USDA Rural Development

Committed to the future of rural communities.

Earth Day 2005

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Table of Projects and Funding

State	Applicant	RUS Loan 2005	RUS Grant 2005	RUS Total 2005	Project
AZ	Why Utility Company, Inc	185,000	1,164,178	1,349,178	Water
CA	Spalding Community Services District	8,058,000	1,000,800	9,058,800	Sewer
DE	Town of Ocean View	3,800,000	1,130,000	4,930,000	Water
GA	City of East Dublin	3,201,000	3,685,700	6,886,700	Wastewater
IA	City of Harper/Regional Utility Service System	174,000	498,000	672,000	Sewer
IA	City of Thayer/ Southern Iowa RWA	123,000	350,500	473,500	Wastewater
ID	City of St. Anthony	2,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	Wastewater
IL	Fayette Water Company	2,100,000	1,000,000	3,100,000	Water
IN	Town of Clay City	2,967,000	500,000	3,467,000	Wastewater
IN	Rural Huntington Regional Water & Sewer District	1,411,000	1,518,000	2,929,000	Sewer
KS	Phillips County Rural Water District #1	981,200	746,800	1,728,000	Water
KY	Jessamine-South Elkhorn Water District	750,000	555,300	1,305,300	Wastewater
KY	City of West Liberty	801,000	500,000	1,301,000	Wastewater
LA	Town of Bunkie	2,009,000	0	2,009,000	Water
LA	Village of Delta	205,000	100,000	305,000	Wastewater
LA	False River Waterworks Corporation	1,605,000	0	1,605,000	Water
LA	Town of Franklinton	1,461,000	949,000	2,410,000	Sewer
LA	City of Jeanerette	1,870,000	2,040,000	3,910,000	Water
LA	Town of Kinder	4,030,000	2,072,000	6,102,000	Wastewater
LA	Leland Water System, Inc	371,000	239,000	610,000	Water
LA	South Grant Water System, Inc.	1,552,000	0	1,552,000	Water
LA	Waterworks District No. 1 of Vermilion Parish	4,572,000	1,814,800	6,386,800	Water
MD	Somerset County Sanitary District – Princess Anne	1,098,600	0	1,098,600	Sewer
MD	Somerset County Sanitary District – Princess Anne	2,427,300	2,500,000	4,927,300	Water

State	Applicant	RUS Loan 2005	RUS Grant 2005	RUS Total 2005	Project
ME	Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	Sewer
ME	Town of Bucksport	2,240,000	750,000	2,990,000	Sewer
ME	Town of Farmington	204,000	139,000	343,000	Wastewater
MI	City of Manton	1,014,000	1,935,000	2,949,000	Sewer
MI	Village of Onekama	589,000	1,261,000	1,850,000	Sewer
MN	City of Holloway	350,000	219,500	569,500	Water
MN	City of Nielsville	137,000	0	137,000	Wastewater
MN	City of Rutledge	607,000	343,000	950,000	Wastewater
MO	Gravios Arm Sewer District	1,050,000	616,600	1,666,600	Wastewater
MO	City of LaBelle	376,000	0	376,000	Wastewater
MO	City of Van Buren	1,440,000	300,000	1,740,000	Sewer
MO	Washington County Public Water Supply District #4	483,000	580,100	1,063,100	Sewer
NE	Village of Bartley	29,000	202,200	231,200	Water
NE	City of Cambridge	1,200,000	1,448,600	2,648,600	Water
NE	City of Indianola	422,000	1,677,600	2,099,600	Water
NV	Lovelock Meadows Water District	1,602,000	0	1,602,000	Water
NY	Livingston County	100,000	265,000	365,000	Wastewater
NY	Village of Whitney Point	100,000	500,000	600,000	Sewer
OH	Village of Jenera	740,000	270,000	1,010,000	Wastewater
PA	Monroe Township	1,704,250	400,000	2,104,250	Sewer
PA	Southern Cumberland Water Association, Inc	233,500	0	233,500	Water
SC	Town of Summerton	800,000	2,474,400	3,274,400	Wastewater
SD	Lower Brule's Beautification Project	0	385,500	385,500	Solid Waste
TN	Bean Station Utility District	312,300	78,000	390,300	Water
TN	City of Rockwood	541,500	180,500	722,000	Water
TN	Town of Dandridge	2,431,000	2,001,000	4,432,000	Sewer

State	Applicant	RUS Loan 2005	RUS Grant 2005	RUS Total 2005	Project
TN	Town of Dandridge	2,473,200	0	2,473,200	Water
TN	New Market Utility District	82,000	0	82,000	Water
TN	Shady Grove Utility District	1,180,000	175,000	1,355,000	Water
TN	Watts Bar Utility District	1,612,500	537,500	2,150,000	Water
TX	City of Trenton	1,034,000	1,006,000	2,040,000	Wastewater
UT	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation	0	408,000	408,000	Solid Waste
WA	Stevens County Public Utilities District No. 1	381,000	972,600	1,353,600	Sewer
WI	Village of Plainfield	2,656,100	2,160,000	4,816,100	Sewer
WI	Village of Plainfield	421,800	233,000	654,800	Water
	Totals	**76,298,250**	**45,583,178**	**121,881,428**	
	Fiscal Year 2005 SWM Grants:				
	SWM Grants		**3,472,000**	**3,472,000**	
	TAT Grants		**18,114,274**	**18,114,274**	
	Total Earth Day Funding	**76,298,250**	**67,169,452**	**143,467,702**	

CALIFORNIA

EARTH DAY 2005

Spalding Community Services District

Loan:	**$ 8,058,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,000,800.00**
Other:	**$ 1,161,495.00**
Total Sewer:	**$ 10,220,295.00**
Congressman:	John T. Doolittle, 4th
Senators:	Dianne Feinstein Barbara Boxer

Outline of Need:

Spalding is located on Eagle Lake in northeastern California. The community adjoins the Lassen National Forest. Eagle Lake is the 4th largest freshwater lake in California and has an abundant native fish population. Fish-eating birds such as western and Clark's grebes, eared grebes, and osprey breed in larger numbers here than at most places in the western United States, while other birds such as bald eagles and American white pelicans are common.

Eagle Lake is a terminal lake. Water flows in but does not flow out, except through groundwater. As a consequence, the minerals and nutrients coming into the lake are concentrated by evaporation. This situation led the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Board) to adopt a Basin Plan amendment prohibiting the discharge of pollutants to surface waters or groundwater in the Eagle Lake Basin. This amendment, in effect, prohibits the use of septic tank leachfields anywhere within the Eagle Lake Basin.

The 500 homes in the District use septic tanks for waste disposal. The Board has issued a Cease and Desist Order for violating the zero discharge requirements to each homeowner.

How Rural Development Helped:

The District's project has been years in the making and represents the collaborative effort of the District, USDA Rural Development, USDA Forest Service and the State Water Resources Control Board. Integral to the success of this project, a land exchange agreement with the Forest Service has been concluded and the special use permit conveying full entitlement to construct all elements of the wastewater system has been issued to the District. The assistance of the Forest Service in addressing the complex archaeological and biological assessments in the project area was instrumental in moving the project forward after several disappointing setbacks.

The proposed project involves the construction of a septic tank effluent gravity collection system. This alternative will utilize each individual home septic tank to remove the majority of the wastewater solids, thereby permitting the use of small diameter variable

grade sewers to convey flows to the disposal site. Twenty miles of collection line will be installed and the effluent will be pumped to a disposal area consisting of 32 acres of newly constructed evaporation ponds. The ponds will be sized to provide sufficient detention time to provide treatment and a large surface area to allow complete evaporation.

The Results:

By eliminating septic tank leachfield discharge, this project will help ensure the protection of the ecologically sensitive Eagle Lake Basin.

DELAWARE

EARTH DAY 2005

Town of Ocean View

Loan: **$3,800,000.00**
Grant: **$1,130,000.00**
Total Water: **$4,930,000.00**

Congressman: Mike Castle, 1st
Senators: Joseph Biden
Thomas Carper

Outline of Need:

Residents of the Town of Ocean View have never had the benefit of a central water system. For years, residents have been served by a combination of water from nearby Bethany Beach, a private for profit water supply company, and individual wells. However, many of the shallow wells are failing, which have been directly impacted by contamination from surface runoff by nitrates, pesticides, or petroleum products. In addition, the lack of fire hydrants and fire flow to the currently unserved portions of town are a significant safety concern.

Public hearings were held with the 1,006 residents of Ocean View to discuss the following options:
1.) Allowing the current situation to continue which would have the Private Company providing service as economically feasible to them, rather than to residents. This would create an inequity of service and a disparity of rates to Town residents or
2.) The Town financing the water distribution system to serve remaining residents.

At a referendum, they voted to create their own water system, and applied to USDA Rural Development for the funding.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development was able to provide 100% of the funding for this project, which includes the purchase of the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) rights. The project will consist of a water distribution system interconnecting with the water supply company that will be supplying the water. The system will be designed to meet fire flow demands. The distribution system will be designed to provide service to all remaining unserved 986 lots, 666 of which are currently improved with residential or commercial structures. The water supply, treatment, and storage will be the responsibility of the contract supplier.

The Results:

When the project is complete, Ocean View will have a safe potable water system, improved fire flow, with an equitable water rate structure for all residents encouraging water conservation through the use of water meters.

GEORGIA

EARTH DAY 2005

City of East Dublin, Georgia
Wastewater System Improvements

Loan: **$ 3,201,000.00**
Grant: **$ 3,685,700.00**

Total: **$ 6,886,700.00**

Congressman: Jim Marshall, 3rd

Senators: Saxby Chambliss
Johnny Isakson

Outline of Need:

The existing wastewater treatment facility in East Dublin was built in 1972. It has a permitted capacity of 312,000 gallons per day (gpd). The City presently has 591 residential sewer customers and 86 commercial sewer customers. When the City first approached Rural Development, the flow to the plant was averaging 244,000 gpd. Two facilities were under construction (school and detention facility) that would add an estimated 100,000 gpd to the flow. This would put the City over permitted levels.

The City currently uses Rapid Infiltration (RI) to treat its wastewater. Under this treatment method, the sewage is pumped directly into basins and then seeps through the soil. The sewage is not treated before it is pumped into the basins. The soils serve as a natural filter. Groundwater monitoring wells in the area around the plant have recorded high levels of nitrates. This indicates that the soils have become saturated and the sewage is not being filtered sufficiently.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City plans to increase the treatment capacity of the plant from 312,000 gpd to 750,000 gpd. This will put the average flow into the plant at approximately 50% of its capacity which is a sound engineering practice. An aeration and settling pond will be added to allow for pretreatment of the sewage before it is pumped into the Rapid Infiltration basins.

The City plans to reduce the amount of Inflow/Infiltration that the system is currently experiencing by replacing two pump stations and the related force mains. The existing collection lines will be videotaped and the lines in the worst condition will be replaced. This will also reduce the amount of Inflow/Infiltration.

The Results:

When this project is complete, East Dublin will have capacity in its wastewater treatment plant that will allow the City to grow and add new customers. The quality of the groundwater in the area near the plant will improve as the sewage will be pre-treated before it is pumped into the Rapid Infiltration basins. By reducing the amount of Inflow/Infiltration, the City will avoid exceeding permitted levels during periods of significant rainfall.

The site is in close proximity to the Oconee River, one of the major rivers in the State of Georgia. Improvements to the existing wastewater treatment facility, especially the addition of pretreatment, will protect this river, an important natural resource in this State.

IDAHO

EARTH DAY 2005

City of St. Anthony

RD Loan:	**$2,000,000**
CDGB:	**$500,000**
Other:	**$300,000**
RD Grant:	**$700,000**
DEQ:	**$3,000,000**
Total Costs:	**$6,500,000**

Congressman: Mike Simpson, 2nd District
Senators: Larry Craig and Mike Crapo

Outline of Need:

Some of the existing sewer collection system was constructed of red clay tile about 1917. Other portions were constructed of concrete and transite pipe during the 60s & 70s. About 10,000 feet of pipe was inspected and showed serious infiltration. As a result, the existing wastewater collection and treatment system in St. Anthony is deteriorating and inadequate to meet current State requirements for wastewater systems. The City is in violation of many of the Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency requirements.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City approved a $5 million sewer revenue bond and applied for funding to Rural Development, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Environmental Quality. The improvements will include:

Collection System Upgrade:
The proposed project consists of upgrading approximately 64% of the existing collection system and associated manholes and upgrading and replacing 3 lift stations.
Treatment System Upgrade:
The aeration system in the lagoons will be upgraded and liners added. The chlorine system will be upgraded to help the City meet permit limits, a new headwork building will be built, flow measurement equipment will be installed and the City's turbine in the North Fork Snake River will be refurbished.

The City has applied to Rural Development, the Idaho Department of Commerce and the Department of Environmental Quality for financing on this project. Rural Development is making a $2,000,000 direct loan and a $ 700,000 grant, the Department of Commerce will be providing a $500,000 block grant and the Department of Environmental Quality is providing $3,000,000 in loan funds for this project.

The Results:

The proposed project will provide improved service to approximately 1,484 users and serve the community for the next 30 years. The completion of the project will improve the environment and put the City in compliance with Department of Environmental Quality and Environmental Protection Agency requirements. This project will be Rural Development's 2005 Earth Day Project.

ILLINOIS

EARTH DAY 2005

Fayette Water Company

Loan: **$ 2,100,000.00**
Grant: **$ 1,000,000.00**
Other: **$ 1,000,000.00**
Applicant **$ 47,400.00**

Total Water Project Cost: $ 4,147,400.00

Congressman: John Shimkus, 19th

Senators: Richard Durbin
Barach Obama

Outline of Need:

The relatively poor rural residents of Fayette County have had an inadequate supply of quality water. What water they have is from shallow wells, cisterns and ponds. Many residents must truck in water. There is inadequate water for residents in parts of five neighboring counties, straining existing water systems. Residents in the region worry about use restrictions and whether there will be a dependable water supply for rural households and farms.

The Fayette County Health Department found that 77 percent of the wells tested in this southeastern part of the county did not meet safe drinking water standards and constituted a health hazard. The department strongly advised residents to find an alternate source of drinking water. Seventy percent of the wells were found unsatisfactory due to bacterial contamination, including ecoli. Twenty percent had unsafe nitrate levels.

With a median household income 37% below the state median, these residents could not afford safe water without help from Rural Development.

How Rural Development Helped:

The newly formed Fayette Water Company first proposed a solution in 1989. With an initial investment of $4.5 million in loans and grants from Rural Development, the villages of Brownstown, St. Elmo and St. Peter, two unincorporated areas and all the rural area in between were able to get safe water. Phase II saw another contribution of $283,000 from Rural Development. This year's funding is providing for the construction of a 200,000 gallon elevated tank and 110 miles of water line.

The Results:

With this year's financing of $3.1 million for Phase III, 400 users in this most financially strapped area of the county will have clean, plentiful water. With a total of $7,883,000 in grants and loans from Rural Development, 1106 rural households will be served with

water from the Fayette Water Company as will another 1,300 users in the surrounding towns.

With this infrastructure built, Fayette Water Company will be ready to connect to the Gateway Regional Water system in the next several years. The regional system would provide long term relief from water shortages in six counties. Rural Development has funded the regional project with $10.5 million in loans and grants to date.

These water-starved counties are on the edge of Carlyle Lake, the largest man-made lake in Illinois, with over 26,000 acres of water. The new regional system will draw water from the lake, making the future for area much brighter.

INDIANA

EARTH DAY 2005

Town of Clay City

Loan: $ 2,967,000.00
Grant: $ 500,000.00
Other: $ 500,000.00

Total Sewer: $ 3,967,000.00

Congressman: John Hostettler, 8th

Senators: Richard G. Lugar
Evan Bayh

Outline of Need:

The Town of Clay City is under an IDEM Agreed Order and connection ban. From 1998 to 2001 Clay City has had 48 sanitary sewer overflows from manholes, lift stations and wastewater treatment plant due to excessive infiltration and inflow. Each time an over flow occurs it places 549 residential and commercial owners at a health risk. With the connection ban in place, it hinders Clay City from expanding or drawing in new business.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Town of Clay City contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Indiana Deportment of Commerce for financing of the project. The proposed project provides for improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities in order that the community may come into compliance with an IDEM Agreed Order. Improvements will include replacement of existing Lift Stations #1-3 with new pumping stations. Construction of a new oxidation ditch type wastewater treatment plant. New facilities include grit removal, raw sewage pumps, oxidation ditch, two final clarifiers, UV disinfection, flow metering, post aeration and outfall line modifications. The existing plant aeration tanks will be converted to aerobic digesters.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Clay City will eliminate health risk for its towns people and the environment.

Rural Huntington Regional Water and Sewer District

Loan: **$ 1,411,000.00**
Grant: **$ 1,518,000.00**
Other: **$ 445,000.00**

Total Sewer: $ 3,374,000.00

Congressman: Dan Burton, 5

Senators: Richard G. Lugar
Evan Bayh

Outline of Need:

For years, individual homeowners in six subdivisions, the County Health Department and the State Health Department have been working on the best solution to solve this regions failing septic system and drinking water contamination. The homes in the district provide their own source of septic and drinking water. With the homes situated on small lots containing poor soils prone to ponding has made it next to impossible to repair or install new legal disposal systems. When the septic systems fail, the wells are becoming contaminated. Health Department well testing has indicated high coliform counts above State and Federal drinking standards. This has placed 440 individuals at risk of being exposed of pathogenic organisms.

How Rural Development Helped:

In March of 2000, the Rural Huntington Regional Water and Sewer District was officially formed to manage the problem. Rural Huntington contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Indiana Deportment of Commerce for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of consists of installation of gravity sanitary sewers to serve six subdivisions in the District. Ultimate wastewater treatment will be through regionalization with the City of Huntington. The collection system will be comprised of approximately 19,580 feet of 8-inch two small lift stations and 570 feet of force main and other appurtenances. Transporting the wastewater to the City of Huntington will be via four lift stations and approximately 12,200 feet of 3-6 inch force main.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Rural Huntington Regional Water and Sewer District will have safe potable water, a new sewer system.

IOWA

EARTH DAY 2005

City of Harper
(Regional Utility Service System)

Loan: **$ 174,000.00**
Grant: **$ 498,000.00**
Other: **$ 134,000.00**

Total Sewer: $ 806,000.00

Congressman: Jim Leach, 2nd

Senators: Tom Harkin
Charles Grassley

Outline of Need:

The City of Harper, Iowa is an unsewered community located in Keokuk, County, Iowa. In January 2001, the City received a Notice of Violation: Prohibited Discharge from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Water samples from the receiving stream located in the southwest sector of the City showed that the water contained improperly treated human sewage.

In an effort to correct the situation, the City procured the services of Garden & Associates, Ltd. to conduct engineering studies and prepare an engineering report for the sanitary sewer system. From the early studies, it was determined that the existing wastewater system was not adequate to meet the requirements for discharge to the receiving stream and preliminary cost estimates were developed for a wastewater system that will properly treat the sanitary sewage from the City.

From the early studies and estimates of cost, the City determined that it could not finance the improvements without financial assistance. Therefore, the City of Harper contacted Regional Utility Service Systems to discuss the possibility of solving the situation through a franchise operation with the Regional Utility Service Systems (RUSS). RUSS has experience constructing and managing similar projects throughout southeast Iowa.

How Rural Development Helped:

RUSS contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of constructing a gravity flow collection system, the construction of 7,050 feet of 6” sewer main, 2,500 feet of 8” interceptor sewer and a 2.43 million gallon lagoon treatment system.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Harper will have a new sewer system. Specific outcomes from this project include: an efficient wastewater treatment system; means to manage the system effectively; and reduced costs to the City and residents when considering the costs of septic tank maintenance and replacement. The final results of this project include an efficient wastewater treatment system with lower economic and environmental costs for the community.

City of Thayer
(Southern Iowa Rural Water Association)

Loan: **$ 123,000.00**
Grant: **$ 350,500.00**
Other: **$ 66,000.00**

Total Sewer: $ 539,500.00

Congressman: Steve King, 5th

Senators: Tom Harkin
Charles Grassley

Outline of Need:

The City of Thayer has, for numerous years, needed to replace individual septic tank systems with a municipal wastewater treatment facility. Septic tanks ordinarily discharge directly into surface drainage ways that eventually drain into larger streams. Not only are surface waters polluted, but also ground water sources may be affected as wastewater invades aquifer recharge areas.

The tank systems pose several problems for the residents of the City. Maintenance of existing systems, inability to find adequate sites for new or replacement systems, and odors has proven to be problematic for the residents of Thayer. The need for an alternative to septic tanks was recognized as the City began having complaints and other problems concerning existing septic tank systems. Additionally, in June 2002 an administrative order was placed against the City by the Iowa DNR concerning the condition of existing septic systems and the need to construct a wastewater system.

The Thayer city council contact Southern Iowa Rural Water Association to discuss the possibility of solving the situation through a franchise operation with the Southern Iowa Rural Water Association (SIRWA). SIRWA has experience constructing and managing similar projects throughout southern Iowa.

How Rural Development Helped:

SIRWA contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Iowa Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of constructing a low-pressure sewer system with a pump station (grinder pump) for each user and a 2-cell controlled discharge lagoon treatment system. The collection system will consist of approximately 6,100 feet of 3-inch pressure sanitary sewer, 890 feet of 2-inch pressure sanitary sewer and 3,900 feet of 1½-inch pressure sanitary sewer, individual pump stations (grinder pumps) at each residence, and other related appurtenances.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Thayer will have a new sewer system. Specific outcomes from this project include: an efficient wastewater treatment system; means to manage the system effectively; and reduced costs to the City and residents when considering the costs of septic tank maintenance and replacement. The final results of this project include an efficient wastewater treatment system with lower economic and environmental costs for the community.

KANSAS

EARTH DAY 2005

RWD #1 Phillips County, KS

Loan: **$ 981,200.00**
Grant: **$ 746,800.00**
Other: **$ 322,000.00**
Total Water: $2,050,000.00

Congressman: Jerry Moran, 1st

Senators: Sam Brownback
Pat Roberts

Outline of Need:

For over 15 years numerous individuals living in an area referred to as Rural Water District #1, Phillips County, Kansas (RWD) have attempted to form a water district. The residents worked diligently through the ninety's but had difficulty in finding a water supply that met the standards imposed by the Department of Health and Environment. The rural residents are on private wells and many have failing systems or wells with inadequate quality and quantity. Many of these families are hauling water daily as their wells are dry. Others have enough for drinking, but are hauling water to their livestock. With the recent drought and declining water levels, many participants feel it is only a matter of time before their wells quit producing and they are suddenly without water.

A viable water source was located in 2001 and the landowner donated the well site to the RWD. Members of the RWD have spent the past few years trying to create a financially viable project. Two grant sources were found through local foundations and $175,000 has been committed to the project. The foundation grants, applicant contribution, and USDA Rural Development loan & grant have assisted in creating a feasible project.

How Rural Development Helped:

The RWD has worked closely with USDA Rural Development in developing a project that will provide service to 123 homes and 24 pasture meters. The proposed project consists of installing 115 miles of distribution line, developing two wells, constructing one chlorination building, and constructing a 50,000 gallon water reservoir.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the RWD will have a quality water source, adequate quantities, and fewer worries about depleting individual wells.

KENTCUKY

EARTH DAY 2005

JESSAMINE-SOUTH ELKHORN WATER DISTRICT

Loan:	**$ 750,000**
Grant:	**$ 555,300**
CDBG:	**$1,000,000**
EPA:	**$2,850,700**
Total Sewer:	**$5,156,000**
Congressman:	**Ben Chandler, 6th**
Senators:	**Mitch McConnell** **Jim Bunning**

Outline of Need:

In the mid-1990's, Jessamine-South Elkhorn Water District established a sanitary sewer system, which currently serves one residential and 24 commercial customers. A substantial number of citizens residing in three large mobile home parks located in northern Jessamine County expressed considerable interest to the County Health Department concerning the need for a reliable source of sanitary sewer service in the area due to existing failing septic systems.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development funds will be used to construct 44,000 LF of sanitary sewer, 19,000 LF of force main, three pump stations and the necessary appurtenances to provide waste disposal to 25 existing customers and 581 unserved users who are presently relying on failing septic systems.

The Results:

These improvements will provide a safe and reliable means of waste treatment while eliminating an existing health hazard in rural northern Jessamine County.

CITY OF WEST LIBERTY

Loan:	**$ 801,000**
Grant:	**$ 500,000**
CDBG:	**$1,000,000**
EPA:	**$2,000,000**
Total Sewer:	**$4,301,000**
Congressman:	**Hal Rogers, 5th**
Senators:	**Mitch McConnell** **Jim Bunning**

Outline of Need:

In the early 1990's, Rural Development provided funding for the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant projected to meet the needs of the City and the then-planned Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex (EKCC). During the decade, rapid increases in EKCC inmate population, coupled with steady growth in the City, caused the wastewater system to approach an overloaded condition which threatened violation of the plant's discharge permit and water quality damage in Long Branch and the Licking River. This damage would deteriorate the river's water quality to a point where it could no longer be used for its intended purpose, including a water supply. The Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) and the City entered into an Agreed Order to initiate remedial measures to correct problems in the collection system and to increase the capacity of the treatment plant.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development funds will be used to increase the capacity of and make various improvements to the existing wastewater treatment plant and to improve the sewer collection system in order to serve approximately 635 existing customers, one of which is a state prison housing 1,600 inmates.

The Results:

These improvements will eliminate a potential health hazard and damage to the environment in rural Morgan County. The Licking River flows into Cave Run Lake, which is a popular Corp of Engineers recreational lake in Morgan County.

LOUISIANA

EARTH DAY 2005

Town of Bunkie

Loan: **$2,009,000.00**

Total Water: $2,009,000.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The Town of Bunkie water system has several distribution lines that are 80 years old and in need of replacement. In addition, the existing 500,000-gallon elevated water storage tank needs renovations and the existing water meters are over 25 years old and need to be replaced. The Town is presently experiencing water loss, and water system operations have become inefficient due to age, and the water system is not in compliance with state and federal environmental regulations.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Town of Bunkie contacted USDA Rural Development and discussed their proposed water system improvements. An application for financial assistance was filed for the proposed project; which will consist of a new 8-inch PVC water main along Main Street. It will also include interconnections to existing water mains; replacement of all existing water meters with new meters equipped with an electronic radio read meter systems; and sandblasting and repainting of the exterior and interior of the existing elevated water tank.

Results:

When this project is complete, the Town of Bunkie will have a more efficient water system with new water meters, water mains, and elevated tank, and the system will meet all state and federal regulatory requirements and provide a safe and sanitary supply of water.

Caddo Sewer District No. 8

Loan: $ 131,000.00
Grant: $ 99,000.00

Total Sewer: $ 230,000.00

Congressman: Jim McCrery, 4th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The Department of Health and Hospitals have condemned the existing sewer system for Caddo Sewer District No. 8. This action left the rural residents of the sewer district with a need to complete sewer system improvements and also contract the management of the system and the treatment of the sewer system.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Caddo Sewer District No. 8 contacted USDA Rural Development and filed an application for financial assistance. The proposed project consists of new sewer collection lines that will be connected to another existing sewer system for treatment.

The Results:

When this project is complete, there will be a new sewer system in place with new management. This new system will provide safe sanitary sewer service for rural residents of Caddo Parish and remove sanctions from the Department of Health and Hospitals.

Village of Delta

Loan: $ 205,000.00
Grant: $ 100,000.00
CDBG: $ 299,625.00
Applicant: $ 33,000.00

Total Sewer: $ 637,625.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The existing wastewater treatment plant was built in 1976 and has had no major improvements since. The aeration chambers and clarifier are made of steel and have deteriorated, and there are large leaks on the bottoms of these tanks. The leaks allow raw sewage discharges to nearby ditches. In addition, the age of the facility prevents the existing sewer treatment from meeting Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Standards. Currently, the facility is in violation of the Louisiana State Sanitary Code.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Village of Delta contacted USDA Rural Development and filed an application for a Louisiana Community Development Block Grant for financial assistance. The new project will install a new 42,000 GPD wastewater treatment facility. Once the new facility is complete, the old facility will be dismantled and disposed of. The existing discharge piping will be renovated and utilized so no interruptions in sewer service will be experienced.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Village of Delta will be in compliance with the Louisiana State Sanitary Code, and the citizens of Delta will have a cleaner, safer environment in which to reside.

False River Waterworks Corporation

Loan: **$1,605,000.00**
Applicant: **$ 339,000.00**
Other: **$ 370,000.00**

Total Water: $2,314,000.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

False River Water Works is a non-profit corporation organized in the late 1960's. This organization constructed a community water system in the early 1970's to serve the needs of the growing area along False River Lake. This area has grown greatly over the last 30 years with only small additions to the existing water system. Water pressure in some of the existing lines is so low and could result in contaminated water being pulled into the water distribution system. In addition, this fast growing community has no fire protection.

The False River Water Works serves 1,340 residential and commercial users. The System recently received a request for subdivision development in the community. They do not have the resources to serve a new subdivision. However, the Board believes it has an obligation to provide a water supply sufficient to serve people moving into new developments, as well as people already living along current water mains.

How Rural Development Helped:

The False River Water Works Board of Directors contacted USDA, Rural Development for financing to upgrade their water system. The proposed project consists of twelve- and eight-inch water mains to be installed parallel to the existing smaller mains. At intervals along the mains, connections will be made to the existing mains. Valves will be installed at these connections. In addition, fire hydrants will be installed on the mains as directed by the fire district. The fire district has provided funds to be used to help finance this project.

The Results:

The users of False River Water Works will have adequate water pressure to ensure a safe, potable water system for current and future residents, as well as adequate pressure for fire hydrants for fire protection.

Town of Franklinton

Loan: **$1,461,000.00**
Grant: **$ 949,000.00**
CDBG: **$1,000,000.00**
Applicant: **$ 100,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$3,510,000.00**

Congressman: Bobby Jindal, 1st

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The Town of Franklinton has an aging community sewer collection system. The existing collection system is rampant with leaking sewer mains and service lines. These problems only occur during and immediately after heavy rainfalls, indicating hydraulic overloading. Citizen complaints have escalated due to raw, untreated sewage backing up in some residents' homes during heavy rainfalls, causing inoperable toilets, and in frequent cases, backing up of "charged" sewer service lines and mains into some homes. In addition, a new Franklinton High School is being built in an area where community sewer is not available.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Town of Franklinton contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant for financing of the project. The project will consist of three phases:

1) A Sewer System Evaluation Survey (SSES). A SSES is a detailed documentation of precise location and magnitude of the hidden sewer leaks by internally cleaning, videoing, smoke testing for "branch" leaks, estimating leak magnitude, and documenting these finding in a report.

2) Infiltration/inflow repairs and sewer rehabilitation. Based on the SSES, rehabilitation work will be completed by inversion lining, point repairs, and reconstruction.

3) Section Line Road/Industrial Park sewer improvements. Work is included to extend gravity sewer collection along Section Line Road from Franklinton High School south to Louisiana Highway 10 and to construct a new lift station at the recently acquired Louisiana Highway 10 Industrial Park.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Town of Franklinton will have a rehabilitated collection system that will more efficiently transport the sewer waste to the treatment facility and will be more efficient to operate, and the residents will have a cleaner, safer environment in which to live.

City of Jeanerette

Loan: **$1,870,000.00**
Grant: **$2,040,000.00**

Total Water: **$3,910,000.00**

Congressman: Charles Melancon, 3rd

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

Jeanerette's existing municipal water system was constructed around 1950, with several expansion projects completed over the years—the last one was completed in 1989. The water treatment plant has historically been cited for water quality violations by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals—six times since 1999. The system has surpassed the stage where repairs and upgrades are economically feasible.

The 5,997 residents of Jeanerette are in need of decent, safe, and sanitary water. The existing plant will be abandoned, and a new plant will be constructed to meet the needs of Jeanerette's residents.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Jeanerette contacted USDA Rural Development to apply for financial assistance for a new water production facility. The proposed project will consist of the purchase of a three-acre site for the location of the plant, which will include six pressure filters, six softeners, chlorination equipment, two ground storage tanks, and three water wells.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Jeanerette will have an environmentally safe water production plant, and residents of Jeanerette will have safe, potable water for many years to come.

Town of Kinder

Loan: **$4,030,000.00**
Grant: **$2,072,000.00**
Applicant: **$ 876,000.00**

Total Sewer: $6,978,000.00

Congressman: Jim McCrery, 4th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The Town of Kinder's existing wastewater collection system was originally constructed in 1963. Over the last 42 years, several line extensions have been constructed—the last project in 1980. Today, the system includes 11 pump stations, 320 manholes, 21,700 feet of force mains, 83,600 feet of gravity mains, and 80,000 feet of service lines. Many of the pumps are not in operation, the old clay pipes are experiencing water infiltration problems, and repairs are numerous. As a result, the treatment plant is burdened with excessive wastewater.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Kinder contacted USDA Rural Development for financial assistance with this wastewater project. The proposed project consists of construction and replacement of approximately 90,000 feet of collection lines and 80,000 feet of service lines, along with renovation and replacement of five pump stations to serve 971 residents and 142 commercial and 10 industrial customers.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Town of Kinder will have a new, modern collection system that will improve the collection efficiency, eliminate re-pumping, and improve system hydraulics.

Leland Water System, Inc.

Loan: $ 371,000.00
Grant: $ 239,000.00
Other: $ 0

Total Water: $ 610,000.00

Congressman: Rodney Alexander, 5th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The Leland Water System, Inc., serves approximately 330 customers. They rely on an existing hydroneumatic tank which recently experienced a severe failure. The water system was only able to secure a used tank as a temporary replacement. In addition, the water system has experienced several service interruptions due to power outages—which is a common occurrence in rural Louisiana. Power failure immediately disrupts the water supply of the Leland System. The system also lacks effective metering devices which allow for monitoring of water loss and efficient operation.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Leland Water System, Inc., contacted USDA Rural Development for financial assistance to construct a 100,000-gallon elevated storage tank to replace the hydroneumatic tank. This new storage tank will eliminate pressure problems and solve the problems relating to power outages. A master meter will be installed at the pump station which will allow the system to compare water production to water sales and monitor water loss. These improvements will ensure an adequate supply of clean, safe water.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Leland Water System will be better able to provide constant pressure and water volume to users throughout the system with a minimum of interruptions. As a result of USDA Rural Development funding, this water system will be a more efficient, problem-free system.

South Grant Water System, Inc.

Loan: **$1,551,291.00**
Grant: **$ 0**
Other: **$ 0**

Total Water: $1,551,291.00

Congressman: Jim McCrery, 4th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The South Grant Water System, Inc., is a nonprofit corporation whose system was originally constructed to serve approximately 200 customers. Through the years, Rural Development has provided financial assistance to expand the existing system. Currently, the water system serves over 1,400 customers and has to purchase water from another water district. As a result of this growth, the water system is in dire need of upgrades, including new distribution lines, a new well, and a 250,000-gallon elevated storage tank.

How Rural Development Helped:

The South Grant Water System, Inc., discussed their upgrade needs with USDA Rural Development and filed an application for financial assistance. The proposed project consists of construction of new distribution lines to provide adequate pressure; construction of a new well; and construction of a new 250,000-gallon elevated storage tank.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the South Grant Water System, Inc., will have an adequate water supply and adequate water pressure and volume to serve the existing 1,400 customers in their service area.

Waterworks District No. 1 of Vermilion Parish

Loan: **$4,572,000.00**
Grant: **$1,874,000.00**
CDBG: **$ 600,000.00**

Total Sewer: $7,046,000.00

Congressman: Charles Boustany, 7th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

The residents of the rural community of Cow Island and the rural areas surrounding the City of Kaplan in Vermilion Parish presently receive their water from individual, shallow wells. These wells are not tested regularly, the water is not treated, and the wells are in violation of the Louisiana Sanitary Code. The Department of Health and Hospitals and the Department of Environmental Quality have determined the area has extreme levels of arsenic and the water is potentially unsafe for the residents to drink. There is a definite need to provide a community water system in these truly rural areas.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Water District and the Governor of Louisiana contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consist of construction of a new water production and treatment plant and over 100 miles of distribution lines to serve approximately 981 residents. The water plant will include wells, storage facilities, softeners and filters.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Water District will be able to provide sanitary, potable water and a safe environment for the residents of Cow Island.

West Feliciana Parish Police Jury

Loan: **$ 0**
Grant: **$ 1,188,000.00**
CDBG: **$ 1,000,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 2,188,000.00**

Congressman: Richard Baker, 6th

Senators: Mary Landrieu
David Vitter

Outline of Need:

For years it has been known by individuals living in an area referred to as Independence Community that a bacteria that is found in raw sewerage existed in open ditches, a nearby stream, and some private wells due to failing septic systems. The general concern for health and safety revolves around the improperly or non-functioning individual treatment systems, septic tanks, and the oxidation pond in the service area. Members of the Police Jury and the Local Sanitarian for West Feliciana Parish have confirmed this condition. If left uncorrected, it will damage the environment and create health problems for the residents in the area. The community is a very low income community with a MHI of only $14,160.

How Rural Development Helped:

The West Feliciana Parish Police Jury contacted USDA Rural Development, along with the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant, for financing of this project. The proposed project consists of construction of a conventional gravity sanitary sewer collection and treatment facility in the Independence Community. The collection system will consist of approximately 16,800 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer line, four lift stations with 5,600 feet of 4-inch force main, and other related appurtenances. The treatment facility will be a SBR Aeration/Clarification Equipment.

The Results:

When this project is complete, water quality of nearby streams and wells will improve, and residents of the Independence Community will enjoy a healthier environment.

MAINE

EARTH DAY 2005

Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation

Grant: **$1,000,000**

Total: **$1,000,000**

Congressman: Michael H. Michaud

Senators: Olympia J. Snowe
Susan M. Collins

Outline of Need:

The Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy sewer system is in desperate need of upgrades to their sewer system. The existing equipment is outdated and inadequate to handle the present waste flow. This causes major problems when power outages occur, resulting in untreated sewage backing up and flowing onto road surfaces and into several homes. This raw sewage could potentially expose the residents to several communicable diseases that may have debilitating health risks.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development will provide the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation with $1,000,000 in set-aside grant funding. These funds will replace three functionally obsolete pump stations.

Results:

In addition to removing severe health threats to the community from exposure to effluent, upgrading the pump stations will enable the construction of a six unit elderly housing project, also being funded by Rural Development.

Town of Bucksport

Grant: **$750,000**
Loan: **$2,240,000**

Total: **$2,990,000**

Congressman: Michael H. Michaud

Senators: Olympia J. Snowe
Susan M. Collins

Outline of Need:

The Town of Bucksport is in need of funds for the abatement of the Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO's) to the Penobscot River and the instillation of a new CSO pump station. Currently sewage overflow is running directly into the Penobscot River. This presence of sewage in the Penobscot River poses a health threat to the public.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development will provide the Town of Bucksport with a total of $2,990,000. A health hazard identified by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection will be removed as a direct result of the funding.

Results:

This will be a benefit to the Town of Bucksport, which has a population of 4908, as well as to anyone using the Penobscot River for recreational activities such as swimming and boating. The Penobscot River is home to the endangered salmon, and is of significant cultural and historic value to the Penobscot Nation, who are located just upstream.

Town of Farmington

Grant: **$139,000**
Loan: **$204,000**

Total: **$343,000**

Congressman: Michael H. Michaud

Senators: Olympia J. Snowe
Susan M. Collins

Outline of Need:

Currently, Temple Stream, causing effluent to be present in the Sandy River is diverting wastewater discharge. The current location of wastewater discharge outfall causes excessive sand and gravel buildup along the river banks. Maine Department of Environmental Protection to correct this deficiency or face "monetary enforcement actions" is mandating the Town of Farmington.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development will provide the Town of Farmington with a total of $343,000 to relocate the wastewater discharge outfall that discharges into the Sandy River. This will prevent the problem of buildup along the banks of the river, as well as increase diffusion of effluent in the river.

Results:

Funding will also remove a health hazard identified by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. This benefits the Town's 1,013 users of the system. This is the only funding source the Town can afford, and the community is grateful that the improvements will be made to their water system.

MARYLAND

EARTH DAY 2005

Somerset County Sanitary District
Princess Anne

Loan:	**$1,098,600**	**Loan:**	**$2,427,300**
Grant:	**$0**	**Grant:**	**$2,500,000**
Total Sewer:	**$1,098,600**	**Total Water:**	**$4,927,300**

Congressman: 01, Gilchrest, Wayne

Senators: Sarbanes, Paul
Mikulski, Barbara

Outline of Need:

In recent years, the sanitary district of Princess Anne in Somerset County has had difficulty in securing and providing a reliable source of water for its 2,313 residents. This County is one of the least populated in the State, with economic conditions in recent times creating unemployment through the loss of several manufacturing facilities as well as a decline in the seafood industry. The unemployment rate for this area is 25% greater than the State wide rate and higher than the National average. Median Household Income (MHI) is 65% below the State Non Metropolitan Income (SNMHI) of $56,068. The area has been looking to attract new businesses to bring new employment opportunities to the area, but options have been limited due to an aging and inadequate water and sewer infrastructure. Somerset County is located on the Chesapeake Bay, with many tributaries dumping into the bay. Encouraging existing as well as new residents to connect to existing water and sewer infrastructure will help preserve the quality of the Chesapeake Bay and help to prevent further degradation of the Bays' resources. In addition, encouraging central water service to this area will help to preserve the limited aquifers in the region.

How Rural Development Helped:

In August of 2004, the Sanitary District applied for and received a Predevelopment Planning Grant (PPG) from USDA Rural Development in order to study the feasibility of expanded water and wastewater services to additional residents. The results of the study completed with the PPG funding indicated a need for water and sewer improvements consisting of an elevated storage tank, two wells, and a sewer pump station with transmission to the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). An expanded water distribution system will open the opportunities to serve additional rural residents in the future.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the residents of the Princess Anne Sanitary District will have an increased and more reliable access to safe potable water and an extended wastewater system helping to preserve the natural beauty and resources of the Chesapeake Bay.

MICHIGAN

EARTH DAY 2005

City of Manton

Loan: **$ 1,014,000.00**
Grant: **$ 1,935,000.00**

Total Sewer: **$ 2,949,000.00**

Congressman: Peter Hoekstra, 2nd

Senators: Carl Levin
Debbie Stabenow

Outline of Need:

This is a small, rural, low income, target community and current borrower, whose income is below 60% of the Michigan Median Household Income. The city needs to make critical major improvements to its existing sewer system. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality has cited the city for violations to their discharge permit for exceeding effluent and groundwater limits for nitrogen and phosphorus levels and has issued an Administrative Consent Order.

Recently there was a collapse of the sewer force main bringing wastewater into the wastewater treatment plant due to failure of the asbestos cement pipe. This is a critical failure of the system and must be corrected to protect the public health.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Manton contacted USDA, Rural Development for assistance for improvements to their sewage treatment facility. In Phase I, ground water infiltration into the lagoons was reduced by improving the existing diversion ditch. We were able to leverage a FEMA grant from the Michigan State Police Hazard Mitigation Unit to complete this phase. The Phase II project will remove sludge from two lagoons; make liner improvements to the four lagoons, including ballast, gravel and berm repairs while installing new aeration equipment. Improvements will also be made to the existing crop irrigation system along with the purchase of additional land for future irrigation use. Controls and pumps at the existing lift stations will be upgraded and the failed force main replaced.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Manton will have a safe and healthy upgraded sewer system protecting the area groundwater.

Village of Onekama

Loan:	**$ 589,000.00**
Grant:	**$1,261,000.00**
Other:	**$ 80,000.00**
Other RD Funds:	**$1,835,000.00**
Total Sewer:	**$3,765,000.00**

Congressman: Peter Hoekstra, 2nd

Senators: Carl Levin
Debbie Stabenow

Outline of Need:

The Village of Onekama constructed their sanitary sewer system in 1974. The treatment system has never worked as designed. The treatment process consists of four lagoons for treatment, settling and seepage. Untreated sewage enters the first lagoon but since this lagoon has no adequate liner, there is no wastewater transfer to the other lagoons. All the wastewater drains into the ground from this first lagoon with no further treatment process occurring. The MDEQ has issued a schedule of compliance with discharge requirements and contains penalty provisions if the Village does not correct their noncompliant treatment system.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Village of Onekama contacted USDA, Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of using an existing site to build a new treatment facility and installing new liners in four lagoons, resulting in two primary storage/polishing ponds and two secondary storage/polishing ponds. Discharge will be to ground water by spray irrigation on land to be purchased by the Village, north of the existing irrigation site. Treated sewage will be pumped by force main from the ponds to the irrigation site. The system will serve 339 rural customers.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Village of Onekama will have an upgraded system that meets compliance with their NPDES discharge permit, which will clean up the ground water for this targeted community.

MINNESOTA

EARTH DAY 2005

City of Holloway

Loan: **$350,000**
Grant: **$219,500**
Other: **$-0-**

Total Water: $569,500

Congressman: Collin Peterson

Senators: Mark Dayton
Norm Coleman

Outline of Need:

Holloway is a small community located in Swift County in west central Minnesota approximately 20 miles west of Benson. As per the 2000 census there are 112 residents. The area surrounding Holloway is predominantly agricultural land. The current water storage facility is in very poor condition. The concrete is crumbling off the tank. The City attempted to repair it a few years ago, but the concrete continues to fall off. Some leakage is also occurring above the ground line.

In addition, the pressure tank is extremely old and the pump house is in very poor condition. The city has tried to maintain the accessible areas of the tank, but the condition of the rest of the tank is questionable at best. The pumps will also need to be replaced to accompany the new storage system.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development funding will allow the city to construct a new pump house and ground storage tank and install water meters. No improvements are planned to the distribution system as it is reported to be in “very good condition”.

The Results:

Upon completion of the project, the City of Holloway will have a new pump house and ground storage tank. Water meters will also be installed as part of the project.

City of Nielsville

Loan **$137,000**
Grant **$ 0**
Other **$589,000**
Total Sewer: **$726,000**

Congressman: Collin Peterson, 7th Congressional District

Senators: Mark Dayton
Norm Coleman

Outline of Need:

This wastewater collection/treatment system serves a small city with a population of 91 individuals. There are 51 residential-sized properties served by the system. The existing system was constructed in 1966 and is experiencing deterioration allowing infiltration/inflow (I/I) into the system as well as entrance of soil particles, which in turn results in settling of the surface and deterioration of the streets. The wastewater treatment system has been determined to be inadequate and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has issued the City of Nielsville a Letter of Warning (LOW) for alleged violations of hazardous access to ponds, control structures not working properly and inflow and infiltration problems.

How Rural Development Helped:

Initially, Rural Development provided $15,000 in grant funds to assist the community in examining the condition of their system and the options that they would have available to correct the issues that were identified. The proposed wastewater improvements include replacement of existing wastewater collection mains and service leads to the platted right-of-way. A limited amount of relining will be done where paved streets cover the existing mains. The wastewater treatment system will be upgraded. Improvements to the treatment system include the relining of existing pond floors and dike slopes, placement of riprap on regraded and relined dike slopes, replacement and construction of appropriate control structures, and improvements to the access road and culvert.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Nielsville's wastewater treatment system will be completely updated and will be in compliance with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

City of Rutledge

Loan: **$ 607,000**
Grant : **$ 343,000**
WIF : **$ 346,000**

Total Sewer: $ 1,296,000

Congressman: Oberstar

Senators: Coleman
Dayton

Outline of Need:

The Rutledge City Council has determined that because of the age and condition of the individual septic systems and the inability to bring all systems into compliance that it would be in the best long term interests of the city to pursue a centralized wastewater system. The current individual systems represented a potential health hazard to the residents of Rutledge and the centralized system will provide a safe method to treat the city's wastewater and at the same time will present a solution to the numerous individual systems that do not comply and cannot comply with current wastewater and health standards.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Rutledge contacted USDA, Rural Development to help provide funding for a city wide wastewater project. The proposed project consists of both a collection and treatment system. The wastewater will be treated by means of a constructed wetland and the effluent will be discharged to a drip irrigation system.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Rutledge will have a wastewater system that meets current standards and the citizens will not need to worry that the non-complying individual treatment systems will be creating health hazards.

MISSOURI

EARTH DAY 2005

Gravois Arm Sewer District

Gravois Mills Phase

Loan: **$1,050,000.00**
Grant: **$ 616,600.00**
Other: **$ 500,000.00**

Total Sewer: $2,166,600.00

Congressman: Ike Skelton, 4th
Senators: Christopher "Kit" Bond
James Talent

Outline of Need:

For many years it has been known by individuals living around the Lake of the Ozarks, that untreated wastewater existed and was contaminating private wells and the Lake itself. Several water quality studies have been conducted by the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health and the University of Missouri to determine the wastewater load on the Lake of the Ozarks.

The Morgan County Commission decided to form a sewer district along the western side of the Gravois Arm of the Lake of the Ozarks to begin to address the approximately 3,400 individual systems currently in place within its vicinity. A steering committee was appointed and the creation of a common sewer district was accomplished in accordance with Missouri Revised Statutes Chapter 204. The election was held in August of 2002 and passed by a three-fifths majority. The District went on to pass a $30 million revenue bond issue by a 3-1 margin in August, 2003. The District was named the Gravois Arm Sewer District.

The first phase of a multiple phased project in the Gravois Arm Sewer District will help to address the wastewater needs in the community of Gravois Mills. The Gravois Mills area has approximately 168 residential and business connections

The Gravois Mills residents of 208 people and commercial owners have directly contributed to the project financially. The City of Gravois Mills contributed $50,000 toward the project.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Gravois Arm Sewer District contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Missouri Department of Economic Development/Community Development Block Grant for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of installing new conventional gravity sanitary sewers collection lines to serve the City of Gravois Mills. The collection system will consist of approximately 14,500 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer, two small duplex pump stations, 1 regional pump station lift stations with 10,000 feet force main and 17 individual grinder stations. The treatment facility will consist of a diffused air mechanical treatment plant.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Gravois Mills will have a new sewer system, and a new beginning for helping to clean up the Lake of the Ozarks.

City of LaBelle

Loan: **$ 376,000.00**

Total Sewer: $ 376,000.00

Congressman: Kenny Hulshof, 9th

Senators: Christopher "Kit" Bond
Jim Talent

Outline of Need:

The City of LaBelle Wastewater Collection and Treatment System was originally constructed in the 1970's of clay tile sewer, pre-cast concrete manholes and three 2-cell facultative lagoons for treatment. The lagoons were originally located so that no lift stations would be required. In 1982 the two lagoon systems on the east side were modified to single cell lagoons and a lift station was added in order to pump the effluent from the enlarged single cell lagoons to the NW Lagoon. As time passed, additional lagoons were added and continued to be pumped to the NW Lagoon. The total surface area of the existing primary cells is 6 acres.

Consequently, during wet weather, the SE Lagoon overflows periodically into the LaBelle Lake which is now owned by the Missouri Department of Conservation. The MODNR is requiring the City of LaBelle to correct this discharge of lagoon effluent.

The LaBelle residents of 623 people have been researching solutions to the discharge and evaluating the collection system. After reviewing several alternatives and associated costs, it was determined the best solution would be to install a new duplex lift station at the SE Lagoon. The lagoon will be cleaned of sludge as a part of the City's improvements to the wastewater system. The new pump station will receive flows that discharge from the SE Lagoon and pump the effluent to the necessary holding cell and eliminate the overflow into the LaBelle Lake.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of LaBelle contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the MO Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project will consist of 1 pump station at the SE Lagoon, 10,400 linear feet of 6" force main, bring 3-phase power to the lagoon site, and remove sludge from the existing lagoon systems.

The Results:

When this project is complete, LaBelle will have a sanitary sewer system that no longer overflows into the MDC Lake and will have removed over 30 years of sludge build up in the lagoons. These improvements will allow the City to continue with their capability to treat peak flows and remove potentially harmful bacteria.

City of Van Buren

Loan: **$1,440,000.00**
Grant: **$ 300,000.00**
Other: **$ 497,000.00**

Total Sewer: $2,237,000.00

Congresswoman: JoAnn Emerson, 8th

Senators: Christopher Bond
Jim Talent

Outline of Need:

The City owned sewer system is outdated, deteriorated, and exceeding design capacity. The system consists of about 60,000 feet of gravity pipe which is constructed of vitrified clay and some polyvinylchloride. Observations and studies of the system indicate extreme infiltration from cracks in the brittle clay pipe. The suspected areas of greatest infiltration are along and adjacent to creeks. Infiltration problems attribute to hydraulic overloads resulting in raw sewage being overflowed from manholes. The collection lines flow to a duplex pump station that is capable of pumping 250 gallons per minute. The pump station transports the sewage approximately 5,000 feet to an aeration detention basin, then from the basin to clarifiers where solids settle out. The liquid is mixed with chlorine by manual feeders. Since the flow is variable, the concentration of chlorine is not constant as it should be. The solids or then sent to two very crude in terms of a storage structure lagoons where decanting is quite difficult as is determining the age of the sludge. The sludge is then land applied. The clarified effluent then flows through a filter where the chlorine is added by manual feeders. Since the flow is variable, the concentration of chlorine is not constant as it should be. Following filtration and chlorination the treated wastewater is discharged to a small stream which flows through town and eventually to the National Scenic River known as the Current River. The City has been in violation of the Missouri Clean Water Law, Water Pollution Control Regulations, and MSOP Permit No. MO-0099490 since July 15, 2003.

City officials with the consultation of an engineer determined the best solution to address the deficiencies would be to install slip lining which is a synthetic liner into the cracked clay collection lines to seal off infiltration and to minimize digging and the destruction of existing streets. The existing sludge storage basins would be replaced with a steel tank. A means of decanting the wasted sludge would be added in order to allow the sludge to thicken before land application. In addition UV lamps would be added and sized for maximum flow disinfection to replace the manual chlorine disinfection process.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Van Buren contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project will consist of the installation of 12,500 feet of 8" slip liners, replacement of the two open sludge pits with a 10,000 gallon steel sludge tank, construction of two large clarifiers, the installation of an ultraviolet disinfection system and the construction of a building with an updated filter system.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the City of Van Buren will have a system that will provide the public with a reliable source for sewage treatment and disposal. This will eliminate health and sanitary concerns of the residents. In addition the updated system will help preserve the National Scenic River known as the Current River.

Public Water Supply District No. 4 of Washington County

Loan: **$ 483,000.00**
Grant: **$ 580,100.00**
Other: **$ 350,000.00**

Total Sewer: $1,413,100.00

Congresswoman: JoAnn Emerson, 8th

Senators: Christopher Bond
Jim Talent

Outline of Need:

This is a newly formed water district that intends to provide a central sewer service for a small lake village known as Holiday Shores that surrounds Wing Lake in Washington County, Missouri. Approximately 100 households are served by individual wells and on-site, septic or aerated tanks with tile fields. The problem is most households are on small lots in an area that is rocky with very little soil and the condition of the soil that is there is not suitable for tile fields. Failing on-site septic systems are fairly common in the area. Many homes are on lots which prevent the required separation distance between the drain field and the well due to minimal size lots. Visible gray water from field lines is evident in several locations. Contamination of well water is a major concern along with pollution of the lake. These conditions set the stage for health problems including communicable diseases in accordance with the local health department.

Residents have organized to take action in order to negate future problems from sewage entering private wells and the lake. The residents formed a Public Water Supply District for the purpose of providing sewer, but this will also give them the option to provide water at a later date if the need arises. A Septic Tank Effluent Pump System for collection with a Recirculating Sand Filter as treatment was found to be the most cost effective installation proposal due to the rock in the area. The project will consist of the installation of individual septic tank/pump tank configurations that results in only gray water being transported to the treatment facility. The sludge will periodically be removed from the individual tanks with a contract from a sludge hauler. The gray water will then flow to the dosing tank and then to the filter beds were it is purified. A portion of the water is discharged while the remaining water flows back to dosing tank and is then reintroduced to the sand filter.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Public Water Supply District officials contacted USDA, Rural Development along with the Department of Economic Development for financing of the project. The proposed project for the collection system will consist of the installation of 100 septic tank/pump tank configurations, 17,000 feet of 2" pressure line and 14,000 feet of 4" service line. The treatment facility consists of the installation of a 19,000 gallon dosing tank and pumps with chlorination and dechlorination capacity.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the Lake area known as Holiday Shores will have a system that will provide the residents with a reliable source of sewage treatment and disposal, eliminating health and sanitary concerns of the residents and in addition the centralized sewer system will help maintain the environment.

NEBRASKA

EARTH DAY 2005

Regional Water System

Village of Bartley

Loan:	**$ 29,000.00**
ECWAG:	**$ 202,200.00**
Other:	**$ 250,000.00**
Total:	**$ 481,200.00**

City of Cambridge

Loan:	**$ 1,200,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 948,600.00**
ECWAG:	**$ 500,000.00**
Total:	**$ 2,648,600.00**

City of Indianola

Loan:	**$ 422,000.00**
Grant:	**$ 1,177,600.00**
ECWAG:	**$ 500,000.00**
Other:	**$ 250,000.00**
Total:	**$ 2,349,600.00**

Congressman: Tom Osborne, 3rd

Senators: Charles Hagel
Ben Nelson

Outline of Need:

The Village of Bartley, City of Cambridge and City of Indianola are located along the Republican River Corridor in South Central Nebraska. Communities along the Republican River Valley are experiencing high concentrations of uranium and arsenic levels in their water source. Cambridge and Indianola struggle with arsenic and uranium while Bartley with arsenic only. All three communities are now out of compliance with State of Nebraska rules for radionuclides and arsenic. Remedies to the problem are either treating their current water source or locating a new water source outside the river corridors. The treatment option has many associated unknowns such as waste disposal, license requirements to handle radiological materials, and operator protections. Due to these unknowns, the State regulatory agency is recommending the development of a new well field. Costs to develop a new field will be high due to the need to have the field located a considerable distance from the community. This option will carry a huge economic impact on Bartley, Cambridge, and Indianola.

How Rural Development Helped:

USDA Rural Development encouraged Bartley, Cambridge, and Indianola to work together to develop a shared water source. Via the Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant program, the communities received total loan funds of $1,594,000 and grants of $2,183,200 along with Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants of $1,202,200. Leveraged funds of $500,000 provided the balance of funding needed.

The Results:

The three communities will enter into a formal relationship under the Interlocal Cooperation Act for the ownership and management of the new water source that will bring safe drinking water to its' rural residents totaling over 2,000. USDA Rural Development's support of the collaboration of these communities to resolve a very costly water source solution that would effectively address the water quality issues, cut capital costs by $4.2 million while conserving over $2.8 million in grants and $1.3 million in loans. It was imperative that Bartley work with another community, due to their size and limited economic capacity, in order to obtain the necessary grant funds to keep their user rates at a reasonable level.

NEW YORK

EARTH DAY 2005

Livingston County (Groveland Station Sewer District)

USDA Rural Development Loan: $100,000
USDA Rural Development Grant: 265,000

Governor's Office for Small Cities (GOSC) Grant: 600,000
Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (through Environmental Facilities Corp 'EFC'): 908,733
NYS Dept. of Conservation Bond Act Grant: $600,000

Outline of Need:
Residents in the hamlet of Groveland Station currently rely on private septic systems that have been leaking raw sewage onto the ground and into ditches. Livingston County has been working on obtaining funding for 7-8 years to remedy this situation.

How Rural Development helped:
USDA Rural Development's loan and grant, along with money from GOSC, EFC, and the DEC, will assist Livingston County in constructing a wastewater treatment plant and hookup residents in Groveland Station, and part of the Town of Sparta, to the public sewer system.

The Results:
Residents in Groveland Station and neighboring Sparta will see less ground pollution from sewage. 115 users will no longer have to rely on failing septic systems.

Village of Whitney Point

USDA Rural Development Loan: $100,000
USDA Rural Development Grant: 500,000
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan (CWSRF): $5,262,700
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation Grant (DEC): $750,000
US Environmental Protection Agency Grants (EPA): $687, 300

Total: $13,485,700

Outline of need:
There is no public sewer system in the village; all homes in Whitney Point currently rely on private septic systems. Many residents need to pump their septic tanks monthly, and some homes have septic systems that are non-functioning. Most private septics throughout the village are very old.

How Rural Development helped :

USDA Rural Development provided a loan of $100,000 and a grant of $500,000 to contribute to the village's development of a public sewer system. With the RD funds, as well as the funds from the Environmental Facilities Corporation (CWSRF), DEC, and EPA, the Village plans to construct a wastewater treatment plant which will include a "gravity flow sanitary sewer collection system," and a "sequencing batch reactor," which is what treats the raw sewage. In short, the loans and grants Whitney Point is receiving will allow them to build the wastewater treatment plant and hook up homes to the system.

The Results:

443 users will no longer have to rely on failing or non- functioning private septic systems. Ninety percent of homes in Whitney Point will be hooked up to the public sewer system.

OHIO

EARTH DAY 2005

Village of Jenera

Loan: **$ 740,000**
Grant: **$ 270,000**
Other: **$1,260,000**

Total: **$2,270,000**

Congressman: **Michael Oxley, 4th**

Senators: **Michael DeWine**
George Voinovich

Outline of Need:

The village does not currently operate a public wastewater system. Residents currently use private, on-site systems to treat wastewater. The need for the project has been documented by the Ohio EPA with Findings and Orders issued in 1997. According to the Ohio EPA, effluent from on-lot sewage disposal systems flow to storm sewer systems, which are discharging inadequately treated or untreated wastewater. The Ohio EPA collected and analyzed samples from Ottawa Creek and Higbie-Redick Ditch. The samples revealed unsanitary conditions, including dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform bacteria in Ottawa Creek and dissolved oxygen, ammonia-nitrogen and fecal coliform bacteria in Higbie-Redick Ditch.

How Rural Development Helped:

The Village of Jenera contacted Rural Development along with the Ohio Public Works Commission and the Ohio Department of Development for assistance in financing the project. The village will also receive a grant from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Ohio Environmental Infrastructure Program, Section 594.

The proposed project consists of construction of a new controlled discharge lagoon on the west side of the village and a conventional gravity wastewater collection system. The collection system includes 8,350 LF of 8-inch sanitary sewer, 600 LF of existing storm sewer replacement pipe, 1 grinder pump, 2 pump stations and 3,100 LF of 4-inch pressure sewer line to the treatment plant including valves and appurtenances.

The Results:

When the project is complete, the Village of Jenera will have a new sewer system that will eliminate the unsanitary conditions described above. The new sewer system will serve 123 users including residential, a school, three governmental users and three commercial users.

PENNSYLVANIA

EARTH DAY 2005

Monroe Township

Loan: $1,704,250
Grant: $ 400,000

Total: $2,104,250

Congressman: Peterson, PA 5th
Senators: Specter and Santorum

Outline of Need:

The proposed service area for the sewer collection and treatment system had a sanitary survey completed and a very high percentage of homes had malfunctioning on-lot septic systems. The majority of the soils in the area are unsuitable for on-lot systems, and a significant number are malfunctioning and cannot be repaired nor new systems installed. Additionally, these malfunctioning systems drain into a stream as well as leach out onto the ground causing a bad odor and groundwater contamination.

How Rural Development Helped:

The proposed project consists of 13,150 lf of gravity sewer mains and a 80,000 gpd treatment facility with stream discharge (for 36 residential customers and 229 non-residential EDUs in and around Williamsburg Village, Monroe Township).

The Results:

The project will correct or remove the health and sanitary problems that presently exist. With the construction of this sewer collection and treatment system, groundwater will improve and future development will be possible.

Southern Cumberland Water Assoc., Inc.

Loan: **$233,500.00**

Total: **$233,500.00**

Congressman: Platt, PA 19th

Senators: Specter and Santorum

Outline of Need:

The system was constructed in the late 1960's consisting of 18,000 lf of PVC distribution mains and a 50,000 gallon storage tank. In 1989 to meet increasing demand, the association secured a PENNVEST loan and drilled a well and constructed a small treatment building. The existing 50,000 gallon steel water tank is currently in very poor condition.

How Rural Development Helped:

The loan funds will be used to replace the existing, poor-condition 50,000 gallon steel water tank with a 105,000 gallon glass-lined tank to serve the 164 users serviced. The funds will also be used to refinance the remaining PENNVEST debt.

The Results:

The project will provide a new increased volume storage water tank to replace an aging, poor-condition existing tank thereby offering better water service to users.

SOUTH CAROLINA

EARTH DAY 2005

Town of Summerton

RD Loan:	**$ 800,000**
RD Grant:	**$2,474,400**
Other: Clarendon County	**$ 500,000**
State Tobacco Funds -	**$ 239,000**
Total Sewer:	**$4,013,400**

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

Outline of Need:

The Town's wastewater treatment system is now causing raw wastewater to enter the Tawcaw Creek creating public health concerns. The Tawcaw Creek flows into Lake Marion, which is used for many recreational purposes including fishing, swimming, and boating and as the location of a proposed multi-county Water Treatment Plant. Tawcaw Creek is monitored by South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) and is classified as fresh water. SCDHEC has determined based on their sampling that neither aquatic life uses nor recreational uses are supported based on dissolve oxygen excursions. Recreational uses are not supported due to fecal coli form bacteria excursions, which could be attributed to the sanitary sewer overflows at the Town of Summerton. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) have notified the Town that the Wastewater Treatment Plant has reached capacity. The Town of Summerton has been under a consent order issued by SCDHEC. Until the problems are resolved no additional construction permits for sewer collection systems will be approved unless the treatment capacity is increased.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development funds will be used to alleviate the imminent public health risk for many residents located in the Summerton area. Rural Development funds will be used to upgrade and expand the Town's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), modification of the existing application method, additional land application sites, and repair of 3 sewer system pump stations. The plant modifications will include an upgrade of the influent pump station and the additional two (2) dual power multi-cellular lagoons.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the health, economic potential, and environment will improve for 731 residential users and 71 other users in the Summerton community. The project will also offer the opportunity for additional growth and economic development in the Town of Summerton. Stopping this health hazard will impact the state of South Carolina now and even more so by protecting Lake Marion's recreational uses and future water sources for the proposed water treatment plant.

SOUTH DAKOTA

EARTH DAY 2005

LOWER BRULE'S BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT

Loan: **$ 0**
Grant: **$385,500**

Total Project Costs: $385,500

Outline of Need:

The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (LBST) was concerned about the beautification of their reservation and they wanted to clean-up all of the unauthorized dumping sites. There have been times when appliances, furniture, abandoned vehicles, and garbage have been dumped in road ditches and other inappropriate areas on the reservation. The LBST requested funding assistance from USDA Rural Development to purchase the necessary equipment to provide efficient solid waste collection and management. A need existed to have more centrally located dumpsters for orderly trash collection. In addition, it would provide the LBST with the ability to meet the growing needs of the individuals in the area.

How Rural Development Helped:

USDA Rural Development approved a solid waste management grant (from Native American set aside funds) in the amount of $385,500 for the purchase of necessary equipment.

The Results:

Funding will be used as follows:

- Equipment to be purchased: A front-end loader with a back hoe attachment will be used to clean up difficult to get at areas, such as a road ditch. The front-end loader will also be used to load furniture, white goods (appliances) at the centrally located collection point, for transport to the final disposal site.
- A pickup with flatbed winched trailer will be used to clean up abandoned vehicles.
- A hook truck will be used to move large bulky items such as roll off containers.
- Six- eight cubic yard dumpsters, five-30 cubic yard dumpsters, and one-53 cubic yard container will be purchased, and concrete, fenced collection sites will be built for these containers.
- A tub grinder/chipper will be purchased to grind recyclable wood and yard waste. It is estimated that this process will reduce the total waste collection stream by as much as 30%. This will result in significantly less tipping fees, and will extend the life of the Tri-County Landfill, which accepts the tribal waste.
- One multi-compartment recycling trailer will be purchased to help increase recycling efforts, which will also reduce the solid waste stream that is hauled to the local landfill.

The end result will be a much cleaner, healthier, beautiful looking reservation. The trash and waste will be cleaned-up; making the reservation a secure and safe place to live. Enhancements to the environment will improve the quality of life for all individuals living in the area.

TENNESSEE

EARTH DAY 2005

Bean Station Utility District

Loan: $ 312,300.00
Grant: $ 78,000.00
Other: $ 14,500.00

Total Water: $ 404,800.00

Congressman: Zach Wamp, 3rd

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

The utility serves portions of Grainger and Hawkins County. They currently purchase their water from Morristown Utilities Service. Their storage capacity is 1.2 MG with an average daily system consumption of .85 MGPD.

The project is located in Grainger County near Bean Station. The area of the proposed line extension is low to very-low residential housing on Briar Fork Road. The project is to extend 20,914 LF of water lines to serve 29 customers.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development looked at projected revenue from the extension only and determined the project was not feasible without grant assistance. Tap fees totaling $14,500 will be considered leveraged funds.

The Results:

When this project is complete, a minimum of 29 customers will have potable water and not have to depend on wells which contain contaminates and sometimes go dry.

City of Rockwood

Loan: $ 541,500.00
Grant: $ 180,500.00
Other: $ 30,000.00

Total Water: $ 752,000.00

Congressman: Lincoln Davis, 4th

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

The City of Rockwood has applied for funding through our agency for the design and construction of a water line extension along Mountain View Road and Black Creek Road.

The areas along these roads are in need of a potable source of water supply. The proposed project will provide service to 48 new users. The existing wells in the area were tested for bacteria and showed positive for both fecal coli form and bacteria contamination.

The City has supplied potable water for many years. The existing water treatment plant was constructed in 1982 and has sufficient capacity to supply the proposed demand.

Customer base has increased from the construction of new water lines, many of which were installed by the City. The City depends on user rates to generate operating revenue.

How Rural Development Helped:

The cost to provide and deliver water to the 48 new customers becomes an issue of economics for the City of Rockwood. It would be unreasonable for the City to try to fund the construction of water line extension with a conventional loan for twenty years.

The City will contribute $30,000 to this project from their cash on hand. Rural Development is providing the City of Rockwood a $541,500 loan and $180,500 grant. The loan term is for 38 years at a low interest rate.

The Results:

When this project is complete 48 customers will have a potable source of water supply. Residents will not have to depend on wells which contain contaminates and sometimes go dry.

Town of Dandridge

Loan:	**$ 2,431,000.00**	**Loan:**	**$ 2,473,200.00**
Grant:	**$ 2,001,000.00**	**Grant:**	**$**
Other:	**$ 355,000.00**	**Other:**	**$ 730,000.00**

Total Sewer: $ 4,787,000.00 **Total Water: $ 3,203,200.00**

Congressman: Zach Wamp, 3rd

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

Sewer - The current system serves over 900 residential, commercial and industrial customers. It contains (25) linear miles of PVC gravity sewer consisting of lines ranging from 4" to 10" in size. In addition, there are approximately 500 manholes.

The original plant was built in 1972 with a permitted flow of 0.4MGD permitted flow. In 1994 a flow equalization tank and external aerobic digester were built to provide a means to buffer the plant from high flows.

Water - Dandridge water treatment plant and Gaby Spring total treatment and supply is 1.37 MGD under peak conditions. The current customer base for this system is 2109 customers having an average usage of .3 MGD.

How Rural Development Helped:

Sewer - Due to the age of the facility, the system faces significant I/I problems. In addition, the headworks, clarifier and limited storage capacity for sludge is inefficient for the amount of sewage being treated.

Water - The need arose from safety issues in regards to existing tanks used by the Town, lines with excessive leaks and growth areas with inadequate water supply.

The Results:

Sewer - The improved system will serve 31 new customers and consists of the following improvements:

1. Headworks - Abandon existing headworks and construct new headworks.
2. Flow Equalization Basin - Convert existing contact stabilization basin into a new EQ basin equipped with duplex submersible pumps.
3. Oxidation Ditches - Construct new
4. Final Clarifiers - Construct new

5. Chlorination/Dechlorination/Post Aeration - Replace chlorine gas feed system with liquid sodium hypo-chlorite feed system
6. Aerobic digester - Convert existing EQ basin into a new aerobic digester.
7. Sludge Mgt. - Construct new facility with belt press

Water - The new project will bring potable water to 156 new customers and can be defined by 3 areas of improvement.

1. Swannsylvania water line extension on Highway 25/W/70, Swannsylvania Rd. and Beecarter Rd.

2. Water line crossing over Douglas Lake.

3. Rehabilitate 6 existing tanks, new 500,000 gal. tank, new 300,000 gal. tank, replace existing pump station and line replacements on North Hills Drive, Mill Street and Spring Street

New Market Utility District

Loan: $ 82,000.00
Grant: $
Other: $ 500,000.00

Total Water: $ 582,000.00

Congressman: Zach Wamp, 3rd

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

The project consists of replacing 40 year old galvanized water line within the City limits of New Market. The estimated cost of the water loss is over $30,000 per year. Over 13,000 LF of water lines will be replaced. The project is leveraged with $500,000 coming from a Community Development Block Grant.

How Rural Development Helped:

New Market Utility District serves the City of New Market. The City leveraged the project with a $500,000 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). Rural Development was approached to provide the matching requirement of CDBG.

The Results:

When this project is complete, water lines servicing the entire City will have been replaced. This was possible with a Rural Development loan and grant previously funded to replace half the system.

Shady Grove Utility District

Loan: **$ 1,180,000.00**
Grant: **$ 175,000.00**
Other: **$ 605,000.00**

Total Water: $ 1,960,000.00

Congressman: Zach Wamp, 3rd and John Duncan, 2nd

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

Increased customer growth and water demand in the southwestern sector (Sevier County) of the Shady Grove Utility District has created an unbalanced system of available water storage and line sized versus water demand. Currently, the district purchases tow times more water from Jefferson City as is purchases from KUB. Increased customer growth in the southwestern portion of the district coupled with inadequate line sized, has create a supply and demand problem. Water purchased from Jefferson City (located in the northeastern sector of the district) is transported across the entire distribution system to the southwestern sector, even though the KUB supply connection is much closer to the area. The result is that additional friction losses are incurred from transporting water over a longer distance fro the supply source. This requires the utility district to operate the water distribution system using higher than desirable water pressures in order to provide sufficient water pressure and flow to many of its customers.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development is proposing the above mention loan and grant combination, leverage with district funds of $605,000 to fund the project.

The Results:

When this project is complete, the district will increase storage capacity in the southwestern sector. In addition, the district will have the capability of providing required fire flow demand for the newly developed industrial park along I-40 at the Sevierville exit.

Watts Bar Utility District

Loan: $ 1,612,500
Grant: $ 537,500
Other: $ 1,100,000

Total Water: $ 3,250,000

Congressman: John Duncan, 2nd, Zack Wamp, 3rd

Senators: Bill Frist
Lamar Alexander

Outline of Need:

The utility serves portions of Roane, Rhea, Meigs, and McMinn Counties. The WTP has capacity of 1.4 MGPD. The district owns and maintains seven (7) booster pump stations and eleven (11) water storage tanks.

The project is located in Loudon, Roane, Meigs and McMinn counties. The area of the proposed line extension is low to very-low residential housing in the four counties of this regional project. The project is to extend 229,000 LF of water lines to serve 402 customers.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development looked at projected revenue and current debt service and determined the project was not feasible without grant assistance. Leverage funds for this regional project includes a $1M CDBG, $90,000 from McMinn and $10,000 tap fees.

Also, currently in the design stage is the 2004 funded project to extend 25 miles of water line, booster pump station and a 300,000 gallon water storage tank in the Watts Bar East portion of the district.

The Results:

With a service area that has an 81% LMI rate and a 73% well contamination rate, this is an opportune time to combine funding from Rural Development, a Community Development Block Grant and funds from McMinn County to construct water line extensions. When this project is complete, a minimum of 402 customers will have potable water.

TEXAS

EARTH DAY 2005

City of Gordon

Loan: **$ 700,000**
Grant: **$1,700,000**

Total: **$2,400,000**

Congressman: William Thornberry

Senators: Kay Bailey Hutchison
John Cornyn

Outline of Need:

The City of Gordon is located in the southern portion of Palo Pinto County, Texas, approximately 2 miles north of I-20 and is 68 miles east of Fort Worth, Texas. The City of Gordon has a population of 451, and there are presently no city sewer services available. The Gordon Independent School District was notified by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that their sewage facilities were not acceptable for the 200 enrolled students. City residents use individual septic systems; however, due to the extremely wet winter, homeowners have to pump their septic systems on a regular basis.

The City has begun to grow with the recent annexation along I-20 and sewer facilities have become a major issue in attracting new businesses. Several businesses have expressed an interest in relocating to the City of Gordon until they realize that there is not a public sewer system available. The lack of a sewer system has caused financial hardship to the residents of Gordon and raised health concerns to City officials.

How Rural Development Helped:

USDA Rural Development recently approved a direct loan in the amount of $700,000 and a development grant in the amount of $1,700,000 for the City of Gordon to construct a facultative lagoon wastewater treatment plant. There will be approximately 5.5 miles of 8” and 6” sewer collection lines, 4 miles of 4” and 6” force main lines with two lift stations. There will be approximately 263 connections, which will include the school, residences, and businesses located within the city limits. After the wastewater is treated, the City of Gordon is proposing to irrigate 21 acres of land adjacent to the proposed wastewater treatment plant with the effluent from the system.

The Results:

USDA Rural Development obligated $2,400,000 to the City of Gordon on March 22, 2005, to construct a new sewer system. When the project is completed the City of Gordon will have a new sewer system that will provide services to the residents and attract new businesses.

City of Trenton

Loan: **$1,034,000**
Grant: **$1,006,000**
Other: **$ 500**

Total Sewer: **$2,040,500**

Congressman: Ralph M. Hall, 4

Senators: Kay Bailey Hutchison
John Cornyn

Outline of Need:

In May 2000 and June 2002, the City of Trenton was cited by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality at the wastewater treatment plan for exceeding 90% of the permitted average daily flow. They were also cited for excessive infiltration and inflow in to the system.

The inability of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to handle the current wastewater flows and the condition of the remaining original collection system has posed a health issue. Of greatest concern is when the wastewater flow is greater than the capacity of the WWTP and the wastewater is diverted into a storm water holding pond. Once the influent flow decreases to below the permitted average daily flow, the wastewater is pumped back to the head of the WWTP. In extreme wet weather situations, the storm water holding pond cannot contain the diverted wastewater flow and it overflows into a nearby creek.

Trenton is a small community with a population of 662 located northeast of Dallas along State Highway 121.

How Rural Development Helped:

The City of Trenton contacted USDA Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project consists of a new treatment facility, new chlorination system, and new chemical building.

The Results:

When this project is complete, Trenton will have a new treatment system in compliance with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regulations. Compliance with these regulations not only avoids additional enforcement actions, with possible fines, but also promotes public health and safety by discharging a quality effluent.

WASHINGTON

EARTH DAY 2005

PUD #1 of Stevens County

Loan: **$381,000.00**
Grant: **$972,600.00**

Total Sewer: **$1,353,600.00**

Congressman: Cathy McMorris, 5th

Senators: Patty Murray
Maria Cantwell

Outline of Need:

The vast majority of septage pumped from Stevens County septic systems is trucked to the Spokane Wastewater Treatment Plant. Access to the treatment facility is via a long, winding road with associated accident and spill risks. The City of Spokane is currently evaluating enhancements of its treatment process to comply with Spokane River pollutant discharge limitations, which are becoming more stringent. The City has indicated that areas outside of County limits should not rely on their treatment plant as a long term solution for septage treatment and disposal. The long haul for Stevens County septic tank service companies, especially those servicing areas in the north part of Stevens County, increases costs and the accident danger to County residents.

Private septage disposal sites have associated odor problems due to the surface spreading. In the last five years, at least two land disposal sites in Stevens County have opened and, then, closed. A proposed site recently attempted to secure a permit but received very extensive public opposition, and was never permitted.

The proposed Stevens Public utility District Septage Treatment and Disposal Facility has received widespread private and public support. Several public meetings have been held that have been well attended by local septic tank service companies. Many of these companies have expressed support for the project.

How Rural Development Helped:

The PUD #1 of Stevens County contacted USDA, Rural Development for financing of the project. The proposed project is to construct a treatment facility adjacent to the Public Utility District's Waitts Lake Wastewater Treatment Lagoons. The facility will be independent of its existing lagoon/spray field system and will cater to licensed septage haulers. It will consist of an access road, an

enclosed receiving station, a screening / metering station, an aerated lagoon, and a land injection site. Septage will be collected in a 6k gallon receiving tank. From there, it will gravity flow through a mechanical screening devise to remove, compact, dewater, and convey the trash to a dumpster for disposed at a land fill. Screened flows will be metered by Parshall flume before entering a lined aerated lagoon. A single floating aerator will change the sludge from anaerobic to aerobic primarily to control odors. A floating dredge, with the use of a portable booster pump, will convey septage through an underground pipe line and "drag hose" to a tractor mounted injection system. The tractor/drag line will inject treated septage over a 77 acre site. A fork lift will be used to move the dredge and booster pump to and from a storage building. An automatic card reader will enable access to the site, and provide the PUD with the necessary information in order to monitor and bill the applicable licensed hauler.

The Results:

Rural Development funds will be used to construct a septage treatment and disposal facility adjacent to the Waitts Lake Wastewater Treatment Facility Lagoons. When this project is complete, Stevens County will have an affordable treatment site that is centrally located. This will provide an environmentally sound solution to the publicly opposed practice of land application and also a long term solution to the future loss of hauling septage to Spokane.

WISCONSIN

EARTH DAY 2005

Village of Plainfield

Loan:	**$2,656,100**	**Loan:**	**$421,800**
Grant:	**$2,160,000**	**Grant:**	**$233,000**
Other:	**$**		
Total Sewer: $4,816,100		**Total Water: $654,800**	

Congressman: Thomas Petri

Senators: Herbert Kohl
Russell Feingold

Outline of Need:

The sewer system is in need of upgrading as the existing lagoon is showing signs of leaking which has potential to contaminate ground water.

How Rural Development Helped:

Rural Development is financing the project. .
RD funds will be used to construct and aerated lagoon with spray irrigation. The existing lagoon will be rehabilitated and converted into an effluent storage lagoon. Existing lift stations will be reconstructed as well. The project will also include extending water and sewer to approx 35 unnerved users for a total of 451 users affected by the project.

The Results:

When this project is complete the users will have a better and safer community.