



Committed to the future of rural communities.



# EARTH DAY

## April 22, 2009

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audio tape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

# Table of Contents

<b>ALASKA</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>FLORIDA</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>HAWAII</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>IOWA</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>IDAHO</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>ILLINOIS</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<b>INDIANA</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>KANSAS</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b> .....	<b>35</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>MAINE</b> .....	<b>47</b>
<b>MARYLAND</b> .....	<b>52</b>
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>MICHIGAN</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b> .....	<b>60</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b> .....	<b>62</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>MONTANA</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>NEVADA</b> .....	<b>75</b>
<b>OHIO</b> .....	<b>77</b>

<b>PENNSYLVANIA.....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>TENNESSEE.....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>VIRGINIA.....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>VERMONT.....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>WASHINGTON.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>WISCONSIN.....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.....</b>	<b>101</b>

**ALASKA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Fort Yukon

**Grant:** \$ 2,248,500.00 (Rural Alaska Village grant)

**Other:** \$ 749,500.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 2,998,000.00

**Congressman:** Don Young, 01

**Senators:** Lisa Murkowski

Mark Begich

## Outline of Need

Current conditions in the City of Fort Yukon are severe enough that a disease event can occur. Most homes have failed septic tanks due to frozen soils or undersized leach fields. The septic tanks have become holding tanks that must be pumped two to three times a month. The frequency and cost of pumping these tanks have forced many to abandon this task causing the tanks to overflow onto the open ground.

## How Rural Development Helped

This project is the continuation of the construction of a community-wide sewage collection system. Improvements to some mains were completed under Phase I and a new sewage lagoon was constructed under Phase II. Phase III is this funding request to Rural Development. The project includes the construction of a lift station, installation of 1200 linear feet of 4 inch force main, 5000 linear feet of 8 inch gravity main, installation of 3000 linear feet of 4 inch sewer service lines (connecting 28 homes), and the closure of the school, clinic, and community lagoons.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the City of Fort Yukon will have a sewer collection system, which will safely accommodate the current residents. The system will eliminate the current pollution of sewage overflow onto the open ground of the community.

# City of Hooper Bay

**Grant:** \$ 52,500.00 (Rural Alaska Village grant)  
**Other:** \$ 17,500.00  
**Total Solid Waste:** \$ 70,000.00

**Congressman:** Don Young, 01  
**Senators:** Lisa Murkowski  
Mark Begich

## Outline of Need

The current landfill is located immediately adjacent to the town site and very close to the community's water source. Honey bucket waste has been discarded into the unlined landfill, which could pose a hazard to their water supply. The landfill is filling up rapidly, despite the city's efforts to remove some items for backhaul.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used to prepare the engineering and environmental reports for the proposed construction of a new landfill and the closure of the existing site.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the City of Hooper Bay will apply for the construction of a new solid waste site that meets current federal and state regulations. The new site will help alleviate the health and safety risks that the community faces with their current site.

# City of Nightmute

**Grant:** \$ 22,500.00 (Rural Alaska Village grant)  
**Other:** \$ 7,500.00  
**Total Solid Waste:** \$ 30,000.00

**Congressman:** Don Young, 01  
**Senators:** Lisa Murkowski  
Mark Begich

## Outline of Need

The City of Nightmute's current solid waste disposal area is an open dump on the South side of the village about 1/4 mile from the Toksook River. Due to erosion problems in the community, the current landfill site is likely to erode into the river and have a negative affect on their drinking water. In addition, the current site does not meet the Federal Aviation Administration's 5000 ft separation distance to the airport runway.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used to prepare the engineering and environmental reports for the proposed construction of a new landfill and the closure of the existing site.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the City of Nightmute will apply for the construction of a new solid waste site that meets current federal and state regulations. The new site will help alleviate the health and safety risks that the community faces with their current site.

**ARKANSAS**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Tumbling Shoals Public Water Authority

**Loan:** \$ 337,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 265,000.00  
**Applicant:** \$ 2,500.00  
  
**Total Water:** \$ 604,500.00

Congressman: Marion Berry, 1  
Senators: Blanche Lincoln, Senior Senator  
Mark Pryor, Junior Senator

## Outline of Need

The Tumbling Shoals Public Water Authority is a public water authority that serves an area in north central Arkansas. It serves an area in northeastern Cleburne County and extreme southeastern Independence County. The system was first formed in the mid 70's to serve the area immediately east of the Greers Ferry Lake area in Cleburne County that served the unincorporated area of Tumbling Shoals. The original system was designed to serve approximately 360 users. The system has expanded four or five times over the past 30 years with USDA RD and Community Development Block Grant funds administered by the State. They now serve 2,385 users. This is a mix of residential, agricultural, and small businesses users.

Discussion began in mid 2007 about the need to make an internal improvement to the system and once again to expand the system to serve additional users in the Panther Valley area of Cleburne County. The internal improvement is to construct a new tank at one of the mid point booster pump stations to allow the system to more adequately meet the demands on the system during peak seasons. The expansion is to serve 25 potential users in the Panther Valley Area at the end of Dug Hill Road.

The lay out of the current system is along either side of Highway 25 from Heber Springs to the top of Brock Mountain near Locust Grove and down Highway 87 from Concord to Floral and Pleasant Plains. The users in these areas are a mixture of farm residences and broiler poultry operations. The system also has a high seasonal usage due to being adjacent to Greers Ferry Lake. This increased summer usage is due to the lake users having seasonal homes and several Corp of Engineer Parks that have camping and recreational sites. This increased usage necessitates the need for the additional storage tank to meet the peak demand requirements.

In addition the new residential users are located near the lake. These homes are now served by a mix of individual wells and several homes serving several dwelling units. These wells are shallow and have a high failure rate due to fecal coli form and e-coli contamination and

due to droughty conditions of the area. The fecal coli form and e-coli contaminations results from malfunctioning septic systems in the area.

### **How Rural Development Helped**

The residents of the area contacted the Public Water Authority in 2007 about the need to obtain water in the area to be served. The Public Water Authority was already working with RD to do another project to alleviate some internal water transmission problems between the #4 pump station near Drasco and the elevated tank near Concord that supplies the eastern most portion of the system. Once this project was funded, the Public Water Authority had their engineer to develop a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) to assess the new internal improvements and to add the new users. RD visited the area prior to the pre-application and assisted the engineer with budget numbers for the PER and with guidelines for the Environmental Report. It took most of 2008 to complete the PER and the Environmental Review Process. The docket was developed in early 2009 and was submitted to the National Office for docket review, since the State of Arkansas does not currently have loan approval authority. The docket was concurred in by the National Office in mid March.

### **The Results**

The planned water tank will assist the system in meeting their peak demand requirements especially when the seasonal use occurs at the lake and the poultry users are using the most water in their cool cells, which is the way that the growers control temperature and humidity in the broiler houses. The extension to serve the 25 residential users will allow them to have a decent, safe, and sanitary supply of dependable water.

**CALIFORNIA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Buttonwillow County Water District

**Loan:** \$ 500,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 1,952,575.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 2,452,575.00

**Congressman:** Jim Costa 20<sup>th</sup> District  
**Senators:** Dianne Feinstein  
Barbara Boxer

## Outline of Need

The rural town of Buttonwillow has a 50 year old sewage treatment plant which has reached its capacity, and is beginning to fail, causing potential threats to human health, and the water and food supply. Since state and federal clean water standards have become more restrictive, the Buttonwillow County Water District pro-actively looked at alternatives to remain in compliance. After careful consideration and professional consultation, it was decided by the District and the community that the replacement of the system was the most cost-effective alternative.

## How Rural Development Helped

Because USDA Rural Development takes threats to human health seriously, the project received high priority consideration, and was ultimately approved to receive a long-term, low-interest \$500,000 loan, which together with a Grant from the State of California's Water Quality Control Board, will be able to complete a \$2,452,575 project.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Buttonwillow will be able to keep the groundwater safe from biological and mineral contamination. Moreover, USDA will have participated in allowing this small and poor rural community to keep user rates affordable, while highly leveraging the program funds.

**CONNECTICUT**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Town of Putnam

**Loan:** \$ 3,836,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,164,000.00  
**Total Sewer:** \$ 5,000,000.00

Congressman: Joseph D. Courtney, 2nd  
Senators: Christopher Dodd  
Joseph Lieberman

## Outline of Need

The Town of Putnam owns and operates a Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) which is a conventional activated sludge plant constructed and placed in operation in the early 1970's. The WPCF is located on the bank of the Quinebaug River.

The existing system is nearly depleted and no longer functionally efficient. The distribution system is inadequate. The existing plant will soon be required to meet more stringent discharge standards as established by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Nitrogen removal, phosphorus removal, and residual chlorine concentrations are of particular concern to the DEP.

## How Rural Development Helped

The proposed project consists of four phases for a major upgrade to the sewer system. The first phase will include headworks, disinfection and maintenance facility improvements to the service area. This will include the construction of a screen bypass channel, construction of new building to enclose a new screen and the new screen bypass channel, rehabilitation of the grit equipment, and rehabilitation of the screen house.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Town of Putnam will have a sewer system that will provide quality sewerage for the existing service area and excess capacity to cover the growth of the Town into the foreseeable future. Without these improvements, the system faces catastrophic failures that are a direct threat to the nearby river and community.

**FLORIDA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Dade City

**Loan:** \$ 3,248,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,035,080.00  
**Other:** \$ 1,922,220.00

**Total Sewer/Water:** \$ 6,205,300.00

Congressman: Ginny Brown-Waite, 5th  
Senators: Bill Nelson  
Mel Martinez

## Outline of Need

Florida's rural communities depend on water and sewage systems that will benefit residents through cleaner water, and enhanced recreation and wildlife resources. Water quality is vital for health, and wastewater reuse contributes to efficiency and pollution reduction. Nearly 90 percent of Florida's 16 million residents obtain their drinking water from public supply water systems, with 13 million of these residents relying on ground water as their primary source of drinking water. Without prudent corrective measures, the beauty and health of these natural systems could become compromised for decades to come. Projected growth and associated increases in the volume of wastewater treatment and groundwater withdrawals have led to growing concerns about sustainable use of groundwater resources in Central Florida. Effective wastewater management and alternative water supply development are vital to ensure the continuance of economic development in Florida to protect its natural systems.

Dade City, a rural community of 6,188 located in Central Florida, owns and operates the water and wastewater facilities serving the community. The City's current wastewater treatment plant is aged, with many of its components having reached their useful life. Additionally, the City's reclaimed water storage system is limited and not in compliance with Florida's codes.

## How Rural Development Helped

Dade City officials contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Southwest Florida Water Management District for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of rehabilitating the wastewater treatment plant and making improvements to the reclaimed water system.

Wastewater treatment plant rehabilitation will consist of improving the anoxic tank, secondary clarifiers, disinfection system, and return and waste activate sludge pump systems, as well as providing new sludge digesters. The proposed improvements will perform a level of treatment that will allow the effluent to be reused for public access irrigation purposes, thus the use of "reclaimed" water for irrigation will significantly reduce the use of potable water for this purpose and will result in reduced ground water withdrawals.

The reclaimed water system improvements include 20,000 LF of 12” reuse main, and the addition of a 2.0 MG of effluent storage. The 12” main line to the Little Everglades Ranch, an area of conservation and protected lands north of the city, will increase disposal capacity while also increasing the number of reclaimed water customers. The project is expected to offset about 300,000 gallons of potable water per day and provide approximately 500,000 gallons per day of reclaimed water to the Little Everglades Ranch.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, Dade City will have an efficient and effective wastewater treatment plant as well as effective reuse water system that meets state codes while reducing withdrawals of potable water from Central Florida’s already stressed water supply. Use of reclaimed water will offset demand for ground water and surface water, and this alternative, non-traditional water source will reduce stress on environmental systems, provide economic benefits by delaying costly water system expansion, and eliminating the need to discharge wastewater effluent to surface waters.

**HAWAII**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# **Na Kupaa O Kuhio**

## **Laiopua Village IV Wastewater System**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 1,168,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 501,700.00</b>
<b>Other:</b>	<b>\$ 129,700.00</b>

**Total Wastewater:**           **\$ 1,799,400.00**

Congressman:	Mazie Hirono, 2nd
Senators:	Daniel K. Inouye
	Daniel K. Akaka

### **Outline of Need**

The subject property is located in North Kona, Hawaii, in the Villages of Laiopua (Village 4) which is situated north of Kealakehe High School. The subject area contains approximately 84 acres above Kailua-Kona, near the intersection of Kealakehe Parkway and Keanalehu Drive.

The Laiopua Village IV Subdivision wastewater will be treated by the County Kealakehe Wastewater Treatment Plant.

### **How Rural Development Helped**

Na Kupaa is seeking funds to improve and extend the existing Kealakehe wastewater system to serve the homestead community of Laiopua Villages. The system will be built to County standards and connect to the existing County Kealakehe system. Currently, the subdivision has no community wastewater system.

### **The Results**

The project in the Laiopua Village Subdivision will serve 252 families in the homestead community.

# **Na Kupaa O Kuhio Laiopua Village IV Water System**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 966,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 415,650.00</b>
<b>Other:</b>	<b>\$ 121,950.00</b>

**Total Water:** **\$ 1,503,600.00**

Congressman: Mazie Hirono, 2nd  
Senators: Daniel K. Inouye  
Daniel K. Akaka

## **Outline of Need**

The subject property is located in North Kona, Hawaii, in the Villages of Laiopua (Village 4) which is situated north of Kealakehe High School. The subject area contains approximately 84 acres above Kailua-Kona, near the intersection of Kealakehe Parkway and Keanalehu Drive.

Currently, there is no water system to serve the Laiopua Village Subdivision.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

The proposed project in the Laiopua Village Subdivision will involve construction of 2,220 linear feet of 12-inch mains, 3,370 linear feet of 8-inch mains, 625 linear feet of 6-inch mains, 21 fire hydrants, and 135 water laterals.

The potable water distribution system will connect to the existing County Department of Water Supply system.

## **The Results**

The project in the Laiopua Village Subdivision will assist approximately 252 single family residential households. House lots range from 6,000 square feet to over 13,000 square feet.

# **Na Kupaa O Kuhio**

## **Keokea-Waiohuli Development Phases III & IV**

**Loan:**           \$ 1,913,000.00  
**Grant:**         \$ 855,655.00  
**Other:**         \$ 216,800.00

**Total Water:** \$ 2,985,455.00

Congressman: Mazie Hirono, 2nd  
Senators:       Daniel K. Inouye  
                  Daniel K. Akaka

### **Outline of Need**

The Maui County Department of Water Supply (DWS) administers four municipal water systems and infrastructure on the island. The project affected is the residential area serviced by the 250,000 gallon reservoir at the 2,560 feet elevation, constructed within the Keokea-Waiohuli Development Subdivision (KWDS) Phase I.

This reservoir will supply KWDS Phases 3 and 4 and the Kula Resident Lots Subdivision.

The proposed waterlines consist of about 1,200 feet of 12-inch waterline and approximately 1,050 feet of 8-inch waterline.

### **How Rural Development Helped**

The proposed project in the Keokea-Waiohuli area will assist 157 users. The project will consist of 12-inch and 8-inch waterlines.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, the new waterlines will provide adequate and continuous water flow to the Keokea-Waiohuli subdivision.

**IOWA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

## **Iowa Regional Utilities Association Buchanan County/Quasqueton**

**Loan:** \$ 2,900,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 2,050,000.00  
**Other (CDBG):** \$ 900,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 5,850,000.00

**Congressman:** Bruce Braley, 1<sup>st</sup>  
Leonard Boswell, 3<sup>rd</sup>

**Senators:** Charles Grassley  
Tom Harkin

### **Outline of Need**

For several years the residents of this area have been plagued by unreliable and in some cases contaminated water wells. The Buchanan County residents and commercial owners formed a committee to determine the best solution. The area has a population of over 1700.

This surrounding rural area is served by individual wells and quality and quantity of the water in the wells varies greatly. Most wells are not tested so quality is unknown. Of the wells that have been tested, many show signs of nitrate and organic contaminants. Some wells run low or dry during the year so residents must haul water.

### **How Rural Development Helped**

Iowa Regional Utilities Association, Buchanan County and the cities of Quasqueton (population 574) and Rowley (population 290) contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of approximately 33 miles of water distribution lines to serve a potential 547 residents and businesses. The project will also include the construction of two water towers, 250,000 and 100,000 gallons.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, areas of rural Buchanan County and the cities of Quasqueton and Rowley will have safe potable water, a new water system, and a new beginning of the elimination of contaminants.

# Iowa Lakes Regional Water City of Archer

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 409,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 462,700.00</b>
<b>Other (CDBG):</b>	<b>\$ 126,000.00</b>
<b>Iowa Finance Authority:</b>	<b>\$ 53,890.00</b>
<b>Applicant</b>	<b>\$ 10.00</b>
<b>Total Wastewater:</b>	<b>\$ 1,051,600.00</b>

Congressman: Steve King, 05  
Senators: Charles E. Grassley  
Tom Harkin

## **Outline of Need**

For years, many of the 126 residents living in the City of Archer were aware that e-coli and other contaminants existed in open ditches, nearby streams and some private wells due to failing septic systems. Recently, it has become difficult or impossible for individual property owners to obtain permits for on-site wastewater systems to comply with county and state standards due to the number of abandoned wells, lot sizes, high water table, and setback requirements. As a result of the concern for the safety and health of local residents, testing was completed in the area to determine the level of contamination. The findings of the tests confirmed the contamination was well above the allowable health standards. In September, 2008, as a result of the test findings, both O'Brien County and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources issued letters of violation to the City of Archer informing the residents of the contamination and health risk. The letters required the City to develop a plan to stop the discharge of untreated wastewater.

After consulting with O'Brien County and Iowa Department of Natural Resources officials and considering their alternatives, the City of Archer chose to form a partnership with Iowa Lakes Regional Water. Under this agreement, Iowa Lakes Regional Water will design, construct and operate a centralized wastewater collection and treatment system for the benefit of the 62 residences and 9 commercial users in Archer. The community has shown outstanding support for the project with over 95% of the residents showing interest in resolving the wastewater issues.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

Iowa Lakes Regional Water and the City of Archer, with assistance from Northwest Iowa Planning & Development Commission contacted USDA Rural Development and the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed wastewater

project collection system will consist of a small diameter gravity collection system including 71 septic tanks and approximately 5,480 feet of 4 and 6-inch sanitary sewer pipe, and 5 effluent pumps. The wastewater treatment system will consist of a recirculating media filter including 7 filter pods, 5 tanks, 6 pumps and accessories.

### **The Results**

As a result of the dynamic partnership between Iowa Lakes Regional Water and the City of Archer, and with the assistance of the USDA Rural Development and proposed Iowa Department of Economic Development financing programs, the residents of Archer will have a new centralized wastewater system that will provide a safer and healthier environment for their families to live and work in and will meet all county and state standards.

# **Regional Utility Service Systems City of Rubio**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 138,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 177,000.00</b>
<b>Other:</b>	<b>\$ 150.00</b>

**Total Wastewater: \$ 315,150.00**

Congressman: Dave Loebsack, 02  
Senators: Charles E. Grassley  
Tom Harkin

## **Outline of Need**

The community of Rubio is in need of a new wastewater treatment plan that will replace individual septic tanks.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

USDA Rural Development is helping Regional Utility Service System and the Community of Rubio complete a sewer construction project. The project will include the replacement of 23 individual precast septic tanks and the development of an on-site treatment system. The system will service 23 users in Rubio.

## **The Results**

As a result of this partnership the residents of Rubio will have a new centralized wastewater system that will provide a safer and healthier environment for their families to live and work in and will meet all county and state standards.

# Iowa Regional Utilities Association City of Stout

**Loan:** \$ 552,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 530,000.00  
**Other (CDBG):** \$ 217,000.00

**Total Wastewater:** \$ 1,299,000.00

**Congressman:** Bruce Braley, 01  
**Senators:** Charles E. Grassley  
Tom Harkin

## Outline of Need

Over 90 percent of the homes in the City of Stout are currently discharging untreated wastewater into the environment, exposing the residents to e-coli and other contaminants. To remedy this situation, the City of Stout approached Iowa Regional Utilities Association to own and operate a central wastewater system to serve the community. Iowa Regional Utilities Association will design, construct and operate a centralized wastewater collection and treatment system for the benefit of the 89 residences and commercial users in Stout.

## How Rural Development Helped

Iowa Regional Utilities Association and the City of Stout, with assistance from Iowa Northland Council of Governments, contacted USDA Rural Development and the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed wastewater project collection system will consist of a small diameter gravity collection system, and a two-cell treatment lagoon.

## The Results

As a result of the dynamic partnership between Iowa Regional Utilities Association and the City of Stout, and with the assistance of the USDA Rural Development and Iowa Department of Economic Development, the residents of Stout will have a new centralized wastewater system that will provide a safer and healthier environment for their families to live and work in and will meet all county and state standards.

# **Mahaska Rural Water System Inc. for Town of Tracy**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 736,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 495,000.00</b>
<b>Other (CDBG):</b>	<b>\$ 255,000.00</b>
<b>Total Wastewater:</b>	<b>\$ 1,486,000.00</b>

Congressman: Leonard L. Boswell, 3rd  
Senators: Tom Harkin  
Charles E. Grassley

## **Outline of Need**

For years, it has been known by individuals living in the unincorporated Town of Tracy, in Marion County Iowa, that wastewater from failing individual septic systems was being discharged into open ditches. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources tested the area and their findings confirmed raw or partially treated wastewater and indicated sources of contamination. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources issued a Notice of Violation to the County requesting that the problem be addressed. The Marion County Sanitarian started informing the residents of the contamination and health risk.

One significant obstacle for the 255 residents of Tracy is that the small size of most of the residential lots precludes the construction of improved septic systems that comply with County regulations. Tracy's residents and the Marion County Board of Supervisors determined the best solution would be the installation of a central wastewater collection and treatment system. Together, they approached Mahaska Rural Water Systems which agreed to own and operate the Tracy system via the creation of a sewer district.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

Marion County, the Town of Tracy and Mahaska Rural Water System contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of constructing a wastewater treatment facility with a two-cell lagoon and extending conventional gravity sanitary sewers to serve the Tracy area. The collection system will consist of approximately 13,770 feet of 6-inch sanitary sewer, one lift station with 5,950 feet of force main and 8830 feet of 4-inch sewer service lines, and other related appurtenances.

## **The Results**

Tracy is located in the watershed of the Des Moines River. When this project is complete, it will positively impact the environment by properly transporting and treating wastewater within the

watershed area. Tracy residents will benefit from the improved livability of their community through the elimination of sewage in area yards and ditches, elimination of odor and the associated health concerns.

**IDAHO**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Tetonia

**Loan:** \$ 300,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 274,000.00  
**Initial Loan:** \$ 750,000.00  
**Initial Grant:** \$ 300,000.00  
**Idaho CDBG:** \$ 500,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 2,124,000.00

Congressman: Mike Simpson, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
Senators: Mike Crapo  
James E. Risch

## Outline of Need

The City of Tetonia's existing wastewater treatment and collection system was installed in the mid 1980's and there have been no major upgrades since that time. The Community has grown over the years and regulations covering their wastewater-land application permit have become more restrictive, both of which have resulted in the system being found in non compliance by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development provided initial and now subsequent funding with the Idaho Department of Commerce to enable the City of Tetonia's wastewater system to be brought back into compliance with current standards.

## The Results

The City of Tetonia's wastewater system will be brought back into compliance by replacing deteriorated collection lines, completing the construction of a larger wastewater lagoon, acquiring land for enlarging their land application site including ground water monitoring wells and upgrading the efficiency of their wastewater effluent distribution system. The completion of the project will enable the City of Tetonia to efficiently manage their wastewater system, safeguard public health and the environment, and meet the community's needs for the foreseeable future.

**ILLINOIS**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Scott-Morgan-Greene Water Cooperative

**Loan:** \$ 1,831,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,001,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 830,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 3,662,000.00

**Congressman:** Aaron Schock, 18th  
**Senators:** Richard J. Durbin  
Roland W. Burris

## Outline of Need

The May 15, 1995 Illinois Department of Public Health news release of a nine year study (1986 - 1994) of water samples analyzed by the Illinois Department of Public Health laboratories revealed 56.9% of samples submitted from private water supplies in Morgan County contained coliform bacteria. This closely parallels a 1994 study funded by the Centers for Disease Control of all states impacted by the "Flood of '93" in which 88% of randomly selected wells surveyed and sampled in Morgan County were found to contain coliform bacteria, 63% contain E. coli bacteria, and 38% contained nitrates in concentrations in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL), which is 10 mg/l as nitrate, for public water supplies. Recent tests have confirmed that a great majority of these wells are contaminated and unacceptable for human consumption.

Due to the existing health threats in this area, Scott-Morgan-Greene Water Cooperative has taken responsibility to provide safe drinking water to as many rural residents in this area as possible.

## How Rural Development Helped

Scott-Morgan Greene Water Cooperative has been working with USDA Rural Development for several years expanding their water system to cover the three-county area. This project is Phase V and will cover approximately 58 miles of water main to serve an additional 140 customers in Morgan and Greene Counties with safe drinking water. The proposed project consists of 3, 4, and 6 inch PVC water main as well as individual meters, a water storage tank, booster pump station, telemetry and all related appurtenances.

## The Results

When this project is complete, an additional 140 families will have safe drinking water, and will no longer have to worry about serious health threats from drinking their own tap water.

# West Prairie Water Company, Incorporated

**Loan:** \$ 1,625,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 584,961.00

**Total Water:** \$ 2,209,961.00

**Congressman:** Timothy V. Johnson, 15<sup>th</sup> District  
**Senators:** Richard J. Durbin  
Roland W. Burris

## Outline of Need

West Prairie Water Company's existing system consists of 100 miles of water main, 100,000 gallon water tower and a master meter connection that serves approximately 700 users. This project will enable the Applicant to construct an additional 100,000 gallon water tower, 10 ½ miles of additional waterline, flushing hydrants, valves and appurtenances that will provide potable water to an additional 180 users in the rural area that currently rely on wells for their water supply. The County Health Department has documented the health hazard that exists due to the high nitrate levels and coli from bacteria that reside in the wells. Over 76 percent of the wells have been deemed unsafe for human consumption and therefore, residents are required to haul drinking water.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development has been actively involved with West Prairie Water Company, Inc. over the last 8 years, providing loan funds totaling over \$2,400,000. With the assistance of Rural Development's low interest rate and longer term, West Prairie has been able to borrow the funds needed to complete their phased projects. They would be unable to cash flow their projects and continue their assistance to rural residents if they were unable to obtain these funds. Conventional rates and terms would limit the system in the number of users they would be able to serve.

## The Results

When this project is complete, approximately 180 users in rural areas of Douglas County will have safe, potable water without having to haul water or be concerned with the health hazard that exists from the contaminated wells.

**INDIANA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Town of Swayzee

**Loan:** \$ 1,025,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 1,025,000.00

**Congressman:** Dan Burton, 5th  
**Senators:** Richard G. Lugar  
Evan Bayh

## Outline of Need

Swayzee's aging water system has been in desperate need of updating for years. The town's 60,000 gallon water tank was first put into service back in 1938, but today demand can be as high as 165,000 gallons per day. Storage was simply not enough to meet the demands of the town's 1100 residents, nor the minimum fire fighting capacity required by the state. In addition, the aerator in the water treatment plant is leaking rusty water into the detention tank, and the design of the distribution system requires shutting off the water to the entire town for line repairs.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Swayzee contacted USDA Rural Development to finance the much needed system updates. The proposed project consists of replacing the old water tower with a new 200,000 gallon unit, replacing the existing aerator with a new Induced Draft Aerator, and installing 250' of 6" water line to separate the system into quadrants for easier maintenance.

## The Results

Once this project is complete, Swayzee will provide enough stored water to meet the needs of its resident and the state's requirements for fire fighting capacity, reduce water loss and operation and maintenance costs associated with the leaking aerator, and be able to service distribution lines without shutting of the water to the entire town.

**KANSAS**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

## City of Burlington (Phase II)

**Loan:** \$ 3,360,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,080,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 138,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 4,578,000.00

**Congressman:** Lynn Jenkins, 2nd  
**Senators:** Sam Brownback  
Pat Roberts

### Outline of Need

This is Phase II of a two phase project. The City has been faced with an aging sanitary sewer infrastructure, causing increased maintenance issues, sewer main breaks and increased inflow and infiltration. The sewer lines (many consisting of deteriorated 8 inch vitrified clay pipe which is believed to be over 100 years old), have numerous defects, and the maintenance activities have become increasingly costly. Half of the city's manholes were constructed with brick and the mortar has deteriorated, thus allowing ground water to seep in. The City had to completely stop cleaning the sewer lines with high pressure water, as the process was creating additional defects due to the fragile clay pipes.

### How Rural Development Helped

Phase I consisted of replacing some sewer lines and rehabbing others. Phase I also replaced and rehabilitated numerous manholes. Phase II will consist of replacing 3685 linear feet of sewer line, rehabilitating 14,740 linear feet of sewer line with Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP) liner, replacing 8 manholes, and rehabilitating 25 manholes. The project will also include refinancing indebtedness in the amount of \$424,000 (to lessen the City's financial impact) and replace roads and lawns within the community that get damaged during construction.

### The Results

When this project is complete, Burlington will have a sewer system that is like new and the rehabilitated system should save the City substantial dollars by essentially eliminating all major maintenance issues in the foreseeable future.

**KENTUCKY**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Stanford

**Loan:** \$ 3,728,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,598,400.00  
**Other:** \$ 2,051,600.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 7,378,000.00

Congressman: Ben Chandler, 6<sup>th</sup>  
Senators: Mitch McConnell  
Jim Bunning

## Outline of Need

The City of Stanford's current wastewater treatment facility began operations in 1987 as a replacement for an older trickling filter plant. The waste collection system has always experienced large amounts of infiltration and inflow during periods of rain and in recent years the treatment plant capacity has been insufficient to deal with the magnitude of these flows. Consequently, the potential exists for contamination of local streams and groundwater. The Kentucky Division of Water has signed an Agreed Order with the City of Stanford requiring the necessary actions to bring the treatment plant into compliance with regulatory standards and has also placed a requirement for review on a case-by-case basis for all future connections to the sewer system.

## How Rural Development Helped

This project provides for numerous improvements to the City of Stanford's wastewater treatment facility, including the construction of an equalization basin, a .4 MGD oxidation ditch, a .4 MGD clarifier, a 1.2 MGD aerobic digester, a 1.2 MGD ultraviolet disinfection, a 6 million gallon lagoon, a sludge and filter press and all related appurtenances. Rural Development will award \$3,728,000 in WEP loan funds and \$1,598,400 in WEP grant funds toward the total project cost of \$7,378,000. A Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) grant of \$1,551,600 and an Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) grant of \$500,000 will complete the project funding.

## The Results

Through efficient operations of their wastewater treatment plant, the City of Stanford will afford protection of local streams and groundwater and, by increasing the plant capacity, will be in a position to provide new and improved sewer service for its 1,941 existing customers and for any new developing areas.

**LOUISIANA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Bob Community Waterworks, Inc.

**Loan:** \$ 646,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 507,900.00  
**Total Water:** \$ 1,153,900.00

**Congressman:** John Fleming, Jr., 4  
**Senators:** Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Bob Community Waterworks' existing water system is over 22 years old. High pressures caused by pressure-reducing valve mechanical problems have resulted in premature failures of the water mains. Although the system has an adequate supply of water from Rapides Parish Waterworks District 3 to serve their existing and future customer base, they have had numerous problems with leaks, aging lines, and separation of joints due to high pressure. The leaks, in addition to being a maintenance problem, reduce the reliability of the system and pose a threat to the public health by providing means for contamination of the water.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Bob Community Waterworks contacted USDA Rural Development for financing. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water system to replace water mains and replace faulty pressure-reducing valve stations.

## The Results

When this project is complete, rural residents of Grant Parish will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water, and the water system will be able to provide adequate service to its customers.

# Fourth Ward Waterworks Association

**Loan:** \$1,500,000.00

**Total Water:** \$1,500,000.00

**Congressman:** Bill Cassidy, 6  
**Senators:** Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Fourth Ward Waterworks Association's present water system is over 40 years old. Fourth Ward Waterworks Association has seen tremendous growth since 2005, and this growth has driven the demand for water to unacceptable levels during hot dry periods. The water system cannot meet the needs of the existing customers at the extreme ends of the piping network. The piping system is not adequate to move the necessary quantity of water across the system at pressures necessary to meet the customer's needs. Current standards require water systems to meet maximum daily demands with their largest well out of service, and this water system cannot meet this requirement.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Fourth Ward Waterworks Association contacted USDA Rural Development for financing. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water system to upgrade with a new 500 gallons-per-minute water well on the west side of the system off of Pea Ridge road; make pipeline improvements along Old CC Road, Wagner Road, and Pea Ridge Road; and construct a 200,000 gallon to 250,000 gallon storage tank.

## The Results

When this project is complete, rural residents of Livingston Parish will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water, and the system will be able to provide adequate service to its customers.

# Jefferson Davis Water & Sewer Commission #1

**Loan:** \$ 283,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 283,000.00

**Congressman:** Charles Boustany, 7  
**Senators:** Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Jefferson Davis Water and Sewer Commission #1 was created in 1997. The Water and Sewer Commission has no distribution system for this service area. Rural residents are served by privately-owned individual wells. Most of the existing wells are shallow, inadequate, and water is generally unsafe. The water line extension will provide water to additional customers as well as satisfy public and environmental concerns for safe drinking water.

## How Rural Development Helped

Jefferson Davis Water and Sewer Commission #1 contacted USDA Rural Development for financing. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water system to install 31,600 linear feet of water line to provide service to an additional 70 rural customers who are currently served by privately-owned individual water wells.

## The Results

When this project is complete, rural residents of Jefferson Davis Parish, Calcasieu Parish and Cameron Parish will have access to safe, potable drinking water.

# Town of Lecompte

**Loan:** \$ 784,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 2,127,000.00  
**Total Sewer:** \$ 2,911,000.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5  
Senators: Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Town of Lecompte's sewer system is now over 40 years old and in need of repairs. The Louisiana Rural Water Association conducted a sewer survey and identified 101 leaks in the sewer system. The essential components of the treatment system have suffered heavy damage due to water-borne rodents chewing on the system's plastic elements. The rodents have also damaged the pond's levees. The condition of the treatment plant poses a health and safety hazard to the community and the environment because failure of the treatment plant will result in discharge of improperly treated wastewater. The Town will also be subject to frequent violations of the discharge permit limits and associated penalties and fines.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Lecompte contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. Sewer system improvements will include installation of new hydraulic baffles to reconfigure the flow pattern, installation of a 3-acre cover, and construction of a mechanical screen, polishing reactor, in-plant lift station, and an up-flow sand filter. Implementation of this project will ensure compliance with stricter limits recently imposed through an approved Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit. Without the proposed improvements the Town of Lecompte cannot maintain compliance with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality wastewater discharge requirements.

## The Results

When this project is complete, health hazards caused by improperly treated wastewater will be eliminated, and all users of the sewage system will have access to safe, sanitary sewer conditions.

# Town of Marion

**Loan:** \$ 871,000.00

**Grant:** \$ 561,600.00

**Total Water:** \$ 1,432,600.00

**Congressman:** Rodney Alexander, 5

**Senators:** Mary Landrieu

David Vitter

## **Outline of Need:**

The Town of Marion's present water system has two elevated storage tanks, and both are at least 50 years old. The Town's water wells have surpassed their design life, and recently, one well began to pump air. Casing and screen deterioration are issues of concern, and customers have noticed "milky water" from their taps. In addition, there appears to be an increase of sodium chloride (salt water intrusion) in the aquifer. The level of the larger elevated tank has to be kept two feet below the overflow level in order to avoid overflowing the smaller tank. Additionally, the Town is unable to provide water in an event of an emergency.

## **How Rural Development Helped:**

The Town of Marion contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of two new water wells. USDA Rural Development funding will enable the water system to construct two new 350 gallons-per-minute water wells and install backup power in the event of a power outage.

## **The Results:**

When this project is complete, residents of the Town of Marion will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water, and the water system will be able to provide adequate service to its customers in the event of a power outage.

# Pointe Coupee Parish Sewerage District No. 1

**Loan:** \$ 2,842,000.00

**Grant:** \$ 1,808,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 4,650,000.00

**Congressman:** Bill Cassidy, 6

**Senators:** Mary Landrieu

David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Pointe Coupee Parish Sewerage District No. 1 was created in 1969. Eight of the ten existing pump stations were rehabilitated in 1992, and the remaining five were rehabilitated in 1998. Through the years, routine maintenance has been performed on the system. Currently, the majority of the area's wastewater is treated individually, mainly by septic tanks and field beds with a few individual privately-owned mechanical wastewater treatment units. In many cases, partially or even untreated wastewater is directly discharging to roadside drainage ditches.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Pointe Coupee Parish Sewerage District No. 1 contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of construction of a low pressure wastewater collection system and a steel wall extended aeration-activated sludge mechanical wastewater treatment system. The proposed project will allow 300 new residential users and four commercial users with a projected 20-year growth to 445 residential and six commercial users.

## The Results:

When this project is complete, health hazards caused by sewage drainage into roadside ditches will be eliminated, additional residents will have access to a municipal sewage system, and all users of the sewage system will have access to safe, sanitary sewer conditions.

# Town of Springfield

**Loan:** \$1,516,000.00  
**Grant** \$1,184,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$2,700,000.00

**Congressman:** Bill Cassidy, 6  
**Senators:** Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

Prior to 2005, the residents of the Town of Springfield did not have access to a public sewer system. A majority of the residents utilized individual septic tanks. In some cases, direct discharge to roadside ditches occurred. With increasing population densities, individual septic tanks as a means of wastewater treatment became less effective. In an effort to correct possible health concerns and degradation of nearby streams and waterways, the Town of Springfield constructed a wastewater collection system and treatment plant facility in the fall of 2004. This project enabled the Town to provide wastewater collection to a majority of the areas within the Town limits, but the Town was unable to reach all areas due to lack of available funding. In order to provide safe, healthy, and sanitary conditions to all residents of the Town and adjacent parish residents, the existing wastewater collection system will be extended, and the treatment facility will be expanded to serve the remainder of the Town.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Springfield contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of constructing a gravity collection system and upgrades to the existing treatment facility to handle additional users.

## The Results

When this project is complete, health hazards caused by improperly treated wastewater will be eliminated, and all users of the sewage system will have access to safe, sanitary sewer conditions.

# Waterworks District #1 of Vermilion Parish

**Loan:** \$ 2,049,000.00

**Grant:** \$ 196,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 2,245,000.00

Congressman: Charles Boustany, 7

Senators: Mary Landrieu

David Vitter

## Outline of Need

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals have found extreme levels of arsenic in individual shallow water wells in this area. In recent years, Waterworks District #1 of Vermilion Parish has worked with USDA Rural Development and the State of Louisiana to fund water system extensions to provide opportunities for rural residents in this area to access clean, safe drinking water from a community water system. This Earth Day project will provide additional water system access to rural residents in this area.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Waterworks District #1 of Vermilion Parish contacted USDA Rural Development for financing. Water system improvements will include construction of a new water production and treatment plant, as well as water distribution lines to serve new residential and commercial customers.

## The Results

When this project is complete, rural residents of Vermilion Parish will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water free of arsenic contamination, and the water system will be able to meet the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals requirements.

# Waterworks District #2 of Pointe Coupee Parish

**Loan:** \$ 2,050,000.00

**Grant** \$ 625,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 2,675,000.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5  
Bill Cassidy, 6

Senators: Mary Landrieu  
David Vitter

## Outline of Need

Waterworks District #2 of Pointe Coupee Parish was formed in 1989. Throughout the years, upgrades and improvements have been made to the system. The Torbert well site does not meet EPA drinking water standards. The iron and manganese content are high.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Waterworks District #2 of Pointe Coupee Parish contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of construction of a new 150,000-gallon elevated water tank, a new 350 gallons-per-minute water well near the existing well site, and installation of 31,600 linear feet of 6- and 8-inch water distribution mains.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Waterworks District #2 of Pointe Coupee Parish will be able to meet EPA drinking water standards and provide adequate service to its customers. Rural residents of Pointe Coupee Parish will have improved access to safe, potable drinking water.

**MAINE**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Mechanic Falls Sanitary District

**Loan:** \$ 885,000.00

**Grant:** \$ 675,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 1,560,000.00

**Congressman:** Michael Michaud, 2<sup>nd</sup>

**Senators:** Olympia Snowe

Susan Collins

## Outline of Need

The Mechanic Falls Sanitary District (MFSD) owns and operates both the wastewater and storm drain system located in Mechanic Falls, which is a small rural Southern Maine community, located 45 miles north of Portland, Maine. This District was organized on August 31, 1970 with the approval of the state's Environmental Improvement Commission. The MFSD's wastewater treatment facility was designed and licensed in 1981.

The District's sewer system has connected catch basins and antiquated pipe sections that periodically cause excess volumes of storm water and groundwater infiltration to mix with the sanitary sewage that the District is responsible for treating. These excess flows periodically overload the District's collection and treatment infrastructure beyond its capacity.

To protect the treatment plant from flooding, Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) were installed on this system to bypass peak flows directly to the river during wet weather events. These four CSO points allow untreated flows above the treatment plant's capacity to be discharged into the Little Androscoggin River, which flows into one of Maine's largest rivers, the Androscoggin River. This river was once badly polluted by a variety of textile mills, paper-making factories, and other industries located along its banks, and helped inspire the "[Clean Water Act](#)." The Androscoggin River, located south of this community, has a five-mile segment designated and listed on the Department of the Interior's National Rivers Inventory as having "outstanding and remarkable value."

The District's CSOs create and contribute to a potential health hazard for residents living along and adjacent to it and for individuals utilizing it for recreational purposes. Also, there could be a potential impact to the fishing industry, where the river ultimately flows into Merrymeeting Bay in Brunswick, Maine. The District must comply with Federal and State mandates to take corrective measures to remove CSOs from the Little Androscoggin River.

## How Rural Development Helped

A Rural Development loan for \$885,000 and a grant for \$675,000 will be used to remove catch basins along Elm, Park, and Schools Streets, and replace them with new storm drains. The

District will also complete sewer replacement upgrades along Marshall and Main Streets as a part of this project. The emphasis will be on sewer remediation and separation in order to remove peak excess flows, thus substantially reducing the chances of CSOs and potential health hazards associated with the Little Androscoggin River, in addition to any potential effects south of Mechanic Falls.

### **The Results**

This planned project will upgrade the intake and collection system so that minimal CSO discharges will flow into the Little Androscoggin River, thereby eliminating environmental hazards or violations. When this project is completed in 2010, the 3,138 residents of Mechanic Falls, as well as communities and residents along the Androscoggin River System south, will have much cleaner water for fishing, boating, and swimming, and a safer environment in which to live and work.

# **Town of Farmington Sewer Department**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>143,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>387,000.00</b>
<b>Total Sewer:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>530,000.00</b>

Congressman: Michael Michaud, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Senators: Olympia Snowe  
Susan Collins

## **Outline of Need**

The Town of Farmington operates a wastewater treatment facility located on Farmington Hills Road, situated adjacent to the Sandy River. This is a small rural southern Maine community located 80 miles northeast of Portland, Maine, and was incorporated February 1, 1794.

Currently the influent pumps for this system are in poor condition and run the risk of failure. The system has two screw pumps installed for redundancy purposes; in the event one pump fails there would be a back-up. One pump is currently not working, and the second pump that has been in operation for approximately 16 years has begun to fail. Due to this situation, the facility runs the risk that if the second pump also fails it will not be able to pump the influent to the wastewater treatment facility and a raw sewerage overflow will result into the Sandy River or residential basements.

The Sandy River is listed for “Special protection for outstanding river segments” under Title 38: Waters and Navigation, §480, by the Maine State Legislature. Per a memo from the Department of Environmental Protection dated 3/12/2009, this project needs to be completed as soon as possible to eliminate the possibility of human health hazards and environmental violations.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

The Town of Farmington contacted USDA Rural Development for financing the project. The proposed project consists of replacing the current failing influent screw pump system with a new submersible chopper pump system inside a new wet well. USDA Rural Development will provide a loan in the amount of \$143,000 and grant in the amount of \$387,000 to make these upgrades possible.

## **The Results**

When this project is completed, the Town of Farmington will have eliminated the potential for human health hazards and environmental violations from the potential of a raw sewerage

overflow into the Sandy River and/or residential basements. These upgrades will also improve the flow range and provide a dependable wastewater pumping system. The project will benefit a population of 4,098 in the town. The Median Household Income in the area is \$22,130.

**MARYLAND**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Kent County Commissioners

**Loan:** \$ 601,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 556,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 7,734,032.00  
**Previous RD funding:** \$ 2,700,000.00

**Total Wastewater:** \$ 11,591,032.00

Congressman: Frank Kratovil, 1<sup>st</sup>  
Senators: Barbara Mikulski  
Benjamin Cardin

## Outline of Need

The unincorporated community of Worton, Maryland is located on Maryland’s Eastern Shore. It is a 10 minute drive from the Kent County Seat of Chestertown, Maryland. Worton is a small rural community of approximately 400 users consisting of residences, an elementary school, high school, post office, and a few small businesses that include a butcher shop, general store and a welding business. The current wastewater treatment plant is operating at maximum capacity, and revised environmental regulations are more stringent requiring the need for spray irrigation.

The proposed improvements to the Worton wastewater treatment facility will correct existing deficiencies so that public health and safety are preserved, allow for reasonable growth in the service area, and meet more stringent discharge limits. The modified surface discharge limits are stricter than those for the current permit based upon the approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Middle Chester River a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay watershed is home to nearly 17 million residents and covers more than 64,000 square miles. It is the largest estuary in the United States and is critical to the region’s economy, culture, and outdoors recreation.

Since no TMDL is available in the Middle Chester River for the period May 1 through October 31, the surface discharge is only allowed from November 1 to April 30. Considering the Chesapeake Bay Tributary Strategy, and the TMDL requirements, the proposed Worton wastewater treatment plant must utilize a land application system for the disposal of treated wastewater effluent. Currently the wastewater system deficiencies include lack of sufficient treatment capacity to meet the needs of current residents.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development will help to improve the treatment of wastewater in the Worton service area. Through construction of a new wastewater treatment plant to meet more stringent discharge requirements. USDA Rural Development is partnering with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) through their revolving loan fund, providing leveraging of 23%. This

project will allow a rural Priority Funding Area (PFA) an opportunity to grow consistent with the state's priority of directing growth to those areas with existing services, through the availability of wastewater treatment.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, the community of Worton will have a wastewater treatment facility that will improve the quality of life and meet the current needs of the community, the environment, and meet future growth through infill of vacant lots in the existing service area.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# North Carver Water District

**Loan:** \$ 5,500,000.00  
**Other (Applicant):** \$ 2,000,000.00  
**State:** \$ 1,135,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 8,635,000.00

**Congressman:** William D. Delahunt, 10th  
**Senators:** Edward Kennedy  
John Kerry

## Outline of Need

The North Carver Water District was established by the Commonwealth on June 4, 2008. The proposed project will improve the quality and security of the water being consumed in this area by eliminating the continued reliance of on-site water supply wells. Also, a small part of the northwestern portion of the Town of Carver is currently served with municipal water from the neighboring Town of Middleborough. It is not feasible to expand this system due to restricted remaining capacity and other existing system deficiencies.

## How Rural Development Helped

The proposed project consists of the development of two new water supply wells, the construction of a water treatment plant, installation of approximately 1.5 miles of 12-inch diameter water distribution piping, and access road updates. The water treatment plant will be designed to utilize a membrane ultra-filtration system to remove iron and manganese from the ground water supply.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the North Carver Water District will have two new municipal water supply wells, a water treatment plant and water distribution system. This water treatment plant will provide a safe and reliable treatment method that can be easily expanded to accommodate additional growth. This project will also promote commercial development by providing a public water supply to the business/commercial zoned area located in the northwest portion of the District. North Carver is in Plymouth County which borders the Cape Cod and Atlantic coast area and is an environmentally sensitive area in terms of aquifer management. The aquifer in this area continues to be degraded by on-site sewage pollution and drinking water supplies have been detrimentally affected.

**MICHIGAN**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# West Branch Area Wastewater Treatment Plant Authority

**Loan:** \$ 15,320,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,500,000.00

**Total Wastewater:** \$ 16,820,000.00

**Congressman:** Bart Stupak, 1  
**Senators:** Carl Levin  
Debbie Stabenow

## Outline of Need

The West Branch Area Wastewater Treatment Plant Authority provides service to the majority of the City of West Branch, and portions of West Branch Township and Ogemaw Township. The wastewater treatment facility discharges into the Rifle River, known for excellent fishing and other recreational activities. A portion of this river is designated as a “Natural River,” and is fed by more than 140 miles of tributaries. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality documented that the wastewater treatment facility has exceeded its design capacity for several years and did not have redundant equipment to provide secondary treatment in the event of plant failure. The wastewater collection system that services the area is subject to excessive amounts of infiltration and inflow. This is especially the case in the older parts of the sewer system, mainly in the City’s portion of the collection system. The infiltration and inflow cause large fluctuations in the amount of wastewater collected for treatment and hydraulically overloads the treatment facility during certain periods of the year. The wastewater treatment facility was constructed in 1983, funded under a US-EPA construction grant. The majority of the collection system in the City of West Branch is more that 50 years old, while the sanitary sewers in the ‘original’ downtown area of West Branch date back to the early 1900’s. The majority of the existing process equipment at the treatment facility has reached its service life and is very unreliable. The combination of excessive infiltration/inflow and equipment failure at the treatment facility could cause sewer back-ups, uncontrollable overflows, and additional National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) violations.

## How Rural Development Helped

The City of West Branch City Manager contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project in the summer of 2008. The proposed project consists of major wastewater treatment facility rehabilitations with most of the components receiving upgrades and/or repair. Reduction of infiltration/inflow of the collection system includes disconnection of storm sewers; 39,000 feet of sewer main rehabilitation and lining; grouting of manholes; and a program to eliminate residential and commercial downspouts, footing drains, and sump pump connections.

## **The Results**

When this project is complete, the West Branch Area Wastewater Treatment Plant Authority will have a completely rehabilitated sewer collection and treatment facility that will protect their local environment from the possibility of sewer system failure and subsequent sewage contamination.

**MINNESOTA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Bejou

**Loan:** \$ 224,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 232,000.00  
**Other (State):** \$ 344,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 800,000.00

Congressman: Collin Peterson, 7th  
Senators: Amy Klobuchar

## Outline of Need

The City of Bejou is a very small community of 94 people with a total of 44 connections. The City Council decided in 2008, that it was time to address the City's aging water system so the City hired an engineer to assess the condition of the current system. The entire system was built in the 1950's and there have been no replacements made on the system except for repairing water main breaks. The water system consists of one municipal well, a pressure tank, and a distribution system that serves all developed properties in the city limits. Upon reviewing the system, the City's Engineer found that the distribution system pipes had begun to corrode and deteriorate. In addition to that issue the City has been relying on only one well for its water supply. The Minnesota Department of Health recommends that City's have at least two wells.

## How Rural Development Helped

It has been proposed that all of the existing distribution system be replaced. It is estimated that 8,900 feet of 6" PVC pipe will be installed. A new well will be constructed to provide the City with two operating wells. A total of 300 feet of PVC transmission line will need to be installed to link the well with the existing water treatment location. The controls and chemical feed system on the water system will be upgraded along with the replacement of valves, hydrants and curb stops. The City will also install 44 water meters and a remote reader system.

## The Results

Upon completion of the project, the City of Bejou will have a new system that will allow the community to provide safe and dependable drinking water to its residents. Through the installation of water meters the City will be able to develop a rate structure that will encourage residents to conserve water.

**MISSOURI**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Pike Creek Common Sewer District

**Loan:** \$1,423,800.00

**Other:** \$ 203,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$1,626,800.00

**Congressman:** Joann Emerson, 8<sup>th</sup>

**Senators:** Kit Bond

Claire McCaskill

## Outline of Need

The combination of residential growth and failing on-site septic systems has necessitated the need for a central sanitary sewer collection and treatment facilities in Butler County, Missouri. Butler County is known for many things, including Wapappello Lake, Three Rivers Community College, and some the richest farmland in the country.

A group of concerned citizens began trying to improve their situation in 1994. What started out as a small neighborhood group meeting once a week has turned into a large developing sewer district known as the Pike Creek Common Sewer District.

The District completed Phase I in 2001 and included 637 connections. Phase II construction wrapped up in early 2004 which added another 388 homes and natural growth allowed the customer count to grow to 1,212.

This project will be Phase III and will serve an additional 145 connections. The 145 new connections currently have failing septic tanks.

At the end of this project, the District will serve 1,357 customers.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Pike Creek Common Sewer District contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources for financing on both Phase I and Phase II. Both agencies are also involved with the funding of Phase III. The proposed project consists of additional collection lines throughout the un-served areas of the District.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Pike Creek Common Sewer District will remove 145 unsafe septic tanks from the area and provide a safe and sanitary wastewater treatment system.

**MISSISSIPPI**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Quincy Water Association

**Loan:** \$5,560,000.00

**Grant:** \$1,209,000.00

**Total Water:** \$6,769,000.00

Congressman: Travis Childers, 1<sup>st</sup>

Senators: Thad Cochran

Roger Wicker

## Outline of Need

There are large areas within the system that show negative pressure during periods of peak use. Negative pressure subjects the water line to possible contamination. Well Number Three in the Number Two system (Splunge) has been abandoned. The well should be sealed to prevent contamination of the aquifer. The Parham pump station is at 86% of its capacity and the Oak Hill pump station is at 93% of its capacity. An additional well, together with a generator and a large aerator is needed to provide an additional source of water. Well Number One and Number Two were installed in 1975.

Existing water lines on Old Hamilton Road, Harmony Road and Splunge Road are in poor condition and have an unusually high rate of leaks. These water line sections should be replaced to reduce repair cost.

Elevated storage at the Quincy Plant (No. 2) consists of a 60,000 gallon elevated tank. When there is a power failure, the system is soon out of water. A larger tank is needed to extend run time on service pumps and maintain service. There is no backup power source at the Number 2 treatment plant. A generator is needed to maintain service during periods of extended power failure. If an extended power failure occurred, the systems would have to shut down. The elevated storage for the Quincy System would only last one to two days. Several small businesses would have to close.

There are many old lines that need to be replaced throughout the system. Older glued PVC pipe is failing and requires excessive maintenance.

Also by refinancing the Rural Development debt, the system will improve its cash flow by \$50,904.00 annually. The refinancing portion of the project is less the 50% of the total project making the refinancing possible.

## How Rural Development Helped

Quincy Water Association contacted their Engineer, Calvert-Spradling Engineers, who has been working with the association for many years. They in turn contacted Rural Development to discuss the possibility of obtaining funding for their project. The proposed project consists of

approximately 99,900 feet of water lines to be installed parallel to existing water lines and 15,500 feet of water line replacement. A new well with generator and an aerator is included. A new elevated tank is planned for the existing well site. The Oak Hill pump station will be upgraded, and the elevated tanks at Athens and Quincy will be repainted. Radio readers and additional radio read meters are also planned. In addition to the system improvements, the association will be refinancing approximately \$2,716,000 of existing debt with interest rates ranging from 4.25% interest to 6.50%.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, Quincy Water Association will have an up-to-date water system with the negative pressure problems eliminated. The project will also allow the system to continue to grow. In 2001 this system had 1,612 users. The system presently has 1,714 users. There are new subdivisions being constructed, however some requests have to be put on hold until the hydraulic problems are solved. With the new elevated tank and well, along with the generator, the system will be able to maintain service to the customers in extended periods of power failure. The additional capacity will also provide room for growth in the future. The improvements to the system will also eliminate the possibility of contamination from low pressures on the system and ensure the aquifer that provides the drinking water does not become contaminated. If the aquifer became contaminated it could pose a health hazard not only to the Quincy Water Association but also to all other systems who obtain their water from the same aquifer.

**MONTANA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Rae Water and Sewer District

**Loan:** \$ 373,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 362,680.00  
**Other:** \$ 971,320.00

**Total Water:** \$ 1,707,000.00

Congressman: Dennis Rehberg, At Large  
Senators: Max Baucus  
Jon Tester

## Outline of Need

Gallatin Valley, in Western Montana, lies between the Bridger and Gallatin Mountain ranges. The area has experienced an increase in growth which has impacted the cost of living in the Gallatin County. The Rae Water and Sewer District is a small community located outside of the City of Bozeman, the county seat. The District includes King Arthur Trailer Court, one of the few affordable housing opportunities in Gallatin County. The Rae Water and Sewer District serves a population of 772 people and five commercial businesses.

The District's water system was constructed in the 1970's. The distribution system consists of 4" and 6" pipes and very few fire hydrants located within the District. This limits the fire fighting capabilities of the local fire department. The District is also without a water storage tank, which not only limits fire fighting, but puts the water system at risk for negative back flow due to lack of pressure. Negative pressure can allow contaminants to infiltrate the system and place the population at risk.

## How Rural Development Helped

The project will protect public and environmental health by causing less disturbance to the groundwater aquifer. The Rae Water and Sewer District contacted USDA Rural Development, along with the Montana Department of Commerce and the Montana Department of Natural Resources, for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of constructing a water storage tank, installing fire hydrants, and replacing the smaller distribution lines to more appropriate 8" and 10" lines.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the Rae District community will have sufficient water pressure, a new water storage tank, and increased fire protection.

# Town of Philipsburg

**Loan:** \$ 3,652,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,471,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 850,000.00

**Total Wastewater:** \$ 5,973,000.00

**Congressman:** Dennis Rehberg, At Large  
**Senators:** Max Baucus  
Jon Tester

## Outline of Need

The Town of Philipsburg is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Components of the current wastewater system are nearly 100 years old. The wastewater collection and treatment system is experiencing groundwater infiltration. The treatment system consists of two facultative lagoons. These lagoons have an accumulation of sludge which has reduced their capacity and effectiveness. For effective treatment the lagoons need to retain the wastewater for 180 days. At present, retention time is approximately 38 days. This has led to unsafe discharges which impact nearby Flint Creek and the downstream water users. The limitations of the system prevent adding any new residents or businesses to the Town. In order for the Town to continue to operate the wastewater system, and to comply with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality discharge permits, system improvements must be made.

The Philipsburg Town Council and a Citizens Advisory Committee determined that they needed to meter their water to improve conservation and reduce the amount of water entering the wastewater treatment system. Once that project was underway, they determined that improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system were needed for the continued health and safety of the community.

## How Rural Development Helped

The project will protect public and environmental health by upgrading the wastewater system that is currently discharging into a prime fly-fishing water body, Flint Creek. The Town of Philipsburg contacted USDA Rural Development along with the Montana Department of Commerce Treasure State Endowment Program and the Montana Department of Natural Resources Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of replacing the existing lagoons with a mechanical treatment plant, using a membrane filtration system and ultraviolet disinfection of the effluent. The existing lagoons will have the sludge removed and will be reclaimed. Approximately 2,000 feet of transmission line will be slip lined to prevent groundwater infiltration.

## **The Results**

When this project is complete, Philipsburg will have a new wastewater treatment facility which complies with the discharge permits issued by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality. The water quality of Flint Creek which is a prime trout fishery will be substantially improved. The Town will be allowed to add additional residents and businesses.

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Town of Mount Olive

**Loan:** \$ 729,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 709,800.00  
**Other:** \$ 813,400.00  
**Applicant:** \$ 198,300.00

**Total Sewer:** \$2,450,500.00

**Congressman:** Walter Jones, Jr., 3rd  
**Senators:** Richard Burr  
Kay Hagan

## Outline of Need

Many components of the Town of Mount Olive's sewer collection system are 50+ years and in need of repair or replacement. The Town has invested significant amounts of money into upgrading the collection and treatment systems, however additional work needs to be done. The collection system suffers from excessive inflow and infiltration and failure of the collection system has the potential to contaminate both the Neuse and Cape Fear River Basins.

The Town's MHI is only \$24,256 which is only 64% of the Statewide MHI of \$38,175. The Town's poverty rate is 22.9% and is a Tier 1 County which signifies it is one of the most economically distressed counties in the State.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Mount Olive contacted USDA Rural Development, along with the North Carolina Clean Water Management Trust Fund, for financing of the project. The NC Clean Water Management Trust Fund is providing an \$813,400 grant towards the project and the applicant is contributing \$198,300.

The proposed project consists of constructing one new sewer lift station, rehabbing or replacing 5 sewer lift stations, decommissioning one sewer lift station, replacing 33 manholes, repairing 67 manholes, and installing approximately 13,375 linear feet of new gravity sewer line, and repairing 1,920 linear feet of existing gravity sewer line

## The Results

When this project is complete, Mount Olive will be able to reduce inflow and infiltration into the sewer system, thus reducing operating costs and eliminating the potential of sewer overflows and contamination of two river basins. The project will benefit the Town's existing 1,616 residential and 272 other users.

**NEBRASKA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Auburn

**Loan:** \$6,591,000.00  
**Grant:** \$2,068,000.00  
**City of Auburn:** \$1,018,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$9,677,000.00

Congressman: Jeff Fortenberry, 1  
Senators: Ben Nelson  
Mike Johanns

## Outline of Need

The City of Auburn is under an order by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality to correct its wastewater treatment system. The existing sewage treatment plant is antiquated and unable to meet the current discharge permit requirements. The existing plant is also not adequately sized to handle the amount of effluent that the City currently places upon it. Additionally, the Sixth Street main collection lines small capacity causes sewage to back up into residents' homes during storms and high flow events.

## How USDA Rural Development Helped

The USDA Rural Development along with the City of Auburn will fund a new sewage treatment plant that will satisfy the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality permit requirements. The plant will also be sized correctly to handle the City's needs.

## The Results

When the project is complete, Auburn will have a new sewage treatment plant that meets the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality's standards and the needs of the citizens of Auburn. The replaced Sixth Street collection line will improve flow and capacity of the collection system thus removing potential bottlenecks in the system.

**NEVADA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Star City Property Owners Association

**Loan:** \$ 678,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 744,536.00  
**Other:** \$ 247,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 1,669,536.00

Congressman: Dean Heller, 2<sup>nd</sup> District  
Senators: Harry Reid  
John Ensign

## Outline of Need

The Star City Property Owners Association is located on the outskirts of Winnemucca, Nevada in Humboldt County and is operating a water system for the 250 residents of the association. The water system has undersized (2" & 4"), deteriorating water lines, dead ends, few, if any fire hydrants and is an unmetered system. The system has inadequate pressure and very limited fire protection capacity. The existing storage tank is a thin-walled tank that was not constructed to AWWA standards and will be replaced by a new 200,000 gallon storage tank.

## How Rural Development Helped

USDA Rural Development met with the board and consulting engineer to discuss financing the project for this very small system of 120 connections. USDA RD was able to provide loan and grant financing along with an anticipated Community Development Block Grant for \$200,000 and the applicant contributing \$47,000 of Association funds. The proposed project consists of replacing 22,640 feet of the distribution system, eliminating dead-end lines, adding fire hydrants for fire protection, adding water meters to assist in accurate billing, usage monitoring and conservation and constructing a 200,000 gal. storage tank for the system.

## The Results

When this project is complete, the residents of Star City will have safe potable water that meets the Safe Drinking Water Act in addition to providing adequate pressure throughout the system as well as fire protection.

**OHIO**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Village of Carrollton

**Loan:** \$ 3,310,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 2,660,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 2,050,000.00  
  
**Total Wastewater:** \$ 8,020,000.00

Congressman: Zack Space, 18th  
Senators: George Voinovich  
Sherrod Brown

## Outline of Need

The Village of Carrollton currently treats their wastewater with a plant that was constructed in 1938 with various improvements added in the 1970's and 1990's. Capacity expansion and treatment upgrades are necessary at the existing plant, which currently operates near or above average daily permitted capacity during several months of the year. A number of violations have been reported by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. They issued a letter in 2007 stating the plant was considered to be in significant noncompliance for failing to comply with discharge limitations outlined in the Village's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and for failure to maintain the treatment facilities in good working order.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Village of Carrollton contacted Rural Development along with the Ohio Public Works Commission, Ohio Department of Development, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and Appalachian Regional Commission for assistance in financing the project.

The proposed project involves the conversion of an existing wastewater treatment facility to a membrane bioreactor process and an increase in the average daily flow capacity from 0.50 million gallons per day to 0.75 million gallons per day. The wastewater treatment facility provides service to approximately 1,508 users in the Village of Carrollton.

## The Results

When the project is complete, the Village of Carrollton will have a new method of treating wastewater and will be in compliance with findings and orders used by the Environmental Protection Agency. The wastewater system serves 1,241 residential users and 267 commercial users.

**PENNSYLVANIA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# German Township Sewer Authority

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 1,167,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 4,413,000.00</b>
<b>Other (Applicant):</b>	<b>\$ 513,000.00</b>
<b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 313</b>	<b>\$ 1,800,000.00</b>
<b>Loan (FY 2006):</b>	<b>\$ 3,145,000.00</b>
<b>Grant (FY 2006):</b>	<b>\$ 4,800,000.00</b>
<b>Total Sewer:</b>	<b>\$ 15,838,000.00</b>

Congressman: Murtha, 12th  
Senators: Arlen Specter  
Robert Casey

## Outline of Need

The existing sewage facilities within the project area consist of wildcat sewers, on-lot sewage disposal systems, and two non-municipal sewage treatment plants owned by the Albert Gallatin School District. The existing sewage treatment plants serve the Tri-Valley High School and the Central Elementary School. These facilities will be abandoned as part of the proposed project as required by their existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits.

Wildcat sewer systems primarily serve the Edenborn and McClellandtown areas. These wildcat sewer systems discharge untreated sewage into storm water inlets which convey the untreated sewage to adjacent streams, creeks, and eventually Browns Run. Many on-lot systems located throughout the project area are malfunctioning due to small lot sizes, steep slopes and poor soil conditions. Browns Run and its unnamed tributaries are extremely colored and turbid.

These conditions were documented by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection as far back as 1987. German Township has been unable to correct this situation due to lack of a realistic funding package for the low-income residents of German Township.

## How Rural Development Helped

The funds received from Rural Development will be used to construct a wastewater collection, conveyance, pump, and treatment facilities to serve approximately 570 residential and commercial equivalent dwelling users located in the Edenborn, McClellandtown and Ronco areas in German Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

The proposed project consists of the installation of approximately 82,600 lineal feet (LF) of gravity sewers, 11,200 LF of force main, two pump stations and 180,000 gallons per day wastewater treatment plant.

### **The Results**

The proposed system will create healthier and safer living conditions for the residents of German Township.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Town of Calhoun Falls

**Loan:** \$ 282,000.00

**Grant:** \$ 761,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 1,043,000.00

Congressman: J. Gresham Barrett, 3rd

Senators: Lindsey Graham

Jim DeMint

## Outline of Need

The Town currently owns and operates a sewage collection and treatment facility. It is in a state of disrepair. The Town is under a Department of Health and Environmental Control Consent order executed in 2006. The Consent order addresses violations associated with the discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment from a sanitary sewer overflow at a pump station as well as other deficiencies at other pump stations. The project also includes the removal and disposal of approximately 22,000 cubic yards of sludge from the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Town has exceeded the time allowable by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control for this work.

The Town of Calhoun Falls users benefiting from this project will be 773 residential users, 48 commercial users and 2 industrial users.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Calhoun Fall contacted Rural Development to establish a project that would get the system in compliance with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. The proposed improvements will repair and upgrade the sewer collection and treatment system by repairing lines, pump stations, and the plant. It would also provide for the repair of maintenance sheds and the purchase of equipment needed to maintain the system.

## The Results

When this project is complete the upgrades along with future planned maintenance and inspections will allow the Town to become in full compliance and be removed from the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control consent order. Town of Calhoun Falls, a poverty line eligible community, will have a sewer collection and treatment system that will serve the community. The residence of the community will have a healthier environment to live, work and play. This project will improve the quality of life for residence of this community.

# **WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY**

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 684,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 796,200.00</b>
<b>Other (CDBG):</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000.00</b>
<b>Total Sewer:</b>	<b>\$ 2,480,200.00</b>

Congressman:	Jim Clyburn, 6th
Senators:	Lindsey Graham Jim DeMint

## **Outline of Need**

This project is designed to serve the Town of Lane, population 600. This first phase will serve the most needed areas of the Town. The sewer situation in Lane is considered an imminent health hazard by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control because of the chronic failure of onsite septic systems. The Town of Lane is ranked third as to sewer needs in the state of South Carolina. This is a very low income area in Williamsburg County. The Median Household Income of the service area of this project is below the poverty line of \$22,050.

## **How Rural Development Helped**

The Waccamaw Regional Council of Governments initially contacted USDA Rural Development on behalf of the Town of Lane. Williamsburg County Water and Sewer Authority and the Town of Lane worked with Rural Development to establish a project to meet the needs of the Town of Lane's sewer problems. Rural Development funds and a Community Development Block Grant will be leveraged to construct approximately 6.75 miles of transmission line and 4 lift stations to receive raw sewage from the Town of Lane. The raw sewage will be pumped into the Williamsburg County Water and Sewer Treatment Plant.

Williamsburg County Water and Sewer Authority is a Public Body and currently operating a sewer system. This project will provide infrastructure for sewage collection and transportation to the Williamsburg County Sewer Treatment Plant. Williamsburg County Water and Sewer Authority will be the owner, operator of the system in the Town of Lane.

## **The Results**

When this project is complete, the Town of Lane will no longer be under a consent order and the health hazard for the community will be alleviated. The resident's quality of life will be forever improved and they will have a better place to live, work and play.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Frankfort

**Loan:** \$ 78,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 64,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 75,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 217,000.00

**Congressman:** Stephanie Herseth Sandlin, At Large  
**Senators:** Tim Johnson, At Large  
John Thune, At Large

## Outline of Need

Frankfort has a population of 166 with 88 sanitary sewer users. The town installed a new PVC sewage system in 1996 and 1997. However, the town is unable to meet its sewage discharge permit, because the existing treatment pond is inadequate to meet current and future discharge requirements. The town's lagoons are close to the James River and it is critical to ensure that discharge requirements are met for the protection of the local fish and wildlife.

## How Rural Development Helped

USDA Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs direct loan of \$78,000 at 3.75% interest for 40 years and a grant of \$64,000 will be leveraged with \$75,000 from the South Dakota State Consolidated program for a total project cost of \$217,000.

The town has the opportunity to correct an ongoing problem that can be solved while the project is being constructed. The final sewer main entering the lagoon has always been too low in relation to the elevation of the lagoon. This caused the sewer main to back up. This situation will be corrected by increasing the depth of the first stage pond. A lift station will be installed to move sewage effluent to the second and third stage ponds.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Frankfort will have a treatment pond system that is adequate to meet current and future discharge requirements. The existing sewage treatment pond will be split into two – one acre ponds and a third pond will be constructed. In addition, the excessive infiltration into the sewer system will be eliminated when new sewer lines are installed.

**TENNESSEE**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# City of Covington

**Loan:** \$ 1,489,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 269,700.00  
**Other (Applicant):** \$ 63,000.00

**Total Wastewater:** \$ 1,821,700.00

**Congressman:** John Tanner, 8th  
**Senators:** Lamar Alexander  
Bob Corker

## Outline of Need

The City of Covington Tennessee wastewater treatment plant produces by-products in the form of liquid sludge. This sludge is currently being transported in liquid form which increases the possibility and liability of a spill during this process. Due to the potential hazard of transporting this liquid and the limited availability of a qualified company to handle this task the City can only contract with one vendor. The City has reviewed the process and disposal of its wastewater treatment plant by-products and has identified a more efficient alternative.

The City of Covington has a population of 8,463 based on the 2000 Census who will benefit from the proposed alternative sludge dewatering process.

## How Rural Development Helped

The City of Covington requested the financial assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development Agency. The Agency was able to provide the necessary financing to implement a more efficient process to dispose of the wastewater treatment plant by-products. The new process allows the City to purchase a high speed centrifuge. This process will spin and separate the water from the sludge. Once the water is forced out of the sludge a solid cake is formed and ready for transportation.

## The Results

Once this process is fully integrated the City will no longer be confined to only one vendor to dispose of the wastewater treatment plant. More vendors within the area as well as the City can now dispose of this waste which will create competition and lower annual disposal costs. The possibility of spillage is greatly reduced during the disposal process.

**VIRGINIA**

**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Carroll County Public Service Authority

**Loan:** \$ 1,900,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 826,900.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 2,726,900.00

**Congressman:** Rick Boucher, 9th  
**Senators:** Jim Webb  
Mark Warner

## Outline of Need

The residents and businesses in the Exit 19 area of Carroll County are currently served by private septic systems. These private systems are now failing, resulting in groundwater contamination. Without a public sewer system, homeowners and businesses are exposed to contaminants in their drinking water, thereby posing significant health risks.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Carroll County Public Service Authority (PSA) approached USDA Rural Development for financial assistance to construct a public sewer system in the Exit 19 area. Once the extension is complete, approximately 33 homes and 1 business will be connected to the PSA's existing sewer system, serving a total of 599 homes and 77 businesses. This extension includes the construction of a pump station, installation of 8" gravity sewer, installation of 6" force main, and related appurtenances.

## The Results

As a result of this project, the residents and businesses in the Exit 19 area will be connected to a public sewer system, thereby eliminating the threat of groundwater contamination and its associated health risks.

# Cumberland County

**Loan:** \$ 939,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 1,000,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 68,500.00

**Total Water:** \$ 2,007,500.00

**Congressman:** Tom Perriello, 5th  
**Senators:** Jim Webb  
Mark Warner

## Outline of Need

The residents and businesses in the Courthouse area of Cumberland County have always relied on private, shallow wells as their sole water source. Problems with these wells range from discolored water, high sediment content, taste, and odor. In addition, some incidents of contamination from petroleum have been reported due to an identified underground petroleum flume. Without a public water system, fire protection is also a major concern. To fight fires, the fire department must find a pond to pump and haul water, thereby posing significant risks for damage on homeowners and businesses.

## How Rural Development Helped

Cumberland County approached USDA Rural Development for financial assistance to construct the Courthouse area public water system. Because of financial constraints, the project was broken into phases. Phase I was previously funded by Rural Development, and the County is now ready to move forward with Phase II. Phase II will extend water lines from the Courthouse westward along Route 60 and continue to the intersection of Routes 60 and 45 and will serve approximately 85 homes and businesses. This extension of the distribution system consists of approximately 11,825 linear feet of 8 and 12-inch water main; water meters; fire hydrants; and related appurtenances.

## The Results

As a result of this project, the residents and businesses in the Courthouse area will be afforded an adequate supply of safe, potable water, one of our most basic resources.

**VERMONT**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Town of Waitsfield

**Loan:** \$ 3,014,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 2,500,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 2,000,000.00

**Total Water:** \$ 7,514,000.00

Congressman: Welch, Peter  
Senators: Leahy, Patrick Congressional District 1  
Sanders, Bernie Congressional District 1

## Outline of Need

Water service in the Town of Waitsfield has largely been provided using individual drilled rock or shallow wells. All residential users have on-site sewage disposal systems which, in some cases, do not comply with minimum isolation distances from their source of drinking water based on current regulations. In some cases these on-site sewage disposal systems have failed and have contaminated the drinking water source. Existing development using on-site sewage disposal systems within currently established source protection areas threatens groundwater source quality for these systems.

The development of a municipal water system to serve the Town of Waitsfield has been a priority for many years, not only to address public health concerns but to also protect the water quality of the Mad River and to provide for economic development with out fear of contaminating their drinking water.

## How Rural Development Helped

The Town of Waitsfield and its engineering firm contacted the USDA Rural Development. The proposed project will consist of approximately 7,200 feet of 6” water line from the source well to a new 500,000 gallon concrete storage tank and an additional 20,100 feet of 12” water main from the storage tank to the town. Project will also include a well house, chemical treatment building, hydrants and meters.

## The Results

When this project is complete, Waitsfield will be able to provide safe and affordable drinking water for its residents. Fire protection will also be greatly enhanced through the availability of hydrants.

**WASHINGTON**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# The Kalispel Tribe

<b>Loan:</b>	<b>\$ 652,000.00</b>
<b>Grant:</b>	<b>\$ 50,000.00</b>
<b>Other (Applicant):</b>	<b>\$ 150,727.00</b>
<b>Indian Health Services:</b>	<b>\$ 150,000.00</b>

**Total Water:** \$ 1,002,727.00

Congressman: Cathy Morris-Rodgers, 5th  
Senators: Patty Murray  
Maria Cantwell

## Outline of Need

The Kalispel Tribe receives water from the Town of Cusick through a 6 inch water main running underneath the Pend Oreille River. Water is pumped by an existing booster station to existing 100,000 gallon and 15,000 gallon water storage tanks which is inadequate for storage, pressure and fire flow for the population density. The lack in storage capacity is potentially problematic, if the pipe which runs across the river is damaged. Additionally, there is a high risk for cross connection contamination, negative pressure and the inability to put out fires with the current water distribution system. Projected growth and construction of new projects such as a new foster care facility with capacity for 25 beds, and a new housing development will only further hinder the water distribution system and virtually eliminate fire flow.

## How Rural Development Helped

Rural Development funds will be used for the construction of a 322,000-gallon bolted steel water storage tank. The new tank is sized to provide adequate storage for current system use and fire suppression storage. The project will develop water storage at the north end of the Reservation by moving the existing 125,000-gallon reservoir to the north end. The pumps in the existing booster stations will be upgraded in order to provide water to the new tank. The new tank will be installed at a higher elevation to increase gravity flow. Access roads and water mains to the new tank are also included. The new water tank will be connected into the Tribes existing water system and a 10" main will replace the approximately 8,600 lineal feet of 6" main to the storage tank. New pumps with increased flow rates and controls will be installed at the lower booster station near the river and at the upper booster station in order to meet new and future flow demands. These demands include the new foster care facility with capacity for 25 beds, four assisted care living units, 12 SFH units, admin/police/court facilities, and a Pow-Wow ground.

## **The Results**

The improvements to the system will substantially enhance water distribution, increase storage capacity and provide emergency storage for fire flow. The new tank will result in one pressure zone; a single pump, single control system that minimizes infrastructure and mechanical complexity; a system that minimizes energy, operation and maintenance costs and effort; and a system that maximizes future utility.

# Town of Rainier

**Loan:** \$1,099,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 0.00  
**Applicant:** \$ 100,548.00

**Total Water:** \$ 1,199,548.00

Congressman: Adam Smith, 9<sup>th</sup>  
Senators: Patty Murray  
Maria Cantwell

## Outline of Need

Rainier has outgrown its infrastructure, experiencing rapid growth over the past 10 years with a residential growth rate of approximately 1.13% annually. The majority of growth is occurring along the southeast side of the town at a 2.7% rate over the past 5 years. The twenty year growth rate is projected to continue at 1.5% annually. Current storage provides for 924 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU's,) of which current demand requires 986 EDU's. Because the existing two reservoirs are located along the northeast side of town, flows must be conveyed across town. Due to the distance, of this demand 289 EDU's are associated with Distribution System Losses or a nearly 30% decline in Pressure. This loss of pressure has resulted in the Town falling below State Health Standards and left unchecked they will be forced into a position of rationing water to its residents.

## How Rural Development Helped

RD Funds will be used to construct a cast-in-place 300,000 gallon concrete reservoir that is 30 by 60 feet high, located on the opposite side of town to accommodate the hydraulics of the proposed system. The reservoir will connect to the city's 8 inch distribution system by a 1,100 foot 12 inch water main and change the dynamics of their current open circuit system to a more efficient closed circuit system. This will result in a 40% increase in system storage capacity and lay the foundation for projected annual growth. Additionally, funds will be used for a new telemetry network to control the system which will offset the Operation and Maintenance costs as the current well pumps will be used to fill this third tank.

## The Results

All residents will have clean water with adequate pressure and the increase in system efficiency will help keep the rates to the residents affordable. By increasing the storage capacity the Town will prevent the future rationing of water and ensure the health and safety of their residents. Also, the water reservoir will provide an increase in the Town's ability to fight fires. The end result is the sustainment of a viable thriving community.

**WISCONSIN**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Village of Arpin

**Loan:** \$ 855,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 533,000.00  
**Other (Applicant):** \$ 70,000.00

**Total Project:** \$ 1,458,000.00

Congressman: David Obey, 7th  
Senators: Herbert Kohl  
Russell Feingold

## Outline of Need

The Village of Arpin currently has an aerated lagoon wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) which is not able to consistently meet discharge permit limits for ammonia. Therefore, the Village exceeds their wastewater permit limits for effluent discharge and was issued a notice of non-compliance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

## How Rural Development Helped

The total project cost is estimated at \$1,458,000, with the Village contributing \$70,000, and RUS assistance consisting of a \$ 855,000 loan and a \$533,000 grant. Per the 2000 census, Arpin has a population of 337 and an MHI of \$31,563 which is 68 percent of the state non-metropolitan household income (SNMHI). With the completion of this project, the Village will be able to issue new building permits for residents and businesses, which will result in families building new homes, business construction and new jobs, thus increasing the economic opportunity and quality of life for the residents and businesses of Arpin, WI.

## The Results

This project will upgrade the existing wastewater treatment facility to be in compliance per the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit.

**WEST VIRGINIA**  
**EARTH DAY 2009**

# Huttonsville Public Service District

## Phase II-A

**Loan:** \$ 1,050,000.00  
**Grant:** \$ 850,000.00  
**Other:** \$ 1,200,000.00

**Total Sewer:** \$ 3,100,000.00

**Congressman:** Shelley Moore Capito, 2nd  
**Senators:** Robert C. Byrd  
John D. Rockefeller IV

### Outline of Need

The project involves the replacement of the existing sewer collection system in the community of East Dailey in Randolph County, WV. A significant inflow and infiltration problem exists in this and surrounding areas. Existing sewer lines are roughly 70 years old and are mainly made of clay pipe. Approximately 150 customers will benefit from the proposed project.

These areas have a great deal of historical significance as they comprise what was once the Tygart Valley Homestead. This was one of the planned communities established in 1933 under FDR's New Deal programs. The Homestead program was intended to take impoverished laborers, farmers, and coal miners and move them to a modern rural community that would allow them to become economically self-sufficient. These homesteads provided employment opportunities, farmland, and modern, affordable housing to families during the Great Depression. West Virginia was home to three of these homestead communities. They were located in Preston County (Arthurdale), Putnam County (Eleanor), and Randolph County (Tygart Valley Homestead). All were initiated between 1932 and 1934. Eleanor Roosevelt was also a strong advocate for the New Deal and threw her support behind it. The Tygart Valley Homestead program drew her attention to the area, where she strove to help provide a new way of life for the area's residents.

When the economy improved and the nation's attention turned to World War II, the Homestead association was phased out. In 1946 the Valley Water Company obtained ownership of the Tygart Valley Homestead's public utilities and attempted to operate and maintain the sewer system, but due to a lack of revenues the system deteriorated significantly over the next 47 years. In 1993, the system was turned over to the Huttonsville Public Service District. By that time, the State Department of Environmental Protection had issued several compliance orders and levied fines and penalties against the system for various violations. The Public Service District is currently under an order by the Department of Environmental Protection to immediately proceed

with the continued development and implementation of the necessary procedures needed to eliminate extraneous infiltration and inflow.

### **How Rural Development Helped**

The Huttonsville Public Service District contacted USDA Rural Development along with the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council for financing of the project. Due to the amount of funding needed, the project was broken out into three phases. The Phase I project was completed in 2004 and consisted of upgrading a wastewater treatment facility, line replacement within a portion of the Valley Bend, Dailey, and East Dailey service area, and the extension of sewer service to 40 new customers. Funding for the project included a loan and grant from USDA-Rural Development's Water and Environmental Programs, a loan and grant from the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, and a loan from the West Virginia Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The proposed project, known as Phase II-A, will consist of the continuation of line replacement in the East Dailey area, which will consist of approximately 10,000 linear feet of 8-inch gravity sewer pipe, 4,500 linear feet of 6-inch gravity sewer pipe, and 60 sanitary manholes. The project will also involve the upgrade of three existing lift stations, as well as the abandonment and removal of an Imhoff tank that is being utilized as an overflow basin during heavy rain and runoff periods. The tank was originally designed to discharge into the Tygart Valley River and still does so during high inflow and infiltration periods.

### **The Results**

When this project is complete, the area of East Dailey will have safe, sanitary public sewer service, and the quality of ground and river water in East Dailey and the surrounding areas in the area will be improved.