

## SECTION 1: OVERALL PROJECT SUMMARY AND APPROACH

### DESCRIPTION OF GHG REDUCTION MEASURES

#### *Description of Projects*

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City operate the two largest wastewater treatment facilities (WWTF) in the East Central Iowa Region. As outlined in the East Central Iowa Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP), the cities propose the integration of anaerobic biodigester systems at their respective wastewater treatment facilities to capture methane from biogas production, a short-lived climate forcer (SLCF), that despite a relatively short atmospheric lifecycle has the warming impact more than 80 times that of carbon dioxide when averaged over 20 years. Even when averaged over 100 years, the impacts of methane remain 28 times more potent. Addressing methane emissions is therefore essential to mitigating climate change.

This project will enable both facilities to accept transported industrial organic waste at the wastewater treatment plants, diverting organic material from landfills and reducing additional off-site methane gas generation. Given that eastern Iowa leads the nation in wet milling of corn and other food production and processing, having options for waste disposal is a critical regional need that serves both urban and rural interests and is driver behind the request for this funding.

Additionally, under this project the resulting methane will be cleaned and injected into the natural gas grid as Renewable Natural Gas (RNG), boosting RNG generation and reducing reliance on non-renewable “fossil” natural gas in the Iowa region. The 2020 report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identified fossil sources of methane as up to 36 times worse in terms of climate impacts than carbon dioxide.

This coalition is imperative to the project's success as Cedar Rapids and Iowa City work closely on community engagement and policy development on this project and other climate efforts. Together, the cities serve as the anchor communities within the “Eastern Iowa Corridor” and function as integrated metropolitan areas within a shared commute shed. Information sharing and collaboration are therefore key to making this project truly transformative for the region. Without the coalition, cohesion between the two projects and operational efficiencies will be hampered; with the coalition, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City are creating a centralized regional partnership that can serve a broad area and catalyze waste diversion and methane capture by offering multiple locations able to accept and process organic waste. As demonstrated by the many letters of support, this project will have a far-reaching impact. This collaborative endeavor can serve as a model that other entities within the Corridor, around the state, and across the country can replicate to scale up these efforts.

Undertaking these projects in tandem will accelerate and amplify the significant Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction impacts expected from the project while inducing innovation within the broader region. The following emissions reductions are estimated for the project through 2030 and beyond:

Facility	Near Term Reductions (2025-2030)	Long Term Reductions (2025-2050)
<b>Cedar Rapids</b>	43,617 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e	334,398 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Iowa City</b>	11,000 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e	85,000 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e

*Note: MTCO<sub>2</sub>e is Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent*

### *Project Features, Tasks, and Milestones*

#### **Cedar Rapids WWTF Project Features:**

The Cedar Rapids WPCF is an 86 MGD wastewater facility designed to treat high strength wastewater from the residents and industries in Cedar Rapids, Marion, Hiawatha, Palo, and a portion of Linn County. The population base of that area is 180,000, but the organic loading to the plant is the equivalent of a city with 1.8 million residents. The project components we are requesting funding for include:

*New anaerobic digestion as part of solids treatment:* This includes new digesters (two primary digesters, each with a volume of 2.0 MG), flexibility to digest solids, and gas storage. A secondary digester will be bid as an additive bid alternate and only awarded if funds are available to construct the secondary digester.

*New biogas treatment:* Anaerobic digestion generates a biogas byproduct that is planned for treatment and pipeline injection as a fully renewable natural gas alternative (RNG). The new biogas treatment removes hydrogen sulfide, siloxane, moisture, nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide.

*New anaerobic food waste digestion system:* This includes another primary clarifier of the same size as the other digesters, a feedstock receiving facility, additional digestion control equipment that will be installed in the new Digester Building, solids dewatering equipment, expanded biogas treatment, and upgrades to secondary treatment equipment to handle the increased recycle loads coming off the dewatering equipment.

#### **Iowa City WWTF Project Features:**

The City of Iowa City wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is a 24.4 MGD AWW flow plant with biological nutrient removal activated sludge process. The collected primary sludge and the waste activated sludge are processed in a temperature phased anaerobic digester (TPAD) complex. At present, the complex includes two thermophilic and four mesophilic digesters. The project has three components (Gas Upgrading and Management, High Strength Waste (HSW) Receiving Station with sludge conditioning and storage, and associated Facilities Retrofitting) and involves the following upgrades:

*Gas Upgrading and Management:* Gas upgrading equipment will be near the anerobic digesters and remove gas impurities, including hydrogen sulfide, siloxanes, moisture, and volatile organic compounds. The gas will be compressed, and carbon dioxide will be separated from the methane using membranes or pressure swing adsorption gas separation equipment. Following this last step, the RNG will be compressed to pipeline pressures and injected into the utility line located about one-half mile from the WWTPF. Metering of the RNG will allow Iowa City to quantify GHG emission reductions that will result from this project. In addition, the trucking of HSW from local industries currently requires much longer truck routes

and inability to control how it is disposed. Therefore, converting the HSW to RNG provides additional GHG reductions and responsible management of the material.

**HSW Receiving Station:** The station shall have HSW and FOG (fats, oils and grease) receiving stations, sludge handling and conditioning equipment, and storage silos that will provide approximately 40,000 gal of storage, with space for a third tank in the future. The HSW will be conditioned, stored, and mixed in the tanks prior to pumping to the digestion tanks, where the energy from the HSW is converted to methane gas. The methane will be captured and upgraded to pipeline quality RNG prior to injection into the local power utility's natural gas pipeline.

**Retrofitting existing tankage, mechanical equipment, and piping systems-** Iowa City will also be upgrading existing facility equipment including select digester cover replacement, new digester mixing systems and new piping for HSW injection to all six digesters.

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City have outlined the following tasks and milestones, which maintain due diligence and an orderly process to ensure project success:

Task	Milestone
1. Outreach	Series of meetings with residents, industries, contributing cities, and (Iowa City) Climate Action Commission (Prior to and throughout project, both cities).
2. Project Planning- including evaluation of options and costs and preparing reports	Completion of the feasibility study (Cedar Rapids, 2020). Completion of Digester Complex Rehabilitation Project Facilities Plan and Renewable Natural Gas Conceptual Design and Financial Analysis (Iowa City, 2023).
3. Project Design-including preparing preliminary design report, plans and specifications	Completion of the preliminary engineering report. Completion of the preliminary design report. Completion of the bidding documents including plans and specifications. (Cedar Rapids, 2020-present) (Iowa City, 2023-present)
4. Construction Permitting	Issuance of construction permit. (2023-2028, both cities)
5. Bidding	Filing plans and specifications, public hearing, bid opening and award of procurement and construction contracts. (2024, both cities)
6. Construction and startup of facilities	Construction of renewable natural gas facilities (Cedar Rapids, 2024-2028). Construction of sludge conditioning, digester improvements and renewable natural gas facilities (Iowa City, 2024-2028)
7. Operation and Monitoring	Operation, maintenance and monitoring of the RNG facilities (2028 onward, both cities).

### *Key Risks*

Risk	Description of Risk	Level	Project & GHG emissions reduction impact
Cedar Rapids/Iowa City			

Budget	Lack of capital associated with building and managing facility	Low	Contracts with vendors curtailed, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Project controls	Poor accounting practices, contract errors	Low	Budget overruns
Operations	Unexpected change orders Poor project management practices	Low	Unplanned work, increased project costs
Schedule	Underestimates of pre and during construction timelines	Low	Facility opening is delayed, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Supply chain delays	Lack of available construction materials, unexpected increases in material costs	Low-medium	Facility opening is delayed. Project budget overruns, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Staffing/Labor	Labor shortages, lack of construction crews	Low-medium	Delays in start of construction, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Security/cybersecurity	Theft of materials, theft of data, cybersecurity threats	Low	Increase in replacement costs, unplanned release of confidential information
Community	Community pushback	Low	Delays in project delivery, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Communications	Internal/external misinformation causes loss of project support	Low	Delays in project delivery, damage to relationships with host community
Regulatory	Unsupportive state and regional policy governing technology deployment	Low	Delays in project delivery, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Environmental	Extreme weather incidents and natural disasters	Low	Delays in construction, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned
Safety	Unexpected site conditions	Low	On site worker injuries, project schedule delays, emissions reduction to be initiated later than planned

### *Roles and Responsibilities of Coalition Members*

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City are applying as a coalition under this funding program, with Cedar Rapids as the lead applicant. Cedar Rapids is submitting a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by both coalition members with this application. The Cedar Rapids and Iowa City coalition are comprised of the following members:

Name	Title	Project Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Cedar Rapids</b>		
Roy Hesemann	Utilities Director	Responsible for Cedar Rapids project operations and management.
Lauren O’Neil,	P.E., WPCF Plant Manager	Responsible for operation and maintenance of digesters and biogas recovery and cleaning system.
David Wallace	P.E. Utilities Engineering Manager	Responsible for project supervision and execution.
Jim Flammig	P.E.; Process and Facilities Engineering Manager	Responsible for engineering consultant selection and oversight, project design, bidding, construction, and startup of the new facility.
Sara Maples	Sustainability Program Manager	Responsible for post-award program administration, project reporting, community outreach planning, and tracking of award funds for Cedar Rapids throughout execution of project.
Andrew Hoenig	General Accounting Manager	Responsible for post-award financial tracking and reporting.
<b>Iowa City</b>		
Tim Wilkey	Wastewater Division Superintendent	Responsible for Iowa City project operations and management.
Steve Flake	Assistant Wastewater Superintendent	Responsible for project supervision and execution.
Ben Clark	Senior Engineer	Responsible for project execution and support.
Sarah Gardner	Climate Action Coordinator	Responsible for post-award program administration, project reporting, community outreach planning, and tracking of award funds for City of Iowa City throughout execution of project.
Nicole Davies	CPA	Responsible for finance review and funding expertise.

### *Relationship to PCAP/Project Selection*

The WWTF upgrades are identified as priority projects from the East Central Iowa PCAP by both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City due to high community interest and support throughout the region for the shared benefits anticipated to flow from this project to neighboring communities. The entire network of Corridor communities will benefit from improved air quality, extension of the life of landfills, additional RNG, and more options for new and existing industries to dispose of organic waste products. Additionally, these projects were identified as high priority for fully aligning with the goals of the CPRG program, as detailed in the table below:

CPRG Program Goals	Project Outcomes and Benefits
<b>Implement ambitious measure to achieve significant emissions reductions</b>	A total emissions reduction of 419,398 MTCO <sub>2</sub> e is anticipated with the project through 2050 via methane capture, continued after that through ongoing operations.
<b>Pursue measures to achieve substantial community benefits</b>	Emissions reductions will positively impact environmental and human health as well as introduce a revenue stream to help maintain critical and aging infrastructure.
<b>Complement other funding sources to maximize GHG reductions and benefits</b>	The biogas equipment for these projects may qualify for Section 48 Investment Tax Credits provided the combined funding does not exceed the value of the project. The cities may pursue this funding should inflationary pressure on equipment costs result in project cost overruns.
<b>Pursue innovative programs that are replicable across multiple jurisdictions</b>	As noted in the PCAP, information sharing about this project is intended to catalyze similar innovation at municipal facilities throughout the planning area and create increased capacity to address organic waste at WWTFs in eastern Iowa.
Global Goals	Project Outcomes and Benefits
<b>Global Methane Pledge: Reduce methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030</b>	The project will significantly reduce methane emissions, supporting the creation and use of renewable natural gas.

## DEMONSTRATION OF FUNDING NEED

The project is requesting a federal grant award of \$125,001,625. The non-federal, in-kind cost share of the project related to personnel will be \$985,587. The cities currently do not have additional federal funding to support initiation of the projects. Section 48 Investment Tax credits may help reimburse some costs upon completion, but do not cover full project costs. Local funding mechanisms are insufficient to meet the total project cost in full. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City require federal funding under the CPRG program to enable successful execution of the projects and achieve emissions reduction goals outlined in the East Central Iowa PCAP.

## TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT

Waste management is a hard-to-abate sector for GHG reductions due to a variety of factors: varied and complex waste streams, the prevalence of organic material sent to the landfill for lack of better alternatives, and the high cost of infrastructure investments to capture, clean, and transport Renewable Natural Gas for productive use resulting in payback periods that often exceed the maturation date of municipal bonds. For this reason, many communities committed to climate action often invest instead in alternatives such as solar energy systems that are easier to deploy and simpler to finance. Meanwhile, organic material continues to be sent to landfills, compounding methane emissions for decades to come. By capitalizing on the funding available through the CPRG program, the cities of Cedar Rapids and Iowa City hope to seize an opportunity to enact a GHG reduction measure that is not yet widely adopted and

that enables both communities to supplement prior solar investments and build a more diverse renewable energy portfolio equipped to address multiple sources of GHG emissions.

In addition to addressing emissions that are otherwise cost-prohibitive to mitigate, the sale of RNG to regional gas companies will support energy security by introducing a source of domestic gas produced within the region. More widespread adoption of such technology can decrease reliance on fossil gas sources produced through fracking processes in outlying states, introducing a renewable energy source in place of a finite resource while helping provide a buffer against disruptions and price fluctuations. It may also contribute to secondary benefits related to reducing the need to extract and transport gas from oil and gas wells, a process associated with 8 million to 13 million metric tons of leaked methane annually.

## SECTION 2: IMPACT OF GHG REDUCTION MEASURES (60)

Through the project, Cedar Rapids is projected to reduce 14,539 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e) per year from the improvements with 43,617 cumulative mtCO<sub>2</sub>e for the period between 2025 – 2030 and 334,398 cumulative mtCO<sub>2</sub>e for the period between 2025 – 2050. For Iowa City, the anticipated GHG emission reductions are 11,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 to 2030 and 85,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 to 2050. Figure 1 illustrates the regional significance of the GHG reduction measures, depicting census tracts within a 5-, 10-, and 20-mile radius around the wastewater treatment plant locations in Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, Iowa. These measures, although point-source reductions, offer compounding benefits that extend to surrounding areas, contributing to the overall environmental health of the region. Figure 2 provides a more detailed view of the waste material catchment area, reaffirming the projects'

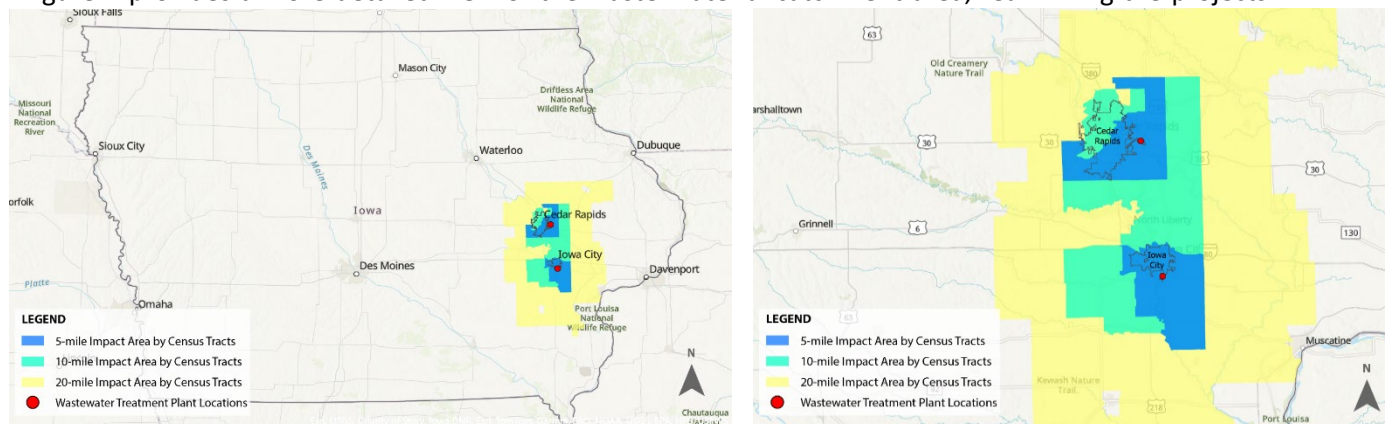


Figure 1. Statewide Map of Iowa Showing Impact Area of GHG Reduction Measures by Census Tracts

Figure 2. Impact Area of GHG Reduction Measures by Census Tracts

## MAGNITUDE OF GHG REDUCTIONS FROM 2025 THROUGH 2030

For the "Wastewater Methane Capture Improvement" priority measure, the PCAP estimates significant GHG emission reductions from 2025 through 2030. Specifically, the estimated cumulative GHG emission reductions for this measure are:

- **Cedar Rapids:** 43,617 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 – 2030.
- **Iowa City:** 11,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 – 2030.



Combined, the total estimated GHG emission reduction from wastewater methane capture improvements in both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City is 54,617 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e over the six-year period. The diversion of organic waste material from the landfill represents a permanent reduction in GHG emissions from material that would otherwise generate methane and leachate for many years into the future.

## MAGNITUDE OF GHG REDUCTIONS FROM 2025 THROUGH 2050

For the "Wastewater Methane Capture Improvement" priority measure, focusing on the magnitude of GHG reductions from 2025 through 2050, the PCAP provides estimates for long-term cumulative GHG emission reductions. Specifically, the estimated GHG emissions reductions through 2050 are:

- **Cedar Rapids:** 334,3983 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 – 2050.
- **Iowa City:** 85,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 – 2050.

Combined, the total estimated GHG emission reduction from the wastewater methane capture improvements in both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City is 419,398 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e over the 25-year period. The diversion of organic waste material from the landfill represents a permanent reduction in GHG emissions from material that would otherwise generate methane and leachate for many years into the future.

This long-term perspective highlights the significant and durable impact that the measures aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the implementation of biodigester systems that will remain operational for decades. The focus on capturing, cleaning, and injecting methane as renewable natural gas reflects a sustainable approach to reducing emissions while also considering the operational enhancements and environmental benefits over a 25-year horizon.

## COST EFFECTIVENESS OF GHG REDUCTIONS

The cost-effectiveness of the GHG reduction measures demonstrates a strategic approach towards achieving significant environmental benefits within a financially viable framework. By dividing the total implementation grant dollars requested (\$125,001,625) by the cumulative GHG metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emission reductions to be achieved from 2025 through 2030 419,398 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e), the project presents a cost of \$298.05 per MTCO<sub>2</sub>e reduced. This calculation serves as a critical benchmark for evaluating the project's financial efficiency against its potential to mitigate climate change impacts.

Qualitatively, several factors contribute to and potentially affect the cost-effectiveness calculation of the GHG reduction measures. Direct impacts on air quality and public health significantly enhance the project value, as reducing methane emissions directly correlates with improved community health outcomes and reduced healthcare costs. Additionally, mitigating climate change impacts, such as the urban heat island effect, further bolsters the project cost-effectiveness by decreasing energy consumption for cooling and subsequently lowering GHG emissions from energy production. Economic benefits, such as stabilizing utility rates for low- and moderate-income households and creating green jobs, also play a crucial role in evaluating the projects' overall cost-effectiveness. These qualitative factors, while not directly quantifiable in the same manner as GHG emission reductions, are essential for a comprehensive understanding of the projects' broader impacts, illustrating a multifaceted approach to achieving sustainability and enhancing community resilience.



## DOCUMENTATION OF GHG REDUCTION ASSUMPTIONS – SEE TECHNICAL APPENDIX

### SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS – OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

The project focuses on implementing significant GHG reduction measures through wastewater methane capture improvements in Cedar Rapids and Iowa City. This initiative is expected to yield substantial environmental and community benefits, as detailed with an overview of the expected outputs below:

**Integration of Biodigester Systems:** Cedar Rapids and Iowa City will integrate advanced biodigester systems at their wastewater treatment facilities to enhance methane capture capabilities. This technology is crucial for converting waste solids into renewable natural gas (RNG), significantly reducing GHG emissions.

**Enhanced Methane Capture and Utilization:** The project will increase the capture of methane from wastewater treatment processes, which will be cleaned and injected into the natural gas grid as RNG. This process directly contributes to the reduction of GHG emissions and supports the transition to renewable energy sources.

**Implementation of Measurement and Monitoring Mechanisms:** The use of EPA-approved gas flow meters and gas chromatographs will ensure the accurate measurement and monitoring of RNG production. This includes tracking the quality and quantity of RNG injected into the MidAmerican Energy Pipeline and its sale as vehicle fuel under the EPA Renewable Fuel Standard program.

This initiative is projected to lead to substantial GHG emission reductions in both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, with estimates suggesting a reduction of 43,617 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) from 2025 through 2030, escalating to 334,398 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 through 2050 for Cedar Rapids. Iowa City anticipates reductions of 11,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 through 2030, further increasing to 85,000 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e from 2025 through 2050. Additionally, while the primary goal focuses on methane capture and GHG emission reductions, the initiative is also set to enhance air quality by lowering pollutants that are traditionally associated with wastewater treatment processes and the combustion of fossil fuels.

Beyond the environmental benefits, the project supports several community advantages, such as minimizing local utility rate increases for both residents and industrial users, maintaining employment opportunities both within the communities as well as job creation in the construction of the wastewater facility improvements, and decreasing waste sent to landfills, further mitigating methane gas generation. Particularly noteworthy is the project's commitment to ensuring equitable benefits across the region, with a special focus on Low-Income and Disadvantaged Communities (LIDACs). This is achieved by improving local air quality, reducing utility costs, and promoting sustainable community development.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND PLAN

The cities are committed to tracking reductions in methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrous oxide emissions, serving as key indicators of the biodigester systems' efficiency. The integration of biodigesters will be closely observed to ensure that all milestones are achieved within the designated timeframe. Following the successful installation of biodigester systems in both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, each city will undertake monthly data collection on emissions reductions. Metrics tracked for estimated emissions reductions for this measure include measuring and monitoring of RNG injected into the MidAmerican Energy (MEC) Pipeline and sold as vehicle fuel in compliance with the EPA Renewable Fuel Standard program. Monitoring of RNG quantities will be performed with EPA approved gas flow meters and RNG quality and BTU content will be measured with an EPA and MEC approved gas chromatograph. Additional metrics could include calculation and verification of the RNG carbon intensity CI score produced by the facility, which is estimated to be +30gCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ for this application.

Annual reviews of both cities' climate plans will incorporate data from these reports to guide future projects, especially concerning emissions reductions. Starting in 2026, Cedar Rapids will conduct a comprehensive GHG inventory, while Iowa City will continue its practice of annual GHG inventories. Information collected from these projects will further inform and refine the Comprehensive Climate Action Plan, ensuring that the initiatives are grounded in accurate, up-to-date emissions data and are effectively contributing to broader environmental goals.

Furthermore, the integration of the Equitable Engagement toolkit highlights the projects' dedication to inclusivity and community engagement, particularly focusing on reaching low-income residents, immigrant populations, and J40 communities. This performance plan tracks environmental outcomes and ensures that the projects' benefits are equitably distributed among community members. The annual aggregation and review of data from this toolkit offers valuable insights into the effectiveness of outreach strategies, thereby fostering a more inclusive and responsive approach to climate action. Through these measures, the projects will achieve significant emissions reductions while enhancing community well-being that informs future climate action and policy development.

## AUTHORITIES, IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE, AND MILESTONES

Project timelines Section 1. c			
Cedar Rapids			
Task	Who is responsible for Implementation	Timeline	Milestone
Project planning- including evaluation of options and costs and preparing reports	HDR Engineering, Inc: Design consultant responsible for developing options, preparing technical memos and reports. Roy Hesemann, Utilities Director (former WPC Plant Manager): Responsible for overseeing the project. Jim Flamming, Utilities Process and Facilities Engineering Manager responsible for managing the consultants' efforts and reviewing	2015 to 2020	Completion of the feasibility study.

	<p>information and design and managing the project.</p> <p>Finance Director: Responsible for reviewing costs and developing a financial plan.</p>		
Outreach	Roy Hesemann, Utilities Director: Responsible for meeting with stakeholders including industries and contributing cities.	2019 to present	Series of meetings with industries and contributing cities.
Project design- including preparing preliminary design report, plans and specifications	<p>HDR Engineering, Inc: Design consultant responsible for preparing reports and developing the design.</p> <p>Roy Hesemann, Utilities Director: Responsible for overseeing the project.</p> <p>Jim Flamming, Utilities Process and Facilities Engineering Manager responsible for managing the project including the consultant.</p> <p>Finance Director: Responsible for reviewing costs and developing a financial plan.</p> <p>Dave Wallace, Utilities Engineering Manager: Responsible for overseeing the budget and project.</p> <p>Lauren O'Neil, WPC Plant Manager: Responsible for reviewing the design.</p>	2020 to present	<p>Completion of the preliminary engineering report.</p> <p>Completion of the preliminary design report.</p> <p>Completion of the bidding documents including plans and specifications.</p>
Construction Permit	<p>HDR Engineering, Inc: Responsible for preparing the permit application and submitting to the permit agency, Iowa Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>Jim Flamming, Utilities Process and Facilities Engineering Manager responsible for reviewing the permit application and facilitating the permit application.</p> <p>Lauren O'Neil, WPC Plant Manager: Responsible for reviewing the permit application.</p>	2023 to present	Issuance of construction permit.
Bidding	<p>HDR Engineering, Inc: Design consultant responsible for submitting final bid documents to the City.</p> <p>Jim Flamming, Utilities Process and Facilities Engineering Manager: Responsible for advertising for bids and facilitating the bid process.</p>	April 9, 2024 to May 14, 2024	Filing plans and specifications, public hearing, bid opening and award of construction contract.

Construction and startup of facilities	HDR Engineering, Inc: Responsible for project inspection and administration. Jim Flamming, Utilities Process and Facilities Engineering Manager responsible for managing the consultant, overseeing construction of the project. Dave Wallace, Utilities Engineering Manager: Responsible for grant management. Lauren O’Neil, WPC Plant Manager: Responsible for WPC site management. Contractor (TBD): Responsible for construction, startup and construction of the facilities.	July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2028	Construction of renewable natural gas facilities.
Operation and Monitoring	Lauren O’Neil, WPC Plant Manager: Responsible for overseeing the operation of the facilities and monitoring the effectiveness	Begins January 1, 2029	Operation, maintenance and monitoring of the RNG facilities.
Iowa City			
Outreach	Sarah Gardner, Climate Action Coordinator: Responsible for meeting with community and project stakeholders	2020-Present	Series of meetings with residents, industries, contributing cities, and Climate Action Commission
Project planning including evaluation of options and costs and preparing reports	Strand Associates, Inc, Design Consultant: Responsible for developing options, preparing technical memos and reports. Ben Clark, Sr. Engineer: responsible for managing the consultants’ efforts and reviewing information and design and managing the project. Tim Wilkey, Wastewater Superintendent responsible for reviewing providing data and reviewing the reports. Steve Flake, Wastewater Assistant Superintendent responsible for providing data and reviewing the reports. Nicole Davies, Finance Director: Responsible for reviewing costs and developing a financial plan.	2021 to 2023	Completion of Digester Complex Rehabilitation Project Facilities Plan, (March 16, 2023). Renewable Natural Gas Conceptual Design and Financial Analysis, (September 14, 2023).

Project design including preparing preliminary design report, plans and specifications	Strand Associates, Inc, Design Consultant: Responsible for preparing reports and developing the design. Ben Clark, Sr. Engineer: Responsible for overseeing and managing the project and budget. Tim Wilkey, Wastewater Superintendent responsible for reviewing the design. Steve Flake, Wastewater Assistant Superintendent responsible for reviewing the design. Nicole Davies, Finance Director: Responsible for reviewing costs and developing a financial plan.	2023 to present	Completion of the preliminary engineering report. Completion of the preliminary design report. Completion of the bidding documents including plans and specifications.
Construction Permit	Strand Associates, Inc, Design Consultant: Responsible for preparing the permit application and submitting to the permit agency, Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Ben Clark, Sr. Engineer: responsible for reviewing the permit application and facilitating the permit application. Tim Wilkey, Wastewater Superintendent: Responsible for reviewing the permit application.	2023 to present	Issuance of construction permit.
Bidding	Strand Associates, Inc, Design Consultant: responsible for submitting final bid documents to the City. Ben Clark, Sr. Engineer: Responsible for advertising for bids and facilitating the bid process.	June, 2024 to December, 2024	Filing plans and specifications, public hearing, bid opening and award of procurement and construction contracts.
Construction and startup of facilities	Strand Associates, Inc, Design Consultant: Responsible for project inspection and administration. Ben Clark, Sr. Engineer: responsible for managing the consultant, overseeing construction of the project. Sarah Gardner. Climate Action Coordinator: Responsible for grant management. Tim Wilkey, Wastewater Superintendent: Responsible for WPC site management.	July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2028	Construction of sludge conditioning, digester improvements and renewable natural gas facilities.

	Steve Flake, Assistant Wastewater Superintendent: Responsible for WPC site management Contractor (TBD): Responsible for construction, startup and construction of the facilities.		
Operation and Monitoring	Tim Wilkey, Wastewater Superintendent: Responsible for overseeing the operation of the facilities and monitoring the effectiveness Steve Flake, Assistant Wastewater Superintendent: Responsible for overseeing the operation of the facilities and monitoring the effectiveness.	Begins January 1, 2029	Operation, maintenance and monitoring of the RNG facilities.

## SECTION 4: LOW-INCOME AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

### COMMUNITY BENEFITS

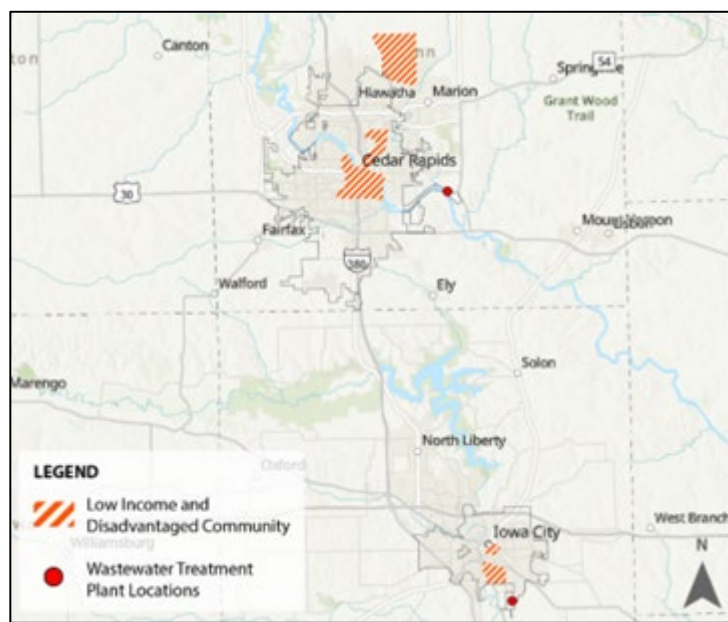


Figure 3: Low Income and Disadvantaged Communities Tracts

According to the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST), the Project area serves 11 census tracts in Iowa City and Cedar Rapids that are characterized as disadvantaged (Figure 3). The Project will deliver direct and indirect city-wide community benefits to Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, maintaining and creating employment opportunities, improving public health outcomes, increasing resilience to climate change, and minimizing future energy and waste disposal cost increases for the Project area's most vulnerable residents. Additionally, due to the proximity of neighboring communities in the Corridor between Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, biogas capture and treatment at these facilities will certainly provide downwind

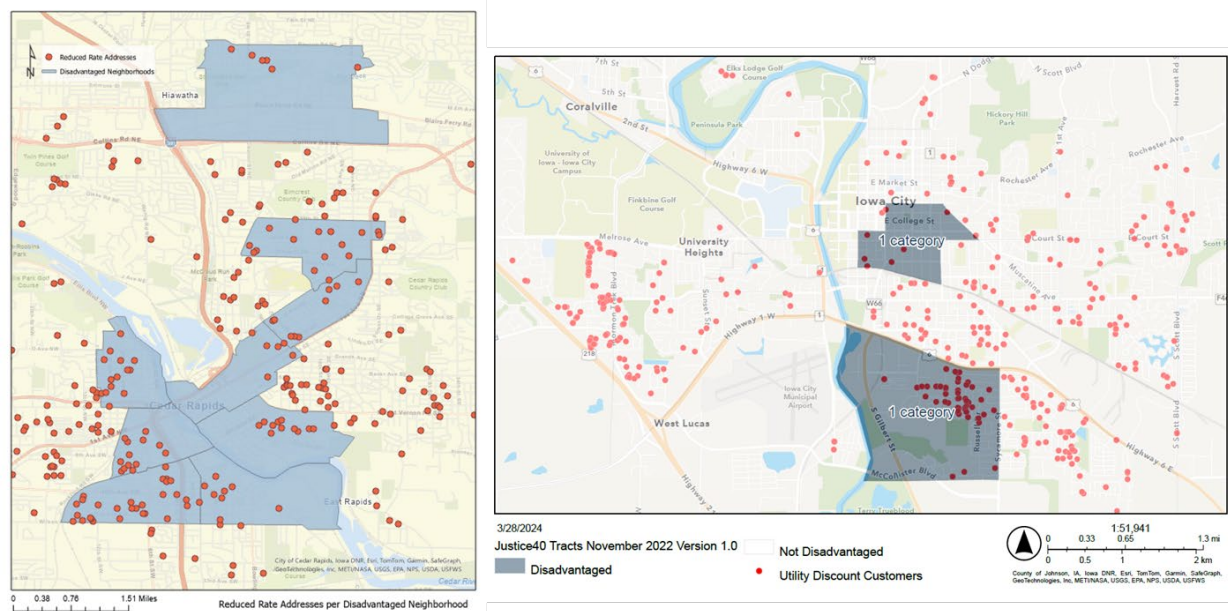
co-pollution benefits to neighboring communities, particularly to the disadvantaged residents in those jurisdictions.

The project will reduce methane and other GHG emissions in the Cedar Rapids and Iowa City communities, directly benefitting these communities in the following ways:

### *Direct Impact: Stabilization of Utility Rates*

In recent years, community concerns over rising utility rates have been expressed by council members of both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City. In Cedar Rapids, increases in utility rates have been caused by increasingly stringent water standards paired with the need to manage aging infrastructure. Iowa City's rising rates are likewise caused by aging infrastructure and decreases in household water usage. Utility services are funded by revenue streams from usage fees rather than taxes; users are charged based on the volume of resources utilized by a household or industry. More stringent water usage standards and increasing adoption of more efficient appliances are key to meeting regional resource management goals. In consequence, however, the volume of water used by households has diminished, contributing to utility rate increases. Such increases have been raised as a community concern in both cities, most notably impacting disadvantaged communities (DACs) in the area. The project will sell captured methane at both facilities to gas companies to be injected into the natural gas pipelines for use. This introduces a new revenue stream that can offset revenue losses from diminished household water usage and supplement funds for costly infrastructure repairs as well as increasingly rigorous water standards.

Iowa City currently operates a utility discount program designed to provide bill assistance for income-eligible customers. However, a recent 5% increase in utility rates related to wastewater services significantly impacted low- and moderate-income (LMI) households – 385 of which participate in the utility discount program. During their February 2024 Work Session, the City of Iowa City Council expressed concerns about disadvantaged families and their ability to pay for water – even with the discount program – as rates continue to rise. Disadvantaged residents of Cedar Rapids experience similar challenges with increasing utility rates and utilize utility discount programs. As shown in Figure 4, a proportionally high number of participants in the utility discount programs in both cities are located within the DAC census tracts. In addition, as space within the existing LCSWA landfill runs out, the cost of disposing of solid waste will also increase, producing additional burdens on LMI households.





*Figure 4: Households participating in utility discount programs in relation to DAC tracts (shaded) in Cedar Rapids (right) and Iowa City (left)*

As utility services are funded by revenue streams, decreases in revenue from water usage has been attributed to rising utility rates. The projects intend sell captured methane to MidAmerican Energy Company to be injected into natural gas pipelines, creating an additional revenue stream that will help to offset future wastewater and solid waste rate increases for residents that have the most difficulties absorbing them, even with assistance such as the utility discount programs.

### *Direct Impact: Improved Air Quality*

A total emissions reduction of 419,398 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e is anticipated for the project, attributed primarily to methane captured by biodigesters. In addition to being a potent driver of climate change, methane emissions are associated with health-damaging co-pollutants with linked to premature birth, cancer, and cardiovascular disease. Exposure to high concentrations is responsible for negative public health indicators including fainting, fatigue, weakness, and impaired vision. Methane can also contribute to the formation of ground level ozone, a hazardous air pollutant and public health hazard linked to lung conditions such as bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, permanent lung tissue damage, and premature death. Community surveys performed by Cedar Rapids show documented community concern regarding low air quality and methane emissions from the wastewater treatment facilities. The project will significantly reduce methane and other GHG emissions associated with the wastewater treatment facilities, bringing direct air quality and public health benefits to surrounding communities.

### *Direct Impact: Mitigation of Climate Change Effects*

The integration of systems to capture and treat biogas at both facilities will help to mitigate the impacts of climate change, including floods and intensified heat island effects in Iowa City and Cedar Rapids. In June 2023, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City co-presented to EPA Region 7 and state directors on adaptation strategies resulting from multiple natural disasters. Recognized as the most destructive severe thunderstorm in United States history, the derecho damaged thousands of homes and businesses. It destroyed 669,000 trees in Cedar Rapids and 2,600 trees in Iowa City, representing 42 percent of Iowa City's tree canopy. This unprecedented disaster led to power outages, loss of primary communications and, with COVID restrictions, presented an enormously complex emergency for both communities.

In 2008, both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City suffered devastating historic flooding that was worsened by climate change. In Cedar Rapids, the flood impacted 5,390 houses and displaced more than 10,000 residents, the majority of whom lived within DAC tracts. Three out of four collector wells and 46 vertical wells serving the city were impacted. In Iowa City, more than 250 structures were damaged, and more than 1500 households displaced. The floods necessitated the decommissioning of one of two wastewater treatment facilities serving the city. The total economic loss, estimated at 1.1 billion dollars, at the time resulted in the sixth largest FEMA disaster declaration to that date. Flash flooding in 2014, and another flooding disaster in 2016 resulted in another 10 million dollars in damage.

Natural disasters have exacerbated the heat island effect in both communities. The loss of tree canopy has reduced shade and exposed more areas of cement. People who live, work, and travel in areas with

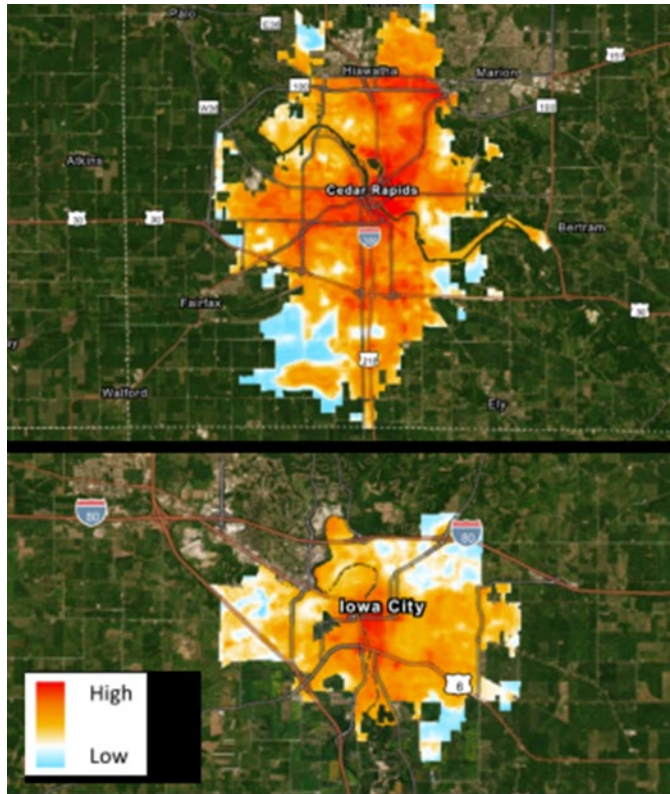


Figure 5: Temperature differentials identifying heat islands in Cedar Rapids (top) and Iowa City (bottom)

higher average temperatures may be at greater risk of heat-related death and heat-related illnesses such as respiratory difficulties, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and non-fatal heat stroke. In Summer 2023, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City partnered on a heat mapping project funded through a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grant that identified areas within both cities that experience the urban heat island effect (Figure 5). In the study, areas with the highest temperatures were not just dense commercial or industrial areas but also found to include areas with single- and multi-family housing, organizations serving vulnerable populations, schools, college and university campuses, and public transit routes. This project demonstrates the commitment on the part of both cities to monitor, assess, and quantify disproportionate impacts of climate change on vulnerable residents.

climate change impacts in both communities. By integrating anaerobic biodigester and methane capture systems in both WWTFs, the project will reduce related climate change risks in both Cedar Rapids and Iowa City long term.

Residents in the 11 disadvantaged census tracts are more acutely impacted by these

### *Direct Impact: Green Job Creation and Workforce Development*

As an initiative to decrease GHG emissions and increase the local dependence on renewable natural gas, the projects will introduce training opportunities to increase knowledge and ability in green fields. This includes both job creation in the construction sector and opportunities to provide continued education for current wastewater operators to ensure they are not outpaced by a green economy. At present, the Cedar Rapids WWTF employs 29 operators and engineers, and Iowa City employs 26. Resulting job, education, and training opportunities are detailed in the 'Section 5: Job Quality' section of this proposal.

### *Indirect Impact: Supply Chain Resilience*

By capturing methane and injecting it into the natural gas grid as renewable natural gas, the Project will support fuel diversity and availability for both Iowa City and Cedar Rapids. The University of Iowa power plant, Alliant Energy, and industries in Cedar Rapids have transitioned away from coal to natural gas. A local supply of renewable natural gas from the anaerobic biodigester systems supports the resilience of

the supply chain undergirding these efforts to turn away from coal in favor of increasing local reliance on renewable energy sources.

## **ASSESSING, QUANTIFYING & REPORTING BENEFITS**

Cedar Rapids and Iowa City will gather emissions reduction data from each facility. Data will be gathered from meter readings and utilized to assess project impacts, quantify benefits, and inform progress towards goals outlined in PCAP and individual city Climate Action Plans. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City will work independently to collect and report data from each facility.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

The cities of Cedar Rapids and Iowa City highly value the voices of stakeholders and community members. Both cities have invited robust community conversation surrounding the integration of anaerobic biodigesters at both facilities. Climate staff in Iowa City and Cedar Rapids have worked to engage community members in through webinars, surveys, a CPRG project webpage, and public meetings. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City have worked both independently and in coordination to engage community members on the Project, as well as climate issues at large.

### *Joint Initiatives*

**East Central Iowa Council of Governments (ECICOG)** - While developing their Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP), to incorporate existing climate action and sustainability expertise within the region to community outreach efforts, the East Central Iowa Council of Governments (ECICOG) worked with a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The CPRG TAC included, but was not limited to, the sustainability and climate action staff from Cedar Rapids and Iowa City.

ECICOG's outreach and engagement focused on stakeholders that are representative of the entities, groups, and individuals who may be impacted by the implementation of priority GHG reduction measures, especially low-income and disadvantaged communities. Stakeholders generally include, but are not limited to:

- Low-income and disadvantaged community residents
- Local government staff and elected officials,
- Metropolitan and regional planning organizations,
- Housing trust funds,
- Economic development organizations,
- Waste management organizations,
- Workforce development organizations, and
- Community-based organizations.

Outreach and engagement with stakeholders for the development of the PCAP included a webinar, survey, CPRG project webpage, and meetings. In a survey measuring support for various GHG reduction priority measure developed by Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Linn County, and Johnson County, respondents indicated strong support for incorporating a methane capture system in wastewater treatment facilities.

To incorporate low-income and disadvantaged communities in the development of this PCAP, community-based organizations that provide services directly to these communities were identified and included in all coordination and outreach activities.

**Cedar Rapids / Iowa City Engagement Partnership** - In Summer 2023, Iowa City and Cedar Rapids worked together to organize a community (citizen) science heat mapping campaign to identify and map the hottest parts of the cities. The partnership established engagement pathways with more than 180 community volunteers. Both cities hosted recruitment events located in disadvantaged neighborhoods, gave community presentations on the project, engaged residents at tabling events, provided in-person and virtual trainings, and maintain campaign results on city websites.

### *Iowa City Initiatives*

**Climate Action Plan Engagement and Climate Action Committee/Commission** - The City of Iowa Climate Action Committee played a crucial role in engaging the community in the conversation regarding the integration of anaerobic biodigesters. Comprised of 13 members – seven stakeholder representatives and five at-large community representatives – the Climate Action Committee worked to identify priority projects for Iowa City to pursue with the goal of creating a more resilient, equitable, and livable community. Diverse representation of members on the Committee brought together perspectives from those likely to lead climate action initiatives and those likely to be impacted by climate action efforts. The Committee further worked to engage low-income and disadvantaged communities through public hearings, council meetings, and outreach events that led to the development of a Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) adopted in 2017.

The methane capture project is among a select number of projects drawn from the Iowa City CAAP to be included in the East Central Iowa PCAP. Following the adoption of the CAAP, the Committee evolved into a Climate Action Commission, which meets monthly to review progress on CAAP goals. As the CAAP specifically highlights the need to efficiently capture and utilize methane from wastewater operations, the Climate Action Commission reaffirmed the project in this grant application as fully aligned with the goals of the Climate Action Plan and the climate action values of the community.

**Wastewater Treatment Facility Tours and Public Works Week events** - The Iowa City Wastewater Treatment Facility provides ongoing tours to local interest groups, including Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, K-12 classes, University of Iowa/Iowa State University students, and Cornell College students, engaging participants in discussions of facility operations and planned improvements. In addition, the Iowa City Wastewater Division has provided information sheets, comic books for youth engagement, and Q&A discussions for the last two years at annual Public Works Week events, which are open to the public. The Wastewater Division will be the host of the 2024 event, which will feature facility tours and discussion of the methane capture system.

### *Cedar Rapids Initiatives*

**Cedar Rapids Community Livability Report** - Since 2016, Cedar Rapids has engaged their residents in the National Community Survey which measures the “livability” of Cedar Rapids. The phrase “livable

community” is used here to evoke a place that is not simply habitable, but that is desirable. It is not only where people *do* live, but where they *want* to live. The Community Livability Report provides the opinions of a representative sample of 744 residents of the City of Cedar Rapids.

Under the environmental issues section of the survey, air quality is mentioned numerous times, including comments from a resident specifically referencing the city’s sewage treatment plant as the cause of “smelly air days” – caused by the plant’s methane emissions. Cedar Rapids values

**Community Climate Action Plan Engagement** - On February 25, 2020, the Cedar Rapids City Council passed a resolution recognizing the urgency for community climate action. In response to the February 2020 Climate Action resolution, City staff and engaged community members prepared a Community Climate Action Plan. Their work was guided by the following goals:

- Identify short- and long-term actions that will prepare the City to achieve 2030 and 2050 climate targets,
- Center equity, community feedback and balanced interests,
- Build a cleaner, stronger, more vibrant Cedar Rapids, and
- Move the community forward together.

A representative group of 13 Cedar Rapids residents guided the development of the planning process for the Community Climate Action Plan. Members represented industry, business, non-profits, schools, and neighborhoods. The committee met regularly from January 2021 to September 2021, providing feedback and perspective on community priorities and plan development.

### [Continuous Engagement & Upcoming Activities](#)

Both cities are committed to continuously engaging low-income and disadvantaged communities in the development and implementation of the anaerobic biodigesters. Some strategies to support continued engagement include:

**Equitable Engagement Toolkit (EET)** - Under the CPRG planning grant application, funds were designated to design and deliver an Equitable Engagement Toolkit (EET) to support the development of the Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP). Communities utilize the EET to engage residents on climate action. During this engagement, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City will be using the EET to engage residents specifically on wastewater. The anticipated completion date for the EET is April 30, 2024.

To develop the EET, researchers reviewed evidence on engagement and behavioral change to identify best practices for engaging specific constituencies around the issue of climate pollution reduction. The review identified strategies that are effective in gaining sustained engagement, will prioritize equitable engagement strategies, and will indicate which strategies are most effective in specific contexts (e.g., urban versus rural; communities versus businesses).

Overarching questions the research team is working to address include:

- What communication and engagement strategies are most effective for equitably engaging businesses, nonprofits, governments, and communities?

- Which strategies work best for different constituencies and different locations?
- What sustains and reinforces attention toward climate change interventions?
- How does the climate action planning process shape community and business aspirations for climate pollution reduction? How do community and business aspirations shape the climate action planning process?

The University of Iowa will also evaluate the region's existing engagement activities and successes and challenges, so deliverables are suitable for implementation in Eastern Iowa.

## SECTION 5: JOB QUALITY

Both Iowa City and Cedar Rapids are committed to generating high-quality jobs and workforce development opportunities with the requested CPRG implementation grant funds. Currently, Cedar Rapids and Iowa City are engaged in several internship programs supporting vocational and technical training for wastewater treatment jobs. As the first waste management sites to integrate anaerobic biodigesters in East Central Iowa, funding for the project will allow for the expansion of training opportunities.

**Kirkwood Community College Environmental Training Center and Des Moines Area Community College Environmental Training Program:** Programs offer classroom experiences focused on the principals of water and wastewater treatment and supporting laboratory and maintenance training. The programs provide internship opportunities that allow on the job training for operations, laboratory, and water distribution/wastewater collection systems at licensed water and wastewater treatment plants. Graduates enter the workforce prepared for a successful career in the industry.

**Kirkwood Community College and Des Moines Area Community College Wastewater Treatment Internship Programs:** Kirkwood Community College and Des Moines Area Community College have training programs for Water and Wastewater Treatment Technology with associated internships. Cedar Rapids and Iowa City have provided internships for the programs, providing interns with practical knowledge of operations, laboratory, maintenance, and collection positions needed to complete their training and to test for the Wastewater Certification through the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

Additional internship and technical training opportunities funded through this program will foster the development of a skilled workforce that is ready to support the methane capture industry at wastewater treatment facilities and beyond.

Cedar Rapids estimates 124,542 labor hours to be created as a result of the Cedar Rapids WWTF upgrades. As there are 2,080 hours in a standard work year, this translates to 60 man-years of work for the Cedar Rapids project. Given the estimated hours and considering the duration of work is anticipated to be 3 years, a workforce of 20 for 3 years is needed to support the project completion.

Iowa City estimates approximately 37,362 labor hours to be created as a result of the Iowa City WWTF upgrades. This translates to a workforce of approximately 17 for 3 years needed to support project completion.

Jobs created from these projects will comply with Davis-Bacon requirements.



## SECTION 6: PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

### *Past Performance*

#### **Emergency Watershed Protection Program**

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 10.923
- Funding organization contact: Robert Mier, 515-323-2218, [robert.mier@usda.gov](mailto:robert.mier@usda.gov)
- Following the 2020 derecho, Cedar Rapids city applied for a grant to clear debris from twenty-one waterways that were identified as safety concerns after the natural disaster. The program provided technical and financial assistance to the City of Cedar Rapids for emergency water protection measures.

#### **Regional Conservative Partnership Program**

- USDA 10.932
- Funding organization contact: John Hubbert, 515-284-4769, [Jon.hubbert@usda.gov](mailto:Jon.hubbert@usda.gov)
- Partnership agreement with the City of Cedar Rapids for 5 years. Under the partnership agreement's framework, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provided technical and financial assistance to eligible producers for the implementation of conservation activities within the Cedar River Watershed.

#### **Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (ARPA)**

- Health & Human Services, 21.027
- Funding organization contact: Lori Conner, 515-242-6165, [lori.conner@iowa.gov](mailto:lori.conner@iowa.gov)
- Cedar Rapids and Iowa City have utilized these funds to address negative economic impacts and replace public sector revenue loss with the emphasis on serving low-income and socially vulnerable communities that experienced the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic more severely.

#### **Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)**

- U.S. Department of Treasury, 97.036
- Funding organization contact: Dusty Pogones, (515) 344-9049, [jonathan.pogones@iowa.gov](mailto:jonathan.pogones@iowa.gov)
- Provided assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, restoration, reconstruction or replacement of public facilities or infrastructure damaged or destroyed as the result of Presidentially declared major disasters or emergencies. The Cities of Cedar Rapids and Iowa City have utilized the assistance in relation to the COVID-19 response and after the 2020 derecho.

#### **Housing Voucher Cluster: Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers**

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 14.871
- Funding organization contact: Julie Sleeper, 515-284-4512, [HUD-PIHRC@tngusa.net](mailto:HUD-PIHRC@tngusa.net)
- The housing choice voucher program is the federal government's program for assisting low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the



private market. The City of Cedar Rapids provides housing assistance for nearly 1,000 participants a month, and the City of Iowa City provides assistance for 1595 households.

### *Reporting Requirements*

Project Title	Amount Funded	Interim/ Final Report Submitted?	Description of timely progress reporting (i.e., show how reports were successfully completed/submitted on time).	Describe ability to report situations in which project progress was halted, delayed, or otherwise not on schedule.
Emergency Watershed Protection Program	\$6,450,993	Yes	Interim reports submitted on-time on a quarterly and semi-annual basis. Reports detailed project milestones achieved during quarter. All reports approved.	All project milestones completed, reporting reflected project success in Cedar Rapids. City has filed time extension requests when necessary to complete scope of work.
Regional Conservative Partnership Program	\$1,755,465	Yes	Interim reports submitted on-time on a quarterly and semi-annual basis. Reports detailed project milestones achieved during quarter. All reports approved.	All project milestones completed, reporting reflected project success in Cedar Rapids.
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	\$35,190,765	Yes	Interim financial report was submitted prior to 8/31/21 deadline. City continues quarterly reporting to report obligations, expenditures, and relevant progress.	Cedar Rapids has met the deadline to obligate funds by 12/31/24. Will need to expend funds by 12/31/26.
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration , Economic Adjustment Assistance/Disaster Recovery	\$28,190,765	Yes	Interim reports submitted on-time on a quarterly basis. Reports detailed project milestones achieved during quarter. All reports approved. 20 quarterly reports were submitted in total. Final Acceptance Report was successfully completed, submitted and approved.	Interim reports submitted on-time on a quarterly basis. Reports detailed project milestones achieved during quarter. All reports approved. 20 quarterly reports were submitted in total. Final Acceptance Report was successfully completed, submitted and approved.

Housing Voucher Cluster: Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$20,176,754	Yes	Interim reports submitted on-time on a monthly and annual basis. Reports include revenue and expenses during the time period. All reports approved.	Grant to Cedar Rapids and Iowa City is on-going on a yearly basis.
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### *Staff Expertise*

Name	Title	City Affiliation	Expertise
Ben Clark	Senior Engineer	City of Iowa City	Ben Clark holds over a decade of engineering experience and will assist with project execution and logistics.
Nicole Davies	CPA	City of Iowa City	Nicole Davies brings accounting expertise to the project and will help monitor budget and expenditures of funding award.
Steve Flake	Assistant Wastewater Superintendent	City of Iowa City	Steve Flake holds over 20 years of industry experience and will assist with project logistics and execution.
Jim Flamming	P.E., Process and Facilities Engineering Manager	City of Cedar Rapids	Jim holds over two decades of engineering experience and expertise. He will help with project execution and logistics.
Sarah Gardner	Climate Action Coordinator	City of Iowa City	Sarah Gardner is an AICP certified planner, bringing technical experience in climate change mitigation and planning. Sarah will help with project management, program administration, project reporting, community outreach planning, and tracking award funds for Iowa City.
Roy Hesemann	Utilities Director	City of Cedar Rapids	Roy Hesemann is the Utilities Director of Cedar Rapids and will be responsible for project oversight. Hesemann has over two decades of management experience and brings invaluable expertise in wastewater treatment procedures and plant management.
Sara Maples	Sustainability Program Manager	City of Cedar Rapids	Sara Maples will be managing post-award program administration, project reporting, community outreach planning, and tracking of award funds for Cedar Rapids throughout execution of project. She has over a decade of management,

			communications, and program administration experience that she will bring to the project.
Lauren O'Neil	P.E., WPCF Plant Manager	City of Cedar Rapids	Lauren O'Neil brings significant plant management experience and will assist with project execution and logistics
David Wallace	P.E. Utilities Engineering Manager	City of Cedar Rapids	David Wallace serves Cedar Rapids as the Utilities Engineer Manager and has 20 years of experience in engineering and utilities. Wallace will bring expertise to project engineering, execution, and logistics.
Tim Wilkey	Wastewater Division Superintendent	City of Iowa City	Tim Wilkey is the City of Iowa City Wastewater Division Superintendent. Tim has 38 years of experience in the water and wastewater industry including operations, maintenance, management, and engineering design and management.

## BUDGET

Project budget is outlined in separate Budget details attachment, which outlines A) budget detail, B) expenditure of awards, and C) reasonableness of cost. Budget is compliance with NOFO requirements. Total funding request is \$125,001,625 and the total cost share is \$262,077.