

Appendix D

Project Category Type Guidelines

Summary

These guidelines are prepared to assist the applicant in selecting the appropriate project category type that funding is being requested for. Selection of the project category will determine the required documentation that must be prepared and submitted with the loan application. All Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) projects are classified as Drinking Water type and the applicant should check drinking water type and Green Project Reserve (GPR), if applicable, in response to question on the application. For Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) there are multiple choices and the applicant must select the appropriate type or types. Project Categories for CWSRF projects are defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, better known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). In some instances a project scope may fall in multiple categories.

If the applicant is not sure which Clean Water Act category should be selected please call Environmental Finance (302-739-9941) for assistance.

Drinking Water Projects

Drinking water projects are projects that are needed to achieve or maintain compliance of public water systems with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to protect public health objectives of the SDWA.

Community water systems, both publicly owned and privately owned, and non-community water systems are eligible. Federally owned or State owned systems are not eligible. The entity applying must own the system if the water system is in operation or if it is a proposed water system the entity applying must hold the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) for the area.

The applicant must include a Drinking Water Capacity Development Report (See Appendix B of these instructions) and an Environmental Information Document (see Appendix C of these instructions) with the loan application.

Clean Water Act Type 212 Projects

CWA type 212 projects are for construction of publicly owned treatment works and must serve a public purpose.

Treatment works' means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of the CWA, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and

other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process (including land use for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application) or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment. In addition to the above definition “treatment works” means any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste, including storm water run-off, or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems.

Construction means any one or more of the following: preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, field testing of innovative or alternative wastewater treatment processes and techniques meeting guide-lines promulgated under section 304(d)(3) of the CWA, or other necessary actions, erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works, or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items.

The applicant must include a Preliminary Engineering Report (See Appendix A of these instructions) and an Environmental Information Document (see Appendix C of these instructions) with the loan application.

Clean Water Act 319 Type Projects

CWA type 319 projects are for implementation of State Non-Point Source Management Plans such as decentralized wastewater plants and storm water management plans (not covered by MS4 permits) for control of nonpoint source pollution.

Projects prevent or remediate nonpoint source pollution and can be publicly or privately owned and either serve public or private purposes. Eligible costs are limited to planning, design and building of capital water quality projects and must have a direct water quality benefit. The scope should remediate, mitigate the impacts of, or prevent water pollution or aquatic or riparian habitat degradation. Point source solutions to nonpoint source problems are eligible.

The applicant must include a Preliminary Engineering Report (See Appendix A of these instructions) and an Environmental Information Document (see Appendix C of these instructions) with the loan application.

Clean Water Act 320 Type Projects

CWA type 320 projects are for development and implementation of a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP) for an estuary of national significance lying in whole or in part within the State.

Projects can be either publicly or privately owned. Projects must have a direct benefit to the water quality of an estuary and are limited to capital costs and its implementation must remediate, mitigate the impacts of, or prevent water pollution in the estuary watershed.

The applicant must include a Preliminary Engineering Report (See Appendix A of these instructions) and an Environmental Information Document (see Appendix C of these instructions) with the loan application.

Land Conservation

Land Conservation type projects are projects for assisting governmental entities in the funding of conservation easements and fee simple land purchases with Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF) municipal loans. Annually, municipalities that have wastewater projects on the fundable portion of the WPCRF Project Priority List can enter into sponsorship agreements with implementing partners – Delaware Department of Agriculture (DDA) Forestland Conservation Program, Agricultural Lands Preservation Program, and DNREC's Open Space and Conservation Easement Programs, to conserve forestland, open space, and wetlands. Funded land conservation easements and/or fee simple land purchases must have demonstrated water quality improvement benefits and be managed in perpetuity.

The applicant may need to include a Preliminary Engineering Report (See Appendix A of these instructions) and an Environmental Information Document (see Appendix C of these instructions) with the loan application.