

State of Nevada Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Supplemental Intended Use Plan
Capitalization Grant under the American Recovery
& Reinvestment Act of 2009

For

FY 2009

(July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009)

Prepared by:

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

Bureau of Administrative Services

Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund

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1.0 Introduction

The State of Nevada (State) hereby submits its supplemental Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the Federal 2009 Stimulus funds for CWSRF.

This amended IUP will serve as the planning document for managing the stimulus funds allocated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

The State of Nevada received a stimulus package in the amount of \$19,239,100.

2.0 List of Projects

The State of Nevada conducted a comprehensive outreach campaign to alert potential borrowers of federal plans to provide economic recovery stimulus funding. In November, 2008 notices were sent to the CWSRF mailing list (100 local contacts). Information covering the economic recovery loan application process was provided and information was updated as details of the stimulus funding changed and became finalized at the federal level. The State has focused on reaching out to communities with ready to go projects and those who may be eligible for principal forgiveness subsidy assistance. As a result of this effort the CWSRF program has identified over \$900 million in eligible projects that could be ready to proceed to construction within the time deadlines established by the ARRA.

Table I lists the SRF projects which are eligible for Stimulus funding.

Table I

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Estimated Loan Request
City of Henderson PN# NEV80003 CS32-0934s	Sewer relocation out of Pittman Wash in Henderson	\$2,600,000
Town of Hawthorne PN# NV20009 CS32-0938s	Wastewater treatment pond construction & sewer collection system installation	\$1,000,000
Town of Alamo PN# NEV30019 CS32-0934s	Wastewater treatment ponds upgrade	\$920,000
Clark County WRD PN# NEV40024 CS32-0921s	Indian Springs Wastewater treatment system upgrades	\$8,900,000
Lyon County PN# NEV87022 CS32-0941s	Lining of South Dayton treatment ponds	\$700,000
Elko Public Works PN# NEV20014 CS32-0917s	Jackpot treatment pond relining	\$2,500,000

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Estimated Loan Request
Town of Goldfield PN# NEV40030 CS32-0932s	Relining of treatment ponds	\$380,000
Douglas County SID #1 PN# NEV80033 CS32-0958s	Collection system intertie with STPUD system	\$450,000
City of Ely PN# NEV70015 CS32-0958s	Secondary clarifier project effluent storage pond relining and headworks upgrade	\$6,000,000
Town of Gabbs PN# NEV70015 CS32-0939s	Rehabilitation of collection system and pond relining	\$960,000
Clean Water Coalition No permit CS32-0967s	Treated effluent to secondary treatment system and sludge digestion	\$770,000,000
Carson City PN# NEV2005489 CS32-0920s	Upgrades to secondary treatment and sludge digestion	\$14,800,000
City of West Wendover PN# NEV10019 CS32-0965s	Headworks upgrades project	\$710,000
Lander County No permit CS32-0923s	Relocation and construction of a new wastewater treatment pond	\$1,600,000
Canyon GID PN# NEV50028 CS32-0944s	Sewer line extension, reuse line extension	\$1,370,000
Incline Village GID PN# NEV30009 CS32-0956s	New generators for lift stations 7, 8 & 9	\$425,000
Indian Hills GID PN# NEV80039 CS32-0927s	Sludge dewatering centrifuge project	\$1,400,000
Town of McDermitt PN# NEV80039 CS32-0930s	Treatment pond upgrades and relining	\$250,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0945s	Sewer interceptor replacement at North Virginia St. & McCarran	\$4,200,000

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Estimated Loan Request
City of Henderson PN# NEV80003 CS32-0936s	New sewer interceptor replacement between Lake Mead & Pabco Rd.	\$3,911,000
City of North Las Vegas No permit CS32-0966s	Collection system construction for new water reclamation plant	\$10,000,000
Lyon County Utilities PN# NEV87022 CS32-0940s	Rose Peak, Cardelli Rd. Lift station replacement septic to sewer conversions	\$1,350,000
Minden-Gardnerville SD PN# NEV40027 CS32-0924s	Collection system rehabilitation at various locations in Minden & Gardnerville	\$1,900,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0946s	Phase 1B sewer collection replacement project	\$5,870,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0950s	2009 Sewer replacement project – SW	\$4,700,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0949s	2009 Sewer replacement project – NW/NE	\$7,400,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0948s	Lakeside Dr. & Manzanita sanitary project	\$3,800,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0951s	2009 Sewer replacement rehabilitation project – SE	\$7,000,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0947s	2009 Phase 1A 2009 sewer rehabilitation project	\$12,850,000
Town of Goldfield PN# NEV40030 CS32-0931s	Sewer system replacement project covering 6,000 ft	\$750,000
Town of Hawthorne PN# NEV20009 CS32-0968s	Sewer system repair and replacement project	\$4,000,000
Storey County Public Works PN# NEV20451 CS32-0942s	Major sewer system replacements	\$16,300,000

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Estimated Loan Request
City of Henderson PN# NEV80003 CS32-0935s	Sewer manhole enhancement	\$1,100,000
Incline Village GID PN# NEV30009 CS32-0959s	Spooner pump station upgrades	\$350,000
Incline Village GID PN# NEV30009 CS32-0960s	Sewer main relining & collection system rehabilitation	\$2,810,000
Town of Eureka PN# NEV00042 CS32-0962s	Sewer interceptor replacement	\$655,000
Garnerville Rancho GID No permit CS32-0961s	Sewer line replacement	\$630,000
Douglas County SID # 1 PN# NEV80033 CS32-0954s	Rehabilitation of plant force main redundant line	\$1,430,000
Douglas County SID #1 PN# NEV80033 CS32-0955s	Beach pump station upgrades	\$730,000
Douglas County SID # 1 PN# NEV80033 CS32-0957s	Main pump station upgrades	\$960,000
City of Ely PN# NEV70015 CS32-0963s	Sewer system replacement	\$5,300,000
City of Fallon PN# NEV20061 CS32-0926s	Sewer system rehabilitation	\$3,400,000
Clark County WRD PN# NV0021261 CS32-0922s	New collection system for Town of Overton and Logandale	\$27,100,000
Churchill County PN# NEV200651 CS32-0928s	Sewer interceptor extension to the Oasis Mobile home park	\$1,620,000
Churchill County PN# NEV200651 CS32-0929s	Sewer interceptor extension to Rice Rd	\$1,000,000

Loan Recipient	Project Description	Estimated Loan Request
Minden-Gardnerville SD PN# NEV200651 CS32-0925s	Grease handling process at the wastewater treatment plant	\$1,250,000
Town of Tonopah PN# NEV00026 CS32-0937s	Relining and upgrading of the sludge drying beds	\$215,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0918s	Cogeneration from anaerobic digesters	\$10,000,000
City of Reno PN# NEV20150 CS32-0919s	Replacement of electrical switchgear and transformers	\$1,700,000
City of Henderson PN# NEV80003 CS32-0933s	Decommissioning of old waste water treatment lagoons	\$4,400,000
Town of Minden No permit CS32-0952s	Stormwater improvements at Town Park	\$650,000
Town of Minden No permit CS32-0953s	Stormwater improvements along County Rd	\$400,000
City of Henderson WRF PN# NEV80003 CS32-0969s	Solar energy/hydroelectric replacement	\$23,200,000

3.0 New Requirements under the American Recovery Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

3.1 Additional Subsidization

The following describes requirements that are specific to ARRA which was enacted on February 17, 2009. These requirements apply only to ARRA funds and do not apply to the traditional SRF capitalization grants.

To receive a grant award from USEPA, the State of Nevada must agree to use at least 50% of its grant to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants or any combination of these. Under the existing program, the CWSRF has authority to offer principal forgiveness and negative interest loans in an amount up to 100% of the value of a loan, pursuant to a memo from the Nevada Attorney General's office dated January 26, 2009. See Attachment D.

In Nevada, additional subsidization will be offered to communities meeting

affordability criteria based on median household income. Experience has shown that the median household income is a relatively good measure of a community's ability to pay for infrastructure improvements. If the median household income of a community is less than 80 percent of the state median household income, the community will be eligible for additional subsidization. There are adequate projects on the Priority List that meet the above affordability criteria to more than satisfy the requirement of 50% of the grant. The terms and amount of the additional subsidy will be determined on a case by case basis based on the individual community's financial situation.

In the event that some of the projects on the Priority List meeting the above affordability criteria do not utilize SRF funds under ARRA, it is possible that the amount of projects receiving additional subsidy could fall below the 50% of the grant. If necessary to meet the 50% of the grant in additional subsidization requirement, the eligibility for additional subsidy will be expanded to include all communities with a population less than 10,000 people.

3.2 Prevailing Wages: Section 1606 of the ARRA contains the following language;

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law and in a manner consistent with other provisions in this Act, all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and sub contractors on projects funded directly by or assisted in whole or in part by and through the Federal Government pursuant to this Act shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on projects of a character similar in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code. With respect to the labor standards specified in this section, the Secretary of Labor shall have the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267; 5 U.S.C.App.) and section 3145 of title 40, United States Code.”

The purpose of this language is to apply Davis-Bacon Act wage rules to all assistance agreements made in whole or in part with funds appropriated under the ARRA. The Department of Labor provides all pertinent information related to compliance with labor standards, including prevailing wage rates and instructions for reporting.

3.3 American Iron, Steel, and Manufactured Goods;

Section 1605 of the ARRA requires that none of the appropriated funds may be used for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public building or public work unless all of the iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in the project is produced in the United States unless (a) a waiver is provided to the recipient by EPA or (b) compliance would be inconsistent with United States obligations under international agreements. In order to receive a waiver, the State must send a written request to the Administrator. A decision will be made based on the following criteria:

- The requirement is inconsistent with the public interest for purposes of the project for which a waiver has been requested,
- Iron, steel, and necessary manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality, or
- Inclusion of iron, steel, and manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the overall cost of the project by more than 25%.

If a waiver is granted by the Administrator, EPA will publish such a waiver, with a sufficient explanation, in the Federal Register. EPA will provide additional guidance on this provision as it becomes available.

3.4 Green Infrastructure

The ARRA requires that, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20% of the funds provided for projects must be used for water or energy efficiency, green infrastructure, or other environmentally innovative activities. EPA has directed states to prioritize projects that achieve the highest intent of the Act, see Attachment I “CWSRF Project Descriptions and Examples for Green Project Reserve”. The highest priority green projects for Nevada are those that generate clean energy or conservation/restoration projects with multiple environmental benefits. The project list in Attachment A identifies green projects that satisfy Nevada’s highest priorities, of which there is at least 20% of the total assistance amount. Green projects will be funded with a 0% interest loan. Green project

3.5 Remaining funds

After funding projects that qualify for additional subsidization and green projects, the terms for the remaining projects will be a 0% interest rate.

3.6 Deobligation & Reallotment of Funds

In order to meet the requirements and deadlines of the ARRA for the expeditious and timely commitment and expenditure of funds, the State of Nevada will regularly review the data reported to EPA on the progress of assistance recipients under the statutory deadlines specified in this IUP to identify any issues with the timelines of this progress. If such issues are identified, the State of Nevada intends to work with EPA to resolve such issues. The State will include conditions in its assistance agreements to ensure that assistant recipients make timely progress with respect to entering into contracts and/or construction. If a recipient fails to maintain progress with these conditions, they may receive funding from other CWSRF monies if available so that the ARRA funding can be provided for a project that is ready to proceed.

3.7 Project Prioritization

The prioritization process of this IUP applies to the ARRA Priority List. The ARRA enacted on February 17, 2009 requires priority be given to projects that will be ready to proceed to actual construction within 12 months of the date of enactment.

Following, are the factors to be considered in determining whether a project is ready to proceed to construction. Projects considered “shovel ready” will be funded before other projects on the Priority List.

Factor	Readiness
1	Applied for funds
2	Preliminary Engineering Report complete
3	Pilot testing complete
4	Design complete
5	Plans approved by NDEP

3.8 Priority List Update

The NDEP may update the ARRA CWSRF Priority List by deleting projects or adjusting the fundable ranges for design or construction projects. The decision to update the ARRA CWSRF Priority List may be based on a project’s readiness to proceed, refined project estimates, availability of other funding sources or other new information affecting the contraction or expansion of the PPL and fundable ranges. The NDEP will post such changes, as they occur on the CWSRF website.

4.0 Long Term Goals

- 4.1 Track and manage stimulus funds in the most efficient manor to maintain transparency.
- 4.2 Preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery.
- 4.3 Ensure technical integrity of the SRF program through adequate and effective planning, engineering reviews and compliance inspections.
- 4.4 Ensure proper accounting, audit and fiscal procedures.
- 4.5 Maintain an adequate data management system.
- 4.6 Administer the SRF so that its revolving nature is assured in perpetuity.
In order to assist us in accomplishing these goals we have hired a financial consultant.

5.0 Short Term Goals

- 5.1 Obligate 100% of stimulus funds by the required date of February, 2010.

- 5.2 Quickly delivering assistance to “ready to go” projects.
- 5.3 To use at least 50% of the funds for activities that can be initiated not later than 120 days after the day of the ARRA enactment.
- 5.4 Use funds in a way that maximizes job creation and economic benefit.
- 5.5 The NDEP will encourage municipalities to use loans and other financial assistance from the SRF to construct projects which will improve and protect the quality of the waters of the state, including projects for the control of non-point sources of pollution.
- 5.6 Use all federal funds remaining and issued to the CWSRF.
- 5.7 Use 100% of the funds reserved for Green Infrastructure.

6.0 Information on Activities to be supported

- 6.1 Information pertinent to each SRF project is contained in Table I. As identified in the Capitalization Grant application, the State intends to use an amount equal to 4 percent of the Federal funds including the required State Match to manage the SRF program.

7.0 Criteria and Method for Distributing CWSRF Funds

- 7.1 The procedures for prioritizing projects for funding are included in Attachment C. State Priority System, Subsections IV and V.
- 7.2 The procedures for applying for a loan and loan procedures and conditions are described in the Regulations Governing the State Revolving Loan Program and in the individual loan agreements.
- 7.3 ARRA funds will be distributed based on readiness to proceed.
 - 7.3.1 Being listed in Attachment A does not guarantee funding or the order of funding for projects. All projects are eligible for funding. If a project identified in this IUP does not meet its target dates, it may be bypassed in favor of any other project in Attachment A or on the PPL that is ready for approval.

8.0 Loan Fees

- 8.1 The CWSRF implemented a loan origination fee of 0.5% of the amount of all loans. **This fee will be waived for all stimulus projects.**

9.0 Program Administration – 4% set-aside

The 4% set-aside used for program administration will not be taken from the ARRA funds. The entire grant amount will be used to fund projects.

10.0 Annual Report

Section 606(d) of the Act, requires that beginning the first fiscal year after receiving payments under the SRF the State shall provide an Annual Report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Annual Report shall be submitted to EPA according to the schedule specified in the operating agreement. This report shall identify loan recipients, loan amounts and terms, similar details on other forms of financial assistance provided from SRF, and other such information as agreed to by the State and EPA.

11.0 Public Review & Comment

On May 15, 2009, a public hearing was held to receive comments on the IUP for the ARRA of FY 2009. The Division formerly issued a public notice prior to the public meeting in order to solicit participation. A responsiveness summary of the public hearing was prepared and is included in Attachment H.

12.0 Reporting

The State of Nevada will enter all projects funded by the ARRA monies into the CWSRF Benefits Reporting system on an on-going basis.

13.0 Transferring Funds Between the CWSRF & the DWSRF

Nevada reserves the right to make a transfer of up to 33% of the CWSRF capitalization grant into the DWSRF or an equivalent amount from the DWSRF capitalization grant into the CWSRF. This would require public review and the approval of the Governor, State of Nevada. The decision to transfer funds will be based on funds available relative to projected demand in either DWSRF or CWSRF.

14.0 Forms of Financial Assistance

The State of Nevada is applying for a capitalization grant in the amount of \$19,239,100. This represents the amount the State is eligible to receive under the State's allocation from the supplemental appropriation enacted under ARRA. The ARRA does not require the State to provide the match that the state is normally required to provide in order to qualify for the capitalization grant.

The following Sources & Uses includes the capitalization grant funds available to fund these projects.

Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund

Sources and Uses of Stimulus Funds

FY2009

July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009

Sources	Federal Share	State match Bonds	Fees	Reloan Funds	Total
Prior year's loan funds	0	0		0	0
Prior year's administrative funds	0	0	0		0
2009 Stimulus Grant	19,239,100				19,239,100
2009 fees			0		0
2009 Bond Issues		0			0
2009 Treasurer's Interest				0	0
2009 Principal & Interest repayments				0	0
Total sources of funds	19,239,100	0	0	0	19,239,100

Uses	Federal Share	State match Bonds	Fees	Reloan Funds	Total
Administrative expenses	0	0			0
Bond principal payments				0	0
Bond Interest payments				0	0
2009 Project Assistance Loans:					
Program loans	5,771,730	0		0	5,771,730
Green Project Reserve Loans	3,847,820	0			3,847,820
Project Assistance Subsidization	9,619,550				9,619,550
Uncommitted funds	0	0	0	0	0
Total uses of funds	19,239,100	0	0	0	19,239,100

ATTACHMENTS

- A) Stimulus Project Priority List Stimulus Project Fundable List
- B) Stimulus Project Fundable List & Environmental Statements
- C) Proposed Payment Schedule
- D) Attorney General's Supremacy Policy Clause of the US Constitution
- E) Summary the SRF Provisions of the ARRA of 2009
- F) Governor's Certification
- G) State Priority System
- H) Public Hearing Notice and Responsiveness Summary
- I) CWSRF Project Descriptions and Examples for Green Project Reserve

ATTACHMENT A

Stimulus Project Priority List

Attachment A: Project Priority List

*Status	Priority	Applicant Name & Address	Loan No.	Permit No.	Class	Points	Project Description	Requested Amt
	1	City of Henderson	CS32-0934s	NEV80003	C	23	Sewer relocation out of Pittman Wash in Henderson	\$ 2,600,000.00
S	2	Town of Hawthorne	CS32-0938s	NEV20009	D	12	Wastewater Treatment Pond Construction and Sewer Collection System Installati	\$ 1,000,000.00
S	3	Town of Alamo	CS32-0943s	NEV30019	D	12	Wastewater Treatment Ponds Upgrade	\$ 920,000.00
	4	Clark County WRD	CS32-0921s	NV0021261	D	7	Indian Springs Wastewater Treatment System Upgrades	\$ 8,900,000.00
	5	Lyon County	CS32-0941s	NEV87022	D	7	Lining of South Dayton Treatment Ponds	\$ 700,000.00
S	6	Elko Public Works	CS32-0917s	NEV20014	D	6	Jackpot Treatment Pond Relining	\$ 2,500,000.00
S	7	Town of Goldfield	CS32-0932	NEV40030	D	5	Relining of treatment ponds	\$ 380,000.00
	8	Douglas County SID #1	CS32-0958s	NEV80033	E	19	Collection System Intertie with STPUD system	\$ 450,000.00
	9	City of Ely	CS32-0963s	NEV70015	E	18	Secondary clarifier project effluent storage pond relining, and headworks upgrade	\$ 6,000,000.00
S	10	Town of Gabbs	CS32-0939s	NEV70021	E	18	Rehabilitation of collection system and pond relining	\$ 960,000.00
	11	Clean Water Coalition	CS32-0967s	No permit	E	15	Treated Effluent Export Line to Lake Mead	\$ 770,000,000.00
	12	Carson City	CS32-0920s	NEV2005489	E	15	Upgrades to secondary treatment system and sludge digestion	\$ 14,800,000.00
S	13	City of West Wendover	CS32-0965s	NEV10019	E	15	Headworks upgrades project	\$ 710,000.00
S	14	Lander County	CS32-0923s	No permit	E	14	Relocation and construction of a new wastewater treatment pond	\$ 1,600,000.00
S	15	Canyon GID	CS32-0944s	NEV50028	E	12	Sewer line extension, reuse line extension	\$ 1,370,000.00
	16	Incline Village GID	CS32-0956s	NEV30009	E	11	New generators for lift stations 7, 8 & 9	\$ 425,000.00
	17	Indian Hills GID	CS32-0927s	NEV80039	E	9	Sludge dewatering centrifuge project	\$ 1,400,000.00
S	18	Town of McDermitt	CS32-0930s	NEV93005	E	9	Treatment pond upgrades and relining	\$ 280,000.00
	19	City of Reno	CS32-0945s	NEV20150	F	8.7	Sewer interceptor replacement at North Virginia St. and McCarran	\$ 4,200,000.00
	20	City of Henderson	CS32-0936s	NEV80003	F	7.5	New sewer interceptor replacement (Landwell) between Lake Mead and Pabco R	\$ 3,911,000.00
	21	City of North Las Vegas	CS32-0966s	No permit	F	6.78	Collection system construction for new water reclamation plant	\$ 10,000,000.00
	22	Lyon County Utilities	CS32-0940s	NEV87022	F	6.04	Rose Peak, Cardelli Rd. Lift station replacement septic to sewer conversions	\$ 1,350,000.00
	23	Minden Gardnerville SD	CS32-0924s	NEV40027	F	6	Collection system rehabilitation at various locations in Minden and Gardnerville	\$ 1,900,000.00
	24	City of Reno	CS32-0946s	NEV20150	F	5.7	Phase 1B sewer collection replacement project	\$ 5,870,000.00
	25	City of Reno	CS32-0950s	NEV20150	F	5.7	2009 Sewer replacement project - SW	\$ 4,700,000.00
	26	City of Reno	CS32-0949s	NEV20150	F	5.7	2009 Sewer replacement project - NW/NE	\$ 7,400,000.00
	27	City of Reno	CS32-0948s	NEV20150	F	5.7	Lakeside Dr and Manzanita sanitary project	\$ 3,800,000.00
	28	City of Reno	CS32-0951s	NEV20150	F	5.7	2009 Sewer replacement project - SE	\$ 7,000,000.00
	29	City of Reno	CS32-0947s	NEV20150	F	5.7	Phase 1A - 2009 Sewer rehabilitation project	\$ 12,850,000.00
S	30	Town of Goldfield	CS32-0931s	NEV40030	F	5.6	Sewer system replacement project covering 6,000 ft	\$ 750,000.00
S	31	Town of Hawthorne	CS32-0968s	NEV20009	F	5.52	Sewer system repair and replacement project	\$ 5,600,000.00
	32	Storey County Public Works	CS32-0942s	NEV20451	F	5.41	Major sewer system replacements	\$ 16,300,000.00
	33	City of Henderson	CS32-0935s	NEV80003	F	7.3	Pittman Wash Sewer Assessment Pilot Project to Valle Verde	\$ 1,100,000.00
	34	Incline Village GID	CS32-0959s	NEV30009	F	5.3	Spooner pump station upgrades	\$ 350,000.00
	35	Incline Village GID	CS32-0960s	NEV30009	F	5.3	Sewer main relining and collection system rehab	\$ 2,810,000.00
	36	Town of Eureka	CS32-0962s	NEV00042	F	5.23	Sewer interceptor replacement	\$ 655,000.00
	37	Gardnerville Rancho GID	CS32-0961s	No permit	F	5.08	Sewer line replacement	\$ 630,000.00

	38	City of Ely	CS32-0963s	NEV70015	F	5	Sewer System replacement	\$ 5,300,000.00
	39	City of Fallon	CS32-0926s	NEV20061	F	4.93	Sewer system rehabilitation	\$ 3,400,000.00
	40	Clark County WRD	CS32-0922s	NEV40024	G	6.88	New collection system for Town of Overton and Logandale	\$ 27,100,000.00
S	41	Churchill County	CS32-0928s	NEV2006511	G	3.6	Sewer interceptor extension to the Oasis Mobile Home Park	\$ 1,620,000.00
S	42	Churchill County	CS32-0929s	NEV2006511	G	3.6	Sewer interceptor extension to Rice Rd	\$ 1,000,000.00
G	43	Minden-Gardnerville SD	CS32-0925s	NEV40027	H	2	Grease handling process at the wastewater treatment plant	\$ 1,250,000.00
	44	Town of Tonopah	CS32-0937s	NEV00026	H	2	Relining and upgrading of the sludge drying beds	\$ 215,000.00
G	45	City of Reno	CS32-0918s	NEV20150	H	1	Cogeneration from anareobic digesters	\$ 10,000,000.00
	46	City of Reno	CS32-0919s	NEV20150	H	1	Replacement of electrical switchgear and transformers	\$ 1,700,000.00
	47	City of Henderson	CS32-0933s	NEV80003	H	1	Decommissioning of old waste water treatment lagoons	\$ 4,400,000.00
	48	Town of Minden	CS32-0952s	No permit	H	1	Stormwater improvements at Town Park	\$ 650,000.00
	49	Town of Minden	CS32-0953s	No permit	H	1	Stormwater improvements along County Rd	\$ 400,000.00
G	50	City of Henderson WRF	CS32-0969s	NEV80003	H	1	Solar Energy/Hydroelectric energy project	\$ 23,200,000.00
								\$ 986,406,000.00

* S = Subsidy project

* G = Green project

ATTACHMENT B
Fundable List & Environmental Statements

The Clean Water SRF Stimulus Priority List in Attachment A identifies close to one billion dollars worth of projects. Nevada will be receiving \$19.2 million in CWSRF ARRA funds. The USEPA has required that Nevada identify a “fundable” list of projects that reflects the amount of Nevada’s CWSRF ARRA funds. The “fundable” list below is small portion of the total Priority List in Attachment A and may change as a result of projects readiness to proceed.

ARRA Fundable Priority List - Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Priority	Applicant Name & Address	Loan No.	Permit No.	Class	Points	Project Description	Requested Amount	Projected ARRA Amount	Estimated Contract Date
1	City of Henderson	CS32-0934s	NEV80003	C	21	Sewer relocation out of Pittman Wash in Henderson	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	5/1/2009
2	Town of Hawthorne	CS32-0938s	NEV20009	D	12	Wastewater Treatment Pond Construction and Sewer Collection System Installation	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	10/1/2009
3	Town of Alamo	CS32-0943s	NEV30019	D	12	Wastewater Treatment Ponds Upgrade	\$920,000	\$920,000	10/1/2009
4	Clark County WRD	CS32-0921s	NV0021261	D	7	Indian Springs Wastewater Treatment System Upgrades	\$8,900,000	\$2,500,000	9/1/2009
6	Elko Public Works	CS32-0917s	NEV20014	D	6	Jackpot Treatment Pond Relining	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000	1/15/2010
7	Town of Goldfield	CS32-0932	NEV40030	D	5	Relining of treatment ponds	\$380,000	\$380,000	5/1/2009
9	Town of Gabbs	CS32-0939s	NEV70021	E	18	Rehabilitation of collection system and pond relining	\$960,000	\$960,000	5/1/2009
12	Canyon GID	CS32-0944s	NEV50028	E	12	Sewer line extension, reuse line extension	\$1,370,000	\$1,000,000	4/1/2009
13	City of West Wendover	CS32-0965s	NEV10019	E	15	Headworks upgrade project	\$710,000	\$710,000	6/1/2009
14	Lander County	CS32-0923s	No permit	E	14	Relocation and construction of a new wastewater treatment pond	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	7/1/2009
15	Town of McDermitt	CS32-0930s	NEV93005	E	9	Treatment pond upgrades and relining	\$280,000	\$280,000	7/1/2009
27	Town of Goldfield	CS32-0931s	NEV40030	F	5.6	Sewer system replacement project covering 6,000 ft	\$750,000	\$750,000	9/1/2009
28	Town of Hawthorne	CS32-0968s	NEV20009	F	5.52	Sewer system repair and replacement project	\$5,600,000	\$3,000,000	9/1/2009
41	Churchill County	CS32-0928s	NEV200651	G	3.6	Sewer interceptor extension to the Oasis Mobile Home Park	\$1,620,000	\$1,000,000	11/1/2009
43	Minden-Gardnerville SD	CS32-0925s	NEV40027	H	5.7	Grease handling process at the wastewater treatment plant	\$1,250,000	\$1,000,000	11/1/2009
45	City of Reno	CS32-0918s	NEV20150	H	1	Cogeneration from anaerobic digesters	\$10,000,000	\$1,500,000	9/1/2009
50	City of Henderson WRF	CS32-0969s	NEV80003	H	1	Solar Energy/Hydroelectric energy project	\$23,200,000	\$1,500,000	9/1/2009
						Subsidy Total	\$17,690,000	\$12,600,000	
						Green Total	\$34,450,000	\$4,000,000	
						Other Total	\$11,500,000	\$5,100,000	
TOTALS							\$63,640,000	\$21,700,000	

* Local match may be required, and will be determined in a case by case basis.

 Green Infrastructure/Energy Conservation Projects

 Affordability Projects Eligible for Additional Subsidization

 Traditional CWSRF Projects

- Notes
1. Funding mechanism will be a loan agreement for all projects
 2. Actual funding agreement amounts may vary from "Projected ARRA funds" amount listed in table

**FY2009
Stimulus Project Priority List
Addendum #1 to the FY09 Priority List
Environmental Benefits Statements**

<p>CS32-0917s Jackpot: Upgrades to Wastewater Treatment Plant There is a need to update the facility plan and completing upgrades to bring the facility into compliance with the Finding of Violation and Order issued by NDEP. NDEP has action pending due to high nitrate levels in the monitoring well located north of the plant. The impact to not complying with the NDEP is that additional housing would not be approved until conditions set forth by the state have been met.</p>
<p>CS32-0918s City of Reno: Co-Generation of System Upgrades The project is an electrical cogeneration for the Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility. TMWRF plans to design and install a system for cleaning/conditioning of the digester gas to be followed by two engines that will generate electricity and heat for use by the plant. This project would be a principal component of the effort to make TMWRF self-sufficient for electrical power.</p>
<p>CS32-0919s City of Reno: Replacement of Electrical Switchgear & Transformers The electrical switchgear and transformers presently servicing the Truckee Meadows Wastewater Reclamation Facility (TMWRF) were installed during the initial construction of TMWRF in 1964. Exposure to environmental conditions at TMWRF and the progress of technology have given rise to a need to replace this equipment to improve reliability of operations.</p>
<p>CS32-0920s Carson City: Upgrade the aeration basin. Installing two new secondary clarifiers; installing an additional sludge holding tank. Head works upgrades. The environmental benefit is that the Carson City will have a more reliable treatment plant that will consistently meet their permit limits.</p>
<p>CS32-0921s Clark County Water Reclamation District: Indian Springs Collection & Treatment System, CCWRD Project No. 561 This project will construct a 0.5 million gallon per day (MGD) activated sludge treatment plant, rehabilitate the existing Indian Springs lift station and construct two miles of new force mains, install a new lift station and force main on the Creech Air Force Base (CAFB) and build additional rapid infiltration basins. The environmental benefit of the project is that it will have a more reliable treatment plant that will consistently meet their permit limits.</p>
<p>CS32-0922s Clark County Water Reclamation District: Moapa Valley Wastewater Collection System, Project No. 560-A The existing collection system, including three lift stations, were constructed in the late 1970s and serve less than half the town of Overton. This new collection system line will allow properties throughout Moapa Valley currently using septic tanks to connect to the public system. The benefit of this project is that it will improve reliability and treatment capacity of the wastewater treatment plant. Additionally, this project will include a new pump station which will meet current state standards.</p>
<p>CS32-0923s</p>

<p>Lander County: Lander County Sewer Relocation Project Relocation and lining of the sewage lagoon, more accurate flow monitoring to comply with the Department of Health and NDEP requirements.</p>
<p>CS32-0924s Douglas County: MGSD Sewer Collection Project Repairs & Rehabilitation This project consists in repairing manholes, point deficiencies in sewer pipes, and rehabilitation of sewer lines. Sewer failure may result in sewer overflows which compromise public health. The benefit of this project is that the sewer treatment plant will be more efficient and reliable.</p>
<p>CS32-0925s Douglas County: MGSD Sewer Collection System Repairs & Rehabilitation This project consists of a grease holding tank, a tank mixing system; grease feed system and cogeneration facilities. The proposed facilities permit discharging grease directly to the waste water treatment plant's digesters. The benefit of this project is that it will reduce the disposal of biosolids and increase digester gas production at the WWTP.</p>
<p>CS32-0926s City of Fallon: City of Fallon Sewer Improvements The City of Fallon waste water sewer system is in need of numerous improvements. The city has many sewer pipes that are extremely old and prone to breakage, leakage and root infiltration. Many of the city's sewer manholes are deteriorated and need to be replaced. The city's nine sewage lift stations are in need of back-up generators and other improvements. The benefit of this project is to upgrade the city's current sewer system.</p>
<p>CS32-0927s Indian Hills GID: Sludge Dewatering The Indian Hills General Improvement District is in need of a new sludge dewatering device (Centrifuge, filter breast). The environmental benefit is to close out the sludge drying ponds which are a potential source of ground water pollution.</p>
<p>CS32-0928s Churchill County: Oasis Sewer Connection This project will eliminate existing environmental and health hazards. Oasis Mobile Home Park and homes north of TCID Irrigation canal are lower than the canal. During irrigation season from March to October water from the canal seeps laterally into yards and septic tanks, creating potential for water from septic tanks to flow to the drainage ditch and along drains beside roads. Houses in this area use individual shallow wells as a drinking water source and in flooded conditions, water would not meet sanitary requirements.</p>
<p>CS32-0929s Churchill County: New Sewer Main from Soda Lake to Rice Rd Construction of new sewer main along Reno Hwy and connection to existing sewer at Rice Rd to eliminate environmental and health hazards in this area. High groundwater level during irrigation season, floods the existing septic tanks. Based on the record of Churchill County Building Department and the Nevada Department of Health connecting MH Parks to the existing sewage collection system will resolve this issue permanently.</p>
<p>CS32-0930s Humboldt County: McDermitt Sewer District Pond Re-lining Project McDermitt Sewer District is in need of relining the main transmission lines. The baffle curtain also needs to be replaced in the main pond. Replacing the baffle curtain will replace the pond to function as designed and slow down the process of water moving across the pond to the over-flow into the secondary pond(s).</p>
<p>CS32-0931s Goldfield Utilities: Collection system replacement and rehabilitation The Goldfield water and sewer systems are in need of repairs and upgrades in order to be in</p>

compliance and to avoid sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs)
<p>CS32-0932s Goldfield Utilities: Relining of Treatment Ponds Eliminate the leakage of wastewater to the ground; the environmental benefit is groundwater protection.</p>
<p>CS32-0933s City of Henderson Department of Utility Services: S-084 Plant 3 Lagoon Demolition This project involves the decommissioning of nine open wastewater treatment lagoons that occupy an area of approximately 44 acres. This project is necessary to satisfy requirements of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) regarding wastewater treatment processes. With the city’s wastewater reclamation facility expansion now in operation, the existing lagoons are no longer needed and must be decommissioned in an environmentally acceptable manor.</p>
<p>CS32-0934s City of Henderson Department of Utility Services: S-222 Pittman Wash Sewer Relocation Valle Verde to Sandwedge This project will consist of relocating approximately 1650 linear feet of existing 21-inch sewer and constructing 2200 linear feet of maintenance access road for the sewer. Completion of this project will enhance reliability of service for many existing customers in the southwest part of Henderson.</p>
<p>CS32-0935s City of Henderson Department of Utility Services: S-221 Pittman Wash Sewer Assessment Pilot Project to Valle Verde This project is required to address NDEP requirements concerning the Pittman Wash, which is potentially vulnerable to erosion and weather. The sewer line is susceptible to floating during a flood event, which could cause a sewer break that would result in contamination of the wash, interruption of service to adjacent neighborhoods and to areas upstream of the main break. Completion of this project will enhance reliability of service for many existing customers in the southwest part of Henderson.</p>
<p>CS32-0936s City of Henderson Department of Utilities: S-071 Landwell 2200 Sewer Interceptor This project will include the construction of approximately 1700 linear feet of 42-inch sewer, 8300 linear feet of 36-inch sewer, and 3100 linear feet of 12-inch and 8-inch sewers. This project is required because the existing 21-inch sewer has deteriorated to the point that is no longer reliable and because the 21-inch sewer will have insufficient capacity to accommodate projected future flow rates.</p>
<p>CS32-0937s Nye County: Tonopah Airport Septage Drying Beds The town of Tonopah is in need of upgrades to the wastewater treatment facility that is located at the Tonopah airport. The benefit of the proposed project is an acceptable facility in compliance with state standards, which are set for the purpose of health and environmental protection to the residents of the area.</p>
<p>CS32-0938s Hawthorne Utilities: Sewer System Improvement Project This project includes improvements to the Hawthorne wastewater collection and treatment system as mandated by NDEP, Bureau of Water Pollution Control. The intent is to eliminate or reduce the infiltration of untreated wastewater from the collection system and treatment works into the ground water, as ground water nitrates are at action levels. Problematic sewer mains also have to be replaced. The environmental benefit of this project is to protect public health and to comply with NDEP regulations.</p>

<p>CS32-0939s Nye County: Town of Gabbs Sewer System Improvement Project This project includes improvements to the Gabbs wastewater collection and treatment system as mandated by NDEP; to reshape and reline the wastewater treatment ponds; and to repair the existing wastewater collection system. The benefit of this project is to eliminate and reduce the infiltration of untreated wastewater from the collection system and treatment works into the groundwater.</p>
<p>CS32-0940s Lyon County Utilities: Wastewater System Improvements Replacement of the Rose Peak Lift Station; construction of the new Cardelli Rd Lift Station; rehabilitation to existing manholes. The benefit of this project is the protection of groundwater and surface water resources.</p>
<p>CS32-0941s Lyon County Utilities: Wastewater System Improvements Lining of secondary ponds at the South Dayton Waste Water Treatment Plant. This is a compliance issue required by NDEP. Feasibility study for septic tank to sewer collection system conversion in the Mark Twain and Rose Peak areas of Dayton. The benefit of this project is the protection of groundwater and surface water resources.</p>
<p>CS32-0942s Storey County Commission: Virginia City Sewer System (VCSS) This project includes the replacement of the entire sewage disposal pipe infrastructure in Virginia City; removing the entire existing on-site sewage disposal system in Gold Hill and constructing a new system designed to and installed to replace the failing system; replacement and expansion of the Virginia City sewage treatment plant to allow the VCSS to meet NDEP discharge permit standards and provide reliable sanitary sewer services and decrease possibility of contamination to its users. Replacements and upgrades would reduce leaks and protect existing soil/groundwater around the pipes from contamination.</p>
<p>CS32-0943s Lincoln County: Alamo Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility The proposed project includes constructing a total of four treatment ponds and one winter storage pond. Improvements to the pond system will increase the treatment of the effluent and all discharge requirements will be met. The benefit of this project is to prevent degradation of the groundwater and to provide arsenic treatment.</p>
<p>CS32-0944s Canyon General Improvement District: Sewer System Improvement Project Ph. 2 The intent of this project is to eliminate groundwater infiltration of treated and untreated wastewater as it is in close proximity of drinking water supply wells and to put sludge handling equipment in place that would lower the GID's operating costs. The environmental benefit of this project is to protect public health and to comply with NDEP regulations.</p>
<p>CS32-0945s City of Reno: North Virginia Interceptor Project – Phase 1B The project includes replacement of 6,250 linear feet of sanitary sewer interceptor down N. Virginia St. from McCarran Blvd. to 8th St. and east to Evans Ave. in Reno. Additionally, manholes, lateral connections and appurtenances will be replaced to provide a completely rehabilitated system. The benefit of this project will be to reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes, improve capacity, and reduce off-gassing in the sewer system.</p>
<p>CS32-0946s City of Reno: 2009 Sewer Rehabilitation Project – Phase 1B This project will replace 16,000 linear feet of small diameter sewer pipe in a residential</p>

<p>neighborhood. Aging and damaged sewer pipe will be replaced with PVC sewer pipe in an older area of Reno. The existing pipe is aged concrete pipe that is in failed condition due to excessive root penetration and hydrogen sulfide corrosion. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.</p>
<p>CS32-0947s City of Reno: 2009 Sewer Rehabilitation Project – Phase 1A This project will significantly reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes. Re-alignment of the pipes from backyard easements to the streets and alleys will allow our maintenance staff improved access for cleaning and repair.</p>
<p>CS32-0948s City of Reno: Lakeside Drive Sanitary Sewer Trunk Replacement This project will replace 6,400 linear feet of sanitary sewer pipe in Lakeside Dr. and Manzanita Drive in Reno. The benefit of this project is that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes and provide a system working within acceptable operating limits.</p>
<p>CS32-0949s City of Reno: 2009 Sanitary Sewer Replacement Project NW/NE This project will replace 19,000 linear feet of small diameter sewer pipe in northwest and northeast Reno residential neighborhoods. The benefit of this project is that it will significantly reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.</p>
<p>CS32-0950s City of Reno: 2009 Sanitary Sewer Replacement Project SW This project will replace 12,000 linear feet of small diameter sewer pipe in southwest Reno residential neighborhoods. The benefit of this project will be to reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.</p>
<p>CS32-0951s City of Reno: 2009 Sanitary Sewer Replacement Project SE This project will replace 18,000 linear feet of small and medium diameter sewer pipe in southeast Reno residential neighborhoods. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.</p>
<p>CS32-0952s Town of Minden: Jake’s Meadow & Gateway Part of this project includes improvements to the storm water from both highways to be collected and routed to existing and proposed drainage features in an effort to prevent run off from the highways, which generally has high amounts of solids and chemicals from directly infiltrating without some measure of treatment. The benefit of this project is that it would reduce the level of pollutants in the stormwater.</p>
<p>CS32-0953s Town of Minden: County Road Improvements This project includes the installation of approximately 1000 feet of piping to enclose existing irrigation/storm drain conveyance ditches within the Town of Minden on County Road. The ditch is located within 1000 feet of three Town of Minden production wells. Piping the ditch will serve to further protect the Town’s ground water sources from potential contamination.</p>
<p>CS32-0954s Douglas County SID #1: Rehabilitation of Force Main (MPS-Plant)</p>

The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate the existing force main by installing a liner in that portion of the existing pipeline located in constrained areas and removing and replacing the remaining portion that when completed will provide the district and the area in general with true redundant facilities that could be used in the instance of a pipeline failure of either force main. The benefit of this project is sewer system rehabilitation.

CS32-0955s

Douglas County SID #1: Beach Pump Station Rehabilitation

The purpose of this project is to upgrade the existing Beach Pump Station to improve the reliability and serviceability. The improvements would be replacing the outdated relay logic controls and bubbler level sensing system with modern Tesco Liquid IV controls and ultrasonic level sensing, replacing the old generator and adding an automatic transfer switch. The benefit of this project is sewer system improvements and rehabilitation.

CS32-0956s

Incline Village GID: Sewer Station 7, 8 & 10 Emergency Generator Replacement

The purpose for this project is to replace emergency generators at 3 sewer lift stations in Incline Village. All 3 stations have the potential to spill to Lake Tahoe in the event of a power outage making emergency power generation crucial. The benefit of this project is to increase sewer capacity and reliability to prevent the very sensitive Lake Tahoe environment.

CS32-0957s

Douglas County SID #1: Main Pump Rehabilitation

This project proposes to upgrade the existing Main Pump Station (MPS) that services all of DCSID's influent flows. The proposed improvements include re-working and re-building each of the existing pumps by the replacing the shafts, bowls, impellers volutes, mechanical bearings, seals and other appurtenances. The environmental benefit is to prevent or minimize the potential for sewage spills and the resultant threats to both water quality and public health.

CS32-0958s

Douglas County SID #1: South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) Inter-Tie

DCSID and STPUD are the two providers of sewage treatment and disposal for the south shore of Lake Tahoe serving areas within both Douglas County, Nevada and El Dorado County, California. The proposed inter-tie contemplates the construction of intercepting of manholes on existing sewer mains, construction of valve structures capable of diverting the flows and construction of a new sewer main within the existing right-of-way of Lake Parkway to STPUD's existing sewer collection system.

CS32-0959s

Incline Village GID: Spooner Lift Station Upgrades

This project is to upgrade the IVGID Spooner Effluent Export Lift Station to increase the reliable pumping capacity of the station. The Spooner Pumping Station is a critical piece of the IVGID effluent export pipeline system. The pumping station provides the required head for secondary effluent to be pumped over the Spooner Summit and out of the Lake Tahoe Basin. This project will replace the two existing 200-hp and one existing 300-hp pumps with two 250-hp pumps and a second 350-hp and associated motor controls would be added.

CS32-0960s

Incline Village General Improvement District: 2009 Sewer Main Lining

This project includes the replacement and rehabilitation of sewer mains and manholes. Repairing the sewer system is essential because the NDEP issues IVGID a discharge permit that gives NDEP the authority to issue fines in the event of a sewage overflow. By replacing faulty mains and manholes, we also reduce the potential for sewer overflows in storm events. The benefit of this project is preventing sewer overflows and threats to public health.

CS32-0961s

Gardnerville Rancho GID: Sanitary Sewer Replacement

This project includes replacing the existing sewer collection line with new sewer line to alleviate the leaking and plugging problems. Approximately 5 of the existing manholes will need to be replaced. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.

CS32-0962s

Eureka County Board of Commissioners: Town of Eureka 2009 Water & Sewer Distribution System Replacement Project, within Hwy 50 Right-of-Way

In conjunction with the water project, replace sewer main lines, laterals, and related infrastructure within the right-of-way of US Hwy 50 in the Town of Eureka. Main line replacement is needed to meet current main line standards. Infrastructure is undersized, outdated materials, and very old. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.

CS32-0963s

City of Ely: Sewer Improvements

This project consists of pipe replacements and sewer improvements. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.

CS32-0964s

City of Ely: Sewer Improvements

This project consists of pipe replacements and sewer improvements. The benefit of this project will be that it will reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows, prevent groundwater infiltration and sewer loss through leaking joints and damaged pipes.

CS32-0965s

City of West Wendover: Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade

The water reclamation facility is required to improve effluent water quality and flow capacity. Phase 1 of this project includes a building expansion and the installation of two effluent mechanical screens, one screenings conveyor system and washpactor, four utility water pumps, two control panels for screening system and utility water pump system. Phase 2 consists of a major upgrade to incorporate a 2 MGD membrane bioreactor system.

CS32-0966s

City of North Las Vegas: Water Reclamation Facility

The southeast sewer interceptor project consists of the design and construction of 2,640 lineal feet of 30 inch diameter pipeline; 660 lineal feet of 48 inch diameter pipeline; 2,640 lineal feet of 60 inch diameter pipeline; 14,520 lineal feet of 72 inch diameter pipeline and 1,320 lineal feet of 78 inch diameter pipeline.

CS32-0967s

Clean Water Coalition: Systems Conveyance and Operations Program

The purpose of implementing the Clean Water Coalition's System Conveyance and Operations Program (SCOP) is to maintain water quality standards and NPS recreational and resource values by operating a conveyance system that will allow for flexible management of wastewater effluent flow from the Valley to Lake Mead while protecting and maximizing Nevada's return flow credits.

CS32-0969

City of Henderson: W-300/S-217 Renewable Energy Development

This project is required to implement a renewable energy application that may be applied to the city's water reclamation facility and other energy effectiveness programs. Opportunities exist for electricity production using solar and hydro-electric resources that could provide up

approximately 3-4 MW of power generation.

ATTACHMENT B
Priority List – Separate Attachment

ATTACHMENT C
PROPOSED PAYMENT SCHEDULE

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

FY 2009 – FY 2010

Fourth Quarter	FY2009 (04/01/09-06/30/09)	\$9,000,000
First Quarter	FY2010 (07/01/09-09/30/09)	\$5,000,000
Second Quarter	FY2010 (10/01/09-12/31/09)	\$3,000,000
Third Quarter	FY2010 (01/01/10-03/30/2010)	\$2,239,100
Fourth Quarter	FY2009 (04/01/09-06/31/09)	\$ 74,000

ATTACHMENT D

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SUPREMACY POLICY CLAUSE OF THE US CONSTITUTION

RECEIVED

JAN 28 2009

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



STATE OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
100 North Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717

CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO
Attorney General

KEITH D. MUNDO
Assistant Attorney General

JIM SPENCER
CNS of Staff

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 26, 2009
TO: Morris Kanowitz, Management Analyst 3, DCNR Office of Financial Assistance
FROM: Janet Hess, Deputy Attorney General *Janet Hess*
SUBJECT: Federal money potentially available only if debt forgiven

=====

You stated that the U.S. Congress is anticipating amending the Clean Water Act to provide for subsidization of some loans by requiring states to provide assistance in the form of forgiveness of principle.

The stated intent of the Nevada Legislature is to create an

Account to Finance the Construction of treatment works and the Implementation of Pollution control projects [that] will enable the State to receive its maximum share of the Federal money pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (33 USC S.S. 1251 et seq.) and to ensure that the municipalities in this state. . . receive federal money for the treatment works and programs for the control of pollution.

(See NRS 445A.060)

The supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution overrides any state laws and regulations in conflict with Federal Law.

ATTACHMENT E
Summary the SRF Provisions of the ARRA of 2009

Summary of SRF Provision of the ARRA of 2009

SRF Provisions

Capitalization Levels: (1) \$4,000,000,000 **shall** be for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and \$2,000,000,000 **shall** be for capitalization grants under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Funds for EPA Administration: that the Administrator **may retain up to 1 percent of the funds** appropriated herein for management and oversight purposes AND Funds made available to the Environmental Protection Agency by this Act for management and oversight purposes shall remain available until September 30, 2011, and may be transferred to the “Environmental Programs and Management” account as needed.

Waiver of State Match: That funds appropriated herein shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(3) or 202 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act nor the matching requirements of section 1452(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Reallocation of Funds to Projects Ready to Proceed: That that **Administrator shall reallocate funds** appropriated herein for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (Revolving Funds) **where projects are not under contract or construction within 12 months** of the date of enactment of this Act.

Priority for Funding to Projects Ready to Proceed: That notwithstanding the priority rankings they would otherwise receive under each program, **priority for funds** appropriated herein **shall be given to projects on a State priority list that are ready to proceed to construction within 12 months** of the date of enactment of this Act.

Reserve for Additional Subsidization: That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or section 1452(f) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated herein, **each State shall use not less than 50 percent** of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants or any combination of these.

Reserve for Green, Efficient, Innovative Projects: That, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, **not less than 20 percent of the funds** appropriated herein for the Revolving Funds **shall be for projects** to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities.

Restriction on Land Purchase and DWSRF 1452k set-aside: That **none of the funds** appropriated herein **shall be available for the purchase of land or easements** as authorized by section 603(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or for **activities authorized by section 1452(k)** of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Restriction on Refinancing: That notwithstanding section 603(d)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(f)(2) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, **funds may be**

used to buy, refinance or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after October 1, 2008.

ATTACHMENT F
Governor's Certification



Office of the Governor

JIM GIBBONS
GOVERNOR

March 10, 2009

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Please accept this letter as the required certification under Section 1607 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 ("ARRA").

As a firm believer that our citizens are best served by a smaller, more efficient, government I have my concerns about the magnitude of the stimulus package. I am concerned that future generations will be burdened with this sizeable and unprecedented debt.

Separately, I believe the federal requirements or "strings" associated with specific funding streams within the ARRA will have the effect – intentional or not – of institutionalizing programmatic expansions which the federal government will not fund beyond this stimulus action. Once this bill expires, states will be forced to pare back benefits to pre-stimulus levels or raise taxes to continue to provide these federally mandated expansions.

With these concerns in mind, I would like to also provide notification that there may be portions of the Stimulus package that Nevada will reject, due to the constraints and current matching or future funding expectations that the funding would require.

Of significant further concern is the fact that the ARRA returns federal money to Nevada at a rate significantly lower than what our taxpayers pay in federal taxes. This "donor status" is indefensible, considering Nevada finds itself one of the hardest hit states during this current economic downturn. We are experiencing record unemployment rates and unprecedented shortfalls in state revenues needed to adequately fund core government services such as education, public safety and healthcare. Without a change in

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The Honorable Barack Obama
March 10, 2009
Page 2

the economic landscape we will see continued increases in unemployment and decreases in state revenues.

Despite my reservations about the scope and magnitude of the ARRA, the funds will provide relief to otherwise necessary state budget reductions and will provide jobs in Nevada. Of course, even with ARRA funds, Nevada faces historic revenue shortfalls and must take dramatic action to reduce spending and continue to provide core government services for our citizens.

It is my continued belief that the best way to stimulate the economy is not with additional regressive taxes but with low taxes, controlled government spending, and a sensible regulatory environment. The private sector needs to be encouraged to create jobs, not discouraged from growth out of fears of increased taxes.

While we have philosophical differences on the best solutions for Nevada and the country during this economic crisis, we have a responsibility to each American to work towards a better tomorrow.

For these reasons, I hereby certify that the State of Nevada will request and use funds provided by the ARRA and that these funds will be used to create jobs and promote economic growth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim Gibbons". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

JIM GIBBONS
Governor

**ATTACHMENT G
STATE PRIORITY SYSTEM**

NEVADA PRIORITY SYSTEM FOR

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

REVOLVING LOAN FUNDS

SECTION I. GENERAL POLICY

State revolving loan funds for the construction of municipal wastewater treatment works and pollution control projects are made available to Nevada communities pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act. These funds are not sufficient to satisfy all of the State's wastewater treatment needs. With this constraint, the limited funds must be used in a manner consistent with the water quality and public health goals of the State in order to ensure maximum public benefit. The priority system described herein reflects the policies of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding the utilization of the SRF, and is structured to support the following goals:

Elimination of surface and groundwater pollution within the State.

Protection of the health of the people of the State from the threat created by inadequate treatment, collection and improper disposal of municipal wastewater and wastewater from non-point sources.

Attainment of water quality standards adopted by the State Environmental Commission to protect designated beneficial uses.

Operation of the SRF program in such a manner so as to impose the minimal possible financial burden on municipalities and other entities eligible for loans from the SRF.

The primary purpose of the priority system is to describe how staff of the DEP will evaluate projects in Nevada in terms of the above goals. Projects are placed in a priority class and given a priority value, as is described in Section V. The product of this evaluation is a project priority list which will be formally adopted by DEP following a public hearing.

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

As used in the Nevada Priority System:

- A. "Enforceable Requirements of the Act" means provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act which, if violated by a wastewater treatment facility, could result in an administrative or judicial enforcement action.
- B. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- C. "Fiscal Year" refers to the federal fiscal year, October 1 through September 30.

- D. “Pollution Control Project” means any eligible component of the management programs established pursuant to the Federal Act. The term “pollution control project” is synonymous with the term “non-point source control project” as that term is used in the Federal Act.
- E. State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) means a State fund established to provide loans and other forms of financial assistance to municipalities for the purpose of constructing wastewater treatment works.
- F. “Treatment Works” means a device or system for the conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, reclamation or disposal of municipal sewage.
- G. “Water Quality Standard” means a standard established in regulation by the State of Nevada prescribing specific allowable limits of constituents in surface water.

SECTION III. SPECIFIC POLICIES

A. Adoption of Priority List and Public Participation

Each year the DEP will prepare a project priority list.

Prior to the beginning of each funding period, DEP will conduct a survey of proposed wastewater treatment works within the State. A form (Attachment #1) for each proposed project is completed by eligible loan applicants. The form provides a description, justification, estimated cost, and implementation schedule for the project. Utilizing this information and other data obtained from the discharge permit program, water quality management plans, municipal compliance plans, local district health officials and other sources, the proposed projects are classified and ranked to form the state project priority list.

The DEP will conduct a public hearing on the proposed priority list in order to solicit public comment and encourage public participation. No later than 15 days prior to the hearing, copies of the priority list and priority system will be distributed to all parties which have expressed an interest in receiving such information, and will also be made available at NDEP’s office in Carson City. No later than 30 days prior to the public hearing, notice of the hearing shall be published in newspapers statewide.

The Administrator of DEP or his designee will act as hearing officer, and will consider all testimony presented at the public hearing or in writing prior to the public hearing. Based upon the testimony, the DEP may modify the proposed list prior to adoption. The adopted list and a public comment summary will be submitted to EPA, as an attachment to the annual Intended Use Plan.

B. Additions, Modification, Bypass and Removal

The DEP may adjust the priority list at its option (in accordance with NAC 445.42138).

Any change to the priority list that affects the funding or priority of any project on the priority list shall be made only after written notice has been given to all affected parties, a public hearing if required has been held, and a period of 10 working days has elapsed after the date of such notice or hearing.

C. Reserves

- 1) An amount not to exceed 4 percent of the capitalization grant may be reserved to provide funds for the administration of the SRF program.
- 2) Not less than \$100,000 nor more than 1% of the State's annual allotment shall be reserved to develop and implement a non-point source management program. (in accordance with 33 U.S.C~1384(b))

Up to 20 percent of Nevada's annual allotment may be used for major sewer system rehabilitation and/or new collector sewers and appurtenances.

SECTION IV. PRIORITY CLASSES

The determination of project priority is a two-step process. Projects are grouped into broad classes in order to establish relative priorities under the provisions of the Clean Water Act. Projects in each class are then ranked in priority order in accordance with the ranking formulas described in Section V.

Class A

Treatment works or pollution control projects necessary to eliminate documented public health hazards in unsewered communities as evidenced by a finding of violation which has been issued in writing by the public health authority having jurisdiction over the area and by an official action which has been taken to halt or restrict construction of individual sewerage disposal systems, eliminate or restrict the discharge from a non-point source or treatment works necessary to eliminate documented public health hazards in sewerred communities where existing facilities have exceeded their useful life and have deteriorated to the point that a public health hazards exists.

Class B

Treatment works or pollution control projects necessary to correct existing surface water quality standards violations. Violations must be documented by instream water quality data and have resulted in a notification of water quality standards violations being issued by DEP to the municipal discharger or to the person(s) responsible for the non-point source discharge.

Class C

Treatment works necessary to correct violations of discharge permit limitations. Permit limit violations must be documented by discharge monitoring reports or DEP compliance monitoring, with a resultant notice of violation and administrative order issued by DEP.

Class D

Treatment works or pollution control projects necessary to eliminate and/or prevent interference with an existing beneficial use of groundwater where it has been determined that such and interference exists.

Class E

Treatment works necessary to increase capacity or reliability, or provide a degree of treatment beyond that required by water quality standards or permit requirements, in order to reclaim and reuse wastewater or to otherwise provide for treatment works or pollution control projects to sustain compliance with water quality standards or maintain beneficial uses.

Class F

Interceptors in sewer communities, pumping stations, infiltration inflow correction and sewer system rehabilitation.

Class G

Projects which provide wastewater treatment and collection in existing unsewered communities where no public health hazards or water standards violations have been demonstrated or to provide wastewater collection systems to unsewered portions of sewer communities.

Class H

All other treatment works or pollution control projects.

SECTION V.

Projects shall be ranked within the Priority Classes in accordance with the numerical score derived from the following formulas:

Classes A, F and G
 $PV = \log \text{ population served} + R$
Classes B and C
 $PV = VF + WQF + R$

Class D
 $PV = GW + R$

Class E

$$PV = D + C + E + R$$

Class H

$$PV = R$$

PV is the point value assigned to each project.

VF which applies only to Class B and C projects, is a violation factor based upon the highest existing beneficial use for which a stream is utilized. The numerical value for VF is determined from Table II>

WQF is a water quality factor, which applies only to Class B & C projects. The numerical value of WQF is based on the segment to which a treatment plant discharges or which is affected by the discharge from a non-point source and is determined from Table I.

GW is a groundwater factor and is determined in the following manner:

Treatment works or pollution control projects that are necessary to:

Eliminate an existing contamination of groundwater used for drinking water.	10 points
Eliminate an existing contamination of groundwater used for purposes other than drinking water.	5 points
Prevent potential contamination of groundwater used for drinking water.	3 points

R is a readiness factor. The numerical score for this factor is determined in the following manner.

Plans and Specification approved by NDEP (This includes everything needed to bid the project).	10 points
Facility Plan approved by NDEP final plans and specifications to be completed within six months.	7 points
Facility Plan approved by NDEP	5 points
A Revolving Loan Fund Project Priority List Information Form has been submitted	1 point

D is a factor related to the elimination of a direct discharge to surface waters or groundwater

(irrigation with effluent, wetlands enhancement, other forms of reuse) – The numerical factor is 10 points.

C is a factor related to projects which increase treatment plant capacity. Point values are determined in the following manner:

Existing or Committed Flow 0 – 50% permitted capacity	0 points
Existing or Committed Flow 50% – 85% permitted capacity	5 points
Existing or Committed Flow over 85% of permitted capacity	10 points

E is a factor related to projects that improve treatment efficiency, treatment plant reliability, or to provide a higher level of treatment than required by the discharge permit. The point value for E is 7 points.

In order for a project to receive a loan during a funding period, the project must be ready to receive a loan payment at the time of loan award.

TABLE I
WATER QUALITY STANDARD REVIEW
BY STREAM SEGMENT

I. Selected Waters with Numerical Standards

BASIN	SEGMENT	POINTS
Truckee River: Below Steamboat Creek	10	Truckee
Truckee River: Above Steamboat Creek	10	Truckee
Bronco Creek	10	Truckee
Gray Creek	10	Truckee
Lake Lahontan	10	Carson
Carson River	10	Carson
East Fork Carson River	10	Carson
West Fork Carson River	10	Carson
Lake Mead	10	Colorado
Las Vegas Wash	10	Colorado
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Humboldt River	8	Humboldt
Colorado River	8	Colorado
Virgin River	8	Colorado
Beaver Dam Wash	8	Colorado
Meadow Valley Wash	8	Colorado
Muddy River	8	Colorado
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Walker River	6	Walker
West Walker River	6	Walker
East Walker River	6	Walker
Topaz Lake	6	Walker
Desert Creek	6	Walker
Sweetwater Creek	6	Walker
Owyhee River	6	Snake
Salmon Falls Creek	6	Snake
Jarbidge River	6	Snake
Bruneau River	6	Snake
<hr/>		
Big Goose Creek	4	Snake
Shoshone Creek	4	Snake
Smoke Creek	4	N.W. Lahontan
Indian Creek	4	Central Nev.
Snake Creek	4	Great Salt L.
Chiatovich Creek	4	Central Nev.
Leidy Creek	4	Central Nev.
<hr/>		
II. Other Waters		
Class A Waters	2	
Class B Waters	2	
Class C Waters	2	

WQF POINTS

Drinking Water	20
Bathing and Water Contact	15
Aquatic Life	15
Boating and Aesthetics	10
Wildlife Propagation	10
Industrial Use	5
Agricultural Use	5

ATTACHMENT H
Responsiveness Summary

PUBLIC ATTENDEES:

Brent Farr, Farr West Engineering
Ken Arnold, Carson City
Nick Provedenti, Carson City
Mack Nixon, Walker River General Improvement District
Jim Taylor, Indian Hill General Improvement District
John LuFrano, Indian Hills General Improvement District
John Nelson, USDA – Rural Development

STAFF ATTENDEES:

Adele Basham, P.E. Supervisor
Morris Kanowitz, Hearing Officer
Joe Maez, NDEP, Water Pollution Control
Daralyn Dobson, Administrative Services Officer
Ana Jimenez, Management Analyst

A public hearing was held on April 15, 2009 for all interested parties to comment on the Supplemental Intended Use Plan of the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009.

This Hearing on the SRF draft, Intended Use Plan, and Priority List is being heard in accordance with the authority granted to the Division by NRS Chapter 445 and the Administrative Procedures Act NRS 233B. This hearing was properly noticed in accordance with Nevada's open meeting law and Federal Regulations.

A Notice was published in:

- The Elko Daily Free Press, March 25, 2009
- The Las Vegas Review Journal, March 25, 2009
- The Nevada Appeal, March 25, 2009
- The Reno Gazette-Journal, March 25, 2009
- The Henderson Home News, March 25, 2009.

The Notice was also posted at:

- The Sawyer Building in Las Vegas
- The State Library in Carson City
- The Reno Public library down town
- The Richard H. Bryan Building in Carson City

Copies of the notice and the Priority List were mailed to persons on our mailing list. The Supplemental Intended Use Plan of the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009, was posted on NDEP's website for review and downloading.

RESPONSIVE SUMMARY

There were no substantive comments regarding the Priority List made by the public. There were several questions that were asked regarding procedures and the order of funding as expressed on the Priority List. NDEP staff's response was to go over the selection procedure, i.e. how the list would work. The emphasis was on "shovel readiness" which was defined as either being under a construction contract or having begun construction on or before February 17, 2010. Staff further explained generally how the application process would work.

ATTACHMENT I
CWSRF Project Descriptions and Examples for Green
Project Reserve

ATTACHMENT I
CWSRF Project Descriptions and Examples for Green Project Reserve

The ARRA requires that at least 20% of each State's capitalization grant be used to fund projects referred to as the Green Project Reserve. The following is a set of examples for projects

EPA believes would be eligible. It should be noted that all project eligibility requirements otherwise applicable to the CWSRF program apply to the Green Project Reserve.

Under the Green Project Reserve in the CWSRF both entire projects may be considered for inclusion or appropriate identifiable components of larger projects may be considered for inclusion. Whatever projects or project components are included, such projects or project components must clearly advance the objectives articulated in the specific categories discussed below.

Business Case Requirements for Counting Costs toward the 20% Reserve

There are some types of projects that clearly will qualify towards the 20% Green Project Reserve, being entirely and explicitly framed as a green infrastructure or a water or energy efficiency project. However, some types of traditional projects may also have benefits that may in some cases be counted towards the 20% Green Project requirement. For such traditional projects (or portion of a project) to be counted towards the 20% requirement, the State's project files must contain documentation that the clear business case for the project (or portion) investment includes achievement of identifiable and substantial benefits that qualify as Green Project benefits.

The required documentation could be a simple memo but must indicate the basis on which this project was judged to qualify to be counted toward the 20% requirement. Such a memo would typically include direct reference to a preliminary engineering or other planning document that makes clear that the basis upon which the project (or portion) was undertaken included identifiable and substantial benefits qualifying for the Green Project Reserve.

Water Efficiency

- I. Water efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water.
- II. Projects eligible for assistance include assistance
 - a. to any municipality, intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for water efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible; to the extent practicable, such projects should be coordinated with drinking water systems and projects.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital water efficiency projects are eligible.
 - b. to public or privately owned projects that implement State Nonpoint Source Management Plans established under section 319 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for water efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital water efficiency projects are eligible.
 - c. to public or privately owned projects that develop or implement a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan established under section 320 of the Clean Water Act.
 - i. Planning and design activities for water efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital water efficiency projects are eligible.
- III. Water efficiency projects can be stand alone projects. They do not need to be part of a

larger capital improvement project.

IV. Drinking Water Utilities may apply to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

V. Examples of projects include

- a. Installation of water meters
- b. Retrofit or replacement of water using fixtures, fittings, equipment or appliances
- c. Efficient landscape or irrigation equipment
- d. Systems to recycle gray water
- e. Reclamation, recycling, and reuse of existing rainwater, condensate, degraded water, stormwater, and/or wastewater streams.
- f. Collection system leak detection equipment

Energy Efficiency

I. Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water quality projects, including projects to reduce energy consumption or produce clean energy used by a treatment works defined in Sec. 212.

- a. Web link to EPA's clean energy site <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/>
- b. Clean energy includes wind, solar, geothermal, hydroelectric, and biogas combined heat and power systems.

II. Projects eligible for assistance include assistance

- a. to any municipality, intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for energy efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital energy efficiency projects are eligible.
- b. to public or privately owned projects that implement State Nonpoint Source Management Plans established under section 319 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for energy efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital energy efficiency projects are eligible.
- c. to public or privately owned projects that develop or implement a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan established under section 320 of the Clean Water Act.

- i. Planning and design activities for energy efficiency that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
- ii. Building activities that implement capital energy efficiency projects are eligible.

III. Energy efficiency projects can be stand alone projects. They do not need to be part of a larger capital improvement project.

IV. Examples of projects include

- a. Energy efficient retrofits and upgrades to pumps and treatment processes
- b. Leak detection equipment for treatment works
- c. Producing clean power for 212 treatment works on site (wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas powered combined heat and power)

Green Infrastructure

I. Definition: Green Infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage and treat stormwater and that maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and capturing and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such

as forests, floodplains and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, porous pavements and cisterns.

- II. Projects eligible for assistance include assistance
 - a. to any municipality, intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for green infrastructure that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital green infrastructure projects are eligible.
 - b. to public or privately owned projects that implement State Nonpoint Source Management Plans established under section 319 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for green infrastructure that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital green infrastructure projects are eligible.
 - c. to public or privately owned projects that develop or implement a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan established under section 320 of the Clean Water Act.
 - i. Planning and design activities for green infrastructure that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital green infrastructure projects are eligible.
- III. If a project is specifically required by a draft or final NPDES permit, then it can only be funded through Sec. 212 or Sec. 320 authority
- IV. Green infrastructure projects can be stand alone projects. They do not need to be part of a larger capital improvement project.
- V. Examples of projects include
 - a. Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment or retrofits
 - b. Implementation of water harvesting and reuse programs or projects, where consistent with state and local laws and policies.
 - c. Implementation of wet weather management systems for parking areas which include: the incremental cost of porous pavement, bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices that mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales, including constructed wetlands.
 - d. Hydromodification to establish or restore riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features.
 - e. Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers.
 - f. Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches.
 - g. Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree box sizes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health.

Environmentally Innovative Projects

- I. Projects that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to managing water resources in a more sustainable way, including projects that achieve pollution prevention or pollutant removal with reduced costs and projects that foster adaptation of water protection programs and practices to climate change.
- II. Projects eligible for assistance include assistance
 - a. to any municipality, intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for construction of

- publicly owned treatment works defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for environmentally innovative projects that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital environmentally innovative projects are eligible.
- b. to public or privately owned projects that implement State Nonpoint Source Management Plans established under section 319 of the Clean Water Act
 - i. Planning and design activities for environmentally innovative projects that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital environmentally innovative projects are eligible.
- c. to public or privately owned projects that develop or implement a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan established under section 320 of the Clean Water Act.
 - i. Planning and design activities for environmentally innovative projects that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible.
 - ii. Building activities that implement capital environmentally innovative projects are eligible.

III. Examples of projects include

- a. Green Infrastructure/Low Impact development stormwater projects
- b. Wetland restoration and constructed wetlands
- c. Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing on site systems.
- d. Water reuse projects that reduce energy consumption, recharge aquifers or reduce water withdrawals and treatment costs
- e. The water quality portion of projects that employ development and redevelopment practices that preserve or restore site hydrologic processes through sustainable landscaping and site design.
- f. Projects that use water balance approaches (water budgets) at the project, local or state level that preserve site, local or regional hydrology. Such an effort could showcase efforts to plan and manage in a concerted manner, surface and groundwater withdrawals, stream flow (aquatic species protection), wetland and floodplain storage, groundwater recharge and regional or local reuse and harvesting strategies using a quantified methodology.
- g. Projects that facilitate adaptation of clean water programs and practices to climate change.
- h. The water quality portion of projects that demonstrate the energy savings and greenhouse reduction benefits of sustainable site design practices and the use of green stormwater infrastructure.
- i. Projects that incorporate differential uses of water based on the level of treatment to reduce the costs of treating all water to potable water standards.
- j. Projects that identify and quantify the benefits of using integrated water resources management approaches.