sustainability. This methodology was chosen because the best option may require political capital, aligning of organizational values, and consensus building over and beyond just looking at the environmental or engineering impacts of the options.



Timeframe for the Study

The study began in November 2021 and concluded in October of 2022. The study will span approximately 11 months and will conclude with the Town of Crane, Greene County Regional Sewer District and NSA Crane adopting the plan.



The Study followed the plan outlined in the chart labeled Project Outline

Project Outline



Meetings of the Steering Committee occurred on the following dates;

Meeting Dates of the Regional Partners					
Meeting	Purpose	Date			
1	Issue Identification	11/23/21			
2	Management System Options	02/08/22			
3	Resourcing Analysis	06/21/22			
4	Draft Review	10/11/22			

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Background

NSA Crane

Naval Support Activity (NSA) Crane was founded as a U.S. Navy Installation in 1941, just days prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. The installation quickly became an important part of national defense during World War II and continues to be a major source of employment for the region. Today, NSA Crane's focus is to protect our men and women in uniform in the ever-changing combat environment of the 21st century.

Most of Martin County had been deforested by the early 1900's and subsistence farming depleted the land in county through the 1920's. In the 1930's the US Dept of Agriculture purchased 32,000 acres as part of the White River Land Utilization Project which sought to reforest the land and create a state park. In 1940 Congress passed the 1st supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act which provided \$3M for Naval Ammunition Depot Burns City, IN at the site of the White River Project to provide support to the Atlantic Fleet. An additional 32,000 acres was purchased to increase the total acreage to 64,000. In 1941 the Naval Ammunitions Depot was created for the production, testing, and storage of Military weaponry. The Installation covered a total of 62,463 acres in predominantly Martin County. In 1943 the Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City was commissioned as Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, in honor of Commodore William Montgomery Crane the first Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance. The installation is the third largest naval installation in the world by geographic area and employs approximately 6,000 people. While there are over 10 different military commands at NSA Crane the two largest Mission Commands are described below.

Crane's Role Within the Military: Army

Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA) is where the U.S. Army produces the munitions our soldiers will use in combat. Crane Army's essential role in the military is to store, ship, produce, renovate, and demilitarize conventional ammunition, missiles, and related components. Without this depot, American soldiers would be severely inhibited in battle. As the Army's second largest ammunition depot in the world, Crane stores approximately 25% of the Department of Defense's conventional munitions. The vast majority of Crane's 62,000 acres are used for CAAA's production facilities, storage, quality control inspection, testing, demilitarization, engineering, logistics support, and repair of weapons, among other functions.

Crane's Role Within the Military: Navy

Naval Surface Warfare Center, Crane Division (NSWC Crane) is a Naval federal laboratory providing National Technical Leadership in the areas of Expeditionary Warfare, Strategic Missions, and Electronic Warfare. The Strategic Missions Focus Area encompasses the full range of DoD activities that alter an adversary's will and ability to attack the United States and its interests. Electronic Warfare supports any military action using electromagnetic energy to control the electromagnetic spectrum or attack an adversary. Expeditionary Warfare supports military forces engaged in Special Operations, Irregular Warfare and Riverine Operations. NSWC Crane plays a vital role in combating threats to our National Security by enabling a rapid,

agile and iterative approach from development to end of the lifecycle, ensuring a strong connection with the Fleet.

Town of Crane

The Town of Crane was founded in 1940 and originally known as Burns City Ammunition Depot. The Town was a result of the lack of available workforce housing to support the war efforts between 1940 and 1950. The Depot set up 100 trailers as family housing units and started a housing project that was ready in 1943. In all, over 600 dwellings opened in 1942. The military installed utilities and infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, watermains, fire plugs) utilized for military personnel or workers on the Installation. The units were so poorly constructed (Frontier Style) that many workers would not rent the facility, and many were demolished by 1954. This period of rapid growth where poor quality and temporary construction practices were utilized for the units has plagued the Town ever since its inception.

Up until 1963 the military maintained the Town of Crane's wastewater treatment and collection system. In 1963 the Military transferred the wastewater utility to the Town of Crane for management of the collection lines. The Town of Crane established a bulk purchasing program with NSA Crane for treatment of the collected wastewater. The Town of Crane is a functioning town government with three elected Town Council Members and an elected Clerk Treasurer.

- http://www.tmnews.com/stories/1999/06/25/archive.284646.tms Burns City becomes home to new Navy depot – Times-Mail – 25 June 1999 – Bill Schrader
- * "A Good Neighbor The First Fifty Years At Crane" Robert L. Reid & Thomas E. Rodgers Historic Indiana Project – University of Southern Indiana, Evansville - 1991

Town of Crane Wastewater Treatment and Collection

NSA Crane treats the Town of Crane's wastewater, and the Town maintains the collection lines. The collection lines were updated in 2011. The laterals have not been updated since they were established. Laterals are pipes that run from the street collection main to the house and are typically owned by the resident. When the laterals were established for the residents of Crane, multiple residences would be on a single lateral. The Installation could do this because they owned the properties, but the properties have since been turned over to the residents who maintain the laterals. Those multiple locations would then connect to the main collection line. When a problem or clog develops on the system a new lateral would be created and it is unsure how the abandoned laterals have been addressed in the past. There has been evidence of erosion and sink holes and the Town has found instances where the lateral lines have been open to the system allowing rainwater to enter the collection system.

NSA Crane remained the only wastewater treatment option for the Town of Crane until the Greene County Regional Sewer District was established in 2012 and constructed a 50,000 gallon wastewater treatment plant in 2012/2013, one half mile from the Town of Crane.

Despite the small number of users and budget (\$54,646 annually 2 year average 2020/2021) budget the Town has completed updates to its system. Tow major projects were completed a sewer collection project in 2011 for \$619,798.68 which replace the collection lines and a stormwater project in 2015 at a cost of \$598,130 developed new stormwater drainage. The

Town has utilized Disaster recovery and Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs funding to complete those projects. The laterals have always been an issue but have never been able to be addressed because of grant funding programs that do not allow work to be completed on residents' property.

The turnover in Board members and not having a consistent operator has the Town in a predicament where it has no idea the number of laterals that are on the system and if there are open laterals contributing to the overflows at NSA Crane's treatment facility. The Town needs to clear up the lateral issues in the Town in order to be considered for transfer of its system into the Greene County Regional Sewer District. GCRSD would then take over operation of their wastewater collection system removing the burden of management to the Town of Crane Board and establish a team of Operators for proper maintenance.

NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment / Infrastructure

NSA Crane wastewater system has experienced discharge incidents due to issues with the Town of Crane's collection system. The Installation's Lift Station (LS) 17 receives large volumes of water due to excessive inflow and infiltration (I&I) from the town. Town of Crane was originally constructed in the late 1940s as a "Federal Housing Authority" project to support the installation. In the mid-1960s the property was excessed by the Navy and it became a private sector entity. When the Town of Crane became private property there was no other sewage treatment provider in the area and the town's flow and treatment remained with the installation. Portions of the wastewater mains that connect to the base system are Navy property and have been maintained by the Navy. The "lateral" lines connected to the private homes and other facilities, including town owned main lines, located within the Town of Crane are privately owned. The lateral lines are in poor condition and take in a large amount of rainwater that has overflowed LS17 in the past. By law, the Navy is not allowed to spend Federal funds on the privately owned lateral lines.

In 2011 a 100,000-gallon retention bladder was installed by the base adjacent to the lift station to collect the excessive I&I coming from the Town of Crane during rain events. This is part of a diversion system consisting of a pump intended to re-direct flow to the bladder during periods of excessive flow. The process requires a base public works department employee to travel to the site and engage the pump when excessive flow threatens the capacity of LS17. The employee re-directs the flow from the lift station into the bladder until the threat of overflow passes. When the rain event is over and flow returned to the normal range, the pump is engaged in reverse and the wastewater within the bladder is sent back into the system via LS17 to the WWTP for treatment. Even with the holding pool the Base still has overflow events at the treatment plant and has had 21 events since 2011.

In addition, NSA Crane conducted smoke tests during 2011-2012 timeframe on the Navy owned lines and completed several maintenance actions to include pipe lining and miscellaneous manhole repairs to ensure no I&I contributions from Navy lines. NSA Crane continually maintains and inspects Navy owned lines associated with the Town of Crane and LS17. Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) issued a state regulatory enforcement action in July 2019. The Navy has addressed these issues by revising operating

procedures for the personnel managing the system. The Base also has had events at their lift station as recently January of 2020 where the lift station failed and discharged an estimated 1.5 MGD. The Town has not been under an agreed order or had other violations because their treatment system is controlled by the Base.

The Base is currently working with the EPA on recent inspection violations and compliance order actions since December 2021. NSA Crane continues to collaborate with EPA and IDEM to assure overflow events are documented and mitigated for the future. NSA Crane has also been supportive of Town of Crane initiated improvements over the years including repairs to town main lines and storm water infrastructure via State grants during the 2014-2016 timeframe.

Date	Location	Volume (Million Gallons)	Cause
1/11/20	Lift Station 17	1,500	Received 4" of rain in 48 hours.
11/30/19	Lift Station 17	100	Influent flow to WWTP exceeded design maximum after receiving 2" of rain in 7 hours.
6/17/19	Lift Station 17	12,000	Power outage.
2/7/19	Lift Station 17	25,875	Received 2.25" of rain in 24 hours plus 1.2" and 4" of snow melt in preceding week.
11/1/18	Lift Station 17	16,500	Received high volume of rain.
2/24/18	Lift Station 17	150	Received 1.5" of rain in addition to previous heavy rainfall and operator arrived too late after alarm to divert flow to retention basin before overflow.
8/14/16	Lift Station 17	5,625	Overflow of basin during 4.7" rain event.
7/8/16	Lift Station 17	500	Power outage.
4/11/16	Lift Station 17	1,000	Precipitation.

The following chart shows the number of overflows on the system for NSA Crane since 2016.

Sanitary Sewer Utility Ownership Map:



NSA Crane has worked with the Town of Crane and regional/state partners for a number of years when addressing collaborative planning efforts and concerns with the sanitary sewer issues facing the town and historic connection to the Navy system. Since 2015, the base has had a dedicated Community Planning Liaison Officer (CPLO) whose duties are to manage the installation's encroachment management program, as well as, provide a single point of contact for external engagement and collaboration with neighboring communities and organizations. The NSA Crane CPLO has met with Town of Crane representatives, county sewer district operators, and regional planning stakeholders on a regular basis over the years to continue to provide support for off-base (Non-Navy) Infrastructure projects such as letters of support for grants, historic background and documentation of issues.

As part of the process of establishing the baseline data for the necessary repairs to the system, NSA Crane is working towards the installation of a flow meter within the system to accurately measure the flows arriving at LS17 from the Town of Crane. This will also confirm flow data after the I & I repairs ensuring capacity can be taken on the Greene County Sewer District Plant. As the base missions continue to grow, areas of available unconstrained land and supporting infrastructure has become increasingly critical on base. Completing this project will allow the

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Town to assist NSA Crane to reduce their overflow events/violations, allow for mission protection and utility resiliency, and enhance mission growth opportunities.

Climate Change Impact to Wastewater Systems.

The fourth annual National Climate Assessment highlighted impacts to the Midwest

Climate change poses several challenges to transportation and storm water systems in the Midwest. Annual precipitation in the Midwest has increased by 5% to 15% from the first half of the last century (1901–1960) compared to present day (1986–2015). Winter and spring precipitation are important to flood risk in the Midwest and are projected to increase by up to 30% by the end of this century. Heavy precipitation events in the Midwest have increased in frequency and intensity since 1901 and are projected to increase through this century. There is an expected increase in extreme precipitation events that overwhelm storm water, sewage systems, disrupt transportation networks, and cause damage to infrastructure and property. Runoff from extreme precipitation events can exceed the capacity of storm water systems, resulting in property damage, including basement backups.

https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/21/

The EPA'S Assessment for Indiana

Heavy Precipitation and Flooding Changing the climate is likely to increase the frequency of floods in Indiana. Over the last half century, average annual precipitation in most of the Midwest has increased by 5 to 10 percent. But rainfall during the four wettest days of the year has increased about 35 percent, and the amount of water flowing in most streams during the worst flood of the year has increased by more than 20 percent. During the next century, spring rainfall and average precipitation are likely to increase, and severe rainstorms are likely to intensify. Each of these factors will tend to further increase the risk of flooding.

Indiana Climate Change Impacts for Martin County

According to the Indiana Climate Change Impacts Assessment, looking specifically at Martin County, there is a +16% projected change in spring rainfall. Across the board in Southern Indiana the growing season will expand from 186 days to 216 days (INCCIA, Martin County). Indiana's annual rainfall is expected to increase by 8% with much wetter winters & springs (INCCIA, Martin County).

This increased precipitation will increase flooding risks and pollute water as combined sewer systems overflow and fertilizers run-off of farm fields (INCCIA, Climate Report). Warmer summers with the same or less amount of rain will increase stress on drinking water supplies. (INCCIA, Climate Report). Increases in extreme precipitation events can result in greater contaminant loads from stormwater sewers (INCCIA, Urban Ecosystems Report).

- <u>https://ag.purdue.edu/indianaclimate/wp-</u> content/uploads/2019/01/ClimateFacts_Martin_01292019_reduced.pdf
- https://ag.purdue.edu/indianaclimate/urban-ecosystems-report/
- <u>https://ag.purdue.edu/indianaclimate/</u>
- https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/climate-change-in.pdf

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Issues/Factors

Metrics

The Town of Crane estimates its 2022 population to be 219 residents with 89 households. The Town is so small that census reporting often overstates the Town's population, household numbers and income. For instance, the population for the community per census is 326 while the actual population is 219 (verified through an income survey). The number of households per census is 150 while the actual number is 89 (verified through the utility hookups).

The median income for the community is \$65,897 per census while the number is much lower. According to an income survey conducted in 2015, 63.06% of the residents are low to moderate income. This means 139 of the 219 resident households earn 80% of the median income \$52,717. The thought on why the census is incorrect is adjacent industries to the community inflate the census numbers in a positive manner, which often leaves the community struggling to qualify for income-based programs or grants that would assist the community.

Town of Crane Wastewater Collection Budgets and Rate Structure

The Town generates on average \$54,646 annually (2 year average 2020/2021) for its system. They spend on average \$51,175 a year on purchasing treatment from NSA Crane. This leaves \$3,471 a year for maintenance, which does not cover proper maintenance of the system. During 2020/2021 the Town experienced issues with the way the installation would bill the Town. During the COVID pandemic the Town did not receive bills from NSA Crane and the installation waited until 2021 to bill the Town. This resulted in the Town only paying \$10,371 in 2020 and then needing to pay \$91,979 in 2021 when they only generated \$56,472 in revenue in 2021. This made financial accounting for excess revenues in 2020 needed to address 2021's aggregate cost very difficult. This also affects the Towns ability to petition for additional tax revenue because there was unused funds held in their wastewater budget.

The Town has a tiered rate structure which is helpful for low volume water users but problematic for generating sufficient maintenance funding or being able to budget month to month.

Town Rate Structure

- 1,000 Gallon \$35.33
- 2,000 Gallon \$45.88
- 3,000 Gallon \$55.76
- 4,000 Gallon \$63.96

Typical minimum rates for wastewater treatment in the region is \$55 but many funding programs require rates above \$65 to receive assistance.

The Town has a very minimal maintenance budget and addresses problems as they occur. Because the reporting for Wastewater systems is based on the capacity of the treatment plant and the number and quantity of discharge events, the Town does not receive state or federal penalties for Inflow and Infiltration issues on its system because it only operates the collection lines. NSA Crane is directly affected by the I and I issues the Town of Crane experiences and the effects of not having proper maintenance and maintenance oversight.

Greene County Regional Sewer District Budget and Rate Structure

GCRSD utilizes Equivalent Housing Units EHU to establish its rate. 1 EHU has a flat fee of \$50, which is below the average wastewater rate in Indiana. EHU are set through a rate ordinance that is based on the number of square feet of the structure. The State programs have a benchmark of \$65 to receive any financial assistance. If the GCRSD would assume debt to bring the Town of Crane onto its system, the Town of Crane residents would be responsible for the repayment of debt. This debt would be added to the \$50 EHU rate. In order to pay for the entire projected \$2,010,000 cost of the migration project, each household's bill would increase by \$188 a month.

Based on the average of 2020 and 2021 receipts GCRSD collects \$75,679 annually and expends \$63,196 annually with \$16,317 (26%) being used for maintenance. GCRSD saves the additional revenue generated for future repairs and expansion needs in the future. GCRSD plans to establish an asset management plan in the future.



GCRSD has a smaller Wastewater treatment plant (50,000 GPD) than NSA Crane (2,100,000 GPD) and no retainage basin. When rain events occur the excess I and I from the Town of Crane would overwhelm its system causing a discharge violation with IDEM.

GCRSD currently does not have IDEM violations on its system and wants to remain in compliance. They will not take on the wastewater from the Town of Crane if it jeopardizes its system.

Issue Identification

SIDC assembled the Steering Committee four times for a series of meetings during 2021/2022. Each meeting had a specific purpose to achieving consensus. The first meeting focused on establishing trust, identifying decision makers and identifying issues around the project. The second meeting was used to create consensus on administrative issues surrounding the future operation if a transition plan could be reached and the preferred option for each Regional Partner. The third meeting focused on the identification of funding opportunities and developing a strategy forward. The final meeting was to review the draft study and offer suggestions on the study proposing adoption. The engineer provided a cost estimate at the first meeting so that all parties could plan the discussion around the same financial figure of \$1,033,636 for lateral improvements and \$976,814 for lift station improvements.

Meeting 1 – Issue Identification

The following information is derived from the discussions presented at the 11/23/21 meeting of the Steering Committee.

Town of Crane	Issue Identification
Issue	Additional Information
Inflow and Infiltration	I and I is often discovered at the end of the collection process after all the leaks and improper connections collect rainwater runoff and deposit that water at the treatment plant. If there are excessive flows, there will be evidence of increased flows at the treatment plant and possible incidents of discharging excess flow bypassing proper treatment, which is a violation with IDEM NPDES permits. There have been 5 overflow discharges since 2018. NSA Crane added a 100,000 gallon detention pond to reduce the number of incidents, but the incidents still occur.
Ghost Laterals	Original lateral installation put multiple residences on a single lateral. This reduces connections on the main collection lines but creates confusion when residents need to update their laterals due to breaks or clogs. The installation of the original laterals was never mapped and there are multiple laterals on the system that are open to I and I. The only way to truly deal with the issue is to replace all laterals on the system and abandon the old lateral system.
Lack of Funding	Town of Crane has limited funding due to a low number of users (89 users) and many users are low income. The Town generates on average \$54,646 annually (2 year average) for its system. They spend on average \$51,175 a year on purchasing wastewater treatment. This leaves \$3,471 (6% of budget) a year for maintenance which does not cover proper maintenance of the system.

Town of Crane – TOC – Identified Issues

Cultural Resistance	The Town fears change and turning over its collection system
Degree of fear	would remove control of rates and maintenance on its system.
Rate structure on a tired	Town Rate Structure
system	• 1,000 Gallon \$35.33
	• 2,000 Gallon \$45.88
	• 3,000 Gallon \$55.76
	• 4,000 Gallon \$63.96
	The rate structure does not collect enough revenue to properly maintain their system. Part of the issue is a portion of users only utilize 1,000 or 2,000 gallons of water, which means the collected revenue does not cover the maintenance cost of that user. Typical minimum rates for the region are \$55 but the Town's tiered system that charges rates below \$55 means the Town will never have the revenue to maintain its system.
Right of entry	In order to perform work on residences laterals a right of entry will need to be collected from residents since the laterals are not in the Town's right of way.
Bulk purchase from Installation	NSA Crane utilizes Mid-Atlantic Naval Facilities to determine the rate for the Town of Crane. The rate is not set to actual costs but averaged costs across multiple military installations. This means the rate is held low for the Town and sets an unrealistic expectation of what actual rates would need to be to maintain a system. Billing can also be inconsistent from the Mid-Atlantic Naval Facility making budgeting difficult.
Billing capacity	The Town has one employee for billing and no safeguards if that employee is unable to handle billing.
No operator	The Town does not have an operator working to maintain its system or establish maintenance plans.
No Plan	The Town has no plans for scheduled maintenance. Breaks are repaired, as they occur, no other planning is done.
Reliant on Grants	The system deteriorates until the only option to fix the system is a large grant. Once fixed, the Town cannot maintain the system. The system is deteriorating until another large grant is needed to fix the system. This is a perpetual cycle that cannot be sustained as grants become more difficult to receive and costs exceed grant maximums.
Rate Structure Concern	Town is concerned with giving control to a different entity that will set rates based on actual costs.
Number of issues on the system	The system has issues with lateral and I and I issues that need fixed before other wastewater treatment systems will allow the Town to utilize their treatment systems.
System Expansion	The Town has no ability to capitalize on increased housing demands due to a lack of funds for expanding service and the limitations its issues put on NSA Crane.
Backflow on Streets	The system can flood streets due to a backflow on the system.

No consequences for poor maintenance	If the Town does a poor job maintaining the system, the consequences of its actions affect only NSA Crane. The installation ultimately will make the decision to discharge excess flow at the treatment plant, which will violate its permits with IDEM. The Town receives <u>no penalties</u> even if they are causing the issue.
National Security	Illegal dumping of chemicals, oils, paints and medications on the Towns collection system affects the treatment plant. The treatment plant is needed to satisfy the mission of the US Navy and Army. The Town of Crane is a liability on NSA Crane's treatment system.

Greene County Regional Sewer District – GCRSD – Identified Issues

Greene County Regional Sewer District	Issue Identification
Issue	Additional Information
Rate Structure	GCRSD has a base rate of \$50 for each Equivalent Housing Unit EHU. This would remove the tiered system the Town of Crane currently uses. While \$50 is below the state's benchmark of \$65, this may create a number of users in the Town who find it difficult to pay the base rate.
Right of Entry	GCRSD does not have access to the Town of Crane's system and when/if the system is transferred legal documentation of the easements and right of ways will need to be transferred.
Fee Difference for In and Out of County	GCRSD has a different rate for In-County treatment (\$50) and out of County Treatment (\$61). Town of Crane is not in Greene County. The higher rate was based on additional debt relief needed for improvements needed to bring customers outside the County onto the system. This was identified as an initial barrier but the GCRSD has stated they would not charge a higher rate to the Town of Crane if the system was turned over without any existing debt.
Wastewater Capacity	GCRSD capacity is 50,000 gallons per day. The average use with current customers is 9,000 per day. During rain events the Town of Crane is believed to generate well over 50,000 gallons and would create more flow than the GCRSD can treat. This would make GCRSD out of compliance with IDEM.
Inflow and infiltration from Crane Village	GCRSD has a smaller Wastewater treatment plant (50,000 GPD) than NSA Crane and no retainage basin. When rain events occur the excess I and I would overwhelm its system causing a discharge violation with IDEM.

IDEM violations	GCRSD currently does not have IDEM violations on its system and wants to remain in compliance. It will not take on the wastewater from the Town of Crane if it jeopardizes their system.
Will only accept new or updated systems	Town of Crane must update both the laterals and the lift station before the GCRSD will allow the transfer of maintenance, treatment and ownership of the Town of Crane's collection system.

NSA Crane – Identified Issues

NSA Crane	Issue Identification
Issue	Additional Information
Inflow and infiltration from Crane Village	NSA Crane has a 2.1MG capacity wastewater treatment plant and a catch basin that will hold 100,000 gallons. When rain events occur the excess I and I can overwhelm its system causing a discharge violation with IDEM. There have only been 5 violations in the past 5 years but as the installation expands with new missions there will be increased demand on the system leading to new violations. Removing the Town of Crane from its system would be advantageous to NSA Crane's current and future missions.
IDEM violations	NSA Crane currently does not have IDEM violations on its system. The latest Notice of Violation from IDEM was July of 2019.
EPA Clean Water Act and is negotiating compliance orders	NSA Crane is currently under a compliance order with the US EPA Clean Water Act (initiated December 2021) and will need to make modifications to its treatment system to become in compliance.
Historic overflows	9 overflows since 2016, 21 overflows since 2011
Containment basin -	The Installation has 100,000 containment basin that was constructed in 2011 that is used to slow the amount of runoff the installation receives from the Town of Crane. The Basin catches the runoff servicing lift station (#17) and then disburses the runoff to be treated at the treatment plant when the system is not overloaded.
Installation does not need to convert containment bladder	If Town of Crane is removed from the NSA Crane system the containment basin serves no additional service for the installation. NSA Crane will determine the need for the Basin in the future.
Easement transfers will be needed for conversion	NSA Crane will need to convert easements currently held on its system to the GCRSD for areas outside NSA Crane's gates. Timing can be an issue with any property or easement transfers with a government agency.
Base rate structure comes from Naval	Base rate structure comes from Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) - Mid-Atlantic which uses an

Facilities Systems ((NAVFAC	Engineering Command c) - Mid-Atlantic.	average fee based on multiple Bases under their jurisdiction. The belief is the Town of Crane's rates have been held below market rate because of the rate structure with Mid-Atlantic Naval Facilities. There is a sense the fees would be more expensive in the open market for the Town of Crane. This leads to an unrealistic rate structure for the Town.
Base build of employ	ding and growth ment	NSA Crane has initiatives that will enhance the military value of the installation and create additional demand on the Wastewater treatment facility. Many of the decisions for growth are based on strategic Military Planning performed at a National Level but the available land and community encroachment on the installation play a role.
Installatio capacity is future but not.	n may have ssues in the currently does	The WWTP Average Daily Flow is .496MGD and the design capacity is 2.1MGD. Even with 1.6 in additional capacity NSA Crane has had 9 overflow events since 2016.
Environm complianc	ental ce issues.	Overflow events makes the installation out of compliance with the NEPA permits and have the potential to damage the environment
Overflow past 2 yea	Issue for the ars	The Overflow issues have been less frequent with the addition of the retainage Basin and stormwater and wastewater improvements made through Grants to the Town of Crane. Total of 5 overflows since 2018.
Awarenes maintenai	ss of nce issues	The installation is subject to any deficiencies on the Town of Crane's system including I and I issues and illegal dumping on the system. The installation has no recourse for requiring the Town of Crane to update its system.

Engineering Estimates

The Town of Crane and the Greene County Regional Sewer District utilize the same engineering firm, Bynum Fanyo and Associates Inc. Bynum Fanyo developed the GCRSD treatment system, collection service lines and maintains the operation, which includes testing, permitting and maintenance on the system. Bynum Fanyo has worked on two projects for the Town of Crane to update its wastewater collection lines and update the Town of Crane stormwater system. Bynum Fanyo has the most specialized knowledge of each of the entities capacities, operation and future needs and is best suited to oversee merging the two systems. Bynum Fanyo developed cost estimates based on 2022 analysis of materials, labor, inspection, and engineering.

Planning Area

Location

The Town of Crane is located in northwest Martin County and is bordered by Daviess County to the west and Greene County to the north. The Town is surrounded on the south and east by NSA Crane, which is the largest employer in the area. The north boundary is primarily a commercial development, which includes local storm water detention facilities and contributes minimal drainage into the Town.

A map showing the project area is provided.

Town of Crane NSA Crane Not Crane

Town of Crane Geographic Boundaries IndianaMap Map Viewer | IndianaMap

Environmental Resources Present

The areas proposed to be disturbed by the project do not include any significant environmental resources. Most of the new storm sewer and drainage work will occur within existing public rights of ways, easements, and/or previously disturbed areas. The lateral work will require a right of entry from the resident to complete the work. There are no known wetlands, flood plains, or historical sites which would be impacted as part of the proposed project. A USGS Quad map of the area is provided. A Wetlands Inventory map is included. In researching the floodplain information for the project area, it was determined that the Town of Crane has not been mapped by the Flood Insurance Rate Maps and therefore floodplain information is not available. However, based on historical information, the Town is not subject to flooding from any natural streams or waterways.



FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) Viewer (arcgis.com)



Wetland Inventory Map - IndianaMAP

The Dark green areas are potential wetlands. As shown by the map there are no wetlands in the Town of Crane.

Growth Areas and Population Trends

The proposed lateral and lift station improvements are to be constructed within previously developed areas. The population trend within Martin County has been stagnant changing from 10,369 in 1990 to 10,334 in 2010 to 10,327 in 2020. Assuming this trend continues, it is not anticipated that any significant population growth will occur within the project area over the next 20 years.

Condition of Existing Facilities

Existing System

Thanks to two Federal Grants the Town of Crane has updated stormwater systems and wastewater system. The Laterals have never been addressed or updated since they were turned over to the Town in 1964.

<u>Wastewater</u>

In 2011 the Town received an Office of Community and Rural Affairs grant to update the wastewater collection system. The entire Town was completed with a new collection system. After completing the project, NSA Crane still had I and I issues from the Town and sought to replace and make improvements to the stormwater system to remove additional I and I issues on the system. The waste is collected and gravity flow to the Southeast part of town where it collects at NSA Crane lift Station number #. From the lift station the waste is pumped northeast

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to the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant. If there are excessive flows then a 100,000 gallon retention pond will collect and hold waste from the Town until the system is able to process the waste.

Stormwater

The topography of the town generally causes storm water runoff to drain from north to south and east to south. A series of open ditches and large storm pipes carry storm water from the west side of town (C.R. 1400 East), through the middle of town, to the southeast corner, then due south toward S.R. 558. Infrastructure was installed that included a large capacity storm sewer within the street pavement and right of way, then south along the property line of 105 S. Earle St. with outlet into the existing open ditch downstream of the existing 48" (modified to 24") storm pipe headwall. The existing inlets on Earle St. were tied into the new storm sewer. Any bypassed flow is diverted at the east Town limit near NSA Crane.

A second pipe and ditch system runs along the east side of the Town and collects storm water runoff from approximately 110 acres of off-site farmland and wooded land northeast of the town limits. This system is located on land owned by the federal government as part of the NSA Crane and is not under the jurisdiction of the Town of Crane. New Culverts and pipes were installed to collect and transfer water appropriately through the system.

The remainder of the storm water collection system within the Town consists of a series of inlets and storm pipes (12" to 18" in size) located primarily at street intersections and some back yards which all outlet into one of the two open ditch systems described above. While some of these pipe systems require cleaning and minor maintenance, they appear to drain properly and are considered to be adequate to handle the Town's drainage needs.

In 2015 the Town received an Office of Community and Rural Affairs grant to update the stormwater system. By completing the stormwater improvements in 2015 and the wastewater collection improvements in 2011 the Town essentially had a new system except for the laterals to the homes which are still the largest contributing factor to I and I on the system.

Laterals

Laterals are typically 4 inch pipes that run from the collection mains to the home. Ideally each home would have its own lateral. This allows for clear delineation of responsibilities for the Town and homeowner when breaks or collapses occur on the system. The Town of Crane has 89 housing units and each lateral on the system is not mapped or known. Also due to the way laterals were installed back in the 1940s-1960s multiple homes could be on the same lateral.

Lift Stations

Lift Stations is a pumping station that moves wastewater from a lower elevation to a higher elevation. The benefit of using a lift station in a sewage collection system is that it saves a substantial amount of money in excavation costs, which involves digging for sewer pipes. Sewer pipes live underground, and digging trenches is costly. Installing a wastewater lift station at certain points in a gravity pipeline system saves on front-end construction costs without sacrificing efficiency or functionality. They play an integral role in moving sewage to

a wastewater treatment plant. The designed wastewater collection for the Town of Crane utilizes gravity from Northwest to the Southeast where a lift station sends the waste further east to the NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment Plant. Reversing the Lift Station to send the waste to the GCRSD is the most cost-effective method and allows the use of the current wastewater collection system and works with the topography.

Proposed Project

Overall Goal

The overall goal of the parties involved is to move the wastewater treatment from the NSA Crane to the Greene County Regional Sewer District. GCRSD is willing to accept the Town of Crane's approximate 8-11k GPD of wastewater. GCRSD has 50k GPD in design capacity and currently only utilizes 8-9k per day. GCRSD is well within operating standards to treat the Town of Crane's waste. The difficulty is when rain events happen the Town's system is inundated with water flows that repeatedly fill NSA Crane's 100k Gallon Stormwater Basin and have caused discharges. If the Town were to utilize the GCRSD in its current condition the Wastewater treatment plant would have a NPDES violation with as little as a half inch (.05) of rain. Martin County receives 38 inches of rain annually. Climate in Martin County, Indiana (bestplaces.net)

Laterals

Through the process of elimination, I and I have been removed from the Town of Crane's system on the existing stormwater system and in the collection mains. The only part of the system which has not been updated is the laterals. For the plan to work and offer GCRSD comfort in taking on the Town's waste 100% of the laterals will need to be replaced on the Town to eliminate the I and I. That way the GCRSD will only treat the waste and not the stormwater in the Town from rain gutters, laundry, or open laterals. Once the laterals are completed a new lift station will be constructed to change the direction of waste flow from Northwest to Southeast to NSA Crane's treatment plant to flows from Southeast to Northwest to the GCRSD treatment plant.

Engineering estimates the cost of the Lateral project to be \$1,033,636.95. The estimate includes mobilization, construction, surveying, site control, engineering, inspection and all aspects of the project. The cost estimates used include prevailing wages.

Town of Crane Sanitary Lateral Project								
Engineer's Estimate								
February 2, 2022								
Engineer's Estimate								
Item Description	Item Description Unit Total							
	Quantity	Units	Price	Amount				
Mobilization / Demobilization	1	LS	\$32,500.00	\$32,500.00				
4" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	7839	LFT	\$55.00	\$431,145.00				
6" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	2036	LFT	\$85.00	\$173,060.00				
Sanitary Sewer Main Connection	7	EACH	\$5,750.00	\$40,250.00				
Sanitary Sewer Clean-outs	251	EA	\$350.00	\$87,850.00				
Concrete Sidewalk- 3' to 4' Wide	93	LFT	\$225.00	\$20,925.00				
Mulch Seeding	1	LS	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00				
Monolithic Curb and Sidewalk	60	LFT	\$225.00	\$13,500.00				
Pavement Patch- Asphalt	232	SYD	\$175.00	\$40,600.00				
Pavement Patch-Concrete Drive	24	SYD	\$225.00	\$5,400.00				
Subtotal \$850,730.00								
Total Construc	\$850,730.00							
Engineering, Surveying and Rig	\$97,833.95							
Constructi	\$85,073.00							
Total Construc	\$1,033,636.95							

Lift Station

Once the laterals are completed a new lift station can be constructed to change the direction of waste flow from Northwest to Southeast to NSA Crane treatment plant to flows from Southeast to Northwest to the GCRSD treatment plant. Ideally these projects will be done at the same time but may require phasing due to funding availability.

Bynum Fanyo & Associates Engineering estimates the cost of the Lift Station project to be \$976,814.63. The estimate includes mobilization, construction, surveying, site control, engineering, inspection and all aspects of the project. The cost estimates used include prevailing wages.

Town of Crane											
Engineer's Estimate											
Feb-22											
	Total										
Description	Quantity	Units	Price	Amount							
Mobilization / Demobilization	1	LS	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00							
8" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	1000	LFT	\$130.00	\$130,000.00							
Connect to Existing Manhole	3	EA	\$4,500.00	\$13,500.00							
Connect to Existing Force Main	2	EA	\$5,200.00	\$10,400.00							
4 Ft. Sanitary Manhole	3	EA	\$5,500.00	\$16,500.00							
Street Resurfacing- 110#/SYD	175	Ton	\$225.00	\$39,375.00							
Pavement Patch	316	SYS	\$175.00	\$55,300.00							
Mulch Seeding	1	LS	\$4,200.00	\$4,200.00							
Erosion Control - Silt Fence / Rip Rap	1	LS	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00							
Traffic Control	1	LS	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00							
Dewatering	1	LS	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00							
Air Relief Valves	1	Each	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00							
4 " Sanitary Force Main	3200	LFT	\$55.00	\$176,000.00							
Lift Station & Valve Vault	1	Each	\$205,000.00	\$205,000.00							
Rock Excavation	25	CYS	\$300.00	\$7,500.00							
	\$782,975.00										
Total Construct	\$782,975.00										
Design Analysis/Engineering,	\$115,542.13										
Construction I	\$78,297.50										
Total Project	\$976,814.63										

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<u>Sequencing</u>

The proposed Lateral project must be completed first and the lift station second. If funding is available, then the projects could be completed at the same time. Doing the Lift Station first would result in the Lift Station being dormant until the Lateral project was finished due to the unwillingness of the GCRSD to take the waste from the Town of Crane until the Laterals are replaced. The total project cost of completing both the lateral and Lift Station project is \$2,010,450.

Management System Preferences -Meeting 2

The following information is derived from the discussions presented at the 2/8/22 meeting to discuss Management System Preferences from the interested parties. The Management System Preference meeting deliberated on what agency should perform Meter Reading, Billing, Maintenance and Operation. The parties involved discussed the current process and the desired process upon the completion of the proposed projects. The results of the meeting are presented below.

Meter Reading

Current Meter Reading

- GCRSD Based on Equivalent Housing Units and each EHU has a flat fee of \$50. Larger structures may be assessed multiple EHU's to determine the rate. For instance, a hotel on the system has 23 EHU's (Ordinance is in Appendix).
- GCRSD Collects usage from individual homes that are currently on its system
- ToC Eastern Heights Water Utility supplies the water usage for individual homes in ToC, water usage is used to estimate the sewer cost for each home.
- ToC Collects usage from individual homes
- NSA Crane Aggregated reading for all of ToC. Toc pays one bill for wastewater treatment to the NSA Crane.

Proposed Meter reading

 Town of Crane will turn over operation of the Meter Reading to the GCRSD. GCRSD utilizes EHU so the need for meter reading will be removed. An initial evaluation of each home will be made on how many EHU each resident will be charged. This will simplify billing rather than needing to have staff evaluate each residence for water usage to establish charges. The Town of Crane will no longer do bulk purchasing for wastewater treatment from NSA Crane.

Billing

Current Billing Process

- GCRSD Based on Water usage on Equivalent Housing Unit which factors size of the buildings. 1 EHU has a \$50.00 rate. Individual flows are not collected.
- GCRSD Utilizes EHU.
- ToC Based on Water usage
- ToC Collects for individual Homes
- NSA Crane Aggregated reading for all of ToC

Proposed Billing Process

• Town of Crane will turn over operation of the billing procedures to the GCRSD. GCRSD has the capacity and staff to perform the billing and will follow current procedures of using EHU's for each residence in the Town of Crane. The Town of Crane will no longer do bulk purchasing for wastewater treatment. If the GCRSD takes on additional debt to

complete the proposed project the debt repayment will be the responsibility of the rate payers from the Town of Crane and will be added to the base EHU rate.

Maintenance and Operation

Current Maintenance Process

- GCRSD Utilizes independent operator for maintenance and reporting.
- GCRSD Utilizes certified operators and is working to develop an asset management plan to help determine the useful life of equipment and infrastructure.
- ToC Utilizes Town Council and independent contractors. There is no certified operator on its system because the reporting is completed by NSA Crane. There is no reporting system for sewer lines so the Town can operate the system without expert oversight.
- ToC Does not utilize any replacement or asset type plan to determine useful life of equipment and infrastructure.

Proposed Maintenance Process

 Town of Crane will turn over asset planning, maintenance and reporting over to the GCRSD. GCRSD utilizes asset plans to determine the useful life of equipment and infrastructure. GCRSD also uses expert, experienced certified operators to maintain its system. This is the best option for long term viability of any improvements made on the system.

Resource Options and Timeframe – Meeting 3

The following information is derived from the discussions presented at the 6/21/22 meeting to discuss Funding Scenarios and competitiveness of funding options. Multiple factors for each funding option. The factors considered include the following;

- Eligibility of Lift Station Projects
- Eligibility of Lateral Projects
- Maximum Grant Amounts
- Loan Amounts Availability of financing through the agency
- Local Match Requirements
- Loan Terms Maximum Ioan term
- Rate Structure Interest rate
- Pre-Application Needs Due dates and Pre-application requirements
- Preliminary Engineering Report Type and style of PER
- Funding Type of dollars and what services the grant will pay
- Application Due dates and Application requirements
- Rate Minimums Minimum utility rate to receive grant or loan funding

Potential Resourcing Sources

Funding resources for Municipality wastewater systems typically fall into four categories; Local, Organizational, State and Federal Funding. This section will go through each of the options and outline the funding. The following section will go through the conclusions of the Steering Committee and recommendations for the region moving forward. The following matrix will assist in evaluating programs against each other.

	Local Funding	Organizational Funding		State Funding		Federal Funding		
Funding Matrix	Bonding	US Rural Water	Radius RLF	OCRA	SRF	USDA RD	OLDCC Military Installation Sustainability Planning	OLDCC Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot
Eligibility Lift Station	Yes	yes	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eligibility Laterals	Yes	yes	yes	No	Yes - Possibly	Yes/Income Based	Yes	Yes
Grant Amounts	0	Vary	0	700,000 if total project over 1M	Vary - Below \$45k Median Houshold Income	Vary	Varies	2M-20M
Loan Amounts	2% of NAV	200,000	250,000	No Loan	Vary - Buys rates down to \$65 (subject to change)	Vary	No Loan	No Loan
Local Match	0	0	0	20% required	Required	Required	Below 100,000 in population no match -30% typical	Below 100,000 in population no match -30% typical
Loan Terms	20 years	10 years	10 years	No Loan	20 Years	40 Years	No Loan	No Loan
Rate Structure	~ 3.5-5%	~ 3%	~ 3.5-5%	No Loan - Can combine with SRF, USDA, Rural Water or bonding	~ 2.5-3%	~ 2.5-3%	No Loan	No Loan
Pre Application	Bond Council and Rate Accountant	Cost estimates and plans	Cost estimates and plans	PER, ER, Local Match, Income Survey	Submit PER for Ranking, ER, Local Match, Income Review	PER, ER, Local Match, Income Review	None	PER, ER, Local Match
PER Style	Cost estimates and plans	Cost estimates and plans	Cost estimates and plans	Cost estimates and plans	Full PER	Full PER	None	Cost estimates and plans
Funding	Municipal based on User Fees	Organization	Organization	CDBG - Federal	State/Federal is ARPA	Federal	Federal	Federal
Application	Ongoing	Ongoing as funds are available	Ongoing as funds are available	Spring and Fall Rounds	Submit PER by April 1st to get on State List	Ongoing as funds are available	Continuous Basis	Annually in June
Rate Minimums	none	none	none	\$65	\$65	\$65	None	None

Local Resources

<u>Option 1/Self Fund -</u> The Town of Crane funds the project on its own. The Town would need to raise rates to cover the cost of the \$2,010,450 construction project. This would raise the rates for each customer by \$188 for a total monthly bill (depending on usage) between \$233 and \$251 a month. This rate would not be feasible for the customers and the loan would more than likely default due to a number of nonpaying customers. The mechanism the Town of Crane would utilize for raising the funds would be a bond process which would require additional fees for Bond Council and Rate accountants to determine Bond capacity. In Indiana no community can borrow more than 2% of its Net Assessed Value. 2% of the Net Assessed Value of the Town of Crane is \$1,182,100 and therefore would not be able to bond for the entire \$2,010,450 project.

Option 2/Resident Funded - The Town of Crane could enact a lateral replacement program which is not a viable option. The Lateral Replacement Program would require the resident to update and/or replace their laterals and have each line inspected for noncompliant hook-ups, broken pipes, material used (PVC vs Vitrified Clay) and separated joints. Lateral Replacement Programs rely on the residents ability to pay and typically take 5 years to replace all laterals. With 63% of the population considered low to moderate income finding the discretionary funding for each resident to implement the program would be difficult. This method requires the Town to have advanced inspection service and create incentives and repercussions for replacing the lateral. The Town would also need to find a source of funding for the Lift Station project. If the Town financed the \$976,814 Lift Station project, the rates to the resident would raise rates by \$91 and (depending on usage) that would mean their rates would be between \$126 and \$154 a month. This rate would not be feasible for the customers and the loan would more than likely default due to a number of nonpaying customers.


Organizational Resources

<u>Option 1/Rural Water Loan Fund</u> – The Rural Water Loan Fund (RWLF) is a funding program from the National Rural Water Association specifically designed to meet the needs of small water and wastewater utilities. The RWLF provides loans for short repair costs, small capitol projects, or pre-development costs associated with larger projects. Aspects of the loan are as follows:

- Below market interest rate (currently 3%)
- Maximum repayment of 10 years
- Straightforward application process and can process a loan in a few days
- Loan amounts may not exceed \$200,000 or 75% of the total project.
- No administration fees
- Eligible to municipalities in communities serving 10,000 people or less.

The Town of Crane is eligible for this loan and has used the loan in the past to create local match funding. There is no grant as part of the funding. This funding is best to be used in conjunction with additional grant and loan sources when the proposed project exceeds \$350,000. If the project is less than \$350,000 then the loan funds should be used with funds on hand or additional loan funds to complete the project.

https://nrwa.org/members/products-services-portfolio/rural-water-loanfund/#:~:text=The%20Rural%20Water%20Loan%20Fund,costs%20associated%20with%20larg er%20projects.

<u>Option 2/Radius Indiana</u> – Radius Indiana has developed a revolving community quality of life and infrastructure improvement loan program. The Radius Revolving Loan Fund provides loans for community initiatives, facilities and infrastructure improvements in the Radius Indiana Region (Crawford, Daviess, Dubois, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Orange, and Washington). The revolving loan fund was seeded through the USDA and therefore there is only \$750,000 of total fund available. If the full \$750,000 has been loaned prior to an application, the Town would not be eligible for funding until repayment of previous loans. The current capacity for a loan is \$550,000. Aspects of the loan are as follows:

- Below market interest rate (currently 3.5%)
- Maximum repayment of 10 years
- Straightforward application process and can process a loan in 30-60 days
- Loan amounts may not exceed \$250,000.
- No administration fees
- Eligible to municipalities in the Radius Indiana Region (communities serving 10,000 people or less.

The Town of Crane is eligible for this loan and the loan has been used for similar style projects in the region. There is no grant as part of the funding. This funding is best to be used in conjunction with additional grant and loan sources when the proposed project exceeds \$250,000.

https://radiusindiana.com/resources/

State Resources

Option 1/Office of Community and Rural Affairs (OCRA) Construction Grant – OCRA

administers funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block (CDBG) Grant Funding. OCRA offers grants for both planning and construction for municipal utilities that meet eligibility requirements. Eligibility is typically determined by income and there have been no economic changes in the Town of Crane that would suggest that the community has had a significant positive economic change to where eligibility would be difficult. An income survey would be required to certify the income of the Town. OCRA programming can change from year to year for local match and maximum grant rates. At the time of this study The Town would be eligible for a \$700,000 grant for the Lift Station Project only. Laterals are not eligible through OCRA funding. OCRA requires a 20% local match requirement for the proposed project. The aspects of the Grant are as follows:

- Maximum grant award \$700,000
- 20% Local Match Component (can utilize loan or other federal grants for matching funds)
- Typically offered twice a year
 - Round 1 Proposals due end of April Applications due in July
 - o Round 2 Proposals due end of September Applications due in November
- Requires Proposal and Application
- Requires Certified Administrator
- Follow Davis Bacon Rules for construction contracting.
- Requires State Environmental Review
- Requires Income Survey
- Requires a Preliminary Engineering Report
- Typically takes 18 months from Application to end of Construction

The Town of Crane is eligible for this funding for the Lift Station Project only. The sequencing of needed project requires that the Lateral project must be completed before or in conjunction with the Lift Station project. If an OCRA grant was used for 700,000 of the \$976,814 Lift Station project then \$276,814 would need to be leveraged locally. If a loan was utilized the Town would need to increase rates for each customer by \$26 dollars which would increase rates between \$61 and \$89 dollars. The Town would also need to complete the Laterals project in addition to an OCRA project for the Lift Station. When GCRSD is ready to assume management and ownership of the Town of Crane's wastewater collection system a rate would be added to GCRSD bill to cover the remaining loan.

https://www.in.gov/ocra/cdbg/wastewater-and-drinking-water-program/

Option 2/Office of Community and Rural Affairs (OCRA) Planning Grant - OCRA offer a

planning grant for municipal utilities to review current systems and create engineering plans a specifications for ongoing maintenance, improvement plans and meeting compliance regulations. For single utilities the municipality would be eligible for \$40,000 and for multiple utilities than they would be eligible for \$70,000. The Town has enough engineering documentation to be able to bid the project and would only need additional engineering if additional expansions were proposed of if a funding agency required additional documentation.

- Maximum grant award \$70,000
- 20% Local Match Component



- Typically offered twice a year
 - Round 1 Proposals due end of April Applications due in July
 - o Round 2 Proposals due end of September Applications due in November
- Requires Letter of Intent, Site Visit and Application
- Requires Certified Administrator
- Follow Federal Procurement Procedures.
- Requires Certified Professional Engineers to complete report
- Requires income eligibility
- Typically takes 18 months from Application to end of Report

The Town of Crane would be eligible for the funding however it is not recommended seeking this funding at this time due to the amount of information already known about the system. Utilizing planning funding would also delay any grant/loan seeking delaying the proposed project.

https://www.in.gov/ocra/cdbg/planning-

grants/#:~:text=The%20following%20maximum%20grant%20awards,%2C%20wastewater%2C %20and%20stormwater).

<u>Option 3/Indiana Finance Authority State Revolving Loan Fund</u> – The Indiana Finance Authority State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Programs provide low-interest loans to Indiana communities for projects that improve wastewater and drinking water infrastructure. The Program's mission is to provide eligible entities with the lowest interest rates possible on the financing of such projects while protecting public health and the environment. SRF works to buy rates down to a reasonable rate for the users. Typically, they will try to buy rates down to \$65 if grant funding is available in their program. SRF maintains a list of priority communities and you must make an application to be added to the list. SRF will give priority to communities that voluntarily submit PERS on or before April, by providing additional points on its priority project list.

The aspects of the Grant are as follows:

- Maximum grant award varies (dependent on need, available grant, and rates)
- Local Match Component is required and SRF will provide the Loan. Percentage of Local match varies.
- Offered all year long dependent on funding
- Requires Application
- Loan rates are below market rate. Approximate rates are between 2.5% to 3%
- Loan terms are 20 years
- Requires Labor Standards
- Follow Davis Bacon Rules for construction contracting.
- Requires State Environmental Review
- May require Income Survey
- Requires a Preliminary Engineering Report formatted for SRF projects
- 18 months from Application to end of Construction
- Typically, SRF will not fund laterals, but American Recovery Plan Act funding has been allowed for lateral projects and SRF has been open to lateral work on a case-by-case basis.
- SRF has access to both State and Federal dollars including ARPA funds.
- The proposed project must be consistent with the uses of the Supplemental Drinking Water and Wastewater Assistance Fund as set forth in IC 5-1.2-11-6

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• Preference may be given to less populated and/or lower income areas.

The SRF program would be an option for the Town of Crane. The Town would need to compile current project information into an SRF Preliminary Engineering Report. This is different than other Preliminary Engineering formats. It would be advisable for the Town to discuss the aspects of the project with SRF to make sure the lateral project could be included. If laterals are or are not allowed, SRF would most likely work to pair its grant and loan dollars with the OCRA CDBG Construction grant. Grant rates cannot be determined without an application, but it would be anticipated that the Town would need to change its rate structure to a minimum fee of \$65 which would be a 30-dollar rate increase and require approximately \$330,000 in loan funds to be repaid through the loan. This would require a \$700,000 grant from OCRA, \$980,450 grant from SRF and \$330,000 loan from SRF to make the project work. SRF may require GCRSD to assume the loan and make the application since they will assume management and ownership of the Town of Crane's wastewater collection system. The rate would be added to GCRSD bill for the loan region to cover the remaining loan.

https://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/

Federal Resources

<u>Option 1/United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Water and Waste</u> <u>Disposal Loan and Grant –</u>

The USDA Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant program helps very small, financially distressed rural communities extend and improve water and waste treatment facilities that serve local households and businesses. The program works to put into place good management practices that help to save tax dollars, improve the natural environment, and help manufacturers and businesses to locate or expand operations. The Program's mission is to provide eligible entities with the lowest fixed interest rates possible on the financing of such projects while protecting public health and the environment. SRF works to buy rates down to a reasonable rate for the users. Typically, they will try to buy rates down to \$65 if grant funding is available in its program.

The aspects of the Grant/Loan are as follows:

- Maximum grant award varies (dependent on need, available grant, and rates)
- Local Match Component is required and USDA will provide the Loan. Percentage of Local match varies.
- Offered all year long dependent on funding
- Requires Application
- Loan rates are below market rate 2.5 3%
- Loan terms are 40 years
- Requires Labor Standards
- Follow Davis Bacon Rules for construction contracting.
- Requires Federal Environmental Review
- May require Income Survey
- Requires a Preliminary Engineering Report formatted for USDA projects
- Typically takes 18 months from Application to end of Construction
- SRF will not fund laterals but in special circumstances will fund. Typically for extremely rural or economically depressed communities.
- The proposed project must be consistent with the uses of the Supplemental Drinking Water and Wastewater Assistance Fund as set forth in IC 5-1.2-11-6
- Preference may be given to less populated and/or lower income areas.

USDA Representatives attended the 6/21/22 meeting of the Steering Committee. Through discussions at the meeting USDA promoted its program as an option for the Town of Crane but felt the project would be more competitive if additional projects in the region were bundled together. Specifically, the GCRSD is looking to expand services in the WestGate@Crane Technology Park and in Northeastern Greene County for new housing developments resulting in over 350 new housing units. This bundling of projects would allow for one loan to be created for GCRSD but would require additional partners, plans and private developers becoming involved to make viable. The Steering Committee saw merit in the plan from USDA but also felt like the complexity of combining three projects into one bundle made the likelihood of the project moving forward decrease. USDA agreed with the assessment of the Steering Committee and agreed to remain engaged until a final solution was developed.

If USDA was selected as the best option grant rates would be determined after an application was submitted. It would be anticipated that the Town would need to change its rate structure to

a minimum fee of \$65 which would be a \$30 rate increase and require approximately \$330,000 in loan funds to be repaid through the loan. This would require \$700,000 grant from OCRA, \$980,450 grant from USDA and \$330,000 loan from USDA to make the project work. USDA may require GCRSD to assume the loan and make the application since they will assume management and ownership of the Town of Crane's wastewater collection system. The rate would be added to GCRSD bill for the loan region to cover the remaining loan.

https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/water-wastedisposal-loan-grant-program

<u>Option 2 Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) Military Installation</u> <u>Sustainability</u>

The Military Installation Sustainability program is designed to provide technical and financial assistance to states and local governments to analyze and implement actions necessary to foster, protect, and enhance military installation sustainability. The program alleviates and prevents incompatible development and/or other man-made or natural installation resiliency activities likely to impair the continued operational utility of a Department of Defense installation, range, special use air space, military operations area, or military training route. The program enables states and local governments to assist installations to optimize its mission and sustain its installation and enhances the long-term readiness and military value of the power projection platform. With the Town of Crane on NSA Crane's wastewater system, NSA Crane is hindered from growth because of the uncertainty of the users outside the Installations boundaries.

The aspects of the Grant are as follows:

- State, County, Municipality or other political subdivision of the State will need to apply
- OLDCC will need to determine if there is a current, future, or potential threat to military installation resilience.
- Cost sharing is required. A minimum of ten percent (10%) of the project's total proposed funding is to be comprised of non-Federal sources
- Either NSA Crane or Town of Crane will need to nominate the project with the OLDCC Military Installation Sustainability Program to become eligible.
- Maximum grant award varies
- Proposals are considered on a continuous basis subject to available appropriations
- Requires Application
- Projects are for technical support only no construction
- Requires Federal Environmental Review -NEPA
- May require Income Survey
- Requires a third-party cost estimate
- Typically takes 18 months from Application to end of Construction
- Grant awards are subject to 2 C.F.R. part 200, "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards."
- Construction
- 2022 the program had the potential to expend funds on 12 million worth of awards
- ARPA funds cannot be used as local match
- CDBG funds if passed through the State can be used as local match.

The Town of Crane would be eligible for the program and may be necessary if funding agencies believe additional engineering or evaluations need to be completed to receive federal or state construction funding. Program would be beneficial to use for completing the final design.

OLDCC Contact

Margit Myers Program Activity Lead - Installation Resilience (703) 901-7622 margit.a.myers.civ@mail.mil https://oldcc.gov/our-programs/military-installation-sustainability

<u>Option 3 Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) Community Infrastructure</u> <u>Pilot-</u>

The Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot (DCIP) Program is designed to address deficiencies in community infrastructure, supportive of a military installation, in order to enhance military value, installation resilience, and military family quality of life. DCIP is authorized under Public Law 115-232 Section 2861. The program authorizes the Secretary of Defense to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, and supplement funds available under other Federal programs in support of the program.

The aspects of the Grant are as follows:

State, County, Municipality or other political subdivision of the State will need to apply

- OLDCC will need to determine if there is a current, future or potential threat to military installation resilience.
- 30% Matching share is required, with some exceptions for rural communities. Town of Crane would be exempt from matching requirement.
- Construction and inspection are allowed in the program
- Can fund construction only. Soft planning costs are only allowable as matching funds.
- Design permit and NEPA are paid for by the community.
- Must be supported by the adjoining military installation.
- Maximum grant award varies but projects can range between 2 and 20 million.
- Proposals are considered on a continuous basis subject to available appropriations
- Requires Application
- Requires Federal Environmental Review NEPA. Request for the Military installation to provide technical review of the NEPA.
- Requires a third-party cost estimate.
- Projects must break ground within 1 year and be completed within 5 years.
- American Recovery Plan Act Funding can be used as Local Match
- Grant awards are subject to 2 C.F.R. part 200, "Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards."
- 2022 the DCIP program had the potential to expend funds on 90M worth of awards
- Endorsement from commanding officer.

The Town of Crane would be eligible for the program. The program allows for larger grants than other programs and allows for lateral work to be completed. Since the program does not allow for soft costs, there may be a need for the Town to pay outright for the Final Design and to develop the bid packet. Even with paying for soft costs, the fiscal ask for the community would be less than other discussed programs local match requirement. This approach would be a

cost-effective way to move forward with the proposed project and allow for both the lift station and the lateral project to be completed at the same time making the transition to a new treatment plant more efficient. The Town would need to raise rates to cover the cost of final design, which would increase rates by approximately \$3, keeping the Town in an affordable rate structure.

OLDCC Contact

Adam Wright Program Activity Lead - Defense Community Infrastructure Pilot Program (703) 697-2088 adam.g.wright8.civ@mail.mil https://oldcc.gov/defense-community-infrastructure-program-dcip

Review of Resourcing Options

The Steering Committee reviewed the resourcing agencies and developed a matrix to better understand determine discern the best options moving forward. The resourcing matrix is below and is based on the following questions?

- 1. Low-cost option for the Town of Crane residents with the goal of keeping the rates per 4,000 gallons under \$60.
- 2. Removes the administrative burden from the Town of Crane.
- 3. Removes the maintenance burden from the Town of Crane.
- 4. Removes the inflow and infiltration from the Town of Crane's Collection system.
- 5. Replaces all the Laterals in the Town of Crane.
- 6. Allows removal of the Town of Crane from NSA Crane's Wastewater Treatment System.
- 7. Can be implemented in the next 12 months.
- 8. Can be completed in the next 36 months.
- 9. Allowable for construction?
- 10. Is the project competitive for the funding source?

	Local Funding	Organizat	ional Funding	State F	unding		Federal Fund	ling
	Bonding	US Rural	Radius	OCRA	SRF	USDA	OLDCC Military Installation Sustainability	OLDCC Defense Community Infrastructure
Decision Components		Water	RLF			RD	Planning	Pilot
Low cost option for the Town of Crane residents with the goal								
of keeping the rates per 4,000 gallons under \$60.	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Removes the administrative burden from the Town of Crane.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Removes the maintenance burden from the Town of Crane.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Removes the inflow and infiltration from the Town of Crane's								
Collection system.	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Replaces all of the Laterals in the Town of Crane.	yes	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	yes
Constructs the Lift Station.	yes	yes	yes	yes	possibly	yes	no	yes
Allows removal of the Town of Crane from NSA Crane's								
Wastewater Treatment System.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Can be implemented in the next 12 months.	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Allowable for construction	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
In the construction project competitive for the funding course?				yes -Lift station	yes -Lift station	yes -Lift station		
is the construction project competitive for the funding source?	yes	yes	yes	only	only	only	no	yes

Synopsis of Construction Funding

Not Feasible Funding

Bonding – The Town of Crane does not have the bonding capacity to bond for the entire project or even one component of the project. The Town would be eligible to bond for 2% of its net assessed value which would total a bond capacity of \$23,642. Any bond would have to be tied directly to rates but without bond capacity the Town would be a difficult candidate for Bonding. GCRSD could bond for the project but would require significant rate increases to the Town of Crane. In this instance the Town would not switch to the GCRSD and would stay with the NSA Crane.

USDA Rural Development – USDA is a viable option if the Town of Crane project is tied to other projects that are currently in the early development stages. As a stand alone project the Town is not a competitive project for the funding and would not be able to cover the local match portion of the project.

Feasible - Requires Pairing with Other Sources

US Rural Water – The Town of Crane could receive a maximum loan of \$200,000 from the US Rural Water. GCRSD could also receive a maximum loan of \$200,000 from US Rural Water. This funding source could be used as a local match for other programs. By borrowing \$200,000 from this source the rates would increase by \$19 dollars. This would push rates above \$60 and would result in the Town not switching to the GCRSD and would stay with the NSA Crane.

Radius Revolving Loan Fund – The Town of Crane could receive a maximum loan of \$250,000 from the Radius RLF. GCRSD could also receive a maximum loan of \$250,000 from Radius RLF. This funding source could be used as a local match for other programs. By borrowing \$250,000 from this source the rates would increase by \$23 dollars. This would push rates above \$60 and would result in the Town not switching to the GCRSD and would stay with NSA Crane.

Office of Community and Rural Affairs – The Town of Crane would be eligible for \$700,000 in OCRA grant funding but only for the lift station. The Town would most likely need to raise \$276,000 in local funds as well as take out a loan for the project but only after the laterals were complete. This makes OCRA a good long-term option if a grant source of funding is available for the lateral improvements. The OCRA grant would more than likely require a rate increase of \$26 to the Town. GCRSD would also be eligible for applying for this grant. Without additional local sources of funding lowering the rate increase the Town of Crane would not switch over to the GCRSD and would stay on the NSA Crane.

State Revolving Loan Fund – The Town of Crane would be eligible for SRF funding. SRF would need to be engaged to determine if they would fund the lateral project. Without a PER SRF will only commit to the possibility of funding the lift station. SRF would ask to pair its loan/grant with OCRA funding grant funding. The Town of Crane would need to change its rate structure to a minimum fee of \$65 which would be a 30-dollar rate increase and require approximately \$330,000 in loan funds to be repaid. This would require a \$700,000 grant from OCRA, \$980,450 grant from SRF and \$330,000 loan from SRF to make the project work. This is the best conventional funding available. If there were no other options, this would be the best source of funding for the Town of Crane. SRF should be engaged to remain a viable option for the Town if other funding is not available.

Feasible – Does Not Require Pairing with Other Sources

<u>Option 3 Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC) Community Infrastructure</u> <u>Pilot-</u>

The Town of Crane would be eligible for the program. The program allows for all construction costs to be covered by the grant. The Town would need to restructure its rates above \$50 dollars for all tiers to cover the costs on soft costs for the project. Even with paying for soft costs the fiscal ask for the community would be less than other discussed programs local match requirement and would be a cost-effective way to move forward with the proposed project and allow for both the lift station and the lateral project to be completed at the same time making the transition to a new treatment plant more efficient.

Conclusions and Plan Recommendations

The following are the plan recommendations as developed by the Steering Committee and have been submitted to the Town of Crane, NSA Crane, Greene County Regional Sewer District, Martin County Commissioners and Greene County Commissioners for approval. The final conclusions and recommendations are subject to funding and policy changes within the funding organizations but represent the most accurate and feasible path forward for all involved based on the following conclusions.

Conclusions

Through the meeting of the Steering Committee the issues were identified for the Town of Crane, NSA Crane, and the Greene County Regional Sewer District to determine if there was a possibility of moving the Town of Crane's wastewater treatment to the GCRSD, releasing NSA Crane from the obligation of treating the Town of Crane's wastewater. Many components were reviewed including treatment capacities, timeframes, needed upgrades, cost of upgrades, future growth, management system preferences, NSA future mission needs, and community impacts. The Steering Committee faced many questions about moving forward. The following questions and answers help summarize and lead to the recommendations of the Steering Committee:

<u>Does the GCRSD have enough capacity to treat the Town of Crane's wastewater?</u> At current capacity no, but with improvements to the laterals on the Town of Crane the GCRSD will have sufficient capacity to treat the wastewater.

Should the Town of Crane remain on NSA Cranes wastewater system? No, the current issue with I&I will return for the Town of Crane if a proper maintenance team/plan is not utilized. The issues will grow over time as the town sees the impact of climate change and lack of maintenance strategy. The Town of Crane does not have the population or available budget to support a proper maintenance system. GCRSD has that system in place and will assure proper maintenance of the system in the future. In addition, removing the only outside user on NSA Crane's system will allow for the entirety of the wastewater capacity to be put toward current and future missions of NSA Crane and it's tenants.

<u>Can the Town of Crane move away from the NSA Crane wastewater system?</u> Yes. The process will be complicated and require coordination and assistance from granting agencies and local match assistance, but the Town of Crane can move to the GCRSD by completing the outlined lateral and lift station project.

<u>Can the Regional entities agree on a path moving forward?</u> Yes. Through the study the Steering Committee has used logic, rationale, and diplomacy to navigate the history, future and current preferences of all affected. A proposed plan will be outlined in the recommendations.

<u>Will the proposed path moving forward be a benefit to the community and region?</u> Yes. The cheap building practices when the system was created have led to management, maintenance and operation struggles for the Town of Crane. The Town has had to face limited budgets, dwindling population and an aging system that was not constructed for non-military operations. Addressing the inadequacies in the current system and pairing them with proper operation and maintenance will make the region not only viable for the future but allow for the potential of growth and expansion of the region's population and workforce.

What is the timeframe for moving the wastewater treatment to the GCRSD? The timeframe is determined by the granting agencies. The goal is to gather local funding for the match and apply for assistance starting in 2023. If awarded, then the construction will begin in 2024 and result in the Town of Crane's collection system to be integrated into the GCRSD in 2025 when construction is completed.

The Primary Plan (Best Option) - OLDCC Community Infrastructure Pilot

The Primary Plan has the least number of barriers, the least level of complexity, the most affordable to residents, and can be implemented in a more expeditious timeframe.

The following outlines the steps necessary to complete a successful infrastructure project and transfer of ownership from the Town of Crane to GCRSD.

First 6 Months

- 1. Town of Crane should engage with local funding sources for soft cost funding. Best possible sources.
 - a. Martin County
 - b. Martin County Alliance
 - c. Martin County Foundation
 - d. Martin County Redevelopment Commission
 - e. Greene County Redevelopment Commission
- 2. Town of Crane should alter the rate ordinance to remove the bottom two tiers to increase revenue to save for soft cost funding.
- 3. Engage with OLDCC to determine Engineering procurement. If procurement is required, then engage with Southern Indiana Development Commission to assist the procurement process. GCRSD may be the entity required to procure.
- 4. Engineer determine Permits and NEPA
- 5. Start NEPA Process. Process will document environmental sensitivities with the proposed project.

6. Town of Crane will initiate site control to allow Right of Way entry for work to be completed.

6 months to 12 months

- 1. Finalize NEPA clearance and incorporate it into the construction process.
- 2. Update Engineers Estimate
- 3. Finalize Site Control
- 4. Prepare Grant application and submit to OLDCC
- 5. Receive Grant Agreement

12 months to 36

- 1. Prepare Final Construction Documents
- 2. Advertise Construction in accordance with Federal Bidding Practices
- 3. Receive General Contractor Bids
- 4. Accept Bids and Finalize Contracts
- 5. Start Construction (Construction should take 12 months depending on supply Chain issues).
- 6. Inspect Construction
- 7. Finalize Construction
- 8. Test Construction
- 9. Turn system over to Greene County Regional Sewer District
- 10. Remove the Town of Crane from NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment System
- 11. Grant Closeout and Monitoring

The Backup Plan (Second Option) - State Revolving Loan/Office of Community and Rural Affairs Grant

The Backup Plan will work to complete the proposed project but adds complexity to the Engineering, grant applications, site control, and timing due to two agencies (SRF and OCRA) needing to partner to fund the project. The Backup plan also hinges on SRF being willing to allow Lateral work. The Back Up Plan is not anticipated to be financially affordable to the residents, but the affordability will be determined on the amount of available grant funds from SRF and OCRA.

The following outlines the steps necessary to complete a successful infrastructure project and transfer of ownership from the Town of Crane to GCRSD.

First 6 Months

- 1. Town of Crane will engage with local funding sources for local match funding. Best possible sources.
 - a. Martin County
 - b. Martin County Alliance
 - c. Martin County Foundation

- 50
- 2. Town of Crane alter rate ordinance to remove the bottom two tiers to increase revenue to save for local match funding. Engage with Rate Accountant to determine a new rate once the loan is secured.
- 3. Procure engineering for SRF Preliminary Engineering Report.
- 4. Engineer determine Permits and NEPA
- 5. Start SRF NEPA Process and OCRA Environmental Review Process. Process will document environmental sensitivities with the proposed project.
- 6. Town of Crane will initiate site control following Uniform Relocation Act procedures to allow for temporary easement development.
- 7. Engineer develops temporary easement descriptions for site control.

6 months to 18 months

- 1. Finalize SRF and OCRA NEPA clearance and incorporate it into the construction process.
- 2. Finalize Site Control. Receive easements for each user on the system.
- 3. Conduct two federally advertised public hearings
- 4. Prepare Grant application and submit to SRF
- 5. Receive Loan and Grant Agreement from SRF
- 6. Apply to OCRA for Lift Station Grant

18 months to 42 months

- 1. Receive OCRA Grant Agreement
- 2. Prepare Final Construction Documents
- 3. Advertise Construction in accordance with Federal Bidding Practices
- 4. Receive General Contractor Bids
- 5. Accept Bids and Finalize Contracts
- 6. Increase Rates for Town of Crane (Rates will be over \$65)
- 7. Receiver Release of Funds from SRF and OCRA
- 8. Start Construction (Construction should take 12 months depending on supply Chain issues).
- 9. Inspect Construction
- 10. Finalize Construction
- 11. Test Construction
- 12. Turn system over to Greene County Regional Sewer District
- 13. Remove the Town of Crane from NSA Crane Wastewater Treatment System
- 14. Grant Closeout and Monitoring

Outreach Plan

The Wastewater Feasibility Study was developed with the intent of bringing three entities (NSA Crane, Town of Crane and Greene County Regional Sewer District) together to agree with the Conclusions and Plan Recommendations and to establish a positive relationship to assure future cooperation in the execution of the Study. The draft study was completed in September of 2022 and disseminated to the steering committee for review. Comments were collected and a final meeting was held on October 11, 2022 to discuss additional changes and receive final consensus before asking the entities to memorialize the findings of the study and ask for additional cooperation in the execution of the plan. Each entity is asked to sign a Memorandum of Understanding which formally adopted the plan and help set expectations for future cooperation.

Plan Adoption Dates

NSA Crane Town of Crane Greene County Regional Sewer District Anticipated November, 2022 Anticipated November, 2022 Anticipated November, 2022

Appendix

Town of Crane Utility Map Town of Crane Budget Information Lift Station Engineer Estimates Laterals Engineer Estimates Rate Calculation Sheets 2015 Income Survey Town of Crane Wastewater Ordinance GCRSD Ordinance Letter from GCRSD to Crane Draft Memorandum of Understanding Meeting Materials Original Plat for Town of Crane





Report Search / Certification of Net Assessed Values by District Report

Report Builder: Certification of Net Assessed Values by District Report

Budget Year	2021	*	County	Martin 🗸				View Report
14 4 1	of 1 🕅	Þ1 💠		Find Next	-	٢	New York	

Certificate of Net Assessed Valuations -- Tax District Data Martin County -- 2021

County Numbe	r: 5	1						Note: click h	For 2016 here.	reports, c	lick <u>here.</u>	For all ye	ars prior to	o 2016
Tax District Code	Tax District N	ame RP Net / 1%	V RP Net AV 2%	RP Net AV 3%	Real Est Net AV	Local PP Net AV	State PP Net AV	PP Net AV	AV TIF Real Est	AV TIF PP	AV Withholding	Adjusted Net AV	AV TIF Released	AV Annex Change
006	MITCHELTREE	\$2,880	481 \$12,171,200	\$3,512,376	\$18,564,057	\$1,950,310		\$6,062,870	\$0	\$0	\$92,820	\$24,534,107	\$0	so
005	LOST RIVER TOWNSHIP	\$5,205	\$15,629,720	\$5,639,780	\$26,474,513	\$1,230,820		\$2,717,240	\$0	\$0	\$132,373	\$29,059,380	\$0	şc
004	SHOALS	\$768	\$1,735,200	\$4,295,000	\$6,798,958	\$984,060		\$1,525,830	\$0	\$0	\$33,995	\$8,290,793	\$0	\$C
003	HALBERT TOWNS	SHIP \$10,766	\$13,011,428	\$20,928,660	\$44,706,912	\$31,659,470		\$36,842,930	\$0	\$0	\$449,377	\$81,100,465	\$0	so
010	RUTHERFORD TOWNSHIP	\$9,317	\$15,307,280	\$13,415,880	\$38,041,037	\$5,177,570		\$6,028,300	\$0	\$0	\$191,242	\$43,878,095	\$0	\$0
002	WEST SHOALS	\$2,654	527 \$1,849,820	\$1,206,740	\$5,711,087	\$72,610		\$897,630	\$0	\$0	\$28,555	\$6,580,162	\$0	\$0
001	CENTER TOWNS	HIP \$10,504,	\$17,185,420	\$8,363,140	\$36,052,811	\$1,531,280		\$4,138,870	\$0	\$0	\$360,528	\$39,831,153	\$0	\$0
009	CRANE TOWN	\$328	\$1,182,100	\$357,000	\$1,867,511	\$682,950		\$880,940	\$0	\$0	\$9,338	\$2,739,113	\$0	\$0
008	LOOGOOTEE CIT	Y \$25,937,	\$18,633,923	\$26,799,760	\$71,371,001	\$3,717,060		\$7,875,630	\$0	\$0	\$713,710	\$78,532,921	\$0	\$0
007	PERRY TOWNSH	P \$41,359,	\$21,875,780	\$26,992,575	\$90,227,806	\$4,973,480		\$19,504,050	\$8,268,140	\$0	\$902,278	\$100,561,438	\$0	\$0
TOTALS		\$109,722,	911 \$118,581,871	\$111,510,911	\$339,815,693	\$51,979,610		\$86,474,290	\$8,268,140	\$0	\$2,914,216	\$415,107,627	\$0	\$0

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STATE OF INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE 2021 Budget Order

2021 Budget Order

County: 51 Martin Unit: 0780 CRANE CIVIL TOWN

Pursuant to IC 6-1.1-17-16(c), this unit qualified for a shortened review by the Department.

<u>Fund</u>	Fund Name	<u>Certified Budget</u>	Certified AV	Certified Levy	Certified Rate
0101	GENERAL	\$65,640	\$2,739,113	\$50,205	\$1.8329
Budget	t approved for displayed amount.				
Rate re	duced due to increased assessed valuation.				
0706	LOCAL ROAD & STREET	\$7,300	\$2,739,113	\$0	\$0.0000
Budget	approved for displayed amount.				
0708	MOTOR VEHICLE HIGHWAY	\$6,000	\$2,739,113	\$0	\$0.0000
Budget	approved for displayed amount.				
2379	CUMULATIVE CAPITAL IMP (CIG TAX)	\$3,120	\$2,739,113	\$0	\$0.0000
Budget	approved for displayed amount.				
	Unit Total:	\$82,060		\$50,205	\$1.8329

IC 6-1.1-18.5-17 and IC 20-44-3 require that each year the Department of Local Government Finance certify to each unit of local government figures that show one hundred percent (100%) of the tax levy for each fund. If the property taxes received exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the levy, the excess shall be receipted to the "Levy Excess Fund" unless the amount in any calendar year is less than \$100.00 for a civil taxing unit or \$10,000.00 for a school corporation.

	Town of Cran	e							
Lift Station and Forc	e Main Connec	tion to G	reene County						
Engineer's Estimate									
Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Price	Total Amount					
Mobilization / Demobilization	1	IS	\$40,000,00	¢ 40,000,00					
Noomzation / Demoomzation	1		\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00					
8" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	1000	LFT	\$55.00	\$55,000,00					
Connect to Existing Manhole	3	EA	\$2,500.00	\$7,500.00					
Connect to Existing Force Main	2	EA	\$3,200.00	\$6,400,00					
4 Ft. Sanitary Manhole	3	EA	\$3,500.00	\$10,500.00					
Street Resurfacing- 110#/SVD	175	Ton	\$225.00	\$20.275.00					
Pavement Patch	316	SYS	\$175.00	\$55,300.00					
Mulch Seeding	1	LS	\$4,200.00	\$4,200.00					
Erosion Control - Silt Fence / Rip Rap	1	LS	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00					
Traffic Control	- 1	LS	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00					
Dewatering	1	LS	\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00					
Air Relief Valves	1	Each	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00					
4 " Sanitary Force Main	3200	LFT	\$30.00	\$96,000.00					
Lift Station & Valve Vault	1	Each	\$165,000.00	\$165,000.00					
Rock Excavation	25	CYS	\$300.00	\$7,500.00					
]	Fotal	\$551,975.00					
		Fotal Cons	truction Costs	\$551,975.00					
Design A	nalysis/Engineerin	g, Surveyin	g & Permitting	\$94,496.88					
		Constructio	n Inspection	\$68,996.88					
	Tot	tal Project	Costs	\$715,468.75					

T	own of Crane S	Sanitary Lateral P	roject	
	Engine	eer's Estimate		
	June 29	9, 2021		
		Engineer's	s Estimate	
Item Description			Unit	Total
	Quantity	Units	Price	Amount
Mobilization / Demobilization	1	LS	\$12,500.00	\$32,500.00
4" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	7839	LFT	\$31.50	\$246,928.50
6" SDR 35 PVC Pipe	2036	LFT	\$33.50	\$68,206.00
Sanitary Sewer Main Connection	7	EACH	\$3,750.00	\$26,250.00
Sanitary Sewer Clean-outs	251	EA	\$350.00	\$87,850.00
Concrete Sidewalk- 3' to 4' Wide	93	LFT	\$125.00	\$11,625.00
Mulch Seeding	1	LS	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00
Monolithic Curb and Sidewalk	60	LFT	\$175.00	\$10,500.00
Pavement Patch- Asphalt	232	SYD	\$125.00	\$29,000.00
Pavement Patch-Concrete Drive	24	SYD	\$175.00	\$4,200.00
			Subtotal	\$522,559.50
		Total Construction	Cost Estimate	\$522,559.50
Engineerii	ng, Surveying and	Right of Entry/Easem	ent Descriptions	\$73,158.33
		Constru	ction Inspection	\$65,319.94
		Total Construction	Cost Estimate	\$661,037.77

	Rate Calculation		
1	Amount Requested	\$	2,010,450.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25		
	(assume 25%)		
3	Total Funds Needed	· 2015년 1918년	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$	2,513,062.50
4	Amortization Constant .00633		
	(4.5% APR)		
5	Monthly Payment	\$	15,907.69
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)		
6	O/M Cost Factor		
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$	795.38
7	Total Monthly Costs		
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$	16,703.07
8	Number of Users		89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$	187.67
	(divide line 7 by line 8)		

	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 1,033,636.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 1,292,045.00
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 8,178.64
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 408.93
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 8,587.58
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 96.49
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 976,814.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 1,221,017.50
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 7,729.04
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 386.45
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 8,115.49
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 91.19
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

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	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 330,000.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 412,500.00
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 2,611.13
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 130.56
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 2,741.68
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 30.81
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 276,814.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 346,017.50
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 2,190.29
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 109.51
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 2,299.81
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 25.84
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 250,000.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 312,500.00
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 1,978.13
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 98.91
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 2,077.03
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 23.34
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

	Rate Calculation	
1	Amount Requested	\$ 200,000.00
2	Debt Coverage Factor .25	
	(assume 25%)	
3	Total Funds Needed	
	(multiply line 1 by 1.25)	\$ 250,000.00
4	Amortization Constant .00633	
	(4.5% APR)	
5	Monthly Payment	\$ 1,582.50
	(multiply line 3 by line 4)	
6	O/M Cost Factor	
	(multiply line 5 by .05)	\$ 79.13
7	Total Monthly Costs	
	(add lines 5 and 6)	\$ 1,661.63
8	Number of Users	89
9	Monthly Rate Impact	\$ 18.67
	(divide line 7 by line 8)	

<u>APPENDIX B</u> LOW-AND-MODERATE INCOME WORKSHEET

PART A / INFORMATION CONTAINED IN YOUR SURVEY

1 TOTAL ESTIMATED FAMILIES IN THE AREA	90
2 TOTAL INTERVIEWED	80
3 TOTAL BELOW FAMILES INTERVIEWED	56
4 TOTAL BELOW PERSONS	142
5 TOTAL ABOVE FAMILIES INTERVIEWED	24
6 TOTAL ABOVE PERSONS	52

PART B / CALCULATIONS BASED ON DATA CONTAINED IN YOUR SURVEY

7	AVG SIZE LMI FAMALIES	2.536
8	AVG SIZE NON LMI FAMILIES	2.167
9	PROPORTION OF FAMALIES THAT ARE LMI	0.700
10	PROPORTION OF FAMILIES THAT ARE NON-LMI	0.300
11	ESTIMATED TOTAL LMI FAMALIES IN AREA	63.000
12	ESTIMATED TOTAL NON LMI FAMILIES IN AREA	27.000
13	ESTIMATED TOTAL LMI PERSONS IN AREA	159.750
14	ESTIMATED TOTAL NON LMI PERSONS IN AREA	58.500
15	ESTIMATED TOTAL PERSONS IN AREA	218.250
16	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE LMI	73.20%

ORDINANCE NO. 2008-4

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CRANE, MARTIN COUNTY, INDIANA, TO ESTABLISH METERED RATES FOR WATER AND RATES FOR SEWAGE USED BY THE CUSTOMERS OF THE CRANE WATER AND SEWAGE UTILITIES

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Crane, Martin County, Indiana, has met to consider the financial condition and other matters relating to the operation of the Crane Water and Sewer Utility, and

WHEREAS, the Town Council finds that it is necessary and advisable to establish metered rates for the Crane Water Utilities and to establish rates and adjust rates for the Crane Sewage Utility in order to cover the costs and expenses and provide for repairs and replacements and to provide for a fair return on the property and to have a just and reasonable rate for all customers of the utilities of the Town of Crane, Indiana.

WHEREAS, the Town Council has requested the services of Indiana Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) to conduct a study of the water and sewer rates and to recommend proposed changes to the water and sewer rates and RCAP has presented their findings to the Town Council and the Town Council has agreed to implement the rate increases recommended by RCAP.

WHEREAS, in order to lessen the impact of the water and sewer rate increases upon the customers of the water and sewer utilities, the Town Council has decided to phase in the rate increase in four (4) stages.

NOW THEREFORE, be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Crane, Martin County, Indiana:

SECTION NO. 1

(A) For the purpose of calculating the actual charge for water usage, in this Section No. 1 "N" shall equal the actual amount of gallons of water consumed for the month by the customer of the Crane Water Utility.

(B) There are hereby established water rates and charges effective from October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed

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in this Section 1(B) as follows:

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Water Consumption 1 – 1,000 gallons	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation
1,000 – 2,000 gallons	4.76	.00476	$35.24 \pm 100 = 1000 \times 004761$
2,000 – 3,000 gallons	9.67	.00967	$40.00 + [(N - 2,000) \times .00967]$
3,000 4,000 gallons	7.58	.00758	49.67 + [(N - 3,000) x .00758]
4,000 - 5,000 gallons	7.58	.00758	57.25 + [(N - 4,000) x .00758]
5,000 – 6,000 gallons	6.54	.00654	64.83 + [(N - 5,000) x .00654]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	6.54	.00654	71.37 + [(N - 6,000) x .00654]
7,000 – 8,000 gallons	6.11	.00611	77.91 + [(N – 7,000) x .00611]
Over 8,000 gallons	6.11	.00611	$84.02 + [(N - 8,000) \times .00611]$

(C) There are hereby established water rates and charges effective from October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 1(C) as follows:

Water Consumption 1-1,000 gallons	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation
1,000 - 2,000 gallons	6 50	00650	2620 a toba a second
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.50	00000.	$36.30 + [(N - 1,000) \times .00650]$
2,000 – 3,000 gallons	10.11	.01011	42.80 + [(N - 2,000) x .01011]
3,000 – 4,000 gallons	8.82	.00882	$52.91 + [(N - 3,000) \times .00882]$
4,000 – 5,000 gallons	8.82	.00882	$61.73 + [(N - 4,000) \times .00882]$
5,000 – 6,000 gallons	8.18	.00818	70.55 + [(N - 5,000) x .00818]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	8.18	.00818	$78.73 + [(N - 6,000) \times .00818]$

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7,000 – 8,000 gallons	7.92	.00792	86.91 + [(N - 7,000) x .00792]
Over 8,000 gallons	7.92	.00792	94,83 + [(N - 8.000) x .00792]

(D) There are hereby established water rates and charges effective from October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 1(D) as follows:

Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation Minimum usage \$37.17
8.66	.00866	37.17 + [(N - 1,000) x .00866]
10.46	.01046	45.83 + [(N – 2,000) x .01046]
9.81	.00981	56.29 + [(N - 3,000) x .00981]
9.81	.00981	66.10 + [(N - 4,000) x .00981]
9.49	.00949	75.91 + [(N - 5,000) x .00949]
9.49	.00949	85.40 + [(N - 6,000) x .00949]
9.36	.00936	94.89 + [(N - 7,000) x .00936]
9.36	.00936	104.25 + [(N - 8,000) x .00936]
	Rute per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u> 8.66 10.46 9.81 9.81 9.49 9.49 9.49 9.36 9.36	Rate per (Gallon)Rate per Gallon1,000 (Gallon)Rate per (Gallon)8.66.0086610.46.010469.81.009819.81.009819.49.009499.49.009499.36.00936

(E) There are hereby established water rates and charges effective from October 1, 2011, and continuing until such time as the rates are amended or repealed, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 1(E), as follows:

Water Consumption 1-1,000 gallons	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation Minimum usage \$38.04
1,000 – 2,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	38.04 + [(N - 1,000) x .01080]
2,000 – 3,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	48.84 + [(N - 2,000) x .01080]
3,000 – 4,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	59.64 + [(N - 3,000) x .01080]
4,000 – 5,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	70.44 + [(N - 4,000) × .01080]

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5,000 - 6,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	81.24 + [(N - 5,000) x .01080]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	92.04 + [(N - 6,000) x .01080]
7,000 – 8,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	102.84 + [(N - 7,000) x .01080]
Over 8,000 gallons	10.80	.01080	113.64 + [(N - 8,000) × .01080]

SECTION NO. 2

(A) For the purpose of calculating the actual charge for sewage usage, in this Section No. 2 "N" shall equal the actual amount of gallons of water consumed for the month by the customer of the Crane Sewer Utility.

(B) There are hereby established sewage rates and charges effective from October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 2(B) as follows:

Warter Consumption	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation
1 - 1,000 gallons			Minimum usage \$35.33
1,000 - 2,000 gallons	10.55	.01055	35.33 + [(N - 1,000) x .01055]
2,000 - 3,000 gallons	9.88	.00988	45.88 + [(N - 2,000) x .00988]
3,000 - 4,000 gallons	8.20	.00820	55.76 + [(N - 3,000) x .00820]
4,000 – 5,000 gallons	8.20	.00820	63.96 + [(N - 4,000) x .00820]
5,000 – 6,000 gallons	7.37	.00737	72.16 + [(N - 5,000) x .00737]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	7.37	.00737	79.53 + [(N - 6,000) x .00737]
7,000 – 8,000 gallons	7.03	.00703	86.90 + [(N - 7,000) x .00703]
Över 8,000 gallons	7.03	.00703	93.93 + [(N - 8,000) x .00703]

(C) There are hereby established sewage rates and charges effective from October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed

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in this Section 2(C) as follows:

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Water Consumption	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation
1 - 1,000 gallons			Minimum usage \$41.25
1,000 – 2,000 gallons	12.17	.01217	41.25 + [(N – 1,000) x .01217]
2,000 - 3,000 gallons	11.69	.01169	53.42 + [(N - 2,000) x .01169]
3,000 – 4,000 gallons	10.72	.01072	65.11 + [(N - 3,000) x .01072]
4,000 – 5,000 gallons	10.72	.01072	75.83 + [(N - 4,000) x .01072]
5,000 6,000 gallons	10.21	.01021	86.55 + [(N – 5,000) x .01021]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	10.21	.01021	96.76 + [(N – 6,000) x .01021]
7,000 – 8,000 gallons	10.01	.01001	106.97 + [(N - 7,000) x .01001]
Over 8,000 gallons	10.01	.01001	116.98 + [(N - 8,000) x .01001]

(D) There are hereby established sewage rates and charges effective from October 1, 2010, through September 30, 2011, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 2(D) as follows:

Water Consumption 1 – 1,000 gallons	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation Minimum usage \$45.99
1,000 – 2,000 gallons	13.47	.01347	45.99 + [(N – 1,000) x .01347]
2,000 3,000 gallons	13.23	.01323	59.46 + [(N - 2,000) x .01323]
3,000 – 4,000 gallons	12.74	.01274	72.69 + [(N – 3,000) x .01274]
4,000 - 5,000 gallons	12.74	.01274	85.43 + [(N - 4,000) x .01274]
5,000 – 6,000 gallons	12.49	.01249	98.17 + [(N - 5,000) x .01249]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	12.49	.01249	$110.66 + [(N - 6,000) \times .01249]$

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7,000 – 8,000 gallons	12.39	.01239	123.15 + [(N – 7,000) x .01239]
Over 8,000 gallons	12.39	.01239	$135.54 + [(N - 8,000) \times .01239]$

(E) There are hereby established sewage rates and charges effective from October 1, 2011, and continuing until such time as the rates are amended or repealed, which said rates and charges shall be the amount computed in this Section 2(E), as follows

Water Consumption 1 – 1,000 gallons	Rate per 1,000 <u>Gallon</u>	Rate per <u>Gallon</u>	Bill Calculation Minimum usage \$50.72
1,000 – 2,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	50.72 + [(N – 1,000) x .01476]
2,000 – 3,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	65.48 + [(N – 2,000) x01476]
3,000 – 4,000 gallons	14.76	,01476	80.24 + [(N - 3,000) x .01476]
4,000 – 5,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	95.00 + [(N - 4,000) x .01476]
5,000 – 6,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	109.76 + [(N - 5,000) x .01476]
6,000 – 7,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	124.52 + [(N - 6,000) x .01476]
7,000 - 8,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	139.28 + [(N - 7,000) x .01476]
Over 8,000 gallons	14.76	.01476	154.04 + [(N - 8,000) x .01476]

SECTION NO. 3

That all ordinances passed heretofore as to the establishment of the rates for the water utility and sewage utility of the Town of Crane, Indiana, are hereby repealed.

SECTION NO. 4

That all bills for water and sewage service not paid within fifteen (15) days from the date thereof, as stated in such bills, shall be subject to a collection of a deferred payment charge of ten percent (10%). If the bill is not paid prior to the 25^{th} day of the month for which payment was past due, the service shall be disconnected. If reconnected, a fee of Forty Dollars (\$40.00) will be

6

charged in addition to the bill and deferred payment charge.

SECTION NO. 5

The refundable deposits for water and sewer utility services to be collected by the Town of Crane shall be as follows:

Water	\$62.50
Sewer	\$45.00

SECTION NO. 6

This ordinance will be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage on this 2^{nd} day of September, 2008.

Passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Town Council of Crane, Indiana on this 2^{nd} day of September, 2008.

Bernard Butcher, President

Gordon Brinegar, Member

Perry Anderson, Member

Attest:

Linda Ann Willoughby, Clerk-Treasurer

GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL SEWER DISTRICT ORDINANCE NO. 2021-01

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING, RESTATING, AND CONSOLIDATING ORDINANCE NUMBERS 2013-01, 2014-01, AND 2016-01

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Greene County Regional Sewer District ("the Board") adopted Ordinance No. 2013-01, establishing rates and charges, on April 18, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Board adopted Ordinance No. 2014-01 on January 23, 2014, amending Ordinance No. 2013-01; and

WHEREAS, the Board further amended monthly rates by adopting Ordinance No. 2016-01 on September 14, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Board has determined that clarification is needed regarding construction connection policy and payment for services during construction; and

WHEREAS, there are inconsistencies among the three ordinances referenced that warrant consolidation and updating of certain policies and procedures,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL SEWER DSTRICT, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Title. This ordinance shall be known as the Greene County Regional Sewer District Regulation and Rate Ordinance 2021-01.

Section 2. Definitions. Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this ordinance shall be as follows:

2.01 "Availability Fee" means a fee charged to New Users who connect a Private Sewer to the Sewer Facilities to cover the costs of future utility capacity additions to the Sewer Facilities.

2.02 "Bad Check Charge" means the charge assessed on any User who pays a sewer bill by check which is returned to the District because of insufficient funds, and includes any bank fees assessed to the District.

2.03 "Board" means the Board of Trustees of the Greene County Regional Sewer District.

2.04 "Building Sewer" means the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

2.05 "Bulk Customer" means such entities as may from time to time enter into contracts with the Greene County Regional Sewer District to discharge Sewage into the Sewer Facilities.

2.06 "District" means the Greene County Regional Sewer District, Greene County, Indiana.

GCRSD Ordinance No. 2021-01 Page 1 of 9 2.07 "Equivalent Dwelling Unit of sewage flow (EDU)" means 300 gallons per day of expected average sewage flow based upon generally accepted design standards. EDU has the same meaning and may be used interchangeably with "Equivalent Residential Unit of sewage flow" (ERU).

2.08 "Industrial Waste" means the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

2.09 "Inspection Fee" means the fee charged to each New User at the time of connection of a Private Sewer to the Sewer Facilities to cover the costs for administration and inspection of the connection.

2.10 "Inspector" means the person or persons duly authorized by the District, through its Board, to inspect and approve the installation of building sewers and their connection to the public sewer system.

2.11 "Late Payment Charges" means charges assessed to all Users who fail to pay timely any bill for Sewer Services that is not paid when due as stated on such bill.

2.12 "New User" means any User who connects a Private Sewer to the Sewer Facilities after June 30, 2013, excluding, however, persons who prior to the adoption of this Ordinance, have granted the District a right of entry for connection to the Sewer Facilities.

2.13 "Owner" means any person who holds a fee interest, life estate interest, or equitable interest of a contract purchaser in any lot, parcel of real estate, or building that is connected with and uses the Sewer Facilities or that in any way uses or is served by the Sewer Facilities.

2.14 "Person" means any individual, firm, company, association, society, corporation, or group.

2.15 "Private Sewage Disposal System" means any arrangement of devices or structures used for treating sewage, including septic tanks, cesspools or holding tanks, which are not owned or operated by the District.

2.16 "Private sewer" means a sanitary sewer which is owned by a person other than the District.

2.17 "Public Sewer" means a sanitary sewer which is owned and controlled by the Greene County Regional Sewer District.

2.18 "Sewer" or "Sanitary Sewer" means a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and groundwaters are not intentionally admitted.

2.19 "Sewage" means a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and other business and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present.

2.20 "Sewer Facilities" means all facilities owned or leased by the District for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

2.21 "Sewer Main" means any Sewer Facilities which directly or indirectly accepts, collects, or delivers sewage from one or more building sewers and which is part of a sewage collection and delivery system.

GCRSD Ordinance No. 2021-01 Page 2 of 9 2.22 "User" means a person who introduces into or discharges into, including both the owner and occupant of real estate from which is introduced or discharged into the sewage system any substance whatever.

SECTION 3. Rates And Charges.

3.1. Assessment of Monthly Sewer Rates. Rates or charges shall be collected for the use of and service rendered by the District, payable by the user of each and every lot, parcel of real estate, or building that is connected with and uses the Sewer Facilities, or that in any way uses or is served by the Sewer Facilities

3.2 Liability for Rates and Charges / Liens. All Owners and Users are jointly and severally liable for the sewer rates and charges assessed under Section 3.3 and 3.4 of this Ordinance for use and services provided under this Ordinance. In the event of nonpayment, the District any unpaid charges shall constitute a lien on the real property that is serviced by the District, as provided in IC 13-26-14.

3.3. Monthly Rates. For the use and the services rendered by the District, and pursuant to IC 13-26-11, rates and charges shall be billed to and collected from the Users of each and every lot, parcel of real estate or building that is, or will be connected with the District's Sewer Facilities or otherwise discharges sanitary sewage, industrial wastes, water or other liquids, either directly or indirectly, into the Sewer Facilities. Rates and charges shall be payable as follows:

- A. For Greene County Users, a flat monthly charge of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) per EDU;
- B. For Non-Greene County Users, a flat monthly charge of Sixty-one Dollars (\$61.00) per EDU.

3.4. Other Charges. In addition to the flat monthly rate set forth in Section 3.2, the following additional charges shall be assessed:

- A. An Inspection Fee of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) shall be assessed for all New Users;
- B. Late Charges. All monthly sewer charges are due and payable on or before the fifteenth of each month following the mailing of the monthly sewer bill. A Late Payment Charge equal to the greater of Five Dollars (\$5.00) or Ten Percent (10%) of the monthly charge shall be assessed to any User who fails to pay the sewer charges when due. In addition, a charge of Five Dollars (\$5.00) shall be added for each collection letter sent to any User prior to the filing of a lien.
- C. Dishonored Checks. A Charge of Thirty-five Dollars (\$35.00), plus any bank fees incurred by the District, shall be assessed on any check charged back to the District's account on account of insufficient funds or by any other reason of dishonor.
- D. Availability Fee. An Availability Fee of One Thousand Nine Hundred and 00/100 dollars (\$1,900.00) per ERU and any fractional part thereof, of estimated usage once occupied, shall be assessed for all New Users. The Availability Fee shall be paid prior to start of New User's construction.
E. Sewer Liens. Pursuant to IC 13-26-14-4, all sewer rates, fees and charges established by the District constitute a lien on the lot, parcel of land, or building that is connected with or uses the Sewer Facilities, and shall be collected and enforced as provided by law, including reasonable attorney fees and costs of collection.

3.5. Fee verification and adjustment. Non-residential users will, upon request, provide to the District or any person acting on behalf of the District copies of monthly water bills for the purpose of fee verification or correction. Correction of fees will be made prospectively only and not retroactively.

3.6. Effective Date for Assessment of Rates and Charges. Each User shall be liable for the payment of the rates and charges set forth in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 upon such User's connection to the Sewer Facilities.

3.7. Bulk customers. Bulk users will be charged as determined by the treatment plant operator and approved by the Board. Bulk customers shall submit a written discharge proposal sufficiently prior to the proposed discharge to allow for review by the Board.

Section 4. Persons Subject to Connection. The owner of all houses, buildings, or structures used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the District and abutting any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is located a public sanitary sewer of the District, may be hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect toilet, lavatory, laundry and other waste water facilities directly to the proper sanitary sewer in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, if the public sanitary sewer is within three hundred (300) feet of the house, building, or structures used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purpose. If a direct connection is made, any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable granular material. No statement contained in this Ordinance shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the Greene County Health Officer, Board of Health, Greene County, Indiana; the Daviess County Health Officer, Board of Health, Daviess County, Indiana; or the Martin County Health Officer, Board of Health, Martin County, Indiana.

Section 5. Construction Permits.

5.01. Except for normal and routine maintenance of private sewage works and action to initially address emergency situations, no person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, construct, relocate, repair, reconstruct, or disturb any public or private sewage works without first obtaining a written sewer construction permit from the District.

5.02. There shall be two (2) classes of sewer construction permits: (a) a building sewer construction permit; and (2) a main construction permit. Building sewer construction permits shall consist of three types: residential, commercial, or industrial. There shall be only one type of sewer main construction permit. In all cases, the owner or his agent shall make application for a sewer

construction permit on a form furnished by the District. The permit application shall be supplemented by the plans and specifications for the construction and any other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the District.

5.03. Connection at commencement of construction.

A. New Users shall connect to the Public Sewer at commencement of construction and shall pay the availability fee at the time of connection.

B. From date of connection to the Public Sewer through date of initial occupancy, New User shall be assessed and pay a fee of 1 ERU per month, provided however, that if occupancy is delayed beyond one (1) year from date of connection, then New User shall be assessed and pay a fee based on estimated usage once occupied, beginning on the one (1) year anniversary of the date of connection.

C. New User will be assessed and pay a regular monthly fee beginning upon occupancy, which fee will be based upon estimated usage unless or until such time as the fee may be adjusted to reflect measured usage.

5.04. A permit expires twelve (12) months after its issuance if the permit holder has not commenced construction within that time. The District may also revoke a permit if it determines that the permit holder is not diligently pursuing the development project to completion. For purposes hereof, diligently pursuing the development project to completion shall mean that construction commences on such project within twelve (12) months of the issuance of the permit and that the permit holder continues with the construction time frame specified in the original application.

5.05. If a permit expires or is revoked, the permit holder must submit a new application and permit fee and obtain a new permit in order to proceed. The Board may waive the permit fee if there has been no material change to the plans or to the site, or to the developer of the project, and significant review of the project is not warranted. A material change shall be any alteration that requires a modification of design or specifications.

5.06. A permit holder may obtain an extension to prevent expiration of a permit. Requests for extension must include certification that there has been no material change to the plans or to the site. Extensions may be granted for no more than twelve (12) months at a time. A permit may not be transferred without the written consent of the District.

5.07. In addition to complying with the permitting process, the permit holder must also obtain any permits related to the construction that are required by the County in which the property is located.

Section 6. Regulations Governing Connections.

6.01. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of a building sewer or other sewage works, including an inspection fee, shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall be deemed to have agreed to indemnify the District from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation, construction, or repair of a building sewer or other sewage works.

6.02. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every dwelling of any kind; except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, and in such case the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer. The District may also waive this requirement in instances of special circumstances or conditions that do not apply generally in the District.

6.03. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found to meet all requirements of the District's Ordinances, rules, regulations, and specifications.

6.04. The location, size, slope, alignment and materials of construction of all public and private sewage works, and the methods to be used to place and construct the sewage works, shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code, regulations of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management ("IDEM") and all other applicable specifications, rules and regulations of the District.

6.05. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public or private sanitary sewer.

6.06. The connection of a building sewer or other sewage works into a public or private sanitary sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code, IEDM regulations, or other applicable specifications, rules and regulations of the District. All such connections shall be made gas tight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved in writing by the District before installation.

6.07. New or repaired system inspection is mandatory. The District or its representative shall inspect any work that may be required and is associated with or will affect the District system, whether the work is associated with a new connection or is repair or replacement of an existing connection. User shall provide District with no less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice for any inspection request. No work shall be buried, covered, or otherwise made inaccessible prior to inspection and acceptance by the District. Requests for inspection shall be directed to the District at Bynum Fanyo Utilities, Inc., 528 N. Walnut Street, Bloomington, IN 47404, or 812-332-8030.

6.08. The applicant for the building sewer construction permit or sewer main construction permit shall notify the District when the building sewer or sewer main is ready for inspection and connection to the public or private sanitary sewer. All connections shall be made under the supervision of the District's representative.

GCRSD Ordinance No. 2021-01 Page 6 of 9 6.09. If nonconforming sewage works are identified, the District may issue a written notice requiring the responsible party(s) to correct the nonconformance within a specified reasonable time. All corrective measures are subject to the District's prior approval of the corrective plans.

6.10. Any lateral, beginning at the point of connection to the sewer main and running to Owner's building or structure served by the lateral, shall remain the property of Owner. Any equipment installed in the lateral, between connection to the sewer main and Owner's Building or structure, shall remain the property of the Owner. The cost of installation, repair and maintenance, and replacement costs of the lateral and any associated equipment, shall be paid solely by Owner unless the District notifies Owner in writing that District agrees to assume and pay all or some portion of said costs

Section 7. Regulations Governing Discharge of Sewage.

7.01. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

7.02. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any public sewers any flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas, or any substance hazardous to humans or animals, including but not limited to gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas; any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant.

7.03. Consistent with the rules and regulations of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the any substances, materials, waters, or wastes that can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance.

7.04. If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged, to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in 7.02 or 7.03 of this section, and which in the judgment of the District may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Board may: (i) Reject the wastes; (ii) require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers; (iii) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or (iv) require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing sewer charges under the provisions of 7.02 or 7.03 of this section.

Section 8. Right of Entry/Inspections. Upon the giving of reasonable notice to the property owner or tenant in lawful possession of said property, the District's designated agent or inspector shall be

GCRSD Ordinance No. 2021-01 Page 7 of 9 permitted to enter any property connected to the Sewer Facilities for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 9. Violations/Enforcement.

9.01. Any person found to be violating any provision of this ordinance shall be served by the District with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

9.02. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall become liable to the District a fine of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per day for each day that the violation continues, and in addition, for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the District by reason of such violation, including reasonable attorney fees incurred by the District in the enforcement of this Ordinance.

9.03. Any person who maliciously breaks, damages, destroys, uncovers, defaces, or tampers with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the District Sewage Facilities shall be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

SECTION 10. Administration.

10.01. Bylaws and Regulations of the Board. The Board may adopt and enforce such reasonable regulations not in conflict herewith as it may be deemed necessary for the safe, economical and efficient management of the Sewer Facilities and for the construction and use of building (or house) lateral sewers, septic tanks and connections to the Sewer Facilities.

10.02. Amendments. This Board may amend this Ordinance may be amended from time to time as provided in IC 13-26-11-13.

10.03. Severability. The invalidity of any section, clause, sentence, or provision of this Ordinance shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Ordinance which shall be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

10.04. Effective Date of Ordinance. This Ordinance shall become effective and be in full force and effect from and upon passage and signing by the Board of Trustees.

10.05. Repeal of Prior Ordinances. This ordinance constitutes an amendment, restatement, and consolidation of Ordinances Numbered 2013-01, 2014-01, and 2016-01, which ordinances shall be deemed repealed by adoption of herein ordinance.

SO ORDAINED AND ESTABLISHED this 21st day of October, 2021.

GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL SEWER DISTRICT, by:

Louis H. Massette, President

,

Allen Toon

an /u Timothy Turpen

OT

Scott Oliphant

Michael Turner

GCRSD Ordinance No. 2021-01 Page 9 of 9

GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL SEWER DISTRICT

Greene County Courthouse 1 East Main Street Bloomfield, IN 47424

Louis H. Massette, Board Chairman LMASSETTE@BLUEMARBLE.NET

July 1, 2021

Ms. Sarah Hudson, Director Wastewater and Stormwater Projects State Water Infrastructure Fund 100 North Senate Avenue, Rm. 1275 Indianapolis, IN 46204

RE: application of Town of Crane for SWIF Grant

Dear Ms. Hudson:

I serve as president of the Greene County Regional Sewer District (RSD), which serves a portion of Greene, Daviess, and Martin Counties. In that capacity, I have become aware of the application of the Town of Crane for a SWIF grant to address stormwater infiltration into the town's existing wastewater system. The town wastewater system currently is connected to the Naval Support Activity Crane wastewater treatment system. The town and RSD have been negotiating regarding shifting that connection from NSA Crane to RSD, an outcome that NSA Crane also desires. In order for RSD to accept the Town of Crane into its District, the stormwater infiltration issue must be eliminated.

If the Town of Crane replaces existing laterals with new laterals, the result of which is elimination of stormwater infiltration, the RSD will accept the town's application to be included in the District and will provide wastewater disposition and treatment to the town. RSD currently and for the foreseeable future has sufficient excess treatment capacity to accept the town's effluent. Toward that end, RSD supports the town's application for a SWIF grant to address the laterals.

Feel free to contact me if you have questions or if I may be of service.

Sincerely,

Louis H. Massette, President

LRM/mra cc: Greg Jones, SIDC

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN COMMANDING OFFICER NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE AND TOWN OF CRANE AND GREENE COUNTY REGIONAL SEWER DISTRICT AND SOUTHERN INDIANA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

1. <u>Purpose</u>. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into by Naval Support Activity Crane (NSA Crane), the Town of Crane, Greene County Regional Sewer District (GCRSD), and the Southern Indiana Development Commission (SIDC) (collectively referred to as the "Parties") for the purpose of endorsing the Wastewater Feasibility Study between the Town of Crane and NSA Crane (referred to as the "Study") and adopting the recommendations of the Study to remove the Town of Crane wastewater collection system from the NSA Crane treatment system and alter it to utilize the wastewater treatment system at GCRSD.

2. Points of Contact.

a. For the purposes of coordination among all the parties, SIDC will maintain a list of designated "Points of Contact" for each Party. These officials will ensure the provisions of the MOU are met as to the commitments of their organizations and, when the involvement of others within their organizations is useful, will coordinate with those persons as needed.

b. A Party may change its point of contact or contact information at any time by providing notice to SIDC.

3. <u>Commitments of the Parties</u>. Within three (3) months of entering the MOU, the Parties agree to begin or continue implementation of the following commitments.

a. <u>All Parties</u>

i.Duties

1. The Parties will discuss any changes, testing or trends in the different wastewater collection systems located in the Town of Crane.

2. The Parties will assist the Town of Crane in the pursuit of a grant to implement the Study recommendations.

3. The Parties will meet periodically for the purpose of updating all Parties of the progress of implementing the recommendations of the Study.

b. <u>NSA Crane</u>

i.Adopt the recommendations of the Study.

ii.Assist the Town of Crane and GCRSD with future activities to implement recommendations of the Study.

iii.Initiate a NEPA Environmental Assessment identified in the Study.

- iv.Provide site control for NSA Crane property inside the Town of Crane during construction.
- v. Transfer the appropriate elements of NSA Crane wastewater systems to GCRSD.
 - c. <u>Town of Crane</u>

i.Adopt the recommendations of the Study.

- ii.Seek all reasonable options to move the Town of Crane off the NSA wastewater treatment system.
- iii.Make a formal request for local matching funds to implement the Study recommendations.
- iv.Review current wastewater rate structure with focus on creating local match funds to implement the Study recommendations.
- v.Initiate Site Control actions for laterals on private property.
- vi.Develop and submit grant applications to implement the Study recommendations.
- vii. Transfer ownership, management and maintenance of Town of Crane wastewater collection system to GCRSD upon completion of Study recommendations.
 - d. Greene County Regional Sewer District

i.Adopt the recommendations of the Study.

- ii.Maintain a willingness to receive the Town of Cranes wastewater infrastructure when improvements are implemented and properly tested.
- iii.Manage, maintain and operate Town of Cranes wastewater infrastructure based upon the Study recommendations.
- iv.Utilize the In-County treatment rate for Town of Crane users since no debt will transfer as part of the Study recommendations.
 - e. <u>Southern Indiana Development Commission</u>

i.Adopt the recommendations of the Study. ii.Provide administrative support necessary to implement the Study recommendations.

iii.Assist in the development and completions of NEPA environmental Assessment and Site Control actions.

iv.Assist Town of Crane with the development of grant applications, follow-on implementation and monitoring.

v.Assist with public outreach to implement the Study recommendations.

4. <u>Miscellaneous</u>

a. Nature of this MOU. This MOU reflects the intent of the Parties to collaboratively pursue the removal of the Town of Crane wastewater collection system from the NSA Crane treatment system and alter it to utilize the wastewater treatment system at GCRSD.

b. The Parties recognize the MOU is not legally binding and cannot be enforced by court action; however, each Party intends to pursue its obligations in good faith.

c. Review of this MOU may be initiated by any Party. The Parties' Points of Contact will review and make recommendations for modifications to the MOU.

d. Modifications to the MOU shall be valid only when reduced to writing and duly signed by all Parties.

e. Withdrawal

i.After the effective date, any Party may withdraw from participation in the MOU, without the consent of the other Parties.

ii.A Party's withdrawal will be effective upon receipt of Written Notice by all remaining Parties of the MOU. Written Notices will be addressed to the Executive Director of Southern Indiana Development Commission at 405 JFK Ave. Suite A. Loogootee, IN 47553.

iii.Following a Party's withdrawal, all obligations of the withdrawing Party as stated in the MOU will cease, as shall all obligations of the remaining Parties to the withdrawing Party.

iv.Upon the withdrawal of a Party, the remaining Parties will determine if an amended MOU can be executed to achieve the MOU's purpose. If an amended MOU cannot achieve the purposes of herein MOU, then herein MOU shall be terminated.

f. Duration. Unless the MOU is terminated earlier by all Parties. the term of this MOU is four (4) years from the effective date. The MOU will automatically renew for a new four (4) year term, a maximum of eight years total, unless a majority of the Parties elect to terminate the MOU or to disallow its renewal.

g. Effective Date. This MOU is effective upon execution by all Parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this MOU on the dates below written.

Naval Support Activities Crane

The	_day of	.,2022	By James Smith, Commander
			Commanding Officer
I own of C	rane		
The	_day of	<u>,</u> 2022	By Papald Parker, President
			Ronau Barker, Fresident
Greene Co	ounty Regiona	al Sewer Dis	trict
The	_day of	.,2022	By
			Louis <u>II. Masselle</u> , President
Southern I	Indiana Devel	lopment Com	nmission
The	dav of	.2022	Bv
			Greg Jones, Executive Director

Town of Crane Sewer Plan



Community Collaboration Office of Local Defense

DJLUS February 2017

Grant Award 7/1/21 - End Date 12/31/22

□\$252,000 Federal - \$35,500 Non Federal

Three Components Military Compatibility Handbook

Legislative Review and Optimization

Town of Crane Sewer Study

Community Collaboration Office of Local Defense

Opportunity Convergence

DOLDCC Grant

□ State Water Infrastructure Funding

□American Recovery Plan Act

UInfrastructure Bill

□Need for Housing Development

Requires Documentation of Issues and Opportunities for Future Funding.

Community Team

of Crane	<u>Greene County Regional</u>	Regional Partners	
ld Barker	Sewer District	Greg Jones – SIDC	
Willowby	Lou Massette		
ard Lorenze - Atty	Marvin Abshire - Atty	Angle Kisacher – Martin Alliance	
	<u>Bynum Fanyo and</u> <u>Associates</u>	Jessica Potts - SIDC	
e Of Crane	Rick Coppock - Engineer	Matt Craig – Radius	
<pre>< Dobbs</pre>		John Mensch –	
		WestGate@Crane Authority	

Overall TimeFrame



 Develop a Plan to Transition Town of Crane waste water 	219 days?	LTI TU/T/ZT	To lo nam	
Establish Community Team	41 days?	Fri 10/1/21	Fri 11/26/21	
SIDC establish Work Plan	20 days?	Mon 10/4/21	Fri 10/29/21	
SIDC formalize Community team charter	15 days?	Mon 11/1/21	Fri 11/19/21	
Project Kick Off	0 days	Tue 11/23/21	Tue 11/23/21	🗼 11/23
 Data Compilation to Establish Base Conditions 	38 days?	Wed 11/24/21	Fri 1/14/22	
Develop and Document the options	11 days?	Wed 11/24/21	Wed 12/8/21	
Assess Options based on Timing, Cost, Community & NSA Crane impact	11 days?	Thu 12/9/21	Thu 12/23/21	
Identify Key recommendations for Resource development	6 days?	Fri 1/7/22	⁻ ri 1/14/22	
Resource Options	97 days?	Fri 1/14/22	Mon 5/30/22	
Document Local, Regional, State and Federal resource options	15 days	Mon 1/17/22	ri 2/4/22	
Analyze Options based on Liklihood of Success	15 days	Mon 2/14/22	⁻ ri 3/4/22	
Draft Report for Public	15 days	Wed 3/23/22	^r ue 4/12/22	
Community Team Review Report	21 days?	Wed 4/13/22 \	Ned 5/11/22	
Document Plan	50 days?	Thu 5/12/22	Ved 7/20/22	
Conduct Community Outreach	25 days?	Thu 5/12/22	Ved 6/15/22	_
Finalize Plan	25 days?	Thu 6/16/22 V	Ved 7/20/22	
Pursue multi-jurisdiction adoption	67 days	Thu 7/21/22 F	ri 10/21/22	

Issue Exercise – Town of Crane

 Inflow and infiltration – Need to review flow 	Billing capacity
meters	
	 No operator
 Lack of funding 	- NO pian - sustainment
0	 Reliant on Grants for evistence
 Cultural resistance degree of fear 	
	• Rate structure concern
 Rate structure on a tired system 	
	• Number of issues on the system
 Right of entry – Not sure if they were started 	
	Allow for expansion
 Bulk purchase from base 	-
	Backflow on streets

Issue Exercise – GCRSD

Rate structure outside of GC \$61 -4000 gallon inside Greene county \$50
ERU's based on usage
Right of Entry
Fee differences for in and out of County
Homes already paying \$61 in Daviess County

Wastewater treatment

Will not allow Crane Village on the system without updating laterals and lift stations

Issue Exercise – Base of Crane

Inflow and infiltration from Crane Village

IDEM violations

 Under EPA Clean water act and is negotiating compliance orders

Historic overflows

Containment bladder -100,000 containment

 Base does not need to convert containment bladder

Easement transfers will be needed for conversion

Base rate structure comes from Mid-Atlantic and fees are not always attributed to the Base and therefore the rate to Crane is lower than actual costs.

Base building and growth of employment

Base may have capacity issues in the future but currently does not.

Environmental compliance issues are the largest issue.

Has not been an overflow issue for the past 2 years

Town of Crane Awareness of maintenance issues

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Bynum Fanyo

Produce updates of the engineering for Lateral Work and Lift Station Work.

Options could be to line pipes but issues and also cap off

Is smoke testing needed – would not be affective for the project

Letter from GCRSD to allow Town of Crane on the system 50,000 gallons actual use is under 8-9000 gallons currently. This is the same as pre-covid use.

Document work completed to date.

Base – Document compliance issues get flow reports

Town did smoke testing documentation

Martin County - Determine willingness of the County to support

Possible community partnerships with IGSA's

February 8 Next meeting at 3:00

SIDC

Town of Crane Sewer Plan



Community Collaboration Office of Local Defense

DJLUS February 2017

□Grant Award 7/1/21 - End Date 12/31/22 □\$252,000 Federal - \$35,500 Non Federal

Community Collaboration Office of Local Defense

Opportunity Convergence

DOLDCC Grant

□State Water Infrastructure Funding

□American Recovery Plan Act

□Infrastructure Bill

□Need for Housing Development

Requires Documentation of Issues and Opportunities for Future Funding.

Community Team

<u>Regional Partners</u>	Greg Jones – SIDC)	Angie Risacher – Martin Alliance	Jessica Potts - SIDC	Matt Craig – Radius	John Mensch -	WestGate@Crane Authority
Greene County Regional	Sewer District	Lou Massette	Marvin Abshire - Atty	<u>Bynum Fanyo and</u> <u>Associates</u>	Rick Coppock - Engineer		
Town of Crane	Ronald Barker	l inda Willowby	Richard Lorenze - Atty		Base Of Crane	Mark Dobbs	

Update of Costs

Bynum Fanyo

Administration Options

Determine the options for; **Meter Reading Maintenance** Operation Billing

Meter Reading

• Current	• Options
 GCRSD – Based on Water usage 	•GCRSD
 GCRSD – Collects for individual Homes 	
 ToC – Based on Water usage 	
 ToC – Collects for individual Homes 	
 BoC – Aggregated reading for all of ToC 	

Billing

•GCRSD - Based on Water usage	Options
	GCRSD?
 GCRSD – Collects for individual Homes 	ToC?
 ToC – Based on Water usage 	
 ToC – Collects for individual Homes 	
 BoC – Aggregated reading for all of ToC 	

Maintenance

• Current	•Options
 GCRSD – Utilizes independent operator for maintenance and reporting. 	GCRSD
 ToC – Utilizes Town Council and independent contractors. City of Loogootee? 	

Operation

• Current	•Options
 GCRSD – Utilizes independent operator for maintenance and reporting. 	GCRSD
 ToC – Utilizes Town Council and independent 	

Preferences



Funding Opportunities

Office of Community and Rural Affairs Infrastructure Can Fund Lift Station Not Laterals Eligible for up to 700,000 - 20% Match Spring and Fall Funding rounds

ARPA as Local Match - Yes

US Department of Agriculture

Can Fund Lift Station – Rarely funds Laterals

Grant/Loan Mix

 Need PER and ER to determine Grant/Loan Mix (Buy down rates to \$60)

Apply any time

Can pair with OCRA

Funding Opportunities

State Revolving Loan Fund Can Fund Lift Station – No to Laterals Grant/Loan Mix Need PER and ER to determine Grant/Loan Mix (Buy down rates to \$60) Mix (Buy down rates to \$60) Can pair with OCRA

Grant/Loan Mix Possible

Can Fund Lift Station and Laterals

State Water Infrastructure Fund

100% Grant (Highly Competative)

Apply in June

Can pair with OCRA

ARPA can Co-fund

Funding Opportunities

 Up to 100,000 Loan Up to 100,000 Loan Radius Revolving Loan National Rural Water **10 Year Term** 10 Year Term 3% Rate • • Defense Community Infrastructure Program deficiencies in Community Infrastructure Lift station and possible for Laterals Necessary Investments to address supportive of Military Installations Grant ranged from 250k to 10M Need PER and ER

3% Rate •

•

Application typically in June

Action Items

Bynum Fanyo

SIDC

GCRSD

Town of Crane

Martin County
Town of Crane Sewer Plan



Community Collaboration Office of Local Defense

DJLUS February 2017

Grant Award 7/1/21 - End Date 12/31/22

□\$252,000 Federal - \$35,500 Non Federal

Community Team

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	Town of Crane	Ronald Barker	l inda Willowby	Richard Lorenze - Atty		Base Of Crane	Mark Dobbs	

Update of Costs

Lift Station and Force Main Connection to Greene County - \$976,814

Town of Crane Sanitary Lateral Project – \$1,033,636

Total - \$2,010,450

Administration Options

Meter Reading - GCRSD **Maintenance - GCRSD Operation - GCRSD** Billing - GCRSD

Program Funding Concerns



Funding Matrix Euligibility Lift Station Fell weightOCRAOLDCCSRFUSDA RDUS Rural WeightLocal RLFBoEligibility Lift Station Fell gibility LateralsNesYesYesYesYesYesYesEligibility Lift Station Fell gibility LateralsNoYesYesYesYesYesYesConson freat Fell gibility LateralsNoYesYesYesYesYesYesYesJob Conson freat Fell gibility LateralsNoYesYesYesYesYesYesYesJob Conson freat Fell gibility LateralsNoNoNoNoYesYesYesYesYesYesJob Conson freat Fell fibZog Weit NoNoNoNoNoYesYesYesYesYesYesJob Conson freat Locan MatchNoNoNoNoNoNoYesYesYesYesYesYesJob Conson freat Locan MatchNo								
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Carbon the chain of point point of point	 Eligibility Laterals 	No	Yes	Yes	Yes/Income Based	yes	yes	Yes
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	אליווכמרוסוו	Kounds		1st to get on State List	available	are available	available	

Funding Plans

Combined Project	Separated Project

PLAT OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF CRANE, INDIANA

COVENANTS AND DESCRIPTION FOR PLAT OF THE ORIGINAL TOWN OF CRANE, INDIANA

Know All Men by These Presents, that The Town of Crane, of Martin County, Indiana by and through Its Board of Trustees, does hereby dedicate and publish the Plst of The Original Town of Crane containing the following described real estate in Martin County, State of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of the south half of section 6, Township 5 North, Range 4 west of the Second Frincipal Maridian, being in Martin County, Indiana more specifically described as follows: Commencing at a bolt in the centerline of the payement of a blacktop road at the northwest Corner of said Southwest quarter section, and thence south 69 degrees 21 minutes east a distance of 2283.32 feet; thence south 00 degrees 00 minutes East a distance of 110.00 feet; thence north 89 degrees 21 minutes west a distance of 50.00 feet; thence south 00 degrees 25 minutes east a distance of 17.35 feet; thence south 64 degrees 36 minutes west a distance of 308.30 feet; thence south 55 degrees 45 minutes west a distance of 216.16 feet; thence south 23 degrees of 447.30 feet; thence south 45 degrees 15 minutes east a distance of 268.15 feet; thence south 11 degrees 56 minutes west a distance of 391.25 feet; thence south 39 degrees 33 minutes east a distance of 451.20 feet; thence south 45 degrees 00 minutes west a distance of 271.00 feet; thence south 67 degrees 20 minutes west a distance of 598.39 feet; thence north 89 degrees 41 minutes west a distance of 312.78 feet; thence north 77 degrees 16 minutes west a distance of 364.25 feet; thence south 90 degrees 00 minutes west a distance of 364.25 feet; thence south 90 degrees 00 minutes west a distance of 416 degrees 16 minutes west a distance of 312.78 feet; thence north 77 degrees 16 minutes west a distance of 67 above said blacktop road; thence north 00 degrees 00 minutes west on and along the centerline of above said blacktop road; thence north 00 degrees 00 minutes west on and along the centerline of said road being also the west 11ne of the Southwest quarter of Section 6, a distance of 207.147 feet to the point of beginning. Said tract contains 87.13 ecres more orless subject to all legel highways and rights- of-way.

AC.M

Do hereby certify that we have laid off, platted, and subdivided said real estate in accordance with the plat shown.

This plat shall be known as the Plat of The Original Town of Crane, Indiana." All streets shown on the plat are hereby dedicated to the public.

Easements for maintenance of utilities owned by the Federal Government are reserved as shown. Easements for maintenance of all other utilities are reserved by the Town of Crane for future maintenance or removal of all utilities as existing this date.

No roof drains shall be permitted to drain into the public sanitary sever system. All swales and storm severs for drainage of lots that are existing on side lot lines and rear lot lines shall be preserved and not obstructed.

No sign of any kind shall be displayed to the public view on any lot except one professional sign of not more than one square foot; one sign of not more than three square feet adertising the property for sale or rent, or sign used by sibuilder to advartise the property during the construction and sales period may be used.

No oil drilling, oil development operations, oil refining, quarrying or mining operation of any kind shall be permitted upon or in any lot, nor shall oil wells, tunnels, minerel excavations or shafts be permitted upon or in any lot. No derrick or other structure designed for use in boring for oil, natural gas or water shall be erected, maintained, or permitted upon any lot.

No enimals, livestock, or poultry of any kind shall be raised, bred, or kept on any lot, except that dogs, cats, or other household pets may be kept, provided that they are not kept, bred or maintained for any commercial purpose.

No lot shall be used or meintained as a dumping ground for rubbish. Trash, garbage, or other waste shall not be kept except in sanitary containers. All containers for the storage of such material shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. No trash, garbage or other waste shall be disposed by burning.

No individual water supply system shall be permitted on any lot. The public water system shall be the only means of water supply.

No individual sewage system shall be permitted on any lot. The public sewage system shall be the only means of sewage disposal.

No fence, wall, hedge or shrub planting which obstructs sight lines at elevations 2 and 6 feet above the roadways shall be placed or permitted to remain on any corner lot within the triangular area formed by the street property lines and a line connecting them at points 20 feet from the intersection of the street lines or in the case of rounded property corner, from the intersection of the street property lines extended. The same sight line limitations shall apply on any lot within 5 feet from the intersection of a street property line with the edge of a driveway or alley payement. No tree shall be permitted to remain within such distances of such intersections unless the follege line is maintained at sufficient height to prevent obstruction of such sight lines.

No refuse shall be placed or stored on any lot within 5 feet of the property line of any park or edge of any open water course, except that clean fill may be placed nearer provided that the natural water course is not altered or blocked by such fill.

These covenants are to run with the land and shall be binding upon all parties and all persons claiming under them for a period of twenty years from the date these convenants are recorded, after which time said covenants shall be automatically extended for successive periods of 10 years unless an instrument, signed by a mejority of the then owners of the lots, has been recorded agreeing to change said covenants in whole or in pert. Enforcement shall be by proceedings at law or in equity against any person or persons violating or attempting to violate or to recover damages, invalidation of any one of these covenants, by judgment or court order shall in no way affect any of the other provisions which shall remain in full force and effect.

over

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seid Board of Trustees of the Town of Crane, Indiana, have set their hands and seals this 29th day of June, 1904.

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#1529

Barrow G. Ball Image: Second Seco	
Augene 9. Hall Intered 5. Parcold Market 1. Marking Classed procession Intered 5. Parcold Mark 2. Marking Classed procescond procession Intered 5. Parc	
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Altered for Texerion this 29 day of June 1964. Matter Castin Matter Street for Texerion this 29 day of June 1964. Matter Street For States and Street Street Formation Street Street States Matter Street States States States Street Formation Street Street Street States Matter Street States States States Street States and that this States Street Street States Matter States States States States Street States Street States Street States Matter States	
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Andrew S. Street, Notary Public I, James S. Burch, hereby cortify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor Licensed in compilance with the laws of the State of Indiana, and that this Plat correctly represents a survey completed on June 26, 1964. James E. Burch, Indiana Registered Land Surveyor.No.10022 Be it Resolved by the Board of Commissionare of Martin County, Indiana Registered Indiana Bologing to the Town of Crans, and by James E. Burch, "Indiana Bolg theorem and county, Indiana on June 29, 1964, in owy presented by the solt box of Be in State of a sub-division of the lands in the town of County, Indiana and Surveyors. And Surveyors. No.10022 The sub-division of June 26, 1964, and heretofore filed with the Same may be resorded. Board of Martin County, Indiana on June 29, 1964, in owy presented by the solt box of Belleg somined by the Board is now approved anoment is given that the same may be resorded. Board of Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Ender for Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Surde Hawkins Enterned for Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Surde Hawkins Enterned for Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Surde Hawkins Enterned for Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Gabinet Schede Af 10 3 Formed for Taxetion this 29 day of Jame 1964. Cabinet Shidle Af 10 3 Form Cabinet Allows Gabinet Shidle Af 10 3 For Cratwe Plat	
I. James J. Burch, hereby eartify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor Licensed in compilated on June 26, 1964. James E. Burch, Indiana Registered Land Surveyor No. 1002 Be it Resolved: by the Board of Comissioners of Martin County, Indiana surveyor No. 1002 Be it Resolved: by the Board of Comissioners of Martin County, Indiana surveyor and county, Indiana Surveyor No. 1002 Be it Resolved: by the Board of Comissioners of Martin County, Indiana surveyor and county, Indiana and Martin County, Indiana Surveyor No. 1002 Be it Resolved: by the Board of Comissioners of Martin County, Indiana, and the same and the surveyor of Martin County, Indiana and Surveyor and county, Indiana on June 27, 1964 in now presented by the same and surveyor of Martin County, Indiana, and the same may be recorded. Board E. Board, J. Survey, J. Survey, J. Survey, Surveyor, No. 1002 Be it exactly by the Board of Comissioners of Martin County, Indiane, and the same may be recorded. Board E. Survey, J. Survey,	
Janes 2. Bard. Tratame Registered Land Surveyor-8. 1084 For the Resolved by the Bord of Comissionare of Martin County, Indiana, that a servisin plat of a sub-division of Crane, and by James D. Schne, Martin County, Indiana belonging to the Your of Crane, and by James D. Schne, Martin County, Indiana belonging to the Your of Crane, and berefore filed with the subdiver of Martin County, Indiana, and the subdiver of Martin County, Indiana, and the sease on being standard by the Board Is now approved and consent is given that the same may be recorded. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, MARTIN County Indiana, and the same on being standard by the Board Is now approved and consent is given that the same may be recorded. BOARD OF Commissioners, Martin Paul Billings Cirde Harkins Intered for Taxation this 29 day of Jame 1964: Board of Obson, Auditor of Martin Carty Recolved for Taxation this 29 day of Jame 1964. Join Moates Recorder of Martin Carty Recolved for precord this 29 day of Jame 1964. Gabinet A Sticks A.M. (see next page for plat) (see next page for plat) Matter Dead of Martin County (see next page for plat) Difference of Martin County Matter Crattin Sticks A Hoo Sticks A Hoo Sticks A Hoo Sticks A Hoo Sticks A Martin For Cratter Plat	
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